

Other synonyms given above, *C. arechevaletana*, *C. acrocomioides*, *C. geriba*, and *C. datil*, seem to fit the general description of *S. romanzoffiana* by their type specimens or published descriptions.

The following is an emended description of *S. romanzoffiana*. It should be noted that all of the dimensions are frequently larger in cultivated specimens.

Palm up to 15 m. tall, trunk up to 40 cm. or more in diameter. Naked petiole up to 45 cm. long and 4 cm. wide, sheathing base 50–84 cm. long; rachis of leaf up to 320 cm. long, pinnae up to 150 pairs, mostly in clusters of 2–5, middle ones up to 85 cm. long, about 2–3 cm. wide, mostly with acuminate tips; expanded part of spathe up to 150 cm. long and 14 cm. wide; branched part of spadix up to 125 cm. long, branches up to 80 or more in number, each branch up to 62 cm. long; male flowers 7–10 mm. long on upper part, 11–16 mm. long on lower part; female flowers averaging 4.5–6.0 mm. long and 4–6 mm. wide; fruit 2.0–2.6 cm. long and 1.2–1.7 cm. in diameter, slightly beaked, endocarp up to 0.5 cm. thick, very irregular in shape; seed gibbous-uncinate, 0.8–1.2 cm. long and 0.6 cm. in diameter, cavity very small.

Syagrus schizophylla (Martius) Glassman, comb. nov. Figure 11. *Cocos schizophylla* Martius, Fl. Bras. 2: 119. t. 85. 1826. *Arikuryroba capanemae* (Barb. Rodr., Plant. Nov. Cult. 1: 6. 1891. *C. capanemae* (Barb. Rodr.) Drude in Engler & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. 1: 57. 1897. *C. arikuryroba* Barb. Rodr., Palm. Mattogross. Nov. 25. 1899. *Arikury schizophylla* (Martius) Becc., L'Agric. Colon. 10: 445. 1916. ("Aricuri"). *Arikuryroba schizophylla* (Martius) Bailey, Gentes Herb. 2: 196. 1930.

In a key to the *Syagrus* alliance, Moore (1963) separated *Arikuryroba* Barb. Rodr. from the other genera as having spinose-dentate petioles, pinnae with oblique or toothed tips, and seeds with ruminant endosperm. As previously mentioned, several species of *Syagrus* have spiny petioles; and pinnae with oblique or toothed tips are found in a number of members of *Syagrus*, e.g., *S. campylospatha* (Barb. Rodr.) Becc., *S. vagans* (Bondar) Hawkes, *S. loefgrenii* Glassman, *S. glazioviana* (Dammer) Becc., *S. glaucescens* (Glaziou) Becc., *S. rachidii* Glassman, and *S. duartei* Glassman.

S. schizophylla differs from all other species of *Syagrus* mainly in the ruminant endosperm of the seed. It is probably most closely related to *S. vagans* (fig. 12), an acaulescent palm, because both have mostly unclustered pinnae with oblique tips, spiny petioles, spadix and spadix branches and male and female flowers about the same size,

and fruits similar in size and shape. Although *S. schizophylla* is usually a tree 2-4 m. tall, it is sometimes acaulescent (Bondar, 1964).

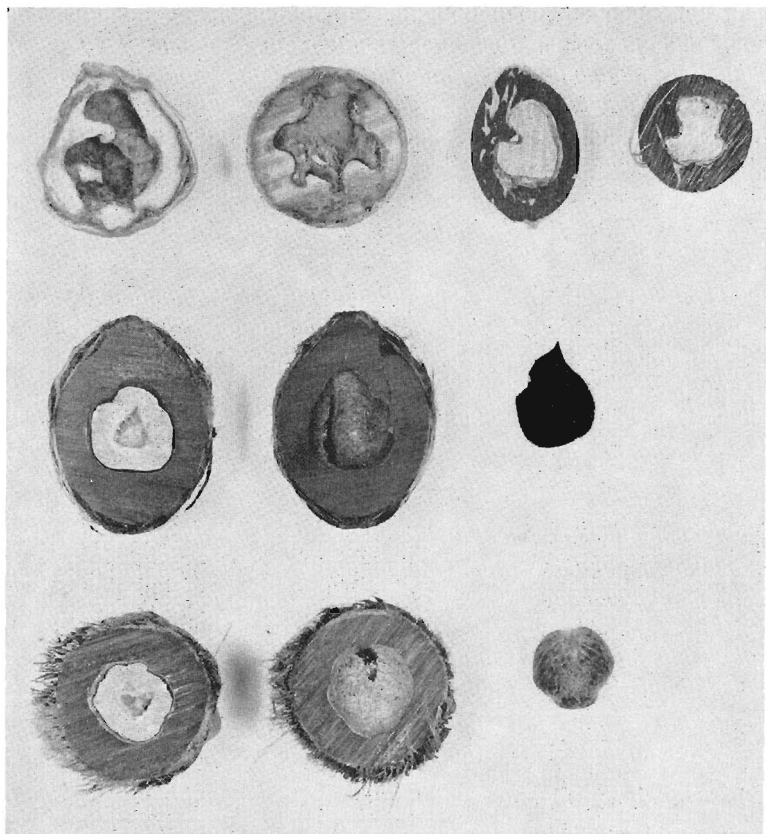


FIG. 14. Top row: longitudinal and cross-sections of fruits of *Syagrus roman-zoffiana* (left)—Dahlgren 610582 (F) and right—Bondar 619773 (F). Middle and bottom rows: longitudinal and cross-sections of fruit with seed enclosed (left), with seed removed (middle), and external views of seeds (right) of *S. x camposportoana*—Bondar 619765 (F).

This species apparently crosses with *S. coronata* to produce *S. tostana*, which will be discussed later.

For the above reasons, *S. schizophylla* seems to be closely allied to species of *Syagrus* and therefore the ruminant endosperm alone is insufficient grounds for keeping it in a separate genus.

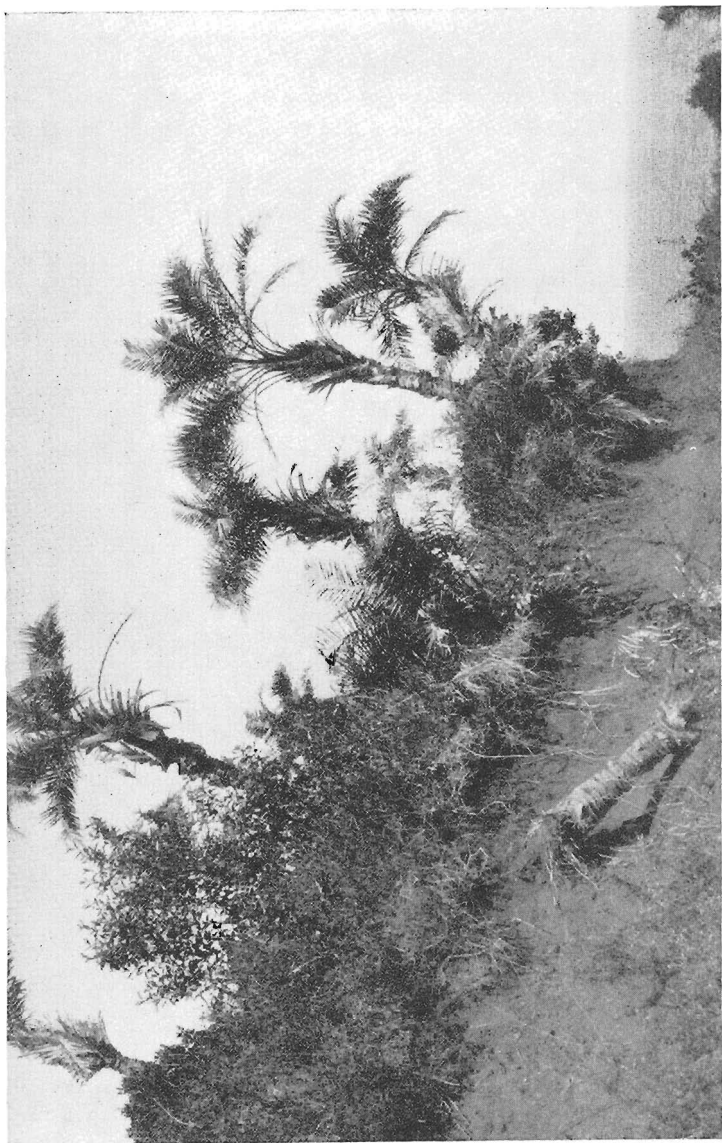


FIG. 11. *Syagrus schizophylla*. Brazil, Bahia, outside of Salvador. Photo by Bondar.