

fruit globose or depressed-globose, about 12 mm. diameter, orange at maturity (fide Hernandez & Sharp), blackish and pebbled when dry, stigmatic scar lateral; endocarp thin, gray-brown, openly channelled; endosperm homogeneous.

Mexico, Oaxaca, deep shade, frequent from 1000-1250 m., Finca "La Gloria" (on Rio Negro watershed) back over the sierra to Rio Grande (north of Niltepec), April 3, 1946, E. Hernandez Xolocotzi & A. J. Sharp X-1287.

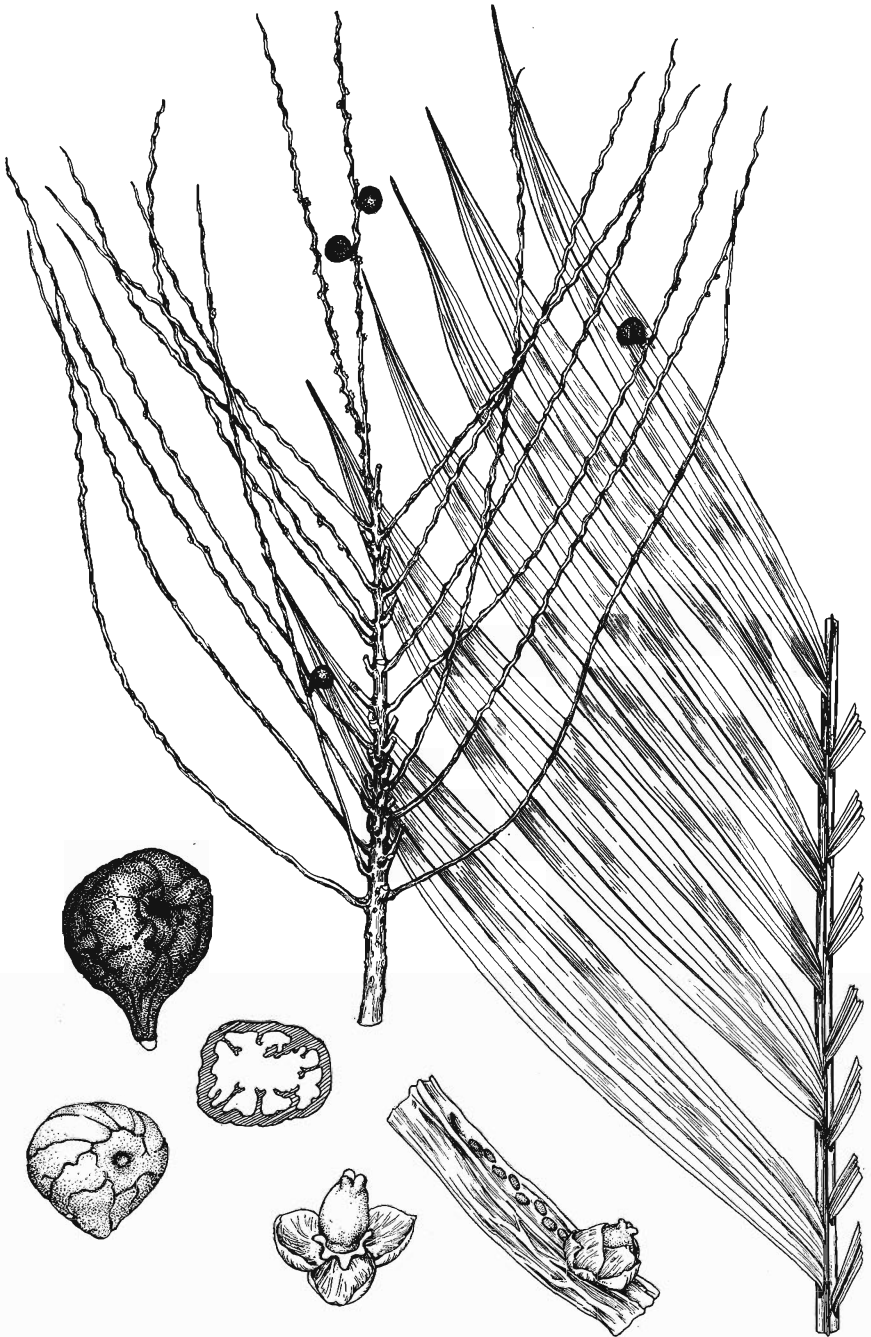
First representative of the genus known from Mexico, *Synechanthus mexicanus* is similar to *S. fibrosus*, Wendl., of Costa Rica and Guatemala but differs in acaulescent habit, globose not elliptic fruit and in having the upper pinnæ in several groups of two rather than in two groups of several or in uninterrupted arrangement along the rachis.

The relationship to *S. fibrosus* is obviously close and the two species are readily separated from others by the furcate lower rachillæ. Wendl. described the genus as having ruminant endosperm, and listed *S. fibrosus* and *S. Warscewiczianus* as the original species. Hooker (Bot. Mag. t. 6572, 1881), however, illustrated and described *S. fibrosus* from a living plant at Kew sent from Hanover by Wendl. Here the fruit is said to have equable albumen. Mature fruit for further study has not been available but if such is the case these species would appear to form a natural subgenus further distinguished by homogeneous endosperm.

† *Synechanthus panamensis*, H. E. Moore, spec. nov. Fig. 86.

Arbor gracilis ad 6 m. alta: folia regulariter pinnata; pinnæ glabræ, lineares vel linearilanceolatæ apicibus breviter caudatis et nonnihil falcatæ, 21-35 cm. longæ, 0.8-4.2 cm. latæ, nervis primariis singulis vel interdum binis: spadix simpliciter ca. 50-ramosus, pedunculo 50 cm. longo, spathis 6, exterioribus ovatis, interioribus tubulosis, rachi 18 cm. longa, rachillis simplicibus, 19-33 cm. longis: flores pistillati 1.6-1.8 mm. alti, ovoidei: fructus obpyriformis, 10-13 mm. longus, apice 10 mm. latus, luteus, in siccatione nigrescens, albumine ruminato.

Caulescent, to 6 m. high (fide Allen): leaves regularly pinnate, the entire blade not seen, received in two fragments; rachis glabrous, green, those portions seen totalling 57.5 cm. long with 17-20 pinnæ on each side; pinnæ glabrous, dull semi-iridescent green when dry, linear to linear-lanceolate, short-caudate and slightly falcate to somewhat sigmoid, those seen 21-35 cm. long, 0.8-2.5 or rarely 4.2 cm. wide with 1 or rarely 2 primary nerves and 2 secondary nerves on each side: spadix about 50-branched; peduncle 50 cm. long, 1.5 cm. diameter at base, 7 mm. diameter at apex; spathes 6, thin, papery, fibrous and shredded in age, the outer short, ovate, the inner tubular, somewhat shorter than and investing the peduncle; rachis glabrous, 18 cm. long; rachillæ simple, glabrous, ascending, spinose-tipped, 19-33 cm. long, 2-3 mm. wide at base, becoming flattened, slender and flexuous above: flowers 7-9 in distichous acervuli, the lower-



86. *SYNEOHANTHUS PANAMENSIS*. Portion of leaf, spadix $\times \frac{1}{3}$; acervulus $\times 4$; pistillate flower $\times 5$; fruit and seed details $\times 2$.

most pistillate, the remainder lacking but indicated by scars; pistillate flowers ovoid, the sepals broadly ovate to nearly hemispheric, 0.8–1 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide, shortly connate to nearly free, petals imbricate below, broadly ovate, 1.6–1.8 mm. long, staminodial ring low, 6-lobed, pistil ovoid, 2 mm. high, stigmas terminal and sessile; staminate flowers not seen: fruit obpyriform, 10–13 mm. long, 10 mm. wide at apex, yellow (fide Allen), black when dry, stigmatic scar lateral; endocarp brown, reticulate-channelled; endosperm ruminant.

Panama, Province of Veraguas, forested slopes of Cerro Tute, vicinity of Santa Fé, altitude 2500 feet, March 25, 1947, *Paul H. Allen 4376* (Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.).

Synechanthus panamensis, *S. Warscewiczianus*, Wendl., *S. angustifolius*, Wendl., and *S. ecuadorensis*, Burret, form a group of species probably representing a natural subgenus having simple rachillæ and ruminant endosperm (except for *S. ecuadorensis*, the fruit of which is unknown). From *S. Warscewiczianus* and *S. angustifolius*, *S. panamensis* differs in the obpyriform not elliptic fruit and in the shape and length of the pinnæ. From *S. ecuadorensis* it differs in having a six-lobed staminodial ring, more numerous and shorter pinnæ and a larger spadix.

† *Morenia latisecta*, H. E. Moore, spec. nov. Fig. 87.

Arbor ad 8 m. alta: folia regulariter pinnata, ad 1.3 m. longa; pinnæ glabræ, utrinsecus 11 vel plures, alternæ vel suboppositæ, inferiores et mediæ late lanceolatæ, versus apicem falcatæ, 40–60 cm. longæ, 9–12 cm. lata, superiores et terminales lanceolatæ, 25–39 cm. longæ, 3–5 cm. latæ: spadices staminati 6 intra vaginam, pedunculo ca. 23 cm. longo, spathis 3, tubulosis, ad apices patulis, rachi 12 cm. longa, rachillis 50 vel plures, simplicibus, 3–7.5 cm. longis; flores lutei, calyce minuto, petalis ovatis 2.6 mm. longis, staminibus 6: spadix pistillatus ca. 30-ramosus, pedunculo 40 cm. longo, 5-annulato, erecto, rachi pendula, 27 cm. longa, rachillis simplicibus, 12–20 cm. longis, ascendentibus sed apicibus pendulis: fructus (immaturus) globosus, 12 mm. longus, 10 mm. latus.

Caulescent, to 8 m. high (fide Schultes): leaves regularly pinnate, the basal .3 m. long, the upper 1.3 m. long (fide Schultes); sheath and petiole glabrous, striate; blade incomplete, received in five sections, those portions of the rachis seen totalling about 95 cm. in length with about 11 pinnæ on each side; pinnæ glabrous with prominent veins, green above, green with yellowish veins below, alternate to subopposite at intervals of mostly 6–8 cm. along the rachis, the lower and median broadly lanceolate, widest at the middle or above from a base 1.5 cm. along the rachis, 40–60 cm. long, 9–12 cm. wide, falcately tapered on the lower margin to a slender acuminate apex, the upper and terminal lanceolate, more closely spaced, more or less evenly tapered to a shorter apex, 25–39 cm. long, 3–5 cm. wide: immature staminate spadices borne within the sheath in a group of 6, the innermost pair developing first, the outermost last; flowering staminate spadix about 50-branched; peduncle 23 cm. long; spathes 3, tubular with flaring apices, sheathing the peduncle, the outer 12 cm. long, the inner