

† *Yuyba Schultesii*, spec. nov. Fig. 70.

Arundinacea, inermis; truncus 1.5 cm. diam., internodia circa 13 cm. longa; petiolus viridis et furfuraceus, 15 cm. longus; rachis 37 cm. longa, sparse furfuracea; pinnæ lanceolatae et falcato-caudatae, fusco-virides et glabrae supra, tenuiter pallidiores et glabrae et postremum minute puberulentæ vel hispidulosæ subter, 3-4 utrinque 15-16 nervis primariis, nervus basalis 42-44 cm. longus, 5.7-6.7 cm. latus, 5-nervatus, nervus intermedius 33-35 cm. longus, 1.5-2 cm. latus, 1-nervatus, nervus terminalis 22 cm. longus, 12-14 cm. secundum rachim, 8-9-nervatus: spadix 4-ramosus, brevissimus rachi sola ex vagina exserta; rachillæ ad 2 cm. longæ; flores terni saltem subter: fructus globosi, flavi, 8-10 mm. diam., cupula 3-lobata, corolla vix calycem excedens.

Small and unarmed; trunk arundinaceous, 1.5 cm. thick, brown and glabrous below the spadices, sheathed with leaf-bases above, the internodes about 13 cm. long: sheath about 14 cm. long, densely brown-lepidote below, becoming glabrescent above; petiole 15 cm. long, green and more or less densely furfuraceous; rachis 37 cm. long, green and sparsely furfuraceous; pinnæ 3-4 on each side, linear to lanceolate and falcately tapered to an acuminate apex, margins minutely setulose apically, dull dark green, soft and glabrous above, slightly paler and glabrous to minutely puberulent or hispidulous, especially on the veins, below with 15-16 primary nerves on each side and 1-3 secondary nerves between the primaries, basal 42-44 cm. long, 5.7-6.7 cm. wide, 5-nerved, the intermediate 33-35 cm. long, 1.5-2 cm. wide, 1-nerved, terminal 25 cm. long, 12-14 cm. along the rachis, 8-9-nerved: spadices small, 4-branched; peduncle 3.5-4.5 cm. long, puberulent or glabrous, abruptly recurved at apex and scarcely exerted from leaf-sheath; outer spathe included, about 7.5 cm. long, 1.2 cm. wide, flattened and somewhat two-edged, smooth, inner not seen; rachis scarcely evident or up to 7 cm. long; rachillæ up to 2.5 cm. long, 1.5 mm. thick, glabrous to puberulent; flowers in 3's below or nearly throughout as evidenced by scars: fruit globose, glabrous, striate, yellow when dry, 8-10 mm. diameter; fruiting calyx glabrous, about 1.5 mm. high, 3-lobed, corolla irregularly lobed, lobes mucronulate and sometimes ciliate, scarcely exceeding calyx, exocarp very thin, fibrous, mesocarp thin and somewhat pulpy, endocarp thin, smooth, pale, with 3 micropylar pits.

Colombia, Putumayo, Rio San Miguel o Sucumbios, Conejo y los alrededores en frente de la Quebrado Conejo, altitude 300 meters, *R. E. Schultes 3519*. Dr. Schultes' collections from Colombia have added measurably to the palm flora of the country and it is with pleasure that his name is associated with the species.

† *Yuyba Gleasonii*, spec. nov. Fig. 71.

Erecta, gracilis, pæne 2 m. alta, inermis, glabra; caudex 1 cm. diam., vaginæ 5-12 cm. vel plus longæ: folium 2 paribus sigmoideorum, latorum segmentorum et 1 intermedio segmento angusto; segmenta terminalia 18 cm. longa, 6-7 cm. lata, acuminata, valde 6-costata, segmenta basalia

angustiora acutioraque, late conjuncta basi: spatha una, pæne linearis, maculata cum sicca, 6-8 cm. longa; spadix simplex, rectus, 4-5 cm. longus, prominens pedunculus 1 cm. longus.

Slender, erect, to nearly 2 m. tall, dry bole 1 cm. thick between sheaths, glabrous, unarmed; sheaths 5-12 cm. or more long, strongly nerved lengthwise; leaf-blade about 2.5 dm. long and somewhat broader, sigmoidly segmented to the midrib; segments 2 terminal and 2 basal with another single narrow segment between, upper pair each 18 cm. long and 6-7 cm.



71. YUYBA GLEASONII $\times \frac{2}{5}$. Upland bush palm in British Guiana.

broad, pointed but not narrowly long-attenuate with 6 strong ribs and a few thinner ones between, lower pair somewhat narrower and more slenderly pointed, broad and connected at base: spathe single at the node, nearly linear, maculate when dry, upstanding, 6-8 cm. long; spadix single and simple, straight, floral part 4-5 cm. long, visible peduncle 1 cm. long, divaricate or declined, floral pits conspicuous when flowers have fallen, pistillate flowers 2-3 mm. long, cup of blunt or nearly erose lobes.

British Guiana, South America, in dense upland bush at Kangaruma, Potaro Landing, *H. A. Gleason 220*.

This plant has been identified as *Bactris inermis*, Trail, of Brazil, from which it differs in its fewer more ribbed leaf-segments and lower segments broadly united at base, and as *Amylocarpus tenuissimus*, Barb.-Rodr., with which it contrasts in its broader more sigmoid strongly nerved segments, in much longer nearly linear spathe, simple rather than forked spadix, longer sheaths.

8. FURTHER STUDIES IN THE OCCIDENTAL CLIMBING PALMS: DESMONCUS

The outstanding problem in *Desmoncus* is the identity of *D. horridus*. This name was suggested in a letter from Splitgerber to Martius for a palm in Surinam and published by Martius in 1845 with very inadequate description, indicating that he did not have much material of it, if any. Since that time *D. horridus* has become a nondescript name in almost any country for a *Desmoncus* that could not be referred anywhere else. Thus the Dahlgren Index of American Palms attributes it to Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil, Venezuela, Trinidad, Colombia. In my paper on the Trinidad-Tobago palms in 1947 I eliminated this palm from those islands and stated that "I have good complete material of it from Surinam" and "I hope fully to describe it for the first time in a forthcoming paper"; the fulfilment is now at hand.

Author of the species, L. Splitgerber, 1801-1845, born and deceased in Amsterdam, Holland, made a botanical journey in Italy in 1833, and to Surinam in 1837-38. He is commemorated in the genus *Splitgerbera* of the *Urticaceæ*, now merged in *Bœhmeria*.

The only pictorial clue we have to *Desmoncus horridus* is a little drawing of the pistillate flower added to a full page colored plate of another species by Martius at the time of the original publication. This old picture is redrawn at left in Fig. 72; it shows the nearly entire corolla-cup (not deeply cleft as in many other species) holding the pistil, and spread of the interior of the cup with the staminodes. At right is a similar display from a current collection in Surinam with the staminodes on an inside view of