189. YUYBA TRINITENSIS, showing foliage, spathes and spadices, three fruits. × ⅓.

bosa under Amylocarpus,—Yuyba, name derived, as Barbosa asserts, from the fact that some species bear little prickles (*yú*). I assume the second *y* to be a vowel, and satisfy myself by pronouncing the word *Yuee-ba*. Outside Brazil, we now know five species in Surinam and this one on Trinidad, but not yet all described.

Genus Amylocarpus was accepted by Drude in Nachtrage iii, 1908, of Engler & Prantl, Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien; he noted that the name is antedated and must be displaced but did not propose a substitute. The genus has subsequently been returned to Bactris although not on the Barbosan basis; the differences are so great and constant as to make such reference undesirable. The species now are beginning to be understood.

†**Yuyba,** nom. nov.

Amylocarpus, Barb.-Rodr. in Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio, iii, 69 (1902), not Currey 1857.

Small understory nearly or quite unarmed monœcious palms, parts all of reduced size: leaves pinnate or pinnately parted: spathes infrafoliar, 9 cm. or less long, very narrow, unarmed; spadix very short and strongly declined when it becomes visible, 6–8 cm. or less long, the axis single or branched from base into two or three; stamens 6, on base of petals; calyx and corolla urn-shaped or cylindric and forming a tube lightly dentate at apex: fruit very small, commonly unarmed, usually scarlet at full maturity, albumen white and homogeneous.

†**Yuyba trinitensis,** spec. nov. Fig. 189.

Bactris simplicifrons, Grisebach, Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 519 (1864), not Martius; *Amylocarpus simplicifrons,* Barb.-Rodr. was based on *B. simplicifrons* of Martius and not on the Trinidad plant, and it now becomes †**Yuyba simplicifrons,** comb. nov.

Erecta, 1 m. vel plus alta, inermis, glaber, truncus rectus, 1 cm. vel minus diam.: folia tenuia, bifurcata, opaca; lobi divaricati, curvi, 25–30 cm. longa, 5–6 cm. lata, costæ 6 vel 7: inflorescentia simplex, deflexa, 3–4 cm. longa; flores solitarii in axe, 1–2 mm. longi, breviter dentati apice; spatha divaricata vel deflexa, 5 cm. longa, circa 1 cm. lata: fructus pæne globulares, 1 cm. diam., rostrati, rubri; semen unicum, albumen album, homogeneum.

Erect bush to about 1 m. tall or a little more, leafy, glabrous, unarmed; stem (trunk) 1 cm. or less thick, very straight: leaves thin, bifurcate, dull rather than glossy; each of the 2 lobes curved to the narrow acute tip, about 25–30 cm. long and 5–6 cm. broad, main ribs 6 or 7: inflorescence simple, down-curved, 3–4 cm. long, from a stout short peduncle; flowers singly placed rather than clustered, each one an oblong or cone-like body briefly dentate at apex; spathe about 5 cm. long and 1 cm. broad, pointed, divaricate or becoming deflexed: fruit red, nearly globular except for the prominent beak, or indistinctly oblong, about 1 cm. long over all; seed single, practically filling the cavity, albumen white, homogeneous.

Trinidad: Valencia wood, *Prestoe;* Mona forest, *Broadway;* Sangre Grande, three and one-half mile post, *R. O. Williams;* San Pedro Reserve,

J. S. Beard. Specimens of *Geonoma vaga* have been brought to me in Trinidad as this plant.

Bactris acanthocnemis is accredited by Grisebach to Trinidad and Guiana. Martius, in founding the species, knew it only from Cayenne, French Guiana. Drude later made it a variety of *B. simplicifrons*, a disposition accepted by Burret in 1933; both men assign it only to Cayenne. I do not know the plant on Trinidad-Tobago.

10. EUTERPE—THE MANAC PALMS

The genus Euterpe is little analyzed by collectors and palm fanciers. It is widespread in the western hemisphere from Cuba to Trinidad and the Guianas to Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil where it is particularly well represented in Amazonas. There are perhaps fifty species, passing under many vernaculars in the different countries. We must take out of it a few species under the name Prestoea.

Taxonomically, the genus and the type species, *Euterpe globosa*, had a bad start, having been founded by Gaertner in 1788 on fruits and seeds of which he did not know the origin and with which he confused seeds of other palms from another country. He printed a small picture of these fruits and seeds, and on this evidence we must base our knowledge of the founding of the genus. In 1823 and subsequently Martius identified the Gaertner picture with palms of the western hemisphere, and this application of the name was followed by J. D. Hooker in Bentham and Hooker Genera Plantarum, 1883, and previously by other authorities. Subsequently this disposition was adopted by Beccari, Drude, Burret. Suggestion was made long ago by Blume that perhaps Gaertner had seeds from the Mascarene Islands east of Madagascar, but I have now monographed the palms of that archipelago (Gent. Herb. vi, fasc. ii, 1942) and find nothing to correspond with the Gaertner picture of *Euterpe globosa*, even though there may be similarities in Dictyosperma and Acanthophœnix. This Gaertner picture has not been matched so far in any part of the world other than its range in the western hemisphere. I have now examined great numbers of fruits and seeds of *E. globosa*, as we understand the species, and find the agreement sufficiently satisfactory even though not always perfect. Placement of the embryo is particularly convincing.

The generic name Euterpe was challenged by O. F. Cook in 1901 (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club), who discarded it as inapplicable to the western hemisphere palms and who proposed two names to take its place. One name is Catis, to which, as the only species, he refers *Euterpe oleracea* of Martius, but he gives no generic description other than to explain that the word has reference to