

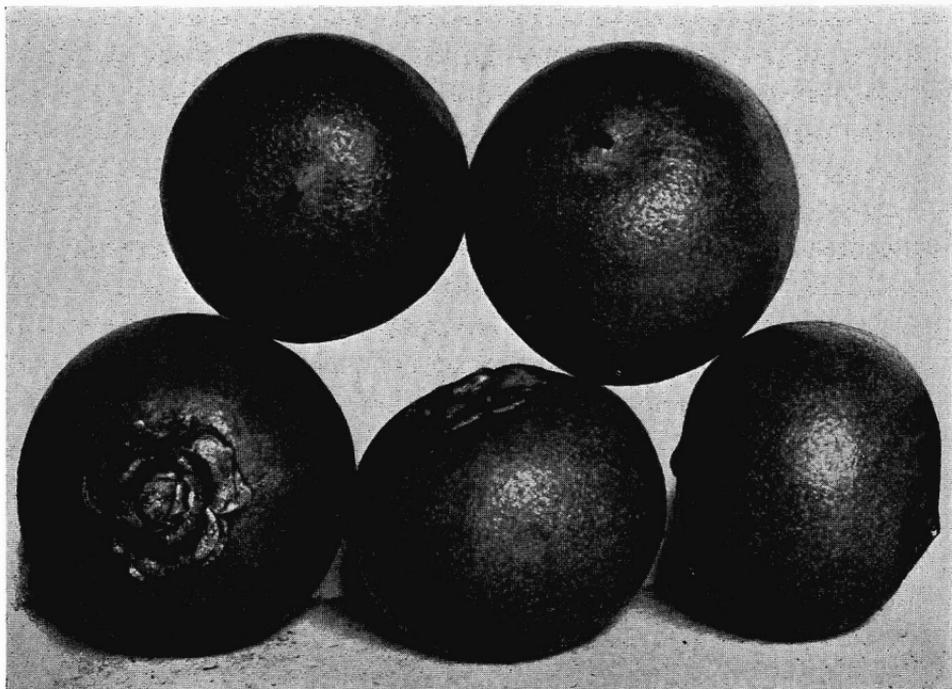
neath, bearing scattered spines 2-3 cm. long on middle areas but twice that length lower down and the main ones 10 cm. long on the expanded lower part of petiole, all spines very sharp and compressed: main spathe very long, often 2 m. and above, 2 dm. or more broad at middle, tapering to a long beak somewhat triangular in section, outer surface covered with close brown felt and spineless unless along the edges; outer spathe prominent and often retained at flowering time; spadix glabrous, peduncle thickly short-spiny for at least most of its length; rachillæ slender and long, to 35 cm., the pistillate part occupying about one-third the length; staminate flowers 6 mm. long, calyx very short, obtusish petals nerved on outside; pistillate flowers about 7 mm. long at anthesis, the corolla externally strongly costate in curves: fruit depressed-globose, 35-40 mm. in transverse diameter, usually the latter at full maturity, greenish when ripe, umbo at apex short but often wanting.

Jamaica, where it is frequent.

Although the second of the two species named before the year 1800, this palm has not had a technical diagnosis under its own name since the brief original (as *Cocos*) by Swartz in 1797.

† 16. *Acrocomia karukerana*, spec. nov. Figs. 267, 292.

Species Guadeloupensis: § *Sentocomia*: arbor ad 14 m. alta; truncus variabilis, fere aliquantum fusiformis vel tumida, contingue annulata, spinis 2-6 cm. longis armata: petioli decidui: pinnæ angustissimæ, glabræ,



293. FRUITS AT NATURAL SIZE of *Acrocomia aculeata*, gathered on the island of Martinique.

plerumque minus quam 2 cm. latæ, supra nitidæ, venæ laterales non prominentes, lætæ vel cæruleæ subter; rachis sparsis subbrunneis spinis 2-4 cm. longis, spinæ petiolæ nec multæ nec magnæ; pedunculus cylindricus, arcte armata spinis 1-2 cm. longis: fructus globosus, 3.5 cm. diam., umbo plerumque prominens.

Tree to 14 m. tall, variable in conformation of bole, from fusiform in upper part to irregularly tumid or practically cylindric, closely ringed, provided with many short sharp spines (to 6 cm. long) until weathered off in age, petiole-bases deciduous: leaves more than 1 m. long, most of them ascending but lower ones more or less drooping; pinnæ many and very narrow, closely placed, 50 or more pairs, less than 2 cm. broad at middle and commonly narrower, glabrous both surfaces, somewhat glossy above and with a prominent midrib and several fine not prominent side-veins, lighter colored and somewhat bluish underneath; rachis rounded or convex on upper side, bearing few scattered brownish spines 4 cm. or less long; petiole shallowly concave underneath and with a low narrow shallow ridge, bearing few and scattered spines as on the rachis, at attachment expanding to 15 cm. in width: main spathe 1 m. and more in length, tapering to very narrow point, covered with brownish tomentum and no spines; spadix glabrous, peduncle cylindric, covered with spines 1-2 cm. long; staminate flowers 5-6 mm. long, obtuse finely veined petals much exceeding the calyx; pistillate flowers about 1 mm. long at anthesis, closely enveloped in the nerved envelopes, 3 stigmas exerted: fruit essentially globular and somewhat shortened lengthwise, about 3.5 cm. diameter transversely, umbo usually prominent at apex, enlarged perianth closely applied.

Guadeloupe (Karukera of the discoverers, interpreting the Carib name of the island), French West Indies. Described from collections made at Roujol near Petit-Bourg, Basse Terre, in company with M. Adrien Questel of Pointe-a-Pitre, resident botanist and who has supplied me with additional material; *Bailey 16*. Perhaps on Antigua.

17. *Acrocomia microcarpa*, Barb.-Rodr. in *Vellozia*, i, 51 (1888); ed. 2, 107 (1891).

Trunk cylindrical, 5 m. or more, bare at least after early youth, closely ringed and sparingly prickly, bearing a condensed head: leaves large, 3-4 m. long; pinnæ disposed at equal distances, 2-3 cm. broad, green above, glabrous and pale or glaucous underneath; rachis bearing long or at least slender spines; petiole more than 1 m. long, convex on upper surface and concave on lower, bearing long spines: main spathe densely brown-tomentose, beaked, the spadix very large: fruit rather small, globose but with brief point, 30-34 mm. diameter in either direction, yellowish-green, lightly pubescent.

Amazonas, Brazil, near Caraká on Rio Urubú.

18. *Acrocomia pilosa*, León, in *Mem. Soc. Cubana Hist. Nat.* xiv, 52 (1940).

Very tall, to 20 m., trunk 25-30 cm. diameter, ringed and spiny, narrowed toward base as if tumid in middle, about 25 cm. diameter at bottom