

will consider first those with 3 to 10 segments. Of these about half have the segments only 2 to 4 times as long as they are broad, whilst the segments of the other half are more than 4 times as long as broad. Of those 2 to 4 times longer than broad, *C. concolor* and *C. brevifrons* have segments 15 to 23 cm. (6 to 9 inches) long; *C. concolor* has 5 to 6 segments on each side of the rachis, *C. brevifrons* 6 to 8 segments. The segments of the other species of the broad-segmented group are 25 to 50 cm. (10 to 20 inches) long. Of these *C. bracteata* has on each side of the rachis 4 to 6 segments; *C. oblongata*, *C. lunata*, and *C. homomalla* have 5 to 7 segments on each side of the rachis; and *C. flavovirens* and *C. alternans* have 6 to 8 segments on each side. The three former species are distinguished by the number of the veins of each segment, the two first plants having only 3-nerved segments, *C. homomalla* 7 to 9-nerved segments. I cannot find any difference between the leaves of *C. oblongata* and *C. lunata*, but they are distinguished by their male inflorescences, *C. oblongata* having thicker, *C. lunata* thinner rami of the male inflorescence. The two species, *C. flavovirens* and *C. alternans* are easily distinguished; *C. flavovirens* having segments 7 to 9 cm. (about 3 to 4 inches) broad, whilst the segments of *C. alternans* are 11 to 14 cm. broad ($4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches).

In the group with segments more than four times longer than broad, five species have segments not longer than 18 cm. ($7\frac{1}{4}$ inches), whilst seven species have longer segments. Of the short segmented ones, two species, *C. pygmæa* and *C. Donnell-Smithii*, have segments which are not broader than 1.5 cm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch); *C. pygmæa* having 6 to 8 segments on each side of the rachis; *C. Donnell-Smithii*, the most dwarf Palm hitherto known, being only a few inches high, has only 2 to 4 segments on each side of the rachis. The three other species of this group with segments not longer than $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches are distinguished by the number of veins in the segments: *C. bifurcata* having 3-nerved, *C. variabilis* 5-nerved, *C. microphylla* 9-nerved segments.

81- Of the group with segments longer than $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches we may distinguish three species—viz., *C. Pacaya*, *C. Bartlingiana*, and *C. pinnatifrons*—from the other four by their having segments not longer than a foot, whilst the segments of the four latter are longer. *C. Pacaya* has segments not broader than 4 cm. (nearly 2 inches), whilst those of the two others are at least that width. *C. Bartlingiana* has 5 to 6 segments on each side of the rachis; *C. pinnatifrons* 8 to 10 segments on each side of the rachis. The species with segments longer than 30 cm. (a foot) are *C. paradoxa*, *C. lanceolata*, *C. Sartori*, and *C. Casperiana*. Of these, *C. paradoxa* and *C. lanceolata* have 3-nerved segments, *C. Sartori* has 5-nerved segments, and *C. Casperiana* 9 to 10-nerved segments. The two 3-nerved species are easily distinguishable, *C. paradoxa* having segments 4 to 5 cm. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches) broad, whilst those of *C. lanceolata* are 6 to 7 cm. broad ($2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches).

We have still to consider those species of *Chamædorea* with non-aggregate, spreading, or erect-spreading lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate or elliptical remote, not decurrent segments, which have 10 to 30 segments on each side of the rachis. Of these we may distinguish two groups: one large one comprising all those with 10 to 22 segments on each side of the rachis, and another smaller one with Palms having more than 22 segments on each side of the rachis. Of the former group (10 to 22 segments) we distinguish those with segments not broader than 5 cm. (2 inches), from those whose segments are broader. Of those