

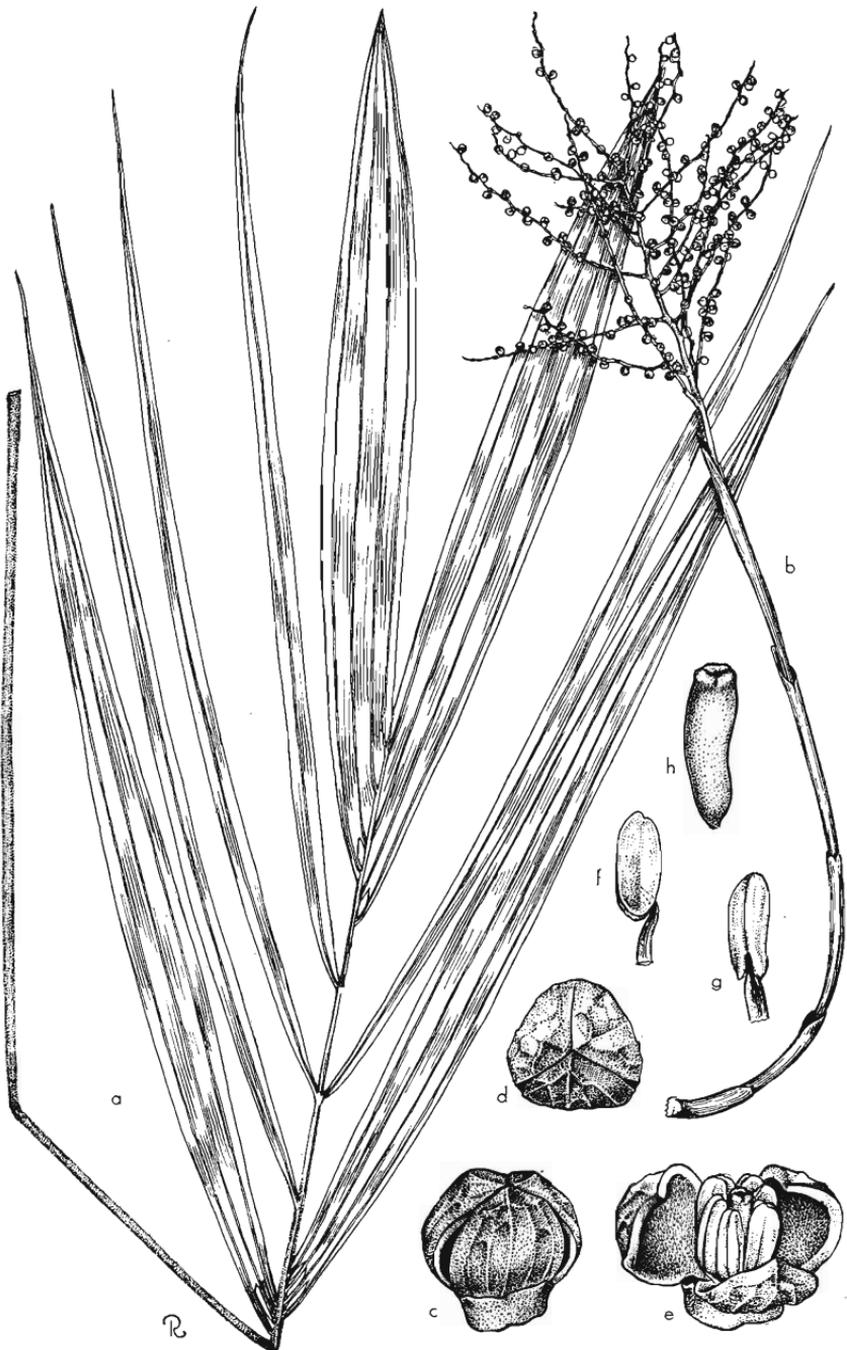
twice as broad as those of the others with a prominent pair of secondary nerves on either side of the primary or midnerve and numerous fine closely set tertiary nerves. *Chamædorea Seifrizii*, Burret is the only species previously described having close relationship but it differs in the linear pinnæ, 10 mm. broad or less and in habit, having been noted as a scrambling palm. Perhaps this last may prove the same as that discussed in detail by O. F. Cook under the illegitimate name of *Meiota campechana* (Nat. Hort. Mag. xxii, 138-139, 1943). What may be a third species is represented in the Bailey Hortorium by cultivated specimens from Cuba. Until more adequate or authentic material is available for comparison, a complete study of this small group cannot be accomplished.

Relationship with other species of the section *Chamædoropsis* is not easy to determine. The foliage bears considerable resemblance to that of *Chamædorea Karwinskyana* and others but all these have long-pedunculate spadices that emerge through the apex of the leaf-sheath.

† *Chamædorea ferruginea*, spec. nov. § *Chamædoropsis*. Fig. 98.

Caulis ad 4 m. altus: folia pinnata; petiolus elongatus, tenuis, dense ferrugineo-lepidotus; rachis 16-19 cm. longus, punctatus et sparse lepidotus; pinnæ utrinque 3-6, supra atrovirides, subtus pallidiores, lineares vel lineari-lanceolatae, basales 3-4-nervatae, fenestratae, 28 cm. longæ, 1.5-1.8 cm. latæ, intermediæ 1-nervatae, ad 31 cm. longæ, ad 5.5-7 mm. latæ, apicales 3-5-nervatae, 20 cm. longæ, 1.7-2.2 cm. latæ: spadix masculus simpliciter ramosus, longe pedunculatus; spathæ 6, tubulares, quinta quam sextam incompletam longior; rachillæ 20, erectæ vel patentæ, 8.5-3.8 cm. longis; flores sessiles, globosi, calici tridentato, 0.5 mm. alto, petalis 2.5 mm. altis, valde nervatis, ad apicem connatis basin versus liberis, staminibus 6 petalis brevioribus, pistillodio columnari: spadix femineus ignotus.

Stems to 4 m. high: leaves pinnate, with 9-11 nerves on either side; petiole slender, elongate, 40 cm. long or more, 3 mm. thick, sulcate when dry, greenish and densely ferrugineous-lepidote; rachis 16-19 cm. long, triquetrous, green, dark punctate and sparsely lepidote; pinnæ glabrous, dark green above, slightly paler beneath, with the nerves pale and prominent, linear to linear-lanceolate, not decurrent, 3-6 on either side of the rachis, the basal pair 3-4-nerved, fenestrate at rachis, acuminate at apex, to 28 cm. long, 1.5-1.8 cm. wide, the 1-4 intermediate 1-nerved, to 31 cm. long, 5.5-7 mm. wide, the apical 3-5-nerved, more or less fenestrate at rachis, to 20 cm. long on inner margin, 1.7-2.2 cm. wide, 6.5-9 cm. along the rachis: staminate spadix simply branched; peduncle 21 cm. long; spathes 6, tubular, striate, brown, bifid at apex, the first 1.8 cm. long, the fifth nearly equalling the peduncle, exceeding the incomplete sixth; rachillæ 20, erect or spreading, 8.5-3.8 cm. long, 0.5-1 mm. wide: flowers sessile, globose, 2.5 mm. high; calyx, 3-lobed, 0.5 mm. high, petals 2.5 mm. long, brown, prominently nerved and more or less reticulate when dry, coherent at the apex with tip of the pistillode, free toward the base; stamens 6, shorter than the petals, filaments very short, anther-sacs united



98. *CHAMEDOREA FERRUGINEA*. a, leaf $\times \frac{1}{2}$; b, spadix $\times \frac{1}{2}$; c, d, e, staminate flower, side, top, expanded $\times 8$; f, g, stamen $\times 10$; h, pistillode $\times 12$.

to the apex, pistillode columnar, indistinctly 3-lobed with a prominent depression at the apex: pistillate spadix unknown.

Mexico: Northeastern Oaxaca; District Choapam, in deep forest, Latani, lat. $12^{\circ} 24'$, long. $95^{\circ} 48'$, alt. 950 m., May 13, 1939, R. E. Schultes 905 (BH.).

Chamædorea ferruginea is apparently closely related to *C. lepidota*, Wendl. The staminate spadix and flowers are very similar in their structure but the few very narrow elongate pinnæ and ferruginous-tomentose petioles are strikingly different from this or other allied species.

According to the collector this species is known to the local inhabitants by the Zapotec name "ya-bo-ga-dau" or "ye-dza." The fruit, called "be-ya-dau", is said to be eaten.