

49f. *Geonoma pinnatifrons* subsp. *oxycarpa* (Martius) Henderson, comb. & stat. nov.

Basionym: *Geonoma oxycarpa* Martius (1843: 30). Type: HAITI. "Palma humilis, cocifera, latifolia, minor, Plum., t. LVI, LVII, LVIII" (holotype P, n.v.).

Leaf pinnae 3(2–4) per side of rachis. *Inflorescences* peduncular bracts inserted no data; peduncles 22.8(19.0–26.5) cm long, 7.1(6.5–7.6) mm in diameter; rachillae 10.0(9.0–11.7) cm long, 2.7(2.5–2.9) mm in diameter; *fruits* no data.

Distribution and habitat:—From 18°19'–19°45'N and 72°15'–73°52'W in northern and southwestern Haiti at 750 m in lowland rainforest (Fig. 32).

49g. *Geonoma pinnatifrons* subsp. *platybothros* (Burret) Henderson, comb. & stat. nov.

Basionym: *Geonoma platybothros* Burret (1931a: 200). Type: COLOMBIA. Magdalena: Santa Marta, 24 February 1899, H. Smith 2340 (holotype B, destroyed, isotypes F!, K!, MO!, NY!, P!, US!).

Leaf pinnae 5(4–5) per side of rachis. *Inflorescences* peduncular bracts inserted 5.5 cm above the prophyll; peduncles 31.5(21.0–42.0) cm long, 4.0(2.8–5.6) mm in diameter; rachillae 12.4(10.5–14.0) cm long, 2.2(1.7–2.7) mm in diameter; *fruits* 5.7(5.3–5.9) mm in diameter.

Distribution and habitat:—From 10°35'–11°10'N and 73°23'–74°03'W on the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in Colombia at 1371(370–1909) m elevation in lowland or montane rainforest (Fig. 32).

49h. *Geonoma pinnatifrons* subsp. *ramosissima* (Burret) Henderson, comb. & stat. nov.

Basionym: *Geonoma ramosissima* Burret (1930a: 249). Type: COLOMBIA. Antioquia: Cieneguetas, 27 July 1880, W. Kalbreyer 1892 (holotype B, destroyed). Neotype (selected by Bernal *et al.* 1989): COLOMBIA. Antioquia: Mun. Frontino, Corregimiento de Murri, road from Nutibara to La Blanquita, Rio Cuevas, 950 m, 23 March 1982, R. Bernal & C. Galeano 306 (neotype COL!, isoneotype NY!).

Leaf pinnae 15(12–17) per side of rachis. *Inflorescences* peduncular bracts inserted 1.3(1.0–1.5) cm above the prophyll; peduncles 19.3(16.5–22.0) cm long, 18.2(15.2–21.2) mm in diameter; rachillae 11.4(7.0–16.0) cm long, 1.6(1.1–2.3) mm in diameter; *fruits* 3.8(3.5–4.0) mm in diameter.

Distribution:—From 3°55'–7°00'N and 75°54'–77°37'W on the Pacific Coast and western slopes of the Western Cordillera in Colombia, at 427(0–1150) m elevation in lowland to montane rainforest (Fig. 32).

There is geographic discontinuity but too few specimens to test for differences, and too few to test for geographical variation. Three specimens (Bernal 306, Betancur 2818, Forero 7370) from higher elevations on the western slopes of the Western Cordillera appear intermediate between this subspecies and *G. interrupta* subsp. *magnifica*, and may represent hybrids. They have the flower pits densely hairy internally distally only, as in *G. interrupta*.

49i. *Geonoma pinnatifrons* subsp. *vaga* (Grisebach & Wendland in Grisebach) Henderson, comb. & stat. nov.

Basionym: *Geonoma vaga* Grisebach & Wendland in Grisebach (1864: 517). *Geonoma saga* Spruce (1871: 109), orth. var. *Geonoma pinnatifrons* Willdenow var. *vaga* (Grisebach. & Wendland) Burret (1930a: 246). Lectotype (here designated): TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. Trinidad: Mount Tamana, 28 April 1841, W. Purdie 23 (lectotype K!).

Leaf pinnae per side of rachis no data. *Inflorescences* peduncular bracts inserted 1.5(0.7–2.5) cm above the prophyll; peduncles 22.6(13.0–37.0) cm long, 5.8(4.0–11.0) mm in diameter; rachillae 12.4(8.4–18.9) cm long, 2.3(1.7–3.0) mm in diameter; *fruits* 5.5(5.0–6.0) mm in diameter.

Distribution and habitat:—From 10°38'–11°18'N and 60°34'–63°10'W on the Peninsula de Paria, Venezuela, the Northern Range, Trinidad, and Tobago at 740(400–900) m elevation in lowland rainforest (Fig. 33).

Although there is geographic discontinuity there are too few specimens and too many missing data to test for differences amongst areas.

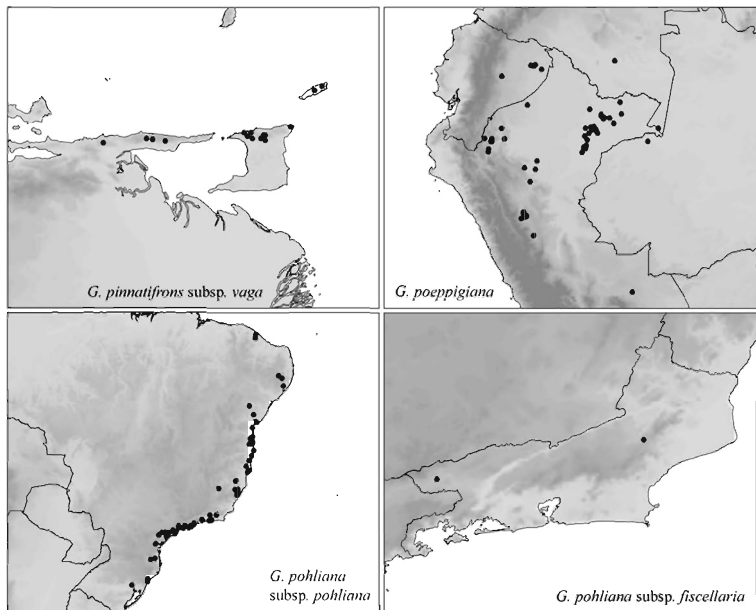


FIGURE 33. Distribution maps of *Geonoma pinnatifrons* subsp. *vaga*, *G. poeppigiana*, *G. pohliana* subsp. *pohliana*, and *G. pohliana* subsp. *fiscellaria*.

50. *Geonoma poeppigiana* Martius (1843: 35). Type: PERU. Loreto: Yurimaguas, February 1891, *E. Poeppig* 2295 (holotype M!).

Plants 1.9(1.0–4.0) m tall; stems 0.9(0.1–4.0) m tall, 1.6(1.2–2.0) cm in diameter, solitary, not cane-like or cane-like; internodes 0.5(0.3–0.8) cm long, yellowish and smooth, or, if short and congested, not scaly. *Leaves* 11(4–16) per stem, undivided or irregularly pinnate, not plicate, bases of blades running diagonally into the rachis; sheaths 16.9(10.0–25.0) cm long; petioles 49.8(30.0–100.0) cm long, drying green or yellowish; rachis 58.4(36.5–100.0) cm long, 4.8(2.3–7.9) mm in diameter; veins raised and rectangular in cross-section adaxially or not raised or slightly raised and triangular in cross-section adaxially; pinnae 4(1–11) per side of rachis; basal pinna 36.8(13.5–60.5) cm long, 4.9(0.5–15.3) cm wide, forming an angle of 40(12–90)° with the rachis; apical pinna 30.0(10.3–45.0) cm long, 15.1(3.3–24.5) cm long, forming an angle of 28(20–45)° with the rachis. *Inflorescences* unbranched or branched 1 order; prophylls and peduncular bracts not ribbed with elongate, unbranched fibers, flattened (if tubular, narrow, and elongate then not ribbed), deciduous or persistent; prophylls 27.8(15.5–40.0) cm long, not short and asymmetrically apiculate, the surfaces not ridged, without unequally wide ridges; peduncular bracts 25.8(21.0–38.0) cm long, well-developed, inserted 2.1(0.7–4.7) cm above the prophyll; peduncles 56.1(28.0–89.0) cm long, 5.6(1.9–11.1) mm in diameter; rachillae 4(1–10), 25.8(9.7–40.0) cm long, 4.2(1.9–7.1) mm in diameter, the surfaces without spiky, fibrous projections or ridges, drying brown or yellow-brown, without short, transverse ridges, not filiform and not narrowed