

Leaves regularly pinnate with 3–5-veined pinnae (except for basal and apical ones), not plicate; rachis 84.6(67.0–100.0) cm long; pinnae 21(17–27) per side of rachis; basal pinna 0.6(0.2–1.5) cm wide, forming an angle of 62(47–85)° with the rachis. *Inflorescences* rachillae 36(21–47).

**Distribution and habitat:**—From 2°03'N–2°35'S and 75°27'–77°20'W in Amazonian Ecuador and adjacent Colombia (Caquetá, Putumayo) and Peru (Loreto) at 283(200–450) m elevation in lowland rainforest (Fig. 26).

**37i. *Geonoma maxima* subsp. *sigmoidea* Henderson, subsp. nov.** (Appendix IV, Plate 51)

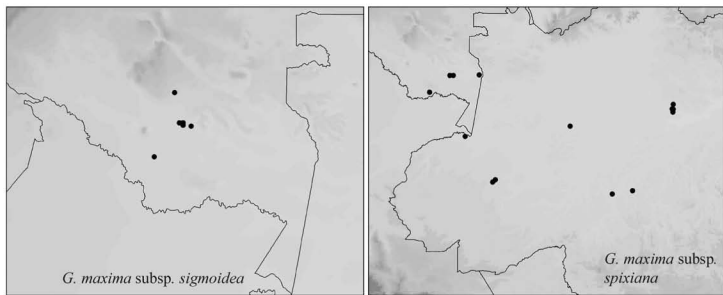
*A subspeciebus aliis angulo pinnarum basalibus amplius differt.*

Type: COLOMBIA. Amazonas: corregimiento de Araracuara, carretera a Puerto Arturo, sitio “Guácheros”, ca. 360 m, 18 September 1987, *G. Galeano & J. Huitoto 1279* (holotype COL!, isotype NY!).

Leaves regularly pinnate with 3–5-veined pinnae (except for basal and apical ones), not plicate; rachis 34.1(27.5–48.5) cm long; pinnae 16(10–20) per side of rachis; basal pinna 0.3(0.2–0.6) cm wide, forming an angle of 70(50–87)° with the rachis. *Inflorescences* rachillae 28(16–42).

**Distribution and habitat:**—From 0°04'N–1°18'S and 72°05'–72°52'W in the western Amazon region in Colombia (Amazonas, Caquetá) at 270(200–360) m elevation in lowland rainforest (Fig. 27).

One specimen (*Galeano 2080*) has larger leaves and exceptionally large fruits (13.3 cm long and 11.5 cm diameter), and may be a hybrid with a morphotype of subsp. *cheldonura*.



**FIGURE 27.** Distribution maps of *Geonoma maxima* subsp. *sigmoidea* and *G. maxima* subsp. *spixiana*.

**37j. *Geonoma maxima* subsp. *spixiana* (Martius) Henderson, comb. & stat. nov.**

Basionym: *Geonoma spixiana* Martius (1823: 15). *Geonoma maxima* var. *spixiana* (Martius) Henderson (1995: 281).  
Type: BRAZIL. Amazonas: Rio Japurá, no date, *C. Martius s. n.* (holotype M!).

Leaves undivided or irregularly pinnate (sometimes with 1-veined pinnae present), plicate; rachis 70.7(44.5–98.0) cm long; pinnae 2(1–4) per side of rachis; basal pinna 27.8(20.0–34.0) cm wide, forming an angle of 13(4–20)° with the rachis. *Inflorescences* rachillae 14(8–30).

**Distribution and habitat:**—From 1°18'–7°10'S and 60°00'–72°00'W in the central–western Amazon region of Brazil and Colombia at 276(230–300) m elevation in lowland rainforest (Fig. 27).