

FIGURE 26. Distribution maps of *Geonoma maxima* subsp. *compta*, *G. maxima* subsp. *dispersa*, *G. maxima* subsp. *hexasticha*, and *G. maxima* subsp. *multiramosa*.

37g. *Geonoma maxima* subsp. *hexasticha* (Spruce) Henderson, comb. & stat. nov.

Basionym: *Geonoma hexasticha* Spruce (1871: 110). Type: BRAZIL. Amazonas: near Gama's sitio, São Gabriel, March 1852, *R. Spruce 29* (holotype K!, isotypes NY!, P!).

Geonoma negrensis Spruce (1871: 113). Type: VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Negro, San Carlos, September 1853, *R. Spruce 70* (holotype K!).

Leaves regularly pinnate with 3–5-veined pinnae (except for basal and apical ones), not plicate; rachis 66.9(42.0–100.0) cm long; pinnae 20(15–25) per side of rachis; basal pinna 0.6(0.3–1.5) cm wide, forming an angle of 64(40–87)° with the rachis. *Inflorescences* rachillae 13(6–25).

Distribution and habitat:—From 3°49'N–0°70'S and 65°07'–68°00'W in southern Venezuela and adjacent Colombia (Guainia) and Brazil (Amazonas) at 214(65–1000) m elevation in lowland rainforest usually near streams or rivers on flooded or non-flooded soils (Fig. 26).

37h. *Geonoma maxima* subsp. *multiramosa* Henderson, subsp. nov. (Appendix IV, Plates 49 & 50)

A subspeciebus aliis rachillis magis numerosis differt.

Type: ECUADOR. Napo: Añangu, south bank of Río Napo, 95 km downstream from Coca, 0°32'S, 76°23'W, 300 m, 28 July 1985, *H. Balslev, A. Barfod, A. Henderson, F. Skov & A. Argüello 60731* (holotype NY!, isotype AAU!).

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*.

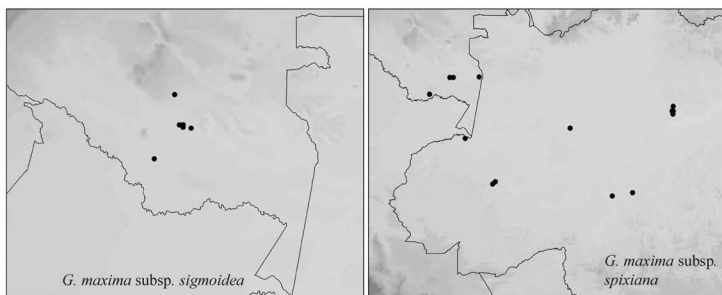


FIGURE 27. Distribution maps of *Geonoma maxima* subsp. *sigmoidea* and *G. maxima* subsp. *spixiana*.

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).