

Copernicia rubra, Morong, n. sp.

Intermediate in characters between *C. cerifera* and *C. alba*, but decidedly different from both. Stem 10–13 m. high, and 18 cm. or more in diameter, clothed nearly to the top of the trunk with the bases of the old leaf stalks, never smooth as in *C. cerifera*, and always much thicker. The head is large and rotund in outline like that of *C. alba*. The inflorescence is very similar to that of the other two species, except that the tomentum is of a more rusty tinge. The drupes are larger and globular or slightly oval in shape, obtuse at both ends, instead of being ellipsoidal as in the others. The wood is reddish-colored, and more compact than in *C. alba*, but never hard and solid as in *C. cerifera*, hence popularly known as *Palma colorada*. It is seldom used as timber.

The peons of our party distinguished these 3 species of palms at a glance, though they were mingled in the groves upon the banks of the Pilcomayo. *Palma negra*, however, is much the most numerous, *P. colorada* being rather rare.

Pilcomayo River (1078); Central Paraguay (738). Flower January; fruit April–May.

TYPHACEÆ.

Typha angustifolia, L., Sp. Pl., 971.

Between Villa Rica and Escoba (532); Pilcomayo River (1025). January–May.

No. 1025 has unusually broad leaves for the species, being from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cm. wide. The spikes in some cases are 2 cm. in diameter and 9 dm. in length, the pistillate and staminate flowers occupying nearly equal spaces on the rachis. This was growing in vast numbers in the great laguna on the Pilcomayo River, and was one of the weeds which so densely choked the stream that we were unable to force our boats through.

AROIDEÆ.

Pistia Stratiotes, L., Sp. Pl., 963.

Asuncion (180). November–December.

The form called by Engler in *Flor. Bras. cuneata*, with obversely triangular leaves, rounded and commonly emarginate at the apex. Common in pools about Asuncion.