

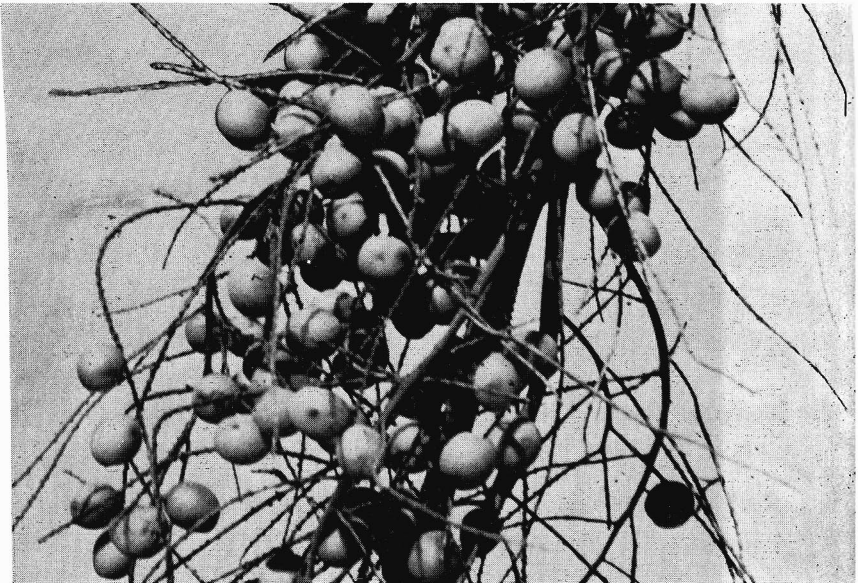
- A. Leaves prominently lepidote-tomentose below, at least when first expanded, with medifixed deciduous-fimbriate scales persistent by the shining base between the veinlets at maturity: sepals without scarious margins.
- B. Sepals, petals and ovary densely white-canescant at anthesis. Central Mexico..... *E. Pimo*
- BB. Sepals glabrous at margin, petals glabrous or with a patch of hairs at base; ovary glabrous at anthesis becoming canescant basally upon enlargement after fertilization. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras...  
..... *E. salvadorensis*
- AA. Leaves glabrous below or nearly so, sometimes with sparse deciduous scales along the midveins but persistent scale-bases lacking between the veinlets: sepals with scarious margins.....  
..... *E. aculeata, armata, Brandegeei, clara, edulis, elegans.*

† *Erythea Pimo*, (Becc.) trans. nov. Fig 89.

*Brahea Pimo*, Becc. in *Webbia*, ii, 103 (1907); *Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta*, xiii, 305, pl. 25 II (1931).

*Acelorraphe Pimo*, (Becc.) Bartlett, in *Carn. Inst. Wash. Publ.* 461, 32 (1935).

*Erythea Pimo* is a common tree with trunks to 2 meters high or more in the pine and oak woods below Uruapan, Michoacán, on the road to Apatzingán at elevations of 1100 - 1350 m., and is seen less frequently in similar situations in the mountains above Tzitzio on the road from Temascal, Michoacán to Huetamo, Guerrero. At anthesis the spadices are nearly erect and exceed the leaves but in fruit become more or less pendulous and are often heavily loaded with yellow plum-like blunt fruits (Fig. 89) quite distinct from the smaller ellipsoid apiculate fruit of *Brahea*. In its



89. *ERYTHEA PIMO*, mature fruit.

densely canescent calyx and corolla it differs from all other species of the genus now known.

Apparently this species has been cultivated for many years in California under the name of *Brahea Pimo*. Beccari had received fruit from Franceschi before his death in 1920 and in the herbarium of the Bailey Hortorium is a collection from young trees on the estate of J. Harrison Wright at Riverside, California, in 1927.

Label notes on a collection from a flowering tree on the C. B. Hale estate, Santa Barbara, indicate that this species has been grown under the horticultural name of "*Brahea calcarata*." Seed recently introduced from indigenous trees of Michoacán has germinated and is being grown by Mr. David Barry of Los Angeles, California and The Fairchild Tropical Garden, Coconut Grove, Florida.

The following specimens have been examined:

Mexico: Guerrero; Taxco, March 12, 1940, *L. H. Bailey 523* pro parte (BH.); México; District Temascaltepec; Barranca, Pungarancho, alt. 950 m., November 24, 1932, *G. B. Hinton 5250* (F., G-DEL., GH., MO., NY., US.); Michoacán; Monte de la Ventana, El Sirián, 14-1600 m., March 29, 1896, *E. Langlassé 82* (G-DEL. type, GH. isotype); Cerro Azul, vicinity of Morélia, alt. 1900 m., October 1909, *Bro. G. Arsène 2826* (US.); September 1909, *Arsène s.n.* (F.), August 17, 1906, *Arsène 66* (G-DEL.), September 26, 1912 *Arsène s.n.* (F.), October 20, 1910, *Arsène s.n.* (L.), August 3, 1909, *Arsène s.n.* (L.); La Escalera, Morélia, alt. 1600 m., November 6, 1911, *Arsène 6046* (L., US.); 9.3 miles from Temascal on road to Tzítzio and Huetamo, alt. 1920 m., November 13, 1949, *Moore, Hernandez & Porras 5721* (BH.); about 8 km. from Uruapan on road to Apatzingán, alt. 1330 m., November 14, 1949, *Moore, Hernandez & Porras 5749* (BH.).

† *Erythea salvadorensis*, (Wendl. ex Becc.) trans. nov.

*Brahea salvadorensis*, Wendl. ex Becc. in Webbia, ii, 105 (1907);  
Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta, xiii, 305, pl. 25 I (1931).

*Acelorraphe salvadorensis*, (Wendl. ex Becc.) Bartlett, in Carn.  
Inst. Wash. Publ. 461, 32 (1935).

*Acelorraphe Cookii*, Bartlett, l. c.

The type of *Erythea salvadorensis* was a portion of a spadix only and was lost with the great majority of other palm specimens when the Berlin Herbarium was burned. Beccari's description and illustration (Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta, xiii, pl. 25 I f. 1-2) are adequate to place it generically and to distinguish it from the remaining species now known.

Bartlett distinguished *Acelorraphe Cookii* from *A. salvadorensis* as follows: