

Seifrizz 3 (collected 1939). The Trinidad occurrences require new study in comparison with the Tobago plants, to determine whether the differences are constant and also designative as to species. In the Tobago palm, which I have collected, I have not found a shredded endosperm or a loose exocarp such as I see in material from Mt. Tucuche, Trinidad.

Species named, at Broadway's request (*Broadwayæ*) for his daughter.

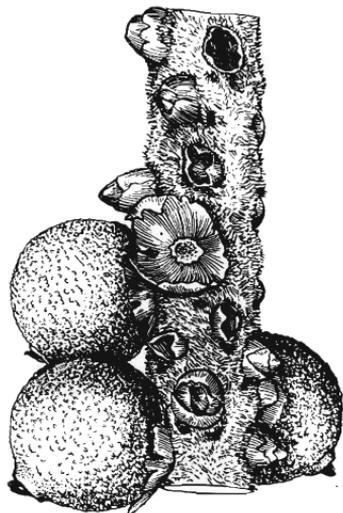
This is probably the palm reported on Tobago by Broadway as *E. globosa*, Gaertn.

†3. ***Euterpe tobagonis***, spec. nov. Fig. 194.

Arbor valida, alta ad 16 m., 2-6 dm. diam., coloniata sed truncus unicus, culmen superius deficiens: folia longo-pinnata, 3 m. longa; pinnæ circa 50 subopposita paria, rigidæ, non pendentæ, 1 m. vel plus longæ, 2-7 cm. latæ, non glaucæ, valde costatæ subter: spatha 1 m. vel plus longa, glabra, levis, lignea; spadix multis simplicibus vel pæne simplicibus dense floralibus rachillis gracili apice; flores superficiales: fructus globulares, 13-15 mm. diam., purpurei, glabri, lobi calycis obtusi, hilum laterale, exocarpium tenue et fragile, endocarpium non divisum, rapha lateralis et conspicua; semen 10 mm. diam., valde ruminatum.

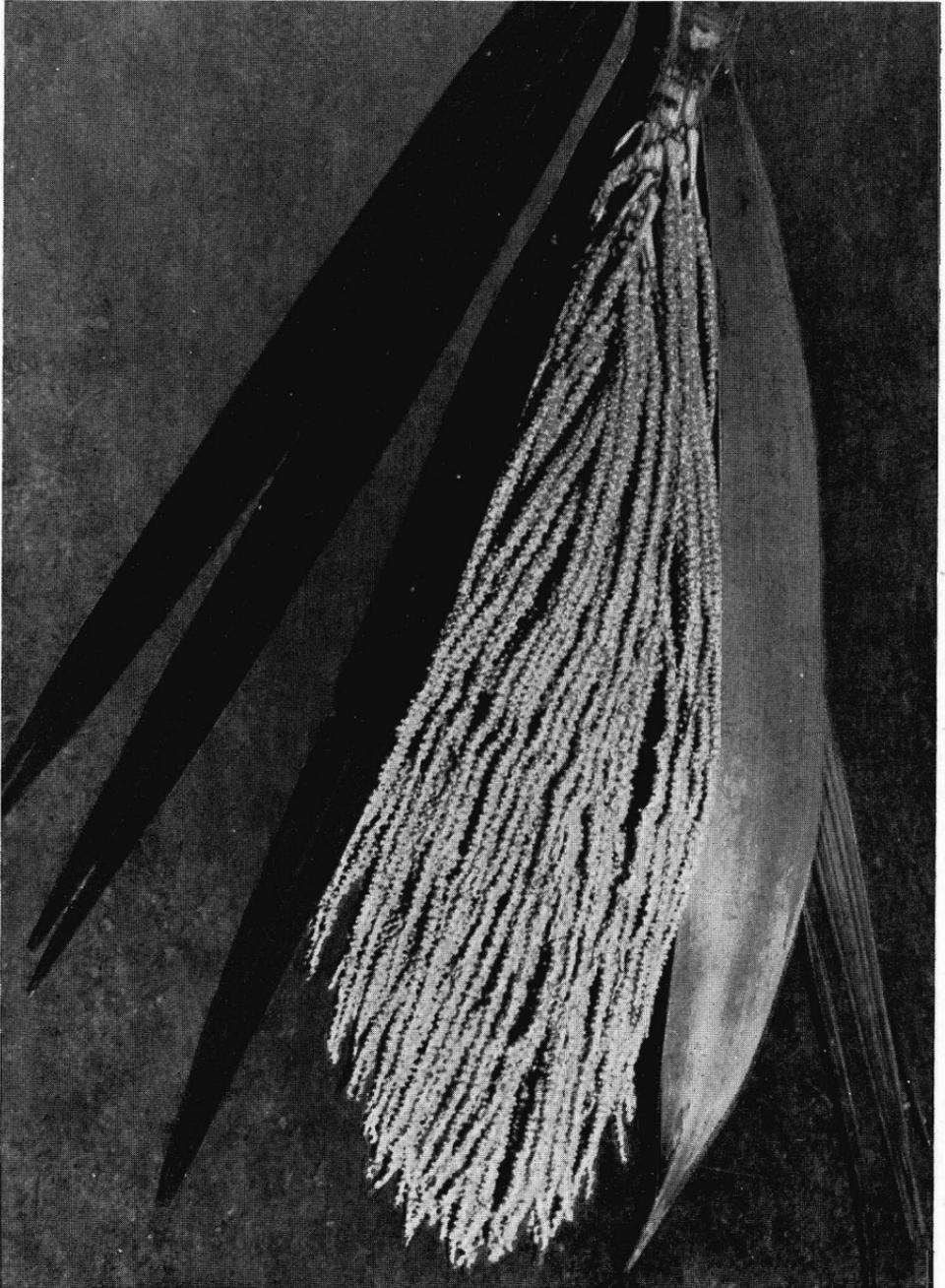
Erect stout single-stemmed palm to 16 m. tall, making forest colonies, bole 2-6 dm. thick, outer wood black and deeply fissured, crownshaft not evident: leaves evenly pinnate, 3 m. long, glabrous and unarmed; pinnæ about 50 subopposite pairs, stiff, mostly not hanging, 2-7 cm. broad, 1 m. plus long, strongly side-ribbed and midrib elevated, long-acuminate to apex: spathe 1 m. plus long, glabrous, 2-3 dm. broad at expansion, surface smooth but finely nerved lengthwise; spadix as long as spathe, many-branched, the branches or rachillæ simple or forked only from near the base, undulate, at first bright red on exposed surfaces otherwise whitish, densely floriferous but flowers superficial and not sunken in pits, the rachillæ stout and long-continued at end, staminate flowers 4-5 mm. long, petals strongly nerved, nearly obtuse: fruit globular, large for its relationship, purple at fresh maturity, 13-15 mm. diam., point at apex not developed, calyx-cup shallow and closely applied, lobes obtuse, hilum lateral, exocarp thin and brittle, endocarp longitudinally veined but not shredded, raphe conspicuous on nearly half of one side; seed large, 10 mm. thick, strongly ruminated with a solid white core.

Tobago: Roxborough, *Bailey 128*, Pigeon Peak, *Bailey 135* (type); Morne d'Or, *J. S. Beard 106*; *W. Seifrizz 4*. Dr. Beard writes from his field observations that the species is abundant in the lower story of rain forests on the Main Ridge in Tobago, forming 20-30 per cent of the crop. It tends to occur gre-



193. PART OF RACHILLA of *Euterpe Broadwayæ*, with fruit. $\times 2$.

gariouly in large patches, evidently having colonized gaps in the forest caused by wind. Altitudinal range 400-1600 feet; on ridge tops and exposed places replaced by *E. Broadwayæ*.

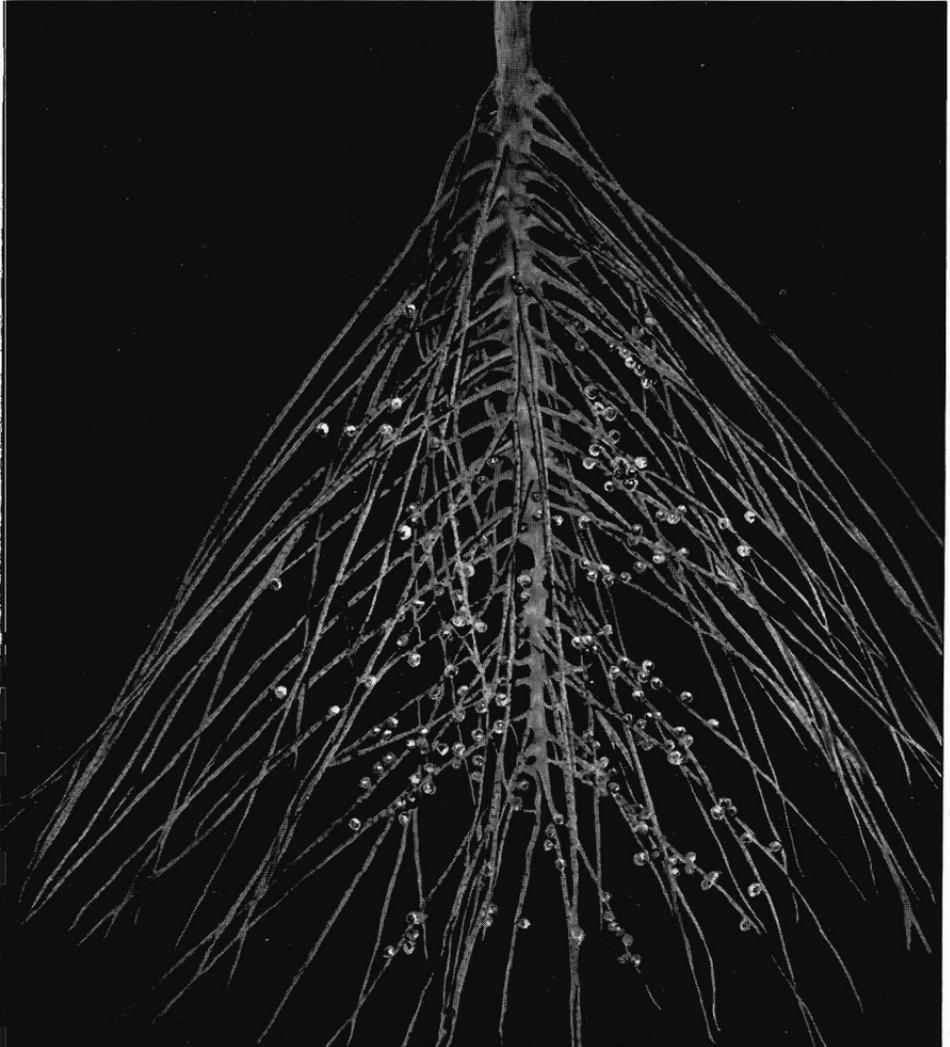


194. *EUTERPE TOBAGONIS*, showing pinnæ at left, spadix in flower, spathe.

The species differs from *E. globosa* of the more northerly islands (for which it has passed) in its strongly many-ribbed not glaucous under surface of leaves, pinnæ stiffer, rachillæ of spadix more slender and with longer very thin end, fruit larger, endocarp not loose or shredded, rumination of seeds more solid or continuous, forestal range at lower altitudes.

†4. *Euterpe pertenuis*, spec. nov. FORMALY. Figs. 195-196.

Valde gracilis, trunci multi, 12-15 m. alti: folia 1 m. vel plus longa, uniformiter et alterne pinnata, levia, glabra; pinnæ 40 vel plures in utroque latere, .75-1 m. longæ, pinnæ centrales brevi-attenuatæ, nervi laterales



195. *EUTERPE PERTENUIS*, showing spadix with slender rachillæ and fruits.