

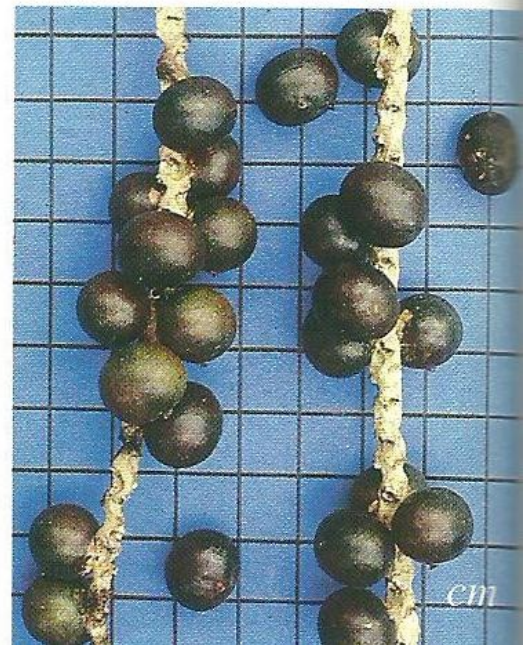
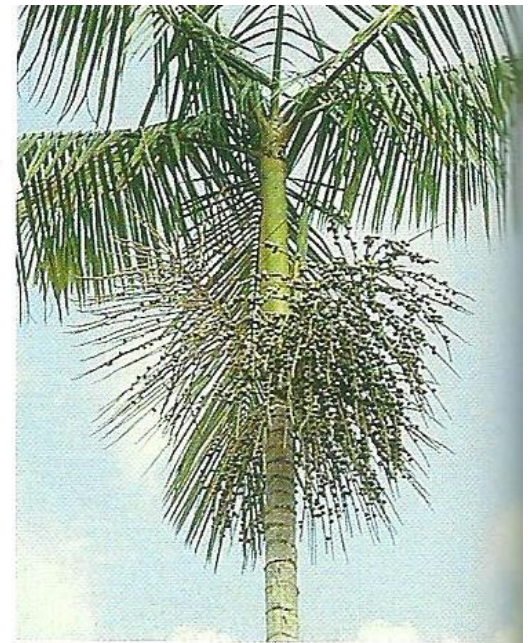
Key features: This is a tall and slender tree, from sixty to eighty feet high, and about four inches in diameter. The stem is very smooth, of a pale colour, and generally waving, sometimes very much curved. The leaves are of moderate size, of a pale bright green, regularly pinnate, and with the leaflets much drooping. The column formed by the sheathing bases of the leaves is of an olive colour. The flowers are small, whitish, and very thickly set on the simply branched spadix. There are generally two or three, and sometimes even five or six spadices, growing out horizontally from a little below the leaf-column. The spathe is smooth and membranous, and falls off as the spadix opens. The fruit when ripe is about the size and colour of a sloe. It consists of a hard albuminous seed, with a rather fibrous exterior, and a very thin covering of a firm pulp or flesh.

Geographical distribution: This species is very abundant in the neighborhood of Para, and even in the city itself. It grows in swamps flooded by the high tides, never on dry land.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

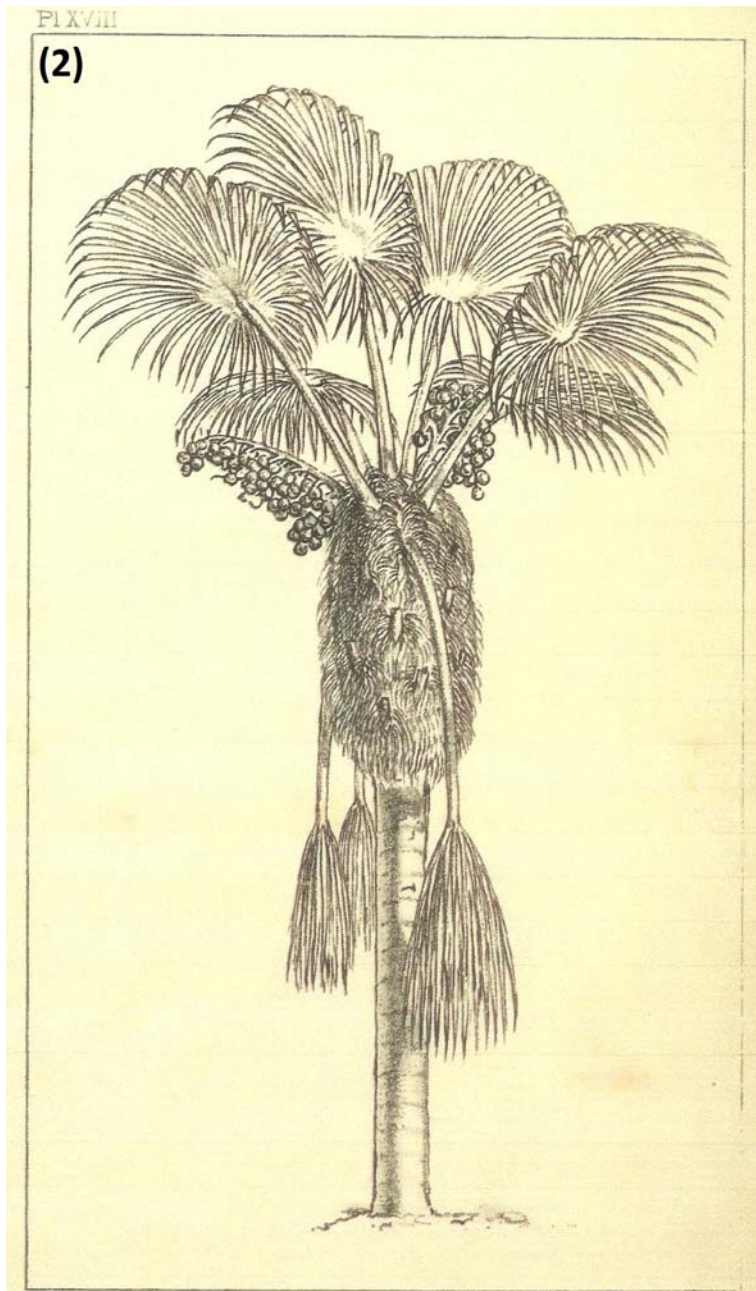


Key features: Multiple stems up to 25 m in height and 7-18 cm in diameter, slightly curved and presenting visible roots at the base. Fruits globose, black when ripe, 1-2 cm in diameter, flat. Pinnate leaves, flat, evenly distributed and arranged in the same plane.

Geographical distribution: Occurs in the states of Acre, Rondônia, Amapá, Maranhão, Pará and Tocantins, in large colonies, close to streams and rivers, especially in the estuary (wetlands and wet meadows) of the Amazon. Still occurs in Colômbia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Guyana.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; Souza, Hermes Moreira de; Medeiros-Costa, Judas Tadeu de; Cerqueira, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; Behr, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 87 (adapted).



Key features: This is a large smooth-stemmed species allied to *Mauritia flexuosa*, but quite distinct and hitherto undescribed. The stem is about a foot in diameter and from twenty to forty feet high, smooth and obscurely ringed. The leaves are very similar at *Miriti*, and the leaflets are not so deeply divided, being united together at the base for one-third of their entire length, and much more drooping at the tips. The petioles are very large, straight and cylindrical; their dilated bases are persistent for a considerable distance down the stem, and their margins give out a quantity of fibres which clothe it as in the *Leopoldinia piassaba*, though rather less densely. The spadices grow from among the leaves and are somewhat more erect and much smaller than in the *Miriti*, and the fruits are less abundant, smaller and slightly ovate.

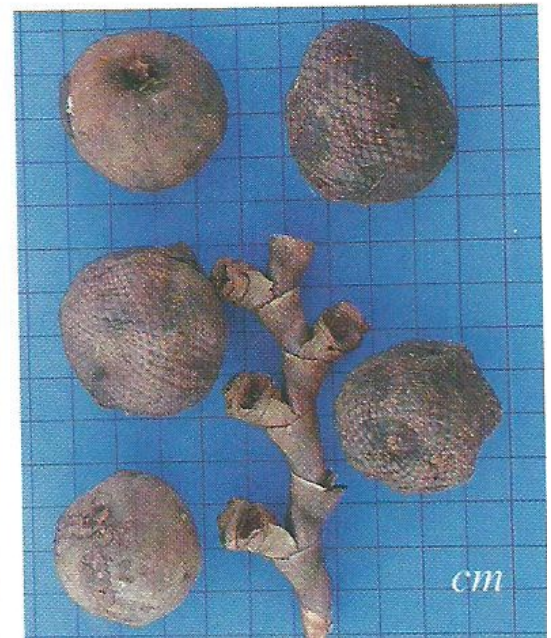
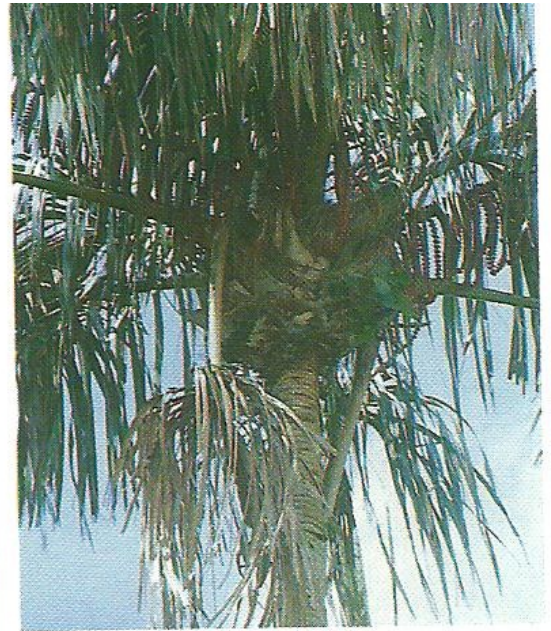
Geographical distribution: This tree grows in the district of the Rio Negro and Upper Orinoco, but is not found on the Amazon. It prefers the dry Catinga forests, or the sandy margins of streams out of reach of the highest floods.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

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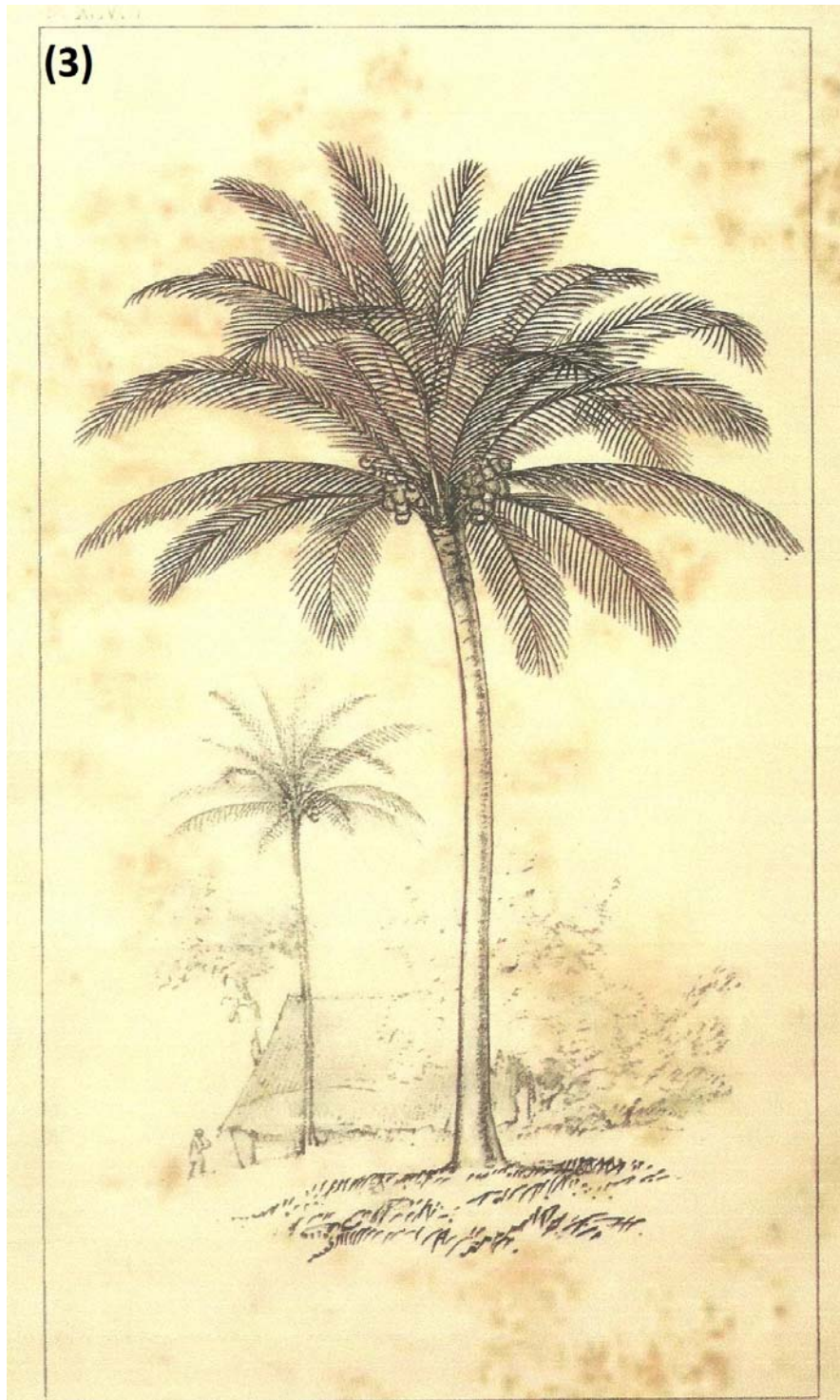
Key features: Simple, straight stem, from 10 to 15m in height and 30-50 cm in diameter, with dense cone of aerial roots at the base. Cup 6 to 12 costapalmadas sheets (rounded). Fruits globose from 4.5 to 7 cm diameter, covered with scales dark brown to reddish color when ripe.

Geographical distribution: It occurs in the state of Amazonas, in closed or open forests (meadows) on poorly drained and frankly sandy soils. Rare in southern Amazon.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 111 (adapted).

(3)



Key features: The stem of this well-known palm is very smooth, seldom quite erect, and often much thicker at the bottom. The leaves are large, terminal and regularly pinnate. The leaflets are rigid, and spread out very flat on each side of the midrib. The spadices are produced from among the leaves, and are large and simply branched. The fruits are very large, and have a dense fibrous external covering over the well-known cocoa-nut.

Geographical distribution: This tree is not a native of South America, but as it is generally cultivated in every part of the tropics. On the banks of the Amazon, on the contrary, we see at once that it is in a foreign land.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

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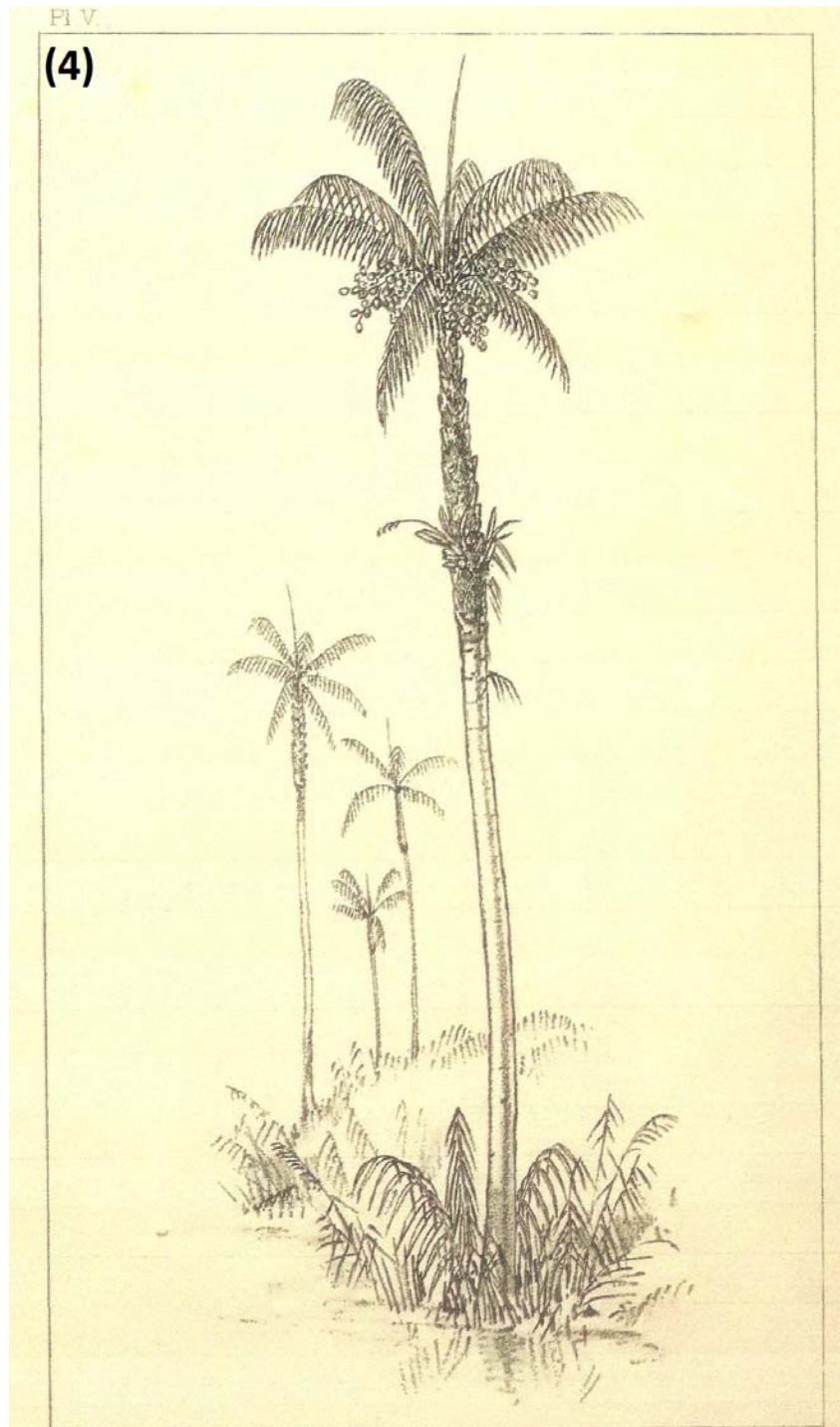


Key features: Simple stem, and straight or slightly curved, ringed irregularly, up to 20 m tall. Great fruit liquid endosperm, ovoid, fibrous, varying in color and shape. Pinnate leaves regularly distributed and placed on the same plane.

Geographical distribution: the origin of this species was until now a mystery, some considering the Polynesian their center of dispersion, other Americas, these locations by sea currents or the man himself has spread throughout the world. For belonging to the group (tribe) *Cocoseae* (species that has three pores in core material) whose representatives mainly occur in Brazil and with the support of recent phylogenetic studies, there is no doubt that it is a native species in Brazil.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; NOBLICK, Larry R.; KAHN, Francis; FERREIRA, Evandro. **Flora Brasileira: Arecaceae (palmeiras)**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 2010, p. 193 (adapted).



Key features: The stem is four inches in diameter and reaches thirty feet in height. It is often much thicker at the bottom than in the upper part, and has a greater proportion of the stem bare. The leaves are very similar, but the spadices are larger, and the fruit is also larger and much more abundant.

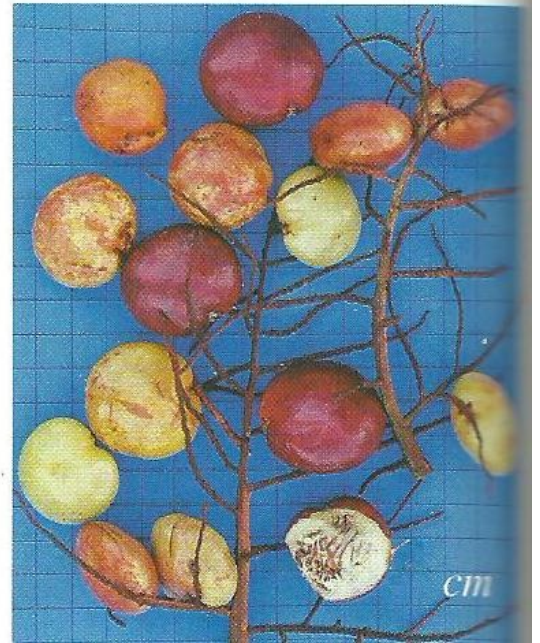
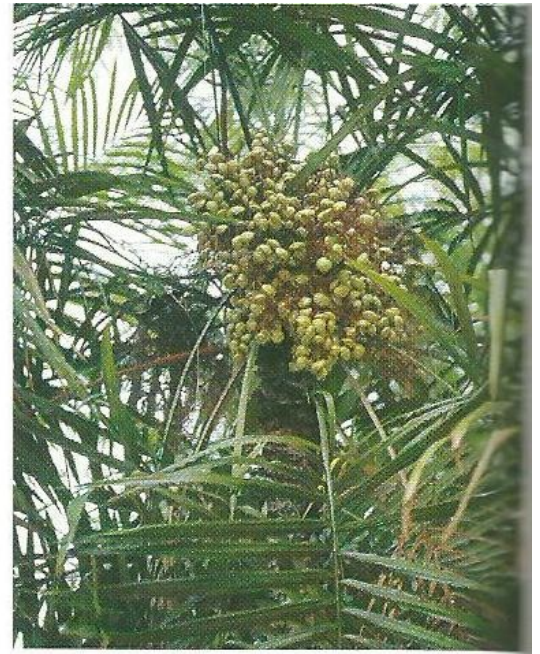
Geographical distribution: This tree occurs plentifully on the lakes and inlets of the upper Rio Negro, but is not found at the mouth of the river like the last species. It grows too at a lower level, being often found with a part of the stem under water.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

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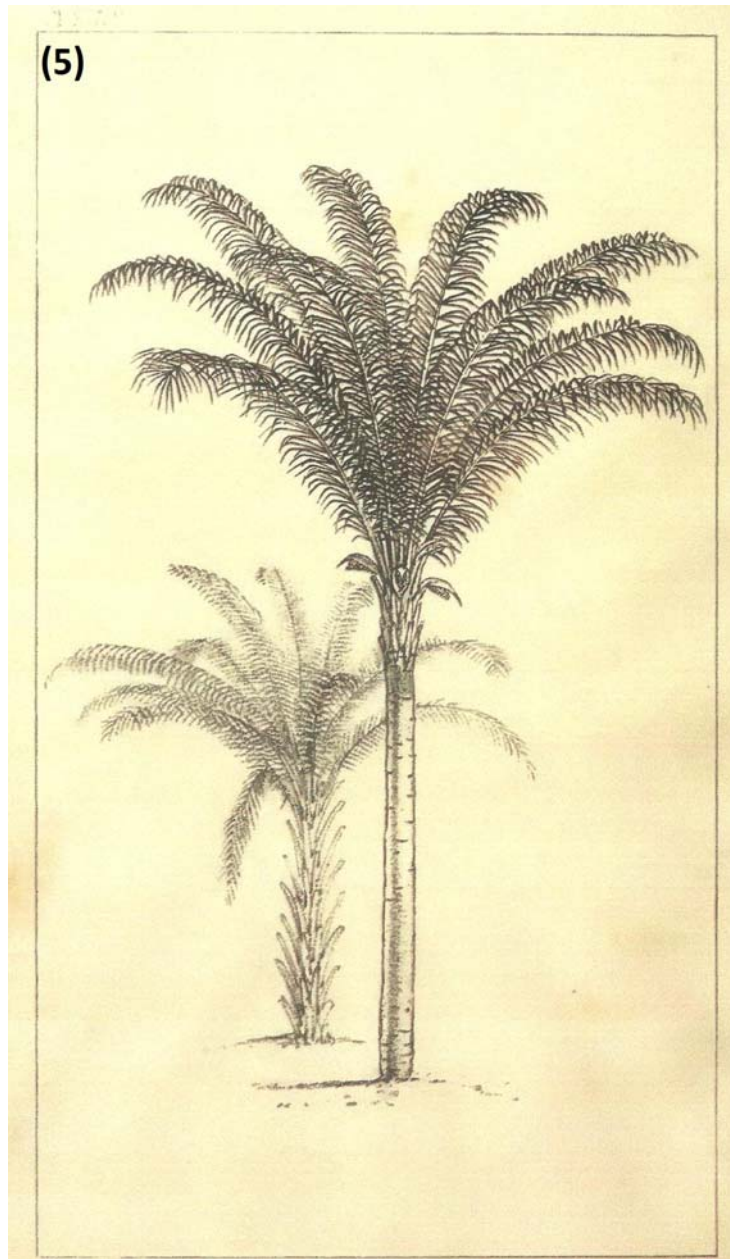


Key features: Multiple stems, upright, forming clumps of more than 20 plants, higher up to 10 m long and 5-10 cm in diameter, with the top covered with a thick mass of fibers resulting from the drop of the sheath and petiole dead leaves. Pinnate, leaves arranged regularly forming a single plane. Fruits and flat irregularly rounded with 3 to 4 cm in diameter, orange-red when ripe.

Geographical distribution: In the states of Amazonas and Roraima in the Upper Rio Negro region, on the banks of the flooded forests and streams of black water in soils always soaked and low elevation.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; Souza, Hermes Moreira de; Medeiros-Costa, Judas Tadeu de; Cerqueira, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; Behr, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 104 (adapted).



Key features: This palm has a lofty massive stem, smooth and obscurely ringed. The leaves are very large, terminal and pinnate. The leaflets are arranged in groups of three, four or five, at intervals along the midrib, from which they stand out in different directions, and are very long and drooping. The bases of the petioles are persistent a short distance down the stem, and sometimes down to the ground, even when the trees are forty or fifty feet high. The spadices are numerous, growing from the bases of the lower leaves. They are simply branched and very densely clustered. The spathes are large, spindle-shaped, ventricose and woody, with a long beak. The fruits are elongate and beaked, with a tough, brown, outer skin, beneath which is a layer of soft fleshy pulp of an agreeable sub acid flavor, covering a hard stony seed. The leaves of this tree are truly gigantic.

Geographical distribution: This magnificent palm is abundant from Para to the Upper Amazon and the sources of the Rio Negro. It grows only in the dry virgin forest.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

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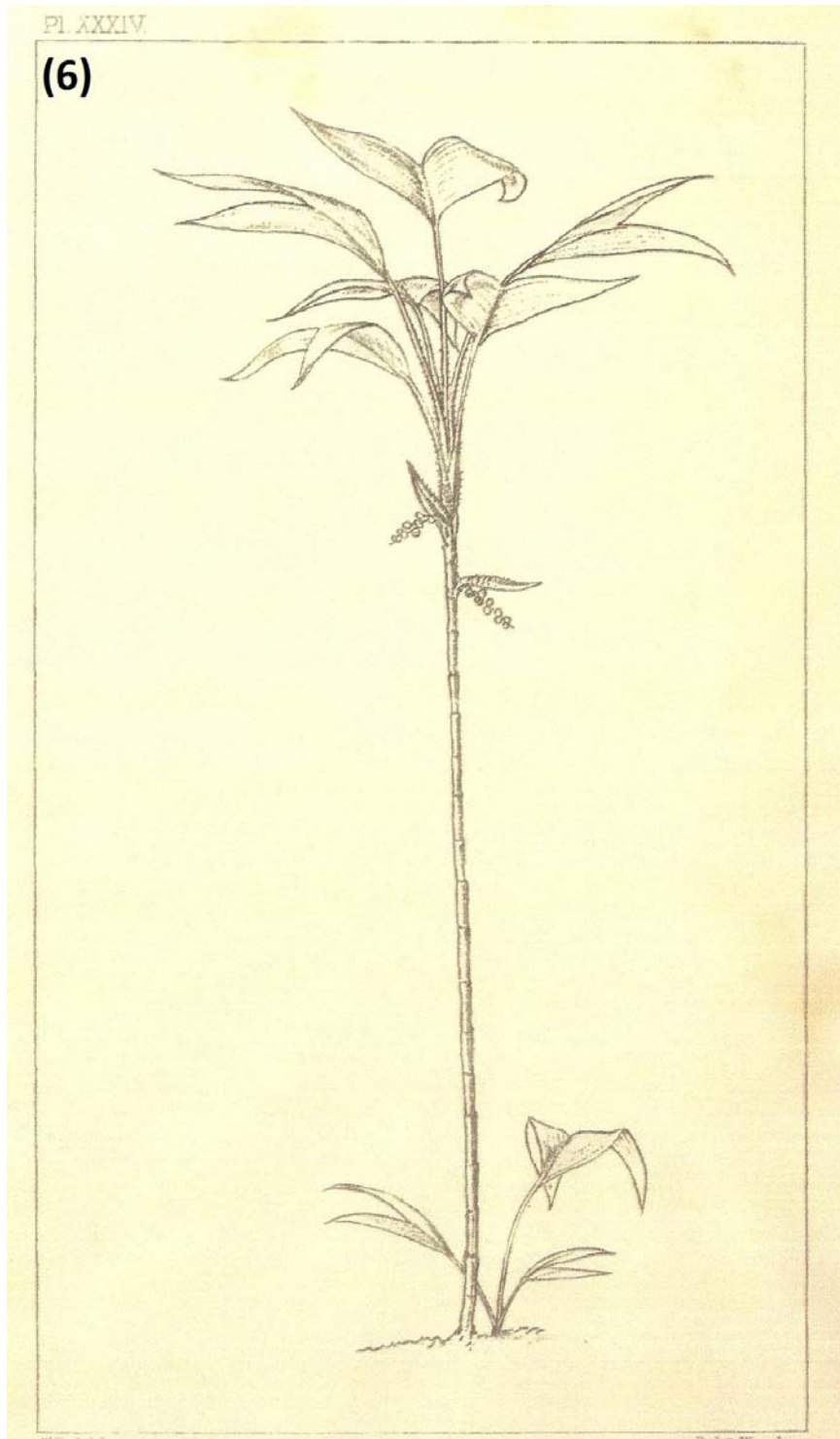
Key features: Single stem up to 20m high and 20-40 cm in diameter. Leaves arranged in five directions supported by long petioles. Present inflorescences protected by bracts, are amongst the leaves with long stalks. Fruits 4-8 cm length pulp juicy and aromatic with 2 to 3 seeds.

Geographical distribution: Acre, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, South of Mato Grosso, Para and Rondonia, very often in sandy soils and in open areas.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 42 (adapted).

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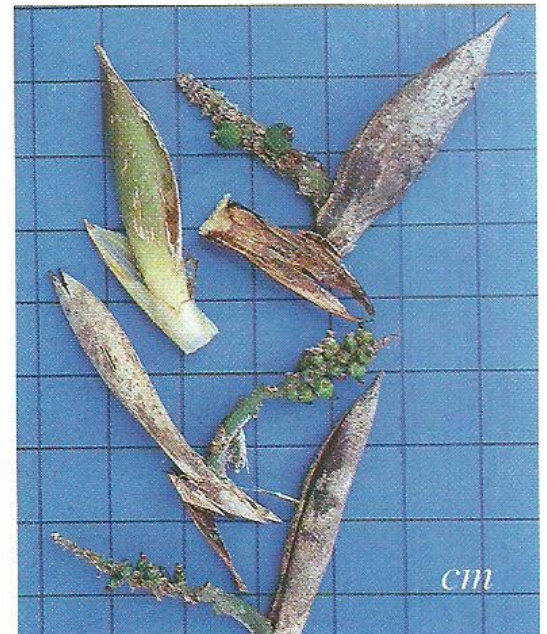
Key features: The stem of this little palm resembles in size and appearance that of *Bactris tenuis*. The leaves are five or six in number, terminal, and consist of a single broad bifid leaflet, or more properly a pair of opposite terminal leaflets. The petioles and their sheathing bases are thickly set with spines. The spadices grow from below the leaves; they are unbranched and bend downwards, and the spathes are elongate, small, erect or horizontal, smooth and persistent.

Geographical distribution: It is not uncommon in the dry Catinga forests of the Upper Rio Negro.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses**. John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

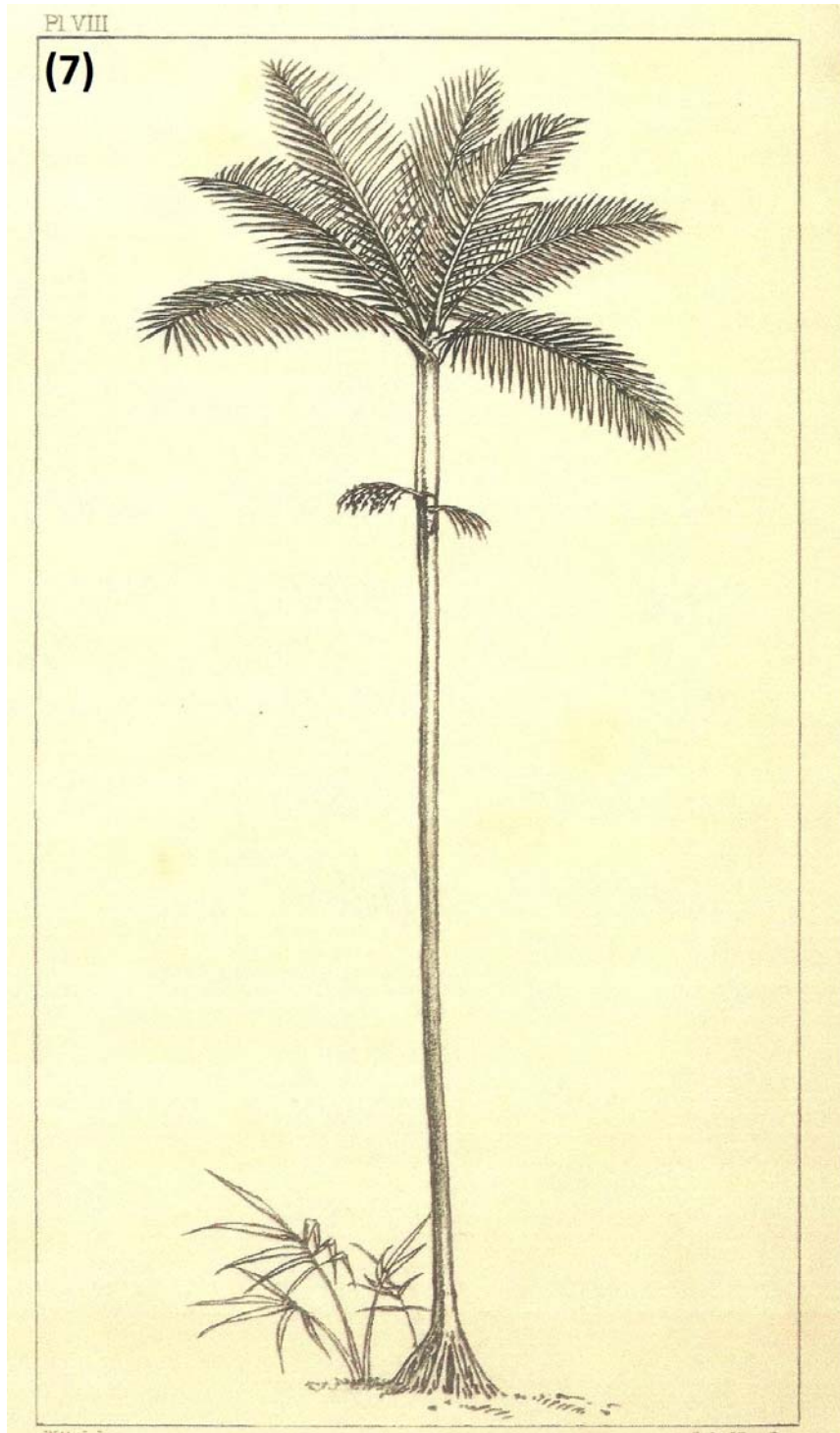


Key features: Stem cespitose with thorns, forming clumps from 0.5 to 2 m in height and 0.3 to 1 cm in diameter. Pinnate leaves, with or without spines, flat black. Inflorescence with protective bracts. Fruits globose 0,5 to 0,8 cm diameter, rarely ovoid, red or orange. Prickly bracts stalk for fruit protection.

Geographical distribution: Acre, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia and Roraima. It is found in upland forests, lowland, in sandy soils.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 65 (adapted).



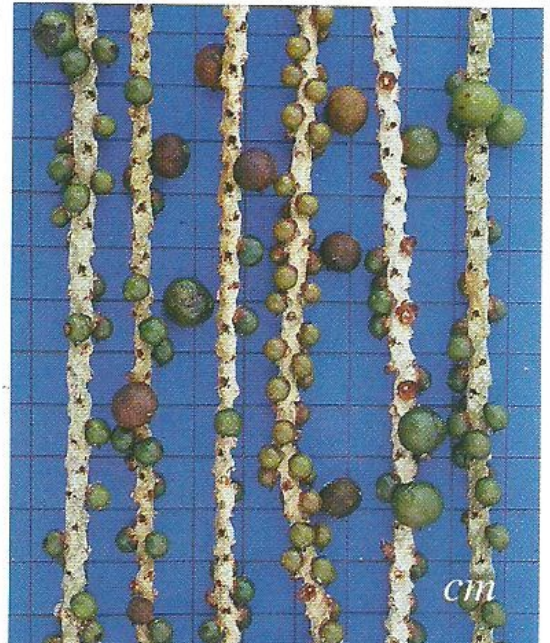
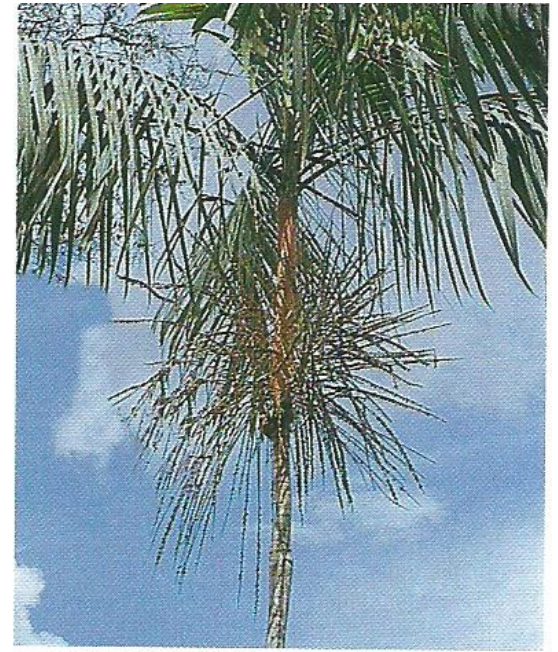
Key features: Solitary stems, grayish with a visible root cone at the base, from 4 to 16 m high and about 5 to 15 cm in diameter. Cup with 6-11 leaves, pinnate, petiole and rachis with black scales. Fruits with 0.8 to 1.3 cm in average diameter, globose, 0.8-1.3 cm in diameter, brown-green.

Geographical distribution: In the Amazon, in so-called caatingas Rio Negro, characterized as open forest formations in sandy soil, acid and poorly drained, nothing similar to the savanna of northeastern Brazil.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 83 (adapted).

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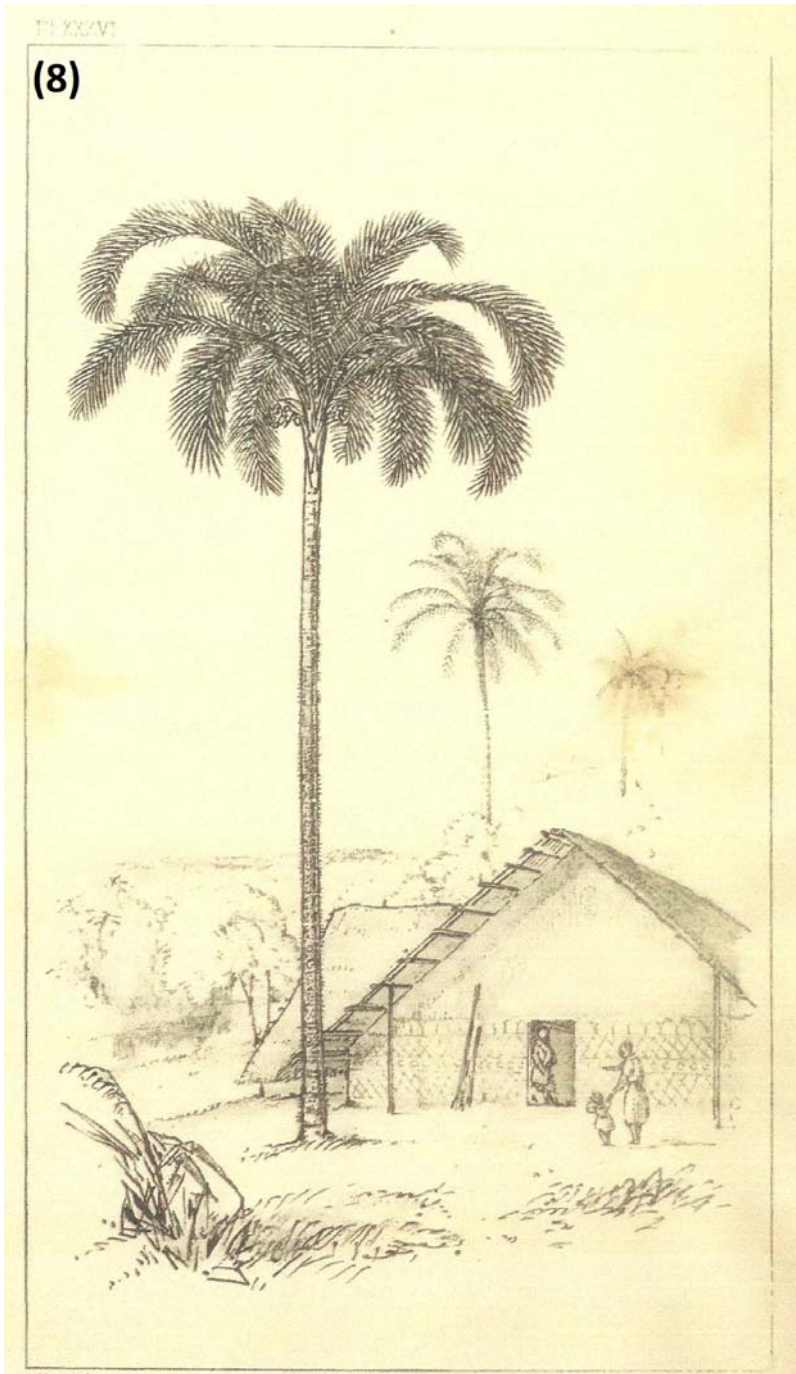
Key features: Solitary stems, grayish with a visible root cone at the base, from 4 to 16 m high and about 5 to 15 cm in diameter. Cup with 6-11 leaves, pinnate, petiole and rachis with black scales. Fruits with 0.8 to 1.3 cm in average diameter, globose, 0.8-1.3 cm in diameter, brown-green.

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LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 83 (adapted).

(8)



Key features: This most picturesque and elegant palm has the stem slender, cylindrical, and thickly set with long needle-shaped spines disposed in rings or bands. It reaches sixty feet in height, and grows quite erect, though in exposed situations it becomes curved and waving. The leaves are very numerous, terminal, pinnate and drooping, forming a nearly spherical crown to the stem; and the leaflets growing out from the midrib in various directions, and being themselves curled or waved, give the whole mass of foliage a singularly plummy appearance.

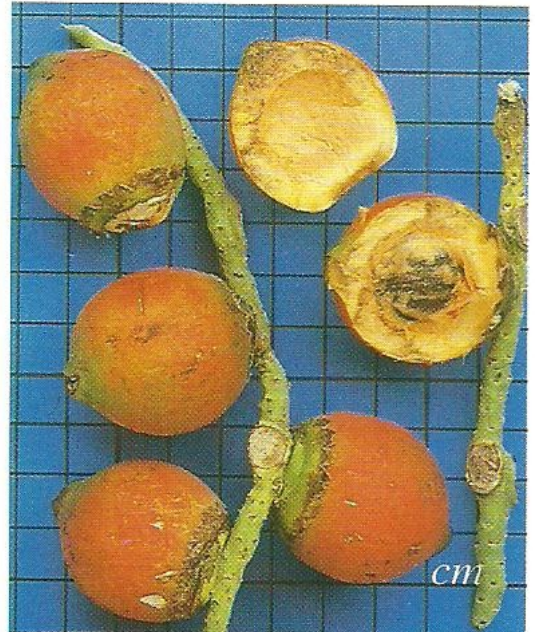
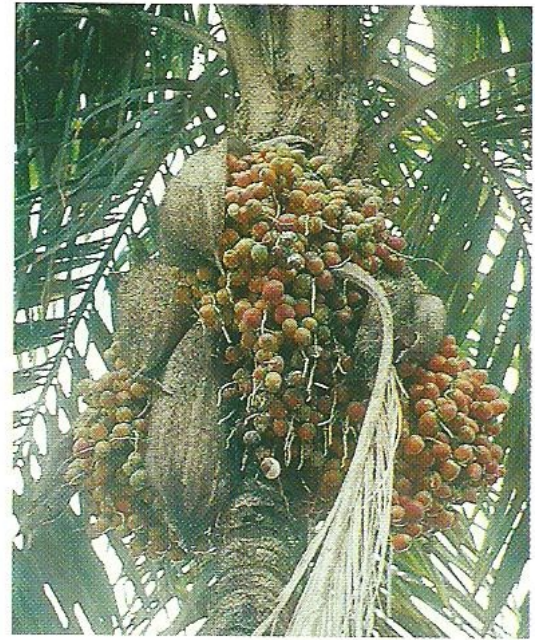
Geographical distribution: This palm appears to be indigenous to the countries near the Andes. On the Amazon and Rio Negro it is never found wild.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

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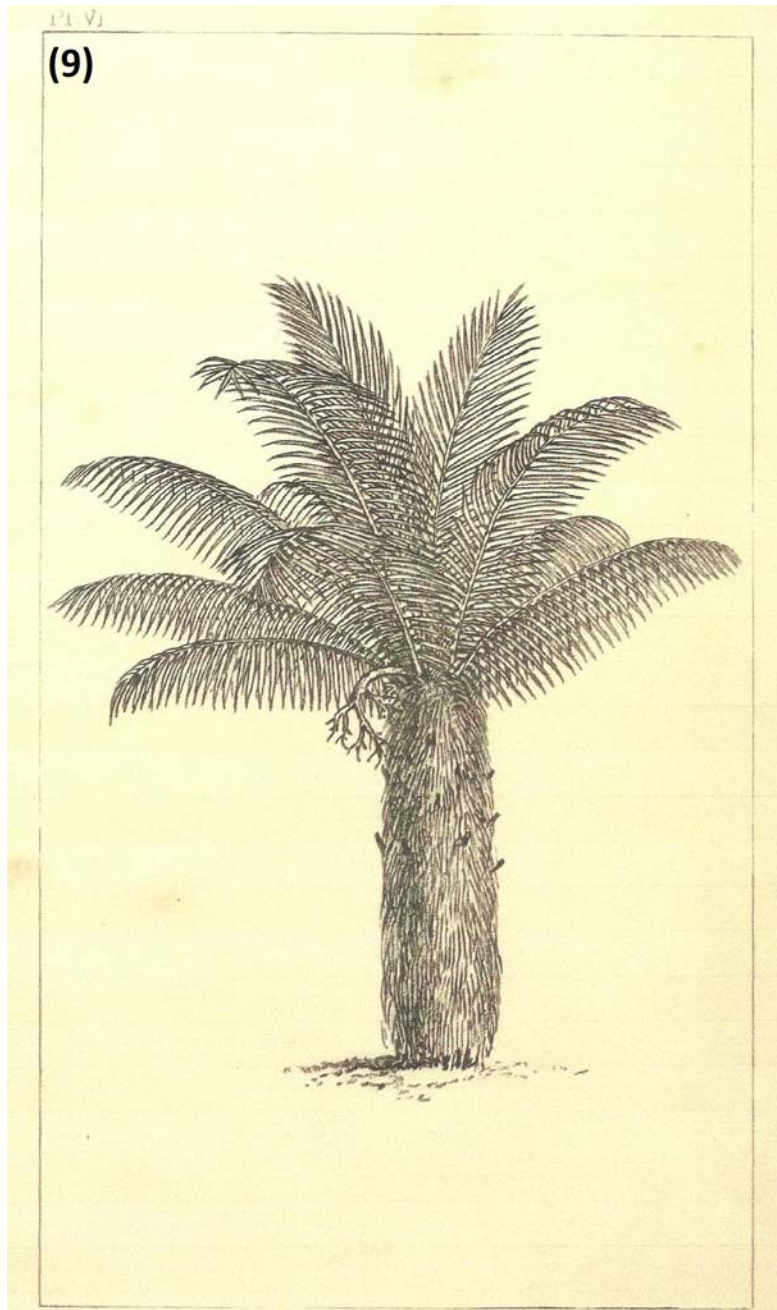


Key features: Multiple stems up to 20m in height and 12-18 cm in diameter, with spikes forming rings. Armed thick sheets of black thorns. Inflorescence with protective bract. Ripe fruits of red or yellow, ovoid to sub globose, with abundant, starchy, floury and oily flesh. Prickly bracts stalk for fruit protection.

Geographical distribution: Already considered domesticated species, occurs from Central America to the Amazon, widely disseminated by man. It prefers dry land.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 55 (adapted).



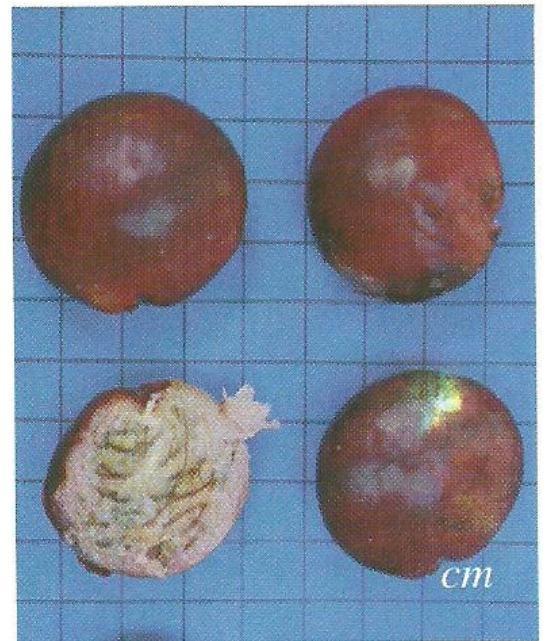
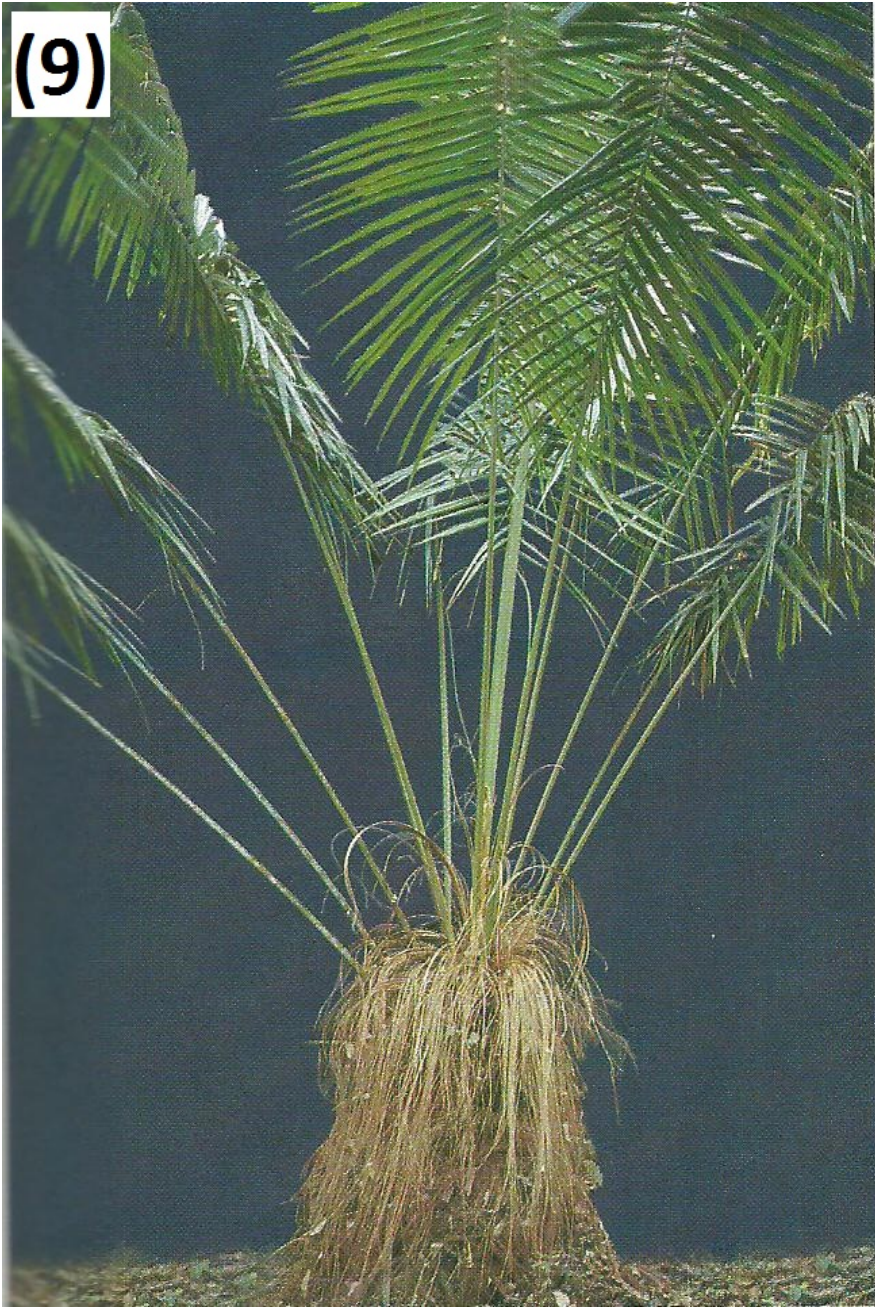
Key features: The texture and form of the leaves, the peculiar branching of the spadix, and the extraordinary development of the fibres from the margins of the sheathing petioles, show it to be very closely allied to the other species of this genus. The stem is generally short, but reaches twenty to thirty feet in height, and is much thicker than in either of the preceding species. The leaves are very large and regularly pinnate, with the pinnae gradually smaller to the end, as in the two former species. The leaflets are rigid, broadest in the middle, and gradually tapering to a fine point, spreading out flat on each side of the midrib, but slightly drooping at the tips. The petioles are slender and smooth. The spadix is large, excessively branched and drooping, and there are often several on the same tree.

Geographical distribution: The distribution of this tree is very peculiar. It grows in swampy or partially flooded lands on the banks of black-water rivers.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

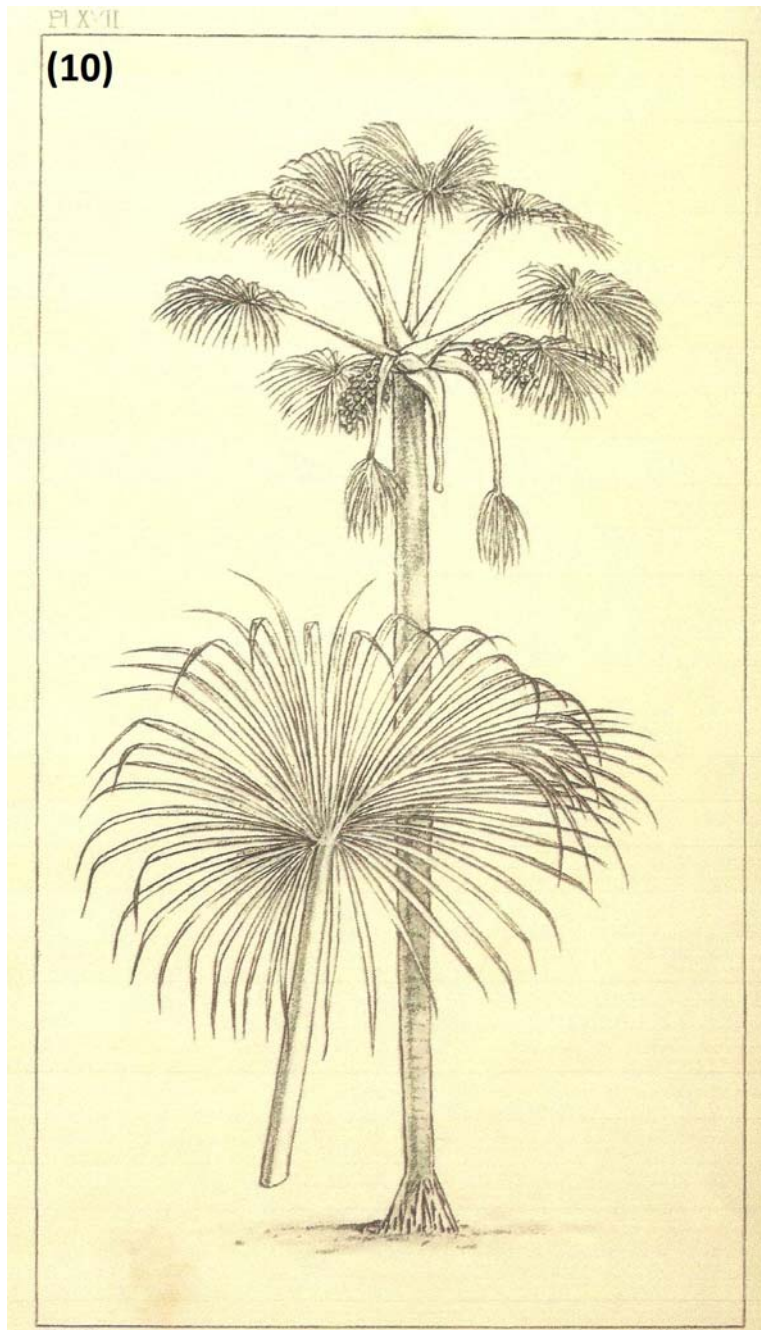


Key features: Simple stems, 4 to 5 m high and 15 cm in diameter (increased to 60 cm when including fibers), crowned by about 14 to 16 regularly pinnate leaves 4 to 5 m in length; leaves emit persistent sheaths from the stem, many brownish fibers with more than 1 m long, involving the top. Fruits globose irregularly, with about 3 to 3.5 cm in diameter, brown-red color when ripe.

Geographical distribution: In the states of Amazonas and Roraima, in the Upper Rio Negro region, on the banks of the flooded forests and streams of black water and in areas of sandy soils.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 105 (adapted).



Key features: The texture and form of the leaves, the peculiar branching of the spadix, and the extraordinary development of the fibres from the margins of the sheathing petioles, show it to be very closely allied to the other species of this genus. The stem is generally short, but reaches twenty to thirty feet in height, and is much thicker than in either of the preceding species. The leaves are very large and regularly pinnate, with the pinnae gradually smaller to the end, as in the two former species. The leaflets are rigid, broadest in the middle, and gradually tapering to a fine point, spreading out flat on each side of the midrib, but slightly drooping at the tips. The petioles are slender and smooth. The spadix is large, excessively branched and drooping, and there are often several on the same tree.

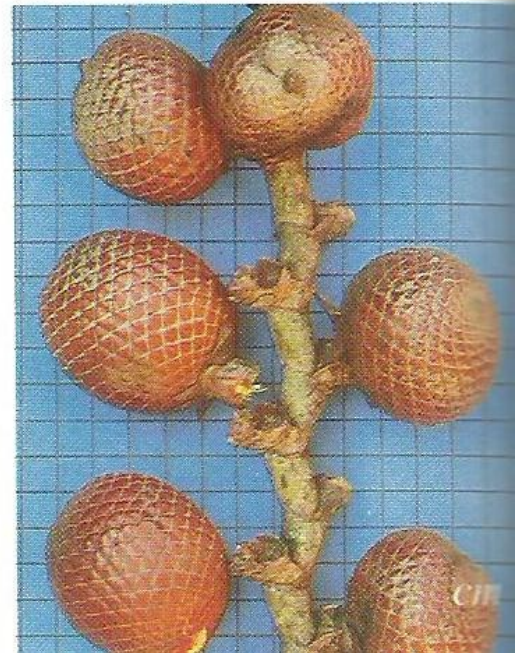
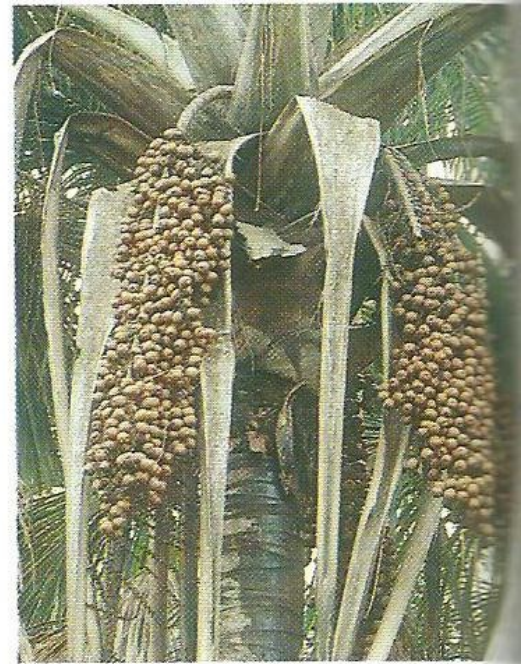
Geographical distribution: The distribution of this tree is very peculiar. It grows in swampy or partially flooded lands on the banks of black-water rivers.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

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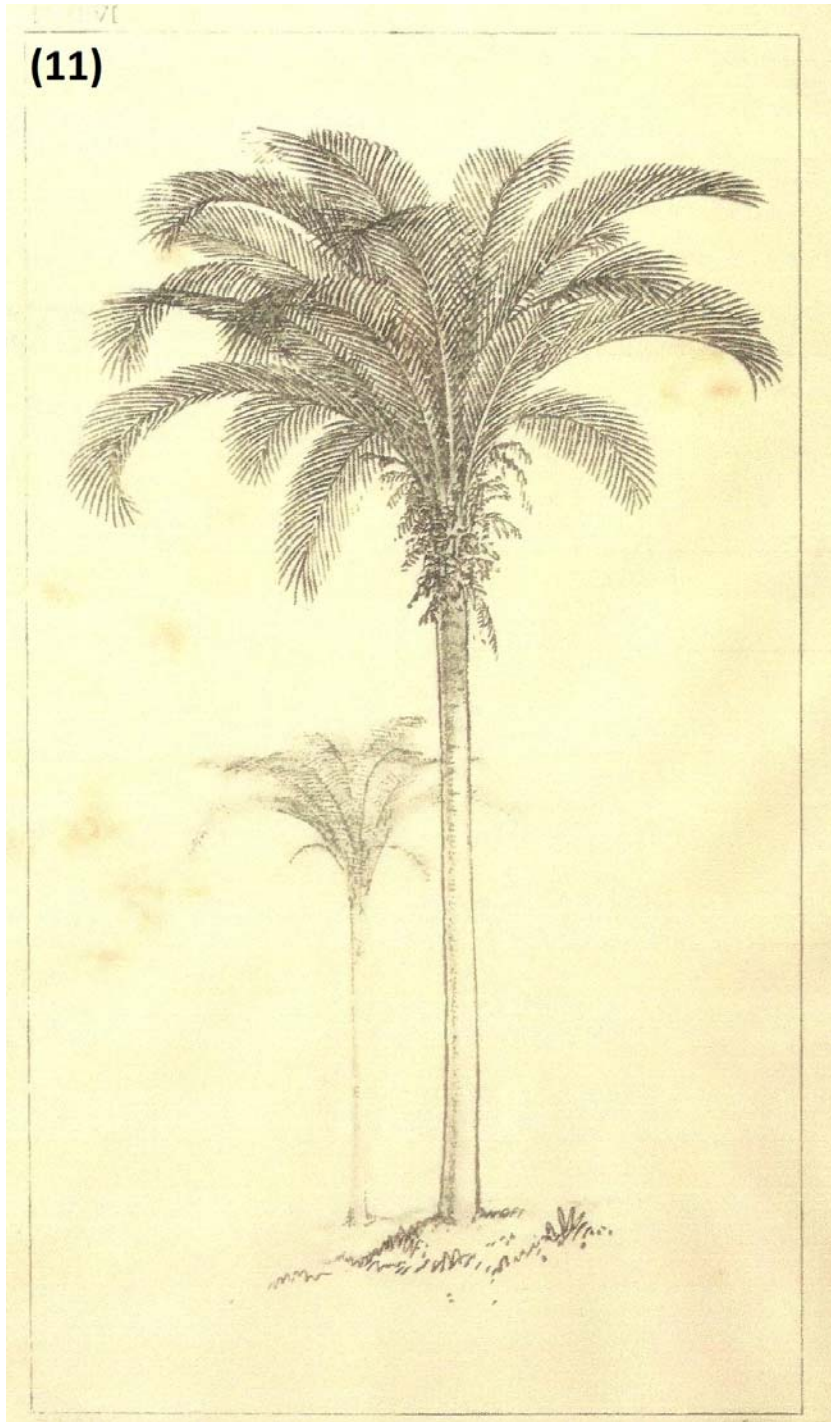
Key features: Solitary, erect stem, with 2.8 to 25 m tall and 23-50 cm in diameter. Costapalmadas leaves (rounded) in number of 8 to 20. Fruits oblong-ellipsoid, or occasionally globular-oblong covered by horny scales of glossy and reddish-brown color.

Geographical distribution: Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Goiás, Maranhão, Pará, Piauí, São Paulo and Tocantins. It occurs in flooded soils, flooded forests, river banks and streams, where they form large concentrations.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 112 (adapted).

(11)



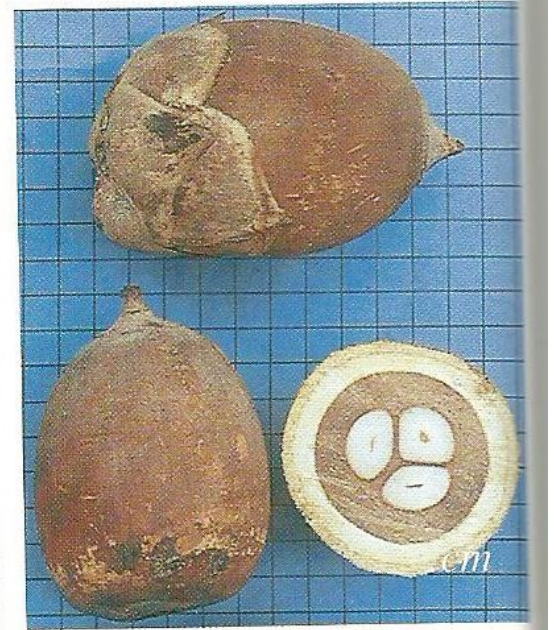
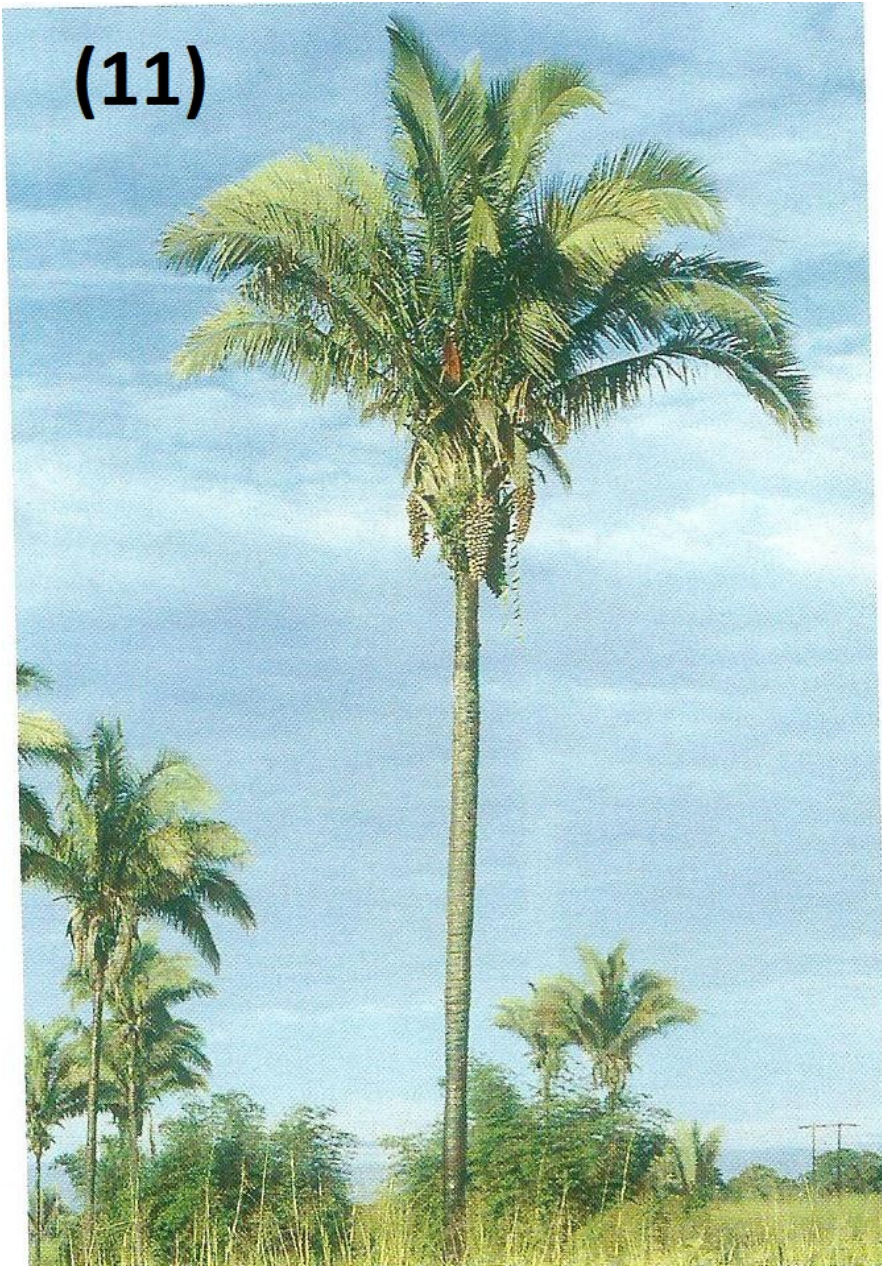
Key features: This noble palm has the stem fifty or sixty feet high, straight, cylindrical and nearly smooth. The leaves are very large, terminal and regularly pinnate. The leaflets are elongate, rigid, closely set together, and spreading out flat on each side of the midrib. The sheathing bases of the petioles are persistent for a greater or less distance down the stem, and in young trees down to the ground. The spadices grow from among the leaves and are large and simply branched. The fruit is of large size compared with most American palms, being about three inches long, and from this circumstance it derives its native name " Uauassú," signifying " large fruit."

Geographical distribution: This species grows on the dry forest lands of the Upper Amazon.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.



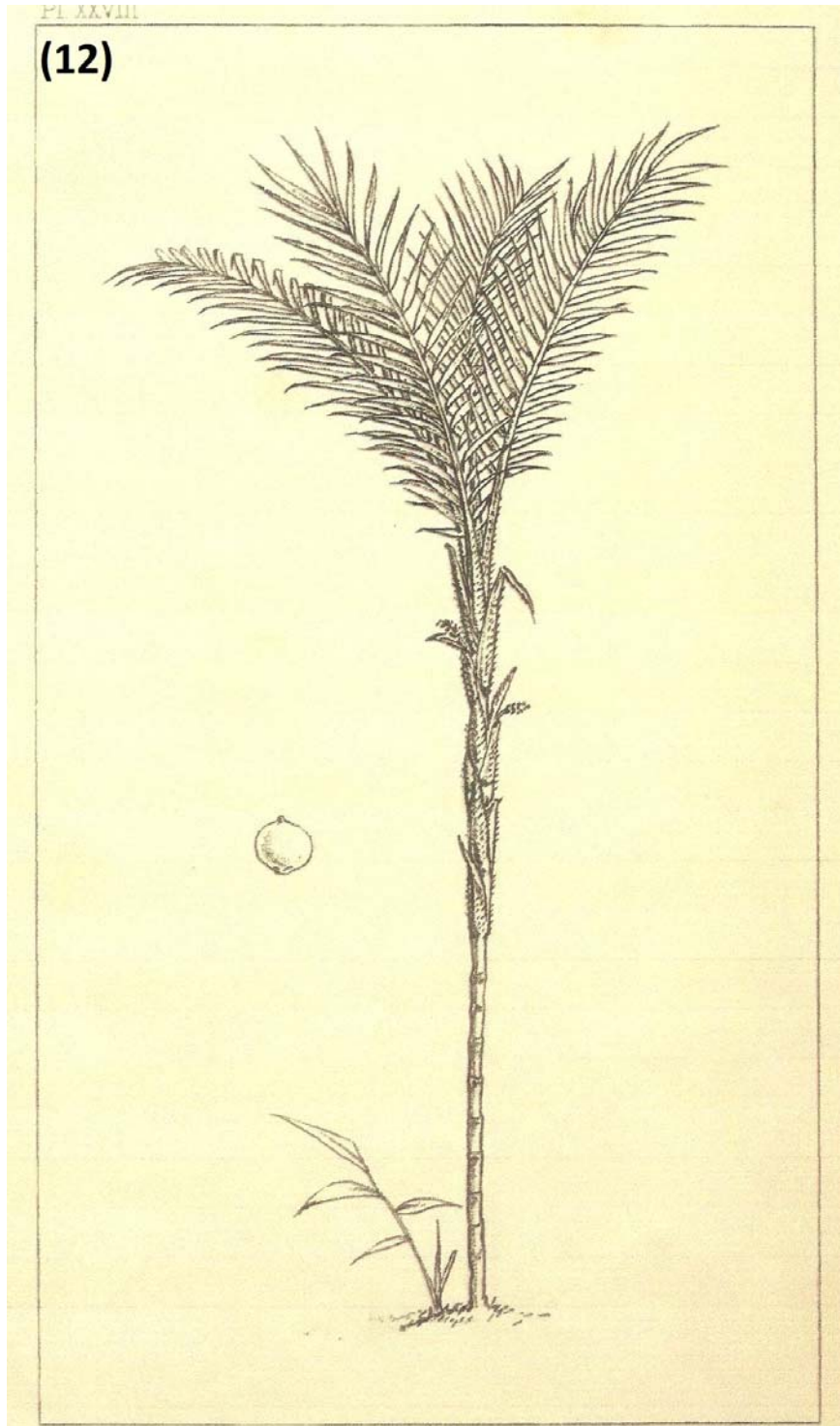
Key features: Stem simple, rugged, majestic, 10-30 m tall and 30-60 cm in diameter. Fibrous-mealy fruit pulp with 4-8 seeds, sometimes 10. Flowers, upon fertilization, have 4 degrees of temperature above the ambient air. They have inflorescences protected by bracts. Pinnate leaves, upright, evenly distributed over the entire length of the top of the stem.

Geographical distribution: Acre to Tocantins, Maranhão and common where the famous babaçuais way. Is alone in the woods or in open areas, being more common in degraded land where pioneered dominant species. The persistence of this palm makes serious invasive.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 46 (adapted).

(12)



Key features: Generally, cespitose growth, or forming small clumps. Stipe (stem) 1-2 m in length and 0.5 to 1.7 cm in diameter with thorns in internodes. Pinnate leaves, regularly distributed. Inflorescence with protective bract. Red-ripe fruit, globose, less than 1 cm in diameter. Prickly bracts stalk for fruit protection.

Geographical distribution: Occur in upland forests. Wide distribution in Brazil (the Amazon and Atlantic Forest).

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; NOBLICK, Larry R.; KAHN, Francis; FERREIRA, Evandro. **Flora Brasileira: Arecaceae (palmeiras)**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 2010, p. 135 (adapted).

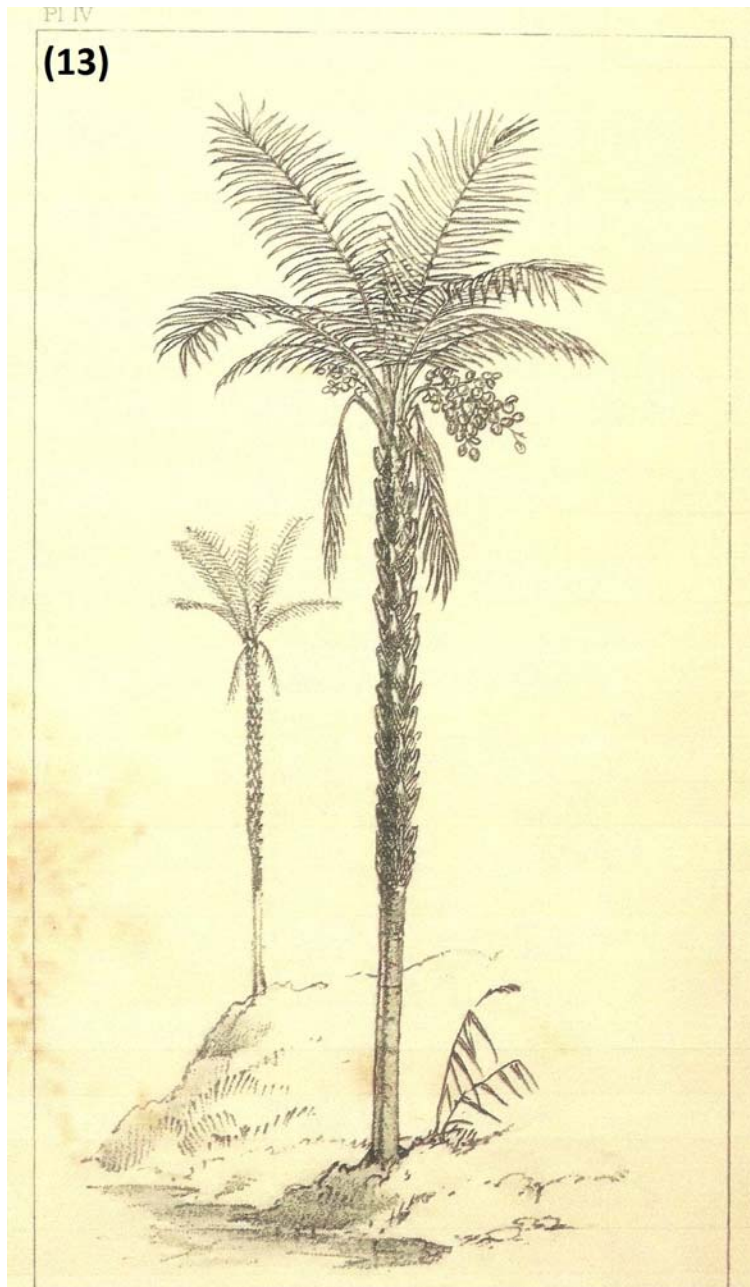


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Geographical distribution: Occur in upland forests. Wide distribution in Brazil (the Amazon and Atlantic Forest).

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; NOBLICK, Larry R.; KAHN, Francis; FERREIRA, Evandro. **Flora Brasileira: Arecaceae (palmeiras)**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 2010, p. 135 (adapted).



Key features: This is from ten to fifteen feet high. The stem is cylindrical, erect, and about two inches in diameter. The leaves are very regularly pinnate, about four feet long, with the leaflets slightly drooping and the terminal pair small. The leaf-stalks are slender and the sheathing bases are persistent, giving out from their margins abundance of flat fibrous processes which are curiously netted and interlaced together, clothing the stem with a firm covering often down to the very base. At the lower part this gradually rots and is rubbed away or falls off, leaving the stem bare. The flower-stalks or spadices are numerous, and very large and much branched; and the fruits are about an inch in diameter, oval and flattened, and of a pale greenish-yellow colour. The outer covering is firm and fleshy, and has a very bitter taste.

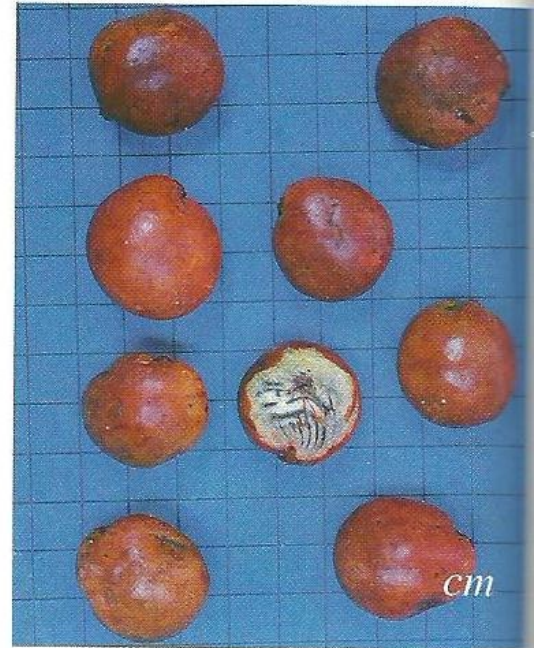
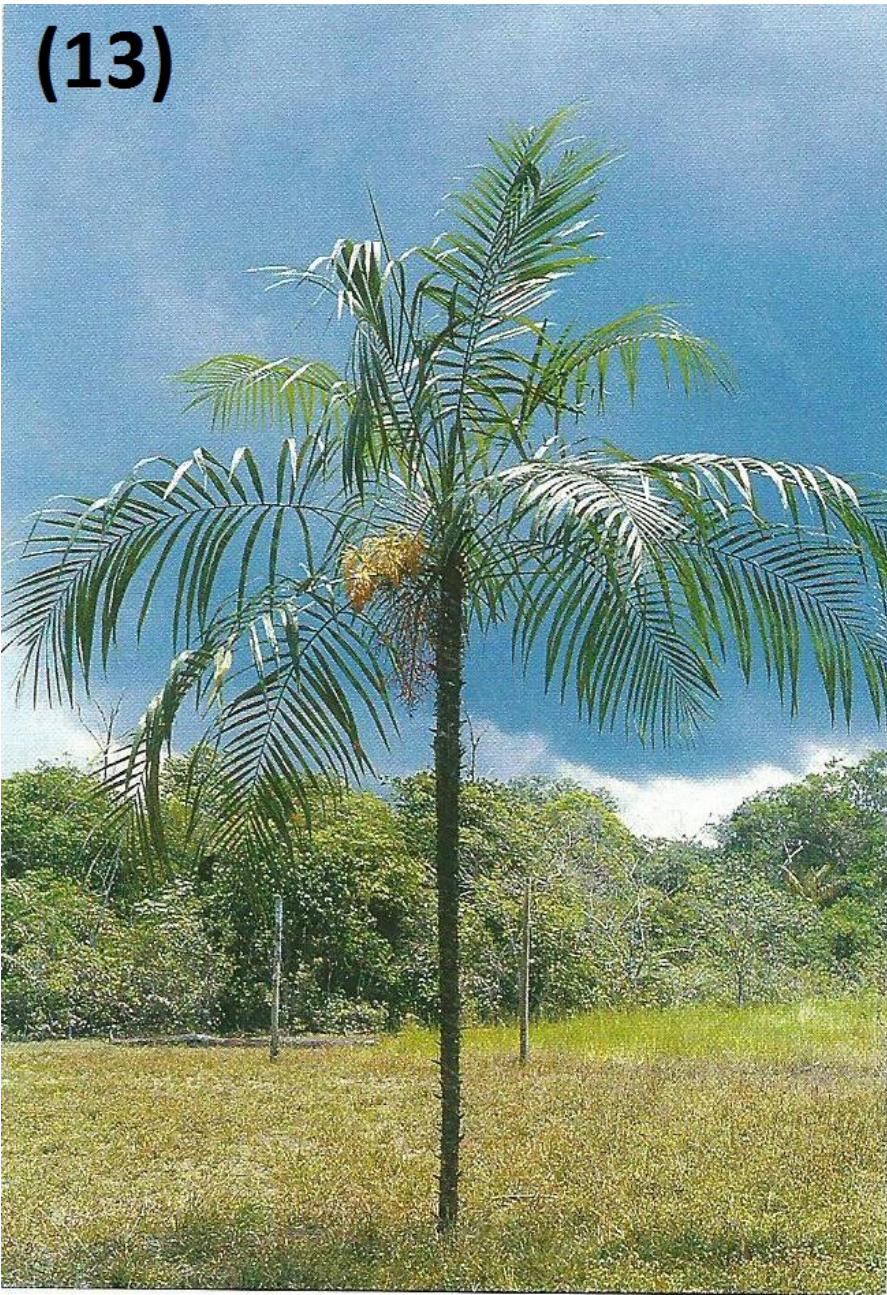
Geographical distribution: This species is found on the banks of the Rio Negro and some of its tributaries, from its mouth up to its source, and on the black-water tributaries of the Orinoco. It never grows far from the water's edge, though generally out of reach of the floods in the wet season.

Reference:

WALLACE, Alfred Russel. **Palm trees of Amazon and their uses.** John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row, 1853.

Available at: <<http://www.archive.org/details/palmtreesofamazo00wall>>.

(13)



Key features: Simple stem from 3 to 6 m long and 5 to 10 cm in diameter, with the top covered with the fall of the resulting fiber sheaths of dead leaves and petioles. Regularly pinnate leaves arranged regular and horizontally forming a single plane. Fruits rounded 2 to 2.5 cm in diameter, brown-reddish.

Geographical distribution: States of Amazonas and Pará, in the Rio Negro region to the south of the Amazon river and Itacoatiara to the east, on the sandy shores of the flooded forests and streams of black water.

Reference:

LORENZI, Harri; SOUZA, Hermes Moreira de; MEDEIROS-COSTA, Judas Tadeu de; CERQUEIRA, Luiz Sérgio Coelho de; BEHR, Nikolaus von. **Palmeiras no Brasil: nativas e exóticas**. Nova Odessa, SP: Editora Plantarum, 1996, p. 106 (adapted).