

The genus *Hexopetion* Burret (Arecaceae)

El género *Hexopetion* Burret (Arecaceae)

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Abstract

The genus *Hexopetion* was described by Burret to accommodate a single species, *H. mexicanum*. We reinstate the genus on the basis of morphological and anatomical data, and enlarge it to include a second species, *Astrocaryum alatum*, for which a new combination is made.

Keywords: Arecaceae, *Hexopetion*, new combination, reinstated genus.

Resumen

El género *Hexopetion* definido por Burret con una única especie, *H. mexicanum*, se restablece a partir de datos morfológicos y anatómicos. Se incluye una segunda especie, *Astrocaryum alatum*, para la cual se hace una nueva combinación.

Palabras clave: Arecaceae, *Hexopetion*, nueva combinación, género restablecido.

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Introduction

Burret (1934a) revised the genus *Astrocaryum*. He divided his section *Ayri* in two subsections: (i) *Hexodon* including a single species, *Astrocaryum mexicanum* Liebm. ex Mart., characterized by the presence of 6 distinct, tooth-like staminodes in the pistillate flower ("*Flos FEM: Corolla intus staminodiis dentiformibus inter se disjunctis*"), and (ii) *Symphyodon* including several species having the pistillate flower with a complete staminodial ring.

Later the same year, Burret (1934b) considered this species to worthy of a generic rather than subsectional rank and created the genus *Hexopetion* with *H. mexicanum* as type and only species. This change in Burret's point of view within such a short time clearly points to the difficulty he faced in classifying this species. Apart from the staminodial structure mentioned in the first article, *Hexopetion* was also defined by the pistillate flower inserted at the base of the rachilla with contiguous staminate flowers that entirely and densely covered the rachilla — i.e. there is no sterile part on the rachilla between the pistillate flower and the basal staminate flowers ("*Rami basi ima flore FEM quam MASC majore, dein ininterrupte sequentibus MASC densis obtecti*").

A new species from Central America, *Astrocaryum alatum*, was described shortly after by Loomis (1939). Loomis compared *A. alatum* with *A. standleyanum*, not with *Hexopetion mexicanum* because this species had been removed from *Astrocaryum*. Loomis did not realize that the new palm he was describing shared several characters with *H. mexicanum*, making both species different from all other species of *Astrocaryum*. De Nevers et al. (1988) and Henderson et al. (1995) did recognize the close affinity between *A. mexicanum* and *A. alatum* but considered both species in *Astrocaryum*, as did Glassman (1972) and Uhl and Dransfield (1987) before them. *Hexopetion* and *Astrocaryum* are superficially similar in sharing the white indument on abaxial surface of pinnae, flattened spines, robust inflorescence branched to one order with catkin-like staminate rachillae or distal portion of them, pistillate flower(s) basal and considerably larger than staminate ones, fruits large, oval-obovoid, rostrate, spiny, endocarp with superficial black fibers forming a star-like pattern around germinating pores.

Further investigations of morphological and anatomical characters made by us however corroborated the clear divergence of *A. mexicanum* and *A. alatum* from the rest of the genus *Astrocaryum*. This leads us to reconsider *Hexopetion* as a distinct genus and to enlarge it to include *A. alatum*, for which a new combination is made here.

Data supporting the reinstatement of *Hexopetion* Burret

Hexopetion differs from *Astrocaryum* in:

1. Morphological data

- Multifold lateral segments in adult palms (Fig. 1). This is found in *Astrocaryum* only in juveniles when the bifid eophylls start to split, later in development, the segments are always single-fold, either regularly arranged or grouped (Fig. 1).
- Staminate flowers covering the whole rachilla, without sterile part (Fig. 2).
- Rachilla woolly-white between the flowers (Fig. 2).
- Stigmas much shorter than ovary (Fig. 2).

Additionally, it is to be noted that despite the considerable diversity of life forms exhibited by *Astrocaryum* (Kahn, 2008), no species of that genus matches the habit of *Hexopetion* species. Apart from the irregular division of leaves in *Hexopetion*, the medium-sized slender, bare trunk that characterizes *H. mexicanum* exists only in the caespitose *A. gynacanthum* and *A. huaimi* and the single-stemmed *A. minus* and *A. echinatum*.

2. Leaf anatomical data

- Perivascular sclerified sheath continuous (discontinuous in *Astrocaryum*). Within Bactridinae, only *Astrocaryum* has a discontinuous perivascular sheath, interrupted by parenchymatous tissues (Fig. 3).



Figure 1. Leaf patterns. From left to right: multifold lateral segments (*H. mexicanum*); single-fold regularly arranged segments (*A. perangustatum*); single-fold grouped segments (*A. jauari*). Photos by J.-C. Pintaud.

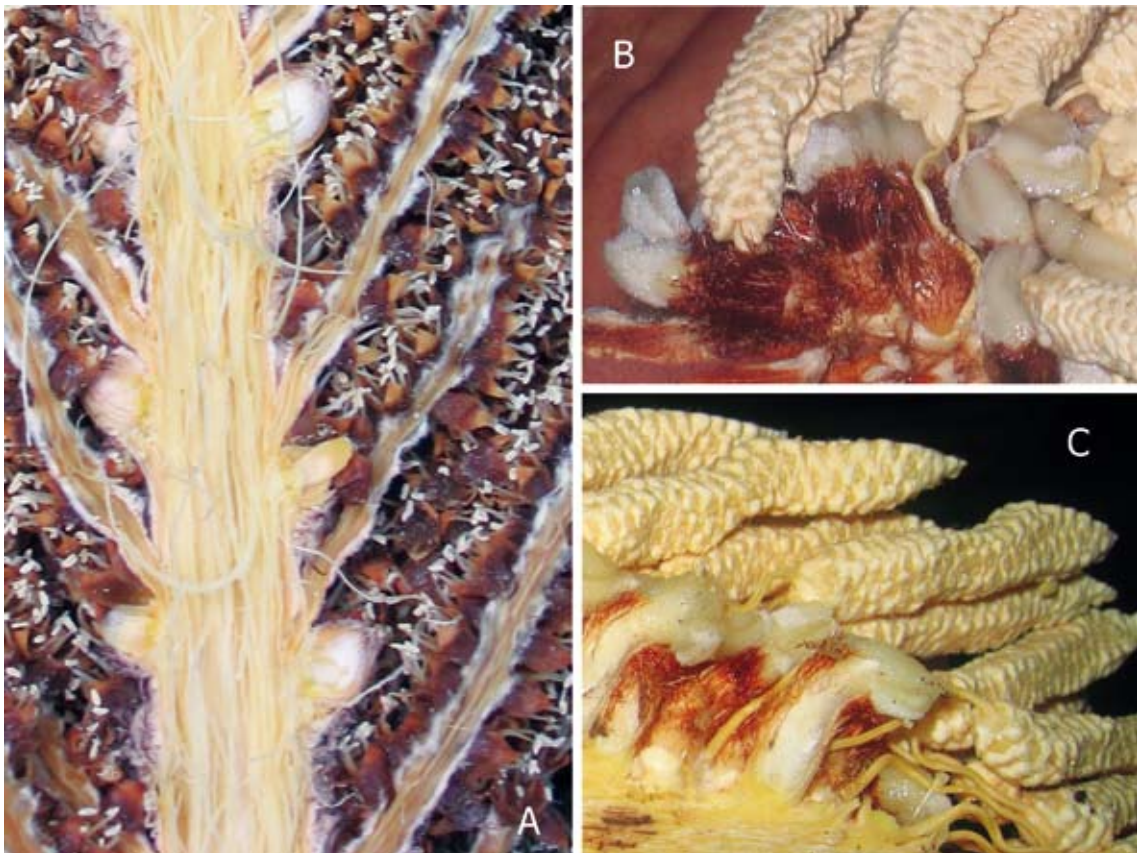


Figure 2. Inflorescence patterns. A: Close-up of inflorescence of *Hexopetion alatium* at staminate anthesis, showing staminate rachillae with a wooly-white tomentum and without sterile portion, and pistillate flowers directly inserted on rachis, with minute stigmas (Photo by J.-C. Pintaud); B-C: Close up of inflorescence of *Astrocaryum faranae* at pistillate anthesis, showing rachis without tomentum, sterile portion of rachillae connected to pistillate flower and subtending bract at base, and curved stigmas about equalling ovary in length (Photos by B. Millán).

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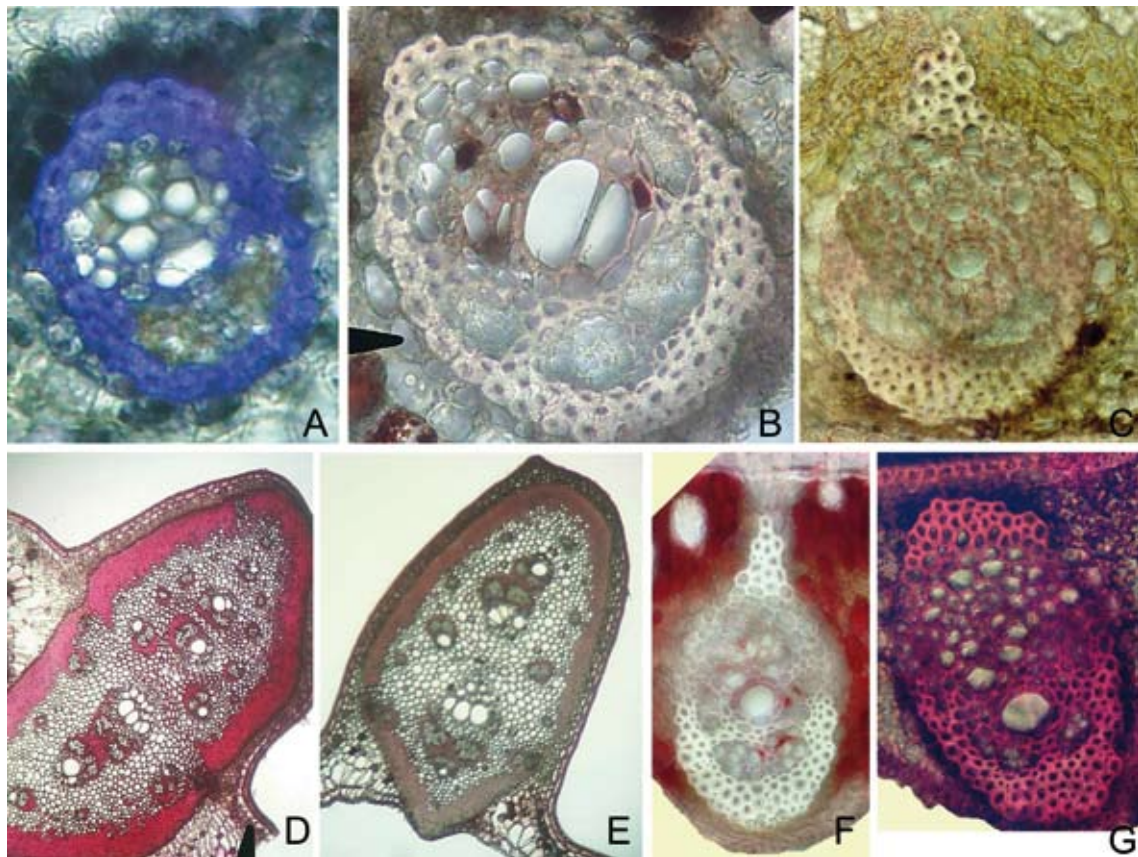


Figure 3. Perivascular sclerified sheath patterns. A-C: secondary veins; D-G: midribs. A: *Desmoncus polyacanthos*; B: *Hexopetion alatum*; C: *Astrocaryum sciophilum*; D: *Hexopetion mexicanum*; E: *Hexopetion alatum*; F: *Astrocaryum jauari*; G: *A. scopatum* (Photos by B. Millán).

***Hexopetion* Burret**

Burret (1934b:156)

Astrocaryum Subsectio *Hexodon* Burret (1934a:153).

Type species: *Hexopetion mexicanum* (Liebm. ex Mart.) Burret

Description of the genus:

Solitary, short to medium-sized, spiny, pleioanthic, monoecious tree palms. Stem erect, covered either with rows or groups of black flat spines or with remains of leaf bases. Leaves pinnate, caducous or marcescent, sheath, petiole and rachis spiny and covered with an appressed hairy-scaly indument, blade irregularly divided in multifold or single and multifold segments intermixed, with a white indument abaxially, plication reduplicate. Inflorescences interfoliar, erect to ascending, branched to one order, prophyll short, bicarinate, fibrous, hidden in leaf bases, peduncular bract prominent, rostrate, densely spiny adaxially, glabrous abaxially, peduncle densely spiny, rachis shorter than peduncle, not spiny, rachis and rachillae covered with a dense woolly-white tomentum, rachillae entirely covered by staminate flowers, these shallowly sunken in pits, pistillate flowers directly inserted at the base of rachilla or directly on main rachis in between staminate rachillae and without evident connection with them. Staminate flowers symmetrical, trimerous, not widely open at anthesis, sepals 3 short, imbricate, free, petals 3, valvate, stamens 6, slightly exceeding petals at anthesis, anthers small, dorsifixed, oval-linear with sagittate base, pistillode reduced. Pistillate flowers subtended by a membranous bract, calyx shorter than or equaling corolla, cup-shaped or globose-

inflated, truncate, tridenticulate, corolla tomentose-spiny, limb straight, staminodes either free, tooth-like or connate in a ring, pistil tomentose or tomentose-setose, tricarpetate, uniovulate, stigmas small, trifid, lobes tiny, straight to spreading or recurved. Fruit ellipsoid to obovoid or subglobose, shortly rostrate, epicarp sparsely to densely spiny, mesocarp fleshy-fibrous, endocarp bony, externally with appressed blackish, anastomizing fibers forming a star-like pattern around germinating pores, these located in distal third or sub-apical, endosperm homogeneous. Eophyll bifid.

Etymology: from greek, *hexo*=six; and from latin, *petere*=towards the center. Burret probably referred to the six tooth-like staminodes inside the corolla.

1. *Hexopetion mexicanum* (Liebm. ex Mart.) Burret

Burret (1934b:156); Dahlgren (1959, pl. 302-305).

Astrocaryum mexicanum Liebm. ex Mart., Liebman (1846:8, 10 nomen) descr. in Martius (1853:323); Mueller (1858); Burret (1929:837; 1933:98; 1934a:153); Standley and Steyermark (1958: fig. 37); Glassman (1972:18); Henderson et al. (1995:205); Govaerts and Dransfield (2005:14)

Astrocaryum rostratum Hook. f. — Hooker (1854: tab. 4773; 1857: tab. 138); Mueller (1858); Burret (1933:98)

Astrocaryum warszewiczii Kart. — Karsten (1858:297).

Bactris cohune S. Wats. — Watson (1886:467).

Astrocaryum cohune (S. Wats.) Standl. — Standley (1930:25).

Astrocaryum chichon Linden, nomen — Linden (1881:15)

Astrocaryum ayri Hortorum ex Warburg, not Martius — Warburg (1922:409, fig. 220B); Burret (1933:98).



Figure 4. Endocarp patterns. Left: *H. alatum* with pores on distal third; right: *H. mexicanum* with sub-apical pores (Photos by S. Zona).

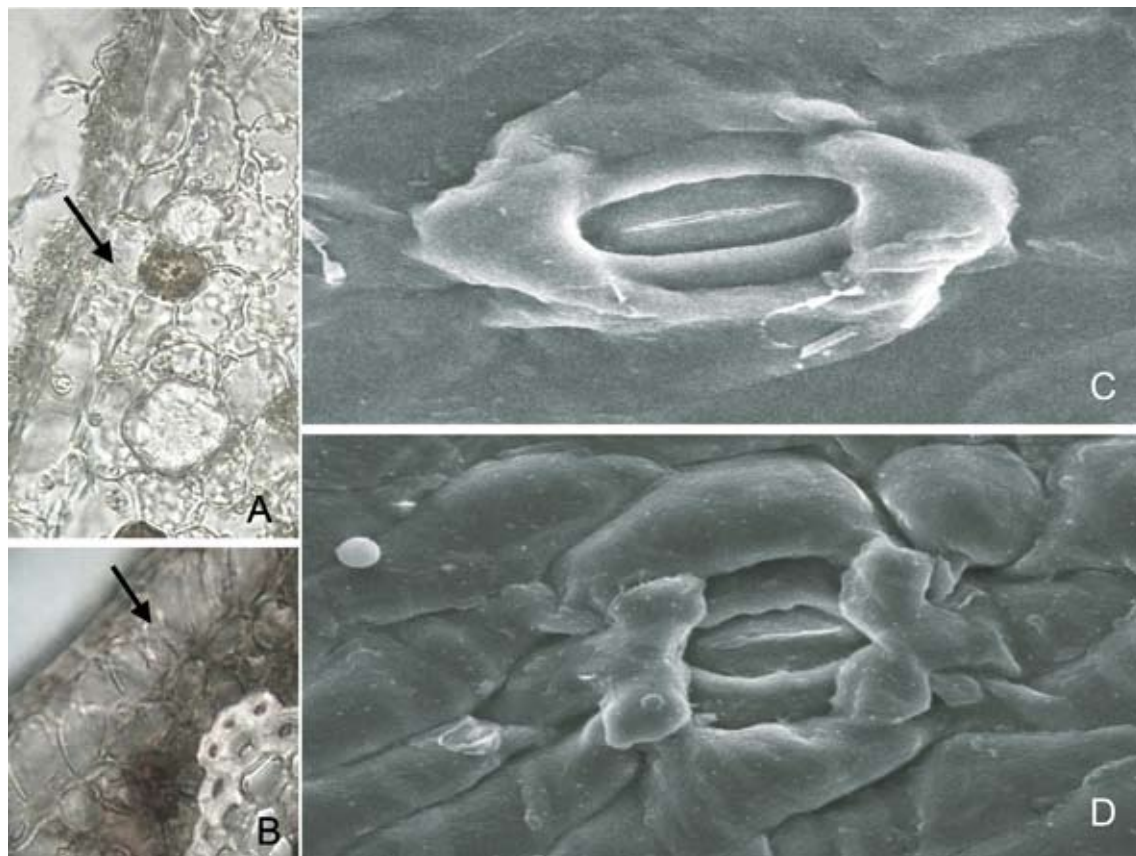


Figure 5. Lamina anatomy in *Hexopetion*. A-B: transverse section of adaxial portion of lamina showing hypodermis (arrows). C-D: epidermis surface in SEM showing stomata. A: *H. mexicanum*; B: *H. alatum*; C: *H. alatum*; D: *H. mexicanum* (Photos by B. Millán).

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2. *Hexopetion alatum* (Loomis) F. Kahn et J.C. Pintaud, *comb. nov.*

Astrocaryum alatum Loomis (1939:142, figs 1-2); Moore and Chazdon (1985:82); De Nevers et al. (1988:94); Henderson et al. (1995:203).

Taxonomical notes

Three characters mentioned by Burret as distinct in *Hexopetion* and *Astrocaryum* are not so with the inclusion of *A. alatum* in *Hexopetion*: (i) staminode structure — *H. mexicanum* has distinct tooth-like staminodes while *H. alatum* has a staminodial ring; similar variation is observed within *Astrocaryum* (Kahn and Millán, 1992) and within *Bactris* (Henderson, 2000); (ii) position of pores on endocarp — subapical in *H. mexicanum*, in the distal third in *H. alatum* (Fig. 4); and (iii) position of embryo correspondingly variable. Tabla 1. Leaf anatomical characters compared in *H. alatum* and *H. mexicanum*.

Henderson et al. (1995) suggested that the two species are doubtfully distinct. They appear in fact to be amply distinct in many vegetative and reproductive characters (see key below) and also in leaf lamina anatomy (Table 1 and Fig. 5). Relationships of *Hexopetion* within Bactridinae are still unclear and await a detailed phylogenetic study in progress (Borchsenius et al., in prep.). Tabla 1. Leaf anatomical characters compared in *H. alatum* and *H. mexicanum*.

Distribution

Throughout Central America, from southern Mexico to Panama, mostly on the Atlantic side except Yucatan peninsula. There is a gap in Nicaragua between the northern distribution of *H. mexicanum* and the southern one of *H. alatum*.

Ecology

Palms of the understorey of lowland rainforests. *Hexopetion mexicanum* (as *Astrocaryum mexicanum*) has been a model species in tropical forest population ecology (Piñero et al., 1977, 1982, 1984, 1986; Piñero and Sarukhan, 1982; Burquez et al., 1987; Mendoza et al., 1987; Martinez-Ramos et al., 1988; Eguiarte et al., 1992, 1993).

Key to species:

-Trunk 10–17 cm diam., covered with persistent spiny leaf bases; staminate flowers 6–10 mm long; pistillate flower directly inserted on the rachis, calyx globose-inflated, equalling corolla, staminodes forming a ring; fruit obovoid to subglobose with sparse black spinules, endocarp with pores in the distal third — *Hexopetion alatum*

-Trunk 2,5–8 cm diam., without persistent leaf bases and with rings or groups of flat black spines; staminate flowers 5 mm long; pistillate flower inserted at the base of the rachilla, calyx cup-shaped, shorter than corolla, staminodes distinct, tooth-like; fruit ellipsoid to obovoid densely covered with short, black spinules, endocarp with sub-apical pores — *Hexopetion mexicanum*

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Table 1. Leaf anatomical characters compared in *H. alatum* and *H. mexicanum*.

	<i>H. mexicanum</i>	<i>H. alatum</i>
Stomatas (Fig. 5 C-D)	terminal subsidiary cells bilobed	terminal subsidiary cells triangular
Hypodermis	adaxial layer thicker than abaxial one	adaxial and abaxial layers similar
Hypodermis (Fig. 5 A-B)	cells elongate	cells short
Adaxial fibrous strands	three rows	two rows
Abaxial fibrous strands	two rows	one row
Vascular bundle shape	elliptical	Sub-spherical

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