Pollen (fide G. Thanikaimoni, from Moore et al. 9957) monosulcate, never trichotomosulcate, elliptic in polar view; exine finely reticulate; lumina 0.5 μ; muri 0.5 μ; exine thickness 2 μ; tectum perforate 0.5 μ thick; columella 1.0 μ in height; foot layer 0.5 μ thick. L = 36 (46.3) 52 μ; l = 20 (22.95) 28 μ; h = 20-23 μ.

Fruit black when mature, ellipsoid, with apical stigmatic residue, ca. 12 mm long, 4–5 mm in diam. when fresh, drying 9–12 mm long, 3–4 mm in diam. falling from the perianth, which persists on the rachilla; epicarp smooth, underlain by tannin cells, a shell of pale, flatish, very short sclereids, a few thin, pale longitudinal fibers, and an inner tanniferous layer; endocarp fragile, minutely alveolate, brown, narrowly ovoid-ellipsoid, with elongate operculum and produced in a basal point: seed narrowly ovoid-ellipsoid, brown, ca. 7 mm long, 3 mm in diam., hilum elongate, in upper %, raphe branches descending, few, scarcely anastomosed; endosperm homogeneous; embryo lateral, below middle.


The generic name of this palm is in tribute to M. Maurice Schmid, formerly of O.R.S.T.O.M., Nouméa, New Caledonia, who, in concert with M. Lucier Lavoix, has provided material, notes, and photographs, over the years, and who in 1971 and 1972, arranged for much of my fieldwork and accompanied me on a major trip to the mountains of the northeast coast.

Alloschmidia has the inflorescence enclosed by a complete prophyll, sharing this characteristic among New Caledonian palms of the Clinostigma alliance (Moore 1973) with Brongniartikentia, Clinosperma, Cyphokentia (including Dolichokentia), and Lavoixia.

From these it differs in the fruit with apical not lateral or basal stigmatic residue, in the lateral, not basal, embryo, in the minutely alveolate endocarp with elongate operculum, and in other characteristics of inflorescence, arrangement of flowers, and stamens.

It was originally intended to use a different specific epithet (Veillon 1976, p. 40, nomen nudum) taken from the name of a daughter of M. Schmid, herself born in New Caledonia, but study of the type of Basselinia glabrata among materials recently received at Paris from Caen shows it to represent Alloschmidia and requires the transfer of the epithet from that species.

Lavoixia H. E. Moore, gen. nov.

Palmae monoeciae solitariae. Folia pinnata vaginis tubularibus viridibus. Inflorescentiae infrastipulares prophyllo pedunculum omnino vaginante pedunculo
Alloschmidia glabrata at Roches d'Ouaième (Moore et al. 9957).

Lavoixia macrocarpa H. E. Moore, sp. nov. (Figs. 4, 5).

Caules ad 12 m alti. Folia ad 2 m longa pinnis utrinsecus 20-30. Fructus sub-globosus ca. 3.8 cm altus 3.1-3.2 cm in diam.

Holotype: Schmid 4575 (BH).

Moderate, single-stemmed, erect, unarmed, monoecious plams; trunk 8-12 m high, leaf scars not prominent.

Leaves (from photograph) ca. 2 m long; sheaths tubular, forming a short but