Veillonia alba is unusual among New Caledonian palms because of the minutely papillate epidermis of the fruit (Figs. 6s, 7). It is most closely related to Burretiokentia, from which it differs in having essentially symmetrical staminate flowers with a columnar pistillode longer than the stamens in bud and expanded into a capitate apex, anther sacs lacking the characteristic sterile connectivelike center of Burretiokentia, and the leaf sheath, upper part of trunk, prophyll, and peduncular bract usually white-waxy. The specific epithet is taken from the last characteristic. The generic name honors M. Jean-Marie Veillon of O.R.S.T.O.M. at Nouméa, a co-collector of the type, whose company in the field has been much enjoyed and whose assistance with palm matters over a period of years is much appreciated.

The genus is apparently restricted to the Panié Massif, where it occurs on gneissic or schistose soils.

Mackeea H. E. Moore, gen. nov.


Mackeea magnifica H. E. Moore, sp. nov. (Figs. 8–10).

Caules ad 25 m alti. Folia ca. 2.5 m longa pinnis utrinsecus 55. Fructus ellipsoideus ca. 2.0–2.2 cm altus 1.1 cm in diam.

Holotype: Mackee 26471 (BH).

Single-stemmed, tall, unarmed, monoecious palms; trunk 8–25 m high, ca. 23–25 cm D.B.H., gray or gray-brown, slightly conic-expanded at base, nodal scars prominent but not indented in lower portion, congested above.

Leaves 8–9, spreading; sheaths tubular, forming a crownshaft, 0.83–0.90 (1.5) m long, not swollen at base, pale to dark green, with gray scales, white to brown within; petiole ca. 20 cm long, ridged centrally and minutely white-scaly above, rounded and appressed-scaly beneath; rachis ca. 2.25 m long, ridged above, flattened beneath, with scales like those of the petiole; pinnae ca. 55 on each side, regularly arranged in one plane, acute, spreading, shining dark green on both sides, somewhat coriaceous, upper surface with elevated midrib, lower surface with many prominent, pale-dotted veins, midrib with brown, membranous, medifixed, lacerate ramenta beneath, lower pinnae ca. 60 cm long, 1–1.5 cm wide, the lowest often prolonged in a rein and to 2.05 m long, median pinnae 74–79 cm long, 2–4.5 cm wide, apical pinnae ca. 27 cm long, 7 mm wide.

Inflorescences infraphyllae, protandrous, spreading, 45–55 cm long, stiffly branched into gray-green or pale green and purple-tinged to brown rachillae;