

8.5–15 × 0.7–3 cm; middle leaflets 6–7-costate, c. 21–29 × 6–8 cm; apical leaflets 5–8-costate, c. 9–14 × 4–6 cm, joined to 9 cm at the base along the rachis, the apex incised to as many lobes as there are costae, the lobes to 1 cm long and further incised at their tips to 5 mm deep, resulting secondary lobes acute-acuminate. Inflorescence infrafoliar, pendulous; prophyll not known; peduncle c. 1.5–3 × 0.2–0.4 cm, flattened, glabrous, the inflorescence very rarely simple and unbranched; rachillae often 2–3, rarely 4 or more, each to 8–15 cm long, flattened, to 3 mm wide, 1.5 mm thick when dry, glabrous, drying finely striate, the subtending bract a narrow, low collar. Staminate and pistillate flowers not known. Infructescence pendulous. Fruiting perianth depressed-cupular, 2 mm high, 3 mm across, with a contracted mouth; the petals and sepals free and imbricate, subequal, glabrous; subtending bract a low, explanate, semi-annular collar to 0.5 mm high. Fruits distichous, 3–6 mm apart, pinkish, ripening red then purplish-black, broadly ovoid, c. 1.6 × 0.8 cm, shortly beaked; epicarp drying striate; mesocarp thinly fibrous; seed ovoid, c. 9 × 5 mm, acute at tip, caudiculate at base; endosperm ruminant; embryo basal. Eophyll bifid, to 6 cm long including petiole and sheath; leaf segments 3–4-costate, c. 4 × 1.5 cm, cucullate, acuminate at tips. (Fig. 1).

DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT. Luzon (Quezon Prov.) and Polillo; in dipterocarp forest; c. 500 m. Endemic.

LUZON. Quezon Prov., Real, Sierra Madre Mountains, Sitio Balete, *Fernando* 549 (holotype LBC; isotypes BH, K, PNH), & 851 (LBC), Sitio Daraitan, *Fernando* 629 (BH, LBC), & 631 (K, LBC), Marcon logging area, *Hernaez* 3567 (CAHP, LBC); POLILLO Is.: *Fernando* 612 (LBC).

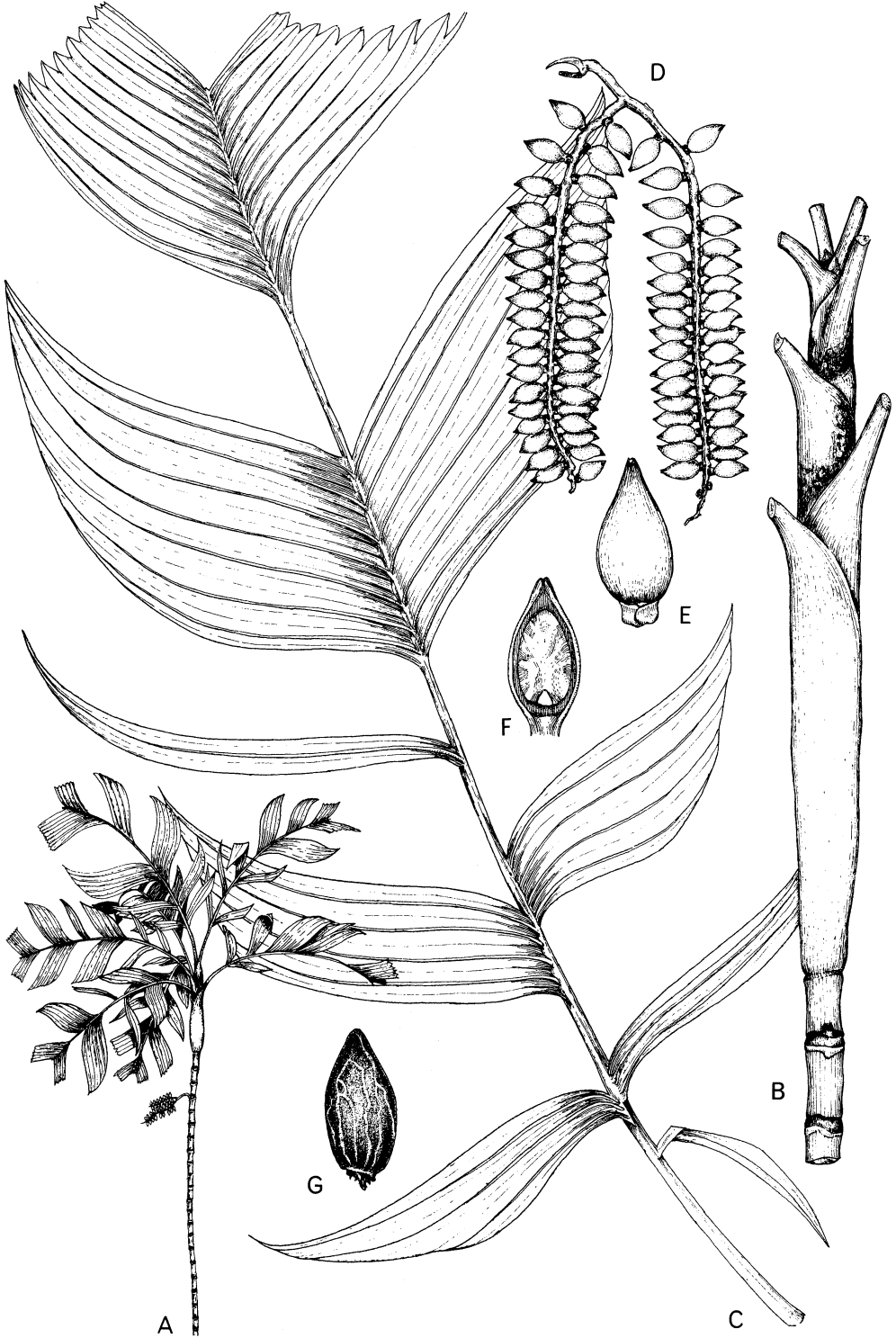
*Pinanga egregia* is a remarkable palm for its elegant habit. It is similar to *P. geonomiformis* in size and in the very slender stems, but differs in its solitary habit, its often branched inflorescence, and the broadly ovoid fruits. The leafsheath is also generally yellowish- or creamish-white.

This species was discovered in an area adjacent to a slash-and-burn farm. It is seriously threatened due to continuing alteration of its habitat.

***Pinanga glaucifolia* *Fernando* sp. nov.** *P. philippinensi* Becc. similis, sed habitu solitario, pagina inferiore foliorum distincte glauca, et fructibus maturitate globosis vel spheroidalibus differt. Typus: Luzon, Camarines Norte Prov., Bicol National Park, *Fernando* 558 (holotypus LBC; isotypi BH, K, PNH).

Solitary, slender to moderate, pleonanthic monoecious undergrowth palm, to 3 m tall. Stem to 6 cm diam.; internodes 3–7 cm long, the younger portions of the stem often covered with greyish-brown indumentum as the leaf sheath. Crownshaft elongate, cylindrical, slightly swollen, to 45 cm long. Leaves to 8 in crown; sheath to 30 cm long, densely covered with greyish-brown indumentum;

FIG. 1. *Pinanga egregia*. A habit × ½; B stem with crownshaft × ½; C whole leaf × ½; D infructescence × ½; E mature fruit × 1½; F vertical section of fruit × 1½; G seed × 2. All from *Fernando* 549. Drawn by F. B. Samiano.



leaf without sheath to 1 m long; petiole c.  $9-23 \times 0.6-1$  cm, shallowly channelled adaxially, convex abaxially, densely covered with brown scaly indumentum; rachis angular, bifacial adaxially and nearly glabrous, obtusely rounded abaxially and densely covered with brown scaly indumentum as petiole. Leaflets to 24 on each side of the rachis,  $\pm$  sigmoidal, generally unicostate except occasionally for basal and subapical and apical leaflets, regularly arranged, 2.5–4 cm apart, the apex long-acuminate to subfalcate, glossy green adaxially and drying greyish, prominently glaucous on undersurface when fresh, the midcosta sharply edged, the leaflets often drying brittle; basal leaflets 1-costate, rarely 2- or 3-costate, c.  $17-41 \times 0.5-2.7$  cm; middle leaflets 1-costate, c.  $44-47 \times 1.1-1.3$  cm; apical leaflets 5–6-costate, c.  $14-27 \times 2.0-2.5$  cm, joined to 4 cm at the base along the rachis, the apex incised to as many lobes as there are costae, the lobes acute to acuminate, to 2 cm long. Inflorescence infrafoliar, pendulous; prophyll ensiform, 2-keeled, c.  $19 \times 5.5$  cm; peduncle c.  $2-3 \times 1-1.5$  cm, flattened, to 4 mm thick, glabrous, somewhat orange when fresh; main axis 3–6 cm long, tapering distally; rachillae 6–10, each 10–18 cm long, flattened,  $\pm$  triangular at very base only, to 5 mm wide, 3 mm thick when dry, somewhat orange when fresh as peduncle, the subtending bract a narrow, low collar; triads borne distichously along the rachilla. Staminate flower triangular, trigonous, asymmetrical,  $11 \times 7$  mm; calyx poorly developed, present only as a shortly 3-lobed very low collar to 6 mm across, rarely to 1 mm high; petals 3, unequal, valvate,  $\pm$  ovate-lanceolate,  $8-10 \times 5-7$  mm; stamens about 26–30; anthers basifixed,  $3 \times 0.5$  mm; filaments to 0.3 mm long. Pistillate flower depressed-globose,  $4 \times 4-5$  mm, sepals as long as the petals; sepals 3, free, unequal, imbricate,  $\pm$  obtusely rounded at tips,  $3 \times 4$  mm; petals  $\pm$  narrower than the sepals and more cucullate, the apex shortly apiculate; ovary broadly ovoid,  $3.5 \times 3$  mm, tipped with an irregularly-lobed stigma. Fruiting perianth depressed-cupular, 2.5 mm high, 4 mm across, with a flat base and slightly contracted mouth, the petals and sepals free, imbricate, subequal, glabrous, the subtending bract a low, explanate, semi-annular collar to 0.5 mm high. Fruit distichous, 7–10 mm apart, ripening yellow then red, but ultimately satiny purplish-black; juvenile fruits fusiform, ultimately ovoid-globose or sphaeroidal when ripe, c.  $2 \times 1.8$  cm, obtusely apiculate; epicarp in unripe fruits drying light brown and finely striate, that in ripe fruits generally smooth and often retaining blackish colour; mesocarp fibrous; seed broadly ovoid-globose, c.  $1 \times 1$  cm,  $\pm$  rounded at both ends; endosperm ruminant; embryo basal. Eophyll bifid, to 6.5 cm long including petiole and sheath; leaf segments to 4-costate, c.  $5 \times 1.2$  cm, cucullate, acuminate at tips. (Fig. 2).

FIG. 2. *Pinanga glaucifolia*. **A** habit  $\times \frac{1}{3}$ ; **B** stem with crownshaft and young infructescence  $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ; **C** basal portion of leaf with petiole and first leaflets  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ; **D** mid-portion of leaf  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ; **E** apical portion of leaf  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ; **F** mature infructescence  $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ; **G** staminate flower with one petal removed  $\times 2$ ; **H** petal from staminate flower  $\times 2$ ; **J** pistillate flower  $\times 4$ ; **K** sepal from pistillate flower  $\times 4$ ; **L** petal from pistillate flower  $\times 4$ ; **M** ovary  $\times 3$ ; **N** mature fruit  $\times \frac{3}{4}$ ; **P** vertical section of fruit  $\times \frac{3}{4}$ ; **Q** seed  $\times 1\frac{1}{4}$ . **A-F** and **M-Q** from *Fernando* 558, **G-L** from *Fernando* 857. Drawn by E. A. Lapitan and F. B. Samiano.

