genus for the palm of the Ryukyu Islands. The name *Satakentia* is proposed to honor my longtime correspondent and an ardent student of palms, Mr. Toshihiko Satake.

Satakentia has doubtless evolved with *Clinostigma* from a common stock. It differs, however, in having a densely and a finely stellate-tomentose rather than glabrous inflorescence, staminate flowers with the pistillode well developed and subcapitate at the apex rather than minute and trifid, and in having fruit with an excentrically apical stigmatic residue. In habit, *Satakentia* seems to resemble most closely some of the Samoan species of *Clinostigma* which apparently lack the stilt roots so characteristic of *C. exorrhiza* of Fiji and some other species in the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands.

Satakentia H. E. Moore, *gen. nov.*

Clinostigmati valdi affinis sed inflorescentia tomentosa, floris masculi pistillodio subcapitato antheras aequante, fructus residuo stigmatico apicali differt.

Solitary, unarmed, monoecious palms of moderate size, the trunk usually enlarged and with a mass of adventitious roots at the base, columnar above. Leaves reduplicately pinnate; sheaths tubular, forming a prominent crownshaft; petiole short; rachis elongate with pinnae regularly arranged, these acute, with one principal nerve, thickened marginal nerves, usually 2 (–3) secondary nerves, and numerous tertiary nerves on each side of the midnerve. Inflorescences infrafoliar, densely and minutely stellate-tomentose, paniculately twice-branched basally, once-branched apically; first peduncular bract (prophyll) complete, terete with ancipitous margins and rostrate in bud, enclosing the complete, terete, rostrate second peduncular bract and inflorescence in bud, both splitting abaxially and caducous at anthesis, sometimes a prominent third, and even a fourth, incomplete peduncular bract developed; peduncle prominent, essentially terete near the base, angled above as is the rachis. Flowers borne in triads of two staminate and one pistillate in the lower one-fourth to one-third of the rachillae, paired to solitary staminate above: staminate flower slightly asymmetric; sepals 3, distinct, imbricate, more or less rounded; petals 3, valvate, more than twice as long as the sepals; stamens 6, filaments distinct, subulate, inflexed at the apex in bud, anthers oblong in outline, dehiscent by lateral slits; pistillode as long as the stamens, cylindric with obliquely subcapitate apex: pistillate flower ovoid; sepals 3, broadly imbricate; petals 3, imbricate with shortly valvate apices; staminodes 3, dentiform, on one side of the pistil, this ovoid, with 3 recurved stigmas at anthesis, unilocular, uniovulate, with a pendulous, anatropous ovule. Fruit ovoid-ellipsoid with excentrically apical stigmatic residue; exocarp smooth but drying longitudinally lined; mesocarp with numerous flat longitudinal fibers in thin flesh and some red-brown stone cells near the apex next to the thin, fragile endocarp; endocarp operculate at base of elongate hilar seam, not adherent to the seed; seed ellipsoid, with elongate hilum, anastamosing rapheal branches, homogeneous endosperm, and basal embryo.

Type: *Satakentia liukiuensis*

Satakentia liukiuensis (Hatusima) H. E. Moore, *tr. nov.*

Gulubia liukiuensis Hatusima, Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University 5(1): 39. Mar. 1964.

Trunk to 15 or 20 m. high, ca. 20–30 cm. in diam. at base, light brown to gray-brown, irregularly and closely ringed. Leaves about 14, to 5 m. long