

Habitat & Ecology — In rain forest at 10–60 m.

Etymology — The species name is taken from the vernacular name, *awa*, used by the Osima people from Pual River and Oiru areas, inland from Vanimo. The name *awa* is also used for *C. pachystachys*, an unrelated species.

Notes — 1. *Calyptrocalyx awa* is distinguished by a clustering habit, staminate flowers with small, rigid, red-tinged petals, 2-spiked inflorescence, globose orange fruit and homogeneous endosperm. Fruit is widely spaced on the rachilla.

2. Seedling leaves have a metallic lustre that gradually fades as plants assume a size to about 30 cm tall. New leaves emerge peach-bronze in juvenile and adult plants.

3. Stems are occasionally used to make practise bows by children.

5. *Calyptrocalyx caudiculatus* (Becc.) Dowe & M.D. Ferrero, *comb. nov.*

Linospadix caudiculata Becc., Nova Guinea 8 (1909) 213. — *Paralinospadix caudiculatus* (Becc.)

Burret, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 12 (1935) 335, *syn. nov.* — Type: *Koch s.n.* (holo L; iso FI), Indonesia, Papua, Etna Bay, 1904–1905.

Clustering, small palms. *Stems* 2–10, erect, to 3 m tall, 10–20 mm diam.; internodes to 4 cm long, dark green; crown with 9–11 leaves. *Leaves* regularly pinnate, 55–70 cm long, to 30 cm wide, new leaf emerges red; leafbase to 17 cm long, 2 cm wide, with fine longitudinal striations, scattered brown scales, ligule marcescent; petiole 13–35 cm by 7 mm, adaxially channelled, with scattered brown scales; rachis with scattered brown scales; pinnae 8 or 9 per side, alternate, placed c. 12 cm apart, sigmoid to lanceolate, irregularly blotched, narrowing toward the base, apically caudate to a filamentous drip tip 7–8 cm by 1 mm; midleaf pinnae 27–28 by 4.5–5 cm, chartaceous, dark green adaxially, lighter green abaxially; midrib prominent. *Inflorescence* 90–120 cm long, 2–8-spiked; peduncle 50–70 cm long, 2 mm diam., terete, with fine longitudinal striations, sparse reddish scales; rachilla 40–50 cm long, 4 mm diam.; floral pits shallow. *Flowers* cream. *Staminate flower* c. 2 mm long; petals c. 2 mm long, triangular, cupped; stamens 6–8, unequal in length, c. 4 mm long; anthers linear-sagittate, versatile, cream; pistillode c. 2 mm long, filiform. *Pistillate flower* c. 2 mm long, subglobose to conic, pointed. *Fruit* broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, 10–12 mm long, 5–6 mm diam., purple-black; epicarp smooth, coarsely granular when dry. *Seed* ovoid, 8–10 mm long, 6–8 mm diam.; endosperm homogeneous.

Distribution — Indonesia: Papua: Fakfak Division.

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Etymology — The specific epithet is from *caudiculus* – a small tail, referring to the extended ‘drip-tip’ of the pinnae.

Notes — 1. *Calyptrocalyx caudiculatus* is distinguished by a clustering habit, sigmoid, caudate pinnae, multi-spiked inflorescence, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose purple-black fruit and homogeneous endosperm.

2. Seedling leaves are strongly blotched.

6. *Calyptrocalyx doxanthus* Dowe & M.D. Ferrero — Fig. 3

Calyptrocalyx doxanthus Dowe & M.D. Ferrero, Wodyetia 4 (1999) 9. — Type: *Dowe 530* (holo BO; iso BRI, K), ex cult., Indonesia, Java, Bogor, Baranangsiang Indah, Salacca Breeding Laboratory Garden, 12 Dec. 1998, cultivated from material collected by G. Hambali from Jayapura Division, Cyclops Mts, Ifar, 250–800 m alt., Dec. 1992.