



**Dypsis
plurisecta**

NOTE. The protologue describes the stamens as three in number, with short filaments, a broad connective, and pendulous locules. All this is quite correct, except for the number of stamens, which is six. In a table on p. 29 of the publication which contains the protologue, there is a description of the leaf sheath anatomy.

This type of stamen also occurs, within *Dypsis*, in *D. fasciculata*, *D. lokohoensis* and *D. thouarsiana*, all species with three stamens.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Probably Maroantsetra ("label lost, without a doubt from the Maroantsetra area"), date unknown (before Aug. 1919), *Perrier* 11966 (Holotype P).

82. DYPISIS ANDAPAE

An entire-leaved species with large leaves and relatively small unbranched inflorescences. The specific epithet derives from the fivondronana, the local administrative unit.

DISTRIBUTION. Marojejy Mountains and Mandritsara area.

HABITAT. Submontane rain forest; steep mid slope; 850–1400 m.

LOCAL NAMES. *Tsingovatrovatra* (Tsimihety, a rather general name for small palms).

USES. Not recorded.

CONSERVATION STATUS. Rare. The distribution of this species is limited.

Dypsis andapae *Beentje* **sp. nov.**

gregem palmuncolorum foliis integris inflorescentiis spicatis pertinetens *D. coriaceae* et *D. tenuissima* habitu caespitosa foliis profunde lobatis 6 staminibus affinis sed vagina et lobis folii multo majoribus

distincta. Typus: Madagascar, Beamalona, June 1992, *Beentje & Andriampaniry* 4680 (Holotypus K; isotypi MO, P, TAN).

Clustering palm in tufts of 4–6. **STEMS** to 1.2 m tall, 0.8–1.2 cm diam.; distal internodes 4–4.5 cm, glabrous. **LEAVES** 6–10 per crown, arching, entire, bifid; sheath 10–16 cm long, closed for 3/4, with some scattered scales, with 4–10 mm long narrowly triangular auricles; petiole 7–18 cm long, 2–3.5 mm diam., with densely scattered scales, lamina 29–48 cm long, midrib 10–22 cm long, lobes 18–28 × 3.3–7.5 cm, main veins 8–12, with small reddish scattered scales on major and minor veins, apices dentate over a width of 8–15 mm, the outer margins with some teeth as well. **INFLORESCENCE** interfoliar, unbranched; peduncle 22–33 cm long, 1.5–2.5 mm diam., glabrous or minutely puberulous; prophyll 13–22 cm long, 0.7–1.7 cm wide, borne at 1.5–5 cm above the base of the peduncle, open for 1–3 cm, with scattered scales; peduncular bract inserted at 10–15 cm from the base of the peduncle, 9–20 cm long, open for 25–50 %, with scattered scales, sometimes with a beak of up to 5 mm long, tattering; rachilla 13–22 cm long, 1.5–2.5 mm diam., with stellate scales, with dense triads. **STAMINATE FLOWERS** with the free part of the sepals 0.6–1 × 0.5–0.8 mm, the connate part c. 0.5 mm; petals 1.5–2 × 0.7–1.1 mm; stamens 6, biseriate (offset 0.2 mm), filaments 0.5–0.8 mm, anthers 0.6–0.8 × 0.2–0.4 mm, versatile; pistillode < 0.5 mm. **PISTILLATE FLOWERS** with sepals 0.7–1.2 × 0.7–1 mm; petals 1.5–2 × 0.8–1.5 mm; staminodes not seen; ovary c. 0.6–0.8 × 0.5 mm in bud. **FRUIT** orange, ellipsoid with rounded apex, 11–13 × 7–7.5 mm; endocarp with free fibers. **SEED** 9–11.5 × 4.5–5.5 mm, pointed at base and apex, with homogeneous endosperm.

NOTE. In the group of small palms with entire leaves and unbranched inflorescences, closest (through clustering habit, deeply lobed leaf, 6 stamens) to *D. coriacea* and *D. tenuissima*, but distinct by a larger leaf-sheath and much larger leaf lobes.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Andapa: from Ambatoharanana Valley to upper Antsahaberoka R. basin, Nov. 1959 (fl.), *Humbert & Saboureaux* 31703 (K, P); Beamalona, June 1992 (fr.), *Beentje & Andriampaniry* 4680 (Holotype K; isotypes MO, P, TAN). Mandritsara: Antsiasiaika, April 1974 (bud), *Morat* 4499 (P).



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