



Dypsis pembana, growing in the Ngezi Forest, Pemba.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Pemba.

HABITAT. Moist lowland forest, littoral forest; alt. 1–50 m.

LOCAL NAMES. *Mpapindi*, less often *Mpopo wa mwitu* (Swahili).

USES. HB has seen trunks of this species used to construct a football-goal near Ngezi forest; no other uses known.

CONSERVATION STATUS. Vulnerable. Numbers are estimated at 3000, but these are all within a single forest.

Dypsis pembana (Moore) Beentje & J. Dransf. **comb. nov.**

SYNONYMS:

Chrysalidocarpus pembanus Moore, Principes 6: 109 (1962), as *C. pembana*; Dransfield, Fl. Trop. E. Africa: Palmae: 46 (1986). Type: Tanzania, Pemba, Ngezi forest, *Williams* H 177/56-7 (Holotype BH; isotype EA, K).

Chrysalidocarpus sp. of Williams, U.O.P.Z.: 190 (1949).

Clustering palm. **STEMS** 4–12 m high, 6–15 cm diam.; internodes to 24 cm long, pale brown to green, strongly ringed with leaf-scars. **LEAVES** c. 10 in the crown, arching, arranged in ± 3 ranks; sheath 50–60 cm long, waxy green, sparsely tomentose when young; rachis to 2.4 m long, in mid-leaf to 1.5 cm wide; leaflets 40–50 on each side of the rachis, regular, arching, the leaflets on opposite sides of the rachis at an angle of c. 90° with each other, dark green adaxially, abaxially waxy, the proximal 70–76 \times 1.3–2.8 cm, median 46–74 \times 3–3.9 cm (interval 4–5 cm), distal 14–45 \times 1.4–2.4 cm, main vein 1, with 2 marginal veins, midrib prominent adaxially, apices acuminate or attenuate, abaxially with a dense cover of minute waxy scales, with small shining brown scales on all the veins, with one or a few irregularly spaced large bifid rameta with brown centres and lacinate margins on the midrib. **INFLORESCENCE** interfoliar, branched to 3–4 orders with spreading branches, lengthening in fruit by some 40%; peduncle c. 60 cm long, stout, \pm flattened, densely reddish tomentose, distally curving through 90°; prophyll > 30 cm, c. 5 cm wide, glabrous, dull waxy; peduncular bract 30–55 cm long, splitting over its length, rusty-pubescent or glabrous and waxy, beaked for 2–3 cm, deciduous; first order branches slightly reddish-pubescent but glabrescent, with up to 15 second order branches; rachillae glabrous, 11–19 cm long, 1–2 mm diam.; triads distant; rachilla bract 0.5–0.7 mm, obtuse to acute. **STAMINATE FLOWERS** only known from buds, with sepals 1.3–1.6 \times 1.4–1.8 mm, concave, proximally gibbous, keeled, ciliolate; petals 2.3–2.8 \times 1.5–1.8 mm; stamens 6, slightly biseriate, offset 0.2 mm, the filaments 1.4–1.5 mm and thin-cylindrical, the anthers 1.3–1.5 \times 0.4–0.7 mm; pistillode columnar, 1.8–2.8 \times 0.6 mm. **PISTILLATE FLOWERS** unknown at anthesis, the petals in fruit 2–2.6 mm long. **FRUIT** dark red, oblong-ovoid, 12–15 \times 5–7 mm; endocarp fibrous, the fibres anastomosing. **SEED** 10.5–11 \times 5–5.5 mm; endosperm homogeneous.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Pemba: Ngezi Forest, July 1901 (ster.), *Lyne* 100 (K); idem, Feb. 1929 (y.fr.), *Greenway* 1488 (K); idem, anno 1956 (fr.), *Williams* 177/56-7 (type, EA, K)

SIGHT RECORD. Pemba: 5 km N of Wete (*Beentje*). Cultivated at Zanzibar town.

37. DYPISIS CABADAE

This species is widespread in cultivation, but unknown from the wild: it might be from Madagascar or the Comoro Islands.

DISTRIBUTION. Only known from cultivated plants; origin unknown.

HABITAT. Unknown.

LOCAL NAMES. Not recorded.

USES. Not recorded.

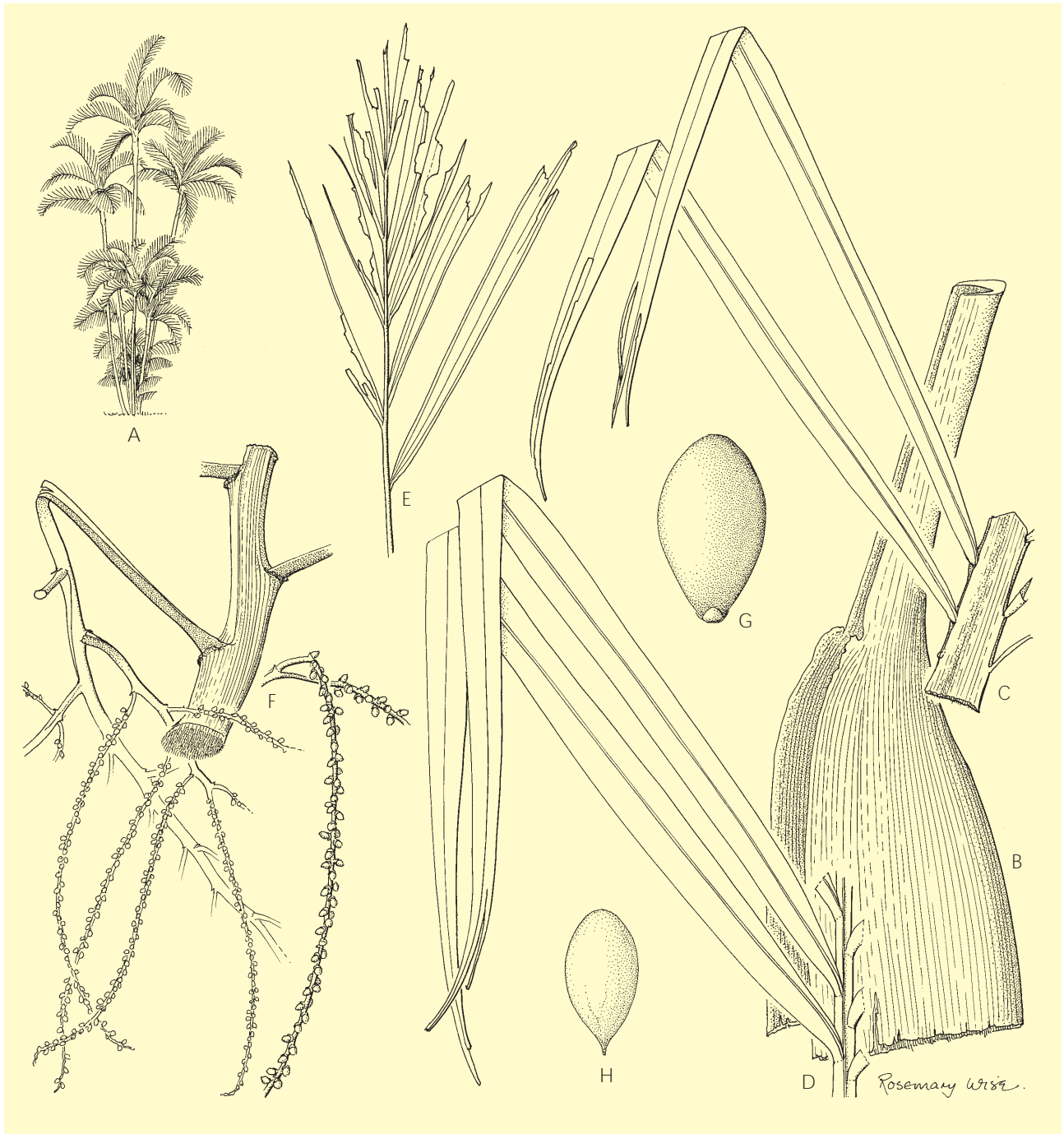
CONSERVATION STATUS. Unknown.

Dypsis cabadae (Moore) Beentje & J. Dransf. **comb. nov.**

SYNONYM:

Chrysalidocarpus cabadae Moore, Principes 6: 108 (1962). Type: Cuba, Soledad, cultivated at Atkins Garden, *Moore* 6517 (Holotype BH).

Clustering palm in tufts of up to 14 stems. **STEMS** to 10 m tall, to 9 cm diam.; internodes 9–12.7 cm long, smooth, glossy, green, nodal scars prominent, pale. **LEAVES** c. 10 in the crown, arching distally; sheath 50–76 cm long, bright green with a glaucous bloom, sparsely dotted with reddish fimbriate scales but glabrescent, with square shoulders; petiole 25–33 cm long (–60 cm in young shoots) with a prominent callus pad at the base, glabrous, channelled, 1.7–2 \times 2–2.2 cm diam. proximally, 2–2.3 \times 1.7–1.9 cm distally; rachis to 1.7 m long, green adaxially, yellowish abaxially, glabrous, in mid-leaf 1–1.3 cm wide, slightly keeled; leaflets



Dypsis cabadae. **A** habit, greatly reduced; **B** leaf sheath and petiole $\times 1/3$; **C** basal part of leaf rachis $\times 1/3$; **D** mid section of leaf $\times 1/3$; **E** leaf tip $\times 1/3$; **F** part of inflorescence $\times 1/3$; **G** fruit $\times 2.5$; **H** seed $\times 2.5$. **A** from a photograph in *Moore* 6101, **B** - **H** from *Moore* 6517. Drawn by Rosemary Wise.

regular, 24 (in young plants)–60 on each side of the rachis, those on opposite sides of the rachis at an angle of c. 45° with each other, dark green, shiny, the proximal $42\text{--}57 \times 1.6\text{--}2.1$ cm, median $51\text{--}59 \times 1.8\text{--}2.3$ cm, distal $6\text{--}27 \times 0.5\text{--}1.6$ cm, midrib yellowish abaxially, with one or a few ramenta (1–4 mm long) proximally, otherwise glabrous, waxy, midrib and marginal veins prominent, apices acute. **INFLORESCENCE** interfoliar, branched to 3 orders, c. 1.5 m long, erect, green; peduncle 59–69 cm long, with dense to sparse minute rusty scales, proximally $4\text{--}5 \times 1.2\text{--}2$ cm, distally $1.5\text{--}2 \times 1\text{--}1.2$ cm diam.; prophyll green or glaucous, 44–52 cm long, 3.7–5 cm wide, borne at 11–13.5 cm above the base of the peduncle, splitting obliquely at the apex for about 50%, with dense to sparse minute rusty scales; peduncular bract green or glaucous, inserted at 29–34 cm

from the base of the peduncle, 40–54 cm long, 4 cm wide, splitting on one side, closed for a 3 cm beak, with dense to sparse minute rusty scales, eventually deciduous; rachis c. 70 cm long, glabrous, with 20–22 branched and 8–10 unbranched first order branches, the proximal of these with a rachis of up to 40 cm; rachillae 8–18 cm long, c. 1 mm diam., glabrous; triads distant. **STAMINATE FLOWERS** with sepals green, $1.6\text{--}2.1 \times 1.8\text{--}2.5$ mm; petals yellow-green, connate for c. 0.8 mm, free for $2.2\text{--}2.6 \times 1.6\text{--}2.1$ mm; stamens 6, biseriate (offset c. 0.4 mm), the filaments 2.2–2.6 mm long, thin, the anthers $1.6\text{--}1.7 \times 0.8\text{--}1$ mm, versatile, the locules parallel; pistillode white, columnar, c. 3 mm long. **PISTILLATE FLOWERS** with sepals $1.4\text{--}1.7 \times 1.8\text{--}2.2$ mm; petals $2.2\text{--}2.7 \times 2\text{--}2.8$ mm; staminodes 0.3–0.4 mm; ovary not seen. **FRUIT** ellipsoid, scarlet, $9\text{--}12 \times 4\text{--}6$ mm, apex rounded; exocarp smooth,



Dypsis cabadae, cultivated in Caracas Botanic Garden.

mesocarp thin and fleshy and fibrous, endocarp \pm adherent to the seed, fibrous, anastomosing. **SEED** ellipsoid, 8–9 \times 4–5 mm, pointed at the base, rounded at the apex; endosperm homogeneous, embryo lateral; raphe branches ascending from the base and loosely anastomosing. **SEEDLING** with eophyll bifid, occasionally with a few scales abaxially.

NOTE. The affinities of this species seem to be with *D. pembana* from Pemba, but it is certainly not the same.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Cuba: Soledad, Cienfuegos, Atkins Garden, Feb. 1952 (old infl., fr.). Moore 6101 (BH, paratype); idem, Feb. 1953 (fl., fr.). Moore 6517 (BH, holotype).

38. DYP SIS HUMBLOTIANA

INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN SPECIES

The material of this species is too scanty for us to say much about it, or to include it in the key. The name refers to the collector of the type, Léon Humblot.

DISTRIBUTION. Comoro Islands: Grand Comore.

HABITAT. Forest; no further data.

LOCAL NAMES. Not recorded.

USES. Not recorded.

CONSERVATION STATUS. Unknown.

Dypsis humblotiana (Baill.) Beentje & J. Dransf. **comb. nov.**

SYNONYMS:

Chrysalidocarpus humblotianus (Baill.) Beccari, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 38, Beibl. 87: 33 (1906); Becc., Palme del Madagascar 40 (1914); Jum. & H. Perrier, Fl. Madagascar 30: 100 (1945).

Phlogella humblotiana Baill., Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris: 1174 (1894). Type: Comoros, Grand Comore, Combani forest, *Humblot* 1338 or 338 (Holotype P. isotype K).

TRUNK to 15 m tall, to 15 cm diam. **LEAVES** with the rachis in mid-leaf 1.5–2 cm wide, keeled, glabrous; leaflets probably regular with an interval of 1.7–2.3 cm, median 64–70 \times 2.7–3 cm, occasionally with a single ramentum to 1 cm long proximally, otherwise glabrous, main vein 1, and thickened margins, apices unequally acute.

INFLORESCENCE branched to 2 or more orders, probably to 3 orders; rachillae 9–12 cm long, c. 1.5 mm diam., glabrous, with distant superficial triads, with proud rachilla bracts with rounded apices.

STAMINATE FLOWER buds (very young) with sepals 1.3–1.5 \times 1.2–1.5 mm; petals $<$ 0.8 \times 0.8 mm; stamens 6, uniseriate (at least at this stage), $<$ 0.7 mm high. **PISTILLATE FLOWERS** not seen. **FRUIT** not seen.

NOTE. Labels on the type sheets bear the number



Dypsis humblotiana