

forêt sur pentes micaschisteuse, Roches d'Ouaième, vers 500 m, 3 Sept 1970, M. Schmid 3405 (BH, NOU).

Veillonina alba is unusual among New Caledonian palms because of the minutely papillate epidermis of the fruit (Figs. 6s, 7). It is most closely related to *Burretio-kentia*, from which it differs in having essentially symmetrical staminate flowers with a columnar pistillode longer than the stamens in bud and expanded into a capitate apex, anther sacs lacking the characteristic sterile connectivelike center of *Burretio-kentia*, and the leaf sheath, upper part of trunk, prophyll, and peduncular bract usually white-waxy. The specific epithet is taken from the last characteristic. The generic name honors M. Jean-Marie Veillon of O.R.S.T.O.M. at Nouméa, a co-collector of the type, whose company in the field has been much enjoyed and whose assistance with palm matters over a period of years is much appreciated.

The genus is apparently restricted to the Panié Massif, where it occurs on gneissic or schistose soils.

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

Palmae monoeciae solitariae. Folia pinnata vaginis tubularibus viridibus. Inflorescentiae infrafoliaries prophylo pedunculum omnino vaginante pedunculo quam rhachidi brevior. Flores in triadibus dispositi staminibus floris masculi 32–38 filamentis in alabastro ad apicem erectis vel leviter inflexis antheris dorsifixis pistillodio floris masculi in alabastro trifido quam staminibus brevior. Fructus laevis stigmatate apicali endocarpio inopercolato endospermio homogoneo embryone basali.

Mackeea magnifica H. E. Moore, *sp. nov.* (Figs. 8–10).

Caules ad 25 m alti. Folia ca. 2.5 m longa pinnis utrinsecus 55. Fructus ellipsoideus ca. 2.0–2.2 cm altus 1.1 cm in diam.

Holotype: *MacKee* 26471 (BH).

Single-stemmed, tall, unarmed, monoecious palms; trunk 8–25 m high, ca. 23–25 cm D.B.H., gray or gray-brown, slightly conic-expanded at base, nodal scars prominent but not indented in lower portion, congested above.

Leaves 8–9, spreading; sheaths tubular, forming a crownshaft, 0.83–0.90 (–1.5) m long, not swollen at base, pale to dark green, with gray scales, white to brown within; petiole ca. 20 cm long, ridged centrally and minutely white-scaly above, rounded and appressed-scaly beneath; rachis ca. 2.25 m long, ridged above, flattened beneath, with scales like those of the petiole; pinnae ca. 55 on each side, regularly arranged in one plane, acute, spreading, shining dark green on both sides, somewhat coriaceous, upper surface with elevated midrib, lower surface with many prominent, pale-dotted veins, midrib with brown, membranous, medifixed, lacerate ramenta beneath, lower pinnae ca. 60 cm long, 1–1.5 cm wide, the lowest often prolonged in a rein and to 2.05 m long, median pinnae 74–79 cm long, 2–4.5 cm wide, apical pinnae ca. 27 cm long, 7 mm wide.

Inflorescences infrafoliar, protandrous, spreading, 45–55 cm long, stiffly branched into gray-green or pale green and purple-tinged to brown rachillae;