

ceous, with sparse to numerous rammenta along costae on abaxial surface; basal leaflets often narrower than the rest, usually 1-2 costate, long-acuminate at tips; middle leaflets 1-5 costate, long-acuminate at tips; terminal leaflet pair 1-8 costate, sometimes joined at the base to several cm along the rachis, long-acuminate or gradually narrowed or slightly toothed at tips. Inflorescence infrafoliar or rarely interfoliar; pendulous or erect, protandrous (Dransfield, pers. comm.); prophyll ensiform or lanceolate, usually soon caducous or rarely long-persisting through anthesis, peduncular bract triangular, acuminate or ovate, often membranous; peduncle often not more than 5 cm long (much longer in *N. gajah*), flattened; rachillae 2-4, sometimes 5, but rarely to 6 or 7, each subtended by a triangular, often membranous bract; triads (one pistillate between two staminate) spirally arranged to more than half of axis length from proximal end, distal portion all staminate, or rarely all staminate throughout. Staminate flowers soon caducous, very shortly pedicellate or sessile, the whole flower angular, often trigonous, asymmetric; sepals 3, free, valvate, linear-subulate to very narrow lanceolate, usually carinate dorsally, flexuous, unequal, or rarely minute and triangular (as in *N. gajah*); petals 3, free, valvate, elliptic or narrowly ovate to lanceolate, generally shorter than or equal to subequal to sepals (oblong, plane or cucullate and much longer than sepals in *N. gajah*); stamens 6, filaments short, anthers erect, linear-oblong, sagittate at base or nearly so, basifixed; pistillode conical, minute. Pistillate flower sessile, ovoid to globose or subglobose, much shorter than or subequal to the staminate flower; perianth not clearly differentiated into calyx and corolla, often long-persisting through fruiting stage; sepals 3, free, imbricate, broadly ovate, concave, sometimes cucullate at tips, ciliolate along the margins; petals 3 as the sepals, slightly shorter; ovary unilocular, ovoid to spher-

ical or subglobose; stigma conical, 3-lobed; ovule parietal; staminodes short or indistinct. Inflorescence pendulous, with 2-4, rarely 5-7 branches densely covered with fruits or with a single clublike head of fruits. Fruit ripening orange-brown to brick red or purplish-black, oblong to ellipsoid or ovoid to fusiform, usually prominently beaked and tipped with the 3-lobed stigma; epicarp smooth, glabrous; mesocarp fibrous; endocarp smooth, shiny within. Seed attached laterally to the endocarp, cylindrical-ellipsoid to ovoid, abruptly or gradually acute to acuminate or spinescent at tip; base shallowly or deeply concave intruded, rounded-subtruncate to truncate; endosperm ruminant; embryo basal. Type species: *Nenga pumila* (Mart.) H. A. Wendl.

Key to the Species of *Nenga*

1. Inflorescence interfoliar, peduncle long, to ca. 25 cm; prophyll long-persisting through anthesis; sepals of staminate flower minute, triangular or broadly ovate, much shorter than petals, not more than 1 mm long. *N. gajah*.
 - Inflorescence infrafoliar, peduncle short, to ca. 5 cm; prophyll caducous; sepals of staminate flower subulate to narrowly triangular, much longer than, equal or subequal to petals, more than 3 mm long. 2.
 2. Stem caespitose; calyx of staminate flower much longer than corolla. *N. pumila*.
 - Stem solitary; calyx of staminate flower equal or subequal to corolla. 3.
 3. Inflorescence usually not more than 20 cm long; stem not more than 4 cm in diameter. ...
 - *N. banaanensis*.
 - Inflorescence usually more than 20 cm long; stem often more than 4 cm in diameter. 4.
 4. Inflorescence with 3-4, rarely 5 branches; fruit ellipsoid; remnants of stigma less than 5 mm long, trilobed; seed short-ovoid, usually less than 2 cm long, abruptly acute at apex.
 - *N. macrocarpa*.
 - Inflorescence with 2 branches; fruit ovoid to obclavate or obpyriform; remnants of stigma 5 mm or longer, only the upper half trilobed, the lower half entire; seed long-ovoid, usually more than 2 cm long, gradually acute to acuminate or slightly spinescent at apex. *N. grandiflora*.
1. ***Nenga pumila*** (Mart.) H. A. Wendl.
in Kerch., Palm. 251 (1878) and in

List of Palms in Kew Rep. 1882: 54 (1884); Koord., Exk. Fl. Java 1: 242 (1911) (cited as *N. pumila* (Bl.) Wendl.); Backer & Bakh. v.d. Brink Jr., Fl. Java 3: 193 (1968).

Areca pumila Mart., Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 177, t. 153 (1838) (non Bl., in litt. et non Griff.) (infructescence erroneously shown as erect), 312 (1853) (excl. synonym *Areca* (*Anaclasmus*) *pumila* Griff.); Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 3: 14 (1855) (excl. var. *pachystachya* Bl.) and De Palm. Arch. Ind. 23 (1868). Type: t. 153 in Mart., *l.c.*

Areca nenga Bl. ex Mart., Hist. Nat. Palm 3: 179 (1838) (pro parte); Scheff. in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. 32: 166 (1873) (as *A. 'nengah'* Bl.).

Pinanga nenga (Bl. ex Mart.) Bl. in Rumphia 2: 77, t. 107 (1839) (excl. var. *pachystachya*) (pistil erroneously drawn with 2 locules).

Nenga wendlandiana Scheff. in Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 1: 153, tab. 9-10 (1876) (excl. synonym *Areca hexasticha* Kurz); Becc. in Malesia 1: 25 (1877) (cited as *N. wendlandiana* (Bl.) Scheff.) and in Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 2: 83 (1885)—nomen illegit.

Pinanga neglecta Burret in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 15: 204 (1940). Type: Java, Reservat Depok, Burret 330 (Holotype B).—**synon. nov.**

(a) *Var. pumila*

Slender palm with stems ca. 2-3 m long, rarely more, 2.5-5 (8) cm diam., clustering at the base; leaf scars prominent; internodes to 8 cm long, smooth, green to greenish-brown. Crownshaft elongate, cylindrical, to ca. 50 cm long, rarely swollen. Leaves 5 to 6 in crown, leaf sheath ca. 40 cm long, dull greenish or yellowish-brown, petiole ca. 30-50 cm long, to 1.5 cm diam. Leaflets to 25 on each side of the rachis, often drying greyish-green or light brown; basal leaflets

usually narrower than the rest, 1 costate, ca. 30-35 × 1 cm, long-acuminate; middle leaflets 2-3 costate, ca. 35-50 × 2.5-4.5 cm, gradually narrowed at tips; terminal leaflet pair 3-7 costate, ca. 10-25 × 2-4.5 cm, acuminate or slightly toothed at tips, sometimes joined to 7 cm long at base along the rachis. Inflorescence infrafoliar, pendulous; prophyll ensiform or lanceolate, rather thin, drying chestnut-brown, caducous; peduncle short, ca. (1) 1.5-3 (4.5) × 1.6 cm, flattened, glabrous; peduncular bract triangular-acuminate, to 1.5 cm long, 1.0 cm at the base, membranous; rachillae usually 3-4, rarely to 7, ca. 20-30 cm long, each subtended by a triangular membranous bract to 5 mm long. Staminate flower triangular, or trigonous, asymmetric, flexuous; sepals subequal, linear-subulate or very narrowly lanceolate, dorsally carinate, very flexuous, ca. 1.0-1.5 cm long; petals narrowly ovate to lanceolate, straight to subfalcate, acuminate at tip, much shorter than sepals, ca. 5-7 × 1.5-2 mm; filament short, to 1 mm long; anthers erect, linear, to 2 mm long, sagittate at base; pistillode conical, minute. Pistillate flower ovoid to subglobose; sepals to 3 × 3 mm; petals as the sepals or only slightly smaller; ovary ovoid to spherical to 1.5 × 2 mm; stigma 3-lobed; staminodes indistinct. Infructescence pendulous, branches densely covered with fruits. Fruit ripening orange-brown, oblong to oblong-ellipsoid, ca. 1.8-2.0 × 0.8-1.0 cm, tipped with a circular, cushion-shaped stigma, the stigmatic lobes not prominently erect and parted or only slightly so; epicarp drying with longitudinal, slightly anastomosing ridges. Seed oblong-ovoid, ca. 8-11 × 5-7 mm, abruptly acute to acuminate at tip; base rounded-truncate, shallowly concave-intruded.

Distribution and Habitat. West Java; in mixed hill forest, also on limestone, ca. 150-1,300 m alt. Endemic.

Vernacular Names. *Djambe ngenge*, *Ngenge* (Sundanese); *Ngingi* (Javanese).

Specimens Examined: WEST JAVA: Pandeglang, Mandalawangi, G. Pulosari, 600 m alt., fl. and fr., *Dransfield 4184* (K); Ciapus, ster., *Herb. Lugd. Bat. 329* (L); G. Salak, fl. and fr., *Herb. J. C. Schoute* (L); Batavia, Ciampea, 150–200 m alt., fl., *Koorders 30777B* (L), Preanger, Takoka, ca. 1,200 m alt., fr., *Koorders 33370B* (L); Localities unknown, ster., *Herb. Lugd. Bat. 202, 328, 330–335* (L), fl., *Herb. Lugd. Bat. 197–199, 201*, fr., *Herb. Lugd. Bat. 203* (L), fr., *Blume s.n. (Herb. Lugd. Bat. 337)* (Type of *Pinanga nenga* Bl. var. β hanjawar; Holotype L).

Note. *Pinanga neglecta* Burret was based on a collection from Reservat Depok near Bogor in West Java. The holotype (Burret 330) has not been found among the remaining Burret palm collections in Berlin. However, the original description matches *N. pumila* var. *pumila* and cannot be referred to any known Javanese *Pinanga* (Dransfield, pers. comm.). *P. neglecta* is, thus, here reduced to synonymy under *N. pumila* var. *pumila*.

Nomenclatural Notes. Until 1935, this species was commonly known as *Nenga wendlandiana*. The name was proposed by Scheffer in 1876 for the type species of the genus, originally designated by Wendland and Drude (1875) as *Pinanga nenga* Bl., but unfortunately no new combination was made. The name *N. wendlandiana* Scheff. is, however, illegitimate as was discussed by Furtado (1935). Wendland (1878) who strictly followed the rule of priority, provided the correct and valid combination—*Nenga pumila* (Mart.) H. A. Wendl.—based on *Areca pumila* Mart., which is an earlier validly published name for *Pinanga nenga* Bl. Furtado (1935) discussed in detail this particular nomenclatural problem and gave satisfactory reasons why *N. wendlandiana* should be rejected and *N. pumila* accepted.

(b) *Var. pachystachya* (Bl.) E. Fernando, **comb. nov.**

Pinanga nenga (Bl. ex Mart.) Bl. var. *pachystachya* Bl. in *Rumphia* 2: 78 (1839). Lectotype: Sumatra (locality unknown), *Korthals Sumatra No. 16* (L).

Areca (Anacasmus) pumila Griff. in *Calc. J. Nat. Hist.* 5: 456 (1845) and *Palm. Br. India* 151 (1850).

Areca pumila Mart. in *Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat.* 3: 14 (1855) and *Prodr. Fl. Sum.* 253 (1860).

Areca nenga sumatrana Scheff. in *Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind.* 32: 168 (1873) (as *A. "nengah"*).

Nenga schefferiana Becc. in *Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* 2: 84 (1885). Type: Sumatra (locality unknown), *Scheffer s.n.* (Holotype FI).—**synon. nov.**

Nenga intermedia Becc. in *Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* 2: 85 (1885) Type: Sumatra, Padang, Sungei Bulu, *Beccari PS 942* (Holotype FI; Isotypes BM, K).

Nenga wendlandiana Scheff. var. *malaccensis* Becc. in *Malesia* 3: 182 (1889); Becc. & Hook. f. in *Hook. f., Fl. Br. India* 6: 142 (1892). Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Larut, *Kunstler 4022* (Holotype CAL (not seen); Isotypes BM, K, L).

Nenga wendlandiana Scheff. var. *malaccensis* Becc. forma *hexapetala* Becc. in *Malesia* 3: 183 (1889). Type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, *Scortechini s.n.* (Holotype FI).

Nenga wendlandiana Scheff. in *Ridley, Mat. Fl. Mal. Pen.* 2: 144 (1907) (excl. synonyms *Pinanga nenga* Bl. et *Nenga pumila* Wendl.) and *Fl. Mal. Pen.* 5: 12 (1925).

Caespitose, slender to moderate palm with stems sometimes stilt-rooted at the base, ca. 3–5 m long, (2) 3–6 (8) cm diam.; internodes to ca. 10 cm long, smooth, bright green to brown. Crownshaft elongate, cylindrical, ca. 35–80 cm long, only slightly swollen. Leaves to 7 in crown, leaf sheath ca. 25–60 cm long, pale green to greenish or yellowish-white;

petiole ca. 4–50 cm long, to 1.5 cm diam. Leaflets to 30 on each side of the rachis, often drying dull reddish-brown; basal leaflets 1 costate, ca. 25–40 × 0.5–1.0 cm, long-acuminate; middle leaflets 2–3 costate, rarely 4 or 5 costate, ca. 35–70 × 2–4 (5) cm, long-acuminate; terminal leaflet pair 3–6 costate, rarely to 10 costate, ca. 20–40 × (1.5) 2–2.5 (4) cm, acuminate or slightly toothed at tips, sometimes joined to 4 cm at the base along the rachis, rarely more. Inflorescence infrafoliar, pendulous; prophyll ensiform or lanceolate, ca. (18) 20–25 (70) × 1.5–3.0 cm, drying chestnut-brown, caducous; peduncle ca. 1.5–3.0 (4) × 0.4–1.3 cm, flattened, glabrous; peduncular bract triangular to narrowly triangular, acuminate, ca. 8–15 × 8–10 mm, membranous; rachilla 2–4, usually 3, rarely to 6, ca. (15) 20–35 (50) cm long, to 6 mm thick, each subtended by a membranous triangular bract to 10 mm long. Staminate flower triangular, asymmetric, flexuous; sepals subequal, linear-subulate or very narrowly lanceolate, dorsally carinate, very flexuous, ca. 9–13 (20) mm long; petals elliptic to lanceolate, acuminate, straight to subfalcate, much shorter than sepals, ca. 5–7 (9) × 2–2.5 mm; filaments 1–2 mm long; anthers erect, linear, ca. 1.5–2 mm long, sagittate at base; pistillode conical, minute. Pistillate flower ovoid to subglobose, shorter than the staminate flower; sepals ca. 3–4 mm × 4 mm, petals as the sepals, or sometimes only slightly smaller; ovary ovoid to spherical, to 1.5 mm × 2 mm; stigma distinctly 3-lobed; staminodes indistinct. Infructescence pendulous, branches densely covered with fruits. Fruit ripening brick-red, oblong to oblong-ovoid or ovoid-ellipsoid, ca. (2) 2.4–3 × 1–1.5 (1.8) cm, beaked, tipped with a prominent 3-lobed stigma to 2 mm high, the lobes erect; epicarp often drying with shallow dimples. Seed broadly ovoid, ca. 10–15 mm × 7–9 mm, acuminate to spinose at tip, base rounded-truncate, shallowly concave-intruded.

Distribution and Habitat. S. Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Sumatra, Bangka, and Borneo; along the landward edge of mangrove or in dense humid Dipterocarp forest on hillslopes or river valleys, also in heath forest on sandstone or granitic sand, to ca. 1,100 m alt.

Vernacular Names. *Kache* (Thailand); *Rasau*, *Pinang horaiung* (Borneo); *Keredan*, *Pinang muring* (Malay Peninsula); *Pinang unoo* (Singapore); *Kajoe djambe* (Sumatra).

Specimens Examined. S. THAILAND: Pato: Langsuan, 100 m alt., fr., *Kerr 12122* (BM, K); Ranawang: Lam Lieng, 50 m alt., fr., *Kerr 11727* (K), Ja-un, 150 m alt., fr., *Kerr 16483* (BM, K), Muang Len, 150 m alt., fl., *Hansen & Smitinand 11944* (L); Terutao: Satul, fl., *Kerr 14227* (BM, K).—MALAY PENINSULA: Langkawi Is.: Burau, fl. and fr., *Robinson 6264* (K); Kelantan: Sungei Ketch, fr., *Md. Nur SFN 12001* (K); Perak: Larut, fl. and fr., *Kunstler 4022* (Type of *N. wendlandiana* Scheff. var. *malaccensis* Becc.; Isotypes BM, K, L), Gopeng, G. Cantek, fr., *Furtado SFN 33084* (BH, K, L).—Locality unknown, fl., *Scortechini s.n.* (Type of *N. wendlandiana* Scheff. var. *malaccensis* Becc. forma *hexapetala* Becc.; Holotype FI); Pahang, Temerloh, Kemansul Forest Reserve, fl., *Hamid 10580* (K) Selangor: Klang, Bt. Canggung, fl. and fr., *Md. Nur SFN 33998* (BM, K), Ulu Gombak, fl. and fr., *Ridley s.n.* (K), Lampang Mines, fr., *Ridley 15880* (K); Negri Sembilan: G. Angsi, fr., *Md. Nur SFN 11707* (K); Johore: between G. Blumut and G. Bacya, fl., *Holtum SFN 10843* (K), Telerau, Bunei, fl., *Ridley 13236* (BM, K), Mersing, Jemeluang Forest Reserve, 100 m alt., fr., *Dransfield 895* (K) fr., *Moore & Pennington 9053, 9056, 9071* (BH), Kluang Forest Reserve, ster., *Tan Ah King 16, 17* (K); Locality unknown, fr., *Furtado s.n.* (BH).—SINGAPORE: Seletar: Nee Soon area, fl. and fr., *Maxwell 77–80* (L), fr., *Ridley 3164* (BM, K);

Jurong: fr., *Corner SFN 26101* (BH, BM, K); Chenchu Kang: fl., *Corporal 3162* (BM), fl., *Ridley s.n.* (BM); Mandai Rd: fr., *Sinclair s.n.* (K).—SUMATRA: Langkat: Bohorok, Bt. Lawang, 450 m alt., fr., *Dransfield 3147* (K, L); Sigamata: near Rantau Parapat, fl., *Toroes 3244* (L); Payakumbuh: Taram, 500–1,000 m alt., fl. and fr., *Meijer 6880, 6972* (L), fl., *Meijer 7010* (L); Padang: Sungei Bulu, fl. and fr., *Beccari PS942* (Type of *N. intermedia*, Holotype FI; Iso-types BM, K); Jambi: Sungei Penuh, Tapan, 700 m alt., fl., *Dransfield & Mogeia 4130* (L); Palembang: Bt. Seburong, Negeri Batin, Suara Dua, 250 m alt., fl. *Dransfield & Saerudin 2438* (L), Locality unknown, fr., *Kostermans 12081* (L); Bengkulu: Kepahiang, 700 m alt., fl. and fr., *Dransfield 3571* (K, L), *3572* (L); Kerang Berak: S. Sumatra Ist Nature Reserve, 100 m alt., fl. and fr., *Dransfield 1256* (L); Localities unknown: *Korthals? 16* (Lectotype of *Pinanga nenga* Bl. var. *pachystachya*, L), *Korthals s.n.* (L) (fragments of inflorescence only); ster., *Blume s.n.* (*Herb. Ludg. Bat.* 335–336) (L).—BANGKA IS: Lobok Besar: G. Padang, fr., *Kosterman & Anta 913* (L).—BORNEO: Sabah: Semporna Mapat Reserve, Timbun Mata F.R., fl. and fr., *Puasa BNB For. Dept. 7412* (K); Sepilok, Kabili, Bakarit, fr., *Agama BNB For. Dept. 7265* (L); Keningau, 100 m alt., fl., *Dransfield 5517* (K); Elphinstone Prov., near Tawau, fr., *Elmer 21256* (BM, K); Sarawak: Niah, G. Subis, fl. and fr., *Mohidin S21628* (K); 1st Division, Lundu District, G. Pueh Forest Reserve, near Bahuching, fr., *James et al. S34611* (BH); 4th Division, Ulu Koyan, Mt. Dulit, 800 m alt., fl., *Richards 2020* (K); 5th Division, Lawas, Ulu Sungei Masia, Kota F.R., 1,100 m alt., fl. and fr., *Tong & Jugah S32923* (BH); Baleh, Ulu Mujong, 950 m alt., fl., *Ashton S13996* (BH, K); Kalimantan Selatan: Barabai, Pergunungan Meratus, 800 m alt., fl., *Dransfield 2829* (L); Locality unknown: fr., *Low s.n.* (K).—

CULTIVATED: Singapore Bot. Gard., fr., *Flippance s.n.* (K).

The two varieties in *N. pumila* may be keyed out as follows:

- Fruit usually smaller, ca. 1.8–2.0 × 0.8–1.0 cm, ripening orange-brown, tipped by a circular cushion-shaped stigma, mature pericarp drying with longitudinal ridges; seed often narrower, ca. 5–7 mm wide, oblong or narrowly ovoid, abruptly acute to acuminate at tip.
.....*N. pumila* var. *pumila*.
- Fruit usually larger, ca. (2.0) 2.4–3 × 1.0–1.5 (1.8) cm, ripening brick-red, tipped by a conical, prominently trilobed stigma, mature pericarp drying with broad shallow dimples; seed often broader, ca. 7–9 mm wide, broadly ovoid, acuminate to spinescent at tip.
.....*N. pumila* var. *pachystachya*.

Notes: *Nenga pumila* var. *pachystachya* is the most widespread of the taxa in the genus; until recently it was regarded as inseparable from the typical variety from West Java.

N. schefferiana is here reduced to synonymy under the variety. Figures of flowers, fruit and seed (based on the type of *N. schefferiana* collected by Scheffer) mounted on a herbarium sheet at Kew show staminate flowers with extremely long sepals. A specimen in Leiden (? *Korthals Sumatra No. 16*) also cited by Beccari (1885) in the original publication of *N. schefferiana*, containing only a fragment of an inflorescence branch, likewise has staminate flowers with immensely long sepals. This is apparently only a size difference; similar specimens have never been collected again. Moore (1963) had earlier hinted that *N. schefferiana* might be no more than a variety of *N. pumila*. *N. intermedia* was based on a collection by Beccari himself from Sungei Bulu near Padang (*Beccari PS 942*) with leaves having very short petioles. To this species Beccari (1885) also referred a collection from Ching Forest in Malacca, Malay Peninsula, earlier described by Griffith (1845) as *Areca (Anacasmus) pumila*, also with a short petiole. Griffith's species was later cited by Beccari (1889) as a synonym of

N. wendlandiana var. *malaccensis*, but Beccari preferred to maintain *N. intermedia* from Sumatra as a distinct species. More recent collections have, however, revealed much overlapping in variation between the Malayan and Sumatran populations. Ridley (1907) had much earlier recognized this by reducing *N. intermedia* to synonymy under *N. wendlandiana*.

Beccari (1889) described *N. wendlandiana* var. *malaccensis* forma *hexapetala* based on a single collection (*Scortechini s.n.*) from Perak with staminate flowers having 6 petals in two series. This must be considered as a monstrosity. The material from South Thailand and Borneo represent the first published records of the genus in these areas. *N. pumila* var. *pachystachya* does not appear to me sufficiently disjunct in reproductive characters to justify its separation as a distinct species from *N. pumila*.

2. **Nenga banaensis** (Magalon) Burret in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 13: 347 (1936).

Pinanga banaensis Magalon, Contrib. Etude. Palm. Indochine. Franc. 149 (1930) and in Feddes Repert 28: 112 (1930). Type: Indo-China, Tourane, Mt. Bana, *Magalon s.n.* (Holotype P).

Areca banaensis (Magalon) Burret in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 13: 198 (1936).

Nenga nannospadix (Burret) Burret in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 13: 347 (1936)—**synon. nov.**

Pinanga nannospadix Burret in Feddes Repert. 32: 116 (1933). Type: Indo-China, Annam, Mt. Bani, *J. & M. S. Clemens 4398* (Isotype K).

Areca microspadix Burret in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 13: 198 (1936).

Solitary, slender palm, with stem to ca. 3 m long, 3.5 cm diam. Crownshaft elongate, cylindrical, slightly robust. Leaves spreading in crown; leaf sheath ca. 15–

20 × 3–4 cm, green; petiole ca. 20–30 × 1 cm. Leaflets often drying dark greyish-green to greenish-brown; basal leaflets narrow, 1–2 costate, ca. 23–37 × (0.6) 1.0–2 (2.3) cm, long-acuminate; middle leaflets 2–3 costate, ca. 30–40 × 2.5–5 cm, long-acuminate; terminal leaflet pair 2–6 costate, ca. 21–35 × 1.7–5.5 cm, acuminate or slightly toothed at apex. Inflorescence infrafoliar, pendulous; prophyll ensiform or lanceolate, ca. 10 × 3.5–4.0 cm, caducous; peduncle short, ca. 1.0–1.5 × 8 mm, flattened, glabrous; peduncular bract triangular or ovate, to ca. 6 mm long, membranous; rachillae 4–6, ca. 5–20 cm long, to 5 mm thick, glabrous, each subtended by a triangular, membranous bract to 2 × 4 mm. Staminate flower triangular, asymmetric; sepals equal or subequal, subulate, dorsally carinate, ca. 4–7 mm long; petals broadly elliptic, obtuse at tip, equal to sepals; filament short, ca. 0.5–1.0 mm long, anthers erect to ca. 1.5 mm long, slightly cordate-sagittate at base; pistillode indistinct. Pistillate flower globose to subglobose, slightly shorter than the staminate flower; sepals ca. 3–5 × 3–4 mm, petals as the sepals, sometimes smaller; ovary subglobose, ca. 1.5 × 1 mm; stigma obscurely 3-lobed; staminodes indistinct. Infructescence pendulous, the branches often with rather short dead tips. Immature fruit oblong-ellipsoid, ca. 10 × 5–6 mm, tipped with a prominent 3-lobed stigma; endocarp apparently smooth. Seed not known.

Distribution and Habitat. Indo-China; in humid forest on granitic soil. Endemic.

Vernacular Name. *Cay cau rung*.

Specimens Examined. INDO-CHINA: Tourane: Mt. Bana, fl. and fr., *Magalon s.n.* (Holotype P); Mt. Bani, fl. and fr., *J. & M. S. Clemens 4398* (Type of *N. nannospadix* (Burret) Burret; Isotype K); Locality unknown: fl., *Polaine 7246* (K).

Notes. This species is still incompletely known; mature fruits and seeds have never been collected. The specimens representing this species in the herbarium contain