

8.5–15 × 0.7–3 cm; middle leaflets 6–7-costate, c. 21–29 × 6–8 cm; apical leaflets 5–8-costate, c. 9–14 × 4–6 cm, joined to 9 cm at the base along the rachis, the apex incised to as many lobes as there are costae, the lobes to 1 cm long and further incised at their tips to 5 mm deep, resulting secondary lobes acute-acuminate. Inflorescence infrafoliar, pendulous; prophyll not known; peduncle c. 1.5–3 × 0.2–0.4 cm, flattened, glabrous, the inflorescence very rarely simple and unbranched; rachillae often 2–3, rarely 4 or more, each to 8–15 cm long, flattened, to 3 mm wide, 1.5 mm thick when dry, glabrous, drying finely striate, the subtending bract a narrow, low collar. Staminate and pistillate flowers not known. Infructescence pendulous. Fruiting perianth depressed-cupular, 2 mm high, 3 mm across, with a contracted mouth; the petals and sepals free and imbricate, subequal, glabrous; subtending bract a low, explanate, semi-annular collar to 0.5 mm high. Fruits distichous, 3–6 mm apart, pinkish, ripening red then purplish-black, broadly ovoid, c. 1.6 × 0.8 cm, shortly beaked; epicarp drying striate; mesocarp thinly fibrous; seed ovoid, c. 9 × 5 mm, acute at tip, caudiculate at base; endosperm ruminant; embryo basal. Eophyll bifid, to 6 cm long including petiole and sheath; leaf segments 3–4-costate, c. 4 × 1.5 cm, cucullate, acuminate at tips. (Fig. 1).

DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT. Luzon (Quezon Prov.) and Polillo; in dipterocarp forest; c. 500 m. Endemic.

LUZON. Quezon Prov., Real, Sierra Madre Mountains, Sitio Balete, *Fernando* 549 (holotype LBC; isotypes BH, K, PNH), & 851 (LBC), Sitio Daraitan, *Fernando* 629 (BH, LBC), & 631 (K, LBC), Marcon logging area, *Hernaez* 3567 (CAHP, LBC); POLILLO Is.: *Fernando* 612 (LBC).

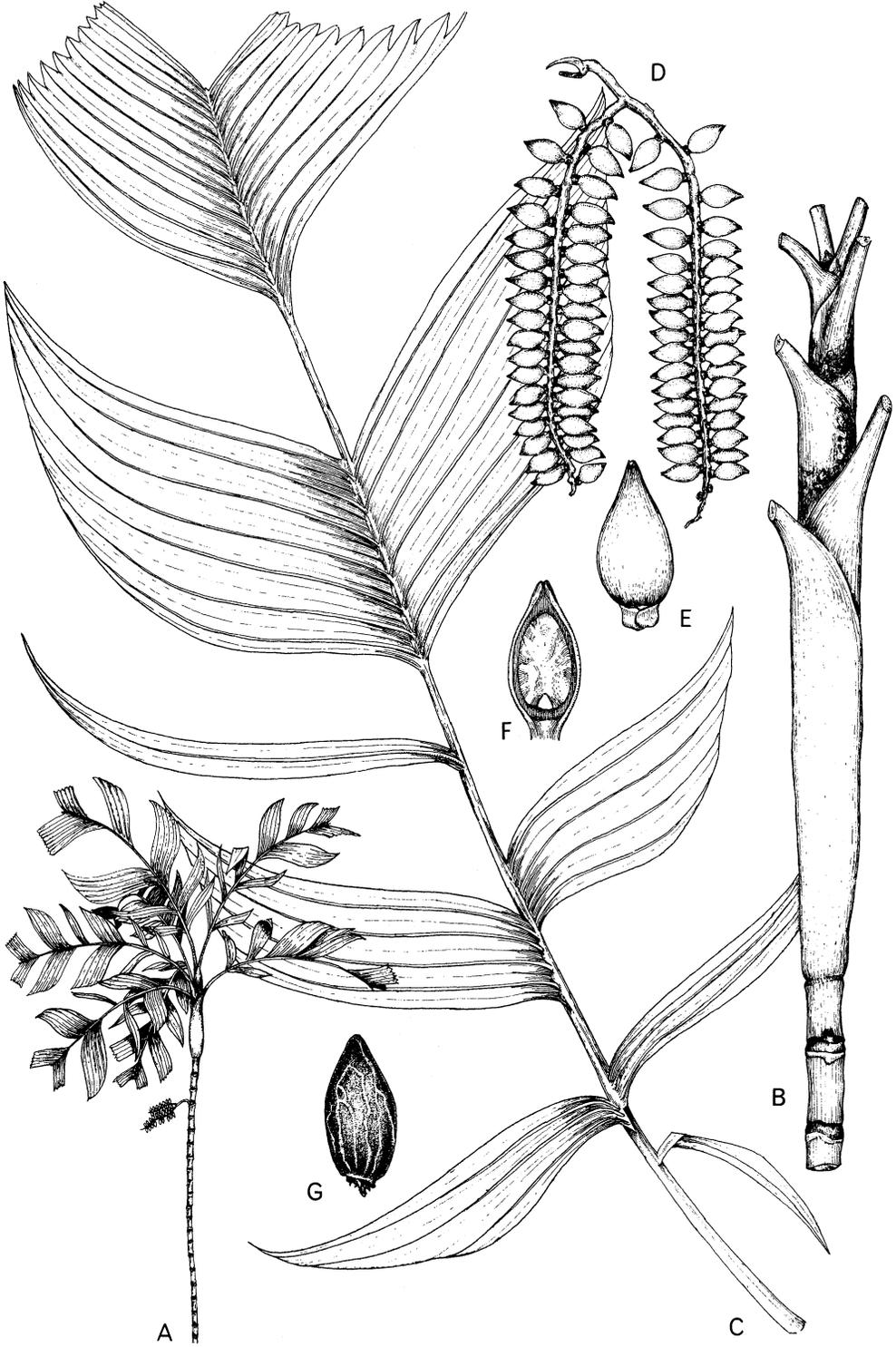
Pinanga egregia is a remarkable palm for its elegant habit. It is similar to *P. geonomiformis* in size and in the very slender stems, but differs in its solitary habit, its often branched inflorescence, and the broadly ovoid fruits. The leafsheath is also generally yellowish- or creamish-white.

This species was discovered in an area adjacent to a slash-and-burn farm. It is seriously threatened due to continuing alteration of its habitat.

Pinanga glaucifolia *Fernando* sp. nov. *P. philippinensi* Becc. similis, sed habitu solitario, pagina inferiore foliorum distincte glauca, et fructibus maturitate globosis vel spheroidalibus differt. Typus: Luzon, Camarines Norte Prov., Bicol National Park, *Fernando* 558 (holotypus LBC; isotypi BH, K, PNH).

Solitary, slender to moderate, pleonanthic monoecious undergrowth palm, to 3 m tall. Stem to 6 cm diam.; internodes 3–7 cm long, the younger portions of the stem often covered with greyish-brown indumentum as the leaf sheath. Crownshaft elongate, cylindrical, slightly swollen, to 45 cm long. Leaves to 8 in crown; sheath to 30 cm long, densely covered with greyish-brown indumentum;

FIG. 1. *Pinanga egregia*. A habit × ½; B stem with crownshaft × ½; C whole leaf × ½; D infructescence × ½; E mature fruit × 1½; F vertical section of fruit × 1½; G seed × 2. All from *Fernando* 549. Drawn by F. B. Samiano.



leaf without sheath to 1 m long; petiole c. $9-23 \times 0.6-1$ cm, shallowly channelled adaxially, convex abaxially, densely covered with brown scaly indumentum; rachis angular, bifacial adaxially and nearly glabrous, obtusely rounded abaxially and densely covered with brown scaly indumentum as petiole. Leaflets to 24 on each side of the rachis, \pm sigmoidal, generally unicostate except occasionally for basal and subapical and apical leaflets, regularly arranged, 2.5–4 cm apart, the apex long-acuminate to subfalcate, glossy green adaxially and drying greyish, prominently glaucous on undersurface when fresh, the mid-costa sharply edged, the leaflets often drying brittle; basal leaflets 1-costate, rarely 2- or 3-costate, c. $17-41 \times 0.5-2.7$ cm; middle leaflets 1-costate, c. $44-47 \times 1.1-1.3$ cm; apical leaflets 5–6-costate, c. $14-27 \times 2.0-2.5$ cm, joined to 4 cm at the base along the rachis, the apex incised to as many lobes as there are costae, the lobes acute to acuminate, to 2 cm long. Inflorescence infrafoliar, pendulous; prophyll ensiform, 2-keeled, c. 19×5.5 cm; peduncle c. $2-3 \times 1-1.5$ cm, flattened, to 4 mm thick, glabrous, somewhat orange when fresh; main axis 3–6 cm long, tapering distally; rachillae 6–10, each 10–18 cm long, flattened, \pm triangular at very base only, to 5 mm wide, 3 mm thick when dry, somewhat orange when fresh as peduncle, the subtending bract a narrow, low collar; triads borne distichously along the rachilla. Staminate flower triangular, trigonous, asymmetrical, 11×7 mm; calyx poorly developed, present only as a shortly 3-lobed very low collar to 6 mm across, rarely to 1 mm high; petals 3, unequal, valvate, \pm ovate-lanceolate, $8-10 \times 5-7$ mm; stamens about 26–30; anthers basifixed, 3×0.5 mm; filaments to 0.3 mm long. Pistillate flower depressed-globose, $4 \times 4-5$ mm, sepals as long as the petals; sepals 3, free, unequal, imbricate, \pm obtusely rounded at tips, 3×4 mm; petals \pm narrower than the sepals and more cucullate, the apex shortly apiculate; ovary broadly ovoid, 3.5×3 mm, tipped with an irregularly-lobed stigma. Fruiting perianth depressed-cupular, 2.5 mm high, 4 mm across, with a flat base and slightly contracted mouth, the petals and sepals free, imbricate, subequal, glabrous, the subtending bract a low, explanate, semi-annular collar to 0.5 mm high. Fruit distichous, 7–10 mm apart, ripening yellow then red, but ultimately satiny purplish-black; juvenile fruits fusiform, ultimately ovoid-globose or sphaeroidal when ripe, c. 2×1.8 cm, obtusely apiculate; epicarp in unripe fruits drying light brown and finely striate, that in ripe fruits generally smooth and often retaining blackish colour; mesocarp fibrous; seed broadly ovoid-globose, c. 1×1 cm, \pm rounded at both ends; endosperm ruminant; embryo basal. Eophyll bifid, to 6.5 cm long including petiole and sheath; leaf segments to 4-costate, c. 5×1.2 cm, cucullate, acuminate at tips. (Fig. 2).

FIG. 2. *Pinanga glaucifolia*. **A** habit $\times \frac{1}{3}$; **B** stem with crownshaft and young infructescence $\times \frac{1}{4}$; **C** basal portion of leaf with petiole and first leaflets $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **D** mid-portion of leaf $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **E** apical portion of leaf $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **F** mature infructescence $\times \frac{1}{4}$; **G** staminate flower with one petal removed $\times 2$; **H** petal from staminate flower $\times 2$; **J** pistillate flower $\times 4$; **K** sepal from pistillate flower $\times 4$; **L** petal from pistillate flower $\times 4$; **M** ovary $\times 3$; **N** mature fruit $\times \frac{3}{4}$; **P** vertical section of fruit $\times \frac{3}{4}$; **Q** seed $\times 1\frac{1}{4}$. **A-F** and **M-Q** from *Fernando* 558, **G-L** from *Fernando* 857. Drawn by E. A. Lapitan and F. B. Samiano.

