

Infructescence pendulous. Fruiting perianth depressed-cupular, 2 mm high, 3 mm across, with a flat base and contracted mouth, the sepals and petals free and imbricate, subequal, glabrous, glossy when dry; the subtending bract a very low explanate, semi-annular collar. Fruit distichous, c. 8–13 mm apart, green ripening red then purplish-black, fusiform-ellipsoid or ovoid, c. 1.2×0.6 cm, shortly beaked; epicarp drying light brown and finely striate; mesocarp thinly fibrous; seed ovoid, c. 1.0×0.5 cm, acute at tip, caudiculate at base; endosperm ruminant; embryo basal. (Fig. 3).

DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT. Luzon (Nueva Vizcaya and Quezon Provs.); in dipterocarp forest; c. 800 m. Endemic.

LUZON. Nueva Vizcaya Prov., Mt Caraballo, *Vidal* 3951 (K); Quezon Prov., Nakar, Sierra Madre Mountains, Sitio Sablang, *Fernando* 521 (holotype LBC; isotype K), 526 (LBC), 705 & 707 (K, LBC), Sitio Kabanbanan, *Fernando* 767 (BH, K, LBC), & 860 (K, LBC).

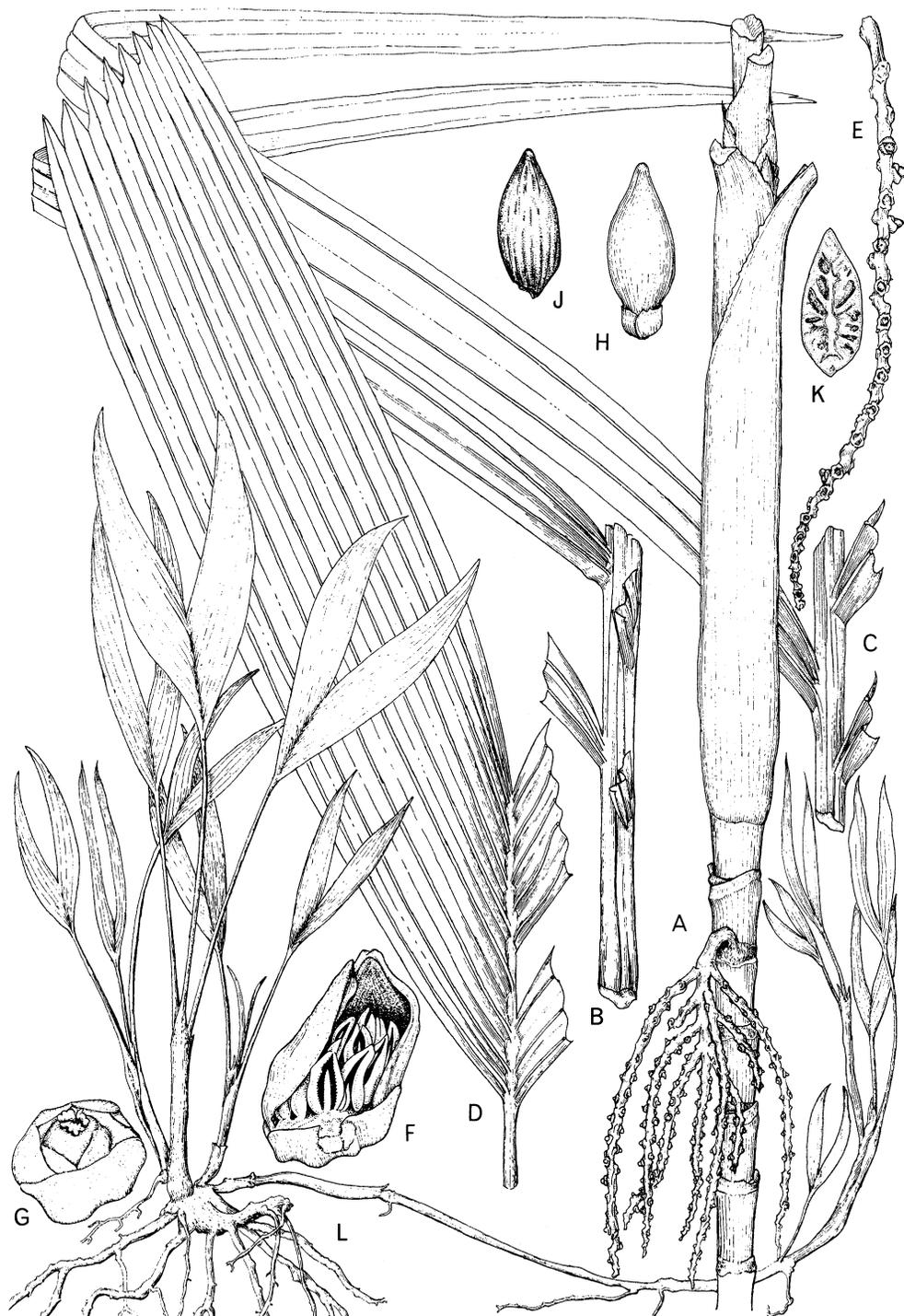
This species resembles *P. isabelensis* in growth habit and size and in general features of the infructescence and fruits, but differs in the glaucescent greyish-brown scaly indumentum of the leafsheath and in the leaflets much shorter, glaucescent on the undersurface and drying light brown.

A sheet at PNH (*Gutierrez* 61–289) collected from Sancad, Palanan in nearby Isabela Province probably also belongs here.

Pinanga sobolifera *Fernando* sp. nov. *P. heterophylla* Becc. habitu caespitoso, magnitudine et floribus fructibusque spiraliter dispositis similis sed caudicibus stolonibus instructis, rachillis inflorescentiae numerosioribus (8–11), semine basi caudiculato et foliolis magis regulatim dispositis differt. Typus: Luzon, Quezon Prov., Nakar, Sierra Madre Mountains, Sitio Sablang, *Fernando* 518 (holotypus LBC; isotypi K, PNH).

Clustering slender unarmed pleonanthic monoecious undergrowth palm, to 2 m tall. Stem to 2.5 cm diam., internodes to 5–10 cm long; runner shoots or stolons produced at base of stem. Crownshaft elongate, cylindrical, slightly swollen, to 35 cm long. Leaves to 5 in crown; leaf sheath c. 30 cm long; leaf without sheath to 1.1 m long; petiole c. 8×0.8 cm, channelled adaxially, rounded abaxially. Leaflets 10–13 on each side of the rachis, regularly arranged to 6–7 cm apart; basal leaflets 1–2-costate, c. 24×1.5 cm, sigmoidal, the apex long-acuminate; middle leaflets 2-costate, c. $45\text{--}55 \times 2.7$ cm, \pm straight, lanceolate, the apex long-acuminate; terminal leaflets to 8-costate, c. 34×5.7 cm, joined at the base to 18 cm along the rachis. Inflorescence infrafoliar, pendulous; prophyll elliptic-ensiform, 2-keeled, c. 10×4.5 cm; peduncle 2.7×0.5 cm, flattened, greenish when fresh; rachillae 8–11, borne 1 cm apart,

FIG. 4. *Pinanga sobolifera*. **A** stem with crownshaft and inflorescence $\times \frac{1}{3}$; **B** basal portion of leaf with petiole and first leaflets $\times \frac{3}{4}$; **C** mid-portion of leaf $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **D** apical portion of leaf $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **E** rachilla $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **F** staminate flower with one petal removed $\times 5$; **G** pistillate flower $\times 5$; **H** fruit $\times 2$; **J** seed $\times 2$; **K** vertical section of seed $\times 2$; **L** stolon $\times \frac{1}{3}$. **A–E** and **H–L** from *Fernando* 518, **F–G** from *Fernando* 709. Drawn by F. B. Samiano.



each to 17 cm long, angular, 2 mm thick, greenish as peduncle; the subtending bract narrowly annular, apiculate in the middle part; triads borne spirally in 3 series along the rachilla. Staminate flower triangular, trigonous, asymmetrical, 5×3.5 mm; sepals 3, triangular, acuminate, 2×1 mm; petals 3, unequal, valvate, triangular or ovate-lanceolate, 4×3 mm; stamens about 9–12; anthers basifixed, 2×1 mm; filaments 0.5 mm long. Pistillate flower depressed-globose, 2×2.5 mm, sepals \pm as long as the petals; sepals 3, free, imbricate, 1 mm high, \pm narrower than the sepals and more cucullate, ciliolate along the margins; ovary shortly oblong 1.5×1 mm, tipped with an irregularly-lobed stigma. Fruiting perianth depressed-cupular, 2 mm high, 3 mm across, with a flat base and contracted mouth, the sepals and petals free and imbricate, subequal, glabrous; the subtending bract a very low explanate annular collar. Fruits spirally arranged along the rachilla, c. 5 mm apart, ripening pinkish then purplish-black, ellipsoid-ovoid, c. 1.2×0.8 cm, shortly beaked; epicarp drying light brown and finely striate; mesocarp thinly fibrous; seed ovoid, 1×0.7 cm, acute at tip, caudiculate at base; endosperm ruminant; embryo basal. (Fig. 4).

DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT. Luzon (Quezon Prov.); in dipterocarp forest; c. 800 m. Endemic.

LUZON. Quezon Prov., Nakar, Sierra Madre Mountains, Sitio Sablang, *Fernando* 518 (holotype LBC; isotypes K, PNH), & 709 (K, LBC).

This species is similar to *P. heterophylla* in the clustering habit and size and in the spirally arranged flowers and fruits. It is, however, recognizable in producing runner shoots or stolons, in having more rachillae (8–11) in the inflorescence, in the seed caudiculate at the base, and in the more regularly arranged leaflets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Dr John Dransfield, Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K) and Dr Peter G. Wilson, Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney (NSW) for assistance with the Latin diagnoses. Mr F. B. Samiano and Mr E. A. Lapitan prepared the figures. Field work was supported, in part, by a University of the Philippines at Los Baños (UPLB) Basic Research Program Grant No. 85–4.

REFERENCES

- Beccari, O. (1919). The palms of the Philippine Islands. *Philipp. J. Sci. (Bot.)* 14(3): 295–362.
- Fernando, E. S. (1988). The mottled-leaved species of *Pinanga* in the Philippines. *Principes* 32(4): 165–174.
- (1990). A preliminary analysis of the palm flora of the Philippine Islands. *Principes* 34(1): 28–45.
- Merrill, E. D. (1922). An Enumeration of Philippine Flowering Plants. Vol. 1, pp. 142–172. Bu. Printing, Manila.