

Notes — 1. *Calyptrocalyx elegans* is distinguished by a solitary or clustering habit, leaves that are bifid, irregularly segmented with united pinnæ or regularly pinnate, solitary-spiked inflorescence, ellipsoid fruit, and ruminant endosperm.

2. *Calyptrocalyx schultzeanus*, *C. moszkowskianus*, and *C. bifurcatus* are placed as synonyms of *C. elegans* following examination of photos of the types of the former two and an assessment of the description of the latter.

3. Stems are used to make spear heads and shafts, and the leaves to wrap food. As a bush food, the spear leaf is pulled out of the palm and the heart is eaten. In Bewani, stems are broken off to encourage borers to lay their eggs so that edible larvae may eventually be harvested.

### 8. *Calyptrocalyx flabellatus* (Becc.) Dowe & M.D. Ferrero, *comb. nov.*

*Linospadix flabellatus* Becc., Malesia 1 (1877) 64. — *Bacularia flabellata* (Becc.) F. Muell., *Fragm.* 11 (1878) 58. — *Paralinospadix flabellatus* (Becc.) Burret, *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem* 12 (1935) 334, *syn. nov.* — Type: *Beccari s.n.* (holo FI; iso FI, K), Indonesia, Papua, Mt Arfak Hatam, 1500–2000 m, July 1875.

Solitary, small palms. *Stem* erect or leaning, to 3 m tall, 6–7 cm diam.; internodes 2–3 cm long, dark green; crown with 6–9 leaves. *Leaves* bifid, irregularly segmented or regularly pinnate, 35–150 cm long; leafbase 7–8 cm long, margin moderately lacerate-fibrous; petiole 8–12 cm long, shallowly channelled adaxially; lamina basally cuneate, when bifid, segments lanceolate to elliptic, acuminate, apically dentate, dark green adaxially, light green abaxially; major ribs 6 or 7, converging at the apex. *Inflorescence* 35–70 cm long, 2–4-spiked; prophyll 7–12 cm long; peduncular brace 14–20 cm long; peduncle 18–50 cm by 1.5–2 mm, glabrescent; rachilla 17–20 cm by 2–3 mm, slightly fusiform. *Flowers* cream, well spaced. *Staminate flower* twisted and asymmetric in bud, 2.5 mm long, widely opening at maturity, sepals c. 1 mm long broadly acute, gibbose-carinate; petals c. 2 mm long, c. 7-nerved; stamens 9; filaments c. 3 mm long; anthers deeply sagittate, versatile. *Pistillate flower* 3 mm long. *Fruit* ellipsoid, 11–12 mm long, 7–8 mm diam., orange to scarlet. *Seed* ellipsoid, 8–10 mm long, 5–6 mm diam.; endosperm homogeneous.

Distribution — Indonesia: Papua: Sorong, Manokwari, and Fakfak Divisions.

Habitat & Ecology — In rain forest at 65–2000 m.

Etymology — The specific epithet, from *flabellum* – fanned, refers to the morphology of the leaf.

Vernacular names — Owe (Maibrat language – Sorong Division), kiligata (Amo language – Sorong Division).

Note — *Calyptrocalyx flabellatus* is distinguished by a solitary habit, bifid or irregularly segmented or regularly pinnate leaves, ellipsoid fruit and homogeneous endosperm.

### 9. *Calyptrocalyx forbesii* (Ridl.) Dowe & M.D. Ferrero

*Calyptrocalyx forbesii* (Ridl.) Dowe & M.D. Ferrero, *Wodyetia* 4 (1999) 10. — *Linospadix forbesii* Ridl., *J. Bot.* 24 (1886) 358. — *Paralinospadix forbesii* (Ridl.) Burret, *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin Dahlem* 12 (1935) 334. — Type: *Forbes 163* (holo BM), Papua New Guinea, Central Province Sogeri, 800 m, 22 Oct. 1885.