

4. *Wallichia lidiae* A. Henderson, *sp. nov.* (Figs. 2D, 3). TYPE. MYANMAR. Bago Division: W of Oktwin, N of Toungoo, road across Pegu Yoma, 18°51'N, 96°12'E, 4 Nov 2005, A. Henderson, U San Hlaing & Kyi Myat Min 3212 (HOLOTYPE: NY! ISOTYPE: RAF!). 理荻雅華里棕 (新擬)

A similaribus speciebus differt: foliolis vix lobatis, late lanceolatis et inflorescentiis staminatis amplioribus.

Stems clustered, with one main stem and several shorter ones, to 4 m tall, 4 cm diameter, stems bearing staminate inflorescences to 4 m tall, pistillate stems much shorter, to 0.5 m tall. Leaves 6, spirally arranged; sheaths not fibrous; petioles 2 m long; rachis 1 m long; pinnae 7 per side of rachis, regularly and alternately arranged except for clustered proximal pair, spreading in the same plane, pinnae from middle of leaf 50 cm long, 12-14 cm wide at widest point, widest near the middle, broadly lanceolate, scarcely lobed. Inflorescences subtended by smaller leaves, unisexual, staminate and pistillate borne on separate stems, the pistillate terminal the staminate lateral; staminate inflorescences 70 cm long, to 7 per stem, pendulous; prophyll not seen; peduncle 40 cm long; peduncular bracts 11, open and not sheathing the peduncle; rachillae 4 cm long, 1 mm diameter, glabrous; staminate flowers not seen; pistillate inflorescences 45 cm long, pendulous; prophyll not seen; peduncle 20 cm long; peduncular bracts several, open and not sheathing the peduncle; rachillae about 17, 14-15 cm long, 2.5 mm diameter; pistillate flowers to 3 mm long at anthesis; sepals 0.5 mm long; petals 2.5 mm long; gynoecium 2.5 mm long; fruits not seen.

Local names and uses: None recorded.

Distribution and habitat: Known only from the central part of the Pegu Yomah, Myanmar (Fig. 1D); on steep slopes in highly disturbed forest, at low elevations.

Notes: *Wallichia lidiae* differs from all other species in its short pistillate stems and elongate staminate stems, both of which are borne in the same clump. In pistillate stems the single inflorescence is terminal, and is subtended by smaller leaves. Staminate stems are elongate and have a terminal abortive pistillate inflorescence and up to seven lateral staminate inflorescences.

5. *Wallichia marianneae* Hodel, *Palm J.* 137: 8. 1997. TYPE. THAILAND. Trang: SE of Trang near Ton Tok Park, 3 May 1997, D. Hodel, P. Vatcharakorn & R. Vatcharakorn 1703 (HOLOTYPE: BK n. v.; ISOTYPE: BH!). 瑪麗安華里棕 (新擬)

Stems clustered, to 1.6 m tall, 4-10 cm diameter, stems bearing staminate and pistillate inflorescences

about equal in length. Leaves spirally arranged; sheaths 30-75 cm long, disintegrating into black fibers, with a prominent, fibrous ligule at the apex; petioles 1-1.5 m long; rachis 0.8-1.3 m long; pinnae 5-10 per side of rachis, regularly and alternately arranged, spreading in the same plane, proximal 2-3 pinnae in a cluster, pinnae from middle of leaf 57-77 cm long, 6-8 cm wide at widest point, lanceolate, scarcely lobed. Inflorescences unisexual, subtended by smaller leaves, staminate and pistillate borne on the same stems, the pistillate terminal, the staminate lateral; staminate inflorescences not seen in their entirety; rachillae to 10, to 20 cm long, 2-2.5 mm diameter; staminate flowers to 6 mm long; sepals 1.5 mm long, connate into a cupular calyx, very briefly lobed; petals 6 mm long, purple; stamens 16-19; pistillate inflorescences not seen; rachillae to 11 cm long, 3.5 mm diameter; pistillate flowers to 3 mm long; sepals to 0.5 mm long; petals 3 mm long; gynoecium 1.5 mm long; fruits ovoid to ellipsoid, to 1.1 cm long, to 0.8 cm diameter, red or purple.

Local names and uses: *kuong* (Thailand). No uses recorded.

Distribution and habitat: Thailand (Peninsula) and probably adjacent Myanmar (Fig. 4A); lowland moist forest, 600-1100 m elevation.

Notes: Distinguished from other species by its lanceolate pinnae (Fig. 2E) and purple staminate flowers with 16-19 stamens.

One specimen from Thailand (Kanchanaburi: ca. 30 km NW of Thong Pha Phum on highway 323 to Myanmar border, ca. 20 km E of Koeng Ka Vin and Pawanaputso Temple, 500 m, 1 Nov 1997, *Hodel & Vatcharakorn 1765* (BH, MO)) has lanceolate pinnae as in *W. marianneae* and 12 stamens as in *W. caryotoides*. It is illustrated in Hodel (1998), plate 83c. It may be a hybrid between *W. marianneae* and *W. caryotoides*.

Additional specimens examined: THAILAND. Trang: Khao Chong, forest adjacent to Peninsular Botanic Garden, 7°37'N, 99°37'E, 150-200 m, 24 Oct 1992, *Barfod et al. 43985* (AAU); Khao Chang, Botanical Gardens, Tub Kian, 2 km from headquarters, 3 Dec 1986, *Smith 94* (K). Phangnga: Sri Phangnga National Park, 9°00'N, 98°28'E, 100-200 m, *Barfod et al. 45264* (AAU). Phuket Khao: Khao Phra Kaeo non-hunting area, 8°02'N, 98°21'E, 50-100 m, 27 Feb 1994, *Barfod et al. 45273* (AAU). Ranong: La-un, 1100 m, 3 Jan 1929, *Kerr 16522* (AAU, BH, BK, K, NY); Kapur District, Klong Na Kha Wildlife Sanctuary, Bang Mon, 25 Nov 1986, *Smith & Sumawong 47* (K).

6. *Wallichia nana* Griff., *Calcutta J. Nat. Hist.* 5: 488. 1845. *Harina nana* (Griff.) Griff., *Palms Brit. E. India* 176. 1850. *Didymosperma nanum* (Griff.) H. Wendl. & Drude in O. C. E. de Kerchove de Denterghem, *Palmiers* 243. 1879. *Blancoa nana* (Griff.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 727. 1891.