

thickened rachillae but neither flowers nor habit have been described. Species of *Clinostigma* have very limited distribution. It seems unlikely that *C. Powellianum* and *C. Gronophyllum* are identical despite lack of clear differences. I am taking the risk, therefore, of describing *C. Gronophyllum* essentially on the basis of its geography though the nature of the leaves, of the little-branched inflorescence, and of staminate sepals are all unusual for the genus as it is known today.

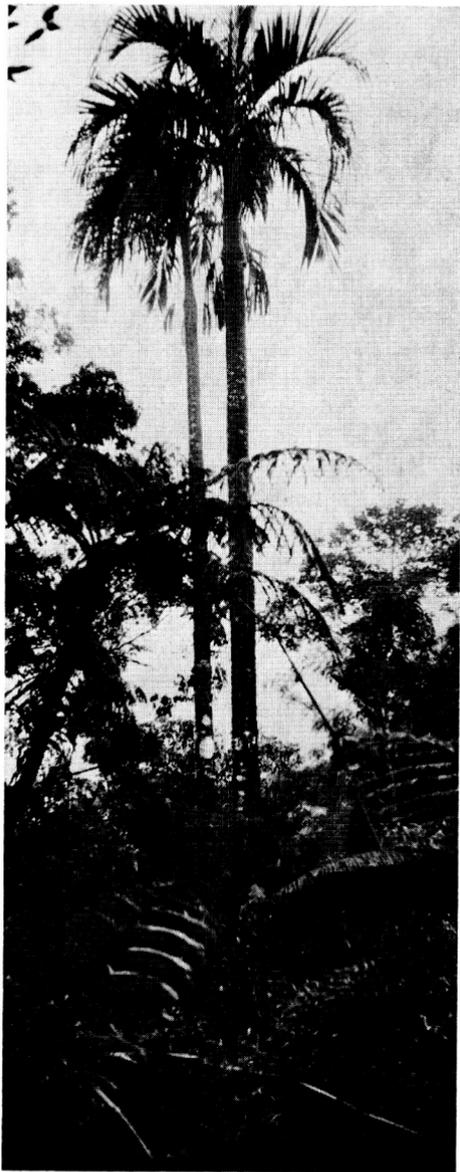
***Clinostigma Gronophyllum* H. E.**

Moore, *sp. nov.*

Caulis solitarius ad 21 m. altus radicibus adventitiis ad 1.8 m. longis; folia arcuata pinnis subarcuatis utrinque 37–38 subtus dense brunneo-lepidotis; inflorescentiae rami 13–18 indivisi vel furcati; fructus subglobosus 9 mm. in diam. residuo stigmatum laterali.

Trunk solitary, massive, stately, to 21 m. high, 22.5–27.5 cm. in diam., developing stout stilt roots 1.3–3.8 cm. in diam. up to 1.8 m. from the base, the upper stem waxy-glaucous, weathering smooth, lower stem developing elongate lenticel-like fissures. Leaf-sheath tubular, 0.9–1.5 m. long, green at maturity?, waxy violet or amethyst in young leaves enclosed in outer mature sheaths (i.e. before exposure), the younger inner sheath yellow; petiole 3 dm. long; rachis 2.1–2.7 m. long, slightly arched, with scattered, minute, pale-margined, brown-centered scales on lower surface; pinnae 37–38 on each side, rather stiffly angled upward from the rachis, subarcuate with drooping tips, the central ones ca. 1.17 m. long, 4–4.5 cm. wide, gradually tapered to an acuminate apex, this often frayed and more or less bifid, glabrous with prominent midnerve and 2 secondary nerves on each side above, the midnerve, secondary nerves and numerous tertiary nerves below rather densely lepi-

dote with minute, pale-margined, brown-centered scales and the midnerve with prominent, irregular, brown, membranous, medifixed scales to 7 mm. long, the pinnae near the apex similar but ca. 67 cm. long, 1.5 cm. wide. Inflorescence greenish, 6–7.5 dm. long, with 13–18 undivided branches (fide Corner) or the lowest branches at least furcate in one base collected (BH); bracts 2, green, the outer ca. 7.5 dm. long, soon deciduous, the inner lanceolate, acute, entire, 6–7.5 dm. long, persistent until after flowering, then drying brownish, falling as fruit sets; peduncle ca. 7.5 cm. long, 12 mm. wide at apex, glabrous; rachis not seen complete; branches glabrous, 30–36 cm. long, ca. 3 mm. in diam. near base at anthesis, becoming somewhat thickened in fruit, ridged and angled among the spirally arranged triads which extend nearly to the flexuous minutely spinose-tipped apex, then replaced by paired or solitary staminate flowers only, the triads subtended by prominent, small, acute, nerved bracts, bracteoles subtending the pistillate flower prominent, flat, brown when dry, unequal, one higher than the bract subtending the triad. Staminate flowers cream-white when fresh; sepals narrow, elongate, acute or truncate, 4.5–5.5 mm. long, 1.5–2.5 mm. wide at base when dry, to 6 mm. long when fresh; petals asymmetric, strongly nerved, acute, ca. 5.5 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide when dry, to 8 mm. long, 5 mm. wide when fresh; stamens 6, exceeding the petals when fresh, smaller and included when dry, filaments broad, fleshy, very briefly inflexed at the apex, anthers deeply bifid basally; pistillode short, conic-ovoid and deeply trifid when fresh: pistillate flowers greenish-white, 3–4 mm. long in bud, the perianth in fruit composed of shining, indistinctly nerved sepals ca. 3 mm. high, and duller, rather strongly nerved petals ca. 4 mm. high; staminodes



5. *Clinostigma Gronophyllum* at 5000 feet elevation on Mt. Popomanasiu, October, 1965, photograph courtesy Professor E. J. H. Corner.



6. Stilt roots of *Clinostigma Gronophyllum*, 5500 feet elevation, Mt. Popomanasiu, October, 1965, photograph courtesy Professor E. J. H. Corner.

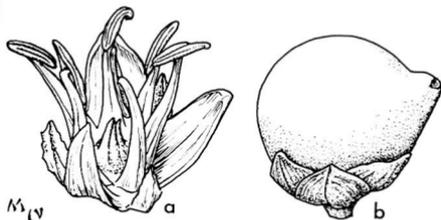
stigmatic residue, 7.5 mm. thick, drying granulose; seed not fully formed.

Specimens examined. BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE. GUADALCANAL: Popomanasiu, 4,700–5,700 ft. alt., Sabatan Mt., 25 October 1965, E. J. H. Corner R. S. S. 108 (BH, holotype; K, isotype).

Professor Corner has most kindly made available photographs showing habit, as well as preserved portions of rachillae in bud, in staminate flower, and in young fruit to augment herbarium material in preparing a description.

Since Professor Corner was struck by the habitual resemblance between this species (Fig. 5) and *Gronophyllum chaunostachys* as illustrated in *Principes*

usually 6, dentiform. Fruit (immature) subglobose but produced on one side in a prominent upturned stigmatic residue above the middle, ca. 9 mm. high including perianth, 9 mm. wide including



7. *Clinostigma Gronophyllum*. **a**, staminate flower $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$; **b**, fruit in lateral view $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$. (From preserved material of *Corner R.S.S. 108*, BH.)

10: 67, Fig. 5, 1967, and because the leaves are unusual among those species of *Clinostigma* which I have seen personally or in illustrations, I am using the generic name *Gronophyllum* in apposition as an epithet.

The species is noted as common by the collector and clearly seasonal—"all palms now flowering, the flowering more or less over, and setting fruit but no ripe fruit seen." Stilt roots (Fig. 6) are very similar to those of *C. exorrhiza*. Young leaves are noted as being pinnate rather than undivided as in *Gulubia Hombroonii*.

Staminate flowers (Fig. 7) appear to be large for the genus. In life, the stamens are fleshy and stout, all inserted at the same level. The elongate staminate sepals are also noteworthy—in young bud their tips curve over the petals and at maturity, one or more retains the truncate apex. Apparently the inflorescences are not much ramified. Corner notes the branches as undivided but a single base with branches clipped away shows that at least some of the lowermost branches are forked.

Clinostigma haerestigma H. E. Moore, *sp. nov.*

Caulis solitarius ca. 9 m. altus; foliorum pinnae plus minusve pendulae utrinque ca. 45 subtus dense brunneolepidotae; flos masculus (2-) 3.5-4 mm. altus; fructus ca. 9 mm. altus resi-

duo stigmatum basali vix ex perianthio exserto.

Solitary, the trunk ca. 9 m. high, 2-2.25 dm. in diam., with a green crownshaft 1.5-1.8 m. high. Leaves 12-14; petiole 7.5-9 dm. long, ca. 3 cm. wide at apex, glabrous and rounded below; rachis 2.7-3.6 m. long, glabrous at maturity below but with occasional shining, red-brown, membranous scales with fimbriate margins on or near the margin; pinnae ca. 45 on each side of the rachis, more or less pendulous, 7.5-9 dm. long, 6.2-7.5 cm. wide at center of leaf, smaller near base and toward apex of the rachis, the upper surface glabrous, lower surface densely beset with minute, shining, pale-margined, brown-centered, membranous, peltate scales along the prominent midnerve and on the single secondary and numerous tertiary nerves on each side, the midnerve with large, red-brown, irregular, medifixed scales to ca. 9 mm. long near the base. Inflorescence 0.9-1.2 m. long with spreading branches; lower bract 0.9-1.05 m. long, cordate-auriculate at the base, glabrous but with a slight glaucescence when dry, upper bract not collected; peduncle short, ca. 10 cm. long, glabrous, somewhat glaucous; rachis glabrous and somewhat glaucous, elongate, with probably more than 20 branches, the lower branches ca. 8 dm. long, again branched near the base into elongate rachillae bearing flowers in triads in the lower two-thirds, with paired staminate flowers above or the staminate flowers solitary near the very slender, minutely spine-tipped apex. Staminate flowers (2-) 3.5-4 mm. long, glabrous; sepals acute, 2-2.5 mm. long, at least the outermost acutely keeled, the margins membranous to hyaline; petals asymmetric, sometimes strongly so, to ca. 3.5 mm. long, prominently nerved when dry; stamens 6, more or less in 2 series, the 3 outer opposite the sepals and shorter than the