Loloda Group, June 7, 1940, *Hugo Curran, Fairchild Tropical Garden Expedition 402* (seed and photograph only), specimens from trees cultivated at The Kampong, Coconut Grove, Florida, 1949, *David Fairchild* (BH) and in Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands at Prospect Hill by Mrs. Anne Archbold, 1950, *A. C. Langlois* (BH) and The Retreat by Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Langlois, February 1952, *Moore 6034* (BH).

The trees from which seed was introduced as *Fairchild Tropical Garden Expedition 402* were found on Dagasoeli Island, one of the small islands west of Halmahera. Foliage and spadices were photographed at the time of collection (Fig. 115) but the specimens are no longer extant. Trees have flowered and fruited in the Bahama Islands and in Florida. Comparison of specimens and observations from living trees leads me to identify the cultivated plants as *Drymophlœus Beguinii*.

The two species of Drymophlœus in the Moluccas were distinguished by Burret primarily on characters of the pinnæ. In *D. Beguinii*, known by the local name "Pesem", the pinnæ are relatively short and broad with curved margins, the apical pair tends to be broader and stands at nearly right angles to the rachis; in *D. porrectus*, the pinnæ are long and narrow with nearly straight margins and the apical pair is borne at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the rachis. The rachillæ of *D. Beguinii* are shorter and stouter than those of *D. porrectus*. Fruit of the former was described as red at maturity while that of the latter was said to be greenish-gold.

Although the pinnæ of cultivated specimens tend to be somewhat longer and broader than the pinnæ of isotype specimens of *D. Beguinii*, they agree remarkably well in general proportion. In no case have pinnæ as long and narrow as those of *D. porrectus* been seen. Rachillæ and fruit of cultivated material also agrees with the isotype specimens of *D. Beguinii*.

Trees of *Drymophlœus Beguinii* in cultivation are similar to *D. olivæformis* in aspect but have less leathery pinnæ, darker and harder stems with the leaf-sheaths forming an elongate and poorly marked crownshaft above the spadices. The spadices vary somewhat and in cultivation are often less strongly branched than those photographed from the wild. The slender rachillæ and seed with ruminate endosperm, however, contrast with the stouter rachillæ and seed with homogeneous endosperm of *D. olivæformis*.

† **Drymophlœus porrectus,** (Burret) trans. nov. Fig. 116.

Coleospadix porrectus, Burret, in Fedde, Repert. xxiv, 287 (1928).

[3] As previously noted, the holotypes of both *Drymophlœus Beguinii* and *D. porrectus* were destroyed in the loss of the Berlin herbarium during the war. Since isotypes of both species are in the Herbarium Bogoriense it seems proper to designate them as lectotypes. Similarly the isotypes of *Siphokentia Beguinii* (*Beguin 1995*), type of the genus and *S. pachypus* (*Beguin 2349*) discussed on page 310, are designated as lectotypes. Photographs of the lectotypes are on deposit at the Bailey Hortorium.

Molucca Islands, Dutch East Indies: Halmahera Island; Galela, Soa Tobaroe, December 23, 1921, *Beguin 1930* (BO, lectotype).

116. DRYMOPHLŒUS PORRECTUS (*Beguin 1930*). a, apical pinna ×¼; b, median pinna ×¼; c, branch of spadix ×¼; d, fruit ×1½.

Without more intimate knowledge of the Moluccas and their flora it is difficult to evaluate the specific differences given by Burret. As represented by known specimens and field notes the two species are distinguished by several characters and it seems desirable to transfer both to Drymophlœus.

SIPHOKENTIA

In June of 1940 seed of an attractive palm was collected by members of the Fairchild Garden Expedition at Kahatola Island, one of the South Loloda Islands west of Halmahera in the Moluccas. Samples were distributed for trial in Florida and the Bahama Islands and in 1950 specimens from bearing trees were received at the Hortorium from Dr. Fairchild in Coconut Grove, Florida, and from Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Langlois in Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands.

It was suggested by Mr. and Mrs. Langlois that the palm might be one of the two species of Burret's genus Siphokentia described in 1928 from specimens collected by Beguin in 1922 and 1923 on Halmahera Island. This conclusion as to genus was verified from examination of herbarium material and in the spring of 1951 from living trees but specific determination was withheld while an attempt was made to locate authentic specimens. Comparison of material from trees cultivated in the New World with the isotype specimens establishes the identity of the cultivated species as *Siphokentia Beguinii*, Burret, type of the genus. With ample material at hand a complete description can be provided and the relationship of the genus more clearly stated.

SIPHOKENTIA, Burret, in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin, x, 198 (1928).

Solitary monœcious trees to 10 m. high: leaves 5–7 or more in a terminal coma, sheaths tubular forming a crownshaft, petiole short, blade pinnate, the terminal and usually the basal pinnæ several-nerved, the intermediate mostly with 1 primary, 2–3 secondary, numerous tertiary and prominent marginal nerves, the apices erose-dentate and præmorse: spadix infrafoliar, scopiform, simply branched; spathes 2, the outer chartaceous, ancipitous, the inner similar but not ancipitous; peduncle short, more or less recurved, the rachis short, recurved, glabrous, bearing several arcuate-pendulous slender glabrous rachillæ: flowers sessile in groups of 2 staminate and 1 pistillate in scrobiculi along the entire rachilla, the groups spiralled at base becoming decussate above; staminate flowers asymmetric, calyx very small, gamosepalous with 3 acute lobes, petals valvate, asymmetric, lanceolate-acuminate, much exceeding the calyx, stamens 9–10, nearly sessile, the anthers linear, erect in bud, pistillode minute; pistillate flowers nearly symmetric, calyx gamosepalous, cupular, more or less truncate with 3 short lobes, petals 3, deltoid-acuminate, distinct at anthesis, imbricate at the base, valvate above becoming connate at the base in a tube equalling the calyx in fruit, staminodes 6–few or lacking, squamiform, ovary depressed-globose with 3 recurved sessile stigmas, unilocular,