

### 93. DYP SIS INTEGRA

The name is Latin for 'entire', since the leaf appears to be completely unlobed on the type, with a rounded apex. On close examination the leaf is seen to be slightly folded near the apex, with a small notch.

**DISTRIBUTION.** East Coast, between Mananara Avaratra and Vangaindrano.

**HABITAT.** Lowland rain forest; 50–300 m.

**LOCAL NAMES.** Not recorded.

**USES.** Not recorded.

**CONSERVATION STATUS.** Critical. The only recent collection is from Manombo Forest, which is being

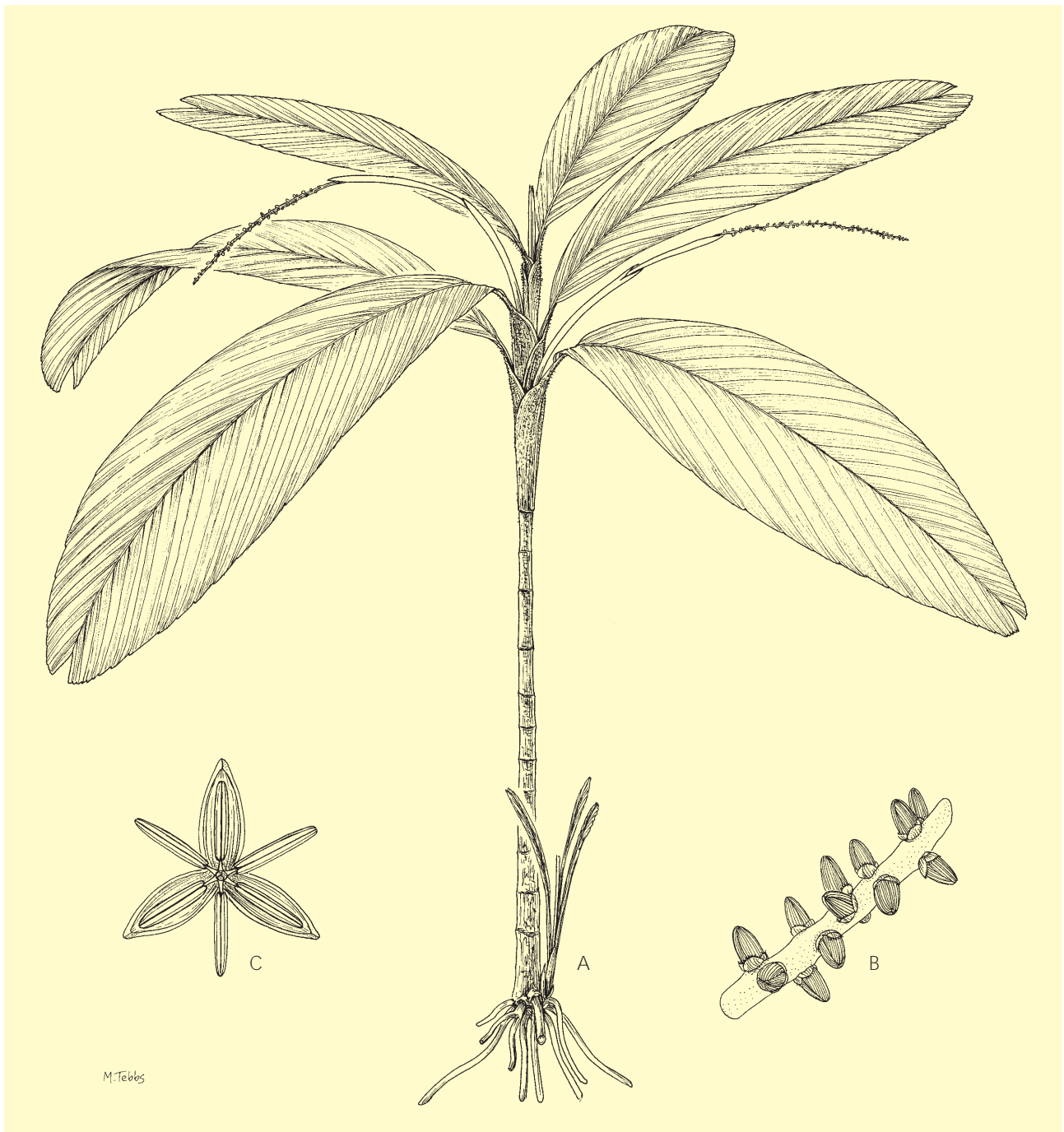
destroyed by fire, shifting cultivation and logging. Both of the older sites have been visited, but the species has not been seen there.

**Dypsis integra** (Jum.) Beentje & J. Dransf. **comb. nov.**

**SYNONYM:**

***Neophloga integra*** Jum., Ann. Inst. Bot.-Géol. Colon. Marseille sér. 4, 6, fasc. 3: 13 (1929); Cat. Pl. Madagascar, Palmae: 21 (1938); Jum. & H. Perrier, Fl. Madagascar 30: 61 (1945). Type: Simiane (Simianona) R., *Perrier* 11944 (Holotype P).

Clustering palm. **STEMS** 20 cm (*Beentje* 4515) to 2 m (*Perrier* 18047), 0.4–0.9 cm diam., internodes 1–1.5 cm long, pale green with dense red-brown scales; nodal scars c.1 mm. **LEAVES** 8–10 in the crown, spreading; sheaths 4.3–6 cm long, open for c. 50%, proximally pale reddish green, distally pale creamy green,



**Dypsis integra.** **A** whole plant  $\times 2/5$ ; **B** detail of rachilla  $\times 3$ ; **C** open staminate flower  $\times 10$ . All from *Beentje* 4515. Drawn by Margaret Tebbs.



*Dypsis integra*, at Manombo (Beentje 4515).

with red lacinate scales, very dense distally, with narrowly triangular ligules 3–4 mm long at the base of the petiole; petiole 0.3–2 cm, 2–2.5 mm diam., densely scaly; blade entire, narrowly obovate, 15–33 × 4–7 cm, acute at the base, the margins toothed in the distal third or half, rounded at the apex with a 3–17 mm deep notch, midrib prominent on both surfaces with lacinate scales, other veins faint with minute scattered scales in lines. **INFLORESCENCE** interfoliar, erect to spreading, unbranched; peduncle 12–15 cm long, 1.5–3 × 1.5 mm diam., with scattered lacinate scales; prophyll 7–11 cm, borne at 2–3.5 cm above the base of the peduncle with c. 2 mm wide wings, with a 2-sided lateral split in the distal few cm; peduncular bract inserted at 5–7 cm from the base of the peduncle, 7–12 cm long, with scattered scales, laterally split on one side in the distal 1–2 cm; rachilla 5–11 cm long, 1–2 mm diam., with scattered scales, with slightly distant superficial triads; rachilla bracts entire, rounded, at the margins with reddish lacinate scales. **STAMINATE FLOWERS** with sepals 0.8–1 × 0.8–1 mm, keeled, gibbous, ciliolate to ciliate, with slightly connate base, membranous; petals 2–2.2 × 1–1.3 mm, elliptic, acute, striate, almost free; stamens 6, uniseriate, equal, filaments 0.8 mm long, connate at the base in a 0.2 mm high ring, anthers 1.5–1.6 × 0.5–0.6 mm, dorsifixed, the locules parallel and blunt; pistillode 1.2–1.3 × 0.3 mm. **PISTILLATE FLOWERS** only known from young bud, with sepals imbricate, 1.2–1.3 × 1–1.5 mm, ciliate, rounded; petals valvate, 1.8 × 0.7 mm; ovary 1.6 × 0.7 mm; staminodes c.0.2 mm. **FRUIT** unknown.

**NOTE.** This species is close to *D. simianensis* and more material might even show the species to be synonymous.

*Beentje* 4515 differs from the type in the hairiness of the sheath (which is greater in 4515) and the shape of the sheath (more open, and much wider in 4515) as well as in the leaf venation (transverse, sinuous veinlets clearly visible in 4515).

**SPECIMENS SEEN.** Soanierana-Ivongo: Simiane (Simianona) R., Sept. 1917 (old infl.), *Perrier* 11944 (Holotype P). Mahanoro: lower Mangoro basin, Oct. 1927 (bud), *Perrier* 18047 (P). Farafangana: Manombo, Nov. 1991 (bud), *Beentje* 4515 (K, MO, TAN).

## 94. DYP SIS DIGITATA

This was thought to be extinct until HB refound it in Manombo Forest, the site of several other palms which were thought to be extinct. The Latin name indicates that the leaflets appear to be in the shape of the fingers of a hand, i.e. almost palmate, which is unique among Madagascar undergrowth palms.

**DISTRIBUTION.** East Coast between Mananjary and Vangaindrano.

**HABITAT.** Lowland rain forest; 45–100 m.

**LOCAL NAMES.** Not recorded.

**USES.** Not recorded.

**CONSERVATION STATUS.** Critical. The site of the only recent collection is being destroyed by fire, shifting cultivation and logging. Both the older collection sites are now devoid of forest.

*Dypsis digitata* (Becc.) *Beentje* & *J. Dransf.* **comb. nov.**

**SYNONYM:**

*Neophloga digitata* Becc., *Palme del Madagascar* 36 (1914); *Jum.*, *Ann. Inst. Bot.-Géol. Colon. Marseille sér.* 4, 6 (3): 20 (1929); *Cat. Pl. Madagascar, Palmae:* 20 (1938); *Jum. & H. Perrier, Fl.*