

having clustered stems, while the other two collections seemed solitary.

Two specimens (*Perrier* 12051 and 12090) from the Mananara River (both at P) are reminiscent of this species, but the leaflets are regular. The inflorescences are in a very young stage and branch to two orders.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Antalaha: environs of Antalaha, Sept. 1912 (bud), *Perrier* 12033 (P). Mananara Avaratra: 10 km W of Antanambe, Oct. 1991 (bud), *Beentje* 4464 (BH, K, MO, P, TAN); idem, April 1992 (old infl.), *Beentje et al.* 4622 (BH, K, MO, P, TAN); idem, Oct. 1994 (bud), *Dransfield & Beentje* JD7509 (K, TAN); 5 km S of Antanambe, April 1992 (y. fr.), *Beentje et al.* 4638 (K, MO, P, TAN). Sainte-Marie: Ravine Tsara, 1850 (bud), *Boivin* s.n. (P, type); Kalalao forest, Nov. 1994 (fl.), *Dransfield* JD7519 (K, TAN). Soanierana-Ivongo: Soanierana, Feb. 1969 (fr.), *Guillaumet* 2404 (P, TAN).

61. DYP SIS MANGORENSIS

A medium-sized palm with entire or little-dissected leaves. The name comes from the Mangoro River, where the type was found; currently, the area is devoid of natural vegetation.

DISTRIBUTION. Mananara Biosphere Reserve, and an old collection from the lower Mangoro River.

HABITAT. Littoral or lowland rain forest; flat, or mid slope; 5–300 m.

LOCAL NAMES. Not recorded.

USES. Not recorded.



Dypsis mangorensis. **A** crown $\times 1/4$; **B** leaf $\times 1/10$; **C** detail of rachilla $\times 4$. All from *Perrier* 18042. Drawn by Margaret Tebbs.

CONSERVATION STATUS. Critical. There is only one recent sighting; we saw less than twenty individuals in an area surrounded by agriculture, and probably under threat of agricultural conversion.

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

SYNONYMS:

Neophloga mangorensis Jum., Ann. Inst. Bot.-Géol. Colon. Marseille sér. 4, 6 (3): 34 (1929); Jum., Fl. Madagascar 30: 78 (1945). Type: Madagascar, Mangoro Basin, *Perrier* 18042 (Holotype P).

Neophloga littoralis Jum., Ann. Inst. Bot.-Géol. Colon. Marseille sér. 4, 6 (3): 41 (1929); Jum., Fl. Madagascar 30: 80 (1945), **synon. nov.** Type: Madagascar, Mananara Basin, *Perrier* 12049 (Holotype P). NOTE: *Dypsis littoralis* Jum. of 1918 would have priority; this is now a synonym of *D. forficifolia* Mart.

Slender clustering palm in tufts of up to 7. **STEMS** 1–6 m high, 1.2–3 cm diam.; internodes c. 8 cm, near crown 2.5–3 cm, green, with flaking scales; crownshaft “eau-de-nil”. **LEAVES** spirally inserted, c. 10 in the crown, entire or with up to 3 pairs of leaflets; sheath 9–13 cm long, pale green turning red-brown, with scattered to distally dense dark red scales, and sometimes with some wax, with narrowly triangular auricles to 15 mm; petiole 10–25 cm long, 2–3 mm diam., red-brown with scattered scales; rachis 17–35 cm long, with scattered scales, in mid-leaf c. 2 mm wide; lamina *entire* and then 35–51 cm long, connate for 8–14 cm, lobes 28–37 × 5.5–8.2 cm, the apices truncate over a width of 0.5–1 cm (also dentate on distal outer margins), main veins 7–11, with a scaly midrib and with (faint) scattered scales on minor veins; or *pinnate* with 2–3 leaflets on each side of the rachis, the proximal 35–40 × 2–4.7 cm and acuminate, interval to median c. 10 cm, the median 24–28 × 1.1–1.7 cm, long-acuminate, interval to distal 0.2–6 cm, distal 22–32 × 1.8–4.2 cm, connate for 2–6 cm, main veins 5–7, apices truncate, 10–15 mm wide, dentate, glabrous or with a few scattered scales proximally. **INFLORESCENCE** interfo-



Dypsis mangorensis

liar, branched to 1 order, porrect to spreading; peduncle 14–53 cm long, proximally 6–8 × 2–4 mm, distally 2–5 mm diam., densely to sparsely pubescent; prophyll 15–35 × 0.7–1.3 cm, borne at 2–13 cm above the base of the peduncle, open in the distal 2–6 cm, glabrous or with scattered scales; peduncular bract 15–30 cm long, inserted at 13–22 cm from the base of the peduncle, open in the distal 2–4 cm or for more than halfway, with a few scattered scales, quickly deciduous; non-tubular peduncular bract occasionally present and c. 3 mm long; rachis 1.8–22 cm long, pubescent to glabrous, with 3–11 rachillae; rachillae 13–27 cm long, 1–2 mm diam., minutely puberulous to glabrous. **STAMINATE FLOWERS** with sepals 0.8–1.3 × 0.8–1.1 mm; petals 2–2.7 × 1.6–2.1 mm; stamens 6, in one series, the filaments 1–1.2 × 0.5 mm, cylindrical, the anthers 1.3–1.5 × 0.7–0.8 mm, dorsifixed, versatile, the locules parallel; pistillode 0.7–1.2 mm high, 0.4–0.6 mm diam. **PISTILLATE FLOWERS** unknown. **FRUIT** and **SEED** unknown.

NOTE. Remarkably like *D. faneva*, which however has didymous stamens.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Mananara Avaratra: Mananara, Oct. 1912 (fl.), *Perrier* 12049 (P, type of *N. littoralis*); Mananara, Oct. 1912 (y. bud), *Perrier* 12050 (P); Andravolaoa, April 1992 (old infl.), *Beentje et al.* 4639 (BH, K, MO, P, TAN). Mahanoro: Mangoro basin, Oct. 1927 (bud), *Perrier* 18042 (P, type of *N. mangorensis*).

SIMILAR SPECIMENS. *Guillaumet* 2528 (P) from Fenoarivo: Tampolo, probably belongs here. It differs in having an inflorescence branched to two orders, and in this respect somewhat resembles *D. faneva*. However, the rachillae and flowers are more similar to *D. mangorensis*. The two leaf fragments in the collection are probably not conspecific; the larger leaf seems to approach *D. paludosa*.

62. DYPISIS SANCTAEMARIAE

A handsome palm of the undergrowth of wind-pruned coastal forest on white sand raised-beaches on the Indian Ocean coast of Île Sainte Marie. It occurs in two forms that grow together, one with a pinnate leaf, the other with an entire leaf. In the field we thought that this species might be a form of *D. paludosa* with inflorescences branched to one instead two orders, but there are six stamens so the relationships are with *D. boiviniana*. The species epithet is derived from Sainte-Marie.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from Île Sainte-Marie.

HABITAT. White sand forest; 20 m.

LOCAL NAMES. Not recorded.

USES. Not recorded.

CONSERVATION STATUS. Critical; known from a single population. The Forêt d’Ambohidena is under threat by the development of a new resort hotel.

Dypsis sanctaemariae J. Dransf. **sp nov.**

forma inflorescentiae floribus staminibus 6-staminibus *D. boiviniana*e affinis sed foliis epetiolatis, integris-bifidis, vel foliolis approximatis non fasciculatis, rachillis gracilioribus bracteis inconspicuis distincta. Typus: Île Sainte Marie, Forêt d’Ambohidena, *Dransfield et al.* JD7526 (Holotypus K; isotypus TAN).

Clustering palm of the forest undergrowth. **STEMS** to 2.5 m tall, c. 2 cm diam.; internodes c. 3 cm long, basally grey-brown, distally green, with scattered brown scales. **LEAVES** c. 8 in crown, porrect, forming a “shuttlecock” and tending to trap litter; sheath yellow-