

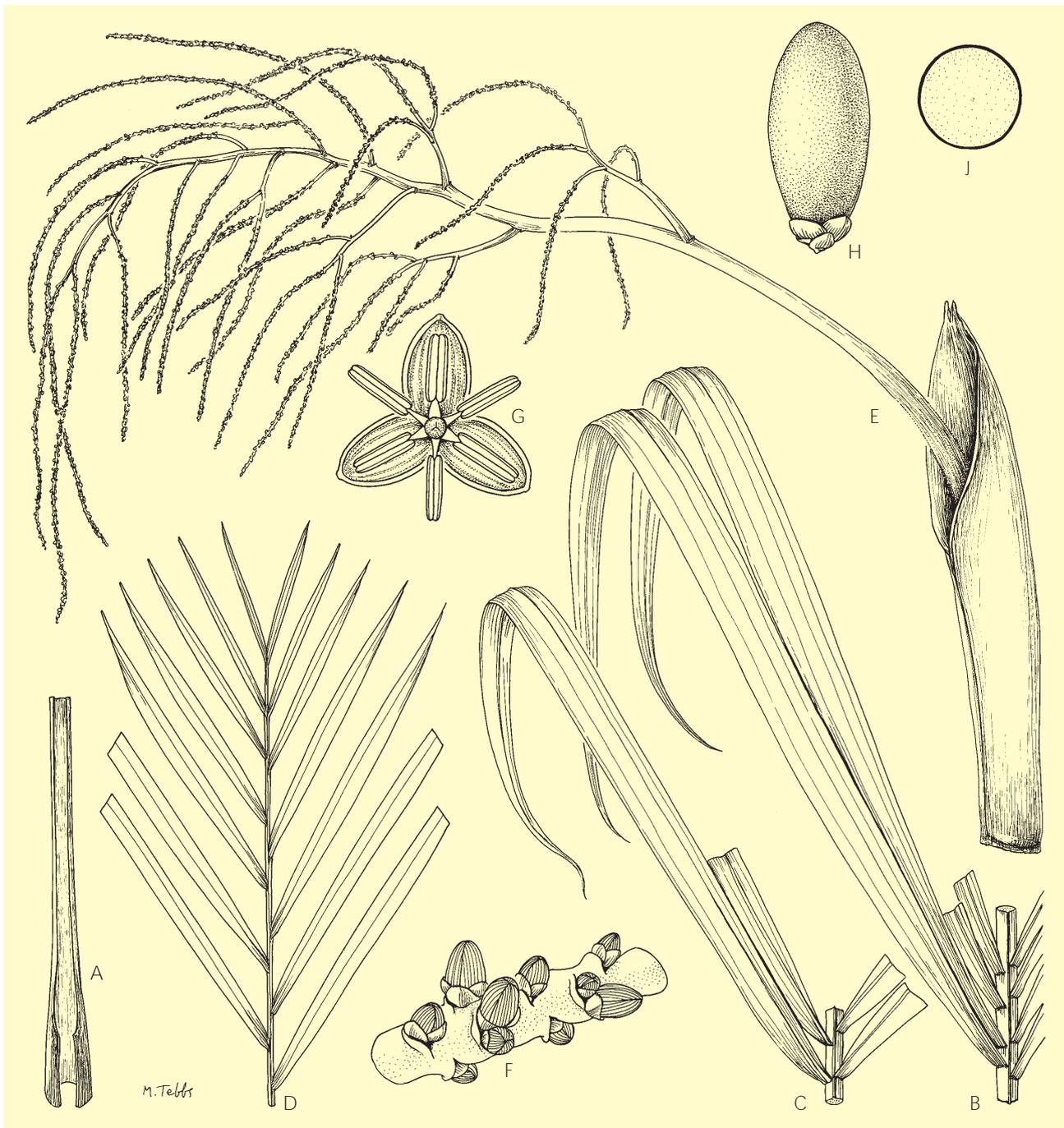
on the Onive R., April 1971, fr., *Moore* 9920 at P) seems intermediate between this taxon and *D. onilahensis*. It occurs in low canopy rain forest, has the inflorescence and fruit of the former, but the leaves resemble those of the latter – although admittedly on the short side. It has no petiole. The habit is also more like *onilahensis*, with a solitary trunk c. 10 m high and 7.5 cm in diameter. The local name was *lafazovombona*.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Ampasimanolotra: 5 km S of Ambila-Lemaitso, Nov. 1986 (bud), *Dransfield* JD6437 (K, TAN); idem, March 1988 (fr.), *Dransfield et al.* JD6495 (K, TAN; type).

SIGHT RECORD. Soanierana-Ivongo: S of Manompana (*Beentje*). Sainte-Marie: Île Sainte-Marie (*Dransfield*).

36. DYPsis PEMBANA

A curious 'outlier' of the genus, only known from Pemba Island, just off the African mainland, from which it takes its name. Pemba has several more links with Madagascar: there is the fruit bat *Pteropus voeltzkowi*, with the other members of its genus in Madagascar, the Comoro Islands and through to southeast Asia and the Pacific; and the Aroid *Typhonodorum lindleyanum* occurs in Pemba, Zanzibar/Unguja and Madagascar.



Dypsis pembana. A basal part of petiole $\times 1/6$; B basal part of leaf rachis $\times 1/4$; C mid section of leaf $\times 1/4$; D leaf tip $\times 1/4$; E inflorescence $\times 1/4$; F detail of rachilla $\times 5$; G staminate flower $\times 8$; H fruit $\times 2.5$; J seed in section $\times 2.5$. A – C, E – H, J from *Williams* H177/56, D from *Greenway* 1488. Drawn by Margaret Tebbs.



Dypsis pembana, growing in the Ngezi Forest, Pemba.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Pemba.

HABITAT. Moist lowland forest, littoral forest; alt. 1–50 m.

LOCAL NAMES. *Mpapindi*, less often *Mpopo wa mwitu* (Swahili).

USES. HB has seen trunks of this species used to construct a football-goal near Ngezi forest; no other uses known.

CONSERVATION STATUS. Vulnerable. Numbers are estimated at 3000, but these are all within a single forest.

Dypsis pembana (Moore) Beentje & J. Dransf. **comb. nov.**

SYNONYMS:

Chrysalidocarpus pembanus Moore, Principes 6: 109 (1962), as *C. pembana*; Dransfield, Fl. Trop. E. Africa: Palmae: 46 (1986). Type: Tanzania, Pemba, Ngezi forest, *Williams* H 177/56-7 (Holotype BH; isotype EA, K).

Chrysalidocarpus sp. of Williams, U.O.P.Z.: 190 (1949).

Clustering palm. **STEMS** 4–12 m high, 6–15 cm diam.; internodes to 24 cm long, pale brown to green, strongly ringed with leaf-scars. **LEAVES** c. 10 in the crown, arching, arranged in ± 3 ranks; sheath 50–60 cm long, waxy green, sparsely tomentose when young; rachis to 2.4 m long, in mid-leaf to 1.5 cm wide; leaflets 40–50 on each side of the rachis, regular, arching, the leaflets on opposite sides of the rachis at an angle of c. 90° with each other, dark green adaxially, abaxially waxy, the proximal 70–76 \times 1.3–2.8 cm, median 46–74 \times 3–3.9 cm (interval 4–5 cm), distal 14–45 \times 1.4–2.4 cm, main vein 1, with 2 marginal veins, midrib prominent adaxially, apices acuminate or attenuate, abaxially with a dense cover of minute waxy scales, with small shining brown scales on all the veins, with one or a few irregularly spaced large bifid rameta with brown centres and lacinate margins on the midrib. **INFLORESCENCE** interfoliar, branched to 3–4 orders with spreading branches, lengthening in fruit by some 40%; peduncle c. 60 cm long, stout, \pm flattened, densely reddish tomentose, distally curving through 90°; prophyll > 30 cm, c. 5 cm wide, glabrous, dull waxy; peduncular bract 30–55 cm long, splitting over its length, rusty-pubescent or glabrous and waxy, beaked for 2–3 cm, deciduous; first order branches slightly reddish-pubescent but glabrescent, with up to 15 second order branches; rachillae glabrous, 11–19 cm long, 1–2 mm diam.; triads distant; rachilla bract 0.5–0.7 mm, obtuse to acute. **STAMINATE FLOWERS** only known from buds, with sepals 1.3–1.6 \times 1.4–1.8 mm, concave, proximally gibbous, keeled, ciliolate; petals 2.3–2.8 \times 1.5–1.8 mm; stamens 6, slightly biseriate, offset 0.2 mm, the filaments 1.4–1.5 mm and thin-cylindrical, the anthers 1.3–1.5 \times 0.4–0.7 mm; pistillode columnar, 1.8–2.8 \times 0.6 mm. **PISTILLATE FLOWERS** unknown at anthesis, the petals in fruit 2–2.6 mm long. **FRUIT** dark red, oblong-ovoid, 12–15 \times 5–7 mm; endocarp fibrous, the fibres anastomosing. **SEED** 10.5–11 \times 5–5.5 mm; endosperm homogeneous.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Pemba: Ngezi Forest, July 1901 (ster.), *Lyne* 100 (K); idem, Feb. 1929 (y.fr.), *Greenway* 1488 (K); idem, anno 1956 (fr.), *Williams* 177/56-7 (type, EA, K)

SIGHT RECORD. Pemba: 5 km N of Wete (*Beentje*). Cultivated at Zanzibar town.

37. DYPISIS CABADAE

This species is widespread in cultivation, but unknown from the wild: it might be from Madagascar or the Comoro Islands.

DISTRIBUTION. Only known from cultivated plants; origin unknown.

HABITAT. Unknown.

LOCAL NAMES. Not recorded.

USES. Not recorded.

CONSERVATION STATUS. Unknown.

Dypsis cabadae (Moore) Beentje & J. Dransf. **comb. nov.**

SYNONYM:

Chrysalidocarpus cabadae Moore, Principes 6: 108 (1962). Type: Cuba, Soledad, cultivated at Atkins Garden, *Moore* 6517 (Holotype BH).

Clustering palm in tufts of up to 14 stems. **STEMS** to 10 m tall, to 9 cm diam.; internodes 9–12.7 cm long, smooth, glossy, green, nodal scars prominent, pale. **LEAVES** c. 10 in the crown, arching distally; sheath 50–76 cm long, bright green with a glaucous bloom, sparsely dotted with reddish fimbriate scales but glabrescent, with square shoulders; petiole 25–33 cm long (–60 cm in young shoots) with a prominent callus pad at the base, glabrous, channelled, 1.7–2 \times 2–2.2 cm diam. proximally, 2–2.3 \times 1.7–1.9 cm distally; rachis to 1.7 m long, green adaxially, yellowish abaxially, glabrous, in mid-leaf 1–1.3 cm wide, slightly keeled; leaflets