

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  $\pm 3$  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