

NOTE. It is probably most closely related to *D. digitata*. The leaf lobes are usually distinctly hooded at their tips.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Maroantsetra: Hiaraka, Oct. 1986 (fl.), *Dransfield et al.* JD6364 (K, P, TAN); without precise locality, May 1975 (y.fr.), *Morat* 4930 (P). Soanierana-Ivongo: Titinga, anno 1834 (fl., y.fr.), *Bernier* 41a (Holotype P). Vatomandry: Mt Takarandonia, Nov. 1927 (fl.), *Perrier* 14124 (P). Locality uncertain ("sentier plus loin que la chute, 1200 m"), Jan. 1945 (fl.), *Cours* 2479 (K, P).

86. DYPsis POIVREANA

A small solitary undergrowth species from littoral forest, distinct by its entire, deeply lobed leaves and long unbranched inflorescence. The name refers to the collector of the type, Pierre Poivre (1719–1786).

DISTRIBUTION. Coastal strip around Fenoarivo.

HABITAT. Littoral forest (fide Guillaumet). The type of *D. poivreana* has the description 'palmier aquatique' which seems unlikely.

LOCAL NAMES. *Hovoka* (fide Baron).

USES. Not recorded.



Dypsis bernierana. **A** crown showing inflorescences $\times 1/2$; **B** detail of rachilla in fruit $\times 1$. All from *Cours* 2479. Drawn by Rosemary Wise.

CONSERVATION STATUS. Critical. Known from only a very small area, in which this kind of vegetation is disappearing rapidly. Not seen in the last twenty-five years.

Dypsis poivreana (Baill.) Beentje & J. Dransf. **comb. nov.**

SYNONYMS:

Haplophoga poivreana Baill., Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 147: 1168 (1894). Type: Madagascar (probably), *Poivre* s.n. (Holotypus P)
Neophloga poivreana (Baill.) Becc., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 38, Beibl. 87: 24 (1906); *Palme del Madagascar* 26, fig. 19, t. 25-26 (1912); Jum., Ann. Inst. Bot.-Géol. Colon. Marseille sér. 4, 6 (3): 16 (1929); Cat. Pl. Madagascar, Palmae: 22 (1938); Jum. & H. Perrier, Fl. Madagascar 30: 62, fig. 16 (1945).

Solitary palm to 80 cm. **STEM** c. 8 mm diam.; internodes 2.5–4.5 cm, densely pubescent distally. **LEAVES** c. 8 in the crown, entire; sheath 11–13 cm long, 1/2 to 2/3 closed, with dense scales, auricles 0.7–1 cm; petiole 3–19 cm long, distally 2–3 mm diam., densely scaly or with scattered scales; lamina entire, 24–42 cm long, midrib 5–10 cm long, lobes 19–37 × 2.4–4.5 cm, main veins 5–7, with scattered scales on minor and major veins, apex dentate over a width of 4–12 mm. **INFLORESCENCE** unbranched; peduncle 14–26 cm long, c. 2 mm diam., densely red-pubescent; prophyll 6–13 cm long, 4.5 mm wide, with reddish flaking pubescence, borne at c. 4 cm above the base of the peduncle, open in the distal 1–1.5 cm; peduncular bract inserted at 6–21 cm from the base of the peduncle, 8–14 cm long, with scattered scales, open in the distal 2 cm, sometimes with a 5 mm beak; non-tubular peduncular bract sometimes present, c. 2 mm; rachilla 11–26 cm, 1.5–2 mm diam., densely scaly, with spaced triads. **STAMINATE FLOWERS** with sepals 1.3–1.7 × 0.8–1.8 mm; petals on a 0.2–0.4 mm high receptacle,



Dypsis poivreana. **A** crown × 1/4; **B** detail of rachilla × 4. **A** from *Guillaumet* 2370, **B** from *Geay* 9064. Drawn by Margaret Tebbs.



**Dypsis
poivreana**

2–2.6 × 1.3–1.7 mm; stamens 6, biseriate (offset 0.2–0.3 mm), filaments 0.9–1.7 mm and thin (and occasionally connate for c. 0.2 mm), anthers 1.3–1.8 × 0.4–0.6 mm, versatile; pistillode 0.6–1 × 0.3–0.5 mm, pyramidal. **PISTILLATE FLOWERS** with sepals 1.2–2.2 × 1.6–2.1 mm; petals 3–3.9 × 2.8–3.6 mm; staminodes 0.3–0.9 mm; gynoeceum 2.8–4 × 2–2.6 mm, trifid. **FRUIT** unknown.

NOTE. This species slightly resembles *D. digitata* but is distinct in its shorter petioles and closed leaf sheaths; it is close to *D. andapae*, but that species clusters and occurs in high mountains.

SPECIMENS SEEN. Fenoarivo Atn.: without precise locality, 1909 (fl.), Geay 9064 (P); Maningory ferry, Jan. 1964 (fl.), Peltier & Peltier 4635 (K, P; some galled flowers present); Tampolo, Feb. 1969 (fl.), Guillaumet 2370 (P).

Central Madagascar, without date (fl., y.fr.), Baron 2323 (K). Without any locality, without date (around 1750?), Poivre s.n. (Holotype P)

87. DYPISIS CATATIANA

This is the commonest small palm of the island, occurring in nearly all East Coast forests over a wide altitude range. It would make a good ornamental, with both the entire-leaved form and that with pinnate leaves being handsome, but will require a humid atmosphere. The name refers to the collector of the type, Louis Domingue Maria Catat (1859–?, who collected in Madagascar in 1889).

DISTRIBUTION. NE and E Madagascar, between Tsaratanana and Andohahela.

HABITAT. Lowland to montane rain forests to bamboo forest, slight to steep mid slope; (150–) 450–1900 m.

LOCAL NAMES. *Sinkaramboalavo* (Betsimisaraka); *Varaotra* (Antanosy).



Dypsis catatiana. Form with entire bifid leaf, Andohahela (Dransfield *et al.* JD6773)

USES. Not recorded.

CONSERVATION STATUS. Not threatened. Widespread and common.

Dypsis catatiana (Baill.) Beentje & J. Dransf. **comb. nov.**

SYNONYMS:

Dypsidium catatianum Baill., Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 148: 1173 (1894). Type: Madagascar, Didy forests, *Catat* 1732 (Holotype P).

Neophloga catatiana (Baill.) Becc., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 38, Beibl. 87: 25 (1906); *Palme del Madagascar* 28, fig. 21, t. 27 (1912); Jum., Ann. Inst. Bot.-Géol. Colon. Marseille sér. 4, 6 (3): 20 (1929); *Cat. Pl. Madagascar, Palmae*: 19 (1938); Jum. & H. Perrier, Fl. Madagascar 30: 66, fig. 17 (1945).

Neophloga indivisa Jum. & H. Perrier, Ann. Inst. Bot.-Géol. Colon. Marseille sér. 3, 1 (1): 29, fig. 9 (1913). Type: E slopes of Mt Andringitra, R. Ihovika, 1000–1200 m, *Perrier* 11974 (Holotype P).

Solitary small or dwarf palm (*Schatz et al.* 1694 is described as colony-forming, to 1.5 m; *Perrier* 12026 and 15985 are said to be clustering). **STEM** 0.2–1 m high, 4–9 mm diam.; internodes 0.5–3 cm, dark green, often with a vertical pale green stripe; nodal scars 0.1–0.2 cm. **LEAVES** 4–10 in the crown, porrect to spreading; sheath 3–8 cm long, the outermost often open for c. 50 %, pale green with minute brown or reddish scales, in young leaves with clear triangular ligules 3–6 mm long on each side of the petiole; petiole absent or to 5 cm long, 1.5–2.5 mm diam., slightly channelled adaxially; lamina entire or with (2–) 3–5 (–7) pairs of flat leaflets, shiny medium green, slightly paler on the abaxial surface, young leaves reddish; when *entire* shortly bifid, 14–32 cm long, the midrib 10–22 cm