

In the protologue *H. cagayanensis* is described as a tree palm reaching to 6 m tall. Subsequent collections (e.g. *Lagrimas & Lomibao* s.n.) from the type locality, however, show that fertile acaulescent forms with subterranean stems also occur. In nearby Aurora Province I have seen flowering and fruiting acaulescent and tall individuals, including intermediate forms with stems to 2 m long, all growing adjacent within the same habitat. All these forms are, except for their habit, indistinguishable in their leaf, inflorescence, flower, and fruit characters. This species is related to *H. elata* but is immediately recognizable by its purplish-pink to reddish inflorescence axes.

LUZON. Cagayan Prov., Lallo, Magapig, *Lagrimas & Lomibao* s.n. (PNH), Camalaniugan, Babayuan, *Bartlett* 14907 (BH), locality not known, *Klemme* F.B. 11286 (holotype FI); Aurora Prov., Casiguran, Dilasag, *Fernando* 761 (LBC), Baler, Digitsit, *Fernando* 476 (K, LBC), 477 (LBC) & 479 (K, LBC).

3. *Heterospathe dransfieldii* *Fernando* sp. nov. *H. philippinensi* et *H. scitulae* affinis sed inflorescentiae pedunculo gracillimo (c. 3 mm) longioreque et vaginis foliorum petiolisque persistentibus differt. Typus: Palawan, Puerto Princesa, Mt Beaufort and Thumb Peak, *Dransfield* 6189 (holotypus K; isotypi BH, PNH).

Clustering, slender, undergrowth palm to c. 1.5 m tall. Stem c. 1 m long or often less, 1.5 cm diam.; internodes 1–1.5 cm long. Leaves pinnate, to 7 in crown, arching; leaf including petiole and sheath to 1 m long; leaf sheaths not forming a well-defined crownshaft, each to 12 cm long, drying strongly folded, the edges fibrous and marcescent; petiole slender, c. 28–40 × 0.5 cm, flattened or shallowly channelled adaxially, convex abaxially and covered with sparse brown lacerate-peltate scales, the edges sharply angled; sheaths and petioles persistent on the stem; mid-rachis triangular, flattened to convex abaxially, scaly as the petiole. Leaflets to 20 on each side of the rachis, unicostate, regularly arranged, spaced 3–5 cm apart, linear-lanceolate or long-acuminate with prominently elevated midrib and secondary nerves, the margins slightly thickened; ramenta prominent along midrib on undersurface; basal leaflets c. 25 × 0.4 cm; middle leaflets c. 29 × 1 cm; apical leaflets c. 10 × 3 cm, occasionally to 2-costate. Inflorescence interfoliar, usually arching, to 80 cm long, branching to 1 order only; peduncle c. 63 × 0.3 × 0.1 cm, very slender and flattened, reddish-tinged, covered with peltate-lacerate scales, the surface drying striate; prophyll c. 20 × 0.9 cm, flattened, 2-keeled, splitting apically, the surface lepidote-punctulate; peduncular bract attached near tip or above three-quarters of peduncle length from base, to 14.5 × 0.5 cm, tubular, splitting abaxially, sparsely covered with scales; rachillae 3–10, each c. 10.5 × 0.1 cm, terete, lepidote-tomentose, especially when newly emerged; triads borne spirally along rachilla and subtended by low, lip-like bracts. Staminate flower oblong, c. 3 × 1.5 mm; sepals 3, broadly imbricate, much shorter than the petals, 1 × 1.5 mm, ciliolate along the margins; petals 3, valvate, unequal, prominently striate when dry, acute at tips, 2.5 × 1 mm; stamens 6, anthers dorsifixed, 1 mm long, filaments 1 mm long; pistillode conical, 2 × 0.5 mm. Pistillate flower rounded in bud, shorter than the staminate flower, c. 1.5 × 2 mm; sepals 3, imbricate, c. 1.3 × 1 mm; petals 3, as the sepals, drying striate; pistil conical, 1 × 0.5 mm; staminodes minute, tooth-like, borne at

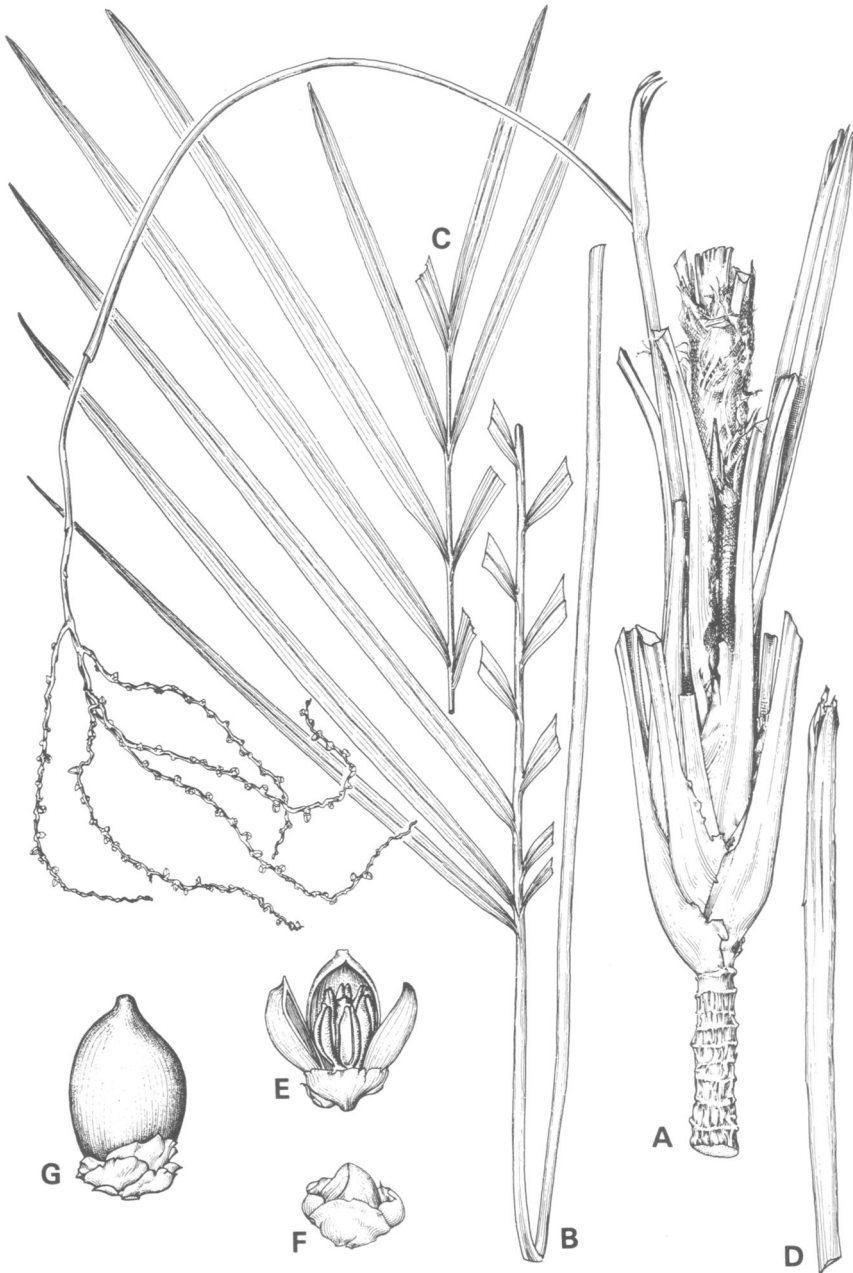


FIG. 2. *Heterospatha dransfieldii*. **A** stem with sheaths and basal portions of petioles and an inflorescence $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **B** basal portion of leaf with petiole and leaflets $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **C** apical portion of leaf $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **D** prophyll $\times \frac{1}{2}$; **E** staminate flower $\times 7$; **F** pistillate flower $\times 6\frac{2}{3}$; **G** immature fruit $\times 3\frac{3}{4}$. Drawn from *Dransfield* 6189 by F. B. Samiano.

base of pistil. Infructescence with arching rachillae. Fruit (juvenile) ovoid-ellipsoid, c. 7×3 mm, stigmatic residue obliquely apical, epicarp drying granulose with sclerosomes. Seed not known. (Fig. 2).

DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT. Palawan; in exposed montane forest on steep ridges; c. 850 m. Endemic.

PALAWAN. Puerto Princesa, Mt Beaufort and Thumb Peak, *Dransfield* 6189 (holotype K; isotypes BH, PNH), *SMHI* 270 (K, PNH), & 664 (K, PNH).

This beautiful new species is named for the collector of the type specimen, Dr John Dransfield, leading palm systematist and my friend and mentor. *H. dransfieldii* is, thus far, the only known member of *Heterospathe* in Palawan, the westernmost limit of the genus. By virtue of the small size and clustering habit, it is most similar to *H. philippinensis* and *H. scitula* but is distinguished by the longer (to 63 cm) and more slender (to 3 mm) peduncle of the inflorescence and by the persistent leaf sheaths and petioles.

4. *Heterospathe elata* Scheff. in Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 1: 141, 162 (1876); Becc. in Webbia 1: 328 (1905); Farnsworth in Philipp. Bur. Ed. Bull. 54: 66 (1915); Becc. in Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 8: 3013 (1919), in Philipp. J. Sci. 14: 325 (1919); Brown & Merr. in Philipp. Bur. Forestry Bull. 18: 86 (1919); Merr., Enum. Philipp. Fl. Plts. 1: 162 (1922); Martelli in Nuov. Gior. Bot. Ital. (n.s.) 42: 49 (1935); Moore & Fosberg in Gentes Herb. 8: 446 (1956); Salvosa, Lexicon Philipp. Trees 105 (1963); Moore in Principes 7: 146 (1963). Type: Fig. 134 in Scheff. *l.c.*

LUZON. Laguna Prov., Los Baños, Mt Makiling, *Elmer* 18222 (BM, K), *Fernando* 844 (K, LBC); Camarines Norte Prov., Nabua, *Hernaez* 3631 (CAHP), Sorsogon Prov., Mt Bulusan, *Elmer* 17297 (BM, K); **MASBATE:** Palanoc, *Vidal* 3962 (K), locality not known, *Merrill* 2770 (BM); **MINDORO:** Bongabon and Pinamalayan, *Maliwanag* 218 (BH); **CEBU:** *Piper* 4 (BM, K); **DINAGAT:** *Ramos & Pascasio* B.S. 35243 (K); **MINDANAO:** Lanao Prov. Overton, *Zwickey* 207 (PNH); Davao Prov., Todaya, Mt Apo, *Elmer* 11968 (BM, FI, K); **CULTIVATED:** Los Baños, *Pancho* 2039 (BH) & 3875 (CAHP).

H. elata is probably the species of *Heterospathe* most widely cultivated as an ornamental. In the Philippines it occurs in most parts of the archipelago, often growing in forests at low elevations. Although widespread it is now nowhere abundant except as a cultivated plant. This species is also known from Moluccas and Micronesia (Guam and Palau Is.). In the robust habit and large inflorescence the most similar species among the Philippine endemics are *H. sibuyanensis* and *H. cagayanensis*.

5. *Heterospathe elmeri* Becc. in Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 2: 646 (1909); Moore in Principes 14: 91 (1970). Type: Negros, Dumaguete, Cuernos Mts, *Elmer* 9559 (holotype FI; isotypes BM, K).

Ptychoraphis elmeri (Becc.) Becc. in Philipp. J. Sci. 14: 328 (1919), in Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 8: 3010 (1919); Merr., Enum. Philipp. Fl. Plts. 1: 164 (1922). *Rhopaloblaste elmeri* (Becc.) Becc. ex Martelli in Atti. Soc. Tosc. Sci. Nat. Res. Pisa Mem. 44: 138 (1934), in Nuov. Gior. Bot. Ital. (n.s.) 42: 81 (1935); Salvosa, Lexicon Philipp. Trees 122 (1963).