Calyptrogyne plumeriana, a New Name for a Familiar Palm

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New studies of the phylogeny of geonomoid palms indicate that the genus *Calyptronoma* cannot be maintained. With its inclusion in *Calyptrogyne*, a new combination needs to be published.

The currently accepted *Calyptronoma plumeriana* (Mart.) Lourteig was first described as *Geonoma? plumeriana* by Martius in 1843. Subsequently Lourteig transferred the species to the genus *Calyptronoma* in 1989. A molecular phylogeny of tribe Geonomeae using regions of the nuclear genes phosphoribulokinase and RNA polymerase II has revealed that *Calyptrogyne* is nested within *Calyptronoma* and that the two genera should be treated as one (Roncal et al. 2002). The characteristic "calyptra" (petals fused at the tip to form a cap that falls at anthesis) found in both previously recognized genera supports this change. As the genus *Calyptrogyne* has nomenclatural priority, all taxa formerly included in *Calyptronoma* must now be called *Calyptrogyne*. The loss of *Calyptronoma* necessitates the transfer of *Calyptronoma plumeriana* to *Calyptrogyne*. Here the new combination is made.

***Calyptrogyne plumeriana* (Mart.) Roncal, comb. nov.**

> *Geonoma ? plumeriana* Mart., Palm. Orbig. 34. 1843. Type: Plumier's Catal. Gen. Tab. 1 habit excl. details and MSS 7, icons 7, 8, 9, 10.

The two other species of *Calyptronoma* already possess combinations in *Calyptrogyne*: *Calyptrogyne rivalis* (O.F. Cook) León and *Calyptrogyne occidentalis* (Sw.) Gomez Maza.

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