

Family 249. CONVULVACEAE

Revision:

Ooststroom, SJ van. 1953. *Convolvulaceae*. Flora Malesiana series 1, 4: 388-512; *ibid.* 1, 5 (1958) 558-564; *ibid.* 1, 7 (1972) 936-941.

Aniseia Choisy

Revision:

Ooststroom. 1939. *Blumea* 3: 279-

Aniseia martinicensis (Jacq.) Choisy, *Conv. Rar.* (1838) 144; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 359; --

Ooststr., *Fl. Males. ser.*

Pantropic. Throughout Malesia (except Lesser Sunda Isls).

PALAWAN. Among grasses in low altitude freshwater swamps. Very rare and local in the Philippines.

Argyreia Loureiro

Revision:

Ooststroom, SJ van. 1943. *Blumea* 5: 352-

Ooststroom, SJ van. 1950. *Blumea* 6: 171-

Hoogland, RD. 1952. *Blumea* 7: 179-

Argyreia apoensis (Elmer) Ooststr., *Blumea* 6 (1950) 344; *Fl. Males. ser.* 1, 4 (1953) 509; --Rivea apoensis Elmer, *LPB* 7 (1915) 2604; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 370. --Type:

MINDANAO: Davao del Sur (Mt Apo). In forests, c. 450m, forming dense tangled masses. Possibly only a variety of *A. barnesii* (Merr.) Ooststr.

Argyreia barnesii (Merr.) Ooststr., *Blumea* 6 (1950) 343; *Fl. Males. ser.* 1, 4 (1953) 509; --Rivea barnesii Merr., *Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philipp.)* 17 (1904) 40; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 371. --Type:

var. barnesii

LUZON: Benguet, Pangasinan, Bataan, Rizal, Camarines, MINDORO, GUIMARAS, LEYTE, SAMAR, MINDANAO. Forests at low and medium altitudes, forming tangled masses over the tops of trees and larger shrubs.

var. urdanetensis (Elmer) Ooststr., *Blumea* 6 (1950) 344; *Fl. Males. ser.* 1, 4 (1953) 509

MINDANAO: Agusan del Norte (Mt Urdaneta). Forests, altitude 600m.

Argyreia boholensis (Merr.) Ooststr., *Blumea* 6 (1950) 345; *Fl. Males. ser.* 1, 4 (1953) 509;

--*Lettonia boholensis* Merr., *PJS* 29 (1926) 485. --Type:

BOHOL. Forest clearings and along streams, altitude 300-600m.

Argyreia luzonensis (Hallier *f.*) Ooststr., *Blumea* 5 (1943) 379; *Fl. Males. ser.* 1, 4 (1953) 505; --Rivea luzonensis Hallier *f.*, *Bull. Herb. Boiss.* 6 (1898) 714, t. 19; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 371.

--Type:

LUZON: Mountain Province, Ifugao, Benguet, Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Rizal, Laguna, Sorsogon, CATANDUANES, MINDANAO: Lanao. Common in thickets and forests, especially along mountain streams at low and medium altitudes, ascending to 1500m.

Argyreia nitida (Desr.) Choisy, Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève 6 (1833) 424; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 371; --Ooststr., Blumea 6 (1950) 339; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 498.

Argyreia mollis Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 386, *non* Choisy.

Argyreia purpuricarpa Elmer, LPB 5 (1913) 1766; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 372. --Type:

LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Rizal, Laguna, CULION, PALAWAN, PANAY. In thickets and secondary forests at low and medium altitudes.

Argyreia paucinervia Ooststr., Blumea 6 (1950) 347, Fig. 1, a; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 510, Fig. 2. --Type:

LUZON: Isabela (Mt Moises). Forest slopes, altitude c. 1000m.

Argyreia pedicellata Ooststr., Blumea 5 (1943) 379, note, Fig. 2, h-j; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 500; --Type:

LUZON: Benguet.

Argyreia philippinensis (Merr.) Ooststr., Blumea 6 (1950) 341; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 499; --*Lettsomia philippinensis* Merr., PJS 26 (1925) 488; EPFP 4 (1925) 251. --Type:

LUZON, CATANDUANES. Damp forests at low altitudes.

Argyreia samarensis Ooststr., Blumea 6 (1950) 347, Fig. 1, b; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 510, Fig. 61 c. --Type: BS 17489 SAMAR.

Argyreia sorsogonensis (Elmer) Ooststr., Blumea 6 (1950) 340; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 503; --*Rivea sorsogonensis* Elmer, LPB 10 (1939) 3721. --Type:

LUZON: Sorsogon (Mt Bulusan). In light woods among shrubberies at 300m.

Non naturalized cultivated plant:

Argyreia nervosa (Burm.f.) Boj., Hort. Maurit. (1837) 244; -- Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 386; EPFP 3 (1923) 371; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 499. --Type:

Native in India from Assam and Bengal to Belgaum & Mysore. Cultivated in other tropical countries and occasionally escaped.

In the Philippines cultivated as a garden plant but not naturalized.

Excluded:

Rivea leucocarpa Elmer, LPB 10 (1939) 3720.

According to Ooststroom (Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 512), this belongs to *Ehretia* (Boraginaceae).

Bonamia Thouars

Bonamia semidigyna (Roxb.) Hallier *f.* in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 16 (1892) 528; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 357; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 398, Fig. 6.

var. *semidigyna*

Madagascar, India, Thailand, Indochina, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, W Java, Borneo (Sarawak), Philippines, Sulawesi.

CULION. Low altitude thickets.

Calonyction Choisy = Ipomoea

Dichondra Forster

Revision:

Ooststroom. 1938. Blumea 3: 72.

Dichondra repens Forst., Char. Gen. (1776) 39, t. 20; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 357; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 420. Ubiquist in the warmer regions of the world, everywhere local. In Malesia only in LUZON: Mountain Province. Dry slopes, altitude c.1300m.

Erycibe Roxburgh

Revision:

Hoogland, RD. in SJ van Ooststroom. 1953. Convolvulaceae. Flora Malesiana series 1, 4 (1953) 404-431.

Erycibe forbesii Prain, J. As. Soc. Beng. 73, 2 (1904) 15; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 420. Sumatra (Lampongs), Java (W & E), Kangean Isls, Borneo (Balikpapan) and the Philippines.

Erycibe malaccensis CB Clarke in JD Hook., Fl. Brit. Ind. 4 (1883) 182;--Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 428.

Erycibe dubia Elmer, LPB 2 (1909) 589; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 358. --Type: Peninsular Malaysia, W Java(?), Philippines, Sulawesi.

LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan, Zambales, Bataan, Rizal, Laguna, MINDORO, NEGROS. Low and medium altitude forests.

Erycibe micrantha Hallier *f.*, Bot. Jahrb. 16 (1893) 524; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 412. --Type:

Erycibe griffithii Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 358, *non* CB Clarke. --Type:

Erycibe lateraliflora Elmer, LPB 5 (1913) 1767. --Type:

Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Moluccas (local in all these islands).

PALAWAN, LEYTE. Low altitude forests.

Erycibe ramosii Hoogl., Blumea 7 (1953) 316; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 419. --Type:

LUZON, LEYTE.

Erycibe sargentii Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 56; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 359; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 413. --Type:

LUZON: Cagayan, Pangasinan, Zambales, Bataan, PANAY, MINDANAO. Forested slopes at low altitude. Fl. Feb.-May.

Erycibe sericea Hoogl., Blumea 7 (1953) 317; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 416, Fig. 8-9. --Type:

MALAMUI (island close to N BASILAN). Known only from the type collection.

Erycibe terminaliflora Elmer, LPB 5 (1913) 1768; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 359; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 418. --Type:

Erycibe rheedii Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 358, *pro parte, non* Blume (1826). --Type:

Erycibe hallieriana Elmer, LPB 7 (1915) 2603. --Type:

Erycibe pararan Elmer, LPB 7 (1915) 2603. --Type:

Erycibe copelandii Elmer, LPB 8 (1919) 3077. --Type:

LUZON: La Union, Apayao, Laguna, Quezon, PALAWAN, MASBATE, PANAY, LEYTE, MINDANAO: Davao, Cotabato. Low and medium altitude forests, ascending to 1200m.

Erycibe tomentosa Blume, Bijdr. 16 (1826) 1048; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 426, Fig. 18.

--Type:

Erycibe princii Wall., Cat. (1829) No. 1335, 'princei' *nom. nud.*; ex Choisy in DC, Prodr. 9 (1845) 464; --
var. tomentosa
Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, W Java, Madura, Kangean Isls, Borneo, Philippines.
LEYTE.

Evolvulus Linnaeus

Literature:

Ooststroom, SJ van. 1934. *A monograph of the genus Evolvulus*. Meded. Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijks Univ. Utrecht 14: 1-267.

Evolvulus alsinoides L., Sp. Pl. ed. 2 (1762) 392; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 382; EPFP 3 (1923) 357; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 395, Fig. 4-5.
Evolvulus alsinoides var. *hirsutus* (Lam.) Ooststr., Meded. Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijks Univ. Utrecht 14 (1934) 29; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 396.
Evolvulus alsinoides var. *philippinensis* Ooststr., Meded. Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijks Univ. Utrecht 14 (1934) 30; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 396. --Type: BS 27435 Ramos (SING*, holo?). Luzon: Ilocos Norte prov., Bangui, Feb-Mar 1917.
Evolvulus alsinoides var. *decumbens* (R Br.) Ooststr., Meded. Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijks Univ. Utrecht 14 (1934) 38; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 396, Fig. 5.

Pantropic.

Throughout the Philippines. Open dry grasslands at low and medium altitudes. Often common. The four varieties in the Philippines distinguished by Ooststroom intergrade to a high degree, hence the recognition here of just one highly variable species.

Hewittia Wight & Arnott

Hewittia malabarica (L.) Suresh, Interpret. Rheede's Hort. Malab. (1988) 88; --Staples & Yang SZ in TC Huang (ed.) Fl. Taiwan, ed. 2, 4 (1998) 353, photo 207; --*Convolvulus malabaricus* L., Sp. Pl. (1753) 155.

Hewittia sublobata (L.f.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. (1891) 441; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 382; EPFP 3 (1923) 359; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 395.
Tropical Africa (S to Natal) and tropical Asia, across Malesia to Polynesia.

Throughout the Philippines in open grasslands and waste places, low and medium altitudes, often common.

Ipomoea Linnaeus

Ipomoea acuminata (Vahl) Roemer & Schultes, Syst. 4 (1819) 228; -- addenda & corrigenda, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 6 (1972) 939.

Ipomoea congesta R Br., Prodr. (1810) 885; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 500; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 465, Fig. 39A.

?*Ipomoea indica* (Burm.) Merr., Interpret. Herb. Amb. (1917) 445; EPFP 3 (1923) 366

Pantropical. Throughout Malesia but yet to be found in Borneo.

Ipomoea aculeata Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 715; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 486.

var. mollissima (Zoll.) Hallier *f. ex* Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 574; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 486.

Possibly in continental Asia (Silhet, Pegu and Tenasserim). In Malesia: C & E Java, Madura, Lesser Sunda Isls (Lombok; Sumbawa; Timor; Alor), Philippines.
LUZON.

Ipomoea alba L., Sp. Pl. (1753) 161; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 547; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 480, Fig. 53.

Calonyction aculeatum (L.) House, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 31 (1904) 590; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 384; EPFP 3 (1923) 369.

Originally from the Neotropics, now pantropic.

LUZON: La Union, Rizal, Laguna, Batangas, PALMAS, JOLO, MINDANAO. Settled areas, thickets, hedges, along trails at low and medium altitudes. Also often near the sea.

Ipomoea aquatica Forssk., Fl. Aeg.-Arab. (1775) 44; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 528; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 473, Fig. 47, 47A, 48.

Ipomoea reptans (L.) Poir. in Lam., Encycl. Suppl. 3 (1814) 460; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 392; EPFP 3 (1923) 368. Pantropic.

Throughout the Philippines in stagnant streams, freshwater swamps and pools. Widely used as a vegetable. Perhaps introduced.

Ipomoea batatas (L.) Poir., in Lam., Encycl. 6 (1804) 14; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 392; EPFP 3 (1923) 364; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 512; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 469.

Cultivated throughout the tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. Widely grown in the Philippines since its introduction from Mexico during early Spanish colonial times. Kamote or sweet potato.

Ipomoea cairica (L.) Sweet, Hort. Brit. (1827) 287; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 391; EPFP 3 (1923) 364; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 542; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 478.

Widely distributed in tropical Africa and Asia; cultivated and naturalized elsewhere, in Malesia cultivated and/or run wild in Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Moluccas, New Guinea, and Bismarck Archipelago. Cultivated; wild in waste places, thickets, hedges, etc.

Ipomoea campanulata L., Sp. Pl. (1753) 160; --addenda & corrigenda, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 9 (1982) 558. *Ipomoea illustris* (CB Clarke) Prain, Beng. Pl. 2 (1903) 735; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 566; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 485.

India, Sri Lanka, Andaman Isls, Thailand, Indochina, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali), Moluccas (Seram), New Guinea (Papua).

LUZON. Seashores and along coastal thickets and forest edges near the sea.

Ipomoea diversifolia R Br., Prodr. (1810) 487; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 365; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 545; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 479, Fig. 52.

India to NE Australia. In Malesia: Philippines.

LUZON: Ilocos Norte. Dry open places at low altitude.

Ipomoea eriocarpa R Br., Prodr. (1810) 484; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 462, Fig. 35-36; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 490.

Ipomoea hispida (Vahl) Roemer & Schultes, Syst. 4 (1819) 238, non Zuccagni, 1809; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 366.

Tropical Africa, Madagascar, and tropical Asia to N Australia. In Malesia: Sumatra, Java, Madura, Philippines, SW Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Isls (Sumba, Timor, Wetar, Moa), Papua New Guinea.

Ipomoea hederifolia L., Syst. Nat. ed. 10 (1759) 925; --Ooststr., Nova Guinea n.s. 6 (1955) 28; --Addenda, corrigenda et emendanda, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 5 (1958) 563.

Ipomoea angulata Lam., Tabl. Encycl. 1 (1791) 464; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 553; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 481, Fig. 54.

Quamoclit phoenicea (Roxb.) Choisy, Conv. Or. (1834) 51; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 383; EPFP 3 (1923) 370.

Native of tropical America, now pantropic. In Malesia cultivated for ornamental purposes

but has run wild in waste places, fields, grasslands, thickets and thin forests.

Ipomoea littoralis Blume, Bijdr. (1826) 713; --Ooststr., --addenda & corrigenda, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 6 (1972) 940.

Ipomoea gracilis Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 365, non R. Br. (1810); --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 516; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 470, Fig. 42.

Madagascar and adjacent islands, India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, throughout Malesia, eastwards to N Australia and the Pacific islands. Sandy beaches and coastal thickets.

Ipomoea macrantha Roemer & Schultes, Syst. Veg. 4 (1819) 451; --xxxx, Addenda & Corrigenda, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 9 (1982) 558.

Ipomoea tuba (Schlechtend.) G Don, Gen. Syst. 4 (1838) 271; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 487. *Calonyction album* (L.) House, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 31 (1904) 591; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 384; EPFP 3 (1923) 369.

Tropical America, E tropical Africa, Mascarene Isls, and tropical continental Asia to Polynesia, throughout Malesia, tropical Australia. Beach and coastal thickets.

Ipomoea mauritiana Jacq., Collect. 4 (1791) 216; --addenda & corrigenda, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 6 (1972) 941.

Ipomoea digitata auctt., non L. (1759); --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 391; EPFP 3 (1923) 364; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 558; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 483, Fig. 55; *non* L. (1759).

Pantropic; throughout Malesia.

LUZON: La Union, Pangasinan, Bataan, Bulacan, Rizal, CULION, CORON, MINDANAO. Along coastal thickets and along streams at low altitudes.

Ipomoea muricata (L.) Jacq., Hort. Schoenbr. 3 (1798) 40, t. 323, *non* Cav. 1799; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 551; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 481.

Calonyction muricatum (L.) G Don, Gen. Syst. 4 (1838) 264; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 370.

From Mexico to Colombia and Brazil, the West Indies, tropical Africa and adjacent islands to India, China, and Japan.

Cultivated in the Philippines.

Ipomoea nil (L.) Roth, Cat. Bot. 1 (1797) 36; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 390; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 497; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 465.

Ipomoea hederacea (L.) Jacq., Icon. Pl. Rar. 1 (1781) t. 36; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 365.

Circumtropical. Throughout Malesia but yet to be found in Borneo.

Ipomoea obscura (L.) Ker, Bot. Reg. T. 239; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 391; EPFP 3 (1923) 366; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 519; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 471, Fig. 44.

E tropical Africa, Mascarene Isls, tropical Asia, throughout Malesia to N Australia and Fiji. Grasslands, thickets, along trails, waste areas, etc.

Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) R. Br. *in* Tuckey, Narr. Exp. Zaire (March 1818) 477, *non* (L.) Sweet, Hort. Suburb. Lond. (July 1818) 35; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 391; EPFP 3 (1923) 366; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 538; Males. ser. 1, 6 (1972) 941; --*Convolvulus pes-caprae* L., Sp. Pl. (1753) 159.

ssp. *pes-caprae* --

Africa (Somalia), tropical Asia. In Malesia: W Sumatra (Batu Isls), Krakatao, Peninsular Malaysia (Penang, probably cultivated only in the Botanic Gardens. Sandy beaches.

ssp. *brasiliensis* (L.) Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 533; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 475, Fig. 49-50.

Pantropic. The common subspecies throughout Malesia.

Ipomoea pes-tigridis L., Sp. Pl. (1753) 162; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 390; EPFP 3 (1923) 367; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 504; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 467, Fig. 40.

E tropical Africa, Mascarene Isls, continental tropical Asia, throughout Malesia.
Grasslands, waste places, thickets, fields, sea level to 1000m altitudes.

Ipomoea pileata Roxb., Fl. Ind. 2 (1824) 94; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 366, under synonymy of *I. involucrata*; --Ooststr.,
Ipomoea involucrata sensu Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 366, non P. Beauv. (1807).

E tropical Africa, Mascarene Isls, continental tropical Asia from India to China, Indochina and Hainan, in Malesia: Peninsular Malaysia (Perlis), Banka, Java, Borneo, Philippines.
CULION.

Ipomoea plebeia R Br., Prodr. (1810) 484; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 492; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953)
463, Fig. 37; --addenda & corrigenda, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 6 (1972) 940.

ssp. plebeia

Australia (Queensland), Lesser Sunda Isls (Lombok; Sumbawa; Timor), S Sulawesi,
Java, Kangean, N Philippines.

LUZON: Mountain Province, only known from one collection, Vanoverbergh 1410.

Ipomoea polymorpha Roemer & Schultes, Syst. 4 (1819) 254; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 367; --
Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 493; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 464, Fig. 38-39.

Ethiopia, ?India, Indochina, Taiwan, E Java, Madura, Philippines, Lesser Sunda Isls
(Sumba; Flores; Timor), New Guinea, Thursday Is, NE Australia. Regions with marked
dry season.

Ipomoea quamoclit L., Sp. Pl. (1753) 159; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 555; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953)
482.

Quamoclit pinnata (Desr.) Bojer, Hort. Maurit. (1837) 224; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 383; EPFP 3 (1923) 370
(as 'pennata').

Pantropic. Cultivated and run wild all over Malesia.

Ipomoea rubens Choisy, Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève 6 (1834) 463; --addenda & corrigenda, Fl. Males.
ser. 1, 6 (1972) 941.

Ipomoea riparia G Don, Gen. Syst. 4 (1838) 265; --Ooststr.; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 484.

Ipomoea fragrans Bojer ex Choisy in DC, Prodr. 9 (1845) 393; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 365; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 564;
Guianas, tropical Africa, Madagascar and adjacent islands, Malesia: Sumatra, Java,
Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali).

LUZON: Laguna, MINDANAO: Lanao, Cotabato. Thickets in and bordering freshwater
swamps.

Ipomoea stolonifera (Cyr.) JF Gmel., Syst. Nat. ed. 13, 2 (1791) 345; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923)
368; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 540; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 478, Fig. 51-52.

Tropical and subtropical countries of both hemispheres. In Malesia: apparently rare,
Peninsular Malaysia, Madura, and the Philippines.

CAMIGUIN DE BABUYANES, LUZON: Cagayan. On sandy beach along seashore.

Ipomoea triloba L., Sp. Pl. (1753) 161; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 391; EPFP 3 (1923) 368; --Ooststr.,
Blumea 3 (1940) 509; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 468, Fig. 41.

Native of tropical America, now a pantropic weed. Throughout Malesia. Grasslands,
thickets, along trails, waste places, etc. Sea level to 300m altitudes.

Cultivated only:

Ipomoea campaniflora Hallier f., Meded. Rijksherb. Leiden no. 46 (1922) 20; --Ooststr., Blumea 3
(1940) 580; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 488.

Calonyction campanulatum Hallier *f.*, Bull. Herb. Boiss. 5 (1897) 1050, t. 18, Fig. 2; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 369.

Native of Mexico and Central America. Merrill mentions a cultivated specimen from Luzon.

Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth, Bot. Abhandl. (1787) 27; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 390; EPFP 3 (1923) 367; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1940) 496; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 465.

Native in the Americas from New Mexico and Virginia to as far S as Argentina and Uruguay. In Malesia occasionally cultivated in gardens for ornamental purposes, but showing no tendency to become naturalized.

Jacquemontia Choisy

Revision:

Ooststroom. 1938. Blumea 3: 267-

Jacquemontia paniculata (Burm.*f.*) Hallier *f. in Engl.*, Bot. Jahrb. 18 (1894) 95; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 359; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 432, Fig. 19.

var. paniculata

Tropical E Africa, Madagascar and adjacent islands to SE Asia, throughout Malesia (except Borneo), tropical Australia and New Caledonia.

var. philippinensis Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1939) 274; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 433.

LUZON

var. tomentosa (Warb.) Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 432.

N Australia and Queensland, E New Guinea, Lesser Sunda Isls (Sumba; Timor), Philippines.

APO IS in Mindoro Strait.

Lepistemon Blume

Revision:

Ooststroom, 1943. Blumea 5: 340-

Lepistemon binectariferum (Wall.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. (1891) 446; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 383; --Ooststr., Fl. Mal

var. trichocarpum (Gagnep.) Ooststr., Blumea 5 (1943) 343; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 490.

Lepistemon obscurum (Blanco) Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 364.

?Hainan, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas (Kei Is).

LUZON: Mountain Province, Benguet, La Union, Nueva Vizcaya, Bataan, Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, MINDANAO: Lanao, Cotabato. Low and medium altitude thickets, often common.

Lettsomia Roxburgh =Argyreia

Merremia Dennstaedt

Revision:

Ooststroom. 1939. Blumea 3: 292-

Merremia emarginata (Burm.*f.*) Hallier *f. in Engl.*, Bot. Jahrb. 16 (1892) 552; --Merr., EPFP 3

(1923) 360; --Ooststr., *Blumea* 3 (1939) 312; *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4* (1953) 444; *ibid.* 5 (1958) 560.
Tropical Africa, tropical Asia, in Malesia: SE Java, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Isls (Timor; Sumbawa), New Guinea (Irian).
LUZON. Confined to regions with strong to very strong dry season, on rather heavy soils, in open areas from sea-level to 200m.

Merremia gemella (Burm.f.) Hallier *f. in Engl., Bot. Jahrb.* 16 (1892) 552; --Merr., *Fl. Manila* (1912) 389; EPFP 3 (1923) 360; --Ooststr., *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4* (1953) 441, Fig. 23c.

var. gemella

SE Asia to tropical Australia, throughout Malesia. Thickets, hedges or grasslands, rice field dikes, often on moist soil,

Merremia hederacea (Burm.f.) Hallier *f. in Engl., Bot. Jahrb.* 18 (1894) 168; --Merr., *Fl. Manila* (1912) 388; EPFP 3 (1923) 360; --Ooststr., *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4* (1953) 441, Fig. 23 a-b; 24 c-d.

Tropical Africa, Mascarene Isls, tropical Asia from the Himalayas southwards to Sri Lanka and eastwards to Burma, Thailand, Indochina, S China, throughout Malesia, to Queensland, and the Carolines (Yap). Also in Christmas Is. Thickets and open grasslands at low altitudes.

Merremia hirta (L.) Merr., *PJS* 7 c (1912) Bot. 244; *Fl. Manila* (1912) 388; EPFP 3 (1923) 361; --Ooststr., *Blumea* 3 (1939) 311, Fig. 2, X-Z; *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4* (1953) 443.

var. hirta

India to S China, Thailand, throughout Malesia, tropical Australia. Open grasslands, dry rice fields, along trails,

var. retusa Ooststr., *Blumea* 3 (1939) 311, Fig. 2, X-Z; *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4* (1953) 443.
?Ipomoea hepaticifolia Blanco, *Fl. Filip. ed. 2* (1845) 72; --Merr., *Sp. Blancoanae* (1918) 324.

LUZON: Tarlac, Bulacan.

Merremia peltata (L.) Merr., *Interpret. Herb. Amb.* (1917) 441; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 362; --Ooststr., *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4* (1953) 452, Fig. 31.

Madagascar, Mascarene Isls, Seychelles, Thailand, throughout Malesia, N & E tropical Australia, Polynesia.

CAMIGUIN DE BABUYANES, LUZON: Laguna, Quezon, Camarines, Sorsogon, MINDORO, PALAWAN, BALABAC, PANAY, LEYTE, SAMAR, CAMIGUIN, MINDANAO. Often common in secondary forests at low and medium altitudes. Philippine forms are apparently uniformly yellow flowered.

Merremia pulchra Ooststr., *Blumea* 3 (1939) 348, Fig. 3, a-c; *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4* (1953) 451.

Borneo (N Sarawak), a specimen collected in the Philippines by GT Lay without exact locality (BM) seems to be conspecific. [*Fl. Males. 4* (1953) 451b].

Merremia quinata (R Br.) Ooststr., *J. Arnold Arb.* 29 (1948) 417; *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4* (1953) 447.
Ipomoea quinata R Br., *Prodr.* (1810) 486; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 367.

N Australia, Queensland, NE New Guinea, Philippines. Also mentioned from Burma & S China, but not certainly conspecific.

LUZON: Benguet. Grasslands or thickets.

Merremia similis Elmer, *LPB* 1 (1908) 335; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 360, under synonymy of *M. distillatoria*; --Ooststr., *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4* (1953) 454.

?*Merremia distillatoria* (Blanco) Merr., *Sp. Blancoanae* (1918) 325; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 360.

LUZON: Laguna, Quezon, Albay, Sorsogon, SIBUYAN, PANAY, NEGROS, LEYTE, MINDANAO: Misamis, Surigao. Thickets and secondary forests at low and medium

altitudes. Merrill assumes this species to be conspecific with *Convolvulus distillatorius* Blanco. If this is accepted, the correct name for the species would be *Merremia distillatoria* (Blanco) Merr. However, in Ooststroom's opinion, this identity is not quite certain.

Merremia tridentata (L.) Hallier *f.*, Bot. Jahrb. 16 (1893) 552.

ssp. hastata Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1939) 317, Fig. 2, O; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 445, Fig. 27.

Merremia hastata (Desr.) Hallier *f. in Engl.*, Bot. Jahrb. 16 (1892) 552; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 388; EPFP 3 (1923) 361.

Tropical E Africa, tropical Asia from India (Khasya Hills) and Bangladesh southwards to Sri Lanka, eastwards and southwards to China, Hongkong, Taiwan, throughout Malesia, and tropical Australia. Open grasslands including cogonals, thickets, along trails, etc.

Merremia tuberosa (L.) Rendle *in Fl. Trop. Afr.* 4, 2 (1905) 104; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 447, Fig. 29.

Operculina tuberosa (L) Meissn. *in Mart.*, Fl. Bras. 7: 212; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 385; EPFP 3 (1923) 363
Probably of tropical American origin; distributed through tropical Africa, Mascarene Isls, India, Sri Lanka; in Malesia cultivated and rarely escaped.

Merremia umbellata (L.) Hallier *f. in Engl.*, Bot. Jahrb. 16 (1892) 552; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 389, incl. var. *occidentalis* Hallier *f.* & var. *orientalis*; EPFP 3 (1923) 362.

subsp. orientalis (Hallier *f.*) Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 449, Fig. 24b; 30.

Tropical E Africa, Seychelles, India, Sri Lanka eastwards to China, Indochina, Thailand, throughout Malesia to Queensland.

Throughout the Philippines. Thickets, forest edges, grasslands, along fields, trails, etc. at low and medium altitudes.

Merremia vitifolia (Burm.*f.*) Hallier *f. in Engl.*, Bot. Jahrb. 16 (1892) 552; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 362; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 448.

India, Sri Lanka, Andaman Isls to Indochina, throughout Malesia. In regions with rather pronounced dry season.

LUZON: Laguna, PALAWAN, BALABAC, NEGROS. Open grasslands, abandoned clearings, thickets at low altitudes.

Uncertain distribution in the Philippines.

Merremia mammosa (Lour.) Hallier *f.*, Teysmannia 7 (1897) 164; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 450.

Ascribed to the Philippines by Rumphius.

Operculina S. Manso

Revision:

Ooststroom, SJ van. 1939. Blumea 3: 361-.

Operculina riedeliana (Oliv.) Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1939) 366; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 457.

Operculina bufalina (Lour.) Hallier *f.*, Meded. Rijks Herb. 1 (1910) 26; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 363.

Indochina (?), in Malesia: Peninsular Malaysia (Negri Sembilan), W Java, Philippines, S Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Isls (Flores; Timor; Wetar), Moluccas (Kei; Buru), W-E New Guinea.

LUZON: Ilocos Norte, La Union, Bataan, Rizal, CEBU. Low altitude thickets and secondary forests.

Operculina turpethum (L.) S Manso, Enum. Subst. Braz. (1836) 16; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 385; EPFP 3 (1923) 363; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 454, Fig. 32a-b, 33.
Tropical E Africa, Mascarene Isls, Seychelles, S & SE Asia to tropical Australia and Polynesia. In Malesia: not yet recorded from Sumatra, extremely rare in Borneo; introduced in Peninsular Malaysia and the West Indies.

Porana Burman *filius*

Revision:

Ooststroom, SJ van. 1938. Blumea 3: ----

Staples, GW. 2006. Revision of Asiatic Poraneae. Blumea 51:

Porana paniculata Roxb., Pl. Corom. 3 (1819) 31; --Ooststr., Blumea 3 (1938) 87; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 404, Fig. 10.,
Native of N India and N Burma. Cultivated as an ornamental elsewhere in the tropics, occasionally escaping.

Porana volubilis Burm.f., Fl. Ind. (1768) 51, t. 21, Fig. 1; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 358; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953)
Probably native in Thailand, S Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sabah, Kalimantan), Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Isls, Sulawesi; seemingly introduced and naturalized in S India, Burma, and the Philippines.
LUZON, NEGROS. Disturbed forests and thickets, xxxxxx

Porania =Porana

Quamoclit Moench =Ipomoea

Rivea Choisy =Argyreia

Stictocardia Hallier *filius*

Revision:

Ooststroom, SJ van. 1943. Blumea 5: 346-.

Stictocardia tiliifolia (Desr.) Hallier *f.* in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 18 (1894) 159; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 385; --Ooststr., Blumea 5 (1943) 346, Fig. 1, g-h; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 491.
Stictocardia campanulata Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) 133; EPFP 3 (1923) 372, *non* House (1909)
Pantropic. Throughout Malesia (except New Guinea).
Introduced in the Philippines. BATANES, LUZON: Ilocos Norte, La Union, Benguet, Cagayan, Pangasinan, Bataan, Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, Quezon, Albay, ALABAT, TICAQ, NEGROS, MINDANAO.

Turbina Rafinesque

Turbina corymbosa (L.) Raf., Fl. Tellur. 4, 1836 (1838)81; --Ooststr., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1953) 493.
Legendrea corymbosa (L.) Ooststr., Blumea 5 (1943) 355.
Rivea corymbosa (L.) Hallier *f.* in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 18 (1894) 157; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 387; EPFP 3 (1923) 371.
Native of tropical America, introduced here and there in the Old World.

Naturalized in the Philippines. LUZON: Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna. In some places now spontaneous in thickets and secondary forests.