

Family 140. MELIACEAE

Revisions:

Mabberley, DJ & CM Pannell. 1989. Meliaceae. Tree Flora of Malaya 4: 199-260.

Mabberley, DJ, CM Pannell, & AM Sing. 1995. *Meliaceae*. Flora Malesiana series 1, 12: 1-407.

1. *Aglaia* Loureiro

Aglaia aherniana Perkins, *Fragm. Fl. Philip.* (1904) 32; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 371; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., *Fl. Males. ser.* 1, 12 (1995) 291.

Aglaia myriantha Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 295, EPFP 2 (1923) 377. ---Type:

Aglaia irosinensis Elmer ex Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 371, *in obs. pro syn.*

LUZON: Aurora (Mt Dingalan), Quezon, Camarines, Albay, Sorsogon (Mt Bulusan),
POLILLO, SIBUYAN, DINAGAT. Primary forests at low and medium altitudes.

Aglaia angustifolia Miq., *Ann. Mus. Lugd.-Bat.* 4 (1868) 55; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., *Fl. Males. ser.* 1, 12 (1995) 309.

Aglaia stenophylla Merr., PJS 11 c (1916) Bot. 185; EPFP 2 (1923) 379. ---Type:

N and C Sumatra, S Peninsular Malaysia, Anambas & Natuna Isls, S and W Borneo,
Philippines.

SAMAR (Catubig River), MINDANAO: Agusan. Lowland forests.

Aglaia argentea Blume, *Bijdr.* (1825) 170; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., *Fl. Males. ser.* 1, 12 (1995) 237.

Aglaia multifoliola Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 280; EPFP 2 (1923) 377. ---Type:

Aglaia iloilo var. *ampla* Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 533; EPFP 2 (1923) 375. ---Type:

Nicobar Isls, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Philippines,
Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Isls, Moluccas, New Guinea, Solomon Isls, Australia (Cape
York Peninsula).

LUZON: Cagayan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Laguna, Sorsogon, MINDORO, LEYTE,
PANAY, NEGROS, CEBU, BASILAN, MINDANAO: Cotabato. Found in primary,
secondary, riverine forest, evergreen or semi-evergreen, on granite, basalt, sandstone,
coral sand, clay or limestone; sea-level up to 1200m altitude; scattered to locally rather
common. Aril eaten by monkeys, hornbills.

Aglaia beccarii C DC, *Bull. Herb. Boiss.* 2 (1894) 579; --Mabb. & Pannell, *Tree Fl. Sabah & Sarawak* 6
(2007) 38. ---Type from Sarawak.

Aglaia brachybotrys Merr., PJS 7 c (1912) Bot. 274; EPFP 2 (1923) 372. --Type: FB 15497 Bernardo. Luzon:
Cagayan prov., San Vicente, in dense forest, altitude c. 15m, 15 Apr. 1910.

Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah), N Philippines.

LUZON: Cagayan (San Vicente). Lowland forest. Definitely known only in the
Philippines from the --Type collection of *A brachybotrys* Merr.

Aglaia costata Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 146; EPFP 2 (1923) 372; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., *Fl. Males.*
ser. 1, 12 (1995) 248. ---Type: Clemens 568. Mindanao: Lanao (Camp Keithley).

Aglaia umbrina Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3317, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis. ---Type: Elmer 13770
(iso in NY*). Mindanao: Agusan del Norte prov., Mt Urdaneta.

LUZON: Camarines, SAMAR, MINDANAO: Lanao (Camp Keithley), Agusan del Norte
(Mt Urdaneta). Forests at low and medium altitudes.

Aglaia crassinervia Kurz ex Hiern *in* Hook.f., *Fl. Brit. Ind.* 1 (1875) 556; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., *Fl.*

Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 267. ---Type:
Nicobar Isls, Burma, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo and the Philippines.

Aglaia cucullata (Roxb.) Pellegr., Fl. Indo-Chine 1 (1911) 771; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 213. ---Type:
Amoora aherniana Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 17 (1904) 24; EPFP 2 (1923) 370. ---Type:
Amoora conduplicifolia Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3324, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis. ---Type:
Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Java, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, New Guinea.
LUZON: Bataan (Mt Mariveles), Laguna, SIBUYAN, CEBU.

Aglaia cumingiana Turcz., Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 31, 2 (1858) 409;--Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 372. --
Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 293. ---Type:
Aglaia tarangisi Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3314, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis. ---Type:
Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah) and the Philippines.
LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Benguet, Cagayan, Isabela (Palanan), Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Rizal, BANCALAN, PANAY, NEGROS, MINDANAO: Davao (Mt Apo, Todaya). In primary, secondary and gallery forests, along seashore, on sandy soil; sea level to 1330m.

Aglaia edulis (Roxb.) Wall., Calc. Gard. Rep. (1840) 26; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 272.
Aglaia curranii Merr., PJS 7 c (1912) Bot. 276; EPFP 2 (1923) 373. ---Type:
Aglaia diffusa Merr., PJS 7 c (1912) Bot. 277; EPFP 2 (1923) 373. --Type:
Aglaia samarensis Merr., PJS 11 c (1916) Bot. 378. --Type:
India, Bhutan, Nicobar Isls, Burma, S China, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah; Kalimantan), Java, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali; Lombok), Moluccas and the Philippines (widespread).
LUZON: Cagayan to Sorsogon, MINDORO, MASBATE, BURIAS, NEGROS, LEYTE, SAMAR, MINDANAO: Davao del Sur (Mt Apo), BASILAN. Low and medium altitude forests.

Aglaia elaeagnoidea (A. Juss.) Benth., Fl. Austral. 1 (1863) 383; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 373; --
Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 243.
Aglaia pallens (Merr.) Merr., PJS 13 (1918) 297; --Aglaia elaeagnoidea var. pallens Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) 413. ---Type: Aglaia parvifolia Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 29 (1905) 21; EPFP 2 (1923) 378. --Type:
Aglaia cupreolepidota Merr. ('cupreo-lepidota'), PJS 20 (1922) 393; EPFP 2 (1923) 373. ---Type:
Aglaia formosana Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formos. 3 (1913) 52; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 374. ---Type:
India, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (S tip), Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Bali, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia (W Australia, Queensland), Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Samoa.
CAMIGUIN DE BABUYANES, PALAWAN, BANCALAN, BALABAC, MALAMAUI, MINDANAO: Zamboanga, BASILAN, JOLO.

Aglaia elliptica Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 171; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 288.
Aglaia davaoensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3289, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis.
Aglaia querciflorescens Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3303, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis.
Aglaia robinsonii Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 291; EPFP 2 (1923) 378. --Type:
Aglaia harmsiana Perkins, Notizbl. Kgl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 32 (1903) 78; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 374. ----Type:
Aglaia pauciflora Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 35 (1906) 31. --Type:
Aglaia longipetiolata Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3295, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis.
Aglaia trunciflora Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 303; EPFP 2 (1923) 379. --Type:
Aglaia langlassei C DC., Ann. Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève 10 (1907) 151. --Type:

Aglaia tayabensis Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 292. --Type:
Aglaia palawanensis Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 235; EPFP 2 (1923) 377. --Type:
Aglaia urdanetensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3319, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis.
Aglaia negrosensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3306, , not validly published, no Latin diagnosis.
Aglaia sorsogonensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3319, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis.
Aglaia micrantha Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 29 (1905) 22;--Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 376. --Type:
Aglaia mindanaensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3306, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis.
Aglaia caulobotrys Quisumb. & Merr., PJS 37 (1928) 156.
Aglaia antonii Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3278, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis.
Aglaia apoana Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 35 (1906) 30; EPFP 2 (1923) 371.
Aglaia banahanensis Elmer ex Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 373, *pro syn.*; Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3281, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis.

Burma, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali, Flores), Philippines, Borneo, Sulawesi.

LUZON: Cagayan, Isabela (Palanan), Aurora (Mt Dingalan), Quezon (Mt Tulaog; Mt Binuang, Mt Banahaw), Bataan (Lamao), Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna (Mt Makiling), Sorsogon (Mt Bulusan), CATANDUANES, MINDORO, PALAWAN (Victoria Peak; Addison Peak), PANAY, GUIMARAS, NEGROS: Negros Oriental (Cuernos Mtns), LEYTE (Dagami, Mt Ibuni), MINDANAO: Agusan del Norte (Mt Urdaneta [=Mt Hilonghilong]), Davao del Sur (Mt Apo), BASILAN. In evergreen and semi-evergreen primary

and secondary forests, not infrequently along rivers and streams, along trails, on various soils ranging from sandy, clay to waterlogged, on limestone and ultramafics, scattered to locally common, from sea-level to 1400 m.

Aglaia eximia Miq., Fl. Ind. Suppl. 1 (1861) 197, 506; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 236.

Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Philippines (where?), Sulawesi, Moluccas.

Aglaia existipulata (Griff.) W Theob. ***ssp. brunneostellata*** Pannell, Kew Bull. 59 (2004) 89; --Mabb. & Pannell, Tree Fl. Sabah & Sarawak 6 (2007) 54. --Type from Borneo (Sarawak).

Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.
PALAWAN. Known from one collection, Stone et al. 282.

Aglaia grandis Korth. *ex* Miq., Ann. Mus. Lugd.-Bat. 4 (1868) 56; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 232.

Aglaia bernardoi Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 302; EPFP 2 (1923) 372. --Type:
Aglaia stellatotomentosa Merr. ('stellato-tomentosa'), PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 535; EPFP 2 (1923) 379. --Type:
Aglaia perfulva Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3302, not validly published, no Latin descr.
Thailand, Vietnam, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi.

LUZON: Cagayan (Gattaran), Cavite, Rizal, LANGEN, PALAWAN (Roxas: Langugan Zigzag; Mt Beaufort; Irawan River Valley; Victoria Mtns; Quezon: Lipuun; Addison Peak), MINDANAO: Cotabato, BASILAN. Low to medium altitude primary forest, sometimes on ultrabasic rock and limestone.

Aglaia korthalsii Miq., Ann. Mus. Lugd.-Bat. 4 (1868) 42; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 251.

NE India (Assam), Bhutan, Nicobar Isls, Burma, Vietnam, S Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Lesser Sunda Isls (Sumbawa, Flores), Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines (where?), Sulawesi.

Aglaia lancilimba Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 294; EPFP 2 (1923) 375. --Type:--Pannell *in* Mabb. et

al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 242. --Type: BS 26509 de Mesa & Magistrado (PNH, holo, lost; lecto, designated by Pannell, 1989, in US*). Luzon: Camarines Norte prov., Paracale, on low hills, 20m.

Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali, Sumbawa, Flores), Borneo (Bumbun Is off Sabah), Philippines, Sulawesi.

LUZON: Camarines Norte. Primary forests at low altitudes.

Aglaia lawii (Wight) Saldanha & Ramamoorthy in Saldanha & Nicolson, Fl. Hassan Distr. (1976) 392, pl. 76; --Pannell in Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 228.

Aglaia alternifoliola Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 532; EPFP 2 (1923) 371. --Type:

Aglaia grandifoliola Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 293; EPFP 2 (1923) 374. --Type:

Aglaia cagayanensis Merr., PJS 7 c (1912) Bot. 275; EPFP 2 (1923) 372. --Type:

Aglaia sibuyanensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3308, not validly published, no Latin descr. --Type:

India, Bhutan, Burma, Andaman Isls, Great Cocos Is, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Philippines, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Islands.

BABUYAN ISLS, LUZON: Cagayan, Isabel, Aurora, Quezon, Camarines, Sorsogon, ALABAT, MINDORO, PALAWAN, ROMBLON, SIBUYAN, TICAO, PANAY, GUIMARAS, NEGROS, SIBUTU, BASILAN, MINDANAO: Davao, Agusan. Common in primary lowland and medium altitude forests, riverine forests as well as forests near the seashore in both everwet and seasonal regions, on a wide range of soil types including limestone.

var. lawii

India, Bhutan, China, Indochina, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Philippines.

var. oligocarpa (Miq.) Pannell, Kew Bull. 59 (2004) 90; --Mabb. & Pannell, Tree Fl. Sabah & Sarawak 6 (2007) 67.

Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.

Aglaia leptantha Miq., Ann. Mus. Lugd.-Bat. 4 (1868) 51; --Pannell in Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 261.

Aglaia multiflora Merr., PJS 1 (1906) Suppl. 73; EPFP 2 (1923) 377. --Type:

Aglaia laevigata Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 35 (1906) 31; EPFP 2 (1923) 375. --Type:

Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Lesser Sunda Isls (Flores), Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.

LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Bataan (Lamao), Bulacan, Rizal (Bosoboso), Laguna, MINDORO, NEGROS. Primary forests at low and medium altitudes.

Aglaia leucophylla King, J. As. Soc. Beng. 64, 2 (1895) 66; --Pannell in Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 271.

?*Aglaia pallida* Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 147; EPFP 2 (1923) 377.

Aglaia mirandae Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 295; EPFP 2 (1923) 376. --Type:

Aglaia agusanensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3275, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis. --Type:

S Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi.

BASILAN, MALAMAUI, MINDANAO: Lanao, Davao, Agusan del Norte. Primary riverine and mossy forests but usually in secondary forests from sea-level to 1300m.

Aglaia luzoniensis (Vidal) Merr. & Rolfe, PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 105; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 376; --Pannell in Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 277. --Type:

Aglaia brevipetiolata Merr., PJS 11 c (1916) Bot. 14; EPFP 2 (1923) 372. --Type:
Aglaia rizalensis Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 289. --Type:
Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines and Sulawesi.
LUZON (Cagayan to Sorsogon), southward to PALAWAN and MINDANAO. Common in primary forests from near sea-level to 800m, on various soil --Types including limestone.

Aglaia macrocarpa (Miq.) Pannell, Kew Bull. Add. Ser. 16 (1992) 65, f. 6; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 215. --Type:
Vietnam, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Java, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), SW Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas (Halmahera; Seram).
PALAWAN.

Aglaia malaccensis (Ridl.) Pannell, Mal. For. 45 (1982) 455; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 216. ---Type:
Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.
LUZON: Bataan. Low to medium altitude primary and secondary forests.

Aglaia odoratissima Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 171; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 276.
Aglaia affinis Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 235; EPFP 2 (1923) 371. --Type:
Aglaia luzoniensis (Vidal) Merr. & Rolfe var. *trifoliata* Merr. & Rolfe, PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 105; EPFP 2 (1923) 376; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 385. --Type:
Nicobar Isls, Burma, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Lesser Sunda Isls, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi.

Aglaia oligophylla Miq., Fl. Ind. Suppl. 1 (1861) 507; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 297.
Aglaia oligantha C DC, Monog. Phan. 1 (1878) 603; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 377. --Type:
Andaman Isls, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.
LUZON (widespread), ALABAT, LEYTE, MINDANAO: Lanao, Cotabato, Agusan.
Primary forests on various soil --Types including limestone-derived, 0-850m.

Aglaia pachyphylla Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 4 (1868) 57; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 234.
? *Aglaia clarkii* Merr., Govt Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 29 (1905) 21; EPFP 2 (1923) 372. --Type:
Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi.
LUZON: Ilocos Sur, Zambales, Quezon, CEBU. Primary and secondary forests on clay, sandstone, limestone at low to medium altitudes.

Aglaia palembanica Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. 1 (1861) 197, 507; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 304. --Type:
S Sumatra, S Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.
PALAWAN (Taytay; Irawan River Valley), LANGEN. Lowland primary and secondary forests, on flood plains, clay, limestone, etc., altitude 0-450m.

Aglaia pyriformis Merr., PJS 13 (1918) 290; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 294. --Type: BS 26604 NY*, US*). Luzon: Aurora prov., Mt Dingalan, in forest, c. 300m, 9 Sept. 1916.
Aglaia puncticulata Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 290. --Type: BS 26306 Ramos & Edaña (PNH, holo, lost; US*, lecto, designated by Pannell.
LUZON: Aurora (Mt Dingalan), Nueva Ecija (Mt Umingan =Mingan). Primary forests, 300-400m.

Aglaia rimosa (Blanco) Merr., Sp. Blancoanae (1918) 212; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 246. --Type:

Aglaia denticulata Turcz., Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 31, 1 (1858) 410; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 373. --Type:

Aglaia reticulata Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3306, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis. --Type:

Aglaia macrobotrys Turcz., Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 31, 1 (1858) 409; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 376. --Type:

Aglaia elliptifolia Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 413; EPFP 2 (1923) 374. --Type:

Aglaia subviridis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3312, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis. --Type:

3*Aglaia diffusiflora* Merr., PJS 14 (1919) 410; EPFP 2 (1923) 373. --Type:

Aglaia lanceolata Merr., PJS 5 c (1910) Bot. 184; EPFP 2 (1923) 375. --Type:

Aglaia loheri Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 533; EPFP 2 (1923) 376. --Type:

Aglaia llanosiana C DC, Monog. Phan. 1 (1878) 623; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 375. --Type:

Aglaia bulusanensis Elmer ex Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 373, *pro syn.*

Aglaia subviridis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3312, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis. --Type:

Aglaia reticulata Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3312, not validly published, no Latin diagnosis. --Type:

Taiwan, the Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Y'AMI, BATAN, BABUYAN ISLS, LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Benguet, Pangasinan, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Rizal, Laguna, Quezon, Cavite, Batangas, Camarines, Albay, Sorsogon, ALABAT, MINDORO, PALAWAN, ROMBLON, SIBUYAN, TICAQ, PANAY, GUIMARAS, NEGROS, SIBUTU, MINDANAO (Davao, Agusan). Common in primary forests at low and medium altitudes, ascending to 1350m. Also in thickets and secondary forests along rivers, sometimes along the seashore on limestone.

Aglaia rugulosa Pannell, Kew Bull. Add. Ser. 16 (1992) 73; --Mabb. & Pannell, Tree Fl. Sabah & Sarawak 6 (2007) 88. --Type from Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang).

Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines (where?).

Aglaia sexipetala Griff., Notul. 4 (1854) 505; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 268.

Aglaia aspera Teijsm. & Binn., Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. 27 (1864) 42.

Aglaia calelanensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3283, not validly published, no Latin descr. --Type: Elmer 11804 (PNH, holo, lost; isolecto (designated by Pannell, 1989) in L*, MO*, SING*, U*. Mindanao: Davao, Mt Calelan, Jul 1909.

Peninsular Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, New Guinea.

MINDANAO: Davao (Apo Range: Mt Calelan). Forested ridge, c. 914m. Only known in the Philippines from the --Type collection of *A. calelanensis* Elmer.

Aglaia silvestris (M. Roem.) Merr., Interp. Rumph. Amb. (1917) 210; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 259. --Type:

Aglaia acuminata Merr., PJS 9 c (1915) 531; EPFP 2 (1923) 371. --Type: Merrill 9306 (iso in F, GH, US*). Palawan: Taytay, 31 May 1913.

Aglaia copelandii Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3286, not validly published, no Latin descr. --Type: Elmer 14070 (L*, MO*, NY*, U*, US*, iso). Mindanao: Agusan del Norte prov., Mt Urdaneta [Mt Hilong-hilong], humid forested slopes, c. 4750ft.

Andaman Isls, Nicobar Isls, S Vietnam, Cambodia, Peninsular Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isls.

throughout Malesia except Lesser Sunda Isls towards the Solomons. LANGEN, PALAWAN (Taytay; Irawan; Mt Mantalingahan), PANAY, MINDANAO: Agusan del Norte (Mt Urdaneta). Primary forests, low altitudes to 1450m.

Aglaia smithii Koord., Minah. (1898) 383, 635; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 245.

Aglaia ramosii Quisumb., PJS 41 (1930) 326, t. 6. --Type: Clemens 7406a (UC).

Aglaia bicolor Merr., PJS 4 c (1909) Bot. 270; EPFP 2 (1923) 372. --Type:

Aglaia badia Merr., PJS 4 c (1909) Bot. 270; EPFP 2 (1923) 372. –Type:
Philippines, Lesser Sunda Isls, Moluccas (Tanimbar Is), and New Guinea (Adi Is).
LUZON: Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan, Cagayan, Pampanga, Aurora, Rizal, PALAWAN,
NEGROS, LEYTE, BASILAN, MINDANAO. In primary and coastal forests on clay, from
sea level to low and medium altitude.

Aglaia spectabilis (Miq.) Jain & Bennet, Ind. J. For. 9 (1987) 271; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl.
Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 221. –Type:
India (Sikkim), Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular
Malaysia, Lesser Sunda Isls (Sumba), Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, New Guinea, New
Britain, Solomon Isls, Sta Cruz Isls, NE Australia (Cape York Peninsula).

Aglaia squamulosa King, J. As. Soc. Beng. 64, 2 (1895) 68; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser.
1, 12 (1995) 239. ---Type:
Aglaia cuprea Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3287, not validly published, no Latin descr. –Type: Elmer 16058 (PNH,
holo, lost; **xx, lecto, designated by Pannell, xxx**; isolecto in NA*, NY*, U*, US*). Luzon: Sorsogon
prov., Mt Bulusan, altitude 2000ft., May 1916.
Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Lesser Sunda Isls (Sumbawa), Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei;
Sabah), Philippines, Sulawesi.
LUZON: Sorsogon (Mt Bulusan). Forest, 600m.

Aglaia tenuicaulis Hiern *in* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 1 (1875) 556; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser.
1, 12 (1995) 301.

ssp. tenuicaulis

Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Bunguran Is, Borneo (Sarawak;
Brunei; Sabah), Philippines.
SAMAR.

Aglaia teysmanniana (Miq.) Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 4 (1868) 48; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al.,
Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 231. –Type:

China, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Philippines (**where?**),
Sulawesi. In Malesia recorded to occur in primary and secondary forests, 0-1670m.

Aglaia tomentosa Teijsm. & Binn., Nat. Tijdr. Ned.-Indië 27 (1864) 43; Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 4
(1868) 57; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 306. –Type:

Aglaia glomerata Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 35 (1906) 30; EPFP 2 (1923) 374. –Type:

S India, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Lesser
Sunda Isls (Flores), Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, New Guinea, Australia (Cape York
Peninsula).

LUZON: Isabela to Albay, ALABAT, CATANDUANES, MINDORO, PALAWAN, PANAY,
NEGROS, LEYTE, BASILAN, MINDANAO. Common in primary forests at low and
medium altitudes.

var. tomentosa

var. cordata (Hiern) Pannell, Kew Bull. 59 (2004) 91.

Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Anambas Isls, Java, Borneo
(Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.

Uncertain identity:

Aglaia everettii Merr., PJS 4 c (1909) Bot. 271; EPFP 2 (1923) 374; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl.

Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 384. ---Type: FB 7319 Everett (PNH, holo, lost; apparently no extant iso).
Negros: Negros Occidental prov., Painguion River.

NEGROS: Negros Occidental, CEBU, LEYTE, CAMIGUIN, MINDANAO: Davao, Agusan, Surigao. Primary forests at low and medium altitudes.

Aglaia villamilii Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 536; EPFP 2 (1923) 379; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 385. ---Type: FB 21866 Villamil (PNH, holo, lost; apparently no extant iso). Mindanao: Zamboanga del Sur prov., Margosatubig. Slopes in forest, alt. 60m.

LUZON: Laguna, MINDANAO: Zamboanga del Sur (Margosatubig). Forests at low altitudes. A post-war material, *PNH 6527 Castro* from POLILLO was determined to this species by Merrill.

Excluded species:

Aglaia iloilo (Blanco) Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 533; EPFP 2 (1923) 375, excluding all specimens cited which are =*A. argentea* Blume; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 388.

Melia iloilo Blanco, Fl. Filip. ed. 2 (1845) 241.

Merrill's referral of Blanco's binomial to *Aglaia* is untenable because the plant being described by Blanco has opposite winged leaves, a character alien to the genus. Pannell suggests that this is possibly a rutacea.

2. *Anthocarapa* Pierre

Anthocarapa nitidula (Benth.) TD Penn. *ex* Mabb.

The Philippine record, based on *Loher 255* (K, LE, M, P, US) from LUZON (Mt Arayat), was tentatively assigned by Mabberley [Fl. Males. ser. 1 12 (1995) 135-136] to this species. The vegetative parts and overall floral morphology including pollen features fit *Anthocarapa*, though the (male) flowers are 4-petalled. It may well represent a second species, resembling certain species of *Dysoxylum*.

3. *Aphanamixis* Blume

Aphanamixis polystachya (Wall.) RN Parker, Ind. For. 57 (1931) 486;

Aphanamixis davaoensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3331, not validly published, no Latin descr.; --Elmer 11087 (MO*, NY*, iso). Mindanao: Mt Apo (Todaya). Forest, altitude 1500ft, Jul 1909.

Aphanamixis velutina Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3338, not validly published, no Latin descr. --Type: Elmer 13379 (MO*, iso). Mindanao: Agusan del Norte prov., Mt Urdaneta [Mt Hilong-hilong], dense woods along Catangan Creek, altitude 1000ft, Aug 1912.

Aphanamixis polillensis (C Robinson) Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 370; --Amoora polillensis C. Robinson, PJS 6 c (1911) Bot. 206; --Type: BS 3639 Robinson.

Aphanamixis cumingiana (C DC) Harms *in* Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3⁴ (1896) 296; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 369; --Amoora cumingiana C DC, Monog. Phan. 1 (1878) 580. ---Type:

Aphanamixis coriacea Merr., PJS 11 c (1916) Bot. 14; EPFP 2 (1923) 369. --Type: BS 23576 Ramos. Luzon: Sorsogon prov., Mt Pocdal, damp forest, 10 Sept 1915.

Aphanamixis perrottetiana A Juss., Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 19 (1830) 244, 260, t. 14, Fig.. 9a; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 369.

Aphanamixis pinatubensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3328, not validly published, no Latin descr. --Type: Elmer 22179 (NY*, US*, iso). Luzon: Pampanga prov., Mt Pinatubo, very damp woods among other shrubs and low trees, c. 4000ft, May 1927.

Aphanamixis tripetala (Blanco) Merr., Sp. Blancoanae (1918) 211; EPFP 2 (1923) 370; --*Trichilia tripetala* Blanco, Fl. Filip. (1837) 354. ---Type:

Aphanamixis agusanensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3328, not validly published, no Latin descr. --Type: Elmer 13447. Mindanao: Agusan del Norte prov., Mt Urdaneta [=Mt Hilong-hilong], wooded banks of Catangan stream, altitude 750ft, Aug 1912.

Aphanamixis apoensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3326, not validly published, no Latin descr. --Type: Elmer 11732. Mindanao: Davao, Mt Apo, Todaya, humid forest S of the Baruring River, 3500ft., Jul 1909.
Aphanamixis obliquifolia Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3333, not validly published, no Latin descr. ---Type: Elmer 8924. Luzon: Benguet prov., Baguio, wooded ravines W of the Sablan falls, Mar 1907.

Sri Lanka and India to Bhutan, S China and Indochina, throughout Malesia to the Solomon Islands.

LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Benguet (Sablan), Cagayan, Isabela, Pampanga (Mt Pinatubo), Bataan (Lamao), Laguna (Mt Makiling), Sorsogon (Mt Pocdal), POLILLO, MINDORO, PALAWAN (Irawan), LEYTE, SAMAR, BASILAN, MINDANAO: Davao del Sur (Mt Apo, Todaya), Agusan del Norte (Mt Urdaneta), Surigao. In primary forests, usually at low and medium altitudes, ascending to 1220m.

Aphanamixis borneensis (Miq.) Harms in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3, 4 (1896) 296; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 138. ---Type:

Aphanamixis pulgarensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3336, not validly published, no Latin descr. ---Type: Elmer 13104a (MO*, NY*, iso). Palawan: Puerto Princesa, Mt Pulgar (=Thumb Peak), wooded flats, 250ft, Apr 1911.

Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), SW Philippines, Moluccas (Halmahera). PALAWAN.

4. *Azadirachta* A Jussieu

Azadirachta excelsa (Jack) Jacobs, Gard. Bull. Sing. 18 (1961) 75; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 233.

Azadirachta integrifoliola Merr., PJS 4 c (1909) Bot. 272; EPFP 2 (1923) 361. --Type: Vietnam, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia (where also a village tree), Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas (Aru), W New Guinea. PALAWAN, MASBATE, BASILAN. Lowland forests.

Azadirachta indica A Juss., Mém. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris 19 (1832) 221; --Mabb., et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 341. ---Type:

Melia indica (A Juss.) Brandis, For. Fl. NW & C India (1874) 67, nom. illeg.

Melia azadirachta L., Sp. Pl. (1753) 385.

Possibly native in Burma. Widely cultivated in warm countries throughout the world and naturalized in some of them.

Neem.

5. *Chisocheton* Blume

Revision:

Mabberley, DJ. 1979. *The species of Chisocheton (Meliaceae)*. Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Botany) 6: 301-386.

Chisocheton cauliflorus Merr., PJS 11 c (1916) Bot. 188; EPFP 2 (1923) 366. SAMAR, MINDANAO. Lowland primary forests.

Chisocheton ceramicus (Miq.) C DC,

Amoora mindorensis Merr., PJS 26 (1925) 459; EPFP 4 (1925) 248.

Amoora caesifolia Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3321, not validly published, no Latin descr. ---Type: Elmer 13487.

Mindanao: Agusan del Norte prov., Mt Urdaneta, densely wooded ravine near a stream, alt. 750 ft., Aug. 1912.

Amoora cupulifera Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 145; EPFP 2 (1923) 367.

Amoora conduplicifolia Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3324, not validly published, no Latin descr. ---Type: Elmer 12195.

Sibuyan: Magallanes (=Magdiwang, N slopes of Mt Giting-giting), along Sinubang creek, alt. 750 ft,

April 1910.

Chisocheton clementis Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 145; EPFP 2 (1923) 367.

Dysoxylum grandifolium Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3368, *non* Merr.

Thailand, Vietnam, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Moluccas (Morotai; Buru; Seram), New Guinea, and New Britain.

LUZON: Apayao, Cagayan, Isabela, Sorsogon, LEYTE, SAMAR, MINDANAO. Primary and secondary forests, usually from 0-700m.

Chisocheton cumingianus (C DC) Harms in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3, 4 (1896) 296; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 164.

var. *cumingianus*

Chisocheton benguetensis Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3343, not validly published, no Latin descr.

Dysoxylum sorsogonense Elmer, op. cit., 3378, not validly published, no Latin descr.

Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas (Ambon, Ternate), New Guinea, Bismarck Arch.

(Manus, New Britain, New Ireland).

LUZON: Benguet, Cagayan, Isabela to Albay, Sorsogon, CATANDUANES, PALAWAN, CEBU, LEYTE, SAMAR, CAMIGUIN, MINDANAO. Common in primary forests at low and medium altitudes to 1300m.

Chisocheton curranii Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 234; EPFP 2 (1923) 367. ---Type: FB 4865 Curran
LUZON: Benguet. Thickets in limestone region, altitude c. 1500m.

Chisocheton erythrocarpus Hiern in Hook.f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 1 (1875) 550; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 183.
Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.

Chisocheton macranthus (Merr.) Airy Shaw in Hook. Icon. Pl. 34 (1937) t. 3333; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 141.

Clemensia macrantha Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 144.

Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.

Chisocheton maxilla-pisticis Mabb., Gard. Bull. Sing. 55 (2003) 189; --Mabb. & Pannell, Tree Fl. Sabah & Sarawak 6 (2007) 128, Fig. 14. ---Type from Sabah.

Borneo (Sabah; Kalimantan), SW Philippines.

PALAWAN.

Chisocheton mendozae Hildebr. ex Steen., PJS 91 (1963) 509, as 'mendozai'

Amoora fulva Merr., PJS 11 c (1916) Bot. 187. ---Type: BS 24497 Ramos.

SAMAR

Chisocheton patens Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 169; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 167.

Chisocheton fulvus Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 146; EPFP 2 (1923) 367. ---Type:

Chisocheton tetrapetalus (Turcz.) C DC, Monog. Phan. 1 (1878) 530; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 368.

Chisocheton apoensis Elmer ex Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 368, *nom. in syn.*

Chisocheton urdanetensis Elmer ex Merr., *ibid.*, *nom. in syn.*; Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3341, not validly published, no Latin descr.

Peninsular Thailand; Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Banka, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi.

LUZON: Cagayan to Sorsogon, MINDORO, PALAWAN, MASBATE, PANAY, NEGROS, LEYTE, SAMAR, MINDANAO. Common in lowland primary rainforest to 500m.

Chisocheton pentandrus (Blanco) Merr., Bur. Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 27 (1905) 210; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 180.

Chisocheton parvifolius Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 297; EPFP 2 (1923) 367. ---Type: FB 25467 Paraiso.

Chisocheton sorsogonensis Elmer ex Merr., PJS 13 (1918) 297, *nom. in syn.*

Chisocheton curranii Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3346, *non* Merr.

ssp. pentandrus

Peninsular Malaysia (Johore), Java, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali, Sumbawa, Flores), Borneo (Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas (Halmahera, Ambon).

BABUYAN ISLS, LUZON (widespread), MINDORO, MASBATE, PANAY, NEGROS, LEYTE, SAMAR, MINDANAO. Common in everwet and seasonal forests, thickets, from low altitudes to c. 1500m. Sometimes on limestone.

ssp. medius Mabb., Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 6 (1979) 365; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 182.

Borneo (Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan) and SW Philippines.
PALAWAN.

ssp. paucijugus (Miq.) Mabb., Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 6 (1979) 366; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 183.

Peninsular Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), and the Philippines.
PALAWAN. Wetter forests.

6. *Cipadessa* Blume

Cipadessa baccifera (Roth) Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 4 (1868) 6; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 358.

Cipadessa warburgii Perkins, Notibl. Kgl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 3 (1903) 79; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 359.

Tropical and subtropical Asia from Nepal, India and Sri Lanka to S China, Indochina, Thailand and Malesia: Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia (Kedah), Java, Philippines, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali, Lombok, Flores, Sumbawa, Timor).

LUZON: Mountain Province, Benguet, Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya, PANAY, MINDANAO: Zamboanga, Davao. In forest edges and thickets at low and medium altitudes, ascending to 2200 m. A common treelet with apparently continuous flowering and fruiting typical of early successional forest-edge plants.

Clemensia Merrill = *Chisocheton*

7. *Dysoxylum* Blume

Dysoxylum acutangulum Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., Suppl. (1861) 196, 503; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 129.

ssp. acutangulum

?Peninsular Thailand, Sumatra, Riau and Lingga Archipelago, Billiton, Banka, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah; E Kalimantan), SW Philippines.
PALAWAN.

Dysoxylum alliaceum (Blume) Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 172; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 106.

Dysoxylum klemmei Merr., PJS 4 c (1909) Bot. 273; EPFP 2 (1923) 364. ---Type:

Dysoxylum platyphyllum Merr., PJS 8 c (1913) Bot. 375; EPFP 2 (1923) 365. ---Type:

Dysoxylum apoense Elmer

Dysoxylum rostratum Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 304; EPFP 2 (1923) 365. ---Type:

Dysoxylum lanceolatum Elmer
Dysoxylum euphlebioides Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 305; EPFP 2 (1923) 363. ---Type:
Andaman Isls and Peninsular Thailand, throughout Malesia to the Solomon Isls and
Australia (Queensland).
LUZON: Cagayan, Isabela, Rizal, Laguna, Camarines, NEGROS, LEYTE, SAMAR,
MINDANAO: Lanao, Davao, Surigao. Low and medium altitude primary rainforests, up to
1800m.

Dysoxylum arborescens (Blume) Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 4 (1868) 24; --Mabb. et al., Fl.
Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 103.

Dysoxylum sibuyanense Elmer
Nicobar Isls, Andaman Isls, Taiwan (Lanyu), throughout Malesia to Solomon Isls,
Vanuatu, Australia (Queensland).
N LUZON to PALAWAN, MINDANAO and SULU ARCHIPELAGO. A very common tree
of primary and secondary forest including that on limestone, to 1500m altitude.

Dysoxylum brachybotrys Merr., PJS 26 (1925) 461; EPFP 4 (1925) 248; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males.
ser. 1, 12 (1995) 128. ---Type: BS 37012 Ramos & Edaña (PNH, holo, lost; iso: A, K, L, P, US).
Mindanao: Zamboanga del Sur prov., Malangas.

Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei), SW Philippines.
MINDANAO: Zamboanga del Sur.

Dysoxylum cauliflorum Hiern in Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 1 (1875) 549; --Mabb., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12
(1995) 86.

Dysoxylum angustifoliolum Merr., PJS 26 (1925) 460; EPFP 4 (1925) 248. ---Type: FB 28910 Cenabre,
Baldemor, Aduviso. Palawan. Forests, apparently at low altitudes.
Dysoxylum foxworthyi Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3363, not valdly published, no Latin descr. ---Type: Elmer 12823
(PNH, holo, possibly lost; iso in F, NA*, NY*, U*, US). Palawan: Puerto Princesa, Mt Pulgar
[=Thumb Peak], forested ridge on dry, well-drained soil, alt. 1000 ft.
?Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Banka, Borneo, SW
Philippines.
PALAWAN: Mt Beaufort; Pulgar; Irawan River Valley; Victoria Mtns (Trident Mines area).
Forests, near sea-level to c. 300m.

Dysoxylum cumingianum C DC, Monog. Phan. 1 (1878) 498; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 362.

Epicharis pyriformis (Merr.) Harms
Dysoxylum pyriforme Merr., PJS 3 c (1909) Bot. 149; EPFP 2 (1923) 365. ---Type:
Epicharis cumingiana (C DC) Harms
Epicharis siargaoensis (Merr.) Harms
Dysoxylum siargaoense Merr., PJS 17 (1920) 269; EPFP 2 (1923) 365. ---Type:
Dysoxylum testaceum Elmer,
Dysoxylum sulphureum Elmer
Dysoxylum agusanense Elmer
Epicharis triangularis (Merr.) Harms in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Aufl. 2, 19b. 1 (1940) 168, 177; --
Dysoxylum triangulare Merr., PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 148. ---Type: Clemens 981. Mindanao: Lanao
del Sur prov., Camp Keithley.

Taiwan (Lanyu), Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali), Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas (Bacan,
Halmahera).
LUZON: Cagayan to Camarines provinces, POLILLO, MINDORO, TABLAS, PANAY,
SAMAR, MINDANAO: Lanao, Cotabato, SIARGAO. Lowland to medium altitude forests
to c. 800m. Rather common.

Dysoxylum cyrtobotryum Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., Suppl. 1 (1861) 196, 504; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males.
ser. 1, 12 (1995) 123.

Amoora macrocarpa Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 17 (1904) 24; EPFP 2 (1923) 370.

Dysoxylum grandifolium Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 29 (1905) 24; EPFP 2 (1923) 363.
Dysoxylum hexandrum Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 297; EPFP 2 (1923) 363.
Dysoxylum panayense Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 299; EPFP 2 (1923) 364.
Dysoxylum oblongifolium Quisumb. & Merr., PJS 37 (1928) 157.
Dysoxylum bakeri Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3358, invalid name, English descr. only.
Dysoxylum aurantiacum Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3357, invalid name, English descr. only.
Dysoxylum benguetense Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3360, invalid name, English descr. only.
Dysoxylum irigense Merr., ined., voucher: BS 42138 Ramos (A*). Luzon: Rizal prov., Mt Irig [=Mt Irid], Apr 1923.

SE Asia to Malesia: Nicobars, Andamans, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali; Flores), Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines. LUZON: Mountain Province, Benguet, Isabela, Bataan (Mt Mariveles), Rizal, Quezon, Sorsogon, CATANDUANES, PANAY: Capiz, SAMAR, MINDANAO: Davao del Sur (Mt Apo). Primary and secondary forest, including that on limestone, usually at low altitudes to 900m. Common to very common.

***Dysoxylum excelsum* Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 176;**

Dysoxylum pallidum Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 366; EPFP 2 (1923) 364. ---Type:
Dysoxylum altissimum Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 17 (1904) 25; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 362.
Sri Lanka (Sinharaja Forest), Nepal and NE India, S China and Indochina, throughout Malesia to Solomon Isls.

BABUYAN ISLS, LUZON: Apayao, Cagayan, Quezon, Bataan, Laguna, Camarines, POLILLO, PALAWAN, PANAY, LEYTE, SAMAR. In primary and secondary forests, including swamps and limestone forests, to 1000m.

***Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum* (A Juss.) Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 4 (1865) 15;**

Dysoxylum decandrum (Blanco) Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 27 (1905) 30; Fl. Manila (1912) 276; EPFP 2 (1923) 363.

Samoa, Australia (Queensland), New Hebrides, Solomon Isls, Bismarck Arch., New Guinea, Moluccas (Seram, Tanimbar, Aru Isls), Lesser Sunda Isls (Sumbawa, Flores, Timor), Java, Philippines, Sulawesi, Christmas Is.

LUZON: Cagayan to Sorsogon, MINDORO, PALAWAN, MASBATE, NEGROS, CEBU, LEYTE, BASILAN, MINDANAO. Primary and secondary lowland forests, thickets. A common tree, the seeds taken by pigeons.

***Dysoxylum macrocarpum* Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 175; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 116.**

Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi.

***Dysoxylum mollissimum* Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 175; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 90.**

ssp. *mollissimum*

Dysoxylum octandrum (Blanco) Merr., Sp. Blancoanae (1918) 209; EPFP (1923) 364.

Dysoxylum floribundum Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 450; EPFP 2 (1923) 363. ---Type:

India (Sikkim; Assam), SW China (Yunnan), Hainan, Burma, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Kangean Archipelago, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali), Borneo (Sarawak; Sabah), Philippines, LUZON, MINDANAO.

***Dysoxylum oppositifolium* F Muell., Fragm. 5 (1866) 177; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 122.**

Dysoxylum palawanense Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 538; EPFP 2 (1923) 364. ---Type:

?*Dysoxylum ramosii* Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 539; EPFP 2 (1923) 365. ---Type:

Dysoxylum ilocanum Merr., PJS 13 c (1918) Bot. 298; EPFP 2 (1923) 363. ---Type: FB 25091 Paraiso

Dysoxylum capizense Merr., PJS 17 (1920) 268; EPFP 2 (1923) 362. ---Type:

Dysoxylum wenzelii Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 367; EPFP 2 (1923) 366. ---Type: Wenzel 642 (A*, L*, US*,

iso). Leyte.

Dysoxylum turczaninowii C DC, Monog. Phan. 1 (1878) 501; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 365.

?*Dysoxylum venosum* Merr., PJS 5 c (1910) Bot. 185; EPFP 2 (1923) 366. ---Type:

Borneo (Sabah), Philippines, Lesser Sunda Isls (?), New Guinea, NE Australia.

LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Cagayan, Isabel, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Zambales, Rizal, Laguna, Batangas, POLILLO, MINDORO, PALAWAN, PANAY, NEGROS, LEYTE, MINDANAO. Lowland forests, to 650m altitude.

Dysoxylum parasiticum (Osbeck) Kosterm., Reinwardtia 7 (1966) 247, *in obs.*

Dysoxylum fragrans Elmer

Epicharis longiflora (Merr.) Harms

Dysoxylum longiflorum Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 538; EPFP 2 (1923) 364. ---Type:

Epicharis leytensis (Merr.) Harms

Dysoxylum leytense Merr., PJS 8 c (1913) Bot. 376; EPFP 2 (1923) 364. ---Type:

Epicharis loheri (Merr.) Harms

Dysoxylum loheri Merr., PJS 27 (1925) 30; EPFP 4 (1925) 252. --Type: Loher 14181. Luzon: Rizal prov., Angilo, Mar 1914.

Epicharis robinsonii (Merr.) Harms

Dysoxylum robinsonii Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 540; EPFP 2 (1923) 365. ---Type:

Lanyu, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Isls (Lombok, Sumba, Sumbawa, Flores, Tanimbar, Timor), E Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas (Ambon, Bacan, Buru, Seram, Halmahera, Kai and Sulu Islands), New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., Solomon Isls.

LUZON: Apayao, Sierra Madre Range from Cagayan to Quezon, Laguna, Sorsogon, PALAWAN, LEYTE, SAMAR, SIARGAO, MINDANAO: Davao, Agusan, Surigao. Usually in lowland primary forests, ascending to 1000m. Pollinated by butterflies.

Dysoxylum pauciflorum Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 35 (1906) 32; EPFP 2 (1923) 365.

Dysoxylum biflorum Merr., PJS 5 c (1910) Bot. 185; EPFP 2 (1923) 362. ---Type:

Dysoxylum laxum Merr., PJS 7 c (1912) Bot. 279; EPFP 2 (1923) 364. ---Type:

LUZON: Isabel, Rizal, Quezon, BOHOL, MINDANAO. Lowland primary forests, usually on ridges and riverbanks, 30-1000m.

Insufficiently known:

Dysoxylum verruculosum Merr., PJS 8 c (1913) 377; EPFP 2 (1923) 366

LEYTE, *Wenzel 28*. Possibly conspecific with *Dysoxylum grande* Hiern. which is so far not known to occur in the Philippines.

***Dysoxylum* sp. 1** (sect.?), Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 131

Dysoxylum revolutum Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3373, not validly published, no Latin descr.

Dysoxylum alternifolium Elmer, op. cit., 3352, not validly published, no Latin descr.

LEYTE; PALAWAN; possibly MINDANAO.

***Dysoxylum* sp. 2** (sect. *Cyrtochiton*)

?*Dysoxylum ramosii* Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 539; EPFP 2 (1923) 365

LUZON: Sierra Madre Mtns, *PNH 78064* (L), *PNH 78289* (L)

***Dysoxylum* sp. 3** (sect. *Cyrtochiton*)

Sabah. MINDANAO: Zamboanga, *BS 37095* (L).

Notes:

Dysoxylum angustifolia (Merr.) Harms

Epicharis angustifolia (Merr.) Harms

This name is unaccounted for in the FM revision; is probably = *D. angustifolium* Merr.

which is a synonym of *D. cauliflorum*

I can't remember where I got the following names:

Dysoxylum rizalense Merr.

Epicharis Blume = Dysoxylum

8. Heynea Roxburgh

Heynea trijuga Roxb., Bot. Mag. 41 (1815) t. 1738; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 41. *Heynea sumatrana* Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. (1861) 197, 505; --Merr., PJS 4 c (1909) Bot. 273; EPFP 2 (1923) 380.

Trichilia connaroides (Wight & Arn.) Benth. forma *glabra* Benth., Act. Bot. Néerl. 11 (1962) 17.

S India to S China, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines.

LUZON: Quezon, Camarines, BAGUAN (in the Turtle Islands); BASILAN, MINDANAO: Agusan. Lowland and mid-elevation forests

9. Lansium Correa

Lansium domesticum Correa, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 10 (1807) 157; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 275; EPFP 2 (1923) 368.

Peninsular Thailand; 'wild', cultivated and naturalized in Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas, W New Guinea.

LUZON: Laguna, Quezon, etc., planted, CAMIGUIN, BASILAN, MINDANAO.

10. Melia Linnaeus

Melia azedarach L.

Melia dubia Cav.

The species is a complex of wild and cultivated forms [see Mabberley, Gard. Bull. Sing. 37 (1984) 53]. The former is commonly known here by the vernacular name 'bagalunga' and its cognates 'bagalnga', etc. (*M. dubia*), and is the white cedar of commerce.

Cultivated ones are primarily Indian cultivars with sweetly scented lilac to pink (occasionally white) flowers and is commonly known as 'paraiso'.

11. Munronia Wight

Munronia humilis (Blanco) Harms, Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 35 (1917) 80; --*Turraea humilis* (Blanco) Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 27 (1905) 30; Fl. Manila (1912) 274; EPFP 2 (1923) 359.

Turraea palawanensis Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 307; EPFP 2 (1923) 359. ---Type: BS 15563 Fenix.

LUZON: Rizal, Laguna, Batangas, PALAWAN. Lowland thickets and ravines, near the seashore.

12. Pseudoclausena TP Clark

Revision:

Clark, TP. 1994. The species of *Walsura* and *Pseudoclausena* genus novum (Meliaceae). *Blumea* 38: 291-295.

***Pseudoclausena chrysogyne* (Miq.) TP Clark**, *Blumea* 38 (1994) 291, Fig. 20; --Mabb. et al., *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12* (1995) 55; --Mabb. & Pannell, *Tree Flora Sabah & Sarawak* 6 (2007) 183, Fig. 26.

Walsura brachybotrys Merr., *PJS* 8 c (1913) 378; *EPFP* 2 (1923) 379.

Walsura multijuga King, *J. As. Soc. Beng.* 64 (1895) 83; --Merr., *PJS* 3 c (1908) Bot. 148; *EPFP* 2 (1923) 379.

Walsura palawanensis Elmer, *LPB* 9 (1937) 3393, not validly published; no Latin description.

Pseudoclausena chrysogyne forma *velutina* (Ridl.) TP Clark, *Blumea* 38 (1994) 294. --Type from Sarawak.

Indochina, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah;

Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas; New Guinea (W Irian).

PALAWAN, LEYTE, SAMAR, MINDANAO: Lanao, Bukidnon. Lowland primary forests, ascending to 800m.

13. *Reinwardtiodendron* Koorders

***Reinwardtiodendron celebicum* Koord.**, *Meded. Lands Plant.* 19 (1898) 389; --Merr., *EPFP* 2 (1923) 369; --Mabb., *Blumea* 31 (1985) 145; Mabb. et al., *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12* (1995) 328.

Aglaia reinwardtiana Kosterm., *Reinwardtia* 7 (1966) 230, t. 1

Sulawesi, Philippines.

LUZON: Ilocos Sur, Benguet, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Laguna, MINDORO, LEYTE, CAMIGUIN, MINDANAO. Lowland and medium altitude primary forests, locally common.

***Reinwardtiodendron humile* (Hassk.) Mabb.**

Aglaia dubia (Merr.) Kosterm.

Lansium dubium Merr., *Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.)* 17 (1904) 23; *EPFP* 2 (1923) 368.

Hainan, Indochina, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi.

LUZON: Nueva Ecija, Quezon, Bulacan, Laguna, Camarines, Sorsogon, ALABAT, TICAQ, MASBATE, NEGROS, LEYTE, SAMAR, BASILAN, MINDANAO. Lowland and medium altitude rainforests. Locally common.

14. *Sandoricum* Cavanilles

***Sandoricum koetjape* (Burm.f.) Merr.**, *PJS* 7 c (1912) Bot. 237; *Fl. Manila* (1912) 274; *EPFP* 2 (1923) 361.

Sandoricum vidalii Merr., *Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.)* 6 (1904) 8; *EPFP* 2 (1923) 361. ---Type: Merrill 1824 (PNH, holo, lost; iso: B, lost; G, K). Luzon: Rizal prov., Bosoboso.

Native and naturalized in the primary and secondary forests of Malesia to 1200m altitude, or more. The wild form extends from Sumatra eastwards across Malesia to New Guinea. The cultivated forms in the Philippines falls mainly in the 'kechapi' category described by Mabblerley in *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12* (1995) 349-350. Cultivars of this include the 'native' santol, corresponding to the Red Sentol of Corner (1940), 'Manila', a robust form now cultivated outside Malesia, and 'Bangkok', introduced here from Thailand in 1949. Planted and semi-cultivated throughout the settled areas of the Philippines, abundant in some second-growth forests. The wild forms known as *S. vidalii* is reported from LUZON: Nueva Vizcaya, Zambales, Nueva Ecija, Aurora, Bataan, Rizal, Laguna, Camarines, Sorsogon, MINDORO, PALAWAN, NEGROS, SAMAR, MINDANAO. In primary forests at low and medium altitudes where it occurs in low densities.

Swietenia Jacquin

Swietenia macrophylla King

From tropical America Source of valuable timber (mahogany).

Swietenia mahogani (L.) Jacq.

From tropical America. Similar to *S. macrophylla* but leaves with 2-4 pairs of leaflets which are also much smaller. Source of mahogany lumber.

15. **Toona** (Endlicher) M Roemer

Toona ciliata M Roem., Synops. Monogr. 1 (1846) 139; --JM Edmonds in Mabb., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 366.

Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, S China, Burma, Thailand, across Malesia: Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Banka, Lesser Sunda Isls, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, E Australia.

LUZON, MINDORO. Primary and disturbed, often riparian, rainforests, 0-1500m, occasionally higher.

Toona calantas Merr. & Rolfe, PJS 3 c (1908) Bot. 105; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 357; --JM Edmonds in Mabb., Fl. Males. Ser. 1, 12 (1995) 370.

Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Philippines and New Guinea.

BATANES, LUZON: Cagayan to Sorsogon, MINDORO, NEGROS, CEBU, LEYTE, SAMAR, MINDANAO. Primary forests at low and medium altitudes. Correct status of this species has yet to be determined against the widely-distributed *T. ciliata* M. Roemer and *T. sureni* (Blume) Merr. The distribution of *T. ciliata* largely overlap with that of *T. sureni*. *T. calantas* may be a good morphologically distinct species, or simply a large-fruited geographical variant.

Toona sureni (Blume) Merr., Interp. Rump. Herb. Amb. (1917) 305; --JM Edmonds in Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 363.

India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, S China, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia (incl. Penang and Langkawi), Borneo (Sabah, Sarawak, Kalimantan), Philippines, Sulawesi, Java (W & E), Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali, Sumba, Timor), Moluccas (Halmahera, Tanimbar), New Guinea (Irian Jaya; Papua).

BATANES, LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Zambales, Sorsogon, MINDORO, NEGROS, CEBU, LEYTE, SAMAR, MINDANAO. Common to rare in primary and secondary forests, often in logged and disturbed areas, usually on riparian hillsides or slopes, from sea-level to 1700m altitude. May be a mere geographical variant of *T. ciliata* M Roem.

16. **Turraea** Linnaeus

Turraea pubescens Hell., Kon. Vet. Acad. Nya Handl. 9 (1788) 308, t. 10, Fig. 3;

Turraea membranacea Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 306; EPFP 2 (1923) 359. ---Type: BS 977 Ramos (NY*, US*, iso). Luzon: Rizal prov., Bosoboso, Jun 1906.

LUZON: Pampanga, Rizal. Forested slopes, ascending to 700m; rare and local.

17. *Vavea* Bentham

Vavea amicornum Benth. in Hook., London J. Bot. 2 (1843) 212; --Merr., PJS 13 (1918) Bot. 301; EPFP 2 (1923) 359; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 35.

Vavea ardisioides Elmer, LPB 8 (1915) 2676; --Merr., PJS 13 (1918) Bot. 301; EPFP 2 (1923) 359.

Vavea surigaoensis Elmer, LPB 8 (1915) 2768; --Merr., PJS 13 (1918) Bot. 301; EPFP 2 (1923) 360.

Vavea retusa Merr., PJS 13 (1918) Bot. 301; EPFP 2 (1923) 360.

Vavea pilosa Merr., PJS 13 (1918) Bot. 302; EPFP 2 (1923) 360.

Vavea heterophylla Merr., PJS 13 (1918) Bot. 303; EPFP 2 (1923) 360.

Vavea pachyphylla Merr., PJS 13 (1918) Bot. 304; EPFP 2 (1923) 360.

Vavea sorsogonensis Elmer ex Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 359, *nom. in syn.*

Sumatra (C part?), W Java, Borneo (N & E), Philippines, SW Sulawesi, Moluccas (Seram; Talaud; Tanimbar), New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain, Solomon Isls, Vanuatu, tropical Australia (Northern Territory; Queensland), Caroline Isls, Tonga, Fiji.

BATANES, LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Apayao, Benguet, Cagayan, Isabel, Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Zambales, Bulacan, Rizal, Cavite, Batangas, Camarines, Sorsogon, CATANDUANES, MINDORO, PALAWAN, MASBATE, PANAY, NEGROS, LEYTE, SAMAR, SULU ARCHIPELAGO (SIBUTU), BASILAN, MINDANAO: Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur. Primary and secondary lowland forests, on various soil --Types including limestone and ultramafics, mossy forests on exposed ridges and peaks, to 1300m.

18. *Walsura* Roxburgh

Revision:

Clark, TP. 1994. *The species of Walsura and Pseudoclausena genus novum (Meliaceae)*. Blumea 38: 257-291.

Walsura monophylla Elmer, LPB 9 (1937) 3391 (invalid name, English description only) ex Merr., J. Arnold Arb. 35 (1954) 138; --TP Clark, Blumea 38 (1994) 285, f. 17; --Soejarto et al. (1995). Prelim. Checklist Fl. Pl. Palawan. --Type: Elmer 12903 (PNH, holo, lost; iso in F, G, NY*). Palawan: Brooke's Point, Addison Peak.

PALAWAN: Puerto Princesa (Mt Bloomfield; Langogan; Bacungan), Aborlan (Malasgao River; Mt Victoria), Brooke's Point. Often on stunted ultramafic forests. Known from 13 collections.

Walsura pinnata Hassk., Retzia 1 (1855) 147; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 48, *pro parte*.

Walsura aherniana Perkins, Frag. Fl. Philip. (1904) 34; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 379.

SW China (Yunnan), Burma, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Borneo (Sarawak; Brunei; Sabah; Kalimantan), Philippines, Moluccas (Halmahera; Aru), New Guinea (Irian Jaya, extreme W).

LUZON: Cagayan, Isabel, Aurora, Rizal, Camarines, Sorsogon, PALAWAN, NEGROS, LEYTE, SAMAR, BASILAN, MINDANAO: Zamboanga. Locally common in forests at low and medium altitudes.

19. *Xylocarpus* Koenig

Xylocarpus granatum Koen., Naturf. 20 (1784) 2; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 358; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 378.

Old World Tropics from E Africa and continental Asia throughout Malesia to Tonga. N LUZON (Cagayan) to PALAWAN and MINDANAO. In mangrove swamps bordering tidal streams, often associated with *Nypa* and *Sonneratia*.

Xylocarpus rumphii (Kostel.) Mabb., Malaysian Forester 45 (1982) 450; --Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 375.

Xylocarpus moluccensis Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 358, *non* M. Roem.

Old World Tropics from E Africa to Tonga. Throughout Malesia but so far unrecorded from the Bornean (or New Caledonian mainland) and rare in Sumatra.

LUZON: Bataan, Quezon, MINDORO, PALAWAN, PANAY (Aklan, Capiz), SULU ARCHIPELAGO, MINDANAO.

Non-naturalized:

Aglaia odorata Lour., Fl. Coch. (1790) 173; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 275; EPFP 2 (1923) 377; --Pannell *in* Mabb. et al., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 12 (1995) 383.

Native of continental SE Asia. Commonly cultivated as an ornamental plant, male trees more often than females. Strongly perfumed flowers used for scenting tea or clothes.

Cedrela odorata L.

From tropical America Source of valuable timber (cedar); planted throughout the tropics.