

## Family 217. SONNERATIACEAE

### Revision:

Backer, CA & CGGJ van Steenis. 1951. *Sonneratiaceae*. Flora Malesiana series 1, 4: 280-289; idem. 1, 6 (1972) 973-976.

### 1. Duabanga Buchanan-Hamilton

**1. Duabanga moluccana Blume**, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2 (1856) 109; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 139; --Backer & Steen., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1951) 288.

Borneo, Philippines, Talaud, Sulawesi, E Java, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali; Lombok; Sumbawa), Moluccas (Halmahera; Ternate; Bacan; Ambon; Seram), New Guinea. Widespread in the Philippines.

### 2. Sonneratia Linnaeus *filius*

#### Revision:

Duke, NC & BR Jackes. 1987. *A systematic revision of the mangrove genus Sonneratia (Sonneratiaceae) in Australasia*. Blumea 32: 277-302.

**1. Sonneratia alba Sm.** in Rees, Cycl. 33 (1819) No. 2; --Backer & Steen., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1951) 285, Fig. 3b.

*Sonneratia caseolaris* Engl. In Engl. & Prantl, Nachtr. (1897) 261, ex parte; sensu Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 139; N Madagascar, Seychelles and tropical E Africa, SE continental Asia and Andamans to N Australia, S Ryukyus (Iriomote), Micronesia (Pelew), Solomon Isls, Vanuatu and New Caledonia. In Malesia: Sumatra (also Enggano & Banka Is), Java, Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali), Borneo (also Pulu Laut), Philippines, Sulawesi (also Saleyer & Muna Isls), Moluccas, New Guinea & New Ireland. Shallow parts of calm seas, seashores, along the mouth of tidal creeks. Prefers salt water and grows well on sandy or rocky as on a muddy soil, not rarely on coral terraces. Often gregarious and predominating, but usually not forming a dense growth, except sometimes where better fuel-trees have been destroyed.

**2. Sonneratia caseolaris (L.) Engl.** In Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. 1 (1897) 261; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 344; EPFP 3 (1923) 139; --Backer & Steen., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1951) 283, Fig. 3c.

*Sonneratia acida* L.f., Suppl. (1781) 252; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 139.  
*Sonneratia pagatpat* Blanco, Fl. Filip. (1837) 424; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 344; EPFP 3 (1923) 139; Tropical SE Asia and Sri Lanka to N Australia, Solomon Isls, and Vanuatu. In Malesia: Sumatra, Simalur, Banka, Java, Madura, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas (Ambon; Buru), Timor, New Guinea. Less salt parts of mangrove forests on a deeply muddy soil, never on coral bank, often along tidal creeks with slow moving water and ascending these as far as the flood mounts.

**3. Sonneratia ovata Backer**, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg ser. 3, 2 (1920) 329; --Backer & Steen., Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1951) 285, Fig. 3a; --Primavera et al. (2004). Handb. Mangrove Philip. --Panay 76. Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Riouw Archipelago, Java, Philippines, S Sulawesi, Moluccas (Sula Isls), SE New Guinea (Daru Is). Landward side of tidal forests in the less salt part on a muddy soil, along tidal creeks, never on coral reefs. Locally numerous, but on the whole, rather rare.