

Family 40A. AGAVACEAE

Literature:

Backer, CA & Bakhuizen van den Brink. 1968. Flora of Java 3: 157-165.

Agave Linnaeus

Agave cantala Roxb., Hort. Beng. (1814) 25, *nomen*; Fl. Ind. ed. 2, 2 (1832) 167; --Merr., Interpret. Herb. Amboin. (1917) 144; Sp. Blancoanae (1918) 99; EPFP 1 (1922) 212.

Agave cantala Roxb., Fl. Ind. ed. 2, 2 (1832) 167; Naves, Novis. App. (1880) 253; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 146.

Agave Americana Blanco, Fl. Filip. (1837) 258; ed. 2 (1845) 180; ed. 3, 1 (1877) 322, t. 96; --Naves, Novis. App. (1880) 253; --Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.) 6 (1904) 23.

Introduced from Mexico during the Spanish colonial period, now widely distributed in the Philippines. In some provinces extensively grown for its fiber. Maguey.

Agave sisalana Perine ex Engelm., Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis 3 (1875) 314; --Merr., EPFP 1 (1922) 213.

Native of tropical America, introduced into the Philippines during the early part of the 20th century, here planted for its fiber.

Cordyline Commerson ex R Brown

Cordyline fruticosa (L.) A Chev., Cat. Pl. Jard. Bot. Saigon (1919) 66; --*Taetsia fruticosa* (L.) Merr., Interp. Herb. Amb. (1917) 137; EPFP 1 (1922) 205; --*Convallaria fruticosa* L. in Stickm., Herb. Amboin. (1754) 16.

Cordyline terminalis Kunth, Abh. Acad. Berlin (1820) 30; Enum. 5 (1850) 25; --Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 3 (1855) 558; --Naves, Novis. App. (1880) 265; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 145.

Probably a native of Malaya, now pantropic in cultivation. Widely cultivated in the Philippines for ornamental purposes.

Cordyline roxburghiana (Schult.) Merr., EPFP 1 (1922) 206.

Sansevieria zeylanica Roxb., Pl. Coromandel. 2 (1798) 43, t. 184, *quoad fig.*; --Naves, Novis. App. (1880) 265; Fl. Filip. ed. 3 (1855) 265; Fl. Filip. ed. 3 (1855) 265.

Native of tropical Asia, now pantropic in distribution.

In the Philippines often cultivated, in many regions naturalized, occurring in tickets and hedges at low and medium altitudes. Bowstring hemp.

Dracaena Vandelli ex Linnaeus

Dracaena angustifolia Roxb., Hort. Beng. (1814) 24; Fl. Ind. ed. 2, 2 (1832) 155; --Naves, Novis. App. (1880) 264; --Merr., PJS 1 (1906) Suppl. 35, idem. 3 c (1908) Bot. 400; --Hatusima, Mem. Fac. Agr. Kagoshima Univ. 5 (1966) 61.

Pleomele angustifolia (Roxb.) NE Br., Kew Bull. (1914) 277; --Merr., Interpret. Herb. Amboin. (1917) 137; Sp. Blancoanae (1918) 96; EPFP 1 (1923) 205.

India through Malaya to Australia.

Throughout the Philippines in most islands and provinces. Chiefly in lowland and medium altitude primary forests.

Dracaena multiflora Warb. ex Sarasin Reisen, Sulawesi 1 (1905) 136, t. 4.

Pleomele multiflora (Warb.) Merr., EPFP 1 (1922) 205.

Philippines and Sulawesi.

BATANES, LUZON: Nueva Ecija, Quezon, POLILLO, MINDORO, PALAWAN, TICAO, MASBATE, SULU ARCHIPELAGO. Chiefly on coastal limestone formations.

Pleomele bangueyensis Merr., PJS 29 (1926) 355; *ibid.* 30 (1926) 390. –Type from Banguay (off Sabah).
Banguay, Philippines. CALAMIANES (BICAWAYAN), TAWI-TAWI. Lowland thickets.

Pleomele Salisbury =Dracaena

Sansevieria Thunberg

Taetsia **Medicus** =Cordyline

Yucca Linnaeus

Yucca aloifolia L., Sp. Pl. (1753) 319; --Naves, *Novis. App.* (1880) 266; --Merr., *Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.)* 6 (1904) 32; *Fl. Manila* (1912) 145; *EPFP* 1 (1922) 204.
Native of tropical America.
Planted in the Philippines for ornamental purposes but not naturalized.