

Family 67-B. VISCACEAE

Revision:

Barlow, BA. 1997. *Viscaceae*. Flora Malesiana series 1, 13: 403-442.

Danser, BH. 1935. *Revision of the Philippine Lorantheae*. Philippine Journal of Science 58: 128-151.

Bifaria Tieghem =Korthalsella

1. Ginalloa Korthals

Ginalloa angustifolia (Merr.) Danser, PJS 58 (1935) 132, pl. 2, Fig. 1; --Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 13 (1997) 413; --Ginalloa cumingiana (C Presl) Fern.-Villar var. *angustifolia* Merr., PJS 4 c (1909) Bot. 153. --Type: BS 1139 Banks. Negros.
LUZON, PALAWAN, NEGROS.

Ginalloa arnottiana Korth., Verh. Bat. Genootsch. 17 (1839) 260; --Danser, PJS 58 (1935) 130; --Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 13 (1997) 414, Fig. 1a. --Type from Kalimantan, Borneo.
Ginalloa cumingiana (C Presl) Fern.-Villar, Novis. App. (1880) 185.
Ginalloa lanceolata C Robinson., PJS 6 c (1911) Bot. 200. --Type:
Lombok, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas, Solomon Isls. Primary and secondary humid forests and disturbed sites, altitude 0-2100m. Recorded hosts: Citrus, Mallotus, Mitrephora, Parinari, Schima, Shorea & Syzygium.

Ginalloa siamica Craib, Kew Bull. (1911) 455; --Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 3, 16 (1938) 47; --Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 13 (1997) 417. --Type from Thailand.
Ginalloa ovata Danser, PJS 58 (1935) 133, pl. 1, Fig. 8. --Type: FB 30844 Oro. Luzon:
Thailand, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia, Philippines. Altitude 400-1080m. Only recorded host: Shorea (Pentacme).

2. Korthalsella Tieghem

Korthalsella japonica (Thunb.) Engl., Nat. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. (1897) 138; --Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 13 (1997) 421; --Viscum japonicum Thunb., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 2 (1794) 329. --Type from Japan.
Korthalsella opuntia (Thunb.) Merr., Bot. Mag. Tokyo 30 (1916) 68, *comb. illeg.*; --Danser, PJS 58 (1935) 134; --Bifaria opuntia (Thunb.) Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 113; --Viscum opuntia Thunb., Fl. Jap. (1784) 64, *nom. superfl.*

Japan southwards to Australia, westwards to India and Indian Ocean islands, and possibly eastwards to Pacific islands; recorded sporadically, possibly more widespread and continuous but overlooked due to the small size of the plants; in Malesia: Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Philippines. Mossy forests and ericoid brushwood, altitude 1400-2700m. Recorded hosts: Diplycosia, Eurya, Rhododendron, Symplocos, Ternstroemia, Vaccinium.

3. Notothixos Oliver

Notothixos floccosus (Thwaites) Oliv. *ex Hook.f.*, Fl. Brit. India 5 (1885) 227; --Barlow, Brunonia 6 (1983) 19; --Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 13 (1997) 428; --Viscum floccosum Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. (1864) 418; --Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 13 (1997) 428. --Type from Sri Lanka.

Notothixos curranii Merr., PJS 4 c (1909) Bot. 152; --Danser, PJS 58 (1935) 136. --Type: FB 12402 Merritt & Curran. Luzon: Bataan prov., Mt Limay.
Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Java, Borneo, Philippines, New Guinea. Altitude 0-1600m.
Recorded hosts: *Elaeocarpus*, *Gironniera*.

Notothixos leiophyllus K Schum. *in* K Schum. & Lauterb., Fl. Deutsch. Sudsee (1905) 260; --
Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 3, 11 (1931) 456; PJS 58 (1935) 138; --Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1,
13 (1997) 428, Fig. 6-8. --Type from New Britain.

Notothixos philippense Elmer, LPB 2 (1908) 471. --Type: Elmer 10114. Negros: Negros Oriental prov.,
Philippines southwards to Flores and eastwards to New Guinea, Solomon Isls, Sta
Cruz, NE Queensland. Primary and secondary sumid forests and cultivated lands, from
0-1200m. Recorded hosts: *Aegle*, *Citrus*, *Decaisnina*, *Dendrophthoe*, *Elaeocarpus*,
Gironniera, *Haplolobus*, *Macaranga*, *Pangium*, *Pometia*, *Prunas*.

Cuernos de Negros Mt

Notothixos sulphureus Merr., PJS 4 c (1909) Bot. 152; --Danser, PJS 58 (1935) 137; --Barlow,
Brunonia 6 (1983) 22; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 13 (1997) 431. --Type: FB 9132 Whitford & Hutchinson.
Mindanao: Zamboanga.

Borneo, S Philippines, Sulawesi. Altitude 0-1220m; no hosts recorded.

4. *Viscum* Linnaeus

Viscum articulatum Burm., Fl. Ind. (1768) 311; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 113; --Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot.
Buitenz. 3, 11 (1931) 460; PJS 58 (1935) 141; *Blumea* 4 (1941) 280; --Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 13
(1997) 433, Fig. 9a, 10. --Type from Java.

Viscum angulatum Heyne ex DC, Prodr. 4 (1830) 283; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 113; .

E India eastwards to Vietnam, across Malesia and southwards to E Australia. Open
or closed forests, altitude 0-1500m. Usually parasitic on *Loranthaceae* and other
Viscaceae.

Viscum loranthi Elmer, LPB 8 (1919) 3089; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 113; --Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot.
Buitenz. 3, 11 (1931) 464; PJS 58 (1935) 142; *Blumea* 4 (1941) 295; --Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1,
13 (1997) 437, Fig. 9c. --Type: Elmer 17777. Luzon: Laguna prov., Mt Makiling.

Himalayas eastwards to S China. Sumatra, Philippines. Uplands, usually 900-
1800m altitude, rarely to 2650m. Recorded hosts are three closely related genera of
Loranthaceae (*Dendrophthoe*, *Scurrula*, *Taxillus*).

Viscum ovalifolium DC, Prodr. 4 (1830) 278; --Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 3, 16 (1938) 460;
--Barlow, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 13 (1997) 439, Fig. 9b, 13. --Type from Penang, Malaysia.

Viscum orientale *auct. non* Willd., Sp. Pl. 4 (1805) 224; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 113; --Danser, Bull. Jard.
Bot. Buitenz. 3, 11 (1931) 466; PJS 58 (1935) 139.

Myanmar eastwards to Hongkong; across Malesia; southwards to N Queensland. Mostly
in the lowlands from 0-500m altitude; less frequently to 1400m, in mangroves and open
and closed forests; recorded commonly on *Ficus*, but also on many other hosts.