

A PLANT-GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE
LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS

BY

G. KALKMAN

(*Rijksherbarium, Leiden*)

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I. INTRODUCTION

Many attempts have been made to divide the Malaysian area into two biogeographical parts, a western part of Asiatic affinity and an eastern part of Australian affinity. In order to define these parts more precisely a number of dividing lines (demarcations) have been proposed, which have only the central part (Makassar Straits) in common, but which south and north of that part deviate in two or more directions and which cross the Lesser Sunda Islands in different places. (For a review of these "lines", cf. VAN STEENIS 1948c and 1950b). They have been added to the "eastern part of Malaysia" (WALLACE), to a central part "Wallacea" (MERRILL) and together with Java to a separate province "South Malaysia" (ZOLLINGER, MIQUEL, VAN STEENIS).

In the present analysis the composition and affinity of the Lesser Sunda Islands flora are studied, but it is not possible for me to give a judgment about the plant-geographical status of these islands within the Malaysian area. I leave this for those who have a more profound and all-round knowledge of the Malaysian flora.

The flora of the Lesser Sunda Islands is comparatively reasonably well known. Unfortunately most collections have only been identified provisionally and few of these lists have been published. As a result it is impossible to derive from literature a complete survey of the flora as to its species. Moreover, for our plant-geographical aims such a list should be as critical as possible. For these reasons I have refrained from framing a new enumeration.

The principal collections which have been listed are those of:

- | | |
|---|--|
| LESCHENAULT, RIEDLÉ etc., 1801,
1803 and other early French
expeditions | DECAISNE (1834) |
| SPANOGHE, 1831-1836 | SPANOGHE (1835, 1841) |
| ZOLLINGER, 1846-1847, 1857. | ZOLLINGER (1845), ZOLLINGER
(1854-55), ZOLLINGER (1857),
CHOISY (1858) |

FORBES, 1882-1883	FORBES (1885), BAKER, RENDLE, MOORE c.s. (1924-1926)
NAUMANN, 1875	BOECKELER (1884, Cyp.), HACKEL (1885, Gram.), KRAENZLIN (1886, Orchid.), ENGLER (1886)
ELBERT, 1909-1910.	HALLIER (1912, 1914, 1918), J. J. SMITH (1925, Orchid.), KOSTER (1933, Compos.)
RENSCH, 1927	VON MALM (1934, partly)
STEIN, 1932	VON MALM (1937, partly)
DE VOOGD, 1933-1936	DE VOOGD (1936-1941)
Mountain plants, various collec- tors	VAN STEENIS (1936b)
BLOEMBERGEN, 1939	BLOEMBERGEN (1940)
C. DU BOIS, 1939 (useful plants)	VAN STEENIS (1948a)
MEIJER DREES, 1946-1947. . .	MEIJER DREES (1951)
Collections of trees in Forest Re- search Institute Bogor . . .	HILDEBRAND (1953)

The genera and species mentioned in these publications, in revisions and monographs, and in the Flora Malesiana, as recorded from the Lesser Sunda Islands, have been compiled in a card system with annotations on their general geographic distribution.

Concerning the species (chapter III) a distinction was made between those which have been revised recently and which have not. Only the first group has been taken into consideration for the analysis.

Concerning the genera (chapter II) data have been obtained mostly from MS lists compiled by Dr VAN STEENIS, under whose supervision this survey was made ¹ in order to verify the results to which he had come formerly (1936b) when basing his conclusions on the distribution of microthermic genera and their species in the Lesser Sunda Islands (78 species). These conclusions were, leaving out those which bear only on mountain plants:

1. There is no difference in distribution between the volcanic and non-volcanic islands (Sumba, Timor).
2. The Lesser Sunda Islands possess relatively few endemic species.
3. There is very close relationship with the flora of Java.
4. In relation to Java the Lesser Sunda Islands are rather poor in mountain plants.
5. This depauperization of Javan elements is not coincident with an increase of eastern elements, which emphasizes the abrupt demarcation of Timor against Australia, New Guinea, and the Moluccas.

¹ His recent collection made in Timor (1953-1954) has not been taken into consideration.

6. The eastern element is certainly present but is not more pronounced than it is in Java.

7. The southern extremity of WALLACE's line between Bali and Lombok has no importance.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERA

a. TYPES OF DISTRIBUTION

The distribution has been traced for the genera which are known to me to occur in the Lesser Sunda Islands. They have been arranged according to 5 types of distribution in Table I. Some 110 genera, which should not enter a plant-geographical discussion viz.: genera only represented by cultivated plants, plants escaped from cultivation, aliens and weeds, have been omitted. In the 4th column the figures for the whole of Malaysia are cited for comparison (figures taken from VAN STEENIS, 1950b).

TABLE I¹

	Lesser Sunda Islands		Malaysia %
	number	%	
<i>Type 1</i> - Genera occurring in continental Asia, Malaysia and Australia, without showing a special centre of development in this area	439	58.8	27.7
<i>Type 2</i> - Centre of distribution in Asia; not or hardly occurring in Australia	176	23.5	26.3
<i>Type 3</i> - Centre of distribution in Malaysia, eventually with some outposts in continental Asia or Australia	109	14.6	26.6
<i>Type 3A</i> - Local-endemic genera, from one island or group of islands (i.c. the Lesser Sunda Islands) only	2	0.3	13.8
<i>Type 4</i> - Centre of distribution in Australia and/or the Pacific or Subantarctic regions, not or scarcely represented in Asia (types 4 and 5 of VAN STEENIS (1950b) combined)	21	2.8	5.7
	747	100.0	100.1

¹ The complete list of genera is to be found in Appendix I.

b. CONCLUSIONS AND REMARKS ON SOME TYPES

1. The Lesser Sunda Islands possess very many genera with a wide distribution (type 1), the percentage of those being more than twice as high as that for Malaysia as a whole. This "ground-tissue" of the Malaysian flora is apparently more predominant in the Lesser Sunda Islands than it is in the other parts of Malaysia.

2. The western-centred genera (type 2) form the group second-best represented in the Lesser Sunda Islands. The percentage of this group corresponds with the average for the whole of Malaysia.

3. The Lesser Sunda Islands are relatively very poor in autochthonous Malaysian elements (type 3). This group comprises also genera with a restricted area, the "sub-endemics":

Lamiacanthus O.K. (Acanth.), two species: *L. renschiae* Brem. in Lombok and *L. viscosus* O.K. in Central and East Java.

Muellerargia Cogn. (Cuc.), one species: *M. timorensis* Cogn. in Madura, Thursday Isl. and Timor.

Sclerachne R. Br. (Gram.). one species: *S. punctata* R. Br. in Java (the whole), Kangean, Bali, Sumba and Timor.

Teyleria Back. (Leg.), one species: *T. koordersii* (Back.) Back. in the whole of Java and in Flores.

4. The group of endemic genera (type 3A) is very small. In the Flora Malesiana VAN STEENIS (1950b, p. lxxi, fig. 20) mentions four genera, endemic in the Lesser Sunda Islands. These four genera were:

Aconceveibum Miq. (Euph.)

Sautiera Decne (Acanth.)

Paracelsea Zoll. 1857 (Euph.)

Schizopremna Bail. (Verb.)

Only one of these can now be retained viz. *Sautiera*. *Aconceveibum* and *Paracelsea* have been reduced to genera of type 1, viz. to *Mallotus* and *Acalypha* respectively, according to MERRILL & VAN STEENIS (1952). *Schizopremna* is a very dubious case. It is only known from the type and LAM & BAKHUIZEN VAN DEN BRINK (1921) doubt whether it is a separate genus and even whether it is indeed a Verbenaceae; neither they, nor MOLDENKE (in litt.) have been able to examine the type.

The two endemic genera recognized here are:

Sautiera Decne (Acanth.), one species: *S. tinctorum* Decne in Timor, and

Xanthostachya Brem. (Acanth.), segregated from *Strobilanthes*. The genus has according to BREMEKAMP (1944) two species: *X. aspera* (Decne) Brem. in Timor and *X. arborea* (Span.) Brem. in Roti.

5. The percentage of eastern-centred genera is very small, even much smaller as compared with the average for the whole of Malaysia. The following genera belong to this group:

Alectryon Gaertn. (Sapind.). Centre of distribution in Australia and the Pacific, extending not further westward than the Philippines, Celebes, Kangean and East-Java. One or two species occur in the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Atalaya Bl. (Sapind.). Save *A. salicifolia* (DC.) Bl., which occurs also in Sumbawa, Sumba and Timor, this genus is wholly Australian.

Caladenia R. Br. (Orchid.). Australian genus, one species (*C. carnea* R. Br.) occurs in Australia, Tasmania, N. Zealand and N. Caledonia and in Malaysia, viz. in Central and East Java, Bali, Lombok, S. Celebes and N. Guinea. (*C. javanica* Benn. ex Ridl. is mentioned by FORBES, 1885, for Timor!).

Casuarina L. (Cas.). When the widely-distributed coastal plant *C. equisetifolia* L. is left out of consideration, the genus is Australian, save some 5 or 6 species in Malaysia. *C. junghuhniana* Miq. occurs in E. Java, Bali, Sumba and Wetar.

Delarbrea VIEILL. (Aral.). Known from Australia and N. Caledonia, and N. Guinea; one species (*D. collina* Vieill.) in Timor and the Tenimber Islands.

Diuris Sm. (Orch.). Exclusively Australian, in Timor one species (*D. fryana* Ridl.).

Eucalyptus l'Hér. (Myrt.). Centre of distribution (500-700 species) in Australia, reaching westwards to Central Flores, Celebes, and the Philippines. In N. Guinea about 6 species. In the Lesser Sunda Islands the widely distributed *E. alba* Reinw. and one or two endemic species.

- Exocarpus* Labill. (Santal.). Centre in the Australian-Pacific region, *E. latifolius* R. Br. extending westwards to the Philippines, Celebes, and E. Java, apparently also in Indo-China; *E. pullei* Pilg. in Sumbawa and New Guinea.
- Geitonoplesium* A. Cunn. (Liliac.). Distributed in Australia, W. Pacific area and in Malaysia in N. Guinea, Moluccas, Lesser Sunda Islands, and possibly in E. Java according to SCHLITTLER (1951).
- Gomphrena* L. (Amaranth.) has its centre in tropical America, and a few species in Australia and S. E. Malaysia. *G. canescens* (Poir.) R. Br. in N. Australia, the Tenimber Islands, and Timor, *G. tenella* (Moq.) Benth. in N. Australia and in Flores or the Moluccas (See BACKER, 1949). Although this genus has its centre not in Australia, it is with respect to the Malaysian flora a distinctly eastern element.
- Josophinia* Vent. (Pedal.). The only species, *J. imperatricis* Vent., in N. and N.E. Australia, N. Guinea, Celebes, the Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Timor) and E. Java (See BACKER, 1951). Recently an African species has been referred to this genus (BRUCE, 1953).
- Microtis* R. Br. (Orch.). Centering in Australia, one species in N. Caledonia, one species also in Malaysia, westward to the Philippines, Celebes and Java. The Australian species *M. parviflora* R. Br. is mentioned in FORBES (1885) for Timor.
- Osbornia* F. v. M. (Myrt.). The only species, *O. octodonta* F. v. M., in Australia, N. Guinea, Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali, Sumbawa, Timor), Celebes, Philippines, and N. Borneo (See VAN STEENIS, 1936a).
- Pimelea* B. & S. ex Gaertn. (Thymel.). Mainly Australian, some species in N. Guinea, 1 or 2 species in the Lesser Sunda Islands (Sumba, Timor) and one species in the Philippines.
- Polyscias* Forst. (Aral.). In Australia and N. Caledonia, in Malaysia in N. Guinea, Timor, Moluccas, and the Philippines.
- Ptilotus* R. Br. (Amaranth.). Nearly restricted to Australia, one species (*P. conicus* R. Br.) in N. Australia, S. Moluccas (Tenimber and Key Islands) and Lesser Sunda Islands (Sumba, Flores, Wetar, Roti, Timor). (See BACKER, 1949).
- Santalum* L. (Santal.). All members of the genus in the Australian-Pacific region, except *S. album*, which occurs (in a wild state) only in Central Celebes, Sumba, Sawu, Timor and perhaps E. Java, and its nearest ally *S. papuanum* Summerh. from South New Guinea.
- Stylidium* Sw. ex Willd. (Styl.). The majority of the species in Australia, some extending to the Asiatic continent. In Sumba and W. Java: *S. javanicum* Sloot. (See VAN SLOOTEN, 1954).
- Styphelia* R. Br. (Epacr.). Centering in Australia, also some in the Pacific region, some species in N. Guinea, one species extending to Cochinchina, few species (perhaps 5-10) in the rest of Malaysia.
- Thelymitra* Forst. (Orch.). Centre of development in Australia, further in Tasmania, N. Zealand and N. Caledonia, one species in N. Guinea and one species (*T. javanica* Bl.) in the Philippines, Lombok, and Java. (*T. forbesii* Ridl. is mentioned in FORBES (1885) for Timor.)
- Trachymene* Rudge (Umb.). Mainly Australian and in N. Caledonia and Fiji, in Malaysia in New Guinea, Lesser Sunda Islands, Celebes, Philippines and Borneo. *T. acerifolia* Norm. in Celebes, Flores and Timor (See BUWALDA, 1949).

In Table II the distribution has been given of the genera of type 4, from this table it is seen that:

- a) out of 21 genera only 2 (*Atalaya*, *Diuris*) are in Malaysia restricted to the Lesser Sunda Islands; two more genera (*Gomphrena*, *Ptilotus*) occur in Malaysia besides in the Lesser Sunda Islands only in the South Moluccas (Tenimber- and Key Islands);
- b) of the 21 genera 8 (or at most 10) are not found further westwards than the line west of the Philippines, Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands;
- c) of the 21 genera 9 (or at most 11) also occur in Java (see further next paragraph).

TABLE II
Distribution of some Eastern genera in Malaysia ¹

	MP	S	B	Ja	Ph	C	LSI	Mol	NG
<i>Alectryon</i>				×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Atalaya</i>							×		
<i>Caladenia</i>				×		×	×		×
<i>Casuarina</i>	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Delarbraea</i>							×	×	×
<i>Diuris</i>							×		
<i>Eucalyptus</i>					×	×	×	×	×
<i>Exocarpus</i>				×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Geitonoplesium</i>				?			×	×	×
<i>Gomphrena</i>							×	×	
<i>Josephinia</i>				×		×	×		×
<i>Microtis</i>				×	×	×	×		
<i>Osbornia</i>			×		×	×	×		×
<i>Pimelea</i>					×		×		×
<i>Polyscias</i>					×		×	×	×
<i>Ptilotus</i>							×	×	
<i>Santalum</i>				?		×	×		×
<i>Stylidium</i>	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Styphelia</i>	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Thelymitra</i>				×	×		×		×
<i>Trachymene</i>			×		×	×	×		×
Total	3	3	4	9(11)	12	12	21	11	16

¹ The abbreviations in the columns mean: MP = Malay Peninsula, S = Sumatra, B = Borneo, Ja = Java, Ph = Philippines, C = Celebes, LSI = Lesser Sunda Islands, Mol = Moluccas, NG = New Guinea.

6. Relationship with Java. As is said above, about half of the eastern-centred genera are also represented in Java. It appears further that the 4 genera with a restricted area (see p. 203) are practically confined to the Lesser Sunda Islands and Java (and/or its neighbouring islets). Thirdly, the close relationship of the floras of Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands is stressed by the fact that there are several genera which are distributed all over Malaysia, but appear absent from Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands. An examination of partly unpublished maps of VAN STEENIS gave the following list of 16 genera, which are represented in *all* islands or groups of islands of Malaysia, except in Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands.

<i>Agathis</i> (Conif.)	<i>Matthaea</i> (Mon.)
<i>Bromheadia</i> (Orch.)	<i>Oreobolus</i> (Cyp.)
<i>Campnosperma</i> (Anac.)	<i>Pentaphragma</i> (Camp.)
<i>Endospermum</i> (Euph.)	<i>Petraeovitex</i> (Vit.)
<i>Firmiana</i> (Sterc.)	<i>Santiria</i> (Burs.)
<i>Gymnacranthera</i> (Myrist.)	<i>Serianthes</i> (Leg.)
<i>Kayea</i> (Gutt.)	<i>Teysmanniodendron</i> (Verb.)
<i>Lucinaea</i> (Rub.)	<i>Xylopia</i> (Annon.)

A similar set of 15 genera is not represented in Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands, but for the rest occurs in *all but one* of the islands or island-groups in Malaysia:

<i>Baeckea</i> (Myrt.)	<i>Lepironia</i> (Cyp.)
<i>Brackenridgea</i> (Ochn.)	<i>Osmelia</i> (Flac.)
<i>Claderia</i> (Orch.)	<i>Pentaspadon</i> (Anac.)
<i>Cyrtostachys</i> (Palm.)	<i>Plagiostachys</i> (Zing.)
<i>Deplanchea</i> (Bign.)	<i>Pternandra</i> (Melast.)
<i>Dictyonera</i> (Sapind.)	<i>Rhodomyrtus</i> (Myrt.)
<i>Ixonanthes</i> (Lin.)	<i>Schoenus</i> (Cyp.)
<i>Kurrimia</i> (Celastr.)	

For still other genera which occur on both sides of the Line of Wallace, but fail to turn up in Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands, cf. VAN STEENIS (1932).

c. SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS, DRAWN FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERA

The flora of the Lesser Sunda Islands, as regards the genera, for the greater part consists of widely distributed Old World elements. The Asiatic elements are normally extant, but notwithstanding the short distance to the Australian continent, there is no substantial admixture of eastern elements. Autochthonous Malaysian elements are rather poorly represented. Only two endemic genera are recognized, one of which is a segregate from a larger genus and the other is not recently revised. Finally there is a remarkable parallel with the flora of Java, both in presence of some elements peculiar to South-Malaysia, and in the absence of a number of genera from both areas.

III. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES

a. TYPES OF DISTRIBUTION

It is clear that phytogeographical analyses should be based as much as possible on taxa which have been thoroughly revised. Therefore, I have refrained from trying to trace the distribution of all species which have been recorded from the Lesser Sunda Islands and have limited my work to revisions of Malaysian taxa posterior to 1925.

The main sources of reliable information have been:

“Contributions à l'étude de la flore des Indes néerlandaises” (Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg);

“Flora Malesiana” series I, vol. 4;

revisions and monographs in “Blumea”, “Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg”, “Reinwardtia”, etc.;

some MS to be published in “Flora Malesiana”;

some monographs in the “Pflanzenreich”.

Use has further been made of lists (results of expeditions, publications of the Forest Research Institute, Bogor), sometimes checked with the material preserved in the Rijksherbarium, Leiden.

The records thus selected, may be regarded as reliable (see for the discussion p. 210).

The species have been arranged in five types of distribution, viz.:

type 1 – distributed in Continental Asia, Malaysia and Australia;

type 2 – distributed in Continental Asia and Malaysia, absent from Australia;

type 3 – not known outside the Malaysian area;
type 3A – endemic in the Lesser Sunda Islands;
type 4 – distributed in Malaysia and Australia, absent from Continental Asia.

In Appendix II an account has been given of 480 species, belonging to 210 genera and 51 families, which occur in this selected list. The results of the analysis have been compiled in Table III.

TABLE III

Type	Bali		Lombok		Sum-bawa		Sumba		Flores		Alor		Wetar		Timor		Lesser Sunda Islands	
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
1	61	35.3	42	33.6	43	34.7	58	47.9	33	35.9	5	38.5	32	50.8	119	42.3	155	32.3
2	55	31.8	32	25.6	35	28.2	29	24.0	20	21.7	2	15.4	14	22.2	57	20.3	125	26.0
3	43	24.9	31	24.8	31	25.0	20	16.5	27	29.3	4	30.8	9	14.3	48	17.1	110	22.9
3A	9	5.2	13	10.4	6	4.8	6	5.0	3	3.3	—	—	4	6.3	29	10.3	59	12.3
4	5	2.9	7	5.6	9	7.3	8	6.6	9	9.8	2	15.4	4	6.3	28	10.0	31	6.5
total	173		125		124		121		92		13		63		281		480	

b. CONCLUSIONS AND ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON SOME TYPES

1. About one third of the species has a wide distribution in the Old World tropics. (*type 1*).
2. About one fourth belongs to species which are restricted to Malaysia (*type 3*).
3. Only 12 % of the species are endemic in the Lesser Sunda Islands. Among the species considered there are 59 endemic species, 8 of which are known from more than one island.

These 59 species belong to 31 genera: 18 of those genera belong to the distributional *type 1*, 4 genera to *type 2*, 7 to *type 3*, 1 to *type 3A* and 1 to *type 4*.

Lombok and Timor have the highest percentage of endemics, the other islands are about mutually equal in this respect.

Table IV contains a survey of the surface of each island in sq. km, the highest peak in metres, and the percentage of endemic species. It is remarkable that Lombok and Timor, with their highest percentage of endemics have either the highest peak or the largest surface.

TABLE IV

	% endem.	sq. km	highest peak
Bali	5.2	5770	3124
Lombok	10.4	4715	3726
Sumbawa	4.8	15450	2851
Sumba	5.0	11150	1225
Flores	3.3	15000	3282
Alor	—	2885	1765
Wetar	6.3	3500	1412
Timor	10.3	28090	2920

4. 31 species are represented in our list, of which the distribution is limited to Australia and/or the Pacific and Malaysia. These 31 species belong to 31 genera and these genera are distributed over the types as follows: 25 genera of *type 1*; 3 of *type 3*; 3 of *type 4*.

Of the 31 species only 3 appear to be typically Australian-distributed, the others are apparently mostly eastern representatives of widely dispersed genera.

5. The percentage of western elements (*type 2*) is – for the whole of the Lesser Sunda Islands – about four times as large as that of the eastern elements (*type 4*). In Fig. 1 the percentages of eastern and western species have been represented, that is respectively of types 4 and 2.

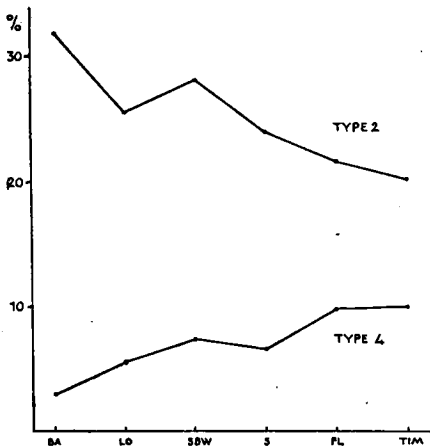


Fig. 1.

Percentages of species type 2 (western-distributed) and type 4 (eastern-distributed) for each island.

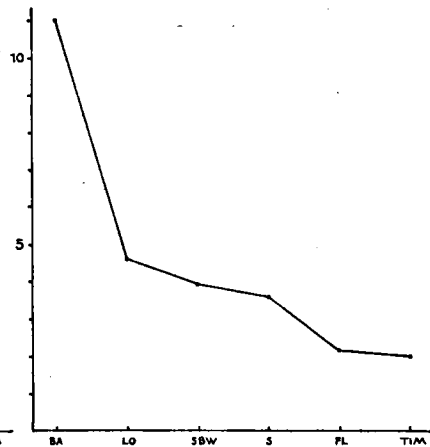


Fig. 2.

Ratio number of western species (type 2) to number of eastern species (type 4) for each island.

BA=Bali, LO=Lombok, SBW=Sumbawa, S=Sumba, FL=Flores, TIM=Timor.

From this Fig. the following conclusion can be drawn:

- a) In each island Western elements form the majority;
- b) the percentage of Western elements decreases from West to East;
- c) the percentage of Eastern species decreases from East to West.

The decreases mentioned under b) and c) are not very strong, but still significant.

Fig. 2 shows the ratio of Western to Eastern species (i.e. type 2: type 4) for each island separately. This ratio gradually decreases towards the East; only between Bali and Lombok there is a slight demarcation, the ratio in Bali being 11.0, in Lombok 4.6. This is the only indication in favour of the southern extremity of Wallace's Line between these islands.

6. Difference between volcanic and non-volcanic islands. A survey of the species listed in Appendix II shows that:

ca 33 % of the species occur (in the Lesser Sunda Islands) *only* in one or more of the islands of the upper row, which are volcanic (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor, Wetar);

ca 24 % occur *only* in the non-volcanic islands Sumba and/or Timor; ca 43 % of the species are found in islands of the upper row *as well as* in islands of the lower row.

I do not believe that these figures can be interpreted as an indication of existing difference between the floras of volcanic and non-volcanic islands, the more so because the majority of the 24 % are known only from Timor, the largest and best-explored island of all.

c. SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS, DRAWN FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES

The flora of the Lesser Sunda Islands consists for the greater part of species which are widely distributed in the Old World tropics. About 1/4 of the species belongs to the autochthonous Malaysian element. Western species are in the majority in all islands of the series; their percentage decreases eastwards, whereas the percentage of eastern species decreases in the reverse direction. There is only one demarcation in the series, viz. between Bali and Lombok, but its importance is faint. Only 12 % of the species are endemic for the Lesser Sunda Islands; the highest numbers of endemics are found in Lombok and Timor. Both islands are topographically outstanding in the series, Lombok having the highest peak, Timor possessing the largest surface. There is no appreciable difference in botanical composition between the volcanic and the non-volcanic islands.

IV. RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

a. GENERA

The figures of Table I are of course not final. It is to be expected that there will be future changes due to the increase of knowledge of the Malaysian flora. Our present insight into the taxonomical composition of the Malaysian flora is, however, already so much advanced that these future changes and additions will not attack the essential features of the picture.

The list of Australian-Pacific genera (p. 203) is rather complete and probably accurate in outline. This does not hold for Table II in which changes can be expected.¹

The lists of genera which are hitherto unknown from Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands, have been drawn only to give an idea of their existence; these lists are not intended to be complete.

¹ After the manuscript of this paper was completed, a specimen of *Exocarpus latifolius* from N. Borneo was found among new acquisitions of the Rijksherbarium.

b. SPECIES

The list of species in Appendix II has been compiled as accurately as possible from literature. In cases where this source was incomplete, the collections of the Rijksherbarium have been consulted for additional information. These collections are unfortunately much less rich in specimens from different localities as compared with the Herbarium Bogoriense where such a study could be made with better advantage.

This unavoidable situation and the fact that even the best monograph is not complete at the date of its publication, are the reasons why these data cannot be considered to be final.

Even though, I estimate the figures of the percentages in Table III to have a rather high value because of two arguments, viz.

a) Data have been obtained at random. They comprise 480 species from very different families and genera which have been revised since 1925 without preference for special greater divisions of the Phanerogams. From Table V can be concluded that these 480 species, estimated at about 10 % of the total flora, are representative for it. In this table a comparison has been made between the genera of which species have been considered and the total number of genera known from these islands.

TABLE V

Type	Genera of which the species are listed in appendix II		Percentage of all genera of the Lesser Sunda Islands (compare Table I)
		%	%
1	133	63.3	58.8
2	40	19.0	23.5
3	30	14.3	14.6
3A	1	0.5	0.3
4	6	2.9	2.8
Total	210	100.0	100.0

From this Table it appears that the figures in the third and fourth columns are in excellent agreement, which shows that the species taken into consideration give a tolerable picture (cross section) of the whole flora.

b) The exploration of the different islands is approximately of the same degree. The figures on the last line of Table III are of approximately the same order, Alor and Wetar excepted; Flores and Timor deviate slightly. For Flores the figure is too low, which I assume to be due to less intensive exploration. The figure for Timor is high, because of a relative intense exploration and publication, and besides, possibly, because the island is richer partly on account of its greater size. Even though, the *percentages* for Timor fit well into the picture.

In conclusion I assume that, although the figures are not final in detail and liable to future change, they are comparable and will compute roughly with the real plant-geographic composition.

c. COMPARISON OF RESULTS BY USING GENERA AND SPECIES

In a chorological study the chosen unit may be the genus (including subgenera or sections) or it may be the species.

In both cases the difficulty is that the entities are not wholly comparable. For instance the three genera, *Cycas*, *Ficus* and *Xanthostachya* are not comparable. The same holds for the species.

To cope with this discordance, it is necessary that chorological considerations should be based on a large statistic of entities from many different groups. The numbers used in this study (747 genera and 480 species) I believe to be sufficient for this aim.

It is to be expected that there will be a different outcome if genera are used as the unit instead of the species. A priori it is probable that, whatever the area considered may be, the number of restricted areas of distribution is larger in the species than in the genera, and conversely the number of large areas of distribution is smaller in the species than among the genera. This is true for the Lesser Sunda Islands and has been illustrated in Table VI.

TABLE VI

		Genera in % (Table I)	Species in % (Table III)
Type 1	Large areas. . . .	58.8	32.3
Type 2 / Type 4 \	Medium-sized areas	23.5 / 26.3 2.8 \	26.0 / 32.5 6.5 \
Type 3 / Type 3A \	Small areas. . . .	14.6 { 14.9 0.3 \	22.9 { 35.2 12.3 \

It appears that, notwithstanding the differences to be expected by taking either the genus or the species as the unit for the considerations, the general chorological features emerging from the analysis are very similar in both cases.

SUMMARY

It has appeared, and it is in itself remarkable, that the conclusions drawn by VAN STEENIS (1936b) from an analysis of the microtherm genera in the Lesser Sunda Islands (see p. 201) are confirmed by the present very much larger survey of the flora.

According to Malaysian standards the Lesser Sunda Islands flora is a relatively poor one, of predominantly Asiatic affinity, most closely allied to that of Java, rich in species and genera with wide areas, poor in autochthonous elements (endemics and subendemics), and without any important supplementary Eastern elements which might be expected on the basis of its geographical situation close to the Australian continent.

Within the Lesser Sunda Islands the percentage of Western-distributed elements decreases from Bali eastward to Timor, whereas the number of Eastern elements decreases in the reverse direction.

The figure indicating the ratio of the percentages Western to Eastern elements per island decreases markedly from Bali to Lombok but then gradually eastward, which gives a faint indication of a demarcation between Bali and Lombok.

There is no significant difference in botanical composition between volcanic and non-volcanic islands.

It has appeared that by taking either the genus or the species as the unit for the considerations, the general picture emerging from the analysis is similar in both cases.

APPENDIX I.

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERA

Type 1 — *Acanth.*: *Acanthus*, *Dicliptera*, *Hemigraphis*, *Hypoestes*, *Justicia*, *Ruellia* (incl. *Dipteracanthus*). — *Aizoac.*: *Glinus*, *Sesuvium*, *Trianthema*. — *Amaranth.*: *Alternanthera*, *Cyathula*, *Deeringia*. — *Amaryll.*: *Crinum*, *Curculigo*, *Hypoxis*. — *Anacard.*: *Buchanania*, *Rhus*. — *Anon.*: *Saccopetalum*, *Uvaria*. — *Apoc.*: *Alstonia*, *Alyxia*, *Cerbera*, *Ervatamia*, *Ochrosia*, *Parsonsia*, *Wrightia*. — *Arac.*: *Amorphophallus*, *Typhonium*. — *Arist.*: *Aristolochia*. — *Ascl.*: *Ceropegia*, *Cynanchum*, *Gymnanthera*, *Gymnema*, *Marsdenia*, *Secamone*, *Tylophora*. — *Bign.*: *Dolichandrone*. — *Bomb.*: *Gossampinus*. — *Bor.*: *Cordia*, *Cynoglossum*, *Ehretia*, *Tournefortia*, *Trichodesma*. — *Burs.*: *Canarium*, *Garuga*, *Protium*. — *Camp.*: *Lobelia*, *Pratia*, *Wahlenbergia*. — *Capp.*: *Cadaba*, *Capparis*. — *Capr.*: *Sambucus*. — *Caryoph.*: *Polycarpon*, *Stellaria*. — *Cel.*: *Celastrus*, *Elaeodendron*, *Euonymus*. — *Chen.*: *Arthrocnemon*, *Salsola*. — *Combr.*: *Lumnitzera*, *Terminalia*. — *Comm.*: *Aneilema*, *Commelina*, *Cyanotis*, *Pollia*. — *Comp.*: *Adenostemma*, *Blumea*, *Centipeda*, *Conyza*, *Ethulia*, *Gnaphalium*, *Gynura*, *Pluchea*, *Pterocaulon*, *Senecio*, *Vernonia*, *Wedelia*. — *Conif.*: *Dacrydium*. — *Conn.*: *Connarus*. — *Conv.*: *Argyreia*, *Cuscuta*, *Erycibe*, *Evolvulus*, *Ipomoea*, *Jacquemontia*, *Merremia*, *Operculina*, *Porana*, *Stictocardia*. — *Corn.*: *Alangium*. — *Cuc.*: *Alsomitra*, *Melothria*, *Nealsomitra*, *Trichosanthes*. — *Cunon.*: *Weinmannia*. — *Cyc.*: *Cycas*. — *Cyp.*: *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Fimbristylis*, *Fuirena*, *Heleocharis*, *Remirea*, *Scirpus*, *Scleria*. — *Dill.*: *Dillenia*, *Tetracera*. — *Diosc.*: *Dioscorea*. — *Dros.*: *Aldrovanda*, *Drosera*. — *Eben.*: *Diospyros*. — *Elaeagn.*: *Elaeagnus*. — *Elaeoc.*: *Elaeocarpus*, *Sloanea*. — *Elat.*: *Bergia*. — *Eric.*: *Gaultheria*. — *Euph.*: *Acalypha*, *Andrachne*, *Antidesma*, *Bischoffia*, *Breynia*, *Bridelia*, *Claoxylon*, *Cleistanthus*, *Croton*, *Drypetes*, *Euphorbia*, *Excoecaria*, *Glochidion*, *Mallotus*, *Phyllanthus*. — *Flac.*: *Casearia*, *Homalium*, *Xylosma*. — *Flag.*: *Flagellaria*. — *Gent.*: *Limnanthemum*. — *Geran.*: *Geranium*. — *Good.*: *Goodenia*, *Scaevola*. — *Gram.*: *Apluda*, *Aristida*, *Arthraxon*, *Arundinella*, *Bambusa*, *Bothriochloa*, *Bracharia*, *Brachyachne*, *Capillipedium*, *Centothea*, *Chloris*, *Chrysopogon*, *Coelorhachis*, *Cymbopogon*, *Cynodon*, *Cyrtococcum*, *Deyeuxia*, *Dichantium*, *Digitaria*, *Dimeria*, *Echinochloa*, *Elythrophorus*, *Eragrostis*, *Eriochloa*, *Eulalia*, *Festuca*, *Hackelochloa*, *Heteropogon*, *Hyparrhenia*, *Isachne*, *Ischaemum*, *Iseilema*, *Leptaspis*, *Leptochloa*, *Lepturus*, *Ophiuros*, *Oplismenus*, *Panicum*, *Paspalidium*, *Paspalum*, *Perotis*, *Phragmites*, *Pogonatherum*, *Pseudechinolaena*, *Pseudopogonatherum*, *Rottboellia*, *Schizachyrium*, *Shima*, *Setaria*, *Sorghum*, *Spinifex*, *Sporobolus*, *Thaumastochloa*, *Themeda*, *Tripogon*, *Zoisia*. — *Gutt.*: *Calophyllum*, *Garcinia*, *Hypericum*. — *Hern.*: *Gyrocarpus*, *Hernandia*. — *Hipp.*: *Hippocratea*, *Salacia*. — *Hydr.*: *Halophila*, *Ottelia*. — *Lab.*: *Anisomeles*, *Coleus*, *Moschosma*, *Orthosiphon*, *Plectranthus*, *Scutellaria*, *Teucrium*. — *Laur.*: *Beilschmiedia*, *Cassytha*, *Cinnamomum*, *Cryptocarya*, *Litsea*, *Nelitsea*. — *Lecyth.*: *Barringtonia*. — *Leg.*: *Abrus*, *Acacia*, *Adenanthera*, *Aeschynomene*, *Albizzia*, *Alysicarpus*, *Bauhinia*, *Caesalpinia*, *Canavalia*, *Cantharospermum*, *Cassia*, *Crotalaria*, *Cynometra*, *Dalbergia*, *Derris*, *Desmodium*, *Dichrostachys*, *Eriosema*, *Erythrina*, *Flemingia*, *Galactia*, *Indigofera*, *Intsia*, *Lespedeza*, *Lourea*, *Mesoneurium*, *Millettia*, *Mucuna*, *Peltophorum*, *Phaseolus*, *Pithecellobium*, *Pongamia*, *Psoralea*, *Rhynchosia*, *Sesbania*, *Smithia*, *Sophora*, *Tephrosia*, *Uraria*, *Vigna*, *Zornia*. — *Lil.*: *Asparagus*, *Cordyline*, *Dianella*, *Pleomele*, *Smilax*. — *Log.*: *Cynoctonum*, *Fagraea*, *Geniostoma*, *Mitrasacme*, *Strychnos*. — *Lor.*:

Dendrophloe, Korthalsella, Viscum. — *Lythr.*: Ammannia, Lagerstroemia, Pemphis. — *Malv.*: Abelmoschus, Abutilon, Hibiscus, Sida, Thespesia. — *Melast.*: Osbeckia. — *Mel.*: Aglaia, Amoora, Dysoxylum, Melia, Toona, Turraea, Xylocarpus. — *Menisp.*: Cissampelos, Pachygone, Pycnarrhena, Stephania, Tinospora. — *Mor.*: Antiaris, Cudrania, Fatoua, Ficus, Malaisia. — *Myrs.*: Aegiceras, Ardisia, Embelia, Maesa, Rapanea. — *Myrt.*: Cleistocalyx, Decaspermum, Eugenia, Leptospermum, Melaleuca. — *Naj.*: Najas. — *Nyct.*: Boerhaavia, Pisonia. — *Olac.*: Ximenia. — *Oleac.*: Jasminum, Linociera, Olea. — *Onagr.*: Epilobium, Jussiaea. — *Opil.*: Cansjera. — *Orch.*: Bulbophyllum, Calanthe, Dendrobium, Eulophia, Goodyera, Habenaria, Liparis, Microstylis, Spiranthes. — *Oxal.*: Biophytum. — *Palm.*: Arenga, Borassus. — *Pand.*: Freycinetia, Pandanus. — *Pass.*: Adenia, Passiflora. — *Pip.*: Peperomia, Piper. — *Pitt.*: Pittosporum. — *Plumb.*: Aegialitis. — *Podoc.*: Podocarpus. — *Polygal.*: Polygala. — *Polygon.*: Polygonum, Rumex. — *Pont.*: Monochoria. — *Port.*: Portulaca. — *Prim.*: Lysimachia. — *Ranunc.*: Clematis, Ranunculus. — *Rhamn.*: Colubrina, Gouania, Zizyphus. — *Rhiz.*: Bruguiera, Carallia, Ceriops, Rhizophora. — *Ros.*: Parinarium, Pygeum, Rubus. — *Rub.*: Borreria, Dentella, Galium, Gardenia, Geophila, Guettarda, Knoxia, Morinda, Nauclea, Nertera, Oldenlandia, Pavetta, Plectronia, Randia, Spermacoe, Tricalysia, Wendlandia. — *Rut.*: Acronychia, Clausena, Evodia, Fagara, Glycosmis, Micromelum. — *Sapind.*: Allophylus, Arytera, Dodonaea, Erioglossum, Guioa, Harpullia, Mischocarpus, Pometia. — *Sapot.*: Manilkara, Mimusops, Palaquium. — *Sax.*: Polyosma. — *Scroph.*: Bacopa, Buechnera, Ilysanthes, Lindernia, Mazus, Sopubia, Striga. — *Simar.*: Brucea, Harrisonia. — *Sol.*: Solanum. — *Som.*: Sonneratia. — *Sterc.*: Helicteres, Heritiera, Kleinhovia, Melhania, Melochia, Pterospermum, Sterculia. — *Sympl.*: Symplocos. — *Tacc.*: Tacca. — *Thym.*: Wikstroemia. — *Til.*: Grewia, Triumfetta. — *Typh.*: Typha. — *Ulm.*: Celtis, Trema. — *Umb.*: Centella, Hydrocotyle, Oenanthe. — *Urt.*: Boehmeria, Elatostema, Fleurya, Laportea, Pouzolzia. — *Verb.*: Avicennia, Callicarpa, Clerodendrum, Gmelina, Phyla (Lippia), Premna, Vitex. — *Viol.*: Hybanthes. — *Vit.*: Cissus. — *Zing.*: Alpinia, Costus, Curcuma. — *Zyg.*: Tribulus.

Type 2 — *Acanth.*: Asystasia, Barleria, Blepharis, Isochoriste, Lepidagathis, Noma-phila, Peristrophe, Rungia, Sericocalyx, Ptyssiglottis, Thunbergia. — *Acer.*: Acer. — *Amaranth.*: Achyranthes, Aerva, Allmania, Pupalia. — *Anac.*: Dracontomelum, Mangifera, Spondias. — *Anon.*: Artabotrys, Mitrephora, Polyalthia. — *Apoc.*: Anodendron, Chonemorpha, Rauwolfia. — *Arac.*: Aglaonema, Arisaema, Remusatia. — *Aral.*: Schefflera. — *Ascl.*: Calotropis, Cryptolepis, Dischidia, Dregea, Telosma. — *Bals.*: Impatiens. — *Beg.*: Begonia. — *Big.*: Millingtonia, Oroxyllum, Radermachera. — *Buddl.*: Buddleia. — *Burm.*: Burmannia sect. Euburmannia. — *Capr.*: Lonicera, Viburnum. — *Chlor.*: Chloranthus. — *Clethr.*: Clethra. — *Combr.*: Combretum, Quisqualis. — *Comm.*: Forrestia. — *Comp.*: Anaphalis, Athroisma, Bidens, Dichrocephala, Emilia, Eupatorium, Inula, Lactuca, Laggera, Microglossa, Moonia, Myriactis. — *Conv.*: Hewittia. — *Crass.*: Kalanchoë. — *Cuc.*: Coccinia, Gynostemma, Momordica, Zanonina. — *Daphn.*: Daphniphyllum. — *Dat.*: Tetrameles. — *Dich.*: Dichapetalum. — *Eric.*: Rhododendron, Vaccinium. — *Euph.*: Alchornea, Cleidion, Gelonium, Homonoia, Putranjiva, Sauropus. — *Gent.*: Enicostemma, Exacum, Swertia. — *Gesn.*: Didymocarpus, Epithema, Rhynchothecum. — *Gnet.*: Gnetum. — *Gram.*: Brachypodium, Dendrocalamus, Garnotis, Gigantochloa, Microstegium, Miscanthus, Mnesithea, Muehlenbergia, Neyraudia, Saccharum, Schizostachyum, Streblochaete, Theleponon. — *Guti.*: Cratoxylon. — *Hern.*: Illigera. — *Jugl.*: Engelhardtia. — *Lab.*: Achyrospermum, Acrocephalus, Cymaria, Elsholtzia, Gomphostemma, Leucas, Mesona, Microtoena, Pogostemon, Satureia. — *Leg.*: Dolichos, Dumasia, Parochetus, Pseudarthria, Pterocarpus, Shuteria, Stylosanthes. — *Lil.*: Gloriosa. — *Lor.*: Scurrula. — *Lythr.*: Woodfordia. — *Magn.*: Manglietia, Michelia, Talauma. — *Malp.*: Hiptage. — *Mel.*: Cipadessa, Munronia. — *Menisp.*: Pericampylus. — *Myr.*: Myrica. — *Orch.*: Herminium, Phajus, Platanthera, Polystachya, Tropidia, Vanda, Zeuxine. — *Plumb.*: Plumbago. — *Ran.*: Thalictrum. — *Rhamn.*: Berchemia, Rhamnus. — *Ros.*: Photinia. — *Rub.*: Hymenodyction, Ixora, Mussaenda, Mycetia, Paederia, Psychotria, Tarenna. — *Rut.*: Atalantia, Boenninghausenia, Toddalia. — *Sal.*: Salix. — *Salv.*: Azima. — *Sapind.*: Lepisanthes, Sapindus, Schleicheria. — *Sarc.*: Sarcosperma. — *Sax.*: Astilbe,

Itea. — *Scroph.*: Torenia, Wightia. — *Simar.*: Picrasma. — *Sterc.*: Buettneria. — *Theac.*: Adinandra, Eurya. — *Ulm.*: Gironniera. — *Umb.*: Pimpinella, Sanicula. — *Urt.*: Debregeasia, Distemon, Girardinia, Oreocnide, Pilea. — *Viol.*: Rinorea. — *Vit.*: Leea, Vitis. — *Zing.*: Hedychium.

Type 3 — *Acanth.*: Lamiacanthus, Pararuellia. — *Anon.*: Anomianthus. — *Apoc.*: Vallaris, Voacanga. — *Arac.*: Epipremnum, Rhabdophora. — *Aral.*: Arthropylum, Harmsiopanax. — *Ascl.*: Hoya. — *Bign.*: Pandorea. — *Bomb.*: Campostemon. — *Corn.*: Mastixia. — *Cuc.*: Muellerargia. — *Dat.*: Octomeles. — *Eric.*: Diplycosia. — *Euph.*: Codiaeum, Homalanthus, Macaranga, Melanolepis, Pimeleodendron, Sumbavia, Trigonostemon. — *Flac.*: Pangium, Ryparosa. — *Gesn.*: Cyrtandra, Dichrotrichum, Rhynchoglossum, Trichosporum. — *Gram.*: Astenochloa, Polytrias, Sclerachne. — *Icac.*: Stemonurus (Gomphandra incl.). — *Laur.*: Actinodaphne. — *Lecyth.*: Planchonia. — *Leg.*: Phylacium, Teyleria. — *Lor.*: Amyema, Amylothea, Dicymanthes, Ginalloa. — *Malp.*: Ryssopteris. — *Mar.*: Actoplanes. — *Melast.*: Astronia, Medinilla, Melastoma, Memecylon, Omphalopus, Otanthera, Sonerilla. — *Mel.*: Azadirachta, Chisocheton. — *Menisp.*: Anamirta. — *Mor.*: Artocarpus, Streblus, Taxotrophis. — *Myrist.*: Knema, Myristica. — *Opil.*: Champereia. — *Orch.*: Anoectochilus, Appendicula, Arundina, Ceratostylis, Coelogyne, Cordula, Dendrochilum, Dicerostylis, Didymoplexis, Eria, Macodes, Myrmechis, Nervilia, Oberonia, Peristylus, Pholidota, Pomatocalpa, Saccolabium, Sarcanthus, Schoenorchis, Spathoglottis, Taeniophyllum, Thrixspermum, Trichoglottis, Vrydagzynea. — *Palm.*: Corypha. — *Rub.*: Amaracarpus, Argostemma, Neonauclea, Ophiorrhiza, Timonius. — *Rut.*: Triphasia. — *Sapind.*: Elattostachys, Otophora, Tristiropsis. — *Sapot.*: Lucuma, Madhuca, Planchonella. — *Sol.*: Lycianthes. — *Sonn.*: Duabanga. — *Sterc.*: Pterocymbium. — *Thym.*: Phaleria. — *Til.*: Berrya, Schoutenia. — *Ulm.*: Parasponia. — *Urt.*: Cypholophus, Leucosyke, Procris. — *Vit.*: Ampelocissus. — *Zing.*: Globba.

Type 3A — *Acanth.*: Sautiera, Xanthostachya.

Type 4 — *Amaranth.*: Delarbreia, Gomphrena, Polyscias, Ptilotus. — *Cas.*: Casuarina. — *Epacr.*: Styphelia. — *Lil.*: Geitonoplesium. — *Myrt.*: Eucalyptus, Osbornia. — *Orch.*: Caladenia, Diuris, Microtis, Thelymitra. — *Pedal.*: Josephinia. — *Santal.*: Exocarpus, Santalum. — *Sapind.*: Alectryon, Atalaya. — *Thym.*: Pimelea. — *Umb.*: Trachymene. — *Urt.*: Pipturus.

APPENDIX II.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES

The number in the second column indicates the type of distribution of the species (cf. p. 206), in the third column the islands are mentioned from which the species is known: B = Bali, L = Lombok, Sw = Sumbawa, S = Sumba, F = Flores, A = Alor (incl. Solor), W = Wetar, T = Timor (incl. Sawu, Roti, Kisar, Leti).

Acanthaceae:

<i>Dipteracanthus repens</i> Hsk.	2	Sw
<i>Hemigraphis decaisneana</i> And.	3A	T
<i>H. wetarensis</i> Brem.	3A	W
<i>Lamiacanthus renschiae</i> Brem.. . . .	3A	L
<i>Pararuellia napifera</i> Brem.	3	Sw, F, W
<i>Seriocalyx timorensis</i> Brem.	3	B, Sw, T
<i>Xanthostachya arborea</i> Brem.	3A	T
<i>X. aspera</i> Brem.	3A	T

Aceraceae:

<i>Acer laurinum</i> Hsk.	3	B, L, Sw, F, T
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Aizoaceae:

<i>Glinus lotoides</i> L.	1	B, S, T
<i>G. oppositifolius</i> DC.	1	Sw, T
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> L.	1	B, T

Trianthema portulacastrum L.	1	Sw, F, T
Tr. triquetra Willd.	1	B
<i>Amaranthaceae:</i>		
Achyranthes bidentata Bl.	1	B, L
Aerva lanata Juss.	1	T
A. sanguinolenta Bl.	2	L, Sw, F, T
Allmania nodiflora Wight	2	S, W
Alternanthera sessilis DC.	1	L, W, T
Deeringia amaranthoides Merr.	1	B, L, Sw, S, T
Gomphrena canescens R. Br.	4	T
Ptilotus conicus R. Br.	4	S, F, W, T
Pupalia lappacea Juss.	1	B, L, Sw, S, T
<i>Bignoniaceae:</i>		
Dolichandrone spathacea Sch.	1	W, T
Oroxylum indicum Vent.	2	T
Pandorea pandorana Steen.	4	L
Radermachera gigantea Miq.	3	B, F, T
<i>Burmanniaceae:</i>		
Burmannia coelestis Don	2	B
<i>Burseraceae:</i>		
Canarium asperum Bth.	3	Sw, S, F, T
C. commune L.	3	B, F, A, W, T
C. oleosum Engl.	3	A, T
Garuga floribunda Decne	1	B, L, Sw, S, F, W, T
Protium javanicum Burm.	3	B, L, Sw
<i>Caprifoliaceae:</i>		
Lonicera acuminata Wall.	2	B
L. javanica DC.	3	B
Sambucus javanica Bl.	2	B, L
Viburnum coriaceum Bl.	2	B, L, F, T
V. lutescens Bl.	2	B, L
V. sambucinum Bl.	2	Sw, F, T
<i>Chenopodiaceae:</i>		
Arthrocnemum indicum Moq.	1	Sw, S, T
Salsola kali L.	1	B, S, T
<i>Combretaceae:</i>		
Combretum latifolium Bl.	2	B, L, Sw, S, F
C. tetralophoides Sloot.	3A	F
C. trifoliatum Vent.	2	B
Lumnitzera littorea Voigt	1	F, T
L. racemosa Willd.	1	B, S, F, A, T
Quisqualis sulcata Sloot.	3	W
Terminalia bellirica Roxb.	2	B, W, T
T. catappa L.	1	B, Sw, F, W, T
T. citrina Flem.	2	T
T. copelandii Elm.	3	F
T. microcarpa Decne	3	L, T
T. soembawana Sloot.	3	Sw, T
T. zollingeri Exell	3A	Sw, T
<i>Compositae:</i>		
Adenostemma lavenia O.K.	1	B, F, T
A. macrophyllum DC.	2	L
A. parviflorum DC.	1	B, L, F
A. renschii Koster	3A	F
Ethulia megacephala Sch.-Bip.	1	B

<i>E. triflora</i> Koster	3A	T
<i>Eupatorium nodiflorum</i> Wall.	2	L
<i>Vernonia albiflora</i> Koster	3A	L
<i>V. arborea</i> Ham.	2	B, Sw, S
<i>V. capituliflora</i> Miq.	3A	Sw
<i>V. cinerea</i> Less.	1	B, L, S, W, T
<i>V. coerulea</i> Koster	3A	S, T
<i>V. erigeroides</i> DC.	4	L, Sw, F, T
<i>V. floresiana</i> Koster	3A	F
<i>V. junghuhniana</i> Koster	3	T
<i>V. laxiflora</i> Less.	3A	B, L, T
<i>V. letiensis</i> Koster	3A	T
<i>V. moluccensis</i> Miq.	3	B, L, T
<i>V. patula</i> Merr.	2	B, T
<i>V. tengwallii</i> Koster	3A	L
<i>V. timorensis</i> Koster	3A	T
<i>V. walshae</i> Koster	3A	T
<i>V. wetarensis</i> Koster	3A	W
<i>Connaraceae:</i>		
<i>Connarus pentaphyllus</i> Schell.	3A	T
<i>Convolvulaceae:</i>		
<i>Argyreia bifrons</i> Ooststr.	3A	L
<i>A. glabra</i> Choisy	3A	L
<i>A. mollis</i> Choisy	2	B
<i>A. reinwardtiana</i> Miq.	3A	T
<i>A. sumbawana</i> Ooststr.	3A	Sw
<i>A. walshae</i> Ooststr.	3A	T
<i>Cuscuta timorensis</i> Engelm.	3	W, T
<i>Erycibe timorensis</i> Hoogl.	3A	T
<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> L.	1	B, W, T
<i>Hewittia sublobata</i> O.K.	1	B, L, Sw, F, W, T
<i>Ipomoea aculeata</i> Bl.	2	L, Sw, A, W, T
<i>I. aquatica</i> Forsk.	1	Sw, T
<i>I. asarifolia</i> R. & S.	1	B
<i>I. decaisnei</i> Ooststr.	3	L, Sw, T
<i>I. digitata</i> L.	1	T
<i>I. eriocarpa</i> R. Br.	1	S, W, T
<i>I. illustris</i> Prain	2	B
<i>I. maxima</i> Sw.	1	L, S, F, T
<i>I. nil</i> Roth	1	L, Sw, S, T
<i>I. obscura</i> Ker-Gawl	1	L, Sw, S, W, T
<i>I. ochroleuca</i> Span.	3A	T
<i>I. pes-caprae</i> Sw.	1	B, L, Sw, T
<i>I. pes-tigridis</i> L.	1	B, L, S, F, T
<i>I. plebeia</i> R. Br.	4	L, Sw, T
<i>I. polymorpha</i> R. & S.	1	S, F, T
<i>I. quamoclit</i> L.	1	L, Sw, T
<i>I. riparia</i> Don	1	B
<i>I. sumatrana</i> Ooststr.	2	Sw, T
<i>I. trichosperma</i> Bl.	3	Sw, A, T
<i>Jacquemontia paniculata</i> Hall.	1	S, T
<i>J. zollingeri</i> Hall. f.	3	B, Sw, T
<i>Merremia dichotoma</i> Ooststr.	3A	T
<i>M. emarginata</i> Hall. f.	1	Sw, T
<i>M. gemella</i> Hall. f.	1	L, Sw
<i>M. hederacea</i> Hall. f.	1	T
<i>M. tridentata</i> Hall. f.	1	L, Sw, T
<i>M. umbellata</i> Hall. f.	1	F, W, T
<i>M. vitifolia</i> Hall. f.	2	F, T
<i>Operculina riedeliana</i> Ooststr.	2	F, W, T

<i>O. turpethum</i> Mauso	1	Sw, S, T
<i>Porana racemosa</i> Roxb.	2	B, L, Sw, T
<i>P. volubilis</i> Burm.	2	B, L, Sw, T
<i>Stictocardia cordatosepala</i> Ooststr.	3A	L
<i>St. discolor</i> Ooststr.	3A	T
<i>St. neglecta</i> Ooststr.	3	W, T
<i>St. tiliifolia</i> Hall. f.	1	L
<i>Cornaceae:</i>		
<i>Alangium chinense</i> Rehd.	2	B, Sw, S, F
<i>A. rotundifolium</i> Bloemb.	3	B
<i>A. salvifolium</i> Wang	2	B, Sw, S
<i>A. villosum</i> Wang	4	F, T
<i>Mastixia rostrata</i> Bl.	3	F
<i>Crassulaceae:</i>		
<i>Kalanchoë integra</i> O.K.	1	B, L, S, T
<i>Cycadaceae:</i>		
<i>Cycas circinnalis</i> L.	1	T
<i>C. rumphii</i> Miq.	4	Sw, S, F, A, T
<i>Cyperaceae:</i>		
<i>Carex baccans</i> Nees	2	B, L
<i>C. brunnea</i> Thb.	1	L, F
<i>C. gembolensis</i> Clarke	3	B, L, F, T
<i>C. myosurus</i> Nees	2	L
<i>C. oblonga</i> Nelm.	3	L
<i>C. oligostachya</i> Hook.	2	Sw, S, F
<i>C. rafflesiana</i> Boott	4	B, L, F, T
<i>C. timorensis</i> Nelm.	3A	T
<i>Cyperus alopecuroides</i> Rottb.	1	B, S
<i>C. brevifolius</i> Hsk.	1	L
<i>C. bulbosus</i> Vahl	1	T
<i>C. compressus</i> L.	1	F, T
<i>C. cyperinus</i> Valck.	1	L, Sw, W
<i>C. cyperoides</i> O.K.	1	S, T
<i>C. difformis</i> L.	1	B, T
<i>C. elatus</i> L.	2	S, T
<i>C. eleusinoides</i> Kunth	1	T
<i>C. globosus</i> All.	1	T
<i>C. hyalinus</i> Vahl	1	T
<i>C. imbricatus</i> Retz	1	T
<i>C. melanospermus</i> Valck.	2	B, F
<i>C. nutans</i> Vahl	2	Sw
<i>C. odoratus</i> L.	1	T
<i>C. platystylis</i> R. Br.	1	S
<i>C. pumilus</i> L.	2	F
<i>C. rotundus</i> L.	1	B, T
<i>C. sesquiflorus</i> Mattf. & Kük.	2	B
<i>C. squarrosus</i> L.	1	T
<i>C. tenuispica</i> Steud.	1	T
<i>C. teneriffae</i> Poir.	1	T
<i>C. zollingerii</i> Steud.	1	B
<i>Datiaceae:</i>		
<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> R. Br.	2	L, Sw, S, W, T
<i>Dilleniaceae:</i>		
<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> Roxb.	2	S, W, T
<i>Tetracera scandens</i> Merr.	2	F
<i>Droseraceae:</i>		
<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i> L.	1	T

<i>Drosera burmanni</i> Vahl	1	S, F
<i>D. indica</i> L.	1	S
<i>D. peltata</i> Smith	1	B, L, T
<i>Ebenaceae:</i>		
<i>Diospyros buxifolia</i> Hiern.	2	B
<i>D. cauliflora</i> Bl.	2	B, L
<i>D. ebenum</i> Koen.	1	W, T
<i>D. ferrea</i> Bakh.	1	Sw, F, W
<i>D. hasseltii</i> Zoll.	2	B
<i>D. javanica</i> Bakh.	3	B, L, S, F, T
<i>D. malabarica</i> Kostel.	2	Sw
<i>D. maritima</i> Bl.	1	L, F, W, T
<i>D. montana</i> Roxb.	1	L, S, T
<i>D. sundaica</i> Bakh.	3	B
<i>D. toposia</i> Ham.	2	Sw
<i>Elatinaceae:</i>		
<i>Bergia ammannioides</i> Roth	1	T
<i>Flacourtiaceae:</i>		
<i>Casearia flavovirens</i> Bl.	3	B
<i>C. grewiaefolia</i> Vent.	1	B, L, Sw, T
<i>Homalium tomentosum</i> Bth.	2	B, Sw, F, T
<i>Pangium edule</i> Reinw.	4	B, Sw
<i>Ryparosa javanica</i> Kurz.	2	B
<i>Xylosma luzonense</i> Clos	3	F, W, T
<i>X. sumatranum</i> Sloot.	3	B, L
<i>Flagellariaceae:</i>		
<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	1	B, F, T
<i>Gnetaceae:</i>		
<i>Gnetum gnemon</i> L.	1	S
<i>Gramineae:</i>		
<i>Arthraxon lanceolatus</i> Hochst.	2	B, T
<i>A. lancifolius</i> Hochst.	2	B, L
<i>A. quartinianus</i> Nash	2	L, S
<i>A. typicus</i> Kds	3	B, F
<i>Arundinella ciliata</i> Miq.	2	T
<i>A. humilior</i> Jans.	2	S
<i>A. pumila</i> Steud.	2	L, T
<i>A. setosa</i> Trin.	2	B
<i>Astenochloa tenera</i> Buse	3	L, T
<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> Hubb.	4	Sw, T
<i>B. glabra</i> Camus	1	S, T
<i>B. modesta</i> Back. & Henr.	3	B
<i>B. pertusa</i> Camus	2	Sw, S, T
<i>Brachiaria fusiformis</i> Reed.	3	T
<i>B. holotricha</i> Ohwi	3	S
<i>B. lanceata</i> Ohwi	3	W, T
<i>B. ramosa</i> Stapf	2	S, T
<i>B. reptans</i> Gardn. & Hubb.	1	S, A, T
<i>B. villosa</i> Camus	2	B
<i>Brachyachne tenella</i> Hubb.	4	S, T
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> Beauv.	2	B, L
<i>Capillipedium arachnoideum</i> Henr.	3	B, T
<i>C. assimile</i> Camus	2	Sw, F, T
<i>C. parviflorum</i> Stapf	1	B, F, T
<i>Centotheca lappacea</i> Desv.	1	T
<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.	1	B, L, Sw, T

<i>C. incompleta</i> R. & S.	2	Sw, T
<i>C. truncata</i> R. Br.	4	T
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i> Trin.	1	Sw, T
<i>C. subtilis</i> Miq.	3	S
<i>C. tenuiculmis</i> Henr.	3A	L, S, T
<i>Coelorhachis rottboellioides</i> Camus	4	T
<i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> Domin.	4	T
<i>C. rectus</i> Camus	3	B, S
<i>Cynodon arcuatus</i> Presl.	2	B, T
<i>C. dactylon</i> Pers.	1	B, L, T
<i>C. parviglumis</i> Ohwi	1	T
<i>Cyrtococcum accrescens</i> Stapf	1	S, W, T
<i>C. patens</i> Camus	1	Sw, W, T
<i>C. trigonum</i> Camus	1	L
<i>Deyeuxia australis</i> Jans.	3	B, L, Sw
<i>Dichantium annulatum</i> Stapf	1	T
<i>D. erectum</i> Ohwi	3A	S, T
<i>D. superciliatum</i> Camus	4	T
<i>Digitaria argyrostachya</i> Fern.	3	B, L, S
<i>D. eminens</i> Back.	3	B
<i>D. fuscescens</i> Henr.	1	T
<i>D. heterantha</i> Merr.	2	B
<i>D. junghuhniana</i> Henr.	3	S
<i>D. longiflora</i> Pers.	2	S
<i>D. microbachne</i> Hitchk.	1	S, T
<i>D. mollicoma</i> Henr.	3	T
<i>D. remota</i> Henr.	3	B
<i>D. timorensis</i> Bal.	1	B, T
<i>D. violascens</i> Link.	2	Sw
<i>D. virens</i> Ridl.	3	S, T
<i>Dimeria ornithopoda</i> Trin.	1	B, S
<i>Echinochloa colonum</i> Link.	1	Sw, S, W, T
<i>Elytrophorus spicatus</i> Camus	1	L
<i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> Steud.	3	B, L, T
<i>E. diarrhena</i> Steud.	2	T
<i>E. megastachya</i> Link.	1	B, L, S, T
<i>E. tenella</i> R. & S.	1	L, S, T
<i>E. warburgii</i> Hack.	3	T
<i>Eriochloa procera</i> Hubb.	1	S, T
<i>Eulalia fimbriata</i> O.K.	2	B
<i>Eu. fulva</i> O.K.	4	F
<i>Eu. leschenaultiana</i> Ohwi	1	Sw, S, T
<i>Eu. trispicata</i> Henr.	1	B, S
<i>Festuca nubigena</i> Jungh.	3	L
<i>Garnotia acutigluma</i> Ohwi	2	B
<i>Hackelochloa granularis</i> O.K.	1	B, Sw, S, W, T
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> R. & S.	1	B, Sw, S, F, A, W, T
<i>H. triticeus</i> Stapf	1	Sw, S, F, W, T
<i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i> Stapf	1	S, F, T
<i>Isachne beneckeii</i> Hack.	3	L
<i>I. miliacea</i> R. & S.	1	T
<i>I. pangeranensis</i> Z. & M.	3	B, L
<i>I. pulchella</i> R. & S.	2	S, T
<i>Ischaemum barbatum</i> Retz	2	S
<i>I. muticum</i> L.	1	B, S, W, T
<i>I. rugosum</i> Salisb.	2	Sw, T
<i>I. timorense</i> Kunth	1	L, Sw, S, T
<i>Iseilema maculatum</i> Jans.	3A	W
<i>I. minutiflorum</i> Jans.	3A	S
<i>Leptaspis urceolata</i> R. Br.	2	B
<i>Leptochloa panicea</i> Ohwi	1	T

<i>Lepturus repens</i> R. Br.	1	B, T
<i>Microstegium ciliatum</i> Camus	2	S, W, T
<i>M. dispar</i> Henr.	3	B, L
<i>M. eucnemis</i> Camus	2	T
<i>M. montanum</i> Henr.	2	Sw
<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i> Warb.	1	B
<i>Mnesithea laevis</i> Kunth	2	B
<i>Muehlenbergia arisanensis</i> Hay.	2	L
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i> Hutch.	2	B
<i>Ophiuros tongcalingii</i> Elm.	1	B, Sw, S, F
<i>Oplismenus burmannii</i> Beauv.	1	B, W, T
<i>O. compositus</i> Beauv.	1	B, L, W, T
<i>O. undulatifolius</i> Beauv.	1	L
<i>Panicum caudiglume</i> Hack.	2	B, Sw, S, A, W, T
<i>P. montanum</i> Roxb.	2	Sw, S
<i>P. trachyrhachis</i> Benth.	4	T
<i>Paspalidium flavidum</i> Camus	2	L, Sw, S, T
<i>P. geminatum</i> Stapf	1	T
<i>Paspalum auriculatum</i> Presl.	2	F, T
<i>P. cartilagineum</i> Presl.	3	S, T
<i>P. commersonii</i> Lam.	1	Sw, S
<i>P. longifolium</i> Roxb.	2	Sw, S, T
<i>P. orbiculare</i> Forst.	4	F, T
<i>Perotis hordeiformis</i> H. & A.	2	B, L, S, F, W
<i>P. indica</i> O.K.	2	B
<i>P. rara</i> R. Br.	4	S, T
<i>Phragmites karka</i> Steud.	2	B
<i>Pogonatherum panicum</i> Hack.	1	B, Sw, S, F, T
<i>Polytrias amaura</i> O.K.	3	B, Sw, T
<i>Pseudechinolaena polystachya</i> Stapf	1	L, W
<i>Pseudopogonatherum contortum</i> Camus	1	S
<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i> L. f.	2	B, T
<i>R. formosa</i> R. Br.	4	W, T
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.	2	B, T
<i>Schizachyrium brevifolium</i> Nees	1	B, S, T
<i>Sch. fragile</i> Camus	1	S, T
<i>Sch. sanguineum</i> Alst.	2	S
<i>Sclerachne punctata</i> R. Br.	3	B, S, T
<i>Sehima nervosum</i> Stapf.	1	B, S, W, T
<i>Setaria adhaerens</i> Chiov.	1	B, S, T
<i>S. laxa</i> Merr.	3	L, S, T
<i>Sorghum laxiflorum</i> Bailey	4	W, T
<i>S. nitidum</i> Pers.	1	S, T
<i>S. timorense</i> Buse	3	T
<i>Spinifex littoreus</i> Merr.	2	B, L, Sw, S, T
<i>S. longifolius</i> R. Br.	4	Sw, F, T
<i>Sporobolus diander</i> Beauv.	1	S, T
<i>Sp. virginicus</i> Kunth	1	B, S, T
<i>Streblochaete longiaristata</i> Pilg.	2	L
<i>Thaumastochloa cochinchinensis</i> Hubb.	2	B
<i>Thelepogon elegans</i> R. & S.	2	T
<i>Themeda arguens</i> Hack.	1	B, S, T
<i>Th. australis</i> Stapf	4	B, L, S, W, T
<i>Th. intermedia</i> Dur. & Jacks.	2	W, T
<i>Tripogon exiguus</i> Buse	2	B, L
<i>Zoisia matrella</i> Merr.	1	B

Lecythidaceae:

<i>Barringtonia asiatica</i> Kurz	1	B, Sw, T
<i>B. racemosa</i> Bl.	1	F, T
<i>B. spicata</i> Bl.	2	T

Planchonia alata Bl.	3A	T
P. valida Bl.	3	Sw, T
<i>Leguminosae:</i>		
Intsia bijuga O.K.	1	Sw, F, T
I. palembanica Miq.	2	T
Sophora glauca DC.	2	S, T
S. tomentosa L.	1	Sw
<i>Loranthaceae:</i>		
Amyema miraculosa Tiegh.	4	T
A. polytrias Dans.	3A	T
A. timorana Dans.	3A	T
A. tristis Tiegh.	3	B, F
Amylothea stenopetala Dans.	3	F
A. triflora Dans.	3	Sw, S, F, T
Dendrophloe falcata Ett.	1	T
Dicymanthes elliptica Dans.	3A	S
D. lombocana Dans.	3A	L
D. longipes Dans.	3A	B
Ginalloa arnottiana Korth.	3	L
Korthalsella dacrydii Dans.	3	T
Scurrula atropurpurea Dans.	3	B
S. obovata Don	3	L, Sw, S, T
Viscum articulatum Burm.	1	T
V. ovalifolium A. P. DC.	2	Sw, S, T
<i>Melastomataceae:</i>		
Astronia spectabilis Bl.	3	B, L
Medinilla crassifolia Bl.	3	B
M. javanensis Bl.	3	B
M. radicans Bl.	3	B, Sw
M. speciosa Bl.	3	B, L, F
Melastoma aculeolatum Bakh. f.	3A	T
M. balinense Bakh. f.	3A	B
M. caesium Bakh. f.	3A	Sw
M. curvisepalum Bakh. f.	3A	L
M. decipiens Bakh. f.	3A	B, S
M. elbertii Bakh. f.	3A	L
M. malabathricum L.	1	B, F, T
M. polyanthum Bl.	1	B, Sw, F, W, T
M. porphyreum Bl.	3	F
M. rufosetosum Bakh. f.	3A	L
M. trachyphyllum Bakh.	3	L
Memecylon oleaeifolium Bl.	3	S
M. pauciflorum Bl.	1	Sw, T
M. pseudonigrescens Bl.	3	L
Omphalopus fallax Naud.	3	B
Osbeckia chinensis O.K.	1	B, L, T
O. dolichophylla Naud.	3	Sw, S
Otanthera cyanoides Tryana	3	Sw
Sonerila brachyandra Naud.	3	Sw
<i>Myricaceae:</i>		
Myrica esculenta Buch.-Ham.	2	B, L, S, F
M. javanica Bl.	3	B, L
<i>Oxalidaceae:</i>		
Biophytum fruticosum Bl.	2	W
B. petersianum Klotzsch	1	L
<i>Pedaliaceae:</i>		
Josephinia imperatricis Vent.	4	B, L, Sw, S, T

Plumbaginaceae:

<i>Aegialitis annulata</i> R. Br.	4	F, A, T
<i>Plumbago indica</i> L.	2	Sw
<i>P. zeylanica</i> L.	2	T

Podocarpaceae:

<i>Podocarpus amara</i> Bl.	4	B, L, Sw, S, T
<i>P. imbricata</i> Bl.	2	B, L, Sw, S, F, T
<i>P. neriifolia</i> Don	2	B, T
<i>P. rumphii</i> Bl.	3	S, T

Polygonaceae:

<i>Polygonum attenuatum</i> R. Br.	4	S, T
<i>P. barbatum</i> L.	1	L, Sw, S, F, T
<i>P. caespitosum</i> Bl.	2	B
<i>P. chinense</i> L.	2	B, L, Sw, F, T
<i>P. nepalense</i> Meissn.	2	L
<i>P. orientale</i> L.	1	S, W
<i>P. plebejum</i> R. Br.	1	L
<i>P. runcinatum</i> Don	2	B, T
<i>Rumex brownii</i> Campd.	4	T

Pontederiaceae:

<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> Presl.	2	T
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Portulacaceae:

<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> L.	2	T
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Rubiaceae:

<i>Argostemma montanum</i> Bl.	3	B
<i>A. timorense</i> Benn.	3A	T
<i>Ixora balinensis</i> Brem.	3A	B
<i>I. brachycotyla</i> Brem.	3A	B
<i>I. longipes</i> Z. & M.	3	T
<i>I. nigricans</i> W. & A.	2	B
<i>I. paludosa</i> Kurz.	3	L, Sw, S, T
<i>I. sumbawensis</i> Brem.	3A	Sw
<i>I. timorensis</i> Decne	3	S, F, T
<i>Pavetta balinensis</i> Brem.	3A	B
<i>P. platyclada</i> K. Sch.	3	Sw
<i>P. reinwardtii</i> Brem.	3	T
<i>P. sumbawensis</i> Brem.	3A	Sw, W, T
<i>Wendlandia burkillii</i> Cow.	3	Sw, T

Sapindaceae:

<i>Alectryon glaber</i> Radlk.	3A	T
<i>A. serratum</i> Radlk.	3	Sw
<i>Allophylus cobbe</i> Bl.	2	B, L, Sw, F, W, T
<i>A. ternatus</i> Radlk.	4	T
<i>Arytera xerocarpa</i> Adelb.	2	T
<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i> Bl.	4	Sw, T
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> Jacq.	1	B, L, Sw, T
<i>Elatostachys verrucosa</i> Radlk.	3	L, T
<i>Erioglossum rubiginosum</i> Bl.	1	Sw, T
<i>Guioa pleuropteris</i> Radlk.	2	T
<i>Harpullia cupanioides</i> Roxb.	2	L, T
<i>H. fraxinifolia</i> Bl.	3A	T
<i>Lepisanthes pallens</i> Radlk.	3A	T
<i>Mischocarpus fuscescens</i> Bl.	2	Sw
<i>M. sundaicus</i> Bl.	1	Sw, W, T
<i>Otophora fruticosa</i> Bl.	3	Sw
<i>Pometia tomentosa</i> T. & B.	2	W, T

Sapindus balius Radlk.	3A	B, L
S. rarak DC.	2	L
Schleichera oleosa Merr.	2	B, Sw, S, A, W, T
Tristriopsis canarioides Boerl.	3	T
<i>Sapotaceae:</i>		
Lucuma luzoniensis H. J. Lam	3	B
L. macrantha H. J. Lam	3	Sw
Madhuca burckiana H. J. Lam	3	Sw
Manilkara kauki Dub.	1	B, Sw
Mimusops elengi L.	1	B, L, F, W, T
Palaquium amboinense Burck	3	Sw
P. javense Burck	3	B
P. obovatum Engl.	2	Sw
P. obtusifolium Burck	3	B, Sw, F
Planchonella firma Dub.	3	F, W
P. moluccana H. J. Lam	3	F
P. nitida Dub.	2	S, F, W, T
P. obovata H. J. Lam	1	S, F, W, T
P. obovoidea H. J. Lam	3	F, T
P. oxyedra Dub.	3	F, T
<i>Sarcospermaceae:</i>		
Sarcosperma paniculatum Stapf & King	3	F
<i>Scrophulariaceae:</i>		
Wightia borneensis Hk. f.	3	Sw, F
<i>Sonneratiaceae:</i>		
Duabanga moluccana Bl.	3	B, L, Sw
Sonneratia alba J. E. Sm.	1	B, F, W, T
S. caseolaris Engl.	1	T
<i>Stylidiaceae:</i>		
Stylidium javanicum Sloot.	3	S
<i>Taccaceae:</i>		
Tacca palmata Bl.	3	F, T
T. pinnatifida Forst.	1	S, W, T
<i>Theaceae:</i>		
Adinandra javanica Choisy	3	L, Sw, F
<i>Typhaceae:</i>		
Typha angustifolia L.	1	T
<i>Umbelliferae:</i>		
Centella asiatica Urb.	1	B, A, T
Oenanthe javanica DC.	1	B
Pimpinella javana DC.	3	B, L
Sanicula europaea L.	2	B
Trachymene acerifolia Norm.	3	F, T
<i>Urticaceae:</i>		
Elatostema parvum Bl.	2	L
E. rostratum Hsk.	3	L
Procris pedunculata Wedd.	2	B, T
P. ruhlandii Schröt.	3A	B
<i>Zygophyllaceae:</i>		
Tribulus cistoides L.	1	B, L, Sw, S, F, A, T

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