

REVISION OF THE BURSERACEAE OF THE MALAYSIAN AREA IN A WIDER SENSE

VI¹⁾. Revision of the genus *Garuga* Roxburgh

by

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(Rijksherbarium, Leiden)

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In the Malaysian area proper this small genus is represented by one species only (*G. floribunda*), but it seemed preferable to extend this work to a revision of the whole genus.

The species of this genus are not easily distinguishable when sterile and the identification of such specimens is all too often made on geographical evidence.

At our disposal was material from the herbaria of Bogor, Calcutta, Edinburgh, Florence, Geneva, Honolulu (Bern. P. Bish. Mus.), Jamaica Plain (Arnold Arb.), Kepong, Kew, Leiden, London (Brit. Mus.), Melbourne, New York (Bot. Gard.) and Paris.

Except for the original litterature in this revision only those references are given, which are not mentioned in Lam's revision of the Malaysian Burseraceae, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., Sér. 3. 12, 1932, 325—331. The material of *G. floribunda* investigated is also cited only as far as not mentioned by Lam, l. c.

Unless the presence of flowers or fruits is mentioned, the specimens quoted are sterile; months of flowering and fruiting are designated by roman numerals. The abbreviations of the herbaria are those of the "Index Herbariorum" (1952).

GARUGA Roxburgh, Hort. Beng. 1814, 33; Spach, Hist. nat. vég. 2, 1834, 245; Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Penins. Ind. Or. 1, 1834, 175; Endlicher, Gen. plant. 1839, 1137; Walpers, Ann. bot. syst. 3, 1853, 843 and 7, 1868, 546; Bentham & v. Müller, Fl. Austr. 1, 1863, 377; Drury, Handb. Ind. Fl. 1, 1864, 249; Marchand, Adansonia 7, 1867, 301 & 369; Brandis, For. Fl. N. W. & Centr. Ind. 1874, 62; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 1, 1903, 199; Duthie, Fl. Upp. Gang. Plain 1, 1, 1903, 148; Lam, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. Sér. 3, 12, 1932, 325—331. — *Capraria* Rumphius, Herb. Amb. 2, 1741, 139. — *Kunthia* Dennstedt, Schl. z. Hort. Ind. Malab. 1818, 30 (non *Kunthia* Humb. & Bonpl.). — *Fig. 1.*

Type species: *Garuga pinnata* Roxburgh.

¹⁾ I—IV in Blumea VII, 1, 1952, 154—170; V, this issue, p. 413—458.

Distribution: Continental South East Asia, Northern and Eastern Malaysia, Northern Australia, Western Pacific.

Shrubs or trees. Branchlets without resiniferous ducts in medulla. Leaves pinnate, stipulate and with gradual transitions from stipules to normal leaflets (stipules not seen in *G. forrestii*); petioles without or with some resiniferous ducts in medulla; leaflets ovate to oblong, sessile or petioluled, margin crenate-serrate, stipellae often present. Inflorescences axillary or lateral, conferted at tips of branchlets, appearing before leaves, tomentose, bracts deciduous. Flowers bisexual. Receptacle globose or cupular, woolly tomentose as are sepals and petals. Sepals 5, free, deltoid to subulate. Petals 5, free, ovate to lanceolate. Stamens 10, free, inserted at margin of receptacle, usually more or less didynamous, anthers dorsifix, filaments usually tomentose at base. Disc adnate to receptacle, glab-

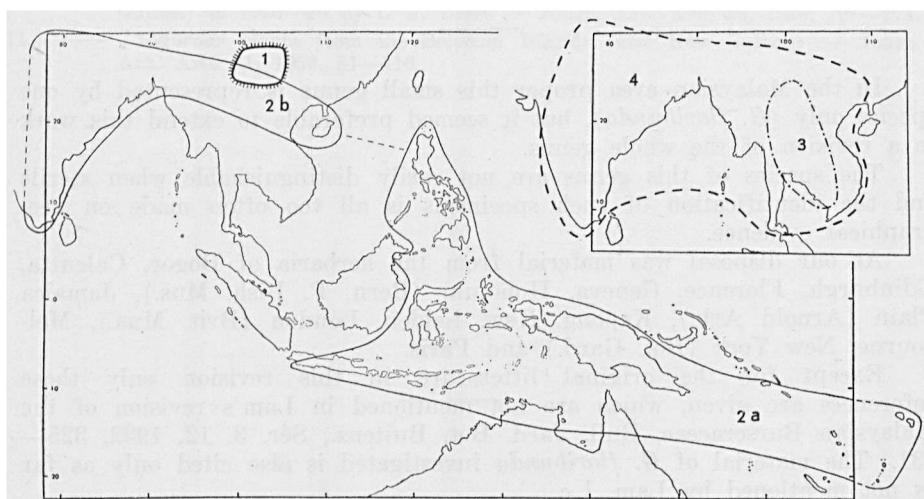


Fig. 1 — Distribution of *Garuga*-species — 1. *G. forrestii*; 2. *G. floribunda*, a. var. *floribunda*, b. var. *gamblei*; 3. *G. pierrei*; 4. *G. pinnata*.

rous, with 10 nectarial lobes between stamens. Ovary on short gynophore, 5-celled, style cylindrical, stigma 5-lobed. Fruits drupaceous, 1—5-seeded, pericarp carnose, pyrenes small, gibbous, bony, thick, cotyledons compound, contortuplicate in the seed.

Key to the species and varieties.

- 1a. Flowers 0.3—0.6 cm long; fruits 0.5—1 cm long, 0.5—1.2 cm in diam. 2
- b. Flowers 0.6—0.8(—1) cm long; fruits 1—2.3 cm long, (0.9—)1.1—1.8 cm in diam. 4
- 2a. Inflorescences densely erect tomentose; flowers 0.3 cm long; inflorescences with many filiform sterile pedicels; fruits more or less trigonous in cross-section; petioles without resiniferous ducts in medulla. — West China 1. *G. forrestii* Smith
- b. Inflorescences pubescent to glabrous; flowers (0.35—)0.4—0.6 cm long; fruits more or less circular in cross-section; medulla of petioles with usually two, rarely without or with one or more than two resiniferous ducts 3

- 3a. Inflorescences (11—)18—37 cm long, peduncle (6.5—)9—14 cm long. — Continental S.E. Asia, incl. Hainan
 - 2. *G. floribunda* Decaisne var. *gamblei* (King ex Smith) Kalkman
Inflorescences 4—21(—30) cm long, peduncle 0.5—9 cm long. — Philippines, N. Borneo, Celebes, Mid and East Java, to Samoa and Tonga, also N. Australia
 - 2. *G. floribunda* Decaisne var. *floribunda*
- 4a. Receptacle globose; stipellae extant or wanting; medulla of petioles without or with two resiniferous ducts. — Yunnan, Thailand, Cambodia
 - 3. *G. pierrei* Guillaumin
Receptacle cylindrical; stipellae wanting; medulla of petioles without resiniferous ducts. — India (not in Ceylon), Sikkim, East Pakistan, Burma, South China, Thailand, Indo-China 4. *G. pinnata* Roxburgh

1. *G. forrestii* W. W. Smith, Not. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 13, 1921, 162; Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. VII, 3, 1933, 631. — *G. yunnanensis* Hu, Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Peiping, Bot. Ser. 7, 1936, 212. — Fig. 2.

Type specimen: Forrest 10745 in E, dupl. in A, K.

Distribution: West China (Yunnan, Szechuan).

Trees. Branchlets 0.5—0.8 cm thick, younger parts rather densely pubescent. Leaves densely tomentose in all parts, later on glabrescent, especially on upper side of leaflets, 5½—9½-jugate, lowest pairs of leaflets often much smaller and falling earlier; stipules not seen, nor any scars; petioles 5—8.5 cm long, medulla without resiniferous ducts; interjugae 2—3 cm long; stipellae present; leaflets sessile or subsessile, lanceolate to elliptic-oblong, 8—11.5 cm long, 2—4 cm wide, base rounded or broadly acute, apex gradually narrowed, margin serrate; nervation not very prominent, secondary nerves 10—16 and some more in the apex. Inflorescences unknown. Flowers (one or two flowers persistent on the infrutescences) ca 0.3 cm long. Receptacle tomentose outside, cupular, 0.2 cm long, 0.25 cm in diam. Sepals subulate, 0.2 cm long, 0.075 cm wide, tomentose outside, pubescent within. Petals ovate, 0.3 cm long, 0.15 cm wide, tomentose at either side. Stamens about as long as or shorter than sepals, filaments 0.1—0.15 cm long, tomentose at base. Disc-lobes quadrangular. Gynaecium reaching about as high as stamens, ovary sessile, globular, pilose, style cylindrical, pilose, stigma 5-lobed. Infrutescences lateral and axillary, at tips of branchlets, shorter than the leaves above them, 14—23 cm long, the whole densely pilose, slender, repeatedly branched, with many filiform sterile pedicels, peduncle short, 1.5—5(—7) cm long. Fruits 0.7—1 cm long, 0.6—0.8 cm in diam., acute and pointed, stalked, more or less trigonous in cross-section, more or less tomentose, one-seeded; pedicels 0.5—1 cm long, slender; receptacle spreading under the fruit, densely tomentose.

CHINA. Yunnan, Shunning, Hsiaopingkai: *Yü* 15885 (A, E), fr. V; Region of Tungshan, Yangtze drainage basin, East of Liкиang, on banks of Yangtze: Rock 10458 (A), fr.; Descent to Yangtze from Eastern boundary of Lichiang Valley: Forrest 10745 (A, E, K), fr. VIII, type of *G. forrestii* Smith; ibid. (f. Smith, l. c.): Forrest 11410 (A, E), fr. IX; Kien-shuei Hsien: *Tsai* 53278 (A), fr. IV, isotype of *G. yunnanensis* Hu; no loc.: Forrest 16629 (CAL, K), fr.; ibid.: Forrest 16913 (E), fr. IX; Szechuan, Huei-li Hsien: *Yü* 1624 (A), fr. X; Ping-shan Hsien: *Yü* 3175 (A), fr. VI.

Remarks: This species is thusfar known from a restricted area, but it may well prove to be distributed in a larger part of China and adjacent regions. The inflorescences are very characteristic by being repeatedly and slenderly branched and densely pilose. The type specimen



Fig. 2. — *G. forrestii* W. W. Smith — a. branchlet with leaves and infrutescences; b. leaflet showing venation and indumentum; c. longitudinal section of flower; d. part of infrutescence, showing indumentum; e. fruit; f. ditto, cross-section: cav. cavity of embryo, e. c. endocarp (i. interior, e. exterior), m. c. mesocarp, p. c. pericarp. — dimensions in mm — from *Yü* 15885.

of *G. yunnanensis* shows hardly any difference from that of *G. forrestii*.

Trees of 6—15 m high, with greyish black, long fissured bark, the lower side of the leaflets lighter coloured than the upper one. The flowers are said to be white, the fruits green (immature). *Habitat*: known from rather high localities, up to 2100—2400 m, in open slopes and woods. *Flow. and fruit. times*: fr. in IV—VI and in VIII—X.

2. *G. floribunda* Decaisne, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Paris 3, 1834, 477; Walpers, Rep. bot. syst. 1, 1842, 559; Engler in DC, Mon. Phan. 4, 1883, 6; Vidal, Rev. plant. vasc. Fil. 1886, 79; Bailey, Syn. Queensl. Flora, Suppl. 1, 1886, 12; Bailey, Cat. Queensl. Pl. 1909, 85; Ewart & Davies, Fl. North. Terr. 1917, 158; Lam, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., Sér. 3, 12, 1932, 326, fig. 7 A; Cretzoiu, Fedde Rep. 36, 1934, 265; Burkhill, Dict. Econ. Prod. Mal. Penins. 1, 1935, 1061 (sub *G. pinnata*); Sinia, Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 48, 1938, 85; Webber, Lilloa 6, 1941, 441—465; Lam in Backer, Flora van Java VI B, 1948, 3; Heyne, Nutt. pl. Indon., 3rd ed. 1950, 883 (also sub *G. pinnata*); Meyer Drees, Rep. For. Res. Inst. Bogor 33, 1950; Hildebrand, Rep. For. Res. Inst. Bogor 35, 1950, 43, 1950; 44, 1951; 45, 1951; 49, 1951; 50, 1951. — *Capraria* Rumphius, Herb. Amb. 2, 1741, 139. — *Guaiacum abilo* Blanco, Fl. Fil., 1st ed. 1837, 364. — *Icica abilo* (Blanco) Blanco, Fl. Fil., 2nd ed. 1845, 156. — *Garuga mollis* Turczaninow, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 31, 1, 1858, 475; Walpers, Ann. bot. syst. 7, 1868, 546; Vidal, Phan. Cuming. Phil. 1885, 101. — *Boswellia javanica* Turczaninow, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 36, 2, 1863, 612 (ex descr.). — *Garuga pacifica* Burkhill, J. Linn. Soc. 35, 1901, 30; Setchell, Publ. Dept Mar. Biol., Carn. Inst. Wash. 20, 1924, 85; Christophersen, Bull. B. P. Bish. Mus. 128, 1935, 111. — *Garuga abilo* (Blanco) Merrill, Phil. Govt. Lab. Publ. 35, 1905, 75; Burkhill, Dict. Econ. Prod. Mal. Penins. 1, 1935, 1061; Heyne, Nutt. pl. Indon., 3rd ed. 1950, 882. — *Garuga gamblei* King ex Smith, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 4, 1911, 262; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1, 1915, 169; Calder c. s., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 11, 1, 1926, 57; Cowan c. s., Trees N. Bengal 1929, 30; Merrill, Lingnan Sc. J. 14, 1, 1935, 17 (sub *G. pinnata*); Kanjilal c. s., Fl. Assam 1, 2, 1936, 222. — *Garuga littoralis* Merrill, Phil. J. Sc. 10, 1915, 27 (ex descr.), incl. var. *paucijuga* Merrill, l. c. p. 29 (ex descr.). — *Garuga clarkii* Merrill, Phil. J. Sc. 10, 1915, 29. — *Garuga* spec., Christophersen, Bull. B. P. Bish. Mus. 128, 1935, 111. — *Fig. 3 a—b.*

Type specimen: Unknown coll. (Leschenault de la Tour c. s., voyage in "Naturaliste" and "Géographe") s.n., from Timor, in G, dupl. in NY. (see Remarks).

Distribution: Continent of Asia (India, Sikkim, East Pakistan, West China, Hainan), North Borneo, Mid and East Java, Philippines, Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, Northern Australia, Western Pacific Islands (Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Samoa, Tonga).

Remarks: *G. floribunda* and *G. gamblei* are here considered as varieties of one species, the differences being slight.

Trees. Branchlets 0.4—1 cm thick, glabrous except young parts, often rough by many leaf-scars. *Leaves* 4½—10½(—15½)-jugate, usually pubescent when young and glabrate, but indumentum very variable, lowest pairs

of leaflets forming transitions to stipules and deciduous; stipules oblong, 0.5—0.8 cm long, deciduous; petioles not or hardly flattened at base, 4.5—12.5 cm long, 0.2—0.7 cm thick at base, medulla with (0—)2(—more) resiniferous ducts; interjugae 2—6 cm long; stipellae extant or wanting; leaflets elliptic, oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate, 5—19 cm long, 2—5.5(—7) cm wide, base oblique, rounded, sometimes more acute, apex gradually acuminate, margin crenate-serrate, sometimes nearly entire, petiolules 0.1—0.5 (—0.9) cm long, terminal ones 0.6—3.3 cm long; secondary and tertiary nervation not very prominent, secondary nerves 10—20. *Inflorescences*

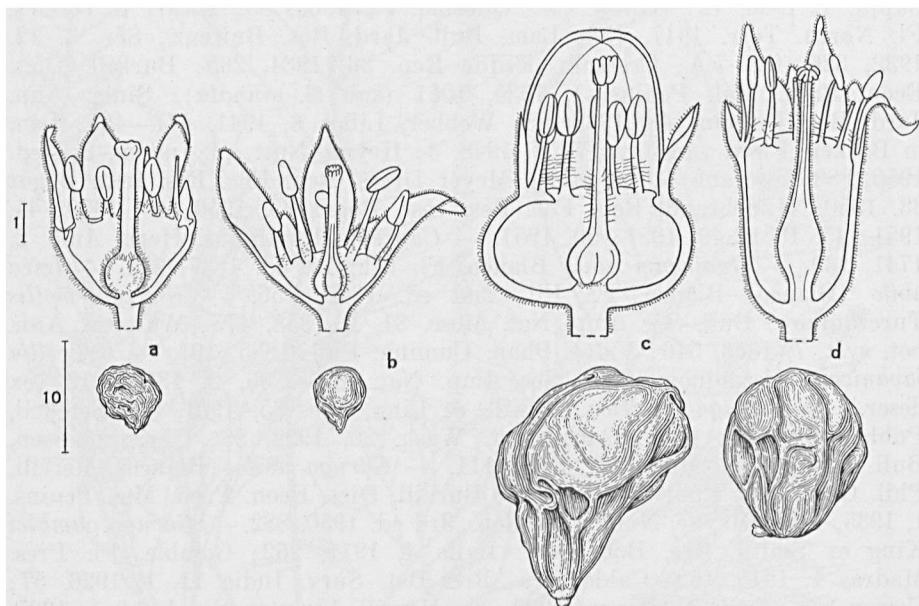


Fig. 3. — Flowers (longit. section) and fruits of *Garuga*-species — a. *G. floribunda*, var. *floribunda*; b. *G. floribunda* var. *gamblei*; c. *G. pierrei*; d. *G. pinnata* — dimensions in mm.

lateral or axillary, conferted at tips of branchlets, paniculate, 4—37 cm long, pubescent to glabrous; peduncle 0.5—14 cm long; bracts lanceolate to oblong, 0.3—1.2 cm long, deciduous. *Flowers* 0.35—0.6 cm long when adult. Pedicels 0.1—0.4 cm long, pubescent. Receptacle cupular, 0.15—0.2 cm long, 0.25—0.45 cm in diam., pubescent without. *Sepals* deltoid, 0.15—0.25 cm long, 0.1—0.2 cm wide, pubescent at either side, especially without. *Petals* ovate to oblong-lanceolate, 0.3—0.5 cm long, 0.1—0.2 cm wide, pubescent without, tomentose within, at least at base. *Stamens* slightly didynamous, the longer ones episepalous, about as long as or longer than sepals, filaments 0.1—0.3 cm long, pubescent or tomentose at base. *Disc-lobes* deltoid to quadrangular. *Gynoecium* reaching same height as stamens, ovary globular, on a short gynophore, pilose to glabrous, style cylindrical, slightly tomentose to pilose, stigma 5-lobed. *Fruits* one- to five-seeded, 0.5—0.9 cm long, 0.5—1.2 cm in diam., sometimes densely pubes-

cent but usually glabrous or with some scattered hairs, sepals deciduous, receptacle persistent.

Var. *floribunda* — (synonymy as under species, except *Garuga gamblei* King ex Smith). — Inflorescences 4—21 cm, rarely up to 30 cm long, peduncle 0.5—9 cm long. — Fig. 3 a.

Distribution: North Borneo, Central and East Java, Philippines, Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, Northern Australia, Pacific Islands.

BORNEO. North Borneo, Semporna, Bod Gaya Is: *Orolfo* 36376 = 3799 (BO, K, KEP), fr. III.

JAVA. East Java, Pasuruan, cultivated: *Backer* 36479 (L), fr. X; Djember, G. Watangan: *NIFS* Ja 4908 (A, L), fr. II.

PHILIPPINES. Palawan, without loc.: *Natividad* 23353 (A, BO, K), fr. IX; ibid.: *Cenabre*, *Baldemor* & *Aviso* 27976 (A); Luzon, Nueva Ecija Prov.: *Curran* 8478 (P); Cagayan de Sulu: *Merrill* 5301 (NY), fr. X; Masbate: *Clark* 1700 (NY), fr. V—VI, isotype of *G. clarkii* Merr.

CELEBES. Manado, Bolaäng Mongondow, Langagon: *NIFS* bb. 32486 (BO, L), fr. XI; Boalemo, Bilatto: *NIFS* bb. 15047 (L); Poso, Kalora: *NIFS* bb. 28789 (A, L); ibid., Uekuli: *NIFS* bb. 31482 (A, L), fr. II; Muna, Laiwaru: *NIFS* bb. 32371 (BO, L); Raha, Wasalangka: *NIFS* bb. 20250 (A, BO, L), fr. I; ibid.: *NIFS* bb. 21336 (A, BO, L); Labunti: *NIFS* bb. 32750 (BO, L).

LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS. Bali, Prapataung: *Becking* 42 (L); Lombok, West Lombok, Embung: *NIFS* bb. 21398 (A, L), fl. IX; G. Rindjani. Sewela near Pringgabaja: *Elbert* 2042 (L); Sumbawa, Bima: *Zollinger* 3355 (A, L, P), fl. VIII; Flores, Ngada, Aimere: *NIFS* bb. 21431 (BO), fl. IX; Timor, Kupang, Noëmina: *NIFS* bb. 27067 (A, L); ibid., no loc.: *de Vriese* s.n. (A, L), fr.; Timor, without loc.: *Spanoghe* s.n. (L), fl.; ibid.: *Zippelius* s.n. (L), fr.; ibid.: *Alfaro Cardosa* 11/20 (NY), fr.; ibid.: *Unkn. coll.* (*Leschenault de la Tour* c.s., voyage with "Naturaliste" and "Geographie") s.n. (G, NY), fl., type of *G. floribunda* Decne, see Remarks.

MOLUCCAS. Sula Islands, Mangoli, Northern Mangoli: *NIFS* bb. 29761 and bb. 29870 (A, L); Sanana, Tandjung Baléha: *NIFS* bb. 28775 (A, L); Wetar, Kali M. Lahela: *NIFS* bb. 27235 (BO); Morotai, Tobelo: *NIFS* bb. 33777 = *Tangkilisan* 83 (A, BO, L), fl. & fr. V; Ternate, Kapi, Dau Kambin: *Beccari* s.n. (FI), fl. IX; Amboin, no loc.: *Teyssmann* s.n. (L), fr.; Tanimbar Isl.: Ilgnei-Otimmer: *NIFS* bb. 24265 (L).

NEW GUINEA. West New Guinea, Inanwatan, Tisa: *NIFS* bb. 32633 = *Lundquist* 14 (BO, L); North New Guinea, Hollandia, Nimburan, Berap: *NIFS* bb. 29002 (L); Aitape District, Aitape: *McAnalan NGF* 508 (L); ibid., Tadiji Airstrip: *Smith NGF* 1245 (L); Morobe District, Kajabit Mission: *Clemens* 10873 (A), fr. XII; ibid., Markham Valley: *Clemens* 10805 (A), fr. X; Bulolo: *Womersley* 3560 (A), fr. XI; ibid.: *Gray* 3566 (A, L), fr. XI; ibid.: *Fryar* 4011 and 4017 (A), fr. II; Yalu: *Unknown coll.* *NGF* 280 (L); Nadzab near Lae: *Womersley* 4628 (L), fr. X; Papua, Port Moresby: *Carr* 11862 (BM, L), fr. IV; ibid., Loloki River: *Brass* 542 (A, K), fr. X; Papua, without loc.: *De Zeeuw* 46 (M), fl. & fr. I.

AUSTRALIA. North West Coast, Port Nelson: *Cunningham* 228 (BM), fl.; ibid.: *Cunningham* s.n. (K), fl.

PACIFIC. Solomon Isl., Guadalcanal. Matepona River: *Walker & White BSIP* 14 (A), fr. VII; ibid., no loc.: *Walker BSIP* 298 (A), fl. VII; New Hebrides, Tanna Isl., Lenakel: *Kajewski* 135 (A), fr. III; Efate: *Burton* 32 (A), fl.; Hog Harbour: *Baker* 2 (BM), fl. IX; Samoa Isl., Savaii, Salailula: *Christophersen* 2847 (A, NY), fr. X, see Remarks; ibid., Salailua-Lataitai: *Christophersen* 2861 (A, NY); ibid., Falelima-Siuvao: *Christophersen* 3308 (BISH, K, NY), fr. XI, see Remarks; Samoa, without loc.: *Whitmee* s.n. (BM, E), fl.; ibid.: *Powell* 19 (K), fl. & fr.; Tonga Isl., Vavau: *Crosby* 291 (K), fl., type of *G. pacifica* Burk.; Tongatabu: *Setchell & Parks* 15447 (NY); Tonga, without loc.: *McKern* 98 (BISH).

Remarks: From Geneva (Herb. Delessert) I received a Timor specimen "Ex Herb. Mus. Paris", bearing no collector's name but with in Decaisne's handwriting: "Garuga floribunda Dne". I consider this the

type specimen. A duplicate of this specimen from the Torrey herbarium is in the New York Botanical Garden Herbarium.

The flowers of this variety are rather variable as to the indumentum: in sepals, petals, filaments and ovary it varies from densely tomentose to almost none. A glabrous ovary is especially found in Pacific specimens.

The specimens *Christophersen* 2847 and 3308 (of which the latter was mentioned by Christophersen (l. c.) as *Garuga* species) have unusually large fruits (0.8—1.2 cm long, 0.7—1.2 cm in diam.). Possibly these specimens belong to a separate species or variety (*G. pacifica* Burk.) but for a definite decision specimens with flowers and fruits from the same tree, are needed, the differences in the flowers between the typical *G. floribunda* and the type of *pacifica* being, in my opinion, insufficient to justify a specific separation.

Trees, up to 35 m high, buttressed, with grey or brown flaking bark that exudes a colourless or white sap. Leaves paler underneath. Flowers yellowish; fruits green when immature, blue when ripe. *Habitat*: From sea level up to ca 400 m alt., in primary and secondary forests, in flat or sloping countries. *Vernac. names*: balo (Br. N. Born.); telul, kambing, kaju kambing, adju barru, bogu, wou, empo (Cel.); beru, wuru (Bali); ai-feu (Timor); héu (Wetar); kambing (Morotai); maruapisa (W. New Guin.); kagi-kagi (Papua); namalaous, nalü (N. Hebr.); mangaui (Samoa); manauai (Tonga). *Flow. and fruit. times*: In Born. fr. in III. In Java fl. in VII—XI, fr. in IX—III. In Philipp. fl. in III—VI, fr. in III—X. In Cel. and Kangean fl. in IX—X, fr. in XI—V. In Less. Sunda Isl. fl. in VIII—IX, fr. in IV (Sumba). In Moluccas fl. in IX—XI (Ternate), fr. in V (Morotai). In N. Guin. fl. in I (Papua), fr. in X—IV. In Pacific fl. in VII—IX, fr. in VII—III. In general, flowering at the end of the dry or the beginning of the wet season, leaves deciduous in the dry season, appearing again when the fruits ripen. *Uses*: the leaves are used as goat-fodder (Mol.), the fruits are edible. See further Heyne, l. c.

Var. *gamblei* (King ex Smith) Kalkman, nov. stat. — *Garuga gamblei* King ex Smith, Rec. bot. surv. India 4, 1911, 262; for bibliography see under species. — Inflorescences (11—)18—37 cm long, peduncle (6.5—)9—14 cm long. — *Fig. 3 b.*

Type specimen: *Kari* 4169 in E.

Distribution: India, Sikkim, East Pakistan, West China, Hainan. Sofar not known from Burma, Thailand, and Indo-China.

INDIA. North West Prov., Bharut: *Wallich* 8485 E (E), fl.; Hardwar (mixed with Sylhet specimens): *Wallich* 8485 D (K, L), fl.; Madras, Nilgiris: *Gardner* s.n. (K), fr.; ibid., Serurghal: *Lawson* s.n. (K), fl. & fr. III; Kodaikanal Region, Palney Hills: *Uhl* s.n. (*Anglade* collection) (A), fr.; Bengal, Darjeeling, Chumbati, Daris Hills: *Gamble* 600 A (K), fr. IV; Chumbati: *Gamble* 600 D (CAL), fr. IV.

SIKKIM. Tista Valley: *Ribu* 4998 (E, K), fl. IV; above Surtie: *King* s.n. (K), fr. VI; near Sittong: *Kari* 4169 (E), fl. IV, type of *G. gamblei* King ex Sm.; no loc.: *King* 2385 (CAL), fr. VII.

EAST PAKISTAN. Sylhet (mixed with Hardwar specimens): *Wallich* 8485 D (K, L), fl.

CHINA. Yunnan, Che-li Hsien, Kuen-ger: *Wang* 79216 (A), fr. X; ibid., Maankung-han, Dah-meng-lung: *Wang* 78602 (A); Hainan, Yaichow: *How* 70547 (K, NY), fl. III—VII; Ch'ang-kiang Distr., Ka Chik Shan & vic.: *Lau* 1436 (BM, NY), fl. III; Ngai Distr., Naam Shan Leng, Pakatas: *Lau* 234 (B, E, NY), fr. VII; ibid., Pak Kok Nam: *Lau* 324 (B, E, K, NY).

Remarks: Trees up to 18 m high. Flowers fragrant, pale yellow with dark brown anthers and blue stigma. Fruits green. **Habitat:** in thickets and forests, on dry or moist places, from 200—1500 m alt. **Flow. and fruit. times:** In India fl. in III, fr. in III—IV. In Sikkim fl. in IV, fr. in VI—VII. In Yunnan fr. in X, in Hainan fl. between III—VII. **Uses:** In Hainan the wood is used for more expensive furniture (Lau 324).

3. *G. pierrei* Guillaumin, Rev. gén. de Bot. 19, 1907, 164; Lam, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. Sér. 3, 12, 1932, 331, fig. 7 C. — *G. pinnata* Roxb. var. *pierrei* (Guill.) Cretzoiu, Acta Fauna et Flora Univ., Ser. 2, vol. 1, 9, 1933, 6. — *Fig. 3c.*

Type specimen: Pierre 909 in P, dupl. in A, K.

Distribution: Yunnan, Thailand, Cambodja.

Trees. Branchlets 0.4—0.8 cm thick, glabrous except tips. **Leaves** 5½—8½-jugate, glabrous or slightly pubescent, lowest pairs of leaflets showing transitions to stipules; petioles hardly flattened, 4.5—6.5 cm long, 0.2—0.3 cm thick, medulla with two or without resiniferous ducts; stipules elliptic-oblong, ca 0.3 cm long, deciduous; interjugae 2—3 cm long; stipellae wanting or extant; leaflets ovate-elliptic to elliptic-oblong, 4—10 cm long, 2—4 cm wide, base oblique, rounded to broadly acute, apex shortly, broadly and bluntly acuminate to more gradually narrowed, margin crenate-serrate; petiolules 0—0.3 cm long, terminal ones 0.2—2.5 cm long; secondary nerves 10—15 and some more in the apex. **Inflorescences** shortly paniculate, 6—17 cm long, pubescent, peduncle short, 1—7 cm long. **Flowers** 0.6—0.7 cm long; pedicels 0.1—0.4 cm long, pubescent. Receptacle bulging, 0.3 cm long, 0.5—0.6 cm in diam., pubescent without. **Sepals** deltoid, 0.25—0.3 cm long, 0.15—0.2 cm wide, pubescent at both sides. **Petals** oblong-lanceolate, 0.4—0.5 cm long, 0.15—0.175 cm wide, pubescent without, long tomentose within, especially at base. **Stamens** monodynamous, about as long as sepals, filaments 0.2—0.25 cm long, long tomentose at base. **Disc-lobes** deltoid-trapeziform. **Gynoecium** reaching about same height as or higher than stamens, ovary globular, more or less 5-lobed, glabrous, on a short or moderate gynophore, style more or less pilose, cylindric, stigma 5-lobed. **Fruits** glabrous, 1—2.3 cm long, (0.9)—1.2—1.6 cm in diam.

CHINA. Yunnan, Che-li Hsien, Sheau-meng-yeang: Wang 75604 (A), fr. VIII, see Remarks.

THAILAND (Siam). Tripagodas (Birma border): Kostermans 558 (L), fr. (and some fl.) V.

INDO CHINA. Cambodja, Prov. Samrongtong, Mt Sehval: Pierre 909 (A, K, isotypes of *G. pierrei* Guill.), fl. IV; Prov. ? Upong, Kuang Kepoen: Pierre 909a (a added by Lam, see Lam l.c.) (K), fr. V; ibid, Roleak Kan Chieu: Pierre 909c (c added by me) (NY).

Remarks: Cretzoiu, l.c., reduces this species to a variety of *G. pinnata*. It resembles the latter very much, indeed, but is distinguished from it by its bulging receptacle and its larger fruits. This is why I prefer keeping the two species apart.

The specimen Wang 75604 has rather small fruits and resembles *G. pinnata*, but it shows stipellae which are not known in that species.

Trees up to 25 m high, with flaking grey-brown bark. Fruits green. **Flow. and fruit. times:** fl. in IV, fr. in V (Thailand, Camb.) and in VIII (Yunnan).

4. *G. pinnata* Roxburgh, Hort. Beng. 1814, 33; Sprengel, Syst. veget. 2, 1825, 313; Wallich, Cat. 1828, nr 8485; Spach, Hist. nat. vég. 2, 1834, 245; Wight & Arnott, Prod. Fl. Penins. Ind. Or. 1, 1834, 175 (excl. syn. *G. madagascariensis* DC); Hamilton, Trans. Linn. Soc. 17, 1835, 190; Walpers, Rep. bot. syst. 1, 1842, 559; Walpers, Ann. bot. syst. 3, 1853, 843; Drury, Handb. Ind. Fl. 1, 1864, 249; Beddome, Fl. sylv. 1, 1869, 118; Brandis, For. Fl. N.W. & Centr. Ind. 1874, 62; Engler in DC, Mon. Phan. 4, 1883, 5 (incl. var. *sikkimensis* Engl. and var. *obtusa* Engl.); Prain, J. As. Soc. Beng. 62, 2, 1893, 39; Duthie, Fl. Upper Gangetic Plain 1, 1, 1903, 148; Gage, Rec. bot. surv. Ind. 3, 1, 1904, 34; Prain, Rec. bot. surv. Ind. 3, 2, 1905, 186; Brandis, Ind. trees 1906, 131; Craib, Contr. Fl. Siam 1912, 35; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1, 1915, 169; Fischer, Rec. bot. surv. Ind. 9, 1, 1921, 46; Cowan c.s., Trees N. Bengal 1929, 30; Lam, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., Sér. 3, 12, 1932, 330, fig. 7B; Cretzoiu, Fedde Rep. 36, 1934, 265; Burkill, Dict. Econ. Prod. Mal. Penins. 1, 1935, 1061; Kanjilal c.s., Fl. Assam 1, 2, 1936, 221; Sinia, Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 48, 1938, 85, 92; Webber, Lilloa 6, 1941, 441—465; Bal, Rec. bot. surv. Ind. 6, 10, 1942, 45. — *Katou-Kalesjam* Van Rheeide tot Draakenstein, Hort. Ind. Malabar. 4, 1673, 69. — *Sorbus Spuria Malabarica* Ray, Hist. Plant. Univ. 2, 29, 1688, p. 1643; Plukenett, Almagesta 1696, 355. — *Kunthia cochinen-sis* Dennstedt, Schl. z. Hort. Ind. Malab. 1818, 30. — *Garuga ? kengkar* Hamilton, Trans. Linn. Soc. 17, 1835, 191. — *Garuga ? khamar* Hamilton, l.c. p. 191. — *G. pinnata* Roxb. var. *genuina* (Roxb.) Cretzoiu (sic!), Acta Fauna et Flora Univ., Ser. 2, vol. 1, 9, 1933, 6. — *Fig. 3 d.*

Type specimen: *Roxburgh s.n.* in K, dupl. in BM.

Distribution: South East Continental Asia: India (not in Ceylon), Sikkim, East Pakistan, Burma, South China, Thailand, Indo China.

Trees. Branchlets 0.5—0.8 cm thick, glabrous except the pubescent younger parts, often rough because of the large leaf scars. Leaves 4½—11½-jugate, pubescent when young, glabrate, lowest pairs of leaflets showing transitions to stipules; stipules spathulate to linear, 0.5—1 cm long, deciduous; petioles hardly flattened at base, (5)—6.5—11.5 cm long, 0.2—0.3 cm wide at base, medulla without resiniferous ducts; interjugae 2—4 cm long; stipellae wanting; leaflets usually sessile or subsessile, sometimes with a short petiolule (up to 0.2—0.4 cm), elliptic or oblong to lanceolate, base oblique, usually rounded, sometimes broadly or more narrowly acute, apex contracted into an usually long and narrow acumen, margin serrate-crenate, 5.5—14.5 cm long, 2—5.5 cm wide; nervation usually not very prominent, especially above; secondary nerves 10—15 and some more in the apex. Inflorescences lateral, conferted at tips of branchlets, paniculate, 7.5—19(—22) cm long, pubescent when young, usually more or less glabrescent when older; peduncle (1)—2—6 cm long; bracts deciduous. Flowers 0.6—0.8 cm long, when open; pedicels 0.1—0.3 cm long, pubescent. Receptacle cylindrical, 0.3—0.45 cm long, 0.35—0.45 cm in diam., pubescent outside. Sepals deltoid, 0.25—0.35 cm long, 0.15—0.25 cm wide, rather long tomentose at both sides. Petals oblong, 0.5—0.55 cm long, 0.15—0.2 cm wide, tomentose at both sides. Stamens slightly didynamous (longer ones epipetalous), reaching same height as gynoecium, filaments 0.25—0.3 cm long, about half as long as petals, with long hairs at base. Disc-lobes trapezi-

form to deltoid. Ovary globular, on a short gynophore, pilose as is the cylindrical style, stigma 5-lobed. Fruits irregularly globular, 1.1—1.5 (—1.8) cm long, (0.9—)1.1—1.8 cm in diam., one- to five-seeded, pericarp carnosae, sometimes pubescent, calyx deciduous, receptacle persistent, small, annular.

INDIA. Bombay, North Konkan, Karjat: *Fernandes* 254 (A), fl. & fr. IV; Belgaum, Durga: *Ritchie* 1016 (E, K), fl. III; ibid.: *Ritchie* s.n. (E), fr. VIII; North Kanara, Kumta-Sirs Road, Katgal: *Fernandes* 222 (A), fl. III; no loc.: *Geburne* 50 (K); ibid.: *Law* s.n. (K), fl. & fr.; Mysore, no loc.: *Hamilton* s.n. (BM), fl.; Punjab: Pentapotamica, between Bargodam and Kalka, beneath Kasauli: *Drummond* 3111 (E), fl. V & fr.; ibid., between Bargodam and Kasauli: *Drummond* 3112 (E), fr. V; Siwalik and Jaunsar Div., Lacchiwala: *Ram Chandra Sethi* 31 (A), fl. & young fr. V; ibid., Kaluwala: *Habib Baksh* 28 (NY), fl. V; North West Prov., Dehra Dun and vic., Bindal Nala: *Umrao Singh* 336 (NY), fr. V; ibid., Mohaud Pass: *Stewart* 11121 (NY), fl. VIII; Upper Gangetic Plain, Distr. Gorakhpur: ? *Harsukh* 21385 b (A, K), fl. IV; ibid., Gonda: ? *Harsukh* 21387 (K), fr. V; ibid., Kheri: *Inayat* 21386b (K), fl. IV; Cosala, Rudrapur: *Hamilton* 1048 (E), type of *G. kengkar* Ham.; ibid., Gorakhpur: *Hamilton* 1049 (E), fl. IV, type of *G. khamar* Ham.; Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad, Kodmial: *Edwards* 3 (K), fl. II; Madras, Ganjam Distr., Mohiri Hills: *Gamble* 14211 (K), fl. III; Karnool, Nala Malai: *Beddome* s.n. (BM), fl. & young fr.; Vizianagram: *Campbell* s.n. (E), fl. II; no loc.: *Bourne* s.n. (K), fl. IV; Bengal (see also under East Pakistan), Chota-Nagpore, Kumandi Res., Palamau: *Gamble* 8779 (K); Orissa, Tanghi, Khurdha: *Gamble* 9306 (K), fl. II; Singbhum: *Haines* 190 (K), fl. & fr. IV; Northern Bengal, Madhepur Jungle: *Biswas* 1547 (A, NY); Calcutta, Botanic Gardens: *Wallich* 8485 F (E, K), fl.; Assam, Gauhati: *Chatterjee* s.n. (A), fr. IV—V; ibid., Jata Hill: *Prain's coll.* s.n. (A); no loc.: *Jenkins* s.n. (L), fl.; Andaman Isl., Long Island: *Parkinson* 660 (K), fr. VII; East Indian Peninsula, without loc.: *Wight* 398 (K, L), fl.; ibid.: *Wight* 2324 (L, NY), fl., type of var. *obtusa* Engl.; ibid.: *Roxburgh* s.n. (BM, K), fl., type of *G. pinnata* Roxb. SIKKIM. Banks of Tista: *King's coll.* s.n. (L), fr. VIII; no loc.: *Hooker* s.n. (BM, L), fr., type of var. *sikkimensis* Engl.

EAST PAKISTAN (see also under India, Bengal). Bengal, Chittagong: *Cowan* 29 (E), fl.; ibid., Ruybhony: *Cowan* 1406 (E), fl. & fr.; ibid., Kaptai: *Hooper* 25873 (E); Chittagong Hill Tracts: *King's coll.* 4 (E); ibid., Rangamati: *Gamble* 7929 (A), fl. III.

BURMA. Upper Burma, Maymyo: *Lace* 3114 (K), fl. IV; ibid.: *Lace* 3187 (E), fr. V; Kaing Res., Pyimmana: *Burma For. Sch. Herb. Ser.* 6 (KEP), fl. II; ibid.: *Burma For. Sch. Herb.* s.n. (K), fl. & fr. IV; Southern Shan State, Saga: *Abdul Khalil* s.n. (A); Paunglaung: *Burma For. Sch. Herb. Ser.* 56 (NY), fl. III; Burma, towards Casneir: ? *Griffith* 1136 (K), fl. VIII & IX.

CHINA. Yunnan, Fo-Hai: *Wang* 74680 and 74726 (A), fr. VI; ibid.: *Wang* 76199 (A), fr. VII; Che-li Hsien, Ban-chiou-chian: *Wang* 79702 (A), fr. X; ibid., Sheau-meng-yeang: *Wang* 75563 (A), fr. VIII; ibid., Sheau-bang-chou-chian: *Wang* 79651 (A), fr. IX; ibid., Dahmeng-lung: *Wang* 77664 (A), fr. VIII; Kwang-si, Kwei-loo, S. Hin Yen: *Ching* 7290 (NY), fr. IX.

THAILAND (Siam). Kankiang Radburi: *Teyssmann* 5951 (L), fl.: Lakon: *Kerr* 1002 (L), fl. II; Kwae Noi Basin, Distr. Wangka: *Kostermans* 990 (L), fr. V.

INDO CHINA. Tonkin, Route des Rochers Notre Dame: *Pételot* 6402 (A, NY), fl. III; Annam, Nha-trang and vic.: *Robinson* 1500 (BM), fl. III; Cambodia, Kompong Cham: *Béjaud* 432 (A, NY), fl. VII; Cochin China, Biemhoa, Bao Chiang: *Pierre* 909b (b added by me) (BM), fr. VII.

SOUTH ASIA. Taepc?: *unknown coll.* 839 (L), fr. IV; Moalmyne and Akran: *Wallich* 8485 C (K), fl.; Kalahandi State: *Haines* 5530 (K), fr. V; Sukanagur: *Hamilton* 1046/1 (E), fl. IV; Dumuriyagunj: *Hamilton* 1046/2 (E); Magadha, Kororiya: *Hamilton* 2530 (or 2538) (E); Kalesar: *Lace* 48 (E), fl. IV; Simachallam: *Cleghorn* s.n. (E), fr. II; Phandowala: *Hans Raj Dutt* 20 (NY), fl. IV & fr. X; no loc.: *Ritchie* s.n. (E); ibid.: *Cleghorn* s.n. (E); ibid.: ? *Jameson* 446 (E), fl.; ibid.: *Beddome* s.n. (BM), fl.

Remarks: Shrubs or small to moderate-sized trees, not higher than 15 m. Bark grey, rough (one record only), leaflets lighter beneath, flowers

yellowish, fruits green, turning yellow. *Habitat*: in thickets and (not very dense?) forests, from 100—1500 m alt., but most records from 800—1050 m. *Vernac. names*: shemat (Bombay), amra (Punjab), gargu (Nizam's Dom.), chinyok (Burma), majoin kien (Thailand). *Flw. and fruit. times*: In India fl. in II—V and VIII, fr. in IV—VIII. In Sikkim fr. in VIII. In East Pakistan fl. in III. In Burma fl. in II—IV and VIII—IX, fr. in IV—V. In South China fr. in VI—X. In Thailand fl. in II, fr. in V. In Indo-China fl. in III and VII, fr. in VII. *Uses*: No records of uses are found on the labels, but according to Kanjilal c.s. (l.c.) and other authors the bark is used for tanning and the leaves as fodder for buffaloes etc. Roxburgh and others say that the fruits are edible and usually pickled.

Excluded species.

Garuga madagascariensis De Candolle, Prod. 2, 1825, 81. — *Cupania chapelieriana* Cambessedes, Mém. Mus. Paris 18, 1829, 44. — *Jagera madagascariensis* Blume, Rumphia 3, 1847, 155. — *Tina madagascariensis* (DC) Radlkofer, Sitz.ber. d. math.-phys. Classe d. k. b. Akad. Wiss. München. 9, 1879, 662 (non *T. madagascariensis* DC, Prod. 1, 1824, 614); Engler in DC, Mon. Phan. 4, 1883, 7; Choux, Cat. Plant. Madag., Sapind. 1931, 13. — *Tina chapelieriana* (Cambessedes) Kalkman, nov. comb. (Sapind.). (Types not examined).

Garuga javanica Blume, Bijdragen 1826, 1165; Walpers, Rep. bot. syst. 1, 1842, 559. — *Jagera speciosa* Blume, Rumphia 3, 1847, 155. — *Jagera javanica* Blume, Mus. bot. Lugd.-Bat. 1, 15, 1850, 227.

= *Jagera javanica* (Blume) Blume (Sapindaceae). Type specimen: ♀ Korthals s.n. (L, nrs 908.270—346/356).

Garuga ? pharhad Hamilton, Trans. Linn. Soc. 17, 1835, 191. The type specimen (*Hamilton 1047 [E]* from Cicata, Tilautta) is sterile, but does very probably not belong to *Garuga*.

List of collectors' numbers.

Numbers in parentheses refer to the number of the species in the present article.

Abdul Khalil s.n. (4); Aduviso, see Cenabre etc.; Alfaro Cardosa 11/20 (2a); Analan, see McAnalán; Anglade, see Uhl.

Backer 36479 (2a); Baker 2 (2a); Bakhsh, see Habib Bakhsh; Baldemor, see Cenabre etc.; Beccari s.n. (2a); Becking 42 (2a); Beddome s.n. (4); Béjaud 432 (4); Biswas 1547 (4); Bourne s.n. (4); Brass 542 (2a); BSIP 14 (2a), 298 (2a); Burma For. Sch. Herb. 6 (4), 56 (4), s.n. (4); Burton 32 (2a).

Campbell s.n. (4); Cardosa, see Alfaro Cardosa; Carr 11862 (2a); Cenabre, Baldemor & Aduviso 27976 (2a); Chatterjee s.n. (4); Ching 7290 (4); Christophersen 2847 (2a), 2861 (2a), 3308 (2a); Clark 1700 (2a); Cleghorn s.n. (4); Clemens 10805 (2a), 10873 (2a); Cowan 29 (4), 1406 (4); Crosby 291 (2a); Cunningham 228 (2a), s.n. (2a); Curran 8478 (2a).

Drummond 3111 (4), 3112 (4).

Edwards 3 (4); Elbert 2042 (2a).

Fernandes 222 (4), 254 (4); Forrest 10745 (1), 11410 (1), 16629 (1), 16913 (1); Fryar 4011 (2a), 4017 (2a).

Gamble 600 A (2b), 600 D (2b), 7929 (4), 8779 (4), 9306 (4), 14211 (4); Gardner s.n. (2b); Geburne 50 (4); Gray 3566 (2a); Griffith 1136 (4).

Habib Bakhsh 28 (4); Haines 190 (4), 5530 (4); Hamilton 1046/1 (4), 1046/2 (4), 1048 (4), 1049 (4), 2530 (or 2538) (4), s.n. (4); Hans Raj Dutt 20 (4); Harsukh 21385b (4), 21387 (4); Hooker s.n. (4); Hooper 25873 (4); How 70547 (2b).

- Inayat 21386b (4).
 Jameson 446 (4); Jenkins s.n. (4).
 Kajewski 135 (2a); Kari 4169 (2b); Kern, see McKern; Kerr 1002 (4); Khalil, see Abdul Khalil; King 2385 (2b), s.n. (2b); King's coll. 4 (4), s.n. (4); Kostermans 358 (3), 990 (4).
 Lace 48 (4), 3114 (4), 3187 (4); Lau 234 (2b), 324 (2b), 1436 (2b); Law s.n. (4); Lawson s.n. (2b); Leschenault de la Tour c.s. s.n. (2a); Lundquist 14 (2a).
 McAnalan NGF 508 (2a); McKern 98 (2a); Merrill 5301 (2a).
 Nativadad 23353 (2a); NGF 220 (2a), 508 (2a), 1245 (2a); NIFS (bb. numbers) 15047, 20250, 21336, 21398, 21431, 24265, 27067, 27235, 28739, 28775, 29002, 29761, 29870, 31482, 32371, 32486, 32633, 32750, 33777 (all 2a), Ja 4908 (2a).
 Orolfo 3799 (2a), 36376 (2a).
 Parkinson 660 (4); Parks, see Setchell & Parks; Pételot 6402 (4); Pierre 909 (3), 909a (3), 909b (4), 909c (3); Powell 19 (2a); Prain's coll. s.n. (4).
 Ram Chandra Sethi 31 (4); Ribu 4998 (2b); Ritchie 1016 (4), s.n. (4); Robinson 1500 (4); Rock 10458 (1); Roxburgh s.n. (4).
 Setchell & Parks 15447 (2a); Singh, see Umrao Singh; Smith NGF 1245 (2a); Spanoghe s.n. (2a); Stewart 11121 (4).
 Tangkilisan 83 (2a); Teysmann 5951 (4), s.n. (2a); de la Tour, see Leschenault de la Tour; Tsai 53278 (1).
 Uhl s.n. (Anglade coll.) (2b); Umrao Singh 336 (4).
 de Vriese s.n. (2a).
 Walker BSIP 298 (2a); Walker & White BSIP 14 (2a); Wallich 8485 C (4), 8485 D (2b), 8485 E (2b), 8485 F (4); Wang 74680 (4), 74726 (4), 75563 (4), 75604 (3), 76199 (4), 77664 (4), 78602 (2b), 79216 (2b), 79651 (4), 79702 (4); White, see Walker & White; Whitmee s.n. (2a); Wight 398 (4), 2324 (4); Womersley 3560 (2a), 4628 (2a).
 Yü 1624 (1), 3175 (1), 15885 (1).
 De Zeeuw 46 (2a); Zippelius s.n. (2a); Zollinger 3355 (2a).
 Unknown coll. NGF 220 (2a), 839 (4), s.n. (2a).

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- Capraria* Rumph.
- Cupania chapélieriana* Camb. (Excl. spp.)
- Garuga* Roxb.
 - *abilis* (Blanco) Merr. (2)
 - *clarkii* Merr. (2)
 - *floribunda* Decne (2)
 - var. *floribunda* (2)
 - *var. *gamblei* (King ex Sm.) Kalkm. (2)
 - *forrestii* Smith (1)
 - *gamblei* King ex Sm. (2)
 - *javanica* Bl. (Excl. spp.)
 - ? *kengkar* Ham. (4)
 - ? *khamar* Ham. (4)
 - *litoralis* Merr. (2)
 - var. *paucijuga* Merr. (2)
 - *madagascariensis* DC. (Excl. spp.)
 - *mollis* Turez. (2)
 - *pacifica* Burk. (2)
 - ? *pharhad* Ham. (Excl. spp.)
 - *pierrei* Guill. (3)
 - *pinnata* Roxb. (4)
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- Garuga pinnata* Roxb. var. *pierrei* (Guill.) Cretz. (3)
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— *javanica* (Bl.) Bl. (Excl. spp.)
— *madagascariensis* Bl. (Excl. spp.)
— *speciosa* Bl. (Excl. spp.)
Katou-Kalesjam van Rheede t. Draakenst. (4)
Kunthia Dennst.
Kunthia H. & B.
Kunthia cochinensis Dennst. (4)
Sorbus spuria malabarica Ray (4)
**Tina chaperiana* (Camb.) Kalkm. (Excl. spp.)
— *madagascariensis* DC. (Excl. spp.)
— *madagascariensis* (DC.) Radlk. (Excl. spp.)