

Family 170A. LEEACEAE

Revisions:

Ridsdale, CE. 1974. *A revision of the family Leeaceae*. *Blumea* 22: 57-100.

Ridsdale, CE. 1976. *Leeaceae*. *Flora Malesiana series 1*, 7: 755-782.

1. *Leea* Linnaeus

Leea aculeata Blume ex Sprengel, *Syst. Veg.* 1 (1824) 670; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 10; --Ridsd., *Blumea* (1974) 84, Fig. 3:5; *Fl. Males. ser. 1*, 7 (1976) 773, Fig. 3. Type from Java. Sumatra, W Java, Borneo (SE Kalimantan, Sarawak, Sabah), Philippines, Sulawesi (N & SE Peninsulas), Moluccas (Talaud, Seram, Ambon), New Guinea (Irian Jaya). A rather interesting distribution pattern with the species exceedingly common in the Philippines but apparently very rare over the SW part of its range to Sumatra. Mainly secondary vegetation, particularly riverine areas from near sea-level to 1300m.

Leea acuminatissima Merr., *PJS* 12 c (1917) Bot. 281; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 10; --Ridsd., *Blumea* (1974) 80, Fig. 2:5, 8:1; *Fl. Males. ser. 1*, 7 (1976) 764, Fig. 2, 4a. LUZON: Aurora-Sierra Madre Mtns. Primary lowland and foothill forest to 1250m. Known only from two collections. According to Ridsdale, further collections and field observations needed. It may only be a precociously flowering, 1-foliolate form of a pinnately leaved species.

Leea aequata L., *Syst. Nat. ed. 12*, 2 (1767) 627 & *Mant. 1* (1767) 124; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 10; --Ridsd., *Blumea* (1974) 90, Fig. 3:12; *Fl. Males. ser. 1*, 7 (1976) 765, Fig. 18, 19. India, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Andaman Isls, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Java (also Madura I), Lesser Sunda Isls (Sumba, Timor, Wetar), Borneo (Kalimantan, Sarawak, Sabah), Philippines, Sulawesi (NE & SW), Moluccas (Tanimbar, Kai). CORON, PANAY, NEGROS, BOHOL, MINDANAO. In secondary vegetation, usually at low altitudes.

Leea angulata Korth. ex Miq., *Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat.* 1 (1863) 97; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 11; --Ridsd., *Blumea* (1974) 84, Fig. 3:2, 3; *Fl. Males. ser. 1*, 7 (1976) 772, Fig. 3. Type from Java. Nicobar Isls, Peninsular Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Java (incl. Bawean and Christmas I), Lesser Sunda Isls (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores), Borneo (Sabah), Philippines, Sulawesi (SE & SW Peninsula), Moluccas (Sula Isls). PANAY, NEGROS, JOLO, BASILAN, MINDANAO. In Malesia recorded from secondary vegetation, particularly sandy heaths and riverine forest, up to 1500m.

Leea congesta Elmer, *LPB* 1 (1908) 318; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 11; --Ridsd., *Blumea* (1974) 80, Fig. 4:1; *Fl. Males. ser. 1*, 7 (1976) 765, Fig. 2. *Leea capitata* Merr., *PJS* 17 (1920) 281; *EPFP* 3 (1923) 11. LUZON (Ilocos Norte, Apayao, Benguet, Sierra Madre Range from Cagayan to Quezon, Camarines), POLILLO, SAMAR. Primary lowland rainforests to 500m.

Leea cumingii CB Clarke, *J. Bot.* 19 (1881) 166; --Merr., *EPFP* 3 (1923) 11. *Leea papillosa* Merr., *PJS* 13 c (1918) Bot. 307; *EPFP* 3 (1923) 13.

Leea indica (Burm.f.) Merr., *PJS* 14 (1919) 245; *EPFP* 3 (1923) 11; --Ridsd., *Blumea* (1974) 95, Fig. 4:6-8; 5:1-7; 8:5; *Fl. Males. ser. 1*, 7 (1976) 779, Fig. 3, 4e, 23.

Leea ramosii Merr., PJS 17 (1920) 282; EPFP 3 (1923) 14.

Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Andaman Isls, Nicobar Isls, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Hainan, S China (Yunnan, Guangxi, Hunan), throughout Malesia, N Australia, Solomon Isls, Sta Cruz I, New Hebrides (Espiritu Santo), Fiji (Vanua Levu, Ovalau, Viti Levu, Kandavu, Moala), ?Tonga I.

Leea magnifolia Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philipp.) 35 (1906) 37; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 12; --Ridsd., Blumea (1974) 79, Fig. 2:7, 6:4, 5; 8:3; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 7 (1976) 762, Fig. 4c, 5.

Leea banahaensis Elmer, LPB 1 (1908) 316; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 11.

LUZON: Aurora, Nueva Vizcaya, Rizal, Quezon, ALABAT, CATANDUANES, Mindoro: Mindoro Mindoro Oriental. Primary lowland and foothill forest, to 1500m, particularly along streamsides.

Leea manillensis Walp., Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. 19 (1843) Suppl. 1: 314; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 312; EPFP 3 (1923) 12.

Leea guineensis G Don, Gen. Hist. 1 (1831) 712; --Ridsd., Blumea (1974) 92, Fig. 4:2-5; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 7 (1976) 777, Fig. 3.

Leea euphlebica Merr., PJS 9 c (1914) Bot. 452; EPFP 3 (1923) 11.

Leea javanica Merr., Philip. Bur. Forestry Bull. (1903) 36) *non* (Blume) Miq., (1869).

Leea parva Elmer, LPB 1 (1908) 317; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 13.

Leea parvifoliola Merr., PJS 11 c (1916) Bot. 145; EPFP 3 (1923) 13.

Leea negrosensis Elmer, LPB 2 (1908) 494; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 13.

Tropical Africa to Madagascar, eastward to Bourbon, Mauritius, then to India, Andaman Isls, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, Taiwan, Palau and Malesia:

Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo (Kalimantan, Sabah), N Sulawesi, and the

Philippines: common and widespread throughout the archipelago. Secondary regrowth vegetation, but also found in primary forest.

Leea philippinensis Merr., PJS 1 (1906) suppl.: 89; EPFP 3 (1923) 13; --Ridsd., Blumea (1974) 80, Fig. 2:3; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 7 (1976) 765, Fig. 2.

Leea philippinensis var. *pauciflora* (Elmer) Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 13.

Leea nitida Merr., PJS 20 (1922) 406; EPFP 3 (1923) 13.

Lanyu and the Philippines: BATAN, LUZON: Apayao, Benguet, Pangasinan, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Aurora, Zambales, Rizal, Quezon, Laguna (Mt Makiling), Mindoro: Mindoro Mindoro Oriental, Mindoro Occidental, MINDANAO: Zamboanga del Norte, Davao, Surigao. Primary rainforests to 750m.

Leea quadrifida Merr., PJS 5 c (1910) Bot. 196; EPFP 3 (1923) 14; --Ridsd., Blumea (1974) 80, Fig. 2:6; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 7 (1976) 762, Fig. 2.

Leea agusanensis Elmer, LPB 8 (1915) 2881; --Merr., EPFP 3 (1923) 10.

Leea platyphylla Merr., PJS 17 (1920) 280; EPFP 3 (1923) 14.

LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Benguet, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Laguna, BILIRAN, BOHOL, MINDANAO: Davao, Agusan, Surigao. Primary rainforest to 1000m, often on ridges.

Leea rubra Blume ex Spreng., Syst. Veg. 1 (1824) 670; --Ridsd., Blumea (1974) 91, Fig. 3:10, 11; 6:6; 7; Fl. Males. ser. 1, 7 (1976) 776, Fig. 3, 20. Type from Java.

India (Assam, Khasya, Bengal), Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, S Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia (incl. Penang), Singapore, Java (incl. Madura I), Lesser Sunda Isls (Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba, Timor), Borneo (SE Kalimantan, Sabah), Philippines (PALAWAN), Sulawesi, Moluccas (Tanimbar, Kai), New Guinea (Papua), N Australia. Dry monsoon forest, savannah and secondary vegetation, up to 500m.

Leea unifoliata Merr., PJS 11 c (1919) 193; EPFP 3 (1923) 14; --Ridsd., Blumea (1974) 80, Fig. 2:4;
Fl. Males. ser. 1, 7 (1976) 764, Fig. 2.

Leea longipetiolata Merr., PJS 17 (1920) 282; EPFP 3 (1923) 12.

LUZON: Camarines, SAMAR. Lowland primary forest, particularly along streamside.
Known from two collection.

According to Ridsdale, further collections and field observations needed. It may only be a precociously flowering, 1-foliolate form of a pinnately leaved species, particularly *L. quadrifida*.