Family 236-B. MAESACEAE

Maesa Forsskål

Revision:

Maesa pachyphylla Merr., PJS 7 c (1912) 328; EPFP 3 (1923) 255. --Type: BS 11030 Ramos (PNH, holotype; isotype BM; isolecto: A (fragment). Cebu: [Hills behind the City of Cebu fide Merrill, 1912: 328], March 1912.
Maesa undulata Merr., PJS 20 (1922) 422; EPFP 3 (1923) 255. Type: BS 26872 Eddanío (PNH, holotype; lecto: K). Luzon: Quezon Prov., near Pagbilao, March 1917.

Endemic to the Philippines, but widespread throughout the archipelago. Along clearings and streams, secondary growth; 50–900m. Flowering between October and May; fruiting throughout the year.
IUCN conservation status: NT.


Mindanao:
Davao Oriental prov., Mati, Dawau Streams, 9 April 1927.
MINDANAO: Davao Oriental. Low altitude forests. Flowering and fruiting in April.
IUCN conservation status: CR B1a+b(iii). This species is only known from a single locality, from a single collection made in 1927.


Borneo (Sabah), Sulawesi and the Philippines: BATAN and N LUZON to PALAWAN and MINDANAO. Forest edges, disturbed forests, secondary forests, lowland, submontane and mossy forests; 100–1550m. Flowering between December and August; fruiting throughout the year.
IUCN conservation status: LC.

LUZON (Abra). In forest, c. 3000m. Only known from two collections. Flowering in Feb. and May; fruiting in May.
IUCN conservation status: EN B1a+b(iii). Maesa ferruginea is only known from Abra Province (c. 4000km²). The narrow distribution range of the species, combined with the forest habitat degradation in the Philippines, suggests that M. ferruginea faces a very high risk of extinction in the wild.


LUZON, MINDORO, MINDANAO, NEGROS and PALAWAN. Forest edges, secondary growth; 100–300m. Flowering and fruiting throughout the year.

**IUCN conservation status**: NT.


LUZON: Quezon, Camarines, Albay, Sorsogon, CATANDUANES, SAMAR. Lowland forests; 150–760m. Flowering between March and July; fruiting throughout the year.

**IUCN conservation status**: NT.


Widespread in SE Asia, occurring throughout the Philippines. Secondary forests, mossy forests, and upper pine forests; 100–2000 m. Flowering and fruiting throughout the year.

**IUCN conservation status**: LC.


N LUZON: Ilocos Norte, Mountain Province. Forests; 150–1500m. Flowering specimens only known from February, March and November; fruiting specimens only known from August, October and November.

**IUCN conservation status**: NT.


PALAWAN. Closed broad-leaved forests over ultrabasic rock; 490–590m. Flowering
specimens only known from April; fruiting specimens only known from April and May.  
*IUCN conservation status: VU B1ab(iii)*. This species has only been collected twice.


BOHOL, LEYTE and MINDANAO. Dry forests; sea level to 600m. Flowering specimens only known from June and August; fruiting specimens only known from February, April, August and October.  
*IUCN conservation status: VU B1ab(iii)*. This species is only known from seven collections, the last of which was made in 1923. It is endemic to BOHOL, LEYTE and the N area of MINDANAO (collectively c. 13 000 km²).

*IUCN conservation status: NT*. This species is only known from two localities (approximately 150km apart) in southern MINDANAO. One of these localities is Mt Apo, which was designated a National Park in 1936; the other locality was discovered relatively recently, in 1972. Utteridge & Saunders recommend a rating of Near Threatened until more collections are made in the area.

**Maesa reflexa** Utteridge & RMK. Saunders, Kew Bull. 55 (2000) 981, Fig. 1; Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 145 (2004) 34, Fig. 4. --Type: BS 38973 Ramos & Edaño (A, holo; iso K). Mindanao: Bukidnon prov., Mt Dumalucipihan, June-July 1920 (fr.).

MINDANAO: Bukidnon. Habitat information not available but presumably from montane forests; c. 2350m. Flowering specimens only known from June and July; fruiting specimens only known from April, June and July.  
*IUCN conservation status: VU B1ab(iii)*. *Maesa reflexa* is known from only two localities (three collections made in 1920 and 1949) from Bukidnon province (c. 9000 km²). The lack of collections from other areas on MINDANAO (especially Mt Apo, which has been relatively well collected) implies that this species has a very restricted distribution in specific mountain ranges.

**Maesa stonei** Utteridge & RMK Saunders, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 145 (2004) 37, Fig. 5. --Type: PNH 109009 Gutierrez, Yen & Reynoso (PNH, holo; iso: BISH). Mindanao: South Cotabato prov., Tasaday forest, 6°18′N, 124°33′E, July-Aug. 1972.

MINDANAO: South Cotabato. Dipterocarp forests, c. 1220m. Flowering and fruiting between July and August.  
*IUCN conservation status: DD*. *Maesa stonei* is only known from a single locality, in an area which has not been extensively collected; the species is furthermore only known from one collection (dating from 1972).

These species are unaccounted for in Utteridge & Saunders’ revision.


S Japan, Ryukyus, Taiwan, S China to Indochina, Philippines: BATAN (Mt Iraya). In thicket on the ridge of Mt Iraya, alt. 400m. Locally rare. *Hatusima 29109.*

LUZON: Mountain Province, Benguet. Thickets, altitude 1000-2200m.

Doubtful and Excluded Names


No duplicates of the type specimens have been traced, although there are three sheets of M. gaudichaudii that were collected by MS Clemens from Camp Keithley, Lake Lanao: two of them lack any collection number (BO, M), and the third is numbered 770 (US). As there is no indication of the ‘A’ (as cited in the protologue) nor any annotation by Mez, these sheets cannot be regarded as ‘original material’ (sensu Greuter et al., 2000: art. 9, note 2).

An understanding of Mez’s (1920) delimitation of M. lobuligera can consequently only be achieved by reference to the description. Mez states that M. lobuligera is ‘moderately close to M. piscatorum [= M. gaudichaudii] and M. cumingianae [= M. cumingii]’; these species, together with M. megalobotrya, are scrambling species with a hairy indumenta throughout. Although this is congruent with the somewhat ambiguous protologue of M. lobuligera, the name cannot be unequivocally associated with any particular species without examining original material. Merrill (1922) regarded the name M. lobuligera as a synonym of the name M. megaphylla; this is clearly erroneous, however, as M. megaphylla entirely lacks hairs, whereas Mez (1920) describes M. lobuligera as possessing a hairy indument.


In the protologue, de Candolle (1841: 80) stated that one of the collections by Gaudichaud was from the Philippines; a loan of the types of M. membranacea from G-DEL, however, revealed that both sheets were collected from Cochinchina (Vietnam). Subsequent authors (e.g. Merrill, 1923: 253) erroneously interpreted the later citation of Cuming 1474 by de Candolle (1844: 78) as a type of the name M. membranacea; this collection was not cited in the protologue, however, and is not a type.

Maesa membranacea is a scrambling species with distinct serrate leaf margins, found in Indochina and Hainan.


Although the specific epithet implies that the species occurs in the Philippines, the type of the name is from Malacca, Peninsular Malaysia. The specimen was one of several incorrectly labelled when Cuming was distributing his specimens (see Merrill, 1915: 192; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 121).