

A FIELD GUIDE TO SOME PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF FORESTS OVER LIMESTONE AND VICINITY IN SAMAR ISLAND NATURAL PARK (SINP), SAMAR ISLAND, PHILIPPINES



MARJORIE D. DELOS ANGELES • DANILO N. TANDANG • DESAMARIE ANTONETTE P. FERNANDEZ
REN DIVIEN R. OBEÑA • PAUL JOHN S. TOLENTINO • ELAINE LOREEN C. VILLANUEVA
• INOCENCIO E. BUOT, JR. •

**A FIELD GUIDE TO SOME PLANTS AND ANIMALS
OF FORESTS OVER LIMESTONE AND VICINITY IN
SAMAR ISLAND NATURAL PARK (SINP),
SAMAR ISLAND, PHILIPPINES**

**Journal of Nature Studies
Supplement 1**

MARJORIE D. DELOS ANGELES
DANILO N. TANDANG
DESAMARIE ANTONETTE P. FERNANDEZ
REN DIVIEN R. OBEÑA
PAUL JOHN S. TOLENTINO
ELAINE LOREEN C. VILLANUEVA
INOCENCIO E. BUOT, JR.

Philippine Society for the Study of Nature (PSSN), Inc.
2022

Copyright © 2022 by delos Angeles et al. and Philippine Society for the Nature of Studies (PSSN), Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording and/or otherwise, without prior written permission from the author.

Recommended Citation

delos Angeles MD, Tandang DN, Fernandez DAP, Obeña RDR, Tolentino PJS, Villanueva ELC & Buot IE Jr. 2022. *A Field Guide to Some Plants and Animals of Forests over Limestone and Vicinity in Samar Island Natural Park (SINP), Samar Island, Philippines (Journal of Nature Studies Supplement 1)*. Philippine Society for the Nature of Studies (PSSN), Inc. Pp.133.

Published by Philippine Society for the Nature of Studies (PSSN), Inc.

P.O. box 1036, Baguio City,

Benguet, Philippines

Website: <http://www.pssnonline.org>

Printed in the Philippines

Copy and Content Editor

Marjorie D. delos Angeles

Desamarie Antonette P. Fernandez

Book Design and Layout

Marjorie D. delos Angeles

Photographs

Danilo N. Tandang

Paul John S. Tolentino

Jiro T. Adorador

Ren Divien R. Obeña

Marjorie D. delos Angeles

CONserve-KAIGANGAN

Cover Photo Credit

Front cover photo

Rhipidura samarensis

Paul John S. Tolentino

CONserve-KAIGANGAN

Back cover photo

Picture of the study site

Danilo N. Tandang

National Museum, Philippines

PDF ISBN 978-971-92747-3-5

Print ISBN 978-971-92747-6-6

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	i - ii
Acknowledgement	iii
Introduction	1
Study Site Description	2 - 3
How to use this book	4 - 6
Species	
Plants	7 - 88
Animals	89 - 117
References	119 - 124
Index	125 - 127
About the Authors	128 - 131

FOREWORD

This amazing piece of work, **A FIELD GUIDE TO SOME PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF Samar Island Natural Park Forests Over Limestone, Samar Island, Philippines**, presents data sets, particularly, from Paranas and Taft areas, significant to all sectors surrounding the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP), current nominee as UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site. Most importantly, it is very meaningful to the individual households in the locality, making them proud of the unique diversity of flora and fauna that helped them shape their lives all these years. They have co-evolved with these native plants and animals, trying and experimenting on their various economic and sociocultural uses indicated in this field guide, relying on instinct or clues perhaps handed down from their ancestors.

The field guide is very important to all private and government sectors such as education, agriculture, forestry, tourism, health and many others. The education sector can make this as a reference, in topics under natural geography or natural heritage, making the young minds aware of the richness of the biota in their community. The agroforestry sector can experiment on the plants and animals that can be domesticated and propagated, thus minimizing poaching in the wild. The tourism sector can highlight this as staff on the ground tour guests in nature. Finally, the health sector can make use of the field guide in quickly diagnosing which poisonous plant and animal has caused ailments to patients rushed in clinics or hospitals for emergency treatments. The local People's Organization in collaboration with the education sector, can very well utilize this field guide as a springboard in crafting and organizing a Training Course on Native Biodiversity Conservation which is vital to sustainability of the forests over limestone.

FOREWORD

Beyond the local communities on Samar Island, **A FIELD GUIDE TO SOME PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF Samar Island Natural Park Forests Over Limestone, Samar Island, Philippines**, should be of interest to researchers, scientists, educators and biodiversity and geology practitioners in the ASEAN and the globe, especially in the comparative inventory and analysis of biodiversity in forests over limestone which is one of the most unique ecosystem landscapes in our planet.

Inocencio E. Buot Jr.
Professor of Botany
University of the Philippines Los Baños
and Program Leader, *CONSERVE-Kaigangan*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP) PAMB, DENR Region 8, for issuing the gratuitous permit (DENR-GP No. 2019-16 & 2020-10) to conduct the study and collect soil, faunal samples and plant materials, to the People's Organization, Basaranan Nga Organisasyon han San Isidro (BOSIS), for their assistance and hospitality. In addition, the second author would like to acknowledge GEF through the United Nations Environmental Fund (UNEF) with the DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau for funding his trips to Samar. The authors would also like to thank DOST-PCAARRD and DOST-GIA for funding the program (no. N9A6323), and DOST-SEI for allowing the sixth author to take part in this research program through the Career Incentive Program. We also thank the UPLB Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee for granting us permit no. CAS-2019-016. The authors would also like to acknowledge the Institute of Biological Sciences, UPLB for the use of the Plant Systematics Laboratory as office and working space for the program.

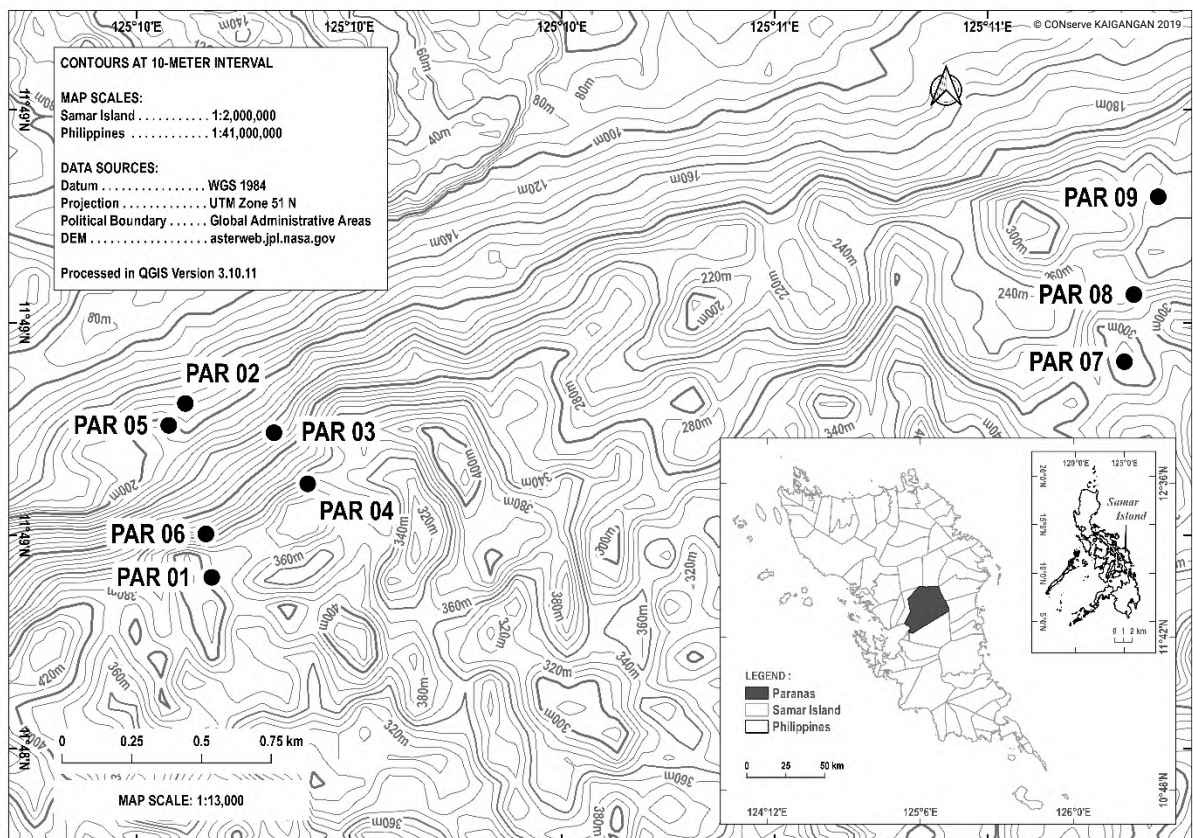
INTRODUCTION

Forests over limestone is a forest formation type thriving in limestone karsts, which are outcrops mainly composed of calcium carbonate. Limestone karsts cover 10% of the total land area of the Philippines and is notable to have high species endemism due to its unique flora and fauna (Fernando et al., 2008). Samar Island houses an extensive area of karsts in the Philippines (Restifacar, 2006). Some of the karst landscapes are part of the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP), a forest reserve in the third largest island of the Philippines. It is declared as a protected area by virtue of Proclamation No. 442, s. 2003, pursuant to National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992 (Republic Act No. 7586). It has a total land area of 330,300 hectares and a buffer zone of 124,500 hectares. Paranas and Taft were chosen study areas in SINP for the CONserve-KAIGANGAN Program.

CONserve-KAIGANGAN is a research program with the mission to assess and conserve the biodiversity (plant, animal and microbial diversity) in kaigangan (Samar local dialect for forests over limestone) towards its sustainable management in Samar Island, Philippines, particularly in Paranas, Taft, and Guiuan. This is very important since the SINP hosts one of the most extensive coastal and inland type of forests over limestone.

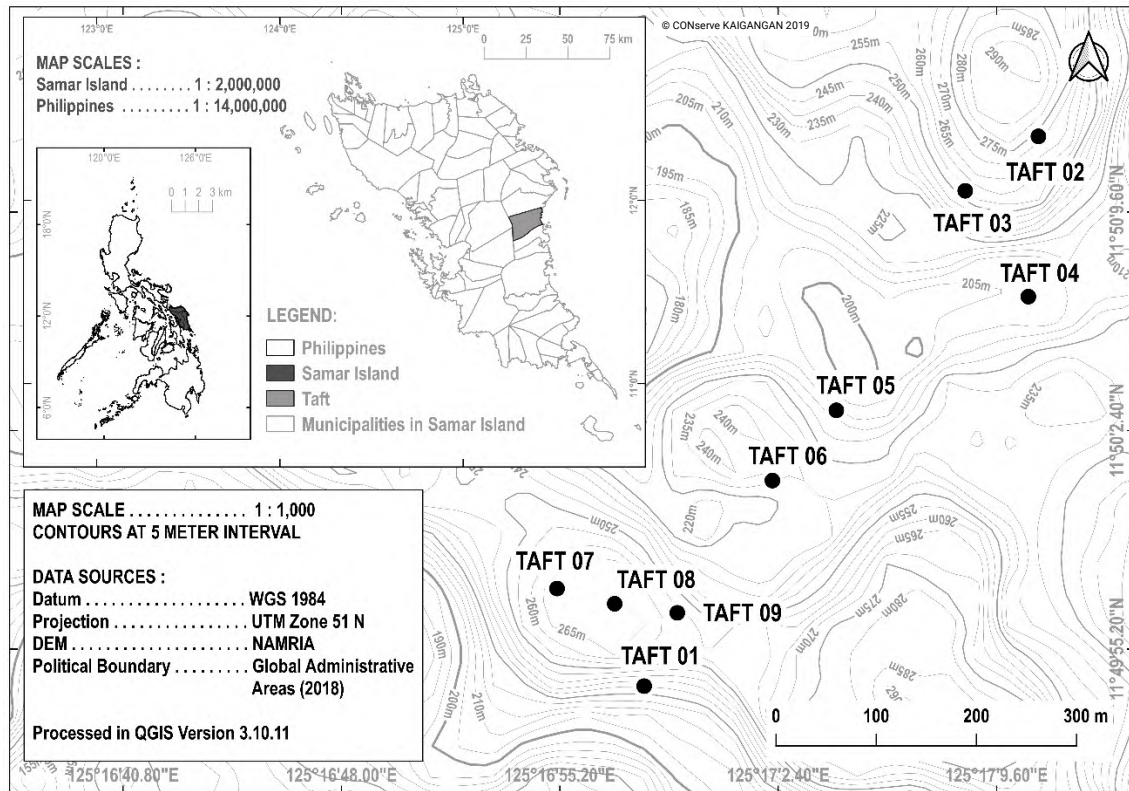
STUDY SITE DESCRIPTION

The biodiversity assessment was conducted in the municipalities of Paranas, Samar and Taft, Eastern Samar. A total of 18 plots (9 per municipality) measuring 20x20m were established for the floral survey. In each of these plots, 2 transects, for a total of 36, were laid out for the understory plant documentation. Additionally, transect and various trapping methods were used to assess the animal diversity in the study site. The sampling locations were identified using the presence and absence of anthropogenic disturbances, plant diversity heterogeneity, and topographic attributes of the area. Specifically, the sampling plots in Paranas were laid out in Barangay San Isidro and Barangay Tenani, while the site in Taft is in Barangay San Rafael. The maps below show the location of established sampling plots, represented as black dots, in the municipalities of Paranas and Taft.



Map of sampling plots in Paranas, Samar

STUDY SITE DESCRIPTION



Map of sampling plots in Taft, Eastern Samar

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This is the first installment of the field guide series produced by the **CONserve-KAIGANGAN** program. The field guide aims to enable the reader to identify some animals and plants found in Samar Island Natural Park (SINP).

This book includes animal information such as distinguishing characteristics and ecological importance as well as plant information such as spot characters and economic uses.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

C
B
A

D →
 E →
 F →
 G →
 H →
 I →

HERBS

PHILIPPINE
ENDEMIC

IUCN
NE

DAO
VU

Family: Marantaceae
Scientific Name: *Phrynium minutiflorum* Suksathan & Borchs.
Common name: Hagikihik (Waray)




A habit
 B leaf
 C flower

Synonyms: *Phacelophrynium cylindricum* Merr.

Spot characters: The stems are short and unbranched. The inflorescence bracts are small less than 1 cm long.

Use: Pliable stems may be used for basket weaving (The Philippine Star, 2018).

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

A Status Based from the DAO 2017-II

CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, OTS= Other Threatened Species

B Status Based from the IUCN RED List

NE = Not Evaluated, DD = Data Deficient, LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered, EW = Extinct in the Wild, EX = Extinct

C Philippine endemic

D Taxonomic Notes

which includes: i) family, ii) scientific name with authorship, and iii) common name.

E Image of the species

F Synonyms

alternate and redundant name of the plant species

G Spot Characters

allows for quick scanning and species verification

H Uses

contains information on ethnobotanical application of the species

I Distribution

provides range and species distribution

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

C
↓

B
↓

A
↓

D →

E →

F →

G →

H →

BIRDS

PHILIPPINE
ENDEMIC

↓

IUCN
VU

↓

DAO
VU

Family: Pittidae

Scientific Name: *Pitta steerii* ssp. *coelestis* Parkes, 1971

Common name: Steere's pitta



Description: Size medium large. Sexes alike. Adult- top of head and face black; back, scapulars, and inner secondaries green; rump and wing coverts bright metallic blue; tail black; outer secondaries black edged blue; primaries black sometimes with small medial white spots; throat white; breast and flanks azure blue; center of belly black; lower belly and undertail coverts scarlet. Immature- upperparts like adult; breast and flanks greyish olive; center of belly pale scarlet. Bill black; eye brown; legs brownish grey to grey.

Ecological Role: It controls the population of its prey species which are mainly composed of invertebrates.

Distribution: Mindanao PAIC endemic

A Status Based from the DAO 2019-09
CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, OTS= Other Threatened Species

B Status Based from the IUCN RED List
NE = Not Evaluated, DD = Data Deficient, LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered, EW = Extinct in the Wild, EX = Extinct

C Philippine endemic

D Taxonomic Notes
which includes: i) family, ii) scientific name with authorship, and iii) common name.

E Image of the species

F Description
allows for quick scanning and species verification

G Ecological Role

H Distribution
provides range and species distribution

FLORA OF SAMAR ISLAND NATURAL PARK FORESTS OVER LIMESTONE AND VICINITY



PLANT SPECIES LIST:

<i>Aglaonema philippinense</i> var. <i>stenophyllum</i>	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.Koenig
<i>Aquilaria cumingiana</i> (Decne.) Ridl.	<i>Hellenia speciosa</i> (J.Koenig) S.R.Dutta
<i>Alocasia zebrina</i> Schott ex Van Houtte	<i>Hippobroma longiflora</i> (L.) G. Don
<i>Alpinia elegans</i> (C. Presl) K. Schum	<i>Hoya madulidii</i> Kloppenb.
<i>Alpinia haenkei</i> C.Presl	<i>Hyptis capitata</i> Jacq.
<i>Alpinia rufa</i> (C. Presl) Náves	<i>Korthalsia laciniosa</i> (Griff.) Mart.
<i>Amischotolype hispida</i> (A. Rich) D.Y. Hong	<i>Lasianthus attenuatus</i> Jack
<i>Argostemma solaniforum</i> Elm.	<i>Medinilla cephalophora</i> Merr.
<i>Begonia latistipula</i> Merr.	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L.
<i>Benstonea copelandii</i> (Merr.) Callm. & Buerki	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	<i>Monophyllaea merrilliana</i> Kraenzl.
<i>Bolbitis rhizophylla</i> (Kaulf.) Hennisman	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.
<i>Brackenridgea fascicularis</i> (Blanco) Fern.-Vill.	<i>Musa textilis</i> Née
<i>Calamus aidae</i> Fernando	<i>Mycetia suedixiana</i>
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	<i>Nauclea robinsonii</i> Merr.
<i>Cryptostylis taiwaniana</i> Masam.	<i>Nephrolepis falcata</i> (Cav.) C. Chr.
<i>Curculigo latifolia</i> Dryand. ex W.T.Aiton	<i>Orophea cumingiana</i> S. Vidal
<i>Cyclopeltis crenata</i> (Fée) C.Chr.	<i>Osmoxylon yatesii</i> (Merr.) Philipson
<i>Dianella ensifolia</i> (L.) Redouté	<i>Osmunda banksiifolia</i> (C. Presl) Kuhn
<i>Dillenia bolsteri</i> Merr.	<i>Phrynium bracteosum</i> (Warb. ex K.Schum.) Suksathan & Borchs.
<i>Dipodium fevrellii</i> J.J. Sm. ssp. <i>deleonii</i>	<i>Phrynium interruptum</i> (K.Schum.) Suksathan & Borchs.
P.O'Byrne	<i>Phrynium minutiflorum</i> Suksathan & Borchs.
<i>Discocalyx samarensis</i> Merr.	<i>Phrynium pubinerve</i> Blume
<i>Donax canniformis</i> (G. Forst.) K. Schum	<i>Pinanga copelandii</i> Becc.
<i>Ficus ampelas</i> Burm.f.	<i>Pinanga samarana</i> Becc.
<i>Girroniera celtidifolia</i> Gaudich.	<i>Piper aduncum</i> L.
<i>Gomphandra mappioides</i> Valetton	<i>Pleocnemia irregularis</i> (C. Presl) Holttum
<i>Gonocaryum calleryanum</i> (Baill.) Becc.	<i>Plocoglottis plicatata</i> (Roxb.) Ormerod
<i>Habenaria alagensis</i> Ames	<i>Poikilospermum suaveolens</i> (Blume) Merr.

PLANT SPECIES LIST:

Polia secundiflora (Blume) Bakh.f.
Prismatomeris tetranda (Roxb.) K. Schum.
Pteris opaca J. Sm.
Pteris vittata L.
Radermachera quadripinnata (Blanco) Seem.
Ruellia simplex C. Wright
Selaginella engleri Hieron.
Spathiphyllum commutatum Schott
Sphagneticola trilobata (L.) Pruski
Stenochlaena palustris (Burm.f.) Bedd.
Strobilanthes bulusanensis Elmer
Suregada glomerulata (Blume) Baill.
Tectaria trifida (Fée) M.G.Price
Tectaridium macleanii (Copel.) S.Y. Dong
Thelypteris nitidula (C. Presl) C.F. Reed
Thelypteris unitus (L.) Morton
Thottea tomentosa (Blume) Ding Hou
Trigonostemon laevigatus Müll.Arg.
Trichospermum lanigerum Merr.
Uncaria cordata (Lour.) Merr.
Uncaria roxburghiana Koth.
Vernonia lancifolia Merr.

Family: Araceae

Scientific Name: *Aglaonema philippinense* var. *stenophyllum*

Common name: Philippine evergreen



A roots **B** habit **C** fruit

Synonyms: *Aglaonema stenophyllum* Merr.

Spot characters: Has an erect stem with sublinear to narrowly elliptic to lanceolate leaf blades and no observable variegation. Fruits are initially green in color, then yellow, then red when fully ripe.

Uses: Ornamental plant

Distribution: Native to the Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao)

Family: Araceae

Scientific Name: *Alocasia maquilingensis* Merr.

Common name: Elephant's ear



Synonyms: *Alocasia vulcanica* Elmer ex Merr.

Spot characters: A robust caulescent herb with broadly ovate-sagittate blades. It has a thickly pubescent to glabrescent petioles sheathing in the lower third to half.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Endemic to the Philippines; Luzon, Mindanao, Leyte, Panay.

Family: Araceae

Scientific Name: *Alocasia zebrina* Schott ex Van Houtte

Common name: Elephant's ear



Synonyms: *Alocasia liervalii* Hérincq, *Alocasia wenzelii* Merr.

Spot characters: Has distinct yellow and black markings on stalks.

Uses: Ornamental plant

Distribution: Endemic to the Philippines-Luzon, Mindanao, Leyte, Samar, Biliran, Alabat

HERBS

Family: Zingiberaceae

Scientific Name: *Alpinia haenkei* C.Presl

Common name: Bagumbung (Tag.), Barapat (Ig.), Punan (Bis.)



A flower **B** stem

Synonyms: *Alpinia malaccensis* C.Presl, *Alpinia philippinensis* Ridl., *Catimbium haenkei* (C.Presl) M.L. Steiner, *Languas haenkei* (C.Presl) Merr.

Spot characters: Calyx is spathaceous, urn-shaped, and irregularly toothed. Corolla tube is broad and lip yellow in color with purple spots.

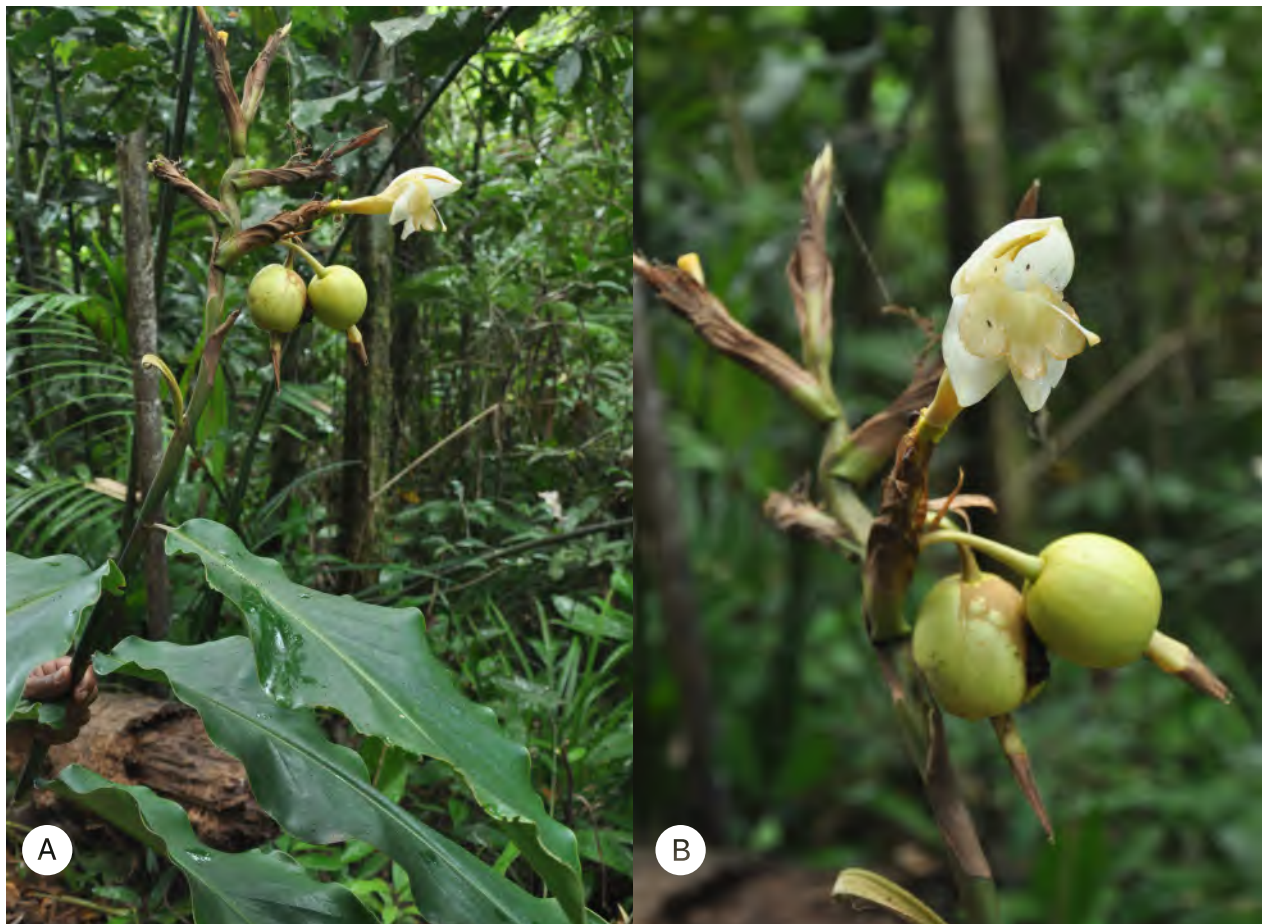
Uses: Has antioxidant, anti fungal, anti-inflammatory, and analgesic properties.

Distribution: Native range is Philippines, Java.

Family: Zingiberaceae

Scientific Name: *Alpinia elegans* (C. Presl) K. Schum.

Common name: Bagombon (Tag.), Katotang (Bis.), Tagbak (Tag.)



A habit **B** fruits and flowers

Synonyms: *Alpinia gigantea* Náves, *Alpinia gracilis* (Blanco) Rolfe, *Kolowratia elegans* C. Presl, *Languans elegans* (C. Presl) Burkill, *Renealmia gracilis* Blanco

Spot characters: A stout rhizomatous herb with a pale straw colored inflorescence.

Uses: An endemic Philippine medicinal plant used in the treatment of various conditions such as musculoskeletal diseases, hemoptysis, headache, migraine, stomach ache, and as an anti-relapse for women. Ethanol extracts of the leaves of *Alpinia elegans* possess antioxidants and phytochemical constituents which may be responsible for pharmacological activity (Naïve et al., 2019).

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Zingiberaceae

Scientific Name: *Alpinia rufa* (C. Presl) Náves

Common name: Caucos (Bagobo dialect)



Synonyms: *Hellenia rufa* C. Presl, *Languas rufa* (C. Presl) Merr.

Spot characters: Has globose fruits that are pubescent and green in color when young and bright red when ripe.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Commelinaceae

Scientific Name: *Amischotolype hispida* (A. Rich) D.Y. Hong

Common name: there are no associated common names



Synonyms: *Forrestia hispida* A.Rich., *Forrestia nigricans* A.Rich. ex Steud., *Forrestia philippinensis* Merr.

Spot characters: Has an erect leafy stem with long rhizomes and purple inflorescences.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Borneo, New Guinea, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas

Family: Rubiaceae

Scientific Name: *Argostemma solaniform* Elm.

Common name: there are no associated common names



Synonyms: No synonyms are accounted for this name

Spot characters: Has small and white solitary flowers.

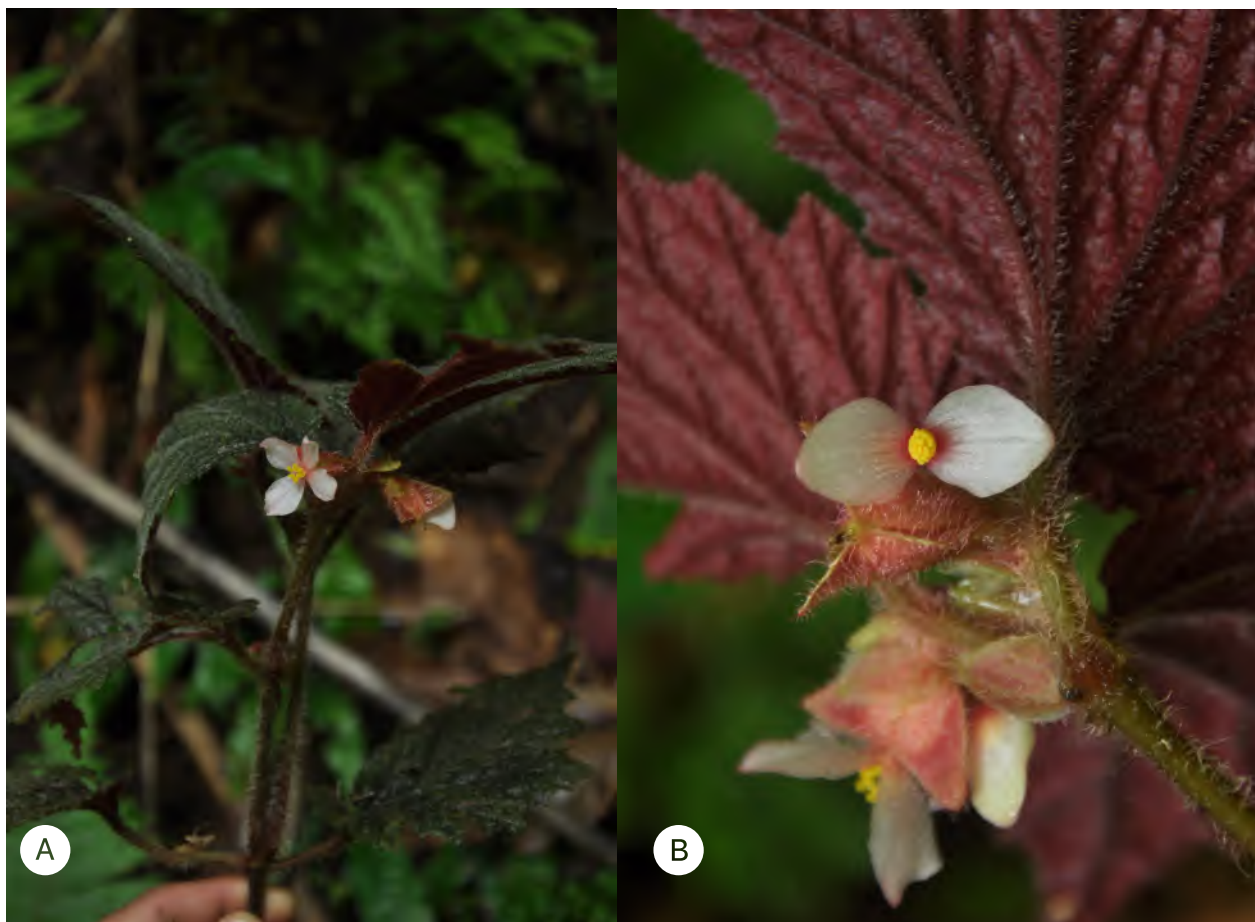
Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Can be found in Ryukus, Taiwan, Lanyu, and the Philippines

Family: Begoniaceae

Scientific Name: *Begonia latistipula* Merr.

Common name: Begonia



A habit **B** flowers

Synonyms: No synonyms are accounted for this name

Spot characters: Leaves are positioned alternately along the stem. Leaves have a serrate margin and an acuminate blade apex.

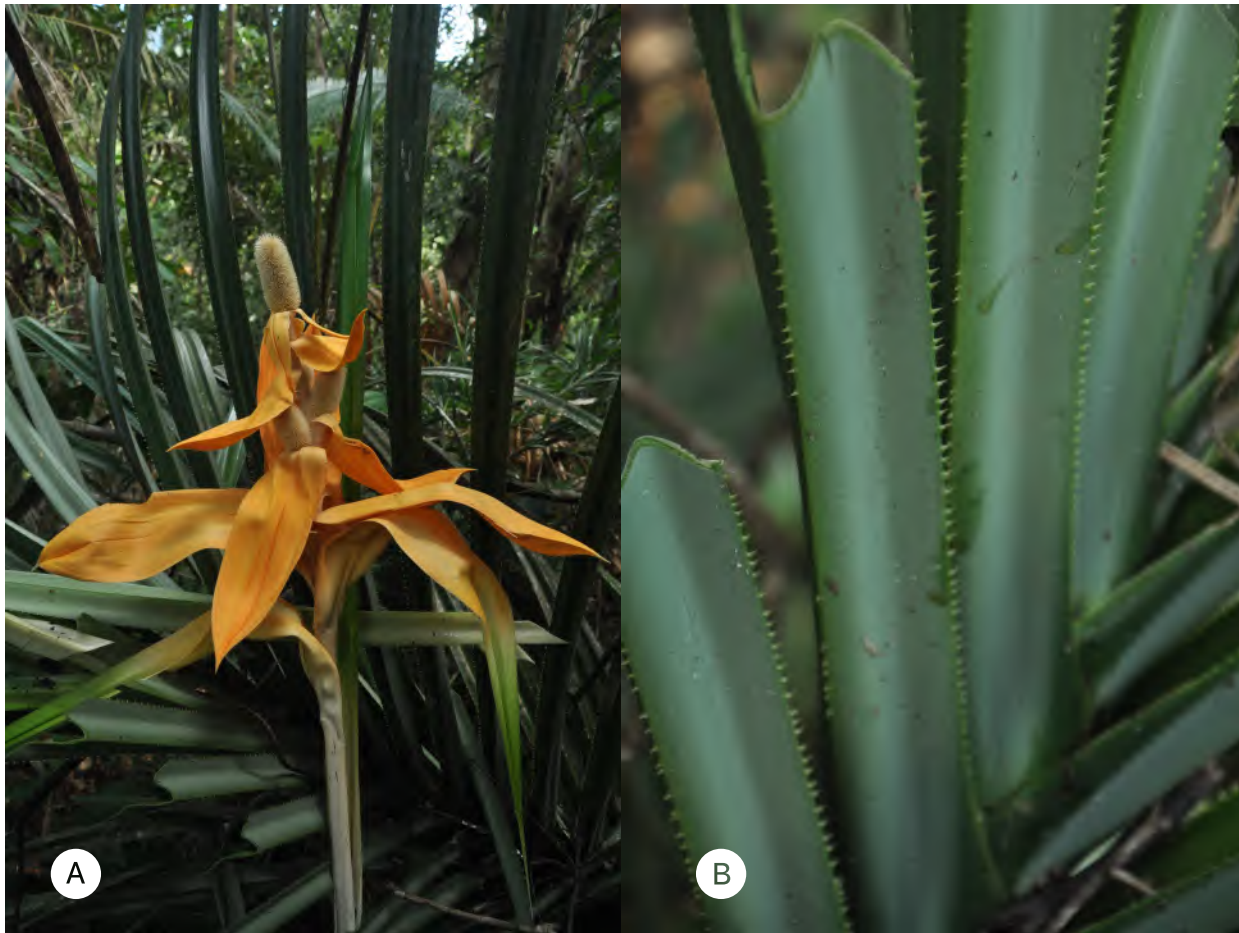
Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines: Leyte and Samar

Family: Pandanaceae

Scientific Name: *Benstonea copelandii* (Merr.) Callm. & Buerki

Common name: Baléo (Bis.), Lagutlut (Tag.), Pandan (Tag.)



A habit **B** leaves

Synonyms: *Pandanus copelandii* Merr., *Pandanus copelandii* var. *panchoi* B. C. Stone, *Pandanus muricatus* Elmer

Spot characters: The leaves are long and has an acuminate tip and a dentate margin.

Uses: The leaves are used for making coarse mats and baskets (Brown, 1920; Tropical Plants Database, 2020)

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Asteraceae

Scientific Name: *Bidens pilosa* L.

Common name: Beggar sticks, Black fellows, Blackjack, Blanket-stabbers, Bur marigold, Cobbler's pegs



Synonyms: *Bidens abadiae* DC, *Bidens abadiae* var. *pilosoides* Sherff, *Bidens adhaerescens* Vell., *Bidens africana* Klatt, *Bidens alausensis* Kunth, *Bidens arenaria* Gand., *Bidens aurantiaca* Colenso, *Bidens barrancae* M.E. Jones, *Bidens bimucronata* Turcz., *Bidens californica* DC, *Bidens caracasana* DC, *Bidens chilensis* var. *apiifolia* DC., *Bidens decussata* Pav. ex Steud., *Bidens hirsuta* Nutt., *Bidens hirta* Jord., *Bidens hispida* Kunth, *Bidens leucanthema* var. *pilosa* (L.) Griseb., *Bidens montaubani* Phil., *Bidens odorata* Cav., *Bidens odorata* var. *calvicola* (Greenm.), RE Ballard., *Bidens orendainae* M.E. Jones, *Bidens paleacea* Vis., *Bidens pilosa* f. *alausesis* (Kunth) Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* var. *alausesis* (Kunth) Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* var. *apiifolia* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* f. *bimucronata* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* var. *bimucronata* O.E. Schulz, *Bidens pilosa* var. *brevifoliata* Hieron. *Bidens pilosa* var. *calvicola* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* f. *calvicola* (Sherff) Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* subvar. *discoideae* Pit., *Bidens pilosa* f. *discorda* Sch. Bip., *Bidens pilosa* var. *discoidea* J.A. Schmidt, *Bidens pilosa* f. *disserta* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* f. *dondiifolia* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* var. *dubius* O.E. Schulz, *Bidens pilosa* f. *indivisa* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* var. *minor* (Blume) Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* f. *monophylla* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* f. *odorata* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* f. *pilosior* Kuntze, *Bidens pilosa* f. *pinnata* Kuntze, *Bidens pilosa* f. *scandicina* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* f. *simplex* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* f. *subbiterata* Kuntze, *Bidens pilosa* var. *subbiterata* Kuntze, *Bidens pilosa* f. *subsimplicifolia* Kuntze, *Bidens pilosa* f. *ternata* Kuntze, *Bidens pilosa* f. *triaristata* Sherff, *Bidens pilosa* var. *typica* Domin, *Bidens pilosa* f. *umbrosa* Sherff, *Bidens pinnata* Noronha, *Bidens reflexa* Link, *Bidens rosea* var. *calvicola* Greenm., *Bidens scandicina* Kunth, *Bidens striata* Schott ex Sweet, *Bidens sundaica* Blume, *Bidens sundaica* var. *minor* Blume, *Bidens taquetii* H.Lév. & Vaniot, *Bidens valparadisiaca* Colla, *Bidens viciousi* Pau, *Coreopsis corymbifolia* Buch.-Ham. ex DC., *Coreopsis leucantha* L., *Coreopsis multifida* var. *mutica* DC., *Coreopsis odorata* Lam., *Cosmea pilosa* (L.) Spreng., *Cosmos pinnatus* Jacq. ex Steud., *Glossogyne chinensis* Less., *Kerneria dubia* Cass., *Kerneria pilosa* (L.) Lowe, *Kerneria pilosa* var. *discoidea* Lowe, *Kerneria tetragona* Moench

Spot characters: Leaves are arranged oppositely. Has a yellow inflorescence and black, narrow fruits.

Use: The whole plant is antirheumatic, it is also used in enemas to treat intestinal ailments. The roots are used to treat constipation and malaria (Duke & Ayensu, 1985; Ruffo et al., 2002).

Family: Polypodiaceae

Scientific Name: *Bolbitis rhizophylla* (Kaulf.) Hennisman

Common name: Pako



Synonyms: *Bolbitis copelandii* K.Iwats., *Bolbitis intermedia* (J.Sm. ex Fée) K.Iwats., *Bolbitis serrulata* (J.Sm. ex Fée) K.Iwats., *Egenolfia fluviatilis* Copel., *Egenolfia intermedia* (J.Sm.) Fée, *Egenolfia neglecta* Fée, *Egenolfia rhizophylla* Fée, *Egenolfia serrulata* (J.Sm.) Fée, *Lacaussadea rhizophylla* Gaudich., *Polybotrya duplicato-serrata* Hayata, *Polybotrya exaltata* Brack., *Polybotrya intermedia* J.Sm., *Polybotrya neglecta* Fée, *Polybotrya rhizophylla* C.Presl, *Polybotrya serrulata* J.Sm., *Gymnogramma rhizophylla* Kaulf.

Spot characters: The fronds are close together with a finely serrate to serrately lobed margin.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Taiwan and the Philippines

Family: Asteraceae

Scientific Name: *Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.

Common name: Siam weed



Synonyms: *Chromolaena barranquillensis* (Hieron.) R.M.King & H.Rob., *Chromolaena clematitis* (DC.) Pruski, *Chromolaena odorata* f. *squarrosa* (Koster f.) Sunita Garg, *Chrysocoma volubilis* Vell., *Eupatorium atriplicifolium* Vahl, *Eupatorium barranquillense* Hieron., *Eupatorium brachiatum* Sw. ex Wikstr., *Eupatorium clematitis* DC., *Eupatorium conyzoides* Vahl, *Eupatorium conyzoides* f. *angustiflorum* Cuatrec., *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *extensum* Hieron., *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *floribundum* (Kunth) Hieron., *Eupatorium conyzoides* f. *glabratum* Hassl., *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *glabrescens* Steetz, *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *heterolepis* Griseb., *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *incanum* Baker, *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *maximiliani* Baker, *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *pauciflorum* Baker, *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *phyllocephalum* Sch.Bip. ex Baker, *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *scaberulum* Hassl., *Eupatorium conyzoides* var. *tambillense* Hieron., *Eupatorium divergens* Less., *Eupatorium floribundum* Kunth, *Eupatorium graciliflorum* DC., *Eupatorium incisum* A.Rich., *Eupatorium klattii* Millsp., *Eupatorium odoratum* L., *Eupatorium odoratum* var. *brachiatum* (Sw. ex Wikstr.) DC., *Eupatorium odoratum* var. *cubense* DC., *Eupatorium odoratum* var. *mallotophyllum* B.L.Rob., *Eupatorium odoratum* var. *pauciflorum* (Baker) Hieron., *Eupatorium odoratum* f. *scandens* Kuntze, *Eupatorium sabeanum* Buckley, *Eupatorium stigmatosum* Meyen & Walp., *Osmia atriplicifolia* Sch.Bip., *Osmia clematitis* (DC.) Sch.Bip., *Osmia conyzoides* Small, *Osmia divergens* (Less.) Sch.Bip., *Osmia floribunda* (Kunth) Sch.Bip., *Osmia graciliflora* (DC.) Sch.Bip., *Osmia odorata* (L.) Sch.Bip.

Spot characters: white tubular flowers are in panicles of 15–35 florets.

Uses: A traditional medicinal plant that is widely used for its wound healing property. Its extract contains numerous antioxidant compounds with wound healing property that reduces the bleeding and clotting time (Phan et al., 2000; Akomas et al., 2014).

Distribution: Native to Argentina Northeast, Argentina Northwest, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil North, Brazil Northeast, Brazil South, Brazil Southeast, Brazil West-Central, Cayman Is., Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Florida, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Mexico Central, Mexico Gulf, Mexico Northeast, Mexico Northwest, Mexico Southeast, Mexico Southwest, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Texas, Trinidad-Tobago, Turks-Caicos Is., Venezuela, Windward Is.

Family: Orchidaceae

Scientific Name: *Cryptostylis taiwaniana* Masam.

Common name: Tongue orchid



Synonyms: *Cryptostylis arachnites* var. *philippinensis* (Schltr.) S.S.Ying, *Cryptostylis arachnites* var. *taiwaniana* (Masam.) S.S. Ying, *Cryptostylis philippinensis* Schltr.

Spot characters: Has a green inflorescence with dark green or purplish brown spots.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines and Taiwan

HERBS

Family: Hypoxidaceae

Scientific Name: *Curculigo latifolia* Dryand. ex W.T.Aiton

Common name: Lemba (Malaysia), lumbah, Sweet seed plant



Synonyms: *Aurora latifolia* (Dryand. ex W.T. Aiton) Raf., *Molineria latifolia* (Dryand. ex W.T. Aiton) Herb. ex Kurz, *Curculigo Sumatrana* Roxb., *Molineria plicata* Colla, *Curculigo villosa* Wall. ex Kurz, *Curculigo latifolia* var. *glabrescens* Ridley, *Curculigo agusanensis* Elmer, *Curculigo weberi* Elmer, *Curculigo brevipedunculata* Elmer, *Curculigo borneensis* Merr.

Spot characters: Has a long elliptic petiolate leaves and yellow sessile flowers.

Uses: In Borneo and Malaysia, the leaf fibers can be used for making fishing nets, ropes, and twines. Flower and root concoctions are used to ease stomachache and frequent urination (Farzinebrahimi et al., 2016; Lemba, 2005).

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, China Southeast, Hainan, Java, Malaya, Myanmar, Nicobar Is., Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam

HERBS

Family: Polypodiaceae

Scientific Name: *Cyclopeltis crenata* (Fée) C.Chr.

Common name: Lukdo (Waray)



A habit **B** spores

Synonyms: *Cyclopeltis latupana* Alderw., *Cyclopeltis zamboangana* Copel., *Hemicardion crenatum* Fée

Spot characters: Has elliptic-lanceolate fronds with a distinct blue-green iridescent sheen.

Uses: Ornamental plant

Distribution: Native to Borneo, Hainan, Java, Laos, Malaya, Myanmar, Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra , Thailand, Vietnam

Family: Asphodelaceae

Scientific Name: *Dianella ensifolia* (L.) Redouté

Common name: Atlas (Bagobo), Bariu-bariu (Panay Bisaya), Hogangan(Ifugao)



Synonyms: *Anthericum japonicum* Thunb., *Charlwoodia ensata* (Thunb.) Göpp., *Cordylina ensifolia* (L.) Planch., *Dracaena ensata* Thunb., *Dracaena ensifolia* L., *Dracaena nemorosa* Steud., *Eustrephus javanicus* D.Dietr., *Liliago japonica* (Thunb.) C.Presl, *Phalangium japonicum* (Thunb.) Poir., *Dianella albiflora* Hallier f., *Dianella carinata* Hallier f., *Dianella ensata* (Thunb.) R.J.F.Hend., *Dianella ensifolia* f. *albiflora* T.S.Liu & S.S.Ying, *Dianella ensifolia* f. *racemulifera* (Schlittler) T.S.Liu & S.S.Ying, *Dianella ensifolia* f. *straminea* (Yatabe) Kitam., *Dianella flabellata* Hallier f., *Dianella forsteri* (Spreng.) Endl., *Dianella humilis* Lodd. ex Steud., *Dianella ledermannii* K.Krause, *Dianella mauritiana* Blume, *Dianella montana* Blume, *Dianella monticola* K.Krause, *Dianella nemorosa* Lam., *Dianella nemorosa* f. *caeruloides* Schlittler, *Dianella nemorosa* f. *ensifolia* (L.) Schlittler, *Dianella obscura* Kunth, *Dianella parviflora* Zipp. ex Hallier f., *Dianella parviflora* Ridl., *Dianella philippensis* Perr., *Dianella pullei* K.Krause, *Dianella robusta* Elmer, *Dianella sparsiflora* Schlittler, *Dianella straminea* Yatabe, *Conanthera forsteri* Spreng., *Walleria paniculata* Fritsch

Spot characters: The inflorescence is a loosely cymose panicle that are purplish-blue in color.

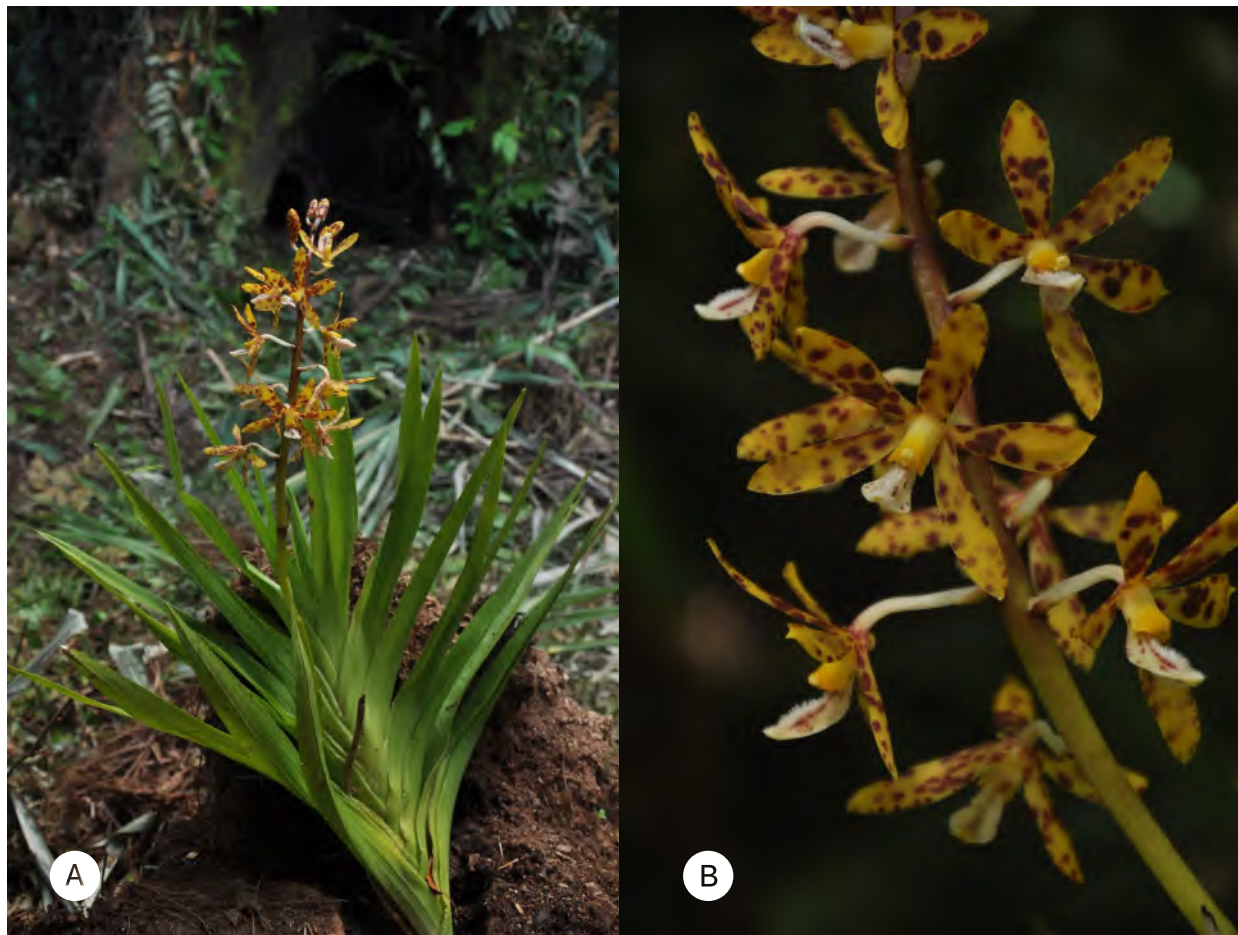
Use: The ashes of the roots and leaves are applied as an ointment for treating boils, itch, jaundice, herpes sores and rheumatism. The plant was formerly taken internally in China in the treatment of dysentery, dysuria, leucorrhoea and blenorhoea, but nowadays it is only applied externally, in pounded form, to treat scrofulous glands (PROSEA, 2020; Tropical Plants Database, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Assam, Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, China South-Central, China Southeast, East Himalaya, Hainan, Japan, Java, Laos, Lesser Sunda Is., Madagascar, Malaya, Moluccas, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nansei-shoto, Nepal, New Guinea, Ogasawara-shoto, Philippines, Réunion, Seychelles, Solomon Is., Sri Lanka, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Zimbabwe

Family: Orchidaceae

Scientific Name: *Dipodium fevrellii* J.J. Sm. ssp. *deleonii* P.O'Byrne

Common name: there are no associated common names



A habit **B** flowers

Synonyms: No synonyms are accounted for this name

Spot characters: A terrestrial orchid with red-spotted yellow tepals, long sidelobes and hairy midlobe flanks.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Central Borneo, Central and East Malesia to Caroline Is., Moluccas, New Guinea, Philippines, Sulawesi

Family: Marantaceae

Scientific Name: *Donax canniformis* (G. Forst.) K. Schum

Common name: Bamban (Bik., Ilk., Tagl.), Bonbon (Tag.)



A flower lateral view **B** flower front view **C** leaf

Synonyms: *Actoplanes canniformis* (G.Forst.) K.Schum., *Actoplanes grandis* (Miq.) K.Schum., *Actoplanes ridleyi* K.Schum., *Arundastrum canniforme* (G.Forst.) Kuntze, *Arundastrum grande* (Miq.) Kuntze, *Clinogyne canniformis* (G.Forst.) K.Schum., *Clinogyne dichotoma* Salisb. ex Benth., *Clinogyne grandis* (Miq.) Benth. & Hook.f., *Donax arundastrum* Lour., *Donax gracilis* K.Schum., *Donax grandis* (Miq.) Ridl., *Donax parviflora* Ridl., *Ilythuria canniformis* (G.Forst.) Raf., *Maranta arundastrum* (Lour.) M.R.Almeida, *Maranta arundinacea* Blanco, *Maranta dichotoma* D.Dietr., *Maranta grandis* Miq., *Maranta tonchat* Blume, *Phrynium canniforme* (G.Forst.) Schrank, *Phrynium dichotomum* Roxb., *Thalia canniformis* G.Forst.

Spot characters: The leaves are obovate in shape with a short length petiole; Corolla lobes are white and linear to oblong.

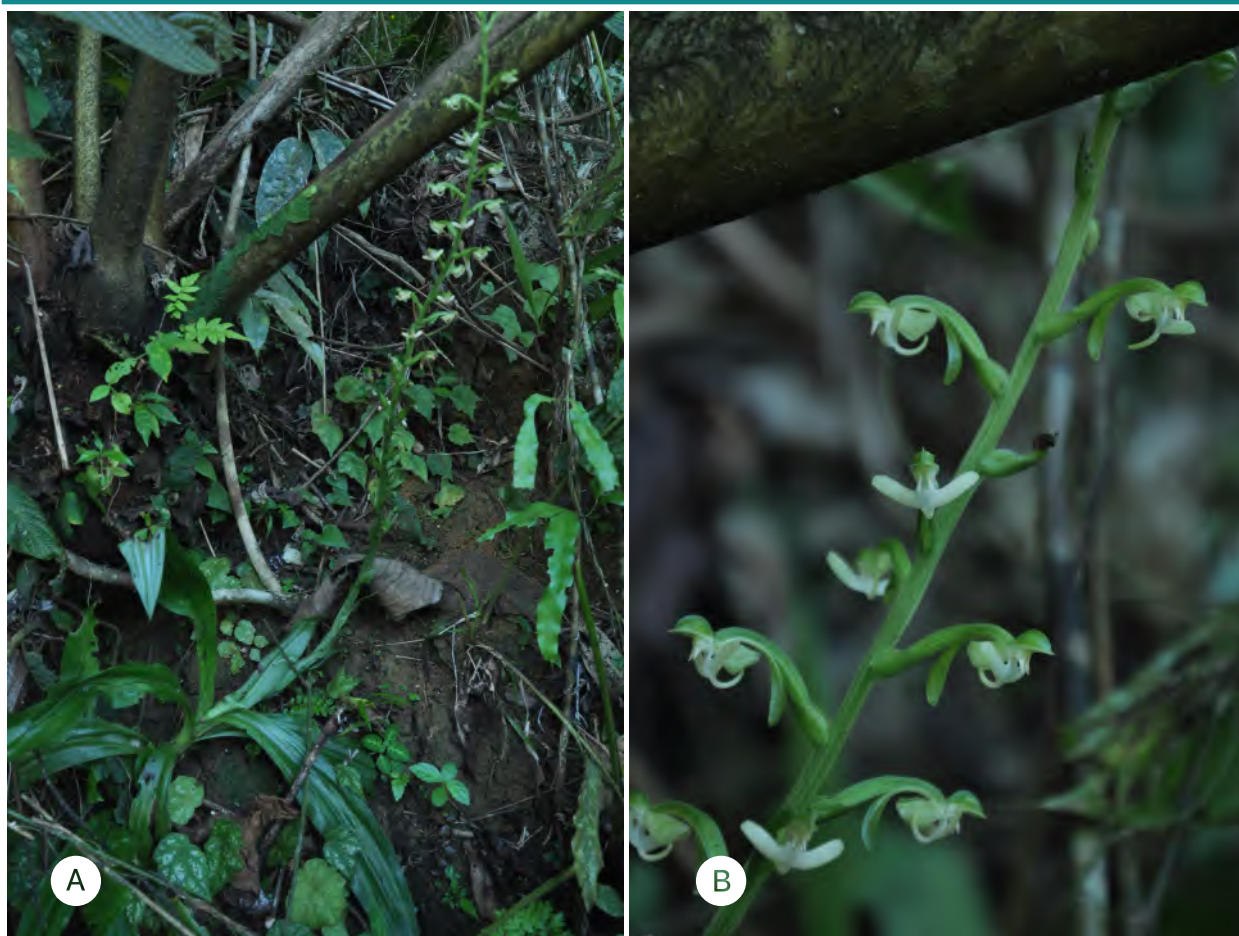
Uses: Stem material of *D.canniformis* is widely used in Southeast Asia for the production of baskets, bags, mats and trays. In the Philippines, for instance, it is made into a wide range of articles, including hats, waste baskets, laundry baskets, flowerpot holders, trays, tables, magazine racks and bookshelves (PROSEA, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Bismarck Archipelago, Borneo, Cambodia, Java, Lesser Sunda Is., Malaya, Moluccas, Marianas, Myanmar, New Guinea, Nicobar Is., Philippines, Santa Cruz Is., Solomon Is., Sulawesi, Sumatra, Taiwan, Thailand, Vanuatu, Vietnam

Family: Orchidaceae

Scientific Name: *Habenaria alagensis* Ames

Common name: Alag river habenaria



A habit **B** flowers

Synonyms: *Habenaria luzonensis* Ames

Spot characters: A terrestrial orchid with long slender stems and resupinate flowers that are white in color.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

HERBS

Family: Zingiberaceae

Scientific Name: *Hedychium coronarium* J.Koenig

Common name: White butterfly ginger lily



A habit **B** inflorescence **C** leaf

Synonyms: *Amomum filiforme* W.Hunter, *Gandasulium coronarium* (J.Koenig) Kuntze, *Gandasulium lingulatum* (Hassk.) Kuntze, *Hedychium chrysoleucum* Hook., *Hedychium coronarium* var. *maximum* (Roscoe) Eichler, *Hedychium flavescens* var. *chrysoleucum* (Hook.) C.E.C.Fisch., *Hedychium gandasulium* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall., *Hedychium lingulatum* Hassk., *Hedychium maximum* Roscoe, *Hedychium prophetae* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall., *Hedychium spicatum* G.Lodd., *Hedychium sulphureum* Wall., *Kaempferia hedychium* Lam.

Spot characters: Fleshy perennial rhizomes that are strongly aromatic, inflorescences are terminal and singular, presenting a series of bracts partially overlapping. The fruit is an oblong capsule.

Uses: Used as an ornamental plant.

Distribution: Native range is Indian Subcontinent to Taiwan.

HERBS

Family: Costaceae

Scientific Name: *Hellenia speciosa* (J.Koenig) S.R.Dutta

Common name: Crepe ginger



A habit **B** flower **C** leaf

Synonyms: *Banksea speciosa* J.Koenig, *Cheilocostus potierae* (F.Muell.) M.G.Harr. & Zich, *Cheilocostus speciosus* (J.Koenig) C.D.Specht, *Costus angustifolius* Ker Gawl., *Costus argrophyllus* Wall., *Costus crispiflorus* Stokes, *Costus foeniculaceus* Noronha, *Costus formosanus* Nakai, *Costus glaber* (K.Schum.) Merr., *Costus glabratus* Rchb., *Costus lamingtonii* F.M.Bailey, *Costus loureiroi* Horan., *Costus nipalensis* Roscoe, *Costus potierae* F.Muell., *Costus sericeus* Blume, *Costus speciosus* (J.Koenig) Sm., *Costus speciosus* var. *angustifolius* Ker Gawl., *Costus speciosus* var. *dilnavaziae* M.R.Almeida & S.M.Almeida, *Costus speciosus* var. *formosanus* (Nakai) S.S.Ying, *Costus speciosus* var. *nipalensis* (Roscoe) Baker, *Costus spicatus* var. *pubescens* Griseb., *Costus vaginalis* Salisb., *Hellenia grandiflora* Retz., *Planera speciosa* (J.Koenig) Giseke, *Pyxa speciosa* (J.Koenig) M.R.Almeida, *Pyxa speciosa* var. *dilnavaziae* (M.R.Almeida & S.M.Almeida) M.R.Almeida, *Tsiana speciosa* (J.Koenig) J.F.Gmel., *Amomum arboreum* Lour., *Amomum hirsutum* Lam., *Cardamomum arboreum* (Lour.) Kuntze, *Kaempferia speciosa* (J.Koenig) Thunb.,

Spot characters: Glossy foliage is spirally arranged. Flowers are wrinkled and white in color with a yellow spore on the throat.

Uses: Cultivated for medicinal purposes in India and grown as an ornamental plant (Smith, 1979).

Distribution: Native range is Tropical & Subtropical Asia to NE Queensland .

Family: Campanulaceae

Scientific Name: *Hippobroma longiflora* (L.) G. Don

Common name: Estrella (Tag.) star of Bethlehem or Madamfate



Synonyms: *Isotoma longiflora* (L.) C.Presl, *Isotoma longiflora* var. *runcinata* (Hassk.) Panigrahi, P.Daniel & M.V.Viswan., *Isotoma runcinata* Hassk., *Laurentia longiflora* (L.) Peterm., *Lobelia longiflora* L., *Rapuntium longiflorum* (L.) Mill., *Solenopsis longiflora* (L.) M.R.Alme

Spot characters: Has oblanceolate shaped leaves with serrate margins. Solitary white flowers are found at axils of leaves.

Use: Counterirritant for aching teeth: leaves are washed, pounded and put on painful carious teeth; Ornamental plant

Distribution: Malenesia and Philippines

Family: Apocynaceae

Scientific Name: *Hoya madulidii* Kloppenb.

Common name: There are no associated common names



A

B

A flowers B habit

Synonyms: No synonyms are accounted for this name

Spot characters: Leaves are pubescent and orange colored florets are reflexed.

Uses: Used as an ornamental plant.

Distribution: Native range is the Philippines

Family: Lamiaceae

Scientific Name: *Hyptis capitata* Jacq.

Common name: Botonesan (Tag.), Buttonweed, Knobweed



Synonyms: *Clinopodium capitatum* (Jacq.) Sw., *Hyptis capitata* var. *mexicana* Briq., *Hyptis capitata* var. *pilosa* Briq., *Hyptis capitata* var. *vulgaris* Briq., *Hyptis celebica* Zipp. ex Koord., *Hyptis decurrens* (Blanco) Epling, *Hyptis macrochila* Mart. ex Steud., *Hyptis mariannarum* Briq., *Hyptis pittieri* Briq., *Hyptis rhomboidea* M.Martens & Galeotti, *Mesosphaerum capitatum* (Jacq.) Kuntze, *Mesosphaerum pittieri* Briq., *Mesosphaerum rhombodeum* (M.Martens & Galeotti) Kuntze, *Pycnanthemum decurrens* Blanco, *Thymus virginicus* Blanco

Spot characters: Has elliptic to lanceolate leaves with numerous and densely packed white heads (inflorescence).

Uses: Infusion of the leaves is used as a sedative and calmativ, and to reduce heart palpitations. The crushed leaves are applied to cuts and abrasions in order to prevent infections (DeFlipps et al., 2020; Moore & McMakin, 1979).

Family: Fabaceae

Scientific Name: *Mimosa pudica* L.

Common name: Makahiya



Synonyms: *Eburnax pudica* (L.) Raf.

Spot characters: Perennial shrub with woody stems that bear scattered prickles along the internodes. Leaves are bipinnate and hairy. Flowers are bright purplish-pink (lilac and pink) and are held in ovoid stalked heads.

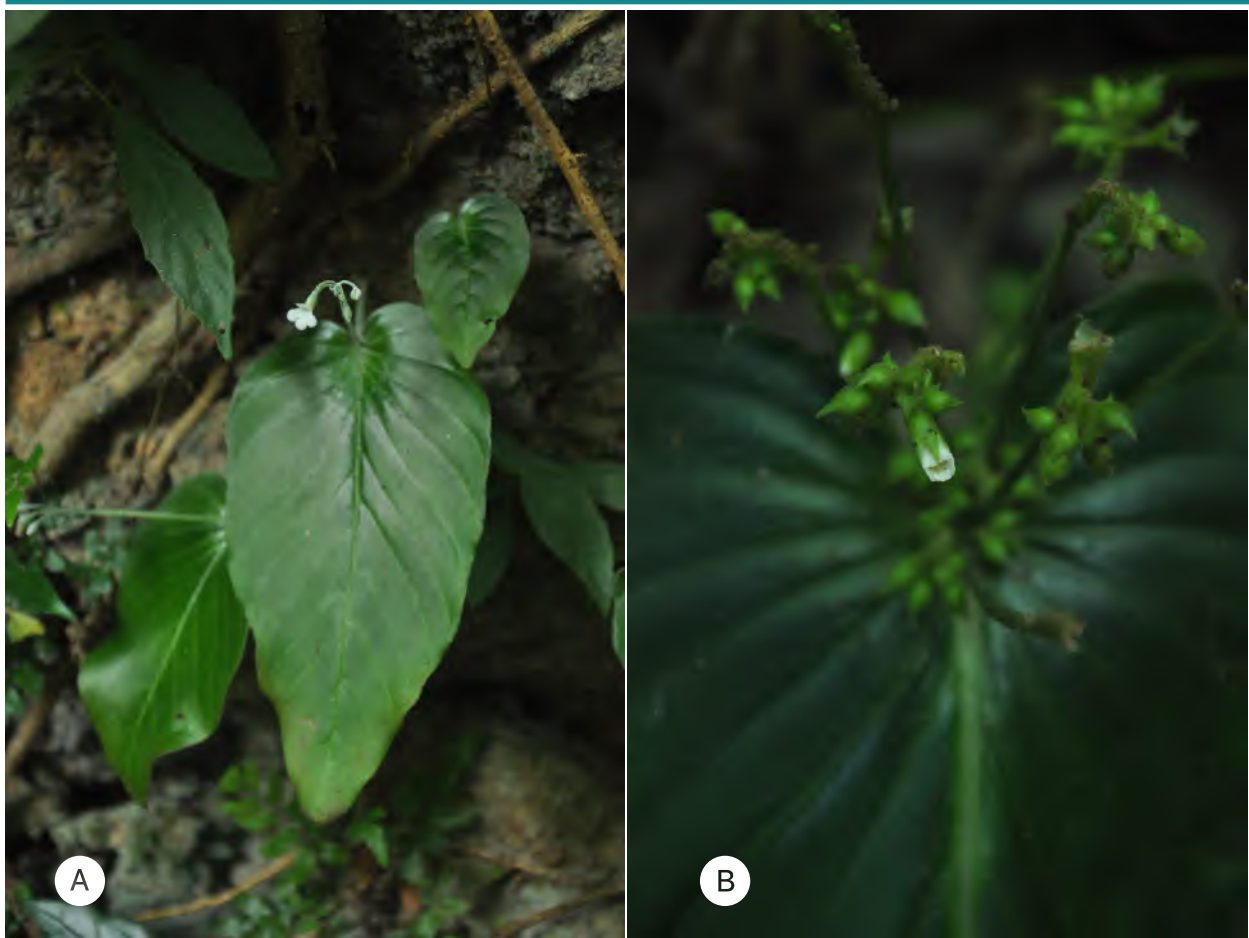
Use: Extracts of the plant have been shown in scientific trials to be a moderate diuretic; to depress duodenal contractions in a similar manner to atropine sulphate; to promote regeneration of the nerves; and reduce menorrhagia (Global Invasive Species Database, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil North, Brazil Northeast, Brazil South, Brazil Southeast, Brazil West-Central, Cayman Is., Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Mexico Central, Mexico Southeast, Mexico Southwest, Nicaragua, Peru, Puerto Rico, Southwest Caribbean, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Is.

Family: Gesneriaceae

Scientific Name: *Monophyllaea merrilliana* Kraenzl.

Common name: Sabongaiahon



A habit **B** flower

Synonyms: *Monophyllaea johannis-winkleri* Kraenzl.

Spot characters: Has ovate shaped leaf blade and has forked inflorescence.

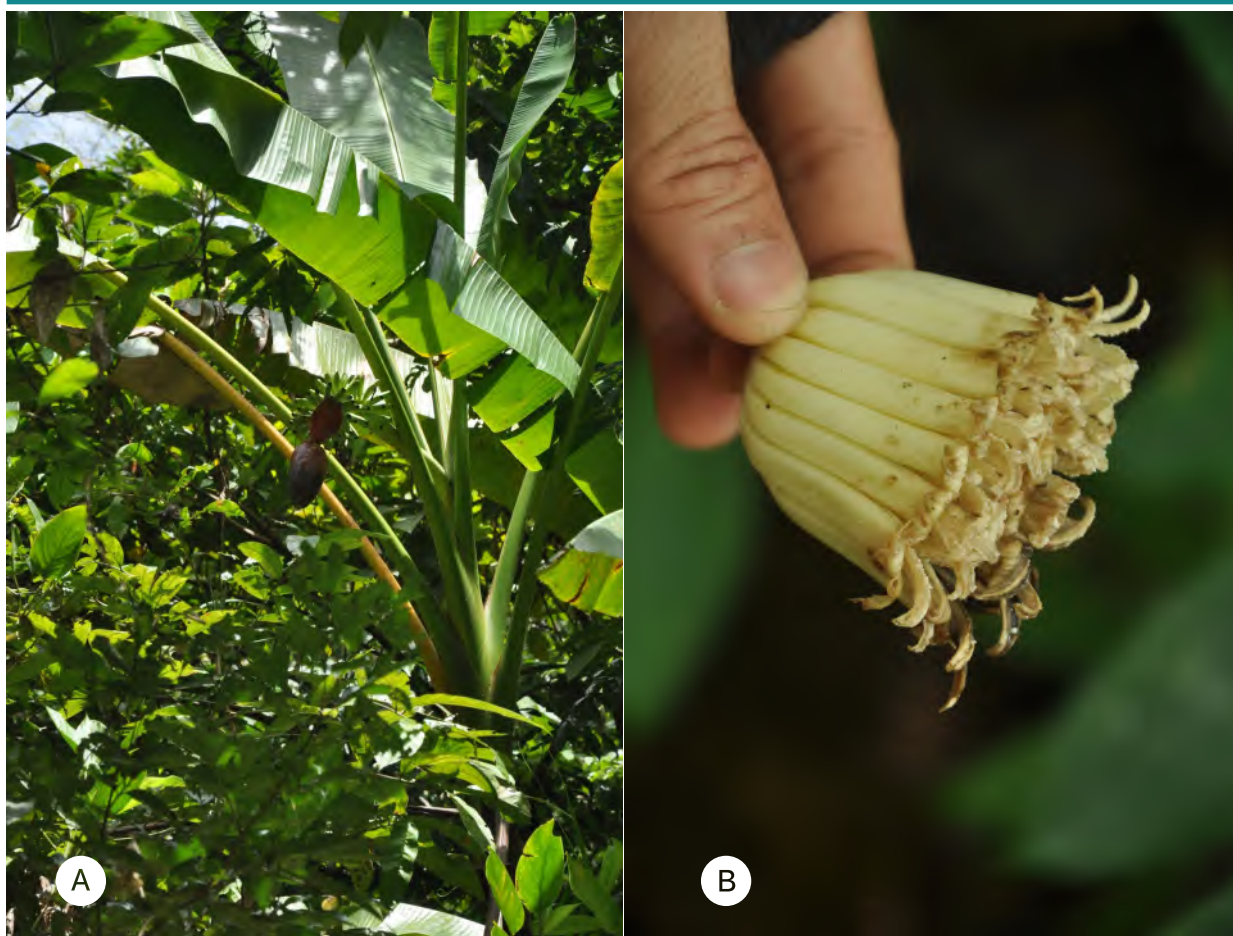
Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi

Family: Musaceae

Scientific Name: *Musa textilis* Née

Common name: Manila hemp (Eng.), Abaca (Tag.)



A habit **B** flower

Synonyms: *Musa abaca* Perr., *Musa amboinensis* Miq., *Musa mindanaensis* Miq., *Musa tikap* Warb.

Spot characters: Stoloniferous pseudostem with dark green leaves that are oblong in shape with a deltoid base.

Uses: Abaca fiber extracted from the leaf sheath of *Musa textilis* is principally used for specialty papers and cordage. It is also used in fiber crafts such as baskets, table mats, hammocks, bags and footwear (Vaughan, 2011).

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Polypodiaceae

Scientific Name: *Nephrolepis falcata* (Cav.) C. Chr.

Common name: Fish tail fern



A frond with spores **B** rhizome

Synonyms: *Aspidium biserratum* var. *furcans* (L.H.Bailey) Farw., *Nephrolepis barbata* Copel., *Nephrolepis biserrata* var. *furcans* L.H.Bailey, *Nephrolepis davallioides* var. *furcans* T.Moore, *Nephrolepis falcata* f. *furcans* (T.Moore ex G.Nicholson) Proctor, *Tectaria falcata* Cav.

Spot characters: Has a creeping rhizome with a simple pinnate frond and round orange-colored sori.

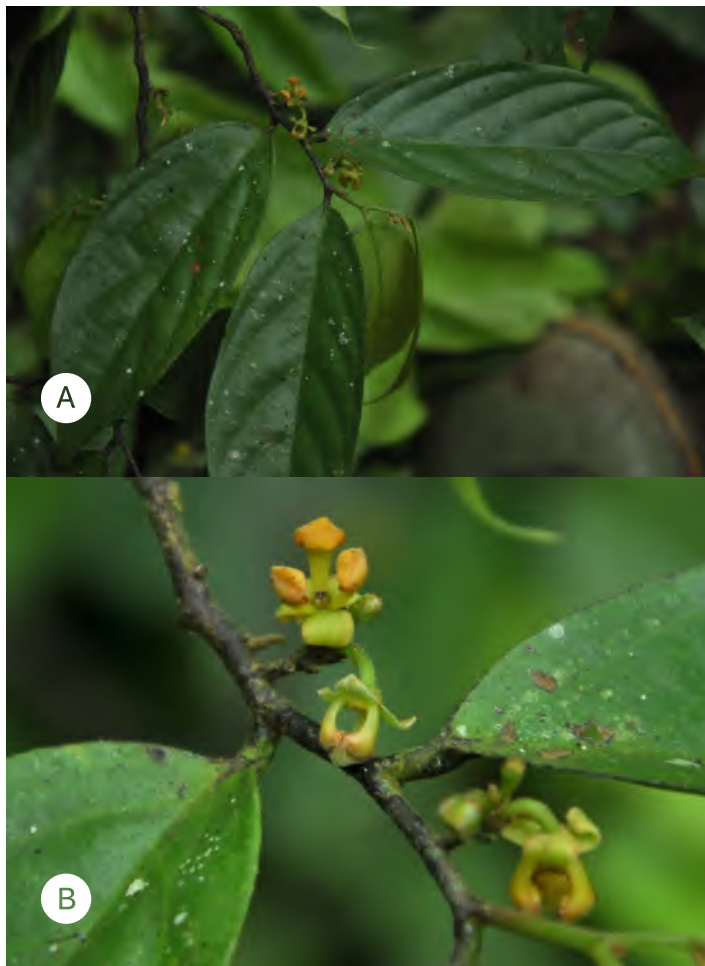
Uses: Ornamental plant

Distribution: Native to Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Vietnam

Family: Annonaceae

Scientific Name: *Orophea cumingiana* S. Vidal

Common name: Lanután (Tag.)



A leaves **B** flowers

Synonyms: *Mitrephora aversa* Elmer, *Orophea aversa* (Elmer) Merr., *Orophea bracteolata* Merr., *Orophea polyantha* Merr., *Orophea submaculata* Elmer, *Orophea tarrosae* Merr., *Orophea vulcanica* Elmer, *Orophea williamsii* Merr.

Spot characters: Has oblong-elliptical leaves with an acuminate apex. Flowers are solitary and yellow-green in color

Uses: Leaves are softened then applied to eyelid boils (Gruyal et al., 2014).

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Osmundaceae

Scientific Name: *Osmunda banksiifolia* (C. Presl) Kuhn

Common name: no associated common name



Synonyms: *Asplenium aureum* Blume, *Osmunda bromeliifolia* (C.Presl) Copel., *Osmunda haenkeana* C.Presl, *Osmunda oxyodon* Miq., *Osmunda presliana* J.Sm., *Plenasium aureum* C. Presl, *Plenasium banksiifolium* (C.Presl) C.Presl, *Plenasium bromeliifolium* (C.Presl) C.Presl, *Plenasium oxyodon* (Miq.) A.E.Bobrov, *Nephrodium banksiifolium* C.Presl, *Nephrodium bromeliifolium* C.Presl

Spot characters: Has an erect rhizome and fronds are simple pinnate. Pinna are in 15-30 pairs subopposite or alternate.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Borneo, China Southeast, Japan, Java , Kamchatka, Nansei-shoto, Ogasawara-shoto, Philippines, Sulawesi, Taiwan

HERBS

Family: Marantaceae

Scientific Name: *Phrynium bracteosum* (Warb. ex K.Schum.) Suksathan & Borchs.

Common name: Hagikhik (Waray)



A habit **B** inflorescence

Synonyms: *Phacelophrynium bracteosum* Warb. ex K.Schum.

Spot characters: The stems are short and unbranched. Inflorescence and bracts are more than 2 cm long and fruits are hidden underneath the bracts.

Uses: Pliable stems may be used for basket weaving (The Philippine Star, 2018).

Distribution: Native to Borneo and Philippines

Family: Marantaceae

Scientific Name: *Phrynium interruptum* (K.Schum.) Suksathan & Borchs.

Common name: Hagikhhik (Waray)



A habit **B** fruit **C** inflorescence

Synonyms: *Phacelophrynium interruptum* K. Schum.

Spot characters: The stems are short and unbranched. Plant height may reach up to 2 meters. The fruits are orange in color when ripe.

Uses: Pliable stems may be used for basket weaving (The Philippine Star, 2018).

Distribution: Native to Moluccas and Philippines

Family: Marantaceae

Scientific Name: *Phrynium minutiflorum* Suksathan & Borchs.

Common name: Hagikhik (Waray)



A habit **B** leaf **C** flower

Synonyms: *Phacelophrynium cylindricum* Merr.

Spot characters: The stems are short and unbranched. The inflorescence bracts are small less than 1 cm long.

Use: Pliable stems may be used for basket weaving (The Philippine Star, 2018).

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Marantaceae

Scientific Name: *Phrynium pubinerve* Blume

Common name: Hagikhik (Waray)



A habit **B** fruit

Synonyms: *Phrynium capitatum* Willd., *Phrynium densiflorum* Moritzi ex Körn., *Phrynium laoticum* Gagnep., *Phrynium malaccense* Ridl., *Phrynium ovatum* (L.) Druce, *Phrynium philippinense* Ridl., *Phrynium pubigerum* Blume, *Phrynium rheedei* Suresh & Nicolson, *Phrynium thorelii* Gagnep., *Phyllodes capitata* Kuntze, *Phyllodes pubigera* (Blume) Kuntze, *Phyllodes pubinervis* (Blume) Kuntze, *Narukila ovata* (L.) Farw., *Pontederia ovata* L.

Spot characters: The stems are short and unbranched and fruits are in clusters and red in color.

Use: Pliable stems may be used for basket weaving (The Philippine Star, 2018).

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Assam, Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, China South-Central, China Southeast, East Himalaya, India, Java, Laos, Malaya, Myanmar, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam

Family: Polypodiaceae

Scientific Name: *Pleocnemia irregularis* (C. Presl) Holttum

Common name: Paku andam (Malay), Paku keno (Sundandese)



A frond **B** spores **C** rhizome

Synonyms: *Lastrea confluens* T.Moore, *Phegopteris difformis* (Blume) Mett., *Phegopteris irregularis* (C.Presl) Mett., *Arcypteris difformis* (Blume) Underw., *Arcypteris irregularis* (C.Presl) Ching, *Aspidium difforme* Blume, *Aspidium irregulare* (C.Presl) C.Chr., *Campyloneurum difforme* (Blume) T.Moore, *Dictyopteris difformis* (Blume) T.Moore, *Dictyopteris irregularis* (C.Presl) C.Presl, *Dictyopteris whitfordii* Alderw., *Drynaria coadunata* Brack., *Pleopeltis coadunata* T.Moore, *Polypodium confertum* Roxb., *Polypodium confluens* Wall., *Polypodium difforme* Blume, *Polypodium eximium* Kunze, *Polypodium fecundum* Hassk., *Polypodium irregulare* C.Presl, *Polypodium multiflorum* Roxb., *Sagenia difformis* (Blume) Christ, *Tectaria irregularis* (C.Presl) Copel.

Spot characters: Has a thick rhizome, suberect, and densely scaly. Fronds are irregularly toothed at the margin. Laminae is bipinnatifid to bipinnate at base. Sori are small and found scattered irregularly on dorsally on anastomosing veins.

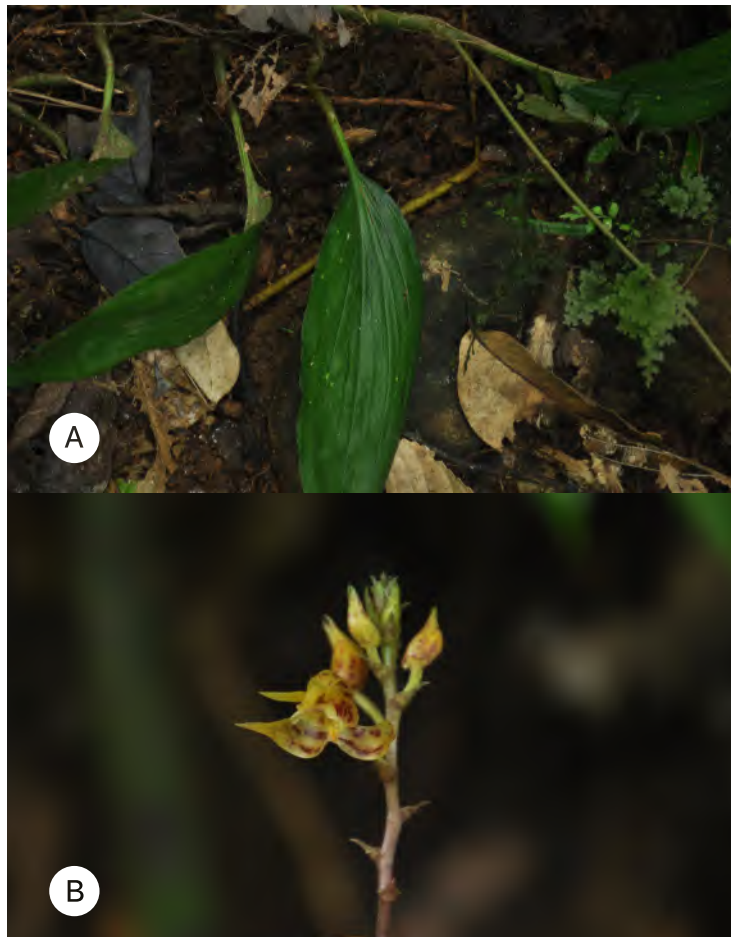
Uses: In Southeast Asia the succulent, young leaves of *P. irregularis* are eaten raw as a salad or steamed as a vegetable. As a steamed vegetable, mixed with diverse pounded spices and grated coconut, is considered one of the most savory Indian dishes. A poultice of crushed roots and rhizomes is applied to scabies-infected skin, while a poultice of pounded leaves and shoots for rubbing on the body against (malaria) fever (PROSEA, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Assam, Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, Caroline Is., Fiji, Java, Lesser Sunda Is., Malaya, Moluccas, Myanmar, New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Is., Sulawesi, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam, Wallis-Futuna Is.

Family: Orchidaceae

Scientific Name: *Plocoglottis plicata* (Roxb.) Ormerod

Common name: no associated common name



A leaves **B** flowers

Synonyms: *Dendrobium javanicum* Korth. ex. Blume, *Limodorum plicatum* Roxb., *Plocoglottis acuminata* Blume, *Plocoglottis latifolia* Blume

Spot characters: A terrestrial orchid with an elliptic to oval shaped leaf, Inflorescence include a red peduncle and small flowers that are pale yellow in color with reddish-brown spots at the base.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Borneo, Java , Lesser Sunda Is., Moluccas, Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra

Family: Thelypteridaceae

Scientific Name: *Pneumatopteris nitidula* (C.Presl) Holttum

Common name: no associated common names



Synonyms: *Cyclosorus nitidulus* (C.Presl) Copel., *Aspidium nitidulum* (C.Presl) Kunze ex Mett., *Nephrodium nitidulum* C.Presl, *Thelypteris nitidula* (C. Presl) C.F. Reed

Spot characters: The lower surfaces bear short acicular hairs and indusia has a few hairs. Pinnae of largest fertile fronds is more than 2 cm wide and is lobed more than halfway the costa.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Commelinaceae

Scientific Name: *Pollia secundiflora* (Blume) Bakh.f.

Common name: Three-stamen pollinia



A habit **B** inflorescence

Synonyms: *Aclisia cumingiana* Hassk., *Aclisia gigantea* Hassk., *Aclisia indica* Wight, *Aclisia secundiflora* (Blume) Bakh.f., *Aneilema didymum* Seem., *Aneilema imbricatum* Warb., *Aneilema secundiflorum* (Blume) Kunth, *Aneilema siamense* Craib, *Commelina didyma* Steud., *Commelina secundiflora* Blume, *Pollia aclisia* Hassk., *Pollia didyma* C.B.Clarke, *Pollia elegans* Hassk., *Pollia indica* (Wight) Thwaites, *Pollia secundiflora* var. *gigantea* (Hassk.) Sanjappa, *Pollia secundiflora* var. *indica* (Wight) Sanjappa, *Pollia siamensis* (Craib) Faden ex D.Y.Hong, *Pollia sorzogonensis* (E.Mey. ex C.Presl) Steud., *Pollia umbellata* H.Lév.

Spot characters: The leaves are sessile covered by a leaf sheath, leaf blade is elliptic, and white flowers borne in a spike make up the inflorescence. The spike is densely covered with brown-yellow hooked hairs.

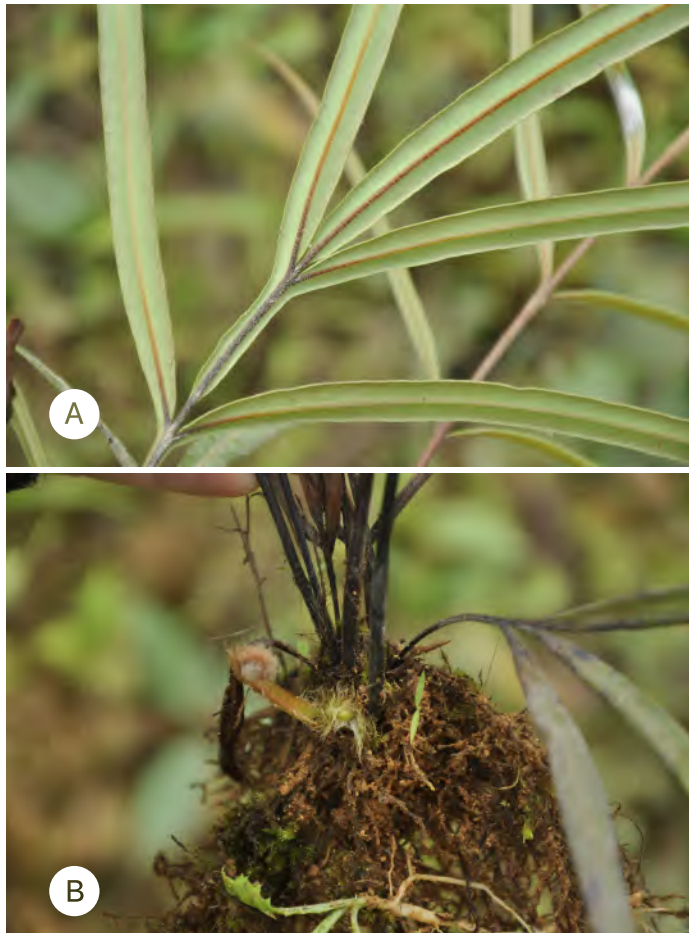
Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Assam, Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, China South-Central, China Southeast, East Himalaya, Hainan, India, Java, Laos, Lesser Sunda Is., Malaya, Moluccas, Myanmar, Nansei-shoto, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Nicobar Is., Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam

Family: Pteridaceae

Scientific Name: *Pteris opaca* J. Sm.

Common name: Elephantleaf brake



A frond **B** rhizome

Synonyms: *Pteris grandifolia* Blanco, *Pteris rosenstockii* C.Chr., *Petrus taenitis* Copel., *Pycnodoria opaca* C. Presl

Spot characters: Fronds are glabrous and pinnate. Pinnae is broad-linear and elongated.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Borneo, Moluccas, New Guinea, Philippines, Sulawesi

Family: Pteridaceae

Scientific Name: *Pteris vittata* L.

Common name: Chinese ladder brake



A habit **B** frond

Synonyms: *Pteris vittata* subsp. *emodi* Fraser-Jenk., *Pteris vittata* nothosubsp. *nayariana* Fraser-Jenk., S.C.Verma & Khullar, *Pteris vittata* subsp. *vermae* Fraser-Jenk., *Pteris vittata* subsp. *vittata*

Spot characters: A terrestrial or lithophytic fern with short creeping rhizomes. Fronds are monomorphic and arching where the stipe is long, brown in color, and pale. Lamina is pinnate and pinnae are closely spaced narrowly oblong and tapering.

Use: Ornamental plant; *Pteris vittata* is being considered for use in the treatment of soils contaminated with arsenic, a highly toxic heavy metal found in some herbicides and insecticides (UF-IAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, 2019).

Distribution: Native to Algeria, Andaman Is., Angola, Assam, Azores, Balears, Bangladesh, Bismarck Archipelago, Borneo, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canary Is., Cape Provinces, Cape Verde, China North-Central, China South-Central, China Southeast, Christmas I., Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti, East Himalaya, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Free State, Ghana, Greece, Gulf of Guinea Is., India, Italy, Japan, Java, Kenya, Kriti, KwaZulu-Natal, Laos, Lebanon-Syria, Lesotho, Lesser Sunda Is., Libya, Madagascar, Madeira, Malawi, Malaya, Moluccas, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nansei-shoto, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Guinea, New South Wales, Nicobar Is., Northern Provinces, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Queensland, Rwanda, Réunion, Saudi Arabia, Sicilia, Socotra, Solomon Is., Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tibet, Tonga, Transcaucasus, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Victoria, Vietnam, West Himalaya, Western Australia, Yemen, Zambia, Zaïre, Zimbabwe

Family: Acanthaceae

Scientific Name: *Ruellia simplex* C. Wright

Common name: Mexican petunia, Wild petunia



Synonyms: *Arrhostoxylum microphyllum* Nees, *Cryphiacanthus angustifolius* Nees, *Ruellia brittoniana* Leonard, *Ruellia coerulea* Morong, *Ruellia ignorantiae* Herter, *Ruellia longipes* Urb., *Ruellia malacosperma* Greenm., *Ruellia spectabilis* Britton, *Ruellia tweedyana* Griseb.

Spot characters: An evergreen perennial with simple leaves in opposite pairs. Flowers are tubular in shape and purple in color.

Use: Ornamental plant

Distribution: Native to Argentina Northeast, Argentina Northwest, Bolivia, Brazil Northeast, Brazil South, Brazil Southeast, Brazil West-Central, Cayman Is., Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Mexico Central, Mexico Gulf, Mexico Northeast, Mexico Northwest, Mexico Southeast, Mexico Southwest, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Trinidad-Tobago, Uruguay, Windward Is.

HERBS

Family: Selaginellaceae

Scientific Name: *Selaginella engleri* Hieron.

Common name: no associated common names



Synonyms: No synonyms accounted for this name

Spot characters: A creeping fern species with simple and scale-like leaves known as microphylls.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Philippines

HERBS

Family: Araceae

Scientific Name: *Spathiphyllum commutatum* Schott

Common name: Peace lily



A habit **B** inflorescence **C** corm

Synonyms: *Massowia commutate* (Schott) Ender, *Spathiphyllopsis minahassae* Teijsm. & Binn., *Spathiphyllum funereum* Tuyama, *Spathiphyllum micronesicum* Hatus., *Spathiphyllum minahassae* (Teijsm. & Binn.) Regel

Spot characters: Evergreen herbaceous plant with long glossy and dark green leaves.

Uses: Used as an ornamental plant.

Distribution: Native range is Central & E. Malesia to Caroline Islands (Palau).

Family: Asteraceae

Scientific Name: *Sphagneticola trilobata* (L.) Pruski

Common name: Creeping daisy, Rabbits paw



Synonyms: *Acmella brasiliensis* Spreng., *Acmella spilanthoides* Cass., *Bupthalmum heterophyllum* Willd. ex DC., *Bupthalmum procumbens* Desf. ex Steud., *Bupthalmum repens* Lam., *Bupthalmum strigosum* Spreng., *Complaya trilobata* (L.) Strother, *Polymnia crenata* Poir., *Seruneum paludosum* Kuntze, *Seruneum trilobatum* (L.) Kuntze, *Silphium trilobatum* L., *Sphagneticola ulei* O.Hoffm., *Stemmodontia trilobata* (L.) Small, *Thelechitonia trilobata* (L.) H.Rob. & Cuatrec., *Verbesina carnosa* (Pers.) M.Gómez, *Verbesina tridentata* Spreng., *Wedelia brasiliensis* (Spreng.) S.F.Blake, *Wedelia carnosa* Rich., *Wedelia carnosa triloba* Rich., *Wedelia crenata* Rich., *Wedelia paludicola* Poepp. & Endl., *Wedelia paludosa* DC., *Wedelia pedunculata* Mart. ex Colla, *Wedelia tannensis* Endl., *Wedelia trilobata* (L.) Hitchc., *Wedelia trilobata* var. *hirtella* O.E.Schulz, *Wedelia trilobata* var. *pilosissima* S.F.Blake

Spot characters: An herbaceous perennial plant with prostrate stems; Inflorescence heads are bright yellow in color.

Use: A strong decoction of the whole plant is used to treat severe chest colds (DeFlipps, 2004).

Distribution: Native to Belize, Bolivia, Brazil North, Brazil Northeast, Brazil South, Brazil Southeast, Central American Pac, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico Gulf, Mexico Northwest, Mexico Southeast, Mexico Southwest, Nicaragua, Panamá, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela

Family: Blechnaceae

Scientific Name: *Stenochlaena palustris* (Burm.f.) Bedd.

Common name: Diliman, Hagnaya, Lanas



Synonyms: *Lomaria haenkeana* C. Presl, *Lomaria juglandifolia* C. Presl, *Lomaria scandens* Willd., *Onoclea scandens* Sw., *Stenochlaena blumeana* C. Presl, *Stenochlaena fraxinifolia* C. Presl, *Stenochlaena hainanensis* Ching & P.S.Chiu, *Stenochlaena laurifolia* C. Presl, *Lomariopsis scandens* Mett., *Olfersia scandens* C. Presl, *Polypodium palustre* Burm.f., *Acrostichum laurifolium* Hook., *Acrostichum palustre* (Burm.f.) C.B.Clarke, *Acrostichum scandens* Hook., *Chrysodium palustre* (Burm.f.) Luer., *Pteris scandens* Roxb.

Spot characters: Fronds are variable in size, acuminate at the apex, cuneate at the base, and has irregularly serrate margin. Veins are simple forming a row of costal areoles.

Use: Young shoots are eaten raw or cooked (Brown, 1920).

Distribution: Native to Assam, Bangladesh, Bismarck Archipelago, Borneo, Cambodia, Caroline Is., China South-Central, China Southeast, Fiji, Hainan, India, Java, Laos, Lesser Sunda Is., Malaya, Moluccas, Nepal, New Guinea, Nicobar Is., Northern Territory, Philippines, Queensland, Samoa, Solomon Is., Sri Lanka, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Thailand, Tonga, Vietnam, Wallis-Futuna Is., Western Australia

Family: Polypodiaceae

Scientific Name: *Tectaria trifida* (Fée) M.G.Price

Common name: no associated common names



A habit **B** frond **C** rhizome

Synonyms: *Aspidium irriguum* J.Sm., *Aspidium lamoense* Copel., *Dictyopteris lamoensis* Alderw., *Dryopteris irrigua* Kuntze, *Microsorium trifidum* Fée, *Nephrodium irriguum* Baker, *Polypodium menisciicarpon* Hook., *Tectaria irrigua* (J.Sm.) Copel.

Spot characters: The rhizome is stout, lamina of young plants are 3–5 lobed whereas mature plants have 2 pairs of pinnae and a simple or trilobed apical lamina. Sori are small and irregularly scattered.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Philippines

Family: Polypodiaceae

Scientific Name: *Tectaridium macleanii* (Copel.) S.Y. Dong

Common name: no associated common names



Synonyms: *Tectaridium macleanii* Copel., *Tectaridium primitivum* Copel.

Spot characters: The stipe is dark in color and sori are borne on small semicircular lobules of the fertile lobes, opposite each other or alternate, on very short simple veins.

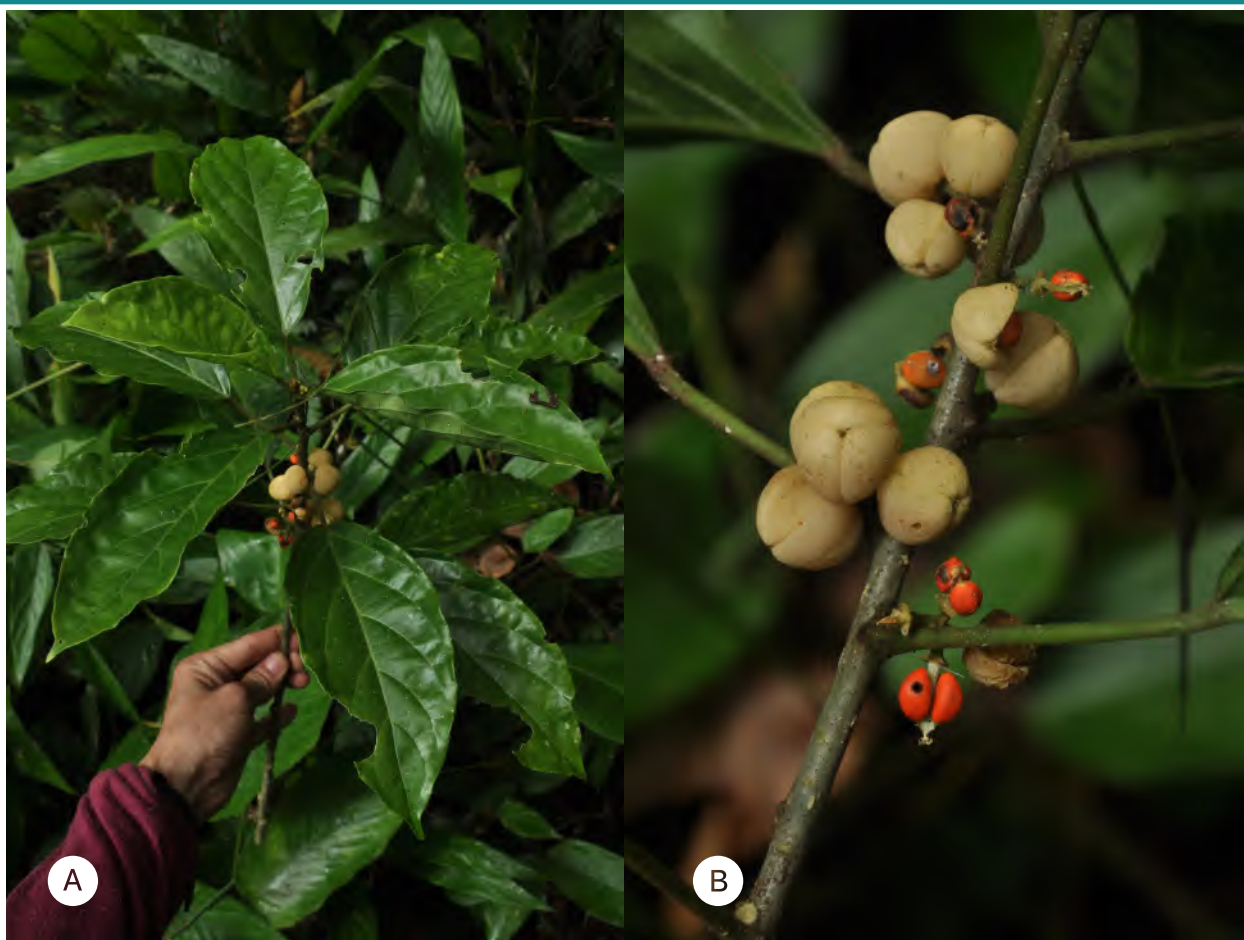
Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Scientific Name: *Trigonostemon laevigatus* Müll.Arg

Common name: there are no associated common names



A leaves **B** fruit

Synonyms: *Trigonostemon laevigatus* var. *croceus* (B.C.Stone) R.Y.Yu & Welzen, *Trigonostemon laevigatus* var. *laevigatus*

Spot characters: Has simple leaves with an entire margin. Leaves are whorled in arrangement. Has fruits septicidally dehiscent into 3 bivalved cocci.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native range is Indo-China to W. Central Malesia

Family: Thelypteridaceae

Scientific Name: *Sphaerostephanos unitus* (L.) Holttum

Common name: no associated common names



Synonyms: *Cyclosorus haenkeanus* (C. Presl) Ching, *Cyclosorus unitus* (L.) Ching, *Sphaerostephanos cucullatus* (Blume) S.M.Almeida & M.R. Almeida, *Sphaerostephanos unitus* var. *dimorphophyllus* T.Hayashi, Suleiman, H.Okada & Tsukaya, *Sphaerostephanos unitus* var. *mucronatus* (Christ) Holttum, *Sphaerostephanos unitus* var. *papillifer* Holttum, *Thelypteris haenkeana* (C.Presl) C.F.Reed, *Thelypteris leuconeuron* (Fée) Schelpe, *Aspidium canescens* Kunze, *Aspidium cucullatum* Blume, *Aspidium cucullatum* var. *rigidum* Blume, *Aspidium haenkeanum* (C. Presl) E.Fourn., *Aspidium leuconeuron* (Fée) Kuhn, *Aspidium microsorum* Kuhn, *Aspidium multilineatum* Mett., *Aspidium unitum* (L.) Sw., *Dryopteris cucullata* (Blume) Christ, *Dryopteris haenkeana* (C.Presl) Kuntze, *Dryopteris leuconeura* (Fée) Nakai, *Dryopteris multilineata* (Mett.) Kuntze, *Dryopteris unita* (L.) Kuntze, *Nephrodium canescens* C.Presl, *Nephrodium cucullatum* (Blume) Baker, *Nephrodium haenkeanum* C.Presl, *Nephrodium insculptum* Desv., *Nephrodium leuconeuron* Fée, *Nephrodium microcarpon* Fée, *Nephrodium multilineatum* (Mett.) Bedd., *Nephrodium plectochlaena* Fée, *Nephrodium serratum* (Cav.) C. Presl, *Nephrodium unitum* (L.) Bory, *Polypodium caudigerum* Wall., *Polypodium dichotomum* Houtt., *Polypodium unitum* L., *Polystichum unitum* (L.) Gaudich., *Tectaria serrata* Cav., *Pteris polypodioides* Poir., *Thelypteris unitus* (L.) Morton

Spot characters: The laminae is oblong-lanceolate with 21–38 pairs of pinnae, veins pinnate and strongly raised below; Sori medial; indusia sparsely hairy

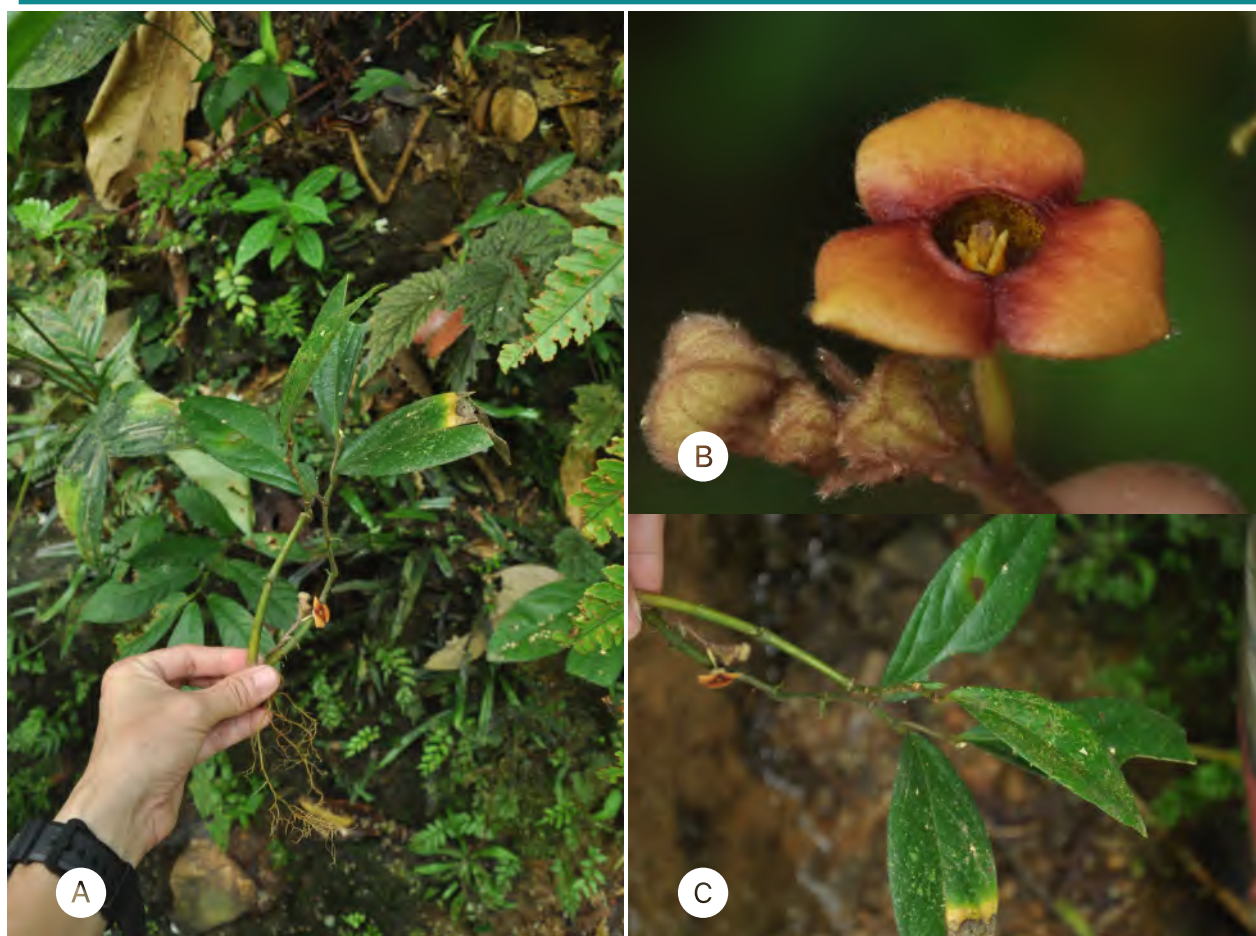
Use: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Angola, Assam, Borneo, Caroline Is., Comoros, Fiji, India, Java, Lesser Sunda Is., Madagascar, Malaya, Moluccas, Marianas, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Guinea, Northern Territory, Philippines, Queensland, Rodrigues, Réunion, Samoa, Seychelle, Solomon Is., Sri Lanka, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Tubuai Is., Vietnam

Family: Aristolochiaceae

Scientific Name: *Thottea tomentosa* (Blume) Ding Hou

Common name: no associated common names



A habit **B** flower **C** leaf

Synonyms: *Apama affinis* (Planch. ex Rolfe) A.Weisse, *Apama brevipes* (Merr.) A.Weisse, *Apama tomentosa* (Blume) Engl., *Bragantia affinis* Planch. ex Rolfe, *Bragantia brevipes* Merr., *Bragantia khasiyana* Griff., *Bragantia latifolia* Lindl., *Bragantia tomentosa* (Blume) Blume, *Bragantia tomentosa* var. *lanuginosa* Hook.f., *Ceramium tomentosum* Blume, *Cyclodiscus latifolius* Klotzsch, *Cyclodiscus tomentosus* (Blume) Klotzsch, *Thottea tomentosa* var. *lanuginosa* (Hook.f.) Karthik. & Moorthy, *Vanhallia tomentosa* (Blume) Schult. & Schult.f.

Spot characters: The leaves are chartaceous or subcoriaceous and inflorescence are pubescent.

Use: The leaves and rhizomes are used for urinary problems of women, and the crushed stem and leaves are widely applied for cough and for treating snake bite. In Java, bundles of leaves are sold in the market (PROSEA, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Assam, Bangladesh, Java, Laos, Malaya, Myanmar, Nicobar Is., Philippines, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam

Family: Acanthaceae

Scientific Name: *Strobilanthes bulusanensis* Elmer

Common name: no associated common names



A habit **B** flowers

Synonyms: *Hemigraphis pachyphylla* Merr., *Hemigraphis samarensis* Bremek.

Spot characters: A tropical evergreen shrub with purple flowers borne on spikes or panicles.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Scientific Name: *Suregada glomerulata* (Blume) Baill.

Common name: no associated common names



Synonyms: *Erythrocarpus glomerulatus* Blume, *Erythrocarpus spicatus* Blume, *Gelonium borneense* Pax & K.Hoffm., *Gelonium glomerulatum* (Blume) Hassk., *Gelonium meliocarpum* Elmer, *Gelonium microcarpum* Pax & K.Hoffm., *Gelonium mindanaense* Elmer, *Gelonium papuanum* Pax, *Gelonium philippinense* Pax & K.Hoffm., *Gelonium pulgarens* Elmer, *Gelonium rubrum* Ridl., *Gelonium spicatum* (Baill.) Hassk., *Gelonium subglomerulatum* Elmer, *Suregada borneensis* (Pax & K.Hoffm.) Croizat, *Suregada meliocarpa* (Elmer) Croizat, *Suregada microcarpa* (Pax & K.Hoffm.) Croizat, *Suregada mindanaensis* (Elmer) Croizat, *Suregada papuana* (Pax) Croizat, *Suregada philippinensis* (Pax & K.Hoffm.) Croizat, *Suregada pulgarensis* (Elmer) Croizat, *Suregada rubra* (Ridl.) Croizat, *Suregada spicata* Baill., *Suregada subglomerata* (Elmer) Croizat

Spot characters: Elliptic or narrowly cuneate-obovate leaves with a decurrent phyllotaxy where terminal buds and stipules are resinous. The midrib is raised on the adaxial side of the leaf. Fruits are orange to red capsules.

Uses: A decoction of the roots is used against fever in Peninsular Malaysia. The wood is sometimes used for construction, e.g. for rafters, and as firewood (PROSEA, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Borneo, Cambodia, Java, Laos, Lesser Sunda Is., Moluccas, New Guinea, Northern Territory, Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam

VINE

Family: Urticaceae

Scientific Name: *Poikilospermum suaveolens* (Blume) Merr.

Common name: Hanopol (Tag.), Anapol (Ig.)



A inflorescence **B** leaf **C** stem

Synonyms: *Covellia composita* Miq., *Covellia grandifolia* Miq., *Balansaephytum tonkinense* Drake, *Conocephalus ellipticus* Trécul, *Conocephalus gratus* Miq., *Conocephalus mollis* Gagnep., *Conocephalus mollis* Merr., *Conocephalus naucéeiformis* Lind., *Conocephalus oblanceolatus* Ridl., *Conocephalus ovatus* Trécul, *Conocephalus piperi* Elmer, *Conocephalus pubescens* Trécul, *Conocephalus roxburghii* Trécul, *Conocephalus sinensis* C.H.Wright, *Conocephalus suaveolens* Blume, *Conocephalus tonkinensis* (Drake) Renner, *Conocephalus violaceus* (Blanco) Merr., *Poikilospermum gagnepainii* Merr., *Poikilospermum molle* (Merr.) Merr., *Poikilospermum oblanceolatum* (Ridl.) Merr., *Poikilospermum piperei* (Elmer) Merr., *Poikilospermum sinense* (C.H.Wright) Merr., *Poikilospermum tonkinense* (Drake) Merr., *Procris violacea* Blanco

Spot characters: Leaf are broadly obovoid and flowers are borne on branched head-like clusters.

Uses: Used in landscapes.

Distribution: Native range is E. Himalaya to China (S. Yunnan) and Malesia.

Family: Rubiaceae

Scientific Name: *Uncaria cordata* (Lour.) Merr.

Common name: Heart shaped uncaria



A leaves **B** flowers

Synonyms: *Nauclea ferruginea* Blume, *Nauclea hallii* (Korth.) Walp., *Nauclea insignis* (Bartl. ex DC.) D.Dietr., *Nauclea lanosa* Poir., *Nauclea nemorosa* (Korth.) Walp., *Nauclea pedicellata* (Roxb.) Blume, *Nauclea sclerophylla* W.Hunter, *Nauclea speciosa* (Wall. ex G.Don) Walp., *Ourouparia sclerophylla* (W.Hunter) K.Schum., *Restiaria cordata* Lour., *Uncaria cirrhiflora* Roxb., *Uncaria cordata* var. *ferruginea* (Blume) Ridsdale, *Uncaria cordata* f. *insignis* (Bartl. ex DC.) Ridsdale, *Uncaria cordata* f. *leiantha* Ridsdale, *Uncaria cordata* f. *sundaica* Ridsdale, *Uncaria eumececarpa* Korth. ex Miq., *Uncaria ferruginea* (Blume) DC., *Uncaria glaucescens* Craib, *Uncaria grandifolia* Baker, *Uncaria hallii* Korth., *Uncaria insignis* Bartl. ex DC., *Uncaria intermedia* Valetton, *Uncaria nemorosa* Korth., *Uncaria pedicellata* Roxb., *Uncaria sclerophylla* (W.Hunter) Roxb., *Uncaria speciosa* Wall. ex G.Don, *Uruparia cirrhiflora* (Roxb.) Kuntze, *Uruparia multiflora* K.Schum. & Lauterb., *Uruparia nemorosa* (Korth.) Kuntze, *Uruparia pedicellata* (Roxb.) Kuntze

Spot characters: Leaves opposite, densely veined with veins, and stipules present between each pair of leaves. Inflorescence are many-flowered umbels forming long tubes with short lobes.

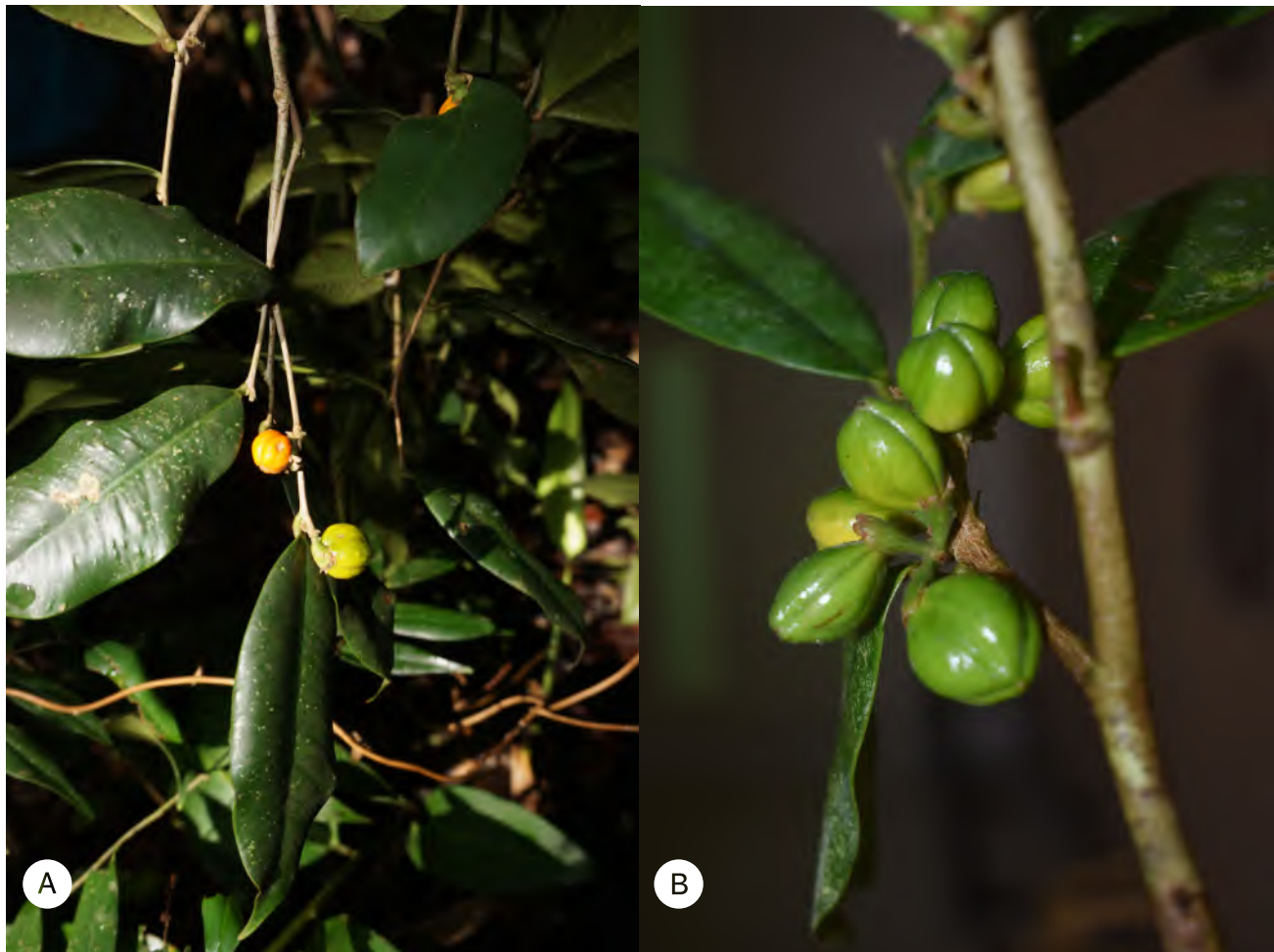
Use: *Uncaria cordata* Merr. Is cut into thin, small planks, and used for hoops and sieves, as they are very tough and rather flexible (Plant Resources of Southeast Asia, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, Java, Laos, Lesser Sunda Is., Malaya, Moluccas, Myanmar, New Guinea, Nicobar Is., Philippines, Queensland, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam

Family: Thymelaeaceae

Scientific Name: *Aquilaria cumingiana* (Decne.) Ridl.

Common name: Agar/Lapnisan



A mature fruit **B** unripe fruits

Synonyms: *Aquilaria pubescens* (Elmer) Hallier f., *Decaishnella cumingiana* (Decne.) Kuntze, *Gyrinopsis cumingiana* Decne., *Gyrinopsis pubifolia* Quisumb.

Spot characters: Has orange-red globose fruits to ellipsoid loculicidal capsules.

Uses: Highly demanded in several countries, agarwood is further processed into perfumes, incenses, and ornamental displays and used as a raw material in traditional and modern medicines (Lee & Mohamed, 2016).

Distribution: to Borneo, Moluccas, and the Philippines

Family: Ochnaceae

Scientific Name: *Brackenridgea fascicularis* (Blanco) Fern.-Vill.

Common name: no associated common names



Synonyms: *Diporidium fascicularis* (Blanco) Kuntze, *Notochnella fascicularis* Tiegh., *Ochna fascicularis* Blanco

Spot characters: Has an oblong to lanceolate leaves. The terminal inflorescences made up of many flowered cymes.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Arecaceae

Scientific Name: *Calamus aidae* Fernando

Common name: Ulisi (Biliran), Ulasi (Samar), Inhian (Agusan del Sur)



A habit **B** inflorescence

Synonyms: No synonyms are accounted for this name

Spot characters: A robust rattan which has stems without sheaths and leaf sheaths covered with creams-green, mealy indumentum, and armed with spines.

Uses: In Laos, the shoots are a delicacy and over half the species growing are said to be cooked and eaten as a vegetable (Baja-lapis, 2009).

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Dilleniaceae

Scientific Name: *Dillenia philippinensis* Rolfe.

Common name: Katmon



Synonyms: *Dillenia cauliflora* Merr.

Spot characters: Has an elliptic or oblong-ovate leaves with coarsely toothed margins; flowers are white in color whereas fruits are soft, green, and fleshy.

Uses: The fleshy sepals of the fruit are eaten and recommended for preserves. The fruit is eaten raw or cooked (Barwick, 2004; Brown, 1920).

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

TREES

Family: Moraceae

Scientific Name: *Ficus ampelas* Burm.f.

Common name: there are no associated common names



Synonyms: *Ficus exasperata* Roxb., *Ficus politoria* auct. non Lam., *Ficus rubricaulis* Decne., *Ficus biglandulosa* Miq., *Ficus javanensis* Miq., *Ficus javanensis* var. *subcrenata* Miq., *Ficus bandana* Miq., *Ficus ampelas* var. *laevior*, *Ficus ampelas* var. *rugosa*, *Ficus ampelas* var. *sublanceolata*, *Ficus asperior* Miq., *Ficus soronensis* King, *Ficus tashiroi* Maxim., *Ficus kingiana* Hemsl., *Ficus blepharosepala* Warb., *Ficus ampelas* f. *bogoriensis*, *Ficus fastigiata* Elmer, *Ficus guyeri* Elmer, *Ficus irisana* Elmer, *Ficus validicaudata* Merr., *Ficus sibuyanensis* Elmer, *Ficus todayensis* Elmer., *Ficus fachikoogi* Koidz., *Ficus ampelas* Burm.f.var. *bogoriensis* (Koord. & Valetton)

Spot characters: A shrub or tree with glabrous leaves and caudate apex; figs are yellow to orange in color.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Asia-Temperate: Taiwan (Taiwan) Asia-Tropical: Borneo; Java; Lesser Sunda Is. (Bali); Moluccas; New Guinea; Philippines (Philippines); Sulawesi (Sulawesi) Flores: Lombok: New Britain: Ryukyu Islands: Timor: Westcoast: islands: Ryukyu Islands and Taiwan; in Malesia: Sumatra (westcoast and islands), Borneo, Philippines, Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Flores, Timor), New Guinea (incl. New Britain).

Family: Cannabaceae

Scientific Name: *Gironniera celtidifolia* Gaudich.

Common name: Aisulia, Apun-nogugweam, Megoa, Kehmut, Masivau, Pua pua, Pulok, Slsisi, Sisiti, Thithithi, Edado daboia, Shishichi, Sisichi



A leaves **B** inflorescence

Synonyms: *Gironniera grandifolia* Merr. & L.M. Perry, *Gironniera retinervia* Merr. & L.M. Perry, *Gironniera sibuyanensis* Elmer

Spot characters: The leaves are thick-coriaceous, elliptic, or obovate-oblong with inflorescences that are condensed and capitate.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Bismarck Archipelago, Borneo, Caroline Is., Fiji, Moluccas, New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Is.

Family: Stemonuraceae

Scientific Name: *Gomphandra mappioides* Valetton

Common name: there are no associated common names



A leaves **B** fruits

Synonyms: *Stemonurus mappioides* (Valetton) Kuntze

Spot characters: Has alternate leaves and an margin entire. The drupe is ovoid-ellipsoid in shape.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Lesser Sunda Is., Moluccas , Sulawesi

Family: Cardiopteridaceae

Scientific Name: *Gonocaryum calleryanum* (Baill.) Becc.

Common name: Taingang babui (Tag.), Yaya (Neg.)



A leaves **B** fruits

Synonyms: *Gonocaryum diospyrosifolia* Hayata, *Gonocaryum tarlacense* S. Vidal, *Gonocaryum teysmannianum* Scheff.

Spot characters: Leaves are leathery to ovate and alternate in arrangement. The drupe is ellipsoid, smooth, and purplish black in color when mature.

Uses: Wood used for indoor construction. In Nueva Ecija, decoction of chopped bark drunk for snake bites. It is also used as a medicine against stomach troubles (Asianplant, 2020; Philippine Traditional Knowledge Digital Library of Health, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Borneo, Moluccas, Philippines, Sulawesi, Taiwan

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Scientific Name: *Hancea longistyla* (Merr.) S.E.C. Sierra, Kulju & Welzen

Common name: there are no associated common names



Synonyms: *Cordemoya longistyla* (Merr.) S.E.C. Sierra, Kulju & Welzen, *Mallotus longistylus* Merr

Spot characters: A shrub or tree with branches having swollen nodes. Leaves are opposite in arrangement with persistent ovate to obovate stipules.

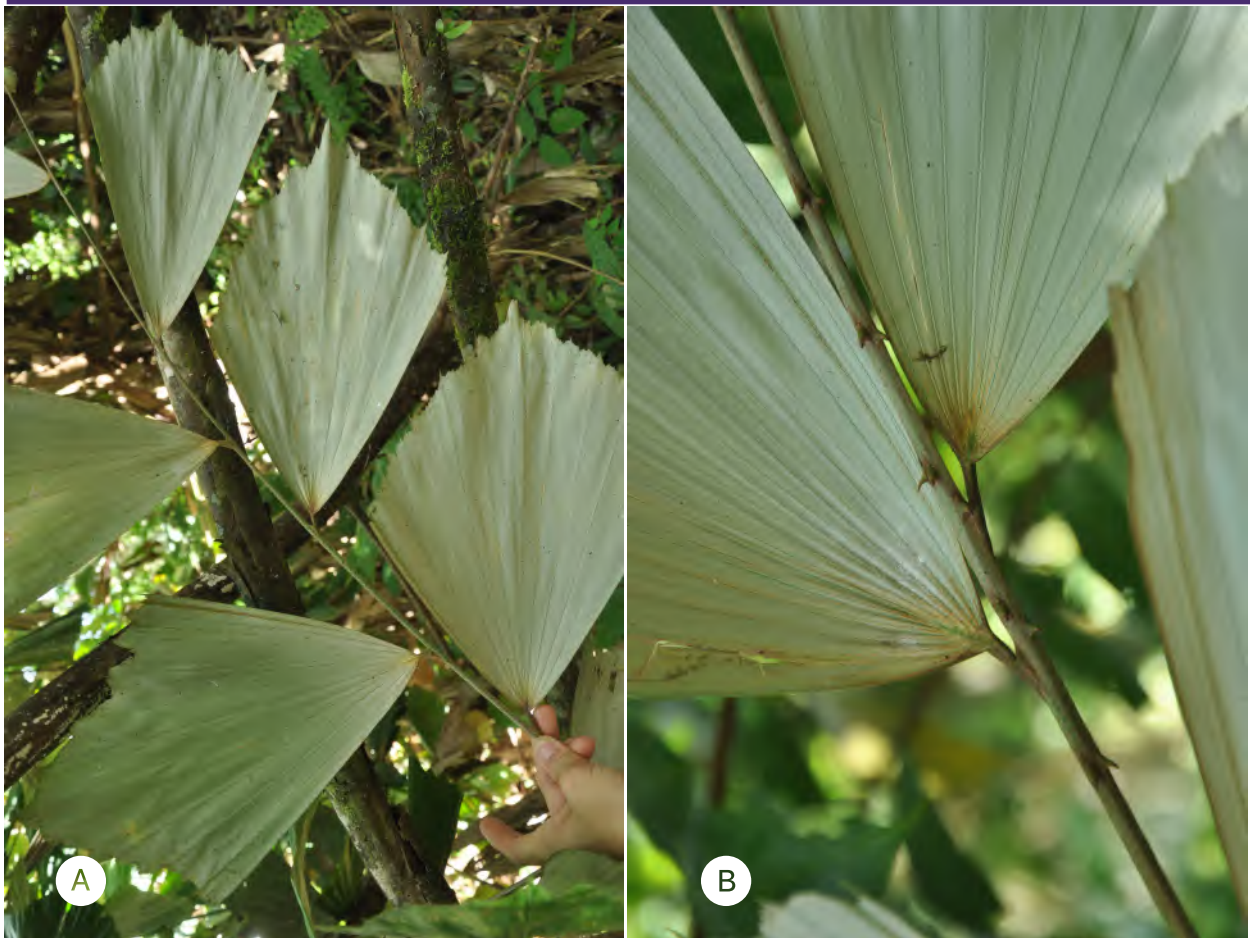
Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines (Samar)

Family: Arecaceae

Scientific Name: *Korthalsia laciniosa* (Griff.) Mart.

Common name: Danan, Tambuanga, Planung, Miling-miling



A leaves **B** spines

Synonyms: *Calamosagus harinifolius* Griff., *Calamosagus laciniosus* Griff., *Calamosagus wallichiiifolius* Griff., *Korthalsia andamanensis* Becc., *Korthalsia grandis* Ridl., *Korthalsia scaphigera* Kurz, *Korthalsia teysmannii* Miq., *Korthalsia wallichiiifolia* (Griff.) H.Wendl.

Spot characters: The leaves are long irregularly toothed cuneate-rhomboid with or without brown sheaths. It has a short petiole and the adaxial side of the rachis as well as its stems are armed with spines.

Use: Used in the furniture Industry (Renuka, 1995).

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Cambodia, Java, Laos, Malaya, Myanmar, Nicobar Is., Philippines, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam

Family: Rubiaceae

Scientific Name: *Lasianthus attenuatus* Jack

Common name: there are no associated common names



A leaves **B** fruits

Synonyms: *Mephitidia attenuata* (Jack) DC., *Nonatelia attenuata* (Jack) Kuntze

Spot characters: Shrubs or small trees with densely tomentose branches and branchlets, leathery elliptic-lanceolate leaf blade, sessile flowers, and fruits are ovoid and blue in color.

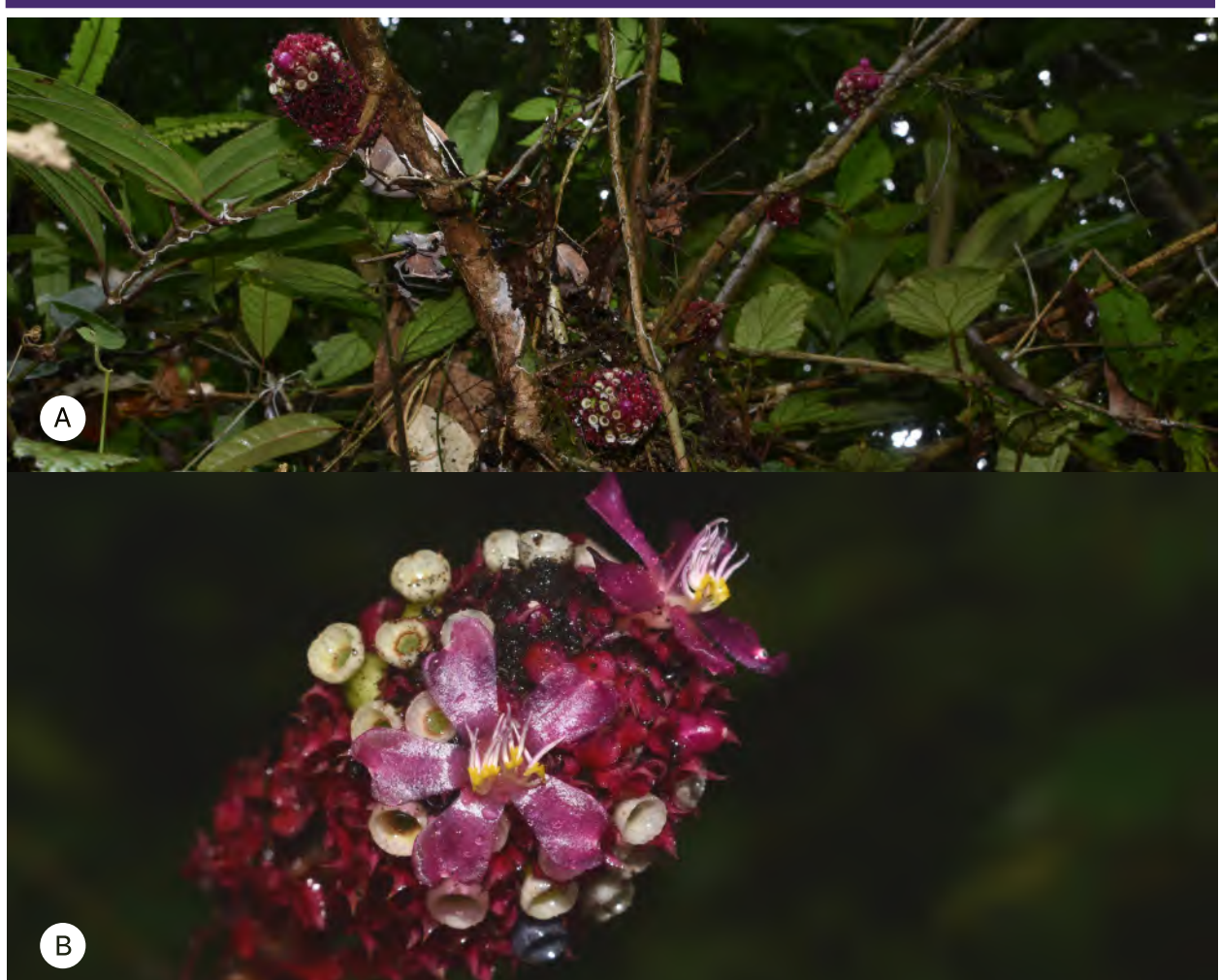
Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Assam, Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, China South-Central, China Southeast, East Himalaya, Hainan, Japan, Java, Laos, Lesser Sunda Is., Malaya, Moluccas, Myanmar, Nansei-shoto, Nepal, New Guinea, Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam

Family: Melastomataceae

Scientific Name: *Medinilla cephalophora* Merr.

Common name: There are no associated common names



A habit **B** flowers

Synonyms: No synonyms are accounted for this name

Spot characters: Leaves are equal where nodes are short with setose indumentum and inflorescence pendunculate heads, flowers 5-merous.

Uses: The uses of the plant are undocumented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines.

Family: Melastomataceae

Scientific Name: *Melastoma malabathricum* L.

Common name: Malatungaw (Tag.), Yagomyum (C. Bis.)



Synonyms: *Melastoma malabathricum* subsp. *malabathricum*, *Melastoma malabathricum* var. *mariannum* Fosberg & Sachet, *Melastoma malabathricum* subsp. *normale* (D.Don) Karst.Mey.

Spot characters: Leaves are ovate, elliptic, or elliptic lanceolate with 2 or 3 secondary veins on each side of the midvein; inflorescence is a subcapitate corymbose, terminal, with 3–7 flowers.

Uses: The young shoots are eaten raw or treated as a cooked vegetable. The plant is often used medicinally in Asia, where it is particularly valued for its astringent properties (PROSEA, 2020; Tropical Plants Database, 2020).

Distribution: Native to the Andaman Is., Bangladesh, Cambodia, China South-Central, China Southeast, East Himalaya, Hainan, Java, Laos, Malaya, Myanmar, Nepal, New South Wales, Nicobar Is., Northern Territory, Philippines, Queensland, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Western Australia

Family: Rubiaceae

Scientific Name: *Morinda citrifolia* L.

Common name: Noni, Bankoro, Tumbong aso (Tag.), Bangkuro (Bis.)



Synonyms: *Morinda angustifolia* Roth, *Morinda aspera* Wight & Arn., *Morinda chachuca* Buch.-Ham., *Morinda citrifolia* f. *potteri* (O.Deg.) H.St.John, *Morinda coreia* var. *stenophylla* (Spreng.) Chandrab., *Morinda ligulata* Blanco, *Morinda littoralis* Blanco, *Morinda macrophylla* Desf., *Morinda mudia* Buch.-Ham., *Morinda multiflora* Roxb., *Morinda nodosa* Buch.-Ham., *Morinda pubescens* var. *aspera* (Wight & Arn.) M.Gangop., *Morinda quadrangularis* G.Don, *Morinda stenophylla* Spreng., *Morinda teysmanniana* Miq., *Morinda tinctoria* Noronha, *Morinda tomentosa* B.Heyne ex Roth, *Morinda zollingeriana* Miq., *Platanoccephalus orientalis* Crantz, *Samama citrifolia* (L.) Kuntze, *Sarcocephalus leichhardtii* F.Muell.

Spot characters: Small tree with glabrous lead blades ranging from elliptic to elliptic-ovate. The tubular flowers are perfect and corolla is white. Fruit is yellowish, white, and fleshy.

Use: In Indonesia, the fruits are eaten to treat diabetes and beri-beri, asthma, cough and other respiratory problems, and as an emmenagogue; the fruit extract is manufactured and sold in pharmacies. In the Philippines, the fruits are also used as an emmenagogue, the leaves to treat ulcers, and the leaf juice to treat arthritis (PROSEA, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Assam, Bangladesh, Bismarck Archipelago, Borneo, Cambodia, China Southeast, Christmas I., Cocos (Keeling) Is., Hainan, India, Java, Kazan-retto, Laccadive Is., Lesser Sunda Is., Malaya, Maldives, Moluccas, Myanmar, Nansei-shoto, New Guinea, Nicobar Is., Northern Territory, Ogasawara-shoto, Philippines, Queensland, Santa Cruz Is., Solomon Is., South China Sea, Sri Lanka, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Western Australia

Family: Rubiaceae

Scientific Name: *Nauclea robinsonii* Merr.

Common name: no associated common name



A leaves **B** fruits

Synonyms: *Sarcocephalus pubescens* C.B.Rob.

Spot characters: The terminal vegetative bud is flattened and stipules, young parts, petiole, and midrib are glabrous. The fruit is a woody syncarp.

Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Araliaceae

Scientific Name: *Osmoxylon yatesii* (Merr.) Philipson

Common name: no associated common name



Synonyms: *Boerlagiodendron yatesii* Merr.

Spot characters: The leaves digitately compound and leaflets elliptic-oblong to ovate and inflorescence is a terminal compound umbel.

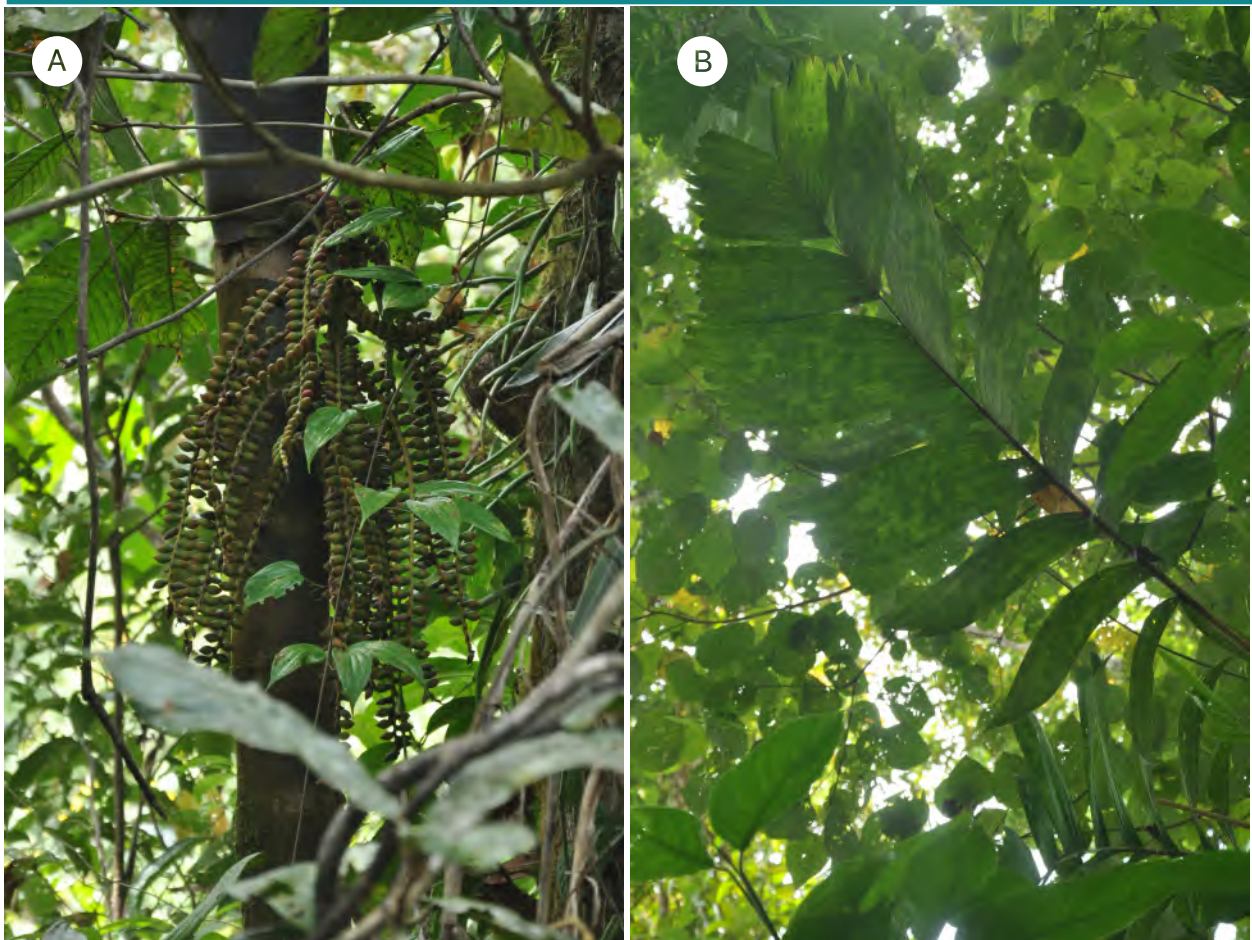
Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Arecaceae

Scientific Name: *Pinanga copelandii* Becc.

Common name: Timbagnalan (Bagobo), Bagtoan (Manobo)



A infructescence **B** leaf

Synonyms: no synonyms are accounted for this name

Spot characters: A Solitary palm with up to 6 leaves in a crown. Obovoid to sub turbinate shaped fruits that are distichous to 7 mm apart.

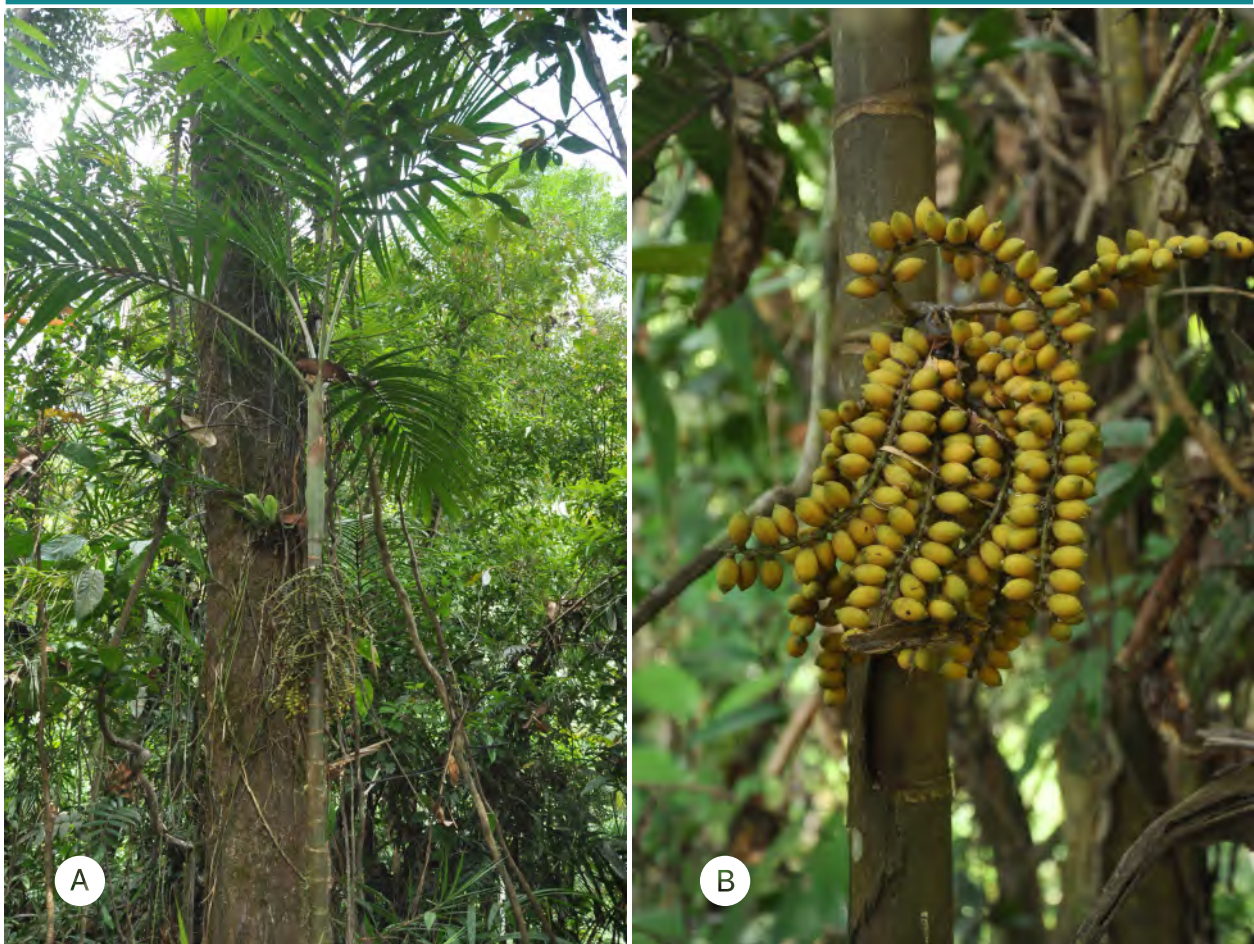
Uses: Ornamental plant

Distribution: Native to Philippines

Family: Arecaceae

Scientific Name: *Pinanga samarana* Becc.

Common name: Samar abiki, Tagibunga (Waray), Salangisog (Waray)



A habit **B** infructescence

Synonyms: no synonyms are accounted for this name

Spot characters: The segments are lanceolate-ensiform shaped and Spadix with strongly flattened branches. Fruits are thickly fusiform and tapering on both ends.

Uses: Said to be edible though bitter to taste (Adorador & Fernando, 2017).

Distribution: Native to Philippines

Family: Piperaceae

Scientific Name: *Piper aduncum* L.

Common name: Spiked pepper



Synonyms: *Artanthe aspera* Miq., *Artanthe asperifolia* Miq., *Artanthe asperifolia* f. *surinamensis* Miq., *Artanthe controversa* Miq., *Artanthe hirsuta* Miq., *Artanthe hispida* (Sw.) Miq., *Artanthe obesa* (Vahl) Miq., *Artanthe olfersiana* (Kunth) Klotzsch, *Artanthe opizii* (Kunth) Miq., *Artanthe scabra* (Kunth) Miq., *Artanthe scabra* var. *hirsuta* Griseb., *Lindeniopiper williamsii* Trel., *Piper adornatispicum* Trel., *Piper aduncum* Vell., *Piper aegrum* Trel., *Piper alluvicola* C.DC., *Piper amnigaudens* Trel., *Piper angremondii* C.DC., *Piper apertum* Trel., *Piper apertum* var. *nodosum* Trel., *Piper articulatum* D.Parodi, *Piper aspericaule* Trel., *Piper asperifolium* Rich., *Piper asperrimicaule* Trel., *Piper asperum* Pers., *Piper bayamonanum* Trel., *Piper canescenticaule* Trel., *Piper canescenticaule* var. *expansum* Trel., *Piper casitense* Trel., *Piper catucheanum* Trel. & Yunck., *Piper cerro-puntoense* Trel., *Piper chanekii* Trel., *Piper cinereoramulum* Trel., *Piper fraguanum* Trel., *Piper fraguanum* var. *viride* Trel., *Piper fruticosum* Steud., *Piper glaberrimicaule* Trel., *Piper hirsutum* Sw., *Piper hirsutum* var. *fuscopunctulatum* C.DC., *Piper hirsutum* var. *jamaicense* C.DC., *Piper hirsutum* var. *magnifolium* C.DC., *Piper hirsutum* var. *olfersianum* (Kunth) C.DC., *Piper hispidinervum* C.DC., *Piper hispidiseptum* Trel., *Piper hispidum* Kunth, *Piper hispidum* var. *albescens* C.DC., *Piper hispidum* var. *ellipticifolium* Yunck., *Piper hispidum* var. *lanceolatum* Trel. & Yunck., *Piper hispidum* f. *lanceolatum* (Trel. & Yunck.) Steyer., *Piper hispidum* var. *magnifolium* C.DC., *Piper hispidum* var. *obliquum* Trel. & Yunck., *Piper hispidum* f. *patulipilum* (Yunck.) Steyer., *Piper hispidum* var. *plurinerve* C.DC., *Piper hispidum* f. *surinamense* (Miq.) Steyer., *Piper hispidum* var. *trachydermum* (Trel.) Yunck., *Piper imperspicuibracteum* Trel., *Piper konkintoense* Trel., *Piper lancetillanum* Trel., *Piper leucofustum* Trel., *Piper longegerminatum* Trel., *Piper maestratum* Trel., *Piper masiseanum* Trel., *Piper meritum* Trel., *Piper non-retrorsum* Trel., *Piper obesum* Vahl, *Piper obsessum* Trel., *Piper opizii* (Kunth) Steud., *Piper paranapuratum* Trel., *Piper patulipilum* Yunck., *Piper perspicuibracteum* Trel., *Piper pervicax* Trel., *Piper phaeophyllum* I, *Piper pilipedunculum* C.DC., *Piper platannanum* Trel., *Piper prodigum* Trel., *Piper resatum* Trel., *Piper rivivetusti* Trel., *Piper rivalbi* Trel. & Yunck., *Piper roseovenulosum* Trel., *Piper sabanillanum* Trel., *Piper scabricaulum* Trel., *Piper scabriseptum* Trel., *Piper scabriseptum* var. *reductum* Trel., *Piper scabrum* Sw., *Piper scabrum* Ruiz & Pav., *Piper scabrum* var. *kalacroixense* Trel., *Piper silvioberrans* Trel., *Piper silvivagum* f. *peruvianum* C.DC., *Piper speratum* Trel., *Piper sumideranum* Trel., *Piper tardum* Trel., *Piper tenuiculispicum* Trel., *Piper thebaudianum* Trel., *Piper trachydermum* Trel., *Piper virgulticola* Trel., *Piper williamsii* Trel., *Piper yoroanum* Trel., *Steffensia asperifolia* (Rich.) Kunth, *Steffensia hirsuta* Kunth, *Steffensia olfersiana* Kunth, *Steffensia opizii* Kunth, *Steffensia scabra* Kunth

Spot characters: Has a cylindrical green stem and alternating leaves.

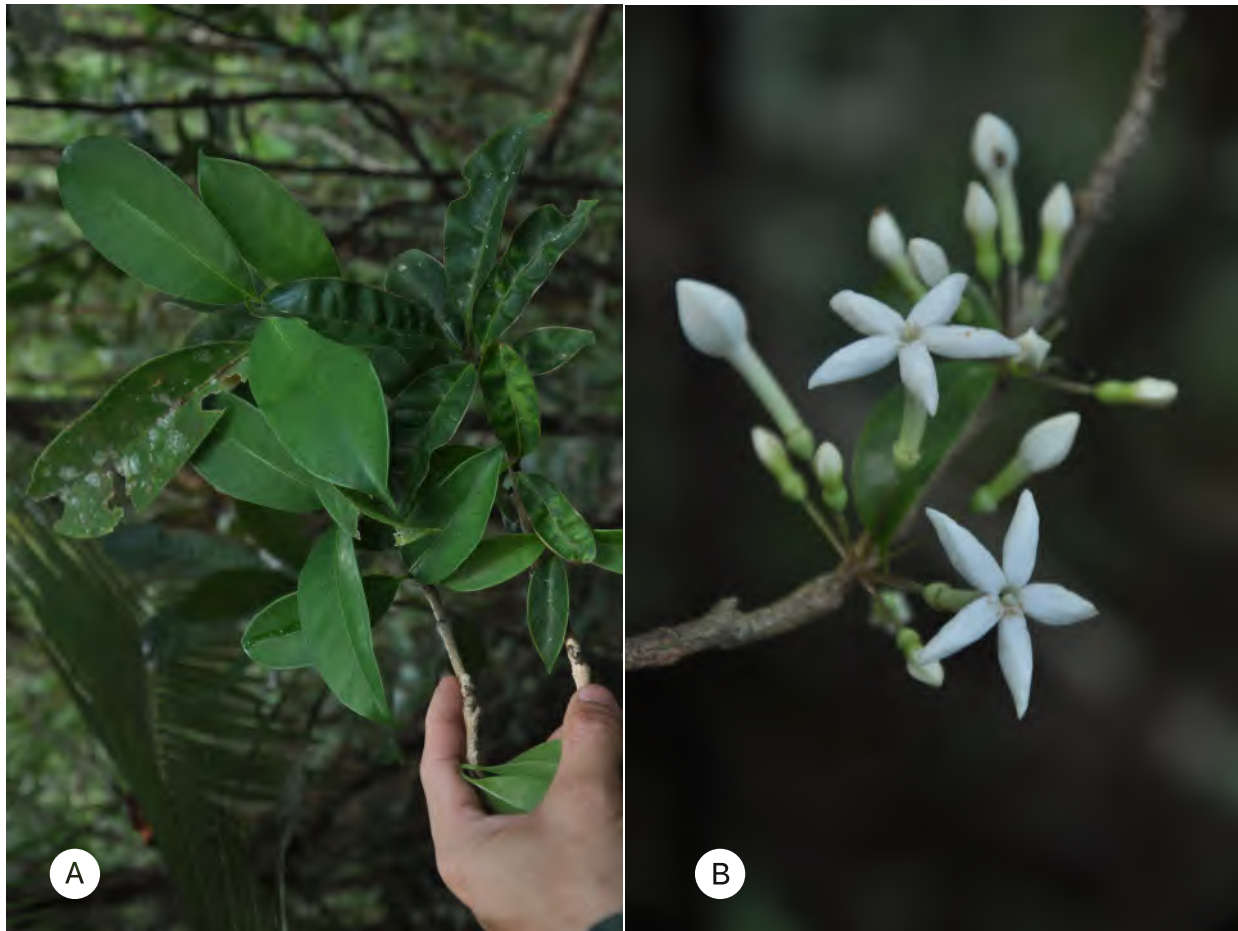
Uses: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Argentina Northeast, Belize, Brazil North, Brazil Northeast, Brazil South, Brazil Southeast, Brazil West-Central, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Mexico Central, Mexico Gulf, Mexico Northeast, Mexico Northwest, Mexico Southeast, Mexico Southwest, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Windward Is.

Family: Rubiaceae

Scientific Name: *Prismatomeris tetrandra* (Roxb.) K. Schum.

Common name: Duck kai dam (Thai)



A leaves **B** flowers

Synonyms: *Coffea tetrandra* Roxb.

Spot characters: Shrubs to small trees with opposite, petiolate, obovate or oblong leaves. Cymes are found terminally with few flowers.

Uses: In Peninsular Malaysia leaves of *P. tetrandra* have been applied as a poultice to fresh wounds (PROSEA, 2020).

Distribution: Native to Andaman Is., Assam, Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, China South-Central, China Southeast, East Himalaya, Hainan, India, Malaya, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

TREES

Family: Bignoniaceae

Scientific Name: *Radermachera quadripinnata* (Blanco) Seem.

Common name: Banai-banai



Synonyms: *Bignonia banaibanai* (Bureau) Callery ex Burch., *Millingtonia pinnata* Blanco, *Millingtonia quadripinnata* Blanco, *Radermachera acuminata* Merr., *Radermachera brachybotrys* Merr., *Radermachera corymbosa* Steenis, *Radermachera elegans* Steenis, *Radermachera fenicis* Merr., *Radermachera lobbii* (Teijsm. & Binn.) Miq., *Radermachera lobbii* subsp. *acuminata* Steenis, *Radermachera mindorensis* Merr., *Radermachera pinnata* Seem., *Radermachera pinnata* subsp. *acuminata* (Steenis) Steenis, *Radermachera quadripinnata* subsp. *acuminata* (Steenis) I.M.Turner, *Radermachera quadripinnata* subsp. *lobbii* (Teijsm. & Binn.) I.M.Turner, *Radermachera sorsogonensis* Elmer ex Steenis, *Radermachera whitfordii* Merr., *Spathodea lobbii* Teijsm. & Binn., *Stereospermum banaibanai* (Bureau) Rolfe, *Stereospermum pinnatum* Fern.-Vill., *Stereospermum quadripinnatum* (Blanco) Fern.-Vill., *Stereospermum seemannii* Rolfe

Spot characters: An evergreen tree with bipinnate leaves and opposite leaflets. The flowers are bell-shaped and pink or purple in color.

Use: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Borneo, Malaya, Moluccas, Nicobar Is., Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Thailand

Family: Malvaceae

Scientific Name: *Trichospermum lanigerum* Merr.

Common name: Allinew



Synonyms: *Althoffia lanigera* (Blanco) Burret, *Eroteum lanigerum* Blanco, *Trichospermum trivalvis* Merr.

Spot characters: Evergreen trees with alternate leaves with small actinomorphic flowers.

Use: Produces durable fibers. These fibers are used in tying harvested grains and wood (Balangcod & Balangcod, 2009).

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

Family: Rubiaceae

Scientific Name: *Uncaria roxburghiana* Koth.

Common name: no associated common names



Synonyms: *Nauclea roxburghiana* (Korth.) Walp., *Uncaria brevicarpa* Elmer, *Uncaria roxburghii* Korth., *Uruparia roxburghiana* (Korth.) Kuntze

Spot characters: Has leathery leaves have an opposite phyllotaxy and fruits are spindle-shaped capsule

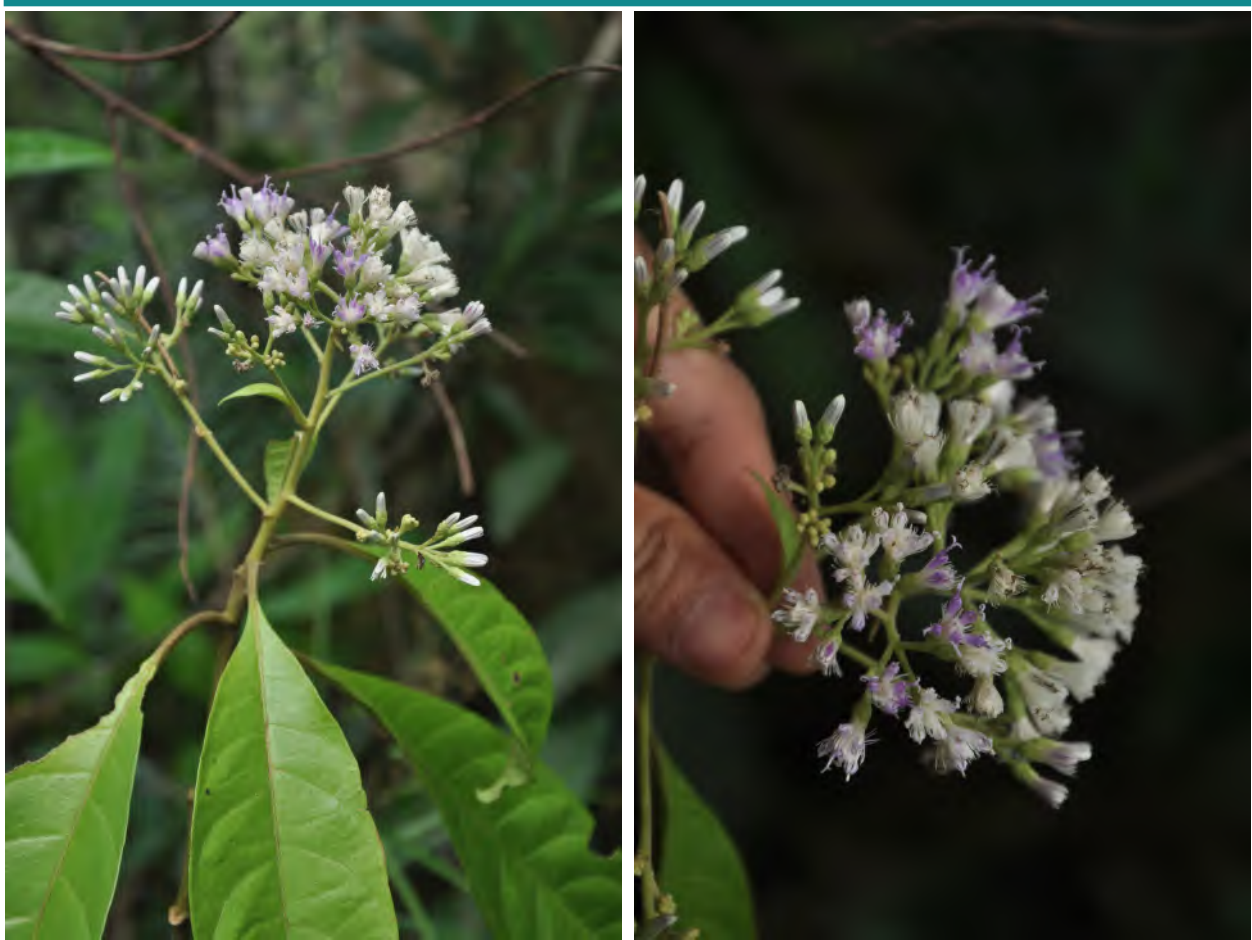
Use: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to Borneo, Malaya, Philippines, Sumatra

Family: Asteraceae

Scientific Name: *Vernonia lancifolia* Merr.

Common name: no associated common names



Synonyms: *Vernonia acuminatissima* Elmer

Spot characters: Has composite white and purple flowers

Use: The uses of this plant are not documented.

Distribution: Native to the Philippines

FAUNA OF SAMAR ISLAND NATURAL PARK FORESTS OVER LIMESTONE



ANIMALS SPECIES LIST

Amphibians

Platymantis corrugatus Duméril, 1853

Platymantis guentheri Boulenger, 1882

Platymantis bayani Siler, Alcala, Diesmos, and Brown, 2009

Pulchrana grandocula (Taylor, 1920)

Reptiles

Draco ornatus Gray, 1845

Eutropis multcarinata Gray, 1845

Cyrtodactylus sumuroi Welton, Siler, Linkem, Diesmos & Brown, 2010

Lycodon dumerilii Boulenger, 1893

Psammodynastes pulverulentus Boie, 1827

Aplopeltura boa Boie, 1828

Birds

Collocalia esculenta ssp. *marginata* Salvadori, 1882

Buceros hydrocorax semigaleatus Tweeddale, 1878

Phapitreron amethystinus (Bonaparte, 1857)

Phapitreron brevirostris Tweeddale, 1877

Ptilocichla mindanensis minuta Bourns & Worcester, 1894

Pitta steerii ssp. *coelestis* Parkes, 1971

Hypsipetes philippinus saturator E. J. O. Hartert, 1916

Pycnonotus urostictus atricaudatus Parkes, 1967

Rhipidura samarensis (Steere, 1890)

ANIMALS SPECIES LIST

Mammals

Ptenochirus minor Yoshiyuki, 1979

Ptenochirus jagori Peters, 1861

Haplonycteris fischeri (Lawrence, 1939)

Macroglossus minimus E. Geoffroy, 1810

Rattus everetti Günther, 1879

Bullimus bagobus Mearns, 1905

Rattus tanezumi Temminck, 1844

Cynocephalus volans Linnaeus, 1758

Paradoxurus philippinensis (Jourdan, 1837)

Family: Ceratobatrachidae

Scientific Name: *Platymantis corrugatus* Duméril, 1853

Common name: Philippine wrinkled ground frog



Description: Dorsal skin with extensive rugose folds and a dark continuous marking along the side of both eyes. Usually found on the forest floor among leaf litter.

Ecological Role: It controls the population of its prey species such as small insects. It also serves as prey for larger animals.

Distribution: Philippine endemic. Widely distributed in the Luzon, Negros-Panay, and Mindanao Pleistocene Aggregate Island Complexes (PAICs).

Family: Ceratobatrachidae

Scientific Name: *Platymantis guentheri* Boulenger, 1882

Common name: Gunther's wrinkled ground frog



Description: Moderately expanded digital discs and well-defined limb bands. Usually found on the forest floor among leaf litter or on shrubs and small trees.

Ecological Role: It controls the population of its prey species such as small insects. It also serves as prey for larger animals.

Distribution: Philippine endemic. Biliran, Bohol, Dinagat, Leyte, Mindanao, Samar. (Mindanao PAIC endemic)

Family: Ceratobatrachidae

Scientific Name: *Platymantis bayani* Siler, Alcala, Diesmos, and Brown, 2009

Common name: Walter's limestone frog



Description: Very wide digital discs and sparsely distributed, salmon-colored dorsal dermal tubercles. Usually found on limestone rocks and crevices.

Ecological Role: It controls the population of its prey species such as small insects. It also serves as prey for larger animals.

Distribution: Samar Island (Mindanao PAIC endemic)

Family: Ranidae

Scientific Name: *Pulchrana grandocula* (Taylor, 1920)

Common name: Mindanao striped stream frog



Description: Males form choruses around pools in streams and rivers and call when water levels are relatively low; females also observed in same habitats but relatively far away from water (100 m or more). Females sometimes perch on low branches of understory trees and sometimes aggregate in shallow caves formed by overhanging stream banks (personal observation of Rafe M. Brown in Sanguila, 2016).

Ecological Role: Controls the population of its prey species such as small insects. It also serves as prey for larger animals.

Distribution: Endemic to the Philippines (Mindanao PAIC endemic). Found in Basilan, Biliran, Bohol, Camiguin Sur, Dinagat, Leyte, Mindanao, and Samar (Diesmos et al., 2015).

Family: Agamidae

Scientific Name: *Draco ornatus* Gray, 1845

Common name: White spotted flying lizard



Description: Presence of patagia supported by six ribs; males have a triangular gular flap.

Ecological Role: It plays a huge role both as a predator and prey item in ecosystems. It controls the population of its prey such as small invertebrates.

Distribution: Bohol, Dinagat, Leyte, Mindanao, Samar (Mindanao PAIC endemic)

Family: Scincidae

Scientific Name: *Eutropis multicarinata* Gray, 1845

Common name: Common Mabuya



Description: Keels on scales present; bronze body with conspicuous dark stripe on the lateral sides.

Ecological Role: It plays a huge role both as a predator and prey item in ecosystems. It controls the population of its prey such as small invertebrates.

Distribution: Mindanao, Dinagat, Samar, Leyte, Camiguin Sur (Mindanao PAIC endemic)

Family: Colubridae

Scientific Name: *Lycodon dumerilii* Boulenger, 1893

Common name: Duméril's asian wolf snake



Description: Pattern of alternating dominant black and thinner white rings across the length of the head to the tail.

Ecological Role: It plays a huge role both as a predator and prey item in ecosystems. It controls the population of its prey such as rodents and other small vertebrates.

Distribution: Basilan, Dinagat, Leyte, Mindanao, Samar, Siargao (Mindanao PAIC endemic)

REPTILES

Family: Lamprophiidae

Scientific Name: *Psammodynastes pulverulentus* Boie, 1827

Common name: Philippine mock viper



A bifurcating pattern on head

B light and dark brown stripes along body

Description: Light to dark brown body color morphs; bifurcating pattern on the top of the head.

Ecological Role: It controls the population of small vertebrate species of frogs and lizards.

Distribution: South to Southeast Asia, Taiwan, Southern to Eastern China

Family: Apodidae

Scientific Name: *Collocalia esculenta* ssp. *marginata* Salvadori, 1882

Common name: Philippine glossy swiftlet



Description: Blue-glossed dorsal body and wings; white belly; square tail.

Ecological Role: It controls the population of its prey species composed of small insects.

Distribution: This species is widespread from Thailand to Vanuatu. The subspecies *marginata* is endemic to the Philippines.

Family: Bucerotidae

Scientific Name: *Buceros hydrocorax semigaleatus* Tweeddale, 1878

Common name: Rufous hornbill



Description: Red bill at the base and yellow midway going to the tip; top of head, neck, and upper breast rufous.

Ecological Role: It eats fruits and sometimes insects and is an important seed disperser.

Distribution: Subspecies *semigaleatus* is found in Biliran, Bohol, Buad, Calicoan, Leyte, Panaon, and Samar (Mindanao PAIC endemic)

Family: Columbidae

Scientific Name: *Phapitreron amethystinus* (Bonaparte, 1857)

Common name: Amethyst brown dove



Description: Largest of the brown-doves. Sexes are alike with an iridescent purple and violet neck and upper back and dark greyish brown back, rump, tail, and wings. The bill is black, legs are purplish red, and eyes are chestnut surrounded by naked skin with reddish flesh, tinged with grey and purple.

Ecological Role: Helps in shaping plant life of ecosystems by eating and dispersing fruits and seeds.

Distribution: Mindanao faunal region endemic. Race *coelestis* is found in Bohol, Leyte, and Samar.

Family: Columbidae

Scientific Name: *Phapitreron brevirostris* Tweeddale, 1877

Common name: Short-billed brown dove



Description: Presence of white line starting below the eye going to nape; glossy green nape; short bill, colored red at the base and black midway going to the tip.

Ecological Role: It eats a variety of fruit and seeds and is an important seed disperser.

Distribution: Mindanao PAIC endemic

Family: Pellorneidae

Scientific Name: *Ptilocichla mindanensis minuta* Bourns & Worcester, 1894

Common name: Striated wren-babbler



Description: Generally dark brown with presence of white shaft streaks on the dorsal body and wings; chin and throat white.

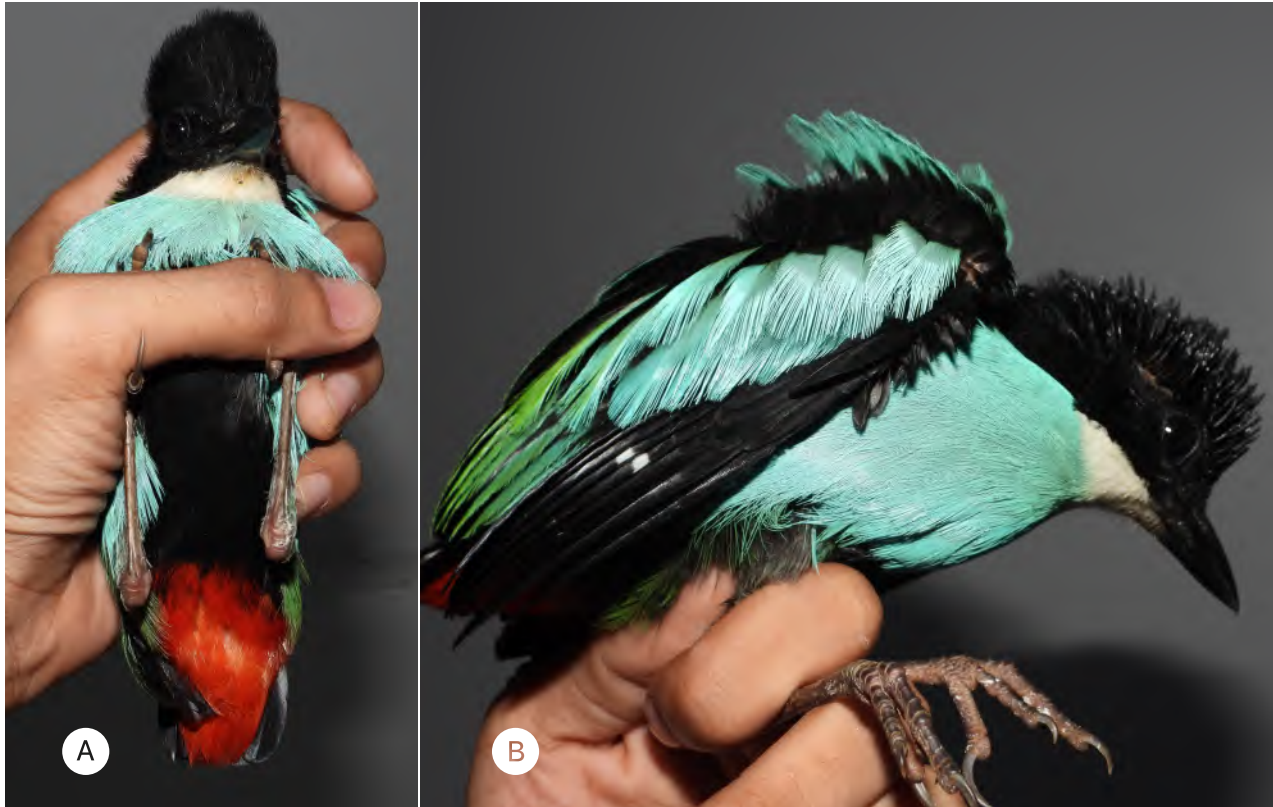
Ecological Role: It forages for invertebrates in dense low vegetation near the ground or while walking on ground and controls the population of its prey species.

Distribution: Mindanao PAIC endemic

Family: Pittidae

Scientific Name: *Pitta steerii* ssp. *coelestis* Parkes, 1971

Common name: Steere's pitta



A scarlet undertail

B black colored face and top

Description: Head and face black; throat white; back green; breast and flanks azure blue; belly black; undertail coverts red.

Ecological Role: It controls the population of its prey species which are mainly composed of invertebrates.

Distribution: Mindanao PAIC endemic

Family: Pycnonotidae

Scientific Name: *Hypsipetes philippinus saturator* E. J. O. Hartert, 1916

Common name: Philippine bulbul



Description: Back and rump olive brown; wings and tail brown; throat and breast rufous with whitish shaft streaks; belly white.

Ecological Role: It eats fruits and insects and helps in shaping plant life of ecosystems by dispersing seeds. It also controls the population of its prey species such insects.

Distribution: Philippine endemic

Family: Pycnonotidae

Scientific Name: *Pycnonotus urostictus atricaudatus* Parkes, 1967

Common name: Yellow wattled bulbul



Description: Olive brown mantle; wings dark brown; tail dark brown conspicuously tipped white; bare fleshy yellow eyelids.

Ecological Role: It is a frugivore that disperses seeds within the forests.

Distribution: Philippine endemic: Samar, Biliran, Leyte, Panaon, Bohol and Negros.

Family: Rhipiduridae

Scientific Name: *Rhipidura samarensis* (Steere, 1890)

Common name: Visayan blue fantail



Description: Medium, long-tailed, sexes similar. Forehead and connected eyebrow cobalt blue; lores black; head, back, and rump blue; tail and wing feathers black with bright blue edges; throat and breast greyish blue; belly light blue grey. Bill black; eye dark brown; legs brownish grey.

Ecological Role: Controls the population of its prey species composed of insects.

Distribution: Mindanao PAIC endemic. Only found in Bohol, Leyte, and Samar.

Family: Pteropodidae

Scientific Name: *Ptenochirus minor* Yoshiyuki, 1979

Common name: Lesser musky fruit bat



Description: A fruit bat with short, stout muzzle; nostrils not elongated into tubes. Distinctive odor of "sweet musky cinnamon" present. Tail present. Claws on both thumb and second digit. Sometimes mistakenly identified as *Ptenochirus jagoribut* differs in the measurement ranges for adult individuals, *P. minor* being smaller in size.

Ecological Role: It acts as a key seed disperser and serve as prey item for other carnivorous animals.

Distribution: Mindanao PAIC endemic

Family: Pteropodidae

Scientific Name: *Ptenochirus jagori* Peters, 1861

Common name: Greater musky fruit bat



Description: Fruit bat with broad, dark head; short, stout muzzle; nostrils not elongated into tubes. Distinctive odor of "sweet musky cinnamon" present. Tail present. Claws present on both thumb and second digit and larger than *Ptenochirus minor*.

Ecological Role: It acts as a key seed disperser and serve as prey item for other carnivorous animals.

Distribution: Endemic to the Philippines, but absent in Batanes/ Babuyan and Palawan Faunal Regions.

Family: Pteropodidae

Scientific Name: *Haplonycteris fischeri* (Lawrence, 1939)

Common name: Philippine pygmy fruit bat



Description: Small fruit bat with short, blunt muzzle; 2 upper and 2 lower incisors; distinctive pale band of fur along surface of the forearm. Adult males have glands on each side of the neck that produces a dark orange oily substance staining the fur around it.

Ecological Role: A frugivore that acts as a seed disperser. It may also be a pollinator as they may depend on flowers during certain parts of the year. It also serves as a prey item for other animals.

Distribution: Endemic to the Philippines; widespread, except Camiguin, Palawan, and Batanes/Babuyan faunal regions.

Family: Pteropodidae

Scientific Name: *Macroglossus minimus* E. Geoffroy, 1810

Common name: Dagger-toothed long-nosed fruit bat



Description: Small fruit bat with long muzzle; long, narrow tongue; slender and sharp canines. Fur is short, yellow, or golden-brown, and paler ventrally.

Ecological Role: It feeds primarily on nectar and pollen and is a highly efficient pollinator of numerous tree species.

Distribution: Widespread from Thailand to Australia and throughout the Philippines

NON-VOLANT MAMMALS



Family: Viverridae

Scientific Name: *Paradoxurus philippinensis* (Jourdan, 1837)

Common name: Common palm civet



Description: Arboreal and nocturnal. Medium sized. Snout is pointed. Fur usually dark, most often dark brown and sometimes nearly black, with black spots running down the back in several rows. Face black on anterior portion, with paler fur posterior to the eyes and mouth, giving a masked appearance. Tail is black and longer than the combined length of head and body. Legs, proportionally short for the size of the torso.

Ecological Role: Feeds mostly on fruits but can also consume small vertebrates and invertebrates. They are seed dispersers that help forests regenerate. They also help control the population of their prey species.

Distribution: Found in Borneo and Mentawai islands and throughout the Philippines

NON-VOLANT MAMMALS

PHILIPPINE
ENDEMIC

IUCN
LC

Family: Muridae

Scientific Name: *Rattus everetti* Günther, 1879

Common name: Philippine forest rat



Description: Dark brown dorsal fur and long black guard hairs. Ventral fur usually white, with orange or yellow. Tail is longer than the combined length of the head and body; base and most of the tail is dark brown with a white tip.

Ecological Role: They are omnivores which help in dispersing seeds and fruits through foraging on the ground and in trees for food. It also controls the population of its prey species such as invertebrates. The species is sometimes preyed upon by larger predators.

Distribution: Endemic and widespread in the Philippines, excluding Palawan faunal region, Sulu and Batanes/Babuyan island groups, and most or all of Greater Negros-Panay.

Family: Muridae

Scientific Name: *Bullimus bagobus* Mearns, 1905

Common name: Bagobo rat



Description: Dark brown fur on the dorsal side and pale silvery brown on the ventral side. The tail is shorter than the combined head and body length; tail usually dark brown for its entire length with some individuals having white on the posterior end.

Ecological Role: They are omnivores which help in dispersing seeds and fruits through foraging on the ground and trees. It also controls the population of its prey such as invertebrates.

Distribution: Mindanao PAIC endemic

NON-VOLANT MAMMALS



Family: Muridae

Scientific Name: *Rattus tanezumi* Temminck, 1844

Common name: Asian house rat



Description: Fur on the dorsal side is variable in color, from dark brown to gray. Tail is longer than the combined head and body length; tail is dark brown/black for its entire length.

Ecological Role: This is an alien invasive species and opportunistic omnivore that is considered to be an agricultural pest

Distribution: Widespread in South Asia, China, and Indochinese Southeast Asia. Introduced to Sundaic Southeast Asia, including the Philippines.

NON-VOLANT MAMMALS

PHILIPPINE
ENDEMIC

IUCN
LC

Family: Cynocephalidae

Scientific Name: *Cynocephalus volans* Linnaeus, 1758

Common name: Colugo or Philippine flying lemur



Photo by: Jiro T. Adorador

Description: Entirely arboreal; huge eyes; broad head with rounded short ears and a blunt muzzle; strong sharp claws for climbing; presence of patagia used for gliding from tree to tree.

Ecological Role: It is a seed disperser, pollinator, and also serves as a prey item for other animals such as the Philippine eagle.

Distribution: Mindanao PAIC endemic

THE UNIQUE FORESTS OVER LIMESTONE OF SAMAR ISLAND



REFERENCES

- Acma FM & Mendez NP. (2018). Noteworthy records of Philippine endemic gingers (Zingiberaceae) in the buffer zone of Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary, Davao Oriental, Philippines. *Environmental and Experimental Biology*. 16:111-115. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22364/eeb.16.10>.
- Alocasia maquilingensis* Merr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Alocasia zebrina* Schott ex Van Houtte in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Alpinia elegans* K.Schum. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Alpinia haenkei* C.Presl. The International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Selected Plant Families 2021. Published on the Internet at <http://www.ipni.org> and <http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/>. Accessed on: November 22, 2021.
- Alpinia rufa* Náves in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Amischotolype hispida* (Less. & A.Rich.) D.Y.Hong in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Aquilaria cumingiana* (Decne.) Ridl. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Ardisia polysticta* Miq. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Argostemma solaniflorum* Elmer in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Barley, A.J., Diesmos, A.C., Siler, C.D., Martinez, C.M., & Brown, R.M.. 2020. Taxonomic Revision of Philippine Sun Skinks (Reptilia: Squamata: Scincidae: Eutropis), and Descriptions of Eight New Species. *Herpetological Monographs*. 34. 39. 10.1655/HERPMONOGRAPHS-D-19-00009.1.
- Begonia biliranensis* Merr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Bidens pilosa* L. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Brackenridgea fascicularis* (Blanco) Fern.-Vill. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Calamus aidae* Fernando in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.
- Phrynium minutiflorum* Suksathan & Borchs. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

REFERENCES

Croton samarensis Airy Shaw in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.

Cryptostylis taiwaniana Masam. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.

Cyrtandra limnophila Kraenzl. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.

Dasymaschalon clusiflorum (Merr.) Merr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.

DeFlippo RA, Maina SL, & Crepin J. (2004). Medicinal Plants of the Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana). National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution: Washington, DC, USA.

del Hoyo J., Elliott A., Sargatal J., Christie D.A. and Kirwan G. (eds.), 2020. Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. Available from: <http://www.hbw.com>

DENR Administrative Order 2017-11. Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and Their Categories. Available from: <http://www.bmb.gov.ph/index.php/e-library/laws-and-policies/denr-administrative-orders/dao-2017-2019?download=197:denr-administrative-order-2017-11>

DENR Administrative Order 2019-09. Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Fauna and Their Categories. Available from: <https://bmb.gov.ph/index.php/e-library/laws-and-policies/denr-administrative-orders/dao-2017-2020?download=383:denr-administrative-order-2019-09>

Diesmos A.C., Watters J.L., Huron N.A., Davis D.R., Alcala A.C., Crombie R.I., Afuang L.E., Gee-Das G., Sison R.V., Sanguila M.B., Penrod M.L., Labonte M.J., Davey C.S., Leone E.A., Diesmos M.L., Sy E.Y., Welton L.J., Brown, R.M., and Siler C.D. 2015. Amphibians of the Philippines, Part 1: Checklist of the species. *Proc Cal Acad Sci*, 62: 457-540.

Diesmos, A., Venturina, R.E., del Prado & Ynigo, L. (2020). A Revised Checklist of Amphibians and Reptiles in Camiguin Sur, Misamis Oriental, Mindanao, Philippines. *Asian Herpetological Research*. 11. 28-43. [10.16373/j.cnki.ahr.190036](https://doi.org/10.16373/j.cnki.ahr.190036).

Dipodium fevrellii J.J.Sm. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-11-28.

Discocalyx samarensis Merr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Donax canniformis Schum. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Fernando E.S., Suh M.N., Lee J. and Lee D.K. 2008. Forest Formations of the Philippines. ASEAN - Korea Environmental Cooperation Unit (AKECU). GeoBook Publishing Co. Available from: www.geobook.co.kr

Fernando ES. 1988. The Mottled-Leaved Species of Pinanga in the Philippines. *Principes*. 32(4): 165-174.

Fernando ES. 1988. Four New Taxa of Philippine Rattans (Palmae: Calamoideae). *Offprints from Gard. Bull. Sing.* 41(2).

Flora & Fauna Web. 2021. *Poikilospermum suaveolens* (Blume) Merr. Published on <https://www.nparks.gov.sg/florafaunaweb/flora/6/0/6068>. Accessed on: November 22, 2021.

REFERENCES

Gironniera celtidifolia Gaudich. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Gomphandra mappioides Valetón in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Gonocaryum calleryanum (Baill.) Becc. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Habenaria alagensis Ames in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Hancea longistyla (Merr.) S.E.C.Sierra, Kulju & Welzen in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Heaney L.R., Dolar M.L., Balete D.S., Esselstyn J.A., Rickart E.A. and Sedlock J.L. 2010. Synopsis of Philippine Mammals. Available from: http://archive.fieldmuseum.org/philippine_mammals

Hedychium coronarium J.Koenig. The International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Selected Plant Families 2021. Published on the Internet at <http://www.ipni.org> and <http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/>. Accessed on: November 22, 2021.

Hellenia speciosa (J.Koenig) S.R.Dutta. The International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Selected Plant Families 2021. Published on the Internet at <http://www.ipni.org> and <http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/>. Accessed on: November 22, 2021.

Hippobroma longiflora (L.) G.Don in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Hyptis capitata Jacq. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Ingle N.R. and Heaney L.R. 1992. A Key to the Bats of the Philippine Islands. Fieldiana: Zoology, New Series (69): 1-44.

Kennedy R., Gonzales P.C., Dickinson E., Miranda H.C. Jr. and Fisher T.H. 2000. A guide to the birds of the Philippines. Oxford University Press 369 pp.

Korthalsia laciniosa Mart. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Lasianthus attenuatus Jack in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Leviton A.E., Siler C.D., Weinell J.L. and Brown R.M., 2018. Synopsis of the snakes of the Philippines. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, 64(14): 399-568.

Litsea quercoides Elmer in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

McGuire, J.A. & Alcalá, A.C.. 2000. A Taxonomic Revision of the Flying Lizards (Iguania: Agamidae: Draco) of the Philippine Islands, with a Description of a New Species. Herpetological Monographs. 14. 81-138. 10.2307/1467046.

REFERENCES

Medinilla dolichophylla Merr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Miller, A.H. & Zug, G.. 2016. Morphology and biology of the Asian Common Mockviper, *Psammodynastes pulverulentus* (Boie, 1827) (Serpentes: Lamprophiidae): a focus on Burmese populations. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*. 129. 173-194. 10.2988/0006-324X-129.Q2.173.

Mimosa pudica L. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Monophyllaea merrilliana Kraenzl. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Morinda citrifolia L. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Musa textilis Nee in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Nauclea robinsonii Merr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Nephrolepis falcata (Cav.) C.Chr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

O'Byrne P. (2014). On the Evolution of *Dipodium* R.Br. *Reinwardtia*. 14(1): 123-132.

Osmoxylon yatesii (Merr.) Philipson in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Osmunda banksiifolia (Presl) Kuhn in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Philippine Journal of Science. 12: 147. 1917.

Philippine Statistics Authority. 2019. Philippine Standard Geographic Code. Available from: <https://psa.gov.ph/classification/psgc?q=psgc/citimuni/086000000>

Phrynium interruptum (K.Schum.) Suksathan & Borchs. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Linkem, C., Diesmos, A. & Brown, R. (2011). Molecular systematics of the Philippine forest skinks (Squamata: Scincidae: Sphenomorphus): Testing morphological hypotheses of interspecific relationships. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*. 163. 1217-1243. 10.1111/j.1096-3642.2011.00747.x.

Phrynium pubinerve Blume in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Pinanga copelandii Becc. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

REFERENCES

Pinanga samarana Becc. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Melastoma malabathricum L. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Piper hispidum Sw. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Pleocnemia irregularis (C.Presl) Holttum in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Plocoglottis plicata (Roxb.) Ormerod in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Pollia secundiflora (Blume) Bakh.f. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Prismatomeris tetrandra Schum. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Pteris opaca J.Sm. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Pteris vittata L. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Puspitaningtyas DM. (2018). Orchid exploration in Mount Bintan Besar Protected Forest, Bintan Island, Riau Islands Province, Sumatra, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas*. 19 (3): 1081-1088.

Regalado JC. (1995). Revision of Philippine *Medinilla* (Melastomataceae). *Blumea*. 40: 113-193.

Restificar S.D.F., Day, M.J. and Urich P.B. 2006. Protection of Karst in the Philippines. *Acta Carsologica* 35(1): 121-130. <https://doi.org/10.3986/ac.v35i1.248>

Ridsdale CE. (1978). A Revision of the Tribe Nauceleae s.s. (Rubiaceae). *Blumea* 24: 307-366.

Ruellia simplex C.Wright in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Sanguila, M.B., Cobb, K.A., Siler, C.D., Diesmos, A.C., Alcala, A.C. & Brown, R.M. (2016). The amphibians and reptiles of Mindanao Island, southern Philippines, II: The herpetofauna of northeast Mindanao and adjacent islands. *ZooKeys*. 624. 1-132. [10.3897/zookeys.624.9814](https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.624.9814).

Siller CD, Alcala AC, and Brown RM. 2009. A new species of limestone forest frog, genus *Platymantis* (Amphibia: Anura: Ceratobatrachidae) from Eastern Samar Island, Philippines. *Herpetologica*, 65: 92-104

Smith LB, Wasshausen DC, & Karageannes. (1986). *Begoniaceae Part I: Illustrated Key, Part II: Annotated Species List*. Smithsonian Contributions to Botany N0. 60. Smithsonian Institute Press.

Spathiphyllum commutatum Schott. *The International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Selected Plant Families 2021*. Published on the Internet at <http://www.ipni.org> and <http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/>. Accessed on: November 22, 2021.

REFERENCES

Sphagneticola trilobata (L.) Pruski in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Suksthan P, Madulid DA, & Borchsenius F. (2010). *Marantaceae in the Philippines. Taiwania*. 55 (1): 28-36.

Suregada glomerulata Baill. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Tectaridium macleanii Copel. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

The International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Selected Plant Families 2020. Published on the Internet at <http://www.ipni.org> and <http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/>© Copyright 2017 World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>

The International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Selected Plant Families 2020. Published on the Internet at <http://www.ipni.org> and <http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/>© Copyright 2017 International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>

Thelypteris nitidula (Presl) Reed in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Thottea tomentosa (Bl.) Ding Hou in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Trichospermum lanigerum Merr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Uncaria cordata (Lour.) Merr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Uncaria roxburghiana Korth. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

Venturina E.L.V., Del Prado Y.L.C., Kamir R.A.C., Balmores M.N. and Diesmos A.C., 2020. A revised checklist of amphibians and reptiles in Camiguin Sur, Misamis Oriental, Mindanao, Philippines. *Asian Herpetological Research* 11(1): 28-43. <https://doi.org/10.16373/j.cnki.ahr.190036>

Vernonia lancifolia Merr. in GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-12-01.

WFO (2020): Cyrtandra J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. Published on the Internet: <http://www.worldfloraonline.org/taxon/wfo-4000010501>. Accessed on: 01 Dec 2020.

INDEX TO PLANT SCIENTIFIC NAMES

- Aglaonema philippinense*
 var. *stenophyllum* 10
Alocasia maquilangensis
 Merr. 11
Alocasia zebrina Schott ex
 Van Houtte 12
Alpinia elegans (C. Presl) K.
 Schum. 14
Alpinia haenkei C.Presl 13
Alpinia rufa (C. Presl) Náves
 15
Amisotolype hispida (A.
 Rich) D.Y. Hong 16
Aquilaria cumingiana
 (Decne.) Ridl. 65
Argostemma solaniflorum
 Elm. 17
Begonia latistipula Merr. 18
Benstonea copelandii
 (Merr.) Callm. & Buerki
 19
Bidens pilosa L. 20
Bolbitis rhizophylla (Kaulf.)
 Hennisman 21
Brackenridgea fascicularis
 (Blanco) Fern.-Vill. 66
Calamus aidae Fernando
 67
Chromolaena odorata (L.)
 R.M. King & H. Rob. 22
Cryptostylis taiwaniana
 Masam. 23
Curculigo latifolia Dryand. ex
 W.T.Aiton 24
Cyclopeltis crenata (Fée)
 C.Chr. 25
Dianella ensifolia (L.)
 Redouté 26
Dillenia philippinensis Rolfe.
 68
Dipodium fevrellii J.J. Sm.
 ssp. *deleonii* P.O'Byrne
 27
Donax canniformis (G. Forst.)
 K. Schum 28
Ficus ampelas Burm.f. 69
Gironniera celtidifolia
 Gaudich. 70
Gomphandra mappioides
 Valetton 71
Gonocaryum calleryanum
 (Baill.) Becc. 72
Habenaria alagensis Ames
 29
Hancea longistyla (Merr.)
 S.E.C. Sierra, Kulju &
 Welzen 73
Hedychium coronarium
 J.Koenig 30
Hellenia speciosa (J.Koenig)
 S.R.Dutta 31
Hippobroma longiflora (L.)
 G. Don 32
Hoya madulidii Kloppenb.
 33
Hyptis capitata Jacq 34
Korthalsia laciniata (Griff.)
 Mart. 74
Lasianthus attenuatus Jack
 75
Medinilla cephalophora
 Merr. 76
Melastoma malabathricum
 L. 77
Mimosa pudica L. 35
Monophyllaea merrilliana
 Kraenzl. 36
Morinda citrifolia L. 78
Musa textilis Née 37
Nauclea robinsonii Merr. 38
Nephrolepis falcata (Cav.)
 C. Chr.
Orophea cumingiana S.
 Vidal 39
Osmoxylon yatesii (Merr.)
 Philipson 80
Osmunda banksiifolia (C.
 Presl) Kuhn 40
Phrynium bracteosum
 (Warb. ex K.Schum.)
 Suksathan & Borchs. 41
Phrynium interruptum
 (K.Schum.) Suksathan &
 Borchs. 42
Phrynium minutiflorum
 Suksathan & Borchs. 43
Phrynium pubinerve Blume
 44
Pinanga copelandii Becc.
 81
Pinanga samarana Becc.
 82
Piper aduncum L. 83
Pleocnemia irregularis (C.
 Presl) Holttum 45
Plocoglottis plicata (Roxb.)
 Ormerod 46
Pneumatopteris nitidula
 (C.Presl) Holttum 47
Poikilospermum suaveolens
 (Blume) Merr. 63
Polia secundiflora (Blume)
 Bakh.f. 48
Prismatomeris tetrandra
 (Roxb.) K. Schum. 84
Pteris opaca J. Sm. 49
Pteris vittata L. 50
Radermachera
quadripinnata (Blanco)
 Seem. 85
Ruellia simplex C. Wright 51
Selaginella engleri Hieron.
 52
Spathiphyllum commutatum
 Schott 53
Sphaerostephanos unitus (L.)
 Holttum 59
Sphagnetica trilobata (L.)
 Pruski 54
Stenochlaena palustris
 (Burm.f.) Bedd. 55
Strobilanthes bulusanensis
 Elmer 61
Suregada glomerulata
 (Blume) Baill. 62
Tectaria trifida (Fée)
 M.G.Price 56

INDEX TO PLANT SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Tectaridium macleanii
(Copel.) S.Y. Dong 57
Thottea tomentosa (Blume)
Ding Hou 60
Trichospermum lanigerum
Merr. 86
Trigonostemon laevigatus
Müll.Arg 58
Uncaria cordata (Lour.)
Merr. 64
Uncaria roxburghiana Koth.
87
Vernonia lancifolia Merr. 88

INDEX TO ANIMAL SCIENTIFIC NAMES

- Buceros hydrocorax*
 semigaleatus
 Tweeddale, 1878 101
- Bullimus bagobus* Mearns,
 1905 115
- Collocalia esculenta* ssp.
 marginata Salvadori,
 1882 100
- Cynocephalus volans*
 Linnaeus, 1758 117
- Draco ornatus* Gray, 1845
 96
- Eutropis multica rinata* Gray,
 1845 97
- Haplonycteris fischeri*
 (Lawrence, 1939) 111
- Hypsipetes philippinus*
 saturation E. J. O. Hartert,
 1916 106
- Lycodon dumerilii* Boulenger,
 1893 98
- Macroglossus minimus* E.
 Geoffroy, 1810 112
- Paradoxurus philippinensis*
 (Jourdan, 1837) 113
- Phapitreron amethystinus*
 (Bonaparte, 1857) 102
- Phapitreron brevirostris*
 Tweeddale, 1877 103
- Pitta steerii* ssp. *coelestis*
 Parkes, 1971 105
- Platymantis bayani* Siler,
 Alcala, Diesmos, and
 Brown, 2009 94
- Platymantis corrugatus*
 Duméril, 1853 92
- Platymantis guentheri*
 Boulenger, 1882 93
- Psammodynastes*
 pulverulentus Boie, 1827
 99
- Ptenochirus jagori* Peters,
 1861 110
- Ptenochirus minor* Yoshiyuki,
 1979 109
- Ptilocichla mindanensis*
 minuta Bourns &
 Worcester, 1894 104
- Pulchrana grandocula*
 (Taylor, 1920) 95
- Pycnonotus urostictus*
 atricaudatus Parkes,
 1967 107
- Rattus everetti* Günther, 1879
 114
- Rattus tanezumi* Temminck,
 1844 116
- Rhipidura samarensis*
 (Steere, 1890) 108

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

INOCENCIO E. BUOT, JR.

Professor of Botany

Inocencio E. Buot Jr. currently works at the Institute of Biological Sciences , University of the Philippines Los Baños. He is the program leader of the DOST-GIA funded program CONseve KAIGANGAN. Inocencio does research in Botany, Ecology and Systematic Morpho-Anatomy. He and his graduate students/colleagues are currently working on the Conservation and botanical studies of biodiversity in the Philippines and the ASEAN. Ecological studies deal with the 'Altitudinal vegetation zonation of Philippine mountain forests' while systematic studies include floristics and leaf architectural analysis of controversial species.

DANILO N. TANDANG

Senior Museum Researcher

Danilo S. Tandang is currently holds the position Senior Museum Researcher of the Botany and National Herbarium Division of the Philippines (BPNH) at the National Museum of the Philippines (PNH). He is the leading botanist in the Philippines. In the long years of service, he has great accomplishments in his field. He has documented, collected, and published a wide variety of unique plants including plants that are new to science.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

MARJORIE D. DELOS ANGELES

Assistant Professor of Botany

Marjorie D. delos Angeles is currently an Assistant Professor 7 of the Plant Biology Division, Institute of Biological Sciences, University of the Philippines Los Baños. She teaches courses on plant physiology as well as general biology. She has written publications in relation to physiological responses of plants in heavy metal contaminated areas as well as publications in relation to the diversity of pteridophytes of Mt. Makiling Forest Reserve. She is an aspiring botanical artist and believes that botanical illustration is an avenue to expose, peak interest, and further appreciate the beauty and importance of plants.

DESAMARIE ANTONETTE P. FERNANDEZ

Assistant Professor of Wildlife Biology

Desamarie Antonette P. Fernandez is an Assistant Professor 6 in the Animal Biology Division of the Institute of Biological Sciences, University of the Philippines Los Baños in her hometown of Los Baños, Laguna. She teaches courses on wildlife biology, and zoology and has written publications in relation to the movement, diet, distribution, systematics and diseases of leopard cats, civets, and other wildlife. She is also a digital content creator who manages the CONserve-KAIGANGAN Facebook Page and YouTube channel.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

REN DIVIEN R. OBEÑA

University Research Associate

Ren Divien R. Obeña is a graduate of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines with Bachelor of Science in Biology. She is currently a University Research Associate I to the project entitled: “Assessment of Biodiversity of Forest Over Limestone of Samar Island, Philippines” at the University of the Philippines Los Baños while pursuing Master of Science in Environmental Science and Management of the same university. Her exposure to the project has equipped her to address various environmental issues using systems approach that covers the human and nature relationship, particularly with Marine Coastal Resources.

PAUL JOHN S. TOLENTINO

University Research Associate

Paul John S. Tolentino is a graduate of the University of the Philippines Los Baños under the BSc Biology program. Specializing in the area of wildlife biology, he is focused on the conservation and management of Philippine wildlife. Paul John is skilled in Philippine wildlife identification and takes great interest in research works related to the unique faunal species of the country. He is also planning to pursue a master’s degree in wildlife science at the same university.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

ELAINE LOREEN C. VILLANUEVA

Senior Science Research Specialist

Elaine Loreen C. Villanueva is a Senior Science Research Specialist of the CONserve-KAIGANGAN program of Institute of Biological Sciences, University of the Philippines Los Baños (IBS-UPLB). She completed her Bachelor of Science in Biology in the University of the Philippines Manila and finished her Master of Science in Environmental Science in UPLB. Her stint as a researcher is part of the Career Incentive Program of the Science Education Institute (SEI-DOST), a government institution that also awarded her undergraduate and graduate scholarships. Elaine has co-authored research articles published on refereed journals. Her research interests include environmental biology and conservation of Philippine flora.

List of reviewers:

Jeanette Mara Tan, MSc

Siliman University

Jay Picardal, PhD

Cebu Normal University

Anne Frances Buhay, MSc

University of the Philippines Los Baños

Maria Celeste N. Banaticla-Hilario, PhD

University of the Philippines Los Baños

Journal of Nature Studies

December 2022

Scientific Peer-Reviewed Journal Published by
the **Philippine Society for the Study of Nature (PSSN)**

www.journalofnaturestudies.org

Editor-in-Chief

Inocencio E. Buot, Jr., PhD
University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

Managing Editor

Elaine Loreen C. Villanueva, MSc
University of the Philippines Open University, Philippines

Editorial Board

Arlen A. Ancheta, PhD
University of Sto. Tomas, Philippines

Romeo A. Gomez, PhD
Benguet State University, Philippines

Ricardo Bagarinao, PhD
University of the Philippines Open University, Philippines

Albert Remus R. Rosana, MSc
University of Alberta, Canada

Marilyn Belarmino, PhD
Genetic Resources Center, East West Seed Company,
Philippines

Lynlei L. Pintor, PhD
Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Merites M. Buot, PhD
University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

Ramamoorthy Siva, PhD
Vellore Institute of Technology, India

Leni D. Camacho, PhD
University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

Rachel C. Sotto, PhD
University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

Rajasekaran Chandrasekaran, PhD
Vellore Institute of Technology, India

Sukendah, PhD
Universitas Pambangan Nasional, Indonesia

Mohan Devkota, PhD
Tribhuvan University, Nepal

Lita B. Sopsop, PhD
Western Philippines University, Philippines

Puvadol Doydee, PhD
Kasetsart University, Thailand

Naomi G. Tangonan, PhD
University of Southern Mindanao, Philippines

The **Journal of Nature Studies** is an online, open access, peer-reviewed journal in English that publishes reports of original research in the natural and applied sciences (agriculture, biology and its allied fields including studies on social sciences as related to nature and the environment). It also publishes notes and reviews on relevant and timely subjects on nature. The Journal of Nature Studies aims to cater to global or international readership thus the broad composition of its Board of Editors/Reviewers. Two issues a year comprise a volume. The Journal of Nature Studies is indexed by Google Scholar and Open Academic Journal Index. Supplements may be issued anytime as necessary.

A field guide to some plants and animals of Paranas, Samar Island, is the first installment of the field guide series produced by the **CONserve-KAIGANGAN** program. This field guide is user-friendly and sheds light on the plants and animals in the lesser-known forests over limestone of Samar Island Natural Park (SINP).

01 Plants and animal species are featured on a single page with a fill plate of colored photographs

02 Animal information such as descriptions and ecological roles

03 Plant information such as spot characters and economic uses

04 Distribution



kaigangan.uplb.edu.ph



CONserve-KAIGANGAN



kaigangan.uplb@up.edu.ph



fb.com/conkaigangan

