

THE THREATENED PLANTS OF
SRI LANKA

NA 42

UNESCO - MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SRI LANKA
PUBLICATION NO: 16

THE THREATENED PLANTS

OF

SRI LANKA

—
by

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Published
by
the Natural Resources, Energy & Science Authority
of Sri Lanka

NA-42

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THE THREATENED PLANTS OF SRI LANKA

Plants which are likely to become extinct in the near future either because their numbers have now come down to critically low levels, or because their habitats have been damaged or destroyed and drastically reduced, are referred to as endangered plants. Those not endangered as yet but are likely to become so if the causal factors bringing about a decline in their numbers continue are called vulnerable. Plants restricted to small geographical areas or are thinly scattered over a more extensive area are termed rare. Plants in all three categories are collectively referred to as threatened plants.

Over the last few decades habitat destruction, monocultures spread over extensive land areas, introduction of alien species; pollution of air, land and water; and the overexploitation of biological resources have resulted in the destruction of plants and animals on an unprecedented scale. According to a recent IUCN estimate out of the million or more species of living organisms now considered to be present in the tropics almost one-third are said to be endangered and are likely to become extinct by the year 2000 (Ayensu, 1983).

Extinction of species is not new. In the course of organic evolution many species have disappeared in the past. For every species alive today ten or more species have become lost. These extinctions, however, took place over a period of two to three billion years, and a dying species was generally replaced by one or more better adapted species. The latter gradually enhanced the self-regulatory activities in the biosphere and progressively improved its quality. They built up the environments to their present levels and are now maintaining our life support system.

What is happening today is totally different. Thousands of species are in danger of becoming extinct within the next decade or two. They are to have no

replacements, or are to be replaced by a few dozen species which have greatly narrowed-down genetic bases and require for survival man's constant attention.

Edward O. Wilson, Professor of Zoology at Harvard University, considers that the loss of the world's genetic diversity would be worse than "energy depletion, economic collapse, limited nuclear war or conquest by a totalitarian government. As terrible as those catastrophes would be for us, they could be repaired in a few generations. The one process ongoing in the 1980's that will take millions of years to correct is the loss of genetic and species diversity by the destruction of natural habitats. This is the folly our descendents are least likely to forgive us" (Ayensu, 1983).

In pre-colonial Sri Lanka environmental protection was part and parcel of the religion and the way of life of the people. Traditional philosophies enjoined man to respect, or even revere nature, and work in partnership with it. Forests were protected by Royal Edicts; tree felling and the collection of forest products were controlled; and the delicate and fragile ecosystems of the wet zone forest areas were left practically undisturbed.

Overexploitation of resources began during the colonial period. The more valuable timber trees were extracted almost to extinction. Later extensive areas of montane forests and the lowland rain-forests were cleared for the establishment of plantation crops. Even after independence was regained the deforestation continued. We now have only about a fifth of our land area under forest cover.

PLANT STUDIES

From early times the flora of Sri Lanka attracted the attention of eminent botanists from abroad. Linneus, though he himself did not come over to the

island, studied a collection made by a Dutch botanist, Paul Hermann, and an account of these plants was given in his Flora Zeylanica, (1747). These were included in the Species Plantarum (1753), and resulted in local plants being the type specimens of many Linnean species. Several publications on our plants appeared from then onwards. Of these the most noteworthy is Trimen's "Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon" (1893 - 1900). This still remains the only comprehensive work on the flowering plants of the island. This was followed by the works of Willis and Alston. After that no serious taxonomic studies were made for several decades. Interest was revived once again in the late fifties by workers in the University of Ceylon. A Revision of Trimen's Handbook sponsored jointly by the University, the Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, and Smithsonian Institution, Washington, is now in progress. Under the Sri Lanka MAB Committee some studies on lower plant groups were initiated and check lists of all plant groups except the lichens have now been published. Much more work still remains to be done and if we are to make the fullest use of our rich heritage an organization for continuing studies of the flora, and their conservation is essential.

India has had a Botanical Survey from 1890 and a special section of that is carrying out a Project on Surveys, Studies and Conservation of the Endangered Plants.

Flora of Sri Lanka

The indigenous flora has about 7000 species:-

Flowering Plants	c.2900 species
Ferns and Fern Allies	314 species
Mosses	575 species
Liverworts	190 species
Algae	896 species
Fungi	1920 species
Lichens	?

As compared with this our neighbouring country, India, with a land area over fifty times as large as ours has only about 15,000 species of flowering plants and about 600 species of ferns and fern allies, (Jain, 1984). We have in our flora a large number of species of economic as well as scientific importance.

Every plant is a useful plant. The ancients realised this. It is said that Jivaka, the Royal Physician during the time of the Buddha, after he had completed a seven year medical course at Taxila University was given the following problem "Take this spade and seek around Taxila, a yojana on every side, and whatever plant you see which is not medicinal, bring it to me". Jivaka studied the given area, returned with no plants, and replied he had not been able to find any plant that had no use (Mookerji, 1947).

In nature's economy every living organism plays a useful and sometimes a vital role. The more we study them the more we realise this.

We know the uses of some of our plants. Over 600 species of our local plants, are considered to be of medicinal value; about 200 can be used as food by man; many more provide us with timber, various wood products and firewood. All others are potential sources of pharmaceuticals or industrial raw materials.

Every species lost is, therefore, a loss of a valuable resource or a potential resource. Our flora also has a great scientific value. We have in Sri Lanka at least one species belonging to each of the most primitive vascular plant groups still extant, eg. Psilotum, Equisetum, Isoetes, Selaginella, Lycopodium, and representative types from most fern families, including some of the most primitive fern genera eg. Helminthostachys, Ophioglossum, Botrychium, Angiopteris, Marattia, Cyathea etc.

We also have a high proportion of endemic taxa. 57 out of the 314 pteridophyte species are endemic (Sledge, 1982). Among the flowering plants

26 out of a little over 1000 genera, and over 850 out of about 2900 species are endemic (Abeywickrema, 1956). Some of these endemics appear to come from a very ancient genetic stock. Some phytogeographers consider that the endemic genera Hortonia (Monimiaceae) and Schumacheria (Dilleniaceae) are probably derived from the Gondwanaland Flora of 100 million years ago. They consider that these may be the only vascular plants that survived the passage of the South Asian Plate northwards to Asia from its original position near Madagascar, (Raven and Axelrod, 1974).

According to the data now available 12 of the endemic genera have endangered species. These genera include Hortonia referred to above (Abeywickrama 1984).

About 230 out of the 850 endemic flowering plants are now very rare and could be considered as threatened. In addition we have over 250 wides i.e. non-endemics, and about 90 pteridophytes falling into this category. These add up to a total of between 500 to 550 vascular plants. If the present casual factors continue, all of them or most of them are likely to become extinct by the end of the century.

Some are probably already extinct. About fifty or more species have not been collected from Sri Lanka for almost a century. Many more species, formerly common and widely distributed, have over the last few decades become rare or restricted to a few small locations.

The main reasons for this are:

1. Habitat destruction or disturbance.
2. Selective removal and overexploitation.
3. Introduction of alien species.
4. Air, water and land pollution.

Habitat destruction

About three-quarters of our land area, i.e. about 12 million acres or more, have been cleared for settlements, agriculture and other activities. Another 150,000 acres are being deforested each year (Fernando - 1982) and in certain areas coastal swamps are being reclaimed. All clearing, however, is not for meeting man's essential needs. Large areas of delicate and fragile ecosystems on ridges and steep hill slopes, and on mountain plateaux are still being destroyed for cultivation of commercial crops to satisfy man's greed.

Farmers and foresters are interested in maximum gains in minimum time. For this purpose monocultures have been established. The monocultures are certainly more productive than mixed plantations in the short term but they can have adverse long term effects.

Replacement of a multistoreyed forest by an even-aged monoculture reduces drastically the species diversity and destabilises the system. Symbiotic associations are destroyed. The incorporation of organic matter into the soils and natural soil regeneration processes are retarded or broken down. These result in soil degradation and loss of fertility. This is clearly evident already in many coconut lands in the Puttalam and Batticaloa Districts. Extensive areas of paddy lands have turned saline. According to a UNESCO-MAB Report we now have about 500,000 acres of saline or salt affected soils in the island (Kovda, 1977).

Another problem we have to face is erosion of genetic diversity. We have over a million acres under paddy. Over very large areas the numerous traditional varieties are being replaced by a few genetically narrow-based HYV's. These are now said to cover 95 per cent of the area. Loss of local varieties would cause a serious loss of genetic material and make local plant breeders helpless in their war against new pests and diseases.

In the wet zone of the country the forest area has been reduced to about 9 per cent. Even this has not been left undisturbed. Logging operations have been carried out in most of them. Only a small area - may be about 50000 acres (i.e. one-third of one per cent of the island's total land area) is still relatively undisturbed. These now serve as the last refuges of many of our endangered plants, especially the endemics. Every effort must be made to protect them. Even with selective felling many epiphytes and associated plants disappear. Changes in microclimates adversely affect others. According to Peter H. Raven "a disappearing plant can take with it 10 to 30 dependent species such as insects, higher animals and even other plants (Pal, 1980).

Selective removal

Over the last two or three hundred years the more highly priced timbers have been extracted on a very large scale from our forests for local use and for export. These also happen to be very slow growing trees and in many forests they have become scarce or extinct. Calamander, Diospyros quaesita Thw., the finest of our variegated timbers is now extremely rare. The closely related D. oppositifolia Thw. was not observed for over a century, but very recently a small stand has been found at Hinidumkanda (Kostermans, 1977).

Madara, Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Hook. f., has been exploited for very different reasons. It has very poisonous fruits and bark. Forest animals are said to keep away from it. Probably because of this there is a popular belief that its wood or even sticks protect people from all wild animals including elephants. This species is very rare and only a very few trees now exist. Many species of medicinal plants and ornamentals are also being overexploited. In recent years many plants of medicinal value have been collected for export. The ornamentals are usually collected for replanting in gardens or for sale. Invariably, however, they die in their new surroundings. Some species are endangered by this overexploitation. Others become genetically degraded by the selective removal of the more desirable individuals.

Alien species. Some species when brought to a new country spread rapidly because of the absence of environmental checks. In secondary successions Eupatorium odoratum. L., Mikania cordata (Burm.) Rob. etc. often exclude indigenous species. Similarly in ponds, lakes, tanks, and waterways Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms and Salvinia molesta Mitch. have ousted our native species.

Chemical pollution of air, land and water is known to affect adversely or even kill plants. No specific studies on this have been carried out here in Sri Lanka. Some mosses and liverworts, earlier common as epiphytes, have disappeared or become much less common in and around Colombo. Whether this is due to air pollution or other factors is not known. Similarly in several rubber estates in the Western Province Schizaea digitata (L.) Sw. has disappeared or become less common. This may be due either to use of chemical weedicides or to more frequent weeding by other methods.

CONSERVATION ACTION

About a century ago the harmful effects of the massive deforestation in the montane zone and the immense degradation of the dry-zone forests brought about by the large scale timber extraction during the Dutch and early British periods became very apparent. In 1873 the then Colonial Secretary gave instructions that no forests above 5000 ft elevation should be cleared and a few years later (1887) a Government Department of Forestry was established. The Department was entrusted with the control of timber extraction from the forests. A Nature Reserve, the first in recent history, was established at Yala in 1900. Five years later a similar one was set up at Wilpattu. In 1937 a Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance was passed, and an year later a Committee to advise the Government on Conservation matters was set up. When the country regained independence in 1948 a Department of Wild Life was created. This was subsequently renamed the Department of Wild Life Conservation.

The Wild Life Conservation Department now has under its control about 3720 Km² of National Parks, Nature Reserves and Sanctuaries. The National Committee for UNESCO-MAB has 1270 Km² of Reserves. Of these Sinharaja (89 Km²) and Hurulu (550 Km²) Reserves have been declared International Biosphere Reserves.

The Wild Life and Nature Protection Society, which began as the Game Protection Society in 1884, and the Ceylon Natural History Society, started in 1912, have played a major role in initiating conservation action and in mobilising public opinion. Several other organizations for promoting conservation have also been started during the last decade or two. These organizations and the mass media are actively campaigning for conservation and mobilising public opinion. They have succeeded in creating some conservation awareness but the species destruction continues to go on.

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CHECKLIST OF THE THREATENED PLANTS OF SRI LANKA

This list attempts to enumerate the vascular plants, - ferns, fern-allies and flowering plants, that are likely to become extinct in the next decade or two if the causal factors endangering them continue as at present. The threatened species include many endemics of great, actual or potential, economic and scientific value. The names of endemics are underlined in the list.

Some of these plants have not been observed in their natural habitats for over half a century or even longer and may be already extinct. Others are restricted to very small areas, or are widely distributed but are in very small numbers. Still others are less rare but are rapidly decreasing in numbers due to habitat destruction.

The list is based on available published literature and personal observations of the author and his fellow-workers. Grateful thanks are due to Professors M.D. Dassanayake and S. Balasubramaniam, Drs. Nimal Gunatilleka, Savitri Gunatilleka and Magdon Jayasuriya, and Mr. D.B. Sumithraarachchi.

No attempt has been made here to indicate the rarity of the plants or their distributions; first, because of the still very incomplete information we have of our plants, and secondly because such data can be counterproductive. Gunatilleka and Gunatilleka, 1985 (19) have classified the lowland endemic species according to the IUCN classification of rarity. Further the Conservation Monitoring Centre at Kew has prepared a computerised Data Base on Sri Lankan threatened plants on basis of rarity, where possible, from published literature.

This list has 574 species falling into 342 genera and 114 families. The flora revisions published upto now cover only about a fourth of the local families of flowering plants. When more complete data on the flora become available the number of threatened species would undoubtedly be much higher.

PLANT LISTS

In the following lists the first figure after a plant name refers to the publication given in the list of references at the end of the paper, and the second figure to the page in that publication. The names of endemic plants are underlined.

I - FERN ALLIES

1. Equisetaceae

1. Equisetum L.

1. E. debile Roxb. 4:5

2. Isoetaceae

2. Isoetes L.

2. I. coromandelina L.f. 4:132

3. Lycopodiaceae

3. Lycopodium L.

3. L. carolinianum L. 4:28
4. L. ceylanicum Spring 4:11
5. L. clavatum L. 4:26
6. L. hamiltonii Spreng. 4:10
7. L. phlegmaria L. 4:22
8. L. phyllanthum Hook. & Arn. 4:22
9. L. pinifolium Bl. 11:8
10. L. pulcherrimum Wall ex H. & G. 2:2
11. L. serratum Thunb. 4:12
12. L. squarrosum Forst. 4:18
13. L. wightianum Wall. 4:28

4. Psilotaceae

4. Psilotum Sw.

14. *P. nudum* (L.) Beauv. 2:2

5. Selaginellaceae

5. Selaginella Beauv.

15. *S. calostachya* (Hook. & Grev.) Alston 2:2
16. *S. cochleata* (Hook. & Grev.) Spring 4:76
17. *S. praetermissa* Alston 2:2
18. *S. wightii* Hieron. 2:2

II FERNS

6. Adiantaceae

6. Actiniopteris Link

19. *A. radiata* (Sw.) Link 11:11

7. Cheilanthes Sw.

20. *C. thwaitesii* Mett. ex Kuhn 2:5

8. Idiopteris T.G. Walker

21. *I. hookeriana* (Ag.) T.G. Walker 11:12

9. Pellaea Link

22. *P. boivini* Hook. 5:102
23. *P. falcata* (R. Br.) Fee 5:102

10. Pteris L.

24. *P. argyrea* T. Moore 11:12
25. *P. confusa* T.G. Walker 11:12
26. *P. gongalensis* T.G. Walker 11:12

27. P. praetermissa T.G. Walker 11:12
28. P. reptans T.G. Walker 11:12

7. Aspleniaceae

11. Asplenium L.

29. A. disjunctum Sledge 2:11
30. A. longipes Fee 2:11
31. A. nitidum Sw. 2:11
32. A. obscurum Bl. 2:11
33. A. pellucidum Lam. 2:11

8. Cyatheaceae

12. Cyathea Sm.

34. C. hookeri Thw. 2:7
35. C. sinuata Hook. & Grev. 2:7

9. Dennstaedtiaceae

13. Microlepia C. Presl

36. M. majuscula (Lowe) T. Moore 5:66

14. Lindsaea Dryander ex Smith

37. L. repens var. pectinata (Bl.) Mett. ex Kuhn 11:14

10. Dryopteridaceae

15. Deparia Hook. & Grev.

38. D. polyrhizon (Baker) Sledge 11:16

16. Diplazium Sw.

39. D. cognatum (Hieron) Sledge 11:17
40. D. paradoxum Fee 11:17
41. D. zeylanicum (Hook.) T. Moore 5:175

17. Polystichum Roth

42. P. anomalum (Hook. & Arn.) J. Sm. 2:7

18. Pteridrys C. Chr. & Ching 2:8
43. *P. syrmatia* (Willd.) C. Chr. & Ching 2:8
44. *P. zeylanica* Ching
19. Tectaria Cavanilles 2:9
45. *T. thwaitesii* (Bedd.) Ching
11. Grammitidaceae
20. Ctenopteris Bl. 2:13
46. *C. glandulosa* J. Sm. 2:13
47. *C. repandula* (Mett.) C. Chr. & Tard. 2:13
48. *C. thwaitesii* (Bedd.) Sledge
21. Grammitis Sw. 2:12
49. *G. wallii* (Bedd.) Copel.
22. Scleroglossum v.A.v.R. 2:12
50. *S. sulcatum* (Kuhn) v.A.v.R.
23. Xiphopteris Kaulf. 2:13
51. *X. cornigera* (Baker) Copel.
12. Hymenophyllaceae
24. Trichomanes L. 2:4
52. *T. exiguum* (Bedd.) Baker 2:4
53. *T. intramarginale* Hook. & Grev. 2:4
54. *T. motleyi* van den Bosch 2:4
55. *T. nitidulum* van den Bosch 2:4
56. *T. pallidum* Bl. 2:4
57. *T. saxifragoides* C. Presl 2:4
58. *T. wallii* Thw. ex Trim. 2:4

13. Lomariopsidaceae

25. Bolbitis Schott
59. B. appendiculata var. asplenifolia (Bory)Sledge 11:19
26. Teratophyllum Mett.
60. T. aculeatum (Bl.) Mett. 11:19

14. Marattiaceae

27. Marattia Sw.
61. M. fraxinea Sm. 5:460

15. Ophioglossaceae

28. Botrychium Sw.
62. B. daucifolium Wall. ex Hook. & Grev. 5:469
63. B. lanuginosum Wall. ex Hook. & Grev. 2:3
29. Helminthostachys Kaulf.
64. H. zeylanica (L.) Hook. 5:467
30. Ophioglossum L.
65. O. costatum R. Br. 11:9
66. O. gramineum Willd. 2:3
67. O. nudicaule L.f. 11:9
68. O. pendulum L. 5:465
69. O. petiolatum Hook. 2:3
70. O. reticulatum L. 2:3

16. Osmundaceae

31. Osmunda L.
71. O. collina Sledge 11:9

17. Polypodiaceae

32. *Belvisia* Mirbel 2:12
72. *B. mucronata* (Fee) Copel.
33. *Leptochilus* Kaulf. 2:12
73. *L. wallii* (Baker) C. Chr.
34. *Microsorium* Link 2:12
74. *M. dilatatum* (Bedd.) Sledge
35. *Pleopeltis* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. 2:11
75. *P. macrocarpa* (Bory ex Willd.) Kaulf.

18. Schizaeaceae

36. *Schizaea* Sm. 5:452
76. *S. digitata* (L.) Sw.

19. Thelypteridaceae

37. *Amauropelta* Kunze 11:15
77. *A. hakgalensis* Holttum
38. *Ampelopteris* Kunze 2:9
78. *A. prolifera* (Retz.) Copel.
39. *Christella* Leveille 11:16
79. *C. meeboldii* (Rosenst.) Holttum 11:16
80. *C. subpubescens* (Bl.) Holttum 11:16
81. *C. zeylanica* (Fee) Holttum
40. *Pronephrium* Presl 11:16
82. *P. gardneri* Holttum

41. Sphaerostephanos J. Sm.	
83. S. subtruncatus (Bory) Holttum	11:16
42. Thelypteris Schmidel	
84. T. confluens (Thunb.) Morton	11:15
43. Trigonospora Holttum	
85. <u>T. angustifrons</u> Sledge	11:15
86. T. calcarata (Bl.) Holttum	11:15
87. T. ciliata (Benth.) Holttum	11:15
88. <u>T. glandulosa</u> Sledge	11:15
89. T. obtusiloba Sledge	11:15
90. <u>T. zeylanica</u> (Ching) Sledge	11:15

III GYMNOSPERMS

20. Cycadaceae

44. Cycas L.	
91. C. circinalis L.	15:121

IV ANGIOSPERMS

1. Acanthaceae

1. Andrographis Wall.	
1. A. macrobotrys Nees	14:327
2. Barleria L.	
2. B. nitida Nees	14:322

3. *Gymnostachyum* Nees 14:329
3. *G. thwaitesii* T. Anders.
4. *Strobilanthes* Bl. 14:306
4. *S. caudata* T. Anders. 14:310
5. *S. gardnerana* (Nees) T. Anders. 14:303
6. *S. nigrescens* T. Anders. 14:301
7. *S. nockii* Trim. 14:307
8. *S. punctata* Nees 14:303
9. *S. rhytisperma* C.B. Clarke 14:302
10. *S. stenodon* C.B. Clarke 14:306
11. *S. thwaitesii* T. Anders. 14:312
12. *S. zeylanica* T. Anders.
5. *Synnema* Benth. 3:223
13. *S. uliginosum* (L.f.) Kuntze

2. *Amaranthaceae*

6. *Achyranthes* L. 7:40
14. *A. bidentata* Bl. 7:41
15. *A. diandra* Roxb.
7. *Centrostachys* Wall. 7:42
16. *C. aquatica* (R. Br.) Wall. ex Moq.
8. *Cyathula* Bl. 7:25
17. *C. ceylanica* Hook. f.

3. Anacardiaceae

9. Semecarpus L.f.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--------|
| 18. | <u>S. moonii</u> Thw. | 12:321 |
| 19. | <u>S. obovata</u> Thw. | 12:321 |
| 20. | <u>S. parvifolia</u> Thw. | 12:324 |

4. Annonaceae

10. Alphonsea Hook. f. & Thoms.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 21. | <u>A. hortensis</u> H. Huber | 17:28 |
| 22. | <u>A. zeylanica</u> Hook. f. & Thoms. | 17:29 |

11. Anaxagorea A. St. Hil.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|
| 23. | A. luzonensis A. Gray | 17:56 |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|

12. Artabotrys R. Br.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------|
| 24. | A. hexapetalus (L.f.) Bhandhari | 17:51 |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------|

13. Goniiothalamus Bl.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| 25. | <u>G. thomsonii</u> Thw. | 17:67 |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|

14. Miliusa Leschen. ex A. DC.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| 26. | <u>M. zeylanica</u> Gardn. ex Hook. f. & Thoms. | 17:47 |
|-----|---|-------|

15. Orophea Bl.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 27. | O. polycarpa A. DC. | 17:43 |
|-----|---------------------|-------|

16. Phoenicanthus Alston

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------|
| 28. | <u>P. coriacea</u> (Thw.) H. Huber | 17:23 |
| 29. | <u>P. obliqua</u> (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Alston | 17:24 |

17. Polyalthia Bl.	
30. <u>P. moonii</u> Thw.	17:40
31. <u>P. persicaefolia</u> (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Thw.	17:39
18. Uvaria L.	
32. U. cordata (Dunal) Alston	17:14
33. <u>U. semecarpifolia</u> Hook. f. & Thoms.	17:14
19. Xylopia L.	
34. <u>X. nigricans</u> Hook. f. & Thoms.	17:59
5. Apocynaceae	
20. Anodendron A. DC.	
35. A. rhinosporum Thw.	10:70
21. Hunteria Roxb.	
36. H. zeylanica (Retz.) Gardn. ex. Thw.	10:38
22. <u>Petchia</u> Livera	
37. <u>P. ceylanica</u> (Wight) Livera	10:50
23. Rauvolfia L.	
38. R. serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz.	10:49
24. Vallaris Burm. f.	
39. V. solanacea (Roth) Kuntze	10:59
25. Willughbeia Roxb.	
40. W. cirrhifera Abeywick.	10:33
26. Wrightia R. Br.	
41. W. flavido-rosea Trim.	10:67

6. Apostasiaceae

27. *Apostasia* Bl.
42. *A. wallichii* R. Br. 15:238

7. Araceae

28. *Arisaema* Mart.
43. *A. constrictum* Barnes 18
29. *Cryptocoryne* Fischer
44. *C. spiralis* (Retz.) Fischer 15:346
45. *C. thwaitesii* Schott. 15:346
30. *Rhaphidophora* Hassk.
46. *R. decursiva* (Roxb.) Schott. 15:362
47. *R. pertusa* (Roxb.) Schott. 15:361
31. *Typhonium* Schott.
48. *T. flagelliforme* (Lodd.) Bl. 18

8. Araliaceae

32. *Polyscias* J.R. & G. Forst.
49. *P. acuminata* (Wight) Seem. 13:282

9. Asclepiadaceae

33. *Bidaria* (Endl.) Decne.
50. *B. cuspidata* (Thunb.) Huber 10:102
34. *Brachystelma* R. Br.
51. *B. lankana* Dassanayake & Jayasuriya 10:114
35. *Caralluma* R. Br.
52. *C. adscendens* (Roxb.) Haworth 10:122
53. *C. umbellata* Haworth 10:123

36. Ceropogia L.	10:120
54. C. candelabrum L.	10:117
55. C. elegans Wall.	10:119
<u>var. gardneri</u> (Thw.) Huber	10:119
56. <u>C. parviflora</u> Trim.	10:116
57. <u>C. taprobanica</u> Huber	10:117
58. C. thwaitesii Hook.	
37. Cosmostigma Wight	
59. C. racemosum (Roxb.) Wight	10:106
38. Cynanchum L.	10:80
60. C. alatum Wight & Arn.	
39. Dischidia R. Br.	10:111
61. D. nummularia R. Br.	
40. Gymnema R. Br.	10:101
62. <u>G. rotundatum</u> Thw.	
41. Heterostemma Wight & Arn.	10:107
63. H. tanjorensis Wight & Arn.	
42. Hoya R. Br.	10:109
64. H. pauciflora Wight	
43. Marsdenia R. Br.	10:104
65. M. tenacissima (Roxb.) Moon	
44. Oxystelma R. Br.	10:84
66. O. esculentum (L.f.) R. Br. <u>ex</u> Schult.	

45. *Toxocarpus* Wight & Arn.
67. *T. kleinii* Wight & Arn. 10:89
46. *Tylophora* R. Br.
68. *T. fasciculata* Buch. - Ham. ex Wight & Arn. 10:93
69. *T. multiflora* (Wight & Arn.) Alston 10:94
70. *T. pauciflora* Wight & Arn. 10:94
71. *T. zeylanica* Decne. 10:97
10. Balanophoraceae
47. *Balanophora* J.R. & G. Forst.
72. *B. fungosa* J.R. & G. Forst. 18
11. Balsaminaceae
48. *Impatiens* L.
73. *I. janthina* Thw. 17:94
74. *I. leucantha* Thw. 17:93
75. *I. repens* Moon 17:115
76. *I. subcordata* Arn. 17:102
77. *I. taprobanica* Hiern. 17:114
78. *I. walkeri* Hook. 17:116
12. Begoniaceae
49. *Begonia* L.
79. *B. dipetala* R. Grah. 10:148
80. *B. subpeltata* Wight 10:143
13. Bombacaceae
50. *Cullenia* Wight
81. *C. rosayroana* Kosterm. 7:62

[*Adansonia digitata* L. introduced to Sri Lanka and not indigenous, but needs protection for historical reasons].

14. Boraginaceae

51. Cordia L. 14:195
82. C. subcordata Lam.
52. Heliotropium L. 14:199
83. H. supinum L.
53. Rotula Lour. 3:200
84. R. aquatica Lour.

15. Burmanniaceae

54. Burmannia L. 10:157
85. B. championii Thw.
55. Thismia Griff. 10:158
86. T. gardnerana Hook. f.

16. Campanulaceae

56. Campanula L. 10:161
87. C. canescens Wall. ex DC. 10:162
88. C. fulgens Wall.

17. Capparidaceae

57. Cadaba Forsk. 3:13
89. C. fruticosa (L.) Druce
58. Capparis L. 12:61
90. C. divaricata Lam. 12:64
91. C. floribunda Wight 12:65
92. C. tenera Dalz.
59. Cleome L. 12:56
93. C. chelidonii L.f.

18. Caryophyllaceae
60. *Stellaria* L.
94. *S. pauciflora* Zoll. & Mor. 3:17
19. Celastraceae
61. *Euonymus* L.
95. *E. thwaitesii* Laws. 12:267
62. *Maytenus* Molina
96. *M. fruticosa* (Thw.) Loes. [12:273(Gymnosporia)]
20. Combretaceae
63. *Lumnitzera* Willd.
97. *L. littorea* (Jack.) J.O. Voigt [16:385(=*L. coccinea*)]
21. Commelinaceae
64. *Cyanotis* D. Don.
98. *C. obtusa* (Trim.) Trim. 15:312
22. Compositae
65. *Adenostemma* J.R. & G. Forst.
99. *A. angustifolium* Arn. 7:138
66. *Anaphalis* DC.
100. *A. fruticosa* Hook. f. 7:188
101. *A. pelliculata* Trim. 7:185
102. *A. thwaitesii* C.B. Clarke 7:188
67. *Blepharispermum* Wight
103. *B. petiolare* DC. 7:184

68. *Blumea* DC.
104. *B. angustifolia* Thw. 7:177
105. *B. aurita* (L.f.) DC. 7:168
106. *B. barbata* DC. 7:171
107. *B. crinita* Arn. 7:165
108. *B. lanceolaria* (Roxb.) Druce 7:163
69. *Glossogyne* Cass.
109. *G. bidens* (Retz.) Alston 7:230
70. *Gynura* Cass.
110. *G. hispida* Thw. 7:246
111. *G. zeylanica* Trim. 7:246
71. *Notonia* DC.
112. *N. grandiflora* DC. 7:263
113. *N. walkeri* (Wight) C.B. Clarke 7:264
72. *Senecio* L.
114. *S. gardneri* (Thw.) C.B. Clarke 7:257
73. *Sphaeranthus* L.
115. *S. amaranthoides* Burm. f. 7:180
74. *Vernonia* Schreb.
116. *V. anceps* C.B. Clarke ex Hook. f. 7:130
117. *V. pectiniformis* DC. 7:126
118. *V. thwaitesii* C.B. Clarke 7:124
75. *Xanthium* L.
119. *X. indicum* Konig 7:209

23. Connaraceae

76. *Ellipanthus* Hook. f.

120. *E. unifolius* (Thw.) Thw. 7:287

24. Convolvulaceae

77. *Argyreia* Lour.

121. *A. choisyana* Wight ex C.B. Clarke 7:293
122. *A. hancornifolia* Gardn. ex Thw. 7:295
123. *A. pomacea* Choisy 7:299
124. *A. splendens* (Roxb.) Sweet 7:300

78. *Bonamia* Thou.

125. *B. semidigyna* (Roxb.) Hallier f. 7:303

79. *Ipomoea* L.

126. *I. coptica* (L.) Roem. & Schultes 7:323
127. *I. jucunda* Thw. 7:329
128. *I. staphylina* Roem. & Schult. 7:340
129. *I. wightii* (Wall.) Choisy 7:343

25. Crassulaceae

80. *Kalanchoe* Adans.

130. *K. laciniata* (L.) Pers. 13:144

26. Cucurbitaceae

81. *Kedrostis* Medic.

131. *K. rostrata* (Rottl.) Cogn. 3:135

82. *Melothria* L.

132. *M. leiosperma* (Wight & Arn.) Cogn. 3:135

27. Cyperaceae

83. Baeothryon Ehrh. 17:166
133. B. subcapitatum (Thw.) T. Koyama
84. Carex L. 17:395
134. C. breviscapa C.B. Clarke 17:373
135. C. taprobanensis T. Koyama
85. Cyperus L. 17:176
136. C. articulatus L. 17:212
137. C. cephalotes Vahl
86. Eleocharis R.Br. 17:267
138. E. confervoides (Poir.) T. Koyama 17:260
139. E. lankana T. Koyama
87. Fimbristylis Vahl 17:279
140. F. zeylanica T. Koyama 17:291
141. F. monticola Hochst. ex Steud.
88. Hypolytrum Rich. 17:143
142. H. longirostre Thw.
89. Mapania Aubl. 17:133
143. M. immersa (Thw.) Benth. ex C.B. Clarke
90. Mariscus Vahl 17:228
144. M. compactus (Retz.) Boldingh
91. Pycnus Beauv. 17:216
145. P. stramineus (Nees) Clarke

92. *Rhynchospora* Vahl
146. *R. gracillima* Thw. 17:340
93. *Scirpodendron* Zippel.
147. *S. ghaeri* (Gaertn.) Merr. 17:129
94. *Scleria* Berg.
148. *S. pilosa* Boeck. 17:355
95. *Tricostularia* Nees
149. *T. undulata* (Thw.) Kern. 17:329
28. Dilleniaceae
96. *Acrotrema* Jack.
150. *A. dissectum* Thw. ex Hook. f. 12:9
151. *A. lyratum* Thw. ex Hook. f. 12:9
152. *A. thwaitesii* Hook. f. & Thoms. 12:9
29. Dioscoreaceae
97. *Dioscorea* L.
153. *D. spicata* Roth 3:287
30. Dipterocarpaceae
98. *Cotylelobium* Pierre
154. *C. scabriusculum* (Thw.) Brandis 7:367
99. *Hopea* Roxb.
155. *H. cordifolia* (Thw.) Trim. 7:377
100. *Shorea* Roxb.
156. *S. disticha* (Thw.) Ashton 7:396
157. *S. lissophylla* Thw. 7:385
158. *S. ovalifolia* (Thw.) Ashton 7:400

101. <u>Stemonoporus</u> Thw.	7:408
159. <u>S. affinis</u> Thw.	7:412
160. <u>S. lanceolatus</u> Thw.	7:418
161. <u>S. moonii</u> Thw.	7:414
162. <u>S. nitidus</u> Thw.	7:414
163. <u>S. oblongifolius</u> Thw.	7:415
164. <u>S. petiolaris</u> Thw.	7:416
165. <u>S. reticulatus</u> Thw.	7:417
166. <u>S. rigidus</u> Thw.	

102. <u>Vatica</u> L.	7:423
167. <u>V. obscura</u> Trim.	

31. Ebenaceae

103. <u>Diospyros</u> L.	9:32
168. <u>D. acuta</u> Thw.	9:24
169. <u>D. albiflora</u> Alston	9:26
170. <u>D. atrata</u> (Thw.) Alston	9:30
171. <u>D. attenuata</u> Thw.	9:5
172. <u>D. chaetocarpa</u> Kosterm.	9:11
173. <u>D. ebenoides</u> Kosterm.	9:19
174. <u>D. koenigii</u> Kosterm.	9:40
175. <u>D. moonii</u> Thw.	9:52
176. <u>D. opaca</u> Clarke	9:42
177. <u>D. oppositifolia</u> Thw.	9:13
178. <u>D. quaesita</u> Thw.	

32. Elaeocarpaceae

104. <u>Elaeocarpus</u> L.	12:187
179. <u>E. ceylanicus</u> (Arn.) Mast.	12:186
180. <u>E. montanus</u> Thw.	

33. Eriocaulaceae

105. Eriocaulon L.
181. E. fluviatile Trim. 16:11
182. E. longicuspis Hook. f. 16:4
183. E. luzulifolium Mart. 16:7
184. E. philippo-coburgi Szy. 3:305
185. E. walkeri Hook. f. 16:9

34. Euphorbiaceae

106. Agrostistachys Dalz.
186. A. hookeri (Thw.) Hook. f. 15:55
107. Antidesma L.
187. A. thwaitesianum Muell. Arg. 3:262
108. Bridelia Willd.
188. B. stipularis (L.) Bl. 15:11(=B. scandens Willd.)
109. Chaetocarpus Thw.
189. C. pubescens (Thw.) Hook. f. 15:74
110. Chrozophora A. Juss.
190. C. rottleri (Geisel.) A. Juss. ex Spreng. 3:265
111. Cleistanthus Hook. f.
191. C. collinus (Roxb.) Hook. f. 15:12
112. Croton L.
192. C. moonii Thw. 15:49
113. Dalechampia L.
193. D. indica Wight 15:72

114. Drypetes Vahl	
194. <u>D. lanceolata</u> (Thw.) Pax & Hoffm. (<u>under Hemicylia</u>)	15:37
115. Euphorbia L.	
195. <u>E. cristata</u> Heyne ex Roth	15:6
116. Glochidion J.R. & G. Forst.	
196. <u>G. nemorale</u> Thw.	15:31
117. Mallotus Lour.	
197. <u>M. distans</u> Muell. Arg.	15:67
118. Phyllanthus L.	
198. <u>P. affinis</u> Muell. Arg.	15:26
199. <u>P. anabaptizatus</u> Muell. Arg.	15:24
200. <u>P. hakgalensis</u> Thw. ex Trim.	15:25
201. <u>P. longiflorus</u> Heyne	15:25
202. <u>P. rotundifolius</u> Klein ex Willd.	15:23
119. Podadenia Thw.	
203. <u>P. sapida</u> Thw.	15:62
120. Putranjiva Wall.	
204. <u>P. zeylanica</u> (Thw.) Muell. Arg.	15:35
121. Sauropus Bl.	
205. <u>S. assimilis</u> Thw.	15:17
206. <u>S. retroversus</u> Wight	15:16
122. Trigonostemon Bl.	
207. <u>T. diplopetalus</u> Thw.	15:51

	35. Flacourtiaceae	
123. Hydnocarpus Gaertn.		
208. <u>H. octandra</u> Thw.		12:76
	36. Gentianaceae	
124. Exacum L.		
209. E. sessile L.		9:65
125. Crawfordia Wall.		
210. <u>C. championii</u> (Gardn.) Trim.		9:77
	37. Geraniaceae	
126. Geranium L.		
211. G. nepalense Sweet		12:195
	38. Gesneriaceae	
127. Aeschynanthus Jack.		
212. A. ceylanica Gardn.		9:81
128. Chirita Buch. - Ham. ex D. Don		
213. <u>C. moonii</u> Gardn.		9:90
214. <u>C. walkeri</u> Gardn.		9:92
129. Didymocarpus Wall.		
215. <u>D. floccosus</u> Thw.		9:87
216. <u>D. zeylanicus</u> R. Br.		9:88
130. Epithema Bl.		
217. E. carnosum (G. Don) Benth.		9:103
	39. Goodeniaceae	
131. Scaevola L.		
218. S. plumieri (L.) Vahl		14:55

40. Guttiferae (= Clusiaceae)

132. Calophyllum L. 7:104
219. C. cordato-oblongum Thw. 7:100
220. C. cuneifolium Thw. 7:98
221. C. trapezifolium Thw.

133. Garcinia L. 7:82
222. G. terpnophylla (Thw.) Thw.

134. Mesua L. 7:105
223. M. stylosa (Thw.) Kosterm.

41. Haloragidaceae

135. Laurembergia Berg. 3:105
224. L. indica (Thw.) Schindl. 3:107
225. L. zeylanica (Arn. ex C.B. Clarke) Schindl.

42. Hippocrateaceae

136. Hippocratea L. 12:275
226. H. arnottiana Wight 3:49
227. H. macrantha Korth.

43. Hydrocharitaceae

137. Nechamandra Planch.
228. N. alternifolia (Roxb.) Thw. 3:271 (as Lagarosiphon)

44. Icacinaceae

138. Pyrenacantha Wight 12:263
229. P. volubilis Wight

45. Labiatae (= Lamiaceae)

139. Anisochilus Wall. 9:153
230. A. paniculatus Benth.

140. *Coleus* Lour.
231. *C. elongatus* Trim. 9:149
141. *Leucas* R. Br.
232. *L. longifolia* Benth. 9:182
142. *Plectranthus* L'Herit.
233. *P. capillipes* Benth. 9:130
234. *P. glabratus* (Benth.) Alston 9:135
235. *P. subincisus* Benth. 9:133
143. *Scutellaria* L.
236. *S. robusta* Benth. 9:160
46. Lauraceae
144. *Actinodaphne* Nees
237. *A. albifrons* Kosterm. Ceyl. J. Sci. (Bio. Sc.)9:53(1971)
145. *Cassytha* L.
238. *C. capillaris* Meisn. 14:455
146. *Cinnamomum* Bl.
239. *C. capparum-coronae* Bl. Ceyl. J. Sci.(Bio. Sc.) 10:119
240. *C. citriodorum* Thw. 14:443
241. *C. litseifolium* Thw. 14:442
147. *Cryptocarya* R. Br.
242. *C. membranacea* Thw. 14:439
148. *Litsea* Lam.
243. *L. nemoralis* (Thw.) Hook. f. 14:451
244. *L. undulata* Hook. f. 14:450

47. Leguminosae

149. Acacia Willd.	
245. A. ferruginea DC.	7:484
150. Adenanthera L.	
246. A. bicolor Moon	7:471
151. Albizia Durazz.	
247. A. amara (Roxb.) Boivin	7:498
152. Alysicarpus Neck.	
248. A. longifolius (Rottl. ex Spreng.) Wight & Arn.	13:45
153. Bauhinia L.	
249. B. scandens L.	18
154. Cassia L.	
250. C. italica (Mill.) F.W. Andr.	18
251. C. senna L.	18
155. Caesalpinia L.	
252. C. crista L.	18
253. C. digyna Rottl. ex Willd.	13:100
254. C. hymenocarpa (Prain) Hattink	18
255. C. major (Medic.) Dandy & Exell	18
156. Crotolaria L.	
256. C. berteroana DC.	18
257. C. linifolia L.f.	13:13
258. C. montana Roth	18
259. C. mysorensis Roth	18
260. C. triquetra Dalzell	13:12
261. C. wightiana Graham	18
262. C. willdenowiana DC.	3:71

157. *Crudia* Schreb.
263. *C. zeylanica* (Thw.) Benth. 13:113
158. *Cynometra* L.
264. *C. ripa* Kostel. 18
159. *Desmodium* Desv.
265. *D. gangeticum* (L.) DC. 13:51
266. *D. jucundum* Thw. 13:54
267. *D. zonatum* Miq. 13:49 (as *D. ormocarpoides*)
160. *Dioclea* Kunth
268. *D. javanica* Benth. 3:81
161. *Dunbaria* Wight & Arn.
269. *D. ferruginea* Wight & Arn. 13:80
162. *Eleiotis* DC.
270. *E. monophylla* (Burm.f.) DC. 13:40 (as *E. sororia*)
163. *Eriosema* (DC.) Desv.
271. *E. chinense* Vogel 13:81
164. *Galactia* Adans.
272. *G. striata* (Jacq.) Urban 18
165. *Indigofera* L.
273. *I. constricta* (Thw.) Trim. 13:27
274. *I. glabra* L. 13:23
275. *I. parviflora* Heyne 18
276. *I. trifoliata* L. 18
277. *I. wightii* Grah. ex Wight & Arn. 13:27

166. <i>Mucuna</i> Adans.	13:62
278. <i>M. gigantea</i> (Willd.) DC.	18
279. <i>M. monosperma</i> (Roxb.) DC.	
167. <i>Pericopsis</i> Thw.	13:97
280. <i>P. mooniana</i> (Thw.) Thw.	
168. <i>Rhynchosia</i> Lour.	13:85
281. <i>R. acutissima</i> Thw.	13:85
282. <i>R. densiflora</i> (Roth) DC.	18
283. <i>R. nummularia</i> (L.) DC.	13:83
284. <i>R. suaveolens</i> (L.f.) DC.	
169. <i>Sesbania</i> Pers.	18
285. <i>S. sericea</i> (Willd.) Link	
170. <i>Smithia</i> Ait.	18
286. <i>S. conferta</i> J.E. Sm.	
171. <i>Sophora</i> L.	13:95
287. <u><i>S. violacea</i></u> Thw.	13:96
288. <u><i>S. zeylanica</i></u> Trim.	
172. <i>Strongylodon</i> Vogel	18
289. <i>S. siderospermus</i> Cordemoy	
173. <i>Tephrosia</i> Pers.	13:32
290. <i>T. hookerana</i> Wight & Arn.	13:31
291. <i>T. senticosa</i> (L.) Pers.	13:20
292. <i>T. spinosa</i> (L.) Pers.	

48. Lemnaceae

174. Lemna L.
293. L. gibba L. 8:400

49. Lentibulariaceae

175. Utricularia L.
294. U. scandens Benj. 14:270(= U. capillacea Wall.)

50. Liliaceae

176. Chlorophytum Ker-Gawl.
295. C. heyneanum Wall. 15:289
177. Dipcadi Medic.
296. D. montanum (Dalz.) Bak. 15:291
178. Urginea Steinh.
297. U. rupicola (Trim.) Trim. ex Hook.f. 15:292

51. Loranthaceae (see also Viscaceae)

179. Barathranthus (Korth.) Miq.
298. B. mabaeoides (Trim.) Danser 1:75
180. Dendrophthoe Mart.
299. D. lonchiphyllus (Thw.) Danser 1:66
181. Helixanthera Lour.
300. H. ensifolia (Thw.) Danser 1:75
182. Macrosolen (Bl.) Reichenb.
301. M. barlowii Wiens 1:64
183. Tolypanthus (Bl.) Reichenb.
302. T. gardneri (Thw.) v. Tiegh. 1:69

52. Malvaceae

184. *Abutilon* Mill.
303. *A. pannosum* (Forst.f.) Schlecht. 12:145(=*A. muticum* G. Don.)
185. *Dicellostyles* Benth.
304. *D. axillaris* (Thw.) Thw. 12:150
186. *Julostylis* Thw.
305. *J. angustifolia* (Arn.) Thw. 12:150
187. *Pavonia* Cav.
306. *P. patens* (Andr.) Chiov. 12:148 (= *P. glechomifolia* Garcke)
188. *Thespesia* Soland ex Correa
307. *T. lampas* (L.) Soland. ex Correa 12:158

53. Melastomaceae

189. *Medinilla* Gaudich
308. *M. maculata* Gardn. 18
190. *Memecylon* L.
309. *M. ellipticum* Thw. 13:214
310. *M. gracillimum* Alston 18
311. *M. grande* Retz. 13:221
312. *M. leucanthum* Thw. 13:220
313. *M. macrocarpum* Thw. 13:220
314. *M. orbiculare* Thw. 13:215
315. *M. ovoideum* Thw. 13:215
316. *M. phyllanthifolium* Thw. ex C.B. Clarke 13:219
317. *M. revolutum* Thw. 13:215
318. *M. rotundatum* (Thw.) Cogn. Bremer, Op. Bot. 50:28 (1979).

191. *Sonerila* Roxb.
- 319. *S. brunonis* Wight & Arn. 13:203
 - 320. *S. cordifolia* Cogn. 18
 - 321. *S. firma* (Thw.) Lundin 18
 - 322. *S. gardneri* Thw. 13:205
 - 323. *S. lanceolata* Thw. 13:206
 - 324. *S. pilosula* Thw. 13:207
 - 325. *S. robusta* Arn. 13:206
 - 326. *S. tomentella* Thw. 18
 - 327. *S. wightiana* Arn. 18
54. Menispermaceae
192. *Cosciniium* Colebr.
- 328. *C. fenestratum* (Gaertn.) Colebr. 12:41
55. Menyanthaceae
193. *Nymphoides* Hill.
- 329. *N. aurantiaca* (Dalz.) Kuntze 9:211
56. Moraceae
194. *Broussonetia* L'Herit. ex Vent.
- 330. *B. zeylanica* (Thw.) Corner 9:221
195. *Dorstenia* L.
- 331. *D. indica* Wight 9:228
196. *Ficus* L.
- 332. *F. costata* Ait. 9:246
 - 333. *F. trimenii* King 9:259
197. *Maclura* Nutt.
- 334. *M. cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Corner 9:224

57. Myrtaceae

198. *Eugenia* L.

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| 335. | <u><i>E. amoena</i></u> Thw. | 8:411 |
| 336. | <u><i>E. cotinifolia</i></u> ssp. <u><i>phyllyraeoides</i></u> (Trim.) Ashton | 8:413 |
| 337. | <u><i>E. fulva</i></u> Thw. | 8:419 |
| 338. | <u><i>E. glabra</i></u> Alston | 8:410 |
| 339. | <u><i>E. mabaeoides</i></u> ssp. <u><i>pedunculata</i></u> (Trim.) Ashton | 8:414 |
| 340. | <u><i>E. rivulorum</i></u> Thw. | 8:418 |
| 341. | <u><i>E. rufofulva</i></u> Thw. | 8:418 |
| 342. | <u><i>E. terpnophylla</i></u> Thw. | 8:417 |

199. *Syzygium* R. Br. ex Gaertn.

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| 343. | <u><i>S. lewisii</i></u> Alston | 8:448 |
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58. Ochnaceae

200. *Ochna* L.

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| 344. | <i>O. rufescens</i> Thw. | 12:234 |
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59. Olacaceae

201. *Ximenia* L.

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| 345. | <i>X. americana</i> L. | 12:255 |
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60. Oleaceae

202. *Jasminum* L.

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| 346. | <i>J. angustifolium</i> (L.) Willd. var.
<i>sessiliflorum</i> (Vahl) P.S. Green | 18 |
| 347. | <i>J. bignoniaceum</i> Wall. subsp. <i>zeylanicum</i> P.S. Green | 18 |

203. *Olea* L.

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| 348. | <i>O. paniculata</i> R. Br. | 18 |
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61. Orchidaceae

204. *Agrostophyllum* Bl.
349. *A. zeylanicum* Hook. f. 8:143
205. *Bulbophyllum* Thouars
350. *B. crassifolium* Thw. ex Trim. 8:93
351. *B. purpureum* Thw. 8:95
352. *B. tricarinatum* Petch 8:98
206. *Coelogyne* Lindl.
353. *C. zeylanica* Hook f. 8:118
207. *Corymborchis* Thouars
354. *C. veratrifolia* (Reinw.) Bl. 8:325
208. *Dendrobium* Swartz
355. *D. maccarthiae* Thw. 8:86
209. *Diplocentrum* Lindl.
356. *D. recurvum* Lindl. 8:225
210. *Eria* Lindl.
357. *E. tricolor* Thw. 8:137
211. *Galeola* Lour.
358. *G. javanica* (Bl.) Benth. & Hook. f. 8:339
212. *Gastrodia* R. Br.
359. *G. zeylanica* Schlecht. 8:335
213. *Goodyera* R. Br.
360. *G. fumata* Thw. 8:310

214. *Habenaria* Willd.
361. *H. virens* (Lindl.) Abeywick. 8:345 (as *H. barbata*)
215. *Liparis* A. Rich.
362. *L. barbata* Lindl. 8:55
363. *L. brachyglottis* Reichb. f. ex Trim. 8:61
216. *Malaxis* Soland. ex Swartz
364. *M. densiflora* (A. Rich.) Kuntze 8:48
365. *M. lancifolia* (Thw.) Kuntze 8:50
366. *M. purpurea* (Lindl.) Kuntze 8:39
217. *Oberonia* Lindl.
367. *O. claviloba* Jayaweera 8:29
368. *O. dolabrata* Jayaweera 8:26
369. *O. fornicata* Jayaweera 8:31
370. *O. quadrilatera* Jayaweera 8:14
371. *O. recurva* Lindl. 8:24
372. *O. scyllae* Lindl. 8:26
373. *O. wallie-silvae* Jayaweera 8:33
374. *O. weragamensis* Jayaweera 8:33
218. *Peristylus* Bl.
375. *P. plantagineus* (Lindl.) Lindl. 8:368
219. *Phreatia* Lindl.
376. *P. elegans* Lindl. 8:287
220. *Pteroceras* Van Hasselt ex Hassk.
377. *P. viridiflorum* (Thw.) Holttum 8:190
221. *Rhynchostylis* Bl.
378. *R. retusa* Bl. 8:199

222. *Robiquetia* Gaud.
379. *R. gracilis* (Lindl.) Garay 8:251
223. *Sirhookera* Kuntze
380. *S. latifolia* (Wight) Kuntze 8:268
224. *Taeniophyllum* Bl.
381. *T. gilimalense* Jayaweera 8:285
225. *Vanda* R. Br.
382. *V. thwaitesii* Hook. f. 8:220
62. *Orobanchaceae*
226. *Aeginetia* L.
383. *A. pedunculata* Wall. 14:261
227. *Campbellia* Wight
384. *C. aurantiaca* Wight 3:218
228. *Christisonia* Gardn.
385. *C. thwaitesii* Trim. 14:263
63. *Palmae*
229. *Areca* L.
386. *A. concinna* Thw. 15:322
230. *Nypa* Wurmb.
387. *N. fruticans* Wurmb. 15:325
64. *Piperaceae*
231. *Peperomia* Ruiz. & Pav.
388. *P. wightiana* Miq. 14:431

65. Podostemaceae
232. Dicraea Thou. 3:243
389. *D. stylosa* Wight
66. Polygalaceae
233. Polygala L. 12:80
390. *P. leptalea* DC.
67. Portulacaceae
234. Portulaca L. 12:89
391. *P. wightiana* Wall. ex Wight & Arn.
68. Proteaceae
235. Helicia Lour. 8:484
392. H. ceylanica Gardn.
69. Rhizophoraceae
236. Bruguiera Lam. 8:492
393. *B. cylindrica* (L.) Bl.
237. Ceriops Arn. 8:495
394. *C. decandra* (Griff.) Ding Hou
70. Rosaceae
238. Alchemilla L. 9:371
395. *A. indica* var. *sibthorpioides* Hook. f.
239. Rubus L. 9:354
396. *R. glomeratus* Blume
240. Sanguisorba L. 9:368
397. S. indicum (Gardn.) Thiruvengadam

71. Roxburghiaceae

241. *Stemona* Lour.
398. *S. minor* (Thw.) Hook. f. 15:281

72. Rubiaceae

242. *Byrsophyllum* Hook. f.
399. *B. ellipticum* (Thw.) Bedd. 13:329
243. *Canthium* Lam.
400. *C. macrocarpum* Thw. 13:345
244. *Dichilanthe* Thw.
401. *D. zeylanica* Thw. 13:339
245. *Gardenia* Ellis
402. *G. turgida* Roxb. 13:333
246. *Hedyotis* L.
403. *H. cyanescens* Thw. 13:313
404. *H. cymosa* Thw. 13:305
405. *H. evenia* Thw. 13:304
406. *H. gardneri* Thw. 13:310
407. *H. inamoena* Thw. 13:313
408. *H. quinquenervia* Thw. 13:310
409. *H. rhinophylla* Thw. ex Trim. 13:308
247. *Lasianthus* Jack.
410. *L. rhinophyllus* (Thw.) Thw. 13:365
411. *L. thwaitesii* Hook. f. 13:365
248. *Nargedia* Bedd.
412. *N. macrocarpa* (Thw.) Bedd. 13:334

249. Neurocalyx Hook.	
413. <u>N. gardneri</u> Thw.	13:300
250. Oldenlandia L.	
414. O. trinervia Retz.	13:316
251. Ophiorrhiza L.	
415. <u>O. pallida</u> Thw.	13:322
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416. <u>P. glandulifera</u> Thw. ex Hook. f.	13:357
417. <u>P. longipetiolata</u> Thw.	13:361
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419. <u>P. plurivenia</u> Thw.	13:361
420. <u>P. stenophylla</u> (Thw.) Hook. f.	18
253. Saprosmia Bl.	
421. S. indicum Dalz.	13:368
422. <u>S. scabridum</u> (Thw.) Bedd.	13:369
254. Scyphiphora Gaertn.	
423. S. hydrophyllacea Gaertn. f.	13:337
255. <u>Scyphostachys</u> Thw.	
424. <u>S. pedunculatus</u> Thw.	13:335
256. Tricalysia A. Rich. ex DC.	
425. <u>T. erythrospora</u> (Thw.) Alston.	3:151
73. Rutaceae	
257. Atalantia Correa	
426. A. racemosa Wight	17:419

258. Glycosmis Correa
427. *G. cyanocarpa* (Bl.) Spreng.
var. *simplicifolia* Kurz 17:445
259. Naringi Adans.
428. *N. crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson 17:463
260. Zanthophyllum L.
429. *Z. caudatum* Alston 17:475
74. Sapindaceae
261. Cardiospermum L.
430. *C. corindum* L. 12:300
262. Euphoria Commers
431. *E. gardneri* (Thw.) Thw. 12:309 (as *Nephelium*)
263. Thraulococcus Radlk.
432. *T. simplicifolius* (Thw.) Radlk. 3:58
75. Sapotaceae
264. Madhuca Gmel.
433. *M. moonii* (Thw.) H.J. Lam 3:179
265. Palaquium Blanco
434. *P. canaliculatum* (Thw.) Engl. 14:84
435. *P. thwaitesii* Trim. 14:84
76. Scrophulariaceae
266. Adenosma R. Br.
436. *A. subrepens* (Thw.) Benth. ex Hook. f. 9:447
267. Lindernia All.
437. *L. viscosa* (Hornem.) Boldingh 9:406

268. *Verbascum* L. 9:390
438. *V. chinense* (L.) Santapau
77. Simaroubaceae
269. *Suriana* L. 12:232
439. *S. maritima* L.
78. Sonneratiaceae
270. *Sonneratia* L.f. 13:229
440. *S. apetala* Buch. - Ham.
79. Sterculiaceae
271. *Pentapetes* L. 12:169
441. *P. phoenicea* L.
272. *Pterygota* Schott. & Endl. 3:31
442. *P. thwaitesii* (Mast.) Alston
273. *Sterculia* L. 12:165
443. *S. guttata* Roxb.
80. Stylidiaceae
274. *Stylidium* Sw. 14:53
444. *S. uliginosum* Sw.
81. Symplocaceae
275. *Symplocos* L. 9:476
445. *S. diversifolia* Brand. 9:468
446. *S. elegans* Thw. 9:475
447. *S. kurgensis* Clarke
82. Symphoremaceae
276. *Symphorema* Roxb. 10:189
448. *S. involucreatum* Roxb.

83. Taccaceae

277. Tacca J.R. & G. Forst.
449. T. leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze 15:274 (as T. pinnatifida)

84. Theaceae

278. Gordonia Ellis
450. G. speciosa (Gardn.) Choisy 12:111

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279. Phaleria Jack.
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452. C. tridens L. 12:183

281. Grewia L.
453. G. asiatica L. 12:174
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456. H. janthina Champ. [15:369 (under Sciaphila)]

284. Sciaphila Bl.
457. S. erubescens (Champ.) Miers 15:368
458. S. inornata Petch ex Alston 3:299
459. S. secundiflora Trim. ex Benth. 15:368

88. Umbelliferae

285. Peucedanum L.
460. P. ceylanicum Gardn. 9:497

286. *Sanicula* L. 9:485
461. *S. elata* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don
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287. *Elatostema* J.R. & G. Forst. 15:110
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463. *E. walkerae* Hook. f.
288. *Lecanthus* Wedd. 3:269
464. *L. peduncularis* (Royle) Wedd.
90. Vahliaceae
289. *Vahlia* Thunb.
465. *V. dichotoma* (Murr.) Kuntze 13:143 (as *V. oldenlandioides*)
91. Verbenaceae
290. *Premna* L. 10:314
466. *P. divaricata* Wall. 14:351
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291. *Priva* Adans. 10:268
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298. *Alpinia* Roxb.
476. *A. fax* Burt & Smith 10:514
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299. *Amomum* Roxb.
478. *A. acuminatum* Thw. 10:527
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481. *A. hypoleucum* Thw. 10:521
482. *A. trichostachyum* Alston 10:527
300. *Curcuma* Roxb.
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