

Family List of Non-Edible Horticultural Plants¹⁾

By

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I. Introduction

Three works of L. H. BAILEY⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ and a manual of Alfred REHDER⁽¹⁷⁾ are credited to be the standard works listing so far known all horticultural plants principally grown in the United States. Fred. J. CHITTENDEN⁽⁵⁾ offered a similar work for the United Kingdom under the auspice of Royal Horticultural Society. An union list of plant families enumerated in these works is lacking which deserves to be compiled for the use of techical workers and students to serve for knowing an exact field of their systematic study. Gardens of Hawaii, Malaya, China, Japan and other parts of the world still may involve many other ornamental plants which should be incorporated when such a check list is prepared, making it useful for horticulturists of any part of the world. As a sister work of the writer's tentative list of edible horticultural plants⁽²⁰⁾ the present paper was prepared for presenting a scope of non-edible horticultural plants including all ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants recorded for garden use and decoration, arranged in systematic order down to families. The same pattern of the family classification was followed but a few new arrangement was proposed in this publication. Families listed in the main part of BAILEY and REHDER are given here without comment but those added from other sources are briefly annotated in footnotes. The chief source of systematic quotations and additional informations comes from works of ENGLER⁽⁸⁾, HUTCHINSON⁽¹²⁾, LAWRENCE⁽¹³⁾, RENDLE⁽¹⁸⁾, WIEGAND⁽²³⁾, etc., and free references were made from available floristic works and handbooks of natural products. Unlike the previous work on edible plants, listing of individual plants supplying ornamental materials is not in the stage of satisfaction to the writer, so that this list may require further additions and corrections when such a specific list will be ready for publication in a certain form.

Attempts have been made to include as many families as possible and some rare families grown as an object of novelty but without beauty are included so far as mentions are made in standard works. Undoubtedly, more families may come under the same category but are omitted due to the imperfectness of information or the incidence of cultivation being untenable. Non-edible horticultural plants, therefore, should mean all plants for recreation and decoration appealing to one's interest for enjoyment in gardens and houses. Likewise, plants successfully adopted for street planting and parking should be included for the sake of public interest, whenever they may represent mere forest trees. From the same reason, wild plants supplying articles of decoration or for flower arrangement should be adopted how impossible they might be to be domesticated. In these cases, the information requires to be based upon published accounts, through which an improper selection by one's fantastic

1) Contribution No. 3, from Tanaka Institute of Citriculture and Horticultural Science, Department of Horticulture.

dogma could be avoided. Plants used exclusively for reafforestation and for experimental plantings in arboreta and botanic gardens are not included, or, in other words, timber trees and plants simply of botanical interest without any use for garden beds, arbors, rockeries, aquaria, hedging, mass planting, and other ornamental purposes, are excluded. Native or introduced plants used only for securing edible portions or aromatic parts are omitted without regards they are grown in gardens, unless their standing will afford a particular aesthetic effect to the gardens where grown. Mere explorers' records crediting any horticultural uses for plants occurring in remote countries are not sufficient to be included in this list, unless the plants are actually introduced, multiplied and handled in trade catalogues, books or periodicals. Further expansion of the list can be expected when more plants are domesticated and their cultivation is directed in books of universal use. Unfortunately, time allowed to the writer in accumulating informations from periodicals is limited and such an effort must be pended for future opportunity.

II. Presentation of Families with Annotations

Families not appeared in the list of edible horticultural plants⁽²⁰⁾ are given in *Italic*, which will mean exclusively for ornamental uses. Certain families in the former list are splitted into independent taxa; for instance, former Polypodiaceae is broken down into Pteridaceae, Davalliaceae, Aspidiaceae, Blechnaceae and Polypodiaceae, former Saxifragaceae into Hydrangeaceae, Cunoniaceae, Escalloniaceae, Greyiaceae and Saxifragaceae, former Amaryllidaceae into Amaryllidaceae, Alstroemeriaceae, Hypoxidaceae and Velloziaceae, etc. Other changes are, former Juniperaceae is placed here as a subfamily of Cupressaceae, Asaraceae is segregated out from Aristolochiaceae, so Cabombaceae from Nymphaeaceae, Hellobiaceae from Ranunculaceae, Monotropaceae from Pyrolaceae, Eupomatiaceae from Anonaceae, Selaginaceae from Scrophulariaceae, etc. Changes in taxa are also proposed to a limited extent, as for instance, former Pinales is subdivided into Taxales and Pinales, Ceratophyllaceae is placed under suborder Ceratophyllineae, moved Ranunculaceae and the rest of the suborder Berberidineae into Ranunculineae, suborder Hamamelidineae is offered to include Hamamelidaceae and three other families, Erythroxylaceae moved into Malpighiineae, etc.

Families of which no ornamental uses are known are: Isoetaceae, Gnetaceae, Batidaceae, Podostemaceae, Hydnoraceae, Mitrastemonaceae, Balanophoraceae, Cynocrambaceae (should be moved from Myrtales-Hippuridinae into Chenopodiales-Phytolaccineae), Cassysaceae, Pandaceae, Dichapetalaceae, Cardiopteridaceae, Ancistrocladaceae, Crypteroniaceae, Sphenocleaceae, Cuscutaceae, Lennoaceae, Najadaceae, and Fragellariaceae. (Anisophylleaceae of Myrtales-Myrtineae should be added to the list since *Anisophyllea laurina* of West Africa supplies edible fruits⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾). All other families of edible horticultural plants appear to have in some way certain appropriate ornamental uses so far as literature goes. In this connection any suggestions and recommendations are warmly welcomed.

PTERIDOPHYTA

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. EQUISETALES | Equisetaceae |
| 2. LYCOPODIALES | Lycopodiaceae |
| 3. SELAGINELLALES | Selaginellaceae |
| 4. PSILOTALES | Psilotaceae ¹⁾ |
| 5. OPHIOGLOSSALES | Ophioglossaceae |
| 6. MARATTIALES | Marattiaceae |
| 7. EUFILICALES | Osmundaceae Schizaeaceae |

1) NEAL (p. 7) mentions that *Psilotum nudum* is grown ornamentally in gardens of Hawaii.

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|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Gleicheniaceae ²⁾ |
| | <i>Hymenophyllaceae</i> ³⁾ |
| | Cyatheaceae |
| | Dicksoniaceae |
| | Pteridaceae ⁴⁾ |
| | Davalliaceae ⁵⁾ |
| | Aspidiaceae ⁶⁾ |
| | Blechnaceae ⁷⁾ |
| | Aspleniaceae ⁸⁾ |
| | Polypodiaceae ⁹⁾ |
| | Parkeriaceae |
| 8. HYDROPTERIDALES | Marsileaceae |
| | <i>Salviniaceae</i> |

SPERMATOPHYTA—GYMNOSPERMAE

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. CYCADALES | Cycadaceae |
| 2. GINKGOALES | Ginkgoaceae |
| 3. TAXALES | Taxaceae |
| | Podocarpaceae |
| | Cephalotaxaceae |
| 4. PINALES | Araucariaceae |
| | Pinaceae |
| | Abietaceae |
| | <i>Taxodiaceae</i> |
| | <i>Sciadopityaceae</i> |
| | Cupressaceae |
| 5. GNETALES | Ephedraceae |
| | <i>Welwitschiaceae</i> ¹⁰⁾ |

ANGIOSPERMAE—DICOTYLEDONEAE—ARCHICHLAMIDEAE

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. CASUARINALES | <i>Casuarinaceae</i> |
| 2. PIPERALES | Saururaceae |
| | Piperaceae |
| | <i>Chloranthaceae</i> |
| 3. SALICALES | Salicaceae |

- 2) HU (1: 49, 50) describes *Dicranopteris splendida* and *Hicriopteris laevissima*, both occurring in China, are used for ornamental purposes.
WIEGAND (p. 9) states a few *Gleichenia* spp. are in cultivation in North America.
- 3) LAWRENCE (p. 348) states both genera, *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*, are cultivated as novelties and with difficulty.
- 4) HU (p. 51, 56) gives *Pteris*, *Onychium* and *Adiantum* in cultivation as ornamentals.
- 5) HU (p. 57, 58) mentions several spp. of *Davallia* and *Nephrolepis* are used for ornamental purposes.
- 6) According to HU (p. 61-65), spp. of *Matteuccia*, *Onoclea*, *Dryopteris*, *Polystichum*, *Phanerophlebia* and *Athyrium* are cultivated for ornamental uses.
- 7) HU (p. 65-67) enumerates spp. of *Woodwardia* and *Blechnum* for ornamentals.
- 8) Species of *Asplenium* and *Camptosorus* are used for ornamentals, according to HU (p. 68-70).
- 9) Species of *Platycerium*, *Pyrrosia* and *Polypodium* supply ornamental materials to gardens, according to HU (1: 72-74).
- 10) CHITTENDEN (4: 2274) gives an account of the culture of *Welwitschia Bainesii* which was possible.

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|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4. GARRYALES | | <i>Garryaceae</i> ¹¹⁾ |
| 5. MYRICALES | | Myricaceae |
| 6. LEITNERIALES | | <i>Leitneriaceae</i> |
| 7. JUGLANDALES | | Juglandaceae |
| | | <i>Rhoipteleaceae</i> ¹²⁾ |
| 8. FAGALES | | Corylaceae ¹³⁾ |
| | | Betulaceae |
| | | Fagaceae |
| 9. URTICALES | Ulminae | Ulmaceae |
| | Morineae | Moraceae |
| | Urticineae | Urticaceae |
| | | Cannabinaceae ¹⁴⁾ |
| 10. PROTEALES | | Proteaceae |
| 11. SANTALALES | Santalinae | Santalaceae |
| | Lorantineae | Loranthaceae ¹⁵⁾ |
| 12. ARISTOLOCHIALES | | Aristolochiaceae |
| | | Asaraceae |
| 13. POLYGONALES | | Polygonaceae |
| 14. OLACALES | | Olacaceae ¹⁶⁾ |
| 15. CHENOPODIALES | Chenopodiinae | Chenopodiaceae |
| | | Amarantaceae |
| | | Nyctaginaceae |
| | Phytolaccinae | Phytolaccaceae |
| | | Tetragoniaceae ¹⁷⁾ |
| | | Molluginaceae ¹⁸⁾ |
| | | Aizoaceae ¹⁹⁾ |
| | Portulaccinae | Portulacaceae |
| | | Basellaceae ²⁰⁾ |
| 16. CARYOPHYLLALES | | Caryophyllaceae |
| | | <i>Illecebraceae</i> |
| 17. RANALES | Nymphaeinae | Nymphaeaceae |

- 11) RENDLE (2: 12) states that *Garrya elliptica* is grown as an ornamental shrub. WEATHERS (p. 476) quotes it and CHITTENDEN (3: 861) adds several others.
- 12) HU (1: 229) calls attention that the Chinese species *Rhoiptelea chiliantha* is used for ornamental purpose.
- 13) HU (1: 179-191) mentions that several spp. of *Carpinus*, *Ostrya* and *Ostryopsis* are of ornamental subjects. *Corylus Sieboldiana* is often planted in gardens of western Japan as leafless branches with male aments are frequently used in flower arrangement.
- 14) CHITTENDEN (2: 1018) regards climbing stems of *Humulus* a pleasant screen in summer for which it is planted.
- 15) Although the family is not of horticultural subject, LAWRENCE (p. 472) makes it domestically important for yuletide decoration.
- 16) DALZIEL (p. 294) says that *Heisteria parvifolia* is a very handsome ornamental shrub, and CHITTENDEN (3: 1406) treats two other genera, namely *Olox* and *Xymenia*, besides *Heisteria*.
- 17) HONDA (p. 36) uses this family name in place of Mesembrianthemaceae, and HU (1: 274-279) gives *Faucaria*, *Carobrotus*, *Cryophytum*, *Aptenia* and *Lampranthus* as ornamentals.
- 18) CHITTENDEN (3: 1544) gives *Pharnacerum incanum* and *P. lineare* grown in greenhouse condition.
- 19) The same author (1: 69, 3: 1945) gives *Aizoon* and *Sesuvium* to be grown under glass.
- 20) NEAL (p. 295) states *Boussingaultia baselloides* is cultivated for arbor and walls. Potted *Basella rubra* trained on bamboo frame is occasionally on sale in flower markets of Tokyo.

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|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | Cabombaceae |
| | Ceratophyllineae | Ceratophyllaceae |
| | Trochodendrineae | <i>Trochodendraceae</i> |
| | | <i>Tetracentraceae</i> ²¹⁾ |
| | | <i>Eupteleaceae</i> ²²⁾ |
| | | <i>Cercidiphyllaceae</i> |
| | Berberidineae | Lardizabalaceae |
| | | <i>Sargentodoxaceae</i> ²³⁾ |
| | | Menispermaceae |
| | | Berberidaceae |
| | | Nandinaceae |
| | Ranunculineae | Ranunculaceae |
| | | Helleboraceae |
| | | Podophyllaceae |
| | | Paeoniaceae |
| | Magnoliineae | Magnoliaceae |
| | | Illiciaceae ²⁴⁾ |
| | | Schisandraceae |
| | | Calycanthaceae |
| | Anonineae | Anonaceae ²⁵⁾ |
| | | <i>Eupomatiaceae</i> ²⁶⁾ |
| | Laurineae | Myristicaceae ²⁷⁾ |
| | | Lauraceae |
| | | Monimiaceae |
| | | <i>Hernandiaceae</i> |
| 18. RHOEADALES | Rhoeadineae | Papaveraceae |
| | | Fumariaceae |
| | Capparidineae | Capparidaceae ²⁸⁾ |
| | | Brassicaceae |
| | Resedineae | Resedaceae |
| | Moringineae | Moringaceae ²⁹⁾ |
| | Bretschneiderineae | <i>Bretschneideraceae</i> |
| 19. SARRACENIALES | | <i>Sarraceniaceae</i> |
| | | Nepentaceae |
| | | Droseraceae |

21) HU (1: 303) states that *Tetracentron sinense* is an ornamental tree.

22) HU (1: 304) also states that both *Euptelea polyandra* and *E. pleiosperma* are ornamental trees.

23) The same author (1: 353) regards *Sargentodoxa cuneata* an ornamental tree and REHDER (p. 222) endorses it.

24) In HU's opinion (1: 393) three spp. of *Illicium*, excluding *I. verum*, are ornamentals in China, the list also including *I. religiosum* of Japan, very widely planted in gardens and cemeteries (see MIYAZAWA, B. Ornamental Trees (1954) p. 124, under *I. anisatum*.)

25) DALZIEL (p. 6) states *Monodora tenuifolia* is an attractive ornamental shrub or tree and BURKILL (1: 1788) makes *Polyalthia longifolia*, an Indian ornamental evergreen tree, commonly planted in avenues elsewhere.

26) CHITTENDEN (2: 797) gives *Eupomatia Bennetti* and *E. laurina* from Australia as ornamentals.

27) MACMILLAN (p. 434) says *Myristica Horsfieldii* is planted for its scented flowers.

28) In tropical Africa, species of *Euadenia* and *Ritchia* are credited, by DALZIEL (p. 21, 23), to be ornamentals.

29) The same author (p. 23) says *Moringa oleifera* is commonly planted as a fence tree in Tropical Africa. So, BURKILL (1: 1497) and ROCK (p. 75) say the same thing.

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| 20. ROSALES | Saxifragineae | Crassulaceae |
| | | <i>Cephalotaceae</i> ³⁰⁾ |
| | | Saxifragaceae |
| | | Hydrangeaceae |
| | Hamamelidaceae | <i>Cunoniaceae</i> |
| | | <i>Escalloniaceae</i> ³¹⁾ |
| | | <i>Greyiaceae</i> ³²⁾ |
| | | <i>Eucommiaceae</i> |
| | Hamamelidaceae | <i>Bruniaceae</i> |
| | | Hamamelidaceae |
| | | <i>Platanaceae</i> |
| | | Pittosporaceae |
| | Pittosporineae | <i>Crossosomataceae</i> ³³⁾ |
| | | |
| Rosineae | Spiraeaceae | |
| | Malaceae | |
| | Amygdalaceae | |
| | Chrysobalanaceae ³⁴⁾ | |
| | Rosaceae | |
| | Connaraceae ³⁵⁾ | |
| 21. GERANIALES | Legumineae | Mimosaceae |
| | | Papilionaceae |
| | | Caesalpiniaceae |
| | | Oxalidaceae |
| | Geraniineae | Geraniaceae |
| | | Tropaeolaceae |
| | | Linaceae |
| | | Zygophyllaceae |
| | | <i>Cneoraceae</i> |
| | | Rutaceae |
| Rutineae | Simaroubaceae | |
| | Burseraceae ³⁶⁾ | |
| | Meliaceae | |
| | Erythroxylaceae ³⁷⁾ | |
| Meliineae | Malpighiaceae | |
| | Vochysiaceae ³⁸⁾ | |
| Malpighiineae | | |
| | | |

- 30) WIEGAND (*in* BAILEY, S. C. H. 1: 38) states that *Cephalotus follicularis* is cultivated in green-houses as a curiosity.
- 31) HUTCHINSON (1: 201) makes this a family including *Escallonia*, *Itea*, *Anopterus*, *Carpodetus*, etc., calling them useful garden shrubs.
- 32) Another HUTCHINSON's family (p. 202) including *Greyia*, of which Hortus Second (p. 342) mentions *G. Sutherlandii* planted for ornament.
- 33) CHITTENDEN (2: 582) gives N. American *Crossosoma Bigelovii* and *C. californica* to be grown.
- 34) The same author (1: 482-3) recommends *Chrysobalanus Icacó* and *C. oblongifolius* to be grown under glass.
- 35) DALZIEL (p. 343-4) states *Byrsocarpus coccineus* makes a very ornamental little shrub, *Cnestis ferrugineus* is strikingly decorative when in fruit about Christmas, and also *Connarus africanus* is ornamental to make a hedge when grown from stakes.
- 36) C. A. BACKER (*in* VAN STEENIS, Fl. Males. 4: 178) mentions that *Canarium commune* is a common avenue plant in Java. NEAL (p. 426) agrees with it.
- 37) BURKILL (1: 951) states that *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* is grown in Malaya as a hedge plant.
- 38) CHITTENDEN (1: 1723, 2253) describes *Vochysia ferruginea*, *V. guianensis* and *Qualea rosea* grown under glass. *Erisma Japura* is a fruit tree according to STURTEVANT (Notes on Edible plants, p. 256).

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|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| | Polygalineae | Polygalaceae <i>Tremandraceae</i> |
| | Euphorbiineae | Euphorbiaceae <i>Daphniphyllaceae</i> ³⁹⁾ |
| 22. EMPETRALES | Callitrichineae | Callitrichaceae ⁴⁰⁾ Empetraceae |
| 23. CELASTRALES | Celastrineae | Buxaceae <i>Cyrtillaceae</i> <i>Pentaphylacaceae</i> ⁴¹⁾ Corynocarpaceae ⁴²⁾ Aquifoliaceae Celastraceae Hippocrateaceae ⁴³⁾ <i>Stackhousiaceae</i> ⁴⁴⁾ Staphyleaceae |
| | Icacinineae | Icacinaceae Salvadoraceae ⁴⁵⁾ |
| 24. SAPINDALES | Coriariineae | Coriariaceae |
| | Limnanthineae | <i>Limnanthaceae</i> |
| | Anacardiineae | Anacardiaceae |
| | Sapindineae | Aceraceae Sapindaceae Hippocastanaceae |
| | Sabiineae | Sabiaceae |
| | Melianthineae | Melianthaceae ⁴⁶⁾ |
| | Balsaminineae | Balsaminaceae |
| 25. RHAMNALES | | Rhamnaceae |
| | | Vitaceae |
| 26. MALVALES | Elaeocarpineae | Elaeocarpaceae |
| | Tiliineae | Tiliaceae Bombacaceae Sterculiaceae |
| | Malvineae | Malvaceae |
| 27. CAMELLIALES | Dilleniineae | Dilleniaceae |

- 39) MAKINO (p. 380) states that the leaves of *Daphniphyllum macropodum* is used in Japan for New year's decoration. MIYAZAWA (l. c., p. 290, 291) describes it and *D. glaucescens* under cultivation.
- 40) CHITTENDEN (1: 361) enumerates two useful aqualia plants, *Callitriche autumnalis* and *C. verna*, under cultivation.
- 41) VAN STEENIS (*in* Fl. Males. 5 (2) 121) states that this family is sometimes cultivated for ornamental purposes.
- 42) CHITTENDEN (2: 554) describes *Corynocarpus laevigata*, having showy fruits, grown in Britain in cool greenhouse and in continental Europe.
- 43) The same author also enumerates (2: 1002, 3: 1849) spp. of *Hippocratea* and *Salacia* grown under stove conditions.
- 44) WIEGAND (*in* BAILEY, S. C. H. 1: 49) says one species of *Stackhousia* is grown in California for ornamental purposes.
- 45) MACMILLAN (p. 204) mentions that *Salvadora persica* is often cultivated in arid region in N. India, Persia, etc. CHITTENDEN (1: 228, 4: 1855) treats the culture of this sp. and *Azima tetra-cantha*.
- 46) WIEGAND (*in* BAILEY, S. C. H. 1: 50) says that in southern California, species of *Melianthus* are grown for ornament.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Actinidiaceae |
| | | Saurauiaceae ⁴⁷⁾ |
| | | Ochnaceae |
| | | Dipterocarpaceae ⁴⁸⁾ |
| | | Caryocaraceae ⁴⁹⁾ |
| | | <i>Marcgraviaceae</i> ⁵⁰⁾ |
| | | Ternstroemiaceae |
| | Hypericineae | Hypericaceae |
| | | Clusiaceae |
| | | <i>Eucryphiaceae</i> |
| | Tamaricineae | Tamaricaceae |
| | | Frankeniaceae |
| | Cistineae | Cistaceae |
| | | Bixaceae ⁵¹⁾ |
| | Cochlospermineae | Cochlospermaceae ⁵²⁾ |
| | Flacourtiineae | <i>Canellaceae</i> |
| | | Violaceae |
| | | Flacourtiaceae |
| | | <i>Stachyuraceae</i> |
| | Passiflorineae | Passifloraceae |
| | Papayineae | Caricaceae ⁵³⁾ |
| | Loasineae | Loasaceae |
| | | <i>Turneraceae</i> ⁵⁴⁾ |
| | Datiscineae | <i>Datiscaceae</i> |
| | Begoniineae | Begoniaceae |
| 28. OPUNTIALES | | Opuntiaceae |
| 29. THYMELAEALES | | Thymelaeaceae |
| | | <i>Penaeaceae</i> ⁵⁵⁾ |
| | | Elaeagnaceae |
| 30. LYTHRALES | | Lythraceae |
| | | Sonneratiaceae ⁵⁶⁾ |
| | | Punicaceae |
| 31. MYRTALES | Myrtineae | Myrtaceae |

- 47) CHITTENDEN (4: 1874) describes five spp. of *Saurauia* with fine flowers and foliage, mostly grown as stove shrubs.
- 48) CORNER (p. 212) states that *Hopea odorata* is planted as a street-tree in Saigon.
- 49) CHITTENDEN (1: 405) describes *Caryocar nuciferum* to be grown in loamy soil under stove.
- 50) The same author (3: 1252, 4: 1843) calls attention about S. American *Narantea brasiliensis*, *N. guianensis* and *Ruyschia clusiiifolia* to be grown in the greenhouse.
- 51) C. A. BACKER (*in* VAN STEENIS, Fl. Mal. 4: 239) states that *Bixa orellana* is used as a living fence and along road side, etc. in W. and C. Java.
- 52) CORNER (p. 174) regards *Cochlospermum religiosum* very ornamental and cultivated in most parts of Malaya.
- 53) DALZIEL (p. 52), quoting DE WILDEMAN, mentions that *Caryca Papaya* is planted around house as a hedge for preventing mosquitoes, according to observations in China and said to have been verified in Mauritius.
- 54) GOUGH (p. 274) says *Turnera subulata* (quoted as *T. trioniflora*) is dwarf flowering shrub used as an useful bedding shrub in Malaya, and BACKER (l. c., p. 236-8) calls this and *T. ulmifolia* as ornamentals in Java.
- 55) CHITTENDEN (3: 1518, 4: 1870) describes S. African *Brachysiphon imbricatus* and *Sarcocolla squamosa* to be grown in the greenhouse.
- 56) CHITTENDEN (4: 1983) describes three spp. of *Sonneratia* grown under stove conditions.

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|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Lecythidaceae |
| | | Melastomaceae |
| | | Onagraceae |
| | | Hydrocaryaceae ⁵⁷⁾ |
| | | Combretaceae |
| | | Rhizophoraceae ⁵⁸⁾ |
| | Haloragaceae | Haloragaceae |
| | Hippuridaceae | <i>Hippuridaceae</i> |
| | | <i>Gunneraceae</i> |
| | Cynomoriaceae | <i>Cynomoriaceae</i> ⁵⁹⁾ |
| 32. APIALES | | Cornaceae |
| | | Alangiaceae |
| | | Nyssaceae |
| | | Araliaceae |
| | | Apiaceae |

ANGIOSPERMAE—DICOTYLEDONEAE—METACHLAMIDEAE

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. DIAPENSIALES | | <i>Diapensiaceae</i> |
| 2. ERICALES | Ericineae | Clethraceae |
| | | Pyrolaceae |
| | | <i>Monotropaceae</i> |
| | | Ericaceae |
| | Epacridineae | Epacridaceae |
| 3. PRIMULALES | | Primulaceae |
| | | Theophrastaceae |
| | | Myrsinaceae |
| 4. PLUMBAGINALES | | Plumbaginaceae |
| 5. EBENALES | Diospyrineae | Ebenaceae |
| | Stylacineae | Symplocaceae |
| | | Stylacaceae |
| | Sapotineae | Sapotaceae |
| 6. OLEALES | Oleineae | Oleaceae |
| | | Loganiaceae |
| | | <i>Desfontainaceae</i> |
| | Gentianineae | Gentianaceae |
| | | Menyanthaceae |
| | Apocynineae | Apocynaceae |
| | | Asclepiadaceae |
| 7. LAMIALES | Convolvulineae | Convolvulaceae |
| | | Polemoniaceae |
| | | <i>Fouquieriaceae</i> |
| | Boraginineae | Boraginaceae |

57) WIEGAND (*in* BAILEY, S. C. H. 1: 61) points out *Trapa natans* and *T. bispinosa* are grown in the United States as aquarium plants.

58) The same author (1: 59) states that the American mangrove, *Rhizophora Mangle*, has been offered for sale in California. Hortus Second (p. 621) also describes it from the point of view that it "affords acceptable background for the development of personal properties", possibly taking it as if functioning as "planted" arbor.

59) Cynomoriaceae (*Cynomorium coccineum*) is mentioned by HU (1: 12), perhaps as decorative plant. RENDLE (2: 74) states its brilliant red color.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| | Solanineae | Hydrophyllaceae <i>Nolanaceae</i> ⁶⁰⁾ Solanaceae |
| | Personiineae | Scrophulariaceae <i>Selaginaceae</i> ⁶¹⁾ Bignoniaceae Pedaliaceae ⁶²⁾ Martyniaceae Orobanchaceae ⁶³⁾ Gesneriaceae <i>Lentibulariaceae</i> <i>Globulariaceae</i> |
| | Lamiineae | Verbenaceae Lamiaceae |
| | Acanthineae | Acanthaceae |
| | Myoporineae | Myoporaceae |
| | Phrymineae | <i>Phrymaceae</i> ⁶⁴⁾ Plantaginaceae Rubiaceae Caprifoliaceae <i>Adoxaceae</i> Valerianaceae Dipsacaceae Cucurbitaceae Campanulaceae Pentaphragmataceae ⁶⁵⁾ Goodeniaceae ⁶⁶⁾ <i>Brunoniaceae</i> ⁶⁷⁾ <i>Stylidaceae</i> Asteraceae |
| 8. | PLANTAGINALES | |
| 9. | RUBIALES | |
| 10. | CUCURBITALES | |
| 11. | CAMPANULALES | |
| ANGIOSPERMAE—MONOCOTYLEDONEAE | | |
| 1. | PANDANALES | Typhaceae Pandaneaceae |

- 60) *Nolana paradoxa* is the only cultivated *Nolana* in Japan (see MAKINO and NEMOTO, Fl. of Japan, Suppl. ed. 1936, p. 648).
- 61) RENDLE (2: 529) states *Hebenstreitia* spp. are grown in the greenhouse. CHITTENDEN (3: 965) gives a list of spp. grown in Britain.
- 62) Ornamental genera given by CHITTENDEN are *Ceratotheca* (1: 438), *Harpagophytum* (2: 954) and *Pterodiscus* (3: 1711).
- 63) CHITTENDEN (4: 1449) discusses the culture of *Orobanche uniflora* for its beauty: Other genera mentioned by the same author are *Phelipaea* (3: 1544), *Lathraea* (3: 1132), and *Aeginetia* (1: 51).
- 64) WIEGAND (in BAILEY, S. C. H. 1: 74) states that *Phryma Leptostachya* has been in the trade as an ornamental garden plant.
- 65) H. K. Airy SHAW (in VAN STEENIS, Fl. Males. 4: 520) notes that a recent Philippine collector regards *Pentaphragma grandiflora* has flowers sufficiently showy to render the plant suitable for ornamental use.
- 66) Hortus Second (p. 333, 423) admits *Leschenaultia* may be planted.
- 67) LAWRENCE (p. 724) elevates *Brunonia* into Family rank, while Hortus Second (p. 120) describes *B. australis* as belonging to Goodeniaceae.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---|
| 2. NAJADALES | Potamogetonineae | Sparganiaceae ⁶⁸⁾ Potamogetonaceae <i>Zannichelliaceae</i> ⁶⁹⁾ Aponogetonaceae Juncaginaceae ⁷⁰⁾ |
| 3. BUTOMALES | Alismineae | Alismaceae Butomaceae Hydrocharitaceae |
| 4. GRAMINALES | Graminineae | Bambusaceae Poaceae |
| 5. COCOALES | Cyperineae | Cyperaceae Cocoaceae |
| 6. CYCLANTHALES | | <i>Cyclanthaceae</i> |
| 7. ARALES | | Araceae <i>Lemnaceae</i> ⁷¹⁾ |
| 8. ERIOCAULALES | Eriocaulineae | <i>Eriocaulaceae</i> <i>Restionaceae</i> ⁷²⁾ |
| | Xyridineae | <i>Xyridaceae</i> |
| | Bromeliineae | Bromeliaceae Dracaenaceae |
| | Commelinineae | Commelinaceae |
| | Pontederiineae | Pontederiaceae |
| | Philydrineae | <i>Philydraceae</i> ⁷³⁾ |
| 9. LILIALES | Juncineae | Juncaceae |
| | Liliineae | Liliaceae <i>Techophilaeaceae</i> ⁷⁴⁾ Smilacaceae Stemonaceae ⁷⁵⁾ Haemodoraceae |
| | Amaryllidineae | Alliaceae Amaryllidaceae Alstroemeriaceae ⁷⁶⁾ |

- 68) CHITTENDEN (4: 1991) discusses about the growing of *Sparganium africana* and *S. palmata* in gardens.
- 69) WIEGAND (*in* BAILEY, S. C. H. 1: 13) states that one of *Zannichellia* is possibly in the American trade for water garden, while Hortus Second says nothing about it.
- 70) CHITTENDEN (4: 1899, 2164) includes *Triglochin* in this family, of which two spp. are in cultivation.
- 71) The same author makes no definite choice as to the species grown but Hortus Second (p. 420) mentions *Lemna minor* is sometimes grown on the surface of aqualia and pools.
- 72) BAILEY (S. C. H. 1: 85) notes *Restio* (RESTIACEAE instead of Restionaceae) is more or less in cultivation.
- 73) CHITTENDEN (2: 980, 3: 1549) describes *Philydrum lanuginosum* and *Helmholtzia glaberrima* from gardens. MAKINO (Suppl. p. 1244) mentions the former occurs wild in N. Kyushu making its northern limit of distribution.
- 74) DALZIEL (p. 479) gives *Cyanastrum cordifolium* as an ornamental plant of Tropical Africa. CHITTENDEN (4: 2086) speaks about *Tecophilea cyanocrocus* from Chili.
- 75) CHITTENDEN (4: 2023) deals with two spp. of *Stemona* from India, while MAKINO (p. 761) states *S. sessilifolia* of Chinese origin is cultivated in Japan.
- 76) RENDLE (1: 308), as subfamily Alstroemerioideae of Amaryllidaceae, includes many species cultivated for their handsome yellow or red flowers, altogether being raised as family by HUTCHINSON (2: 111).

10. SCITAMINALES

11. ORCHIDALES

Iridineae
Dioscoreineae

Hypoxidaceae⁷⁷⁾
 Velloziaceae⁷⁸⁾
 Agavaceae
 Taccaceae
 Iridaceae
 Dioscoreaceae
 Musaceae
 Zingiberaceae
 Cannaceae
 Marantaceae
 Orchidaceae

III. Alphabetical Family List

| page | | page | | page |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------|
| Abietales..... 3 | Bombacaceae 7 | Commelinaceae.....11 | | |
| Acanthaceae10 | Boraginaceae 9 | Connaraceae 6 | | |
| Aceraceae 7 | Brassicaceae 5 | Convolvulaceae 9 | | |
| Actinidiaceae 8 | <i>Bretschneideraceae</i> 5 | Coriariaceae 7 | | |
| <i>Adoxaceae</i>10 | Bromeliaceae.....11 | Cornaceae 9 | | |
| Agavaceae.....12 | <i>Bruniaceae</i> 6 | Corylaceae..... 4 | | |
| Aizoaceae 4 | <i>Brunoniaceae</i>10 | Corynocarpaceae 7 | | |
| Alangiaceae 9 | Burseraceae 6 | Crassulaceae 5 | | |
| Alismaceae11 | Butomaceae11 | <i>Crossosomataceae</i> 6 | | |
| Alliaceae11 | Buxaceae 7 | Cucurbitaceae10 | | |
| Alstroemeriaceae11 | Cabombaceae 5 | <i>Cunoniaceae</i> 6 | | |
| Amarantaceae 4 | Caesalpiniaceae 6 | Cupressaceae..... 3 | | |
| Amaryllidaceae11 | Callitrichaceae 7 | Cyatheaceae..... 3 | | |
| Amygdalaceae 6 | Calycanthaceae 5 | Cycadaceae 3 | | |
| Anacardiaceae 7 | Campanulaceae.....10 | <i>Cyclanthaceae</i>11 | | |
| Anonaceae 5 | <i>Canellaceae</i> 8 | <i>Cynomoriaceae</i> 9 | | |
| Apiaceae 9 | Cannabinaceae 4 | Cyperaceae11 | | |
| Apocynaceae..... 9 | Cannaceae12 | <i>Cyrtillaceae</i> 7 | | |
| Aponogetonaceae.....11 | Capparidaceae 5 | | | |
| Aquifoliaceae 7 | Caprifoliaceae10 | <i>Daphniphyllaceae</i> 7 | | |
| Araceae11 | Caricaceae 8 | <i>Datisceae</i> 8 | | |
| Araliaceae 9 | Caryocaraceae 8 | Davalliaceae 3 | | |
| Araucariaceae 3 | Caryophyllaceae 4 | <i>Desfontainaceae</i> 9 | | |
| Aristolochiaceae 4 | Casuarinaceae 3 | <i>Diapensiaceae</i> 9 | | |
| Asaraceae 4 | Celastraceae 7 | Dicksoniaceae 3 | | |
| Asclepiadaceae..... 9 | <i>Cephalotaceae</i> 6 | Dilleniaceae 7 | | |
| Aspidiaceae 3 | Cephalotaxaceae 3 | Dioscoreaceae12 | | |
| Aspleniaceae..... 3 | Ceratophyllaceae 5 | Dipsacaceae10 | | |
| Asteraceae.....10 | <i>Cercidiphyllaceae</i> 5 | Dipterocarpaceae 8 | | |
| | Chenopodiaceae 4 | Dracaenaceae11 | | |
| | <i>Chloranthaceae</i> 3 | Droseraceae 5 | | |
| | Chrysobalanaceae 6 | | | |
| | Cistaceae 8 | Ebenaceae 9 | | |
| | Clethraceae 9 | Elaeagnaceae 8 | | |
| | Clusiaceae 8 | Elaeocarpaceae..... 7 | | |
| | <i>Cneoraceae</i> 6 | Empetraceae 7 | | |
| | Cochlospermaceae 8 | Epacridaceae 9 | | |
| | Cocoaceae11 | Ephedraceae 3 | | |
| | Combretaceae 9 | Equisetaceae 2 | | |

77) Another HUTCHINSON's family raised from subfamily Hypoxidoideae (RENDLE 1: 308), including *Hypoxis* and *Curculigo* of which Hortus Second (p. 225, 379) enumerates several spp.

78) RENDLE's subfamily Vellozioideae (1: 309), of which CHITTENDEN (1: 235, 4: 2203) handles as a family with several spp. of *Barbacinea* and *Vellozia*.

| | page | | page | | page |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| Ericaceae | 9 | Loganiaceae | 9 | Phytolaccaceae | 4 |
| <i>Eriocaulaceae</i> | 11 | Loranthaceae | 4 | Pinaceae | 3 |
| Erythroxylaceae | 6 | Lycopodiaceae | 2 | Piperaceae | 3 |
| <i>Escalloniaceae</i> | 6 | Lythraceae | 8 | Pittosporaceae | 6 |
| <i>Eucommiaceae</i> | 6 | Magnoliaceae | 5 | Plantaginaceae | 10 |
| <i>Eucryphiaceae</i> | 8 | Malaceae | 6 | <i>Platanaceae</i> | 6 |
| Euphorbiaceae | 7 | Malpighiaceae | 6 | Plumbaginaceae | 9 |
| <i>Eupomatiaceae</i> | 5 | Malvaceae | 7 | Poaceae | 11 |
| <i>Eupteleaceae</i> | 5 | Marantaceae | 12 | Podocarpaceae | 3 |
| Fagaceae | 4 | Marattiaceae | 2 | Podophyllaceae | 5 |
| Flacourtiaceae | 8 | <i>Marcgraviaceae</i> | 8 | Polemoniaceae | 9 |
| <i>Fouquieriaceae</i> | 9 | Marsileaceae | 3 | Polygalaceae | 7 |
| Frankeniaceae | 8 | Martyniaceae | 10 | Polygonaceae | 4 |
| Fumariaceae | 5 | Melastomaceae | 9 | Polypodiaceae | 3 |
| <i>Garryaceae</i> | 4 | Meliaceae | 6 | Pontederiaceae | 11 |
| Gentianaceae | 9 | Melianthaceae | 7 | Portulacaceae | 4 |
| Geraniaceae | 6 | Menispermaceae | 5 | Potamogetonaceae | 11 |
| Gesneriaceae | 10 | Menyanthaceae | 9 | Primulaceae | 9 |
| Ginkgoaceae | 3 | Mimosaceae | 6 | Proteaceae | 4 |
| Gleicheniaceae | 3 | Molluginaceae | 4 | Psilotaceae | 2 |
| <i>Globulariaceae</i> | 10 | Monimiaceae | 5 | Pteridaceae | 3 |
| Goodeniaceae | 10 | <i>Monotropaceae</i> | 9 | Punicaceae | 8 |
| <i>Greyiaceae</i> | 6 | Moraceae | 4 | Pyrolaceae | 9 |
| <i>Gunneraceae</i> | 9 | Moringaceae | 5 | Ranunculaceae | 5 |
| Haemodoraceae | 11 | Musaceae | 12 | Resedaceae | 5 |
| Hamamelidaceae | 6 | Myoporaceae | 10 | <i>Restionaceae</i> | 11 |
| Haloragaceae | 9 | Myricaceae | 4 | Rhamnaceae | 7 |
| Helleboraceae | 5 | Myristicaceae | 5 | Rhizophoraceae | 9 |
| <i>Hernandiaceae</i> | 5 | Myrsinaceae | 9 | <i>Rhoipteleaceae</i> | 4 |
| Hippocastanaceae | 7 | Myrtaceae | 8 | Rosaceae | 6 |
| Hippocrateaceae | 7 | Nandinaceae | 5 | Rubiaceae | 10 |
| <i>Hippuridaceae</i> | 9 | Nepentaceae | 5 | Rutaceae | 6 |
| Hydrangeaceae | 6 | <i>Nolanaceae</i> | 10 | Sabiaceae | 7 |
| Hydrocaryaceae | 9 | Nyctanginaceae | 4 | Salicaceae | 3 |
| Hydrocharitaceae | 11 | Nymphaeaceae | 4 | Salvadoraceae | 7 |
| Hydrophyllaceae | 10 | Nyssaceae | 9 | <i>Salviniaceae</i> | 3 |
| <i>Hymenophyllaceae</i> | 3 | Ochnaceae | 8 | Santalaceae | 4 |
| Hypericaceae | 8 | Olacaceae | 4 | Sapindaceae | 7 |
| Hypoxidaceae | 12 | Oleaceae | 9 | Sapotaceae | 9 |
| Icacinaceae | 7 | Onagraceae | 9 | <i>Sargentodoxaceae</i> | 5 |
| <i>Illecebraceae</i> | 4 | Ophioglossaceae | 2 | <i>Sarraceniaceae</i> | 5 |
| <i>Illiciaceae</i> | 5 | Opuntiaceae | 8 | Saurauiaceae | 8 |
| Iridaceae | 12 | Orchidaceae | 12 | Saururaceae | 3 |
| Juglandaceae | 4 | Orobanchaceae | 10 | Saxifragaceae | 6 |
| Juncaceae | 11 | Osmundaceae | 2 | Schisandraceae | 5 |
| Juncaginaceae | 11 | Oxalidaceae | 6 | <i>Sciadopityaceae</i> | 3 |
| Lamiaceae | 10 | Paeoniaceae | 5 | Schizaeaceae | 2 |
| Lardizabalaceae | 5 | Pandanaceae | 10 | Scrophulariaceae | 10 |
| Lauraceae | 5 | Papaveraceae | 5 | <i>Selaginaceae</i> | 10 |
| Lecythidaceae | 9 | Papilionaceae | 6 | Selaginellaceae | 2 |
| <i>Leitneriaceae</i> | 4 | Parkeriaceae | 3 | Simaroubaceae | 6 |
| <i>Lemnaceae</i> | 11 | Passifloraceae | 8 | Smilacaceae | 11 |
| <i>Lentibulariaceae</i> | 10 | Pedaliaceae | 10 | Solanaceae | 10 |
| Liliaceae | 11 | <i>Penaecaceae</i> | 8 | Sonneratiaceae | 8 |
| <i>Limnanthaceae</i> | 7 | Pentaphragmataceae | 10 | Sparganiaceae | 11 |
| Linaceae | 6 | <i>Pentaphylacaceae</i> | 7 | Spiraeaceae | 6 |
| Loasaceae | 8 | <i>Philydraceae</i> | 11 | <i>Stachyuraceae</i> | 8 |
| | | <i>Phrymaceae</i> | 10 | <i>Stackhousiaceae</i> | 7 |
| | | | | Staphyleaceae | 7 |
| | | | | Stemonaceae | 11 |

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| Sterculiaceae..... | 7 | Theophrastaceae | 9 | Velloziaceae | 12 |
| Stylacaceae | 9 | Thymelaeaceae..... | 8 | Verbenaceae..... | 10 |
| <i>Stylidaceae</i> | 10 | Tiliaceae | 7 | Violaceae | 8 |
| Symplocaceae | 9 | <i>Tremandraceae</i> | 7 | Vitaceae..... | 7 |
| | | <i>Trochodendraceae</i> | 5 | Vochysiaceae | 6 |
| Taccaceae | 12 | Tropaeolaceae | 6 | | |
| Tamaricaceae | 8 | <i>Turneraceae</i> | 8 | <i>Welwitschiaceae</i> | 3 |
| Taxaceae | 3 | Typhaceae..... | 10 | | |
| <i>Taxodiaceae</i> | 3 | | | Xyridaceae | 11 |
| <i>Tecophilaeaceae</i> | 11 | Ulmaceae | 4 | | |
| Ternstroemiaceae..... | 8 | Urticaceae | 4 | <i>Zannichelliaceae</i> | 11 |
| <i>Tetracentraceae</i> | 5 | Valerianaceae | 10 | Zingiberaceae | 2 |
| Tetragoniaceae..... | 4 | | | Zygophyllaceae | 6 |

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While reading the proof *Bretschneideraceae* became necessary to be added, as HU (1: 465) mentions its ornamental use and NAKAI (East Asiatic Plants, 1935 p. 12) admits its beauty.

APPENDIX
FAMILIES OF NON-EDIBLE HORTICULTURAL PLANTS,
A PROSPECTUS

1. **Category 1:** Families described in BAILEY's Manual. (Originally 194 families; * were subject to later changes in names and/or in status, adopted names here being given).

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| Acanthaceae | Convolvulaceae | Loganiaceae | Pontederiaceae |
| Aceraceae | Cornaceae | Lythraceae | Portulacaceae |
| Actinidiaceae | Corylaceae* | Magnoliaceae* | Primulaceae |
| Agavaceae* | Crassulaceae | Malpighiaceae | Proteaceae |
| Aizoaceae* | Cucurbitaceae | Malvaceae | Punicaceae |
| Alismaceae | Cupressaceae | Marantaceae | Pyrolaceae* |
| Amarantaceae | Cyatheaceae | Martyniaceae | Ranunculaceae* |
| Amaryllidaceae* | Cycadaceae | Melastomaceae | Resedaceae |
| Anacardiaceae | Cyclanthaceae | Meliaceae | Rhamnaceae |
| Anonaceae* | Cyperaceae | Melianthaceae | Rosaceae* |
| Apiaceae* | Diapensiaceae | Menispermaceae | Rubiaceae |
| Apocynaceae | Dicksoniaceae | Moraceae | Rutaceae |
| Aponogetonaceae | Dioscoreaceae | Moringaceae | Salicaceae |
| Aquifoliaceae | Dipsacaceae | Musaceae | Salviniaceae |
| Araceae | Droseraceae | Myoporaceae | Sapindaceae |
| Araliaceae | Ebenaceae | Myricaceae | Sapotaceae |
| Araucariaceae | Elaeagnaceae | Myristicaceae | Sarraceniaceae |
| Aristolochiaceae* | Empetraceae | Myrsinaceae | Saururaceae |
| Asclepiadaceae | Ericaceae | Myrtaceae | Saxifragaceae* |
| Asteraceae* | Eucommiaceae | Nepentaceae | Schizaeaceae |
| Balsaminaceae | Euphorbiaceae* | Nolanaceae | Scrophulariaceae* |
| Basellaceae | Eupteleaceae | Nyctanginaceae | Selaginellaceae |
| Begoniaceae | Fagaceae | Nymphaeaceae* | Simaroubaceae |
| Berberidaceae* | Flacourtiaceae | Nyssaceae | Solanaceae |
| Bignoniaceae | Fumariaceae | Ochnaceae | Stachyuraceae |
| Bixaceae | Gentianaceae* | Oleaceae | Staphyleaceae |
| Bombacaceae | Geraniaceae | Onagraceae* | Sterculiaceae |
| Boraginaceae | Geseneriaceae | Ophioglossaceae | Stylacaceae |
| Brassicaceae* | Ginkgoaceae | Opuntiaceae | Symplocaceae |
| Bromeliaceae | Globulariaceae | Orchidaceae | Tamaricaceae |
| Butomaceae | Hamamelidaceae | Osmundaceae | Taxaceae* |
| Buxaceae | Haloragaceae | Oxalidaceae | Taxodiaceae* |
| Calycanthaceae | Hippocastanaceae | Pandanaceae | Ternstroemiaceae |
| Campanulaceae | Hydrocharitaceae | Papaveraceae | Thymelaeaceae |
| Cannaceae | Hydrophyllaceae | Papilionaceae* | Tiliaceae |
| Capparidaceae | Hypericaceae | Parkeriaceae | Tropaeolaceae |
| Caprifoliaceae | Illecebraceae | Passifloraceae | Typhaceae |
| Caricaceae | Illiciaceae | Pedaliaceae | Ulmaceae |
| Caryophyllaceae | Iridaceae | Phytolaccaceae | Urticaceae |
| Casuarinaceae | Juglandaceae | Pinaceae* | Valerianaceae |
| Celastraceae | Lamiaceae* | Piperaceae | Verbenaceae |
| Cephalotaxaceae | Lauraceae | Pittosporaceae | Violaceae |
| Ceratophyllaceae | Lardizabalaceae | Platanaceae | Vitaceae |
| Cercidiphyllaceae | Lecythidaceae | Plumbaginaceae | Zingiberaceae |
| Chenopodiaceae | Liliaceae* | Poaceae* | (Lobeliaceae excluded; altogether 193 families.) |
| Cistaceae | Limnanthaceae | Podocarpaceae | |
| Clethraceae | Linaceae | Polemoniaceae | |
| Clusiaceae* | Loasaceae | Polygalaceae | |
| Cocoaceae* | | Polygonaceae | |
| Combretaceae | | Polypodiaceae* | |
| Commelinaceae | | | |

2. **Category 2:** Families simply segregated out from Category 1 through the change of status, the description of taxa being given under different families of the Manual.

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Abietaceae | Blechnaceae | Gunneraceae | Paeoniaceae |
| Alliaceae | Cabombaceae | Hydrangeaceae | Podophyllaceae |
| Alstroemeriaceae | Caesalpiniaceae | Hydrocaryaceae | Pteridaceae |
| Amygdalaceae | Cannabinaceae | Helleboraceae | Selaginaceae |
| Asaraceae | Daphniphyllaceae | Hypoxidaceae | Smilacaceae |
| Aspidiaceae | Davalliaceae | Malaceae | Spiraeaceae |
| Aspleniaceae | Dracaenaceae | Menyantheceae | Tetragoniaceae |
| Bambusaceae | Escalloniaceae | Mimosaceae | |
| Betulaceae | Greyiaceae | Nandinaceae | (34 families.) |

3. **Category 3:** Families not treated in BAILEY's Manual; first appeared in Hortus Second consolidating the statements of Standard Cyclopaedia. Families are there described or family names are given as below, but some with * are found under different families not adopted here. A few families with ** were first described in REHDER's Manual.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Adoxaceae | Dilleniaceae | Icacinaceae | Sabiaceae |
| Alangiaceae** | Elaeocarpaceae | Juncaceae | Santalaceae |
| Bruniaceae | Epacridaceae | Leitneriaceae | Sargentodoxaceae** |
| Brunoniaceae* | Ephedraceae* | Lemnaceae | Schisandraceae* |
| Canellaceae | Equisetaceae | Lentibulariaceae | Sciadopityaceae* |
| Chloranthaceae | Eriocaulaceae | Loranthaceae | Stylidaceae |
| Chrysobalanaceae* | Erythroxylaceae | Lycopodiaceae | Taccaceae |
| Cneoraceae | Eucryphiaceae | Marattiaceae | Tetracentraceae* |
| Cochlospermaceae | Fouquieriaceae | Marsileaceae | Theophrastaceae |
| Coriariaceae | Frankeniaceae | Monimiaceae | Tremandraceae |
| Corynocarpaceae | Garryaceae | Monotropaceae | Trochodendraceae |
| Cunoniaceae | Goodeniaceae | Olaceae | Xyridaceae |
| Cyrillaceae | Haemodoraceae | Plantaginaceae | Zygophyllaceae |
| Datisceae | Hernandiaceae | Potamogetonaceae | |
| Desfontainaceae | Hippuridaceae* | Rhizophoraceae | (58 families) |

4. **Category 4:** Families added by CHITTENDEN's R. H. S. Dict. Gard.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Callitrichaceae | Marcgraviaceae | Saurauiaceae | Vochysiaceae |
| Caryocaraceae | Molluginaceae | Sonneratiaceae | Welwitschiaceae |
| Crossosomataceae | Orobanchaceae | Sparganiaceae | |
| Eupomatiaceae | Penaeaceae | Stemonaceae | (20 families) |
| Hippocrateaceae | Philydraceae | Tecophilaeaceae | |
| Juncaginaceae | Salvadoraceae | Velloziaceae | |

5. **Category 5:** Families added by this study, hitherto not incorporated in standard works, manuals, dictionaries and cyclopedias.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Bretschneideraceae | Dipterocarpaceae | Phrymaceae | Turneraceae |
| Burseraceae | Gleicheniaceae | Psilotaceae | Zannichelliaceae |
| Cephalotaceae | Hymenophyllaceae | Restionaceae | |
| Connaraceae | Pentaphragmataceae | Rhoipteleaceae | (17 families) |
| Cynomoriaceae | Pentaphylacaceae | Stackhousiaceae | |

TOTAL: 322 families.