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Floristic Relationships of New Caledonian Rain Forest Phanerogams¹

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INTRODUCTION

New Caledonia has long attracted phytogeographical analysis (Balansa, 1873; Brongniart, 1874; Fournier, 1874; Brousmiche, 1884; Bernard, 1895; Guillaumin, 1921, 1924, 1928, 1934, 1954, 1964a; Virot, 1956; Baumann-Bodenheim, 1956; Thorne, 1965, 1969; Balgooy, 1960, 1971). Early botanists working on the flora were quick to recognize its distinctiveness. When it became better known, together with other Pacific floras, the high proportion of endemics was recognized both at specific (76% in Guillaumin, 1921; 90% in Baumann-Bodenheim, 1956; Guillaumin, 1964a) and at generic (1% in Brongniart, 1874; 13.5% in Thorne, 1969; 16% in Balgooy, 1960) levels. Floristic links were demonstrated, mainly with Australia and New Guinea (Thorne, 1965; Balgooy, 1960, 1971). The presence of numerous archaic forms of gymnosperms and angiosperms led to recognition of the individuality of the island, as shown by its designation as a "Région canaque" (Guillaumin, 1928, 1934), "New Caledonian Region" (Good, 1964; Balgooy, 1960, 1971), "New Caledonian Sub-region" (Thorne, 1963), and "New Caledonian Sub-kingdom" (Takhtajan, 1969). All of these terms apply to the Territory of New Caledonia, which is treated here and which includes the Loyalty Islands and the Isle of Pines.

Reconsideration of the biogeographic relationships of the Territory is timely.

¹This paper was presented under the same title at the *13th International Botanical Congress* (Sydney, August 1981), but published only as an abstract; it is here modified and brought up to date.

The most recent publications (Thorne, 1965; Balgooy, 1971) are in fact based on distinctly earlier data (Guillaumin, 1948; Baumann-Bodenheim, 1956). Later botanical advances in New Caledonia and in the Pacific generally justify a new approach, and that is the principal aim of the present article. Attention is here focused on the rain forest, an approach that greatly reduces uncertainties in distinguishing native species from those of relatively recent introduction. The rain forest has the clear advantage that, for obvious climatic and paleoclimatic reasons, relict forms are better conserved in it than elsewhere. Unless seriously disturbed, the forest resists invasion by outside elements, and the true floristic affinities are consequently more evident. Such forests exist in New Caledonia (Fig. 1) on a wide range of substrates: limestone, basalt, schist, greywacke, and clays. They also occur on the ultrabasic rocks (peridotites and serpentinites), which produce exceptional edaphic conditions affecting the whole mineral nutrition of plants (excess of Mg and the heavy metals Ni, Cr, Mn; deficiency of P and K). These special conditions are often invoked (Viro, 1956; Thorne, 1965; Jaffré, 1980) to explain the abundance and persistence of primitive relict forms. The second objective of this study is to check this hypothesis by a quantitative analysis of the species according to their habitats.

METHODOLOGY

All available data have been reconsidered in listing as completely as possible all indigenous species convincingly recorded for New Caledonia. Doubtful taxa and introduced plants are excluded.

The Rain Forest

We deal with the rain forest as defined and mapped in the "Atlas de la Nouvelle-Calédonie" (Morat et al., 1981), thus covering the following formations in their essentially intact state: dense evergreen forest of low and medium altitudes, dense mountain forest, and the edaphic variant represented by evergreen forest on limestone. All other forest or similar formations are excluded: sclerophyll forest, swamp forest, mangrove, tall shrubs, gallery forest, etc.). The rain forest covers 300,000 ha on the main island plus 100,000 ha in the Loyalties and the Isle of Pines, equivalent to 22% of the total surface of the Territory of New Caledonia.

Species of the Rain Forest

All phanerogams are included whose occurrence in undisturbed rain forest is constant and unequivocal, regardless of their abundance, their bulk, their association with any particular stratum or biological type or their possible presence in other formations. The stipulation of undisturbed forest excludes all "secondary" species that, by colonizing forest edges or openings where a large tree has fallen, penetrate accidentally and temporarily into the forest, unless they also exist (even rarely) within the intact formation. *Rubus moluccanus*, for example, a species very probably native but known in forest only in disturbed and open situations, is omitted. A few heliophilic species are, however, included (e.g. *Duboisia myoporoides*, a shrub or small tree appearing abundantly whenever an opening, track, or clearing is made) if definitely known, though rare, in normal rain forest. Other species characteristic of adjacent plant communities, such as coastal scrub or gallery forest, occur exceptionally in rain forest. Their presence, due to an acci-

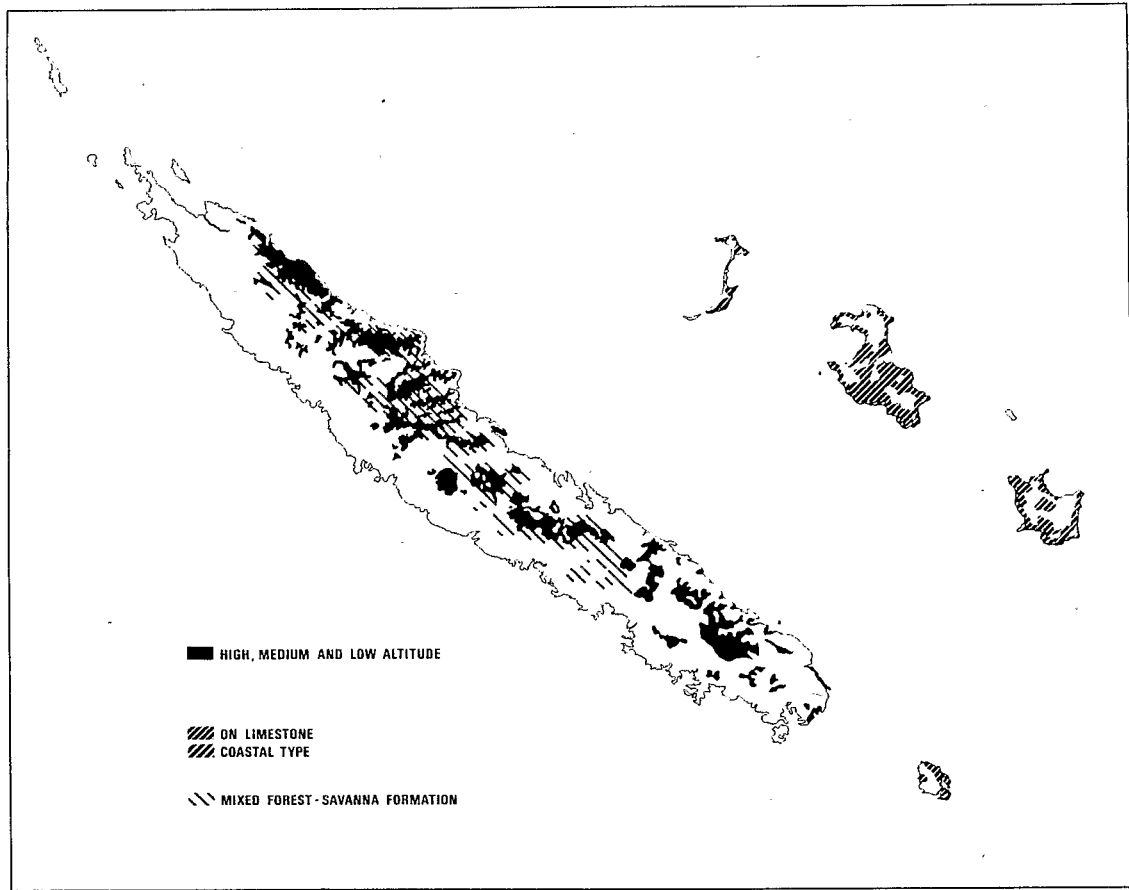


Fig. 1. Rain forest in New Caledonia.

dental introduction or to a transitory situation (edge of a rapidly advancing rain forest), is only sporadic. Such species are excluded, e.g. *Eriaxis rigida* (Orchidaceae), *Gahnia neocaledonica* (Cyperaceae), *Joinvillea* spp. (Flagellariaceae), *Allophylus cobbe* (Sapindaceae), *Malaisia tortuosa* (Moraceae), *Gouania leratii* (Rhamnaceae), *Lindenia vitiensis* (Rubiaceae), *Heliconia* sp. (Musaceae), etc.

Precise delimitation of the rain forest is often difficult, and where it passes progressively into tall shrubbery, gallery forest or secondary forest becomes essentially subjective. Each doubtful taxon has therefore been considered individually and those retained that best meet the given criteria, in the light of existing literature, notes on herbarium sheets, and above all our own observations and impressions.

Rain forest species are listed in Appendix 1. *Forest* species (F) are those found only in rain forest. Species also found in other formations are referred to as *mixed* (M). The following groups are defined to determine the effect of substrates on floristic diversity and on the level of endemism: species growing only on ultrabasic substrates (U), species absent from ultrabasic substrates (A), species growing on both types of substrate (I). Subspecies are not considered. If a species has subspecies of different edaphic status (U or A), the species as a whole is classed as I. The following categories thus exist among strictly forest species and those present also in one or more other formations: FU, FA, FI, MU, MA, MI.

The substrate has little if any influence on the distribution of epiphytes. Possible associations between epiphytes and their hosts are too little known to offer significant correlations with substrates. Parasitic Loranthaceae are, however, much more closely associated with their hosts, whose edaphic status they receive.

With available data, it is sometimes hard to assign a definite edaphic status to particular species. Some parts of the Territory still lack detailed geological maps, and even these cannot show all small-scale variations. Published data and information on herbarium sheets, used critically and with caution, have been further complemented by our own observations. Doubtful species are left without edaphic status.

Genera and Families of the Rain Forest

These are established using the lists of species (see Appendix 1) occurring exclusively (F) or partially (M) in this formation. Certain genera (*Acridocarpus*, *Erythroxylum*, *Grevillea*, *Isachne*, etc.) are excluded as having no forest species in New Caledonia although represented elsewhere in rain forest.

The genus is adopted as the working unit in phytogeographical analyses, for the reasons cited by Balgooy (1971): more homogenous comparisons, relative numerical stability at different dates, definition generally more stable (sounder) than that of species. In some cases, however, the subgenus or section is considered more significant than the genus in establishing floristic relationships: e.g. subgenus *Antholoma* rather than *Sloanea*, section *Scaevola* less its two pantropical species instead of the genus *Scaevola*. Certain genera whose limits seem ill-defined are considered together: e.g. *Caryophyllus* and *Jambosa* with *Syzygium*.

Rain forest genera are listed in Appendix 2. This list does not agree completely with the list of species (Appendix 1), because of nomenclatorial complications arising when authors publish new genera or new synonymy without making all

the new combinations that seem to be required at the specific level. Examples include *Gymnostoma* (Casuarinaceae) for some species of *Casuarina* (Johnson, 1980); *Eucarpha* and *Virotia* (Proteaceae) for some species of *Knightia* and *Macadamia* (Johnson and Briggs, 1975); *Cassine* (Celastraceae) for *Elaeodendron* (Ding Hou, 1962); *Anthocarapa* for *Amoora* (Pennington and Styles, 1975); *Pisonia* (Nyctaginaceae) for *Calpidia* (Stemmerik, 1964); and *Lethedon* (Thymeleaceae) for *Microsemma* (Kostermans, 1963). In addition, generic changes are sometimes proposed in unpublished form by the specialists concerned: e.g. transfer to *Medicosma* of *Melicope* p.p. (Rutaceae) (T. G. Hartley, pers. commun.); or revival of *Tristaniopsis*, a genus long reduced to synonymy under *Tristania* (Myrtaceae) (J. W. Dawson, pers. commun.). In neither case is it appropriate for us to make the combinations instead of the authors proposing new generic limits. Such taxa appear, therefore, under their current binomials in the specific list and under the new generic name in the lists of geographical distribution. The quantitative results are not affected, because they are derived separately from each list.

Sources of Information

Sources are too numerous to be cited completely; the most important have already been mentioned or appear in the Literature Cited. For the nomenclatural status of taxa and for their distribution within New Caledonia in relation to edaphic factors, the sources are of three types: the existing literature, the herbarium of Centre ORSTOM (Nouméa), and personal observations. The literature is considerable and scattered through many journals, floras, lists, and compendia. We have first considered the most recent floras and revisions, in particular the *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances* in which 23 families relevant to the present study have appeared (four Gymnosperm families, Sapotaceae, Proteaceae, Lauraceae, Epacridaceae, Orchidaceae, Solanaceae, Acanthaceae, Bignoniaceae, Symplocaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Icacinaceae, Corynocarpaceae, Apocynaceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Monimiaceae, Amborellaceae, Atherospermataceae, Trimeniaceae, Chloranthaceae). Numerous families represented in the rain forest have also been studied recently in whole or in part. These are Anacardiaceae (*Euroschinus*), Araliaceae (*Arthrophyllum*), Balanopaceae, Celastraceae (*Salaciopsis*), Chrysobalanaceae, Cunoniaceae (*Acsmithia*), Cyperaceae (*Baumea*, *Costularia*, *Gahnia*), Euphorbiaceae (*Austrobuxus*, *Baloghia*, *Bocquillonia*), Fagaceae, Loganiaceae (*Geniostoma*), Meliaceae, Mimosaceae (*Albizia*, *Pithecellobium*, *Serianthes*), Moraceae, Myrtaceae-Leptospermoideae, Oncothecaceae, Palmae, Pandanaceae, Pittosporaceae, Rutaceae, Rubiaceae (*Tarenna*), Winteraceae. Recent reliable revisions cover about 65% of the flora here studied. For the rest, we have used the results, modified where necessary, of the Mission Franco-Suisse (Guillaumin, 1957, 1962, 1964b, 1967, 1974). Earlier sources include numerous and varied publications by Schlechter, E. G. Baker, S. Moore, Rendle, Guillaumin, Virot, Thorne, and others. Obvious errors have been corrected, such as the superfluous generic name *Merismostigma* S. Moore based on a species of *Coelospermum* Bl.

The local flora is well represented in the herbarium (50,000 specimens) of Centre ORSTOM (Nouméa). This represents another significant source of information, used critically, on the edaphic status of species. It is also distinctly useful in

questions of nomenclature, thanks to many determinations by specialists on families not yet treated in *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie*.

Geographical distributions outside New Caledonia are taken exclusively from the literature. The starting point was the remarkable work of Balgooy (1971), modified and brought up to date in view of new data in later publications already cited and in recent volumes of *Flora Malesiana*, in *Pacific Plant Areas*, and in the first volume of *Flora Vitiensis Nova*. Finally, the eighth Edition of the *Dictionary of Flowering Plants and Ferns* (Shaw, 1973) and the *Dictionary of Australian Plant Genera* (Burbidge, 1963) served to settle a few outstanding questions.

Geographical Regions

The phytogeographical regions of Balgooy (1971) are modified in relation to our concern with New Caledonia rather than the whole Pacific.

Africa includes the whole continent, plus Madagascar, the Mascarene Islands and the Seychelles; the islands are distinguished by a number (see Appendix II) if a New Caledonian genus in this subdivision is limited to one or more of them.

Asia includes the whole continent (except the Malay Peninsula) plus Japan and Taiwan.

Malesia covers the geographical area of *Flora Malesiana* (including the Philippines), except New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, and the Aru Islands.

New Guinea plus the Bismarck Archipelago and the Aru Islands.

Australia (including Tasmania).

Pacific is divided into nine subregions: (1) *Solomon Islands*, including Bougainville, which geographically belongs here. (2) *New Hebrides*, in the geographical sense, i.e. including the present Vanuatu and the Santa Cruz group. (3) *Lord Howe*. (4) *Norfolk*. (5) *New Zealand* and associated islands (Chathams, Kermadecs, Stewart). (6) *Fiji*. (7) *North Pacific*, an arbitrary unit grouping the following islands: Bonins, Carolines, Marianas, Marshalls, Tuvalu, Phoenix, Tokelau, Hawaii. (8) *Polynesia*, French Polynesia plus the Cook Islands. (9) *Samoa and Tonga* plus Niue, Wallis, and Futuna.

America includes North and South America, which are considered together as being little involved apart from pantropical genera.

The Phoenix, Tokelau and Tuvalu Islands are associated with the North Pacific, on account of their geographical position and because all the relevant New Caledonian genera that occur there are found also in the Carolines or the Mariannas. These genera are *Allophylus*, *Calophyllum*, *Calpidia*, *Epipremnum*, *Guettarda*, *Hemigraphis*, *Hernandia*, *Intsia*, *Macaranga*, *Morinda*, *Ochrosia*, *Pandanus*, and *Planchonella*.

Distributions

The distributional categories defined by Balgooy (1971) and their content are also somewhat modified in the light of recent taxonomic studies and particularly because of the more limited scope of the present work.

Endemic genera (E) are limited to New Caledonia, the Loyalties and the Isle of Pines.

New Caledonian (subendemic) genera (B) are those for which New Caledonia

is a primary center of diversification, having the great majority of the species (usually more than 3/4 of the total: *Meryta* 19/25; *Hedycarya* 9/12; *Coronanthera* 9/11; *Dizygotheca* 17/17, one species being also in the New Hebrides). For such genera, New Caledonia usually has a central position (*Balanops*, *Baloghia*, *Meryta*) but is sometimes excentric (*Coronanthera*, *Acianthus*) or even at the limit of their area (*Artia*, *Delarbrea*). Other genera for which New Caledonia is a secondary center of distribution with many species are not, however, considered "New Caledonian," either because their areas are too wide and scattered for it to be their center of dispersion (*Araucaria*, 13/19; *Soulamea*, 7/14, with one species in the Seychelles, one in Malesia, and one in Polynesia; *Euroschinus*, 4/6; *Agathis*, 5/20; *Campynema*, 1/2; *Arthrophyllum*, 10/31; and also *Dianella*, *Geniostoma*, *Phyllanthus*, *Pittosporum*, etc.) or because their origin may well be elsewhere (*Argophyllum*, *Austrobuxus*, *Geissois*, etc.).

Pacific genera (L), are found in one or more island groups in the Pacific but are absent or rare in America, Asia, Australia, Malesia, and New Guinea. Examples are *Cyphosperma* and *Earina*. This type of distribution applies to *Ascarina* [12 species one of which is in Australia and Malesia and another (Jeremie, 1980) in Madagascar]; *Dracophyllum* (50 species, two of which occur in Tasmania and one in continental Australia); *Storckiella* [five species, one (B. P. Hyland, pers. comm.) Australian]; *Astelia* (a few scattered species in Australia, New Guinea, and South America); *Tapinosperma* (39 species in New Caledonia, 11 in Fiji, 2-3 others in Australia, Malesia, and New Guinea); *Scaevola*, section *Scaevola*, less the two littoral species (extra-Australian but with two species in Malesia and New Guinea). More complex distributions are represented by *Serianthes* [four species in New Caledonia, five in other Pacific islands (Solomons, New Hebrides, Fiji, Polynesia), four in New Guinea or Malesia] and *Austromyrtus* (nine Australian species and 28 others in the Pacific, including 12 in New Caledonia). Their inclusion in this group is justified by the weight of the Pacific species. Similarly, *Campynema* (one species endemic in New Caledonia, one endemic in Tasmania) is better placed here than among the Australian genera.

Subantarctic Pacific genera (J) included here have disjunct distributions in New Caledonia and in the mountains of Australia, New Zealand, and South America. Few such genera occur in New Caledonia, owing to its geographical position and the absence of high mountains. The best examples are *Araucaria* and *Nothofagus*; other examples are *Decussocarpus*, *Dacrydium*, and *Libocedrus* (three species in New Caledonia, two in New Guinea, two in New Zealand, and one in the Andes).

Subantarctic genera (K) have distributions extending from the Pacific to the south of the Indian Ocean, such as *Cordyline*, *Dianella* and *Podocarpus*, the last included here in spite of its vast distribution. *Soulamea* (one species in the Seychelles, one in Malesia, one in Polynesia, and seven in New Caledonia) is placed in this group, as is *Cunonia* whose extraordinary distribution includes 20 New Caledonian endemics and a single other species, *C. capensis*, in South Africa. They probably belong to an ancient Gondwanian element.

Australian genera (H) include those occurring mainly in Australia, e.g. *Hibbertia* and *Styphelia*; and even *Duboisia* and *Niemeyera*, each with two species in Australia and one in New Caledonia.

Australian-Papuan genera (I) are centered in Australia and New Guinea, such

as *Agathis*, *Corynocarpus*, *Euroschinus*, *Flindersia*, and *Sphenostemon*. *Cupaniopsis* is placed here; 26 of its 60 described species are New Caledonian, but there are also many in New Guinea and some in Australia.

Malesian-Papuan genera (G) have their center of diversification in Malesia or New Guinea (with the Solomons and Fiji) or covering both these areas, and they are poorly represented in Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. Typical examples are *Bureavella* and *Neuburgia*.

Indo-Malesian genera (F), mainly Asian and Malesian, are little represented in Australia and the Pacific, their distributions often ending in New Caledonia or Fiji. This group, which oddly contains 12 orchid genera, is exemplified by *Dacrycarpus*, *Procris*, *Acanthephippium*, *Appendicula*, and *Coelogyne*.

Indo-Australian genera (D) occur in continental Asia, Malesia, Australia, and the Pacific but are absent or almost so in Africa, such as *Agapetes* (*sensu* Sleumer, 1966) *Desmos*, *Neisosperma*, and *Pachygone*.

Paleotropical genera (G) are absent only from America.

Pantropical genera (A) occur in all major areas of the tropics, including America.

RESULTS

The New Caledonian rain forest, as defined above, has 1511 species of phanerogams, in 365 genera and 108 families (Appendix 1). A comparison with the total native phanerogamic flora is given in Table 1, showing that the rain forest has approximately 46% of the genera and species and 59% of the families represented in the flora. With almost half the species, it is the richest formation in the Territory.

The level of specific endemism for the entire native phanerogamic flora is about 76%, well below the earlier estimates of Baumann-Bodenheim (1956) and Guillaumin (1964a), whose excessive figure of 90% has often been repeated. Endemicity is highest in the rain forest at all systematic ranks. Indeed, all five endemic families occur there.

Floristic Affinities

The geographic distribution of rain forest genera is shown in Table 2. Genera of widest distribution (A, C, D) represent 45.1% of the rain forest flora, and genera with Malesian distribution total 9.6%. The Australian element (H) is misleadingly small (3%) (see below), but reaches the more significant level of 10.4% when Australian-Papuan genera (I) are added. The complete absence of American genera is notable; this element, though not abundant, does occur in New Caledonia (*Lindenia*, Rubiaceae) but is absent from the rain forest. Southern genera (Pacific-Subantarctic and Subantarctic) are mainly gymnosperms: *Araucaria*, *Dacrydium*, *Decussocarpus*, *Libocedrus*, *Podocarpus*, *Prumnopitys*. This old Gondwanian relict element preserved in the rain forest indicates very ancient relationships between the territories where it still exists. Pacific genera (L) are few (4.1%). However, the most striking feature of Table 2 is the large number of endemic genera (83, over 22% of the total). Adding the 15 New Caledonian subendemic genera gives 97 genera (26.8%) confined to or centered in New Caledonia, and these belong to the most primitive families: Amborellaceae, Monimiaceae, Myricaceae, Oncotheca-ceae, Palmae, Paracryphiaceae, Proteaceae, Winteraceae, etc.

Table 1. Comparison of endemism of the rain forest flora with the total New Caledonian flora.

	Species			Genera			Families	
	Total	En- demic	% En- demic	Total	En- demic	% En- demic	Total	En- demic
Native flora	3256	2474	76.0	787	108	13.7	182	5
Rain forest flora	1511	1358	89.8	365	82	22.4	108	5
Rain forest flora as % of total flora	46.4			46.4			59.3	

Some endemic genera (*Basselinia*, *Myodocarpus*, *Zygodynum*) have a wide range of species, suggesting that their evolution has continued during a long period of isolation. Most, however, are oligotypic, many even monotypic, and appear as relicts at the end of an evolutionary line.

Floristic affinities may be evaluated in several ways. The number of genera shared between New Caledonia and various other regions is shown in Table 3. The number in common is high for New Guinea, Malesia, and Australia, and somewhat less for Fiji, continental Asia, and the New Hebrides. These high figures are inflated by the 68 pantropical genera, which mask the true affinities and whose presence in various regions due to efficient dispersal does not necessarily reflect floristic relationships. The comparison may thus be improved by eliminating the pantropical genera, also shown in Table 3.

There is a general reduction in shared genera when pantropical genera are not considered. This reduction is not, however, uniform (Fig. 2): 18% for America, which drops from 13th to 15th place; 8 to 12% for Africa, Asia, and the North Pacific; 7 to 8% for Malesia, New Guinea, Australia, the Solomons, the New Hebrides, Fiji, and Tonga-Samoa, the first six of these, after some changes in relative position, now taking the lead; 3 to 5% for Lord Howe, Norfolk, and Polynesia; and 1% for New Zealand. The last figures are easily explained as pantropical genera are few in these essentially extratropical areas.

Table 2. Distribution of New Caledonian rain forest genera.

Type	Code	Number of genera	% of total	
Pantropical	A	68	18.6	} 45.1
Paleotropical	C	51	13.9	
Indo-Australian	D	46	12.6	
Indo-Malesian	F	17	4.7	} 9.6
Malesian-Papuan	G	18	4.9	
Australian	H	11	3.0	
Australian-Papuan	I	27	7.4	} 10.4
Pacific-Subantarctic	J	6	1.7	
Subantarctic	K	8	2.2	} 3.8
Pacific	L	15	4.1	
Endemic	E	83	22.7	} 26.8
New Caledonian (subendemic)	B	15	4.1	
Total		365		

With the exclusion of the pantropical element, we see floristic affinities primarily with New Guinea (60%), Australia (57%), Malesia (56%) and then with Fiji (44%), the Solomons (42%), and the New Hebrides (40%). New Zealand (14.5%) is well behind. One could similarly eliminate other widespread elements, for example the paleotropical genera, but this approach is limited as the absence of a genus from the whole American continent is in itself biogeographically significant. It is clear that the fewer the regions containing a taxon, the greater the importance of distribution in these regions in showing their floristic affinity. In the extreme case, a genus found in only two territories implies closer floristic links between them than does a genus common to the same two regions but also occurring in other regions, particularly if these are extensive and geographically distant. Floristic affinities may thus be approached by analyzing the genera shared by New Caledonia and various other phytogeographic regions.

Table 4 presents such an analysis for genera shared by New Caledonia and only one other region. In contrast with the results in Table 3, Australia heads the list with seven genera [*Argophyllum*, *Canarium* (section *Canariellum*), *Campynema*, *Duboisia*, *Medicosma* (T. G. Hartley, pers. commun.); *Niemeyera*, *Virotia*]; compared with three for New Guinea (*Hunga*, *Periomphale*, *Sloanea* subgen. *Antholoma*); and two each for Fiji (*Acmopyle*, *Cyphosperma*) and the New Hebrides (*Cyclophyllum*, *Dizygotheca*). Africa appears in Table 4 with the genus *Cunonia* which has one species, *C. capensis*, in South Africa, a striking example of relict Gondwanian distribution.

Tables 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 show the genera shared exclusively by New Caledonia with 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 other territories, respectively. To go further would be unprofitable, as we then encounter the very widespread genera whose distributions are less and less significant. In each of these tables, Australia, followed fairly closely by New Guinea, has most genera in common with New Caledonia. An attempt may be made to quantify these affinities by assigning to the different territories a correlation coefficient proportional to the number of common genera and inversely proportional to the number of territories in which they occur. For example, five genera (*Anthocarapa*, *Euroschinus*, *Eustrephus*, *Geijera* and *Sphenostemon*) occur, apart from New Caledonia, only in the two territories Australia and New Guinea, each of which is assigned the coefficient $5/2 = 2.5$. Coefficients decrease from Table 4 through 9, as the denominator increases with the number of territories. Coefficients are negligible for more than six other territories.

Adding all the coefficients obtained for the territories appearing in Tables 4 to 9 gives the totals shown in Table 10 (converted to percentages in the second

Table 3. New Caledonian rain forest genera present in other regions.

	Africa	Asia	Malesia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons
All genera (365)	130	187	234	245	232	183
% of New Caledonian	35.6	51.2	64.1	67.1	63.6	50.1
Genera minus pantropical (297)	69	121	166	178	168	124
% of New Caledonian	23.2	40.7	55.9	59.9	56.6	41.8

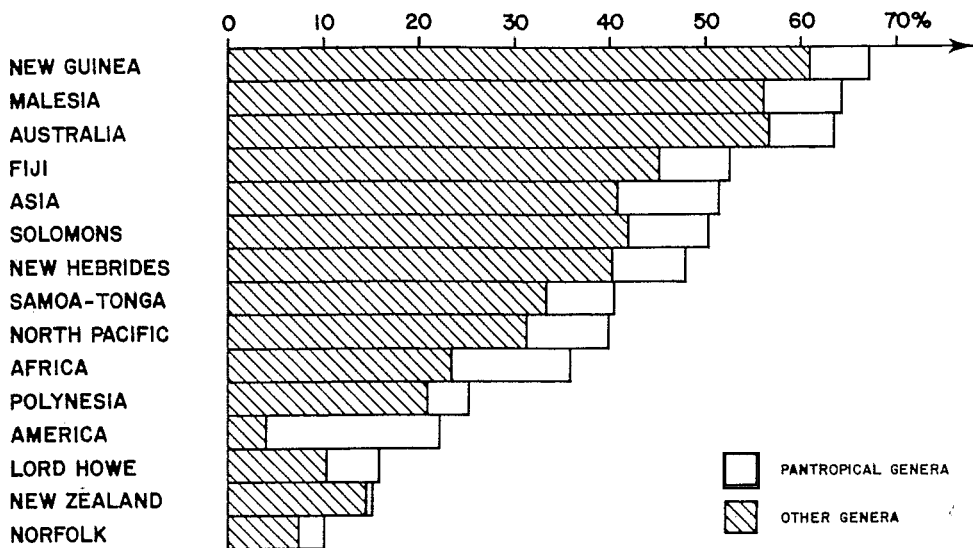


Fig. 2. Graphic representation of Table 3.

column). This confirms the positions of Australia (27%) and New Guinea (20%) as the territories with the closest floristic affinities, followed at some distance by Malesia (11.7%) and then Fiji (9.8%), the New Hebrides (7.6%), and the Solomons (6.8%). New Zealand has only 4.3%. It is no surprise to see thus confirmed and amplified the conclusions reached for the whole New Caledonian flora (Thorne, 1965).

Theoretical objections may be raised that these coefficients depend on the delimitation of the territories chosen. Thus, the exclusive presence of a genus outside New Caledonia in two regions A and B, of very different size (e.g. Australia and Norfolk) gives each the coefficient $1/2 = 0.5$. The large region A could be divided into A1, A2, A3 (e.g. Queensland, Tasmania, the rest of Australia). If the genus occurs in all three, they each have the coefficient $1/4 = 0.25$, as also now has B, as against a total of 0.75 for A when the coefficients for the three sub-units are added. The system chosen thus seems to favour small territories at the expense of larger areas. This does not in fact reflect the true situation. A genus restricted to a few phytogeographical regions is most unlikely to occur throughout a vast

Table 3. Extended.

New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Poly-nesia	Samoa-Tonga	America
174	58	37	56	189	145	92	148	80
47.7	15.9	10.1	15.3	51.8	39.7	25.2	40.5	21.9
119	31	22	43	132	93	62	99	12
40.1	10.4	7.4	14.5	44.4	31.3	20.9	33.3	4.0

Table 4. Genera limited to New Caledonia and one other territory.*

	Africa	Asia	Malesia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Periomphale</i>				1												B	2
<i>Campynema</i>					1											L	
<i>Dizygotheca</i>							1									B	2
<i>Canarium</i> (Sect. <i>Canariellum</i>)					1											H	2
<i>Hunga</i>				1												B	2
<i>Cunonia</i>	1															K	2
<i>Sloanea</i> (s.g. <i>Antholoma</i>)				1												G	
<i>Argophyllum</i>					1											H	2
<i>Cyphosperma</i>											1					L	
<i>Acmopyle</i>											1					L	
<i>Viotia</i>					1											B	2
<i>Cyclophyllum</i>							1									B	2
<i>Medicosma</i>					1											I	
<i>Niemeyera</i>					1											H	
<i>Duboisia</i>					1											H	
<i>Belliolum</i>						1										I	

* Symbols: 1—present in area, 2—species concentration in area; 3, 4, 5 (column headed "Africa"): Madagascar, Mascarenes, Seychelles, respectively. Letters (column headed "Distribution type"): A—Pantropical; B—New Caledonian; C—Paleotropical; D—Indo-Australian; E—Endemic; F—Indo-Malayan; G—Malesian-Papuan; H—Australian; I—Australian-Papuan; J—Pacific Subantarctic; K—Subantarctic; L—Pacific.

territory such as Africa, America, Australia, or New Guinea. If the divisions are accepted, it will probably occur only in A1, A2, or A3, which gives the same results as in the first case.

The distribution area of the great majority of genera, apart from the southern Gondwanian element (Subantarctic and Subantarctic Pacific), is to the west of New Caledonia. Only two genera, *Crossostylis* and *Earina*, are centered to the east and suggest a Pacific Island origin.

Summing up, the results confirm that the rain forest genera come overwhelmingly from the northwest, particular floristic links existing with Australia and New Guinea and at a lower level with Malesia, Fiji, the New Hebrides, and the Solomons; New Zealand is well down in seventh place.

Origin of the New Caledonian Flora

The geological history of New Caledonia must now be evoked in order to relate these results to the origin of its flora. This history, until recently obscure, is now clear in broad outline as a result of recent syntheses (Raven and Axelrod, 1972, 1974; Stevens, 1977; Raven, 1979; and, particularly, Paris, 1981).

During the Permian (corresponding to the oldest dated rocks of New Caledonia) and the whole Mesozoic Era, a series of archipelagoes of varying size occupied

Table 5. Genera limited to New Caledonia and two other territories.*

	Africa	Asia	Malesia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Euroschinus</i>				1	1											I	2
<i>Richella</i>			1								1					G	
<i>Storckiella</i>					1						1					L	
<i>Dubouzetia</i>			1	1												G	
<i>Baloghia</i>					1				1							B	2
<i>Coronanthera</i>					1	1										B	2
<i>Anthocarapa</i>				1	1											I	
<i>Piliocalyx</i>							1				1					B	2
<i>Drymoanthus</i>					1					1						L	
<i>Eustrephus</i>				1	1											I	
<i>Falcatifolium</i>			1	1												G	
<i>Geijera</i>				1	1											I	
<i>Sphenostemon</i>				1	1											I	
<i>Lethedon</i>					1		1									B	2

* Symbols as in Table 4.

the site of the present Norfolk Ridge between New Guinea and New Zealand. This arc situated near the edge of the Australian Plate (part of the Gondwanian mass) was connected to it by, perhaps partial, land connections and was, according to paleomagnetic data, in the same relative position to the plate as the present Great Barrier Reef is to Australia. The whole Australian Plate was, however, at much higher latitudes (15–55 degrees further S) than now and thus subjected to

Table 6. Genera limited to New Caledonia and three other territories.*

	Africa	Asia	Malesia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Balanops</i>					1		1				1					B	2
<i>Deplanchea</i>			1	1	1											I	
<i>Libocedrus</i>				1											1	J	
<i>Dracophyllum</i>					1			1		2						L	
<i>Flindersia</i>			1	1	1											I	
<i>Amylothea</i>				1	1									1		I	
<i>Austromyrtus</i>					1		1				1					L	
<i>Chamaeanthus</i>		1	1				1									G	
<i>Stenocarpus</i>			1	1	1											I	2
<i>Beccariella</i>			1	1	1											D	
<i>Bubbia</i>				1	1			1								I	

* Symbols as in Table 4.

Table 7. Genera limited to New Caledonia and four other territories.*

	Africa	Asia	Malesia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Desmos</i>			1	1	1						1					D	
<i>Pagianta</i>		1	1			1					1					F	
<i>Araucaria</i>				1	1				1						1	J	2
<i>Corynocarpus</i>				1	1		1			1						I	
<i>Acsmithia</i>			1	1	1						1					I	2
<i>Geissois</i>					1	1	1				1					H	2
<i>Costularia</i>	1		1	1	1											C	
<i>Austrobuxus</i>			1	1	1						1					H	2
<i>Nothofagus</i>				1	1					1					1	J	
<i>Apodytes</i>	1	1	1		1											K	
<i>Arthropodium</i>	3			1	1					1						H	
<i>Tristaniopsis</i>		1	1	1	1											D	
<i>Xanthostemon</i>			1	1	1	1										I	2
<i>Acianthus</i>				1	1	1				1						H	2
<i>Cleisostoma</i>		1	1	1	1											G	
<i>Rhyncho- phreatia</i>			1	1	1							1				G	
<i>Trachoma</i>		1	1		1		1									D	
<i>Coelo- spermum</i>		1	1	1	1											D	
<i>Bureavella</i>			1	1	1	1										G	

* Symbols as in Table 4.

a colder climate. The island arc suffered intense tectonic movements in the late Jurassic and early Cretaceous (130 million years ago), when the slow northward drift of the Australian mass provoked the Rangitata Orogeny and the opening of the Tasman Sea. Stevens (1977) considers this period the most favorable for land connections and migration of biota between the New Caledonia-New Zealand area and the Gondwanian mass (New Guinea, Australia, Antarctica, South America). Local dislocations followed by various foldings and metamorphic changes produced first the framework of the Chaîne Centrale and then the rest of New Caledonia in its present form. The Tertiary saw a series of submersions, especially in the Paleocene and the middle Eocene (the date of the first reef formation, which marks a warmer period due to a climatic change or the passage of New Caledonia into the tropics) alternating with general emergences. In spite of geological arguments, these submersions can never have been complete, since floral distributions indicate that considerable surface must have remained above water and served as refuges.

A major event of the upper Eocene was the outpouring of peridotites, which covered almost the whole island to a thickness of about 2000 m. This very slow phenomenon, begun under water and continued in the atmosphere, occurred about 38 million years ago and had very important effects on plant and animal life. Several points may be emphasized.

Table 8. Genera limited to New Caledonia and five other territories.*

	Africa	Asia	Malesia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Delarbrea</i>			1	1	1	1	1									B	2
<i>Pandorea</i>			1	1	1	1		1								I	
<i>Hibbertia</i>	1		1	1	1						1					H	
<i>Hedycarya</i>					1		1			1	1			1		B	2
<i>Rhodomyrtus</i> (<i>Archirhodomyrtus</i>)		1	1	1	1	1										I	
<i>Olea</i>	2	1	1	1	1			1								C	
<i>Acanthephippium</i>		1	1	1							1			1		F	
<i>Earina</i>							1			1	1		1	1		L	
<i>Pterostylis</i>			1	1	1			1		1						H	
<i>Decussocarpus</i>			1	1		1					1				1	J	
<i>Prumnopitys</i>			1	1	1					1					1	J	
<i>Crossostylis</i>						1	1			1		1	1			L	
<i>Polyosma</i>		1	1	1	1	1										D	
<i>Quintinia</i>			1	1	1		1			1						D	

* Symbols as in Table 4.

(1) At the end of the lower Cretaceous the bulk of the Australian continent moved northwards faster than its eastern edge, thus isolating the Norfolk Ridge with its associated islands and cutting all possible land connections. This explains the absence of native land mammals except bats and the great poverty in some other zoological groups: fresh-water fish, amphibians, land snakes, and some terrestrial invertebrates. (A land snake of the family Boidae exists in the Loyalty Islands, but its status as a member of the native fauna is uncertain. A small land

Table 9. Genera limited to New Caledonia and six other territories.*

	Africa	Asia	Malesia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Agathis</i>			1	1	1		1			1	1					I	2
<i>Gymnostoma</i> (<i>Casuarina</i>)			1	1	1	1	1				1					G	2
<i>Codiaeum</i>			1	1	1	1	1				1					I	
<i>Scaevola</i> (Sect. <i>Scaevola</i>)			1	1		1				1	1	1				L	
<i>Tapeinosperma</i>			1	1	1	1	1			1						L	
<i>Chrysoglossum</i>		1	1	1		1	1			1						F	

* Symbols as in Table 4.

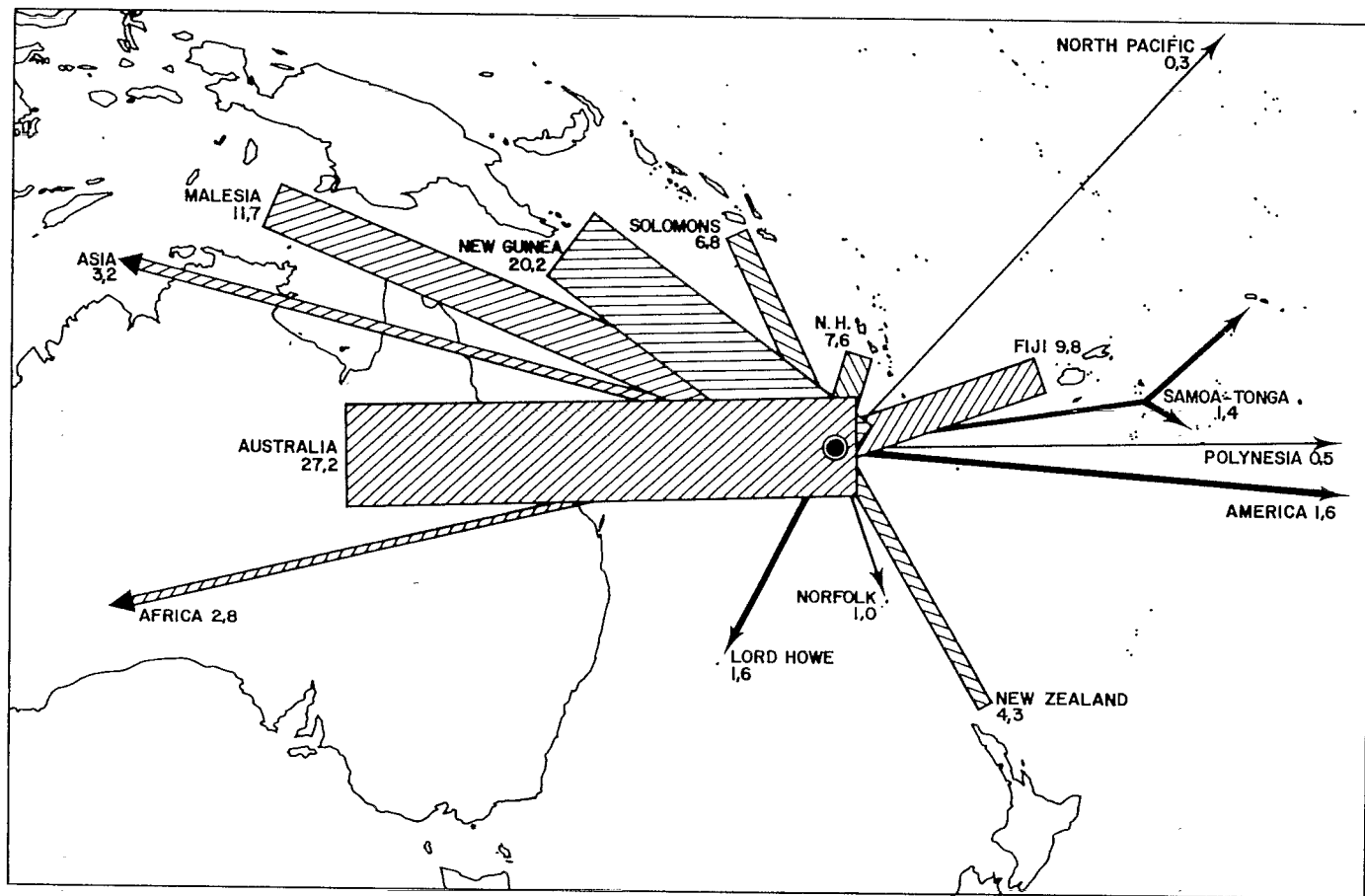


Fig. 3. Floristic relationships of the New Caledonian rain forest.

Table 10. Floristic affinities with New Caledonia as shown by correlation coefficients of regions.

Rank	Region	Coefficient*	Percentage†
1	Australia	21.19	27.2
2	New Guinea	15.77	20.2
3	Malesia	9.13	11.7
4	Fiji	7.63	9.8
5	New Hebrides	5.9	7.6
6	Solomons	5.27	6.8
7	New Zealand	3.22	4.3
8	Asia	2.49	3.2
9	Africa	2.15	2.8
10	Lord Howe	1.26	1.6
11	America	1.23	1.6
12	Samoa-Tonga	1.13	1.4
13	Norfolk	0.75	1.0
14	Polynesia	0.40	0.5
15	North Pacific	0.25	0.3
	Total	77.87	100.0

* Sum of correlation of coefficients for each region as derived from data in Tables 4-9.

† Based on total of summed coefficients for all regions equaling 100%.

snake of the family Typhlopidae is native on the main island of New Caledonia.) Some authors (Gressitt et al., 1963; Raven and Axelrod, 1972, 1974) maintain, however, that during the upper Cretaceous the affinities (gymnosperms, Proteaceae, *Nothofagus*) of the New Caledonian flora with southern lands imply that migration by direct connections or short distance dispersal continued up to the end of the Cretaceous, 60 million years ago. This would explain the continental aspects of the New Caledonian flora. It was long disputed whether migration was from north to south or in the opposite direction, but better knowledge of Antarctic paleoclimates supports a movement from south to north (Cranwell, 1964; Raven and Axelrod, 1974), as at that time New Zealand must have been close to Antarctica and South America.

(2) Migration routes, whether north-south or inversely according to the climatic conditions at different epochs, were reduced and cut during the long isolation following the dislocations and orogenic movements (Cretaceous). This led to a high level of endemism and, in certain genera (*Agathis*, *Araucaria*, *Argophyllum*, *Geissois*, *Nothofagus*, *Phyllanthus*, *Pittosporum*, *Psychotria*, *Stenocarpus*, *Xanthostemon*, etc.), surprisingly active speciation in view of the small surface of the island. This prolonged isolation also explains why many typically Australian taxa—phyllodineous *Acacia*, *Banksia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Macrozamia*, and ten or so forest genera of Proteaceae in the east and particularly the north-east of the continent—are absent or very poorly represented here, as are families common to Australia and New Guinea (Eupomatiaceae, Himantandraceae) or present in both though also represented further afield (Cochlospermaceae, Hamamelidaceae, Myristicaceae, Ochnaceae, Theaceae, etc.).

This ancient flora, diversified by much local evolution, received new elements that from the Cretaceous onwards can only have come by long distance transport.

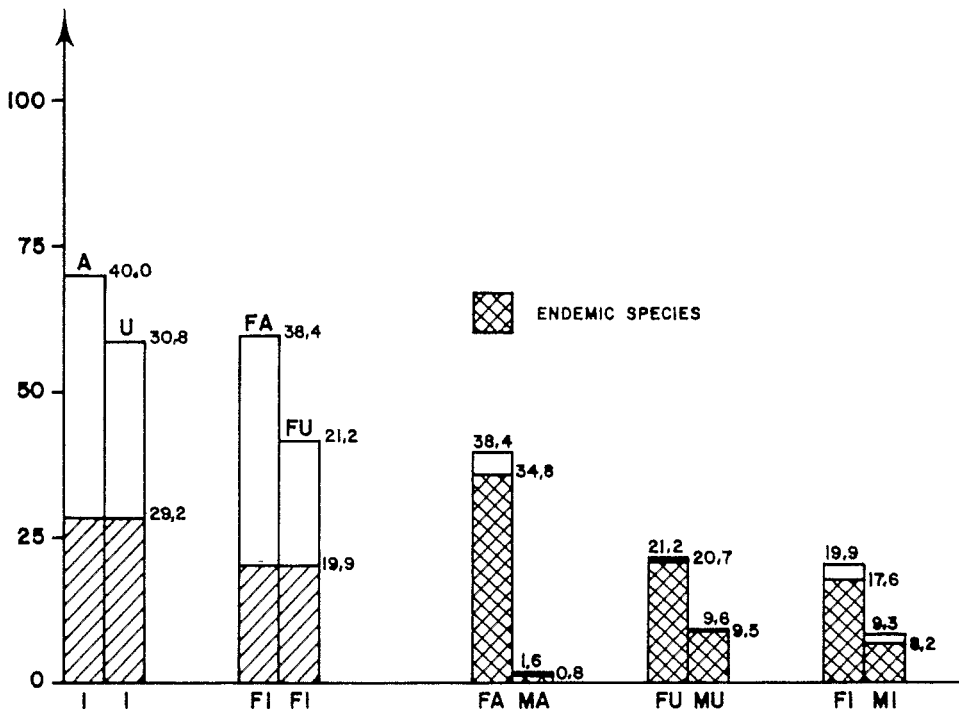


Fig. 4. Relative importance of endemic species based on Tables 11 and 12.

(The Loyalty Islands may be neglected here as their impoverished flora contains mostly species in common with the main island.) This factor cannot however account for so great a difference (little more than half as many strictly forest species), especially as conditions of altitude, topography, and rainfall are equally varied in the two cases. The flora of type A also appears more specialized as it shares only 22 species with other formations such as secondary forest, thickets, savannah, sclerophyll forest, coastal forest, etc. The flora of type U, on the other hand, is less distinctive, with 132 species also found in other formations, mostly maquis. The floristic relationship between maquis and forest on ultrabasic rocks suggests that they are linked, maquis being derived from forest at high altitudes or by disturbance.

The proportion of endemics (89.4%) for the whole rain forest flora (F + M) of type A, although high, is lower than that for type U (98.3%); for exclusively forest species (F), the corresponding figures are 90.8% and 97.9% (Table 12). In absolute numbers, endemic species of type A (478) are not far from twice as many as those of type U (284). Nonendemic forest species are also more numerous in type A (48) than in type U (6).

The 108 families represented in the rain forest may be divided into five groups by their relationship to the substrates as herein defined.

- (1) The rain forest species of 30 families are all (underlined) or mostly indifferent (I) to substrate: Agavaceae, Alangiaceae, Alseuosmiaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Ampelidaceae, Anacardiaceae, Aquifoliaceae, Atherospermataceae, Corynocarpaceae, Dilleniaceae, Flindersiaceae, Guttiferae, Hernandiaceae, Icacinaceae, Liliaceae, Linaceae, Menis-

permaceae, Oleaceae, Orchidaceae, Paracryphiaceae, Passifloraceae, Philesiaceae, Podocarpaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rutaceae, Santalaceae, Simarubaceae, Smilacaceae, Solanaceae, Violaceae.

- (2) The rain forest species of 48 families are all (underlined) or mostly type A: Acanthaceae, Amborellaceae, Apocynaceae, Araceae, Araliaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Bischofiaceae, Celastraceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Chrysobalanaceae, Commelinaceae, Cyperaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Ebenaceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Ericaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Gramineae, Hippocrateaceae, Lauraceae, Lecythidaceae, Loganiaceae, Meliaceae, Monimiaceae, Moraceae, Myrsinaceae, Myrtaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Palmae, Pandanaceae, Papilionaceae, Piperaceae, Pittosporaceae, Rhizophoraceae, Rubiaceae, Sapindaceae, Sapotaceae, Saxifragaceae, Sterculiaceae, Symplocaceae, Taxaceae, Tiliaceae, Trimeniaceae, Ulmaceae, Urticaceae, Verbenaceae, Winteraceae.
- (3) The rain forest species of 19 families are all (underlined) or mostly type U: Araucariaceae, Balanopaceae, Burseraceae, Casuarinaceae, Cunoniaceae, Cupressaceae, Epacridaceae, Escalloniaceae, Fagaceae, Flagellariaceae, Loranthaceae, Mimosaceae, Myricaceae, Nepenthaceae, Oncothecaceae, Phellinaceae, Sphenostemonaceae, Strasburgeriaceae, Thymeleaceae.
- (4) Two families have the same number of rain forest species in type A and type U: Goodeniaceae, Triuridaceae.
- (5) Eight families are for various reasons hard to assign definitely to the types A, U, and I: Annonaceae, Balanophoraceae, Bignoniaceae, Caparidaceae, Connaraceae, Cucurbitaceae, Gesneriaceae, Proteaceae.

Three endemic families (Oncothecaceae, Phellinaceae, Strasburgeriaceae) are in the third group but Amborellaceae is in the second and Paracryphiaceae in the first group. Similarly, the rain forest species in 22 endemic genera belong completely to type U, compared to 18 of type A and 12 of type I, as follows.

Type A: *Amborella*, *Alloschmidia*, *Austrotaxus*, *Cyphophoenix*, *Depanthus*, *Exospermum*, *Gongrodiscus*, *Kentiopsis*, *Kibaropsis*, *Lavoixia*, *Leptostylis*, *Mackeeea*, *Moratia*, *Pichonia*, *Pyriluma*, *Rhopalobrachium*, *Veillonia*.

Type U: *Actinokentia*, *Apiopetalum*, *Arillastrum*, *Botryomeryta*, *Campecarpus*, *Canacomyrica*, *Cerberiopsis*, *Clinosperma*, *Cocconerion*, *Coilochilus*, *Daenikera*, *Dendrophylanthus*, *Gastrolepis*, *Hachettea*, *Morierina*, *Neoguillauminia*, *Oncotheca*, *Pachyplectron*, *Pleurocalyptus*, *Pritchardiopsis*, *Sebertia*, *Strasburgeria*.

Type I: *Amphorogyne*, *Campynemanthe*, *Chambeyronia*, *Clematepistephium*, *Cyphokentia*, *Nemuaron*, *Paracryphia*, *Parasitaxus*, *Sarcomelicope*, *Sleumerodendron*, *Strobilopanax*, *Zieridium*.

Gymnosperms are fewer in type A (4 species in Araucariaceae, Taxaceae) than in type U (13 species in Araucariaceae, Cupressaceae, Podocarpaceae); they are however well represented in type I (11 species in Araucariaceae, Podocarpaceae). This lack in type A is largely compensated by the great abundance of primitive monocotyledons (Palmae, Pandanaceae) and particularly by the numerous members of archaic families in which the vessels of the wood are absent or primitive (Amborellaceae, Annonaceae, Atherospermataceae, Chloranthaceae, Menispermaceae, Monimiaceae, Piperaceae, Trimeniaceae, Winteraceae). In these families, considered as living fossils (Takhtajan, 1969), type A has 29 rain forest species compared to 18 in type U and 12 in type I.

That the peridotites contributed significantly to the richness of the flora, by covering New Caledonia slowly and massively and inducing a new wave of speciation (species of type U), thus adding to the distinctiveness and endemism of the flora, remains doubtful. First considering the flora, it is not certain that the appearance of taxa associated with this new substrate compensated the inevitable loss of the part of the pre-Eocene flora unable to adapt to the new conditions. The evolutionary capacities of this ancient and already highly diversified flora

are shown by its floristic wealth, its endemism, and the abundance of unusual types present today in the forests on non-ultrabasic rocks, in spite of the geological vicissitudes that they have suffered.

On a strictly comparative basis, it is also clear from the floristic analyses that the peridotites, highly selective because of their peculiar chemical composition, provoke a relative impoverishment, not only for modern families (Boraginaceae, Compositae, Gramineae, Labiatae, Scrophulariaceae, etc.) but also for the total number of species, the endemics, and the primitive forms. This casts doubt on the role often attributed to peridotites in conserving archaic ancestral forms (Virot, 1956; Thorne, 1965; Jaffré, 1980). While such an effect may well exist in open formations (maquis), it seems remarkably limited in rain forest.

It appears that the persistence and the abundance of archaic forms in all types of rain forest and irrespective of substrate stem from the extreme isolation of New Caledonia during its geological history.

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APPENDIX 1
LIST OF RAIN FOREST SPECIES IN NEW CALEDONIA

(Symbols: E—Endemic; P—Native, non-endemic; e—Epiphyte; M—Forest species also in other formations; F—Strictly forest species; U—Species limited to ultrabasic rocks; A—Species limited to other rocks; I—Species indifferent to substrate.)

Acanthaceae				Anacardiaceae			
<i>Graptophyllum</i>				<i>Euroschinus</i>			
<i>G. balansae</i> Heine	E	FA		<i>E. elegans</i> Engler	E	FI	
<i>G. pictum</i> (L.) Griffith	P	FA		<i>E. obtusifolius</i> Engler	E	FI	
<i>Hemigraphis</i>				<i>E. verrucosus</i> Engler			
<i>H. reptans</i> (G. Forster) T. Anderson ex Hemsley	P	MA		<i>E. vieillardii</i> Engler	E	FI	
<i>Justicia</i>				<i>Semecarpus</i>			
<i>J. pinensis</i> S. Moore	E	MA		<i>S. balansae</i> Engler	E	FU	
<i>Pseuderanthemum</i>				<i>S. neocaledonia</i> Engler			
<i>P. comptonii</i> S. Moore	E	MI		Annonaceae			
<i>P. repandum</i> (G. Forster) Guillaumin	P	MI		<i>Desmos</i>			
Agavaceae				<i>D. lecardii</i> (Guillaumin) R. E. Fries			
<i>Cordyline</i>				<i>Polyalthia</i>			
<i>C. fruticosa</i> (L. ex Stickman) A. Chevalier	P	FI		<i>P. nitidissima</i> (Dunal) Bentham	E	FI	
<i>C. neocaledonica</i> Linden	E	MU		<i>Richella</i>			
Alangiaceae				<i>R. obtusata</i> (Baillon) R. E. Fries			
<i>Alangium</i>				<i>Uvaria</i>			
<i>A. bussyanum</i> (Baillon) Harms	E	FI		<i>U. baillonii</i> Guillaumin	E	MU	
Alseuosmiaceae				<i>Xylopia</i>			
<i>Periomphale</i>				<i>X. pancheri</i> Baillon			
<i>P. balansae</i> Baillon	E	FI		<i>X. vieillardii</i> Baillon	E	FA	
<i>P. gaultherioides</i> (Gilg & Schlechter) Steenis	E	FI		Apocynaceae			
<i>P. neocaledonica</i> (Gilg & Schlechter) Steenis	E	FI		<i>Alstonia</i>			
<i>P. pancheri</i> Baillon	E	FI		<i>A. balansae</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	
Amaryllidaceae				<i>A. boulindaensis</i> Boiteau			
<i>Campynema</i>				<i>A. coriacea</i> Pancher ex S. Moore			
<i>C. neocaledonicum</i> Rendle	E	FI		<i>A. lanceolata</i> Heurck & Mueller Argovie	E	MI	
<i>Campynemanthe</i>				<i>A. lanceolifera</i> S. Moore			
<i>C. viridiflora</i> Baillon	E	FI		<i>A. legouxiae</i> Heurck & Mueller Argovie	E	MU	
Amborellaceae				<i>A. lenormandii</i> Heurck & Mueller Argovie			
<i>Amborella</i>				<i>A. odontophora</i> Boiteau			
<i>A. trichopoda</i> Baillon	E	FA		<i>A. plumosa</i> Labillardière	E	FI	
Ampelidaceae				<i>A. quaternata</i> Heurck & Mueller Argovie			
<i>Cayratia</i>				<i>A. sphaerocapitata</i> Boiteau			
<i>C. carnosa</i> (Link) Gagnepain	P	FA		<i>A. undulata</i> Guillaumin	E	MI	
<i>C. japonica</i> (Thunberg) Gagnepain	P	FI		<i>A. vieillardii</i> Heurck & Mueller Argovie	E	MU	
<i>Cissus</i>				<i>Alyxia</i>			
<i>C. glaucoramea</i> Planchon	P	MI		<i>A. baillonii</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	

<i>A. celastrinea</i> (Baillon)	E	MI	<i>N. sevenetii</i> (Boiteau)	E	MU
Schlechter ex Guillaumin			Boiteau		
<i>A. dolioliflora</i> Guillaumin	E	MU	<i>N. thiollierei</i> (Montrouzier)	E	FU
<i>A. glaucophylla</i> Heurck & Mueller Argovie	E	MU	Boiteau		
<i>A. hurlimannii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>Ochrosia</i>		
<i>A. integricarpa</i> Boiteau	E	FA	<i>O. balansae</i> Baillon & Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>A. laurina</i> Baillon	E	FA	<i>O. grandiflora</i> Boiteau	E	FA
<i>A. leucogyne</i> Heurck & Mueller Argovie	E	MI	<i>O. silvatica</i> Daeniker	E	FU
<i>A. loeseneriana</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>Pagiantha</i>		
<i>A. longicarpa</i> Boiteau	E	FA	<i>P. cerifera</i> (Pancher & Sébert) Markgraf	E	MU
<i>A. margaretae</i> Boiteau	E	FA	<i>Parsonsia</i>		
<i>A. microcarpa</i> Pancher ex Boiteau	E	MI	<i>P. affinis</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>A. myrtoides</i> Schlechter	E	MI	<i>P. brachiata</i> Baillon	E	MI
<i>A. oppositifolia</i> Boiteau	E	MI	<i>P. catalpaecarpa</i> Baillon	E	MI
<i>A. oubatchensis</i>	E	FA	<i>P. crebriflora</i> Baillon	E	FI
(Schlechter) Boiteau			<i>P. edulis</i> (G. Bennett)	E	FA
<i>A. podocarpa</i> Heurck & Mueller Argovie	E	MI	Guillaumin		
<i>A. pseudoserpentina</i>	E	MI	<i>P. effusa</i> S. Moore	E	MU
Boiteau			<i>P. flexuosa</i> Baillon	E	MU
<i>A. stellata</i> (Forster f.)	P	MA	<i>P. franchetii</i> Baillon	E	MI
Roemer & Schultes			<i>P. laxiflora</i> Guillaumin	E	MI
<i>A. suavis</i> (Baillon)	E	MU	<i>P. longiflora</i> Guillaumin	E	MU
Schlechter			<i>P. macrophylla</i> Pichon	E	FU
<i>A. tisserantii</i> Montrouzier	E	MU	<i>P. pachycarpa</i> Guillaumin	E	MI
<i>A. torqueata</i> (Baillon)	E	FI	<i>P. populifolia</i> Baillon	E	MU
Guillaumin			<i>P. scabra</i> (Labillardière)	E	MI
<i>A. vieillardii</i> Boiteau	E	FA	Markgraf		
<i>Artia</i>			<i>Rauvolfia</i>		
<i>A. francii</i> (Guillaumin)	E	MI	<i>R. balansae</i> (Baillon)	E	FU
Pichon			Boiteau		
<i>A. lifuana</i> (Baillon) Pichon	E	FI	<i>R. semperflorens</i> Schlechter	E	MU
ex Guillaumin			<i>R. spathulata</i> Boiteau	E	FU
<i>Cerbera</i>			Aquifoliaceae		
<i>C. manghas</i> L.	P	MI	<i>Ilex</i>		
<i>Cerberiopsis</i>			<i>I. sebertii</i> Pancher & Sébert	E	MI
<i>C. candelabra</i> Vieillard	E	FU	Araceae		
<i>C. nerifolia</i> (S. Moore)	E	MU	<i>Epipremnum</i>		
Boiteau			<i>E. pinnatum</i> (L.) Engler	P	FA
<i>Ervatamia</i>			Araliaceae		
<i>E. lifuana</i> Boiteau & Allorge	E	MI	<i>Apiopetalum</i>		
<i>Melodinus</i>			<i>A. arboreum</i> E. G. Baker	E	FU
<i>M. aeneus</i> Baillon	E	FU	<i>A. glabratum</i> Baillon	E	
<i>M. balansae</i> Baillon	E	MU	<i>A. pennelii</i> Viguier	E	FU
<i>M. polyadenus</i> Baillon	E	MI	<i>A. velutinum</i> Baillon	E	MU
<i>Neisosperma</i>			<i>Arthrophyllum</i>		
<i>N. breviflora</i> (Boiteau)	E	FA	<i>A. angustatum</i> (Baillon)	E	FU
Boiteau			Philipson		
<i>N. lifuana</i> (Guillaumin)	E	FA	<i>A. balansae</i> (Baillon)	E	FA
Boiteau			Philipson		
<i>N. miana</i> (Baillon ex Guillaum.) Boiteau	E	FU	<i>A. glaberrimum</i>	E	FA
			(Baumann-Bodenheim)		
			Philipson		

<i>A. grandifolium</i>	E	MU	<i>M. elegans</i> Dubard & Viguiier	E	FU
(Guillaumin) Philipson					
<i>A. hederoides</i> (Baumann-Bodenheim) Philipson	E	FU	<i>M. pinnatus</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MI
<i>A. otopyrenum</i> (Baillon) Philipson	E	FU	<i>M. simplicifolius</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MI
<i>A. schlechteri</i> (Harms) Philipson	E	FA	<i>M. vieillardii</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
<i>A. vieillardii</i> (Baillon) Philipson	E	FA	<i>Schefflera</i>		
<i>Botryomeryta</i>			<i>S. affinis</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>B. lecardii</i> Viguiier	E	FU	<i>S. andraeana</i> Baillon	E	FI
<i>Delarbrea</i>			<i>S. balansaeana</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>D. collina</i> Vieillard	P	FI	<i>S. candelabrum</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>D. harmsii</i> Viguiier	E	FA	<i>S. combouiensis</i> E. G. Baker	E	MU
<i>D. longicarpa</i> Viguiier	E	FU	<i>S. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	FI
<i>D. montana</i> Viguiier	E	FA	<i>S. crassipes</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>D. paradoxa</i> Vieillard	E	FA	<i>S. cussoniae</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>Dizygotheca</i>			<i>S. elongata</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>D. apioidea</i> (Baillon) Viguiier	E	FA	<i>S. emiliana</i> Baillon	E	
<i>D. bailloni</i> Viguiier	E		<i>S. gabriellae</i> Baillon	E	FI
<i>D. coenosa</i> Viguiier	E		<i>S. golip</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>D. elegantissima</i> (Hort.) Viguiier & Guillaumin	E		<i>S. lerati</i> Viguiier	E	FU
<i>D. jagueti</i> (Baillon) Viguiier	E	FA	<i>S. marcellana</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>D. harmsii</i> Viguiier	E		<i>S. nono</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>D. lecardii</i> Viguiier	E	FA	<i>S. pancheri</i> Viguiier	E	FU
<i>D. leptophylla</i> Hemsley	E		<i>S. pseudocandelabrum</i> Viguiier	E	FA
<i>D. ouveana</i> Daeniker	E	FA	<i>S. veillonorum</i> Bernardi	E	FA
<i>D. parvifolia</i> (Pancher & Sébert) Viguiier	E		<i>S. vieillardii</i> Baillon	E	FI
<i>D. plerandroides</i> Viguiier	E		<i>Strobilopanax</i>		
<i>D. tenuifolia</i> (Pancher) Viguiier	E	FU	<i>S. macrocarpus</i> (Baillon) Viguiier	E	FI
<i>D. toto</i> (Baillon) Viguiier	E	MA	<i>S. macrocephalus</i> (Baillon) Viguiier	E	FI
<i>D. vieillardii</i> (Baillon) Viguiier	E	FU	<i>Tieghemopanax</i>		
<i>Meryta</i>			<i>T. austrocaledonicus</i> Viguiier	E	FI
<i>M. balansae</i> Baillon	E	FI	<i>T. balansae</i> Viguiier	E	FA
<i>M. coriacea</i> Baillon	E	FU	<i>T. bracteatus</i> Viguiier	E	FI
<i>M. denhamii</i> Seemann	E	FA	<i>T. lecardii</i> Viguiier	E	FA
<i>M. gracilis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>T. microbotrys</i> Viguiier	E	FI
<i>M. microcarpa</i> Baillon	E	FI	<i>T. microcarpus</i> Viguiier	E	FA
<i>M. oxylaena</i> Baillon	E	FI	<i>T. monticola</i> Viguiier	E	FA
<i>M. pandanicarpa</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	<i>T. pulchellus</i> Viguiier	E	FI
<i>M. schlechteri</i> Harms	E	FA	<i>T. reflexus</i> Viguiier	E	FI
<i>M. sonchifolia</i> Linden & André	E	FI	<i>T. sessiliflorus</i> Viguiier	E	MI
<i>Myodocarpus</i>			<i>T. suborbicularis</i> Viguiier	E	MU
<i>M. brongniartii</i> Dubard & Viguiier	E	FA	Araucariaceae		
<i>M. coronatus</i> Dubard & Viguiier	E	FA	<i>Agathis</i>		
<i>M. crassifolius</i> Dubard & Viguiier	E	MU	<i>A. corbassonii</i> de Laubenfels	E	FA
			<i>A. lanceolata</i> Lindley ex Warburg	E	FU
			<i>A. montana</i> de Laubenfels	E	FA
			<i>A. moorei</i> (Lindley) Masters	E	FI

<i>Araucaria</i>				<i>B. vieillardii</i> Baillon	E	FI
<i>A. bernieri</i> Buchholz	E	FU		Bignoniaceae		
<i>A. biramulata</i> Buchholz	E	FU		<i>Deplanchea</i>		
<i>A. columnaris</i> (J. R. & G. Forster) J. D. Hooker	E	FI		<i>D. sessilifolia</i> Vieillard ex Steenis	E	MU
<i>A. humboldtensis</i> Buchholz	E	FU		<i>D. speciosa</i> Vieillard	E	MI
<i>A. laubenfelsii</i> Corbasson	E	MU		<i>Pandorea</i>		
<i>A. montana</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FI		<i>P. austrocaledonica</i> (Bureau) Seemann	E	FA
<i>A. muelleri</i> (Carrière) Brongniart & Gris	E	FU		Bischofiaceae		
<i>A. schmidii</i> de Laubenfels	E	FA		<i>Bischofia</i>		
<i>A. subulata</i> Vieillard	E	FU		<i>B. javanica</i> Blume	P	FA
Asclepiadaceae				Burseraceae		
<i>Hoya</i>				<i>Canarium</i>		
<i>H. limoniaca</i> S. Moore	E	FA		<i>C. balansae</i> Engler	E	FA
<i>H. neocaledonica</i> Schlechter	E	FI		<i>C. oleiferum</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>Marsdenia</i>				<i>C. trifoliolatum</i> Engler	E	FI
<i>M. lyonsioides</i> Schlechter	E	FA		<i>C. whitei</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>M. nigriflora</i> Guillaumin	E	MU		Capparidaceae		
<i>M. oubatchensis</i> Schlechter	E	MI		<i>Capparis</i>		
<i>M. pseudoparsonsia</i> Guillaumin	E	MI		<i>C. sp.</i>	E	MU
<i>M. raoulii</i> Guillaumin	E	MI		Casuarinaceae		
<i>M. speciosa</i> Baillon	E	FA		<i>Casuarina</i>		
<i>M. tylophoroides</i> Schlechter	E	FA		<i>C. glaucescens</i> Schlechter	E	FU
<i>Secamone</i>				<i>C. webbiana</i> Miquel	E	FU
<i>S. insularis</i> Schlechter	E	MI		Celastraceae		
<i>Tylophora</i>				<i>Cassine</i>		
<i>T. anisotomoides</i> Schlechter	E	FA		<i>C. cunninghamii</i> (Montrouzier) Lobreau-Callen	E	FA
<i>T. insulicola</i> S. Moore	E	FA		<i>Elaeodendron</i>		
<i>T. micrantha</i> Guillaumin	E	FA		<i>E. clusiophyllum</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>T. tapeinogyne</i> Schlechter	E	FA		<i>E. curtispindulum</i> Endlicher	P	FA
Atherospermataceae				<i>E. pininsulare</i> Huerlimann	E	FU
<i>Nemuaron</i>				<i>E. tuk</i> Guillaumin	E	
<i>N. vieillardii</i> Baillon	E	FI		<i>Maytenus</i>		
Balanophoraceae				<i>M. fournieri</i> (Pancher & Sébert) Loesener	E	FI
<i>Balanophora</i>				<i>M. hybanthifolia</i> (Guillaumin) Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>B. fungosa</i> J. R. & G. Forster	P	MA		<i>Menepetalum</i>		
<i>Hachettea</i>				<i>M. cassinoides</i> Loesener	E	FU
<i>H. austrocaledonica</i> Baillon	E	FU		<i>M. pachystimoides</i> Loesener	E	FU
Balanopaceae				<i>M. salicifolium</i> Loesener	E	FA
<i>Balanops</i>				<i>M. schlechteri</i> Loesener	E	MI
<i>B. balansae</i> Baillon	E	FU		<i>Salaciopsis</i>		
<i>B. microstachya</i> Baillon	E	FU		<i>S. glomerata</i> Huerlimann	E	FA
<i>B. oliviformis</i> Baillon	E	FU		<i>S. megaphylla</i> (Poisson ex Guillaumin) Loesener	E	FU
<i>B. pachyphylla</i> Baillon ex Guillaumin	E	FI		<i>S. neocaledonica</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA
<i>B. pancheri</i> Baillon	E	FU		<i>S. sparsiflora</i> Huerlimann	E	FI
<i>B. sparsiflora</i> (Schlechter) Hjelmquist	E	FI		<i>S. tapeinospermophylla</i> Huerlimann	E	FA

Caesalpinaceae				<i>C. incrassata</i> Pampanini	E	FA
<i>Caesalpinia</i>				<i>C. montana</i> J. R. & G.	E	MI
<i>C. rubiginosa</i> Guillaumin	E	FA		Forster		
<i>C. schlechteri</i> Harms	E	FA		<i>Cunonia</i>		
<i>Intsia</i>				<i>C. alticola</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>I. bijuga</i> (Colebrooke)	P	FA		<i>C. austrocaledonica</i>	E	FI
Kuntze				Brongniart ex		
<i>Mezoneurum</i>				Guillaumin		
<i>M. boudouinii</i> Guillaumin	E	FU		<i>C. balansae</i> Brongniart &	E	FU
<i>M. montrouzieri</i>	E	MU		Gris		
Guillaumin				<i>C. bernieri</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>Storckiella</i>				<i>C. bullata</i> Brongniart &	E	FU
<i>S. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	MI		Gris		
<i>S. pancheri</i> Baillon	E	MI		<i>C. montana</i> Schlechter	E	FI
Chloranthaceae				<i>C. ouaiemensis</i> Guillaumin	E	MA
<i>Ascarina</i>				& Viro		
<i>A. rubricaulis</i> Solms	E	FU		<i>C. pterophylla</i> Schlechter	E	FU
<i>A. solmsiana</i> Schlechter	E	FA		<i>C. pulchella</i> Brongniart &	E	FI
Chrysobalanaceae				Gris		
<i>Hunga</i>				<i>C. vieillardii</i> Brongniart &	E	FU
<i>H. lifouana</i> (Daeniker)	E	FA		Gris		
Prance				<i>Geissois</i>		
<i>H. rhamnoides</i>	E	FI		<i>G. hippocastaneifolia</i>	E	FU
(Guillaumin) Prance				Guillaumin		
Commelinaceae				<i>G. hirsuta</i> Brongniart &	E	FU
<i>Aneilema</i>				Gris		
<i>A. biflorum</i> R. Brown	P	MA		<i>G. intermedia</i> Vieillard	E	FI
Connaraceae				<i>G. montana</i> Vieillard	E	FA
<i>Santaloides</i>				<i>G. polyphylla</i> Lecard ex	E	FA
<i>S. balanseanum</i> (Baillon)	E	MU		Guillaumin		
Schellenberg				<i>G. racemosa</i> Labillardière	E	FI
<i>S. vieillardii</i> Schellenberg	E	FA		<i>G. trifoliolata</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
Corynocarpaceae				<i>G. velutina</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>Corynocarpus</i>				<i>Pancheria</i>		
<i>C. dissimilis</i> Hemsley	E	FI		<i>P. brunhesi</i> Pampanini	E	FA
Cucurbitaceae				<i>P. calophylla</i> Guillaumin	E	MU
<i>Diplocyclos</i>				<i>P. engleriana</i> Schlechter	E	FU
<i>D. palmatus</i> (L.) C. Jeffrey	P			<i>P. seberti</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
Cunoniaceae				<i>Weinmannia</i>		
<i>Acsmithia</i>				<i>W. dichotoma</i> Brongniart	E	FU
<i>A. austrocaledonica</i>	E	FI		& Gris		
(Brongn. & Gris)				<i>W. monticola</i> Daeniker	E	FA
Hoogland				<i>W. paitensis</i> Schlechter	E	FU
<i>A. laxiflora</i> Hoogland	E	FA		<i>W. serrata</i> Brongniart &	E	FU
<i>A. pedunculata</i> (Schlechter)	E	FU		Gris		
Hoogland				<i>W. thornei</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>A. pubescens</i> (Pampanini)	E	MU		Cupressaceae		
Hoogland				<i>Libocedrus</i>		
<i>A. undulata</i> (Vieillard)	E	FA		<i>L. austrocaledonicus</i>	E	FU
Hoogland				Brongniart & Gris		
<i>Codia</i>				<i>L. yateensis</i> Guillaumin	E	MU
<i>C. albifrons</i> Vieillard ex	E	MU		Cyperaceae		
Guillaumin				<i>Baumea</i>		
<i>C. arborea</i> Brongniart ex	E	FU		<i>B. veillonis</i> Raynal	E	FU
Guillaumin				<i>Carex</i>		
				<i>C. appressa</i> R. Brown	P	FI

<i>C. brunnea</i> Thunberg	P	MI	<i>Elaeocarpus</i>		
<i>C. dietrichiae</i> Boeckeler	P	FI	<i>E. alaternoides</i> Brongniart	E	MI
<i>C. indica</i> L.	P	FA	& Gris		
<i>C. inversionervosa</i> Nelmès	E	FA	<i>E. angustifolius</i> Blume	P	FI
<i>C. neurochlamys</i> F. Mueller	P	FA	<i>E. baudouinii</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FU
<i>Costularia</i>			<i>E. biflorus</i> Tirel	E	FA
<i>C. sylvestris</i> Raynal	E	FU	<i>E. brachypodus</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>Scleria</i>			<i>E. bullatus</i> Tirel	E	FA
<i>S. ovinux</i> Raynal	E	FA	<i>E. castanaefolius</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>S. rheophila</i> Raynal	E	FA	<i>E. colnettianus</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>Uncinia</i>			<i>E. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA
<i>U. uncinata</i> (L. f.) Kuekenenthal	E	FI	<i>E. dognyensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
Dilleniaceae			<i>E. geminiflorus</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
<i>Hibbertia</i>			<i>E. guillainii</i> Vieillard	E	FA
<i>H. baudouinii</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MU	<i>E. gummatus</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>H. catargyrea</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>E. hortensis</i> Guillaumin	P	FI
<i>H. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA	<i>E. leratii</i> Schlechter	E	FU
<i>H. oubatchensis</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>E. moratii</i> Tirel	E	FA
<i>H. pancheri</i> (Pancher & Sébert) Briquet	E	FI	<i>E. ovigerus</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
<i>H. podocarpifolia</i> Schlechter	E	FI	<i>E. pulchellus</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MI
<i>H. sp.</i>	E	MU	<i>E. rotundifolius</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MI
<i>Tetracera</i>			<i>E. seringii</i> Montrouzier	E	MI
<i>T. billardieri</i> Martelli	E	FI	<i>E. spathulatus</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MI
Dioscoreaceae			<i>E. speciosus</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FU
<i>Dioscorea</i>			<i>E. toninensis</i> E. G. Baker	E	FI
<i>D. bulbifera</i> L.		FA	<i>E. vaccinioides</i> F. Mueller	E	FU
Ebenaceae			<i>E. vieillardii</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
<i>Diospyros</i>			<i>E. weibelianus</i> Tirel	E	FU
<i>D. austrocaledonica</i> Hiern	E	FI	<i>E. yateensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>D. balansae</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>Sloanea</i>		
<i>D. elliptica</i> (J. R. & G. Forster) P. S. Green	P	FA	<i>S. billardieri</i> (Vieillard) A. C. Smith	E	FA
<i>D. fasciculosa</i> (F. Mueller) F. Mueller	P	FA	<i>S. haplopoda</i> (Guillaumin) A. C. Smith	E	FU
<i>D. lecardii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>S. koghiensis</i> Tirel	E	FA
<i>D. leroyi</i> Kostermans	E	FA	<i>S. lepida</i> Tirel	E	FA
<i>D. macrocarpa</i> Hiern	E	FU	<i>S. magnifolia</i> Tirel	E	FA
<i>D. olen</i> Hiern	P	FA	<i>S. montana</i> (Labillardière) A. C. Smith	E	FI
<i>D. oubatchensis</i> Kostermans	E	FA	<i>S. ramiflora</i> Tirel	E	FA
<i>D. pancheri</i> Kostermans	E		<i>S. raynahana</i> Tirel	E	FA
<i>D. parviflora</i> (Schlechter) Bakhuizen	E	FI	<i>S. suaveolens</i> Tirel	E	FA
<i>D. rufa</i> (Labillardière) Fosberg	P	MI	Epacridaceae		
<i>D. xylophiaefolia</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>Dracophyllum</i>		
Elaeocarpaceae			<i>D. ramosum</i> Pancher ex Brongniart & Gris	E	MU
<i>Dubouzetia</i>			<i>D. verticillatum</i> Labillardière	E	MI
<i>Dubouzetia elegans</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FI			

<i>Styphelia</i>			<i>Bocquillonia</i>		
<i>S. balansae</i> Viot	E	MU	<i>B. arborea</i> A. Shaw	E	FA
<i>S. dammarifolia</i> (Brongniart & Gris) F. Mueller			<i>B. brevipes</i> Mueller Argovie	E	FA
<i>S. macrocarpa</i> (Schlechter) Sleumer	E	MU	<i>B. codonostylis</i> (Baillon) A. Shaw	E	FA
Ericaceae			<i>B. grandidens</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>Agapetes</i>			<i>B. lucidula</i> A. Shaw	E	FI
<i>A. neocaledonica</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>B. nervosa</i> A. Shaw	E	FI
Escalloniaceae			<i>B. phenacostigma</i> A. Shaw	E	FA
<i>Argophyllum</i>			<i>B. rhomboidea</i> (Schlecht.) A. Shaw	E	MU
<i>A. brevipetalum</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>B. schistophila</i> A. Shaw	E	FA
<i>A. ellipticum</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>B. sessiliflora</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>A. laxum</i> Schlechter	E	MU	<i>B. spicata</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>A. nitidum</i> J. R. & G. Forster	E	FA	<i>Claoxylon</i>		
<i>A. vernicosum</i> Daeniker	E	FU	<i>C. insulanum</i> Mueller Argovie	E	FA
Euphorbiaceae			<i>Cleidion</i>		
<i>Antidesma</i>			<i>C. claoxyloides</i> Mueller Argovie	E	FU
<i>A. messianianum</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>C. lasiophyllum</i> Pax & Hoffmann	E	FU
<i>Austrobuxus</i>			<i>C. marcarangoides</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>A. brevipes</i> A. Shaw	E	MU	<i>C. spathulatum</i> Baillon	E	FI
<i>A. buxoides</i> (Baillon) A. Shaw	E	MU	<i>C. verticillatum</i> Baillon	E	MI
<i>A. carunculatus</i> (Baillon) A. Shaw	E	MU	<i>C. vieillardii</i> Baillon	E	MI
<i>A. cuneatus</i> (A. Shaw) A. Shaw	E	MU	<i>Cleistanthus</i>		
<i>A. depauperatus</i> (Baillon) A. Shaw	E	MU	<i>C. stipitatus</i> Mueller Argovie	E	FI
<i>A. eugeniifolius</i> (Guillaumin) A. Shaw	E	MU	<i>Cocconerion</i>		
<i>A. huerlimannii</i> A. Shaw	E	FU	<i>C. balansae</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>A. lugubris</i> A. Shaw	E	FU	<i>C. minus</i> Baillon	E	MU
<i>A. montisdo</i> A. Shaw	E	FU	<i>Codiaeum</i>		
<i>A. ovalis</i> A. Shaw	E	FU	<i>C. inophyllum</i> (Forst.) Mueller Argovie	P	FI
<i>A. pauciflorus</i> A. Shaw	E	FU	<i>C. variegatum</i> (L.) Blume	P	MI
<i>A. rubiginosus</i> (Guillaumin) A. Shaw	E	MU	<i>Croton</i>		
<i>A. vieillardii</i> (Guillaumin) A. Shaw	E	FA	<i>C. cordatulus</i> A. Shaw	E	FU
<i>Baloghia</i>			<i>Dendrophyllanthus</i>		
<i>B. alternifolia</i> Baillon	E	MI	<i>D. comptonii</i> S. Moore	E	FU
<i>B. anisomera</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>Drypetes</i>		
<i>B. balansae</i> (Baillon) Pax	E	FA	<i>D. deplanchei</i> (Brongniart & Gris) Merrill	E	FA
<i>B. bureavii</i> (Baillon) Schlechter	E	MU	<i>Glochidion</i>		
<i>B. lucida</i> Endlicher	P	FA	<i>G. billardieri</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>B. montana</i> (Mueller Argovie) Pax	E	FA	<i>G. caledonicum</i> Mueller Argovie	E	FA
<i>B. pininsularis</i> Guillaumin	E	MI	<i>G. glaucum</i> (Labillardière) Mueller Argovie		
<i>B. pulchella</i> Schlechter ex Pax	E	MU	<i>G. kanalense</i> Baillon	E	FA
			<i>G. macrophyllum</i> Mueller Argovie	E	
			<i>G. wagapense</i> (Muel. Arg.) Briquet	E	FI

<i>Homalanthus</i>			<i>P. stenophyllus</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>H. nutans</i> (J. R. & G. Forster) Guillaumin	P	FI	<i>P. sylvicola</i> S. Moore	E	FA
<i>H. repandus</i> Schlechter	E	FI	<i>P. toninensis</i> S. Moore	E	FA
<i>H. schlechteri</i> Pax & Hoffmann	E	FI	<i>P. torrentium</i> Mueller	E	FU
<i>Macaranga</i>			<i>P. trichopodus</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>M. alchorneoides</i> Pax & Liegelsheim	E	FU	<i>P. umbraecolus</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>M. coriacea</i> Mueller	E	MI	<i>P. vespertilio</i> (Mueller) Argovie	E	MI
<i>M. fulvescens</i> Schlechter	E	FI	<i>P. yahouensis</i> Schlechter	E	FA
<i>M. insularis</i> Schlechter	E	FA	Fagaceae		
<i>M. oreophila</i> Pax & Hoffman	E		<i>Nothofagus</i>		
<i>M. vedeliana</i> Mueller	E	FI	<i>N. aequilateralis</i> (Baumann-Bodenheim) Steenis	E	FI
<i>M. vieillardii</i> Mueller	E	MU	<i>N. balansae</i> (Baillon) Steenis	E	FU
<i>Mallotus</i>			<i>N. baumanniae</i> (Baumann-Bodenheim) Steenis	E	FU
<i>M. repandus</i> (Willd.) Mueller Argovie	P	FI	<i>N. codonandra</i> (Baillon) Steenis	E	Fu
<i>Neoguillauminia</i>			<i>N. discoidea</i> (Baumann-Bodenheim) Steenis	E	FU
<i>N. cleopatra</i> (Baillon) Croizat	E	FU	Flacourtiaceae		
<i>Phyllanthus</i>			<i>Casearia</i>		
<i>P. amieuensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>C. coriifolia</i> Lescot & Sleumer	E	FU
<i>P. baladensis</i> Baillon	E	FA	<i>C. lifuana</i> Daeniker	E	FA
<i>P. balansaeanus</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>C. puberula</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>P. baumannii</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>C. silvana</i> Schlechter	P	MI
<i>P. bourgeoisii</i> Baillon	P	FA	<i>Homalium</i>		
<i>P. bupleuroides</i> Baillon	E	MI	<i>H. decurrens</i> (Vieillard) Briquet	E	MI
<i>P. casearoides</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>H. francii</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>P. cataractarum</i> Mueller	E	FU	<i>H. guillainii</i> (Vieillard) Briquet	E	MI
<i>P. caudatus</i> Mueller	E	MU	<i>H. intermedium</i> (Vieillard) Briquet	E	FA
<i>P. chamaecerasus</i> Baillon	E	FA	<i>H. polystachyum</i> (Vieillard) Briquet	E	MI
<i>P. chrysanthus</i> Baillon	E	MA	<i>H. rivulare</i> (Vieillard) Briquet	E	FA
<i>P. gneissicus</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>H. sleumerianum</i> Lescot	E	FA
<i>P. hurlimannii</i> Guillaumin	E	MU	<i>Lasiochlamys</i>		
<i>P. induratus</i> S. Moore	E	FU	<i>L. cordifolia</i> Sleumer	E	FA
<i>P. jaubertii</i> Vieillard ex Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>L. coriacea</i> Sleumer	E	FA
<i>P. koghiensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>L. fasciculata</i> (Guillaumin) Sleumer	E	FA
<i>P. lifuensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>L. hurlimannii</i> (Guillaumin) Sleumer	E	FU
<i>P. longeramosus</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>L. koghiensis</i> (Guillaumin) Sleumer	E	MU
<i>P. loranthoides</i> Baillon	E	MI	<i>L. mandjeliana</i> Sleumer	E	FA
<i>P. mareensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>L. pseudocoriacea</i> Sleumer	E	FU
<i>P. maytenifolius</i> S. Moore	E	FI	<i>L. reticulata</i> (Schlechter) Pax & Hoffmann	E	FA
<i>P. ouveanus</i> Daeniker	E	FA			
<i>P. platycalyx</i> Mueller	E	MI			
<i>P. rhodocladus</i> S. Moore	E	FA			
<i>P. sarasinii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA			

<i>L. rivularis</i> Sleumer	E	FU	Guttiferae		
<i>L. trichostemona</i> (Guillaumin) Sleumer	E	FU	<i>Calophyllum</i>		
<i>Xylosma</i>			<i>C. caledonicum</i> Vieillard	E	FI
<i>X. bernardianum</i> Sleumer	E	FA	<i>Garcinia</i>		
<i>X. confusum</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>G. amplexicaulis</i> Vieillard	E	FI
<i>X. dothioense</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>G. balansae</i> Pierre	E	MU
<i>X. gigantifolium</i> Sleumer	E	FA	<i>G. densiflora</i> Pierre	E	FA
<i>X. inaequinerivium</i> Sleumer	E	FU	<i>G. laurina</i> Vieillard ex Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>X. lancifolium</i> Sleumer	E	FA	<i>G. lenormandii</i> Vieillard ex Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>X. lifuanum</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>G. neglecta</i> Vieillard	E	FI
<i>X. peltatum</i> (Sleumer) Lescot	E	FU	<i>G. pedicellata</i> Seemann	E	FI
<i>X. tuberculatum</i> Sleumer	E	FU	<i>G. puat</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>X. vincetii</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	<i>G. sessilis</i> Seemann	P	
Flagellariaceae			<i>G. vieillardii</i> Pierre	E	FA
<i>Flagellaria</i>			<i>G. virgata</i> Vieillard ex Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>F. neocaledonica</i> Schlechter	E	MU	<i>Mammea</i>		
Flindersiaceae			<i>M. neurophylla</i> (Schlechter) Kostermans	E	FI
<i>Flindersia</i>			<i>Montrouziera</i>		
<i>F. fourieri</i> Pancher & Sébert	E	FI	<i>M. cauliflora</i> Planchon & Triana	E	FI
Gesneriaceae			<i>M. gabriellae</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>Coronanthera</i>			<i>M. verticillata</i> Planchon & Triana	E	MU
<i>C. barbata</i> C. B. Clarke	E	FU	Hernandiaceae		
<i>C. clarkeana</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>Hernandia</i>		
<i>C. deltoïdïfolia</i> Vieillard ex C. B. Clarke	E	FA	<i>H. cordigera</i> Vieillard	E	FI
<i>C. pancheri</i> C. B. Clarke	E	FU	Hippocrateaceae		
<i>C. pedunculosa</i> C. B. Clarke	E	MU	<i>Dicarpellum</i>		
<i>C. pinguior</i> C. B. Clarke	E	FA	<i>D. baillonianum</i> (Loes.) A. C. Smith	E	FA
<i>C. pulchra</i> C. B. Clarke	E	FU	<i>D. dognyensis</i> (Guillaumin) Comb. required	E	FA
<i>C. sericea</i> C. B. Clarke	E	FU	<i>D. neocaledonicum</i> (Loes.) A. C. Smith	E	FU
<i>C. squamata</i> Virot	E	MU	<i>D. pancheri</i> (Baill.) A. C. Smith	E	FI
<i>Depanthus</i>			<i>D. poissonianum</i> (Loes.) A. C. Smith	E	FA
<i>D. glaber</i> (C. B. Clarke) S. Moore	E	FA	<i>D. pronyense</i> (Guill.) A. C. Smith	E	FU
<i>D. pubescens</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	Icacinaceae		
Goodeniaceae			<i>Apodytes</i>		
<i>Scaevola</i>			<i>A. clusiaefolium</i> (Baillon) Villiers	E	FI
<i>S. balansae</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>Citronella</i>		
<i>S. indigofera</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>C. macrocarpa</i> Huerlimann	E	FA
Gramineae			<i>C. sarmentosa</i> (Baillon) Howard	E	FI
<i>Centosteca</i>			<i>Gastrolepis</i>		
<i>C. lappacea</i> (L.) Desvaux	P	MA	<i>G. austrocaledonica</i> (Baillon) Howard	E	FU
<i>Leptaspis</i>					
<i>L. banksii</i> R. Brown	P	FA			
<i>Oplismenus</i>					
<i>O. compositus</i> (L.) Palisot de Beauvois	P	MI			
<i>O. hirtellus</i> (L.) Palisot de Beauvois	P	MI			

Lauraceae				<i>D. javanica</i> (Blume) Kunth	P	FI
<i>Adenodaphne</i>				<i>D. pendula</i> Schlittler	E	MI
<i>A. macrophylla</i>	E	MU		Linaceae		
Kostermans				<i>Hugonia</i>		
<i>A. spathulata</i> Kostermans	E	MI		<i>H. latifolia</i> (Vieillard)	E	MI
Beilschmiedia				Schlechter		
<i>B. neocaledonica</i>	E	MI		<i>H. neocaledonica</i> Vieillard	P	FA
Kostermans				<i>H. oreogena</i> Schlechter	E	FI
<i>B. oreophila</i> Schlechter	E	MU		<i>H. papillosa</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
Cryptocarya				Loganiaceae		
<i>C. aristata</i> Kostermans	E	FA		<i>Fagraea</i>		
<i>C. chartacea</i> Kostermans	E	FA		<i>F. berteriana</i> A. Gray	P	FI
<i>C. elliptica</i> Schlechter	E	FA		Geniostoma		
<i>C. gracilis</i> Schlechter	E	FI		<i>G. balansaeaeum</i> Baillon	E	MU
<i>C. guillauminii</i>	E	FU		<i>G. celastrineum</i> Baillon	E	MI
Kostermans				<i>G. densiflorum</i> Baillon	E	MU
<i>C. leptospermoides</i>	E	MI		<i>G. erythrospermum</i> Baillon	E	FA
Kostermans				<i>G. glaucescens</i> Schlechter	E	MA
<i>C. lifuensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA		<i>G. mooreanum</i> Conn	E	FA
<i>C. mackeei</i> Kostermans	E	MU		<i>G. novaecaledoniae</i>	E	FI
<i>C. macrocarpa</i> Guillaumin	E	FI		Vieillard ex Baillon		
<i>C. macrodesme</i> Schlechter	E	FA		<i>G. rupestre</i> J. R. & G.	P	MI
<i>C. odorata</i> Guillaumin	E	MU		Forster		
<i>C. oubatchensis</i> Schlechter	E	FA		<i>G. vestitum</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>C. phyllostemon</i>	E	FU		Neuburgia		
Kostermans				<i>N. neocaledonica</i> (Gilg &	P	FI
<i>C. pluricostata</i> Kostermans	E	MI		Benedict) Comb.		
<i>C. schmidii</i> Kostermans	E	FA		required		
<i>C. transversa</i> Kostermans	E	FU		Loranthaceae		
<i>C. velutinosa</i> Kostermans	E	FA		<i>Amyema</i>		
Endiandra				<i>A. artensis</i> (Montrouzier)	P	FU
<i>E. baillonii</i> (Pancher &	E	MU		Danser		
Sébert) Guillaumin				<i>A. scandens</i> (Tieghem)	E	FU
<i>E. lecardii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA		Danser		
<i>E. neocaledonica</i>	E	FI		<i>Amylothea</i>		
Kostermans				<i>A. dictyophleba</i> (F.	P	FA
<i>E. polyneura</i> Schlechter	E	FA		Mueller) Tieghem		
<i>E. poueboensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA		<i>A. pyramidata</i> (Tieghem)	E	FU
<i>E. sebertii</i> Guillaumin	E	FI		Danser		
Litsea				<i>Korthalsella</i>		
<i>L. lecardii</i> Guillaumin	E	MI		<i>K. amentacea</i> (Tieghem)	P	
<i>L. neocaledonica</i> S. Moore	E	FI		Danser		
Lecythidaceae				<i>K. dichotoma</i> (Tieghem)	E	FI
<i>Barringtonia</i>				Engler		
<i>B. integrifolia</i>	E	FI		<i>K. striata</i> Danser	E	FI
(Montrouzier) Schlechter				Meliaceae		
<i>B. neocaledonica</i> Vieillard	E	FA		<i>Aglaia</i>		
Liliaceae				<i>A. elaeagnoidea</i> (Jussieu)	P	FI
<i>Arthropodium</i>				Bentham		
<i>A. neocaledonicum</i> E. G.	E	FI		<i>Amoora</i>		
Baker				<i>A. balansaeana</i> C. DC.	E	FA
<i>A. paniculatum</i> R. Brown	P	FI		<i>A. vieillardii</i> C. DC.	E	FU
<i>Astelia</i>				<i>Dysoxylum</i>		
<i>A. neocaledonica</i>	E	e FI		<i>D. albicans</i> Vieillard ex C.	E	MI
Schlechter				DC.		
<i>Dianella</i>				<i>D. balansaeaeum</i> C. DC.	E	FU
<i>D. ensifolia</i> (L.) A. DC.	P					

<i>D. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA	<i>F. lifouensis</i> Corner	E	FA
<i>D. francii</i> C. DC.	E	FA	<i>F. maialis</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>D. gamosepalum</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA	<i>F. mareensis</i> Warburg	E	FA
<i>D. glomeratum</i> Vieillard	E	FU	<i>F. microcarpa</i> L. f.	P	MA
<i>D. hurlimannii</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	<i>F. microtophora</i> Corner	E	FA
<i>D. kouiriense</i> Virost	E	FA	<i>F. mutabilis</i> Bureau	E	MI
<i>D. rufescens</i> Vieillard	E	FI	<i>F. nitidifolia</i> Bureau	E	FU
<i>D. vieillardii</i> C. DC.	E	FU	<i>F. otophora</i> Corner & Guillaumin	E	FA
Menispermaceae			<i>F. otophoroides</i> Corner	E	FA
<i>Hypserpa</i>			<i>F. pancheriana</i> Bureau	E	FA
<i>H. neocaledonica</i> Diels	P	FI	<i>F. planchonellaefolia</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>H. vieillardii</i> Diels	E	MU	<i>F. proluxa</i> J. R. Forster	P	FA
<i>Pachygone</i>			<i>F. pteroporum</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>P. loyaltiense</i> Diels	E	FI	<i>F. racemigera</i> Bureau	E	FI
<i>P. tomentella</i> Diels	E	MI	<i>F. schlechteri</i> Warburg	E	MI
<i>Stephania</i>			<i>F. versicolor</i> Bureau	E	FA
<i>S. forsteri</i> (A. DC.) A. Gray	P	FA	<i>F. vieillardiana</i> Bureau	E	FA
Mimosaceae			<i>F. virgata</i> Reinwardt	P	MI
<i>Adenanthera</i>			<i>F. webbiana</i> (Miquel) Miguel	E	FI
<i>A. pavonina</i> L.	P	FA	<i>Pseudomorus</i>		
<i>Albizia</i>			<i>P. brunoniana</i> Bureau	E	FA
<i>A. granulosa</i> (Labillardière) Bentham	E	FI	<i>Sparattosyce</i>		
<i>A. paivana</i> Fournier	E	FU	<i>S. balansae</i> A. Richter ex Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>A. streptocarpa</i> Fournier	E	FA	<i>S. dioica</i> Bureau	E	FU
<i>Serianthes</i>			<i>Streblus</i>		
<i>S. melanesica</i> Fosberg	P	FA	<i>S. sclerophyllus</i> Corner	E	FU
<i>S. sachetae</i> Fosberg	E	FU	Myricaceae		
Monimiaceae			<i>Canacomyrca</i>		
<i>Hedycarya</i>			<i>C. monticola</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>H. aragoensis</i> Jérémie	E	FA	Myrsinaceae		
<i>H. baudouini</i> Baillon	E	FU	<i>Maesa</i>		
<i>H. chrysophylla</i> Perkins	E	FA	<i>M. novocaledonica</i> Mez	E	FI
<i>H. cupulata</i> Baillon	E	FA	<i>Rapanea</i>		
<i>H. engleriana</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>R. asymmetrica</i> Mez	E	MU
<i>H. parvifolia</i> Perkins & Schlechter	E	FU	<i>R. citrifolia</i> Mez	E	MI
<i>H. rivularis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>R. diminuta</i> Mez	E	FU
<i>H. symplocoides</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>R. grandifolia</i> S. Moore	E	FU
<i>Kibaroopsis</i>			<i>R. lanceolata</i> (Pancher & Sébert) Mez	E	FI
<i>K. caledonica</i> (Guillaumin) Jérémie	E	FA	<i>R. lecardii</i> Mez	E	FA
Moraceae			<i>R. lifuensis</i> Mez	E	FA
<i>Ficus</i>			<i>R. macrophylla</i> (Pancher & Sébert) Mez	E	FU
<i>F. asperula</i> Bureau	E	FI	<i>R. modesta</i> Mez	E	MA
<i>F. austrocaledonica</i> Bureau	E	FI	<i>R. stenophylla</i> Mez	E	FA
<i>F. barrau</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>R. vieillardii</i> Mez	E	FI
<i>F. cataractarum</i> Vieillard ex Bureau	E	FA	<i>Tapinosperma</i>		
<i>F. dzumacensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>T. acutangulum</i> Mez	E	FA
<i>F. heteroselis</i> Bureau	E	FA	<i>T. amosense</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>F. hurlimannii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>T. amplexicaule</i> Mez	E	FA
<i>F. leiocarpa</i> (Bureau) Warburg	E	FA	<i>T. aragoense</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
			<i>T. clethroides</i> Mez	E	FA

<i>T. colnettianum</i>	E	FA	<i>C. laurifolia</i> (Brongniart & Gris) Dawson ined.	E	FI
Guillaumin					
<i>T. deflexum</i> Mez	E	FU	<i>C. tardiflora</i> Dawson ined.	E	FI
<i>T. ellipticum</i> Mez	E	FA	<i>Caryophyllus</i>		
<i>T. glandulosum</i>	E		<i>C. amieuiensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
Guillaumin			<i>C. arboreus</i> (E. G. Baker)	E	FA
<i>T. gracile</i> Mez	E	FI	Guillaumin		
<i>T. grandiflorum</i>	E		<i>C. baladensis</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
Guillaumin					
<i>T. koghiense</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>C. balansae</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>T. laeve</i> Mez	E	FA	<i>C. deplanchei</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>T. laurifolium</i> Mez	E		<i>C. elegans</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
<i>T. lecardii</i> Mez	E	FA			
<i>T. lenormandii</i> J. D. Hooker	E	FU	<i>C. ellipticus</i> Labillardière	E	MU
			<i>C. garciniifolius</i>	E	FA
<i>T. minutum</i> Mez	E	FI	Guillaumin		
<i>T. multipunctatum</i>	E	FA	<i>C. propinquus</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
Guillaumin			<i>C. pterocarpus</i> Vieillard	E	
<i>T. nectandroides</i> Mez	E	FA	<i>C. undulatus</i> Guillaumin	E	MI
<i>T. nitidum</i> Mez	E	MI	<i>C. xanthostemifolius</i>	E	MU
<i>T. oblongifolium</i> Mez	E	FA	Guillaumin		
<i>T. pancheri</i> Mez	E	FU	<i>Cleistocalyx</i>		
<i>T. pauciflorum</i> Mez	E	FA	<i>C. brongniartii</i> Merrill & Perry	E	FU
<i>T. pennelii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>C. pennelii</i> (Guillaumin)	E	FU
<i>T. psaladense</i> Mez	E	FA	Merrill		
<i>T. pulchellum</i> Mez	E		<i>Cupheanthus</i>		
<i>T. robustum</i> Mez	E	FU	<i>C. comptonii</i> (E. G. Baker)	E	FA
<i>T. rubidum</i> Mez	E	FA	Guillaumin		
<i>T. rubriscapum</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>C. neocaledonicus</i>	E	FA
<i>T. schlechteri</i> Mez	E	FI	Seemann		
<i>T. scrobiculatum</i> (Seem.) Mez	P		<i>C. paniensis</i> (E. G. Baker)	E	FA
<i>T. squarrosus</i> Mez	E	FA	Guillaumin		
<i>T. tenue</i> Mez	E	FA	<i>C. serpentini</i> A. Shaw	E	FU
<i>T. vestitum</i> Mez	E	FU	<i>C. toninensis</i> (E. G. Baker)	E	FA
<i>T. vieillardii</i> J. D. Hooker	E	FI	Guillaumin		
<i>T. wagapense</i> Mez	E	FA	<i>Eugenia</i>		
<i>T. whitei</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>E. bullata</i> Pancher	E	FI
Myrtaceae			<i>E. colnettiana</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>Archirhodomyrtus</i>			<i>E. crucigera</i> Daeniker	E	FU
<i>A. baladensis</i> (Brongniart & Gris) Burret	E	MU	<i>E. daaouiensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>A. paitensis</i> (Schlechter) Burret	E	MI	<i>E. heckelii</i> Pancher & Sébert	E	MU
<i>A. vieillardii</i> (Brongniart & Gris) Burret	E	FU	<i>E. ignambiensis</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA
<i>Arillastrum</i>			<i>E. myrtopsidioides</i>	E	FU
<i>A. gummiferum</i> Pancher ex Baillon	E	FU	Guillaumin		
<i>Austromyrtus</i>			<i>E. pronyensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>A. ploumensis</i> (Daeniker) Burret	E	FU	<i>E. pterocarpa</i> Baillon	E	
<i>A. vieillardii</i> (Brongniart & Gris) Burret	E	FA	<i>E. sarasinii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>Carpolepis</i>			<i>Jambosa</i>		
<i>C. elegans</i> (Montrouzier) Dawson ined.	E	MI	<i>J. acris</i> Pancher	E	FU
			<i>J. canalisensis</i> Vieillard	E	FI
			<i>J. longifolia</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
			<i>J. nervosa</i> Vieillard	E	FI

<i>Mearnsia</i>				<i>S. quadrangulare</i>	E	FU
<i>M. brevistylis</i> Dawson	E	FI		Guillaumin		
ined.				<i>S. rivulare</i> Vieillard	E	FA
<i>Metrosideros</i>				<i>S. schlechterianum</i>	E	
<i>M. dolichandra</i> Schlechter	E	FU		Hochreutiner		
ex Guillaumin				<i>S. tenuiflorum</i> Brongniart	E	MI
<i>M. nitida</i> Brongniart &	E	FI		& Gris		
Gris				<i>S. tripetalum</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>M. operculata</i> Labillardière	E	MI		<i>S. verrucosum</i> Daeniker	E	FA
<i>M. oreomyrtus</i> Daeniker	E	FI		<i>S. wagapense</i> Brongniart &	E	FI
<i>M. paniensis</i> Dawson ined.	E	FA		Gris		
<i>M. longipetiolata</i> Dawson	E	MA		<i>Tristaniopsis</i>		
ined.				<i>T. polyandra</i> (Guillaumin)	E	MU
<i>M. porphyrea</i> Schlechter	E	FI		Dawson ined.		
<i>Piliocalyx</i>				<i>Xanthostemon</i>		
<i>P. baudouini</i> Brongniart &	E	MI		<i>X. flavum</i> (Brongniart &	E	MU
Gris				Gris) Schlechter		
<i>P. bullatus</i> Brongniart &	E	FA		<i>X. grisei</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
Gris				<i>X. sebertii</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>P. francii</i> Guillaumin	E	FI		<i>X. vieillardii</i> (Brongniart &	E	FA
<i>P. micranthus</i> Brongniart	E	FA		Gris) Niedenzu		
& Gris				Nepenthaceae		
<i>P. robustus</i> Brongniart &	E	FA		<i>Nepenthes</i>		
Gris				<i>N. vieillardii</i> J. D. Hooker	P	MU
<i>P. wagapensis</i> Brongniart	E	FA		Nyctaginaceae		
& Gris				<i>Calpidia</i>		
<i>Pleurocalyptus</i>				<i>C. gigantocarpa</i> Heimerl	E	FI
<i>P. austrocaledonicus</i>	E	FI		<i>C. pancheriana</i> Heimerl	E	FA
(Guillaumin) Dawson				<i>Pisonia</i>		
ined.				<i>P. aculeata</i> L.	P	FA
<i>P. pancheri</i> (Brongniart &	E	FU		Oleaceae		
Gris) Dawson ined.				<i>Jasminum</i>		
<i>Syzygium</i>				<i>J. didymum</i> J. R. & G.	P	FI
<i>S. auriculatum</i> Brongniart	E	MI		Forster		
& Gris				<i>J. elatum</i> Pancher ex	E	Fi
<i>S. austrocaledonicum</i>	E	MI		Guillaumin		
(Seemann) Guillaumin				<i>J. neocaledonicum</i>	E	FI
<i>S. conceptionis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA		Schlechter		
<i>S. densiflorum</i> Brongniart	E	FI		<i>Linociera</i>		
& Gris				<i>L. brachystachys</i>	E	FI
<i>S. frutescens</i> Brongniart &	E	FA		(Schlechter) P. S. Green		
Gris				<i>Olea</i>		
<i>S. koghiense</i> Guillaumin	E	FI		<i>O. paniculata</i> R. Brown	P	FI
<i>S. lateriflorum</i> Brongniart	E	FA		<i>Osmanthus</i>		
& Gris				<i>O. austrocaledonicus</i>	E	MU
<i>S. lifuanum</i> Daeniker	E	FA		(Vieillard) Knoblauch		
<i>S. macranthum</i> Brongniart	E	FU		Oncothecaceae		
& Gris				<i>Oncotheca</i>		
<i>S. micans</i> Brongniart &	E	FA		<i>O. balansae</i> Baillon	E	FU
Gris				<i>O. macrocarpa</i> McPherson	E	FU
<i>S. microsemmifolium</i>	E			Morat & Veillon		
Guillaumin				Orchidaceae		
<i>S. mouanum</i> Guillaumin	E	FU		<i>Acanthephippium</i>		
<i>S. neglectum</i> Brongniart &	E	FA		<i>A. vittense</i> L. O. Williams	P	FI
Gris						
<i>S. pseudopinnatum</i>	E	FA				
Daeniker						

<i>Acianthus</i>			<i>Cheirostylis</i>		
<i>A. atepalus</i> H. Reichenbach	E	FU	<i>C. montana</i> Blume	P	MI
<i>A. bracteatus</i> Rendle	E	FU	<i>Chrysoglossum</i>		
<i>A. confusus</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>C. neocaledonicum</i>	E	FA
<i>A. corniculatus</i> Rendle	E	FA	Schlechter		
<i>A. cymbalariifolius</i> F. Mueller & Kraenzlin	E	FI	<i>Cleisostoma</i>		
<i>A. elegans</i> H. Reichenbach	E	FU	<i>C. montanum</i> (J. J. Smith) Garay	P e	FI
<i>A. grandiflorus</i> Schlechter	E	MU	<i>Clematepistephium</i>		
<i>A. heptadactylus</i> Kraenzlin	E	FI	<i>C. smilacifolium</i> (H. Reichenbach) Hallé	E	FI
<i>A. oxyglossus</i> Schlechter	E	FU	<i>Coelogyne</i>		
<i>A. tenuilabris</i> Schlechter	E	MU	<i>C. lycastoides</i> F. Mueller & Kraenzlin	P e	FA
<i>A. veillonis</i> Hallé	E	FU	<i>Coilochilus</i>		
<i>Agrostophyllum</i>			<i>C. neocaledonicus</i> Schlechter	E	MU
<i>A. sp.</i>	P e	FA	<i>Corybas</i>		
<i>Anoectochilus</i>			<i>C. neocaledonicus</i> (Schlechter) Schlechter	E	FI
<i>A. imitans</i> Schlechter	E	FI	<i>Cryptostylis</i>		
<i>Appendicula</i>			<i>C. arachnites</i> (Blume) Hasskarl	P	FI
<i>A. reflexa</i> Blume	P e	FI	<i>Dendrobium</i>		
<i>Bulbophyllum</i>			<i>D. arthrobulbum</i> Kraenzlin	E e	FI
<i>B. aphanopetalum</i> Schlechter	E e	FI	<i>D. austrocaledonicum</i> Schlechter	P e	FI
<i>B. atrorubens</i> Schlechter	E e	FI	<i>D. camaridiorum</i> H. Reichenbach	E e	FI
<i>B. baladeanum</i> J. J. Smith	E e	FI	<i>D. camptocentrum</i> Schlechter	P e	FI
<i>B. betchei</i> F. Mueller	P e	FI	<i>D. cleistogamum</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>B. comptonii</i> Rendle	E e	FI	<i>D. crassicaule</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>B. gracillimum</i> (Rolfe) Rolfe	E e	FI	<i>D. crassifolium</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>B. hexarhopalos</i> Schlechter	E e	FI	<i>D. deplanchei</i> H. Reichenbach	E	MU
<i>B. keekee</i> Hallé	E e	FI	<i>D. finetianum</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>B. lingulatum</i> Rendle	E e	FI	<i>D. fractiflexum</i> Finet	E	FU
<i>B. longiflorum</i> DuPetit Thouars	P e	FI	<i>D. gracilicaule</i> F. Mueller	P e	FI
<i>B. lophoglottis</i> (Guillaumin) Hallé	E e	FI	<i>D. linguiforme</i> Swartz	P e	FI
<i>B. neocaledonicum</i> Schlechter	E e	FI	<i>D. macrophyllum</i> A. Richard	P e	FI
<i>B. ngoyense</i> Schlechter	E e	FI	<i>D. munificum</i> (Finet) Hallé	E e	FI
<i>B. pachyanthum</i> Schlechter	P e	FI	<i>D. muricatum</i> Finet	E e	FI
<i>B. pallidiflorum</i> Schlechter	E e	FI	<i>D. ngoyense</i> Schlechter	E e	FU
<i>B. polypodioides</i> Schlechter	P e	FI	<i>D. oppositifolium</i> (Kraenzlin) Hallé	E e	FU
<i>Calanthe</i>			<i>D. pectinatum</i> Finet	E e	FI
<i>C. balansae</i> Finet	E	FI	<i>D. poissonianum</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>C. langei</i> F. Mueller	E	FI	<i>D. sylvanum</i> H. Reichenbach		
<i>C. neocaledonica</i> Rendle	E	FI	<i>D. virotii</i> Guillaumin	E e	FU
<i>C. oreadum</i> Rendle	E	FI	<i>Didymoplexis</i>		
<i>C. triplicata</i> (Willemet) Ames	P	FI	<i>D. minor</i> J. J. Smith	P	FA
<i>Ceratostylis</i>					
<i>C. micrantha</i> Schlechter	P e	FI			
<i>Chamaeanthus</i>					
<i>C. aymardii</i> Hallé	E e	FI			
<i>C. begaudii</i> Hallé	E e	FI			
<i>C. neocaledonicus</i> (Rendle) Hallé	E e	FI			

<i>Diplocaulobium</i>			<i>Malaxis</i>		
<i>D. ouhinnae</i> (Schlechter)	P e	FI	<i>M. taurina</i> (H. Reichenbach) Kuntze	E	MI
Kraenzlin			<i>Megastylis</i>		
<i>Earina</i>			<i>M. glandulosa</i> (Schlechter) Schlechter	E	FI
<i>E. deplanchei</i> H. Reichenbach	E	MU	<i>M. latissima</i> (Schlechter) Schlechter	E	FU
<i>E. valida</i> H. Reichenbach	P e	FI	<i>M. montana</i> (Schlechter) Schlechter	E	FU
<i>Epipogium</i>			<i>Microtatorchis</i>		
<i>E. roseum</i> (D. Don) Lindley	P	FU	<i>M. oreophila</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>Eria</i>			<i>M. schlechteri</i> Garay	E e	FI
<i>E. aeridostachya</i> H. Reichenbach ex Lindley	P e	FU	<i>Moerenhoutia</i>		
<i>E. karicouyensis</i> Schlechter	E e	FU	<i>M. grandiflora</i> (Schlechter) Schlechter	E	FI
<i>E. vieillardii</i> H. Reichenbach	P e	FI	<i>Nervilia</i>		
<i>Erythrodes</i>			<i>N. aragoana</i> Gaudichaud	P	FA
<i>E. oxyglossa</i> Schlechter	P	FU	<i>N. platyphila</i> Schlechter	P	FA
<i>Eulophia</i>			<i>Oberonia</i>		
<i>E. moratii</i> Hallé	E	FA	<i>O. ensiformis</i> (J. E. Smith) Lindley	P e	MI
<i>E. pulchra</i> (DuPetit Thouars) Lindley	P	FA	<i>O. equitans</i> (G. Forster) Mutel	P e	FI
<i>Glomera</i>			<i>O. fissiglossa</i> Hallé	E e	FI
<i>G. macdonaldii</i> (Schlechter) J. J. Smith	P e	FI	<i>O. neocaledonica</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>Gonatostylis</i>			<i>Octarrhena</i>		
<i>G. bougainvillei</i> Hallé	E	FU	<i>O. oberonioides</i> (Schlechter) Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>G. vieillardii</i> (H. Reichenbach) Schlechter	E	MI	<i>O. saccolabioides</i> (Schlechter) Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>Goodyera</i>			<i>Pachyplectron</i>		
<i>G. rubicunda</i> (Blume) Lindley	P	FA	<i>P. arifolium</i> Schlechter	E	FI
<i>G. scripta</i> (H. Reichenbach) Schlechter	E	FA	<i>P. neocaledonicum</i> Schlechter	E	MU
<i>G. subregularis</i> (H. Reichenbach) Schlechter	E	FA	<i>Peristylus</i>		
<i>G. viridiflora</i> (Blume) Blume	P	FA	<i>P. minimiflorus</i> (Kraenzlin) Hallé	E	FA
<i>Habenaria</i>			<i>P. ngoyensis</i> (Schlechter) Hallé	E	FI
<i>H. insularis</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>Phajus</i>		
<i>Hetaeria</i>			<i>P. daenikeri</i> Kraenzlin	E	FU
<i>H. discoidea</i> (H. Reichenbach) Schlechter	P	FA	<i>P. neocaledonicus</i> Rendle	E	FA
<i>Liparis</i>			<i>P. robertsii</i> F. Mueller	E	FI
<i>L. caespitosa</i> Lindley	P e	FI	<i>Pholidota</i>		
<i>L. chalandei</i> Finet	E	MU	<i>P. pallida</i> Lindley	P e	FI
<i>L. condylobulbon</i> H. Reichenbach	P e	FI	<i>Phreatia</i>		
<i>L. elliptica</i> Wight	P e	FI	<i>P. hypsorhynchos</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>L. gibbosa</i> Finet	P e	FI	<i>P. neocaledonica</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>L. laxa</i> Schlechter	E	MI	<i>P. oubatchensis</i> Schlechter	E e	FI
<i>L. layardii</i> F. Mueller	P	FA	<i>P. pachyphylla</i> Schlechter	P e	FI
<i>L. phalacrocorax</i> Hallé	E	MI	<i>P. paleata</i> H. Reichenbach	E e	FI
<i>L. sula</i> Hallé	E	FU	<i>P. sublata</i> Hallé	E e	FI
<i>L. zosterops</i> Hallé	E	FI			

<i>Pristiglottis</i>			<i>Campecarpus</i>		
<i>P. montana</i> (Schlechter)	P	FI	<i>C. fulcitus</i> Wendland	E	FU
Cretziou & J. J. Smith			<i>Chambeyronia</i>		
<i>Pterostylis</i>			<i>C. lepidota</i> H. E. Moore	E	FI
<i>P. bureaviana</i> Schlechter	E	FU	<i>C. macrocarpa</i> Vieillard	E	FI
<i>P. curta</i> R. Brown	P	FA	<i>Clinosperma</i>		
<i>Rhynchophreatia</i>			<i>C. bractealis</i> Beccari	E	FU
<i>R. micrantha</i> (A. Richard)	P	e FI	<i>Cyphokentia</i>		
Hallé			<i>C. macrostachya</i>	E	FI
<i>Sarcochilus</i>			Brongniart		
<i>S. hillii</i> (F. Mueller) F.	P	e FI	<i>Cyphophoenix</i>		
Mueller			<i>C. elegans</i> Wendland	E	FA
<i>S. koghiensis</i> Schlechter	E	e FI	<i>C. nucele</i> H. E. Moore	E	FA
<i>Schoenorchis</i>			<i>Cyphosperma</i>		
<i>S. micrantha</i> Reinwardt ex	P	e FI	<i>C. balansae</i> Wendland ex	E	FA
Blume			Bentham & J. D.		
<i>Spathoglottis</i>			Hooker		
<i>S. petri</i> H. Reichenbach	P	FA	<i>Kentiopsis</i>		
<i>Spiranthes</i>			<i>K. olivaeformis</i> Brongniart	E	FA
<i>S. sinensis</i> (Persoon) Ames	P	MI	<i>Lavoixia</i>		
<i>Taeniophyllum</i>			<i>L. macrocarpa</i> H. E.	E	FA
<i>T. graptolium</i> Hallé	E	e FI	Moore		
<i>T. trachypus</i> Schlechter	E	e FI	<i>Mackeea</i>		
<i>Thrixspermum</i>			<i>M. magnifica</i> H. E. Moore	E	FA
<i>T. sp.</i>	P	e FI	<i>Moratia</i>		
<i>Trachoma</i>			<i>M. cerifera</i> H. E. Moore	E	FA
<i>T. subluteum</i> (Rupp)	P	e FI	<i>Pritchardiopsis</i>		
Garay			<i>P. jeanneneyi</i> Beccari	E	FU
<i>Tropidia</i>			<i>Veillonia</i>		
<i>T. viridifusca</i> Kraenzlin	E	FA	<i>V. alba</i> H. E. Moore	E	FA
<i>Zeuxine</i>			Pandanaaceae		
<i>Z. francii</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>Freycinetia</i>		
<i>Z. vieillardii</i> (H.	E	FA	<i>F. brevifolia</i> Martelli	E	FA
Reichenbach) Schlechter			<i>F. comptonii</i> Rendle	E	FA
Palmae			<i>F. coriacea</i> Warburg	E	FA
<i>Actinokentia</i>			<i>F. cylindracea</i> Solms	E	FI
<i>A. divaricata</i> Dammer	E	FU	<i>F. erythrostigma</i> Solms ex	E	FU
<i>A. huerlimannii</i> H. E.	E	FU	Martelli		
Moore			<i>F. graminifolia</i> Solms	E	FI
<i>Alloschmidia</i>			<i>F. hydra</i> B. C. Stone	E	FI
<i>A. glabrata</i> (Beccari) H. E.	E	FA	<i>F. longispica</i> Martelli	P	FA
Moore			<i>F. lorifolia</i> Martelli	E	FU
<i>Basselinia</i>			<i>F. microdonta</i> Martelli	P	FA
<i>B. deplanchei</i> Vieillard	E	FA	<i>F. monticola</i> Rendle	P	FA
<i>B. eriostachys</i> Beccari	E	FI	<i>F. novocaledonica</i> Warburg	E	FA
<i>B. gracilis</i> Vieillard	E	FI	<i>F. schlechteri</i> Warburg	P	FI
<i>B. pancheri</i> Vieillard	E	FU	<i>F. spectabilis</i> Solms	E	FI
<i>B. surculosa</i> Beccari	E	FU	<i>F. sulcata</i> Warburg	P	FI
<i>B. tomentosa</i> Beccari	E	FA	<i>F. verrucosa</i> Warburg	E	FA
<i>B. velutina</i> Beccari	E	FI	<i>F. vieillardii</i> Martelli	E	FA
<i>Brongniartikentia</i>			Pandanus		
<i>B. lanuginosa</i> H. E. Moore	E	FA	<i>P. altissimus</i> Solms	E	FI
<i>B. vaginata</i> (Brongniart)	E	FU	<i>P. aragoensis</i> Solms	E	FA
Beccari			<i>P. balansae</i> Solms	E	FU
<i>Burretiokentia</i>			<i>P. bernardii</i> St. John	E	FI
<i>B. hapala</i> H. E. Moore	E	FA	<i>P. clandestinus</i> B. C. Stone	E	FA
<i>B. vieillardii</i> H. E. Moore	E	FI	<i>P. lacuum</i> St. John	E	FU

<i>P. mackeei</i> St. John	E	FU	<i>P. floribunda</i> Baillon	E	
<i>P. macrocarpus</i> (Brongniart) Solms	E	FA	<i>P. indivisa</i> (Baillon) Harms & Loesener	E	
<i>P. neocaledonicus</i> Martelli	E	FA	<i>P. lucida</i> Vieillard ex Baillon	E	FU
<i>P. oblongus</i> (Brongniart) Solms	E	FI	<i>P. macrophylla</i> Baillon	E	FI
<i>P. pancheri</i> (Brongniart) Solms	E	FU	<i>P. microcarpa</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>P. sphaerocephalus</i> (Brongniart) Solms	E	FI	<i>P. robusta</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>P. verecundus</i> B. C. Stone	E	FU	<i>P. wagapensis</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>P. vieillardii</i> Martelli	E	FA	Philesiaceae		
Papilionaceae			<i>Eustrephus</i>		
<i>Arthroclianthus</i>			<i>E. latifolius</i> R. Brown ex Sims	P	FI
<i>A. andersonii</i> (Seemann) Schindler	E		<i>Geitonoplesium</i>		
<i>A. angustifolius</i> Hochreutiner	E	FA	<i>G. cymosum</i> (Cunningham) R. Brown	P	FI
<i>A. balansae</i> Schindler	E	MI	Piperaceae		
<i>A. caudatus</i> Schindler	E		<i>Peperomia</i>		
<i>A. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA	<i>P. baueriana</i> Miquel	P	FA
<i>A. cuneatus</i> Schindler	E	FU	<i>P. caledonica</i> C. DC.	E	FI
<i>A. grandifolius</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA	<i>P. endlicheri</i> Miquel	P	FA
<i>A. ischnopodus</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>P. insularum</i> Miquel	P	
<i>A. leratii</i> Schindler	E		<i>P. kanalensis</i> C. DC.	E	
<i>A. macrobothryosus</i> Hochreutiner	E	FA	<i>P. leptostachya</i> W. J. Hooker & Armott	P	FI
<i>A. macrophyllus</i> Schindler	E		<i>P. lifuana</i> C. DC.	E	FA
<i>A. maximus</i> Schindler	E		<i>P. reflexa</i> A. Dietrich	P	FU
<i>A. microbotrys</i> Hochreutiner	E	FA	<i>P. sarasinii</i> C. DC.	E	FU
<i>A. ovalifolius</i> Schindler	E		<i>P. subpallescens</i> C. DC.	E	
<i>A. tenuifolius</i> Schindler	E		Piper		
<i>A. vieillardii</i> Schindler	E		<i>P. austrocaledonicum</i> C. DC.	P	FI
Mucuna			<i>P. comptonii</i> S. Moore	E	FA
<i>M. gigantea</i> (Willdenow) A. DC.	P		<i>P. paitense</i> Schlechter	E	FU
<i>M. neocaledonica</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA	<i>P. staminodiferum</i> C. DC.	E	FA
Paracryphiaceae			Pittosporaceae		
<i>Paracryphia</i>			<i>Pittosporum</i>		
<i>P. alticola</i> (Schlechter) Steenis	E	FI	<i>P. cheesmanniae</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
Passifloraceae			<i>P. coccineum</i> (Montrouzier) Beauvisage	E	FU
<i>Passiflora</i>			<i>P. dognyense</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>P. aurantia</i> J. R. Forster	P	MI	<i>P. dzumacense</i> Guillaumin	E	MU
Phellinaceae			<i>P. echinatum</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MI
<i>Phelline</i>			<i>P. heckeli</i> Dubard	E	FA
<i>P. balansae</i> Baillon	E		<i>P. leratii</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>P. billardieri</i> Pancher ex Loesener	E	FU	<i>P. lifuense</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>P. brachyphylla</i> Baillon	E	FA	<i>P. morierei</i> (Vieillard) Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>P. comosa</i> Labillardière	E	FI	<i>P. mouanum</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>P. confertifolia</i> Baillon	E	FA	<i>P. obovatum</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>P. dumbeensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>P. oreophilum</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>P. erubescens</i> Baillon	E	MI	<i>P. oubatchense</i> Schlechter	E	FA
			<i>P. paitense</i> Guillaumin	E	FU

<i>P. pancheri</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MA	<i>B. pancheri</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MU
<i>P. paniculatum</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA	<i>B. spathulaefolia</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MU
<i>P. paniense</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>Kermadecia</i>		
<i>P. poueboense</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>K. elliptica</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
<i>P. pronyense</i> Guillaumin	E	MU	<i>K. pronyensis</i> (Guillaumin) Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>P. rhytidocarpum</i> A. Gray	P	MA	<i>K. rotundifolia</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
<i>P. sylvaticum</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>K. sinuata</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
<i>P. thyense</i> Guillaumin	E	FA			
<i>P. vieillardi</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA			
Podocarpaceae			<i>Knightia</i>		
<i>Acropyle</i>			<i>K. deplanchei</i> Vieillard ex Brongniart & Gris	E	MU
<i>A. pancheri</i> (Brongniart & Gris) Pilger	E	FI	<i>K. strobilina</i> (Labillardière) R. Brown	E	FI
<i>Dacrycarpus</i>			<i>Macadamia</i>		
<i>D. vieillardii</i> (Parlatore) de Laubenfels	E	MU	<i>M. francii</i> (Guillaumin) Sleumer	E	FI
<i>Dacrydium</i>			<i>M. neurophylla</i> (Guillaumin) Viro	E	FU
<i>D. balansae</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MU	<i>M. rousseii</i> (Vieillard) Sleumer	E	FA
<i>D. lycopodioides</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FU	<i>M. vieillardii</i> (Brongniart & Gris) Sleumer	E	FA
<i>Decussocarpus</i>			<i>Sleumerodendron</i>		
<i>D. comptonii</i> (Buchholz) de Laubenfels	E	FI	<i>S. austrocaledonicum</i> (Brongniart & Gris) Viro	E	FI
<i>Falcatifolium</i>			<i>Stenocarpus</i>		
<i>F. taxoides</i> (Brongniart & Gris) de Laubenfels	E	FI	<i>S. intermedius</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MU
<i>Parasitaxus</i>			<i>S. rubiginosus</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FI
<i>P. ustus</i> (Vieillard) de Laubenfels	E	FI	<i>S. trinervis</i> (Montr.) Guillaumin	E	MI
<i>Podocarpus</i>			<i>S. umbelliferus</i> (Forster) Druce	E	MI
<i>P. decumbens</i> N. Gray	E	MU	<i>Virotia</i>		
<i>P. longefoliolatus</i> Pilger	E	FU	<i>V. leptophylla</i> (Guillaumin) L. Johnson & Briggs	E	FI
<i>P. lucienii</i> de Laubenfels	E	FI			
<i>P. polyspermus</i> de Laubenfels	E	FI	Rhamnaceae		
<i>P. sylvestris</i> Buchholz	E	FI	<i>Alphitonia</i>		
<i>Prumnopitys</i>			<i>A. neocaledonica</i> Guillaumin	E	MI
<i>P. ferruginoides</i> (Compton) de Laubenfels	E	FI	<i>A. xerocarpa</i> Baillon	E	FU
Proteaceae			<i>Ventilago</i>		
<i>Beauprea</i>			<i>V. buxoides</i> Baillon	E	FI
<i>B. asplenioides</i> Schlechter	E	FU	Rhizophoraceae		
<i>B. comptonii</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>Crossostylis</i>		
<i>B. crassifolia</i> Viro	E	MA	<i>C. biflora</i> J. R. & G. Forster	P	FI
<i>B. filipes</i> Schlechter	E	FI	<i>C. grandiflora</i> Pancher ex Brongniart & Gris	E	FA
<i>B. gracilis</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MU			
<i>B. montana</i> (Brongniart & Gris) Viro	E	MU			
<i>B. montisfontium</i> Guillaumin	E	MU			
<i>B. neglecta</i> Viro	E	MU			

<i>C. multiflora</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FA	<i>I. montana</i> Schlechter	E	FI
<i>C. seberti</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FU	<i>I. oligantha</i> Schlechter & Krause	E	FI
Rubiaceae			<i>I. vieillardii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>Atractocarpus</i>			<i>I. yahouensis</i> Schlechter	E	FA
<i>A. aragoensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>Morierina</i>		
<i>A. bracteatus</i> Schlechter & Krause	E		<i>M. montana</i> Vieillard	E	FU
<i>A. cucumicarpus</i> S. Moore	E	MU	<i>M. propinqua</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MU
<i>A. heterophyllus</i> Guillaumin & Beauvisage	E	FI	<i>Morinda</i>		
<i>A. longistipitatus</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>M. artensis</i> Montrouzier	E	MU
<i>A. oblongus</i> S. Moore	E	MU	<i>M. billardieri</i> Baillon	E	FI
<i>A. platyxylo</i> (Vieillard ex Pancher & Sébert) Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>M. choriophylla</i> Baillon	E	FI
<i>A. sessilifolius</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>M. decipiens</i> Schlechter	E	FA
<i>A. simulans</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>M. elongata</i> Schlechter	E	FU
<i>Coelospermum</i>			<i>M. fallax</i> Schlechter	E	FA
<i>C. balansaeum</i> Baillon	E	FA	<i>M. forsteri</i> Seemann	P	FA
<i>C. monticolum</i> Baillon ex Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>M. kanalensis</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>C. nigrescens</i> (Krause) Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>M. ligustrina</i> S. Moore	E	FA
<i>Cyclophyllum</i>			<i>M. phylliraeoides</i> Labillardière	E	FA
<i>C. baladense</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>M. velutina</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>C. calyculatum</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>M. vieillardii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>C. cymosum</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>Mussaenda</i>		
<i>C. henriettae</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>M. cylindrocarpa</i> Burck	P	FA
<i>C. sagittatum</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	MU	<i>Psychotria</i>		
<i>C. vieillardii</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>P. amieuiensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>Gardenia</i>			<i>P. arbutifolia</i> (Baillon) Schlechter	E	FI
<i>G. mollis</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>P. baillonii</i> Schlechter	E	FA
<i>Guettarda</i>			<i>P. baladensis</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>G. balansaeana</i> Baillon	E	FU	<i>P. bourailensis</i> Guillaumin	E	
<i>G. eximia</i> Baillon	E	FU	<i>P. brachylaena</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>G. heterosepala</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>P. calliantha</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>G. hypolasia</i> Baillon	E	FU	<i>P. calothyrsus</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>G. rhamnoides</i> Baillon	E	FI	<i>P. canalensis</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>G. splendens</i> Baillon	E	FU	<i>P. collina</i> Labillardière	P	FI
<i>G. vieillardii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>P. colnettiana</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>Ixora</i>			<i>P. damnatorum</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>I. cauliflora</i> Montrouzier	E	FA	<i>P. deplanchei</i> (Beauvisage) Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>I. collina</i> (Montrouzier) Beauvisage	P	FI	<i>P. douarrei</i> (Beauvisage) Daeniker	E	FU
<i>I. comptonii</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>P. faguetii</i> (Baillon) Schlechter	E	FI
<i>I. kuakuensis</i> S. Moore	E	FU	<i>P. frondosa</i> S. Moore	E	FA
<i>I. lecardii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>P. fuscopilosa</i> Schlechter	E	FU
<i>I. longiloba</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>P. gabriellae</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	MU
			<i>P. gneissica</i> S. Moore	E	FA

<i>P. goniocarpa</i> (Baillon)	E	FI	<i>P. schumanniana</i>	E	FA
Guillaumin			Schlechter		
<i>P. laxissima</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>P. semperflorens</i> (Baillon)	E	FI
<i>P. lenormandi</i> Schlechter	E	FU	Pancher ex Beauvisage		
<i>P. lepidocalyx</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>P. speciosa</i> (Montrouzier)	E	MU
<i>P. leratii</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	S. Moore		
<i>P. ligustrina</i> (Baillon)	E	FA	<i>P. stenophylla</i> Guillaumin	E	
Guillaumin			<i>P. stricta</i> (Baillon)	E	FA
<i>P. lyciiflora</i> (Baillon)	E	FU	Guillaumin		
Schlechter			<i>P. suaveolens</i> S. Moore	E	FA
<i>P. lycioides</i> (Baillon)	E	FU	<i>P. subpallens</i> S. Moore	E	MU
Guillaumin			<i>P. subuniflora</i> (Baillon)	E	FU
<i>P. macroglossa</i> (Baillon)	E	FI	Guillaumin		
Guillaumin			<i>P. toninensis</i> S. Moore	E	FA
<i>P. microglossa</i> (Baillon)	E	FI	<i>P. trichopodantha</i> (Baillon)	E	FA
Guillaumin			Guillaumin		
<i>P. monanthos</i> (Baillon)	E	FU	<i>P. trisulcata</i> (Baillon)	E	FA
Schlechter			Guillaumin		
<i>P. nathaliae</i> (Baillon)	E	MU	<i>P. unioensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
Guillaumin			<i>P. vieillardii</i> (Baillon)	E	FA
<i>P. nekouana</i> (Baillon)	E		Baillon		
Guillaumin			<i>P. wagapensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>P. nummularioides</i>	E	FA	<i>Randia</i>		
Guillaumin			<i>R. artensis</i> (Montrouzier)	E	FA
<i>P. oleoides</i> (Baillon)	E	MU	Guillaumin		
Schlechter			<i>R. sezitat</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>P. oreophila</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>R. vieillardii</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>P. oubatchensis</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>Rhopalobrachium</i>		
<i>P. pancheri</i> (Baillon)	E	FA	<i>R. congestum</i> Schlechter	E	FA
Schlechter			<i>R. fragrans</i> Schlechter &	E	FA
<i>P. papillosa</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	Krause		
<i>P. paramaracarpa</i> (Baillon)	E	MU	<i>Tarenna</i>		
Schlechter			<i>T. ignambiensis</i>	E	FA
<i>P. patula</i> S. Moore	E	FA	(Guillaumin) Jérémie		
<i>P. phyllanthoides</i>	E	MU	<i>T. lifouana</i> (Daeniker)	E	FA
Schlechter ex			Jérémie		
Guillaumin			<i>T. truncatocalyx</i>	E	MI
<i>P. poissoniana</i> (Baillon)	E	FI	(Guillaumin)		
Guillaumin			Bremekamp		
<i>P. pseudomicrodaphne</i>	E	MU	<i>T. unioensis</i> (Guillaumin)	E	FA
(Baillon) Guillaumin			Jérémie		
<i>P. pubituba</i> S. Moore	E	FA	Rutaceae		
<i>P. pulchrebracteata</i>	E	FA	<i>Dutailleya</i>		
Guillaumin			<i>D. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA
<i>P. rarifolia</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>D. oreophila</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
<i>P. roseotincta</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>D. sessilifoliola</i> Guillaumin	E	MI
<i>P. rosmarinifolia</i> (Baillon)	E	FA	<i>D. trifoliolata</i> Baillon	E	FA
Schlechter			<i>Geijera</i>		
<i>P. rubefacta</i> (S. Moore)	E	MU	<i>G. balansae</i> (Baillon)	E	FI
Guillaumin			Schinz & Guillaumin		
<i>P. rupicola</i> (Baillon)	E	MI	<i>Melicope</i>		
Schlechter			<i>M. diversifolia</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>P. sagittalis</i> (Baillon)	E	FA	<i>M. glaberrima</i> Guillaumin	E	FI
Guillaumin			<i>M. lasioneura</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>P. saltiensis</i> (S. Moore)	E	FU	<i>M. leptophylla</i> Guillaumin	E	
Guillaumin			<i>M. leratii</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>P. schlechteriana</i> Krause	E	FA	<i>M. montana</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA

<i>M. platystemon</i> E. G. Baker	E	FA	<i>C. mouana</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>M. triphylla</i> Merrill	E	FI	<i>C. oedipoda</i> Radlkofer	E	FI
<i>Micromelum minutum</i> (J. R. & G. Forster) Wight & Arnott	E	FA	<i>C. pennelii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>Sarcomelicope argyrophylla</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	<i>C. petiolulata</i> Radlkofer	E	FA
<i>S. sarcococca</i> Engler	E	FI	<i>C. psilocarpa</i> Radlkofer	E	FA
<i>Zanthoxylum neocaledonicum</i> E. G. Baker	E	FU	<i>C. subcuneata</i> Radlkofer	E	MI
<i>Z. pancheri</i> P. S. Green	E	MI	<i>C. sylvatica</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>Z. sarasinii</i> Guillaumin	E	MA	<i>C. trigonocarpa</i> Radlkofer	E	MA
<i>Z. schlechteri</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	<i>Elattostachys apetala</i> (Labillardière) Radlkofer	E	FI
<i>Zieridium melicopaefolium</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	<i>E. falcata</i> (A. Gray) Radlkofer	P	
<i>Z. pseudobtusifolium</i> Guillaumin	E	FI	<i>E. incisa</i> Radlkofer	E	MA
Santalaceae			<i>Gongrodiscus</i>		
<i>Amphorogyne celastroides</i> Stauffer & Huerlimann	E	FI	<i>G. sp.</i>	E	FA
<i>A. spicata</i> Stauffer & Huerlimann	E	FI	<i>G. sufferrugineus</i> Radlkofer	E	FI
<i>Daenikera corallina</i> Huerlimann & Stauffer	E	FU	<i>Guioa</i>		
<i>Exocarpos phyllanthoides</i> Endlicher	E	MU	<i>G. crenata</i> Radlkofer	E	MI
<i>E. pseudocasuarina</i> Guillaumin	E	MU	<i>G. crenulata</i> Radlkofer	E	MI
<i>Santalum austrocaledonicum</i> Vieillard	E	MI	<i>G. fusca</i> Radlkofer	E	MU
Sapindaceae			<i>G. glauca</i> (Labillardière) Radlkofer	E	MI
<i>Alectryon carinatum</i> Radlkofer	E	FA	<i>G. gracilis</i> (Pancher & Sebert) Radlkofer	E	MI
<i>Arytera arcuata</i> Radlkofer	E	MA	<i>G. microsepala</i> Radlkofer	E	FI
<i>A. gracilipes</i> Radlkofer	E	MU	<i>G. pectinata</i> Radlkofer	E	MI
<i>A. lepidota</i> Radlkofer	E	MU	<i>G. villosa</i> Radlkofer	E	MI
<i>Cupaniopsis apiocarpa</i> Radlkofer	E	MI	<i>Harpullia austrocaledonica</i> Baillon	E	FA
<i>C. azantha</i> Radlkofer	E	FA	<i>Podonephelium</i>		
<i>C. chytradenia</i> Radlkofer	E	MU	<i>P. balansae</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>C. dictyophora</i> Radlkofer	E	FA	<i>P. concolor</i> Radlkofer	E	MU
<i>C. ganophloea</i> Radlkofer	E	FA	<i>P. homei</i> (Seemann) Radlkofer	E	FI
<i>C. godefroyi</i> Guillaumin	E		<i>Storthocalyx</i>		
<i>C. guioides</i> Guillaumin	E		<i>S. chryseus</i> Radlkofer	E	FI
<i>C. hypodermatica</i> Radlkofer	E		<i>S. leioneurus</i> Radlkofer	E	FU
<i>C. macrocarpa</i> Radlkofer	E	MI	<i>S. sordidus</i> Radlkofer	E	MU
<i>C. marensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	Sapotaceae		
			<i>Beccariella</i>		
			<i>B. balanseana</i> (Pierre) Aubréville	E	MI
			<i>B. rubicunda</i> (Pierre ex Baillon) Pierre	E	FA
			<i>Bureavella</i>		
			<i>B. endlicheri</i> (Montrouzier) Aubréville	E	FI
			<i>B. wakere</i> (Pancher & Sébert) Aubréville	E	FI
			<i>Leptostylis</i>		
			<i>L. grandifolia</i> Vink	E	FU
			<i>Manilkara</i>		
			<i>M. dissecta</i> (L.) Dubard	E	FI
			<i>Mimusops</i>		
			<i>M. elengi</i> L.	P	FA

<i>Niemeyera</i>				<i>P. pancheri</i> Baillon	E	FU
<i>N. balansae</i> (Baillon)	E	FI	<i>P. podophylla</i> Schlechter	E	FA	
Aubréville			<i>P. spicata</i> Baillon	E	FA	
<i>Ochrothallus</i>				<i>Quintinia</i>		
<i>O. gordoniaefolius</i> (S. Moore) Aubréville	E	MI	<i>Q. major</i> (Baillon) Schlechter	E	FI	
<i>O. multipetalus</i> (Vink) Aubréville	E	FU	<i>Q. media</i> (Baillon) Guillaumin	E	MU	
<i>O. sarlinii</i> Aubréville	E	FI	<i>Q. minor</i> (Baillon) Schlechter	E	MU	
<i>O. schmidii</i> Aubréville	E	FU	<i>Q. oreophila</i> (Schlechter) Schlechter	E	FU	
<i>O. sessilifolius</i> (Pancher & Sébert) Pierre ex Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>Q. parviflora</i> (Schlechter) Schlechter	E	FA	
<i>O. wagapensis</i> (Guillaumin) Aubréville	E	FA	Simaroubaceae			
<i>Pichonia</i>				<i>Soulamea</i>		
<i>P. balansana</i> Pierre	E	FA	<i>S. fraxinifolia</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	FI	
<i>Planchonella</i>				<i>S. muelleri</i> Brongniart & Gris	E	MU
<i>P. amieuana</i> (Guillaumin) Aubréville	E	FA	Smilacaceae			
<i>P. kuebiniensis</i> Aubréville	E	FU	<i>Smilax</i>			
<i>P. laetevirens</i> (Baillon) Pierre ex Dubard	E	FU	<i>S. neocaledonica</i> Schlechter	E	MI	
<i>P. lifuana</i> (Baillon) Pierre ex Dubard	E	FA	<i>S. orbiculata</i> Labillardière	E		
<i>P. linggensis</i> (Burck) Pierre	P	FA	<i>S. plurifurcata</i> A. DC.	E	MI	
<i>P. microphylla</i> Pierre ex Dubard	E	MI	<i>S. purpurata</i> J. R. & G. Forster	E	MI	
<i>P. pronyensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	Solanaceae			
<i>P. saligna</i> S. Moore	E	FA	<i>Duboisia</i>			
<i>P. skottsbergii</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>D. myoporoides</i> R. Brown	P	MI	
<i>P. thiensis</i> Aubréville	E	FU	Sphenostemonaceae			
<i>Pycnandra</i>				<i>Sphenostemon</i>		
<i>P. benthamii</i> Baillon	E	FA	<i>S. balansae</i> Baillon	E	MU	
<i>P. comptonii</i> (S. Moore) Vink	E	FA	<i>S. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	MI	
<i>P. controversa</i> (Guillaumin) Vink	E	FA	<i>S. oppositifolius</i> Huerlimann	E	FU	
<i>P. fastuosa</i> (Baillon) Vink	E	FI	<i>S. pachycladum</i> Baillon	E	FI	
<i>P. griseosepala</i> Vink	E	FU	Sterculiaceae			
<i>P. neocaledonica</i> (S. Moore) Vink	E	FA	<i>Sterculia</i>			
<i>P. paniensis</i> Aubréville	E	FA	<i>S. austrocaledonica</i> J. D. Hooker	E	FI	
<i>P. vieillardii</i> (Baillon) Vink	E	FA	<i>S. bullata</i> Pancher & Sébert	E	MA	
<i>Pyriluma</i>				<i>S. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	FI
<i>P. sphaerocarpum</i> (Baillon) Aubréville	E	FA	<i>S. dzumacensis</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	
<i>Sebertia</i>				<i>S. fatsioides</i> (Schlechter) Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>S. acuminata</i> Pierre ex Baillon	E	FU	<i>S. francii</i> Guillaumin	E	MU	
Saxifragaceae				<i>S. megaphylla</i> Bureau & Poisson ex Guillaumin	E	FA
<i>Polyosma</i>				<i>S. sp.</i>	E	FU
<i>P. brachystachys</i> Schlechter	E	FA	<i>S. sageniifolia</i> (Schlechter) Guillaumin	E	FA	
<i>P. comptonii</i> E. G. Baker	E	MU				
<i>P. discolor</i> Baillon	E	FA				
<i>P. leratii</i> Guillaumin	E	FA				

<i>S. scheffleraefolia</i>	E	FI	Trimeniaceae		
Guillaumin			<i>Trimenia</i>		
<i>S. schumanniana</i>	E	FA	<i>T. neocaledonica</i> E. G.	E	FA
(Schlechter) Guillaumin			Baker		
Strasburgeriaceae			Triuridaceae		
<i>Strasburgeria</i>			<i>Sciaphila</i>		
<i>S. robusta</i> (Vieillard ex	E	FU	<i>S. dolichostyla</i> Schlechter	E	FA
Pancher & Sébert)			<i>S. neocaledonica</i>	E	FU
Guillaumin			Schlechter		
Symplocaceae			Ulmaceae		
<i>Symplocos</i>			<i>Celtis</i>		
<i>S. arborea</i> (Vieillard)	E	FA	<i>C. balansae</i> Planchon	E	FA
Brongniart & Gris			<i>C. paniculata</i> (Endlicher)	P	FA
<i>S. baptica</i> Brongniart &	E	FI	Planchon		
Gris			Urticaceae		
<i>S. caerulescens</i> Brongniart	E	FA	<i>Dendrocnide</i>		
& Gris			<i>D. latifolia</i> (Gaudichaud)	P	FA
<i>S. flavescens</i> Brand	E	FI	Chew		
<i>S. gracilis</i> Brongniart &	E	FA	<i>D. vitiensis</i> (Seemann)	P	FA
Gris			Chew		
<i>S. montana</i> Brongniart &	E	MI	<i>Procris</i>		
Gris			<i>P. pedunculata</i> (J. R.	P	FI
<i>S. munda</i> S. Moore	E	MI	Forster) Weddell		
<i>S. pseudonitida</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	Verbenaceae		
<i>S. tortuosa</i> Vieillard	E	FI	<i>Gmelina</i>		
Taxaceae			<i>G. lignumvitreum</i>	E	FA
<i>Austrotaxus</i>			Guillaumin		
<i>A. spicata</i> Compton	E	FA	<i>Oxera</i>		
Thymeleaceae			<i>O. arborea</i> Schlechter	E	FA
<i>Lethedon</i>			<i>O. baladica</i> Vieillard	E	FA
<i>L. balansae</i> (Baillon)	E	MI	<i>O. candelabrum</i>	E	FI
Kostermans			Beauvisage		
<i>L. calleana</i> (Guillaumin)	E	FU	<i>O. comptonii</i> S. Moore	E	FA
Kostermans			<i>O. cordifolia</i> Dubard	E	
<i>L. cernua</i> (Baillon)	E	FU	<i>O. coriacea</i> Dubard	E	
Kostermans			<i>O. crassiflora</i> S. Moore	E	FA
<i>L. ciliaris</i> (Baillon)	E	FU	<i>O. crassifolia</i> Viot	E	MU
Kostermans			<i>O. floribunda</i> Schlechter	E	FA
<i>L. comptonii</i> (E. G. Baker)	E	FA	<i>O. longifolia</i> Vieillard	E	
Kostermans			<i>O. merytaefolia</i>	E	FA
<i>L. cordatoretusa</i> Aymonin	E	MI	Guillaumin		
<i>L. oblonga</i> (Schlechter)	E	MU	<i>O. microcalyx</i> Guillaumin	E	FA
Kostermans			<i>O. morierei</i> Vieillard	E	FA
<i>L. ovata</i> (Guillaumin)	E	MU	<i>O. nuda</i> Viot	E	MI
Kostermans			<i>O. oblongifolia</i> Vieillard	E	
<i>L. tannensis</i> Sprengel	E	MI	<i>O. oreophila</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>Microsemma</i>			<i>O. ovata</i> Vieillard	E	
<i>M. calophylla</i> Guillaumin	E	FU	<i>O. palmatinervia</i> Dubard	E	FU
& MacKee			<i>O. pancheri</i> Dubard	E	
<i>M. rhizophoraefolia</i>	E	FA	<i>O. robusta</i> Vieillard	E	FI
Guillaumin			<i>O. rugosa</i> Guillaumin	E	FU
<i>Wickstroemia</i>			<i>O. suaveolens</i> Guillaumin	E	MU
<i>W. indica</i> (L.) Mey	P	MI	<i>O. subverticillata</i> Vieillard	E	
Tiliaceae			<i>O. sulfurea</i> Dubard	E	FA
<i>Trichospermum</i>					
<i>T. sp.</i>	P	FA			

<i>Vitex</i>			<i>Bubbia</i>		
<i>V. neocaledonica</i> Gandoger	E		<i>B. auriculata</i> Tieghem	E	FA
<i>V. rapini</i> Beauvisage	E	FU	<i>B. balansae</i> (Baillon)	E	FU
Violaceae			Tieghem		
<i>Agatea</i>			<i>B. comptonii</i> (E. G. Baker)		
<i>A. lenormandi</i> Melchior	E		Dandy	E	FA
<i>A. schlechteri</i> Melchior	E	FU	<i>B. deplanchei</i> Tieghem	E	FA
<i>Hybanthus</i>			<i>B. heteroneura</i> Tieghem		
<i>H. austrocaledonicus</i>	E	FU	<i>B. isoneura</i> Tieghem	E	FA
(Vieillard) Melchior			<i>B. odorata</i> (E. G. Baker)	E	FA
<i>H. caledonicus</i> (Turcz)	P	MI	Dandy		
Cretz			<i>B. pauciflora</i> (E. G. Baker)	E	FA
<i>H. ilicifolius</i> (Vieillard)	E	FI	Dandy		
Schinz & Guillaumin			<i>Exospermum</i>		
<i>H. micranthus</i> Guillaumin	E	FA	<i>E. stipitatum</i> (Baillon)	E	FA
Winteraceae			Tieghem		
<i>Belliolum</i>			<i>Zygogynum</i>		
<i>B. crassifolium</i> (Baillon)	E	FA	<i>Z. acsmithii</i> Vink	E	FU
Tieghem			<i>Z. baillonii</i> Tieghem	E	FU
<i>B. rivulare</i> Tieghem	E	FA	<i>Z. bicolor</i> Tieghem	E	FA
<i>B. vieillardii</i> Tieghem	E	FA	<i>Z. mackeei</i> Vink	E	FA
			<i>Z. pomiferum</i> Baillon	E	FU

	Africa	Asia	Malasia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Delarobia</i>			1	1	1	1	1									B	2
<i>Dizygotheca</i>							1									B	2
<i>Meryta</i>				1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1		B	2
<i>Myodocarpus</i>																E	
<i>Polyscias (Tieghemopanax)</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1		C	
<i>Schefflera</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	A	
<i>Strobilopanax</i>																E	
<i>Agathis</i>				1	1	1		1		1	1					I	2
<i>Araucaria</i>					1	1			1						1	J	2
<i>Hoya</i>			1	1	1	1	1				1	1		1		D	
<i>Marsdenia</i>	1	1	1	1	1			1				1			1	A	
<i>Secamone</i>	1	1	1	1	1		1									C	
<i>Tylophora</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		C	
<i>Nemuaron</i>																E	
<i>Balanophora</i>	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1			C	
<i>Hachettea</i>																E	
<i>Balanops</i>						1	1				1					B	2
<i>Deplanchea</i>				1	1	1										I	
<i>Pandorea</i>				1	1	1	1	1								I	
<i>Bischofia</i>			1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1	1		D	
* <i>Canarium</i> (Sect. <i>Canariellum</i>)						1										H	2
<i>Gymnostoma</i> (<i>Casuarina</i>)				1	1	1	1	1			1					G	2
<i>Cassine</i> (<i>Elaeodendron</i>)	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1				1	A	
<i>Maytenus</i>	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Menepetalum</i>																E	
<i>Salaciopsis</i>																E	
<i>Caesalpinia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Intsia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		1		C	
<i>Mezoneurum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1						1				C	
<i>Storckiella</i>					1						1					L	
<i>Ascarina</i>	3		1	1		1	1			1	1		1	1		L	
<i>Hunga</i>				1												B	2
<i>Aneilema</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1					1		1	1	1	A	
<i>Santaloides</i> (<i>Rourea</i>)			1	1	1	1	1				1			1		D	
<i>Corynocarpus</i>				1	1		1			1						I	
<i>Diplocyclos</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1							C	
<i>Acsmithia</i>				1	1	1					1					I	2
<i>Codia</i>																E	
<i>Cunonia</i>	1															K	2
<i>Geissois</i>					1	1	1				1					H	2
<i>Pancheria</i>																E	
<i>Weinmannia</i>	1		1	1		1	1			1	1		1	1	2	K	
<i>Libocedrus</i>				1						1					1	J	
<i>Baumea</i>	4	1	1	1	1								1			C	
<i>Carex</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Costularia</i>	1		1	1	1											C	
<i>Scleria</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		1	1	A	
<i>Uncinia</i>			1	1	1			1		1		1			1	K	
<i>Hibbertia</i>	1		1	1	1						1					H	
<i>Tetracera</i>	1	1	1	1	1										1	A	

	Africa	Asia	Malesia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Beilschmiedia</i>	1	1	2	1	1	1				1					1	A	
<i>Cryptocarya</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	A	
<i>Endiandra</i>			1	1	2	2	1	1			1			1		D	
<i>Litsea</i>			1	2	1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	A	
<i>Barringtonia</i>	1	1	1	2	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		C	
<i>Arthropodium</i>	3				1	1				1						H	
<i>Astelia</i>	4			1						1		1	1		1	L	
<i>Dianella</i>	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	K	2
<i>Hugonia</i>	1		1	1	1	1	1				1					I	2
<i>Fagraea</i>			1	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		D	
<i>Geniostoma</i>	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		C	2
<i>Neuburgia</i>				1	1		1	1			1	1				G	
<i>Amyema</i>				1	1	1	1					1				I	
<i>Amylotheca</i>					1	1								1		I	
<i>Korthalsella</i>	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		C	
<i>Aglaiia</i>		1	2	1	1	1	1				1	1		1		D	
<i>Anthocarapa (Amoora)</i>					1	1										I	
<i>Dysoxylum</i>			1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		D	
<i>Hypserpa</i>			1	1	1	1	1	1				1				D	
<i>Pachygone</i>			1	1	1	1					1	1				D	
<i>Stephania</i>	1		1	1	1	1	1						1	1		C	
<i>Adenanthera</i>			1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		C	
<i>Albizia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1			1	A	
<i>Serianthes</i>			1	1		1	1				1	1	1	1		L	
<i>Hedycarya</i>						1	1			1	1			1		B	2
<i>Kibaropsis</i>																E	
<i>Ficus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Sparattosyce</i>																E	
<i>Streblus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1		C	
<i>Canacomyrica</i>																E	
<i>Maesa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		1		C	
<i>Rapanea</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Tapeinosperma</i>				1	1	1	1	1			1					L	
<i>Arillastrum</i>																E	
<i>Austromyrtus</i>						1	1				1					L	
<i>Carpolepis</i>																E	
<i>Cleistocalyx</i>			1	1	1	1		1			1					D	
<i>Cupheanthus</i>																E	
<i>Eugenia</i>	1		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	A	
<i>Mearnsia</i>	1		1	1	1	1				1						G	
<i>Metrosideros</i>						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		L	
<i>Piliocalyx</i>							1				1					B	2
<i>Pleurocalyptus</i>																E	
<i>Rhodomyrtus (Archirhodomyrtus)</i>			1	1	1	1	1									I	
<i>Syzygium (Caryophyllus, Jambosa)</i>																C	
<i>Tristaniopsis</i>			1	1	1	1										D	
<i>Xanthostemon</i>				1	1	1	1									I	2
<i>Nepenthes</i>	3	1	2	1	1							1				C	
<i>Pisonia (Calpidia)</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Jasminum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		C	

	Africa	Asia	Malasia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Linociera</i>	1	1									1	1				A	
<i>Olea</i>	2	1	1		1			1								C	
* <i>Osmanthus</i> (Sect. <i>Nothosmanthus</i>)																E	
<i>Oncotheca</i>																E	
<i>Acanthephippium</i>			1	1	1						1			1		E	
<i>Acianthus</i>					1	1	1			1						H	2
<i>Agrostophyllum</i>	5	1	1	1			1	1			1	1		1		F	
<i>Anoectochilus</i>		1	1	1	1		1				1					F	
<i>Appendicula</i>		1	1	1			1	1			1	1		1		F	
<i>Bulbophyllum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Calanthe</i>	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Ceratostylis</i>		1	1	1			1	1				1	1			F	
<i>Chamaeanthus</i>		1	1					1								G	
<i>Cheirostylis</i>	1	1	1	1	1						1	1		1		C	
<i>Chrysoglossum</i>		1	1	1			1	1			1					E	
<i>Cleisostoma</i>		1	1	1	1											G	
<i>Clematepistephium</i>																E	
<i>Coelogyne</i>		1	1	1			1	1			1	1		1		F	
<i>Coilochilus</i>																E	
<i>Corybas</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1			I	
<i>Cryptostylis</i>		1	1	1	1	1					1			1		D	
<i>Dendrobium</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		D	
<i>Didymoplexis</i>		1	2	1	1						1	1		1		D	
<i>Diplocaulobium</i>			1	1	1	1					1	1		1		G	
<i>Drymoanthus</i>					1					1						L	
<i>Earina</i>							1			1	1		1	1		L	
<i>Ephemerantha</i>		1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1		F	
<i>Epipogium</i>	1	1	1	1	1		1									C	
<i>Eria</i>		1	2	1	1	1	1				1		1	1		D	
<i>Erythrodus</i>		1	1	1		1	1				1			1	1	A	
<i>Eulophia</i>	1	1	1	1	1						1	1			1	A	
<i>Glomera</i>			1	2		1	1				1	1		1		G	
<i>Gonatostylis</i>																E	
<i>Goodyera</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		1	1	A	
<i>Habenaria</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		1	1	1	A	
<i>Hetaeria</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		C	
<i>Liparis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Malaxis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Megastylis</i>																E	
<i>Microtatorchis</i>		1	1	1							1	1		1		G	
<i>Moerenhoutia</i>		1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1		G	
<i>Nervilia</i>	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1		C	
<i>Oberonia</i>	1	1	1	2	1		1		1		1	1	1	1		C	
<i>Octarrhena</i>		1	1	1		1	1					1	1			G	
<i>Pachyplectron</i>																E	
<i>Peristylus</i>		1	1	1	1							1		1		F	
<i>Phajus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		C	
<i>Pholidota</i>		1	2	1	1	1	1				1		1			F	
<i>Phreatia</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1		D	
<i>Pristiglottis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1			1		F	

	Africa	Asia	Malasia	New Guinea	Australia	Solomons	New Hebrides	Lord Howe	Norfolk	New Zealand	Fiji	North Pacific	Polynesia	Samoa-Tonga	America	Distribution type	New Caledonia
<i>Kermadecia</i>																E	
<i>Sleumerodendron</i>																E	
<i>Stenocarpus</i>				1	1	1										I	2
<i>Virotia (Macadamia)</i>					1											B	2
<i>Alphitonia</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		D	
<i>Ventilago</i>	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1			1	A	
<i>Crossostylis</i>						1	1				1		1	1		L	
<i>Atractocarpus</i>																E	
<i>Coelospermum</i>			1	1	1	1										D	
<i>Cyclophyllum</i>								1								B	2
<i>Gardenia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		C	
<i>Guettarda</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Ixora</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Morierina</i>																E	
<i>Morinda</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Mussaenda</i>	1	1	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	1		F	
<i>Psychotria</i>	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Randia</i>	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	A	
<i>Rhopalobranchium</i>																E	
<i>Tarenna</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		C	
<i>Dutaillaea</i>																E	
<i>Geijera</i>				1	1											I	
<i>Medicosma</i>					1											I	
<i>Melicope</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1		D	
<i>Micromelum</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		1		D	
<i>Sarcomelicope</i>																E	
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	A	
<i>Zieridium</i>																E	
<i>Amphorogyne</i>																E	
<i>Daenikera</i>																E	
<i>Exocarpos</i>		1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1			D	
<i>*Santalum (Sect. Santalum)</i>			1	1	1		1				1	1		1		I	
<i>Alectryon</i>		1	1	1	1		1			1	1	1		1		D	
<i>Arytera</i>		1	1	1	1	1					1			1		D	
<i>Cupaniopsis</i>			1	1	1	1	1				1			1		I	
<i>Elattostachys</i>			1	1	1	1	1				1	1		1		I	
<i>Gongrodiscus</i>																E	
<i>Guioa</i>		1	1	1	1	1		1			1			1		D	
<i>Harpullia</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1				1			1		D	
<i>Podonephelium</i>																E	
<i>Storthocalyx</i>																E	
<i>Beccariella</i>				1	1	1										D	
<i>Bureavella</i>				1	1	1	1									G	
<i>Leptostylis</i>																E	
<i>Manilkara</i>	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1		1	1	A	
<i>Mimusops</i>	1	1	1	1	1							1				C	
<i>Niemeyera</i>					1											H	
<i>Ochrothallus</i>																E	
<i>Pichonia</i>																E	
<i>Planchonella</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		D	

