

Illustrative specimen from Antipolo, Rizal Province, Luzon, January, 1914, there known as *cadling parang*, and occasionally still called *taling-harap*, the native name cited by Blanco (*Merrill: Species Blancoanae No. 612*).

## SALVIA Linnaeus

*Salvia violacea* Blanco Fl. Filip. ed. 2 (1845) 14 (sp. nov.); ed. 3, 1 (1877) 27, non Ruiz & Pav.=? **SALVIA PLEBEIA** R. Br.

This reduction follows Fernandez-Villar who, however, definitely referred it to R. Brown's species. Blanco described it from specimens observed near the Guadalupe convent, near Manila, where it appeared immediately following a fair, or a large gathering of the Chinese. A casual plant, probably of Chinese origin, now, however, not to be found in any region near Manila, and one that has so far been collected in the Archipelago only by *Cuming*.

## MENTHA Linnaeus

*Mentha crispa* Blanco Fl. Filip. (1837) 474; ed. 2 (1845) 330; ed. 3, 2 (1878) 246, non Linn.=**MENTHA ARVENSIS** Linn.

This European mint, apparently introduced into the Philippines at an early date in colonial history, is found only in cultivation in the Archipelago and rarely produces flowers here. It is universally known in the Philippines under its Spanish name, *yerba buena*.

Illustrative specimen from Manila, Luzon, February, 1915 (*Merrill: Species Blancoanae No. 840*).

## POGOSTEMON Desfontaines

*Mentha cablin* Blanco Fl. Filip. (1837) 473 (sp. nov.)=*Mentha auricularia* Blanco op. cit. ed. 2 (1845) 329; ed. 3, 2 (1878) 245, non Linn.=**POGOSTEMON CABLIN** (Blanco) Benth.

This species yields patchouli of commerce as shown by Sir D. Prain, Kew Bull. (1908) 78. Synonyms are *P. patchouly* Pellet. (1845), *P. suavis* Ten. (1847), and *P. patchouli* Hook. (1849). It is commonly found in cultivation in the Philippines, but is never grown on a commercial scale; it frequently produces flowers in the Archipelago, but in other countries anthesis is apparently decidedly rare. It has been found several times thoroughly established at considerable distances from settled areas, but there is little doubt that the species has been introduced into the Archipelago and is not a true native; see Merrill in Philip. Journ. Sci. 7 (1912) Bot. 345.

Illustrative specimen from Antipolo, Rizal Province, Luzon, November, 1914 (*Merrill: Species Blancoanae No. 112*).