

# Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants - Online edition

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## Family Profile

### Malvaceae

## Family Description

A family of about 243 genera and 4225 species, world wide but largely tropical.

## Genera

**Abelmoschus** - A genus of about six species in SE Asia, Malesia and Australia now introduced as weeds in most tropical countries; two species occur naturally in Australia. Borssum Waalkes (1966).

**Abroma** - A genus of two species in Asia, Malesia and Australia; one species occurs naturally in Australia. Fosberg (1967).

**Abutilon** - A genus of about 150 species, pantropic; about 30 species occur naturally in Australia. Borssum Waalkes (1966); Hnatiuk (1990).

**Adansonia** - A genus of 8 species in Africa, Madagascar and Australia; one species occurs naturally in Australia. Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink (1963); Palmer & Pitman (1972); Baum (1995).

**Argyrodendron** - A genus in Malesia, New Guinea, New Caledonia and Australia; about ten species occur naturally in Australia. Bayer & Kubitzki (2003); Cooper & Cooper (2004); Kostermans (1959a, 1959b); Smith (1969); Wilkie et al (2006).

**Azanza** - A genus of 2 species, in Asia and Australia; one species occurs naturally in Australia. Areces-Berazain & Ackerman (2016).

**Berrya** - A genus of ca. five species in Asia, Malesia, Australia and the Pacific islands; two species occur naturally in Australia. Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink (1963); Halford (1993).

**Bombax** - A genus of about eight species in Africa, Asia Malesia and Australia; one species occurs naturally in Australia. Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink (1963); Croft (1981); Robyns (1963).

**Brachychiton** - A genus of 31 species in New Guinea and Australia; 30 species occur naturally in Australia. Guymer (1988).

**Commersonia** - A genus of more than 60 species species in Asia, Malesia, Australia and the Pacific islands; about 12 species occur naturally in Australia. Royen (1964); Guymer (2006).

**Corchorus** - A genus of about 70 species, pantropic; about 25 species occur naturally in Australia. Halford (1995).

**Fioria** - A monotypic genus in Africa, Asia, Malesia, Australia and the Pacific. Kenneally et al. (1996); Wheeler (1992).

**Firmiana** - A genus of about 12 species in Africa, Asia, Malesia, Australia and Fiji; one species occurs naturally in Australia. Kostermans (1957); Mildbraed (1929).

**Franciscodendron** - A monotypic genus endemic to Australia. Hyland and Steenis (1987).

**Grewia** - A genus of about 280 species in Africa, Asia, Malesia and Australia; about 12 species occur naturally in Australia. Halford (1993); Stanley & Ross (1986); White (1936).

**Helicteres** - A genus of about 60 species in America, Asia, Malesia and Australia; five species occur naturally in Australia. Hnatiuk (1990).

**Herissantia** - A genus of about five species occurring mostly in temperate and tropical America; one pantropic species occurs in Australia. Wheeler (1992).

**Heritiera** - A genus of ca. seven species in Africa, Asia, Malesia, Australia and the Pacific islands; one species occurs naturally in Australia. Kostermans (1959a, 1959b).

**Hibiscus** - A genus of about 300 species, pantropic; 35 species occur naturally in Australia. Borssum Waalkes (1966); Hutchinson (1967); Wheeler (1992).

**Indagator** - A monotypic genus endemic to Australia.

**Kleinhovia** - A monotypic genus in Africa, Asia, Malesia, Australia and the Pacific islands. Royen (1964).

**Lagunaria** - A genus of two species endemic to Australia; one species on Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands, and the second in Queensland. Craven (2006); Green (1990).

**Malvastrum** - A genus of about 14 species in tropical and subtropical America and Australia; two species occur naturally in Australia and one species has become naturalised. Borssum Waalkes (1966); Hnatiuk (1990).

**Melhania** - A genus of about 50 species in Africa, Madagascar, Asia, Malesia and Australia; two species occur naturally in Australia. Stanley & Ross (1986).

**Melochia** - A genus of ca. 60 species, pantropic, well developed in America; two species occur naturally in Australia. Mildbraed (1929).

**Pavonia** - A genus of about 200 species mainly in Africa and the New World with only a few species in Asia and Malesia; one species occurs naturally in Australia and one species has become naturalised. Borssum Waalkes (1966); Wheeler (1992).

**Schoutenia** - A genus of nine species in Asia, Malesia and Australia; one species occurs naturally in Australia. Roekmowati-Hartono (1965).

**Sida** - A genus of about 150 species, pantropic, particularly well developed in the Americas; about 35 species occur naturally in Australia and three to five species have become naturalised. Borssum Waalkes (1966); Hnatiuk (1990).

**Sterculia** - A genus of ca. 200 species, pantropic; three species occur naturally in Australia. Mildbraed (1929); Tantra (1976).

**Thespesia** - A genus of 16 species, pantropic; two species occur naturally in Australia. Areces-Berazain & Ackerman (2016), Borssum Waalkes (1966), Fosberg & Sachet (1972).

**Trichospermum** - A genus of 36 species, pantropic (except Africa); one species occurs naturally in Australia. Halford (1993); Kostermans (1972).

**Triumfetta** - A genus of ca. 150 species, pantropic; about 60 species occur in Australia. Halford (1997).

**Urena** - A genus of about six species, pantropic; two species occur naturally in Australia and one species has become naturalised. Hnatiuk (1990). However, Borssum Waalkes (1966) regards it as a monotypic genus.

**Waltheria** - A genus of ca. 50-60 species in tropical America, Africa, Madagascar, Asia, Taiwan, Malesia, Australia and the Pacific islands; two species occur naturally in Australia. Hutchinson (1967).

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