

ANNOTATED INDEX OF PHILIPPINE MUSACEAE¹

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It would be gratifying to be able to say that we had solved all of the problems inherent in the Philippine bananas during our stay and work in that country, but the facts are much more nearly that we assembled a great deal of hitherto unsuspected and unrecorded raw material that may form the basis for such a study and for a better understanding of the local genetic resources in this field.

The information found in the following check list is the product of eight months field work in the Philippines, supplemented by a fairly comprehensive search for the existing literature since my return to Honduras, plus observations on Philippine introductions in our banana trial plots in Honduras. It has been my intention to attempt something of a more comprehensive nature when this project was undertaken, but ill health has prevented its realization. It is hoped that this imperfect and modest accumulation may be of use and of service as a contribution to a better knowledge of the bananas in the Philippines.

It does not seem to me that any very useful purpose is served by the creation of lengthy formal scientific epithets for clones which must be vegetatively reproduced, particularly since so many of them are of hybrid and/or polyploid origin. Botanical names cannot be used for cultivars of hybrid origin so the vernacular names will always be applied to these in everyday practice, but must be expected to vary from district to district or country to country. This need not be an insurmountable obstacle if a well cross-indexed check list is available for the tracing of local names.

An attempt has been made in the accompanying annotated check list to account for all of the common and scientific names together with their corruptions, that have been applied to the edible bananas and their near relatives in the Philippines, since these will otherwise continue to puzzle workers in the field.

I have tried as far as possible to follow priority of usage of common names as published by Teodoro, Quisumbing and Sim-

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monds, to avoid undue confusion even in those instances were I have reason to believe that another name now relegated to the synonym is actually in more frequent current use. An example might be cited in the use of "Katali", an Indian name, with many local Philippine synonyms. It would be foolish to pretend that there is any such thing as a "correct" common name of universal application but it is precisely there that the trouble lies. My choice of a key name, for the purpose of cross reference, has been done on an admittedly arbitrary basis and has been governed by what was familiar to me or in the case of a multiplicity of unhappy choices, that which seemed least likely to be mistaken for something else. This system has all the pitfalls inherent in botanical publications of a more technical nature but with the fortunate difference that the conclusions are not binding and may be revised by anyone with the time and patience to do so. All names appear in alphabetical order in the list, which is cross-indexed, so that the location of a given variety should not be too difficult. The list, in passing, does not lay any claim to completeness in the field of Abaca since only the commonest and best known have been included. Localities are given where known, for the various common names, since very little information of that sort was available at the beginning of our work, but it is intended to imply that the term is limited to that place, or places, but simply that we have no further information on the subject. Much help in this respect has been provided by the Philippine Bureau of Plant Industry, who distributed a mimeographed questionnaire, at our request, to their various field representatives.

Many of the variety names, perhaps the majority, have been recorded in the course of hundreds of conversations with Philippine citizens from all walks of life. There can be no doubt that all of the names as given here are recognized and sincerely believed to be correct by at least a few individuals, but the true test is whether they are known and used by the majority.

It will be obvious that we have made a general collection in the Philippines and that it includes varieties of no immediate use to the breeding program. This has been done in part because of interest at the College of Agriculture in such a collection, and in part because of a feeling that our needs and objectives may change with time, and that it might be to our advantage to have as large a genetic bank as possible to draw on.

It will be noted that the list contains the names of many foreign varieties that were in the old original collections at the College of Agriculture and elsewhere. Our experience in Honduras would indicate that it is highly probable that many of these have survived the break-up of the early collections and are now to be found masquerading under subsequently acquired local names. Recognition of these and correlation with the original names is a difficult and time-consuming task, but it may at least serve some useful purpose to record as many as possible of the alien varieties that are known to have been introduced at one time and another as a basis for reference.

In my experience the fate of the past Philippine collections bears out my observations in that the 298 accessions, (a fairly comprehensive, international collection), including some synonym in the College of Agriculture variety collection in 1925, had fallen to about 30 varieties by the time I saw it in 1959 — the 117 accessions with some synonym, in the Lamao Experiment Station collection, in Lamao, Bataan, in 1925, had disappeared completely by 1959, but I did find 19 varieties at the Luna Experiment Station.

The fact that there were very few Malay or Bornean names in use possibly indicates long presence in the archipelago, though new local names are coined almost immediately for new introductions, in my experience. Present indications are that none of the edible cultivars have originated in the Philippines and that a probable 90 per cent have had their origin in Borneo and Malaya and the other 10 per cent in the Moluccas and New Guinea.

The foreigner, in attempting an investigation of this kind, operates at a considerable disadvantage in his necessarily relatively limited familiarity with the country and in his lack of acquaintance with the many local languages and dialects.

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- Abaca (General) — See *Musa textilis*.
- Abaca (Mindoro & general) — A variant (Tagalog) spelling. See *Musa textilis*.
- Abuhin (Zamboanga & Sulu) — See Mestizo. A small-fruited, waxy form of Saba.
- Abuhin (Jolo) — Allen 7478 (Photo) — A silvery (waxy) form of Cardaba. Probably also applied to the above (Mestizo) on occasion.
- Abyssinian banana (General) — See *Ensete ventricosum*.
- Acosta green (Ilocos Norte & Isabela) — Matavia.
- Acosta, silvery (Ilocos & Cagayan Valley) — See Silvery Matavia.
- Afafi (Isabela) — See Morado.
- Agihit (Mindoro) — An aboriginal name, reported by Conklin. Not seen.
- Agispa — See Agispo. From 1925 Lamao Experiment Station List, in Reinking files.
- Agispo (Agispa) — Said by Reinking to have been planted in the College of Agriculture collection in about 1925, under the Bureau of Agriculture accession No. 3965. Not seen.
- Agotay (Southern Luzon, Samar, Leyte and parts of Mindanao) — Usually applied to *Musa acuminata* var. *errans*, but occasionally also to wild forms of *Musa textilis*.
- Aguila No. 1 (Economic Garden, Laguna, and Cavite) — Referable to Bongolan, in a broad sense, but differing from typical material in that the fruits become yellow when ripe, and particularly in the abnormal growth habit, in which the bunch, or male rachis, or even pseudostem may be split or divided. Apparently identical with Pastilan.
- Aguila No. 2 (Economic Garden, Laguna, and Cavite) — See Apple banana.
- Agutai (Mindoro, Palawan, Panay and Mindanao) — Usually applied to *Musa acuminata* var. *errans*, but occasionally to wild forms of *Musa textilis*.
- Agutay (Mindoro, Palawan, Panay and Mindanao) — A variant spelling of the above, with identical uses.
- Agutayin (Naga) — Reported to be used for wild forms of *Musa textilis*.
- Alhang (Negrito areas, Central Luzon) — Reported by Fox to be a wild, seeded banana. Fruit said to be eaten by the Pinatubos. May be *Musa balbisiana*.

Alinsanag — See *Alinsanay*. (Listed by both Barrett and Reinking as being in the variety collection of the College of Agriculture, about 1925, under the College accession No. 5041 and the Bureau of Agriculture No. 2993).

Alinsanay (*Alinsanag*, *Alisanag*) — (Ambos, Camarines & Quezon) — Allen 7414. Considered by Brewbaker & Gorrez to be a natural hybrid between *Musa acuminata* var. *errans* and *Musa textilis*. Since this would involve a cross between a species of the section *Eu-Musa*, with a basic chromosome number of $n = 11$ and an *Australimusa*, with $n = 10$, one would expect the product to be both rare and completely sterile. *Alinsanay* is however, a fully seeded and vigorous plant, and is quite common along roadsides in forest reserve areas between Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte. Neither of the putative parents grow with it, or even in the immediate area, so that one is forced to the conclusion that we have to deal with a wild species. Specimens in our banana collection in Honduras exactly match an Oehse accession from Western New Guinea in every respect excepting size, the Philippine introduction being consistently taller. *Alinsanay*, and the Oehse plant (O-223) have obvious affinities with both *Musa textilis* and *Musa Peckelii* but exhibit important and consistent differences, and would seem to represent an undescribed species of the section *Australimusa*.

Alisanag — See *Alinsanay* — from 1925 list of the Lamao Experiment Station, in the Reinking files.

Amas (Bukidnon, Davao, Zamboanga & Sulu) — (*Amas Inumpoy?* Caramelo, De Arnibal, Gold banana, Inarnibal, Inarnival, Jamas, Kamoros, Kinaramelo, Omas, Saging Amas & Sarat Sut) — Allen 7366 as Sarat Sut. Allen 747458 as inarnibal, Allen 7465 as Caramelo, Allen 7513 as Kamoros, Valmayor s.n. as *Amas Inumpoy?* — Reinking photo 58. — A common and widely distributed AA-type, with very distinctive, yellowish-green, waxless foliage. Identical with *Pisang Mas* of Borneo and *Makya*, and with Simmonds "Sucrier" (I.C.T.A. Type 19).

Amas Inumpoy (Iligan, Mindanao) — Valmayor, s.n. — See *Amas?*
Amas Manado (Zamboanga) — (Tangong?, Tangung?) — Allen 7468 (as *Tangung*) — a small fruited AA-type. Resembles *Pisang Batuau* of North Borneo in many respects, but apparently not identical.

- Ambon (Name reported from La Union, Bataan, Luna & Naga)
— See Bluefields.
- Ambon Poetih (A Javanese name, reported from Bataan) — Bluefields.
- American banana (Laguna) — See Bluefields.
- Amoa (College of Agriculture accession No. 5246, from 1925 collection, cited by Reinking) — See Poot.
- Amoquid (Naga) — See *Musa textilis*.
- Amorosa (Northern Luzon) — Apparently used for both Inarnibal (sensu Allen 7411) and Latundan.
- Amucao (Negritos, near Clark Field) — See Amukaw.
- Amukaw (Amucao) — Said by Fox to be a wild, seeded banana, the fruits of which are eaten by the Pinatubo Negritos, in the mountains west of Clark Field. Probably *Musa balbisiana*, since it is the only wild species known with fruits large enough to be attractive.
- Amukid — See *Musa textilis*.
- Angao (Northern Mindanao) — *Musa sapientum* L. var. Angao, Quisumbing) — Allen 7509 (in College collection, but not sent to Honduras) — Probably an AAB-type. Fruits said to be cooked. Quisumbing p. 58-59.
- Angapuy Puso (Pangasinan, Luzon) — See Tiparot.
- Anuang (Bukidnon) — See Matavia.
- Apple banana (General) — (*Musa sapientum* L. var. *cubensis* Teodoro, Aguila No. 2), Champa?, China Champa?, Chuoi Com?, Mhuoi Mat?, Manzana de Cuba, Ney Poovan?) — Name apparently used for both an AB-type diploid, which is probably identical with Ney Poovan and for Latundan, which see Teodoro p. 397-398.
- Arayat — See Matavia.
- Aritondal (Palawan) — See Latundan.
- Aritundal (Luzon, Marinduque & Palawan) — Variant spelling of the above. — See Latundan.
- Aritundan (Bataan) — See Latundan.
- Armidor (Surigao) — Reported, but not seen. Probably a corruption of Inarnibal, via Arnibal.
- Arnibal (Bacolod, Negros) — See Inarnibal, sensu Allen 7411.
- Asluman (Sorsogon & Bukidnon) — See Latundan.
- Azucar (Northern Luzon & Panay) — Used for both Inarnibal, sensu Allen 7411 and Morado Puti.

- Ba-oy (Leyte) — See Inabaniko.
- Baguio Lacatan (College of Agriculture) — See Lacatan.
- Bakar "Renda" (1925 College of Agriculture list (their accession No. 5237) from Reinking files) — See Poot.
- Balangai (Davao area) — See Lacatan: From Reinking field notes.
- Balangana — See Bongolan.
- Balangon (Occidental Negros) — See Bongolan.
- Balangun (Panay) — Listed by Barrett. — See Bongolan.
- Balasang (Luna Experiment Station, Apayao) — See Morado Puti.
- Balatay (Pinatubo Negritos, near Clark Field) — Probably a triploid $A \times B$ type cooking banana.
- Balayan (General) — Used for both wild and semi-cultivated forms of *Musa balbisiana*, which see.
- Balayang (Luzon, Palawan & Panay) — Most frequently used for *Musa balbisiana* but also applied to *Cardaba* on Palawan.
- Baloko (Reinking) — See Morado Puti?
- Balongkaut (Reinking) — See Tundoc.
- Balonkawe (Southern Luzon) — Commonly applied to Tundoc, but occasionally used in the vicinity of the College of Agriculture for Tiparot.
- Baloy (Leyte) — Name reported by Valmayor. — See Bongolan.
- Baloy Bongoran (1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files, under their accession No. 1110) — See Bongolan.
- Baluko (Reinking) — See Ternate?
- Balungan (Visayas) — See Bongolan.
- Balunkaut (Southern Luzon) — Most frequently used for Tundoc, but occasionally and rather doubtfully applied to Tiparot in the vicinity of the College of Agriculture.
- Banana, pink flowered (General) — See *Musa ornata*.
- Banana, red flowered (General) — See *Musa coconinea*.
- Banangar (Baguio area) — See Latundan.
- Banegas (Zamboanga) — Variant spelling of Vanegas listed by Barrett — See Morado.
- Banegos (1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties in Reinking file) — See Morado.
- Bangaan (Barrett) — See Bongolan.
- Bangalai (Reinking) — See Lacatan.
- Bangalan (Leyte, Batangas & Mindoro) — See Bongolan.

- Bang-alan — See Bongolan. The closest written approximation to the actual pronunciation.
- Bangalana — See Bongolan.
- Bangan (Cebu, Negros & Northern Mindanao) — Probably referable to either Lacatan (?) or Bangayan (?).
- Bangaran (Surigao) — See Bangayan.
- Bangayan (Surigao) — Bangan?, Bang-aran, Lacatan?, Manila?, Princesa) — Allen 7497, and probably Allen 7535, as Bangan, Material collected as Bangayan, near Surigao had every appearance of being an AAA-type, closely resembling Lacatan in most respects, but seemed to differ in the smaller plant size, in the lax rather than partially erect leaves, in the rosy petiolar canal margin, and in the smaller, more compact bunch. Bangan, from Negros answers to this description very closely, but differs in minor details, and may be distinct.
- Bangkayauan — See Tundoc.
- Banglana (Northern Luzon) — See Bongolan.
- Barego (1925 Lamao Experiment Station list in Reinking files) — See Barrego. Reinking files — Not seen in recent years.
- Basilan Diploid (College of Agriculture & Honduras variety plots) — Allen & Vakili, s.n., in College collection, and Allen 7529 at College and in Honduras. A very vigorous AA-type that bears some resemblance to Pisang Batuau of North Borneo, but that seems to differ in its horizontal bunch and other important details.
- Bata Bata (Tawi Tawi, Sulu) — See Saging Bata.
- Batabia (Name listed by Brown, in his Useful Plants of the Philippines) — See both Matavia and Silvery Matavia.
- Batag Ocay (1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking files) — Probably a stenographic error in typing, but not associated with any type now known.
- Batavia (Luzon, Marinduque and Mindoro) — See Matavia and Silvery Matavia.
- Bayang (Isabela) — See Tundoc.
- Bayatin (Baguio area) — Name applied to a wild form of *Musa textilis* collected under Allen 7392 in the Ifugao high lands, near the famous rice terraces.
- Belludo (1925 list of the Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in the Reinking files) — See Velludo.
- Benditado — See Inabaniko.

- Bendito (Isabela, Luzon) — See Inabaniko.
- Benendito (Southern Luzon) — See Inabaniko.
- Bighan (Jolo) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Biguihan (Jolo) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Bilongbong (Name listed by Reinking, as accession No. 5282 in 1925 College of Agriculture Collection) — Not seen in recent years.
- Biloria (Northern Luzon) — See Ternate.
- Binacy — Listed by Barrett without description or locality, and by Reinking as having been in the 1925 College of Agriculture collection, under their accession No. 4987, but not seen in recent years.
- Binaktin (Reinking) — See Tundoc.
- Binaktong (Cotabato, Mindanao) — Vakili — under Allen 7376. A dwarf AA-type which somewhat resembles a Veinte Cohol in general aspect, but which differs in a number of important respects, particularly in the highly distinctive yellow male bud, in which the currently expanding bract always exhibits a transverse split. Basal hands reported to be hermaphroditic, by Valmayor. Susceptible to Panama disease.
- Binalatong (Bacolod, Negros) — (Binalatun, Binalatung, Sagin Binalatun) — Allen 7533. In College collection, but not sent to Honduras. Field notes indicate that this is a robust AAA — or possibly AAB-type, very like Galamay Señora (Allen 7388) in superficial appearance. Both may prove to be identical with Mysore, which they greatly resemble.
- Binalatun (Mindoro) — See Binalatong. Name reported by Conklin.
- Binalatung (Panay) — See Binalatong.
- Binaliu (Butuhan City area) — See Binaliw.
- Binaliw (Leyte) — (Binaliu) — Valmayor, s.n., in College collection, but not sent to Honduras. Not seen by me. Said by Valmayor to be a cooking banana with an unusual shape (AAB?) "The term Binalaw means changed into an unusual shape through supernatural means, often by a stroke of lightning."
- Binangay — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Binaris (Oas, Albay, Luzon) — See Morado.
- Binarnis (Oas, Albay, Luzon) — See Morado. Both this and the variant spelling listed above are local corruptions of the Spanish work "varnis" (varnish), in reference to the shiny

appearance of the fruits.

Binasaya — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.

Binato (Bangued, Abra Province and Leyte) — Used in Leyte for a lady-finger type (AA?) collected by Valmayor, and now in the College collection, but also, *fide* Reinking for a type which "becomes hard when cooked" (Abra Province). This last has not been seen in recent years, but is probably an A × B triploid of some kind.

Binawe (Tawi Tawi, Sulu) — Allen 7486 — In College of Agriculture collection, but not sent to Honduras. Field notes indicate that this may have been an AAA-type, rather like Bongolan in general aspect, but with straighter, yellowish-green fruits, which are said to be either eaten fresh or cooked. Apparently rare on Tawi Tawi and said to have come from Lulus Island.

Binendito (Bicol Region) — See Inabaniko.

Bingticohol (Tagalog speaking areas) — See Veinte Cohol.

Einoko (Bicol region) — See Veinte Cohol.

Binolay (Cavite) — See Canaya.

Binuli — Name listed by Barrett, without specific locality. — See Canaya.

Binuteg (1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking file) — See Matavia?

Binutig (Listed by Teodoro without locality, and by Reinking as having been in 1925 College of Agriculture collection under their accession No. 1112) — See Matavia?

Bisco (Southern Luzon) — See Inabaniko.

Biu-batu (Surigao) — (Binato?) — A Balinese name, meaning "stone banana", possibly applied by coincidence to this Philippine variety. Allen 7499 in College of Agriculture collection, and in Honduras. Appears to be an AA-type which somewhat resembles Pisan Batuau of North Borneo.

Bluefields (College of Agriculture) — (Ambon, Ambon Poetih, American banana, Gros Michel, "*Musa Martini*," Pisang Ambon, Pomme de Martinique?) — The common AAA-type commercial banana of the American tropics, which has been strangely absent from the Philippines until recent times, when it was introduced into the College of Agriculture collection probably from Nicaragua, via Hawaii, as Bluefields, and somewhat more recently from Java as Ambon. Records in the Reinking files indicate that one or two earlier introductions

as Ambon Poetih and Pisang Ambon were made, presumably before 1925, but it is assumed that these were lost, since they have not been seen in recent years. Bluefields, as it is generally known in the Philippines, seems to be rare, and entirely confined to the vicinity of the College of Agriculture. Identical with Gros Michel of the Americas, and Pisang Ambon of Borneo, Malaya and Indonesia.

Blugoe (West Indies) — Considered by Simmonds to be identical with Saba, which it is, in a broad sense, but more accurately referable to Matavia.

Bocnec — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.

Bocnog — Listed by Reinking as being in the 1925 College of Agriculture collection under their accession No. 5027. Probably the same as *Bocnec*, or vice versa. Not seen in recent years.

Bognoran (Listed by Reinking as being in the 1925 College of Agriculture collection under their accession No. 5370) — Not seen in recent years, but almost certainly a corruption of "Bongoran", which would be what we are now calling Bongolan.

Bolero (Economic Garden, Laguna) — Allen 7457 — a vigorous AAA-type — See Morado Puti.

Bolo (Camarines Sur) — Name usually applied to *Musa textilis*, but apparently also on occasion to what would appear to be a natural hybrid between *Musa acuminata* var. *errans* and some other banana, which might be either *Musa balbisiana* or a fertile diploid cultivar. Reinking, in his field notes describes Bolo as being a "tall, Abaka-like variety, with small and poor fruit", "often left standing in Abaka plantations so that the Abaka may imitate its growth" and again "Small fruit, heart green, Abaca type, appearing after forest is cut down. Only present at the edge of forest or in newly cut over areas." This last would almost positively refer simply to *Musa acuminata* var. *errans* were it not for a Reinking photograph (No. 38) in our files, which shows a bunch of fruit which is obviously of hybrid origin, as indicated above. My personal guess is that Reinking did not distinguish clearly in his mind between the common wild *Musa acuminata* var. *errans*, which was probably the plant referred to as being "left standing" in new clearings, and the much rarer hybrid

which was in some way brought to his attention, and which he photographed. That such hybrids may occur with fair frequency would be indicated by our Allen 7370 collection from Mindanao, which produces fruit which very closely matches the Reinking photograph.

Bongalan — See Bongolan.

Bongan (Leyte) — See Bongolan.

Bongolan (General) — *Musa paradisiaca suaveolens* Blanco, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *suaveolens* Blanco, Teodoro) — (Aguila No. 1, Balangana, Balangon, Balangun, Baloy, Baloy Bongoran, Balungun, Bangaan, Bangalan, Bangalan, Bangalana, Banglana, Bognoran, Bogan, Bongolan, Bongoyan, Bongoyan de dos racimos, Bongulan, Buluhan, Bumulan, Bungalong, Bungan, Bungolong, Bungulan, Bung-ulan, Bungulun, Bunguran, Candy banana, Goyod, Goyod, Buyod, Hamakua, Hinogon, Hinugun, Homkio, Homkui, Jinugun, Moro, Pastilan, Pisang Masak Hijau, Raines na puti?, Saging Bunguran, Sagin Bunuran, Saguing Hinoogun, Saguing Jinugun, Tapidos, Tokdol, Tomoc?, Tudoc, Tumodoc, Tumoroc) — Allen 7384, as Pastilan, Allen 7431, as Guyud, Allen 7450, as Candy banana, Allen 7455, as Aguila No. 1, and Allen 7492, as Bungulan. — All growing in the College of Agriculture collection and in Honduras. Name Bongolan, which is perhaps better rendered Bong-olan, since that more closely approximates the actual pronunciation, chosen over Bungulan because of use of Bongolan in print by both Teodoro and Simmonds, in spite of the fact that Bungulan would seem to have a wider popular acceptance. An important AAA-type of the tallest Cavendish height class, considered by Simmonds to be identical with the Bornean and Malayan Pisang Masak Hijau, and like it distinguished by having fruits which remain green at maturity. Several rather rare forms, apparently including all of the above-cited Allen collections, have fruits which become yellow when ripe, however, Pastilan and Aguila No. 1 in addition share the peculiarity of frequently producing multiple, or divided bunches, or bunches with a divided or multiple male rachis, or even a divided pseudostem. A yellow-fruited form, bearing a normal bunch and rachis was taken to the American tropics many years ago, together with plants of the common Philippine Lacatan, where they were successfully established in Jamaica.

- Labels there were either accidentally or deliberately switched, so that the Bungulan or Bongolan of the Philippines came to be known in the Americas as "Lacatan", an error which persists to this day in the thousands of acres of commercial plantings of this variety. Immune, or highly resistant to Panama disease, but somewhat more susceptible than Gros Michel to both nematodes and *Cercospora* leaf spot.
- Bongolan de dos racimos (Zamboanga) — See Bongolan, sensu "Pastilan".
- Bongoyan — From the 1925 College of Agriculture collection, under their accession No. 5048, in Reinking's files — See Bongolan.
- Bongoyan de dos racimos — In the 1925 College of Agriculture accession No. 5075, in Reinking's files — See Bongolan, sensu "Pastilan".
- Boodal Bal — Listed by Reinking as accession No. 5408, in the 1925 College of Agriculture collection — Possibly Boodhi Bale (Sambani Monthan) of Mysore, in India, but this is just a guess. Not seen under this name in recent years.
- Bo-oi — Veinte Cohol.
- Booy — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture variety collection, under their accession No. 5374, listed by Reinking, apparently in reference to (a wild form of) *Musa textilis*, but also sometimes used for Veinte Cohol.
- Boracho — Reported by Valmayor to be used near Marawi City, Mindanao as a synonym for Muracho, a large fruited Sabatype, but also applied in Panay to Tundoc.
- Borneo (Palawan) — See Katali.
- Botnuk (Pinatubo Negritos, vicinity of Clark Field) — Probably a cooking banana.
- Botoan (General) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Botoan-bali (Zambales) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Botohan (General) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Botolan — Used in Palawan for Katali, and in Zambales for *Musa balbisiana*.
- Botolan-bali (Zambales) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Buak (Port Vicente, Cagayan) — See Matavia.
- Bubulaken (Oas, Albay) — See Poot.
- Bucabok — Reported from Panay without description. Not seen.
- Bucal — Name reported without definite locality by Reinking. See Morado puti.

- Budog (Baguio area) — See Bulog.
- Bugtong — Listed by Reinking as being in the 1925 College of Agriculture collection under their accession No. 5104. Not seen in recent years.
- Buguelan (Bataan) — Probably referable to *Musa balbisiana*.
- Bukid — See *Musa textilis*.
- Bulakon — Listed by Reinking without definite locality. Said by him to be a very small A × B type plantain (cooking banana).
- Bulao (Bicol region) — See *Musa textilis*.
- Bulisising (Ilocos, Abra & Isabela) — See Morado.
- Bulo (Camarines Sur) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Bulog (La Union & Baguio) — (Budog, Bulug) — In College of Agriculture collection, but not sent to Honduras. Specimens seen in the field looked like an AAB-type cooking banana.
- Buloh (Camarines Sur) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Bulug (Pinatubo Negritos, Zambales, Baguio area & Pampanga) — See Bulog.
- Buluhan — Name listed by Reinking, presumably from the 1925 College of Agriculture collection — See Bongolan.
- Bululan (Visayas & northern Mindanao) — See Bongolan.
- Bulungan (San Carlos area, Negros) — See Bongolan.
- Bumulan (Baguio area) — See Bongolan.
- Bundo (Bicol region & Panay) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Bungalong — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files — See Bongolan.
- Bungan (Cebu) — See Bongolan.
- Bungaoisan — Name listed by Reinking from Mountain Province — See Bungawisan.
- Bungawisan (Baguio area) — (Bungaoisan, Bungeoisan) — Allen — in College of Agriculture collection, but not sent to Honduras. Specimens seen closely resemble those so common in the Baguio market under this name. Obviously allied to Darayan and Kalalay (which may ultimately prove to be identical) and to Laknau. An AAB-type cooking banana, with very large fruits. Reinking's photo No. 65 shows something that looks very much like the tropical American Maiden Plantain, and is tentatively placed with Darayan until direct comparison can be made in the trial plots.
- Bungeoisan — See Bungawisan.
- Bungolanon (Leyte & Mindanao) — See *Musa textilis*.

Bungolong — Name listed by Barrett, without definite locality — See Bongolan.

Bungulan — Usually applied to Bongolan, but also by Reinking to Tumoc.

Bung-ulan (General) — The closest approximation possible to the actual pronunciation. — See Bongolan.

Bung-ulan Manok — Listed by Reinking as having been in the 1925 College of Agriculture collection. Not seen in recent years.

Bung-ulan Pula — Also listed by Reinking from the 1925 collection cited above.

Bungulan (Baguio & Bataan) — See Bongolan.

Bung-uran (Bicol region, Baguio & Masbate) — See Bongolan.

Bunlo (Camarines Norte) — See *Musa balbisiana*.

Buoy (Camarines Norte) — Allen 7386 & 7419 — In College of Agriculture collection, but not sent to Honduras. It is by no means certain that the above two accessions are identical, since one came from the College Abaca plot and the other from the field in Camarines, with neither in good enough condition to form much of an impression of their normal development. Probably a small-fruited AA-type. The name is said to mean "dwarf."

Buquelan (Bataan & Northern Luzon) — See *Musa balbisiana*.

Buratan (Mindoro) — (Sagin Buratan) — Name reported by Conklin. Not seen.

Butohan (General) — See *Musa balbisiana*.

Butong — Name listed by Barrett without description or locality.

Butter Banana — From 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking files. Not seen in recent years.

Butuan (General) — See *Musa balbisiana*.

Butuhan (General) — See *Musa balbisiana*.

But-uhan — Variant spelling listed by Barrett — See *Musa balbisiana*.

Butulan (Palawan) — See *Musa balbisiana*.

Bu-ue (Mountain Province) — A wild form of *Musa textilis*, found at high elevations. Ifugao tribesmen report that clothing is sometimes made of the fiber.

Buny (Mountain Province) — See *Musa textilis*.

Caala Kling — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files. Probably a corruption of the Malay Kelat Kling. See Klum.

ANNOTATED --

- Cababa (Palawan) — See Poot.
- Cadesnon (The 1925 Lamao Experiment Station list in Reinking files) — See Cardaba.
- Cadiznon (Bacolod, Negros) — See Cardaba.
- Caguntan (Zamboanga) — See Latundan.
- Caibo — See Cardaba.
- Calailay — Name listed by Barrett, without definite locality. See Kalaylay.
- Calampus — (From the 1925 Lamao Experiment Station list in Reinking files). Not seen in recent years.
- Calaycalay — (From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files) — See Kalaylay.
- Calaylay — Variant spelling spelling, without locality, listed by Barrett. See Kalaylay.
- Calibas (Palawan) — See Morado Puti.
- Calibo (Bicol region & Catanduanes) — See Cardaba.
- Calibong puti (Sorsogon) — See Mestizo.
- Calitan — Name listed by both Barrett and Reinking from 1925 College of Agriculture collection. Probably Latundan, via the variant spelling Calitundan.
- Calitundan (Leyte) — See Latundan.
- Camarines (Ilagan, Isabela) — See Morado.
- Camber — From 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties in Reinking file. Probably from "Gembor" of Java, and if so, referable locally to Morado Puti.
- Camison (Cotabato) — Reported to be a large-fruited, sweet Saba-type. Not seen. Sounds like the Hawaiian "Ice Cream". Probably an ABB-type.
- Canara (Bicol region & Catanduanes) — See Canaya, a name which has been chosen with some misgivings because of its use in print by both Quisumbing and Simmonds. "Canaya" is a local corruption of Canara (Kanara) which is a place name in India, and possibly the source of the cultivar.
- Canaya (Panay) — (Binolay, Binuli, Canara, Galuac?, Kanala, Kanari, Kanaya) — Allen 7353 & Reinking No. 4 — A rather coarse fruited AAB-type, probably introduced from either North or South Kanara in India by Portuguese monks who settled at Naga, in southern Luzon. Reported by Vakili to be common in the highlands of Quezon Province. The name is also used in Surigao, in N. E. Mindanao for Poot.

- Candaba (Masbate) — See Cardaba.
- Candy Banana — (Economic Garden, Laguna) — See Bongolan, sensu "Pastilan".
- Canipa — Listed by both Barrett & Reinking from 1925 College of Agriculture collection, but not seen in recent years.
- Canumusing (Ilocos Norte) — See Galamay Señora (7388) — May equal Mysore.
- Can-an (Agusan, Mindanao) — Allen 7511 — Planted at College of Agriculture but not sent to Honduras. Looks like a large-fruited AAB-type, and may prove identical with Bungawisan or Kalaylay.
- Canton (General) — A putative hybrid between *Musa balbisiana* and *Musa textilis*, fide Brewbaker, Gorrez & Umali. Plants said to be sterile, but resistant to drought and mosaic, and to have a vigorous stooling habit. Supposed to have originated in the Bicol region, but now widely distributed in Abaca-growing areas. The name Canton is also used near Baguio for Latundan.
- Cantong (Bicol region) — See Canton, sensu the balbisiana-textilis hybrid, or Latundan, if reported from Baguio.
- Cantory — From 1925 Lamao Experiment Station list in Reinking files — See *Musa textilis* or Latundan.
- Caolie — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files. See Reinking Photo No. 533 & *Musa balbisiana*.
- Carabao banana (La Union, Luzon) — Probably referable to Tundoc.
- Caramelo — Name used at Port San Vicente, Cagayan for Morado, and in Batangas for Amas.
- Carandan — Listed by Barrett & Reinking from the 1925 College of Agriculture collection, but not seen in recent years.
- Carao (Palawan) — See Morado Puti.
- Cardaba (Leyte, Negros & Mindanao) — Balayang, Cadesnon, Cadiznon, Caibo?, Calibo, Candaba, Cardava, Carnaba, Escalante, Gaddatu?, Gardaba, Kalibo, Manurong, Manurong Puti, Masosok, San Pablo, San Pedro, Sarabia, Sava) — Allen 7534— A very robust and drought resistant ABB-type that differs from Saba only in the larger fingers, which are about intermediate in size between Saba and Matavia. A silvery-fruited form known as "Abuhin" is fairly common in Zamboanga and Sulu and also occurs on the island of Negros, but does not

- seem to have a distinctive name there. Planted at the College of Agriculture and established in Honduras, where it would be worth distributing to farm personnel as a replacement for the local "Chato".
- Cardava (Luzon & Visayas) — See Cardaba.
- Cariñosa (Reported from Laguna & Abra in Luzon, and from Palawan) Variously applied to true Inarnibal (*sensu* Allen 7411) and to Morado puti and to Latundan.
- Carnaba (Surigao) — See Cardaba.
- Catep — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. Has the sound of Ketip from Bali, which is an AAA-type, but this is probably just coincidence.
- Cavendish, dwarf (General) — See Poot.
- Cavendish, giant (General) — See Tumoc.
- Cebu (Bataan) — Said to be a Saba type, and if so an ABB, but not seen.
- Cenizo — See Silvery Matavia.
- Champa (Hina Champa) — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files. Probably equal to Chini Champa from India, which in turn is said to be identical with Ney Poovan. See Apple banana?
- Chatim — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files. Not seen in recent years.
- China Champa — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files. See Champa and Apple banana.
- Chinese banana (General) — See Poot.
- Chinese dwarf (General) — See Poot.
- Choi Mak — Corruption of Vietnamese Chuoi Mak, listed by Quisumbing. See Klum.
- Chuci Hat — Corruption of Vietnamese Chuoi Hot, in 1925 Lamao Experiment Station list in Reinking files. See Matavia?
- Chuci La — A corruption of the Vietnamese Chuoi La, listed for the 1925 Lamao Experiment Station collection by Reinking. See Klum.
- Chuci Mek — A corruption of the Vietnamese Choi Mak, also from the 1925 Lamao Experiment Station list. See Klum.
- Chuci Su — A corruption of the Vietnamese Chuoi Su from the same list. See Katali.
- Chuntara — From 1925 Lamao Experiment Station list in Reinking file. See Morado Puti?

- Chuoi Com — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking file. See Apple banana? and Reinking Photo No. 82. A Vietnamese name.
- Chuoi Da — A Vietnamese cultivar recently introduced into the College of Agriculture collection from Java. Probably the same as Klum.
- Chuoi Hot — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking file. A Vietnamese name. Probably referable to Matavia.
- Chuoi La — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking file and also cited by Quisumbing. A Vietnamese name. See Klum.
- Chuoi Lua — Probably a corruption of the Vietnamese Chuoi La, found in the Reinking file as part of the 1925 College of Agriculture collection. See Klum.
- Chuoi Mat — A Vietnamese name, from the 1925 College of Agriculture list in the Reinking file. See Apple banana?
- Chuoi Su — Another Vietnamese name from the 1925 College of Agriculture list. See Katali.
- Chuoi Tau — A Vietnamese name. See *Musa coccinea*.
- Chuoi Tieu Huong — Misspelling of Chuoi Tieu Huong from the 1925 College of Agriculture list in the Reinking file.
- Chuoi Tien — Probably a corruption of the Vietnamese Chuoi Tieu Huong, from the College of Agriculture list in the Reinking file.
- Chuoi Tieu Huong (A Vietnamese name, listed as "Chuoi Tieu Huong by Quisumbing) — Chuoi Tien? — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *cochinchinenses* Quisumbing) — Reinking 50 in Honduras collection, but not at present under this name at the College of Agriculture. An AAA-type, allied to Biu Ketip from Bali and Pisang Burok Bakul of Malaya. Should be compared with Du-huy of Surigao.
- Colicot — Name listed by Barrett & Reinking from the 1925 College of Agriculture collection. Not seen in recent years. Probably a corruption of "Calcutta", but that isn't much help.
- Combao — See Kombau.
- Cometa (Negros) — See Pelipia.
- Consing (Bukidnon) — Name listed by Barrett without description. Might be a corruption of Lonsing?
- Conting Balayang (La Union, Luzon) — Probably referable to some form of *Musa balbisiana*.

- Coolie Hong Kseng — From Reinking's photo No. 533. See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Corniculota — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files. See Tundoc. A corruption of "Corniculala".
- Corsapo (*Isabela*) — See Silvery Matavia.
- Costa — Used for Saba in Isabela, northern Luzon, and for Matavia in Baguio, Bataan and Leyte. The differences between "Costa", "Dacosta" and "Saba" are not very clearly defined in many parts of northern Luzon.
- Cuban red (West Indies & general) — See Morado.
- Cuhaman (Luna Experiment Station, Apayao, Luzon) — Allen 7435 — Planted at College of Agriculture, but not sent to Honduras. Specimens sterile when collected, but had the look of a dwarf AA-type. Fruits reported to be cooked.
- Cuposa — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. Might be Matavia, but this is just a guess.
- Cusapu (*Isabela*) — See Silvery Matavia.
- Da Puso (*Tabaco, Albay*) See Tundoc.
- Dacosta, Green-fruited form — (*Ilocos Norte & Mountain Province*) — See Matavia.
- Dacosta, Waxy-fruited form (*Ilocos Norte and Mountain Province*) — Occurs in the same area as the above and differs only in the waxy fruit, and seems to have no distinctive local name. See Silvery Matavia, which is a personal invention for purposes of consistency and convenience.
- Dadanugen (*Bataan & Isabela*) — See Matavia.
- Dalaga (*Rizal, Luzon*) — See Tudlong Dato.
- Dalago (*Rizal, Luzon*) — See Tudlong Dato.
- Daliao (*Davao area, Mindanao*) — See both *Daryao* and *Darayan*.
- Dalidi (*Camarines Norte*) — See Tudlong Dato.
- Daliri (*Camarines Norte, Marinduque and Bukidnon*) — See Tudlong Dato.
- Daliring-guinoo — Listed by Barrett and reported from Bukidnon. See Tudlong Dato.
- Daliring Señora (Name reported by Reinking, without locality) See Latundan.
- Damilig (*Cagayan Valley & Apayao*) — See Sab-a.
- Dapuen (Reported from Port San Vicente, Cagayan and La Union) — Not seen.
- Daraya (*Pinatubo Negritos near Clark Field*) — See *Darayan*.

- Darayan (Luzon) — (*Musa paradisiaca* L? *Musa sapientum* L. var. daryao Quisumbing, Daliao, Daraya, Darayo, Darian, Maiden plantain) — Allen 7403 — Planted at College of Agriculture, but not sent to Honduras. Listed by Simmonds (as Daryao) as an AA-type, but our collections are of a large-fruited AAB-type very similar to, if not identical with the maiden plantain of the American tropics, which is generally conceded to have been the type of *Musa paradisiaca* as described by Linnaeus. It would appear that Bungawisan, Kalalay, Laknau and Pugaran are of this same alliance and should be carefully compared with Darayan and with each other.
- Darayo — See Darayan.
- Darian (Bukidnon) — See both Daryan and Daryao. Name listed by Barrett.
- Daryao — (Daliao, Darian?) — Name cited by both Teodoro and Reinking as being in the 1925 College of Agriculture collection. An AA-type, *fide* Simmonds. Fruit said by Teodoro to be either eaten fresh or as banana figs.
- Datu — Name used near Naga for Tudlong Dato and in Northern Luzon for Matavia.
- Daup (Bataan) — Said to be a Saba-type. Not seen.
- Dayang (Isabela) — See Tundoc.
- Daydayawen (Baguio & La Union) — See Inabaniko.
- De Arnibal (Manila area) — See Amas.
- Dedo de Rico (Cebu) — See Tudlong Dato?
- Desbabdes — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking file. See Des Barbades.
- Des Barbades (*Desbabdes*) — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking file. Evidently a cultivar "from Barbados" but impossible to place with certainty. A guess would perhaps be Bluefields.
- Dicosta, Waxy fruited form — (Northern Luzon) — See Matavia.
- Dicosta, Waxy fruited form — (Northwestern Luzon) — See Silvery Matavia.
- Diket (Bataan) — Said to be a Saba-type, but not seen.
- Dinalaga (Panay) — See Sisi-on.
- Dinarig — Name listed without locality by Reinking. See Guinaring.
- Dinuguan (Marinduque) — See Morado.

- Dipig (Baguio, La Union & Bataan) — See Sab-a.
- Dippig (Northwestern Luzon) — See Sab-a.
- Doca (Cotabato) — See Laknau? or Silvery Matavia.
- Dojoy — Name listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Do-ka — Name used in the Sulu archipelago for Silvery Matavia, and in Surigao for what appears to be Laknau.
- Do-kkah (Sanga-Sanga, Sulu) — See Silvery Matavia.
- Domino (La Union & Negros) — See Inabaniko.
- Dominus vobiscum (Zamboanga) — See Inabaniko.
- Dool (Bukidnon) — (*Musa sapientum* L. var. dool Quisumbing, Du-ul, Dulol?). Name selected in preference to others because of use in print by Quisumbing. Said by Simmonds to be an AA-type. Not seen.
- Dosinterna (Palawan) — See Morado Puti.
- Doyay — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking file. Not seen in recent years.
- Du-hoy (Surigao) — See Du-huy.
- Du-huy (Surigao) — (Du-hoy) — Allen 7502 — Planted at the College of Agriculture but not sent to Honduras. Probably an AAA-type, with much brach and floral relict persistence below the bunch. Fruits said to be green at maturity.
- Dukah (Tawi-Tawi, Sulu) — See Silvery Matavia.
- Dulce (Negros & Masbate) — Said to be a small-fruited Inarnibal-type. Probably an AA-type, but not seen.
- Dulol — Listed by Barrett and Reinking as being in the 1925 College of Agriculture collection. See Dool?
- Dunuguan — See Morado.
- Du-ol (Bukidnon) — See Dool.
- Du-oy (Agusan, Mindanao) — See Du-huy.
- Dupo Machin (Isabela) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Duroga — From 1925 Lamao Experiment Station list in Reinking file. See Morado.
- Durugo — See Morado.
- Dwarf banana (General) — See Poot.
- Dwarf Cavendish (General) — See Poot.
- Dwarf Hawaiian — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking file. See Poot.
- Eda-an (Surigao) — (*Musa sapientum* L. var. eda Quisumbing) — Allen 7498 — Planted at the College of Agriculture and established in Honduras. A semi-dwarf AA-type greatly re-

sembling true Inarnibal (sensu Allen 7411) in both fruit and male bud, but differing in the more slender habit and relative lack of wax. Saging Bata would appear to be a still smaller mutant of this.

Ele-ele (Economic Garden, Laguna) — Reported from this collection, but not seen due to a transfer of plants from one area to another.

Enetlog (Teodoro) — See Pitogo.

Enosa (Panay) — *Musa paradisiaca* L. var. *enosa* Quisumbing — Evidently an AAB-type large-fruited cooking banana and almost certainly identical with one of the several others of this general description, but impossible to place without having seen material. The name is also commonly used in Leyte for a form of *Musa textilis*.

Ensete edule Horan. — See *Ensete ventricosum* (Welwitsch) Cheesman.

Ensete glaucum (Roxb.) Cheesman — (*Musa glauca* Roxburgh, *Musa trogloditarum dolioloformis* Blanco) — Virgen, (Virgin) — Allen 7404 — At College of Agriculture and established in Honduras. A curious wild type with (usually) a solitary pseudostem. Said to be native to the Philippines, but never seen by me except as a semi-cultivated plant in the vicinity of the College of Agriculture.

Ensete religiosum (Dybowski) Cheesman — (*Musa religiosa* Dybowski) — From 1925 College of Agriculture list in Reinking files. Not seen in recent years and doubtfully present in the Philippines.

Ensete ventricosum (Welwitsch) Cheesman — *Musa ventricosa*, Welwitsch, *Musa arnoldiana* De Wildeman, *Musa ensete* Gmel., *Ensete edule* Horan. — Abyssinian banana) — An African plant of massive habit and without basal suckers, occasionally cultivated for ornament.

Ere-od — Reported from Masbate but not seen.

Escalante (Leyte) — See Cardaba.

Española — Reported from Panay but not seen.

Faja Malasea — 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties. Listed in Reinking file. Might be Raja from Malaya, mis-copied from a handwritten list, and if so would be referable to Ternate.

- Famotien — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. Probably referable to Pamotion.
- Famotion — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files — See Pamotion.
- Fanced Med Cas — Taken from the 1925 list of Lamao Experimental Station varieties in Reinking's files. Obviously a distortion of something, but not recognized.
- Fe'i Banana — See *Musa Troglodytarum* L.
- Fig Banana — See Pitogo.
- Figure Blanche (Fique Blauche) — From the 1925 list of the Lamao Experimental Station varieties, in Reinking's files. Probably something introduced from the French West Indies, but not in Simmonds.
- Finipita (Bicol region & Catanduanes) — See Pelipia.
- Fique Blauche — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files — See Figure Blanche.
- Fob-olo Señora — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. Might be one of the Galamay Señora.
- Fua Maulado — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files. A distortion of something, but I can not place it.
- Fulungan (Isabela) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Gaba-Gaba (Tawi Tawi, Sulu) — See Saging Bata.
- Gaddatu (Luna Experiment Station, Apayao) — Allen 7434 — Planted at the College of Agriculture but not sent to Honduras — Much like Matavia, but with slightly shorter fingers. Looks like an ABB-type, and may be referable to Cardaba.
- Galak — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files. Probably a distortion of Pisang Galek from Java, which would be a large-fruited AAB-type cooking banana and possibly referable to either Tundoc or Laknau.
- Galamay Amo — A lady-finger type reported from Cavite. Fruits said to be green at maturity. Not seen. Possibly Tudlong Dato.
- Galamay Señora (General) — (*Canmunsing, Ramay Señora*) — Allen 7387, 7388 & 7466 — A term applied to a number of robust and superficially similar bananas which share such characters as small (or slender) fingers, sweet and usually sticky pulp which may or may not be associated with a thin

- skin. Three of these have been collected and established at the College of Agriculture, but have not been sent to Honduras. Present indications are that these can be placed with reasonable certainty: Allen 7387 being probably Pisang Kapas of Borneo & Malaya, Allen 7388 probably equal to Mysore of India, and Allen 7466 is very likely equal to Tudlong Dato.
- Galangan (Mountain Province) — Collected without identifying number and planted at the College of Agriculture, but not sent to Honduras. An ABB-type possibly identical with Silvery Matavia.
- Galatayan (Cavite) — (*Musa sapientum* L. var. *galatayan* Quisumbing, Galayan?) Said by Quisumbing to resemble Latundan in many respects, but considered by Simmonds to be of undeterminable type. Listed by Reinking from the 1925 College of Agriculture collections, but not seen in recent years.
- Galayan (Laguna) — Listed by both Barrett & Reinking from the 1925 College collection, but not seen recently. See Galatayan?
- Galimba Pula (Camarines Sur) — (Galimbang Pula, Saging Tumbaga?, Saguing Tumbaga?) Reinking 9 & Allen 7481 (as Saging Tumbaga) — A small AA-type, with reddish foliage and small bunches of slender fruit, which may be of the reddish Galimba Pula type, or a mutant form in which the fruits are greenish and become yellow at maturity. Plants resemble the Sumatran Pisang Pandok in many respects and it seems possible that this edible cultivar bears the same relation to that wild type that Pisang Lidi does to the Malayan *Musa acuminata* var. *malaccensis*.
- Galimba Puti (Camarines Sur) — This yellow-fruited mutant of Galimba Pula has appeared spontaneously as a mutant in the Honduran collection and is to be expected wherever Galimba Pula is grown. The plants tend to have less pigment than the parent type, but are otherwise identical.
- Galimbang Pula (Camarines Norte) — See Galimba Pula.
- Galimbang Puti (Camarines Norte) — See Galimba Puti.
- Galuac (Camarines Norte) — Allen 7417 — In College of Agriculture collection & established in Honduras. Looks like an AAB-type. Possibly identical with Canaya.
- Gamaga — 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking files.

- Gapis (Northwestern Luzon & Zamboanga area) — See Ternate.
- Garagere — 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking file. Might be Garango.
- Garangao (*Musa Sapientum* L. var. Garangao Teodoro, Garango) — Name listed by Teodoro. Said by Simmonds to be an ABB-type. Not seen.
- Garango — See Garangao.
- Gardaba (Basilan & Cotabato) — See Cardaba.
- Gasang (Bataan) — Said to be a Saba-type. (ABB)
- Gember — See Morado Puti.
- Gemsorbaba — 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking file.
- Giant Cavendish — See Tumoc (General).
- Ginaring (San Fernando, Pampanga) — Listed by Barrett without description. — See Guinaring.
- Gloria — This name is very commonly used in Luzon for Ternate, but may frequently be applied to Morado Puti in Camarines Sur and parts of Negros and to Katali in Zamboanga.
- Gold Banana — 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking file. — See Amas.
- Gonyod — See Tudlong Dato.
- Goragiri — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking file — Not recognized.
- Gouyod (Batangas) — Listed by Barrett without description — See Bongolan.
- Goyod — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking file. See Bongolan.
- Goyoran (Leyte) — See Tinumbaga. An AA-type, fide Simmonds, from Naval.
- Grang — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking file. See Klue Kran?
- Green red (General) — See Morado puti.
- Green Vanegas (Zamboanga) — See Morado puti.
- Gros Michel (College, Laguna) — See Bluefields.
- Guam Banana — Listed by Reinking from College variety collection. (Their Nos. 4539 & 4540). Not recognized.
- Gubao (Isabela) — (Matavia, Anuang, Batavia, Travalval, Matabia, Tabia, Mariana, Gubao, Arayat, Green Dacosta, Green Dacosta, Gaddatu) — An ABB(BBB?) Saba-type plantain, with relatively large, green fruits. Planted at College but not sent to Honduras. See Matavia.

- Gubon — Name listed by Reinking, from College variety collection. (Their No. 5101). Probably a Cavendish (AAA-type) fide Quisumbing.
- Guilian (Gulian) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Guinanayan — (*Musa paradisiaca Longa* Blanco, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Longa* (Blanco) Teodoro) — Name listed by Teodoro — sounds like an AAB-type — cooking banana.
- Guinaring (Reinking) — (Ginaring, Dinarig?) — “A small, sweet banana that has no commercial value as the bunches are small.” “Similar to Chuoi Cau Xiem of French Indo China” (Reinking). May be our *Morado puti*.
- Guinait (Guinawit) — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking file.
- Guinawit — See Guinait — 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking file.
- Gitungdan “Lacatan” — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files.
- Gulian — Listed in the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's file — See Guilian.
- Guyod — Cultivated, but apparently not common. Kadalian, Cailinan, Davao Province, area Northeast of Mount Apo, at about 2000 ft. Male bract color light greenish yellow. Bunch large and pendulous but immature, when seen. A very curious plant not reported in the literature. Name reported to mean “pulling”, the significance of which escapes me. Derived from *Musa banksii* — See Bongolan.
- Guyud — See Bongolan. Fruits not seen, but reported to be yellow when ripe.
- Guyuran (Leyte, Luzon) — (Siamese, Kolis) — A triploid (AAA) acuminata-type from Naval, Leyte and reported as a synonym of Carao and said to be used in Cavite — Allen 7362 & 7345 as Siamese and 7526 as Kolis.
- Haba — Reported from Pinatubo Negritos area, near Clark Field. Probably a cooking banana.
- Hachu — 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files. Not recognized.
- Hamakua (Hawaii) — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking files. Hawaiian var. equals Masak Hijau, fide Simmonds. See Bongolan.

- Hanatuco — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files. — See Maduranga? — “A cooking type.”
- Hanatuco Morado (Bukidnon) — (*Musa paradisiaca* subrubea Blanco) — May be a red form of Maduranga, (Aff. Pacha Bontha Bathees, fide Simmonds). Apparently a red “sport” of Horse plantain?
- Hanipa (Sagin Hanipa) — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro.
- Havubale — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking file. Might be Hoo Bale a Latundan from India.
- Hawaii (Iriga, Naga, Camarines Sur) — Looks like an AAA-type Giant or Robusta Cavendish. Planted at the College but not sent to Honduras — See Tundoc?
- Hawaiian Dwarf — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking file — See Poot.
- Hazara — Probably equal to Matavia. An AB-type triploid, from Shaapranpur, India. Sounds like a Saba-type, an ABB.
- Hignaroy (Reinking) — See Manang.
- Higo — See Pitogo.
- Hillangan — From Pinatubo Negritos, near Clark Field. Probably a plantain.
- Himalay — Very similar to Dwarf Cavendish in appearance but with smaller leaves. An AAA triploid.
- Hinatucucu — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking file.
- Hinogon (Jolo) — See Bongolan.
- Hinoogun — See Bongolan — An AAA-type Lacatan variety. Form offered under the above name in Zamboanga market usually with very large, well formed fingers and *yellow* color when ripe. Common form in Luzon and elsewhere commonly green when ripe. — See Bongolan.
- Hinugun (Tawi Tawi) — See Bongolan.
- Hokhok — From Pinatubo Negritos, near Clark Field. Probably a plantain.
- Homchan — Equals Klue Hom Chan of Thailand. From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking files. Hands reminiscent of Pisang Kelat, but bunch photos more nearly resemble Pisang Susu.
- Homkio — Equals Klue Hom Kiau of Thailand, which equals Pisang Masak Hijau, fide Simmonds. From the 1925 list of

- the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files — See Bongolan.
- Hom Kui — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files. Probably a corruption of Klue Hom Kieu of Thailand, if so, equals Bungulan. See Bongolan.
- Homthong — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files. Looks like a Giant Cavendish. No flower buds shown in advanced blooming. Plants appear too short for American Lacatan. Probably equals Klue Hom Tong of Thailand — See Tumoc.
- Homvar — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files. Probably is Klue Hom Wa of Thailand? Reinking Photo No. 184 of immature bunch without bud is too dark and poor to identify. Might be an AAB-type or an AAA-type. Leaf petiole apparently closed.
- Hook Mook — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files. Corruption or misspelling of Klue Hak Muk of Thailand — See Matavia.
- Horn plantain (Simmonds) — See Tundoc.
- Houng Chin — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files. Might be Klue Hom Chan? — See Klum?
- Huk Mook — Equals Klue Hac Muck of Thailand — Same as our Chato. From the 1925 list of varieties in College of Agriculture collection found in Reinking's file — See Matavia.
- Hum-Chuntara — Looks like a Green-red. — Quisumbing photo matches raines na puti, which is presumably a Green-red, sensu Quisumbing — See Morado puti.
- Ihale (Pangasinan, Luzon) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Ib-ib (Economic Garden) — See Tumoc.
- Ideep — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files.
- Igos — See Pitogo.
- Ihalena — Corruption of Hawaiian "Iholena" "bracts red, glaucous, inside bright red" (hence not Latundan which photo of bunch in Hawaii Agriculture Bulletin resembles) — "skin thin, pulp firm, light salmon pink, flavor subacid." A cooking banana but eaten raw when fully ripe. Another photo shows a very small bunch of angular, splayed fruit. Not associated with any known type.

- Inabaca** — See Puñgan (Reinking) (Bicol, Davao) — Allen 7355 & 7351 — An AA-type. A robust plant, 5.5 meters tall. Bunch sub-horizontal, large, with slim fingers that are perpendicular to the rachis. Male bracts green, with a purplish margin. Probably a parthenocarpic diploid and of possible importance to the Breeding program.
- Inabaniko** (Bataan & Naga) (Ba-oy, Benditado, Bendito, Benedito, Binditado, Binendito, Bisco, Daydayawen, Domino, Dominus vobiscum, Inabaniko, Obispo? Oremos, Pikit, Pilit, Reket, Riping, Ripping, Saba Benendiciun, Saba Obispo, Saba Pikit, Vendito?) *Musa sapientum* L. var. *flabellata* Quisumbing — Allen 7364 Camalig, Albay, Luzon & Allen 7433 Luna Experiment Station, Apayao, Luzon as Ripping. The name Inabaniko was selected because of publication by Quisumbing.
- Inadiao** — A Green-red — See Morado puti or Tadio Limbunao.
- Inagotay** (Bukidnon) — See *Musa textilis*.
- Inagutay** (Naga) — Reported to be used for wild forms of *Musa textilis*, possibly in error.
- Inahoy** (Davao) — Allen 7373, an AAB-resembles Pisang Raja in many respects but with a neater bunch of shorter fingers and without bract persistence.
- Inambak** — Allen 7374 — an AA-type — male bracts yellow, lifting 2-3 at a time as in balbisiana. Pseudostem solitary, with many small suckers, which develop only after the main stem is gone. Fruits seen parthenocarpic, but plant does not appear to be cultivated, and is reported locally as being wild. Parthenocarpic fruits may be due to relative isolation of mats from one another & lack of fertilization. Name means "jumping" in Visayan. Lumbering road west of Compostela, Mindanao — Allen 7510 — A more vigorous form, averaging 2 suckers each, from Agusan. Manobo variety, with sourish fruit.
- Inangel** (Guinobatan) — Allen 7361 — Looks like an AAB- or AAA-type — leaf petiole apparently closed, bunch like a small, compact Gros Michel.
- Inaranja** — See Inaranja (Reinking).
- Inaranja** (Camarines Sur, Davao, Mindanao) (Kinarañgian) (Inaranja) — Looks like a Paitan-type French Plantain. "Flavor & odor of Bungulan, but larger, green fruit, big bunches, of triangular, curved fingers, with 20 fingers per hand. Easily

degenerates and must be replanted after bearing. Rare but highly prized" (Reinking). Apparently Allen 7372 from Davao and the local "Virgen American" plantain collected by Reinking.

- Inarnibal (General)** — An AA diploid, fide Simmonds, applied here to a group of more or less closely related, small fruited types which differ from one another in minor detail. Typical material has reddish brown pseudostems and purple or red flushed new leaves, and a red, rose or pink midrib. Plants usually dwarf, with horizontal or semi-pendulous bunches of small, thin skinned, sweet fruits. A badly mixed lot, that should be compared very carefully. See following list of the principal variety names. Amas — Allen 7484, Amorosa — Allen 7430, Armidor, Arnibal — Allen 7532, Azucar, Basilan Diploid — Allen 7529, Bata Bata — Allen 7482, Bui-batu — Allen 7499, Candy banana — Allen 7450, Caramelo — Allen 7465, Cariñosa — Allen 7451, Dulce, Eda-an — Allen 7498, Inarnibal — Allen 7352, 7411, 7430, 7446, 7453, 7458, Kinarmelo, Linantakan — Allen 7444, 7446, 7460, Mark, Pisang molin, Raines, Raines na puti, Ramay Señora, Reinking No. 19, Reynes na puti, Reynis, Saging Bata — Allen 7495, Saguing Señorita, Siamese — Allen 7362, Siang-hil — Allen 7485, Tangung — Allen 7468. No. 7352, is apparently an AAA-type of the Guyuran group — Nos. 7411 an AA-type of the Inarnibal group — Nos. 7446 & 7453 are AB? of the Ney Poovan group and No. 7458 an AA-type of the Mas group.
- Inarnival (Laguna, Luzon)** — An AA-type which equals Pisang mas — Reinking 19 — See Amas.
- Inasucar (Bataan)** — Said to be applied to Inarnibal in Bataan.
- Inatip** — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Inisarog (Camarines Sur, Naga and Davao) (Balayan, Bala-yang, Botoan, Botoan-bali, Botolan, Botolan-bali, Buloh, Bulo, Bundo, Buquelan, Butuan, Butuhan, Dapo machin, Fulungan, Pacol, Paguio, Platano silvestre, Toi.)** — A wild seeded BB-form of *Musa balbisiana*.
- Inmasucar (Ilagan, Isabela, Bataan)** — An AAA-type Green-red banana — Fruits yellow when ripe — is atypical in having less color than average and in the persistent abortive hands on the rachis — Allen 7426 — Cagayan Valley, Luzon — See Morado Puti.

- inog-og — Listed by Barrett without description and locality.
- Inosa (Leyte) (Enosa, Inusa) — A form of *Musa textilis*.
- Inusa (Leyte, Davao) — A form of *Musa textilis* — See Inosa.
- Ipod — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Iton (Bicol, Davao, Naga) — *Musa textilis*, from Bicol & Luzon, fide Brewbaker. Corruption of Malay Hitam (black).
- Iton — *Musa textilis* Nee — An Australimusa.
- Jainjug — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking file — Corruption of Jinugun? If so, referable to yellow form of Bongolan.
- Jamaica red (College of Agriculture) — An AAA-type red banana, fide Simmonds (some examples near Baguio on road to Asin have an AA look). Afafi seemingly a smaller plant, with smaller, lighter colored fruits. — See Morado.
- Jamas (Tawi Tawi, Sulu) — Allen 7484 — An AA-type, without distinctive leaf coloration. See Amas.
- Jinugun (Sulu) — An AAA-type Lacatan variety, offered under the above name in the Zamboanga market, differing from the common green form in its larger, well-formed fruits and yellow color when ripe. See Bongolan.
- Jolo (Sulu) (Marinduque) — *Musa textilis* Nee — An Australimusa.
- Kaalii — Listed by Barrett without description of locality. May be Kali of Mysore, in India. If so, it is probably equal to Butuhan (*Musa balbisiana*). See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Kababa (Palawan) — See Poot.
- Kadismon (Panay, Bukidnon) (Kadisnon) — A Saba-type, fide Teodoro. See Saba.
- Kadisnom (Bukidnon) (Kadismon) — A Saba-type, fide Teodoro. See Saba.
- Kaimale Kaunga — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files.
- Kaipet — From Thai Klue Khai Pet — The 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files — See Matavia.
- Kalati (Beardon Row, Calcutta, India) (Lagkitan) — An AB-type triploid, with numerous seeds — See Katali.
- Kalaylay (San Carlos, Negros) (Calaylay, Calailay) — Sounds like Darayan or Bungawisan or Laknau?
- Kalibas (Palawan) — See Morado Puti.

- Kalibo (Davao, Naga, Catanduanes) (Calibo, Cardaba, San Pedro, Candaba, Cardava, Carnaba) — Saba — Reinking 33 — *Camarinus Sur.* — “A Saba-type plantain, with smaller fruits and firmer pulp”. This is hearsay information — “Large Saba — white, large bunch” (Reinking). See Silvery Matavia.
- Kalitang (Iligan, Mindanao; Valmayor) “Resembles Duhoy, but with bigger fruits, which are reported to be aromatic, but quite sour.” May be a Green-red type. (Valmayor).
- Kamkila Green — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files.
- Kamoros (Agusan) — An Allen No. 7513 which equals Pisang Mas (AA) — Moro variety, from the Lake Lanao area, with small yellow fruits which are rounded at the apex and rather like a smaller yellow Morado. Fruit, split when ripe — See Amas.
- Kanaibansi (India, Philippines) — An AB-type triploid — See Saloor.
- Kanala (Marinduque) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. See Canaya?
- Kanara (Leyte, Naga, Catanduanes) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds from Surigao, Mindanao. Large plantings reported by Vakili from highlands of Quezon Province. Presumably same as our Canara at Guaruma I. — See Canaya.
- Kanari — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's file.
- Kanaya — See Canaya — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds, from Surigao, Mindanao. Large plantings reported by Vakili from highlands of Quezon Province. Presumably the same as our “Canara” at Guaruma I.
- Kanchkela — Equals Kanch Kela of India — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking file — A cooking banana — probably the same as either Matavia or Pisang Kuri of Malaya.
- Kanher — From the 1925 list of varieties in the College of Agriculture collection — in Reinking files.
- Karao (Palawan) See Morado puti.
- Katali (India, Laguna, Luzon) (Borneo, Botolan, Chuci su, Chuoi su, Gloria, Kalati, Lagkitan, *Musa sapientum* var. *katali*, Pisang awak, Radja malacca, Sa'ng Sosol, Siusok, Sosok, Susu, Susu Bigihan) — An ABB which equals Pisang Awak of Malaya

- A Saba-type plantain, but with the pseudostem much greener than in Saba. Fingers less angulate than Saba. Fruit with good taste and eaten uncooked. As disease-resistant as Saba. From Calcutta, India. Bud imbricate and like that of Latundan, but a lighter pinkish in color. Fingers pale, and nearly as strongly negatively geotropic as Gros Michel, but the bunch is much smaller. Fingers have a sharp bottle neck. Allen No. 7347 — College of Agriculture (as Katali) — Allen No. 7491 — Zamboanga (as Siusok) — Allen No. 7525 — Palawan (as Borneo) — Quisumbing p. 59-60. (Above name selected over Siusok because of publication.)
- Katali Seedling — College of Agriculture variety collection — Los Baños, Luzon — Had not fruited during my times there.
- Katchila (Davao Province, Mindanao) — A Silvery form of Dacosta or Matavia. This is rare in Mindanao, but very common in Zambales, Pampanga and Bataan, where it is called Batavia — Allen 7378 — The name is a corruption of "Castilla". (Apple plantain, Batavia, Cenizo, Corsapo, Cusapu, Sabang Castilla, Sabang Castila, San Juan, Sapu, Silvery Dacosta, Silvery Dicosta, Silvery Acosta.) — See Matavia.
- Katil (Baguio) (Kiti) — Allen 7402 — Looks like an AA-type parthenocarpic diploid, with a very compact bunch of short fruits. A weak grower, rather difficult to multiply. See in Paradise (Trinidad) Valley and on the road to Asin.
- Katoldan (Hagan, Isabela) — See Latundan — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds.
- Katungal — An AAB type, fide Simmonds, from India. Plants of this variety consistently show contamination by some unknown *Fusarium* that does not seem to attack Gros Michel in adjacent lines in the College variety plot. See Latundan.
- Kayaw — From the Pinatubo Negritos, near Clark Field. Probably a plantain.
- Keil Banana — Name listed by Reinking from the College variety collection (No. 4537)
- Khai pet — This equals Matavia of the Philippines — Chato of Central America and Klue Khai pet of Thailand. Reported by Brewbaker as being a Saba-type. Probably an ABB-type, similar to YanVat Ching from Bangkok, Thailand. Quisumbing p. 60-61.
- Kilan Palna (Kilan Pilan?) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.

- Kilan Pilan — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture collection in Reinking's files — See Kilan Palma?
- Kileng — Probably an acuminata-type. Ploidy unknown. Not listed by Simmonds. See Quisumbing, p. 24. See Latundan.
- Kinagayan — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files.
- Kinalabao — *Musa textilis* Nee — an Australimusa.
- Kinamay — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. Collected at Bulusan, Sorsogon — See Tudlong dato.
- Kinamay dalaga (Cotabato) — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. Collected at Bulusan, Sorsogon. *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Kinamay Quisumbing* — See Tudlong dato.
- Kinaoit — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Kinaramelo (Batangas) — See Amas.
- Kinaramelo (Caramelo) Variant name reported from Batangas — See Amas.
- Kinarangian — From the Reinking notes — See Inaraña.
- Kinastilla (Camarines Sur) (Mestizo, Calibong puti) — Allen 7405 — A Saba-type plantain, with relatively small, silvery fruits.
- Kinawayan — Reported from Batangas.
- Kinayagan — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture collection, in Reinking's files. Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Kinhil — From the Pinatubo Negritos, near Clark Field. Probably a plantain.
- Kitil (Baguio, La Union) (Katil) — Allen 7402 — Looks like an AA-type parthenocarpic diploid, with a very compact bunch of short fruits. A weak grower, rather difficult to multiply. Seen in Paradise Valley and on the road to Asin.
- Kladi — From the list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files — Probably same as Pisang Keladi of Java. Said by Simmonds to be an AA-type, presumably identical with Pidang Boyan, which in our collection equals true Inarnibal — Allen 7411 — See Inarnibal.
- Kling — 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files — Probably Pisang Keling of Malaya, which is the same as Latundan and Pisang Rastali. — See Latundan.
- Kling Phaya Sawer (Kling Pata Sao) — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — An

- introduced variety, but heaven alone knows which one, or even from where, since "Kling" is a Malayan term, and Phaya Sawer vaguely Siamese.
- klue Dran (Thailand) (Grang) — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files — See Inarnibal?
- klue Hom Chan (Thailand) — See Klum?
- klue Khai pet (Thailand) — See Matavia.
- klue Lep Mu Nang (Thailand) — See Let Mu Nang.
- klue Nam Chieng Rai (Thailand) — See Num Chung Lai.
- klue Nam Nom Rajasi (Thailand) — See Klum.
- klue Nam Tai (Thailand) — See Namthai.
- klue Nark (Thailand) — See Inarnibal (Allen 7411).
- klue Som — See Silvery Matavia.
- klum (India) (Caala Kling, Choi Mak, Chor Mak, Chuci La, Chuci Mek, Chuoi Da? Chuoi La, Chuoi Lua?, Klue Hom Chan?, Klue Nam Nom Rajasi? Namnon Rajasi? Turdang Panarili?) — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Klum Quisumbing* — An AAB- or AAA-type triploid from Indo-China. See Reinking photos 89 & 97 — Photo looks like Pisang Kelat of Malaya.
- Kolis (Los Baños) — Allen 7526 — An AAA-type. — See Guyuran.
- Kombau (Combao) — Called Reinking, "Platanos Largos."
- Kowloon Annam — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Krie — An AB- or ABB-type, fide Simmonds. Very close to Matavia if not identical. Quisumbing — p. 61-62.
- Kulikut (Surigao) — See Poot.
- Kumbati — Reported by Fox to be a wild seeded banana, the fruits of which are eaten by the Pinatubo Negritos.
- Kusi-on — Reported from Panay.
- La Laguna (La Laguna) — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Labibi — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Lacatan (General) (*Bugio Lacatan*, Balangai, Bangalai, Bangan, Lakatan, Liloy, Lucatan, Manila, Sabian) — Allen 7383 & 7401 — Reinking No. 30 — photos 8-50 & 64. — The Philippine Lacatan seems to be consistently a diploid, acuminata type, quite different both as to plant and fruit from the tropical American Lacatan that we know, which is said by Simmonds to be the same as Bungulan, presumably the yellow

- form. Our 7401 is an exceptionally large and vigorous type that commonly appears in the Baguio market, where hands with up to 30 fingers are not uncommon. Lacatan is considered by the Filipinos to be their best dessert banana, and are willing to pay a premium price for it. It is not acceptable to the Japanese market however, due perhaps to its somewhat perfumed flavor and lack of the "mealy break" characteristic of the Cavendish-types to which they are accustomed. Rather doubtfully present in Central America, prior to our present introduction, since Simmonds considers it to be an AAA-type. Teodoro, p. 405 — *Musa paradisiaca* Lacatan Blanco — *Musa sapientum* L. var *Lacatan* (Blanco) Teodoro. Erect, "diploid" leaves, plants at Davao Experiment Station very robust. Male bud dull purple and obtuse. Mature fingers with blunt ends. Leaf base asymmetrical, leaf channel very open, with recurved, scarios margins at the base. See also the following entries.
- Lacatan (Northern Mindanao) — See Bangayan — Another AAA-type, very much like Bangan (7535) of Cebu and Negros. It is for the present being kept separate under our No. 7497, but should be carefully compared in variety plots.
- Lacatan (Caribbean area) — An AAA-type, the tallest member of the Cavendish group. See Bongolan. Philippine material "looks" different vegetatively.
- Lacatan colorado (Ilagan, Isabela, Quezon) — See Morado. An AAA-type red banana. (some examples near Baguio, on road to Asin have an AA look.) Afafi seemingly a smaller plant, with smaller, lighter colored fruits.
- Lacatan Morado (Wester & Barrett) — See Morado.
- Lacatang Baccod — Lacatan? — Reported from Batangas.
- Lacia — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Lacnao — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. See Laknau.
- Lady finger (Luna, Marinduque, Naga) (General) A generic term loosely used. Applied to Galamay Señora (tall-types) and Inarnibal (dwarf-types), Inabaca, Pungen, Puttean and Tudlong Dato. — An AA-type fide Simmonds from the Visayas. According to Reinking it is sweet and sticky when cooked. Quisumbing — p. 36.
- Lagkitan (Bataan, Palawan, Catanduanes, Bukidnon) — Said to be a Saba-type but not seen — See Katali.

- Lagurhuan Buranen — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files.
- Lahub — (Sagin Lahub) — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro.
- Laines (Laguna, Batangas) (Reynes, Reynis, Afafi?) — Allen 7452 — An AAA-type Green-red. Variously described as a Lady-finger type (as a corruption of Reynes) and as a smaller paler Morado-type, possibly something like Afafi. Both possibilities should be considered, but the plant does not seem to resemble either. (Economic Garden collection.) See Morado Puti.
- Lakatan (General) — See Lacatan — (This is the Tagalog spelling.)
- Laknau (Naga, Camarines, Bicol) (Doca? Do-ka? Lacnao, Lapnau, May-bay, Pisang Lalang, Pisang Lallang, Paguran, Tanbokkan) — Allen 7354 — Reinking #6, photos 28 & 46 — An *acuminata* x *balbisiana*, AAB-type horse plantain, that should be very carefully compared with Bungawisan (7400), Darayan (7403 & 7428), Do-ka (7506), Pugaran (7471) and Sabang Castila (7422). Very close to Pisang Tioman, if not identical.
- Lal Velchi — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files. From India. Said by Simmonds to be the same as Poovan.
- Lalaguna (La Laguna) — Pinatubo Negritos, near Clark Field. Probably a plantain.
- Lambunao (Zamboanga, Panay) (Tadiao Limbunao) — An AAA-type green-red banana. Fruits yellow when ripe — See Morado puti.
- Lambuno — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. See Morado puti.
- Lampoeng — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. Pisang Lampoeng of Java. An AA-type, very much like true Inarnibal (7411) and possibly identical.
- Langai (Teodoro) — A Saba-type plantain, with relatively large, green fruits. — See Matavia.
- Langkatan (Bataan) — Description sounds very much like Linantakan.
- Langoma (Languma) — An AA-type from New Guinea, fide Simmonds. Superficially resembles Tadiao Limbunao very closely and may be identical. Quisumbing — p. 47-48.

- Languma (Langoma) — An acuminata type, possibly diploid, from Papua. According to Simmonds it is an AA-type, from New Guinea. It superficially resembles Tadiao Limbunao very closely and may be identical — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Languma* Quisumbing.
- Lapnau — Listed by Barrett without description or locality — See Laknau.
- Latakan (Jolo) — See Latundan.
- Latondan — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. See Latundan.
- Latundal (Bontol area, Laguna, Panay, Bataan & Luna) — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds. See Latundan.
- Latundan (General) — Equals Silk, fide Simmonds, also Pisang Rastali of Malaya — Amorosa, Apple Banana, Aritondal, Aritundal, Aritundan, Asluman, Banangar, Caguntan, Calitan, Calitundan, Canton, Cantong, Cantory, Carifiosa, Daliring Señora, Katoldan, Katungal, Kling, Kileng, Latakan, Latondan, Latundal, Latundan pula, Latundan puti, Lentundar, Letondal, Letundal, Letundan, Leturdan, Litandon, Litondon, Litongdan, Manila, Manzana de Cuba, Martaban, Martaban Dacca, Mas Kling, Maskling, *Musa paradisiaca cinerea* Blanco, *Musa sapientum* L. Var. *cinerea*, Muthali S. Kankan, Muthel, New Guinea Sugar, Pisang Keling, Pisang Rastali, Rastali, Retundal, Retundan, Retundol, Sa Manila, Solo, Sulaybagio, Sulaybajo, Surin, Tondal, Tondol, Tordan, Tundal, Tundan, Turdan, Turdang.) — An AAB-type desert banana, very commonly grown throughout the country. Plants with very rare exceptions infected with a Fusarium wilt. Male bud dark purple and acuminate. Bunch more open than in Bungulan. Fingers usually splayed and shortly constricted at the tip. Fruiting peduncle slightly pubescent — left petiole not open. Fruit dark yellow when mature and the flesh is white. — Allen (7346 & 7447) — Type of *Musa sapientum* L., *Musa paradisiaca cinerea* Blanco, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *cinerea* (Blanco) Teodoro, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Gladiata* Quisumbing. "Year ago it was brought from India to Manila by Mr. Letondal, a French clergyman." (Teodoro translation from Blanco's description. Teodoro, p. 397. Name selected because of prior use by Teodoro (Simmonds gives preference to Letondal).
- Latundan Pula — Presumably a variant from Latundan (Reinking).

- Latundan Puti — Presumably a variant form of Latundan (Reinking).
- Laurines (Isabela, Luzon) — An AAA-type red (some examples near Baguio, on road to Asin have an AA look). Afafi seemingly a smaller plant, with smaller, lighter colored fruit. — See Morado.
- Lausigon (Bicol, Davao) — *Musa textilis* Nee — An Australimusa.
- Lawit — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files & listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Layahon (Cavite, Davao & Naga) — *Musa textilis* Nee — An Australimusa.
- Lentundar (Bataan) — See Latundan.
- Leschan — From the 1925 list of varieties in Lamao Experiment Station. (Reinking files). See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Let Mu Nang — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Corruption of Klue Lep Mu Nang of Thailand. Apparently a very distinctive variety with a horizontal, fairly compact bunch of slender, red, rather angular fingers. Not correlated with any other type to date.
- Letondal (Baguio & Marinduque) — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds, from India. Plants of this variety consistently show contamination with some unknown *Fusarium*, which does not seem to attack Gros Michel in adjacent rows in the College variety plot. See Latundan.
- Letundal (Bataan) — See Latundan.
- Letundan (Bataan, Luzon) — Latundan.
- Leturdan (Bataan) — See Latundan.
- Libuton (Leyte, Mindanao, Bataan & Davao) — *Musa textilis* Nee — An Australimusa.
- Limbunao (Jolo) — See Tadiao Limbunao.
- Linantakan (Cavite, Laguna) (Langkatan?, Linantakan, Muli Ludi, Misi Luki, Nilantakan) — Looks very much like Mysore (AAB) — has purple-flushed new leaves, a pinkish midrib and very dense, relatively large bunches of small, long-stalked, thin skinned, very aromatic fruits. *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Misi* Quisumbing. Allen (7444), College coffee plantation — Allen (7460), Silang, Cavite. — Allen (7446), Cabayao, Laguna (?).
- Linantakan — From Silang, Cavite — See Linantakan.

- Linawaan (Davao) — *Musa textilis*, from Samar & Leyte, fide Brewbaker.
- Lisohan (Visayas, Panay) — See *Musa balbisiana*. Teodoro — p. 391 — Presumably a wild, seeded, BB-form of *Musa balbisiana*.
- Litandon — See Latundan. — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds.
- Litondon (Teodoro) — An AAB-type — See Latundan.
- Litongdan — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Latundan.
- Loi Valebi — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's file.
- Loklok — Reported from Batangas.
- Longsing — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files and listed by Barrett without description or locality. See Lonsing.
- Lonsing (Surigao & Bukidnon) (Consing?, Longsing) — Allen 7507 — has the look of an AA-type, with a very neat, compact bunch of greyish-green fruit that is reported to be yellow when ripe, and to have a few seeds.
- Loria (Naga area, Abra, Ilocos, Bontok) — See Ternate.
- Lucatan (Bataan, Luzon) — See Lacatan.
- Luku (San Mariano, Isabela) — A Saba-type plantain with relatively large, green fruits. — See Matavia.
- Lungsuranon (Surigao) — Allen 7504 — An AA-type, very like a large form of Binato (7499). Fruits reported to be eaten fresh or cooked. See Inarnibal (7411).
- Macan (Camarines Norte) (Sabang Macan) — Corruption of Malay "Makan" (food) and hence doesn't mean much. — See Morado.
- Macelan — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Maching (Baguio) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. See *Musa acuminata* errans.
- Macopa (Guinobatan, Albay, Bukidnon) — See Morado Puti.
- Mactahon — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station Varieties, in Reinking's file.
- Madu — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Probably Pisang Madu of Borneo (Honey Banana, in Malay) — Bud very close to West Java *acuminata* (7776) — may be derived from Philippine Lacatan via some cultivar like Bontal.

- Maduranga (Matavia, Hanatuco? Kanchkela?) — Equals Pisang Kuri of Malaya & Pacha Bontha Bathees of India — an AB-type triploid, from Lal Bagh, Bangalore, India. What appears to be a red-fruit form is known as Hanatuco Morado. — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Maduranga* Quisumbing.
- Maguifor (Tumoc, Tomoc) — An AAA-type Giant Cavendish.
- Magindanao (Mindanao, Davao) — *Musa textilis* Nee — An *Australimusa*.
- Maia Maole — A cooking banana introduced from Hawaii — An AAB? — Photo of the bunch resembles Lujugira to a reasonable extent.
- Maiden plantain — See Darayan.
- Malbaga — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. — See Tinumbaga (?)
- Malo-po — Allen 7538 — See Veinte Cohol.
- Mamae Ula — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Evidently a Samoan name, but not identical with anything listed by Simmonds.
- Mambak (Bacolod, Negros) — See Ternate.
- Manang (Sorsogon) (Hignaroy, Sapnay) — Reinking No. 1 — Camarines Sur — Allen 7413 Vicinity of Pili, Camarines Sur & Allen 7365 (?) as Sapnay. "Said to be the sweetest and most aromatic variety of banana known with flesh of color of yolk of egg." (Reinking). — Very curious plants, almost completely unlike other *acuminata* cultivars. Very vigorous for an *acuminata* diploid. Greatly resembles *Musa schizocarpa* in plant & fruit, but male bud is very like that of *Musa banksi*. Might be an AA diploid?
- Manchian Rai — From the 1925 list of the Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files. Obviously Klue Nam Chieng Rai, from Thailand.
- Mangamas — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Manifun (San Mariano area, Isabela) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — Poot.
- Manila (Baguio, Cagayan Valley) — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds — See Latundan.
- Manila (Bacolod, Negros, Panay) — See Lacatan.
- Manila hemp (Abaca) — *Musa textilis* Nee — An *Australimusa*.
- Manila-on (Bacolod, Negros) — See Ternate.

- Manubaga** — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files and listed by Barrett without description or locality. Used in the Butuan City area as a synonym for Morado. — See Morado.
- Manurong (Jolo, Tawi Tawi)** — Used as a generic term, to cover all Saba-types. See Cardaba.
- Manurong pula (Jolo)** — Allen 7470 — A vigorous, small-fruited, Saba-type, in which the midrib of the mature leaf is rosy pink. The color often extending to the petiole. *Pula* means red.
- Manurong puti (Jolo)** — Allen 7472 — Saba-type, apparently identical with our Cardaba. *Puti* means white, presumably in reference to the pulp color or the waxy bloom. — See Cardaba.
- Manzana de Cuba** — See Apple and Banana Latundan. — An AB-type triploid or an ABB-type fide Simmonds.
- Maori** — An AAB-type triploid, from Rarotonga, Cook Islands, New Zealand. — Closely resembles the Hawaiian Maiamaole, and may be identical. Note similarity of names and possibility of mispronunciation and corruption by a Tagalog speaking person. — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Moari* Quisumbing.
- Mariana** — See Matavia — An ABB(BBB?) Saba-type plantain, with relatively large, green fruits.
- Mario** — See Poot.
- Martaban** — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Probably from Bengal in India, but no other information available. See Reinking Photo #511. See Latundan.
- Martaban Dacca** — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. This is very probably "Martaban" from Dacca, near Calcutta, and "Dacca" is usually applied to Jamaica-red, Green-dacca or Green-red, etc., but I am guessing that "Martaban" Dacca is a further qualifying epithet, with more emphasis on the "Martaban" (Latundan) than on the Dacca. See Latundan.
- Masecampo** — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Mas Kling** — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files. See Latundan.
- Masoso (Palawan) (Masosok, Masusu)** — See Masosok.
- Masosok (Palawan) (Masoso, Masusu)** — Allen 7523 — A vigorous ABB Saba-type. Bunch too immature in photo to place with certainty, but looks like Cardaba.

- Masucar** (Ilagan, Isabela) — An AAA-type green-red banana. Fruits yellow when ripe. See *Morado puti*.
- Masusu** (Palawan) — See *Masosok*.
- Matabia** (Palawan, Mindoro, Naga, Panay, Marinduque, Bataan) — An ABB-(BBB?) type Saba plantain, with relatively large, green fruits. Grown by Pinatubo Negritos, near Clark Field. See *Matavia*.
- Matabya** — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro — See *Matavia*.
- Matavia** (Bicol, Batangas, Laguna, Baguio, Bataan) (Acosta, Anuang, Arayat, Batabia, Batavia, Binuteg, Binutig Bluggoe (West Indies), Buak, Chato (Central American), Chuoi Hat, Chuoi Hot, Costa, Dacosta, Dadanugen, Datu, Dicosta, Green Dacosta, Green Dicosta, Gubao, Hazara, Hook Mook, Huk Mook, Kaipet, Kanchkela, Katchila, Khai pet, Krie, Langai, Luku, Mariana, Matabia, Matabya, Matayba, Padilat, Pisang Abukeling, Saba Iloco, Saba-Mariana, Saba Mariano, Saba sa Castila, Saba sa Katsila, Saba sa Kinatsila, Sabang Billaco, Sabang Costa, Sabang Iloco, Saging Matayba, Saguin Iloco, Saging Matabaya, San Juan, Savang Villaco, Tabia, Travalval). Represented in the College variety collection. Looks like an ABB Saba-type, with relatively large green fruits. Similar to *Cenizo* et al., except for the lack of silvery bloom. Very common in Pampanga, Zambales and Bataan, where a silvery form occurs in about equal numbers. Both are called "Batavia". The form that in this list is arbitrarily called "Silvery Dacosta" also belongs here, and should probably be re-christened *Silvery Matavia* for the sake of consistency. — *Musa paradisiaca* L. var. *Maxima* Blanco — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Binutig Teodoro*? — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *grandis* Teodoro — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Khai Quisumbing*? — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Krie Quisumbing*? — See also: *Matavia*, below.
- Matavia** (?) (Oas, Albay, Luzon) — Allen 7421 — Plants not in the best possible condition due to typhoon damage, but nevertheless with rather an AA look. Fruits with a curious blunt apical constriction, very similar to *Quisumbing's* illustration of *Maduranga*. Said to be red when ripe, which would appear unlikely from the general aspect of the foliage, pseudostem and immature bunch. Compare with *Penipita* (7363 & 7500) — *Maduranga*.
- Matavia Silvery** — See *Silvery Matavia*.

- Matayba** (Baguio) — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro. — See *Matavia*.
- May-bay** (Surigao, Leyte) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. See Laknau.
- Mayoco** — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Mestizo** (Basilan, Zamboanga) (Calibong puti, Kinastilla, Putian?, *Saba Mestizo*, *Saba puti*, *Sabang puti*) Allen 7493 — A small, silvery-fruited Saba-type plantain with compact, horizontal bunches, of conspicuously whitish fruit, which turns a curious pinkish-yellow when ripe. Foliage erect. Looks like a BB-type. Very common in Zamboanga. Seems to differ from Saba puti only in the erect leaves and possibly slightly smaller fruit.
- Mignonme** — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Minary** — A suspected hybrid of *Musa balbisiana* & *Musa textilis*, from the Albay area, fide Brewbaker. Collected at Guinobatan for the College of Agriculture. See Minay.
- Minay** (Albay province — Davao) (Minary, Minray) — A putative hybrid between *Musa balbisiana* and *Musa textilis*. Probably from Libon, Albay. Brewbaker et al. — p. 254.
- Mindoro** (Bataan) — Said to be a Saba-type.
- Mininonga** (Davao, Leyte) — *Musa textilis* Nee — An *Australimusa*.
- Minray** — A possible hybrid between *Musa balbisiana* & *Musa textilis*. See Minay.
- Misi Luki** (Musi Ludi) — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds, from Pago Pago, American Samoa. It is equal to Mysore, fide Simmonds. — See *Kinantakan*.
- Misui** (Bacolod, Negros) — Allen 7531 — It looks like an AA-type.
- Moco** (Iligan, Mindanao, Cebu, Panay) (*Muko*) "A Saba-type with dark green fruits when immature and fuller fruits. The angles are not prominent" (Valmayor). In College of Agriculture collection — Teodoro — p. 410.
- Morado** (General) (Afafi?, Banegas, Banegos, Binaris, Binarnis, Bulilising, Camarines, Caramelo, Cuban red, Dinuguan, Dunuguan, Duroga, Durogo, Durugo, Jamaica red, Lacatan Colorado, Lacatan Morado, Laurines, Macan, Manubaga, Morado pula, Morang Principe, Morao, Morao Vanegas, Murado, *Musa Dacca* Hort., Pinirincipe, Pinirinsepe, Pinirinsipi,

- Pisang Ludang, Principe, Raines, Raines na pula, Raja, Red banana, Red Morado, Reynes, Reynes na pula, Reynis, Sabang Macan, Saguing Tumbaga, Sida, Tanduyung, Tapol, Tinumbaga, Tudlo Datu, Tumbaga, Vanegas). Allen 7481 & 7487 probably both belong here. Presumably an AAA-type but it should be noted that many specimens have disconcertingly erect leaves, which are occasionally supplemented by a horizontal bunch of fruit. Afafi seemingly a smaller-than-average plant, with lighter colored fruits. See Allen 7517 and Reinking 36 — photo 25 & Allen 7487 as Tudlo Datu. Teodoro — p. 398 & 399. This name was chosen because it was used by Simmonds. — *Musa paradisiaca Glaberrima* Blanco, *Musa paradisiaca violacea* Blanco, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Americana* Teodoro, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Glaberrima* (Blanco) Teodoro, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Principe* Quisumbing, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *violacea* (Blanco) Teodoro.
- Morado pula (General) — An AAA-type red banana, fide Simmonds (some examples near Baguio on road to Asin have an AA look). Afafi seemingly is a smaller plant with smaller lighter colored fruit. — See Morado.
- Morado Puti (General) (Azucar, Balasang, Baloko, Bolero, Bucal, Calibas, Carao, Cariñosa, Chuntara, Dosinterna, Gembor, Gloria, Green Red, Green Vanegas, Hum-chuntara, Inadiao, Inmasucar, Kalibas, Karao, Laines, Lambunao, Lambuno, Macopa, Masucar, Pisang Gembor, Principe, Raines, Raines na puti, Ramkela "green", Reynes, Reynes na puti, Reynis, Sabadiao, Tadio, Vanegas Lambunao, White Morado, White Reynes, Yellow Morado). — A common AAA-type, green-red banana. A frequent mutant of Morado, although the reverse mutant does not seem to have been observed. — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *chuntara* Quisumbing, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *raines* Quisumbing. — 7626 (As "Inmasucar") — A-typical in having less color than average, and in the many persistent abortive hands or the rachis below the bunch. — 7436 — As Balasang — Luna Experiment Station — 7457 — As Bolero — Economic Garden. — 7519 — As Carao — Palawan — 7407 — As Gloria — Camarines Sur. — 7410 — As Gloria — Mount Isarog, Camarines Sur. — Reinking 5 — As Baloko — photo No. 44.

- Morong datu (Bulusan, Sorsogon) — An AA-type, fide Simmonds.
See *Tudlong dato*. Is equal to *Jari Buaya* — Reinking #3.
- Morao (Zamboanga) — See Morado.
- Morao Vanegas (Zamboanga) — See Morado.
- Moro (Reinking) — See Bongolan.
- Morong datu (Albay & Sorsogon) — An AA-type, fide Simmonds, Name in various dialects, means "Prince's finger". Commonly grown in backyards in Albay & Sorsogon, where it largely replaces *Inarnibal*. Plants bear a striking resemblance, both vegetatively and in fruit, to *Musa acuminata* Banksii, of the better New Guinea forms. — Reinking #3 — Photo 32, 41, & 57. — Teodoro p. 402. Equals *Jari Buaya* — See *Tudlong dato*.
- Morong Princesa (Camarines Sur, Luzon) — Two varieties bearing this name have been collected. Both have the appearance of AA-type, but would otherwise seem rather dissimilar, thought recent typhoon damage rendered an objective opinion difficult in each case. Allen — 7406 is from the vicinity of Sipocot, and Allen — 7412 from the slopes of Mount Isarog. — See *Tudlong dato*.
- Morong Principe (Catanduanes) — Allen 7418 — Plants with considerable typhoon damage. Reported to be a Morado-type, but with longer and thinner fingers. Probably an AAA-type.
- Morong Principe — See Morado. — An AAA-type red banana, fide Simmonds (some examples near Baguio on road to Asin have an AA look). Afafi seemingly is a smaller plant, with smaller, lighter colored fruits.
- Morongdato (Bicol, Naga, Davao) An AA-type, fide Simmonds, collected at Bulusan, Sorsogon. — See *Tudlong Dato*.
- Muko (Palawan) — Ploidy and type unknown — See Moco.
- Mundo (Cebu, Davao, Leyte, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Zamboanga) (Sab-a batu) — Allen 7490 — A stout vigorous plant, but with few suckers, very like *Pacol* in fruit appearance, but without seeds and with erect leaves and a horizontal bunch. Looks very much like a BB-type. Name reported to mean "wild" in Visayan. — 7518 also closely resembles a Sab-a but with less angular fruit. Teodoro — p. 410.
- Mundoc (Davao) (Turankog, Turangkog, Turangkok, Turgongkog) — Allen — An ABB or possibly a BB Saba-type plantain, very

- similar to *balbisiana*. Has erect leaves, and a "diploid" look. Common near Davao, in Mindanao. #7360. See Sab-a.
- Muracho** (Marawi City, Mindanao) Valmayor (Boracho) — "A saba-type with big fruits, but not a horse plantain" — (Valmayor). Also called Boracho, but does not match variety by that name as reported by Teodoro.
- Murado** (Batangas, Panay, Quezon, Baguio) — An AAA-type red banana, fide Simmonds (some examples near Baguio on road to Asin with an AA look). Afafi seemingly a smaller plant, with smaller, lighter colored fruits. — See Morado.
- Musa* — Key to the Philippine species and varieties — Quisumbing — p. 13-14-19-30. Brewbaker — p. 235-36. Incomplete, but a great help.
- Musa abaca* Perr. — See *Musa textilis* — Teodoro — p. 388.
- Musa acuminata* Colla subsp. *Errans* (Laguna, Camarines Norte & Sur) (Agotay, Agutay, Inagotay, Saba ti bakis, Saging Chongo, Saguing Machin, Saguing Maching, Saguing na ligao, Talip) — 7340 — 7357 — 7359 — 7367 — 7368 — 7369 — 7370 — principally on the basis of the hermaphroditic, rather than strictly pistillate basal hands. A wild plant, found in chance clearing and along lumbering roads in forested areas, from about 600 to 4000 feet in elevation. Plants vary considerably in size, but superior forms may reach nearly 6 meters in height and over 30 cm., in diameter. Bunches tend to be horizontal or semi-erect, and are usually very compact, with up to 25 well formed hands. The fruits are yellow when ripe and very seedy. Male bracts are typically green, but purple streaked forms are not uncommon, particularly in Mindanao. Best collections insofar as vigor, bunch size and disease resistance are concerned, have been 7340, 7380 and 7528. Purple bracted forms bear a considerable resemblance to Simmonds illustrations of *Musa acuminata* subsp. *malaccensis*, and to Pisang lilin, as well as to some of our local cultivated, seedless Inarnibal-types (note particularly 7453 & 7529) so that one is led to wonder if some of these may not be parthenocarpic mutations that have developed here. — Cheesman, Kew Bull. 1:17-28. 1948; and Brewbaker and Gorres. Phil. Agri. XL:258-63, 1965. — Male bracts not imbricate.
- Musa Arnoldiana* de Wilderman — See *Ensete ventricosum*.

Musa balb'siana Colla (*Musa Errans* (Blanco), *Musa Errans* var. Basilisae, Balayan, Balayang, Biguihan, Botoan, Botoan-bali, Botohan, Botolan, Botolan-Bali, Buguelan, Buhol, Bulo, Buloh, Bundo, Buquelan, Butchean, Butuan, Butuhan, Butuhan, Caolie, Coolie Hong Kseng, Dupo Machin, Fulungan, Ibale, Inisarog, Kaalii, Lesohan, Maching, Pacal "Saba", Pacol, Pagaja, Pagoja, Pagu-ha, Paquio, Pakoe, Pakul, Pakul-butuhan, Panual, Paquel, Paranan, Pau-na, Pelipia, Platano Silvestre, Saba ti bakis, Sagin Balayan, Sagin Balayang, Saguin Pinakul, Saging Balayang, Saging Matsing, Saging Naligao, Saguin Balayan, Saguang Balayang, Saguang Mochin, Saguang Moching, Saguang Naligao, Saguang Pinakul, Saing Bigihan, Saing Panual, Toi) — 7343, 7394, 7408, 7476, 7424 — A common species, found in all of the major islands of the Philippines, where it occurs on stream banks, along roadsides and on cutover land from sea level to about 3000 ft. in elevation. It is characterized in part, by green pseudostems, erect leaves, which have a closed petiolar canal and compact, horizontal or semi-pendulous bunches of plump yellow, leathery-skinned, seedy fruits. Several of the showy purple male bracts lift simultaneously in the terminal bud. Wild populations show a considerable amount of variation in plant size, and in fruit shape and color, but fall fairly well into two basic types which have distinguishing local names. In the more vigorous Butuhan-types (typified by our 7343, 7394 & 7476) the bunch is large, and the fruit beaked (with an apical "neck" or construction), while the smaller Pacol-type tends to have fewer hands of plump, pyramidally pointed fingers. This is well represented by our 7408. Fruits of Pacol are commonly dark green when immature, occasionally with dark brownish suture lines, but examples with whitish superficial bloom have been noted near Sipocot, Camarines Sur, and near the southern end of Lake Mainit, northeastern Mindanao. Butuhan-types vary considerably in seediness, and are often semi-cultivated, or at least protected, since the male buds are used as a vegetable and the fruits for the manufacture of vinegar, and the better forms eaten, usually in an immature state before the seeds have hardened, especially by livestock poultry. Strips taken from the pseudostem are utilized in the Cagayan for the manufacture of a coarse mat, which covers bales of tobacco destined for export. The superficial resemblance of these wild and

- semi-cultivated types to some members of the Saba-group is extremely striking, and can scarcely be attributed to coincidence. A few of the cultivated kinds duplicate the salient features of the wild balbisianas with remarkable faithfulness, with the exception that seeds are absent, or reduced to a tolerable minimum. Outstanding examples of Sabas of this sort might be cited in our collections of Dipping (7399), Mestizo (7493), Mundo (7490), Sab-a (7494) and Turangkog (7460). One cannot help but wonder if these, or something recognizably similar to them may not have developed locally as relatively more acceptable mutants of the semi-cultivated types. It must be admitted at once, however, that the bulk of our Sabas should appear to be triploids, probably of ABB constitution, as Simmonds contends. These may be introductions from other areas, (such as Northwest India? Photo at Kew) but are somewhat apart from our present subject. Cheesman — Kew Bul. 1:11-17, 1948. — A seedless form called "Paranan" or "Parananan" is reported from Barrio Marede, Port San Vicente, Cagayan, but could not be located. — *Musa errans* (Blanco) Teodoro var. *Basilisae* Quisumbing — *Musa errans* (Blanco) Teodoro Var. *Botoan* Teodoro — *Musa rhodochlamys* Hort. Gentil. (Nomen)?
- Musa acuminata errans* (Agotay, Saba ti bakis, *Musa errans* (Blanco) Teodoro, *Musa troglodytarum errans* Blanco, *Musa troglodytarum* L. var. *errans* Blanco, Saguing machin, Saguing na ligao) — Distinguished from *Musa acuminata* on the basis of the green bracts, and the unique hermaphroditic basal flowers. Brewbaker & Umali — pp. 237, 248 & 258-63. Cheesman, Kew Bull. 2:154-57, 1948.
- Musa basjoo* Siebold — Not known as a wild plant in the Philippines, though possibly introduced for Abaca breeding, or for fiber trials. Presumably native to the Rikuyu Islands. — Cheesman — Kew Bull. 3:323-25, 1948.
- Musa Cantong* — See *Musa textilis* — From the 1925 list of the College of varieties, in Reinking files
- Musa Cavendishii* Lamb. — (Chinese dwarf, Poot, Salebaguito, Suaybagnio, Sungit, Tampihan, Tampohin) (*Musa Cavendishii* Lamb, *pumila* (Blanco) Teodoro — *Musa paradisiaca pumila* Blanco) — Referable to *Musa acuminata* fide Moore et al. Leaf base asymmetrical — Teodoro — p. 410-12 — See Poot.

- Musa Cavendishii* Lamb, var. *Hawaiiensis* Teodoro — An AAA Giant or Robusta Cavendish type. — See Tumoc. — Teodoro — p. 411-12.
- Musa Chapara* Perrottet, mem. soc. Linn, Paris III (1825) 131 — Probably bases on a cultivar. — Teodoro p. 415.
- Musa chinensis* Sweet — See Poot — Teodoro — p. 410.
- Musa Coccinea* Andr. (Chici Tau, Red-flower banana) — Allen 7461 — Showy, with a scarlet erect inflorescence. Occasionally grown for ornament, but rare. Teodoro, p. 388 Cheesman, Kew Bull. 1:29-30, 1950. Quisumbing p. 16.
- Musa corniculata* Kurtz — Tundoc.
- Musa Dacca* Hort — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in the Reinking's files. Indian varieties — See India files. — See Morado.
- Musa ensete* Gmelin — See *Ensete ventricosum* — Teodoro p. 387.
- Musa errans* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa troglodytarum errans* Blanco) — The identity of this is in doubt, and should be carefully checked. See Teodoro — p. 390-91 — *Musa acuminata errans*. — Brewbaker & Gorrez pp. 258-63, 1956.
- Musa errans* (Blanco) Teodoro var. *basilisae* Quisumbing — See *Musa balbisiana* — Brewbaker & Umali — p. 238 — Quisumbing p. 16-17.
- Musa errans* var. *botoan* Teodoro (Botoan, Butuhan) Is equal to *Musa balbisiana*. Teodoro p. 391-92.
- Musa fehi* Bert. ex Vieill (Fe'i banana) — Represented by a single, weak specimen in the College variety collection, which is distinguished, however, by lack of violet sap. Received from Dick Hamilton, in Hawaii, so probably true to name. — Cheesman — Kew Bull. 4:445-49. See *Musa troglodytarum*.
- Musa gajis* — See Ternate — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking files?
- Musa glauca* Roxburgh — See *Ensete glaucum*. — Reinking photo No. 534 — Almirante. Teodoro p. 387-88.
- Musa humilis* Perr. (Pitogo) — Referable to *Musa acuminata*, fide Moore et al. If this was described in the Philippines from Pitogo it is a well-marked ABB-type rather than *acuminata*. — Listed in the Kew Index as being questionably referable to *Musa chinensis*. Said by Teodoro to have been described from material in Mindanao. Teodoro — p. 392-393.
- Musa lolodensis* Cheesman — From north Halmahera, in the Moluccas. Not known from the Philippines as a wild plant, but

- may turn up in Mindanao. Looks like *Musa textilis*, but distinguished by its dehiscent, orange-red fruits and the unusual free and compound petals, that are of about equal length — Cheesman, Kew Bull. 1:27-28, 1950.
- Musa maclayi* — See *Musa troglodytarum*.
- Musa manka* — From the list (1925) of the College of Agriculture varieties, in the Reinking files. Might be *Pisang Nangka* — See *Musa Nangka*.
- Musa martini* — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Almost positively from "Martinique Banana" in the hands of some one under the compulsion to make the name "scientific." One of the well-known West Indian names for Bluefields, or Gros Michel. — See Bluefields.
- Musa mindanaensis* Rumph. — See *Musa textilis* — Teodoro — p. 388.
- Musa nangka* (*Musa manka*) — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files. Equals *Pisang Nangka* of Malaya & Borneo — though not recognized in recent time among the Philippine cultivars, it is to be expected.
- Musa nigra* Perrottet, mem. soc. Linn. Paris III (1825) 131 — Probably a form of "Sapientum" fide Teodoro and thus based on a cultivar. — Teodoro, p. 415.
- Musa ornata* Roxb. (Pink-flowered banana) — At present in the College of Agriculture variety collection. — Frequently cultivated for ornament. — Cheesman, Kew Bull. 1:24-27, 1949. — Quisumbing p. 15.
- Musa paradisiaca* L. — See Darayan? — Cheesman — Kew Bull. 2:145-54. 1948. — Simmonds — Bananas — p. 53 — Teodoro p. 412-13.
- Musa paradisiaca cinerea* Blanco — See Latundan.
- Musa paradisiaca compressa* Blanco — See Saba — Teodoro — p. 409.
- Musa paradisiaca glaberrima* — See Morado — Teodoro — p. 399.
- Musa paradisiaca glauca* Blanco — See Veinte cohol — Teodoro — p. 402.
- Musa paradisiaca lacatan* Blanco — See Lacatan — Teodoro p. 405.
- Musa paradisiaca longa* Blanco — See Guinanayan — Teodoro p. 407.

- Musa paradisiaca* L. var. *Enosa* var. nov. "Enosa" — See Enosa (Tinduc??) — Quisumbing p. 68.
- Musa paradisiaca* L. var. *Magna* (Blanco) Teodoro — See Tundoc — Teodoro.
- Musa paradisiaca* L. Var. *maxima* Blanco — See Matavia — Teodoro p. 414.
- Musa paradisiaca pumila* Blanco — See Poot — Teodoro — p. 412.
- Musa paradisiaca suaveolens* Blanco — See Bongolan — Teodoro p. 400.
- Musa paradisiaca* L. var. *subrubea* Blanco — See Hanatuco Morado — Teodoro p. 414-15.
- Musa paradisiaca* L. var. *Tiparot* var. Nov. "Tiparot" — See Tiparot — Quisumbing p. 68-69.
- Musa paradisiaca ternatensis* Blanco — See Ternate — Teodoro p. 404.
- Musa paradisiaca tombak* Blanco — See Tinumbaga — Teodoro — p. 407.
- Musa paradisiaca* L. var. *Uharis* Blanco — A myth, but an interesting one. — See Teodoro — p. 414.
- Musa paradisiaca violacea* Blanco — See Morado — Teodoro — p. 398.
- Musa religiosa* Dybowski — See *Ensete religiosum* — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking files. (Dybowski) — Cheesman — Tropical Africa.
- Musa rhodochlamys* Hort. ex Gentil. — Probably referable to *Musa balbisiana*.
- Musa rhodochlamys* — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — This is equal to *Musa rhodochlamys* Hort. ex. Gentil. (nomen) — See *Musa rhodochlamys*.
- Musa sapientum* L. See Latundan — Cheesman — Kew Bull. 1:145, 1948 — Simmonds Bananas — p. 53-54 — Quisumbing p. 17-67 — Teodoro p. 393-410.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *americana* Teodoro — See Morado — Teodoro p. 398.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *angao* var. no. "Angao" — See Angao — Quisumbing p. 58-59.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Baca* var. nov. "Sungay Baca" — See Sungay Baca — Quisumbing p. 51-52.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Binutig* Teodoro — See Matavia? — Teo-

- Musa sapientum* L. var. *canara* Teodoro — See Canaya — Teodoro — p. 406.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Canaya* var. nov. "Canaya" — See Canaya — Quisumbing p. 44-45.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Chuntara* var. nov. "Hum Chuntara" — See Yellow Morado. Quisumbing p. 41-42.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *cinerea* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca cinerea* Blanco.) — See Latundan — Teodoro — p. 397.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Cochinchinensis* var. nov. "Chuoï Tieu Huong" — See Chuoï Tieu Huong — Quisumbing p. 56-57.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *cinerea* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca cinerea* Blanco) — See Latundan — Teodoro — p. 37.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *compressa* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca compressa* Blanco) — See Saba — Teodoro—p. 409-410.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *cubensis* Teodoro — See Apple banana — Teodoro — p. 397-98.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Daryao* Teodoro — See Darayan — Teodoro — p. 403-404.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Dinalarga* var. Nov. "Dinalaga" — See Sisi-on — Quisumbing p. 55.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Dool* var. no. "Dool" — See Dool — Quisumbing p. 35.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Eda* var. Nov. (Eda-an) — See Eda-an — Quisumbing p. 37-38.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Flabellata* var. nov. "Inabaniko" — See Inabaniko — Quisumbing p. 66-67.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Galatayan* var. nov. "Galatauan" — See Galatayan — Quisumbing p. 40-41.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Garangao* Teodoro — See Garangao — Teodoro — p. 401-402.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *glaberrima* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca glaberrima* Blanco) — See Morado — Teodoro — p. 399.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Gladiata* var. nov. "Kileng" — See Latundan — Quisumbing p. 30-31.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *glauca* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca glauca* Blanco) — See Veinte Cohol — Teodoro — p. 402-403.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *grandis* Teodoro — See Matavia — Teodoro — p. 410.

- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Hazara* var. nov. "Hazara" — See Matavia? — Quisumbing p. 64-65.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *inarnibal* Teodoro — See Inarnibal — Since there are at least four different cultivars commonly known by the name of "Inarnibal" in the Philippines, it is difficult to place the above epithet with certainty. Teodoro's description of a plant nearly three meters tall, with yellowish leaves would seem to point to "Inarnibal" sensu Pisang Mas, but the "black epidermis" does not fit this picture. Of uncertain application, at present. Teodoro — p. 406-407.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Katali* var. nov. "Katali" — See Katali — Quisumbing p. 59-60.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Khai* var. nov. "Khai Pet" — See Matavia Quisumbing p. 60-61.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Kinamay* var. nov. "Kinamay dalaga" — See Kinamay dalaga — Quisumbing p. 57-58.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Klum* var. nov. "Klum" — Quisumbing p. 32.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Krie* var. nov. "Krie" — Matavia? — Quisumbing p. 61-62.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Lacatan* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca lacatan* Blanco) — See Lacatan — Teodoro — p. 405-406.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Languma* var. nov. "Languma" — See Languma — Quisumbing p. 47-48.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Longa* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca longa* Blanco) — See Guinanayan — Teodoro — p. 407.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Maduranga* var. nov. "Maduranga" — See Maduranga — Quisumbing p. 65-66.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Maori* var. nov. "Maori" — See Maori — Quisumbing p. 45-46.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Misi* var. nov. "Misi Luki" — Quisumbing p. 34.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Nam* var. nov. "Nam Chang Rai" — See Nam Chang Rai — Quisumbing p. 52-53.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Oanga* var. Nov. "Oanga" — Quisumbing p. 31.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Padilat* var. nov. "Padilat" — See Padilat (Matavia??) — Quisumbing p. 63-64.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Pamotion* var. nov. "Pamotion" — See Pamotion — Quisumbing p. 49-50.

- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Pelipia* var. nov. "Pelipia" — See Pelipia — Quisumbing p. 42-43.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Pop* var. nov. "Pop" — See Veinte Cohol? Quisumbing p. 43-44.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Principe* var. nov. "Principe" — See Morado — Quisumbing p. 50-51.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Principe* var. nov. "Principe" — See Puttean — Quisumbing p. 36-37.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *rachidis* — From Malaya — Photo looks like Pisang Raja — See Ternate? — Quisumbing p. 54.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Radja* var. nov. "Pisang Radja" — See Ternate — Quisumbing p. 48-49.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Raines* var. nov. "Raines na puti" — See Yellow Morado — Quisumbing p. 55-56.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Saloor* var. nov. "Saloor" — See Saloor — Quisumbing p. 38-39.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *sarocsoc* var. nov. Sarocsoc — See Sarocsoc — Quisumbing p. 39.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Sicsec* var. nov. "Sicsec" — See Sicsec — Quisumbing p. 46-47.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Sision* var. nov. "Sisi-on" — See Sisi-on — Quisumbing p. 35-36.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *suavecolens* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca suaveolens* Blanco) — See Bongolan — Teodoro — p. 400.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *ternatensis* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca ternatensis* Blanco) — See Ternate — Teodoro — p. 404-405.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *tombak* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca tombak* Blanco) — See Tinumbaga — Teodoro — p. 407-408, Quisumbing p. 33-34.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *tudlong* Teodoro — See Tudlong dato — Teodoro — p. 402.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *tuldac* Teodoro — See Tuldac — Teodoro p. 402.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *violacea* (Blanco) Teodoro (*Musa paradisiaca violacea* Blanco) — See Morado — Teodoro — p. 398-399.
- Musa sapientum* L. var. *Yan* var. nov. "Yan vat ching" — See Yan vat ching (Saba) Butuhan? — Sounds like a seedy form of Saba or relatively seedless form of Butuhan. — Quisumbing p. 62-63

Musa sapientum L. var. *Yanaikonban* var. nov. "Yanaikonban" —

See *Yanaikonban* — *Quisumbing* p. 53-54.

Musa sincensis Sagot — See Poot — Teodoro — p. 410.

Musa textilis Nee (*Musa abaca* Perr., *Musa mindanaensis* Rumph., *Musa troglodytarum textoria* Blanco) (About 100 common names have been recorded from the Philippines. The following seem to be those most commonly known: Abaca, Abaka, Agotay, Agutay, Agutayin, Agutayon, Amoquid, Amukid, Bayatin, Bolo, Booy, Bukid, Bulao, Bungolanon, Bu-ue, Buuy, Cantory, Enosa, Inagotay, Inagutay, Inisarog, Inosa, Inusa, Itom, Iton, Jolo, Kinalabao, Lausigon, Layahon, Libuton, Linawaan, Maguindanao, Manila hemp, Mininonga, *Musa Cantong*, Paquel, Puteean, Putian, Puttean, Samina, Tangongon). Source of Manila Hemp. Plants illustrated as this species are very frequently *Musa balbisiana*. Only our 7392 seems to be positively referable here. A fiber plant, only indirectly related to our present investigation. 7392 comes from the Banawe Highlands in Northern Luzon. Definitely a wild plant. Not common — Teodoro p. 388-389 — Cheesman — *Kew Bull.* 3:267-72, 1949.

Musa troglodytarum L. (Fide MacDaniels — Cheesman prefers to retain the old name of *Musa Fe'i*.) — Wild ancestor of the Fe'i banana of the South Pacific — apparently not now grown in the Philippines, but has been introduced in the past and may persist in out of the way places. I feel very hesitant about embarking on the theme of the wild ancestor of the Fe'i bananas, since this has already produced so many differences of opinion among eminently qualified individuals. It would seem possible however, that our quite extensive collection of living material, drawn from hitherto unvisited areas, and supplemented by observations on specimens growing in the collections in Jamaica and Trinidad and by important field notes taken by Dr. N.G. Vakili may throw some light on the problem. Recent works by Simmonds on the evolution of the cultivated bananas advance the opinion that *Musa maclayi* of New Guinea, scantily described by F. von Mueller, in 1885, from field notes by N. de Miklouho-Maclay, in the "Proceedings of the Linnean Society" of New South Wales, is the ancestor of the Fe'i types. This plant would seem, from its description, to differ from *Musa Fe'i* Bert ex Vieill., published in 1862, and from *Musa troglodytarum* of Linnaeus, published in 1763, only

in the color of the bracts, which are said, in *Maclayi* to be "Red-brownish". Cheesman, quoting Kurz, says that *Troglodytarum* is "a very distinct species in habit, much resembling *Musa textilis* and as large. The erect spadix and much imbricated green bracts alone distinguish this from the rest of the cultivated species." Since many of the forms in our collection from New Guinea and Bougainville, and that we in all innocence have been calling *Musa maclayi*, would exactly fit this description, I would feel safe in assuming that they are one and the same. A very interesting observation on "*Musa Maclayi*" as it is found in Bougainville was made by Dr. N. G. Vakili and is quoted here from his memorandum of October 30, 1960. "Grows from sea level up to 3000 feet. In some jungle areas there are almost pure stands of this species. Within this (population) there are variations in pseudostem color; male bract color; habit of the male rachis (from vertical to semi-pendulous) and juice color." Specimens seen in our collection and in Jamaica and Trinidad exhibit this type of variation very well, with the various forms blending almost imperceptibly into one another, but with the extremes very different from one another indeed, particularly in the case of those having semi-pendulous inflorescences. These we (and our friends in Jamaica and Trinidad) have been calling *Musa peekelii*, but it would be very difficult indeed to hit upon a key character that would consistently and invariably separate the two. One is certainly very tempted to suspect that we have to deal with somewhat polymorphic species, of very wide geographic distribution, in which some of the more seedless members have attracted human interest, and gone through the same process of selection that has occurred in *Musa acuminata* and *Musa balbisiana*. It is interesting to note that at least some seeds are described for *Musa Fe'i*, *Musa maclayi*, *Musa troglodytarum* and *Musa Peekelii*, with the least, rather naturally, in types which are now protected and known only from cultivation. Dr. L. H. MacDaniels has gone into this subject very thoroughly in his fine paper on the Fe'i Bananas (Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 190, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1947) and advances an extremely logical case for the use of the name *Musa troglodytarum*, and as opposed to *Fe'i*, *Uranoscopus*, *Secmanii*, and some of the varietal epithets under *sapientum* and *paradisiaca*, but did not take up the possibility

- of the inclusion also of *Musa maclayi* and probably also *Musa peekelii*, in the synonym. This is admittedly a conclusion that has been reached with considerable misgiving, but would seem to be the only one permissible on the basis of the evidence at hand.
- Musa trogloditarum dolioloformis* Blanco (In Teodoro, at least *troglodytarum* is spelled with an "i") — See *Ensete glaucum* — Teodoro p. 387.
- Musa trogloditarum errans* Blanco — See *Musa acuminata errans* — Teodoro p. 390.
- Musa trogloditarum textoria* Blanco — See *Musa textilis* — Teodoro p. 388.
- Musa trogloditarum* L. var. *errans* Blanco — See *Musa acuminata errans*. — Brewbaker & Gorrez, Philippine Agriculturist 40: 258, 1956.
- Musa ventricosa* Welwitsch — See *Ensete ventricosum*.
- Musi Ludi* — From the 1925 list of the Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files. (Stenographic error for Misi Luki) — See Linantakan.
- Muthali S. Kankan — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. "Mutheli" of India which equals Latundan.
- Mutheli* (India) — See *Latundan*.
- Muyun (Sagin Muyun) — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro.
- Mysore (India) — See Linantakan?
- Naglihim* — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Nali-Ong — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Nam Chang Rai (*Musa sapientum* L. var. *Nam* Quisumbing) (Nam Chiang Rai.) An AB-type triploid which equals Klue Nam Chiang Rai. See Reinking Photo 180 from Bangkok, of a small, horizontal bunch of very long, angular fingers. No male bud. Not recognized but it might be Pisang Raja. Quisumbing p. 52-53.
- Nam Chiang Rai — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files. This equals Klue Nam Chiang Rai. See Reinking photo 180 from Bangkok.

- Namnon Rajasi — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files — It has been taken from Nam Nom Rajasi of Thailand and is equal to Klue Hom Chan. It is possibly referable to Klum via Pisang Kelat?
- Namthai — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, Reinking files this is probably Klum Nam Tai. (See Reinking photo 149 from Bangkok) and may possibly be associated with presently known Philippine types but resemble Pisang Kelat (Klum) in a general way.
- Nark — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. It is probably Klue Nark from Thailand, which in turn is probably Inarnibal. — See Inarnibal (Allen 7411)?
- New Guinea Sugar — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files — It is usually applied to Pisang Rastali, which is the Philippine Latundan. — See Latundan?
- Ney Poovan (India) — Apple banana and Inarnibal (Allen 7446 & 7453) should be seen.
- Ni Lanzon — See Pitogo.
- Nilantakan (Cavite, Luzon) (Linantakan, Linantakan)—Allen 7460 — an Inarnibal-type from Silang Cavite. The name is supposed to mean "packed," in reference to the compact bunch, in Tagalog. Mid-rib of leaf rose purple and new leaf flushed rose. Hands of fruit look very much like Quisumbing's photo of Dinalaga.
- Nuie — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's file.
- Num Chung Lai — From the 1925 list of varieties in the College of Agriculture collection (Reinking files). This equals Klue Nam Chieng Rai?? from Thailand. It is not positively correlated with any name currently in use in the Philippines.
- Num Karp Dum (Num Keep Dum) — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files.
- Num Keep Dum — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files — See Num Karp Dum.
- Oanga (Mamanga, Port Moresby, Papua) (Vangofi) *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Oanga* Quisumbing. — An AAA (fide Simmonds) *acuminata* type which looks like an *acuminata*-*schizocarpa* hybrid?? Banksii?? Quisumbing p. 31.

- Obispo (Simmonds) — Valmayor believes that this name might more properly be applied to the closely allied Benedito; via "Oremos, Obispo." — See Inabaniko.
- Obob (Obog?) — Probably a Cavendish type (AAA) fide Quisumbing — Quisumbing — p. 70.
- Obog — Pinatubo Negritos, near Clark Field. This is probably a plantain. — Obob??? Might be a Cavendish-type (AAA). This is simply a guess, based on the similarity of names.
- Okokal (San Mariano, Isabela) — Reported to have fruits the size and shape of a Betel nut. Not seen and apparently rare, but sounds like an AA-type.
- Oli-ud — Reported from Panay.
- Omas — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. Probably equal Amas.
- Only you (Tarlac area, Luzon) — An AAA type, fide Simmonds, — See poot.
- Oremos (Port San Vicente, Cagayan — Panay and Bataan) — A Saba-type plantain, in which the fingers are fused into confluent blocks. — See Inabaniko.
- Pacal "Saba" — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Pacha Bontha Bathees (India) — See Maduranga.
- Pacol (Laguna, Bataan, Panay, General) — A form of *Musa balbisiana* with smaller and seedier fruits than Butuhan. Fiber reported to be good tensile strength, and sometimes used as an adulterant of Abaca. Probably a BB type. See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Padilat (Dalupiri Island, Babuyan Islands, Cagayan Province) (Padilyt) — A large-fruited ABB type triploid, very close to Matavia. — Quisumbing — p. 63-64. *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Padilat* Quisumbing.
- Padilyt — From the 1925 list of the Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Pagaja — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files.
- Pagoja (Leyte) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. (*Musa balbisiana*). See Pacol.
- Pagu-ha (Surigao) — *Musa balbisiana*.
- Paguio. (Visayas) — A BB type, seeded form of *Musa balbisiana*.

- Paitan (Palawan) (Paiton) — Allen 7522 — Looks like an AA type, with a solitary pseudostem and yellowish male bud. This should be compared with 7471 & 7506.
- Pakol — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Pakul (Bataan and Panay) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Pakul But-uhan (Mindoro) — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro. See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Palapaynon — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files. Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Palembang — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. An AAA probably Pisang Palembang of Borneo and Indonesia.
- Pamoti-on (Surigao) — Allen 7503 — An AA type, fide Simmonds, with better-than-average bunch position and finger size, but with a solitary pseudostem surrounded by small corm-like suckers. There seems to be a red and a green-red phase — Reinking No. 9. — Equals Galiba Pula, Taktagan? and Putian.
- Pamotion (Surigao) (Pamoti-on, Famotion, Famoten) — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Pamotion* Quisumbing — Variant spelling chosen because of use in print by Quisumbing and Simmonds. — Allen 7505 — as Pamoti-on (Surigao). — Quisumbing p. 4950. Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Pandakan (Palawan and Tawi Tawi) — See Poot.
- Panono — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Panual (Jolo) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Paquel (Mindoro and Palawan) — May sometimes refer to *Musa balbisiana*. — Allen 7520 — A very remarkable plant, having much the aspect of *Musa textilis* but differing in the compact bunch of stouter, bottle-necked fruit and particularly in the 4-5 showy reddish bracts which lift simultaneously. Exactly like what one would expect of a hybrid between *Musa textilis* and *Musa balbisiana*, if it were not that Canton, which is supposed to be of this parentage, is so hopelessly sterile, while this happy thing has abundant seeds, and in short, acts like a species, just as its parallel anomaly Alinsanay does. Perhaps, they are both just wonderfully aberrant forms of *Musa textilis*, after all. The name Paquel, in conclusion, is frequently also used for wild, small-fruited kinds of *Musa balbisiana*, and is actually simply a corruption of Pacol. Listed by Barrett without description or locality.

- Paranan** (Port San Vicente, Cagayan — Luna) (Parananan) — Reported to be a seedless form of *Musa balbisiana*. Apparently rare, since a fair amount of time was spent looking for it. Sounds very much like Mundo, which is not known to occur that far north.
- Parananan** — From the 1925 list of the Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files. — See Paranan.
- Particos** (Basilan) — See Poot.
- Pastilan** (Zamboanga, Negros, Panay and Negros) (Bongoyan de dos Racimos, Bongolan de los racimos, Aguila No. 1, Candy banana) — Allen — (Zamboanga) — A form of Bungulan, in which the bunch is dichotomous, with two male buds. Also called Bongolan de dos racimos and Bongoyan de dos racimos. An outstanding curiosity, the name, in Tagalog, is apparently roughly the equivalent of our tropical American "imajinase." — 7455 — "aguila No. 1" — fruits yellow at maturity. — 7450 — "Candy banana."
- Pau-ua** (Ibanag) — A wild, seeded form of *Musa balbisiana*. Listed by Brown in Useful Plants of the Philippines — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Payan** (San Mariano, Isabela) — An AAB type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. Male bud absent. — See Tundoc.
- Payang** (San Mariano, Isabela) — An AAB type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. Male bud usually absent — See Tundoc.
- Payeng** (San Mariano, Isabela) — An AAB type plantain fide Simmonds. Male bud usually absent. — See Tundoc.
- Pelipia** (Surigao) (Cometa, Filipita, Pelipita, Penipita, Pilipita, Pinipita, Pinipito, Profeta, Tagnipa) — A vigorous ABB type, fide Simmonds, with a compact bunch of larger-than-average, dark green fruit, the individual fingers angular and with a conspicuous blunt-tipped bottle neck. Said to have few seeds. Male flowers persistent and two male bracts lift simultaneously. — Allen — 7363 — Name listed for Gigaquit, Surigao, by Quisumbing. This name is used instead of Pini-pita because of publication. See Brewbaker et al. p. 294 and Quisumbing p. 42-43. — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Pelipia* Quisumbing. — See *Musa balbisiana* fide Simmonds.
- Pelipita** (Surigao — Davao) (Pelipia) — Allen 7500 — A vigorous ABB type, fide Simmonds. Fruits reported to have a few seeds. Fairly common in Surigao and Agusan. Distinctive

- due to the blunt-tipped bottle neck, persistent male flowers and lifting of two bracts at once. Listed by Barrett, but without description or locality. See Pelipia.
- Penipita (Catanduanes, Naga, Masbate) — See Pelipia,
- Pikit (Jolo) — See Inabaniko.
- Pilipita (Surigao) — See Pelipia.
- Pilit (Basilan) — See Inabaniko.
- Pinagbilinan — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Pinaghabilinan.
- Pinaghabilinan (Pinabilinan) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Pinandan — From the list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Pinaraca — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Pinipita (Catanduanes, Guinobatan, Naga) — Allen 7363 — See Pelipia.
- Pinipito (Santo Domingo, Albay) — 7349 — Discarded for disease — See Pelipia.
- Pinirincepe (Reinking) — See Pitogo — Name also used for Morado.
- Pinirinsepe (Naga) — An AAA type red banana, fide Simmonds (Some examples near Baguio on road to Asin have an AA look). Afafi seemingly a smaller plant, with smaller, lighter colored fruits — See Morado.
- Pinirinsipi (Tabaco, Albay) — An AAA type red banana, fide Simmonds (some examples near Baguio, on road to Asin have an AA look). Afafi seemingly a smaller plant, with smaller, lighter colored fruits. See Morado.
- Pink-flowered banana — *Musa ornata* Roxb. — *Rhodochlumys*.
- Pinotyocan (Camarines Sur) (Pinutiokan) Reinking Photo 34 — "Medium tall plant, with long slender leaves. Fruit sweet, five inches long. Name is from "Putiokan" (bee), indicating a sweet, honey-like banana." (Reinking). — Considerably resembles Purikit, and may be identical — See Purikit?
- Pisang Abu — (Indonesia) — See Pisang Ahbu.
- Pisang Abu Keling (Malaya) — See Matavia.
- Pisang Ahbu (Pisong Ahbu) — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Probably Pisang Abu of Malaya and Indonesia — a waxy-fruited ABB-type.

- If from Indonesia it would probably equal Silvery Matavia.
 The abb-types are legion, and usually have a qualifying epithet.
- Pisang Awak (Malaya) — See Katali.
- Pisang Burok Bakul (Malaya) — See Chuoi Tieu Huong.
- Pisang Gembor (Java) — See Morado puti.
- Pisang Jari Buaya (Malaya) — See Tudlong Dato.
- Pisang Kapas (Malaya and Borneo) — See Galamay Señora (7387).
- Pisang Keladi (Java) — See Inarnibal? (7411 — true).
- Pisang Kelat (Malaya) — See Klum.
- Pisang Keling (Malaya) — See Latundan.
- Pisang Kuri (Malaya) — See Maduranga and Kanekhela.
- Pisang Lalang (Malaya) — See Pisang Lallang and Laknau?
- Pisang Lallang — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — May be Pisang Lalang from Malaya, which may be a Laknau-type. — See Laknau?
- Pisang Madu (Borneo) — See Madu.
- Pisang Mas (Malaya) — See Amas.
- Pisang Molin — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Pisang Molin of Malaya equals Inarnibal. — See Inarnibal (7411).
- Pisang Nangka (Borneo and Malaya) — See *Musa Nangka*.
- Pisang Palembang (Borneo and Malaya) — See *Palembang*.
- Pisang Radja — An AB-type triploid, from Buitenzorg, Java but an AAB-type, fide Simmonds. Quisumbing p. 48-49 — See Ternate.
- Pisang Raja Udang (Malaya) — See Morado.
- Pisang Rastali (Malaya) — See Latundan.
- Pisang Telor (North Borneo) — See Pop?
- Pisang Tioman (Malaya) — Laknau?
- Pisang Tondoc — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Tundoc.
- Pisang Tundoc — An ABB-type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. Male bud usually absent. — See Tundoc.
- Pisang Abhu — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files. — See Pisang Abhu.
- Pitogo (Zamboanga) Fig banana, Enetlog?, Nilanzon, Pinirincipe, Pula-pula — Allen 7381 — A vigorous ABB-type, with a dense bunch of fig-like yellow fruits which have a pleasant apple-like flavor and excellent keeping qualities. Best plants

found in the Tetuhan churchyard, in Zamboanga. — *Musa humilis?* Perr. Teodoro — p. 392 — Reinking Photo No. 3 — College of Agriculture (Reinking) Laguna, Luzon.

Platano silvestre (Bukidnon) — A BB-type seeded form of *Musa balbisiana*. See *Musa balbisiana*.

Pomme de Matinique — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Probably equal to Bluefields.

Poot (Batangas and Mindoro) (General in all countries other than the Philippines. Chinese dwarf might be a happier choice here. Poot selected because of use in print by Teodoro and Simmonds. Name most commonly in use — variants of Suaybaguio, meaning typhoon-resistant) (*Musa cavendishii* Lamb, *Musa Cavendishii* Lamb, var. *pumila* (Blanco) Teodoro, *Musa paradisiaca pumila* Blanco, *Musa chinensis* Sweet, *Musa paradisiaca pumila* Blanco, *Musa sinensis* Sagot) (Amoa, Bakar "renda", Bubulaken, Cababa, Canaya, Chinese banana, Chinese dwarf, Dwarf banana, Dwarf Cavendish, Dwarf Hawaiian, Hawaiian dwarf, Kababa, Kulikut, Manifun, Mario, Only you, Pandakan, Particos, Salabaguio, Salebaguito, Soybaguio, Sulay Baguio, Sungut, Tampihan, Tampohin, Tampuhen, Tampyhin, Tampung, Tanghulan iroh, Tanpihan, Tampuhtn, Tinagakan, Tucol, Tucul, Tumuc, Tumuk) — A freak form, with a divided bunch called "Bubulaken." — Teodoro p. 410.

Poovan (India) — See Lal Velchi.

Pop — Quisumbing's photo of this is identical with Pisang Telor from North Borneo — Quisumbing p. 43-44. — See Pisang Telor.

Popoulu — A recent introduction from Hawaii — in the College variety collection. — Photographs of this variety show a dwarf plant with a medium-sized bunch of plump, pendulous fruit. While this superficially resembles Pisang Telor of North Borneo to a considerable extent, the reported orange pulp color, larger bunch and use as a cooking banana would seem to separate it quite adequately.

Porikit — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. — See Purikit.

Princesa (Surigao) — See Bangayan.

Principe (Sorsogon) — An AAA-type banana, fide Simmonds, green-red. — See Morado puti. — Quisumbing — p. 50-51.

Profeta (Cebu) — See Pelipia.

- Pugaran (Jolo, Sulu)** (May-bay, said to be called Timbok-can in Borneo) — Allen 7471 — Name said to mean "nest", presumably in reference to the cluster of cormlike suckers at the base of the solitary current pseudostem. Probably an AAB-type horse plantain, very like Laknau in general aspect. Should be compared with this and Darayan and Bungawisan. — See Laknau.
- Pula-pula** — Name listed (with illustration) by Brown, in his Useful Plants of the Philippines. — See Pitogo.
- Pulutan (Sorsogon)** — Said to be an AAA-type, very similar to Manang, but with rounder fingers. "Pulutan" is said to mean "sticky" in Bicolano, presumably in reference to the pulp. Name cited by Reinking. No. 8 — photo 26 — his photo of a bunch shows three hands of small, rather bottle-necked fruit, subtended by a heavy male inflorescence in which the bud is very large, and the bracts entirely persistent. Not immediately associated with other types. Bunches small, open, fingers protruding, plump, elongated, peel thin, flesh cream colored, core fairly pronounced, smooth, fine texture, sweet to faintly sub-acid" Permar.
- Puñgen-Inabaca** — See Pungon (Reinking).
- Puñgon (Pungen-Inabaca, Inabaca)** — "A Lady-finger. Sticky when cooked" — "Sweet. A dwarf Lady-finger" — "The plant resembles abaka as the name Inabaca indicates, but the fruit, though small, is sweet and seedless." (All quotes by Reinking).
- Purikit (Surigao) (Poriquit)** — A robust parthenocarpic AA-type (transferred from the Abaca plot to the College collection). The male bud is pale yellow, striped and margined pale purple. A very curious plant. — 7385 — planted at the College is Sarocsoc — 7501 — sent to Honduras is Purikit — Compare with Zamboangueña 7415.
- Puteean (Cavite)** — A variety of *Musa textilis*. — See *Musa textilis*.
- Puteng Cohol (Puting Cohol)** — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files.
- Putiam** — *Musa textilis* — Fide Brewbaker.
- Puti-an (Bicol region)** — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. — Apparently rare, since an entire day was spent looking for it between Legaspi and Tabaco, in Albay, where it was reported to occur. The same name was given us in Agusan, in north-

- ern Mindanao, for a small, white, Saba-type that sounded like Mestizo, but we could not find that one either. The name literally means "Whitish," which would be understandable enough in a silvery Saba, but less obviously applicable to an AA-type. Quisumbing, p. 30 and his illustration looks very much like Inarnibal. Reinking's photo looks like Galimba pula. — See Puttean.
- Putian (Sorsogon, Tabaco, Albay) — An AA-type See Putean
Name given to a variety of *Musa textilis*, either due to a resemblance to the banana variety of the same name, or vice versa.
- Puting Cohol — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Puteng Cohol.
- Puttean (Camarines Sur, Cavite) — Applied to both *Musa textilis* and our elusive Puti-an. Sometimes used for Galimba pula or more logically, for the yellow form. — *Musa sapientum* L. var. Putian Quisumbing. Quisumbing — p. 36-37.
- Quilangang — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Racadag (Sorsogon) (Rakaday) — 7356 — An AAA (But looks like an AA) triploid, similar to Dwarf Cavendish, but differing in the green leaf sheath, tinted with purple, glabrous peduncle and rather bottle-necked shape of fingers (*Vakili*). — "Small banana with brittle skin. Breaks off and falls when ripe." (Reinking). — Plants of Racadag at Lancetilla seem to be consistently taller, by about 25-30 per cent than those of Veinte Cohol. Radadag has also been found to set some seed when pollinated, while Veinte Cohol has been entirely sterile. Superficially so similar as to certainly be considered identical by most observers. — See Veinte Cohol?
- Radja — Introduced from Java — See Ternate.
- Radja Koleh — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files. "Radja" seems to be attached in Java to dozens of unrelated varieties, as a sort of honorific prefix, but this would then bring us to the "grano" in the form of "kole", which is only, in my experience applied to wild types, such as the Zebrinas. This one escapes me!
- Radja Malacca — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — This equals Pisang Awak. — An ABB — See Katalí.

- Radoc Clamp — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Raines — Probably an alternate spelling of Reynes, and as such referable to either Inarnibal or Morado puti — Allen 7411.
- Raines na pula — See Morado.
- Raines na Puti (Polillo, Tayabas) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds aff. Masak Hijau. May be variant form of Bongolan? — Quisumbing p. 55-56. — Often used for morado puti, or Inarnibal (7411). See Bongolan?
- Rajah Tambi — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Rakaday — Name listed by Reinking — See Viente Cohol?
- Ramay Senora — Used for Gloria in Bataan and for Inarnibal at the Luna Experiment Station. Simmonds believes it to be an AA-type, which would fit in with the latter applications.
- Ramkela "Green" — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files. It is equal to Green-Red, via "Ramkelat" (Jamaica). — See Morado puti.
- Rastali (Malaya) — See Latundan.
- Red banana (College of Agriculture and Davao) — An AAA-type red banana, fide Simmonds (some examples near Baguio on road to Asin have an AA look). Afafi seemingly a smaller plant, with smaller, lighter-colored fruits. — See Morado.
- Red-flowered banana — *Musa coccinea* Andr. — A *Cullimusa* — Teodoro p. 388.
- Red Morado (Bataan, La Union, Luna, Sablan, near Baguio) — An AAA-type red. Some examples near Baguio on the road to Asin have an AA look. Afafi seemingly smaller, lighter-colored fruit. — See Morado.
- Reket (Bataan, Port San Vicente, Cagayan) — A Saba-type plantain, in which the fingers are fused into confluent blocks. — See Inabaniko.
- Retundal — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Latundan.
- Retundan (Baguio and Bataan) — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds. — See Latundan.

- Retundol (Teodoro) — An AAB-type. — See Latundan.
- Reynes (Laines, Reynis) (Batangas and Laguna) — See Inarnibal (7411) or Morado or Morado puti.
- Reynes na pula (Batangas, Quezon) — An AAA-type red banana, fide Simmonds (some examples near Baguio on road to Asin have an AA look). — See Morado.
- Reynes na puti (Laguna, Quezon) — (Photo taken of hand from the College of Agriculture plot looks very much like Inarnibal and may be identical.) — An AAA green-red banana. Fruits yellow when ripe. This is evidently the variety described by Quisumbing, but not what was photographed at the College of Agriculture. Name evidently used for two or more things. — See Morado Puti.
- Reynis (Reynes, Laines) — May equal Inarnibal (7411) or Morado or Morado puti.
- Riping (Ilocos, Bataan, Luna Experiment Station) — Allen 7433 — Fingers fused into confluent blocks. An ABB (BB?) type Saba plantain. — Inabaniko.
- Ripping (Abra Province) — 7433 — Luna Experiment Station, Apayao, Luzon. A Saba-type ABB (BB?) plantain, with the fingers fused into confluent blocks. See Inabaniko.
- Rosa Bale — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Equal to Raja Bale of India?? — If so, probably the yellow fruited form of Bongolan.
- Ruswel — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Sa Manila — See Latundan.
- Sab-a (Basilan, Mindanao, Negros, Sulu, Surigao) — 7399 — Sulu Saba (Damilig, Dipig, Mundoc, Sab-a pula, Saba Sug, Sagin Sulu, Saing Saba, Sula Saba, Sulu, Sulu Saba, Turankog, Turangkog, Turankog, Turankok, Turongkog) — A small fruited, green Saba variety, probably the same as the ordinary Saba. This name, in Basilan, Negros and Surigao seems to refer to the small, green diploid form. Said to have "red" (yellowish) flesh. (Seen in Jolo).
- Sab-a batu (Jolo) — Name means "stone" (rock-like) Saba, in reference to its small size, appearance, and firm texture. — Looks like Mundo.
- Sab-a pula (Jolo) "Pula" means "red", in reference to the yellowish flesh. See Sab-a.

Saba (General) — Correctly applied only to the commonest, and most widely distributed of the Philippine cooking bananas, but sometimes loosely used in a generic sense, particularly by foreigners, for the entire complex of closely related varieties that make up the robust, and drought and disease-resistant group. Simmonds believes these to be ABB-types, and while this is probably quite generally true, there would seem to be exceptions that show every indication of being BB-types that differ from wild forms of *Musa balbisiana* principally in their seedless, or relatively seedless fruit. This type is fairly well represented in our collections by our numbers 7360, 7399, 7490, 7493, and 7494 which consistently have erect leaves, horizontal bunches of fruit and male buds in which two or more bracts lift simultaneously. The entire assemblage, in its broadest sense is too poorly understood at present to be discussed in anything but the briefest terms here, but a few observations may be in order. It is interesting to find, for example, that all of the principal green-fruited varieties have a white, or silvery-fruited counterpart, that would correspond to the green and silvery forms of *Musa balbisiana* that have been observed in the wild. Thus Matavia, one of the largest fruited of the green Saba-types has its silvery double in Kinastilla, Cardaba in Abuhun and Sab-a in Mestizo. There can be no question that many of the Philippine Saba-types have been imported in comparatively recent years from other countries, but there is also an impressive body of evidence that would indicate that some may have originated here. An attempt has been made to organize the welter of common names into a system by which the innumerable synonyms may be traced and referred to a more or less arbitrary common denomination, but it must be recognized that this has been done under field conditions and is at best a preliminary and imperfect effort that will require modification. — See Brewbaker and Umali, pp. 242, 247 and 249 and Teodoro, p. 409. Indications are that this group of non-dessert bananas consists of AB-type diploids and triploids.

Saba (sensu strictu) (General) (*Musa sapientum* L. var. *Compressa* (Blanco) Teodoro — *Musa paradisiaca* *Compressa* Blanco — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Yau* Quisumbing?) (Cebu, Costa, Daup, Diket, Kadismon, Kidisnom, Kalibo, Lagkitan, Manurong, Manurong Pula, Manurong Puti, Mindoro, Moco, Sabang

Tagalog, Sabang Tayabas, Saguin Tagalog, Saing Manurong; Seba, Sebo, Tayabas, Yan vat Ching) — Our 7344 would seem to be the only collection positively referable here. An ABB-type, with a semi-pendulous bunch of green, medium-sized fruit — Brewbaker and Umali (p. 238) express the opinion that varieties of the Saba alliance are derived exclusively from *Musa balbisiana*. Saba types:

<i>Bunch open-handed</i>	<i>Silvery</i>	<i>Green</i>
Largest fruit	Kinastilla	Matavia
Medium-sized fruit	Di Costa	Di Costa
<i>Bunch compact</i>		
Medium-sized fruit	Abuhun	Cardaba
Small fruit—large bunch	Ilagan & Batangas types	Sabang Batangas Turangkog and
Small fruit—small bunch	Saba Sug (form) Mestizo	Mundo Saba Sug (form)

Saba Abuhin (Zamboanga) — A grey, or silvery form of the common Cardaba. — See Abuhun.

Saba Abuhun (Jolo) — 7478 — A grey-fruited form of Cardaba. — See Abuhun.

Seba Benedicion (Reinking) — See Inabaniko.

Saba Iloco (Ilocos, Abra, Baguio, Bataan, Luna) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality — See Matavia.

Saba mariana — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. — See Matavia.

Saba Mariano — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files.

Saba Mestizo (Zamboanga) — See Mestizo.

Saba Obispo — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Inabaniko.

Saba pikit (Jolo) — See Inabaniko.

Saba puti (Bauan, Batangas and Butuan City) Sabang Castila, Sabang puti, Sabang Tagalog?) — 7467 — A small-fruited Saba-type, with compact bunches of very conspicuous silvery white fruit. Differs from Mestizo of Zamboanga only in the less erect leaves and perhaps somewhat larger fruit.

Saba sa Castila (Masbate) — Probably Matavia.

Saba sa Katsila (San Carlos, Negros) — See Matavia.

- Saba sa Kinatsila (Cebu) — Term used both for green and silvery forms. — See Matavia.
- Saba Sug (Jolo) "Sulu Saba" — 7473 — A small-fruited Saba, in which the immature fruits are green, and the mature fruits yellow. — See also 7494. — Flesh said to be "red" (yellow) as contrasted with some of the white fleshed types. Seen in Jolo. — See Sab-a. — Very like Turangkog.
- Saba ti bakis (Bontoc area) (Agotay, Saguing machin, Saguing maching) — 7393 — Male bud yellow. — See *Musa acuminata* subsp. *errans*. — "It is sometimes applied also to *Musa balbisiana* since it simply means monkey banana."
- Saba Verdadero (Zamboanga) — A small-fruited green diploid form, said to be distinguished by darker colored fruit. I must confess that I could not see any difference in the specimens shown me. Not collected.
- Sabadiao — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Sabang Batangas (Economic Garden) — Allen 7454 — A saba-type reported to have green fruits and firm, reddish pulp that is sweeter and of better quality than the ordinary market sort. — A minor variant of Saba.
- Sabang Billaco (Silang, Cavite) — An ABB(BBB?) type, with relatively large, green, Saba-like fruits. — See Matavia.
- Sabang Castila (Panay, Quezon, Mindoro) — An ABB-type Saba, with relatively large, silvery fruit — See Matavia. — 7422, which was given this name at the time of collection, is probably Laknau or Darayan. According to Reinking it is also applied to Saba Puti.
- Sabang Castilla (Panay) — An ABB-type Saba, with relatively large, silvery fruits — See Silvery Matavia.
- Sabang Costa — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files. — See Matavia.
- Sabang Curran — The same as X-5 and looks like Simmonds' photo of Tiparot. 7390 — an ABB-type plantain, of the Balonkawe alliance, usually lacking a male bud, but with much stouter, truncate fingers, — Quisumbing — p. 58 — See Tiparot.

- Sabang Diket (Bataan) — Said to be a Saba-type — not correlated with other types, but probably a synonymous name.
- Sabang Doop — Reported from Batangas.
- Sabang Iloco (Luzon) — An ABB-type, fide Simmonds — A Saba-type plantain, with relatively large, green fruits. Often applied also to Silvery Dacosta in Laguna — See Matavia.
- Sabang Jolo — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. Probably an ABB-type, but difficult to say which.
- Sabang Macan (Camarines Norte, Luzon) (Macan) — See Morado.
- Sabang puti (Silang, Cavite) — A Saba-type plantain, with compact bunches of relatively small silvery fruits. — Reinking photo 53. — See Saba puti.
- Sabang Tadoo — Reported from Marinduque.
- Sabang Tagalog (Bataan, Batangas, Laguna, Marinduque, Mindoro) — Name reported for the smallest type of green Saba, with elongate, compact bunches which curve slightly. — The common AB-type commercial form of Saba, fide Reinking, fingers the same shape of those of Saba, but covered with a thick waxy bloom. The pulp is orange yellow. This grows in Honduras under the name of "Siguatpeque". — See Saba and Saba puti?
- Sabang Tayabas (Batangas) — See Saba and Silvery Matavia.
- Sabang Ugali — A small, ABB triploid form of Saba, fide Reinking. — Not definitely correlated with other types.
- Sadan (Saguin Sadan) — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro.
- Sadio — See Tadio Limbunao?
- Sagin Balayan (Western Luzon & Mindoro) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Sagin balayang (Western Luzon & Mindoro) Reported by Conklin, from Mindoro — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Sagin Binalatun (Mindoro) — See Binalatong.
- Sagin Bunuran — See Bongolan.
- Sagin Buratan — See Buratan.
- Sagin Hanipa — See Hanipa.
- Sagin Lahub — See Lahub.
- Sagin Matayba — (Baguio, Bataan, Mindoro) — See Matavia.
- Sagin Muyun — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro — See Muyun.

- Sagin Pinakul (Bataan, Mindoro) — See *Musa balbisiana*?
- Sagin Sadan (Mindoro) — See Sadan.
- Sagin Sulu (Marinduque, Mindoro) — See Sab-a?
- Sagin Taghanin (Mindoro) — See Taghanin.
- Sagin Tinduc (Bataan, Marinduque & Palawan) — See Tundoc.
- Sagin Uri-ud — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro — See Uri-ud.
- Sagin Yakyakaw — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro — See Yakyakaw.
- Saging Amas (Zamboanga) — See Amas.
- Saging balayang (Baguio, Bataan, Luna, Mindoro) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saging Bata (Zamboanga) (Bata-Bata, Gaba-Gaba, Saguing Bata) — Allen 7482 — Tawi Tawi & 7495 — Zamboanga — Looks like an AA type. Name means "child banana" in reference to the small size of the plant. Said to come from Borneo, and to be called Gaba-gaba there. — A semi-dwarf mutant of Eda-an? Resembles Eda-an in everything excepting size.
- Saging Bunguran (Mindoro) — See Bongolan.
- Saging Chongo (Basilan Island) — Allen 7528 & 7380 — A very superior form of *Musa acuminata errans*.
- Saging España (Zamboanga) — 7489 — Looks like an AA type, with a green new leaf and with the midrib of the mature leaf and margins of petiolar canal flushed pink. — A Dorado type. See Kinamay dalaga.
- Saging Matsing (Tagalog) — A wild, seeded BB form of *Musa balbisiana*. Listed by Brown in the Useful Plants of the Philippines — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saging Naligau (Tagalog) — A wild, seeded, BB form of *Musa balbisiana*. Listed by Brown in the Useful Plants of the Philippines. — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saging sa Moros (San Carlos, Negros) — Not seen. Might be Amas, via Kamoros, since the names seem to mean the same.
- Saging Tumbaga (Sanga Sanga Island, Sulu) (Saguing Tumbaga) — 7481 — A small, red banana with erect foliage. Has an AA look. Sometimes looks like Galimba pula. See Galimba pula.
- Saguin Ioco (Bataan) — See Matavia.
- Saguin Tagalog (Bataan) — See Saba.
- Saguing Balayan — See *Musa balbisiana*.

- Saguing Balayang — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saguing Bata (Zamboanga) — See Saging Bata.
- Saguing hinoogun — An AAA-type Lacatan variety — Form offered under the above name in the Zamboanga market usually yellow when ripe, and with exceptionally large, well-formed fingers. Types seen in Luzon and elsewhere usually green when ripe. — See Bongolan.
- Saguing jinugan — An AAA-type Lacatan variety. Type offered under the above name in the Zamboanga market with very large, well-formed fingers which are yellow instead of green when ripe. — See Bongolan.
- Saguing machin (Baguio, Bataan — Tagalog areas) (Agotay, Saba ti bakis, Saguing maching) — 7340, 7357, 7359, 7367, 7368, 7369, 7370, 7371, 7380, 7393. — See *Musa acuminata errans*.
- Saguing maching (Baguio, Bataan, Davao, Mindoro) (Agotay, Saba ti bakis, Maching, Saguing machin) — See *Musa acuminata errans*.
- Saguing Matabya — See Matavia.
- Saguing Monching — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saguing Moching — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saguing na ligao (Bataan & Marinduque) — Teodoro — p. 391 — See *Musa acuminata errans*.
- Saguing Naligao — Brown, "Useful Plants of the Philippines." — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saguing Pinakul (Bataan) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saguing Señorita (Bataan) — Said to be used for Ternate in Bataan, and for Inarnibal in Davao and Zamboanga.
- Saguing Tindoc — See Tundoc.
- Saguing tumbaga — (Sanga Sanga, Sulu, Zamboanga) (Saging Tumbaga) — Allen 7481 — A small, red banana with erect foliage. Has an AA look — See Morado and Galimba pula?
- Saing Bigihan (Jolo) — Name simply means "seedy banana" — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saing Bulawan (Jolo) — Fruits reported to be "golden" in color. Not seen.
- Saing Manurong (Jolo) — Used as a generic term, to cover all Saba-types.
- Saing Panual (Jolo) — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Saing Saba (Jolo) — See Sab-a.

- Saing sosok (Jolo) — See Katali.
- Saing Todloh (Jolo) — Allen 7469 — An AA-type, probably identical with Morong Datu. Fruits bear a very strong resemblance to those of Paka illustrated by Simmonds. — See Tudlong Dato.
- Saing Tumbaga (Jolo) — See Tadiao Tumbaga. — 7474 — Plant looks like a vigorous Saba-type, but fruits reported to be reddish (not seen). Probably an ABB-type.
- Saksik (Mindoro) Valmayor — Bunch very compact, of very short fruits. A cooking banana, fide Valmayor. Said to look like Sarocsoc but with much smaller fruits, which become sour when fully ripe. In the College of Agriculture collection.
- Saksik (Mindoro) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Salaor — From the 1925 list of Lamac Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Saloor.
- Salebaguio (Zamboanga) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. — See Poot.
- Salebaguio — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — See Poot.
- Saloor (India) (Salaor, Susu Petri (Borneo), Susu Petu) — An AB-type, triploid is equal to Susu of Malaya. — Quisumbing p. 38-39 (photo) appendix. — *Musa sapientum* L. var. Saloor Quisumbing.
- Sambaclan — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Samina (Sorsogon) — *Musa textilis* Nee — An Australimusa. — Said to resemble Itom.
- San Juan (Luzon, mostly north of Manila) — Allen 7432 — Name used for both Matavia and its silvery form. — An ABB-type saba, with relatively large, silvery fruits. Looks like a French plaintain or a Sinwobogi type. In College of Agriculture collection. See Matavia and Silvery Matavia.
- San Pablo (Jolo) — See Cardaba.
- San Pedro (Zamboanga) — A Saba-type plantain. — See Cardaba.
- Sapari — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Sapnay (Bicol) — Allen 7365 — Pseudostem color similar to that of Inarnibal Bunch horizontal. Fingers similar in shape to those of Manang. Styles persistent. Fruits reported to be aromatic when ripe. A parthenocarpic diploid. — See Manang?

- Sapu (Cagayan Valley — An ABB-type, with silvery fruits. — See Silvery Matavia.
- Sarabia (Butuan City) — See Cardaba.
- Sarat Sut (Sorsogon) — 7366 — An AA-type — very similar to Inarnibal, differing in the more compact bunch and more perpendicular position of the fingers, fide Vakili. A parthenocarpic diploid. — See Amas.
- Saroc-soc (Leyte) — Collected by Valmayor and reported by him to be Lacatan (yellow form of Bongolan). Presumably true to type — Allen 7416 — growing in the College collection.
- Sarocsoc (Sorsogon) (Sinaroksok, Sic-sic) — (*Musa sapientum* L. var. Sarocsoc Quisumbing) An AAB-type, fide Simmonds, supposed to have come from Goa, Camarines. Said by Simmonds to be Ternate, but this is VERY different. — Reinking #7, Photo #35 — As Sinaroksok. — 7416, Daet, Camarines Norte — 7385, College of Agriculture as "Purikit". — Quisumbing — p. 39-40.
- Sava (Iligan — Tagalog) — See Cardaba.
- Savang Villaco — From the 1925 list of the Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Matavia.
- Seba (Pangasinan) — See Saba.
- Sebo — A Saba-type, reported from Pagsanjan, in southern Laguna, Luzon.
- Señora — Probably a contraction of Galamay Señora. — Reported from Batangas.
- Señorita (Bataan, Davao, Lagun, Quezon) (Amas, Galamay Señora, Inarnibal, Lady Finger, Saguing Señorita) — An AA-type acuminata, parthenocarpic diploid. — See Inarnibal (7411).
- Sereh (Introduced from Java) — Sereh types in Java always have a secondary qualifying epithet, in my experience, and cover a number of types. Impossible to place on the basis of the above alone.
- Siamese (College of Agriculture) — 7362 — 7345 — 7526 — An AAA-type, from Siam. Said to be a relatively recent introduction, within the last 15-20 years, yet it has already acquired a local epithet. As a name, this is about as significant as "Kamoros" or "Saging sa Moros", but it is difficult to know what it may be called in Thailand. May be Pisang Susu? — See Guyuran.
- Siangel (Jolo) — See Siang-hil.

- Siang-hil (Jolo & Sulu generally) (Siangel, Siangil, Sianil, Sinangil) 7477 — Jolo market 7485 — Tawi Tawi, Sulu. An AA-type, with the new leaf green but the midrib of the mature leaf pink.
- Siangil — See Siang-hil.
- Sianil — See Siang-hil.
- Siesec (Bataan) — (*Musa sapientum* L. var. *Siesec* Quisumbing) Said to be an *acuminata*-type from Port Moresby, Papua. — Quisumbing illustration of hand looks like an AAA Lujugira-type — closely matches Guinea Prieto. — Quisumbing — p. 46-47.
- Sic-sic (Camarines Norte & Bataan) — See Sarocsoc.
- Sida (Lana Experiment Station, Apayao) — See Morado.
- Silangan — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Silangan — (Bataan) Valmayor — Said to resemble Latundan in form of fruit. Growing in the College of Agriculture collection.
- Silk — Simmonds — See Latundan.
- Silvery Acosta (Cagayan Valley) — See Silvery Matavia.
- Silvery Dacosta — A white fruited Matavia — See Silvery Matavia.
- Silvery Dicosta (Mountain Province, Luzon) — See Silvery Matavia.
- Silvery Matavia (Luzon) (Acosta, Batabia, Batavia, Corsapo, Cusapu, Dicosta, Doca, Do-ka, Dokkah, Dukah, Kalibo, Catchila, Klue som, Pisang abu, Pisang Ahbu, Sabang Castila, Sabang Castilla, Sabang Hoco, Sabang Tayabas, San Juan, Sapu, Silvery Acosta, Silvery Dacosta, Silvery Dicosta, Som, Sun.) — An ABB-type plantain, with relatively larger silvery fruits. Closely related to Chato and Saba.
- Sinangil (Leyte, Valmayor) — "Looks like an AAA-type, but with the new leaves showing a purplish flush on the lower surface as in most of the Lady Fingers." (Valmayor) — In College collection. — Might be Inangel, from similarity of names and the fact that both are presumed to be AAA-types. — Might be Siang-hil which sometimes has a purplish candle.
- Sinangil (Leyte) — Probably referable to Siang-hil — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Sinaroksok (Camarines Norte & Naga) — An AB plantain, fide Reinking (Reinking #7 — photo 35) — Name means "Close together" (Reinking) "Pulp tough and stringy" — See Sarocsoc.

- Sisi-on (Panay) (*Musa sapientum* L. var. Dinalaga Quisumbing — *Musa sapientum* L. var. Sisi-on Quisumbing) — An AA-type, fide Simmonds, Looe, Capiz. — Name chosen because of use in print by Quisumbing and Simmonds. — Quisumbing illustration looks like Guineo Prieto, and if so an AAA-type. — Quisumbing p. 35-36 ? 55.
- Siusok (Jolo) — 7525 — Palawan, 7491 — A gigantic plant, with the largest bunch of fruit (25 hands) seen to date in the Philippines. Fruits reported to have a few seeds. Probably an ABB-type. — This may be the Susu Petri listed by Quisumbing.
- Solo (Mindoro) — See Latundan (Valmayor).
- Som — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. Might be Klue Som of Thailand, and if so, referable to our Silvery Matavia. — See Silvery Matavia?
- Som Yluag Chin — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files. — Evidently the same as "Sou Yling Chin".
- Sosok (Jolo & Tawi Tawi) — 7491 — A gigantic plant, with the largest bunch of fruits (25 hands) seen to date in the Philippines. Fruits reported to have a few seeds. Probably an ABB-type. — See Katali.
- Sou Yling Chin — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Soybaguio — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. — See Poot.
- Suaybaguio (Leyte) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — See Poot.
- Sucrier (Simmonds I. C. T. A. -type 19) — See Amas.
- Sulaybaguio (Basilan and Jolo) — This name, freely translated, simply means "wind resistant", and may be applied to any dwarf or relatively dwarf plant. — Commonly applied to Latundan.
- Sulay Baguio (Negros & Zamboanga) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. — See Poot.
- Sulaybajio (Jolo & Tawi Tawi) — See Latundan.
- Sulong Hawaii (Mindoro; Valmayor) — A Lady-finger type. — Growing in College collection.
- Sulu (Sagin Sulu) — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro — See Sab-a?
- Sulu Saba (Jolo) — See Sab-a.

- Sun — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Might be Klue Som of Thailand, and if so referable to Silvery Dacosta. — See Silvery Matavia.
- Sungay Baca (Bataan & Cavite) — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. An acuminata type, possibly diploid, from Silang, Cavite. — Name listed by Quisumbing (p. 51-52). I visited the Municipal Agriculturist in this place personally to try to find it and I quote, "Sungay Baca literally means "cow's horn" in Tagalog and is used in this area to refer to the sword sucker of any banana. It is not a variety name." About ten other citizens told us the same thing. — *Musa sapientum* L. var. Baca Quisumbing.
- Sungut (Palawan) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — See poot.
- Superior — (Palawan) — See Tapok.
- Surin (San Mariano, Isabela) — An AAB-type. — See Latundan.
- Susu (Tawi Tawi) — See Katali.
- Susu bigihan (Tawi Tawi) — Bigihan means "seedy" — See Katali.
- Susu Petri — An AB-type triploid Bornean variety — Quisumbing p. 38. — See Saloor.
- Susu Petu — From the 1925 list of the Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Saloor.
- Tabia (Pinatubo Negritos near Clark Field) — An ABB(BBB?) Saba-type plantain, with relatively large, green fruits, grown by the Pinatubo Negritos: — See Matavia.
- Tadiao (Davao, Jolo) — A more or less generic term, applied to Tadiao Limbunao, Tadiao Tumbaga and what we call Yellow morado. — Reinking 39 — photos 62-63. See Morado puti? — Alien 7479.
- Tadiao Limbunao (Jolo) (Limbunao, Limbunao, Tadiao & Ungonbuhi) — Allen 7475 — Fruits look like a yellow morado, but are a bit plumper and paler yellow. Plants however look like a vigorous Saba-type. Probably an ABB-type and possibly identical with Yellow Morado. See Quisumbing's photos. Looks very like his Languma, which is supposed to be an AA-type. Flavor and texture better than average. Common in Jolo market.
- Tadiao Tumbaga (Jolo) (Saing Tumbaga, Tadiao, Tumbaga) — 7474 — Plants without red or violet color. Looks like a vigorous ABB-type Saba. Fruits reported by the owner, a practical and apparently intelligent individual, to be "golden" or "coppery". Fruits seen in Jolo market under this name

- are like plump, red sausages and identical with Tadio Limbunao in size and shape. I frankly do not understand either of the above, which unfortunately had to be collected without seeing fruit on the plants, but we have either been "had" in the classic manner, or have stumbled unto two varieties that are quite different from anything else seen in the Philippines. Should be carefully compared with Morado and Yellow morado.
- Tadjau (Jolo) — A variant spelling of Tadio.
- Taghanin (Sagin Taghanin) — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro.
- Tagnipa — See Pelipia?
- Tag-tagan (Lake Mainit, Surigao) — Reported, but not seen, — See Taktagan.
- Taktagan (Surigao) — 7505 — A larger-than-average AA-type, with completely green foliage. — Greatly resembles Galimba pula.
- Taisok — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Talip (Itigan, Mindanao, Surigao) Valmayor — A cooking variety, in which the skin should be removed before use, to prevent the fruit from becoming bitter. Tapilan means to remove (Valmayor) — Growing in the college collection. — See *Musa acuminata errans*.
- Talipa — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. — See Talip.
- Talo — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in the Reinking's files.
- Tampihan — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds — See Poot.
- Tampohin — (Bataan, Marinduque, Mindoro) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. The name means "fretful" in Tagalog. — Poot.
- Tampuhén — See Poot.
- Tampuhin — (Cavite) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — See Poot.
- Tampuing (Bataan) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — See Poot.
- Tanbunan — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. From Tambunan, a local name in North Borneo?
- Tance Med Kao — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files.
- Tance Need Cao — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files. Evidently the same as "Tance Med Kao", whatever that is!

- Tancongong (Abaca? Tangongong) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Tandoc — See Tundoc.
- Tandon — An AAB-type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. Male bud usually absent. — See Tundoc.
- Tanduk (Jolo, Panay, Sorsogon, Tawi Tawi) — A recent introduction from Java, in the College variety plot. Probably Tinduc. Should be compared with 7459. Tanduk is a recognized synonym for what we call Tinduc in Jolo and Tawi Tawi. The word simply means "horn". Grown in the College plot. — See Tundoc.
- Tanduyung (Roxas, Isabela) — An AAA-type red. Examples seen near Baguio, on road to Asin have an AA look. Afafi seemingly a smaller plant, with smaller, lighter colored fruit. — See Morado.
- Tanghulan Iroh (Jolo) — Name means roughly "barked at by dogs", in reference to the low-hanging bunch. — See poot.
- Tangong (Jolo) — See Amas manado.
- Tangongong (Davao) — *Musa textilis* Nee — An Australimusa — (an important variety).
- Tangung (Jolo) — Allen 7468 — Looks like an AA-type, with a large, compact bunch. It would appear to be identical with Amas manado from Zamboanga. — See Amas manado.
- Tanpihan — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Poot.
- Tanpuhin — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties. Reinking's files. — See Poot.
- Tanu Med Dum — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Tapidos (Reinking) — See Bongolan.
- Tapok (Palawan) (Superior) — An AA-type, which may equal Eda-an (7498) — Photographed but not collected.
- Tapol (Palawan) — See Morado.
- Tarakitok — Allen 7437 — Luna Experiment Station, Apayao, Luzon. It has the look of a dwarf AA-type.
- Tarna — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Ternate?
- Tarnate (Economic Garden) — See Ternate.
- Tarusari — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Taub — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.

- Tayabas (Bataan & Batangas) — Name reported from Batangas for the next-to-smallest, compact, broad-bunched green Saba. — See Saba.
- Tdeep — From the list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Tdong Sao — From the 1925 list of College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking files.
- Tembatoc (Tembatok) — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Tembatok — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking files. See Tembatoc.
- Tenombaga — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. — See Tinumbaga.
- Tenonbaga — A triploid, acuminata type from Naval, Leyte. — See Tinumbaga?
- Ternate (General) — This equals Pisang Raja of Malaya. — *Musa paradisiaca Ternatensis* Blanco — *Musa sapientum* L. var. var. *Rachidis* Quisumbing? *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Radja* Quisumbing — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Ternatensis* (Blanco) Teodoro. — (Baluko?, Boloria, Gapis, Gloria, Loria, Mambak, Manilan-on, Musa Gapis, Pisang Radja, Radja, Ramay Señora? Saguing Señorita? Tarna? Tarnate) — An AAB *acuminata* type, fide Simmonds, fingers larger than those of Latundan, male inflorescence persistent, male flowers orange yellow. Fruits eaten both raw and cooked. — Characterized in part by the mass of ragged, blackish persistent male flowers and balbisiana-like male bracts that lift 2-3 at a time. New suckers silvery white and very conspicuous. — 7445 — Cabuyao, Laguna, No. 7425 — Vicinity of San Antonio farm, Cia. Tabacalera, Hagan, Isabela, Luzon. Looks like a very vigorous ABB-type. — Name selected because of use by Teodoro and Simmonds. — Teodoro — p. 404.
- Thepa Ros — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties in Reinking's files. This is probably "Tiparot" via its alternate spelling Theparot. — See Tiparot.
- Tibak — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro.
- Timbok-kan — A Bornean name — Reported from Tawi Tawi, but not seen. — See Laknau.
- Tinagakan (Leyte) — See Poot?

- Tinalisay — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Tinalog (Guinobatan) (Binoko, Tinalong) — An AA *acuminata* type, fide Simmonds. Planted at the College plot. — See Veinte Cohol.
- Tinalong (Guinobatan) (Binoko, Tinalog, Veinte Cohol) — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. Planted at the College plot. — See Veinte Cohol.
- Tindoc (Bataan, Davao, Leyte, Marinduque, Mindoro, Naga) — An AAB-type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. — See Tundoc.
- Tindok — (Bataan, Masbate, Mindoro) — An AAB-type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. — See Tundoc.
- Tinduc — Allen — 7382 — 7423 — 7459 — 7483 — See Tundoc.
- Tinduk (Silang, Cavite) — 7459 — A very curious plant, with a solitary pseudostem two meters tall, with 10-15 corm-like buds at the base. Water suckers very heavily blotched with reddish-purple, the midrib tinted rose. Bunch reported to be of 203 large fruits which must be cooked. Has rather the look of TANDUK or TANDUC in the College variety plot, introduced from Indonesia. — See Tundoc.
- Tinduque (Zamboanga) — See Tundoc.
- Tinombaga (Masbate) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality. — See Tinumbaga.
- Tinonbaga — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Tinumbaga.
- Tinumbaga (Leyte) (*Musa paradisiaca* Tonbak Blanco — *Musa sapientum* L. var. Tombac (Blanco) Teodoro, Goyoran Guyuran, Malbaga, Tenombaga, Tenonbaga, Tinombaga, Tinonbaga, Tombaga, Tombak, Tumbaga) — As Tinumbaga, Simmonds list this as an AA-type, and as Tenonbaga and Tumbaga as an AAA-type. Tinumbaga is used in the Surigao market for Morado, which I have verified myself. — Quisumbing p. 33 — Teodoro p. 407.
- Tiparot (This name is not in use in the Philippines. Local designations are X-5, Balonkawé, and Sabang Curran) (*Musa paradisiaca* L. var. Tiparot Quisumbing, Angapuy puso, Balonkawé, Balunkaut, Sabang Curran, Thepa Ros, X-5) — A corruption of "Teparot" (Angel's food) the Thai name. — 7390

- An ABBB-type plantain. 7348 — Balonkawe. — See Valmayor photo of bunch with two male buds — apparently not uncommon — Quisumbing — p. 68-69.
- Today Dalaga — See Tudlong Dato.
- Todlo Dato — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinkings files. — See Tudlong Dato.
- Todloh (Jolo) — See Tudlong Dato.
- Todlongdato (Panay & Visayas) — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. Collected at Bulusan, Sorsogon. — See Tudlong Dato.
- Todoc (Sorsogon) — Listed by Barrett, without description or locality. — See Tundoc.
- Toi (Palawan) — A wild, seeded BB-form of *Musa balbisiana*. — See *Musa balbisiana*.
- Tokdol (Baguio area, Sorsogon) — Reported to be a yellow-fruited variant of Bungolan. See Bongolan.
- Tombaga (Leyte) (Tinumbaga) — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. — See Tinumbaga — Quisumbing — p. 33.
- Tombak — Teodoro — p. 407. — See Tinumbaga.
- Tomoc (Northern Luzon) (Tumoc) — Allen 7391 — A very superior form of Giant Cavendish, very commonly cultivated in the Baguio, Bontok highlands. Fruits of very high quality, superficially indistinguishable in appearance, texture and flavor from a good Gros Michel. Would be commercial acceptable to the U.S. market if it can stand shipment. Should be compared with our Lacatan. The name is also reported to be used in Ilocos Norte as a synonym for Gungulan. — An edible, AAA seedless triploid type, fide Brewbaker. — See Tumoc.
- Tondal (Palawan) — See Latundan.
- Tondoc (Bataan, Laguna) — An AAB-type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. — See Tundoc.
- Tondok (Bataan, Panay, Mindoro) — An AAB-type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. Male bud absent. — See Tundoc.
- Tondok dagang — An AAB-type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. — See Tundoc.
- Tondol (Panay) — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds. — See Latundan.
- Tondoque — Zamboanga — See Tundoc.
- Tonduc (Bataan) — An AAB-type horse plantain, fide Simmonds. Quisumbing p. 56 — See Tundoc.

- Tordan (Bataan, Batangas, Negros, Quezon) — An AAB, fide Simmonds. — See Latundan.
- Toy Lok — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Travalval — An ABB(BBB?) Saba-type plantain, with relatively large, green fruits. — See Matavia.
- Tub — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Tucol (Bataan, Baguio, Ilocos) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — See Poot.
- Tucon (Bataan) — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Tucul (Baguio & Bataan) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — See Poot.
- Tudlo dalaga (Cotabato, Negros, Panay) — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. Collected at Bulusan, Sorsogon, — See Tudlong Dato.
- Tudlo Datu (Sulu, Tawi Tawi) (Tumbaga) — 7487 — Looks like an AA-type red banana, with very small fruits. The name is also used in Surigao and Palawan for "Morong Datu". — See Morado?
- Tudloc — An acuminata type, possibly diploid — See Tudlong Dato?
- Tudlog Dato — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Tudlong Dato.
- Tudlong Dalaga — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files. — See Tudlong Dato.
- Tudlong Dato (Cebu, Leyte, Visayas) (Name chosen over Morong Datu, due to publication by Teodoro and Simmonds — Teodoro — p. 402 — Simmonds — p. 106 (Bananas) — (*Musa sapientum* L. var. *Tudlong* Teodoro, Dalaga, Dalago, Dalidi, Daliri, Daliring-guino, Datu, Dedo de Rico, Galanay Señora, Gonyod, Guyod, Jari Buaya, Kinamay, Kinamay Dalaga, Lady finger, Morong Datu, Morong Princesa, Saing Todloh, Todlay Dalaga, Todloh, Todlongdato, Tudloc, Tudlo dalaga, Tudlo Datu, Tudlog dato, Tudlong Dalaga, Tudlong Datu, Tudlong-Dato, Tudlo-dato) — This is equal to Jari Buaya of Malaya — an AA-type, fide Simmonds, that was collected at Bulusan, Sorsogon. Name, in various dialects, means "Prince's finger". Commonly grown in backyards in Albay and Sorsogon, where it largely replaces Inarnibal. Plants bears a striking resem-

- blance, both vegetatively and in fruit, to *Musa acuminata Banksii*, of the better New Guinea forms. Reinking #3 — photos 32, 41, 57. — Grown in the College collection without number.
- Tudlong Dato — An AA, fide Simmonds. — See Tudlong Dato.
- Tudlong Hari (Cebu) — Described as an Inarnibal-type, not seen.
- Tudlug-dato (Teodoro — p. 402 — in synonym) — See Tudlong Dato.
- Tudoc (Bicol region) — 7358 — Apparently an AAA-type Robusta Cavendish, very similar to Vimama, fide Vakili. Hawaii, Ib-ib, Todoc and Tudoc may be referable here. The name is unfortunately also sometimes used for Tinduc and for Bungulan, probably in error. Reinking 22 photo — 43. — Check with Tundoc, Bongolan and Tumoc.
- Tudto-Dato (Masbate) — See Tudlong Dato.
- Tuduk — Reinking 22 — Camarines Sur — photo — 43 — See Tumoc.
- Tudoc — *Musa sapientum* L. var. Tudoc Teodoro. — Considered by Simmonds, to be of undeterminable affinities. "Tudoc has purple midribs and petioles and agrees in most (but not all) respects with "Mysore" — Simmonds, p. 107-108. Teodoro — p. 407 — Reported to be used for Tundoc at times.
- Tuligsok — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Tumbaga (Jolo, Leyte, Zamboanga) — See Tadio Tumbaga. The name is also used in this area for Morado, and our 7487 is probably referable there. Said to be a synonym of Tinumbaga in Leyte.
- Tumoc (Baguio, Bontok, Bataan, Luna) — *Musa Cavendishii* Lamb, var. Hawaiiensis Teodoro. Referable to Giant Cavendish, Robusta Cavendish or occasionally Dwarf Cavendish. — An edible, seedless triploid — AAA-type. — 7391 — as Tomoc — 7358 — as Tudoc — Reinking 47 — Reinking 22 — as Tuduk — photos 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, & 74. "Special type of Bungulan — if this does not grow differently due to the altitude (600 meters) (of Mountain Province) it is just what we are looking for from a standpoint of a better type of Bungulan. "This banana... best that we... have from the Philippines" (Reinking). — See Poot.

- Tumodoc (Naga area) — Fruits reported to be yellow when ripe.
— See Bongolan.
- Tumoroc (Camarines Norte) — Fruits reported to be yellow when ripe. — See Bongolan.
- Tumuc (Baguio, Bataan & Luna) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — See Poot.
- Tumuk (Baguio, Abra, Bataan, Luna) — An AAA-type, fide Simmonds. — See Poot.
- Tundal (Abra, Baguio, Bataan, La Union, Mindoro, Panay, Cavite) — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds. — See Latundan.
- Tundan (Baguio, Bataan, Catanduanes, Palawan) — An AAB-type, fide Simmonds. — See Latundan.
- Tundoc (General) (*Musa paradisiaca* L. var. *Magna* (Blanco) Teodoro, Balongkavit, Balonkawe, Balunkavit, Bangkayauan, Bayang, Binaktin, Boracho, Carabao Banana, Corniculota, Da Puso, Dayang, Horn Plantain, *Musa Corniculata* Kurz, Payan, Payang, Payeng, Pisang Tondoc, Pisang Tondok, Sagin Tinduc, Saguing Tindoc, Tandoc, Tandon, Tanduc, Tanduk, Tindoc, Tindok, Tinduc, Tinduk, Tinducque, Todoc, Tondoc, Tondok, Tondok Dagang, Tondoque, Tonduc, Tudoc, Tuldoc, Tondos) An AAB horse plantain, fide Simmonds. — 7382 — 7423 — 7459 — 7483 — Quisumbing — p. 56. Teodoro — p. 413.
- Tundos — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files — See Tundoc.
- Tunsing — Listed by Barrett without description or locality.
- Tuol — Pinatubo Negritos, near Clark Field. Probably a plantain.
- Turangkog (Bicol) (Mundoc, Turankog, Turangkog, Turongkog) — 7360 — An ABB or possibly BB-type plantain, very similar to *balbisiana*. Has leaves erect, and a "diploid" look. Common near Davao, in Mindanao. — See Sab-a.
- Turankog (Bicol), (Mundoc, Turangkog, Turangkog, Turongkog) — 7360 — an ABB- or possibly BB-type plantain, very similar to *balbisiana*. Has erect leaves, and a "diploid" look. Common near Davao, in Mindanao. See Sab-a.
- Turangkog (Bicol) (Mundoc, Turangkog, Turankog, Turongkog) — A Saba-type plantain, with small bunches of small, green fruit and erect, diploid foliage. Common near Davao, in Mindanao. — See Sab-a.
- Turdan (Bataan) — See Latundan.
- Turdang (Luzon) — See Latundan.

- Turdang Panarili — 7449 — Santa Rosa. Laguna. An AA or AAA Galamay-Señora type, very like the green leaves form collected at the College Coffee Plantation. A very vigorous plant. Very near Klum, if not identical. See Klum.
- Turongkog (Bicol) (Mundoc, Turangkog, Turankog) — 7360 — An ABB- or possibly BB-type plantain, very similar to *Musa balbisiana*. It has the appearance of a diploid, fide Vakili. If true, it might change nomenclatorial pattern proposed by Simmonds (Vakili). — See Sab-a.
- Ungoh-buhi (Tawi Tawi) — Ungoh Buhi is supposed to mean "Mother of water". The connection escapes me. — See Tadio Limbunao.
- Uri-ud (Cotabato) (Sagin Uri-ud) — Reported by Conklin from Mindoro.
- Utungan (Mindoro; Valmayor) — "A cooking banana, a little smaller than Saba. The apex of the fruits have a nipple (thus the name Utung). The natives told me that this nipple should be removed before boiling or else the fruits will become bitter in taste". (Valmayor) Growing in the College collection.
- Valerie — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files. This equals Valery from French Indo China — an AAA Robusta Cavendish.
- Valery — See Valerie.
- Vanegas (Zamboanga) — 7496 — Photo only. A red banana. Hand with rounded fingers from base of bunch. Note similarity to 7479. "Vanegas" apparently a generic term, with qualifying epithets such as Vanegas tumbaga (red), Vanegas Lambunao (yellow) etc. but more commonly used as a synonym for Morado.
- Vanegas Lambunao (Zamboanga) — See Morado puti.
- Vangofi — An AAA-type from New Guinea. — Quisumbing — p. 25 — See Oanga.
- Veinte Cohol (*Musa paradisiaca* Glauca Blanco. *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Glauca* (Blanco) Teodoro, *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Pop* Quisumbing? Bingticohol, Binoko? Booy, Bo-oi, Malopo, Racadag? Radaday? Tinalog, Tinalong). — An AA-type, fide Simmonds. Leaves often yellowish-green. Considered by Simmonds to be close to their "Palembang" (our Dorado), but VERY different, in the dwarf habit and many other characters. — Teodoro — p. 402.

- Velludo (Belludo) — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Vendito (Masbate) — See Inabaniko.
- Vimama — An AAA-type Robusta Cavendish very similar to Tudoc, fide Vakili. (Tudoc apparently a Giant Cavendish.)
- Virgen (Virgin) — *Eusete glaucum* (Roxb.) Cheesman.
- Virgin (Virgen) — *Eusete glaucum* (Roxb.) Cheesman.
- White Morado (Baguio area, Bataan, Laguna) — 7395 — An AAA-type green-red banana. Fruits reported to be yellow when ripe. Some examples of this, and the local Morado have erect leaves and rather an AA look. Collected at Sablan, near Baguio — See Morado puti.
- White Reynes — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files — See Morado puti.
- X-5 (Sabang Curran & Tiparot) — 7390 — An ABBB-type horse plantain, usually lacking a male bud. Closely matches Simmonds photo of Tiparot. Quisumbing — p. 58 — See Tiparot.
- Yala Ulu — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Yale Bale — From the 1925 list of the College of Agriculture varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Yanaikonban — *Musa sapientum* L. var. *Yanaikonban* Quisumbing — An *acuminata* type, possibly diploid, from Lal-bahh, Bangalore, India. — Quisumbing — p. 53-54.
- Yan Vat Ching (You Yot Ching) — An AB-type cooking banana as good as Saba, but a little too seedy, fide Quisumbing. An ABB-type, fide Simmonds. — Quisumbing — p. 62-63.
- Yellow Morado — See Morado Puti.
- You Yot Ching — From the 1925 list of Lamao Experiment Station varieties, in Reinking's files.
- Zamboanguena — 7415 — Dact, Camarines Norte. Looks like a dwarf AA-type. Photo looks rather like Manang.
- Unknown No. 1 — Grown in the College plot.
- Unknown No. 2 — Growing in the College plot.

- Unknown No. 3 — Growing in the College plot.
 Unknown No. 4 — Growing in the College plot.
 No name — 7372 — Possibly an ABB-type.
 No name — 7375 — An AA-type — may be *Musa acuminata errans*
 outcrossed Pisang Mas (Amas).

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