## 2.12.2 Review on taxonomy of the genus Murraya (Rutaceae) from chemosystematic viewpoints

**T. Kinoshita**<sup>1</sup>, M. Shimada<sup>1</sup>, H. Sato<sup>1</sup>, N. Narita<sup>1</sup>, T. Uji<sup>2</sup>, K. Firman<sup>3</sup>, F. M. dayrit<sup>4</sup> and D. A. Madulid<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Teikyo University, Sagamiko, Kanagawa, Japan, <sup>2</sup>Herbarium Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia, <sup>3</sup>Bandung Institute of Technology, Bandung, Indonesia, <sup>4</sup>Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon, Philippines, <sup>5</sup>Philippine National Museum, Manila, Philippines.

The genus *Murraya* belongs to the orange subfamily (Aurantioideae) in Rutaceae, and comprises two sections: Murraya and Bergera. Section Murraya contains 4 species and 3 varieties, all of which are closely related each other from taxonomical viewpoints. M. paniculata is geographically the most wide-spread species of Section Murraya occurring in either the tropics or subtropics of Asia and Oceania. This species has found wide medicinal value throughout the area of distribution. Its ethnobotanical use varies outstandingly from one area to another, which is presumed to reflect botanical diversity of the origin at not only the specific but also infra-specific level. We have thus been induced to undertake intensive chemical investigation on this species of various localities, and have classified chemical diversity of this species. A series of chemical studies revealed that M. paniculata should be divided into two species and several chemical races depending upon the types of prenylcoumarins contained. This paper deals with taxonomical review of both Section Murraya and genus Murraya from viewpoints of both morphology-based taxonomy and chemotaxonomy.