Van Ee showed images of the Philippine species of *Rafflesia* and discussed some of the relationships within this group. Preliminary molecular analysis indicates that, like the other sampled members of the genus, the Philippine species are characterized by considerable morphological variation, but little molecular differentiation. In fact, out of 3000 molecular characters, Van Ee and colleagues were only able to find 16 informative ones. Nevertheless, their results using nuclear and mitochondrial DNA support a single origin for the Philippine species. Within the Philippines, Luzon appears to be the center of diversity. They also found that species in the same geographic region of the Philippines were more closely related to each other than to those from farther away. This resulted in a pattern similar to that previously found where species with large flowers were more closely related to species with small flowers within the same region than to species from other regions with large flowers.

Finally, Van Ee pointed out some of the difficulties in studying the group by traditional herbarium work, because the flowers do not preserve well. He also pointed out many gaps in our knowledge of this fascinating group of plants, which has no visible plant body and a very limited flowering time.