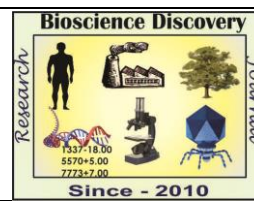


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Research Article



A new record of the genus *Adenoncos* Blume (Orchidaceae: Aeridinae) from the Philippines

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Abstract

The genus *Adenoncos* is reported as a new generic and locality record for the Philippines. Populations of *Adenoncos virens* were discovered in the Mt. Talinis Range, growing at high elevations in slightly disturbed primary forest within the protected area. The following research, of online images, revealed an overlooked records for *A. virens* from Bukidnon Province in Mindanao and the Cordillera in Northern Luzon, indicating that the species is also widely distributed throughout the country. A plant description, colored photographs and distribution of *A. virens* are presented below.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Adenoncos* of family Orchidaceae was established by Blume in *Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië* in 1825 with *Adenoncos virens* Blume designated as the type species. In 1894, Hooker transferred it to genus *Microsaccus*. However, Ridley (1896) reinstated the genus based on the morphology of the flowers, being distinct from *Microsaccus*. The genus remained monotypic until Ridley described *Adenoncos parviflora* and *Adenoncos major* from the Malay Peninsula on the same year (Sulistirarini, 2003).

This particular genus, of approximately 17 species is distributed in Thailand, Vietnam, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, Moluccas, and New Guinea (Pridgeon *et al.*, 2014). In the Philippines, *A. virens* was initially recorded by Michael Calaramo in the Cordillera Region, Luzon in 2014, and then by Dr. Miguel David De Leon in Bukidnon Province, Northern Mindanao in 2016, and by Lucas Jeansonne in Mt. Talinis, Negros Oriental, Visayas on last 28 June 2017. However, no paper was written and no

collection was made to validly report its extended distribution in the country.

The specimen from Mt. Talinis, Negros Oriental, Visayas was actually sold to Lucas Jeansonne of Dumaguete City. Then it was initially identified as *Adenoncos* sp. in *Co's Digital Flora of the Philippines* Facebook page. To further identify the specificity of the *Adenoncos* species, the specimen was documented by the first author *in situ*, and the cultivated specimen of the same species from Mr. Jeansonne's collection was sent to the second author for further examination. After a careful examination of its morphological characters and a search of the relevant literature, it was then identified as *Adenoncos virens* Blume, the only species of *Adenoncos* that is presently known in the Philippines.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Adenoncos virens Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 8: 381. 1825; J.J. Sm., Orch. Java 6: 546. 1905; J.J.Sm., Enum. Orch. Sumatra: 368. 1933; Comber, Orch. Java: 323. 1990.—Type: Indonesia, Mount Pancar, Blume s.n. (Herbarium unknown, n.v.).

Microsaccus virens (Blume) Hook. (Synonym) f., Fl. Brit. India [J. D. Hooker] 6 (17): 77. 1890. — Type: Malaysia, Perak, Scortichini s.n. (Herbarium unknown, n.v.).

Description: *Growth habit* epiphytic, semi-pendulous, monopodial. *Stems* up to 10 cm long with leaves placed 2.5 mm apart in alternate position. *Leaves* succulent, conduplicate, articulate, distichous, oblong to linear, semi-terete, 0.8-0.5 cm long by 3.5 wide, apex obtuse to acute, mucronate. *Inflorescences* lateral, racemose, 2-3 flowered. *Flowers* inconspicuous, resupinate or not, 2.5 mm

broad, opening a few at a time, distichous, green or greenish yellow, becoming more yellow with age, sometimes scented like vanilla. *Sepals* broadly lanceolate, acute, 1.75 mm long. *Petals* narrower than sepals. *Labellum* not spurred, concave, entire or trilobed, rigidly attached to column, with an oblong, papillose callus basally; labellum apex usually apiculate. *Column* without a foot; anther cucullate, rostrate; pollinia four, subspherical; stipe about as long as pollinia. *Capsule* oblong, subsessile



Figure 1. *Adenoncos virens*. A. The exposed pollinia in one of the flowers; B. The whole plant showing the vegetative parts and the inflorescence; C. Developing racemose inflorescence and a newly-opened flower with a green to greenish-yellow in coloration, it will turn more yellow with age as shown in A and B. Images by Ravan Schneider and Dr. Miguel David De Leon.

Distribution: Borneo, Java, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra (Pelser *et al*, 2017), and Philippines: Cordillera Region in Luzon, Bukidnon Province in Northern Mindanao, and Mt. Talinis, Negros Oriental in the Visayan Islands.

Ecology: It grows as an epiphyte in a humid to warm environment with mossy, shaded localities to open with a minimal amount of sunlight at elevation between 600 to 1000 metres above sea level.

Phenology in the Philippines: Based on the known records of the verified species for the Philippines, flowering and seed capsule development have occurred in August to September (2016) and June to July (2017).

Specimen examined: PHILIPPINES, Visayas, Negros Oriental, Dumaguete City, Mt. Talinis, Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park, along the trail to Lake Danao, (9°21'48.91"N, 123°10'49.57"E), approx. 800 masl, 28 Jul 2017, (USTH).

Photographic images studied: PHILIPPINES, Mindanao, Bukidnon, 30 September 2016, [http://www.phytoimages.siu.edu/imgs/pelserpb/r/Orchidaceae_Adenoncos_virens_114865.html last accessed 10 July 2017].

Notes: Description was based on a living plant collected from Mt. Talinis, Negros Oriental, Philippines (*Naive 032*)

Acknowledgement

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