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Cylindrolobus datuginai
NAIVE, M.D. DE LEON & BUENAVISTA

Contents:

● A New *Cylindrolobus* (Orchidaceae)
Species from Bukidnon,
Mindanao, Philippines

Page 1 – 5
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A New *Cylindrolobus* (Orchidaceae)
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page 3

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Summary: A new species of *Cylindrolobus* is described as *Clyndrolobus datuginai*

Keywords: Orchidaceae; *Cylindrolobus datuginai*; new species; Philippines; Bukidnon

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A New *Cylindrolobus* (Orchidaceae) Species from Bukidnon, Mindanao, Philippines

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Abstract: A new *Cylindrolobus* species from northern Mindanao was found in the ancestral domain of the Talaandig tribe of Bukidnon, on Mindanao. A search of the relevant literature for the Philippines and its neighboring countries was conducted and no matching species could be found. We take this opportunity to name this species as *Cylindrolobus datuginai* NAIVE, M.D. DE LEON & BUENAVISTA.

Keywords: Orchidaceae; *Cylindrolobus datuginai*; new species; Philippines; Bukidnon.

Introduction

It is quite amazing that Mindanao, the second largest island in the Philippine archipelago, is still relatively unexplored botanically. There are a number of high mountains on Mindanao,

which warrant exploration, because the possibility of finding species, new to science, are relatively high.

One never ceases to be amazed at the continuous parade of previously undescribed species being found in northern Mindanao. We have here the eighth species from the genus *Cylindrolobus* (BLUME) BRIEGER, found on one of the mountains of Bukidnon province.

The genus *Cylindrolobus* was originally proposed by Dr. Carl BLUME as a section of *Eria* in 1825. In the year 1981, Friedrich G. BRIEGER raised the section to generic level in the German periodical *Orchideen*. The type species for this genus is *Cylindrolobus compressus* (BLUME) BRIEGER. Generic epithet refers to the shape of the labellum (COOTES, 2011).

Members of the genus *Cylindrolobus* are represented by approximately 35

species which are distributed in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Philippines, throughout Indonesia and Borneo. The Philippines has at least eight species, all of which appear to be endemic.

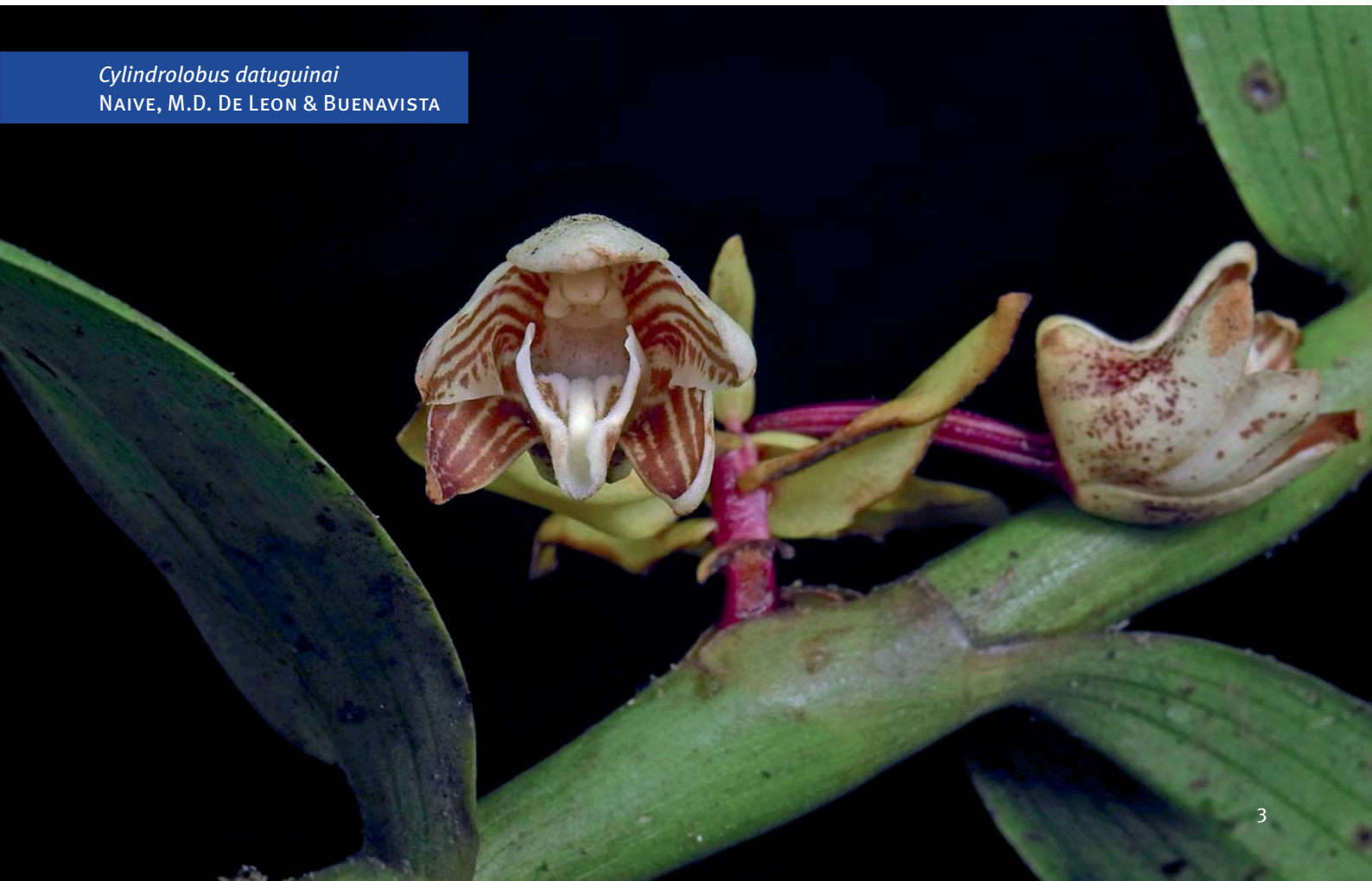
Cylindrolobus datuginai NAIVE, M.D. DE LEON & BUENAVISTA **sp. nov.**

Type: Philippines: Mindanao, Bukidnon, Kalatungan Mountain Range, epiphyte on a lower tree trunk in montane forest with closed canopy, alt. 1,778 metres, June 5, 2016. **MDL 022/2016**
(Holotype: **CMU00010813**)

Plant Description

Growth habit: upright, sympodial, epiphyte on lower tree trunk. Stem: terete, over 1.5 m long by 1 to 1.2 cm in diameter. Leaves: leathery, distichous,

Cylindrolobus datuginai
NAIVE, M.D. DE LEON & BUENAVISTA



narrowly lanceolate, 15 to 21 cm long by 4 to 5 cm wide. Inflorescence: short, appearing opposite the leaves, carrying 2 (to 4) flowers, which are about 2.8 cm in diameter; floral bracts lanceolate, encircling base of pedicel; pedicel and ovary grooved. Flower colour: floral segments cream with broad brown stripes on the inner surface, cream with purple flecks on the outer surface. Labellum cream. Floral bracts pale yellow. Flower stem, pedicel and ovary purple. Dorsal Sepal: oblong, apex rounded, covering the column, 1.7 cm long by 0.7 cm wide. Petals: broadly ovate, apex rounded, 1.3 cm long by 0.7 cm wide. Lateral sepals: falcate, apex rounded, 1.8 cm long by 0.8 cm wide. Labellum: three lobed, three longitudinal, pubescent ridges in the center of the labellum, upper surface of the labellum pubescent; upper margin entire; side lobes upright, rounded, 0.3 cm long; mid lobe folded centrally, apex rounded. Column: arching slightly, 0.8 cm long by 0.4 cm wide, with two short, round flaps on the underside; column foot 0.9 cm long, narrowed to 0.25 cm at base. Anther cap: 2.1 mm long by 1.8 mm wide.

Habitat and distribution: *Cylindrolobus datuginai* is endemic to the Philippines, and has so far only been found in Bukidnon province on Mindanao, at elevations of about 1,778 metres above sea level in montane forest.

Comparison: *Cylindrolobus datuginai* NAIVE, M.D. DE LEON & BUENAVISTA can be compared to *Cylindrolobus longissimus* (AMES and QUISUMBING) W. SUAREZ, but it differs in the shape of the side lobes, which in *Cyl. datuginai* are square, whereas those of *Cyl. longissimus* are rounded; there is a distinct rounded pubescent ridge on the labellum of *Cyl. datuginai*, which is lacking in *Cyl. longissimus*; the stem of the inflorescence, the pedicel and ovary of *Cyl. datuginai* are bright purple in colour, whereas that of *Cyl. longissimus* is pale yellowish-green.

Etymology: Named in honour of, Datu Johny GUINA, the Chieftain of the Talaandig tribe of the province of Bukidnon, on Mindanao who passionately supports the conservation and protection of the Kalatungan Mountain Range where this species is found.

Cylindrolobus datuginai
NAIVE, M.D. DE LEON & BUENAVISTA



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