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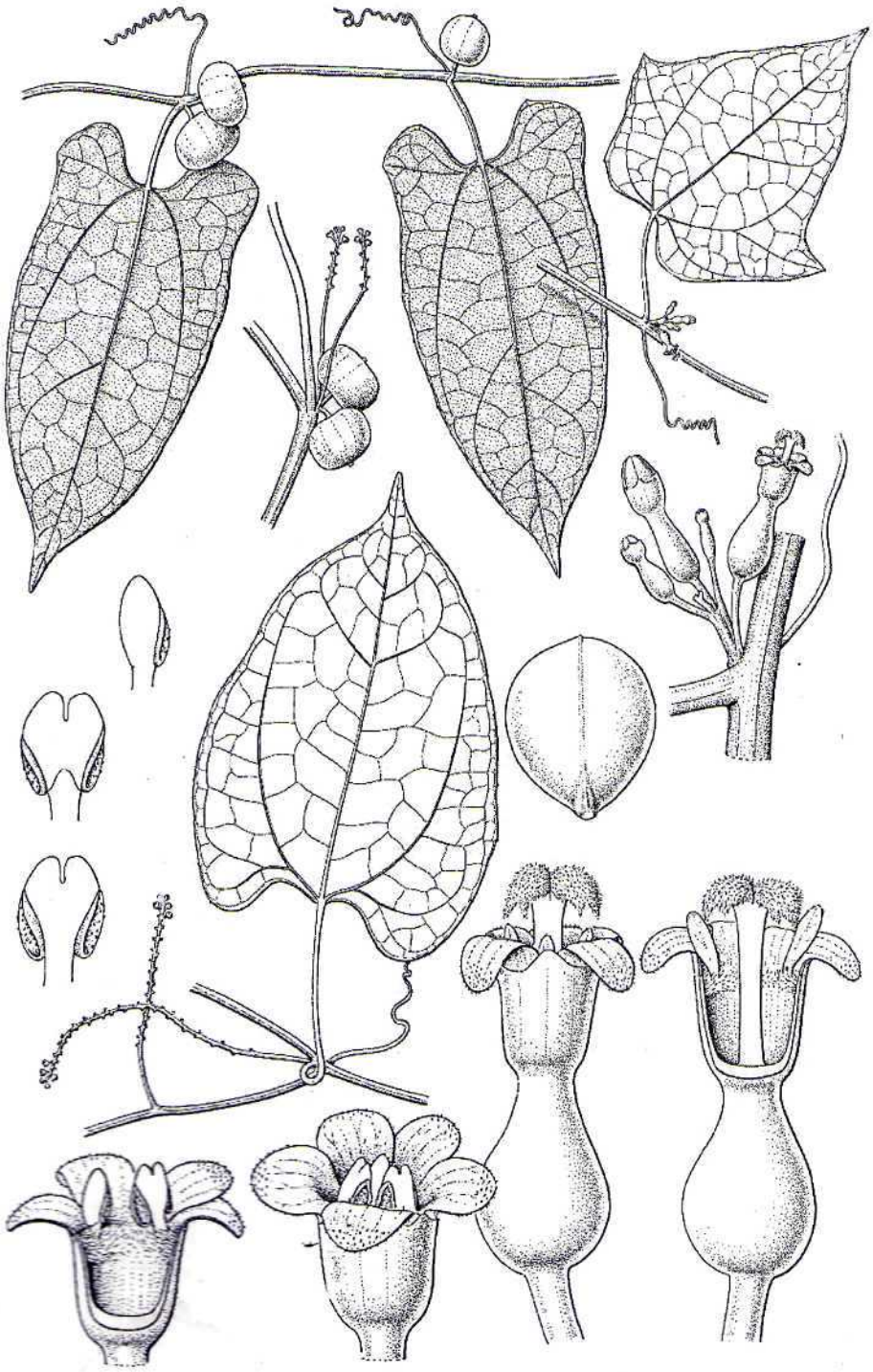

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AN ADDITIONAL SPECIES OF VILLARIA ROLFE (RUBIACEAE) FROM THE PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT
MULYANINGSIH, TRI & RIDSDALE, COLIN ERNEST. 2004. An additional species of *Villaria* Rolfe (*Rubiaceae)* from the Philippines. *Reinwardtia* 12 (2): 195 – 197. A new combination of *Villaria* Rolfe (*Rubiaceae***)** from the Philippines is described, based on *Hypobathrum glomeratum* (Bartl.) K. Schum. The character combinations of stipules, bracts, bracteoles, calyx, ovary and placenta seen in this taxon are not found in *Hypobathrum* but are known in *Villaria*.

Key words: *Villaria, Hypobathrum glomeratum,* Philippines

ABSTRAK
MULYANINGSIH, TRI & RIDSDALE, COLIN ERNEST. 2004. Tambahan Jenis *Villaria* Rolfe (*Rubiaceae*) Dari Filipina. *Reinwardtia* 12 (2): 195 – 197. Satu kombinasi baru *Villaria* Rolfe (*Rubiaceae*), dari Filipina yang dipertelakan berdasarkan *Hypobathrum glomeratum* (Bartl.) K. Schum. Berdasarkan ciri-ciri pada daun penumpu, gagang, gantilan, kelopak bunga, ovari dan plasentanya tidak dijumpai pada *Hypobathrum* tetapi karakter tersebut dimiliki oleh *Villaria*.

Kata Kunci: *Villaria, Hypobathrum glomeratum,* Filipina

Villaria is a little known endemic Rubiaceae genus from the Philippines, which belongs to the tribe *Hypobathreae*. The Philippine taxa of this tribe are little known and frequently confused with "*Randia" s.l. Villaria* was proposed by Rolfe in 1884. Surprisingly, at least two taxa were originally earlier described by Blanco. There appears to be a widespread, but poorly collected taxon *V. odorata* (Blanco) Merr., which is a coastal species. Further studies will probably show that, *V. rolfei* Vidal. is synonymous with this taxon. There are two further non coastal species *V. Philippineensis* Rolfe from Cagayan, Tayabas, Camarines on Luzon, and the little known *V. acutifolia* (Elm.) Merr. from Davao, Mindanao region. This current paper is concerned with a new species of *Villaria* which has long been confused and identified by Merrill (1918) as a *Hypobathrum.*

Villaria glomerata (Bartl.) Mulyaningsih & Ridsdale, *comb. nov.* —Fig.1.

Platermeria glomeratum Bartl. in DC. Prodr. 4 (1830) 619 —- *Hypobathrum glomeratum* (Bartl.) K. Schum. In Engl. & Prantl. Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4,4 (1891) 156. —-Type: *Haenke s.n.,* Luzon (G-DC) – IDC microfiche.

Serissa pinnata Blanco, Fl Filip. (1837) 163– *Remijia obscura (oscura)* Blanco, Fl. Filip. ed 2 (1845) 116 *nom. superfl. – Randia obscura* (Blanco) F. – Vill. Nov. App. (1880) 108. – *Gardenia obscura* Vidal, Phan. Cuming. Philip. (1885) 18, 119. –Type: Not indicated.

Serissa myrtifolia Blanco, Fl Filip. (1837) 164. – *Remijia angatensis* Blanco, Fl Filip. (1837) 164. – *Remijia angatensid* Blanco, Fl Filip. ed. 2 (1845) 115 *nom superfl. – Randia angatensis* F. Vill., Nov. App. (1880) 108. – Type: Not indicated.

Treelet or shrub. Branchlets subterete but quadrangular on young growth, bark smooth. Leave narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, 100–125 mm long, 20–30 mm wide, pubescent below, drying colour brown, above shinning, reddish dark brown, apex acuminute, the base cuneate, secondary veins curved, 10–12 pairs, ascending with moderate angle of divergence, tertiary veins conspicuous; petiole subterete, 5–7 mm by 1 mm, scattered puberulous on the upper part. Stipules persistent, triangular, 12 mm by 7 mm, keeled,

inside scaled and pubescent, outside glabrous, the base connate, apex acuminate. Bracts triangular, 1.5–2.5 mm by 1.5–2 mm, keeled, inside densely pubescent, outside hirsute, the base connate; bracteoles triangular, 0.7 mm by 0.8 mm, keeled, outside hirsute, inside wooly, the base connate on one side. Inflorescences erect, originating from the nodes. Female flowers are solitary and hermaphrodite flowers arranged in a simple verticillate dichasia, pentamerous, 9–10 mm by 8–9 mm; peduncle 20–30 mm by 1–1.5 mm, hirsute; pedicel 5–10 mm by 1 mm, hirsute; hypanthium cup-shaped, 5 mm by 3 mm, hirsute; calyx campanulate, 4 mm by 6–7 mm, inside densely pubescent, outside hirsute; lobes 5, oblong, 3 mm by 1.8 mm; corolla campanulate, 4–5 mm by 8–9 mm, inside villous in the throat, outside hirsute; lobes 5, ovate 1 mm by 1 mm; style 1.5 mm long, terete, villous; stigma with 5-lobes, linear, villous on outer surface. *Disc* annular. *Ovary* 1-locular, with two horizontal parietal placenta**,** 5–11 ovules per placenta. Male flowers arranged in a compound verticillate dichasia, these with extremely short pedicels, appearing to be glomerules), pentamerous, 4 mm by 5 mm; peduncle 1–2 mm by 1–1.5 mm, hirsute; pedicel 0.2 mm by 1 mm, hirsute; hypanthium cup-shaped, 0.2 mm by 1–2 mm, hirsute; calyx hypocrateriform, 3–4 mm by 5–6 mm, inside densely pubescent, outside hirsute; lobes 5, rounded, 1.5 mm by 1 mm; corolla campanulate, 3 mm by 6 mm, inside villous in the throat, outside hirsute; lobes 5, ovate-rounded 1.5 mm by 1 mm, stamens 5, subsessile, inserted in the middle of the tube; anthers dorsifixed, linear, 2 mm by 0.4 mm; fruits smooth, globose, 15 mm by 15 mm, glabrous, exocarp thick, mesocarp woody, endocarp membranaceous; stalk 6 mm by 0.7 mm, hirsute; seeds 5 - 11 per placenta, lancinate, 2 mm long, 0.4 mm wide and 0.3 mm thick.

VERNACULAR NAME. Caragli or caragri (Tagalog).

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY. The species was said to be found in the vegetation nearby towns in Luzon, mentioned are Bataan, Bulacan, Batangas and also Manila. It is strange that there are no known recent collections from these areas which were predominantly secondary vegetation in the time of Merrill.

NOTES. This taxon has characters such as scales and stipules pubescent on the inside. Bracts, bracteoles and calyx densely pubescent on the inside, calyx lobes rounded and ovary monolocular with 2 parietal placenta, that are not found in *Hypobathrum* Blume.

It is easily separable from other species of *Villaria* by the narrowly elliptic leaves which are pubescent below, particularly on the midrib and veins.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. Philippine. Luzon, *Ahern 733* (BO) 1901; Luzon, Pampanga, *Cuming 744* (L. – n. v.)*;* Luzon, Bataan, *Guzman For. Bur. 26862* (BO), VII 1917; Batangas, *Edano 4032* (BO), VIII 1914.; *McGregor. Bur. Sci. 41453* (BO, L. – n. v.); Lamao river, Mariveles Mt., Bataan, Luzon; Lamao, Bataan, *Mendoza. & Steiner, Phil. Nat. Herb. 41357* (BO), XI 1947.; Angat, Bulacan, *Merrill, Sp. Blanco. 223* (BO), *Merrill, Sp. Blanco. 688* (BO, L. –n.v.), VII 1914.; *Meyer. 2604*; Vicinity of Manila, *Ramos, M. Bur. Sci. 12182* (L.-n.v.), *Bur. Sci. 21707* (L. –n.v.). *Vidal Comision Fl. For. 387* (L), *1453*(L)

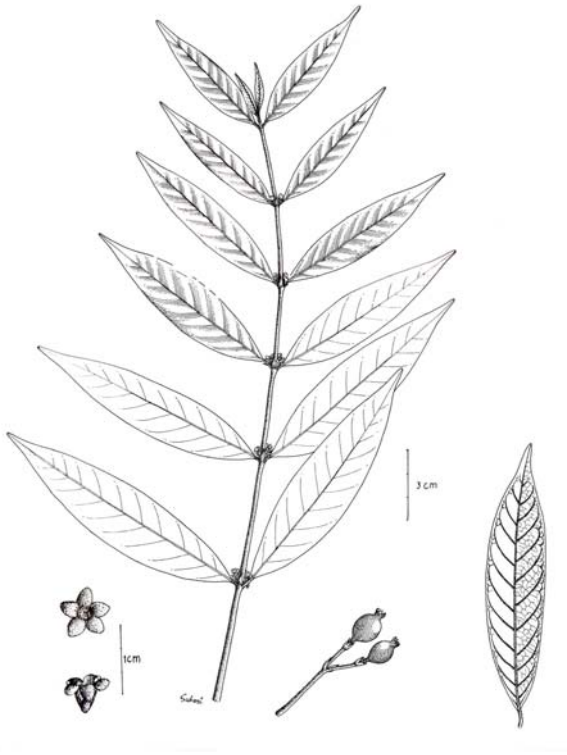

Fig. 1. *Villaria glomerata* (Bartl.) Mulyaningsih & Ridsdale. Drawing from *Ahern 733* (BO)

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