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Hotspots of Narrow Endemism: Adequate Focal Points for Conservation in *Dendrochilum* (Orchidaceae)

Two fundamentally different approaches exist for setting geographic conservation priorities based on biodiversity data: (1) designating conservation areas according to complementarity methods, and (2) pinpointing hotspots of species richness or narrow endemism. For *Dendrochilum*, due to its unusually high share of narrow endemics, it is tempting to focus on hotspots of narrow endemism. The present study served to assess the adequacy of such practice. The distribution of endemics among 22 range units was visualized by a Lorenz curve, and seven hotspots were designated as the range units defining the steep part ($dy > dx$) of the curve: N Philippines (56 endemics), SW Sumatra (29), N Borneo (25), N Sumatra (18), NW Borneo (16), Sulawesi (14), S Philippines (12). To compare regional exploration histories, a cumulative graph of narrow endemics as function of time was prepared for each hotspot. If hotspots are ranked according to numbers of known endemics at any time, the sequence of top-four has remained unchanged for more than 60 years. According to cluster analysis and ordination of all range units, performed on data for non-endemics only, four groups of hotspots are highly complementary: N/SW Sumatra, Sulawesi, N/NW Borneo, N/S Philippines. In the ordination, Sulawesi groups together with all remaining range units, but this is not obvious from the cluster analysis. Ranking of all range units according to richness at species, section and subgenus level revealed that: (1) the six regions with highest species richness are identical with six hotspots of narrow endemism, (2) N Philippines, N and NW Borneo constitute top-three at both species and section level, and (3) the maximum subgenus score is shared among N and NW Borneo, N and S Philippines (and one non-hotspot). Geographic affinities of regional *Dendrochilum* floras, characterized by diversity at section level, were summarized by ordination. N Philippines and N/NW Borneo appear highly complementary to each other and to all remaining range units. Within the latter group, ordinations based on presence/absence data and on frequency data, respectively, gave diverging results. Summing up, current interpretation of distribution patterns in *Dendrochilum* appears reliable, and the most important aspects of diversity in this genus can be adequately preserved by conservation efforts focused on hotspots of narrow endemism. Indeed, the top-three hotspots of narrow endemism (N Philippines, SW Sumatra, N Borneo) also provide near-maximum levels of complementarity (assessed for sections and non-endemic species) as well as high taxonomic richness at both species, section and subgenus level.

