ICONES PLEUROTHALLIDINARUM XXXI

LEPANTHES OF BOLIVIA

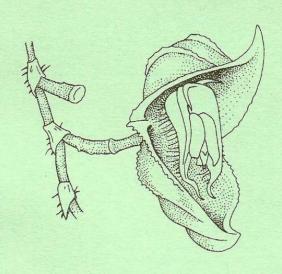
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SYSTEMATICS OF OCTOMERIA

SPECIES NORTH AND WEST OF BRAZIL

ADDENDA: New Species of *Brachionidium*, *Lepanthes*, *Masdevallia*, *Octomeria*, *Platystele*, *Pleurothallopsis*, and *Porroglossum*. CORRIGENDA.

Carlyle A. Luer





Missouri Botanical Garden

ADDENDA

MISCELLANEOUS NEW SPECIES, NEW NAME, AND NEW COMBINATIONS

New species:

Brachionidium carmeniae Luer

Lepanthes clementinensis Luer & Cornejo

Lepanthes cornejoi Luer

Lepanthes ephalmatrix Luer & Hollowell

Lepanthes sorayae Luer & Cornejo

Lepanthes stewartiorum Thoerle & Luer

Masdevallia gentianoides Luer & J.Leathers

Masdevallia gerhardii Luer & Sijm

Masdevallia lophina Luer & Sijm

Masdevallia oversteegeniana Luer & Sijm

Masdevallia singeri Luer & Sijm

Octomeria corrigiosa Luer & Toscano

Octomeria fusiformis Luer & Toscano

Octomeria tweediei Luer & Toscano

Platystele cornejoi Luer

Brachionidium inkaterrense Luer & C.Soto Platystele speckmaieri Luer & Sijm

Pleurothallopsis rinkei Luer

Porroglossum gerritsenianum Luer &

R.Parsons

Porroglossum oversteegenianum Luer &

Sijm

New name:

Stelis ephalmatrix Luer & Hollowell

New combinations:

Luzama chaucana (Luer & Hirtz) Luer

Niphantha gelida (Lindl.) Luer

Niphantha pidax (Luer) Luer

Pleurothallopsis niesseniae (Luer) Luer

Brachionidium carmeniae Luer, sp. nov.

Ety.: Named for Carmen Soto, Coordinadora de Programas Ecológicos en Inkaterra, Machu Picchu.

Species haec Brachionidio tuberculato Lindl. affinis, sed foliis carinatis laceratis ad apicem cum apiculo decurvo differt.

Plant small to medium in size, terrestrial, suberect, up to 10 cm or more tall, the rhizome stout, 2-3 mm thick, 5-10 mm long between ramicauls, enclosed by 3 tubular, mucronate, scurfy sheaths; roots coarse, from near the base. Ramicauls slender, erect, 3-4 mm long, enclosed by 1-2 similar, abular, scurfy sheaths. Leaf more or less spreading, coriaceous, elliptical, obtuse with a decurved apiculum, the blade 10-13 mm long, contracted below into a petiole ca. 1 mm long, 7-9 mm wide, 5weined, the veins crested and lacerate. Inflorescence a solitary, non-resupinate flower borne by a slender, erect peduncle ca. 15 mm long, with a bract near the middle, from the apex of the ramicaul; floral bract inflated, acute, 4 mm long, enclosing the pedicel and ovary; pedicel 1 mm long, with a filament ca. 3 mm long; ovary 2 mm long; sepals translucent, glabrous, strongly marked with redpurple along the veins, the middle sepal ovate, acute, acuminate, 11 mm long, 4.5 mm wide, 3-veined, the lateral sepals completely connate into an ovate, acute, acuminate synsepal, 13 mm long, 7 mm wide, 4-veined; petals translucent, strongly marked with red-purple as the sepals, glabrous, ovate, oblique, acute, acuminate, 11 mm long, 3 mm wide, 3-veined; lip purple, transversely triangular, obtuse, 1.5 mm long, 3 mm wide, the lateral angles acute, incurved, the margins thickened, the disc with a rounded, microscopically pubescent callus; column stout, 1 mm long; pollinia 8.

PERU: Cusco: Machu Picchu, Quebrada Alccamayo, terrestrial in loose sphagnum moss, alt. 3,000-3,200 m, collected by E. Quispe, R. Ojeda, J. Gutierrez & B. Arenas, flowered in cultivation by Inkaterra, Oct. 2009, Carmen Soto 5 (Holotype of B. carmeniae: USM), C. Luer illustr. 21496.

Brachionidium carmeniae is apparently endemic in the region around Machu Picchu, where it grows terrestrially in loose sphagnum moss at a high altitude. Brachionidium carmeniae is distinguished by scurfy, cauline sheaths; small, more or less spreading, elliptical leaves with the veins and margins markedly lacerate; translucent ovate, acute and acuminate sepals and petals boldly marked with redpurple along the veins and margins; and a transverse, obtuse lip with thick margins and a solitary, round callus.

Brachionidium inkaterrense Luer & C.Soto, sp. nov.

Ety.: Named for the Inkaterrae Garden where this species is cultivated.

Species haec Brachionidio eleganti Luer & Hirtz affinis, sed foliis minute sparsim asperatis, petalis dense ciliatis et labelli lobis oblique uncinatis differt.

Plant small to medium in size, terrestrial, suberect, up to 10 cm or more tall, the rhizome stout, 2-3 mm thick, 5-10 mm long between ramicauls, enclosed by 3 tubular, mucronate, scurfy sheaths; roots coarse, from near the base. Ramicauls slender, erect, ca. 10 mm long, enclosed by 2 similar, tubular, scurfy sheaths. Leaf more or less spreading, coriaceous, elliptical-oblong, the apex obtuse with a decurved apiculum, the blade 18-20 mm long, contracted below into a petiole ca. 1 mm long, 11-13 mm wide, 7-veined, the veins minutely spiculate. Inflorescence a solitary, non-resupinate flower borne by a slender, erect peduncle 10-15 mm long, with a bract near the middle, from the apex of the ramicaul; floral bract inflated, acute, 3-5 mm long, enclosing the pedicel and ovary; pedicel 1 mm long, with a filament 3-4 mm long; ovary 2 mm long; sepals translucent, glabrous, strongly marked with red-purple along the veins, the middle sepal ovate, acute, acuminate, 12 mm long, 5.5 mm wide, 3-veined, the lateral sepals completely connate into an ovate, acute, acuminate synsepal, 14 mm long, 8 mm wide, 4-veined; petals translucent, strongly marked with red-purple as the sepals, densely short-ciliate, narrowly ovate, oblique, acute, acuminate, 12 mm long, 4 mm wide, 3-veined; lip purple, transversely subtriangular, obtuse, 2 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, the lateral angles oblique, uncinate, acute, incurved, the margins smooth, the disc with an elevated, rounded, microscopically pubescent callus; column stout, 1 mm long; pollinia 8.

PERU: Cusco: Machu Picchu, Quebrada Alccamayo, terrestrial in loose, sphagnum moss, alt. 3,000-3,200 m, collected by E. Quispe, R. Ojeda & J. Gutierrez, flowered in cultivation by Inkaterra, Oct. 2009, Carmen Soto 6 (Holotype of B. inkaterrense: USM), C. Luer illustr. 21497.

Brachionidium inkaterrense, apparently endemic in the region of Machu Picchu, grows terrestrially in loose, sphagnum moss at a high altitude. It is distinguished by scurfy, cauline sheaths; elliptical-oblong, obtuse, spreading leaves that are sparsely and minutely spiculate, especially along the veins; ovate, acuminate sepals and petals, with the petals densely short-ciliate; and with a central, elevated, round callus of the lip, with lateral angles that are oblique with acute, shortly acuminate tips.

Lepanthes clementinensis Luer & Cornejo, sp. nov.

Ety.: Named for Hacienda Clementina in the western lowlands where the species was collected.

Planta parva, inflorescentia racemo congesto folio ovato breviore, sepalis ovatis breviter acuminatis, petalis transverse bilobis lobis ad apicem rotundis lobo superiore oblongo lobo inferiore minore triangulare, labelli laminis ellipticis connectivis cuneatis appendice crassa transverse bipartida es columna proportione grande clavellata distinguitur.

Plant small, epiphytic, roots and rhizome unknown. Ramicauls slender, erect, 6.5 cm long enclosed by 10 ciliate, lepanthiform sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, ovate, subacute, 3.5 cm long 2 cm wide, the round base abruptly contracted into a petiole 2 mm long. Inflorescence 2-3 congessed successively flowered racemes up to 7 mm long, borne by a slender peduncle 10-15 mm long behind the leaf; floral bracts 1.5 mm long, long-ciliate along the midvein; pedicels 1.5-2 mm long; ovary 0.75 mm long; sepals color unknown, the sepals broadly ovate, obtuse, shortly acuminate, 2 mm long 1.5 mm wide, 3-veined, connate to the lateral sepals for 0.25 mm, the lateral sepals oblique, diverging connate 0.5 mm; petals transversely bilobed, minutely pubescent, 0.75 mm long, 2.25 mm wide for upper lobe oblong with rounded apex, 1.25 mm long, 0.75 mm wide, the lower lobe smaller, triangular with rounded apex, 0.5 mm long; lip bilaminate, glabrous, the lobes elliptical, with narrowing obtuse ends, 1 mm long, the connectives cuneate, the body narrow, filled with a thick, transversely cleft, microscopically pubescent appendix, the body connate to the base of the column; column proportionately large, clavate, 1.5 mm long, the anther apical, the stigma ventral.

ECUADOR: Los Ríos: Hacienda Clementina, humid forest, alt. 600 m, 25 May 2002, B. Stahl & I. Cornejo 5917 (Holotype of L. clementinensis: MO; Isotype: GUAY), C. Luer illustr. 21515.

This species, from lowland northwestern Ecuador, is described with one poorly preserved flower, so details of the lip may not be accurate. The plant is

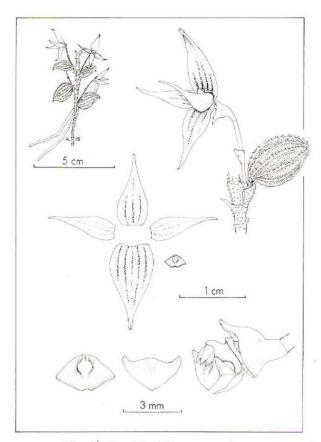


Fig. 1. Brachionidium carmeniae

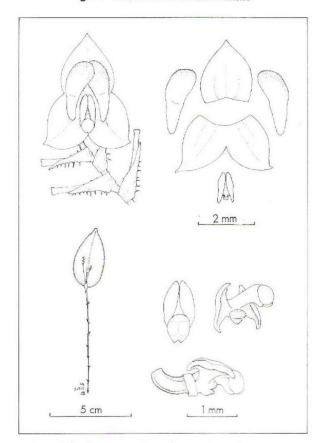


Fig. 3. Lepanthes clementinensis

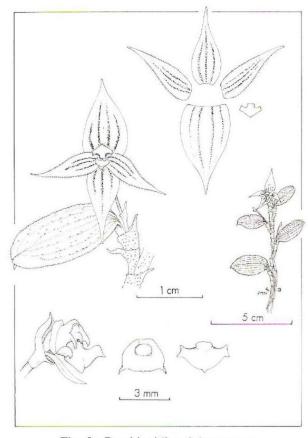


Fig. 2. Brachionidium inkaterrense

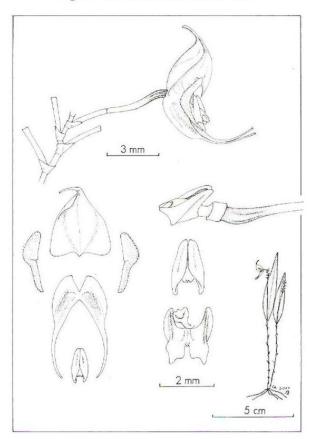


Fig. 4. Lepanthes cornejoi