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STUDIES IN EPIDENDRUM

BY

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DURING our studies of the North American species of *Epidendrum*, we have examined the material preserved in many of the large herbaria and have found several species and varieties which we find are undescribed. There are a few changes in rank or generic conception rendering new combinations necessary. Furthermore,—due to the revision in the rules of nomenclature accepted at the Congress held in 1930, at Cambridge, England,—the specific names of a number of species should be changed because of earlier use.

The purpose of this paper is to publish descriptions of the specimens we believe to be new and to make the necessary nomenclatorial changes.

Epidendrum adenocarpon *La Llave & Lex.* var.
Rosei *Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth* var. nov.

A typo labelli lobis lateralibus ovato-triangularibus abbreviatis differt.

Lateral lobes of the lip abbreviated, obliquely triangular-ovate, rounded or subacute at the apex, anterior margin of the free portion about 1.6 mm. long, when expanded little exceeding the width of the mid-lobe.

The variety differs from the typical form chiefly in the shorter and differently shaped lateral lobes of the lip

which little exceed the width of the mid-lobe. Furthermore, the petals of the variety taper more gradually from their tip to their base and the mid-lobe of the lip is somewhat more elongate than in the typical form.

MEXICO, State of Sonora, greenhouse grown specimen from plants collected in 1910 above Alamos. *J. N. Rose 10.1102 = 13062* (TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 38088. DUPLICATE TYPE in U.S. Nat. Herb.); Alamos. July 1910. *J. N. Rose 10.1102 = 1614*: State of Tepic, Acaponeta. July 1897. *J. N. Rose 1533*.

The collection, *Rose 1533*, has lateral lobes of the lip which are intermediate between the species and the variety.

***Epidendrum arbuscula* Lindl. var. *radioferens* Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth var. nov.**

A typo labello obscure lobato, laminae venis carinato-incrassatis differt.

Lip indistinctly 4-lobed, nearly orbicular in general outline, with the margin crenate-plicate and the radiating veins of the lamina strongly carinate-thickened; lateral lobes semiorbicular; mid-lobe orbicular-reniform, divided into two rounded lobules, separated from the lateral lobes by an indistinct sinus.

This variety differs from the typical form in having the lip less distinctly lobed and the radiating veins of the lamina carinate-thickened.

The Heyde and Lux specimen cited approaches the typical form in having a sharp sinus and less crenate-plicate margins.

MEXICO, State of Chiapas, "Terre Froide Fleurs rouges foncé Fleurit en Mars Croit sur les rochers et les chênes Plante de 2 à 3 pieds de hauteur" 1864-70. *Ghiesbreght 907* (TYPE in Herb. Gray.)

GUATEMALA, *Heyde & Lux* (Donn.-Sm.) 3509 (U.S. Nat. Herb. No. 826142.)

***Epidendrum atropurpureum* Willd. var. *laciniatum* Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth var. nov.**

A typo labelli lobi medii marginibus irregulariter laciniatis et basi longe cuneata differt.

Lateral lobes of the lip small, variable in shape, not arching over the column as in the typical form, outer margins sparsely sinuate-dentate, anterior margin of free portion 4.9–6 mm. long; mid-lobe obovate in outline from a long-cuneate base, about 3 cm. long, 2.45 cm. wide just above the middle, apex truncate-retuse, margins above the cuneate portion irregularly dentate-lacinate.

The variety is readily separable from the typical form in the irregularly dentate-lacinate margins and the long-cuneate base of the mid-lobe of lip.

PANAMA, foothills east of city. "Sepals and petals are the same as *Epid. atropurpureum*, lip is a pink with dentate or notched margin, the lateral lobes are very small and do not meet over the column, color rose pink." At sea-level. *C.W.Powell* 287 (TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 25017.)

***Epidendrum bractescens* Lindley in Bot. Reg. 26 (1840) Misc. p. 58.**

Epidendrum aciculare Bateman apud Lindley in Bot. Reg. 27 (1841) Misc. p. 46.

Epidendrum linearifolium Hooker in Bot. Mag. 77 (1851) t. 4572.

Epidendrum esculentum Hort. Kew. in Herb. Hooker ex Lindley Fol. Orch. Epid. (1853) p. 15, in *synon.*

Encyclia acicularis Schlechter Orchideen (1914) 207.

The earliest name for the species usually known as *Epidendrum aciculare* is *E.bractescens*. This name has not been accepted in the past,—although as far back as 1861 Reichenbach (in Walp. Ann. 6 (1861) 333) reduced it to synonymy under *E.aciculare*,—because the plant typifying the species is abnormal. The abnormality (as

shown by a photograph of the type sheet) is the result of the foliaceous development of the lowermost bracts of the inflorescence. While it is unfortunate to be obliged to replace a well-known specific name by an older one based upon an abnormal specimen, there seems to be no valid reason for rejecting the earlier name.

There is little doubt but that the two concepts, as Reichenbach asserted, are the same. Aside from the foliaceous bracts of the inflorescence there is no substantial difference between the original descriptions of *E. bractescens* and *E. aciculare*. In 1922, the type sheet of *E. bractescens* Lindl. in the Lindley Herbarium was examined and photographed (by Ames) and the following comment noted: "E. bractescens is an abnormal form of E. aciculare..."

Epidendrum costatum *A. Richard & Galeotti* in Comptes Rend. Acad. Sci. Par. 18 (1844) 510, 512, *nomen*; in Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 3, 3 (1845) 21.

The inadequate original description reads: Caule compresso; fol. elliptico-oblongis obtusis; flor. purpureis; racemo terminali: labello adnato orbiculari basi cordato crasso, costis divergentibus notato."

The type of the species is in Paris and the photograph of it is not of great diagnostic value. There is, however, a colored drawing of the plant with an enlarged drawing of a single flower in the Reichenbachian Herbarium at Vienna. This drawing, which came from the Richard Herbarium, represents the type and is the only reliable guide we have to the identity of the species.

In studying the *Epidendrum* material of the Gray Herbarium, we found two specimens collected by C.G. Pringle at Sierra de San Felipe, Oaxaca, Mexico (*Pringle* 5888 & 5889). These had been determined as *E. lamprocaulon* Reichb.f., but were unquestionably not referable

to that species. After critical examination of the flowers of the two specimens, we were led to believe that they are referable to *E. costatum* A. Rich. & Gal. and on this assumption an amplified description of the species based upon these specimens is given below.

Another specimen from the same locality, in the collection of Erik M. Östlund, has been examined in the preparation of the amplified description.

Plant often caespitose, up to 26 cm. and more tall (largest plant incomplete). Roots stout for the plant, numerous, fibrous, flexuous, longitudinally sulcate when dry. Stem stout or slender, up to 8 mm. in diameter, entirely concealed by sheaths which are deciduous below rendering the lower portion of the stem naked, more slender at the base. Leaves distichous, linear-elliptic to oblong-elliptic, up to 10 cm. or perhaps more long, 7–16.5 mm. wide, obtuse to acute, sometimes recurved and conduplicate, coriaceous. Inflorescence sessile, racemose to densely and shortly paniculate, few- to many-flowered. Lateral sepals fleshy, more or less carinate on the outer surface, broadly elliptic to rounded-oval, slightly oblique, 7.8–11.2 mm. long, 5–5.5 mm. wide, acute to obtuse, margins of the upper part somewhat involute. Dorsal sepal oblanceolate or narrowly obovate, 9–12 mm. long, 4.5–5.2 mm. wide, acute to obtuse, more or less thickened at the apex, sometimes cucullate. Petals spatulate to oblanceolate, 9–12.1 mm. long, 2.9–4.9 mm. wide, rounded to subacute, 3-nerved. Lip simple to weakly 3-lobed, suborbicular-reniform to orbicular, distinctly retuse or bilobed at apex, base strongly cordate, claw entirely adnate to the column; lamina 10.5–14 mm. long (extreme overall measurements), 13.5–15 mm. wide, margins erose to subcrenulate and often rather plicate toward the apex; disc with fleshy radiating keels above the nerves, the three middle parallel ones most prominent, bicallose at the base.

Column 5.4–7 mm. long, much dilated above and very oblique at base, often extended at the apex on each side into a rounded-triangular lobule.

MEXICO, State of Oaxaca, Cordillera. “Sans Bulbes. Fl. Violet fonces, labelle très charnu, cotété lilas – chênes à 4500-7500.” September to November 1840. *H. Galeotti* 5035 (TYPE in Herb. Mus. Par.); Sierra de San Felipe. On oaks. At 8,000 feet altitude. June 20, 1894. *C. G. Pringle* 5888 (Herb. Gray); Sierra de San Felipe. On oaks. At 7,500 feet altitude. November 19, 1894. *C. G. Pringle* 5889 (Herb. Gray); Mt. San Felipe. *Erik M. Östlund* 2949 (Collector J. Richard).

***Epidendrum crassilabium* Poeppig & Endlicher**
Nov. Gen. ac Sp. 2 (1838) 1, t. 102.

Epidendrum variegatum Hooker in Bot. Mag. 59 (1832) t. 3151, nec Swartz (1788), nec Koenig in Retzius (1791).

Epidendrum coriaceum Parker apud Hooker in Bot. Mag. 64 (1837) t. 3595, non Poiret (1810).

Epidendrum pamplonense Reichenbach filius in Linnaea 22 (1849) 837.

Epidendrum variegatum Hook. var. *virens* Lindley Fol. Orch. Epid. (1853) p. 38.

Epidendrum variegatum Hook. var. *coriaceum* Lindley Fol. Orch. Epid. (1853) p. 38.

Epidendrum variegatum Hook. var. *crassilabium* Lindley Fol. Orch. Epid. (1853) p. 38.

Epidendrum variegatum Hook. var. *leopardinum* Lindley Fol. Orch. Epid. (1853) p. 38.

Epidendrum coriaceum Focke in Bot. Zeit. 11 (1853) 228, nec Poiret (1810), nec Parker apud Hooker (1837).

Epidendrum pachysepalum Klotzsch in Allg. Gartenz. 23 (1855) 274 (fide Veitch and Cogniaux).

Epidendrum variegatum Hook. var. *lineatum* Reichenbach filius in Bonpl. 4 (1856) 326.

Epidendrum pachycephalum Veitch Man. Orch. Pl. pt. 6 (1890) 123, in synonym., *sphalm.*

Aulizeum variegatum Stein Orchideenb. (1892) 241, in synonym.

Epidendrum baculibulbum Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 19 (1923) 116, 209.

The earliest specific name of this species, *Epidendrum variegatum* Hook., is not tenable on account of the earlier use of the combination by Swartz in 1788 and by Koenig in 1791. The next name chronologically is *E. coriaceum* Parker apud Hooker, but this again is antedated by the combination *E. coriaceum* Poiret made in 1810. The third name applied to this species was *E. crassilabium* Poepp. & Endl. and this name, being the valid one, should replace Hooker's *E. variegatum*.

***Epidendrum curviculumna* Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth sp. nov.**

Herba caespitosa. Caules flexuosi. Folia disticha, elliptica vel elliptico-oblonga, apice oblique bilobata. Inflorescentiae subumbellatae, pauciflorae. Sepala lateralibus elliptica, acuta. Sepalum dorsale simile, concavum. Petala anguste oblanceolata vel lineari-oblanceolata, basi curvata. Labellum columnae omnino adnatum; lamina in circuitu reniformis, trilobata; lobi laterales rotundati; lobus terminalis multo minor, subquadratus, leviter retusus. Columna valde arcuata.

Plant caespitose, about 21 cm. high. Stems flexuous, mostly concealed by leaf-sheaths, up to 19 cm. long. Leaves distichous, elliptic to elliptic-oblong, 2.2–4.5 cm. long, 8–14 mm. wide, obtuse at apex with very oblique lobules, coriaceous. Inflorescence subumbellate, in our specimen each abbreviated rachis apparently 2- to 4-flowered. Floral bracts broadly ovate, deeply concave, acute, amplexicaul. Flowers small, green. Lateral sepals elliptic,

8.1–9 mm. long, 4–4.3 mm. wide, acute, carinate-thickened at the apex, indistinctly 5-nerved. Dorsal sepal lanceolate-elliptic, 9–9.2 mm. long, about 3.5 mm. wide, concave, subacute to acute, indistinctly 5-nerved. Petals narrowly-to linear-ob lanceolate, curved at the base, about 9 mm. long, 1.9–2.2 mm. wide above the middle, 3-nerved, subacute to acute. Lip adnate to the column to its tip, 3-lobed; lamina reniform in outline, about 4 mm. long, 8.5–9 mm. wide; lateral lobes auriculate-suborbicular, separated from the mid-lobe by a usually obtuse sinus; mid-lobe much smaller, subquadrate, slightly retuse at the apex; disc minutely bicallose at base. Column abruptly arcuate when viewed from the side, about 7 mm. long from the posterior portion of the base to the apex of the clinandrium, dilated at both ends; clinandrium petaloid and denticulate.

A member of the *E. difforme* group. Its nearest ally seems to be *E. pudicum* Ames from which it is easily separable by its broad flat leaves.

PANAMA, Chiriqui Province, "Lino Hill." At 4,000–4,500 feet altitude. "Grows in exposed places in considerable sun. Flowers green Flowers May–July" *C. W. Powell* 296 (TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 26885. DUPLICATE TYPE in Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard. No. 956083.)

Epidendrum Deamii *Schlechter* in Beihefte Bot. Centralbl. 36, Abt. 2 (1918) 402.

Epidendrum tessellatum Bateman apud Lindley in Bot. Reg. 24 (1838) Misc. p. 7, non Roxb. (1795).

Encyclia tessallata *Schlechter* in Beihefte Bot. Centralbl. 36, Abt. 2 (1918) 474.

Due to the earlier use of the combination *E. tessellatum* by Roxburgh, we are obliged to accept *E. Deamii* Schltr. as the valid name of this species in place of *E. tessellatum* Batem.

Epidendrum dentilobum *Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth sp. nov.*

Herba caespitosa. Radices crassae. Caules graciles, superne foliosi. Folia oblongo-elliptica, acuta. Inflorescentiae recurvae, breviter paniculatae. Flores rari, pauci, carnosi. Sepala lateralibus oblique ovato-elliptica, acuta. Sepalum dorsale oblongo-ellipticum, valde concavum. Petala spathulato-oblongeolata, leviter obliqua. Labelum columnae valde adnatum; lamina trilobata; lobi laterales minuti, anguste triangulares, patentes; lobus medius semiorbiculari-flabellatus, late rotundatus; discus basi callo trilobato ornatus. Columna crassa, antice concava.

Plant caespitose, about 30 cm. high. Roots very stout in relation to the plant, fibrous, simple, somewhat flattened, about 4 mm. in diameter. Stems slender, entirely concealed by tubular sheaths, leaf-bearing above the middle. Leaves four to five, distichous, oblong-elliptic, 6.3–10 cm. long, 1.3–1.85 cm. wide, becoming smaller toward base of stem, acute, complicate-mucronate at apex, subcoriaceous. Inflorescence recurved, shortly paniculate with two or three branches. Bracts of the inflorescence scarious, concave, acute to acuminate. Flowers remote, apparently few. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-elliptic, 11 mm. long, about 6.1 mm. wide near the middle, acute, somewhat carinate in the upper portion, slightly concave, 5- to 7-nerved. Dorsal sepal oblong-elliptic, about 12 mm. long, 5.5 mm. wide, strongly concave, 5-nerved, subacute with a cucullate tip. Petals spatulate-oblongeolate, about 11 mm. long, 6 mm. wide toward the apex, obtuse to broadly rounded, 3-nerved. Lip strongly adherent to the column; lamina 3-lobed, 6.5 mm. long, 8 mm. broad across the anterior portion; lateral lobes small, narrowly triangular from a broad decurrent base, spreading, free portion about 1.3 mm. long;

mid-lobe much larger, semicircular-flabellate, very broadly rounded, abruptly narrowed at base to form a well-marked sinus, 3-nerved with the mid-nerve fleshy-thickened; disc provided at the base with a fleshy 3-lobed callus of which the middle lobe is raised into a horn. Column short, stout, anterior surface concave, about 7 mm. long on the posterior surface; clinandrium with a broad fleshy incurved tooth in the centre.

Epidendrum dentilobum is without any near allies, though habitally it somewhat suggests *E. centradenia* Reichb.f.

PANAMA, range of hills back of San Juan, upper reaches of the Chagres River. About sea-level. Sepals and petals pale yellowish green, with purple "latitudinal" blotches. Lip white, with a blood-red dot on each side of the median line. Late September. *C. W. Powell 342* (TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 27145.)

Epidendrum eustirum Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth *nom. nov.*

Epidendrum carinatum Lindley Fol. Orch. Epid. (1853) p. 61, nec Linnaeus (1753), nec Vahl (1793).

Owing to the former use of *carinatum* as a specific name, *E. carinatum* Lindl. requires a new name.

The new specific name *eustirum* means well-keeled, in reference to the carinate sepals.

Epidendrum glaucovirens Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth *nom. nov.*

Prosthechea glauca Knowles & Westcott Floral Cab. 2 (1838) 111.

Epithecia glauca Knowles & Westcott Floral Cab. 2 (1838) 167, t. 87.

Epidendrum glaucum Lindley in Bot. Reg. 26 (1840) Misc. p. 29, non Swartz (1788).

The specific combination *E. glaucum* Lindl. is invalidated because of the earlier *E. glaucum* of Swartz.

In the absence of synonyms, a new name is necessary for Lindley's species.

Epidendrum incomptoides *Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth sp. nov.*

Herba epiphytica, fruticosa, lignosa. Rami numerosi, superne foliosi. Folia elliptica vel oblongo-elliptica, acuta. Inflorescentiae racemosae, terminales, erectae vel recurvae. Bracteae patentes. Flores longipedicellati. Sepala lateralibus oblique oblongo-obovata, acuta vel acuminata. Sepalum dorsale oblongo-oblancheolatum, acutum vel breviter acuminatum. Petala lineari-oblancheolata. Labellum columnae adnatum; lamina in circuitu reniformis, antice trilobata, basi cordata; lobi laterales transverse ovals; lobus medius multo minor, transverse semiovalis vel semiorbicularis, acutus. Columna leviter arcuata, superne dilatata.

Plant much branched (specimens examined consist only of the upper portions of the plant), woody. Stems longitudinally striate-sulcate, gray, approximately 2–3.5 mm. in diameter, naked on the lower portions of which the somewhat swollen nodes were at one time leaf-bearing; upper portions of stem copiously forked, with short branches which are arcuate-ascending and provided with one or two short infundibuliform sheaths below and four to five leaves above. Leaves elliptic to elliptic-oblong, 3.8–5.5 cm. long, 8–13 mm. wide, acute (sometimes appearing acuminate) at the complicate apex, sessile at the cuneate base, subcoriaceous. Inflorescences racemose, solitary at the end of the branches, erect or slightly recurved, up to 3.2 cm. long including the peduncle; peduncle ancipitous, up to 1 cm. long; rachis stout, subfractiflex, 6- to 8-flowered. Floral bracts spreading, ovate-triangular, acuminate, amplexicaul, concave, up to 5 mm. long. Flower long-pedicellate. Lateral sepals

obliquely oblong- or ovate-oblong, about 12–14 mm. long, about 4.5 mm. wide, acute to acuminate, carinate at the tip on the outer surface, 5-nerved. Dorsal sepal oblong-oblong, 11.2–12.2 mm. long, about 4 mm. wide, acute to short-acuminate, more or less carinate at the tip on the outer surface, 5-nerved. Petals linear-spatulate, slightly oblique, about 11.2 mm. long, about 1.4–1.9 mm. wide at the broadest part, subacute to acute, 1-nerved. Lip with a long claw, adnate to the column for the entire length of the column; lamina reniform in outline, deeply cordate at base, 3-lobed in front, about 6 mm. long, about 12.5 mm. broad; lateral lobes transversely oval, much larger than the mid-lobe, separated from the mid-lobe by a sharp narrow sinus; mid-lobe transversely semioval to semiorbicular, abruptly acute or apiculate, scarcely exceeding the forward rounded margin of the lateral lobes; disc bicallose at base with three parallel fleshy evanescent lines. Column trumpet-shaped, slightly arcuate, about 8 mm. long.

Epidendrum incomptoides is a very close ally of *E. incomptum* Reichb. f., but differs from it in having smaller leaves and a dissimilar lip. In its habit of branching it suggests *E. ledifolium* A. Rich. & Gal. and *E. propinquum* A. Rich. & Gal., but florally it is very different.

MEXICO, "Mts. near Fenia." On oak. May. C. A. Purpus 299 (TYPE in U. S. Nat. Herb. No. 1319026. DUPLICATE TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 30476.)

Epidendrum maculosum Ames, *Hubbard & Schweinfurth nom. nov.*

Epidendrum guttatum A. Richard & Galeotti in Comptes Rend. Acad. Sci. Par. 18 (1844) 509, 510, 512, *nomen*; in Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 3, 3 (1845) 20, non L. (1753).

Encyclia guttata Schlechter in Beihefte Bot. Cen-

tralbl. 36, Abt. 2 (1918) 472.

On account of the earlier application of the specific name *guttatum*, a new name must be given to the *E. guttatum* of Richard & Galeotti.

Epidendrum obliquifolium *Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth sp. nov.*

Herba copiose ramosa, parva. Caules graciles, vaginis laxis infundibuliformibus maxima pro parte obtecti. Folia disticha, parva, obliqua, ovato-elliptica, crasse coriacea. Inflorescentiae perbreves, subumbellatae, pauciflorae, pedunculo spatha laxissime infundibuliformi ornato. Sepala lateralibus ovato-lanceolata, acuta. Sepalum dorsale ovato-oblongum, acutum. Petala linearia, obtusa. Labellum columnae adnatum; lamina subrectangulo-oblonga, leviter bilobata, marginibus erosis; discus callis binis approximatis basi ornatus et lineis medianis tribus percursus. Columna crassa, perbrevis. Ovarium vesicula in summitate ornatum.

Plant much branched, herbaceous, up to 15 cm. tall. Roots fibrous, filiform. Stems rather slender, mostly concealed by loose infundibuliform sheaths which are dilated above and somewhat striate-rugose. Leaves distichous, obliquely ovate-elliptic, up to 4 cm. long and 11 mm. broad, acute, coriaceous when dry (apparently fleshy when living). Inflorescence short, subumbellate, about 3- or 5-flowered; peduncle below the inflorescence up to 1.5 cm. long, mostly concealed by a very loose conspicuous infundibuliform purple-blotched conduplicate spathe. Floral bracts minute and inconspicuous. Lateral sepals ovate-lanceolate, oblique at the base, about 8 mm. long and 4 mm. wide, acute. Dorsal sepal ovate-oblong, concave, about 7.1 mm. long and 3.6 mm. wide, acute. Petals linear, about 6.9 mm. long and 1.5 mm. wide, obtuse, prominently 1-nerved. Lip simple, adnate to the

column, subrectangular-oblong, retuse or shallowly bilobed at apex, rounded at base, about 7 mm. long, 4.2–4.9 mm. wide, margin strongly erose; disc bicallose at base, traversed by three central parallel thickened nerves. Column very short, stout, about 3.6 mm. long. Ovary with a saccate vesicle at its very summit.

Epidendrum obliquifolium has no near allies among the Central American species. The general aspect of the plant suggests *E. Peperomia* Reichb.f., a South American species.

The specimen described is in young fruit and consequently the flowers are beyond their prime and difficult to interpret accurately. The species, however, is so distinct that it seems wise to describe it.

COSTA RICA, "Hda. La Esperanza (La Palma)." At 1,500 meters altitude. December 1913. *Otón Jiménez* 972 (TYPE in U. S. Nat. Herb. No. 1229729.); Santa Clara de Cartago. Suspended on mossy tree trunks. At 7,000 feet altitude. December 23, 1923. *C.H. Lankester* 566; Province of Cartago, Alto de La Estrella. On tree. March 26, 27, 1924. *Paul C. Standley* 39572 and 39578 (both in fruit).

***Epidendrum Parkinsonianum* Hook. var. *falcatum* (Lindl.) Ames, *Hubbard & Schaeinfurth* comb. nov.**

Epidendrum falcatum Lindley in Ann. Nat. Hist. 4 (1840) 382.

Epidendrum lactiflorum A. Richard & Galeotti in Comptes Rend. Acad. Sci. Par. 18 (1844) 506, 512, *nomen*; in Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 3, 3 (1845) 22.

Epidendrum falcatum Lindl. var. *Zeledoniae* Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 19 (1923) 37, 212.

Certainly this variety is not specifically distinct from *E. Parkinsonianum*. Its claim to varietal distinction is based on its smaller flowers. In the typical form the lip from the base of the column to the tip of the mid-lobe is 5.5–8 cm. long (usually 6.5–8 cm.), the sepals are 5.6–8

cm. long and the petals 5.5 cm. or more long. In the variety the lip is 3.5–4 cm. long, the sepals are 3.5–4 cm. long and the petals about 3.25 cm. long.

***Epidendrum polyanthum* Lindl. var. *myodes* (Reichb.f.) Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth comb. nov.**

Epidendrum myodes Reichenbach filius Beitr. Orch. Centr.-Am. (1866) 86.

The variety of this very variable species differs from the typical form chiefly in the size of the flowers. In the typical form the lateral sepals are 7–16 mm. long; in the variety they are 4.5–6 mm. long.

***Epidendrum purpurascens* Focke in Tijdschr. Nat. Wetensch. 4 (1851) 64.**

Epidendrum clavatum Lindley in Bot. Reg. 22 (1836) t. 1870, non Koenig (1791).

Didothion clavatum Rafinesque Fl. Tellur. 4 (1838) 39.

Epidendrum glumibracteatum Reichenbach filius in Hamb. Gartenz. 19 (1863) 11.

Epidendrum clavatum Lindl. var. *purpurascens* Cogniaux in Martius Fl. Bras. 3, pt. 5 (1898) 73.

On account of the earlier use of the specific name *clavatum*, Lindley's combination should be replaced by *E. purpurascens* Focke which a careful comparison of the original description with the material and plate of *E. clavatum* has convinced us is conspecific.

***Epidendrum Tuerckheimii* (Schltr.) Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth comb. nov.**

Encyclia Tuerckheimii Schlechter in Beihefte Bot. Centralbl. 36, Abt. 2 (1918) 410.

This species has not previously been transferred to *Epidendrum*.

Epidendrum virgatum *Lindley* in Hook. Journ. Bot. 3 (1841) 83.

The combination *E. virgatum* was made by Velloso (Flora Fluminensis 9 (1827) t. 40) and would seem to invalidate the *E. virgatum* of Lindley, but this is not the case because Velloso's plate in Flora Fluminensis is without analytical diagrams and no description of Velloso's species was published prior to 1881.



Ames, Oakes, Hubbard, F Tracy, and Schweinfurth, Charles. 1935. "Studies in Epidendrum." *Botanical Museum leaflets, Harvard University* 3(5), 61–76.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.168382>.

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