

EPIDENDRUM AREVALOIDES Hágsater & Dodson
THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 4

EPIDENDRUM AREVALOIDES Hágsater et Dodson, sp. nov.

Type: ECUADOR: Napo: Baeza-Tena, 2 km después de Cosanga, Cordillera de Guacamayo, 1990 m, epífita, col. 4 dic. 1986, prensado 19 jun. 1987, *E. Hágsater & C. H. Dodson 8838*. (Illustration voucher).
Holotype: QCNE! Isotype: AMO!

Epidendro arevaloi (Schltr.) Hágsater simile sed inflorescentia magis florifera, floribus minoribus, ovario brevior, petalis anguste ovatis angustioribus apice obtusis, labello 6-7 carinas erosas et inconspicuas ferenti, ad apicem leviter retuso, columna brevior distinctum.

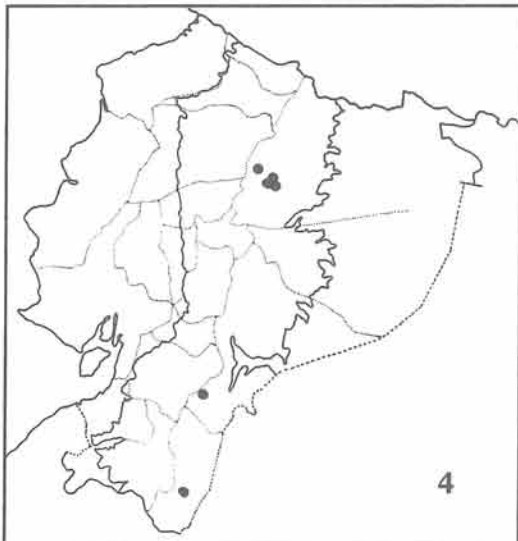
Hierba epífita y terrestre, ramificada, hasta 52 cm de alto. **Raíces** abundantes en la base y escasas en algunas ramificaciones, carnosas, delgadas, blancas, 0.5-1.5 mm de grosor. **Tallos** ramificados, se producen varios tallos nuevos de los entrenudos apicales del tallo anterior, tipo caña, rectos, teretes, delgados, 5-26 x 0.1-0.26 cm. **Hojas** 4-9 por rama, más en el tallo inicial, distribuidas hacia la zona media apical de los tallos, alternas; vaina tubular, finamente estriada, 10-30 x 1.5-4.5 mm; lámina angostamente lanceolada, ápice bilobado a desigualmente bilobado, con una quilla dorsal baja, margen entero, lisa, 2.0-6.7 x 0.28-0.55 cm. **Bráctea espátacea** ausente. **Inflorescencia** apical, corta, racemosa, erecta a arqueada, florece una sola vez, 1.5-3.5 cm de largo; pedúnculo corto, terete, delgado, 0.5-1 cm de largo, ocasionalmente provisto en la parte basal de una bráctea semejante a las florales, triangular, acuminada, 4 mm de largo. **Brácteas florales** iguales o más cortas que el ovario, triangulares, largamente acuminadas, 3-7 mm de largo. **Flores** 8-17, simultáneas, color verde a verde amarillento o pardo rojizo, raramente rosado, sin datos de fragancia. **Ovario** terete, delgado, no inflado, no ornamentado, 8-13 mm de largo. **Sépalos** extendidos, libres, angostamente elípticos, ápice subagudo, 3-nervados, margen entero, 7.5-11 x 2.8-3.8[4.3] mm; los **laterales** ligeramente oblicuos, aristados. **Pétalos** extendidos, libres, angostamente ovados, obtusos, diminutamente apiculados, 3-nervado, margen ligeramente eroso en la zona apical, 6.7-10 x 2.4-3.0[3.8] mm. **Labelo** libre, entero, ovado a suborbicular, margen denticulado; ecaloso; provisto de 6-7 carinas erosas e inconspicuas radiando desde la base del labelo hacia la parte media del disco, las centrales ligeramente más largas, la superficie del disco fuertemente ornamentada hacia la zona apical con tricomas ancistrosos, 9.0-13.0 x 7.0-10 mm. **Columna** recta, delgada, provista de un par de alas laterales angostas que se extienden desde la base hasta la parte media ventral, 5-6 mm de largo. **Clinandrio** corto, entero. **Antera** reniforme, 4-locular. **Polinios** 4, ovoides, caudículas granuladas algo más largas que los polinios. **Rostelo** apical, hendido. **Lóbulos laterales del estigma** ausentes. **Nectario** incipiente, una cámara amplia formada por la base de la columna y labelo. **Cápsula** no vista.

Epiphytic and terrestrial, branching herb. **Roots** abundant at the base of the plant, scarce at branches. **Stems** branching, new stems produced from the apical internodes of the previous stem, cane-like, straight, terete, thin. **Leaves** 4-9 per branch, distributed along the apical half of the stems, sheath tubular, finely striated; blade narrowly lanceolate, apex bilobed to unequally bilobed, margin entire. **Inflorescence** apical, short, racemose, erect to arching, flowering only once. Flowers 8-17, simultaneous, green to green-yellowish, reddish rarely pinkish. **Floral bracts** as long as to shorter than the ovary, triangular, long-acuminate. **Ovary** terete, thin. **Sepals** spreading, free, narrowly elliptic, acute, margin entire, 3-veined. **Petals** spreading, free, narrowly ovate, obtuse, minutely apiculate, the apical margin slightly erose, 3-veined. **Lip** free, entire, ovate to suborbicular, margin denticulate, ecallose, disc provided with 6-7 erose and inconspicuous radiating keels, apical surface of the lip ornamented with ancistrous trichomes. **Column** straight, thin, 5-6 mm long, provided with narrow lateral wings along the basal half. **Clinandrium hood** short, entire. **Nectary** a wide, open chamber formed by the base of the column and lip.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: **Morona Santiago:** Above Sigisig, 2780 m, 6 V 1981, *Kuhn58*, SEL! Área de Bosque Vegetación Protectora Tambillo, 2440 m, 15 IV 2001, *Suin1007*, AMO! **Napo:** Sierra Azul (Agrícola Industrial Río Aragón), 2500 m, 21 VI 1992, *Álvarez 558*, QCNE! Quito-Tena, Cosanga, 1850 m, 17 VI 1983, *Dodson 14016*, SEL! (Illustration voucher) *Ibid.* *Dodson 14017*, SEL! Km 11 Baeza to Tena, 1800 m, 30 VI 1985, *Dodson 15897*, QCNE! MO! *Ibid.* 2200 m, 29 V 1986, *Dodson 16441*, RPSC! Papallacta to Cuyuja, road Quito to Baeza, 2500 m, VI 1989, *Hirtz 4265*, RPSC! Tena to Baeza, in Cordillera Guacamayo, 1800 m, III 1987, *Suarez 207*, MO! **Zamora Chinchipe:** Yangana toward Valladolid, 2450 m, III 1984, *Luer 9580*, SEL! (Illustration voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Eastern slope of the Andes in central Ecuador, in the provinces of Napo, Morona-Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe between 1850 and 2780 m altitude. Terrestrial and epiphytic in wet forest. Flowering from March to June.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum arevaloides* belongs to the Diothonea Group and Subgroup which is characterized by the branching plants, linear lanceolate to oblong, bilobed leaves, racemose, arching-nutant inflorescence, membranaceous flowers (rarely fleshy), the entire to 3-lobed, ecallose lip with the margin erose without or with 1-10 thin, smooth to erose keels, the column completely to obliquely united to the lip, the anther reniform. The new species is recognized by the thin, terete stems, branching towards the apex, short, arching inflorescence, narrowly lanceolate leaves distributed towards the apical half of the stems, obtuse petals 6.7-10 mm long, sepals 3-veined, lip ovate to suborbicular, ornamented with ancistrous trichomes on the apical half, thin, straight, free column with a pair of narrow lateral wings along the basal half; the column is 5-6 mm long. It is similar to *Epidendrum arevaloi* which has larger plants, longer leaves, the veins of the floral segments marked red, larger flowers, the acute petals, the sepals



[12]15-16 mm long, the lip provided with 9-10 keels evidently serrulate towards the apical half. *Epidendrum cochabambanum* Dodson & Vásquez (syn. *Epidendrum stenophyllum* Hágsater & Dodson) has linear, conduplicate leaves 2-3 mm wide, smaller flowers, narrowly linear-elliptic petals, the lip totally united to the column is provided with 5 laminar, smooth keels and the column thick and widened towards the apex. *Epidendrum microdiothoneum* Hágsater & Dodson has a glomerulate inflorescence, ventrally thickened ovary along the apical 2/3rd, elliptic, petals 3-veined, the veins much branched, 3-lobed lip provided with 4 laminar keels, column short, 3 mm long. *Epidendrum heterothoneum* (Rchb. f. & Warsc.) Hágsater has larger flowers, the floral segments 15-16 mm long, 3-lobed lip totally united to the column which is thick and widened towards the apex. *Epidendrum megalospathum* (Rchb. f.) Garay & Dunsterv., though belonging to a different group with a very different plant architecture and a prominent spathe, has a similarly free column.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the similarity of this species to *E. arevaloi*.