

NEW COMBINATIONS AND A NEW NAME IN BRAZILIAN ORCHIDACEAE

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ABSTRACT

In this work the authors propose new combinations for the genera *Acianthera* Scheidw., *Aganisia* Lindl., *Anathallis* Barb.Rodr., *Brasiliorchis* R.B.Singer, S.Koehler & Carnevali, *Coppensia* Dumort., *Eurystyles* Wawra, *Liparis* Rich., *Mormolyca* Fenzl, and *Specklinia* Lindl. A new name is proposed for *Liparis bifolia* Cogn. (established in 1895) which is a later homonym of *Liparis bifolia* St.-Lag. (established in 1889).

During the preparation of the list of Orchidaceae for the Checklist of Brazilian Plant Species, and the inventory of Orchidaceae for the project “Flora of ‘Serra do Cipó’, Minas Gerais, Brazil” the authors found some species requiring nomenclatural revision in *Acacallis* Lindl., *Liparis* Rich., *Maxillaria* Ruiz & Pav., *Oncidium* Sw., *Pleurothallis* R.Br., and *Pseudoeurystyles* Hoehne.

Acianthera Scheidw. is a genus of up to 200 species in subtribe Pleurothallidinae. It ranges from Antilles and Mexico to Argentina and Uruguay but is particularly well represented in Brazil (Pridgeon 2005a). Another genus of Pleurothallidinae is *Anathallis* Barb.Rodr., established by Rodrigues (1877) and widespread from the Greater Antilles and Southern Mexico to Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina (Pridgeon 2005b). *Specklinia* Lindl. also belongs to the same subtribe, and was established by Lindley (1830). It has about 200 species ranging from the West Indies and Mexico to Bolivia, Venezuela to French Guiana and Brazil (Pridgeon 2005c). Although these three genera have been treated as synonyms of *Pleurothallis* R.Br.

for a long time, molecular phylogenetic studies showed that they should be segregated (Pridgeon & Chase 2001).

Acacallis was established by Lindley (1853) with *Acacallis cyanea* Lindl. and six epithets were attributed to it, although three of them were generally considered as synonyms (Hoehne 1953, Pabst & Dungs 1977). Recent phylogenetic data (Whitten et al. 2005) show that *Acacallis* and *Aganisia* Lindl. are a single genus, with the later (from 1840) having priority over the first (from 1853). With the inclusion of *Acacallis*, the expanded *Aganisia* comprises about four species native from Northern South America. From all species attributed to *Acacallis*, *A. rosariana* V.P.Castro & M.M.Silva, has not been previously transferred to *Aganisia*, lacking a combination.

As demonstrated by Whitten et al. (2007), *Maxillaria sensu lato* is polyphyletic. Based on a molecular phylogenetic analysis of Whitten et al. (2007), several genera were created from species previously ascribed to it (Blanco et al. 2007). Among them, *Brasiliorchis* R.B.Singer, S.Koehler &

Carnevali, which contains the species of the “*Maxillaria picta* alliance” (sensu Pabst & Dungs 1975), and is supported by morphological characters and molecular studies (Singer et al. 2007). The results of Whitten et al. (2007), also show that the circumscription of *Mormolyca* Fenzl should be amplified, with the inclusion of species belonging to the *Maxillaria rufescens* clade and the *Maxillaria* section *Rufescens* Christenson (Blanco et al. 2007). With this enlarged circumscription *Mormolyca* consists of about 25 species, distributed in Central America, Amazonia and Southeast Brazil.

Coppensia Dumort. was established by Barthélemy Charles Joseph Dumortier, in 1835, originally for the species *Coppensia bifolia* (Sims) Dumort. (= *Oncidium bifolium* Sims). Recently, its circumscription was amplified to include species of sections *Synsepala* Pfitzer, *Verrucituberculata* Lindl., and *Oblongata* Kraenzl. of the genus *Oncidium* (Docha Neto et al. 2006) which is supported by a phylogenetic hypothesis presented by Chase (2002) although Chase et al. (2009) preferred to lump most Brazilian Oncidiinae into an expanded *Gomesa* R.Br. This last statement put together plants with very distinct vegetative morphology, thus to us it seems more adequate to follow the splitter approach. More recently, Barros & Rodrigues (2010) also treated under the synonymy of *Coppensia* the genera *Menezesiella* Chiron & V.P.Castro and *Rhinocidium* Baptista and made the corresponding transfers.

Eurystyles Wawra is a genus of 16 species distributed from southeastern Mexico throughout Central America, the Greater Antilles, and South America (Salazar 2003). *Pseudoeurystyles* was established by Hoehne (1944) with two species transferred from *Eurystyles*, and a new species. Recently it was reestablished by Szlachetko (2000), who also described one more species (Szlachetko et al. 2001).

Liparis is a large mainly Pantropical genus, but its diversity in South America is wake, and only three species are known from

Brazil. One of these species, traditionally treated as *Liparis bifolia* Cogn., was described by Cogniaux (1895) and is known to occur mainly in Central Brazil, but its name is a later homonym of *Liparis bifolia* St.-Lag., which was described in 1889.

In the present paper we propose a new name for *Liparis bifolia* Cogn. and new combinations for the genera *Acianthera*, *Aganisia*, *Anathallis*, *Brasiliorchis*, *Coppensia*, *Eurystyles*, *Liparis*, *Mormolyca*, and *Specklinia*.

NOMENCLATRURAL CHANGES

The following 12 species, previously attributed to *Pleurothallis sensu lato*, fit better to *Acianthera*, due to the lack of an annulus, fleshy sepals, sometimes pilose, connate lateral sepals, and the elongate column with a single ventral stigmatic cavity. Phylogenetically, *Acianthera* is far apart from *Pleurothallis sensu stricto*, with 100% bootstrap support, as showed by Pridgeon & Chase (2001).

***Acianthera amaralii* (Pabst) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis amaralii* Pabst, Bradea 2(14): 84. 1976. ≡ *Specklinia amaralii* (Pabst) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 95: 258. 2004. TYPE: BRAZIL. São Paulo: Botucatu, near Faxinal, 23 Jan 1973, A. Amaral Jr. 1397 (HB!).

***Acianthera atroglossa* (Loefgr.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis atroglossa* Loefgr., Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 2: 54. 1918. TYPE: BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Santa Luzia de Carangola, s.d., P. Occhioni s.n. (RB!).

***Acianthera bibarbellata* (Kraenzl.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis bibarbellata* Kraenzl., Orchis 2: 89. 1908. TYPE: BRAZIL, s.l., s.d. (B lost).

Acianthera ciliata (Knowles & Westc.)
F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis ciliata* Knowles & Westc., Fl. Cab. 1: 39. 1837. ≡ *Humboldtia ciliata* (Knowles & Westc.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 667. 1891. TYPE: GUYANA. Demerara: near the Falls of Ouripano, on the Masseroni River, 1834, *J. Henchman s.n.* (herbarium unknown).

= *Pleurothallis lanceana* Lodd., Bot. Cab. 18(177): t. 1767. 1832. ≡ *Humboldtia lanceana* (Lodd.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 667. 1891. ≡ *Acianthera lanceana* (Lodd.) Pridgeon & M.W.Chase, Lindleyana 16(4): 244. 2001. TYPE: SURINAM. Jun 1831, *Lance s.n.* (K).

= *Pleurothallis plumosa* Lindl., Edwards's Bot. Reg. 28(Misc.): 72. 1842. ≡ *Humboldtia plumosa* (Lindl.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 668. 1891. TYPE: TRINIDAD. s.d., *Loddiges 13* (K).

= *Pleurothallis crassifolia* H.Focke, Tijdschr. Wis.-Natuurk. Wetensch. Kunsten 2: 196. 1849. ≡ *Humboldtia crassifolia* (H.Focke) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 667. 1891. TYPE: SURINAM. Near Para River, s.d., *H.C. Focke s.n.* (U).

= *Pleurothallis minax* Rchb.f., Bonplandia 2(2): 24. 1854. TYPE: VENEZUELA. Caracas, *H. Wager 562* (W).

= *Pleurothallis serrifera* Lindl., Fol. Orchid. 9: 34. 1859. ≡ *Humboldtia serrifera* (Lindl.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 668. 1891. TYPE: BRAZIL. Amazonas: in "caatingas", near Panuré, along Rio Uaupés, *Spruce 2724* (K).

= *Pleurothallis sprucei* Lindl., Fol. Orchid. 9: 35. 1859. ≡ *Humboldtia sprucei* (Lindl.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 668. 1891. ≡ *Specklinia sprucei* (Lindl.) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 95: 264. 2004. TYPE: BRAZIL. Amazonas: Low sand woods called Caatingas, by the river Uaupés, *Spruce 2725* (K).

= *Pleurothallis daguensis* F.Lehm. & Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 26(3-4): 444. 1899. TYPE: COLOMBIA. Near Sucre, on Dagua River, *F.C. Lehmann 8167* (B).

= *Pleurothallis huebneri* Schltr., Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 42(2): 90. 1925. TYPE: BRAZIL. Amazonas: Taracuá, Alto Rio Negro, *G. Hübner 173* (B).

= *Pleurothallis ciliata* var. *elongata* C.Schweinf., Bot. Mus. Leafl. 16(3): 47. 1953. TYPE: PERU. Loreto: Vicinity of Iquitos, Nov-Dec 1936, *G. Klug 10013* (AMES!, photo).

Acianthera dichroa (Rchb.f.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis dichroa* Rchb.f., Hamburger Garten-Blumenzeitung 21: 356. 1865. TYPE: BRAZIL, sine loco, 1863, *Blunt 258* (W!).

Acianthera gouveiae (A.Samp.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis gouveiae* A.Samp., Arq. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro 18: 57. 1916. TYPE: BRAZIL. Paraná, s.d., *P.K.H. Dusén s.n.* (R!).

Acianthera gracilis (Barb.Rodr.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis gracilis* Barb.Rodr., Gen. Sp. Orchid. 1: 6. 1877. ≡ *Arthroisia gracilis* (Barb.Rodr.) Campacci, Bol. CAOB 69-70: 26. 2008. TYPE: BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Serra de Caldas, 27 Dec 1876, *J.B. Rodrigues s.n.* (RB lost). LECTOTYPE here designated: illustration by Barbosa Rodrigues in his unpublished work "Iconographie des Orchideés du Brésil 3: tab. 175, fig. B"; original drawing: RB, reproduced by Sprunger et al., Iconographie des Orchideés du Brésil 1: 233. 1996.

Acianthera inaequalis (Lindl.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis inaequalis* Lindl., Edwards's Bot. Reg. 28(Misc.): 76. 1842. ≡ *Humboldtia inaequalis* (Lindl.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 667. 1891. TYPE: BRAZIL, s.d., *J. Miers* (K).

Acianthera montana (Barb.Rodr.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis montana* Barb. Rodr., Gen. Sp. Orchid. 1: 5. 1877. TYPE: BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Serra de Caldas, 27 Dec 1876, *J.B. Rodrigues s.n.* (RB lost). LECTOTYPE here designated: illustration by Barbosa Rodrigues in his unpublished work "Iconographie des Orchideés du Brésil 3: tab. 175, fig. A"; original drawing: RB, reproduced by Sprunger et al., *Iconographie des Orchideés du Brésil* 1: 233. 1996.

Acianthera myrticola (Barb.Rodr.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis myrticola* Barb. Rodr., Gen. Sp. Orchid. 1: 9. 1877. ≡ *Specklinia myrticola* (Barb.Rodr.) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 95: 262. 2004. ≡ *Arthrosia myrticola* (Barb. Rodr.) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 105: 249. 2006. TYPE: BRAZIL. Minas Gerais, 1872, *J.B. Rodrigues s.n.* (RB lost). LECTOTYPE here designated: illustration by Barbosa Rodrigues in his unpublished work "Iconographie des Orchideés du Brésil 3: tab. 180, fig. A"; original drawing: RB, reproduced by Sprunger et al., *Iconographie des Orchideés du Brésil* 1: 238. 1996.

Acianthera parva (Rolfe) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis parva* Rolfe, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1895: 33. 1895. TYPE: BRAZIL, sine loco (GH).

= *Pleurothallis sonderanoides* Hoehne, Arch. Inst. Biol. (São Paulo) 2: 30. 1929. TYPE: BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Passa Quatro, s.d., *J.F. Zikán s.n.*, fl. cult. 23 Mar 1921 (SP!).

Acianthera perdusenii (Hoehne) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis perdusenii* Hoehne, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro 12(2): 25. 1936. TYPE: BRAZIL. Paraná: Capão

Grande, 3 Mar 1904, *P.K.H. Dusén 4016* (holotype R!; isotypes AMES, RB, SP!, photo).

Although some previous authors such as Hoehne (1953) and Garay (1973) have accepted *Acacallis* and *Aganisia* as distinct genera, the phylogenetic analysis presented by Whitten et al. (2005), based on ITS, *trnL-F* and *matK*, places both genera together, although in a clade with weak support, as discussed by Pupulin (2009). Notwithstanding this fact, Pupulin (2009) treated *Acacallis*, together with *Kochiophyton* Schltr. ex Cogn., as synonyms of *Aganisia*. Under this viewpoint the transfer of *Acacallis rosariana* to *Aganisia* is necessary, and is proposed next. It is noteworthy that under this amplified circumscription, *Aganisia* is morphologically easily recognized by its scrambling habit and some flower features like the widely ovate to flabellate or subcordate lip with a basal, fleshy, erect and ridged callus with apical finger-like fleshy projections, as assigned by Pupulin (2009).

Aganisia rosariana (V.P.Castro & J.B.F. Silva) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Acacallis rosariana* V.P. Castro & J.B.F.Silva, Die Orchidee 52(5): 572. 2001. TYPE: BRAZIL. Rondônia: Porto Velho, UHE de Samuel, 17 Jan to 11 Feb 1989, *U. Maciel & C.S. Rosário 1543* (MG!).

The next four transfers are also based in the phylogeny of the *Pleurothallidinae* proposed by Pridgeon & Chase (2001). The species below, previously attributed to *Pleurothallis sensu lato*, morphologically fit better *Anathallis*, due to the ramicaul about as long as the leaves, with an annulus, the lateral sepals in general free, the lip hinged and acute to acuminate, bearing two little lateral retrorse finger-like expansions at the base, and the elongate column with a single

and ventral stigmatic cavity. As in the case of *Acianthera*, *Anathallis* is also phylogenetically far apart from *Pleurothallis sensu stricto*, with 100% bootstrap support in the combined analysis of Pridgeon & Chase (2001). The four species below were not sampled by Pridgeon & Chase (2001) but are morphologically similar and related to other species sampled, thus their transfer can be justified by their morphological likeness.

Anathallis colnagoi (Pabst) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis colnagoi* Pabst, *Bradea* 2(14): 84. 1976. TYPE: BRAZIL. Espírito Santo: near Domingos Martins, *R. Kautsky* & *E. Colnago s.n.*, fl. cult. Dec 1968 (HB!).

Anathallis marginata (Barb.Rodr.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Lepanthes marginata* Barb. Rodr., *Gen. Sp. Orchid.* 2: 68. 1882. ≡ *Pleurothallis limbata* Cogn. in Martius, *Fl. Bras.* 3(4): 485. 1896 [non *Pleurothallis marginata* Lindl., Edwards's Bot. Reg. 24 (Misc.): 42. 1838 = *Specklinia picta* (Lindl.) Pridgeon & M.W.Chase nec *Pleurothallis marginata* (Rich.) Cogn. in Martius, *Fl. Bras.* 3(4): 478. 1896 = *Specklinia alata* (A.Rich. & Galeotti) Solano & Soto Arenas]. ≡ *Specklinia limbata* (Cogn.) Luer, *Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 95: 261. 2004. ≡ *Panmorphia limbata* (Cogn.) Luer, *Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 105: 177. 2006. ≡ *Anathallis limbata* (Cogn.) Luer, *Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 115: 258. 2009. TYPE: BRAZIL. Rio de Janeiro: Palmeiras, Pascoinha, 1877, *J.B. Rodrigues s.n.* (RB lost). LECTOTYPE here designated: illustration by Barbosa Rodrigues in his unpublished work "Iconographie des Orchideés du Brésil 3: tab. 133, fig. C"; original drawing: RB, reproduced by Sprunger et al., *Iconographie des Orchideés du Brésil* 1: 191. 1996.

Anathallis muscoidea (Lindl.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis muscoidea* Lindl., Edwards's Bot. Reg. 24(Misc.): 89. 1838. ≡ *Humboldtia muscoidea* (Lindl.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 668. 1891. ≡ *Specklinia muscoidea* (Lindl.) Luer, *Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 112: 121. 2007. TYPE: BRAZIL. Rio de Janeiro, *ex hort. Loddiges* (K?).

Anathallis taracuana (Schltr.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis taracuana* Schltr., *Beih. Bot. Centralbl.* 42(2): 91. 1925. TYPE: BRAZIL. Amazonas, s.d. (B lost).

The next species has brownish roots, rhizome between pseudobulbs short, sulcate and bifoliate pseudobulbs, conduplicate leaves, lip with lateral lobes ovoid and obtuse, and ligulate callus. These characters fit better the genus *Brasiliorchis* instead of *Maxillaria*, thus a new combination is necessary.

Brasiliorchis moutinhoi (Pabst) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Maxillaria moutinhoi* Pabst, *Bradea* 3(3): 22. 1979; 3(7): 50. 1980. TYPE: BRAZIL. Rio de Janeiro: Fazenda Serra Queimada, near Cachoeira de Macacu, July 1979, *J.L.A. Moutinho 28* (HB!).

Coppensia hookeri, the following species, would be a member of section *Paucituberculata* if it were treated within *Oncidium* (Pabst & Dungs 1977). Baptista in Docha Neto et al. (2006) proposed the genus *Carenidium* to group part of section *Paucituberculata* of *Oncidium*, including *O. hookeri* and *O. raniferum* Lindl. (*O.* section *Ranifera* Kraenzl. *sensu* Garay & Stacy 1974). However, these two species are not related to the other species of *Carenidium*, according to the phylogenetic analyses of Chase et al. (2009). Chiron & Castro Neto

(2006) segregated this group into a new genus, named *Menezesiella* Chiron & V.P. Castro. In fact, the species of *Menezesiella* are not directly related to *Carenidium*, but are embedded into the *Coppensia* clade in the phylogenetic hypothesis presented by Chase et al. (2009). Most of the species included in *Menezesiella*, and also in *Rhinocidium* Baptista (which is based on *Oncidium* sect. *Rhinocerotes* Garay & Stacy) were transferred to *Coppensia* by Barros & Rodrigues (2010), but the new combination for *O. hookeri* is still necessary. The vegetative morphology of *Menezesiella* is also very similar to that of *Coppensia*, being its species very like dwarf *Coppensias*. It is important to emphasize that, although Chase et al. (2009) preferred to lump most Brazilian Oncidiinae into an expanded *Gomesa*, this proposal put together plants with very distinct vegetative morphology, thus it seems to us more adequate to follow the splitter position of Campacci (2006) and Baptista in Docha Neto et al. (2006) with respect to the genera *Coppensia* and *Carenidium* respectively.

Coppensia hookeri (Rolfe) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Oncidium hookeri* Rolfe, Gard. Chron., ser. 3, 2: 520. 1887. ≡ *Carenidium hookeri* (Rolfe) Baptista, Colet. Orquídeas Brasil. 3: 91. 2006. ≡ *Menezesiella hookeri* (Rolfe) V.P.Castro & Chiron, Richardiana 6(2): 105. 2006. ≡ *Gomesa hookeri* (Rolfe) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams, Ann. Bot. (Oxford) 104(3): 397. 2009. TYPE: BRAZIL. Rio de Janeiro, 1885, *A. Glaziou 15644* (paratype K; phototype K!); Rio de Janeiro, 25 Dec 1872, *W. Longman s.n.* (paratype K; phototype K!).

Additional material examined: BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Santana do Riacho, Serra do Cipó, Palácio, fl. cult. 3 Jan 1966, *H.D. Bicalho 90* (SP); Paraná: São José dos Pinhais, 6 Apr 1983, fl., *G. Hatschbach*

46261 (MBM); São Paulo: Cananéia, Ilha do Cardoso, 19 Mar 1984, *F. Barros 990*, fl. (SP); Campos do Jordão, Estrada para Pedra do Baú, 11 Jan 1975, *M. Sakane 185*, fl. (SP).

Coppensia hookeri* f. *albescens (Pabst) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. et stat. nov.**

Basionym: *Oncidium hookeri* var. *albescens* Pabst, Bradea 2(11): 64. 1976. ≡ *Oncidium hookeri* f. *albescens* (Pabst) F.Barros & J.A.N.Bat., Orquidologia Sul-Amer.: 103. 2004. TYPE: BRAZIL. Santa Catarina: Serra de São Bento, 16 Jan 1976, *E. Eipper s.n.* (HB!).

The next species was described in the genus *Pseudoeurystyles* by Szlachetko et al. (2001). Although Szlachetko (2000) and Szlachetko et al. (2001) considered *Pseudoeurystyles* as a segregate from *Eurystyles*, the differences between these two genera are weak and the former were treated as synonym of the later by Salazar (2003), who also discussed the reasons for this synonymy.

Eurystyles ochyrana (Szlach., Mytnik & Ruth.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pseudoeurystyles ochyrana* Szlach., Mytnik & Ruth., Polish Bot. J. 46(2): 131. 2002 [“2001”]. TYPE: BRAZIL. São Paulo: Itatinga, Serra de Botucatu, s.d., *A. Hummel 3* (BR).

The name *Liparis bifolia* Cogn. was established by Cogniaux (1895) and was traditionally used to name a mainly Central Brazilian species (e.g. Pabst & Dungs 1975, Batista & Bianchetti 2001), but this name is a later homonym of *Liparis bifolia* St.-Lag., from 1889, and a new name is needed.

Liparis cogniauxiana F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **nom. nov.**

Replaced homonym: *Liparis bifolia* Cogn. in Martius, Fl. Bras. 3(4): 289. 1895

[non *Liparis bifolia* St.-Lag. in A. Cariot, Étude Fl., ed. 8, 2: 4. 1889 = *Liparis loeselii* (L.) Rich., De Orchid. Eur.: 38. 1817.]. TYPE: BRAZIL. São Paulo: Itu, Feb 1834, L. Riedel 81 (LE).

Additional material examined: BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Jaboticatubas, Serra do Cipó, Estrada da Usina, 7 Jan 1973, fl., J. Semir & A.B. Joly CFSC 3809 (SP).

The next species has the characteristics of *Mormolyca* instead of *Maxillaria*, and a new combination is necessary. It has single-flowered inflorescence, emerging from between older pseudobulbs, dark purple flowers, and lip with lateral lobes acute.

Mormolyca calimaniana (V.P.Castro) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Maxillaria calimaniana* V.P. Castro, Richardiana 8(3): 97. 2008. TYPE: BRAZIL. Espírito Santo: Venda Nova do Imigrante, Oct 2006, V.P. Castro 101 (SP).

The following species has the characteristics of the genus *Specklinia* instead of *Pleurothallis sensu stricto*, and need to be transferred. It has a short ramicaul, without an annulus, the sepals and petals are membranaceous, the lateral sepals are connate, the lip is hinged, and the column is elongate with a single and ventral stigmatic cavity. A discussion on the phylogenetic position of *Specklinia* in comparison with *Pleurothallis sensu lato* is presented by Pridgeon & Chase (2001) and can be summarized as follows. The clade *Specklinia*, which received 75% bootstrap support in the combined analysis of Pridgeon & Chase (2001), is sister to the *Scaphosepalum-Platystele* clade, while *Pleurothallis sensu stricto* occupies a different clade, sister to *Anthereon*. Among the sections embedded in *Specklinia* in the analysis of Pridgeon & Chase (2001), is *Pleurothallis* sect. *Hymenodanthe* Barb. Rodr. to which *Pleurothallis truncicola*

Rchb.f. belongs.

Specklinia truncicola (Rchb.f.) F.Barros & L.Guimarães, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Pleurothallis truncicola* Rchb.f. in Wawra, Bot. Ergebn.: 149. 1866. = *Pabstiella truncicola* (Rchb.f.) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 112: 121. 2007. TYPE: BRAZIL. Bahia, s.d. (W).

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