

PLEUROTHALLIDS

NEOTROPICAL JEWELS

VOLUME I

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&
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Adam Karremans is professor at the University of Costa Rica, where he works as researcher and current director of Lankester Botanical Garden, lecturer at the School of Biology, and coordinates the Biodiversity Commission. He is a specialist on Neotropical Orchidaceae, and in the last decade has published more than 50 papers on the taxonomy, systematics, phylogenetics and reproductive biology of Pleurothallidinae. Adam is research associate at the Naturalis Biodiversity Center in Leiden, The Netherlands and served as editor of journals Lankesteriana and Phytotaxa, and is editor in chief of Species Orchidacearum.



Sebastián Vieira is executive director at Corporación SalvaMontes Colombia where he works as manager and conservationist. For many years he has been exploring, photographing, and studying nature in his native Colombia, with a special focus on pleurothallid orchids, discovering and publishing several new species. Sebastián is editor of the journal Orquideología and Species Orchidacearum and does research for the Grupo de Investigación Schultes, Sociedad Colombiana de Orquideología and the GIBIOT research group of the Medellín Botanical Gardens.

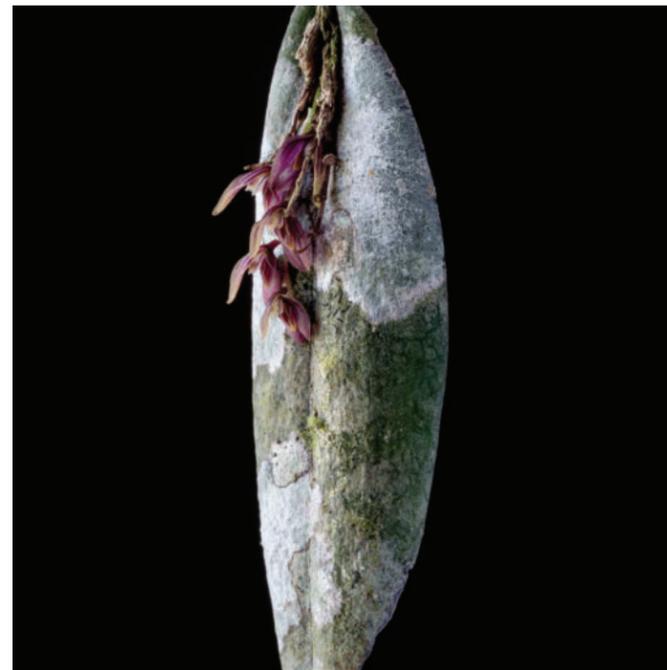
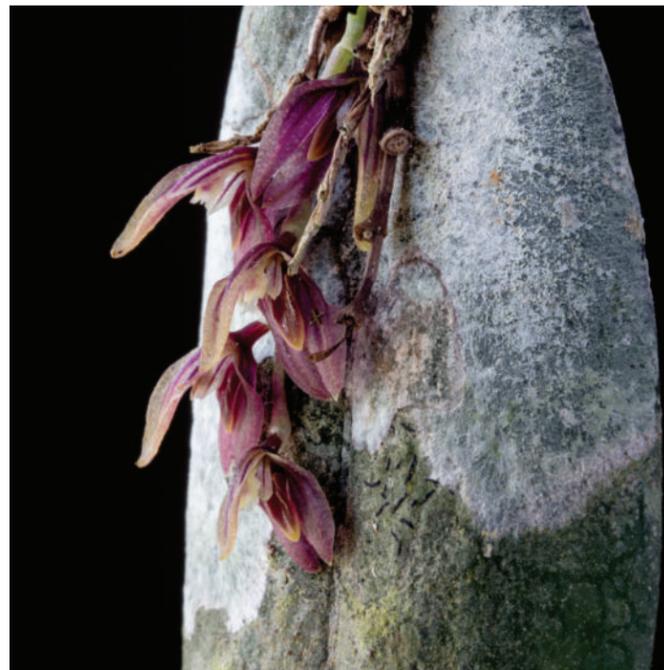
Acianthera

Acianthera Scheidw., Allg. Gartenzeitung 10: 292. 1842.
 TYPE: *Acianthera punctata* Scheidw., Allg. Gartenzeitung 10: 292.
 1842. [= *Acianthera recurva* (Lindl.) Pridgeon & M.W. Chase,
 Lindleyana 16(4): 246. 2001]

Synonyms:

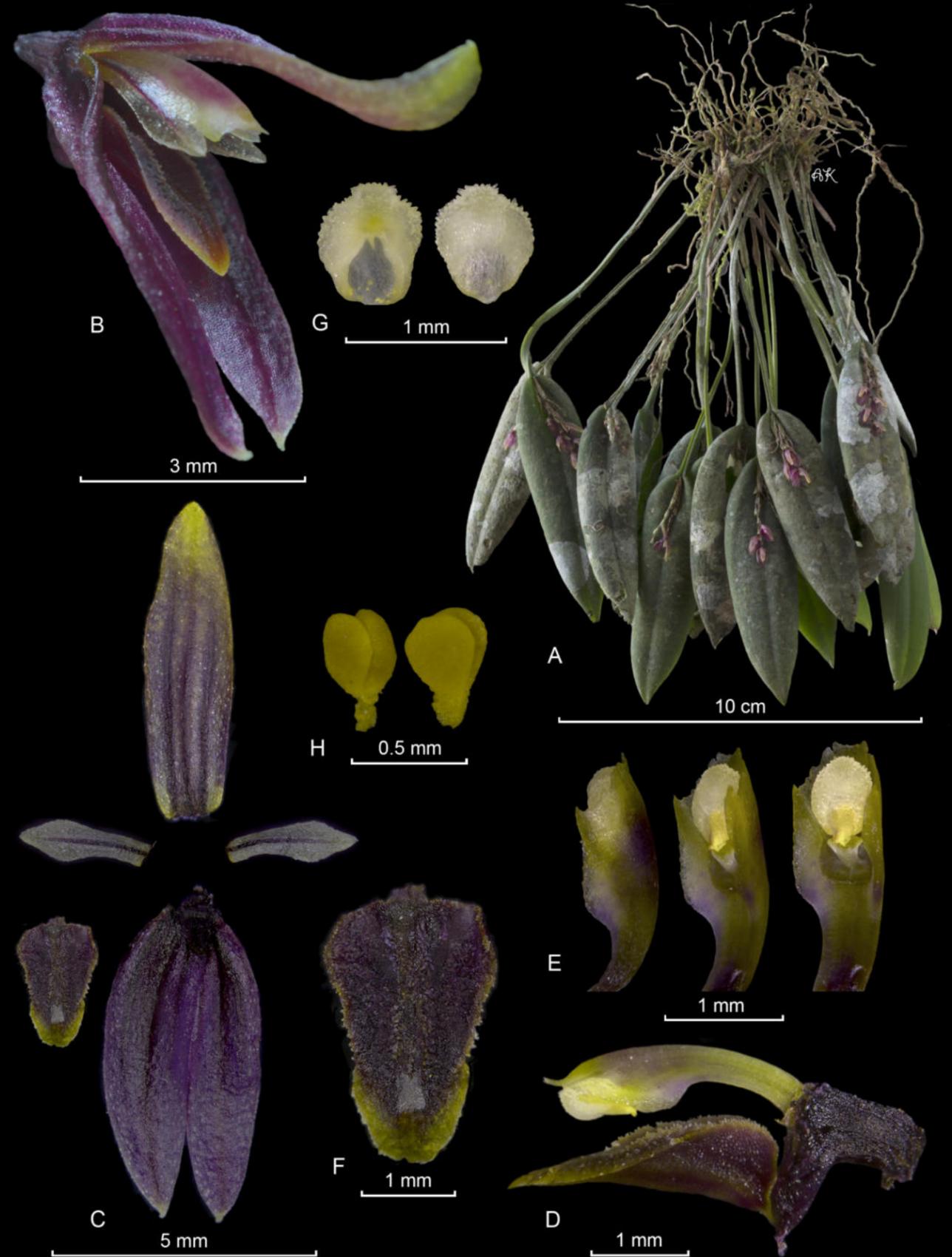
- Centranthera* Scheidw., Allg. Gartenzeitung 10: 293. 1842,
nom. illeg.
- Pleurobotryum* Barb.Rodr., Gen. Spec. Orchid. 1: 20.
 1877.
- Cryptophoranthus* Barb.Rodr., Gen. Spec. Orchid. 2: 79.
 1881.
- Otopetalum* F.Lehm. & Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 26: 457.
 1899, *nom. illeg.*
- Kraenzlinella* Kuntze in T.E.von Post, Lex. Gen. Phan.:
 310. 1903.
- Brenesia* Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 19:
 199. 1923.
- Geocalpa* Brieger, Die Orchidee 440. 1975, *nom. inval.*
- Sarracenella* Luer, Selbyana 5: 388. 1981.
- Antilla* (Luer) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot.
 Gard. 95: 255. 2004.

- Apoda-prorepentia* (Luer) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri
 Bot. Gard. 95: 255. 2004.
- Proctoria* Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 95:
 258. 2004.
- Aberrantia* (Luer) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot.
 Gard. 95: 253. 2004, *nom. inval.*
- Didactylus* (Luer) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot.
 Gard. 95: 257. 2004, *nom. inval.*
- Unguella* (Luer) Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot.
 Gard. 95: 265. 2004, *nom. inval.*
- Aberrantia* Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.
 103: 310. 2005.
- Didactylus* Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.
 103: 310. 2005.
- Unguella* Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.
 103: 310. 2005.
- Arthrosia* Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.
 105: 248. 2006.
- Dondodia* Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.
 105: 85. 2006.
- Ogygia* Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 105:
 252. 2006.



Acianthera brunnescens (Schltr.) Karremans
 Costa Rica - AK

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Etymology. Luer (1986) states that the name derives from the Greek *acianthera*, meaning a pointed anther. According to Pridgeon (2005) the name derives from the Greek *akis*, point, beak, and the Latin *anthera*, anther, in reference to the pointed anther which is mentioned in the original description.

Circumscription. At this time 310 species can be attributed to *Acianthera* as defined by Karremans *et al.* (2016). As such the genus includes the genera *Antilla* (18 species), *Brenesia* (3 spp.) and *Kraenzlinella* (9 spp.), which are recognized at subgeneric level. The majority of *Acianthera* species, the remaining 280, belong to *Acianthera* subgen. *Acianthera*.

Several small genera have been proposed as segregates within *Acianthera* subgen. *Acianthera*. Even though most do represent groups of close relatives, they are all more or less intermingled with other *Acianthera* species, and most grade morphologically into each other.

Distribution. *Acianthera* species are broadly distributed from Mexico to Argentina and Uruguay, through Central America and the Antilles. The genus is notably species rich in Brazil. *Acianthera unguicallosa* (Ames & C.Schweinf.) Solano is probably the westernmost species of Pleurothallidinae (Pridgeon 2005).



Acianthera hamata Pupulin & G.A. Rojas
Costa Rica - MD



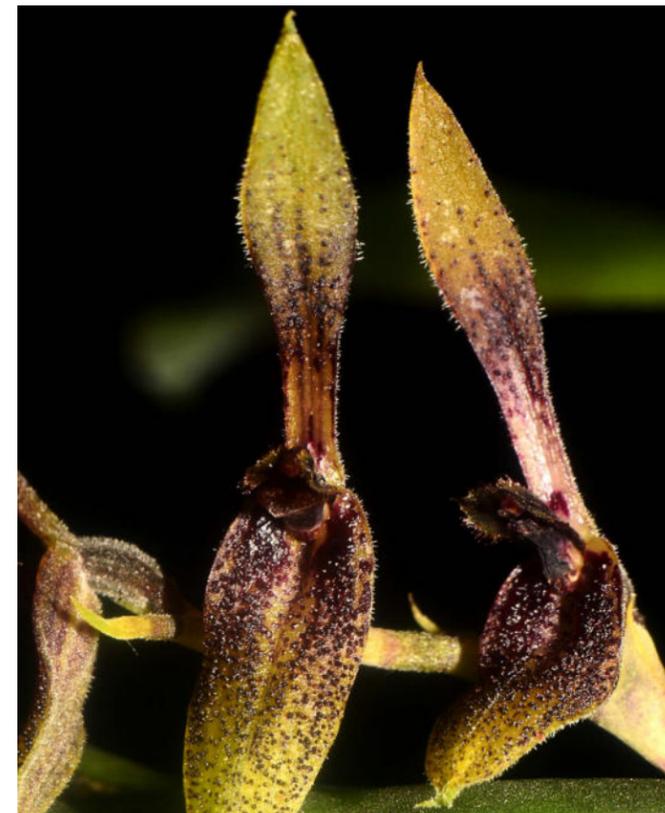
Acianthera cogniauxiana (Schltr.) Pridgeon & M.W.Chase
Costa Rica, *in situ* along a river in Santa Cruz, Turrialba - AK



Acianthera cogniauxiana (Schltr.) Pridgeon & M.W.Chase
Costa Rica - AK



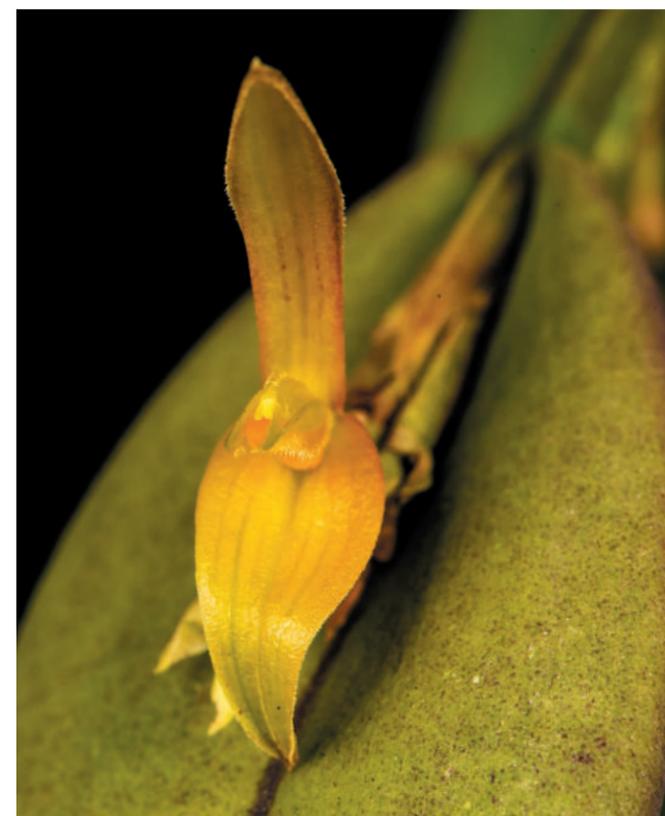
Acianthera ellipsophylla (L.O. Williams) Pridgeon & M.W. Chase
Costa Rica - AK



Acianthera pustulata Zambrano & Solano
Ecuador, from the plant that served as type - JZ



Acianthera geminicaulina (Ames) Pridgeon & M.W. Chase
Ecuador - AnK



Acianthera aff. geminicaulina (Ames) Pridgeon & M.W. Chase
Colombia - SV



Acianthera geminicaulina (Ames) Pridgeon & M.W. Chase
Costa Rica - AK

PLEUROTHALLIDS

NEOTROPICAL JEWELS

Subtribe Pleurothallidinae is the largest and one of the most recently diversified groups in the Orchidaceae family. Estimates suggest that with a whopping 5500 species recognized today, pleurothallids represent about one fifth of all known orchids.

Members of the subtribe are endemic to the tropical forests of the new world, where they are one of the major floristic components. Those who have had the pleasure to set foot in a neotropical cloud forest have probably been stunned by the overwhelming diversity of Pleurothallidinae, both species and genera, that a single site can host. Even more perplexing is that as other locations are explored, neighboring islands, mountains or valleys, similar, yet slightly different elements are encountered. Pleurothallid students and enthusiasts alike are commonly struck by the feeling that they are dealing with a never-ending array of floral forms and possibilities.

“Pleurothallidinae Neotropical Jewels” is a tribute to the beauty and uniqueness of the most diverse group of orchids on Earth. This first volume features some 500 different species, spanned across 17 genera. It is generously illustrated with more than one thousand color photographs covering phylogenetic, ecological and geographical variation as best as possible. This comprehensive treatment incorporates the most up-to-date classification of the subtribe and is richly complemented with notes on taxonomy, morphology, ecology, distribution, and pollination.

This book is the result of a joint effort between researchers and growers belonging to the pleurothallid community worldwide.

