

EPIDENDRUM CYMBIGLOSSUM Hágsater
Text on the reverse side

EPIDENDRUM CYMBIGLOSSUM Hágsater, *sp. nov.*

Holotype: PANAMA: Chiriquí: Distr. Bugaba, Santa Clara, 8°50'N, 82°44'W, to Cerro Pando, *H. van der Werff 7186 & J. Herrera*, SEL! (illustration voucher.)

Epidendro anoglossum Schltr. simile, sed differt caulibus brevibus, bifoliatis, floribus successivis, majoribus, labello longiter trapezoideo, obtuso, 17 mm longo.

Hierba epífita, escandente, hasta 35 cm de alto. Raíces carnosas, delgadas, producidas en los entrenudos basales de cada tallo, ca. 1 mm de grosor. Tallos erectos, arqueados o rectos, lateralmente comprimidos, producidos en un entrenudo intermedio del tallo anterior, parcialmente cubiertos en la base por una vaina tubular no foliácea, 13-21 x 0.3-0.9 cm. Hojas 2, subapicales; vaina tubular, 1.3-2.1 cm de largo; lámina elíptica, con una quilla dorsal, ápice bilobado, 3.3-5.5 x 0.7-1.3 cm. Inflorescencia terminal en el tallo maduro, racemosa, florece una sola vez, 18-19 cm de largo; raquis flexuoso, fuertemente comprimido lateralmente, ancipitoso, cada segmento con una bráctea conduplicada, ancha y corta, oblicua, obtusa, de 2-5 x 5-6 mm. Ovario progresivamente dilatado hacia el ápice oblicuo, 7 mm de largo. Flores ca. 9, sucesivas, no resupinadas, color "amarillo". Sépalo dorsal reflexo, lanceolado, redondeado, con una quilla dorsal apical redondeada, 7-nervado, 13 x 4 mm. Sépalos laterales reflexos, triangular-falcados, obtusos, 7-nervados, 17 x 6 mm. Pétalos reflexos, oblicuamente angostamente elípticos, obtusos, 5-nervados, 14 x 3 mm. Labelo unido a la columna, entero, cóncavo, en forma de barca, largamente trapezoide, obtuso, margen entero, ecaloso, sin quillas, 17 x 10 mm. Columna recta, gruesa, corta, el ápice ampliamente redondeado, 7 x 5 mm. Clinandrio obsoleto. Antera no vista. Polinios 4, obovoides, lateralmente comprimidos; caudículas 2, laminares, lanceoladas, del mismo largo de los polinios. Rostelo hendido. Nectario profundo, penetrando la mitad del ovario, amplio, no ornamentado. Cápsula no vista.

Epiphytic, scandent herb. Roots fleshy, thin, from the basal internodes of each stem. Stems erect, arcuate to straight, laterally compressed, arising from a middle internode of the previous stem, partly covered by one non-foliaceous sheath. Leaves 2, subapical; sheaths tubular; blade articulate, elliptic, apex bilobed. Inflorescence terminal in the mature stem, racemose, flowers only once; rachis flexuous, ancipitous, each segment with a short and wide, conduplicate, obtuse bract. Ovary progressively dilated towards the oblique apex. Flowers ca. 9, successive, non-resupinate, "yellow". Dorsal sepal reflexed, lanceolate, rounded, 7-veined. Lateral sepals reflexed, triangular-falcate, obtuse, 7-veined. Petals reflexed, obliquely narrowly elliptic, obtuse, 5-veined. Lip united to the column, entire, concave, boat-shaped, long-trapezoid, obtuse, margin entire, ecallose, without keels. Column straight, thick, short. Clinandrium obsolete. Pollinia 4, obovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles 2, laminar, lanceolate, about as long as the pollinia. Rostellum slit. Nectary deep, penetrating half the ovary, wide, not ornamented.

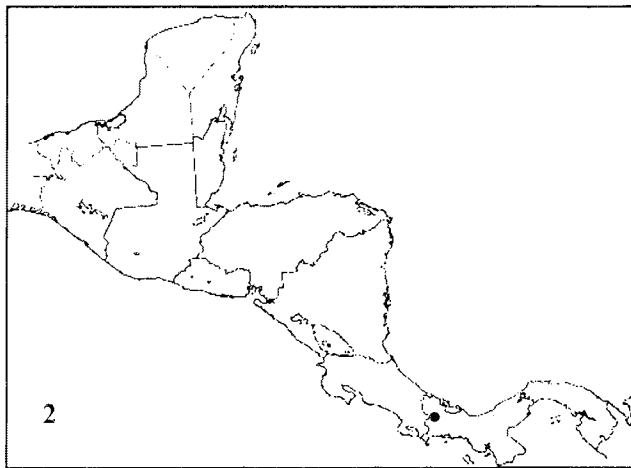
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the type. Flowering in February and earlier, probably over several months.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum cymbiglossum* belongs to the "Neowilliamsia" group within the genus *Epidendrum*, which is recognizable by the ancipitous rachis, conduplicate, acute bracts, and laminar, lorate caudicles with either 2 or 4 pollinia. *Epidendrum cymbiglossum* closely resembles *E. anoglossum* Schltr. at first sight, but can be easily distinguished by the stout, two-leaved stems; successive, larger flowers (the lip 17 mm long vs. 7 mm long), and the distinctly formed lip (long-trapezoid, obtuse vs. trullate, acute).

CONSERVATION STATUS: Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: From Greek *kymbes*, boat-shaped vessel, and *glossa*, tongue, in reference to the concave, boat-shaped lip of this species.

NOTE: Both Garay (1977) and Dressler (1981) recognized the genus *Neowilliamsia* Garay as a segregate from *Epidendrum*, though each included in it different species, depending on the number of pollinia. If the genus *Epidendrum* were to be split up into some 50 genera or more, *Neowilliamsia* would stand, but both *E. cymbiglossum* and *E. anoglossum* would have to be added to the species included there by Dressler. It is interesting to note that *E. anoglossum*, by far the most common species of this group, was not included by either Garay or Dressler in *Neowilliamsia*. The number of pollinia is an easy character to see, but in this case a bad one to separate species into natural groups or genera.



REFERENCES: Dressler, R.L. 1981. El género *Neowilliamsia* Garay. *Orquidea (Méx.)* 8(1): 27-36; Garay, L.A. 1977. The subtribe Epidanthinae L.O. *Wms. Orchid Digest* 41(1): 19-22.

Author: E. Hágsater

Illustrator: R. Jiménez

Editors: E. Hágsater & G. A. Salazar

Herbario de la Asociación Mexicana de Orquideología, A.C.

Plate 126

Apartado Postal 53-123, 11320 México, D.F., MEXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 2. 1993