

## NOTES ON SOME MALESIAN ORCHIDACEAE III

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**Abstract.** Eleven new combinations are proposed in the recently established genus *Blepharoglossum*. Further, six names are found to be synonyms of earlier taxa in other genera and are here reduced to synonymy. Five names are also lectotypified, namely *Dendrobium hastilabium*, *Eria dura*, *E. gracilicaulis*, *Habenaria zollingeri*, and *Trichotosia microbambusa*.

This paper is a continuation of previous efforts (Ormerod et al., 2019; Ormerod and Juswara, 2019; Ormerod and Kurzweil, 2019) to update the knowledge of Malesian orchids. The basic Malesian area extends from the Malaysian peninsula to the Solomon Islands, an area dominated by large tropical islands such as Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, and New Guinea.

Here we again deal with some former members of the genus *Liparis* L.C. Rich. (490–500 species in the broad sense) by transferring them to the recently established concept *Blepharoglossum*. Another problem that besets taxonomists is rather ambiguously described species for which types do not seem to exist, and of which no published illustrations are available either. Fortunately we have been able to resolve six such cases here, of which three taxa disappear into synonymy.

***Bambuseria*** Schuit., Y.P. Ng & H.A. Pedersen, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 186: 193. 2018.

Basionym: *Eria* Lindl. section *Bambusifolia* J.D. Hook., Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 786. 1890.

Type species: *Eria bambusifolia* Lindl.

Homotypic synonym: *Pinalia* Lindl. section *Bambusifolia* (J.D. Hook.) O. Kuntze, Lexicon Gen. Phan.: 439. 1904.

**Distribution:** two species found from northern India to Thailand.

Though this genus does not occur in the Malesian region, one species erroneously accredited to New Guinea does belong here.

***Bambuseria crassicaulis*** (J.D. Hook.) Schuit., Y.P. Ng & H.A. Pedersen, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 186: 193. 2018.

Basionym: *Eria crassicaulis* J.D. Hook., Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 805. 1890. TYPE: INDIA. Khasia Mountains, Pomrang and *Hort. Cave*, 1220–1525 m, 13 November 1850, *J. D. Hooker & T. Thomson s.n.* (Syntypes: K, K-L, images seen); fl. in cult. December 1866, *cult. Hort. Kew. s.n.* (Syntype: K, not seen); drawing in *Herb. Calcutta* (Syntype: CAL).

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Homotypic synonyms: *Pinalia crassicaulis* (J.D. Hook.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 679. 1891.

*Trichotosia crassicaulis* (J.D. Hook.) Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 44, Beibl. 101: 22. 1910.

*Cylindrolobus crassicaulis* (J.D. Hook.) Brieger, in Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 3, 1: 664. 1981.

Heterotypic synonyms: *Eria micholitziana* Kraenzl., Notizbl. Konigl. Bot. Gard. Berl. 3: 21. 1900 *syn. nov.*

TYPE: “NEW GUINEA.” *Leg. W. Micholitz, imp. Messrs. Sander & Co.*, fl. in cult. November 1899, *cult. Berlin Bot. Gart. s.n.* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotype: HBG, image and drawing seen).

*Pinalia micholitziana* (Kraenzl.) O. Kuntze, Deutsch. Bot. Monatschr. 21: 173. 1903.

Usage synonym: *Eria clavicaulis auct. non* Wall. ex Lindl.: Lindl., J. Proc. Linn. Soc., Bot. 3: 59. 1858.

**Distribution:** India; Myanmar (?).

*Eria micholitziana* was supposedly collected by Wilhelm Micholitz for Messrs. Sander in New Guinea. A specimen obtained by the Berlin Botanic Garden flowered there in November 1899. However, the protologue of *E. micholitziana* describes a glabrous plant with pubescent inflorescence and flowers, reflexed floral bracts, and a circular lip. This combination of features is unknown among Malesian Eriinae but agrees fully with *Bambuseria crassicaulis*. The critical floral features were also confirmed in a sketch of the isotype of *E. micholitziana* kindly supplied by Dariusz Szlachetko.

*Eria crassicaulis* was based on three elements, namely, flowerless plants collected by Hooker and Thomson, a plant cultivated at Kew, and a drawing from the Calcutta Botanic Garden. The latter drawing was partly published by Hooker (1892) and shows various floral features, such as a strongly trilobed lip with a thick basal callus that extends as a medial line of hairs that ends in a papillose band on the upper half of the midlobe. In the cultivated Kew specimen, however, the lip is circular and weakly trilobed and the keels are mealy and papillose, with the midlobe totally mealy-papillose.

***Blepharoglossum*** (Schltr.) L. Li, *Pl. Syst. Evol.* 306:54: 6. 2020.

Basionym: *Liparis* L.C. Rich. section *Blepharoglossum* Schltr., *Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg.*, Beih. 1: 199. 1911. Type species (van Royen 1979: 697): *Liparis latifolia* Lindl. Homotypic synonyms: *Cestichis* Pfitz. section *Blepharoglossum* (Schltr.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones, *Orchadian* 15, 1: 40. 2005.

*Cestichis* Pfitz. section *Laxiflorae* Pfitz., in Engl. & Prantl., *Naturl. Pflanzenfam.* 2, 6: 131. 1889.

Type species: *Liparis latifolia* Lindl.

**Distribution:** about 39 species distributed from China to Fiji.

The genus *Blepharoglossum* was recently proposed by Lin Li (in Li et al., 2020) after molecular studies showed that species belonging to *Liparis* L.C. Rich section *Blepharoglossum* Schltr. formed a phylogenetically distinct group more closely related to *Oberonia* Lindl. than *Cestichis* Pfitz. Previously it had been supposed that section *Blepharoglossum* belonged in the genus *Cestichis* Pfitz. because both groups are pseudobulbous epiphytes with conduplicate leaves, have similar-sized flowers, and possess similar floral structures (slender column and basal callus or calli usually present on the labellum).

Li et al. (2020) included 26 species in *Blepharoglossum*, of which we exclude *Liparis wernerii* Schltr. from Papua New Guinea. This species has nonarticulate leaves, unlike all other *Blepharoglossum*, which have the leaves articulate with the pseudobulbs.

***Blepharoglossum beccarii*** (Ridl.) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis beccarii* Ridl., *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 22: 284. 1886. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Padang Highlands, Mt. Singgalang, 1700 m, June to July 1878, *O. Beccari* 380 (Holotype: K, image seen; Isotype: FI 013472, image seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Leptorkis beccarii* (Ridl.) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.* 2: 671, 1891.

*Stichorkis beccarii* (Ridl.) Marg., Szlach. & Kulak, *Acta Soc. Bot. Polon.* 77, 1: 37. 2008.

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Sumatra).

**Additional specimen examined:** INDONESIA. Sumatra, Mt. Sago, N slope, 1800–2000 m, 19 August 1956, *J. Jacobs* 4662 (A).

***Blepharoglossum bleyi*** (J.J. Sm.) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis bleyi* J.J. Sm., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* s.3, 9: 485. 1928. TYPE: INDONESIA. Java, Semarang, *leg. G. Bley*, *cult. Hort. Bogor. s.n.* (Holotype: BO, not found).

Usage synonym: *Liparis dendrochilum* auct. non Rchb.f.: J.J. Sm., *Orch. Java*: 274. 1905.

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Java).

***Blepharoglossum firmum*** (J.J. Sm.) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis firma* J.J. Sm., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* s.2, 13: 7. 1914. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sulawesi, Kampong Masawa, Polewal, *L. van Vuuren Exped., cult. Hort. Bogor. 423* (Holotype: BO, not found; possible Isotype: L 0061550, image seen).

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Sulawesi).

***Blepharoglossum fulgens*** (Rolfe) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis fulgens* Rolfe, *Gard. Chron.* s.3, 6: 620. 1889. TYPE: PHILIPPINES (?). Without locality, *cult. Messrs. F. Horsman & Co. s.n.* (Holotype: K).

**Distribution:** Philippines?

This species is treated as a synonym of *Liparis latifolia* Lindl. on the World Checklist of Seed Plants (WCSP) website. However, it differs from *Blepharoglossum latifolium* (Lindl.) L. Li et al. in having bifoliate (vs. unifoliate) pseudobulbs, a lip with oblong-elliptic (vs. subquadrate to cuneate), entire (vs. dentate to scalloped) lobules, and fleshier (not thinly lamellate) calli. Its origin was speculated to be the Philippines, but we have examined no matching material from there. We have seen a somewhat similar collection from Sulawesi (*M. Mendum et al. 0019* [A]), but it has trifoliate pseudobulbs and the lip has more rounded (vs. quadrangular) calli.

***Blepharoglossum lauterbachii*** (Schltr.) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis lauterbachii* Schltr., *Bull. Herb. Boiss.* s.2, 6: 308. 1906. TYPE: INDONESIA. Java, Mt. Ardjuno, near Tretes, 900 m, February 1890, *K. Lauterbach* 4197 (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotype: WRS�, not seen).

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Java).

***Blepharoglossum longissimum*** (J.J. Sm.) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis longissima* J.J. Sm., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* s.2, 13: 6. 1914. TYPE: INDONESIA. Kalimantan, Gunung Labang, *leg. Amdjah*, *cult. Hort. Bogor. 18* (Syntype: BO, not found; Isosyntypes: L 0061569, U 1470347, images seen); Gunung Djempanga, *leg. Amdjah*, *cult. Hort. Bogor. 70* (Syntype: BO, not found).

Homotypic synonym: *Stichorkis longissima* (J.J. Sm.) Marg., Szlach. & Kulak, *Acta Soc. Bot. Polon.* 77, 1: 38. 2008.

**Distribution:** Malaysia (Sarawak); Indonesia (Kalimantan).

***Blepharoglossum maotiense*** (J.J. Sm.) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis maotiensis* J.J. Sm., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* s.3, 10: 125. 1928. TYPE: INDONESIA. Maluku Prov., Seram, Maoti Pass, 1200–1300 m, 30 January 1929, *L. Rutten* 1978 (Syntype: BO);

Isosyntype: L, image seen); Hatoemetan Pass, S of Manosela, 500–600 m, 29 October 1917, *leg. Kornasi, L. Rutten 618* (Syntype: BO; Isosyntype: L, image seen).

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Maluku).

**Blepharoglossum minahassae** (J.J. Sm.) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis minahassae* J.J. Sm., *Icon. Bogor.* 2: 43, t.109A. 1903. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sulawesi, Minahassa Peninsula, *leg. S. H. Koorders, cult. Hort. Bogor. s.n.* (Holotype: BO, not found).

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Sulawesi, North Maluku).

**Additional specimens examined:** INDONESIA. Sulawesi, Minahassa Prov., 19 January 1895, *S. H. Koorders 29533B* (L 1522509, image seen); Without locality data, [treated with soda sublimate December 1910], *cult. Hort. Bogor. 482* (AMES).

This species was described from living material collected by S. H. Koorders on the Minahassa Peninsula, Sulawesi. As with a number of orchids described from live collections by Smith in *Icones Bogoriensis*, it seems he did not preserve a type specimen. The dried Koorders collection in L was not seen by Smith until 1919; it had been earlier identified by Rolfe as *Liparis latifolia* Lindl. We do not believe the plant in AMES (*Hort. Bogor. 482*) is an isotype because of the date (December 1910) it was treated with soda sublimate (= mercuric chloride). It is our belief the insect treatment of Bogor specimens usually occurred shortly after preservation.

**Blepharoglossum riparium** (J.J. Sm.) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis riparia* J.J. Sm., *Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg.* 11: 557. 1913. TYPE: INDONESIA. Papua Prov., Noord River, May 1907, *G. M. Versteeg 1089* (Syntype: BO); foot of Nepenthes Hill, July 1907, *G. M. Versteeg 1348* (Syntype: BO); Reiger River mouth, *leg. Djibdja, cult. Hort. Bogor. 273* (Syntype: BO).

Usage synonym: *Liparis parviflora auct. non* (Blume) Lindl.: J.J. Sm., *Nova Guinea* 8, 1: 38. 1909.

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Papua).

**Blepharoglossum tenellum** (J.J. Sm.) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis tenella* J.J. Sm., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* s.3, 12: 149. 1932. TYPE: INDONESIA. Kalimantan, West Koetei, Long Liang Leng, 300 m, 1 September 1925, *F. H. Endert 3078* (Holotype: L, image seen; Isotype: BO).

Homotypic synonym: *Liparis tenuis* J.J. Sm., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* s.3, 11: 121. 1931 *nom. illeg.* (non Rolfe ex Downie 1925).

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Kalimantan).

**Blepharoglossum trifoliatum** (J.J. Wood & Ormerod) Ormerod & Juswara, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Liparis trifoliata* J.J. Wood & Ormerod, *Males. Orch. J.* 2: 117. 2008. TYPE: MALAYSIA. Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, Bambang River, 1500 m, 25 February 1964, *W. L. Chew & E. J. H. Corner RSNB 4529* (Holotype: K).

**Distribution:** Malaysia (Sabah).

**Additional specimens examined:** MALAYSIA. Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, Tenompok, 1525 m, 16 July 1933, *C. E. Carr SFN 27820* (AMES, 2 sheets); Tenompok, 1370 m, 22 August 1931, *J. & M. S. Clemens 26123* (AMES).

**Dendrobium** Swartz, *Nova Acta Regiae Soc. Upsal. ser. 2,* 6: 82. 1799 *nom. cons.*

Type species: *Dendrobium moniliforme* (L.) Swartz *typ. cons.*

A genus of 1600–1800 species distributed from Sri Lanka and India to Tahiti. Two of the species discussed below belong to section *Grastidium* Blume, the largest group in the genus. There are about 225 species of section *Grastidium*, 159 of which are so far found on New Guinea and nearby islands. The plants are caulescent and leafy, and bear short axillary inflorescences with paired flowers that emerge from two pairs of sheaths. In most taxa the flowers are ephemeral and have usually wilted by midday.

The other species discussed (*Dendrobium curvum* Ridl.) belongs to section *Pedilonum* Blume, a group of about 85 horticulturally attractive species. This section is primarily confined to southeast Asia and western Malesia, with one species (*D. platygastrium* Rchb.f.) reaching Fiji.

**Dendrobium angraecifolium** Schltr., in *Schum. & Laut., Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Sudsee, Nachtr.* 2: 169. 1905. TYPE: PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Foot of Bismarck Range, 200 m, January 1902, *R. Schlechter 14089* (Holotype: B, destroyed).

Heterotypic synonyms: *Dendrobium branderhorstii* J.J. Sm., *Bull. Dep. Agr. Ind. Neerl.* 39: 8. 1910. TYPE: INDONESIA. Papua Prov., upper Digul River, 1909, *leg. B. Branderhorst, cult. Hort. Bogor. 34B* (Syntype: BO, not found); 1909 Lorentz Exped., *leg. Rachmat, cult. Hort. Bogor. 171R* (Syntype: BO, not found); Papua border [with Papua New Guinea], 240 m, October 1909, *L. S. A. M. von Roemer 407* (Syntype: BO, not found).

*Grastidium branderhorstii* (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert, *Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg.* 94: 448. 1983.

*Trichotosia microbambusa* Kraenzl., *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 44, Beibl. 101: 22. 1910 *syn. nov.* TYPE: INDONESIA. Papua Prov., Andai, 29 August 1872, *O. Beccari 669* (Lectotype, here designated: FI 018921, image seen).

*Eria microbambusa* (Kraenzl.) Ormerod, *Harvard Pap. Bot.* 19, 1: 88. 2014.

*Cylindrolobus microbambusa* (Kraenzl.) Schuit., Y.P. Ng & H.A. Pedersen, *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 186: 195. 2018.

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Papua); Papua New Guinea.

**Additional specimens examined:** INDONESIA. Papua Prov., Waigeo Island, Radjah Ampat, Lupintol, on SW coast of Majalibit Bay, 8 February 1955, *P. van Royen* 5457 (A). PAPUA NEW GUINEA. East New Britain Prov., Gazelle Peninsula, Warangoi area, Ilugi Creek, 60 m, 14 October 1955, *J. S. Womersley & M. Kazakof* NGF 7923 (LAE); without locality [probably Gazelle Peninsula], 1886, *R. Parkinson* 44 (MEL). New Ireland Prov., Danfu River area, 245 m, 15 February 1970, *M. J. E. Coode* NGF 46132 (LAE).

The type of *Trichotosia microbambusa* was found among unidentified *Dendrobium* specimens in FI. The specimen is clearly a member of *Dendrobium* section *Grastidium* and identical in habit to the relatively common lowland species *D. angraecifolium*. Floral features described by Kraenzlin also match this taxon, and therefore we have no hesitation in reducing *T. microbambusa* to synonymy.

*Dendrobium curvum* Ridl., J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus. 8, 4: 91. 1917. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, W side of Barisan Range, Barong Bharu, Tapan, 1220 m, 10 June 1914, *H. C. Robinson & C. B. Kloss* 179 (Lectotype [Ormerod and Kurzweil, 2019: 279]; BM 000038209, image seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Eurycaulis curvus* (Ridl.) M.A. Clem., Telopea 10, 1: 286. 2003.

Heterotypic synonyms: *Dendrobium rappardii* J.J. Sm., Blumea 5: 308. 1943. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Bengkulu, Air Sablat Lebong, 650 m, 8 September 1938, *F. W. Rappard* 172 (Holotype: L 0059462, image seen).

*Eurycaulis rappardii* (J.J. Sm.) M.A. Clem., Telopea 10, 1: 287. 2003.

*Dendrobium nafisae* Cavestro, Orchideen J. (Internet) 7, 2: 3. 2019 *syn. nov.* TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Bukit Barisan, Mount Dempo, fl. in cult. by *A. Marup*, 10 December 2018, *W. Cavestro & A. Marup s.n.* (Holotype: ANDA, not seen).

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Sumatra).

The protologue of *Dendrobium nafisae* describes and shows all the features of *D. curvum*, including its laxly flowered rachis and large colorful flowers with a prominent, curved, narrowly conical mentum. We therefore reduce it to synonymy.

*Dendrobium hastilabium* Kraenzl., in Engl., Pflanzenr. IV 50, II, B. 21, 45: 52. 1910. TYPE: INDONESIA. Papua Prov., Andai, 29 August 1872, *O. Beccari* 617 (Lectotype, here designated: FI 018928, image seen; Isolectotype: HBG, image seen).

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Papua).

Kraenzlin (1911) placed this taxon among species of section *Aquea* Kraenzl. (= section *Dendrobium*), thereby misleading later authors about its true relationships. The isolectotype in HBG is a floral fragment derived from the previously unrecognized specimen in FI.

*Habenaria* Willd., Sp. Pl. ed. 4, 4: 5, 44. 1805.

Type species: *Habenaria macroceratitis* Willd. (= *Orchis habenaria* L.).

A worldwide genus of about 900 species. The plants are mostly terrestrial herbs, growing in a variety of habitats such as grasslands, open forest, and rainforest. Previously, the species discussed below had been dealt with as *H. undatifolia* (Ormerod and Juswara, 2019), but we now find it must be reduced to *H. zollingeri*. The latter had become an obscure species due to a simple error in the protologue.

*Habenaria zollingeri* Rchb.f., Bonplandia 5: 35. 1857. TYPE: INDONESIA. Java, Idjin, 760–1065 m, 29 May 1845, *H. Zollinger* 695 [as “495”] (Lectotype, here designated: P 00352838, image seen; Isolectotypes: BM, L, images seen).

Heterotypic synonyms: *Platanthera undulata* J.J. Sm., Orch. Java: 27. 1905 *syn. nov.* TYPE: INDONESIA. Java, Mt. Salak, *C. L. Blume* 2303 (Syntype: L 903, 16–221, image seen); Slam, near Djedjek, collector not cited (Syntype: BO, not found); Idjin, 760–1065 m, 29 May 1845, *H. Zollinger* 695 (Syntype: L 904, 44–151, image seen; Isosyntypes: BM, P, images seen).

*Habenaria undulata* (J.J. Sm.) J.J. Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. s.2, 14: 10. 1914 *nom. illeg.* (non Frapp. Ex Cordem. 1895).

*Pecteilis undulata* (J.J. Sm.) Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 21: 120. 1925.

*Habenaria undatifolia* Ormerod & Juswara, Harvard Pap. Bot. 24, 1: 29. 2019.

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Java).

In describing this plant from Zollinger’s collection Reichenbach (1857) quoted the type as “In sylvis Idjeng 2500–3500’. 29 V. 45 Nr. 495.” He also quoted Zollinger’s note on the flower color: “Flores virescentes.” In P the specimen *Zollinger* 695 has all these details and matches Reichenbach’s description in the protologue, therefore it is obvious an error occurred in citing the type number. The specimen in P is chosen as lectotype of the name since the other duplicates lack label data (other than the collector and number), and no material could be found in W. Material of *Zollinger* 495 in P does not have matching details and is referable to three non-orchidaceous plants (*Euonymus*, *Tetrastigma*, and *Vitis*). Smith (1905) proposed *Platanthera undulata*, unaware that the syntype *Zollinger* 695 (L) was actually an isotype of *Habenaria zollingeri* due to Reichenbach’s erroneous citation, and the specimen did not have any specific locality data.

*Pinalia* Lindl., Orch. Scelet.: 14, 21, 23, t.71. 1826.

Type species (Ormerod et al., 2019: 286): *Pinalia alba*

Buch.-Ham. ex Lindl.

A genus of Eriinae with about 210 species distributed from India and Sri Lanka to Tahiti. The center of speciation is Indonesia, where 73 species are so far known.

*Pinalia dura* (Kraenzl.) Schuit., Y.P. Ng & H.A. Pedersen, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 186: 197. 2018.

Basionym: *Eria dura* Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 44, Beibl. 101: 23. 1910. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Padang Highlands, Mt. Singgalang, 1700 m, June to July 1878, *O. Beccari s.n.* (Lectotype, here designated): FI 008203, image seen, as "*Eria sclerophylla* Kraenzl.>").

Heterotypic synonyms: *Eria merapiensis* Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 45, Beibl. 104: 41. 1911 *syn. nov.* TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Mt. Merapi, 2500 m, 25 January 1907, *R. Schlechter 15957* (Holotype: B, destroyed).

*Urostachya merapiensis* (Schltr.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94: 471. 1983.

*Pinalia merapiensis* (Schltr.) Schuit., Y.P. Ng & H.A. Pedersen, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 186: 197. 2018.

*Eria chrysantha* Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 45, Beibl. 104: 42. 1911. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Bukit Djarat, 1300 m, 1 February 1907, *R. Schlechter 15996* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotype: BO).

*Urostachya chrysantha* (Schltr.) Brieger, in Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 3, 1: 716. 1981.

*Eria lutea* J.J. Sm., Bull. Dep. Agr. Ind. Neerl. 45: 18. Mar. 1911. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Padang Highlands, Bukit Gompong, *M. C. Piepers s.n.* (Holotype: BO, not found).

*Eria chrysostachys* Ridl., J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus. 8, 4: 101. 1917. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Sungei Kumbang, 1370 m, 17 April 1914, *H. C. Robinson & C. B. Kloss s.n.* (Syntype: BM, not seen; Isosyntypes: K, SING, images seen); Barong Baru, W side of Barisan Range, 1220 m, 4 June 1914, *H. C. Robinson & C. B. Kloss s.n.* (Syntype: BM, not seen; Isosyntype: K, image seen); Sungei Penoh, 820 m, *H. C. Robinson & C. B. Kloss s.n.* (Syntype: BM, not seen).

Usage synonym: *Eria lamonganensis auct. non* Rchb.f.: Kraenzl., in Engl., Pflanzenr. IV 50, II, B. 21, 50: 80, f.16A-D. 1911 [figure only, not description].

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Sumatra).

Kraenzlin originally intended to name this species *Eria sclerophylla*, but the epithet had already been used by Lindley for another taxon (now *Mycaranthes oblitterata* Blume). He therefore chose another name with a similar meaning, also referring to the rather rigid leaves. The following year another calamity arose to hide the identity of the species when his illustration (Kraenzlin, 1911) of it was erroneously published under the name of the unrelated *E. lamonganensis* Rchb.f. Schlechter studied the type of *E. dura* without realizing it and determined the specimen as *E. chrysantha*. We agree with his identification, which means that *E. dura* must be adopted as the earliest available name for this beautiful species, noteworthy for its golden yellow flowers and prominent inflated mentum.

*Pinalia gracilicaulis* (Kraenzl.) Schuit., Y.P. Ng & H.A. Pedersen, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 186: 197. 2018.

Basionym: *Eria gracilicaulis* Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 44, Beibl. 101: 24. 1910. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, Padang Prov., near Ayer Mantjoer, 360 m, August 1878, *O. Beccari s.n.* (Holotype: FI 008198, image seen).

Heterotypic synonyms: *Eria euryloba* Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 45, Beibl. 104: 45. 1911 *syn. nov.* TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, near Padang Pandjang, 800 m, 20 January 1907, *R. Schlechter 15915* (Holotype: B, destroyed).

*Pinalia euryloba* (Schltr.) Schuit., Y.P. Ng & H.A. Pedersen, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 186: 197. 2018.

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Sumatra).

Schlechter examined the type of *Eria gracilicaulis* and found his *E. euryloba* to be conspecific, but he never published the reduction. We agree with his view and reduce the latter to synonymy here.

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