

A SYNOPSIS OF *ERIA* LINDL. SECTION *CYLINDROLOBUS* (BLUME) LINDL. (ORCHIDACEAE: ERIINAE) IN MALESIA

PAUL ORMEROD¹

Abstract. An account is presented of *Eria* section *Cylindrolobus* in the Malesian part of its distribution, wherein 57 species are enumerated. *Eria jenseniana* is newly recorded for Peninsular Malaysia; *E. wenzelii* is reinstated; *E. rigida* var. *papuana* is raised to specific rank as *E. pseudorigida*; *Ceratostylis beccariana*, *Cylindrolobus elatus*, *C. kalabakanensis*, *C. longpasiensis*, *Dendrobium korinchense* and *Trichotosia microbambusa* are transferred to *Eria*; *Trichotosia* subgenus *Eremochlaina* is lectotypified; and five new species are proposed, viz. *Eria burleyi*, *E. clemensorum*, *E. gretcheniae*, *E. puakensis* and *E. warnementiae*.

Keywords: *Eria*, *Cylindrolobus*, Malesia, synopsis

Eria Lindl. (*sensu lato*) is a genus commonly said to have about 500 species (Pridgeon, 1992) distributed from Sri Lanka to Tahiti. The plants are generally epiphytes, with variously shaped (discoïd, ovoid, clavate to elongate) pseudobulbs or stems, bearing one to many leaves, axillary to pseudoterminal inflorescences bearing one to many glabrous, but most often pubescent flowers. The critical floral characters are that the column always has a foot (or basal extension), and that the pollinia are eight and not attached to a stipes or viscidium.

Recent molecular studies (see Cribb and Ng, 2005) have suggested that the *Podochileae* Pfitzer (especially subtribe *Eriinae* Benth.) are in dire need of generic reorganisation. The proposed generic circumscriptions given for subtribe *Eriinae* by Cribb and Ng (2005) were understandably preliminary at the time [e.g. only 52 species (about 10% of the genus) referable to *Eria* in the traditional sense were sampled]. Though some of the nine generic segregates listed by Cribb and Ng (2005) seem easily recognisable (e.g. *Conchidium* Griff. and *Trichotosia* Blume), others seem difficult to define (e.g. *Pinalia* Lindl. vs. *Bryobium* Lindl. and *Ascidieria* Seidenf.). On the other hand, the definition of the genus *Callostylis* Blume seems somewhat broad.

Some authors (e.g. Wood et al., 2011) have preferred to recognise a number of smaller genera, among which is *Cylindrolobus* Blume. The latter had been included in *Callostylis* by Cribb and Ng (2005). Since it seems difficult with our current knowledge to firmly establish whether *Cylindrolobus* should be recognised as a separate genus or within a broad *Callostylis* I have treated it as part of *Eria*.

***Eria* Lindl. section *Cylindrolobus* (Blume) Lindl., Proc. J. Linn. Soc. 3: 46, 58, 1858.**

Basionym: *Cylindrolobus* Blume, Fl. Jav. Praef: 6, 1828.

Type species: *Ceratium compressum* Blume.

Synonyms: *Ceratium* Blume, Bijdr.: 341, 1825 *nom. illeg.* (non Schrank 1793, nec Albertini & Schweinitz 1805).

Type species: *Ceratium compressum* Blume.

Eria Lindl. subgenus *Cylindrolobus* (Blume) Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2: 182, 1856.

Trichotosia Blume subgenus *Cylindrolobus* (Blume) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 133, 156, 1911.

Eria Lindl. section *Nutantes* Ridl., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 31: 282, 1896 *nom. nud.*; J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 32: 299, 1896 *nom. nud.*; Fl. Malay. Pen. 1: 89, 1907 (in key).
Type species: *Eria nutans* Lindl.

Eria Lindl. section *Aporodes* Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 10: 85, 1911.

Type species: *Eria aporoides* Lindl.

Aporodes (Schltr.) W. Suarez & Cootes, Philipp. Orch. Rev. 15, 2: 17, 2007 *nom. inval.*; Austral. Orch. Rev. 73, 5:33, 2008.

Trichotosia Blume subgenus *Eremochlaina* Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 172, 1911.

Lectotype (here designated): *Trichotosia rigida* (Blume) Kraenzl.

Distribution: About 70–75 species distributed from Sri Lanka to New Guinea.

Section *Cylindrolobus* may be recognized within *Eria* by its caulescent habit (stems terete to narrowly clavate), glabrous leaves either spread along the stem or gathered near its apex, axillary (rarely pseudoterminal), short (or if slightly elongate then the floral bracts comparatively large) inflorescences of one to few flowers, and often spreading, coloured, relatively large floral bracts. There do not appear to be any exclusive floral characters present in section *Cylindrolobus*, though several taxa have a certain aspect (e.g. glabrous sepals, a lip with large sidelobes, a gland present on the column foot or base of the lip, pollinia unequal in size), this is negated by taxa lacking one or more of those features.

Two distinctive groups in section *Cylindrolobus* have been accorded sectional status. The first group (section *Aporodes* Schltr.) is easily recognised by its short, laterally

I wish to thank Jonathon Gregson (BM), Hubert Kurzweil (SING), Andre Schuiteman (K), and Dariusz Szlachetko (UGDA) for their help with locating type material. Peter O'Byrne kindly shared his descriptions, drawings and photographs of various taxa. Also the help and hospitality received from herbarium and library staff at AMES, BM and K was much appreciated during visits.

¹P.O. Box 8210, Cairns 4870, Queensland, Australia; wsandave1@bigpond.com

Harvard Papers in Botany, Vol. 19, No. 1, 2014, pp. 77–95.

© President and Fellows of Harvard College, 2014.

ISSN: 1938-2944, DOI: 10.3100/hpib.v19iss1.2014.n6, Published online: 30 June 2014

compressed leaves, it resembles some species of *Dendrobium* Sw. section *Aporum* Blume vegetatively. I agree with Smith (1945) that section *Aporodes* is best considered a part of *Cylindrolobus*. Of the four species referable to it, only *E. aporoides* Lindl. is well known, the other rather poorly understood species are *E. decipiens* Schltr., *E. incrassata* Schltr., and *E. soronensis* Schltr.

The second group (section *Nutantes* Ridl.) is defined by its stems having one or a few leaves gathered near the apex (vs. spread along the stem), and pseudoterminal (vs. axillary) inflorescences of one or two flowers. Often the flower is presented upside down (giving it a nodding appearance) due to reverse curving of the pedicellate ovary. The eight known species are *E. beccariana* (Kraenzl.) Ormerod, *E. burleyi* Ormerod, *E. compressoclavata* J.J. Sm., *E. diluta* Ridl., *E. fimbriolata* J.J. Sm., *E. genuflexa* J.J. Sm., *E. neglecta* Ridl., and *E. nutans* Lindl. Also *E. longerepens* Ridl. may belong to the group too.

Eria albolutea Rolfe, Bull. Misc. Inf. Kew: 80, 1917.

TYPE: PHILIPPINES, without locality, August 1916, *cult.* R.B.G. Glasnevin s.n. (Holotype: K, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus alboluteus* (Rolfe) J.J. Wood, Males. Orch. J. 5: 87, 2010.

Distribution: Philippines.

Eria aliciae Quisumb., Philipp. J. Sci. 66: 149, 1938.

TYPE: PHILIPPINES. Luzon: Benguet Subprov., Baguio, 1525 m, *cult.* Mrs. Colton ex Igorot peddlers, May 1934, Mrs. A.W. Day PNH 3455 (Holotype: PNH, destroyed; possible Isotype: AMES).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus aliciae* (Quisumb.) W. Suarez, Orchideen J. 17, 1: 13, 2010.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

A possible isotype of this species was found among undetermined *Eria* specimens at AMES. This collection has some data on it that is different to that cited in the protologue. The sheet lacks a Philippine National Herbarium (=PNH) label and has the collector's husband's initials (as was the practice then) and number as "Mrs. K.B. Day 13." Nevertheless the specimen has location data and original colour notes that coincide with those used in the protologue, furthermore it is annotated in pencil as "*Eria sp. nov.*" and "*E. longicaula* A. & Q." Thus it seems that Eduardo Quisumbing initially wanted to propose the plant with Oakes Ames but ended up publishing it himself under a different epithet. The likely explanation for the discrepancies is that the AMES specimen (which is unfortunately flowerless) came from part of the original plant and is therefore a "clonotype."

Eria aporoides Lindl., Proc. J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 3: 60, 1858. TYPE: PHILIPPINES. Without locality, *H. Cuming s.n.* (Holotype: K-L, not seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Pinalia aporoides* (Lindl.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 678, 1891 as '*aporodes*.'

Dendrobium brogniartii Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50. II., B. 21, I: 210, 1910 *nom. illeg.*

Dendrobium aporoides (Lindl.) Merrill, Sp. Blanc.: 113, 1918.

Cylindrolobus aporoides (Lindl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 444, 1983.

Aporodes fragrans W. Suarez & Cootes, Philipp. Orch. Rev. 15, 2: 17, 2007 *nom. inval.*; Austral. Orch. Rev. 73, 5: 33, 2008.

Epidendrum equitans auct. non Forst.f., Blanco, Fl. Filip.: 645, 1837.

Distribution: Philippines.

Specimen examined: Philippines. Leyte: Tacloban, 6 February 1916, C.A. Wenzel 956 (AMES).

This taxon appears to be common in the lowlands of the Philippines judging from the numerous examples held at AMES. I cite only the one specimen above because this has a careful sketch by J.J. Smith attached to it and an image can be found online because it is kept in the type collection under the name *Dendrobium brogniartii*. Colour photographs of *Eria aporoides* can be found in Cootes (2001, 2011) and Fessel and Balzer (1999), the latter reference showing the lip in detail.

Suarez and Cootes (2008) proposed the name *Aporodes fragrans* in an effort to avoid the confusing binomial "*Aporodes aporoides*." The latter combination is not strictly a tautonym because the generic and specific epithets are not exactly repeated. It is therefore possible that the combination *Aporodes fragrans* could be treated as illegitimate.

var. *celebica* J.J. Sm., Blumea 5, 3: 738, 1945.

TYPES: INDONESIA. Sulawesi: Manado, 1895, *S.H. Koorders s.n., cult. Hort. Bogor. 14C* (Syntype: BO, not seen); *cult. Hort. Bogor. 78C* (Syntype: BO, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Aporodes fragrans* W. Suarez & Cootes subsp. *celebica* (J.J. Sm.) W. Suarez & Cootes, Austral. Orch. Rev. 73, 5: 33, 2008.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Eria aurantia J.J. Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. s.2, 3: 10, 1912.

Basionym: *Eria aurantiaca* J.J. Sm., Bull. Dep. Agric. Ind. Neerl. 45: 19, 1911 *nom. illeg. (non* Ridl. 1910).

TYPE: INDONESIA. Kalimantan, without locality, 1901, A.W. Nieuwenhuis s.n., *cult. Hort. Bogor 2148* (Holotype: BO, not seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Trichotosia aurantiaca* Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50., II. B. 21, II: 173, 1911.

Eria smithii Merrill, J. As. Soc. Str. Br., spec. no.: 174, 1921 *nom. illeg.*

Cylindrolobus aurantius (J.J. Sm.) J.J. Wood, Males. Orch. J. 5: 87, 2010.

Distribution: Indonesia (Kalimantan).

The name *Trichotosia aurantiaca* Kraenzl. should be treated as a "*nom. nov.*" [ICN Art. 58.1 (McNeill et al. 2012)] and it therefore has priority over the epithet "*aurantia*" in *Cylindrolobus*.

Eria beccariana (Kraenzl.) Ormerod, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Ceratostylis beccariana* Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 44, Beibl. 101: 20, 1910.

TYPE: MALAYSIA. Sarawak, without locality, *O. Beccari 1341* (Holotype: FI, not seen).

Distribution: Malaysia (Sarawak).

Wood et al. (2011) reduced this taxon to a synonym of *E. nutans* Lindl. (stems to 50 cm, petals 4–5 mm wide). However *E. beccariana* is a smaller plant (to 12 cm high) with linear (2 mm wide) petals. It appears to be related to other short-statured plants with linear petals such as *E. burleyi*, *E. diluta*, and *E. genuflexa*.

Eria biflora Griff., Notul. Pl. Asiat. 3: 302, 1851.

TYPE: MYANMAR. Mergui, on Peenma trees, December 1834, *W. Griffith 830* (Holotype lost).

Pinalia biflora (Griff.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 679, 1891.

Cylindrolobus biflorus (Griff.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Eria choneana Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 8: 203, 1886.

TYPE: Origin unknown, *cult. Chone s.n.* (Holotype: HBG, not seen; Isotype: BM [photo. AMES]).

Distribution: NE India; Myanmar; Laos; Vietnam; Thailand; Malaysia; Indonesia (Sumatra to Bali).

Specimens examined: MALAYSIA. Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu, path to Ranau, 1465 m, 21 April 1933, *C.E. Carr 3304* (= *SFN 27051*) (AMES); Tenompok, 1525 m, 14 March 1932, *J. & M.S. Clemens 28837* (AMES).

Eria brachystachya Rchb.f., Bonplandia 3: 223, 1855.

TYPE: PHILIPPINES, without locality, *H. Cuming 2063* (Holotype: W-R 20038 [image seen]; Isotypes: BM [photo. AMES], K-L [photo. seen], LE, W-R 20039 [image seen]). Homotypic synonyms: *Pinalia brachystachya* (Rchb.f.)

Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 678, 1891.

Cylindrolobus brachystachyus (Rchb.f.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Philippines.

Specimens examined: PHILIPPINES. Luzon: without locality, *cult. in Manila*, June 1905, *A. Loher 6013* (AMES); Cagayan Prov., Pagikpik, 275 m, May 1930, *G.E. Edano BS 79607* (AMES). Babuyan Islands, Camiguin, 2 September 1907, *E. Fenix BS 3044* (AMES). Mindoro, Bongabong, near Bongabong River, 0 m, 21 June 1953, *M.D. Sulit 5192* (= *PNH 17767*) (AMES).

A common species in the Philippines judging from the number of herbarium sheets in AMES. Ames (1925) reduced his own *E. wenzelii* to synonymy of *E. brachystachya* but I find the former can be recognised by the thicker (not laminate) lateral keels on the lip.

The specimen from the Babuyan Islands (at the tip of Luzon) differs in having flowers with a thinner epichile on which the midkeel is higher, more laminate, and continues almost to the apex (vs. halfway).

Eria burleyi Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: INDONESIA. Kalimantan: Gunung Bentaung area, 5–10 km N of Masa Village, 150 km NE of Pontianak, 1430 m, 28 June to 6 July 1989, *J.S. Burley et al. 3084* (Holotype: A). Fig. 1.

Affinis *E. neglecta* Ridl. et *E. genuflexa* J.J. Sm. sed *epichilo labello obovatis (non subquadratis et transverse ellipticis) differt.*

Epiphytic herb. Roots terete, slender, wiry, pubescent, ca. 0.3 mm thick. Rhizome creeping, to 2.3 mm thick. Stems subterete, very slender, 2–3 leaved apically, ca. 2.5 cm apart on rhizome, enclosed by several dark reddish-brown sheaths, 13–18 cm long, 0.10–0.23 cm thick. Leaves ligulate-lanceolate, acute to subacute, 11.3–16.2 cm long, 0.8–1.5 cm wide. Inflorescence pseudoterminal, uniflorous; sheathing bract ca. 2.1 cm long, 0.4 cm wide laterally. Flowers cream externally. Pedicellate ovary terete, sparsely pubescent, 7.5 mm long. Dorsal sepal broadly oblong-lanceolate, subacute, 5 veined, ca. 13.2 mm long, 5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely oblong-lanceolate, subacute, subfalcate, 5 veined, 12.2 mm long, 5.2 mm wide, forming with the columnfoot a conical, obtuse, ca. 5 mm long, mentum. Petals ligulate, subacute, falcate, 3 veined, 12.3 mm long, 2.5 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, ca. 12 mm long, 11 mm wide; hypochile ca. 6.5 mm long, 11 mm wide, with large, obliquely oblong-lanceolate, subacute sidelobes that are ca. 5.5 mm long (front edge) and 5 mm wide basally; epichile obovate, subacute, ca. 7.5 mm long, 5.5 mm wide; keels 3, laminate, the median one low on the hypochile but high-raising and bilobed on the epichile, lateral keels restricted to upper half of epichile, elliptic-subquadrate. Column slender, semiterete, ca. 6.5 mm long; column foot ca. 5 mm long.

Distribution: Indonesia (Kalimantan).

Eponymy: Named after J.S. Burley, collector of the type.

This species is related to *E. neglecta* Ridl. and *E. genuflexa* J.J. Sm., and like those two entities it has flowers that have narrow ligulate petals, but it differs from both of those taxa in having an obovate (not subquadrate to transversely elliptic) epichile.

A specimen from Sarawak, Malaysia [*Native Coll. 1327* (AMES)] also has flowers with an obovate epichile but the plant is shorter and stouter, the stems lacking reddish-brown sheaths, the petals are oblanceolate (vs. ligulate), and the column is clavate (vs. semiterete). The Sarawak plant is likely an undescribed species, or even possibly referable to *E. beccariana*.

Eria carnea J.J. Sm., Bull. Dep. Agric. Ind. Neerl. 5: 12, 1907.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Kalimantan, Liang Gagang, *J.G. Hallier s.n.* (Holotype: BO, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Trichotosia carnea* (J.J. Sm.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50., II. B. 21, II: 153, 1911.

Distribution: Indonesia (Kalimantan).

Eria kalabakanensis from Sabah, Malaysia appears to be a close ally of this species. Both taxa have a labellum with ligulate-lanceolate sidelobes between which is a thick linguiform callus.

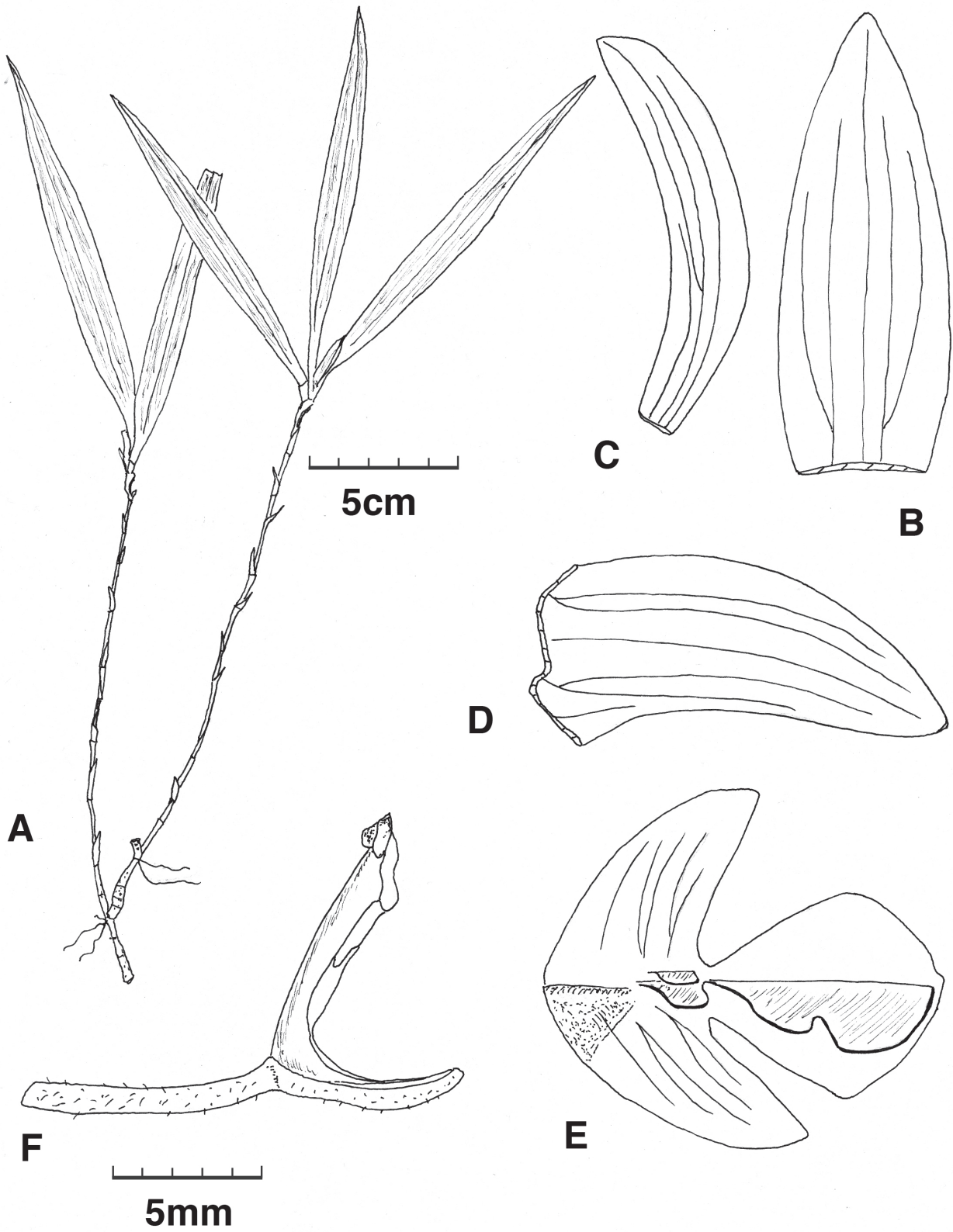


FIGURE 1. *Eria burleyi* Ormerod. A, plant; B, dorsal sepal; C, petal; D, lateral sepal; E, labellum; F, column. Drawn from holotype.

Eria clemensorum Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: MALAYSIA. Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu, Dallas, 915 m, 26 September 1931, *J. & M.S. Clemens 26603* (Holotype: AMES; Isotypes: BM, K, L not seen). Fig. 2.

Affinis E. leptocarpa Hk.f. *sed caule angustioribus* (6.5 vs. ca. 10.0 mm crassis), *floribus cremicoloris* (vs. *extus flavis, brunneo irroratis, intus pallide stramineis*), *et epichilo glabris* (vs. *furfuraceis*) differt.

Presumably epiphytic herb. Rhizome and roots not seen. Stem slender, laxly many leaved, slightly compressed, elliptic in cross-section, preserved piece 49 cm long, 0.65 cm thick. Leaves ligulate-oblongate, apex inequally subacutely to acutely bilobed (one lobule 8.5–11.0 mm longer than the other), thinly coriaceous, ca. 11 veined, 16.5–18.3 cm long, 2–3 cm wide; leaf sheaths tubular, smooth, striate dry, obliquely truncate, 2.9–3.2 cm long. Inflorescences erupting through leaf sheath, slender, to 22 mm long; peduncle 10 mm long; rachis laxly 4 flowered, 12 mm long; floral bracts oblong-lanceolate, acute, 10–11 mm long, 3 mm wide. Flowers cream coloured. Pedicellate ovary narrowly clavate, ca. 19 mm long. Dorsal sepal oblong-elliptic, obtuse, 7 veined, ca. 9.5 mm long, 4.5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-lanceolate, obtuse, subfalcate, 6 veined, 11 mm long, 5 mm wide, forming with the columnfoot a conical, obtuse, 4.5–5.0 mm long mentum. Petals broadly oblong-oblongate, acute to retuse, subfalcate, 5 veined, 10.9 mm long, 3.9 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, ca. 8.9 mm long, 6 mm wide; hypochile broadly rectangular in basal half, obtriangular in upper half, ca. 5.3 mm long medially, 6 mm wide, with obliquely deltate, obtuse sidelobes, front edges 2 mm long; epichile transversely elliptic-trapeziform, obtuse, margins broadly thickened, ca. 3.5 mm long, 4.3 mm wide; keels 3, occurring as low ridges for most of length then raising up and becoming lamellate between apices of sidelobes, midkeel undulate apically and just reaching base of epichile. Column semiterete, ca. 4.3 mm long (minus anther cap); columnfoot ca. 4.5 mm long.

Distribution: Malaysia (Sabah).

Eponymy: Named after Joseph Clemens (1862–1936) and his wife Mary Strong Clemens (1873–1969), they collected the type and many other orchids on Mt. Kinabalu.

This species resembles *E. leptocarpa* but differs from it in having more slender stems, cream coloured (vs. externally yellow flowers speckled with brown, inside pale straw yellow) flowers, broader, curved petals, a smooth (not with a broad furfuraceous band) labellum epichile, and keels that are only raised apically (vs. lamellate throughout).

Eria compressoclavata J.J. Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. s.3, 12: 129, 1932.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Bangka: without locality, *H.A.B. Bunnemeijer s.n., cult. Hort. Bogor. XII B, IX, 130* (Holotype: BO, not seen).

Distribution: Indonesia (Bangka).

Eria compressa (Blume) Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2: 182, 1856.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Java: Mt. Gede and Mt. Salak, *C.L. Blume s.n.* (Holotype: L, photo. AMES).

Homotypic synonyms: *Ceratium compressum* Blume, Bijdr.: 341, 1825.

Pinalia compressa (Blume) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 679, 1891.

Trichotosia compressa (Blume) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50., II. B. 21, II: 159, 1911.

Cylindrolobus compressus (Blume) F.G. Brieger, in Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 3, 1 (11–12): 664, 1981.

Heterotypic synonym: *Eria longicaulis* Teysm. & Binn., Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. 24: 313, 1862.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Java: Mt. Salak, *J.E. Teysmann s.n.* (Holotype: L, not seen).

Distribution: Indonesia (Java).

Specimen examined: Indonesia, Java, Tjibeureum 1650 m, December 1910, *M. Fleischer s.n.* (AMES).

Eria compressa var. ***sumatrana*** J.J. Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. s.3, 2: 49, 1920.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Palembang, Gunung Dempo, 2000 m, August 1916, Expedition E. Jacobson, *Ajob 480* (Holotype: BO, not seen).

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

This variety differs from the type form in having 7–10 (vs. 2–3) flowered inflorescences, yellow flowers with violet sidelobes (vs. yellow flowers with red spots), spreading (not forward pointing) sidelobes, an entire (vs. emarginate) epichile, and an obliquely conical (vs. globose) callus or gland on the columnfoot. Further study of the variation of *E. compressa* may show that its Sumatran variant should be raised to species status.

Eria cootesii D.P. Banks, Orchideen J. 15, 2: 78, 2008.

TYPE: PHILIPPINES. Luzon: Laguna Prov., Kapatalan area, 500 m, 22 June 2007, *J.E. Cootes JEC2007/001* (Holotype: NSW, not seen). Fig. 3.

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus cootesii* (D.P. Banks) W. Suarez, Orchideen J. 17, 1: 13, 2010.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

Specimen examined: Philippines. Luzon: Rizal Prov., Mt. Irid, 1220 m, November 1926, *M. Ramos & G.E. Edano PNH 48549* (AMES).

Banks (2008) reported that this species has three keels on the lower half of the labellum. In the only specimen studied I did not find any keels but this could be due to the strongly pressed flower. In many *Eria* species the keels can be difficult to detect if the flowers have been overly flattened during pressing.

Eria cootesii is externally similar to *E. brachystachya* in habit but it is easily recognised by the long fimbria on its petals, and the almost simple labellum with 5–7 rows of fimbria on the upper half. All other taxa in section *Cylindrolobus* have entire petals, and most have a strongly trilobed labellum usually adorned with lamellae, calli, or a single brush of hairs.

Eria cyrtosepala Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 45, Beibl. 104: 37, 1911.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: on trees and rocks near Padang Pandjang, 800 m, 19 January 1907, *R. Schlechter 15863* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotype: AMES).

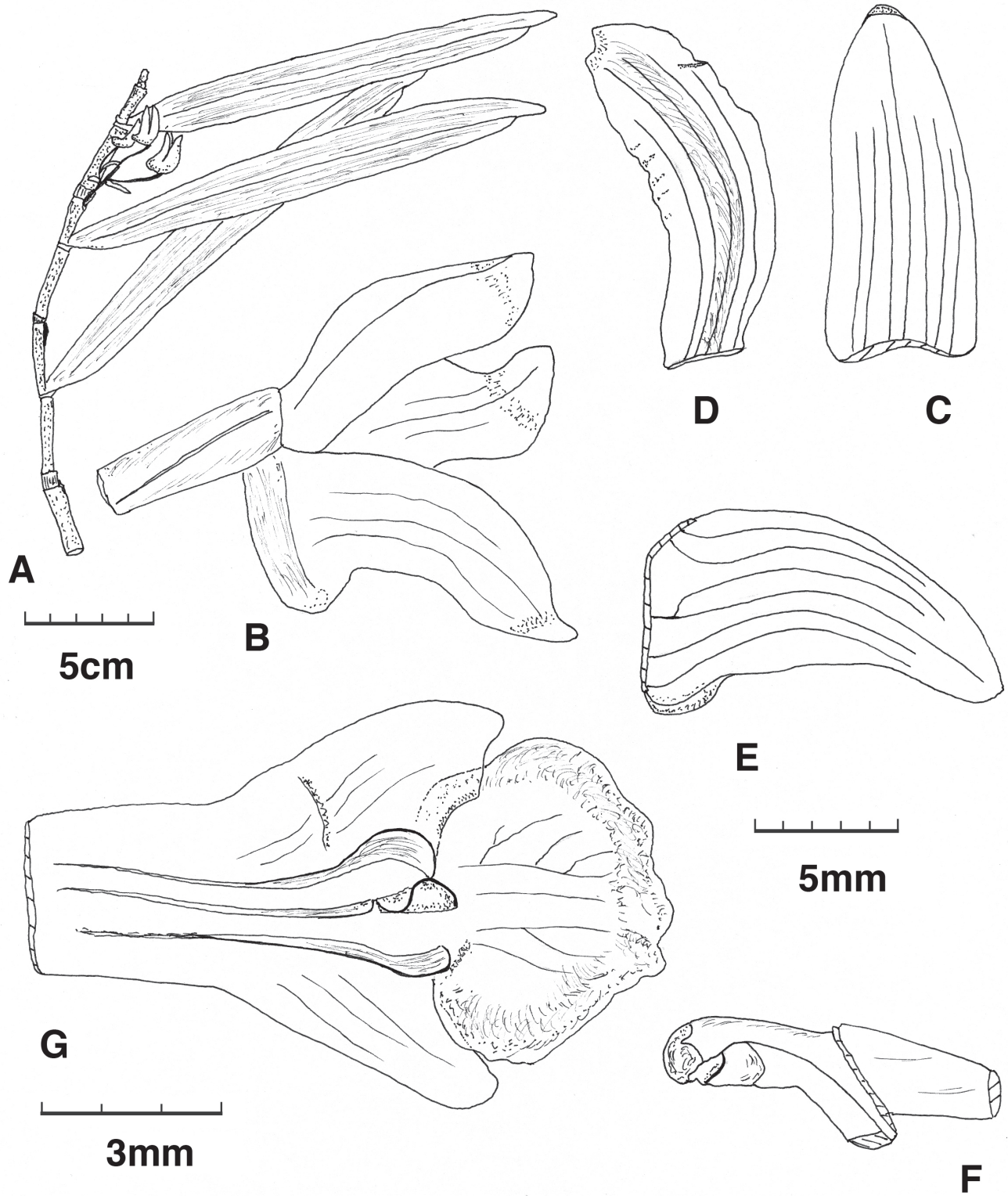


FIGURE 2. *Eria clemensorum* Ormerod. **A**, stem apex (some leaves removed); **B**, flower; **C**, dorsal sepal; **D**, petal; **E**, lateral sepal; **F**, column; **G**, labellum. Drawn from holotype.

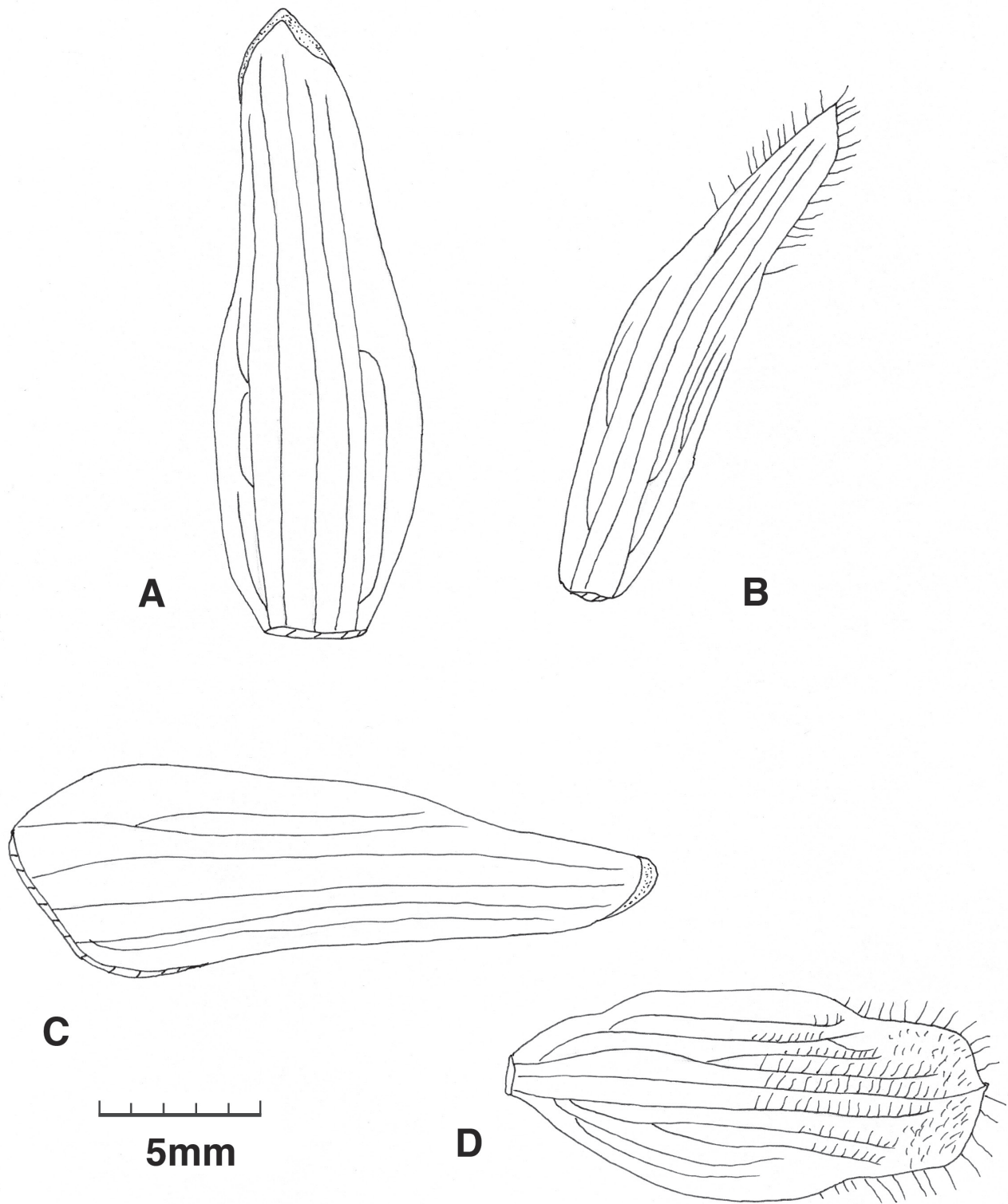


FIGURE 3. *Eria cootesii* D.P. Banks. **A**, dorsal sepal; **B**, petal; **C**, lateral sepal; **D**, labellum. Drawn from *M. Ramos & G.E. Edano PNH 48549* (AMES).

Homotypic synonym: *Trichotosia cyrtosepala* (Schltr.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenz. IV. 50. II, B. 21, II: 173, 1911.

Cylindrolobus cyrtosepalus (Schltr.) F.G. Brieger, in Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 3, 1(11–12): 664, 1981 as “*cyclosepalus*,” *comb. inval.* [incorrect reference cited].

Cylindrolobus cyrtosepalus (Schltr.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983 *comb. inval.* [incorrect reference cited].

Callostylis cyrtosepala (Schltr.) Y.P. Ng & P. Cribb, Orch. Rev. 113: 272, 2005.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Both Brieger and Rauschert cited the mention of *Eria cyrtosepala* by Schlechter (Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1: 671, 1912) as the place of publication for the species when they each transferred that name to *Cylindrolobus*. This in my view is not a clear, full or direct reference to the basionym as required by Article 41.5 of the ICN (McNeill et al. 2012), nor is it a correctible error of citation in the sense of Article 41.6.

Eria decipiens Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 10: 85, 1911.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sulawesi: near Toli-Toli, on trees in mangrove swamps, 5 m, January 1910, *R. Schlechter 20692* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotypes: K, L, NSW, not seen).

Aporodes decipiens (Schltr.) W. Suarez & Cootes, Austral. Orch. Rev. 73, 5:33, 2008.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Eria dentrecasteauxii Kraenzl., Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 44, Beibl. 101: 25, 1910.

TYPE: PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Milne Bay Prov., D’Entrecasteaux Islands, Normanby Island, March, *W. Micholitz s.n.* (Holotype: HBG, image seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Trichotosia dentrecasteauxii* (Kraenzl.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenz. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 157, 1911.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Kraenzlin (1911) made no mention under *Trichotosia dentrecasteauxii* that he had originally described the plant in *Eria*. The holotype was found in HBG by Dariusz Szlachetko under the name *Eria micholitziana* Kraenzl. Due to this misidentification it was not listed by Christenson (1994) as among the types present in Kraenzlin’s herbarium in HBG.

Eria diluta Ridl., J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus. 7: 52, 1915.

TYPE: MALAYSIA. Kedah: Kedah Peak, 915 m, 29 November 1915, *H.C. Robinson & C.B. Kloss 5980* (Holotype: K, image seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Trichosma dilutum* (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 470, 1983.

Distribution: Malaysia (Peninsular).

I have seen a specimen [*Native Coll. 910* (AMES)] from Sarawak, Malaysia, that agrees quite well with the figure called *E. diluta* in Seidenfaden & Wood (1992) by having

oblong-oblongeolate, obtuse petals, a 3-keeled lip, and a broadly but shortly obovate epichile that is shorter than the sidelobes. However Ridley (1924) speaks of linear, acute petals, a midlobe that is “oblong sub-acute dilate near tip, 2 short ridges meeting in a V, fleshy at base, 2 short undulate ridges near side-lobes and 1 running to tip elevate into a keel.” An image of the type in Kew also appears to show that the epichile is obovate and seems to exceed the sidelobes (similar to *E. burleyi*). It is possible then that the plant called *E. diluta* by Seidenfaden & Wood (1992) represents an undescribed species.

Eria elaticaulis Ormerod, *nom. nov.*

Basionym: *Cylindrolobus elatus* J.J. Wood, Males. Orch. J. 5: 49, 2010.

TYPE: MALAYSIA. Sabah: Sipitang District, Ulu Long Pa Sia, 8 km NW of Long Pa Sia, near Pa Sia River, 1260 m, 26 October 1985, *J.J. Wood 701* (Holotype: K, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Eria aurantia* auct. non J.J. Sm., J.J. Wood & P. Cribb, Checkl. Orch. Borneo: 206, Fig. 25, C–D, Pl. 10, D–E, 1994; J.J. Wood, Orch. Borneo 4: 147, Fig. 60, 2003.

Distribution: Malaysia (Sabah).

It was necessary to create a new epithet for this species in *Eria* since there is already an *E. elata* J.D. Hook. from 1890.

Eria elisheae P. O’Byrne, Malay. Orch. Rev. 34: 52, 2000.

TYPE: PHILIPPINES. Luzon: Quezon Prov., 350–600 m, cult. in Singapore, 8 June 1998, *F. Hidajat in P. O’Byrne EX010* (Holotype: SING, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus elisheae* (P. O’Byrne) J.J. Wood, Males. Orch. Rev. 5: 87, 2010.

Eria sp.: Fessel & Balzer, Select. Philipp. Orch.: 6, 1999.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

Eria erythrosticta Ridl., J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus. 8, 4: 102, 1917.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Sungei Kambang, 1220–1525 m, *H.C. Robinson & C.B. Kloss s.n.* (Holotype: BM, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus erythrostictus* (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Eria exappendiculata J.J. Sm., Meded. Herb. Leid. 53: 10, 1925.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Lombok, Gunung Rindjani, NE side, Sembaloen Plateau, 1185–1265 m, 31 May 1909, *J. Elbert 1648* (Holotype: L, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus exappendiculatus* (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Lombok).

Eria fastigatifolia Ames, Orch. 2: 191, 1908.

TYPE: PHILIPPINES. Luzon: Benguet Prov., Baguio, March 1904, *A.D.E. Elmer 5885* (Holotype: AMES).

Homotypic synonyms: *Trichotosia fastigatifolia* (Ames) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 162, 1911.

Cylindrolobus fastigatifolius (Ames) W. Suarez, Orchideen J. 17, 1: 13, 2010.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Negros).

Specimens examined: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Albay Prov., Mt. Malinao, 700 m, 27 January 1956, *G.E. Edano 8318* (=PNH 34566) (A); Sorsogon Prov., Mt. Bulusan, near Bulusan Lake, 385 m, 11 August 1947, *M.D. Sulit 1932* (=PNH 3178) (AMES).

Though this relatively common Philippine species has rather small flowers, it can be quite an attractive plant due to its graceful sweeping leaves (like a miniature *Freycinetia* Gaud.) and multitude of blooms. Among the specimens of *E. fastigatifolia* at AMES I found a similar species mixed in with it. This other entity (represented by *G.L. Alcasid & G.E. Edano PNH 5192*; *A.D.E. Elmer 7588 & 9250*; *C.B. Robinson BS 6572*) has longer inflorescence peduncles, less flowers, and the lip with only three simple keels. Unfortunately all the specimens seen have flowers in a poor condition.

Eria fimbrioloba J.J. Sm., Blumea 5, 3: 706, 1945.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Aceh Prov., Boer ni Telong, on lahar rocks, 1900 m, September 1934, *C.G.G.J. van Steenis 6359* (Holotype: L, not seen).

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Eria genuflexa J.J. Sm., Bull. Dep. Agric. Ind. Neerl. 5: 14, 1907.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Jambi Prov., Moeara Tambesi, *D.J. Hulshoff Pol s.n.* (Holotype: BO, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Trichosma genuflexum* (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 470, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Specimens examined: Indonesia. Without locality, *cult. Hort. Bogor s.n.* (AMES); without locality, *cult. Hort. Bogor 473* (AMES).

The two specimens seen are kept in the type collection at AMES, but are not original material. Comber (2001) also reports that this species occurs in Borneo, but I have not seen any material from there.

Eria graminea Ridl., J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus. 8, 4: 103, 1917.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra, W side of Barisan Range, Barong Bharu, 1220 m, 11 June 1914, *H.C. Robinson & C.B. Kloss 135* (Holotype: BM, image seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus gramineus* (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Two Sumatran collections [*H.A.B. Bunnemeijer 9348 & 9375* (AMES)] from Gunung Kerintji referred to this taxon by Smith (1933) may represent an undescribed species. These differ from *E. graminea* in having larger leaves (10.5–11.0 × 0.60–0.85 cm vs. 7 × 0.4 cm), and flowers with a trilobed (vs. entire) lip.

Wood and Cribb (1994) note a Bornean record of this species from Kalimantan, Indonesia. The collection [*E.F. de Vogel 1077* (K, L not seen)] in question has broader leaves and is probably another taxon.

Eria gretcheniae Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: E coast, Asahan, headwaters of Aek Liang (area between Dolok Si Manoek-manoek and Tor Matoetoeng), 1300 m, 15 October to 11 November 1936, *R. Si Boeea 10598* (Holotype: AMES; Isotype: MICH). Fig. 4.

Affinis E. graminea Ridl. *sed foliis longioribus* (9–12.7 vs. 7 cm), *labello floribus latodentatis* (vs. *integrus*) *et crasse trilamellatis* (vs. *carinis lateralis ad apicis incrassatis et medio in carina terminata*) *differt*.

Presumably epiphytic herb. Roots terete, slender, rigid, minutely pubescent, 0.5–1.0 mm thick. Rhizome rigid, to 5 mm thick. Stems terete, slender, 1.0–1.5 cm apart on rhizome, laxly leafy in upper half, 70.5–143.5 cm long, 0.2–0.3 cm thick. Leaves linear-lanceolate, apex strongly inequally and obliquely acutely to subacutely bilobed, one lobe 1.2–2.4 cm longer than the other, thin, 1.8–4.0 cm apart, 9.2–12.7 cm long, 0.420–0.625 cm wide; leaf sheaths tubular, smooth, weakly striate, truncate. Inflorescence emerging opposite leaf lamina, uniflorous (?); peduncle 3 mm long; bracts 4, clustered, ovate-lanceolate, acute, ca. 5 mm long. Flower colour unknown. Pedicellate ovary terete, 5 mm long. Dorsal sepal lanceolate, subacute, 5 veined, lateral veins branched, 13 mm long, 2.8 mm long. Lateral sepals obliquely oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, falcate, 3 veined, ca. 10 mm long, 3.5 mm wide, forming with the columnfoot an obtuse, ca. 2.75 mm long mentum. Petals obliquely oblong-oblancheolate, subacute, 3 veined, lateral veins branched, 11.5 mm long, 3 mm wide. Labellum oblong-oblancheolate, obtuse, lateral upper margins with 3–4 broad dentations, ca. 7.5 mm long, 4 mm wide; keels 3, low in basal half of labellum, raised in middle of lip into 3 thick, short lamellae. Column clavate, ca. 5 mm long (6 mm long with anther cap); columnfoot ca. 2 mm long.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Specimens examined: INDONESIA. Sumatra: E coast, Asahan, Dolok Parhorasan (between Aek si Oelak and Aek Oessim, streams crossed N of the Toba/Asahan boundary on the path from Taloen na Oeli to Tomoean Dolok), 10 October, 22 October, and 18 November 1936, *R. Si Boeea 10363* (MICH); Asahan, Adian Si na Mari (area SE of Dolok Si Manoek-manoek), 31 October 1936, *R. Si Boeea 10686* (AMES, MICH); boundary between E coast and Tapianoeli, Toba, near Taloen na Oeli (E of Dolok Si Manoek-manoek, near headwaters of Aek Mandosi), 11–27 November 1936, *R. Si Boeea 10960* (MICH); Asahan, Dolok Si Haboe-haboe (mountain W of Dolok Si Djongi-djongi), 30 November and 9 December 1936, *R. Si Boeea 11312* (AMES, MICH).

Eponymy: Named after Gretchen Wade of the Botany Libraries, Harvard University Herbaria for her contribution to botanical research.

This species is related to *E. graminea* Ridl. but is distinguished from it in having longer leaves, flowers in which the lip is broadly toothed near the upper margin, and

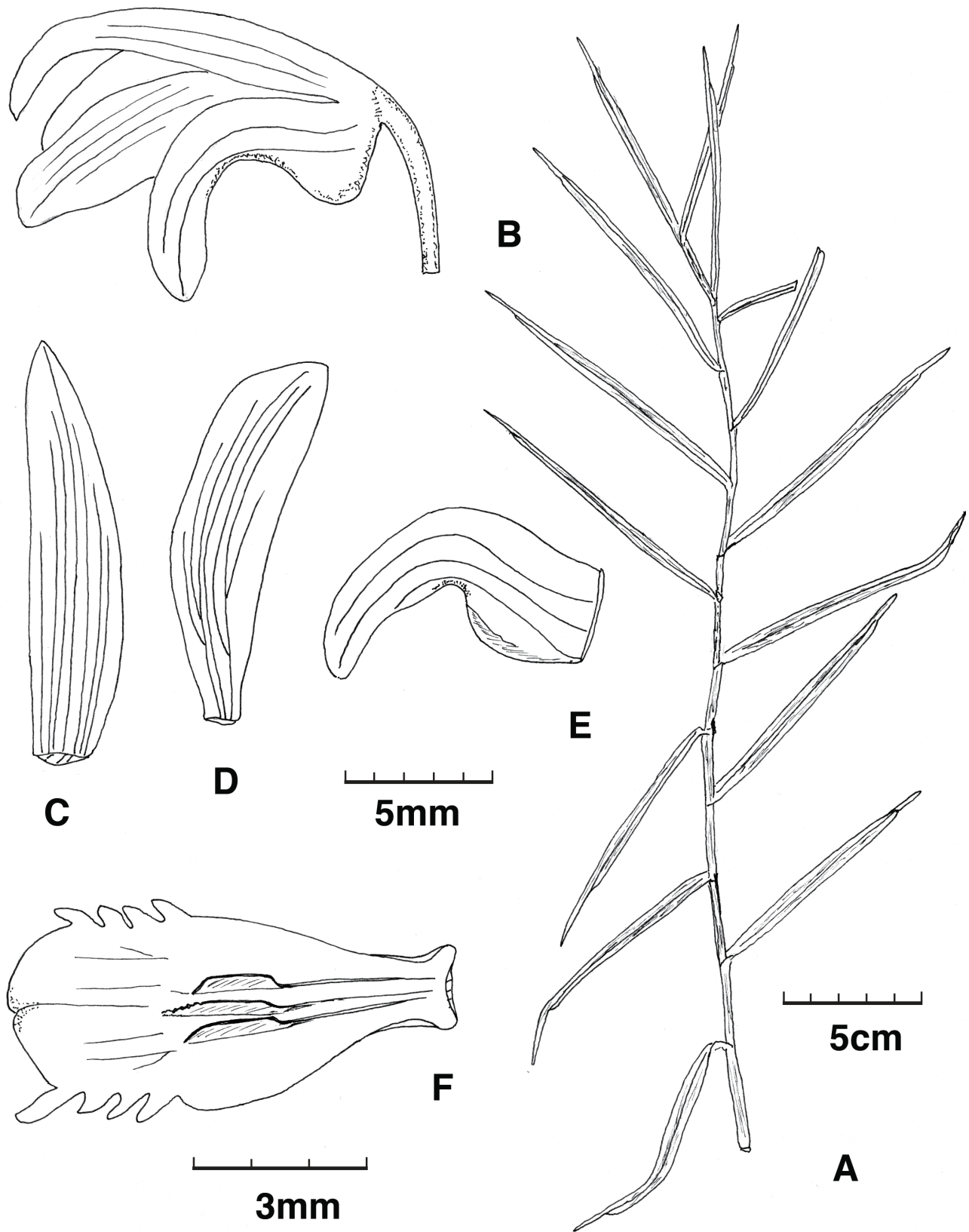


FIGURE 4. *Eria gretcheniae* Ormerod. A, stem (upper half); B, flower; C, dorsal sepal; D, petal; E, lateral sepal; F, labellum. Drawn from holotype.

the callus consists of three, equal, thick keels (vs. two lateral keels thickened apically, with the median keel carinate on the disk).

Eria hallieri J.J. Sm., Icon. Bogor. 3: 35, 1906.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Kalimantan: Pontianak, Soengei Kenepai, *J.G. Hallier s.n., cult. Hort. Bogor. s.n.* (Holotype: BO, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Trichotosia hallieri* (J.J. Sm.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 160, 1911.

Cylindrolobus hallieri (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Kalimantan).

Eria incrassata Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 21: 165, 1925.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Maluku Prov.: Ambon, *J.S.C. Dumont d'Urville s.n.* (Holotype: P, not seen).

Aporum incrassatum auct. non Blume, Brogn., in Duperrey, Voy. Coquille, Phan. 9: 204, t.42B, 1834.

Distribution: Indonesia (Maluku).

This is an obscure species that requires further study.

Eria jenseniana J.J. Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. s.3, 2: 50, 1920.

TYPES: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Deli (?), cult. in Buitenzorg, *H.J. Jensen s.n.* (Syntype: BO, not seen); Ophir District, Taloe, *W. Groeneveldt, cult. Hort. Bogor. 396* (Syntype: BO, not seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus jensenianus* (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra); Malaysia.

Specimen examined: MALAYSIA. Kelantan: Gua Musang, 90–150 m, 3 August 1962, 1962 *UNESCO Limestone Exped. 226* (A).

The specimen from Kelantan represents a new record for Peninsular Malaysia, it was distributed as *E. leptocarpa*. Peter O'Byrne (pers. comm.) also recently found *E. jenseniana* on low limestone hills in Peninsular Malaysia. I haven't confirmed records from Sabah, Malaysia. One of the collections listed as *Cylindrolobus jensenianus* by Wood et al. (2011) is described herein as *E. warnementiae*.

Eria kalabakanensis (J.J. Wood & A. Lamb) Ormerod, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Cylindrolobus kalabakanensis* J.J. Wood & A. Lamb, Males. Orch. J. 5: 51, 2010.

TYPE: MALAYSIA. Sabah: Tawau District, Kalabakan area, cult. Kipandi Butterfly Park, no. 0320, 18 October 2008, *L. Gokusung & J. Lombika in A. Lamb AL 1548/2008* (Holotype: SAN, not seen).

Distribution: Malaysia (Sabah).

As noted above, this plant is closely related to *E. carnea*.

Eria kalelotong P. O'Byrne & J.J. Verm., Malay. Orch. Rev. 37: 95, 2003.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sulawesi: Mangkutana District, 500 m, cult. Singapore Bot. Gard., December 2002, *P. O'Byrne 3831* (Holotype: SING, not seen).

Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Eria kandariana (Kraenzl.) Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 9: 286, 1911.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sulawesi: SE peninsula, near Lepo-Lepo, not far from Kandari, May 1874, *O. Beccari s.n.* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotype: HBG, not seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Dendrobium kandarianum* Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, I: 190, 1910.

Cylindrolobus kandarianus (Kraenzl.) Rausch., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Grastidium kandarianum (Kraenzl.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones, Lasianthera 1, 2: 85, 1997.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Eria kenejiana Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1: 672, 1912.

TYPE: PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Madang Prov.: Kenejia River, near Saugeti Base, 200 m, November 1908, *R. Schlechter 18857* (Holotype: B, destroyed).

Homotypic synonyms: *Trichotosia kenejiana* (Schltr.) P.F. Hunt, Kew Bull. 26, 1: 180, 1971.

Cylindrolobus kenejianus (Schltr.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Handoyo (2010) provides a colour photograph of a plant purported to be this species from Papua Province, Indonesia. Whilst the colour scheme (white flowers, pale pink lateral lobes) agrees with the protologue, it appears the epichile is wider than long (vs. subquadrate). So possibly another taxon is represented.

Eria korinchensis (Ridl.) Ormerod, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Dendrobium korinchense* Ridl., J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus. 8, 4: 92, 1917.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Sungei Kumbang, 1370 m, April 1914, *H.C. Robinson & C.B. Kloss 79* (Holotype: BM, image seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Grastidium korinchense* (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 450, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Jonathon Gregson (BM) was able to locate the misplaced type of this species at the Natural History Museum, London. It was found under the manuscript name "*Eria striatella* Ridl." in Ridley's handwriting, without any reference to the binomial it was published under.

Eria leptocarpa J.D. Hook., Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 805, 1890.

TYPES: MALAYSIA. Perak: without locality, *B. Scortechini s.n.* (Syntype: K, not seen); *G. King's Collector 10339* (Syntype: K, not seen).

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

Trichotosia leptocarpa (J.D. Hook.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 161, 1911.

Cylindrolobus leptocarpus (J.D. Hook.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983 *nom. inval.* [alternative name].

Trichosma leptocarpum (J.D. Hook.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 470, 1983 *nom. inval.* [alternative name].

Distribution: Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra); Malaysia (Peninsular, Sarawak).

Records of this species from Borneo and Sumatra remain to be confirmed. I previously held the view (in Seidenfaden 1995) that *E. leptocarpa* was a synonym of *E. valida*. Though the two taxa are similar it is probably best to treat them as distinct species since *E. leptocarpa* has a lip epichile wider than long (vs. longer than wide) and the midkeel is longer than the lateral keels (vs. equal in length to lateral keels). The combinations by Rauschert (1983) in *Cylindrolobus* and *Trichosma* are invalid, having been made simultaneously in the same paper [ICN Art. 36.2, McNeill et al.(2012)].

Eria leucantha Ridl., J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus. 8, 4: 103, 1917. TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Sandaran Agong, 745 m, 1 June 1914, *H.C. Robinson & C.B. Kloss 185* (Holotype: BM, image seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus leucanthus* (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Eria linearifolia Merrill, J. As. Soc. Str. Br., spec. no.: 172, 1921.

Basionym: *Eria elongata* Ridl., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 31: 284, 1896 *nom. illeg.* (non Blume 1856, nec Lindl. 1858). TYPE: MALAYSIA. Sarawak: without locality, October 1892, *Bishop G.F. Hose s.n.* (Holotype: SING, image seen). Homotypic synonyms: *Cylindrolobus elongatus* (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983 *nom. illeg.*

Cylindrolobus linearifolius (Merrill) J.J. Wood, Orch. Mt. Kinabalu 2: 243, 2011.

Distribution: Malaysia (Sarawak, Sabah).

A specimen [*Amdjah 818* (AMES)] identified by J.J. Smith from Toelih, Kalimantan, Indonesia appears vegetatively identical to this species but differs in having a small, transversely elliptic (vs. lanceolate) epichile. It may prove to be an undescribed taxon.

Eria longerepens Ridl., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 31: 282, 1896 TYPES: MALAYSIA. Sarawak: without locality, 1893, *G.D. Haviland s.n.* (Syntype: SING, image seen); SINGAPORE. Kranji, *H.N. Ridley s.n.* (Syntype: SING, image seen); Sungei Morai, 1890, *H.N. Ridley 2036* (Syntype: SING, image seen; isosyntype: AMES); Sungei Morai, April 1890, *H.N. Ridley s.n.* (SING, image seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus longerepens* (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Heterotypic synonyms: *Sarcopodium beccarianum* Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, I: 322, 1910.

TYPE: MALAYSIA. Sarawak: without locality, *O. Beccari 3655* (Holotype: FI, not seen).

Dendrobium beccarianum (Kraenzl.) Masam., Enum. Phan. Born.: 152, 1942.

Katherinea beccariana (Kraenzl.) A.D. Hawkes, Lloydia 19: 95, 1956.

Distribution: Malaysia; Singapore.

The syntype of *E. longerepens* from Sarawak appears a little different from the other syntypes in having thicker stems and less obviously veined leaves.

Eria longissima Ames & Quisumb., Philipp. J. Sci. 44: 374, 1931.

TYPE: PHILIPPINES. Luzon: Laguna Prov., Los Banos, Mt. Maquiling, cult. in Bur. Sci. Orch. House, Manila, 1 June 1929, *E. Quisumbing 5117* (Holotype: PNH, destroyed; Isotype: AMES 36387).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus longissimus* (Ames & Quisumb.) J.J. Wood, Males. Orch. J. 5: 87, 2010.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

At AMES (no. 36388) there is also a sheet with photographs of the original type plant in flower.

Eria longpasiensis (J.J. Wood & A. Lamb) Ormerod, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Cylindrolobus longpasiensis* J.J. Wood & A. Lamb, Males. Orch. J. 5: 54, 2010.

TYPE: MALAYSIA. Sabah: Sipitang District, Long Pa Sia area, cult. Kipandi Butterfly Park, no. 0710, 6 September 2008, *L. Gokusing & J. Lombika in A. Lamb AL 1436/2008* (Holotype: SAN, not seen).

Distribution: Malaysia (Sabah).

Eria microbambusa (Kraenzl.) Ormerod, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Trichotosia microbambusa* Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 44, Beibl. 101: 22, 1910.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Papua: Andai, *O. Beccari 668* (Holotype: FI).

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua).

Kraenzlin (1911) gave the collection number as *Beccari 669* (vs. 668 in the protologue) without any explanation. I don't know which is correct, having not seen the type.

Eria mucronata Lindl., Bot. Reg. 28: misc. 27, 1842.

TYPE: SINGAPORE. Without locality, *ex H. Cuming s.n., cult. C. Loddiges s.n.* (Holotype: K-L, photo seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Pinalia mucronata* (Lindl.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 679, 1891.

Trichotosia mucronata (Lindl.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 157, 1911.

Cylindrolobus mucronatus (Lindl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Heterotypic synonym: *Eria elongata* Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2: 183, 1856.

TYPES: INDONESIA. Sumatra [no collector cited]; Borneo [no collector cited] (Syntypes: L?).

Pinalia elongata (Blume) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 678, 1891.

Trichotosia elongata (Blume) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 150, 1911.

Eria rigida Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2: 183, 1856.

TYPES: INDONESIA. Kalimantan: Mt. Pamathon, *P.W. Korthals s.n.* (Syntype: L, photo AMES); Martapoera, *S. Muller s.n.* (Syntype: L, not seen).

Pinalia rigida (Blume) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 679, 1891.

Trichotosia rigida (Blume) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 160, 1911.

Cylindrolobus rigidus (Blume) F.G. Brieger, in Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 3, 1: 664, 1981.

Eria pendula Ridl., J. Str. Br. Roy. As. Soc. 39: 78, 1903.

TYPES: MALAYSIA. Selangor: Kuala Lumpur caves, 1899, *H.J. Kelsall s.n.* (Syntype: SING, image seen); Perak, without locality, drawing by *B. Scortechini s.n.* (Syntype: SING); Sarawak, without locality, *H.N. Ridley s.n.* (Syntype: SING, image seen).

Trichotosia pendula (Ridl.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 173, 1911.

Eria rhodobracteata Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 45, Beibl. 104: 36, 1911.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: near Padang Pandjang, 800 m, 18 January 1907, *R. Schlechter 15897* (Holotype: B, destroyed).

Cylindrolobus rhodobracteatus (Schltr.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Thailand; Malaysia; Indonesia (Sumatra, Kalimantan).

Specimen examined: INDONESIA. Kalimantan: W of Samarinda, Loa Djanan, 30 m, 19 April 1952, *A. Kostermans 6549* (AMES).

Eria neglecta Ridl., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 31: 283, 1896.

TYPES: MALAYSIA. Sarawak: Kuching, 1893, *G.D. Haviland s.n.* (Syntype: SING, image seen); Penang: Government Hill, *C. Curtis s.n.* (Syntype: SING, image seen); SINGAPORE. Sungei Buluh, 1891, *H.N. Ridley s.n.* (Syntype: SING, image seen); Selitar, 1890, *H.N. Ridley 2037* (Syntype: SING, image seen).

Homotypic synonym: *Trichosma neglectum* (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 470, 1983.

Distribution: Thailand; Malaysia; Indonesia (Lingga Archipelago); Brunei.

Specimen examined: MALAYSIA. Sarawak: Mt. Dulit, 1200–1500 m, January 1923, *E. Mjoberg 3* (AMES).

This species is characterised by its shortly clawed, subquadrate labellum epichile. A colour photograph of a plant from Brunei may be found in Comber (2001). Ridley (1896) did not specify any exact localities for the Singapore syntypes of *Eria neglecta*. There are at least four sheets in SING from Singapore that antedate the protologue but only two (cited above) are annotated with the place of publication. The other two lack such annotation but may have to be considered syntypes as well.

Eria nutans Lindl., Bot. Reg. 16: misc. 83, 1840.

TYPE: SINGAPORE. Without locality, *H. Cuming 129* (Holotype: K-L, photo seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Pinalia nutans* (Lindl.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 679, 1891.

Trichosma nutans (Lindl.) F.G. Brieger, in Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 3, 1: 663, 1981.

Cylindrolobus nutans (Lindl.) J.J. Wood, Orch. Mt. Kinabalu 2: 243, 2011.

Distribution: Malaysia; Singapore; Indonesia (Lingga and Riau Archipelagoes, Natuna Islands, Kalimantan); Brunei.

Specimen examined: MALAYSIA. Sarawak: Ulu Koyan, Mt. Dulit, 900 m, 16 September 1932, *P.M. Synges S.510* (AMES).

Two collections (*C.E. Carr s.n.*, 2034) in AMES from Mt. Kinabalu ascribed to this species by Wood et al. (2011) appear rather different in having thinner stems clothed in loose, thin dark reddish sheaths. Unfortunately the specimens lack flowers. A photograph labelled *E. nutans* in Wood et al. (1993) may not be that species since it seems to show a shortly and broadly obcordate (vs. sessile and transversely elliptic) epichile like that of *E. diluta*.

Eria perspicabilis Ames, Orch. 5: 156, 1915.

TYPE: PHILIPPINES. Luzon: Ifugao Subprov., February 1913, *R.C. McGregor BS 19733* (Holotype: AMES). Fig. 5. Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus perspicabilis* (Ames) W. Suarez, Orchideen J. 17, 1: 13, 2010.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

Specimens examined: PHILIPPINES. Luzon: Bontoc Subprov., Mt. Masapalid, 1555 m, 16 March 1920, *M. Ramos & G.E. Edano BS 37865* (AMES); Kalinga Prov., Balbalan, 1000 m, March 1918, *G. Boettcher s.n.* (AMES); Tayabas (=Quezon) Prov., Mt. Camatis, March 1939, *G.L. Alcasid & G.E. Edano PNH 5193* (AMES).

This species resembles *E. brachystachya* vegetatively but dries black. Its flowers are remarkable for the variation in size seen among the specimens examined (tepals 13–28 mm long). Another unique character is the entire, ovate-elliptic, two-keeled labellum, quite unlike the trilobed, three-keeled labellum of *E. brachystachya* and its allies.

Eria pilifera Ridl., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 32: 299, 1896.

TYPE: MALAYSIA. Perak: Maxwell Hills, 1892, *H.N. Ridley 2887* (Holotype: SING, image seen; Isotype: K, not seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Trichotosia pilifera* (Ridl.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 161, 1911.

Cylindrolobus pilifer (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Heterotypic synonyms: *Dendrobium lamonganense* Rehb.f., Bonplandia 5: 56, 1857 as “*lamorganense*.”

TYPE: INDONESIA. Java: Gunung Lamongan, 455 m, 18 January 1845, *H. Zollinger 2632* (Holotype: W-R 39548, image seen; Isotype: BM).

Eria bracteolata Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 44, Beibl. 101: 25, 1910.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Padang Prov., Ajer Mantjoer, 360 m, August 1878, *O. Beccari 552* (Holotype: FI, not seen).

Trichotosia bracteolata (Kraenzl.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 157, 1911.

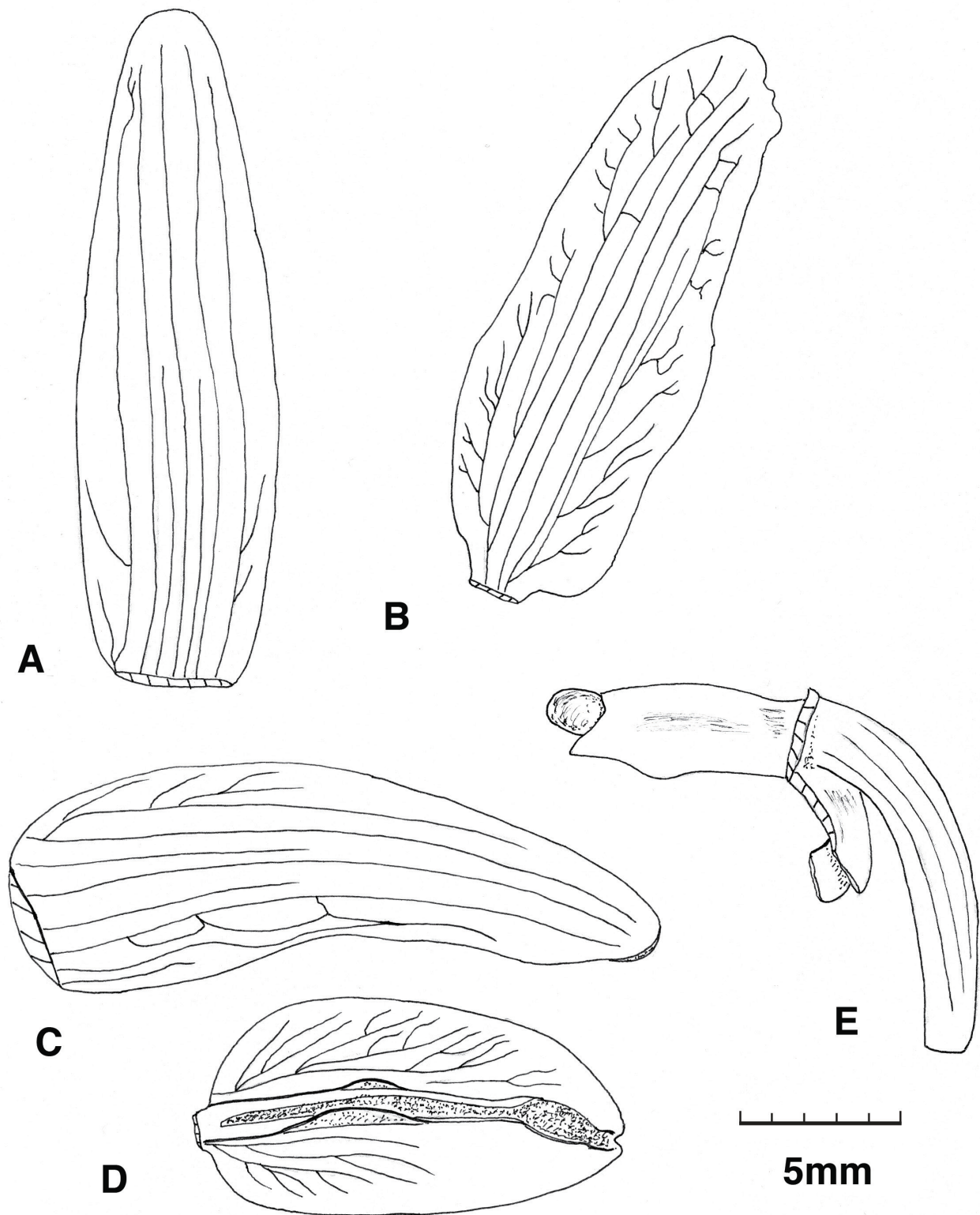


FIGURE 5. *Eria perspicabilis* Ames. A, dorsal sepal; B, petal; C, lateral sepal; D, labellum; E, column. Drawn from *G. Boettcher s.n.* (AMES).

Distribution: Thailand; Malaysia; Indonesia (Java, Sumatra).

Specimen examined: INDONESIA. Sumatra: on rocks near Tambangan, 1000 m, 17 January 1907, *R. Schlechter 15886* (AMES).

If this species is treated as a member of the genus *Cylindrolobus*, then the epithet "*lamonganensis*" must be adopted since it derives from the oldest available name. In *Eria* there is already an unrelated *E. lamonganensis* Rchb.f. When treating this species as *Trichotosia bracteolata*, Kraenzlin (1911) made no mention that he had originally described it as *Eria bracteolata*.

Eria pinguis Ridl., J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus. 8, 4: 103, 1917.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: W side of Barisan Range, Barong Bharu, 1220 m, 1914, *H.C. Robinson & C.B. Kloss 136* (Holotype: BM, not found).

Homotypic synonym: *Cylindrolobus pinguis* (Ridl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Specimen examined: INDONESIA. Sumatra: W coast, Bt. Niroe Laras Talang, Padang Highlands, 1500 m, 11 November 1918, *H.A.B. Bunnemeijer 5616* (AMES).

This species is remarkable for its 7–9 cm long, axillary inflorescences. Most other taxa in section *Cylindrolobus* have much shorter inflorescences. The holotype is presumed to be in BM but could not be located there.

Eria pseudorigida Ormerod, *nom. et stat. nov.*

Basionym: *Eria rigida* Blume var. *papuana* J.J. Sm., Nova Guin. 12, 1: 76, 1913.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Papua Prov.: Humboldt Bay, Hollandia Bivouac, 30 m, March 1911, *K. Gjellerup 441* (Holotype: BO, not seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Trichotosia rigida* (Blume) Kraenzl. var. *papuana* (J.J. Sm.) P.F. Hunt, Kew Bull. 26, 1: 180, 1971.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua).

This taxon differs from *E. mucronata* Lindl. (Syn.: *E. rigida* Blume) in the labellum lacking keels and only having a single subulate tooth (vs. three lamellate keels with the median one ending in a tooth) at base of the midlobe.

Eria puakensis Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: INDONESIA. Kalimantan: Pujungan District, Kayan Mentarang Reserve, in Puak River valley, N of "Batu Mayo" Mountain, ca. 8 km NW of Puak Village, 1000 m, 25 July 1992, *J. A. McDonald & Ismail 3618* (Holotype: A). Fig. 6.

Affinis *E. clemensorum* Ormerod *sed apicis carinis labello humilis* (vs. *lamellatis*) *et epichilo pentagonalis* (vs. *transverse ellipticis-trapeziformis*) *differt*.

Epiphytic herb. Rhizome and roots not seen. Stem slightly compressed, elliptic in cross-section, pendulous, laxly many-leaved, 1–3 m long (fide collectors), preserved piece 22 cm long, 0.85 cm thick. Leaves ligulate-lanceolate, acute, 11 veined, thinly coriaceous, 3.9–4.1 cm apart, 22.5–24.0 cm long, 1.5–2.0 cm wide; leaf sheaths tubular, slightly

compressed, smooth, truncate. Inflorescence 15–20 mm long; peduncle to 13 mm long; bracts 3–4, oblong-lanceolate to lanceolate, acute, very pale tan-peach, 13–18 mm long, 4–5 mm wide; rachis 2–3 flowered, to 7 mm long. Flowers white, dotted with lavender. Pedicellate ovary terete, 20–25 mm long. Dorsal sepal oblong-lanceolate, subacute, 7 veined, 16.9 mm long, 5.5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, subfalcate, 7 veined, ca. 14 mm long, 8 mm wide basally, forming with the columnfoot an obtuse, ca. 6.5 mm long mentum. Petals oblong-lanceolate, subacute, subfalcate, 3 veined with branched lateral veins, 14–16 mm long, 4.9–5.0 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, ca. 12 mm long, 7.0–7.5 mm wide; hypochile ca. 9 mm long, 7.0–7.5 mm wide, lateral lobes obliquely ovate-oblong, obtuse, inside surface finely, shortly and minutely pubescent; epichile pentagonal, obtuse; keels 3, ending at base of epichile, pubescent basally, lateral 2 low carinate apically, midkeel ending as a pubescent ridge apically. Column semiterete, 6 mm long; columnfoot ca. 6 mm long.

Distribution: Indonesia (Kalimantan).

Habitat: Primary forest, extremely wet, evergreen, epiphytic mosses and angiosperms profuse, understory epiphyte, stems dangling from host tree for 1–3 m; 1000 m.

Etymology: Named after Puak Village, near the type locality.

This species resembles *E. clemensorum* florally but differs from it in having narrower leaves, larger (by ca. 5 mm) flowers, lower keels (the midkeel a pubescent ridge apically), and a pentagonal (vs. transversely elliptic-trapeziform) epichile.

Eria quadricolor J.J. Sm., Icon. Bogor. 3: 31, 1906.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sulawesi: Minahassa, 1895, *S.H. Koorders s.n., cult. Hort. Bogor. s.n.* (Holotype: BO, not seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Trichotosia quadricolor* (J.J. Sm.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 159, 1911.

Cylindrolobus quadricolor (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Specimen examined: INDONESIA. Without data, *cult. Hort. Bogor. s.n.* (AMES).

Eria rhodoleuca Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1: 671, 1912.

TYPE: PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Madang Prov.: Minjem River, Kelel, 200 m, June 1907, *R. Schlechter 16210* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotypes: AMES; BO, E, G, K, L, NSW, S, not seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Trichotosia rhodoleuca* (Schltr.) P.F. Hunt, Kew Bull. 26, 1: 180, 1971.

Cylindrolobus rhodoleucus (Schltr.) F.G. Brieger, in Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 3, 1: 664, 1981.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Eria soronensis Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 9: 286, 1911.

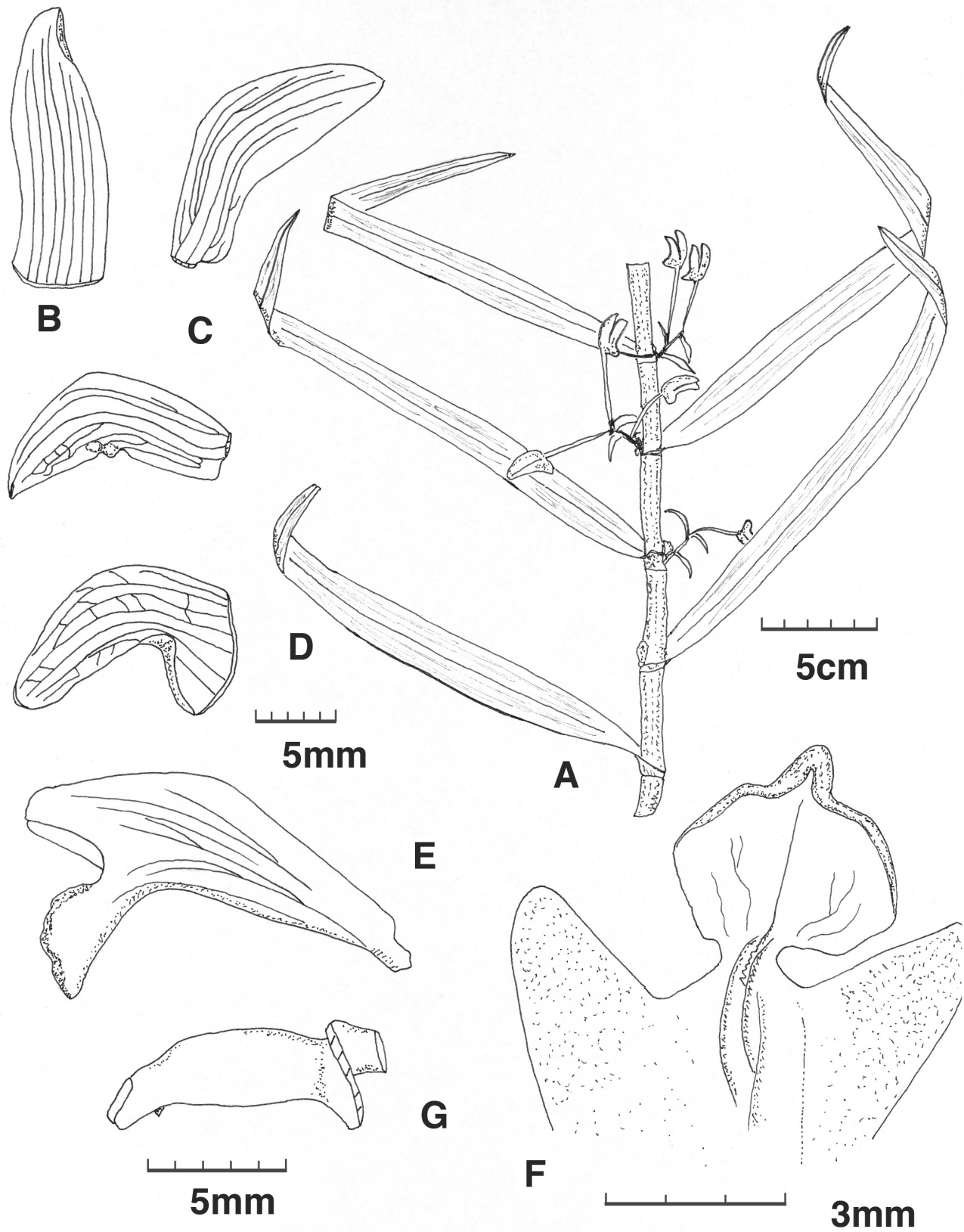


FIGURE 6. *Eria puakensis* Ormerod. A, part of stem; B, dorsal sepal; C, petals; D, lateral sepal; E, labellum (profile); F, labellum (upper half); G, column. Drawn from holotype.

Basionym: *Dendrobium suaveolens* Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenz. IV. 50, II. B. 21, I: 191, 30 Oct. 1910 *nom. illeg.* (non Schltr. 15 Oct. 1910).

TYPE: INDONESIA. Papua Prov.: Sorong, *O. Beccari* 241 (Holotype: FI; Isotype: HBG, neither seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Cylindrolobus soronensis* (Schltr.) F.G. Brieger, in Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 3, 1: 664, 1981.

Grastidium suaveolens (Kraenzl.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones, Lasianthera 1, 2: 112, 1997 *nom. illeg.*

Aporodes soronensis (Schltr.) W. Suarez & Cootes, Austral. Orch. Rev. 73, 5: 33, 2008.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua).

Eria valida Lindl., Proc. J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 3: 60, 1858.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Java: without locality, *T. Lobb* 205 (Holotype: K-L).

Homotypic synonyms: *Pinalia valida* (Lindl.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 679, 1891.

Cylindrolobus validus (Lindl.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Java).

This species remains to be rediscovered even though it supposedly came from the relatively well-botanised island of Java.

Eria verruculosa J.J. Sm., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. s.2, 9: 68, 1913.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Java: Gunung Tengger, near Nongkodjadar, 1200 m, December 1911, *J.P. Mousset* 174 (Holotype: BO, not seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Cylindrolobus verruculosus* (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Distribution: Indonesia (Java).

Handoyo (2010) supplies a colour photograph identified as this species.

Eria virginalis Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 8: 511, 1910.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sulawesi: Minahassa Peninsula, Gunung Masarang, 1200 m, 23 November 1909, *R. Schlechter* 20461 (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotypes: AMES; K, not seen).

Homotypic synonyms: *Trichotosia virginalis* (Schltr.) Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenz. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 161, 1911.

Cylindrolobus virginalis (Schltr.) Rauschert, Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 94, 7–8: 445, 1983.

Heterotypic synonym: *Trichotosia pleistophylla* Kraenzl., in Engl. Pflanzenz. IV. 50, II. B. 21, II: 160, 1911.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sulawesi: Minahassa Peninsula, Tomohon, 1 August 1894, *P. & F. Sarasin* 660 (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotype: HBG, not seen).

Eria pleistophylla (Kraenzl.) A.D. Hawkes & Heller, Lloydia 20: 131, 1957.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Eria wariana Schltr., Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1: 673, 1912.

TYPE: PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Morobe Prov.: Waria River, Mt. Gomadjidji, 200 m, June 1909, *R. Schlechter* 19952 (Holotype: B, destroyed).

Homotypic synonyms: *Trichotosia wariana* (Schltr.) P.F. Hunt, Kew Bull. 26, 1: 181, 1971.

Cylindrolobus warianus (Schltr.) F.G. Brieger, in Schltr., Die Orchideen ed. 3, 1: 664, 1981.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Eria warnementiae Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: MALAYSIA. Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu, Mahandui River, 1065 m, 15 March 1933, *C.E. Carr* 3135 (=SFN 26589) (Holotype: AMES; Isotype: SING, image seen). Fig. 7.

Affinis *E. jenseniana* J.J. Sm. *sed foliis longioribus* (10.5–19.4 vs. *ad* 10 cm), *carinis medio labello tenuissimus et brevioribus* (vs. *crassis et longioribus*) *differt.*

Presumably epiphytic herb. Roots terete, rigid, minutely pubescent, 1–2 mm thick. Stems slightly compressed, transversely elliptic in cross-section, approximate, laxly foliose, 94.6 cm long, to 1 cm thick. Leaves ligulate-lanceolate to ligulate, apex inequally acutely to subacutely bilobed (one lobe to 13 mm longer than the other), thinly coriaceous, 11 veined, 10.5–19.4 cm long, 1.9–2.6 cm wide; leaf sheaths tubular, obliquely truncate, smooth, 4.2–5.0 cm long. Inflorescence emerging through apex of leaf sheath opposite leaf, 3–4 flowered, 20–22 mm long; bracts lanceolate, acute, to 18 mm long, 4 mm wide. Flower colour unknown. Pedicellate ovary terete, 20 mm long. Dorsal sepal ovate-lanceolate, subacute, 7 veined, 12.7 mm long, 5.7 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely deltate-lanceolate, subacute, apices decurved, 7 veined, ca. 9 mm long (stretched out), 7.9 mm wide, forming with the columnfoot a conical, obtuse, 5 mm long mentum. Petals oblong-elliptic, lower margin slightly dilated in apical half, obtuse, subfalcate, 5 veined with branching lateral veins, 9.5 mm long, 5 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, ca. 9.5 mm long medially, 6 mm wide; hypochile 7.5 mm long, 6 mm wide, with obliquely ovate-oblong, subacute to obtuse, 2.1 mm long (inner margin) lateral lobes; epichile circular, concave, apex deltate, obtuse, fleshy inside somewhat softly farinose, 2 mm long and wide; keels 3, lower half low and pubescent, upper third slightly raised, lamellate, ending on base of epichile. Column semiterete, 4.9–5.0 mm long; columnfoot 4.5 mm long.

Distribution: Malaysia (Sabah).

Eponymy: Named after Judy Warnement, Director of the Botany Libraries, Harvard University Herbaria, for her contribution to botanical research, not only through facilitation of literature, but in patiently suffering the requests of us who do not know it well enough.

Florally this species resembles *E. jenseniana* but it can be distinguished from the latter by its much longer leaves, flowers with broader petals, and labellum with a low, lamellate midkeel that ends on base of the epichile (vs. a thick midkeel that extends onto the basal half of the epichile).

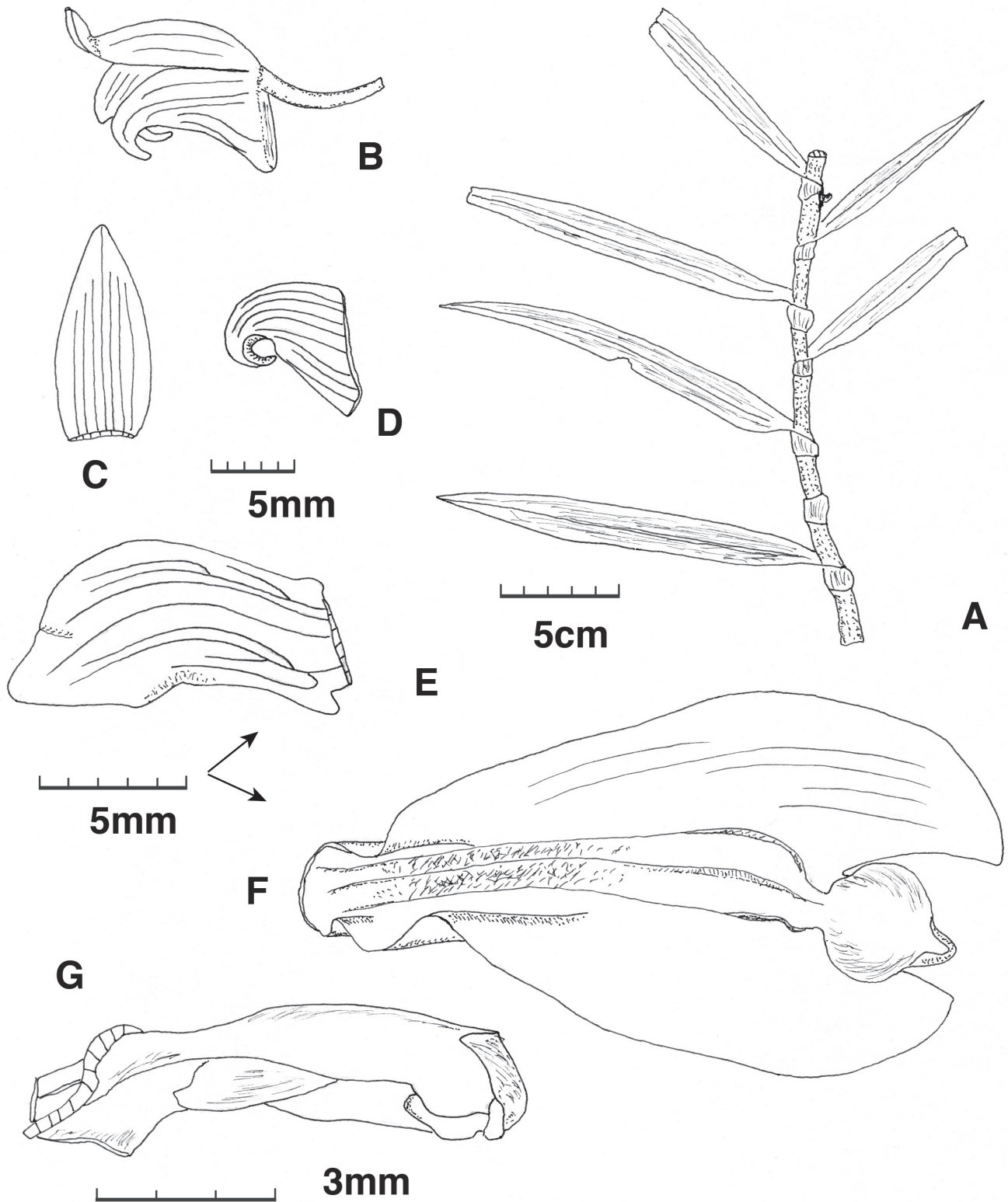


FIGURE 7. *Eria warnementiae* Ormerod. A, part of stem; B, flower; C, dorsal sepal; D, lateral sepal; E, petal; F, labellum; G, column. A from isotype, rest from holotype.

Eria wenzelii Ames, Philipp. J. Sci., C. 8: 428, 1914.

TYPE: PHILIPPINES. Leyte: Dagami, Panda, 60 m, 10 December 1912, *C.A. Wenzel 19* (Holotype: AMES).

Distribution: Philippines (Leyte).

Specimens examined: PHILIPPINES. Leyte: Dagami, Binabaan, 60 m, 1 September 1913, *C.A. Wenzel 183* (AMES); Dagami, Puguahaan, 17 May 1913, *C.A. Wenzel 87* (AMES).

UNCERTAIN SPECIES

Dendrobium paradoxum Teysm. & Binn., Nat. Tijdsch. Ned. Ind. 24: 316, 1862.

TYPE: INDONESIA. Sumatra: Gunung Singgalang, *J.E. Teysman s.n.* (Holotype: not found).

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Analysis of the protologue of this species indicates it is likely an *Eria* of section *Cylindrolobus*. However I have refrained from transferring it to *Eria* until either type

Ames (1925) considered this species a synonym of *E. brachystachya* but it differs in the labellum (when flattened) having shorter, forward-pointing (vs. laterally spreading) lateral lobes, and thick (vs. laminate) lateral keels. Furthermore it is a rather floriferous plant that seems to have narrower leaves.

material can be located or later collections come to light. A new name will be required in *Eria* due to the prior *E. paradoxa* Kraenzl. [= *Mediocalcar paradoxum* (Kraenzl.) Schltr.].

The plant appears to be fairly distinctive due to its short, compressed, 30 cm long stems, short (4 x 1 cm) leaves, and single flowers with linear, 2.5 cm long tepals, and 1 cm long, medially pileate labellum.

EXCLUDED SPECIES

Cylindrolobus gautierensis (J.J. Sm.) Rauschert = *Eria gautierensis* J.J. Sm. [section *Trichotosia* (Blume) Lindl.].

LITERATURE CITED

- AMES, O. 1925. Enumeration of Philippine Apostasiaceae and Orchidaceae. Reprinted from MERRILL, E.D. 1924. Enumeration of Philippine flowering plants 1. Bur. Sci. Publ. 18: 252–458.
- BANKS, D.P. 2008. A New Species of *Eria* (Orchidaceae) from the Philippines. *Orchideen J.* 15, 2: 78–80.
- CHRISTENSON, E.A. 1994. Significant collections of Orchidaceae conserved in Herbarium Hamburgense (HBG). *Brittonia* 46, 4: 344–354.
- COMBER, J.B. 2001. Orchids of Sumatra. RBG Kew.
- COOTES, J. 2001. The Orchids of the Philippines. Times Editions.
- . 2011. Philippine Native Orchid Species. Katha Publishing Co., Quezon.
- CRIBB, P.J. AND Y.P. NG. 2005. Tribe Podochileae (pp. 529–596) in A.M. Pridgeon, P.J. Cribb, M.W. Chase & F.N. Rasmussen, *Genera Orchidacearum* 4, Epidendroideae (Part one). Oxford University Press.
- FESSEL, H.H. AND P. BALZER. 1999. A Selection of Native Philippine Orchids. Times Editions.
- HANDOYO, F. 2010. Orchids of Indonesia. Indonesian Orchid Society.
- KRAENZLIN, F. 1911. In A. Engler, *Das Pflanzenreich, regni vegetabilis conspectus*, IV. 50, II. B. 21, Orchidaceae-Monandrae-Dendrobiinae II: 1–182.
- MCNEILL, J., F.R. BARRIE, W.R. BUCK, V. DEMOULIN, W. GREUTER, D.L. HAWKSWORTH, P.S. HERENDEEN, S. KNAPP, K. MARHOLD, J. PRADO, W.F. PRUD'HOMME VAN REINE, G.F. SMITH, J.H. WIERSEMA AND N.J. TURLAND. 2012. International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi, and Plants (Melbourne Code). *Regn. Veg.* 154: 1–208.
- PRIDGEON, A. 1992. What Orchid is that? Lansdowne Publishing Co., Sydney.
- RAUSCHERT, S. 1983. Beitrag zur Nomenklatur der Orchidaceae. *Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg.* 94, 7-8: 433–471.
- SEIDENFADEN, G. 1995. Contributions to the orchid flora of Thailand XII. *Opera Botanica* 124: 1–90.
- AND J.J. WOOD. 1992. The Orchids of Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore. Olsen & Olsen, Fredensborg.
- SMITH, J.J. 1933. Enumeration of the Orchidaceae of Sumatra and neighbouring islands. *Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg.* 32: 129–386.
- . 1945. Complementary and Emendatory Descriptions of Orchid Species. *Blumea* 5, 3: 709–763.
- WOOD, J.J. AND P.J. CRIBB. 1994. A Checklist of the Orchids of Borneo. RBG Kew.
- , R.S. BEAMAN AND J.H. BEAMAN. 1993. The Plants of Mount Kinabalu 2, Orchids. RBG Kew.
- , T.E. BEAMAN, A. LAMB, C.L. CHAN AND J.H. BEAMAN. 2011. The Orchids of Mount Kinabalu. 2 vols. Natural History Publications (Borneo) & RBG Kew.