

ICONES

ORCHIDACEARUM

Fascicle 20
Plates 2001 to 2100

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM

Part 16

“Species New & Old in Epidendrum”

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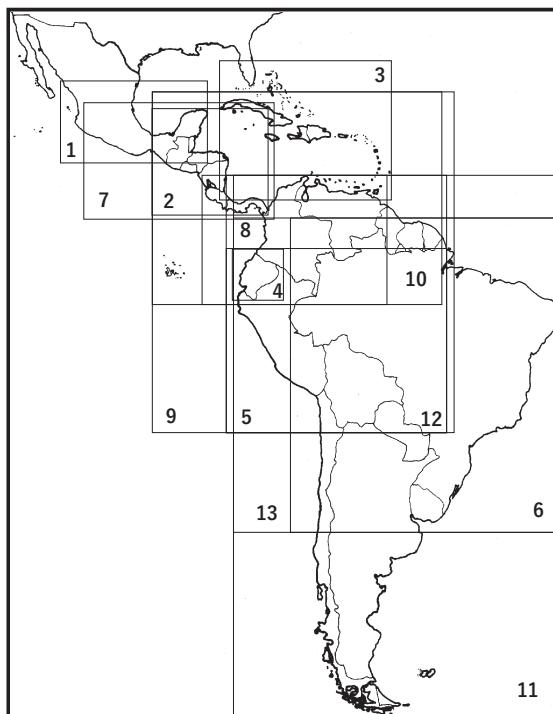
THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM Part 16

“Species New & Old in Epidendrum”

Reference Map

TROPICAL AMERICA

(numbers refer to the portions of the map used in individual plates)



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“Species New* & Old in *Epidendrum*”

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THE GENUS *EPIDENDRUM* Part 16 Species New & Old in *Epidendrum*

Foreword

We dedicate the volume to the memory of the geologist Alexander C. Hirtz (31 May 1951-2 July 2024). Alex passed away last year in Quito, Ecuador. He was an inspiration for all those who knew him and had the pleasure of visiting him or join him in his field excursions. We had correspondence with him since the 70's, and he shared his photographic and herbarium material with us. We dedicate three new species of *Epidendrum* to him: *E. alexis* Hágster & Dodson, *E. cirrhohirtzii* Hágster & E.Santiago and *E. hirtzipaniculatum* Hágster & E.Santiago. He is also coauthor of the new species *Epidendrum roseobicirrhatum* Hágster & Hirtz

In this volume we present 100 texts of which 87 are described species, 60 were published in previous volumes with black and white illustrations only and here we publish them again with updated information and digital image in full color (LCDP). We also publish 13 new species: one from Perú, *E. caducispathum*, four from Ecuador: *E. callosum*, *E. cubicum*, *E. kiat-tanii* and *E. parvialbertii* and seven from Colombia: *E. expansilobum*, *E. juicaense*, *E. julieannae*, *E. noriadelapaz*, *E. quilinsayacoense*, *E. rioalcalense*, *E. sisavitaense* and one more that shares its distribution between Colombia and Ecuador: *E. pseudopurum*. All the texts have been evaluated by at least two reviewers, especially the new species; the process has led us to correct errors, sometimes questioning the information of the author or adding information not originally included. We appreciated the collaboration of 34 authors and coauthors, 23 illustrators, 53 photographers and 19 reviewers.

The four new species published here from Ecuador, were found in the greenhouses of the Portilla family: Ecuaflor-A, Ecugenera and Multiflora, which underscores the importance of conserving the orchidflora in private collections or greenhouses. We thank especially Mrs. Magally Portilla and both Mario and José (Pepe) Portilla.

Multiple visits have been made to the Herbario Nacional Colombiano in Bogotá (COL). With the revision of numerous herbarium specimens the four new species were detected which are published in this volume which demonstrates the importance of herbarium collections as a safe haven for species and the curatorship by specialists which is urgent.

We have been surprised by the diversity of the orchid flora of the north of Perú, specifically in the Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo (BPAM) and in the Área de conservación La Pampa del Burro. We continue working closely with Peruvian botanists who have coauthored several new species. Especially José Dilmer Edquén Oblitas and Jessy Patricia Arista Bustamante. Thanks to the collections permits issued by the authorities of the BPAM and the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, the specimens are deposited, the majority in the KUELAP herbarium, of the Universidad Nacional Toribio Rodríguez de Mendoza de Amazonas.

Finally it is important to remember that the printed version of this volume is published simultaneously as the digital version. The digital version, in PDF format is freely available in <https://www.herbarioamo.org> and the printed version is sent to libraries and herbaria in different countries.

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Ing. Alexander Christian Hirtz Naundorff (1951-2024)

Eric Hágster & Elizabeth Santiago

Born in Quito, Ecuador, in 1951, Alex studied geology at the School of Mines in Golden, Colorado, USA, in 1973. During this time, he frequently visited the Denver Museum, which has an important section of pre-Columbian pieces, from which his interest in pre-Hispanic art and archaeology arose.

Charles Hirtz, his father, arrived in Ecuador in 1934 and settled in Puyo with another group of Germans. His mother, Sabine Naundorff, also German, was a film actress and arrived in Ecuador in 1949.

Alex was a multifaceted man whose character was shaped as a child. He accompanied his maternal grandmother, a doctor in botany and zoology, on tours through the different regions of Ecuador. With her, he searched for plants and animals, although his interest in geology arose from an exchange with a German man who sent him labeled and properly catalogued minerals. Without a doubt, Alex amassed one of the most important mineral collections, which was donated, in part, to establish the Natural Sciences Museum in Quito, which is currently closed.

Aware of the biological diversity of his native country and the accelerated loss and vulnerability of ecosystems around the world, he always emphasized the importance of safeguarding and rescuing species in nurseries and botanical gardens. He was the co-founder and first director of the Quito Botanical Garden.

Throughout his life, he undoubtedly saw hundreds of plant species from different families, but it was orchids that caught his attention. His first contributions to the taxonomic study of the Orchidaceae family began in 1978, when his records left a significant mark in the form of herbarium specimens. His first scientific collections of various species of the genus *Epidendrum*, took place in the Pichincha region, between Quito and Santo Domingo. In later years, together with specialists in various orchid genera, he not only collected specimens from plants but also photographed countless species of different genera in their natural habitat.

Among the researchers and orchid enthusiasts who accompanied Alex on his collecting trips are: Father Angelo M. Andreetta (1920-2011), a Salesian priest who lived a significant part of his life in the surroundings of Cuenca; Carlyle August Luer (1922-2019), a specialist in Pleurothallidinae with whom he made numerous trips through the different regions of the Ecuadorian territory; Calaway H. Dodson (1928-2020), who was a professor at the University of Guayaquil after completing his doctoral thesis "Natural hybridization in some orchids of the Andes" and played an important role in the creation and organization of the National Herbarium of Ecuador (QCNE); and Eric Hágster (1945-), who is a specialist in the genus *Epidendrum*, for which the specific diversity is evident throughout the Ecuadorian territory.

The species collected by Alex not only correspond to *Epidendrum* but also various species of the genera: *Acianthera*, *Acronia*, *Ada*, *Alaticaulia*, *Brachionidium*, *Caucae*, *Chondrorhyncha*, *Cischweinfia*, *Cranichis*, *Cryptocentrum*, *Cyrtochilum*, *Dichaea*, *Dracula*, *Dresslerella*, *Dryadella*, *Epibactor*, *Elleanthus*, *Encyclia*, *Epilyna*, *Fernandezia*, *Govenia*, *Helleriella*, *Kefersteinia*, *Lepanthes*, *Lepanthopsis*, *Lockhartia*, *Masdevallia*, *Maxillaria*, *Mormodes*, *Muscarella*, *Myoxanthus*, *Octomeria*, *Odontoglossum*, *Oreophilus*, *Platystele*, *Pleurothallis*, *Ponthieva*, *Porroglossum*, *Prosthechea*, *Restrepia*, *Scaphosepalum*, *Scaphyglottis*, *Sigmatostalix*, *Specklinia*, *Stelis*, *Stellilabium*, *Stenia*, *Teagueia*, *Telipogon*, *Trichosalpinx*, *Trichopilia*, *Trisetella* and *Zootrophion*. These collections are now part of herbaria such as: AMES, AMO, CM, COL, GH, HA, MEXU, MO, NY, Q, QCA, QCNE, SEL and US.

Some of his collections have been used to describe species new to science, in the genus *Epidendrum*: *E. aenigmaticum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. ancistrorum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. anthoceroides* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. aristatum* Ackerman & Montalvo, *E. aureoglobiflorum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. bianthogastrum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. boscoënsis* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. brachyanthum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. bractiacuminatum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. calacaliense* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. calagrense* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. carchiense* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. cirrhohirtzii* Hágssater & E.Santiago, *E. clarkii* Hágssater & E.Santiago, *E. condorense* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. cylindrostenophyllum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. deltochilum* Hágssater & E.Santiago, *E. dialyrhombicum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. dodsonii* Hágssater & E.Santiago, *E. dolichoporpax* Hágssater, *E. gracilibracteatum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. grayi* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. hirtzipaniculatum* Hágssater & E.Santiago, *E. homoion* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. iliniae* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. jessupiorum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. jimburensis* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. lagenomorphum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. litense* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. macasense* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. maldonadoense* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. microdiothoneum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. montischillaense* Hágssater, E.Santiago & Zambrano, *E. montisillinicense* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. nanosimplex* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. nematopetalum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. nieblense* Hágssater & E.Santiago, *E. oblongialpicolum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. papallagense* Hágssater & Dodson, *Epidendrum platyclinium* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. podostylus* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. praeteritum* Hágssater, *E. pseudomancum* Hágssater & L.Sánchez, *E. pseudospathoides* Hágssater & E.Santiago, *E. rhaibogyrum* Hágssater & E.Santiago, *E. rhodoides* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. roseobicirratum* Hágssater & Hirtz, *E. sangayense* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. spasmoxum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. tetragonum* Hágssater & Dodson, *E. trapezilabiatum* Hágssater & E.Santiago and *E. triodon* Hágssater & Dodson.

Alex died at his home in Quito on July 2, 2024. His passing leaves an immense void, but his memory will live forever in every plant he collected, every mineral he sampled, every photograph he took, every archaeological piece he safeguarded, and in the memories of those who knew him and shared moments with him.

Species dedicated in honor of Alex Hirtz:

- Andinia hirtzii* Luer, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 103: 275 (-276, 280; fig. 2) (2005).
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Platystele hirtzii Luer, Selbyana 5: 155 (-156) (1979).
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Scaphosepalum hirtzii Luer, Phytologia 46: 385 (-386) (1980).
Scaphyglottis hirtzii Dodson, Orquideología 21: 11 (10-12, t. 102) (1998).
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Telipogon alexii N.H.Williams & Dressler, Lankesteriana 5(3): 170 (2005).
Tillandsia hirtzii Rauh, Trop. Subtrop. Pflanzenwelt no. 18: 12 (-17), figs (1976).
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Zootrophion hirtzii Luer, Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull. 53: 1293 (-1297; figs.) (1984).

APPENDIX 1: Corrections to earlier volumes of *Icones Orchidacearum*

Epidendrum althaniorum Hágster & Collantes, Icon. Orchid. 14: t.1403. 2013.

The correct data of the holotype are: Aguas Calientes, Machu Picchu, cultivated in Jardín de Inkaterra, Centro de Conservación in situ, 2040 m, 1 July 2004, *M. Quispe & B. Collantes 91*. Holotype: USM 246446.
Other specimens: The specimen *M. Quispe & B. Collantes 44* does not exist.

Epidendrum constricolumna Hágster, Chocce & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 12: t. 1226. 2009.

The correct elevation data is **2824 m**. It is not 2720 m.

Epidendrum croceoserpens Hágster & Salas Guerr., Icon. Orchid. 17(2): t. 1765. 2020.

The correct elevation data is **3356 m**. It is not 3513 m.

Epidendrum franckeii Hágster, Icon. Orchid. 7: t. 737. 2004.

The correct pressed date is **15 August 2003**. It is not 2 July 2003.

Epidendrum lufinorum Ocupa & Hágster. PhytoKeys 184: 57, Figs. 1, 2, 4C. 2021; Icon. Orchid. 19(1): t. 1920. 2022.

The collection date mentioned in the original publication and in volume 19(1) of *Icones Orchidacearum* is incorrect. The correct collection date is **3 April 2017**.

Epidendrum naviculare Hágster, M.E.Acuña & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 18(1):t. 1827. 2020.

Other specimens: The correct collection number for specimen *Ureta 934A* is ***Ureta 034A***.

Epidendrum oenochrochilum Hágster, Ric.Fernández & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 14: t.1463. 2013.

Other specimens: The correct collection date for the specimen *R. Fernández-González 190* is **23 December 1982**. It is not 7 May 1984.

Epidendrum porphyreodiscum Hágster, D.Trujillo & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 13: t. 1376. 2010.

The correct date of the holotype is **26 July 2003**. It is not 23 July 2003.

Epidendrum tetartociclum Collantes & Hágster, Icon. Orchid. 14: t.1487. 2013.

The correct collection date is **19 April 2004**. It is not 19 April 2003.

Epidendrum unifoliatum Schltr, Icon. Orchid. 18(1): t.1846. 2020.

In the neotype the correct collection date is **1 March 2020** and the correct elevation data is **1623 m**. It is not 28 January 2020 and 1791 m elevation.

Publication dates:

Volume 1 was published on 26 February 1990

Volume 2 was published on 11 October 1993

Volume 3 was published on 25 March 1999

Volume 4 was published on 8 August 2001

Volume 5-6 was published on 9 June 2003

Volume 7 was published on 13 January 2005

Volume 8 was published on 1 June 2006

Volume 9 was published on 18 May 2007

Volume 10 was published on 11 June 2008

Volume 11 was published on 3 December 2008

Volume 12 was published on 16 December 2009

Volume 13 was published on 10 December 2010

Volume 14 was published on 31 May 2013

Volume 15(1) part 11 was published on 26 May 2015

Volume 15(2) part 11 was published on 19 July 2016

Volume 16(1) part 12 was published on 24 January 2018

Volume 16(2) part 12 was published on 30 November 2018

Volume 17(1) part 13 was published on 21 October 2019

Volume 17(2) part 13 was published on 11 May 2020

Volume 18(1) part 14 was published on 8 December 2020

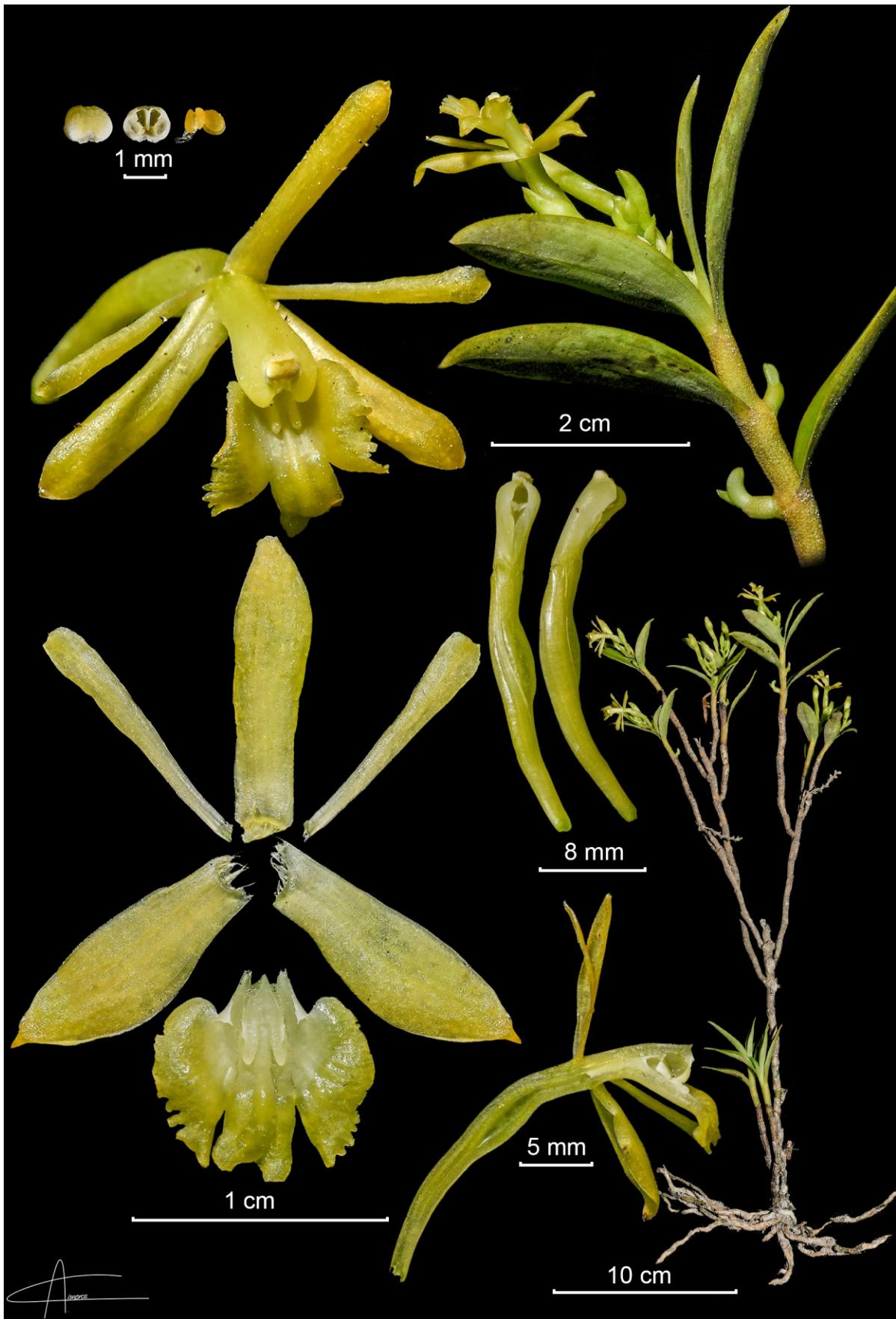
Volume 18(2) part 14 was published on 13 August 2021

Volume 19(1) part 15 was published on 3 May 2022

Volume 19(2) part 15 was published on 28 June 2022

Volume 19(3) part 15 was published on 6 June 2023

Volume 20 part 16 is published on 24 on September 2025

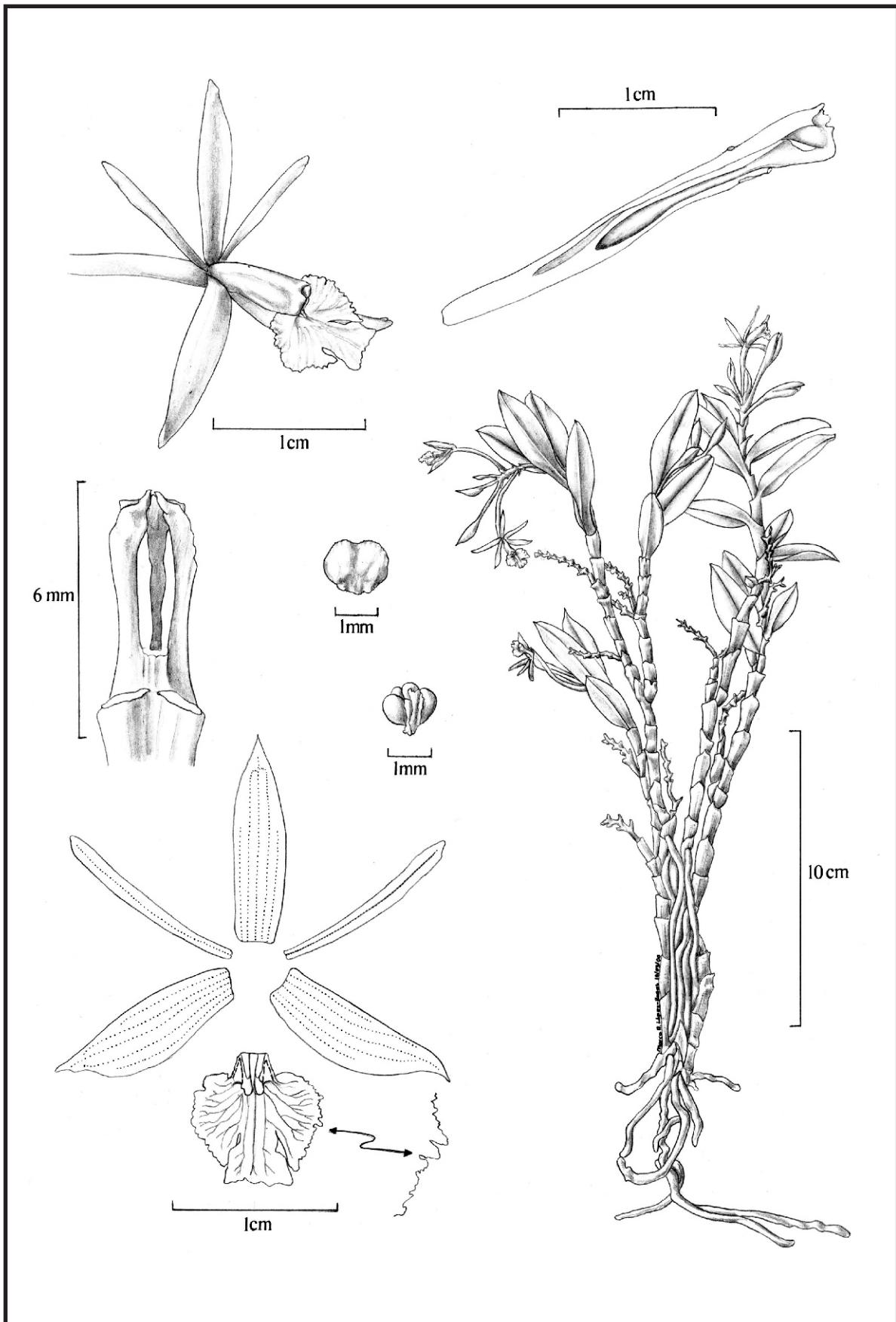


EPIDENDRUM ACROBATESII Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2001a



EPIDENDRUM ACROBATESII Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2001b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM ACROBATESII Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 4: t. 402 (2001).

Type: ECUADOR: Loja: N slope of Nudo de Sabanilla S of Yangana on road to Valladolid, 2500 m, 24 February 1988, *Ulf Molau & Björn Eriksen* 3191. Holotype: GB! Isotypes: AAU! (Illustration voucher) QCA!

Epiphytic or terrestrial, monopodial branching, erect **herb**, 31–34 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1–3 mm in diameter, emerging only from base of primary stem, fleshy, thick. **Stems** cane-like, erect, somewhat sinuous, branching from sub-apical internodes; primary stem 16 × 0.5 cm; secondary stems 1.5–14.6 × 0.3–0.4 cm. **Leaves** ca. 19 on primary stem, 5–14 on secondary stems, distributed throughout stems, usually only apical 3–5 leaves remaining at flowering, alternate, articulates; sheaths 0.7–1.4 × 0.3–0.5 cm, tubular, rugose, striated; blade 2.2–3.8 × 0.7–1.4 cm, length:width 3:1, apical leaf usually reduced, elliptic, mucronate, light green on both sides, apical margin minutely erose-dentate, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** up to 7.6 cm long including flowers, apical, flowering only once, racemose (sometimes with a short branch near base), erect in early stages, becoming arching-nutant as it develops; peduncle 5–7 mm long, terete, rachis 15–33 mm long, developing as new flowers are formed, flexuous, compact, ornamented with a short keel at base of each floral bract. **Floral bracts** 1–3 mm long, much shorter than ovary, ovate, conduplicate, acute to obtuse. **Flowers** 6–12, successive, 1–2 open at a time in different stages, with smaller buds present, erect, facing upwards, yellow to green; apparently not fragrant. **Ovary** 17–24 × 1.6–3.2 mm, slightly inflated ventrally beyond middle forming an elongate vesicle but narrow near apex, furrowed. **Sepals** 10–12 × 3.5–4.2 mm, free, spreading, narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, acute, slightly aristate, especially lateral sepals, 5-veined, margins entire, revolute. **Petals** 12 × 0.6–1.8 mm, free, spreading, linear or linear-obcuneate, obtuse to rounded, 1-veined, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 5.0–7.7 × 7.0–9.0 mm, cordiform in general outline, deeply 3-lobed, somewhat concave basally in natural position with lateral margins and apex more or less revolute; bicallose, calli 3.7 × 0.6 mm, elongate, parallel, with a mid-rib running to apical sinus, disc with multiple thickened veins, converging basally radiating apically; lateral lobes 3.2 × 7.0 mm, semi-sagittate, apex acute, margins progressively short-laciniate; mid-lobe 3.1 × 3.2 mm, quadrate to obcuneate, apex truncate to emarginate, with a wide sinus, margins entire to erose. **Column** 7–8 mm long, thin, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** truncate, margin entire. **Anther** reniform. 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovate, laterally compressed, inner face of each pair flat; caudicles short. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** penetrating half of pedicellate ovary and widened towards middle of ovary, forming an elongate vesicle, but narrow near apex, furrowed. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Azuay: hort. Ecugenera, *Hágster* 13868, (spirit) AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Nambija: Cerro Colorado, 1800 m, 17 II 2002, *Hirtz* 7979, SEL! **PERU: Amazonas:** Bongará, Yambasbamba, La Pampa del Burro, 1869 m, 22 VIII 2021, *Arista* 21, KUELAP! (LCDP voucher) **Pasco:** Oxapampa, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, parte alta de la trocha Tunqui-Cajonpata, sector Tunqui, 1950 m, 31 IX 2007, *Monteagudo* 15793, HOXA!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: Cuenca-Macas, 2100 m, 18 IX 2022, *Gelis s.n.*, AMO! **Napo:** Quijos: El Chaco, Parque Nacional Sumaco Napo-Galeras, 2175 m, I 2021, *Gelis s.n.* AMO! Quijos: El Chaco, 1756 m, 8 I 2021, *Gelis s.n.* AMO! **PERU: Amazonas:** Chachapoyas: Distr. Longuita, Fortaleza Kuelap, 14 XI 2019, *Harding s.n.*, digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher). Bongará: Yambasbamba; Progreso, 30 XII 2019, *Veldásquez s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **San Martín:** Prov. Rioja, Distr. Pardo Miguel Naranjos, venceremos, 1962 m, 6 XI 2015, *Edquén* 2042, digital images, AMO! **San Martín:** Prov. Rioja, Distr. Pardo Miguel Naranjos, 1962 m, 6 XI 2015, *Edquén* 2042, digital images, AMO! **Ucayali:** Moyobamba, 9 I 2017, *Goicochea s.n.*, digital images, AMO!

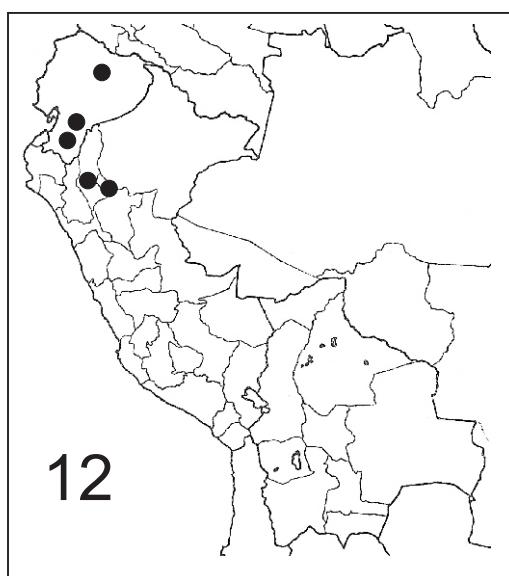
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widespread from Ecuador (Napo and Zamora–Chinchipe) south to Oxapampa, Pasco, in central Peru. Terrestrial and epiphytic, growing in cloud forest at 1691–2500 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum acrobatesii* has the leaves with a ratio length:width about 3:1, elliptic, with the margin minutely erose-dentate, the inflorescence 5 cm long, with 6–12 greenish yellow flowers, the sepals 10–12 mm long, the petals linear to linear-obcuneate, and the lateral lobes of the lip nearly as long as the mid-lobe, which is apically truncate to emarginate. *Epidendrum batesii* Dodson has proportionately narrower leaves, 2.5–3.4 × 0.6–0.8 cm, length:width 4:1, the mid-lobe of the lip shorter and entire, 2.3–2.5 mm long. *Epidendrum oxybatesii* Hágster & Dodson from northern Ecuador, is distinguished by the long, acicular mid-lobe of the lip.

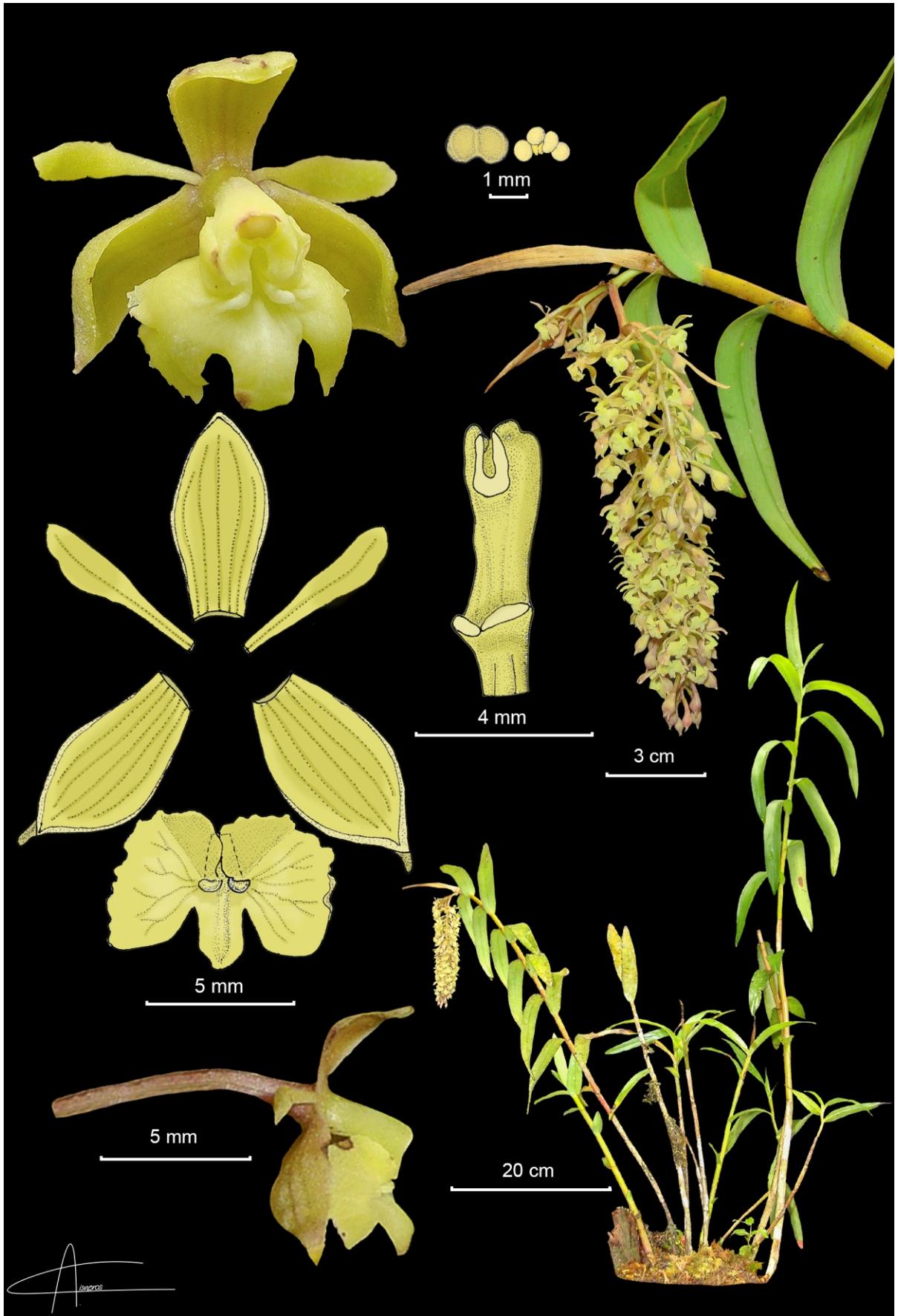
CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The range of the species along the upper eastern slope of the Andes in Ecuador and central Peru, and is of some 1150 km long, with at least eight known localities. There are numerous conserved areas throughout the region.

ETIMOLOGY: From the Greek *ακρός*, summit, in reference to the high altitude where this species grows, in reference to *Epidendrum batesii* Dodson, which is found at lower altitudes and on the western slope of the Andes in Ecuador.

REFERENCES: Arista, J. P., Hágster, E., Santiago, E., Edquén, J. D., Pariente, E., Oliva, M. & Salazar, G. A. (2023) New and noteworthy species of the genus *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae, Laeliinae) from the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, Amazonas, Perú. *Phytokeys* 227: 43–87. <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.227.101907> Dodson, C. H. (1980) *Epidendrum batesii*. In Dodson, C. H. & Dodson, P. M. (Eds.), *Orchids of Ecuador, Icon. Pl. Trop.* 1: t. 73. Hágster, E. (2007). *Epidendrum batesii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum, Part 6, Icon. Orchid.* 9: t. 912. Hágster E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001). *Epidendrum acrobatesii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum, Part 3, Epidendrum, Icon. Orchid.* 4: t. 402. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2004). *Epidendrum oxybatesii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum, Part 4, Epidendrum, Icon. Orchid.* 7: t. 771.



Empty



EPIDENDRUM ACUNTASIORUM Hágster, Chamaya, J.Duarte & Iberico

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2002

Type: PERU: Cajamarca: Chota: comunidad Los Lanches, 2810 m, 5 febrero 2022, *J. A. Chamaya G.* 57. Holotype: CPUN! (LCDP and photo voucher)

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, sub-erect **herb**, to 230 cm tall. **Roots** 2.5–4.0 mm in diameter, basal, dense, fleshy, white. **Stems** 116–230 × 0.5–1.6 cm, simple, cane-like, terete, thick; covered basally by tubular sheaths, non-foliar, dirty white or tinged wine-red, striated when dry, papyraceous. **Leaves** 8–14, distributed along apical half of stems, distichous, spreading, somewhat arched, coriaceous; sheaths tubular, smooth, tinged yellow brown; blade 9.0–18.0 × 1.6–3.2 cm, lanceolate, acute, minutely apiculate, pale green on both sides, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** 1, 7.0–10.0 cm long, prominent, conduplicate, elliptic-lanceolate, tubular at base, open towards apex, yellow brown. **Inflorescence** ca. 24 cm long, apical, paniculate, flowering only once, racemes densely many-flowered, heavy, nutant; peduncle 5 cm long, terete, thick, with a large bract 7.5–8.5 × 1.7–2.5 cm subtending each raceme, similar to spathe; rachis 13.0–25.0 cm long, thick, terete, straight. **Flowers** ca. 50–100 on main raceme, fewer on lateral racemes, nearly simultaneous, opening from base of raceme towards apex, resupinate, yellow, sepals tinged pink dorsally, ovary and buds clearly pink, calli yellow white; fragrance reminiscent of cinnamon throughout day and night. **Floral bracts** 2.0–17.0 mm long, much longer to shorter than ovary at base, becoming shorter than ovary apically, linear-triangular, acute, embracing. **Ovary** 8.5–9.0 mm long, terete, slightly inflated ventrally behind perianth arched, furrowed. **Sepals** 6.8–7.6 × 3.2–3.8 mm, partly spreading, free, fleshy, concave, elliptic-oblong, acute, short aristate, 5-veined, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals elliptic, somewhat oblique. **Petals** 6.2–6.3 × 1.3–1.4 mm, spreading to partly spreading, free, oblanceolate, slightly oblique, apex obtuse to rounded, 1-veined, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 5.4–5.6 × 7.5–7.6 mm, fused to column, 3-lobed, base cordate, strongly convex; bicallose, calli digitiform, divaricate, crescent-shaped, large, fleshy, disc with a mid-rib, fleshy, reaching apical sinus; lateral lobes 3.4–3.8 × 4.9–5.4 mm, sub-rectangular, margin erose-crenulate, basal margins embracing sides of column; mid-lobe 1.9–2.1 × 1.5 mm, short, rectangular to sub-triangular, obtuse, margin entire, slightly revolute apically. **Column** 4.6–5.0 mm long, short, thin basally, widening towards apex, with a pair of lateral truncate wings. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** 1.5 × 1.0 mm, reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, caudicles granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** penetrating half of pedicellate ovary, unornamented. **Capsule** 43 × 36 mm, ellipsoid, pedicel short and apical neck short.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Cajamarca: Chota, Tafur 59, digital images, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known from two collections from northern Peru, Cajamarca, from La Palma to the northeast of the city of Chota, epiphytic at 2810 m elevation. Flowering in February.

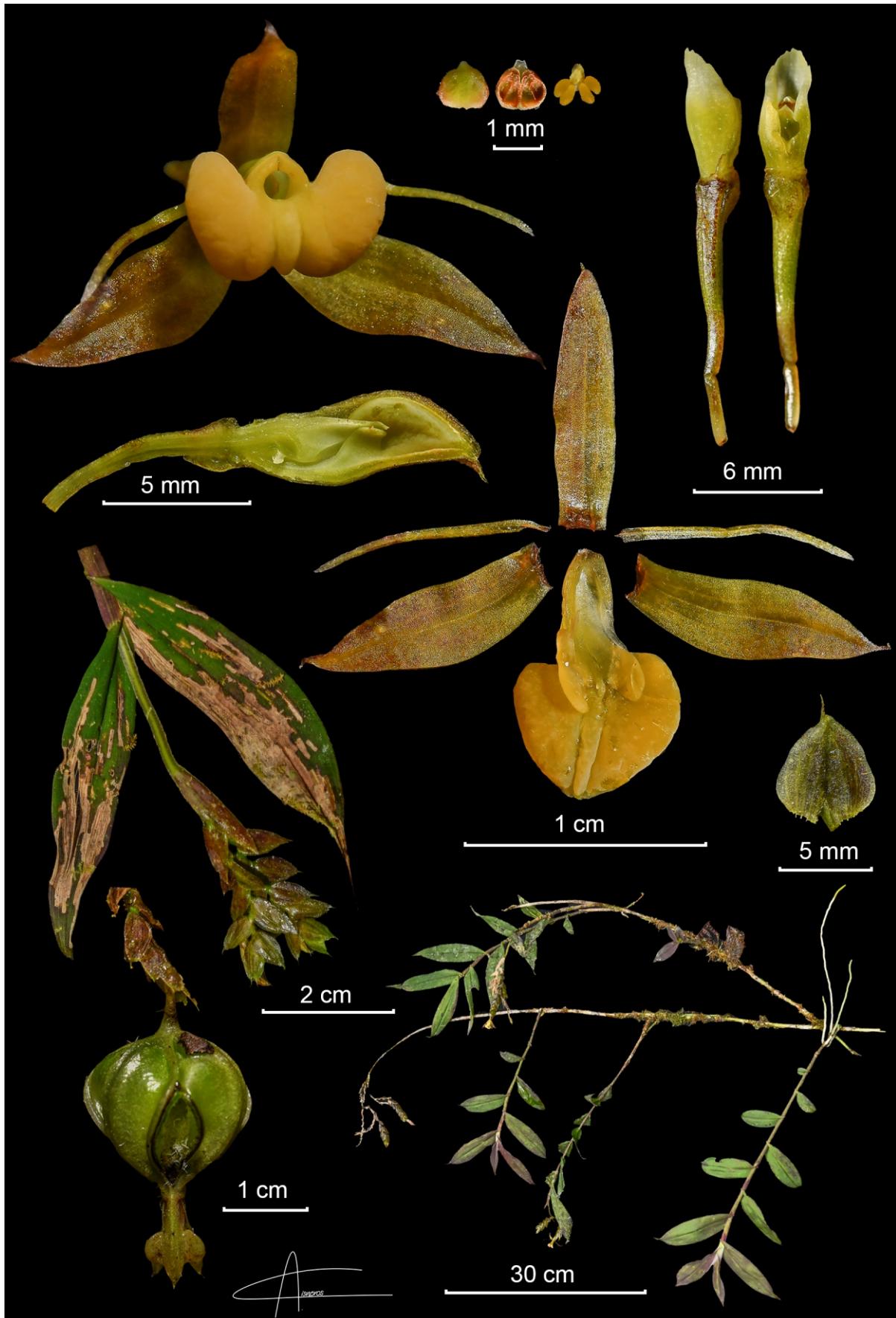
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum acuntasiorum* belongs to the Ferreyrae Group, which is characterized by the sympodial, caespitose habit, the cane-like stems with numerous leaves, the apical inflorescence subtended by 1–2 large spathes, and the nutant, heavy, racemose to paniculate inflorescence with numerous, fleshy, attractive flowers. is recognized by the long stems with a prominent spathe, the yellow flowers with the sepals dorsally pink, and the 3-lobed lip, strongly convex, the lateral lobes sub-rectangular, the basal margins embracing the column and the mid-lobe small, rectangular to sub-triangular, with a single mid-rib. It is similar to *Epidendrum hutchisonii* Hágster, but that species has pale green flowers, the sepals 7.0–8.5 mm long, abruptly constricted and acuminate, the lip 3-lobed, the lateral lobes semi-orbicular, the mid-lobe transversely rectangular, emarginate, and the disc with 1–3 low, rounded mid-ribs. *Epidendrum baryanthum* Hágster & Salas Guerr. has flowers pale green with dark purple dorsally, the sepals 12–16 mm long, and the petals oblanceolate, sub-acute, 2.2–3.0 mm wide, and a large lip, sub-orbicular in outline, the margins revolute, with the mid-lobe short, wide, and deeply emarginate, thus bi-lobed, formed by two semi-orbicular small lobes, strongly revolute though not evident in natural position. It is similar to *Epidendrum ferreyrae* Hágster & Ric. Fernández which has sepals 15–18 mm long, the column 10 mm long, and a clearly 3-lobed lip with the lateral lobes dolabiform, the mid-lobe sub-triangular, narrow. *Epidendrum lesteri* Hágster & Dodson has sepals 16 mm long, rounded, and a 3-lobed lip, margin erose-crenate, the lateral lobes sub-reniform, the mid-lobe rectangular, comparatively large, the apex truncate, somewhat bilobed, short-apiculate. *Epidendrum orthoclinium* Hágster & Dodson has sepals 11–12 mm long, a 3-lobed lip, the lateral lobes semi-circular, margin dentate, the mid-lobe spatulate, and the column arched upwards at the clinandrium-hood.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently from two collections from northern Peru, both from the same area.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of the Acuntas, a people who lived during the pre-Inca and Inca times who worshiped an idol since time immemorial and inhabited the plateau of the same name "Acunta", a hill surrounded by three rivers and wide horizons that allowed the viewing of the land from the top, where the city of Chota is located today (Cadenillas Gálvez 1991).

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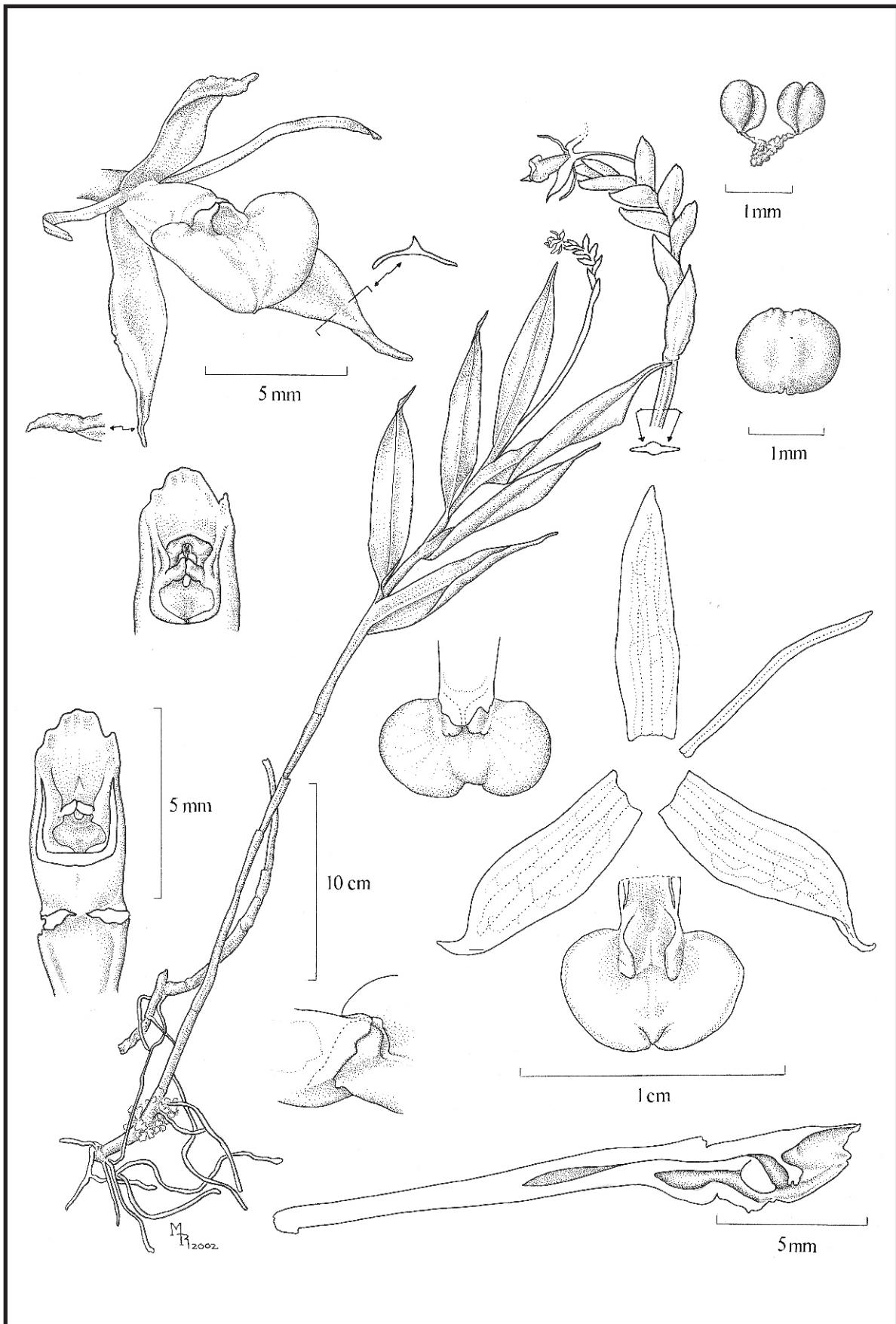


EPIDENDRUM ARISTATUM Ackerman & Montalvo

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2003a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM ARISTATUM Ackerman & Montalvo

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2003b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM ARISTATUM Ackerman & Montalvo, Selbyana 9: 126, fig. (1986).

Type. ECUADOR: Pichincha: west of Mindo toward Puerto Quito, 1600 m, 13 March 1982, *Carl Luer, Alex Hirtz & Stig Dalström* 7329. Holotype: SEL!

Epiphytic, sub-caespitose, scandent **herb**, 39–110 cm tall. **Roots** 1–2 mm in diameter, produced along basal internodes of stem, fleshy, thin. **Stems** 27–90 × 0.3–0.7 cm, simple, cane-like, terete at base, laterally compressed above, erect, straight. **Leaves** 8–15, distributed along stem, alternate, articulate, suberect; sheaths 1.7–6 × 0.3–0.7 cm, tubular, striated; blade 3–17 × 1.5–4.5 cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescences** 6–15 cm long, apical and lateral, racemose, flowering several times from same peduncle and then pluriracemose, many flowered; apical inflorescence erect; peduncle 5.5–11 cm long, elongate, lateral inflorescence 2–3 cm long, short; peduncle erect, straight, laterally compressed, apiculate; rachis 2.4–3.0 cm long. **Floral bracts** 7–17 mm long, shorter than ovary, ovate, conduplicate, oblique, obtuse, aristate, imbricated, apical margin minutely toothed. **Flowers** to 70, successive, one open per raceme at a time, resupinate, greenish-white to bronze-green, lip peach colored; fragrance sweet. **Ovary** 13–15 mm long, terete, smooth, ventrally inflated at apex. **Sepals** 10–13 × 2.8–4.7 mm, free, partly spreading, oblong lanceolate, apex acute, aristate, 3–4-veined, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals, oblique, apex recurved. **Petals** 9–13 × 0.5–1.0 mm, spreading, free, linear, apex acute, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 4.5–6 × 6.8–8 mm, united to column, entire, apex reflexed, reniform, base cordate, apex mucronate, margin entire; bicallose, calli laminar, arching toward one another in front of clinandrium-hood, which extends floral tube. **Column** 5.0–7.0 mm long, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, surpassing body of column, margin erose crenulate. **Anther** sub-reniform, 4 celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid; caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** very large, occupying ½ of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** short, slightly inflated behind perianth. **Capsule** narrowly ellipsoid, perianth persistent; body 3.0–3.5 × 1.7 cm; pedicel 1.0–1.4 cm long; terete, thin; apical neck short.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: *Nariño*: Entre La Planada y El Pialapi, 1500–2000 m, 13 XI 1967, *Mora* 4020, COL! **ECUADOR:** *Carchí*: Forest and ridge area above Río Verde and ridge flanking medium cerro, 2070–2430 m, 4 XII 1987, *Hoover* 2327, QCNE! MO! **Esmeraldas**: km 18, Lita-San Lorenzo, 800 m, 27 VI 1991, *Dodson* 18730, AAU! AMO! MO! (Illustration voucher) **Imbabura**: Los Cedros Reserve above José house, 1650–1750 m, *Dalström* 1754, SEL! along road from Ibarra to Lita in the general of Guallupe, 600–1300 m, 1 XI 1988, *Hirtz* 3910, MO! Valle de Intag, sector Manduriaco, 28 XI 2019, *Monteros s.n.*, digital photo, AMO! **Napo**: Lago Agrio to Lumbaqui and Puerto Libre [Reventador], 14 IX 2004, *Hirtz* 9054, AMO! (Illustration, AMO!) **Pichincha**: Old road to Quito via Chiriboga km 84–88, Quito to Santo Domingo, 1200–1350 m, 8 VII 1979, *Dodson* 7788, MO! SEL! Mulaite off road from Quito to Sto. Domingo via Chiriboga, 1600 m, 12 III 1990, *Hirtz* 4688, MO! Old road Quito-Santo Domingo, SW of Chiriboga, km 82–84 from Quito, 1350–1400 m, 8 VII 1979, *Lojifant* 15700, AAU! GB! **PERU:** *San Martín*: Dist. Pardo Miguel Naranjos, sector Venceremos, 1685 m, 7 VIII 2022, *Edquén* 6505, KUELAP! (LCDP voucher).

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: *Antioquia*: Yarumal, Tobón, Reserva Natural Los Magnolios, 2100 m, 2 VII 2024, *López* 421, spirit, JAUM, digital images, AMO! **Meta**: without locality, *Mosquera s.n.*, digital photo, AMO! **ECUADOR**: Without locality data, 22 II 2018, *Medina s.n.*, lámina digital a color, AMO! **PERU:** *Cusco*: Soqtapata, área de concesión para la conservación, 9 III 2016, *Calatayud s.n.*, digital photo, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Huánuco**: En la divisoria cerca del caserío de Margarita, Distrito Hermilio Valizán, Provincia de Leoncio Prado, 1698 m, 7 IV 2017, *Yupanqui s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín**: Dist. Pardo Miguel Naranjos, sector Venceremos, 1715 m, 30 I 2018, *Edquén* 117, digital photo, AMO! *Ibid.* 1703 m, 22 II 2017, *Edquén* 2039, digital photo, AMO! *Ibid.* 1711 m, 22 II 2017, *Edquén* 2040, digital photo, AMO! *Ibid.* 1771 m, 4 XII 2015, *Edquén* 2041, digital photo, AMO! *Ibid.* 1776 m, 7 XI 2015, *Edquén* 2065, digital photo, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: *Epidendrum aristatum* is distributed from Colombia, widespread in Ecuador and from the Amazon slope of northern Peru. Found in lowland and mid altitude on the Pacific slope in Colombia and northern Ecuador, and the Amazon slope in central Ecuador and northern Peru. Epiphytic in wet montane forest of lowland pluvial forest at [600] 1350–2430 m elevation. Flowers sequentially throughout the year.

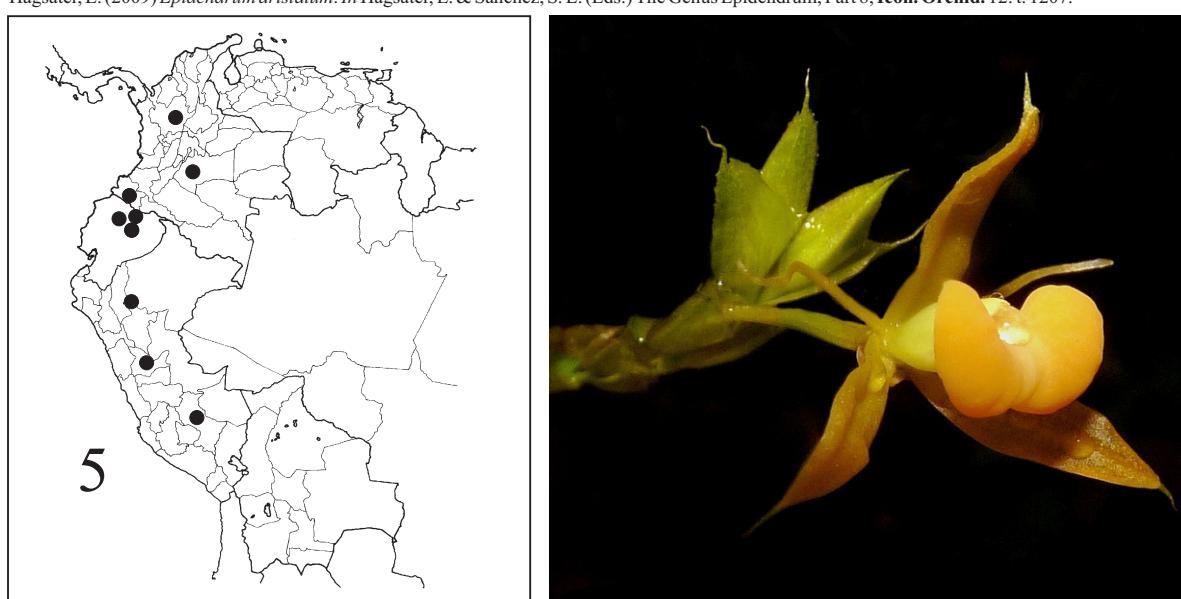
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum aristatum* belongs to the Albertii Group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the laterally compressed to apiculose or somewhat fusiform-thickened stems, the apical or apical and lateral, distichous inflorescences, more or less with imbricating bracts on the peduncle, producing one flower at a time, and the Allenii Subgroup which is distinguished by the caespitose habit, apiculose stems, apical inflorescence, the apical peduncle apiculose to the degree of being two-winged, the raceme subtended by a conduplicate bract at the apex of the peduncle. This species is recognized by the awned sepals and floral bracts, the filiform petals, the reniform lip, apex reflexed and the prominent, straight clinandrium embracing the large, flat, long and high calli which form an arch within and are barely visible beyond. *Epidendrum dalessandroi* Hágsater & Dodson which has a convex and widely cordiform lip, the oblong petals and obovate sepals, apex obtuse not aristate and the floral bracts oblong elliptic, apex obtuse to rounded, not aristate. *Epidendrum nematopetalum* Hágsater & Dodson has filiform petals, the cordiform lip and the prominent clinandrium somewhat arched with the margin minutely dentate.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *arista*, a small awn or spike, in reference to the awned floral bracts and sepals characteristic of this species.

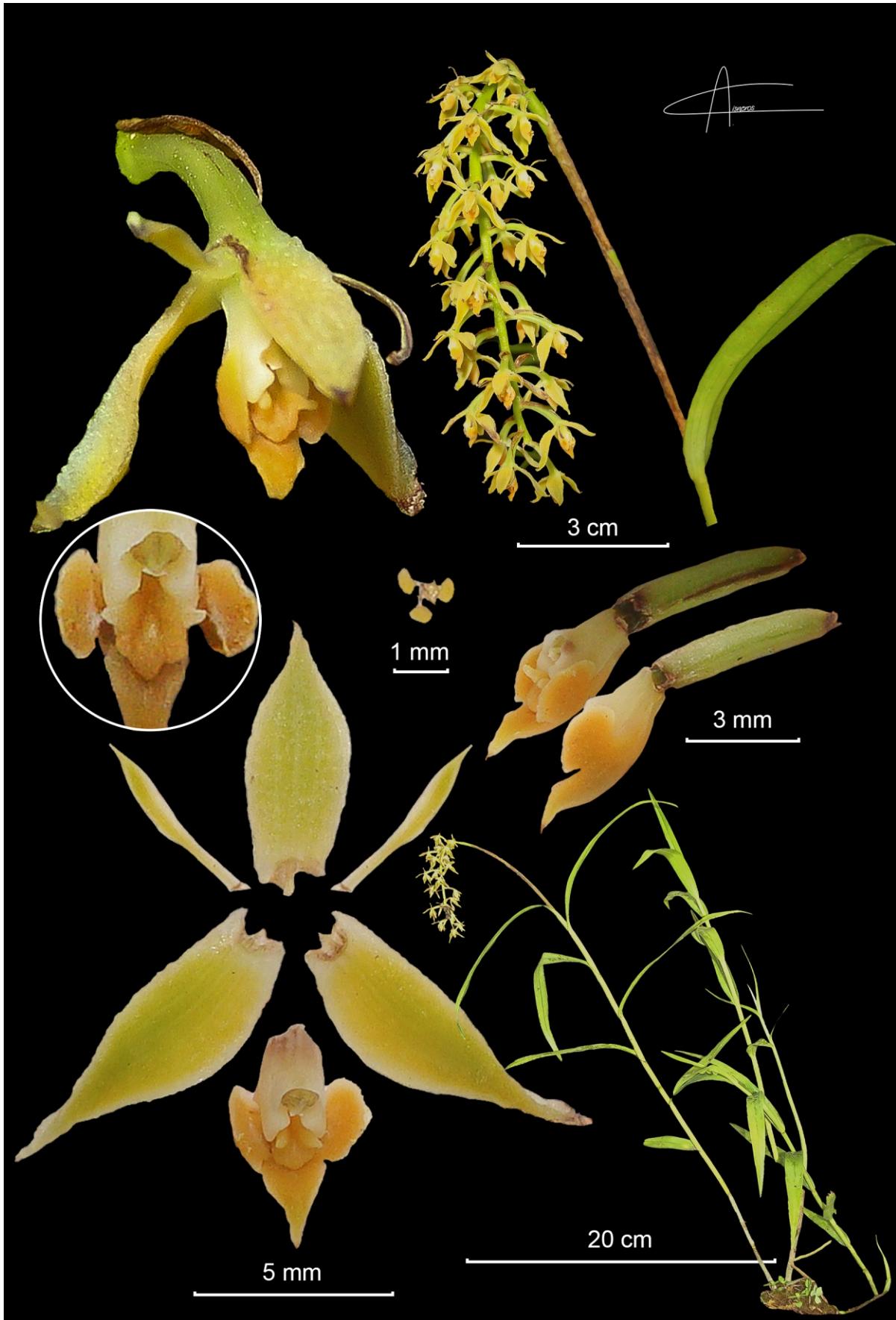
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Part of the material in the region of San Martín was collected under project “Diversidad de la familia orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024”. Scientific collecting (Nº004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here. This record confirms for the first time the presence of this species in Peru.

REFERENCE: Ackerman, J. D. & Montalvo, A. M. (1986) *Epidendrum aristatum*. In Selbyana 9(1): 126. Hágsater, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum dalessandroi*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 433. Hágsater, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum nematopetalum*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 464. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2009) *Epidendrum aristatum*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1207.



Authors: E. Santiago, E. Hágsater & J. D. Edquén LCDP: J. D. Edquén & A. Cisneros Illustrator: M. A. López R. Photo: G. Calatayud Editors: E. Hágsater & E. Santiago

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EPIDENDRUM BICORNIALPICOLA Hágster, Chamaya & Iberico

Plate 2004

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU: Cajamarca: Chota: Bosque La Palma, 2778 m, 19 julio 2022, **James Alexander Chamaya González 104** Holotype: CPUN! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

Lithophytic and epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb**, ca. 62 cm tall (including inflorescence). **Roots** 2–3 mm in diameter, basal, thick, white. **Stems** 44 × 0.3–0.5 cm, simple, cane-like, terete below, laterally compressed above, erect to arching; basal 1/3 covered by papyraceous sheaths ca. 4.0 × 0.4 cm, light brown. **Leaves** 7, articulate, alternate, sub-coriaceous and lower leaves smaller, spreading; sheaths 2.0–3.0 × 0.2–0.4 cm tubular, somewhat laterally compressed, glabrous; blades 3.2–6.0 × 0.8–1.2 cm, 5:1, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, sub-erect, margin entire, spreading, medium green. **Spathes** 1–2, 3.0–6.0 × 0.2–0.3 cm, tubular, acuminate, lower one leaf-like towards apex, slightly imbricating. **Inflorescence** 17 cm long, apical, a sub-densely flowered raceme, arching nutant; peduncle 8.5 cm long, erect, straight, nearly totally hidden by spathes, rachis 8 cm long, strongly arched and nutant at base, nearly straight thereafter. **Floral bracts** 4 mm long, prominent, nearly as long as ovary, linear-triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Flowers** ca. 24, simultaneous, resupinate, apical lip always pointing to axis of rachis, flowers pale yellow-green, lip ochre, column white; fragrance reminiscent of lavender during daytime. **Ovary** 4.5–9.0 × 1.0–1.1 mm, terete, thin, arching, not inflated, unornamented, furrowed, green. **Sepals** free, fleshy, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 6.4–6.7 × 2.5–2.7 mm, somewhat concave, obovate-elliptic, acuminate; lateral sepals 8.4–8.6 × 2.7–2.9 mm, partly concave, ovate-elliptic, acuminate, oblique, aristate, with low dorsal keel that continues apically to form an aristate tip, margin of keel entire. **Petals** 4.5–5.0 × 0.5–0.6 mm, free, spreading, linear oblanceolate-oblong, acuminate, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 4.3–4.5 × 3.6–3.8 mm (with spread lateral lobes), united to column, fleshy, 3-lobed, base cordate; bicallose, calli prominent, laminar, short, acute, upright, divergent; disc with a very short thick broad mid-rib, extending beyond calli to base of mid-lobe; lateral lobes ca. 1.0–1.2 × 2.0–2.2 mm, embracing apex of column without covering it, transversely elliptic, margin slightly erose; mid-lobe 2.0–2.3 × 1.5–1.6 mm, slightly arched upwards in natural position, triangular, acuminate, margin entire. **Column** 2.3 mm long including lateral wings, dorsally 1.3 mm to edge of clinandrium-hood, dorsally clinandrium hood somewhat upturned, thick, apex oblique, with pair of rounded wings that surpass clinandrium-hood. **Clinandrium-hood** short, slightly upturned, margin erose. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, ovoid, laterally compressed, caudicles soft and granulose, short. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma**, **Cuniculus** and **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known only from the type in northern Peru: Cajamarca, Chota; grows lithophytic and epiphytic at 2778 m elevation in well illuminated places. Flowering in July to November.

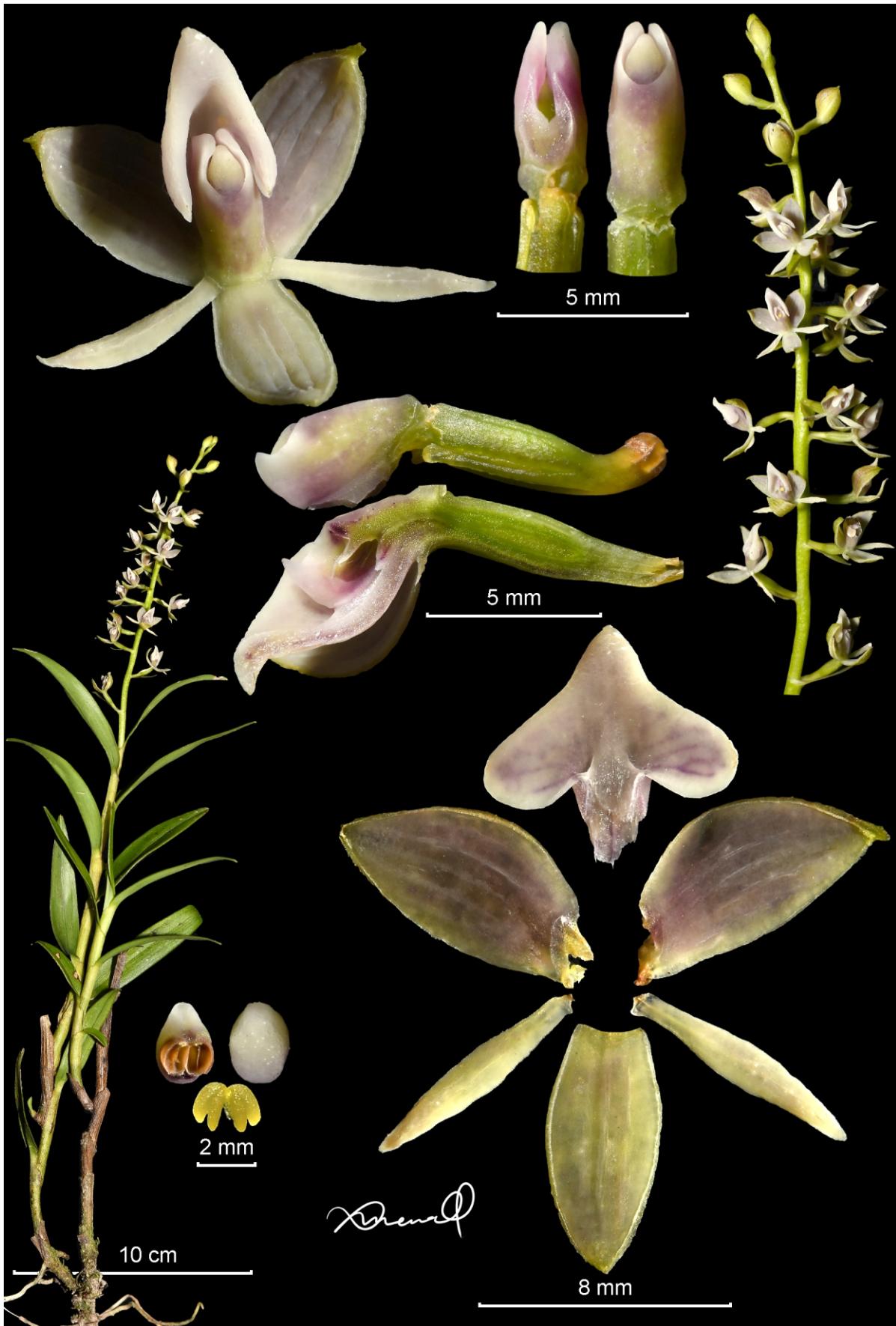
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum bicornialpicola* belongs to the Alpicola Group, which is characterized by the simple stems, the long, narrow spathes, numerous flowers, the fleshy lips, the triangular mid-lobe and roundish lateral lobes, and the lip with two laminar calli and a rounded process in between. This species is recognized by the peduncle of the inflorescence, straight, erect, about as long as apical leaves, the spathes of the peduncle tubular, closely appressed, the rachis sharply aching nutant, nearly straight but nutant, the yellow-green flowers, ochre lip and white column, the lateral sepals 8.4–8.6 × 2.7–2.9 mm, the petals 4.5–5.0 × 0.5–0.6 mm, linear oblanceolate-oblong, acuminate, and the lip 4.3–4.5 × 3.6–3.8 mm when spread, bicallose, calli prominent, laminar, short, acute, upright, divergent; disc with a very short thick wide mid-rib, extending beyond calli to base of mid-lobe. *Epidendrum delsyae* is larger overall, the leaves 7.4–13.4 × 1.0–1.2 cm, the peduncle of the inflorescence shorter than the apical leaf, the flowers relatively large, the sepals and petals ochre, apex greenish orange, lip ochre-orange, column green, the sepals 10–12.8 mm long, and the lip with a mid-lobe 3.8 × 1.8 mm, sub-trilobed in general form, acute, attenuate at the middle, the apical half ensiform. The Ecuadorian *Epidendrum aenigmaticum* Hágster & Dodson is recognized by the leaves oblong-elliptic, obtuse, 9.5–15 × 1.5–2.1 cm, flowers brown-orange, the dorsal sepal 5.4–6.0 mm long, and the lip 3.6 × 3.5 mm, the calli laminar, rounded, with a thick, elliptic, short mid-keel, the lateral lobes transversely ovate-elliptic, the mid-lobe 1.7 × 1.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *bicorni-*, who horned, and *alpicola*, Alpine, found in mountains, the species has unusual calli which are triangular, upright and divergent, when all other species have the calli parallel to the lip and more or less finger-like.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Presently known only from the type.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Cisneros, A. (2020) *Epidendrum delsyae*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 14, **Icon. Orchid.** 18(1): t. 1809. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2007) *Epidendrum aenigmaticum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 902.





EPIDENDRUM BOREALISTACHYUM Hágster, E.Santiago & C.F.Fernández

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

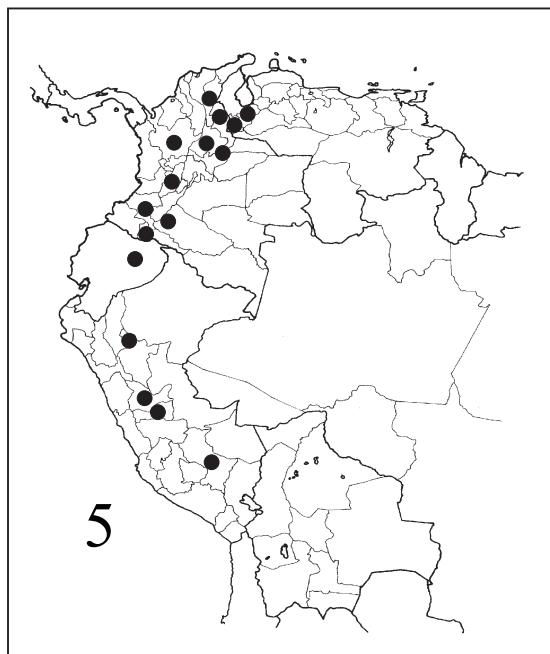
Plate 2005

EPIDENDRUM BOREALISTACHYUM Hágster, E.Santiago & C.F.Fernández, Icon. Orchid. 15(1): t. 1505 (2015).

Type: VENEZUELA: Táchira: inter Betania, Villa Páez et Delicias, 2200–2300 m, 14 November 1976, André Charpin & F. Jacquemound, AC 13336. Holotype: AMO! (Illustration)

Terrestrial or rarely epiphytic, monopodial, branching **herb**, ca. 75–120 cm tall. **Roots** 1–3 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin. **Stems** main stem $58\text{--}80 \times 0.6\text{--}1.0$ cm, branches $23\text{--}25 \times 0.4\text{--}0.65$ cm, branching when mature, cane-like, terete at base and slightly laterally compressed towards apex, erect, straight. **Leaves** ca. 14 on main stem, distributed throughout, articulate, alternate, partly spreading with respect to stem, similar in size, green, concolor; sheath $11\text{--}40 \times 4\text{--}10$ mm, tubular minutely striated, rugose; blade $9\text{--}13 \times 1.3\text{--}2.6$ cm (on main stem), $1.6\text{--}11 \times 0.8\text{--}1.5$ cm (on branches), lanceolate, obtuse, margin denticulate towards apex. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 9–17 cm long, apical, racemose, flowering only once, pyramidal, flowers distributed in a helicoid, laxly few-flowered; peduncle 10–15 mm long, terete, green, sometimes scarcely tinged with purple. **Floral bracts** 5–10 × 1.5–3 mm, small, shorter than ovary (gradually diminishing in size towards apex of rachis), narrowly triangular, acute, amplexicaul, green. **Flowers** 11–30, opening in succession but eventually all open at same time, non-resupinate, fleshy, lilac white to pale grayish lilac, lip white, column bicolor, base green, deep purple at apex; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 7–9 mm long, terete, thin, slightly striated longitudinally, not inflated, green tinged with purple. **Sepals** free, partly spreading, dorsally scarcely and minutely papillose, elliptic, obtuse, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal $8\text{--}9 \times 3.5\text{--}4.5$ mm; lateral sepals $9.5\text{--}10 \times 4.3\text{--}6$ mm, minutely apiculate. **Petals** 7.5–9 × 1.5–2 mm, free, slightly arching forward, oblong, apex obtuse, 1-veined, minutely papillose, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 6–8 × 8.3–10 mm, united to column, very fleshy, entire, widely triangular, base truncate, apex rounded, glabrous, cymbiform in natural position, embracing apex of column without covering it, margin fleshy, entire, spreading; disc with a single callus, "V" shaped, with a single very short rib. **Column** 5 mm long, straight, thick, with apex abruptly turned ventrally and with a pair of prominent teeth surpassing body of column. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anter** 4-celled, obovoid, apex obtuse. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, similar in size and shape. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, 1/3 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, penetrating 1/3 of ovary, not inflated, pubescent in front of stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** 32 × 23 mm, ellipsoid; pedicel 2 mm long, very short; apical neck 6 mm long, perianth persistent.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Antioquia:** Sonsón, between La Ceja and Sonsón, Quebrada Oscura, 2250 m, 29 IV 1983, Luer 8908, SEL! **Boyacá:** Sierra Nevada del Cocuy, river below Báchira, ca. 2050 m, 21 VIII 1957, Grubb 664, COL! K-L! **Caquetá:** Florencia, El Pórtico vía Huila-Caquetá, 2283 m, 25 V 2012, Correa 7196, HUAZ! Cordillera vía Suaza, 32 km lado de la carretera, 1674 m, 8 XI 2009, Mesa 16, HUAZ! Vereda Los Lirios, El Pórtico, terminando el tercer túnel a mano izquierda, 2028 m, 16 V 2016, Sanin 6558, COL! HUA! *Ibid.* Sanin 6632, HUA! **Cauca:** [Huila:] Santa Leticia, 2100–2300 m, 6 IX 1961, Fernández 5888, COL! Pitalito, carretera vía Villalobos, 2300 m, 27 XII 1978, Morales 41, COL! Mpio. Inza, Vereda Río Sucio, Jardín Botánico Las Delicias, km 62, 2700–2800 m, 2 IX 2003, 17 IX 2003, Muñoz 1711, CAUP! **Tolima:** Manizales y Fresno, 2900 m, Renz 8646, RENZ! **Santander:** Without locality, 2500 m, 27 VIII 1948, Barkley 185086, MEDEL! near La Corcoba, 2830 m, 19 VII 1965, Barkley 36264, AMES x2! km 37 from Bucaramanga on road to Pamplona, 8500 ft, 15 VII 1968, Barkley 380276, AMES! (illustration, AMO) Pamplona a Bucaramanga, 2800–3600 m, 30 I 1969, García-Barriga 19988, AMES! COL! Municipio de California, 2300–2800 m, 20 II 2013, Hinestrosa 247, HUAx2! E of Bucaramanga toward Berlin, 2950 m, 3 XI 1981, Luer 6571, SEL! carretera Bucaramanga/Pamplona, 3000 m, 8 VIII 1968, Mora 4520, COL! carretera hacia Páramo "El Almorzadero", Ospina 776, JAUM x2! Bucaramanga, 8000 ft, 1 V 1948, Sandeman 6086, COL! K-L! **ECUADOR:** **Napo:** km 117–134, Quito-Tena, beyond Cosanga al Cordillera de Guacamayo, 1900–2100 m, Dodson 18195, AMO! MO! Baeza, along road south pass Baeza-Tena, 1900 m, 29 III 1984, Höijer 697, SEL! MO! road Archidona to Baeza, 44 km N of Archidona, 1800 m, 27 I 1991, Neill 9766, AMO! QCNE! **PERU:** **Cusco:** La Convención, Huayopata, San Luis Alfamayo, 2800 m, 3 V 1997, Tupayachi 3463, CUZ! **Huánuco:** Carpish, pasando el túnel, 15 I 1987, Díaz 2236, CM! MO! SEL! USM! USM! x2! Carpish, 2700–2750 m, 11 XI 1964, Ferreyra 16156, USM! Huancuco-Tingo María, 1 km before Carpish tunnel, 2680 m, 2 II 1985, Todzia 2725, MO! (illustration, AMO) TEX! **Junín:** Satipo, Río Tambo, Sector Pichiquia. Parque Nacional Otishi, 1948 m, 23 IV 2017, Asto 25, HOXA! Pampa Hermosa, Carretera a Calabaza, 2797 m, 19 XI 2013, Gutiérrez 168, USM! **Pasco:** Sector Chacos, 2700–2800 m, 14 III 2005, Arias 212, HOXA! MO! P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Sector Chacos, 2800 m, 3 XII 2004, Becerra 337, HOXA! MO! SEL! Cordillera Yanachaga, road over shoulder of Cerro Pajonal to Villa Rica, 12 km SE of Oxapampa, 2300–2500 m, 9 X 1982, Foster 9088, NY! MOx3! USM! 14 km E of Oxapampa-Villa Rica, 2450 m, 2 III 1982, Gentry 35957, MO! SEL! USM! Oxapampa, San Alberto, 2700–2730 m, 13 IX 1995, La Torre 1206, USM! Sector Grapanazu, límite Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, 2210 m, 15 X 2003, Rojas 1798, HOXA! MO! Oxapampa, sector Chacos Pajonal, 2100 m, 3 VI 2004, Rojas 2670, HOXA! MO! *Ibid.* 2500 m, 11 II 2004, Rojas 2004a, HOXA! *Ibid.* 2500 m, 11 II 2004, Rojas 2083, HOXA! SEL! Abra-Villa Rica, 2400 m, 7 VI 2004, Rojas 2705, AMO! (spirit and illustration AMO) Carretera Sho'llet', 2100 m, 17 I 2007, Rojas 4077, HOXA! Huancabamba, Sector Grapanazu, 2273 m, 14 X 2003, Salinas 771, USM! Los Chacos near Oxapampa, 2550 m, 11 V 1982, Smith 1541, MO! USM! Río Boqueira, ca km 26 km from Oxapampa vía Río Yamaquiza, 1840 m, 3 VI 1982, Smith 1799, F! USM! Oxapampa, trail to Summit of Cordillera Yanachaga via Río San Daniel, 3150–3300 m,



12 VII 1984, *Smith 7708*, MO! Reserva Municipal Sho'llet', Oyón, Sector Villa Oyón, 2360 m, 3 XII 2015, *Valenzuela 29267*, HOXA! USM! Oxapampa, Milpo, 2950–3100 m, 31 X 2009, *van der Werff 22906*, AMO! USM! Dist. Huancabamba, Parque Nacional Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Abra Esperanza, 2550 m, 28 II 2007, *Vásquez 32067*, HOXA! *Ibid.* sector San Daniel, en la trocha Erica, 2363 m, 25 II 2008, *Vásquez 33661*, AMO! HOXA! USM! *Ibid.* Sector San Daniel, 2095 m, 25 III 2009, *Vásquez 35362*, HOXA! USM! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Vencermes, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Margen derecha del Seranoyacu, 3080 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén 6065*, KUELAP (LCDP voucher). *Ibid.* 2470 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén 6078*, KUELAP **VENEZUELA: Táchira:** Pregonero, 2500 m, 20 I 1948, *Renz 4549*, RENZ! Gebiet oberhalb Queniquea, 1800 m, 25 VIII 1949, *Renz 5845*, RENZ! Umgebung von Las Delicias, Gebiet der Passhohe, 1800 m, 30 VI 1951, *Renz 7123*, RENZ!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, *Uribe s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Boyacá:** Cordillera Oriental, vertiente oriental, Mun. Pajarito, vereda Corinto, 2400 m, *Farfán s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **César:** Manaure, Serranía de Perijá, Balcón del César, 2500 m, 5 III 2016, *De Arcos s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Caquetá:** Without locality, received 22 IX 2021, *Arias s.n.*, digital image, AMO! El Doncello, camino al Centro Poblado Berlín, Vereda Las Acacias, received 7 V 2023, *Arias 960*, digital image, AMO! Florencia, Cerro del Gabinete, 2296 m, 7 X 2023, *Hágsater 16756*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Cundinamarca:** Guasca, Parque Nacional Natural Chingaza, received, 13 V 2022, *Chingaza Grupo de Investigación s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Putumayo:** El Salado de Balsayaco, *Medina 824*, digital image, AMO! **Norte de Santander:** Toledo, Samoré, vía entre Samoré y Toledo, 2150 m, *Teson s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Santander:** without locality, photo, pg. 101, published as *Epidendrum macrostachyum* Lindl. (López Toscano, 2011) **ECUADOR:** Without locality, *Medina s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Napo:** entre Baeza y Archidona, *Gerlach 402*, digital image, AMO! **PERÚ: Junín:** received 1 XII 2013, *Nauray s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Pasco:** P. N. Yanachaga, *Becerra s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* received 12 XI 2010, *Becerra 48*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* *Becerra 50*, digital image, AMO! Oxapampa: Carretera Bosque Sho'llet', received 28 III 2022, *Gerlach s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* Subida a Bosque Sho'llet' km 9.900, 2253 m, 26 III 2019, *Hágsater 16120*, digital images, AMO! Oxapampa, *Fernández s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **VENEZUELA: Mérida:** Rivas Dávila, Páramo de la Negra, *Jeréz s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Táchira:** Zumbador-Quenequea road, 2500 m, *Dunsterville 1104*, illustration (C), AMES!, published as *Epidendrum macrostachyum*, (Romero-González & Carnevali, 2000) Páramo de Guarín, 4 VII 2013, *Fernández s.n.*, spirit and digital image, AMO! Andrés Bello; cerca de Los Teques, 5 VII 2013, *Fernández s.n.*, digital image AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widely distributed from Venezuela to Peru; at 1800–3300 m elevation; terrestrial or rarely epiphytic in cloud forest remnants. Flowering throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum borealistachyum* belongs to the *Macrostachyum* Group, which is characterized by the monopodial plants with sub-apical branching, the rugose leaf sheaths, the large leaves generally spreading, the racemose, erect inflorescence, and fleshy flowers generally green to black (ripe olive colored), as well as yellow to pink to purple, with an entire, conduplicate, generally but not always ecallose and pubescent lip embracing the column, and the nectary pubescent to papillose in front of the stigmatic cavity and at least at the base of the lip. The species is recognized by the lanceolate leaves of the main stem 9–13 × 1.3–2.6 cm, the inflorescence erect, short, laxly few-flowered, the floral bracts small, 5–10 mm long, the flowers lilac white to pale grayish lilac, the lip white, the column bicolor, base green, deep purple at the apex, and the lip widely triangular with truncate base. *Epidendrum macrostachyum* has large plants, to 150 cm tall, the leaves elliptic-lanceolate, those of the main stem 12.5–13 × 3.0–3.5 cm, the inflorescence, elongate densely many-flowered, the flowers dark blackish brown as are ripe olives or ripe red grapes, the floral bracts are very prominent and cymbiform, 8–18 mm long, and the lip is widely cordiform with the base cordate. *Epidendrum palaciosii* Hágsater & Dodson has the flowers pale purple-brown, simultaneous, the sepals 6–8 mm long and are dorsally muricate to minutely echinate, and the lip is deltate, strongly pubescent. *Epidendrum notostachyum* Hágsater & E. Santiago, has the green to greenish white flowers, the sepals dorsally papillose and a short nectary without penetrating the ovary.

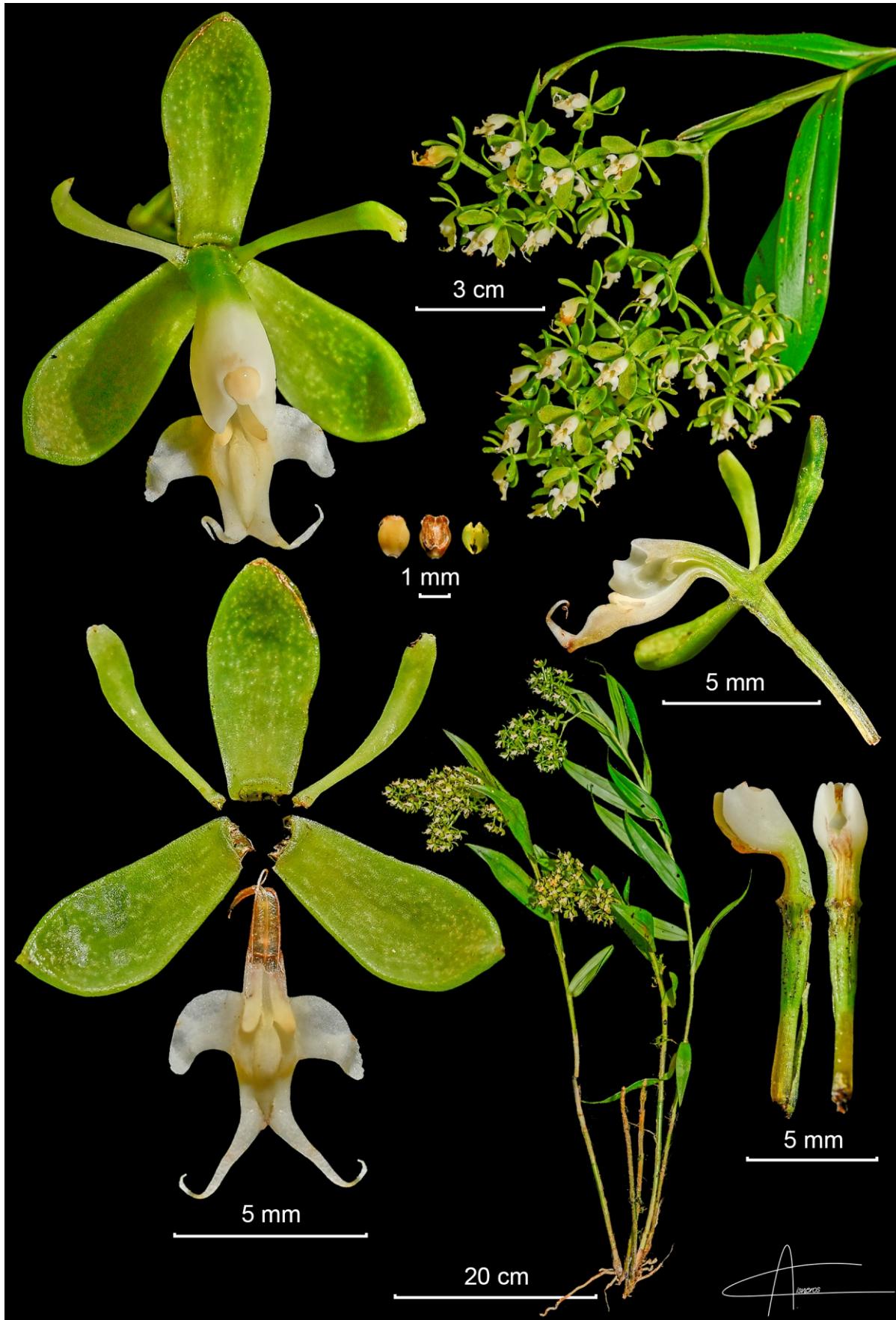
CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species appears to be common and widespread from Venezuela to Peru.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek βορείς, north, and σταχυς, ear of corn, in reference to the northern distribution of this species within the range of the group, with inflorescences which are reminiscent of ears of corn and constitute the *E. macrostachyum* Group.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Part of the material in the region of San Martín was collected under project “Diversidad de la familia orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024”. Scientific collecting (Nº004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here.

REFERENCES: Hágsater, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1993) *Epidendrum palaciosii*. In Hágsater, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 171. Hágsater, E., Santiago, E. & Fernández, C. (2015) *Epidendrum borealistachyum*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(1): t. 1505. López, T. H., (2011) In *Orquídeas Nativas de Santander*, Litografía La Bastilla, Bucaramanga, Colombia, pg. 101. Romero-González, G. A. & Carnevali, F. G. (2000) In *Orchids of Venezuela, an Illustrated Field Guide*, Second Edition. Armitano Editores, Caracas, Venezuela, pg. 251. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2013) *Epidendrum macrostachyum*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1454. Santiago, E., Edquén, O. J. D. & Hágsater, E. (2022) *Epidendrum notostachyum*. In Hágsater, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 15, **Icon. Orchid.** 19(2): t. 1957.

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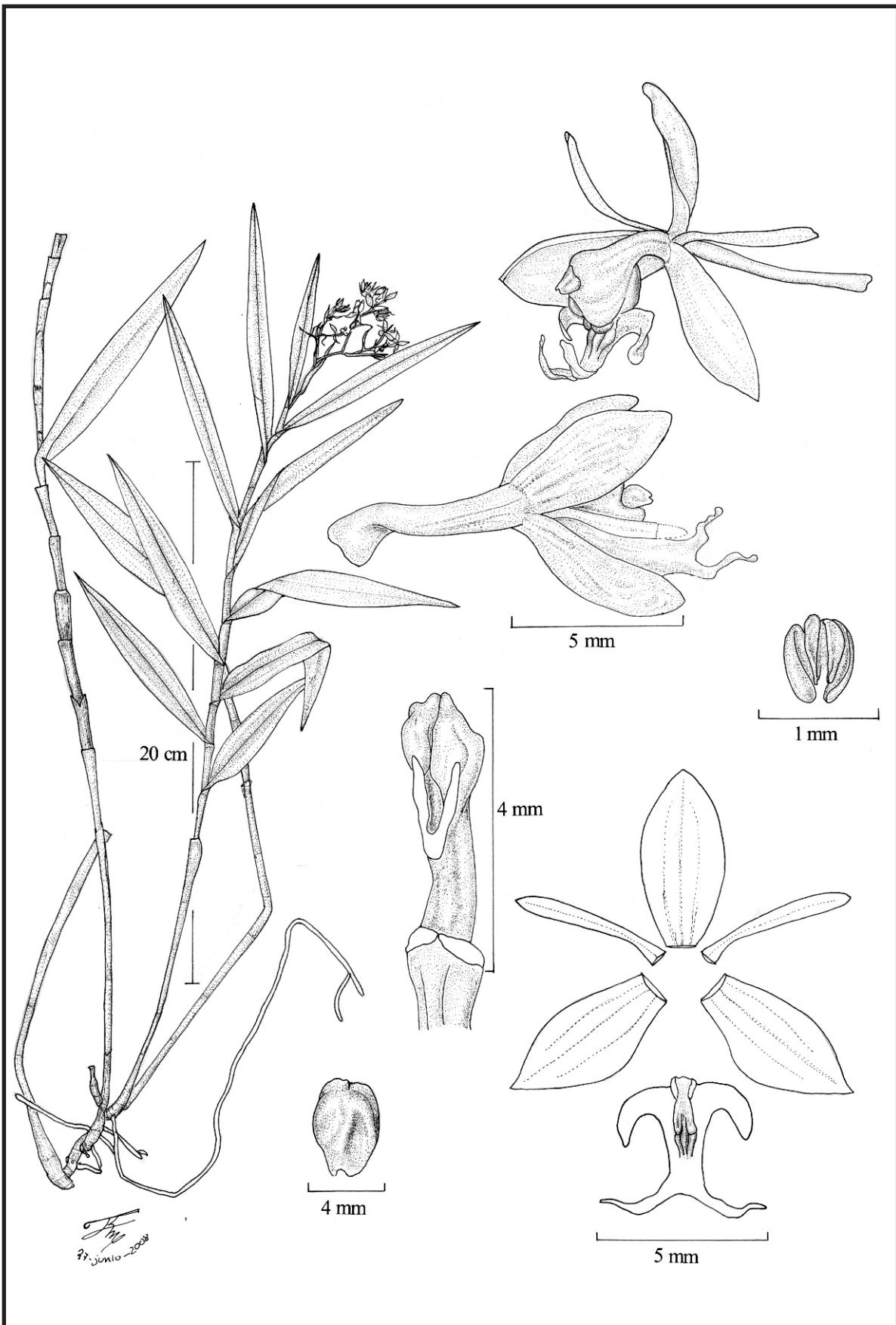


EPIDENDRUM BRACHYBLASTUM Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2006a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM BRACHYBLASTUM Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2006b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM BRACHYBLASTUM Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 7: t. 713 (2005).

Type: ECUADOR: Pastaza: Mera, 11 km, cañada del Río Anzú, 1225 m, collected 10 December 1986, flowered in cultivation 6 May 1987, *Eric Hágster & Calaway H. Dodson* 9093. Holotype: AMO, spirit! Flower card and color slides, AMO! (Illustration AMO!).

Synonym: *Epidendrum enantilobum* Hágster, Icon. Orchid. 16(1): t. 1616 (2018). Type: PERU: San Martín; Rioja-Pomacochas road, below Venceremos, ca 20 km NW of Rioja, near Restaurante El Amigo, 1600 m, 8 February 1984, *Alwyn H. Gentry & David N. Smith* 45148, Holotype: NY! (Illustration voucher AMO!). Isotype: MO!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb** 30–55 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy. **Stems** 6–53 × 0.3–0.5 cm, simple, cane-like, terete, thin, straight. **Leaves** 5–12 distributed along apical 2/3 of stem, sub-erect, alternate, sub-coriaceous; sheath 10–14 mm long, tubular, minutely striated; blade 3.3–9.7 × 1.0–2.0 cm, narrowly elliptic to oblong-elliptic, acuminate, minutely apiculate; margin entire, spreading, green above, green concolor or purple beneath. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 5–12.5 cm long, apical, racemose to paniculate, compact, arched; peduncle 4 cm long, short, terete, thin, nearly totally covered by 1–3 basal bracts, 1.5–2.2 cm long, terete, triangular-lanceolate, acuminate, embracing; rachis 2–3.5 cm long, short, terete, thin, straight or arching. **Floral bracts** 4–14 mm long, progressively shorter, triangular-lanceolate, acuminate. **Flowers** 9–25 per raceme, simultaneous, resupinate, lip always oriented towards rachis, medium to dark green, lip and apical half of column white; fragrance not registered. **Sepals** 6.0–7.0 × 3.2–3.8 mm, free, spreading, slightly concave, obovate, obtuse, minutely apiculate, margins entire, fleshy, spreading; dorsal sepal 3-veined; lateral sepals 3-veined, with lateral veins bifurcate from base and appearing 5-veined. **Petals** 5.0–6.1 × 1.0–1.6 mm, free, spreading, narrowly spatulate, obtuse, 1-veined, apical margin slightly erose, spreading. **Lip** 4.5–6.4 × 5.0–7.0 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate; bicallous, calli thin, short, disc provided with a low, rounded mid-rib reaching apical sinus; lateral lobes 2.4–2.8 × 1.3–3.0 mm, falcate, narrow, sub-acute, posterior margin somewhat erose; mid-lobe 2.0–3.7 × 1.5–4.5 mm, isthmus sub-rectangular, gradually narrower then deeply bifid towards apex, lobes long, narrowly triangular, cirrhose, acuminate, divaricate, apices revolute. **Column** 5–8 mm long, slightly arched, base thin, abruptly thickened ventrally, with a pair of truncate lateral wings. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit. **Lateral lobes of stigma** half as long as stigmatic cavity. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, bird-wing-type, unequal, inner pair about ¾ size of outer pair. **Cuniculus** without penetrating pedicellate ovary, narrow at base and widening towards entrance, unornamented. **Ovary** 9–15 mm long, terete, thin, not inflated, unornamented, furrowed. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: Morona: Parque Nacional Sangay, Lagunas de Sardinayacu, 1750 m, 21 I 2015, Pérez 7983, QCA! Cordillera de Cutucú. Comunidad Shuar El Jordán/Trancutucú, 1106 m, 14 IV 2002, *Suin* 1645, MO! **PERU: Amazonas:** Bongará, Florida, Laguna Pomacocha, km 335 on the road to Rioja, 2360 m, 26 I 1964, *Hutchinson* 3809, UC! USM! Bongará: Yamburasamba, Perla del Imaza, Área de Conservación privada La Pampa del Burro, 1682 m, 28 VIII 2021, *Arista* 148, KUELAP! (LCDP and Photo voucher) **San Martín:** Carretera Rioja-Pedro Ruiz, 1450 m, 24 III 1998, *van der Werff* 15568, MO!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: San Isidro, Macas, 1100 m, 1 III 1999, *Hirtz* 7199, digital images, AMO! Parque Nacional Sangay, alrededores del refugio 3, 1750 m, 21 I 2015, Pérez 7983, digital images, AMO! **Tungurahua:** Baños de Agua Santa, Río Negro, El Encanto, 1641 m, 21 I 2021, *Freire* 13128, digital images, AMO! **PERU: Amazonas:** alrededores de Chachapoyas, 2400 m, *Morón* s.n., digital images, AMO! **San Martín:** Moyobamba, Soritor, San José El Doncel, rec'd 3 II 2021, *Bazan* 1, digital images, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known from northern Ecuador near Mera in Pastaza to northeastern Peru in the border between Amazonas and San Martín, on the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes north of Moyobamba, epiphytic in wet forests at 1100–2400 m elevation. Flowering from January to August.

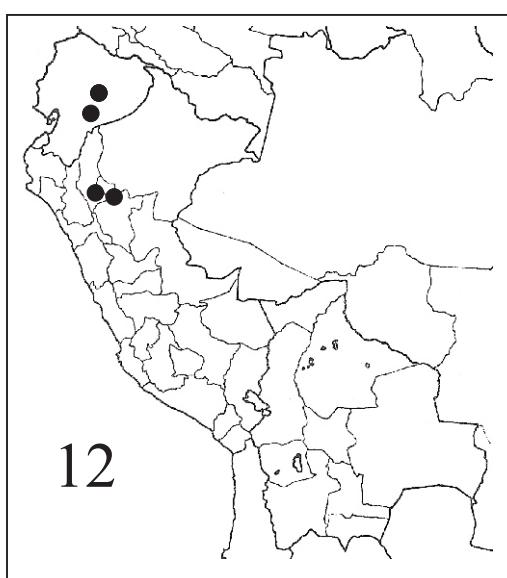
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum brachyblastum* belongs to the Bicirrhatum Group, which is characterized by the caespitose habit, the simple, cane-like stems, the short, arching, pluricarpose, sub-capitate inflorescence, the narrowly spatulate petals, the 3-lobed lip, generally with circrate apical lobes and the unequal, laterally compressed pollinia, with the inner pair smaller. This species has medium to deep green flowers with the lip and apical half of the column snow white, the lateral lobes of the lip are narrow and falcate, the mid-lobe is split into two apical cirrhose lobes. It closely resembles *Epidendrum tiwinzaense* Hágster & Dodson which has pale green flowers, with the column and lip cream-colored, the sepals 6–7 mm long, and the lip with very wide, with dolabriform lateral lobes. *Epidendrum bicirrhatum* D.E.Benn. & Christenson has opaque, pale cream-orange flowers, the sepals and petals green at the base, the tips of the calli keels lavender and the column white at the base, cream-yellow above. *Epidendrum hugomediniae* Hágster & Dodson is vegetatively similar, but has very attractive, fragrant, snow-white flowers with the keels of the lip tinged violet and the obscure mid-lobe formed by two, somewhat divergent, rounded, lobes. The Bolivian *Epidendrum ophidion* Dodson & Vásquez is quite similar, but has successive, white flowers with three purple lines on the disc of the lip, the sepals 6–8 mm long, pustulate dorsally, and the dolabriform lateral lobes have a crenulate margin.

NOTE: *Epidendrum brachyblastum* was prepared from a cultivated plant with few flowers, and not in the best of cultural conditions, it may have been a poor specimen with fewer and thus larger flowers, shorter apical lobes of the lip, and thus not a good representative of the species, which was later described as *E. enantilobum* which is reduced here to a synonym.

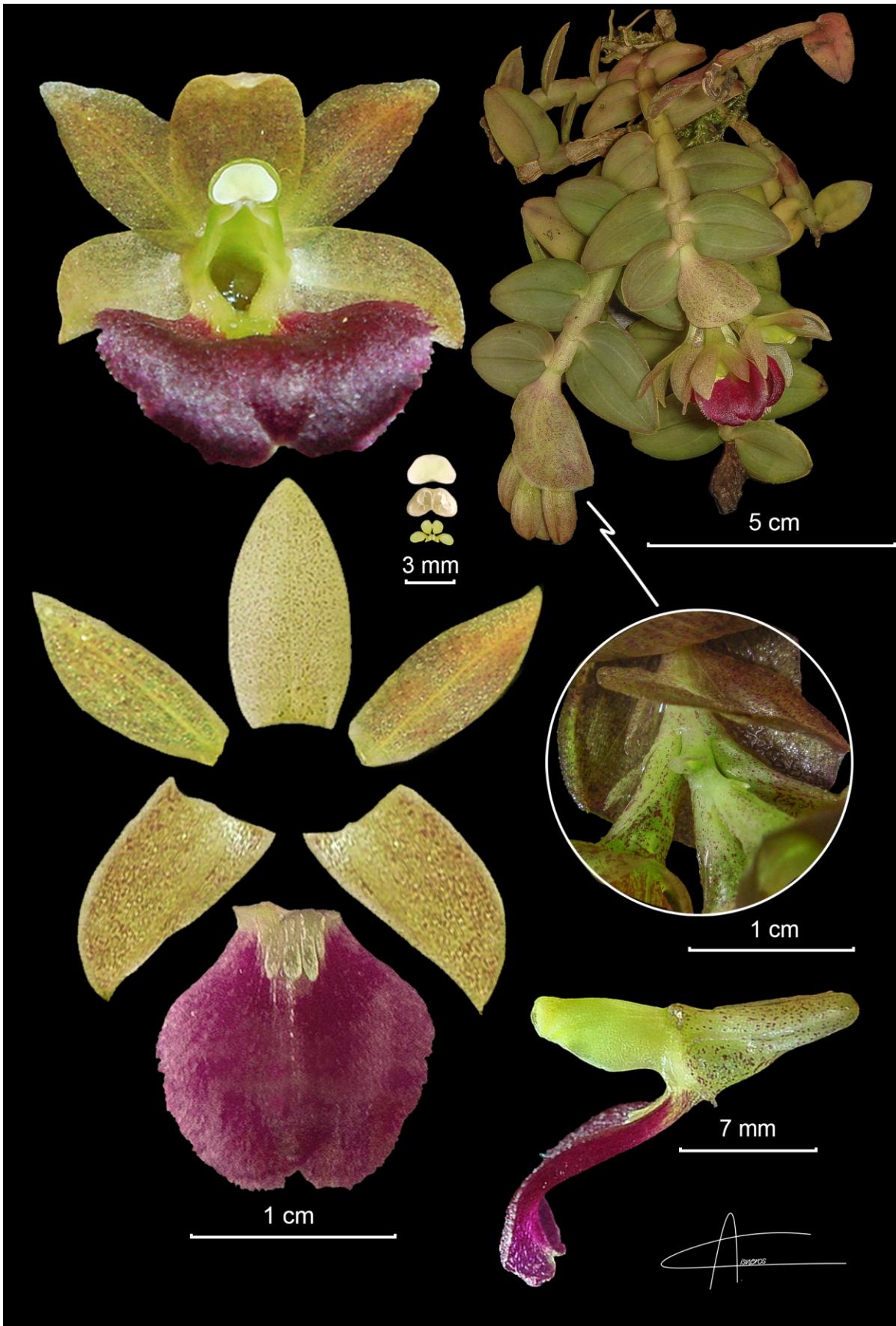
CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species has a range of 530 km from Mera, Pastaza, Ecuador to Moyobamba, San Martín, Peru, passing through numerous and large natural protected areas. The species has only been collected along the two existing well paved roads, the Troncal Amazónica in Ecuador and the Carretera Marginal del la Selva Fernando Belaunde Terry, there being no herbarium records from the intermediate space where there has been no systematic botanical collecting.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek , short, and , shoot, in reference to the two short apical appendages of the mid-lobe of the lip of the type.

REFERENCES: Arista, J. P., Hágster, E., Santiago, E., Edquéen, J. D., Pariente, E., Oliva, M. & Salazar, G. A. (2023) New and noteworthy species of the genus *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae, Laeliinae) from the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, Amazonas, Peru. PhytoKeys. 227: 43–87, <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytkeys.227.101907> Hágster, E. (2018) *Epidendrum enantilobum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 12, **Icon. Orchid.** 16(1): t. 1616. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2004) *Epidendrum brachyblastum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4, **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 713. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2004) *Epidendrum hugomediniae*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4, **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 745. Dodson, C. H. & Vásquez, R. (1989) *Epidendrum ophidion*. In Dodson, C. H. & Vásquez, R. (Eds.), Orchids of Bolivia, **Icon. Pl. Trop.** ser 2, 4: t. 331. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2004) *Epidendrum tiwinzaense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4, **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 795. Bennet, Jr., D. E. & Christenson, E. A. (1998) *Epidendrum bicirrhatum*. In Orchids of Peru, **Icon. Orchid. Peruv.** t. 453.



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EPIDENDRUM BRACHYRHODOCHILUM Hágster & E.Santiago

Plate 2007

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM BRACHYRHODOCHILUM Hágster & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 15(1): t. 1508 (2015).

Type: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Fusagasugá, 1 November 1975, pressed cult. 9 December 1993, *J. & L. Orchids sub Eric Hágster 11386*. Holotype: AMO!

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial, pendent **herb**, 7.5–15 cm long. **Roots** 1 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin. **Stems** 3.5–7 cm long, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed, straight, though branching from base, stems produce new stems from an indeterminate internode. **Leaves** 5–13, distributed throughout stems, distichous, alternate, succulent, green, concolor; sheaths 8–12 mm long, infundibuliform, minutely striated, apiculate; blade 0.9–2.5 × 0.7–1.4 cm, articulate, ovate, apex tridentate, mid-point aristate, apical margin somewhat erose. **Spathes** generally 2, 9–20 × 8–12 mm (in conduplicate position), wide, semi-orbicular, oblique, conduplicate. **Inflorescence** 4.0–4.6 cm long, apical, flowering only once, pendent; peduncle totally hidden within spathe. **Floral bracts** 2–4 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acute, embracing. **Flowers** 4–5, resupinate, simultaneous, green, ovary and dorsal surface of sepals minutely dotted with red dots, lip deep burgundy-red except for green ribs on disc of lip; without fragrance. **Ovary** 9–10 mm long, terete, slightly dilated behind perianth, somewhat inflated, slightly striated. **Sepals** 11–12 × 5–6 mm, partly spreading, free, elliptic, 5-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal apically rounded; lateral sepals obtuse, oblique. **Petals** 11–12 × 4.5–5 mm, partly spreading, elliptic-sub-ovate, somewhat oblique, 3-veined, with lateral veins short branched, apex obtuse, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 12–16 × 12–14 mm, free, sub-orbicular-obovate, base somewhat cuneate, minutely papillose throughout, margin along apical half denticulate; calli lacking, substituted by with 3 parallel ribs all same size and length, lateral pair bifurcate at base and thus appearing as 5 ribs, lateral portion of bifurcating ribs very short, divergent. **Column** 7 mm long, straight, wedge shaped, ventrally somewhat wider towards apex. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, without surpassing body of column, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled, white or light green. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, sub-equal; caudicles soft and granulose, shorter than pollinia. **Rostellum** not seen; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not visible, stigmatic cavity transversely elliptic, wide and short. **Cuniculus** very short, wide, barely penetrating ovary, smooth, forming a small ventral vesicle behind perianth. **Capsule** ellipsoid, persistent perianth.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Without locality data, *Escobar s.n.*, slide, AMO! **Cauca:** Bei Corrales, Puracé, 8000 ft, 18 V 1878, *Lehmann s.n.*, W 69279! Corrales, von Popayán, 2500–2800 m, *Lehmann 6714*, K! **Cundinamarca:** Guasca, Vereda en el borde de camino de tierra entre El Salitre y la Reserva Biológica Encenillo, 2900 m, 12 VI 2009, *Cámara 1158*, JBB! Chía, near La Calera, 2900 m, 22 V 1947, *Haught 5753*, COL! US! **Distrito Capital:** Usaquén, Conjunto Residencial y Reserva Bosques de Torca, 2881 m, 30 IV 2018, *Cabrera 5026*, JBB! **Nariño:** west margin of lake Laguna Cocha, 2750 m, 23 VII 1989, *Dodson 18103*, SEL! **Putumayo:** Valle de Sibundoy, 3 km E San Francisco, 2400 m, 21 VI 1963, *Bristol 1128*, AMES! Sibundoy, 2340 m, IV 1977, *Ortiz 925*, HPUJ! San Francisco, Vereda Minchoy, 2166 m, 26 IX 2016, *Pantoja 818*, COL! **Risaralda:** Cordillera Central, vertiente occidental; Hoya del Río Otún, 3000 m, 27 XI 1946, *Cuatrecasas 23319*, F! US! VALLE!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without data, *Escobar s.n.*, color transparency, AMO! *Ibid. Sociedad Colombiana de Orquideología*, digital image. **Putumayo:** San Francisco, vereda Minchoy, 2000 m, 18 VI 2006, *Medina 377*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher) **VENEZUELA:** Táchira: Mun. Rafael Urdaneta, 1950 m, *Fernández 71*, photo published as *Epidendrum megalospathum* (*Fernández, 2003*).

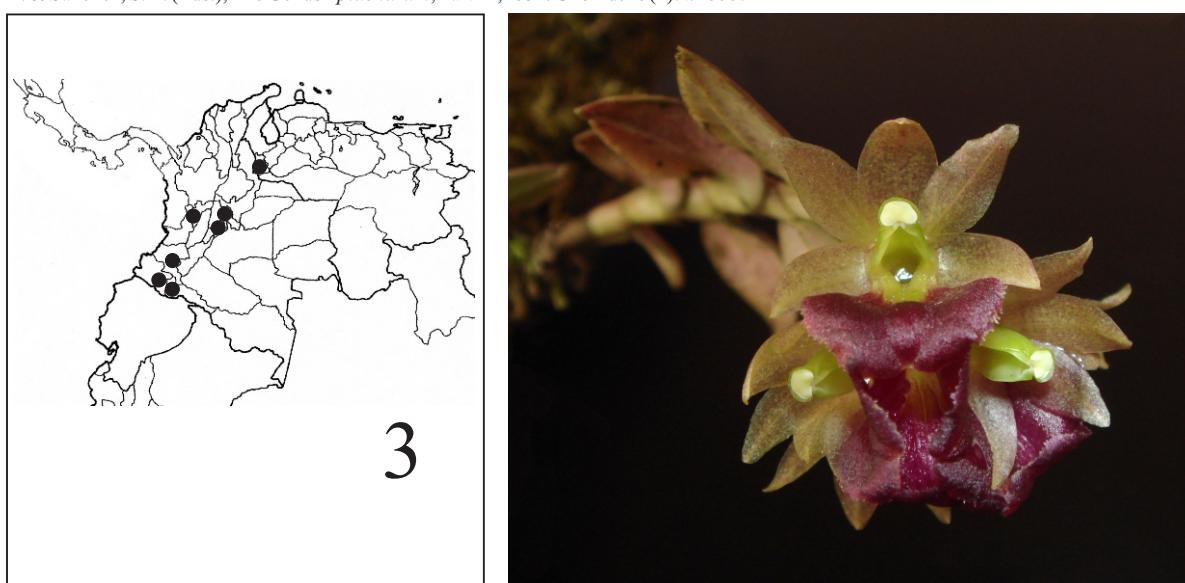
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from the Cordillera Central, and along the Cordillera Oriental de los Andes in Colombia and bordering Venezuela; epiphytic at 1950–3000 m elevation. Flowering from May to November.

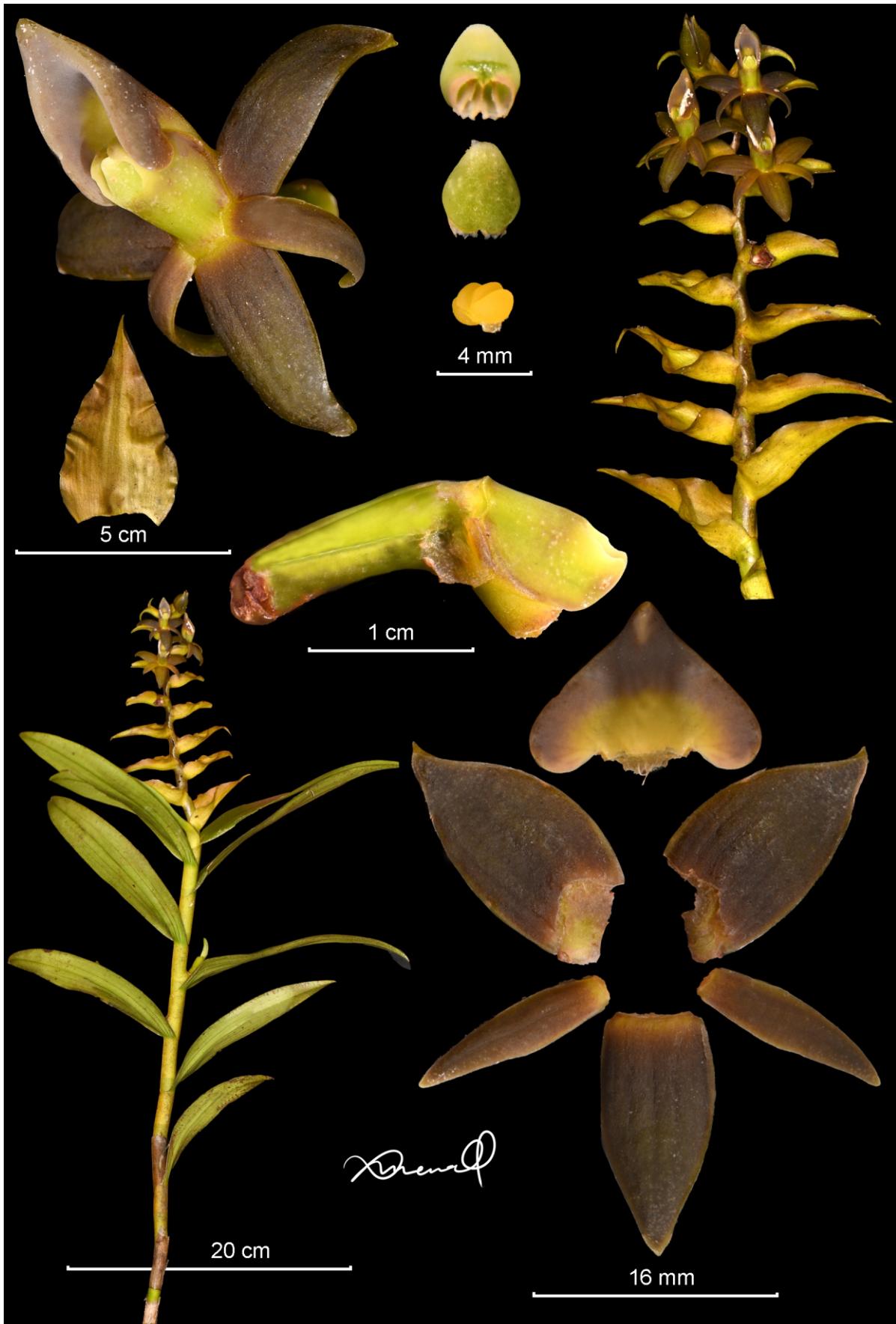
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum brachyrhodochilum* belongs to the Megalospathum Group characterized by the sympodial, sub-caespitose but branching habit, the many-leaved stems, the fleshy, oblique leaves, the raceme short, few flowered, subtended by large semi-ovate spathes, the resupinate flowers, and the column more or less united to the lip; and the Megalospathum Subgroup which has the calli substituted by elongate, low ribs, and the flowers green or greenish brown with the lip burgundy red, lustrous, margin denticulate. The species is recognized by its short plants (7.5–15 cm long), the sepals elliptic, 11–12 mm long, the lip with 3 parallel ribs all the same size and length, the lateral pair bifurcate at the base and thus appearing as 5 ribs, the lateral portion of bifurcating ribs very short, divergent, the column widened towards the apex, and the peduncle and the rachis of the inflorescence totally hidden within the spathe. *Epidendrum rhodochilum* (Schltr.) Hágster & Dodson has longer plants (15–24 cm long), the sepals ovate-oblong, 15–17 mm long, the lip with three low, narrow ribs in place of the calli, and the disc minutely pubescent. *Epidendrum megalospathum* Rehb. f., which is found sympatric with the new species, has a more elongate inflorescence, the sepals oblong to oblong-elliptic, 15–18 mm long, the petals narrowly lanceolate, acute, the lip ovate-elliptic, the base cuneate, with two lower ribs in the middle forming a “V” shaped structure, and the lip minutely papillose.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek, βραχύς, short, ρόδο, rose, rosy, and χειλός, lip, in reference to this species being a shorter version of *Epidendrum rhodochilum*, and both being recognized by burgundy-red color of the lip.

REFERENCES: Fernández, C. (2003) *Epidendrum megalospathum*. In *Orquídeas Nativas del Táchira*, pg. 85. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2015) *Epidendrum brachyrhodochilum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(1): t. 1508. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2015) *Epidendrum megalospathum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(1): t. 1539. Santiago, E., Duarte, S. J. & Díaz, A. (2025). *Epidendrum megalospathum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2059. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2015) *Epidendrum rhodochilum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(1): t. 1555.



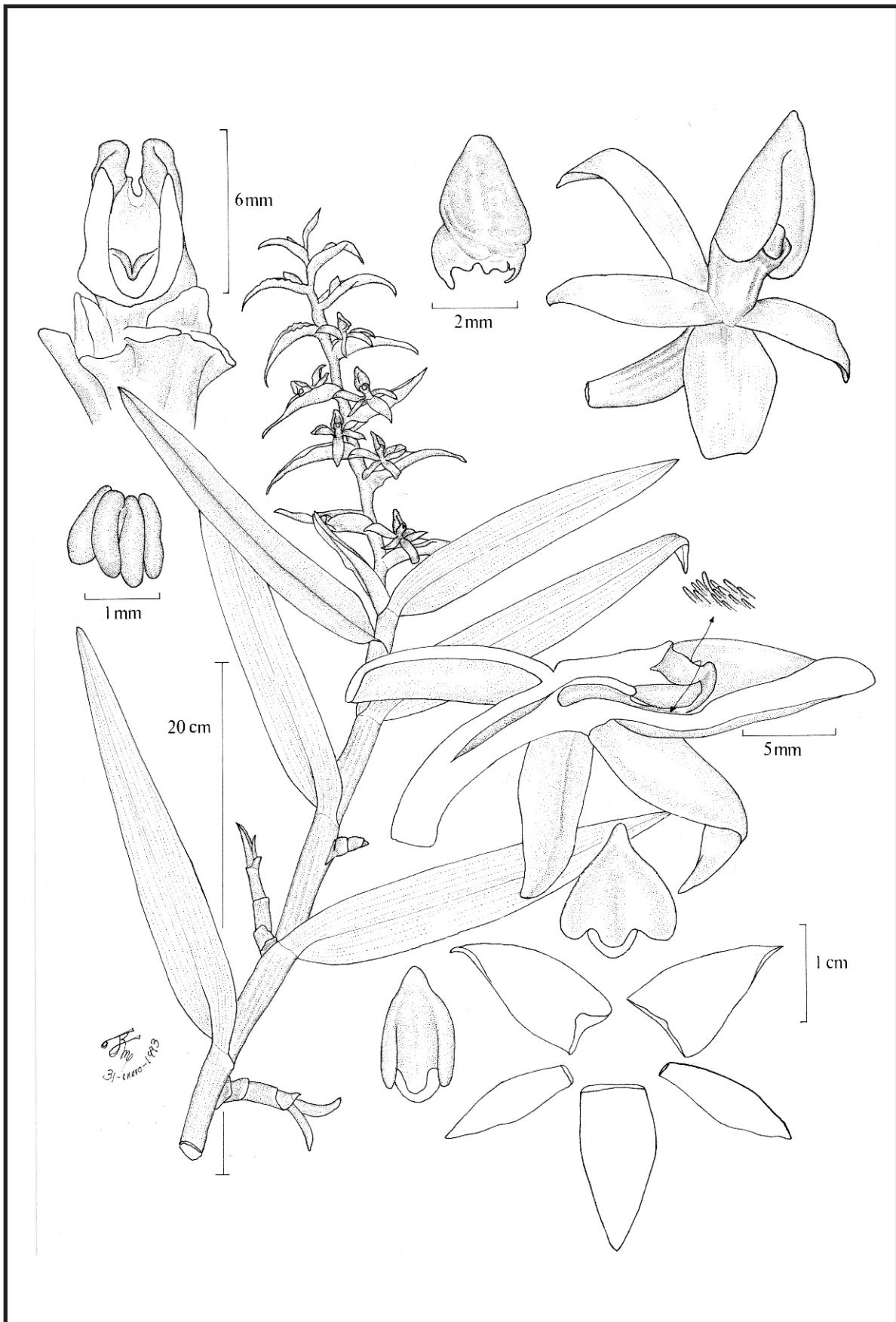


EPIDENDRUM BRACTIACUMINATUM Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2008a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM BRACTIACUMINATUM Hágster & Dodson

Plate 2008b

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM BRACTIACUMINATUM Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 3: t.317 (1999).

Type: ECUADOR: Napo: km 27 Baeza to Tena, 2150 m, 30 June 1985, *Calaway Homer Dodson & Alexander Hirtz* 15913. Holotype: MO! Isotypes: QCA! QCNE! SEL! (Illustration voucher).

Terrestrial, monopodial, branched, erect **herb**, ca. 2.0 m tall. **Roots** basal from primary stems. **Stems** cane-like, terete, erect, straight, branching when mature, branches sub-apical and erect; primary stem 60–100 × 0.9–1.1 cm; branches 22 × 0.8 cm. **Leaves** numerous from primary stem, 5–6 on branches, distributed throughout stems, articulate, similar in shape, sub-coriaceous, slightly arched, concolor green; sheaths 0.7–5 cm long, tubular, striated, rugose, pale green-yellow; blade 15–18 × 2.0–2.8 cm, narrowly lanceolate, apex acute, apical margin finely erose. **Inflorescence** 13–20 cm long, apical, simple, distichous, erect, lax-flowered; peduncle ca. 10 mm long, terete, straight; rachis 12–19 cm long, slightly flexuous. **Floral bracts** 5–50 × 15–26 mm, twice as long as flower including ovary, progressively shorter, conduplicate, ovate, apex long acuminate, decurved, margin entire, undulate. **Flowers** 10–15, successive, distichous, basal flowers opening first, non-resupinate, fleshy, burgundy red to mauve-brown, base of column and anther yellow-green. **Ovary** 9–12 mm long, terete, thick, furrowed, yellow-green. **Sepals** free, triangular-ovate, apex acute, 7-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 15–17 × 7.5–8.0 mm, spreading or revolute; lateral sepals 16–18 × 8.0–9.0 mm, spreading with revolute apex, oblique, apex with a short dorsal keel. **Petals** 13–15 × 3.2–4.5 mm, revolute, free, lanceolate, oblique, apex acute, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 11–12.5 × 12–14 mm, united to column, very fleshy, entire, widely cordiform, base cordate, apex obtuse, embracing column in natural position; ecallose. **Column** 9.0 mm long, thick, straight, with an apical upturned tooth on each side. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** 4-celled, ovoid, green with cream apex. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, similar in size, caudicles granulose, short. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** shallow, without penetrating ovary, shortly pilose opposite stigma, hairs sloping inwards. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Napo: Guacamayo, km 132 Quito to Tena, 2150 m, 17 VI 1983, *Dodson* 14036, MO! Q! SEL! Cordillera de Guacamayo, 2150 m, 3 VIII 1984, *Dodson* 14847, MO! NY! QCA! QCNE! “Tena, Estación Biológica Jatun Sacha”*, 9 VII 1994, *Fuentes* 18, QAP! Cordillera de los Guacamayos, 2272 m, 28 IV 2000, *Haro* 5, QCA! Cordillera Guacamayo, 2000 m, 1 V 1984, *Hirtz* 1774, MO! (slide, AMO) Cosanga-Tena, 2000 m, 1 XII 1985, *Luther* 997, SEL! MO! NY! Baeza-Tena km 23, *Ølgaard* 35835, AAU! Tena-Baeza km 50, 2000 m, 27 VI 1983, *Thurston* 3077 sub Hágster 7469, AMO! between Cosanga and Sarayacu, 2100–2200 m, 9 VII 1984, *Todzia* 2526, CAS! F! MO! QCA! QCNE!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Napo: Quijos: Cosanga: Guacamayo Cloud forest Reserve, 2000, *Dougherty* s.n., digital photo, AMO! (Photo voucher). Cosanga, 1990 m, 4 XII 1986, Hágster 8842, spirit, AMO! Archidona, Cotundo, Cordillera del Guacamayo, 2070 m, 10 VI 2023, Hágster 16669, digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher).

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from Ecuador in the province of Napo, Cordillera del Guacamayo, beyond Cosanga at around 1900–2150 m elevation, in wet Andean montane forest, usually on roadside banks. Flowering from March to December. Several specimens have been seen from Cusco, Peru, apparently very similar, the only difference being the floral bracts which are incurved, but until we have better material, we cannot confirm their identity. See NOTES.

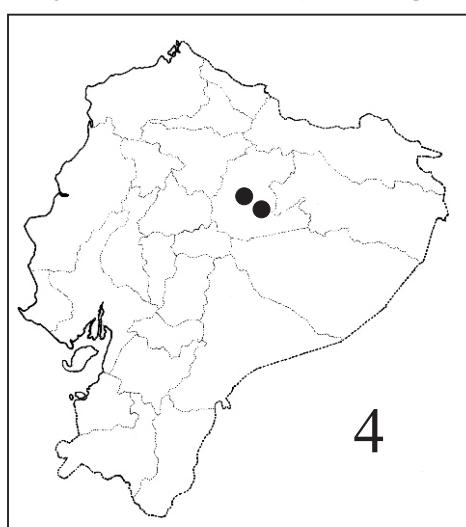
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum bractiacuminatum* belongs to the Macrostachyum group, which is characterized by the monopodial plants with sub-apical branching, the rugose leaf sheaths, the large leaves generally spreading, the erect, racemose or distichous inflorescence, and the fleshy flowers generally green to black (ripe olive colored), as well as yellow to pink to purple, the entire, conduplicate, generally ecallose lip embracing the column, and the nectary pubescent to papillose in front of the stigmatic cavity and at least at the base of the lip. This new species is distinguished by its distichous inflorescence, the very long, acuminate floral bracts, decurved, about twice as long as the flowers, their margins undulate, the leaves 15–18 × 2–2.8 cm, narrowly lanceolate, apex acute, the sepals 15–18 × 7.5–9.0 mm, triangular-ovate, and the petals 13–15 × 3.2–4.5 mm, lanceolate and reflexed. *Epidendrum magnibracteum* Kraenzl. has floral bracts prominent, much longer than the flowers, (diminishing gradually in size towards the apex of the rachis), the leaves 3–20 × 2–5 cm, elliptic-lanceolate, the sepals 10–13.7 × 5–8 mm, elliptic to ovate-elliptic, and the petals 12–13 × 2.5–3.5 mm, linear-oblong and spreading. *Epidendrum macrostachyum* Lindl. has slightly longer than the ovary floral bracts, the leaves 2–13 × 1.4–3.5 mm, lanceolate-elliptic, the sepals 11.0–11.5 × 5–6 mm, elliptic to ovate-elliptic, and the petals 10 × 2 mm, linear-oblong.

***NOTES:** The specimen *Fuentes* 18, QAP, labeled as from Jatun Sacha (450 m elevation at the foot of the Cordillera) was most certainly collected on the way down from Quito, where all other specimens have been collected, but unfortunately labelled without the correct collecting data. The following specimens. **PERU: CUSCO:** Lucanas, NE from Hacienda Luisiana and Apurímac River, 3400 m, 17 VII 1968, *Dudley* 11214, F! MO! Quispicanchi, Community of Unión Arasá, Cullebrayoc Trail, 3024–2052 m, *Wells* 836, USM! appear to correspond to this species as seen from the similarity of the floral bracts, but until we have not confirmed other details from fresh material or high-definition digital images, we prefer not to include them as corresponding to this species.

CONSERVATION STATUS: CR. Critically Endangered. (data deficient). The species is basically only known from the Cordillera del Guacamayo, Napo, Ecuador, at 1900–2150 m. It is probable that it may be found more widely distributed along the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes in central Ecuador, but there are no highways that cross the mountains and therefore there are no confirmed collections. It is clearly from a narrow elevational range of 1900–2150 m.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the very long acuminate, undulate floral bracts that distinguish this species from the rest of the *E. macrostachyum* group.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1999) *Epidendrum bractiacuminatum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 2, *Epidendrum*, *Icon. Orchid.* 3: t. 317. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2013) *Epidendrum macrostachyum*, In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, *Epidendrum*, *Icon. Orchid.* 14: t. 1454. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2015) *Epidendrum magnibracteum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, *Epidendrum*, *Icon. Orchid.* 15(1): t. 1538.



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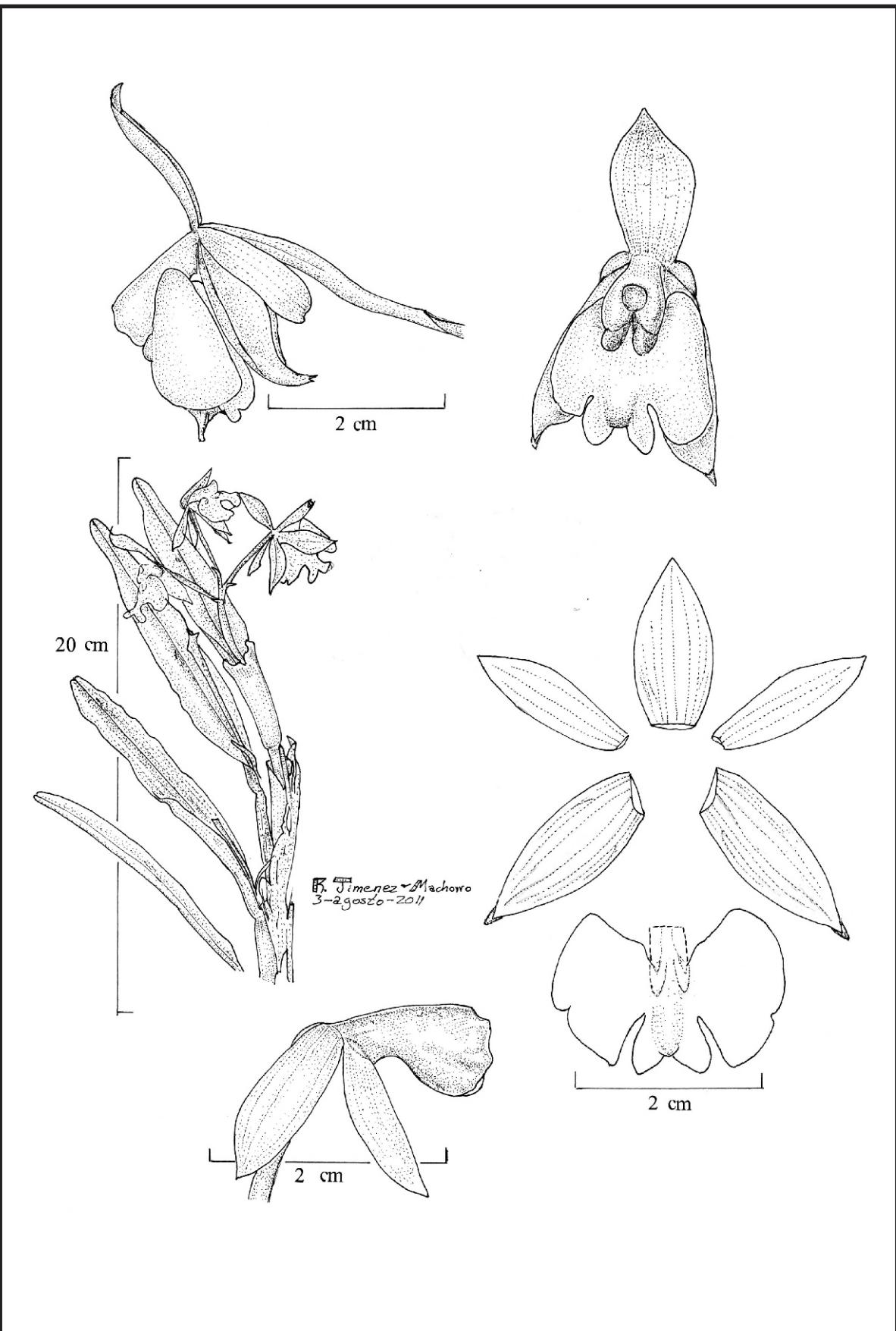


EPIDENDRUM CADUCISPATHUM Hágster, E.Santiago & J.Duarte

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2009a



EPIDENDRUM CADUCISPATHUM Hágster, E.Santiago & J.Duarte

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2009a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

***EPIDENDRUM CADUCISPATHUM* Hágster, E.Santiago et J.Duarte, sp. nov.**

Type: PERU: Pasco; Prov. Oxapampa; Dist. Huancabamba; Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, 2600–2700 m, 30 January 2005, **Edwin Becerra G., Carlos Arias & José Luis Mateo 694.** Holotype: HOXA! Isotypes: MO! (Illustration voucher) USM

Similar to *Epidendrum herreranum* C.Schweinf. but the flowers green to yellow (vs. flowers reddish brown), petals 15.3–20.5 × 5.3–6.8 mm, elliptic, pendent, hidden behind the lateral sepals (vs. petals 19 × 11 mm, rhombic-spatulate, spreading), lateral lobes of the lip dolabriform, forming about a 120° angle of a circle (vs. lateral lobes obliquely hemi-ovate) and the mid-lobe an inverted “Y” (vs. an inverted “T”).

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, scandent **herb** to 13 cm tall. **Roots** 2.0 mm in diameter, scarce, distributed along rhizome, thin. **Stems** 3.2–5.8 × 0.5–0.9 cm, thickened, forming fusiform pseudobulbs, furrowed and rugose, dark green turning reddish brown, young pseudobulb smooth and lustrous, covered by 1–2 non-foliar sheaths 3.0–5.0 cm long, membranaceous, scarious and becoming fibrous with age, reddish brown. **Leaves** 1–2, 8.0–13.5 × 1.0–1.3 cm, apical, erect, coriaceous, green, dorsally lustrous; blade oblong-elliptic, obtuse, sometimes minutely apiculate, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** 1, 5.4 × 1.6 cm when it extends, tubular, conduplicate, apex rounded, parallel to blade and present only when inflorescence has not yet developed. **Inflorescence** 3.0–4.5 cm long (not including flowers), apical, from mature stem, racemeose, few-flowered, erect, shorter than leaf; peduncle 2.3–4.2 cm long, terete, thin; rachis 0.4–0.6 cm long. **Floral bracts** 1 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acute, embracing. **Flowers** 2–3, simultaneous, resupinate, somewhat fleshy, green to yellow, sepals and lip somewhat tinged bronze, mainly over veins, column lighter in color; without fragrance. **Ovary** 23–28 mm long, terete, thin at base, dilated progressively towards apex without forming any vesicle, sulcate. **Sepals** spreading, free, acute, 7-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 18.6–21 × 7.5–9.7 mm, ovate-elliptic, with a low dorsal keel; lateral sepals 20–23 × 7–10.7 mm, elliptic, slightly oblique, apiculate. **Petals** 15.3–20.5 × 5.3–6.8 mm, reflexed, pendent, hidden behind lateral sepals, elliptic, acute, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 15.2–19.5 × 17.5–31.5 mm, united to column, convex, 3-lobed, base deeply cordate, margin entire; bicarlose, calli digitiform, laterally compressed, somewhat divaricate, fleshy; disc with a wide fleshy mid-rib that ends in a small apiculus at apical sinus; lateral lobes 10–12.2 × 16.6–18.5 mm, dolabriform, forming slightly more than a 1/3 circle, a 120° angle, with a very narrow slit separating them from mid-lobe, margin erose, spreading; mid-lobe 5.3–6 × 8–10 mm, forming an inverted “Y” with a very short isthmus and then bifid, forming two deltoid, obtuse lobules, margin erose, spreading. **Column** 12–13 mm long, slightly arched, basal half thin, abruptly thickened thereafter. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced; margin entire. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled, tinged with two parallel brown lines at ends. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, caudicles soft and granulose, as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, occupying 1/3 of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, penetrating about 3 mm of pedicellate ovary. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: Pasco: Huancabamba, zona de amortiguamiento del Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, Lanturachi, sector Santa Barbara, 2972–3008 m, 1 II 2005, *Mellado 2747*, HOXA! Sector Milpo, 2903 m, 7 II 2011, *Briceño 728*, HOXA! USM! *Ibid.* 3000 m, 1 II 2005, *Monteagudo 8076*, HOXA! HUT, MO, USM. *Ibid.* parte alta de la trocha Yanachaga Palcazu, 2650 m, 1 XII 2007, *Monteagudo 16053*, HOXA! Sector San Alberto, 2410–2520 m, 16 III 2005, *Ortiz 476*, HOXA! MO! *Ibid.* Estación de clima, 2800 m, 25 II 2016, *Valenzuela 29515*, HOXA! USM! *Ibid.* Sector Chacos, 2818 m, 13 II 2004, *Rojas 2099*, HOXA! USM. Oxapampa, Huancabamba, Parque Nacional Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Chacos, 2471 m, 24 I 2004, *Vásquez 28882*, HOXA! MO, USM. *Ibid.* Sector Quebrada Yanachaga, 2450 m, 12 II 2004, *Vásquez 29341*, HOXA! MO!, USM. *Ibid.* Abra Esperanza, 2750 m, 22 II 2007, *Vásquez 31895*, HOXA! AMO! MO, USM. *Ibid.* 2750 m, 22 II 2007, *Vásquez 31897*, AMO! HOXA! *Ibid.* 2600 m, 26 II 2007, *Vásquez 32009*, HOXA! HUT, MO, USM. *Ibid.* 2550 m, 28 II 2007, *Vásquez 32021*, HOXA! MO, USM. Sector San Daniel, Trocha Erica, 2400–3000 m, 28 II 2008, *Vásquez 33777*, AMO! HOXA! USM! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel Naranjos, sector Chisquilla, 3450 m, 27 II 2023, *Edquéen 6861*, digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher)

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Pasco: Prov. Oxapampa: Parque Nacional Yanachaga Chemillén, San Alberto, 13 III 2020, *Aronson s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/43355653>

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently from Pasco, Peru, Province of Oxapampa, from the Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, and San Martín in the Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, 2400–3450 m elevation, epiphytic, in sclerophylous or very wet elfin forests with abundant *Sphagnum* moss on the ground, normally along the crests of the mountains and *abras* (canyons) which are swept by humid, cold winds coming from the Amazon basin. Flowering from December to March, during high rainfall in the summer of the southern hemisphere.

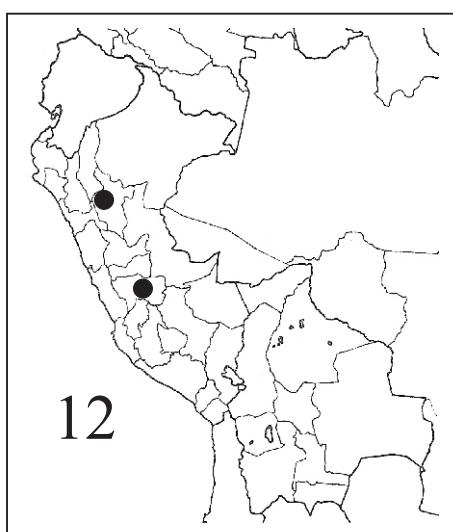
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum caducispithum* belongs to the *Saxicola* Group characterized by the pseudobulbous stems, the caespitose or scandent habit, the prominent spathaceous bract apically rounded, the few-flowered, erect inflorescence, the flowers purple or yellow, and the surface of the vegetative structures often rugose. The species is recognized by the green to yellow flowers, the petals elliptic, acute, narrower than the sepals, pendent, hidden behind the lateral sepals in natural position, the lateral lobes of the lip are dolabriform, forming about a 120° angle of a circle, and the mid-lobe somewhat “Y” shaped, widened towards the apex and forming a pair of sub-deltoid lobes, retuse. *Epidendrum tetartociclum* Collantes & Hágster has pale green to citrine-yellow flowers, the petals nearly as wide as the sepals, and a 3-lobed lip, the lateral lobes shaped like a quarter-circle, the anterior margin forming an 80°–90° angle with the isthmus of the mid-lobe. *Epidendrum herreranum* C.Schweinf. has reddish brown sepals, petals and lip often yellow, the petals 19 × 11 mm, spreading, rhombic-spatulate, and the lip lateral lobes rounded, hemi-ovate, mid-lobe an inverted “T”. *Epidendrum monzonense* Kraenzl. has brown flowers with the lip yellow, shorter petals 15 × 5 mm, oblong-ob lanceolate, and the lateral lobes of the lip dolabriform with an erose margin. *Epidendrum saxicola* Kraenzl. has dirty pale purple-brown to pink sepals, petals and lip white tinged purple to pale green, the petals linear lanceolate, apex obtuse, spreading, the apex slightly arched forward, and the lip entire, sub-orbicular to widely cordiform.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Present only in two Departments in northern Peru in the same area.

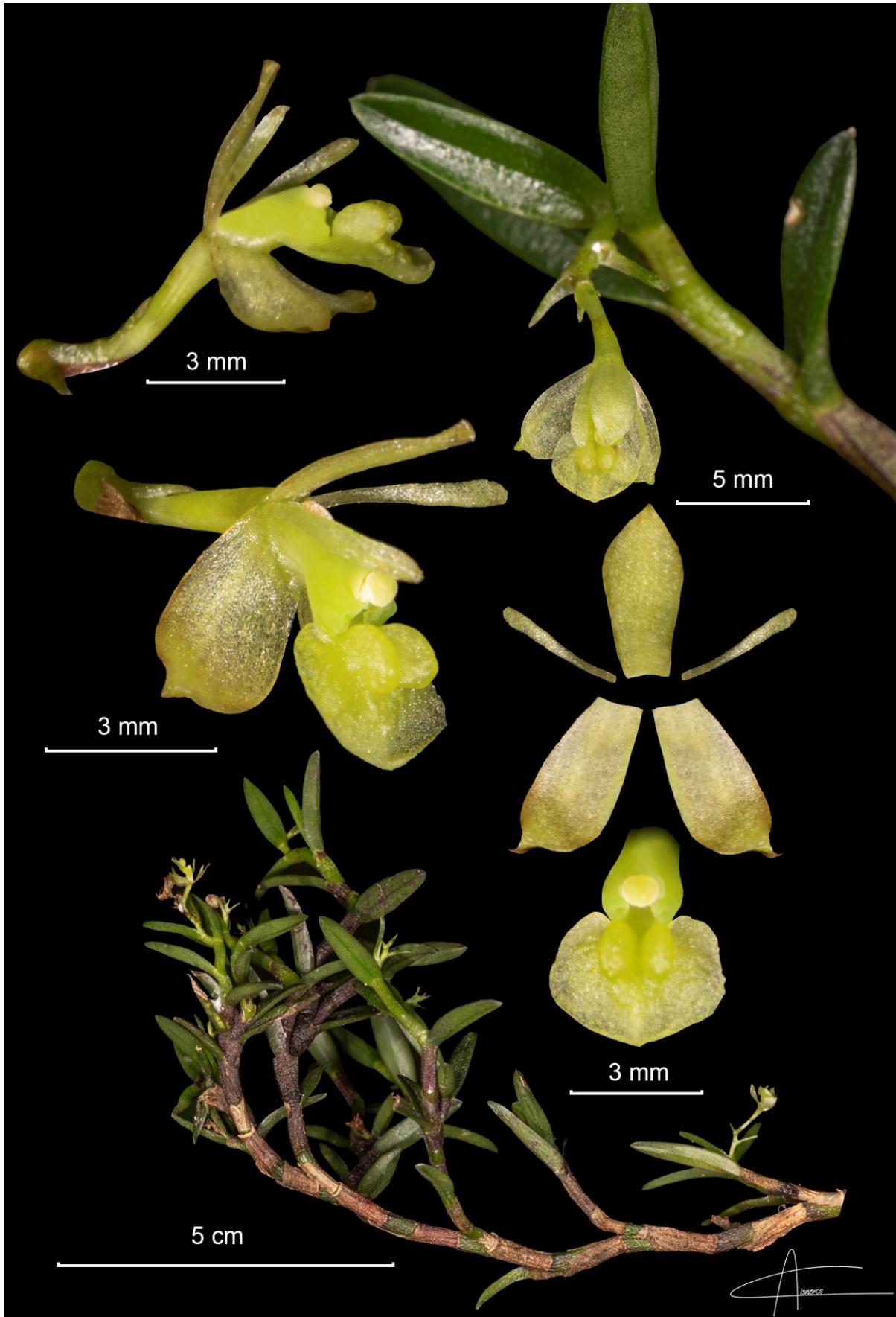
ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *caducus*, “expired” or “fallen”, a spathe, in reference to the absence of the spathe when the inflorescence is developed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The material in the region of San Martín was collected under project “Diversidad de la familia orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024”. Scientific collecting (Nº004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here. This is a new species for Peru, recorded since 2005 in the Department of Pasco.

REFERENCES: Collantes, B. & Hágster, E. (2013) *Epidendrum tetartociclum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1487. Hágster, E. & Collantes, B. (2013) *Epidendrum herreranum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1438. Kränzlin, F. W. L., (1905) *Epidendrum monzonense*. In *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regini Veg.* 1: 88.



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EPIDENDRUM CALLOSUM Hágster, M.Portilla & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2010

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM CALLOSUM Hágster, M.Portilla *et* E.Santiago, sp. nov.

Type: ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: Gualaquiza: San Miguel de Cuyes, Río Cuyes, 1600 m, 17 June 2023, hort. Ecuaflor-A, *Mario Portilla Andrade* sub *Eric Hágster 16630*. Holotype: QCNE! (LCDP & Photo voucher)

Similar to *Epidendrum moscozoi* Hágster & E.Santiago but the flowers pale green (vs. flowers white), the dorsal sepal partly spreading (vs. dorsal sepal strongly reflexed), the ovary 2–5 mm long, thin, without ventral vesicle (vs. ovary 10–14 mm long, with a prominent, short vesicle behind the perianth), the apex of the lip widely obtuse, margin entire, with a pair of prominent, large, globose calli (vs. lip with emarginate apex, margin crenate and a pair of small calli).

Epiphytic, monopodial, branching, **herb**, primary stem ca. 15 cm tall. **Roots** basal, from base of primary stem. **Stems** cane-like, branching; primary stem 12×3.0 cm; branches $1.7\text{--}3.0 \times 0.18\text{--}2.0$ mm; terete, thin. **Leaves** on primary stem not seen, 3–4 on branches, distributed along apical half of stem, alternate, articulate; sheath $5.0\text{--}7.5 \times 1.4\text{--}2.5$ mm, somewhat infundibuliform, striated; blade $8\text{--}17 \times 3\text{--}5$ mm, linear-lanceolate, obtuse, minutely apiculate, sub-coriaceous, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 12 mm long including flowers, $3.8\text{--}5$ mm long (when dry, without flowers), apical, racemose, short, 2–3-flowered. **Floral bract** 2–3 mm long, shorter than ovary, narrowly triangular, acute. **Flowers** 2–3, opening in succession, usually 1–2 open at a time, resupinate, pale green, translucent; fragrance not perceived. **Ovary** 2–5 mm long, terete, thin, smooth, without ventral vesicle. **Sepals** partially spreading, obovate, acute, apiculate, 7-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 3.9×1.9 mm, free; lateral sepals 4.2×1.8 mm, obliquely united to base of column, oblique. **Petals** 3.5×0.3 mm, partially spreading, free, linear-ob lanceolate, apex rounded, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 2.4×3.2 mm, united to column, transversely elliptic, entire, base cordate, apex widely obtuse, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli, prominent, globose, large, parallel. **Column** 2.4 mm long, straight, basal half thin. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** ellipsoid. **Pollinia** not seen. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small. **Cuniculus** not seen. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

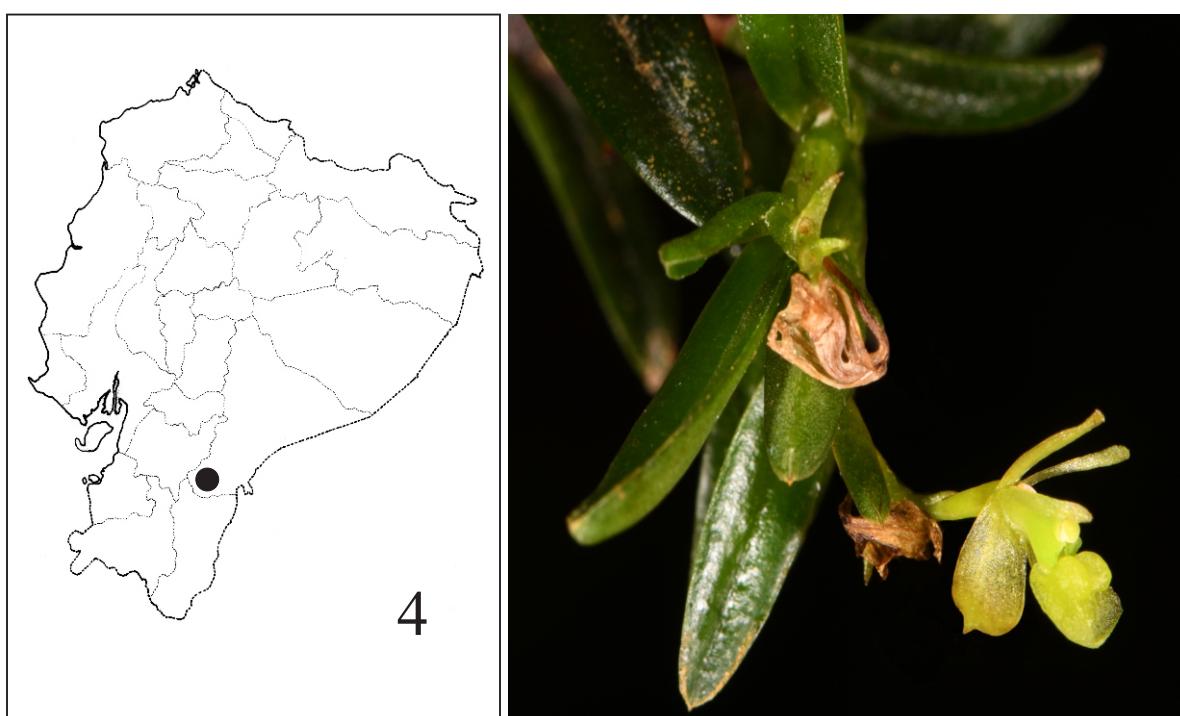
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently only from the eastern slope of the Cordillera de los Andes in southern Ecuador, Morona Santiago, Gualaquiza, San Miguel de Cuyes, at 1600 m elevation, epiphytic in wet tropical forest. Flowering in June.

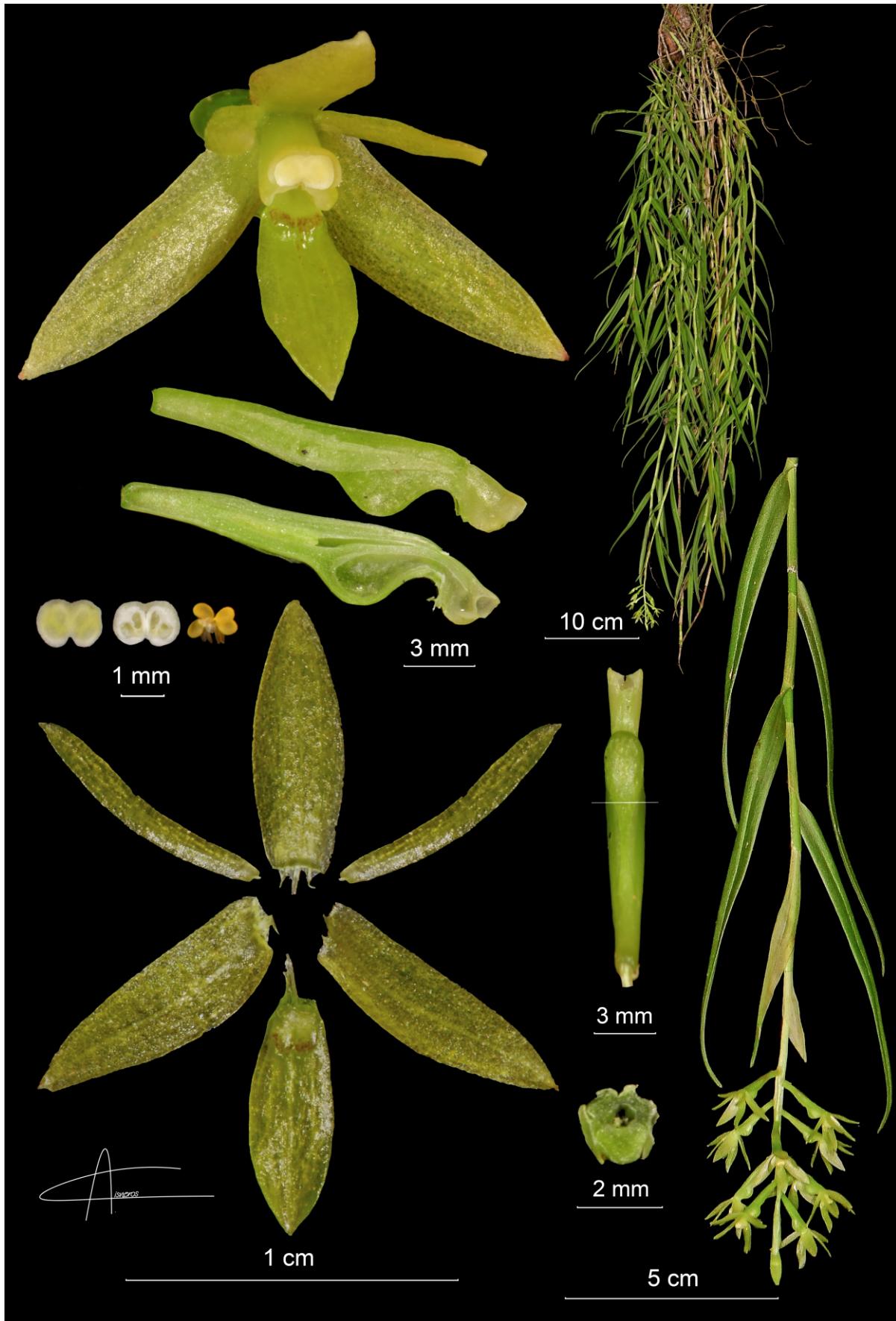
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum callosum* belongs to the Soratae Subgroup of the Scabrum Group which is characterized by the branching habit starting on a monopodial, primary stem, the infundibuliform, rugose leaf-sheaths, the leaves lanceolate, aristate, acute, the racemose subcapitate inflorescence on a short, thin peduncle, and the bicallose lip. This new species is recognized by the short inflorescences, 12 mm long including flowers, the flowers pale green, translucent, very small, sepals $3.8\text{--}4.0$ mm long, partly spreading, obovate, the lip 3.0×3.8 mm, entire, transversely elliptic with the apex widely obtuse, and the calli prominent, globose, and fleshy. It is similar to *Epidendrum moscozoi*, which has white flowers with the dorsal sepal reflexed, 4 mm long, the reniform lip bicallose with the calli very small and a single mid-rib disc, and the ovary is 10–14 mm long. *Epidendrum leonorae* Hágster, O.Pérez & E.Santiago is vegetatively similar but has greenish white flowers tinged purple, the sepals $5.0\text{--}5.5$ mm long, and the lip transversely elliptic with the apex emarginate, the margins crenate, the calli small, and the ovary forming a prominent vesicle behind the perianth. *Epidendrum soratae* Rchb.f. has plants to 27 cm long, the flowers yellowish green with the sepals $6.8\text{--}7.0$ mm long, and the lip reniform, emarginate, somewhat 3-lobed with the base deeply cordate, and margin entire.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently only from the type.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *callus*, a usually hard excrescence at the base of the lip of many tropical orchids and which in in *Epidendrum* is usually a guide for the proboscis of the pollinator to enter the cuniculus. In reference to the prominent calli in this species which are proportionally very large and are immediately obvious to the observer.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E., Pérez, O. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum leonorae*. In Hágster, E & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1448. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2009) *Epidendrum moscozoi*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1266. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2007) *Epidendrum soratae*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 988.



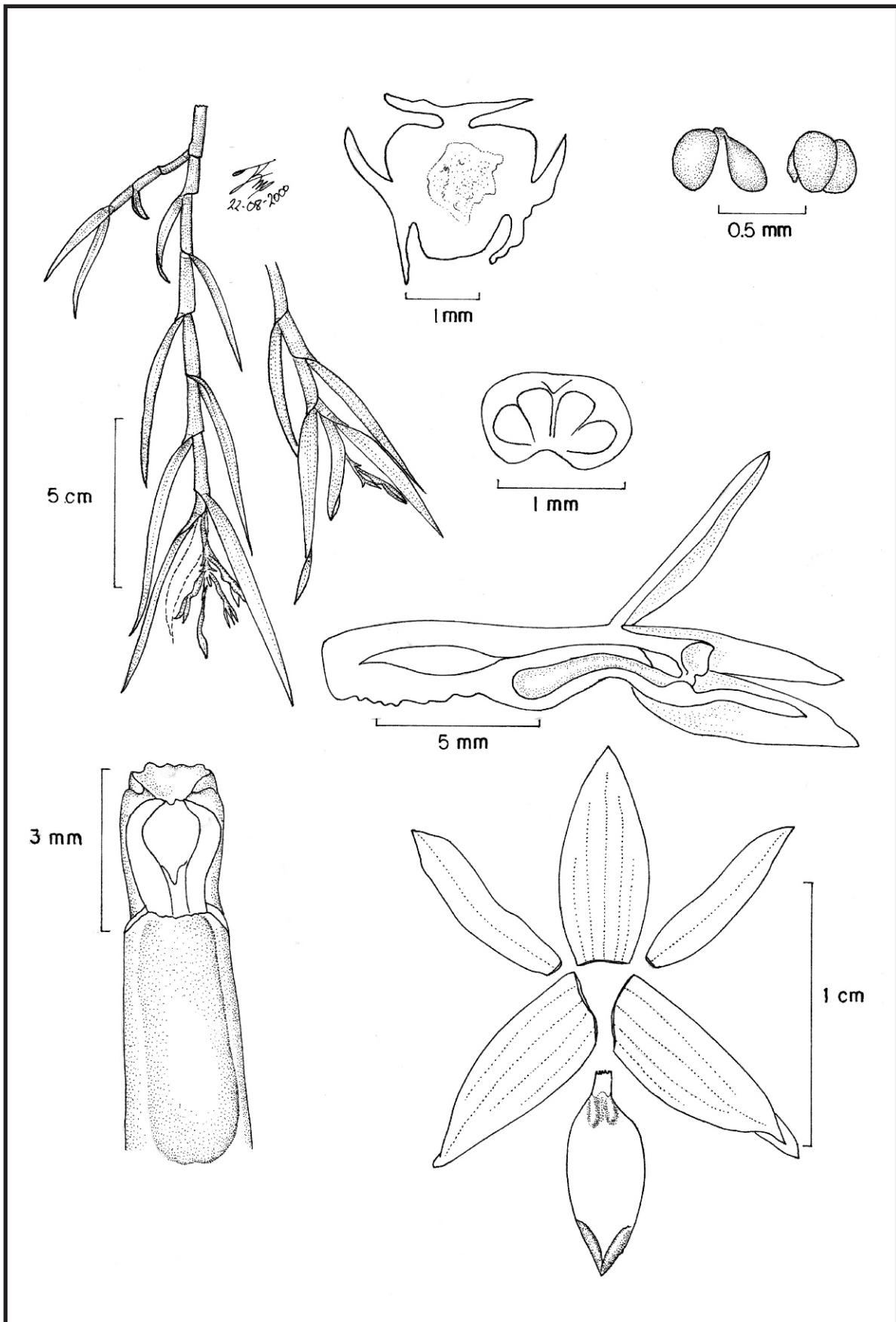


EPIDENDRUM CALYPTRATOIDES Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2011a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM CALYPTATOIDES Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2011b

Type: ECUADOR: Napo: km 27 Pifo-Baeza-El Chaco, 2100–3000 m, col. 4 April 1984, pressed 20 July 1984, *E. Hágster* 7733. Holotype: QCNE! (Illustration voucher, AMO!) Isotypes: AMO! COL! MO! SEL!

Epiphytic, sub-caespitose, pendant **herb**, 12–25 cm long. **Roots** 0.6 mm in diameter, basal, filiform, white. **Stems** 5–18 × 0.3–0.8 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed, straight, producing new stems from basal to middle nodes of previous stem. **Leaves** 5–16, distributed throughout stem, unequal, distichous, alternate, articulate, green or green tinged red; sheaths 1.3–1.5 cm long, tubular, some infundibuliform when dry, apiculate, smooth; blade 1.8–9 × 0.3–0.7 cm, 14:1, linear-lanceolate, oblique, apex acute to short acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** 1–2, 1.5–5.2 × 0.4–0.6 cm (not spread), produced about 5–10 mm from apical most leaf, conduplicate, narrowly semi-lanceolate, apex acuminate, margin entire. **Inflorescence** 3–4.5 cm long (including flowers), apical, flowering only once, racemose, pendent; peduncle 8–10 mm long, laterally compressed; rachis 8–13 mm long. **Flowers** 4–14, resupinate, simultaneous green tinged with red, anther white. **Floral bracts** 1–4 mm long, much shorter than ovary, narrowly triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Ovary** 9–15 mm long, terete, inflated ventrally to form an obvious short vesicle, ornamented at ribs by 3 pairs of flat wings, each rib 2-winged and erose, thus 6-winged. **Sepals** 6.0–8.8 × 2.5–3.4 mm, partly spreading, ovate, apex acute, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal free, 5-veined; lateral sepals obliquely united to base of column, 4-veined, oblique. **Petals** 6–8.1 × 1.0–1.5 mm, partly spreading, free, narrowly oblong, acute apex, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 6.0–7.0 × 2.0–3.0 mm, united to column, flat in natural position, entire, elliptic, base cuneate, apex acute, margin entire, involute at apex; bicarlose, calli laminar, short, fleshy, parallel. **Column** 2.6–3 mm long, thick, arched with respect to ovary. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, slightly surpassing body of column, margin erose. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, subequal; caudicles soft and granulose shorter than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, ca. ½ length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating more than one third of pedicel, widened within, unornamented. **Capsule** ellipsoid; pedicel 2 mm long, thin; body 6–9 × 7–8 mm, apical neck 1.5 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: Without locality data, ex Herb. Humboldt, W 12891! **COLOMBIA:** **Caldas:** Above Solento along trail between Romeralea & Solento, 3000 m, 30 IX 1948, *Hawkes* 436, AMES! K! US! **Cauca:** Vulcan Sotara, near Popayán, 3000 m, *Lehmann* 6251, K! **Cundinamarca:** La Calera, carretera a Mundo Nuevo, 3000 m, 19 VII 1992, *Fernández* 10329, COL! Chía, La Calera, 2700 m, VI 1977, *Ortiz* 933, HPU! illustration copy, AMO! Sibaté, 3000–3100 m, 13–15 X 1917, *Pennell* 2495, NY! Zwischen Guasca und Gachetá, Páramo de Guasca, 2800 m, 28 VIII 1955, *Renz* 8498, RENZ! Granada, Vereda Sabaneta, 2700 m, 22 XII 2016, *Rincón-González* 829, JBB! Hacienda Cuatro Esquinas, 2900 m, 16 I 1947, *Schneider* 79, S! **District Capital:** Bogotá, 2650–2940 m, 23 VII 2003, *Morales* 2204, JBB! **Nariño:** km 11 along road from Incano on west margin of lake Laguna Cocha, 2750 m, 23 VII 1989, *Dodson* 18105, AMO! SEL! **ECUADOR:** Caramochibalán, Florencia, 8 V 1912, *André* K2020, K! Zuñó, *Sodiro* 71, Q! QPLS! Andibus Ecudorensibus, 11 1857, *Spruce* 5956, K! W! **Azuay:** S of Cumbe, farm road from new road to Giron, 3000–3100 m, 27 II 1982, *Luer* 7052, SEL! (Illustration AMO!) **Napo:** Parque Nacional Llanganates, Vía Salcedo-Tena, 2850–2600 m, 18 II 2015, *Pérez* 8119, QCA! **Pichincha:** Reserva Ecológica Cayambe Coca, lido sur de la laguna San Marcos, 3400 m, 9 V 2003, *Cerón* 48532, QAP! **Tungurahua:** Mt. Tungurahua, 2300 m, 1 VII 1984, *Hirtz* 1844, MO! Tungurahua Volcano, north side along the trail from Baños to the refuge, 3600 m, 18 XI 1983, *Korning* 47247, AAU! QCA! QCNE! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** along Rio Yacuambi, Zamora, 29 IV 1984, *D'Alessandro* 840, QCA! SEL! **PERU:** **Huánuco:** Huacachi, estación near Muña, 6500 ft, 20 May–1 June, 1923, J. Francis *MacBrude* 4179, AMES! F!

OTHER RECORDS: Without data, W 5703! **COLOMBIA:** Near Purace Volcano, 3000 m, 14 IV 2015, *Harding* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Cundinamarca:** Without locality data, *Ordóñez* s.n. digital image, AMO! Vertiente Oriental de la Cordillera Oriental. Veda, Concepción, 3000–3100 m, 28 II 2009, *Farfán* s.n., digital image and sketch of flower, AMO! Peaje por la Carrera Septima antes de Chia, 10 VII 2020, *Pfahl* s.n., digital image, AMO! Guasca, *Uribe* s.n., digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) **Nariño:** Mun. Mallama, Carchel, *Jordan* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Putumayo:** Vivero en San Francisco, rescate de San Francisco-Mocoa, vía corta, 2000, 5 IV 2018, *Hágster* 15734, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Tolima:** Cuenca alta del río Combeima, 11 XII 2014, *Rincón-González* s.n., digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** **Carchi:** ca. Montufar, sendero del Bosque Sagrado, *Anddy España* s.n., digital image: <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61184649>

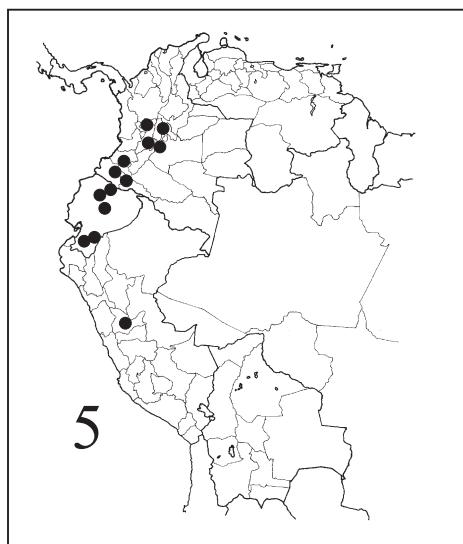
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Colombia, Ecuador and Peru on the Amazon side of the eastern cordillera of the Andes, in cloud forest or montane rain forest at 2100–3000 m elevation. Flowering from November to July.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum calyptatooides* belongs to the Megalospathum Group characterized by the caespitose but branching habit, the many-leaved stem, the fleshy, oblique leaves, a short, few flowered, raceme subtended by large semi-ovate spathe, the resupinate flowers, and the column more or less united to the lip, and the Calyptratum Sub-group, which has sub-caespitose and pendant plants, linear-lanceolate, oblique leaves, a spathe produced about 5–10 mm from apical most leaf, and a simple lip. The species is recognized by the inflated ovary forming an obvious short vesicle, 3-ribbed, the ribs 2-winged and erose, thus 6-winged, the sepals 6–8.8 × 2.5–3.4 mm, ovate, the lip united to column, flat, elliptic cuneate at base, bicarbose, the clinandrium-hood only slightly longer than the body of the column. *Epidendrum calyptatum* F. Leh. & Kraenzl. has an thin, not-inflated ovary, ovate, acute lip with 2 minute calli, and the sepals 6 × 1.5 mm long, ovate-oblong, the lip ovate, base excavate, apex reflexed. *Epidendrum schmidtchenii* Hágster & E. Santiago has fewer flowers (7), the ovary inflated behind the lateral sepals forming a short vesicle, the lip united to basal half of column, rectangular, the base and apex truncate, with a single callus and, bilobed at apex. *Epidendrum calyptrectylulosum* Hágster & E. Santiago has a many-flowered (6–17), sub-umbelliform inflorescence, a thin ovary which is not inflated, sepals 8.1–9 mm long, a lip free, united only to the base of column, lanceolate to oblong and ecalous and a very prominent clinandrium-hood with the margin entire.

CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species appears to be common and widespread from Colombia to Peru.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek, καλύπτηιa veil, and the suffix –oides, similar, in reference to the similarity between this species and *E. calyptatum*.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum calyptatooides*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 426. Hágster, E. & Santiago, A. E. (2009) *Epidendrum schmidtchenii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1290. Hágster, E. & Santiago, A. E. (2013) *Epidendrum calyptrectylulosum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1414. Lehmann, F. C. & Kraenzlin, F. W. L. (1899) *Epidendrum calyptatum*. In Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik, Pflanzengeschichte und Pflanzengeographie 26: 473.



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LCDP: C. Uribe & A. Cisneros

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

Illustrator: R. Jiménez M.

Photo: E. Hágster

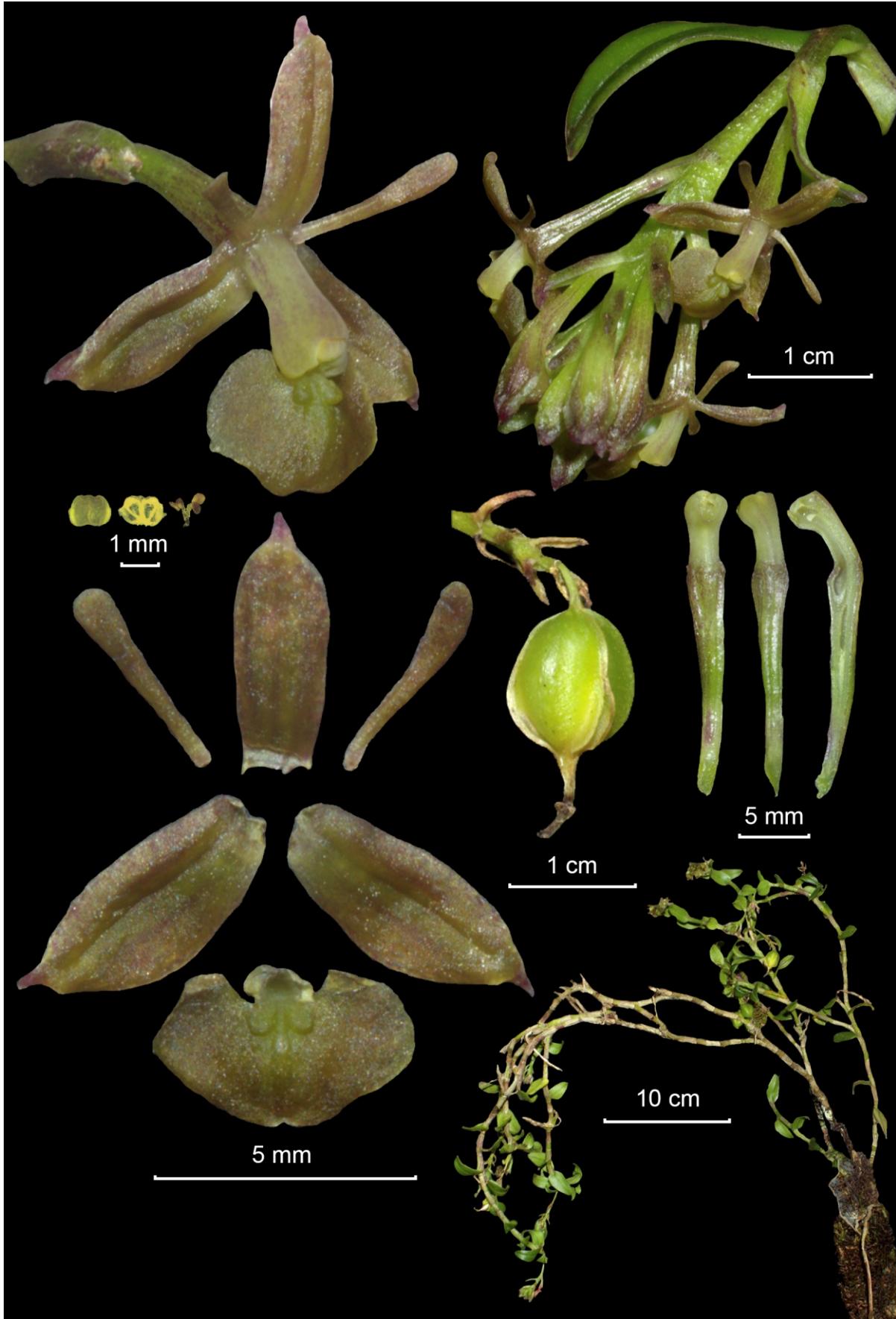
Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2011



Empty



EPIDENDRUM CENTRALENSE E.Santiago, Hágster, H.R.Quispe & Llacua

Plate 2012

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU. Junín: Huancayo Province, Santo Domingo de Acobamba District; Callanca locality, 3950 m, humid high elevation Andean Forest, epiphyte on *Polyblepis canoi*, collected 6 November 2021, pressed 4 December 2021, *Harold Rusbelth Quspe-Melgar* 128. Holotype: HOXA! (barcode: 080097) (LCDP and Photo voucher).

Epiphytic, erect to arching, monopodial, branching herb, ca. 48 cm tall. **Roots** 2–4 mm in diameter, from base of primary stem. **Stems** branching, cane-like, terete, thin; primary stem 12.5–16.5 × 0.3 cm; branches 8–16 × 0.2–0.3 cm; upper stems produced from a sub-apical internode of previous stem. **Leaves** 7 on primary stem, 4–6 on branches, distributed throughout stems, alternate, articulate, spreading with respect to stem, slightly arched, medium green, concolor; sheath 1.0 × 0.6–0.9 cm, tubular, striated and somewhat infundibuliform when dry; blade 2.0–2.5 × 1.0–1.4 cm, lanceolate, obtuse, minutely apiculate, coriaceous, margin entire. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 3.5 cm long (including flowers), apical, racemose, arching-nutant, flowers successive, densely few-flowered; peduncle 1.0–1.2 cm long, laterally compressed, rachis slightly laterally compressed. **Floral bracts** 0.4–1.1 × 0.1–0.2 cm, half-length of ovary, except for lower bract which is considerably larger, narrowly triangular-lanceolate, acuminate, green with irregular red-brown dots, apex red-brown. **Flowers** 8–12, successive, opening from base towards apex of inflorescence, resupinate, greenish brown with irregular red brown tinge, column turning yellow with age; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 11 mm long, terete, thin, not inflated, slightly striated, spotted green to purple-brown. **Sepals** spreading, free, apex obtuse, 3-veined, margin entire; dorsal sepal 5.6 × 2.1 mm, spatulate, apiculate, margin entire, slightly revolute; lateral sepals 6.3–6.6 × 2.7–2.9 mm, elliptic, apiculate, with a very prominent dorsal keel, margins entire, spreading. **Petals** 4.7–5.0 × 0.5–0.7 mm, spreading, free, linear-ob lanceolate, 1-veined, margin entire, slightly revolute in basal half. **Lip** 3.6 × 6 mm, adnate to column, sub-entire, transversely reniform in outline, base cordate, apex obtuse, minutely emarginate, margins entire; bicallose, calli small, obovoid, parallel, 1.0 × 0.8 mm, separated by a thick mid-rib extending to apex of lip. **Column** 4.5 mm long, base thin, apex slightly dilated. **Clinandrium-hood** short, entire margin. **Rostellum** apical, split; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, occupying 1/3 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, penetrating ovary just behind perianth, slightly inflated forming a short, incipient vesicle. **Anther** transversely ellipsoid, apex emarginate, front papillose, yellow, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, twice as long as pollinia. **Capsule** 2.5–3.0 × 0.7–0.9 cm; pedicel 4 mm long, conical; body 1.0–1.7 × 0.7–0.9 cm, ellipsoid; apical neck 0.4–0.8 × 0.15 cm, thin.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

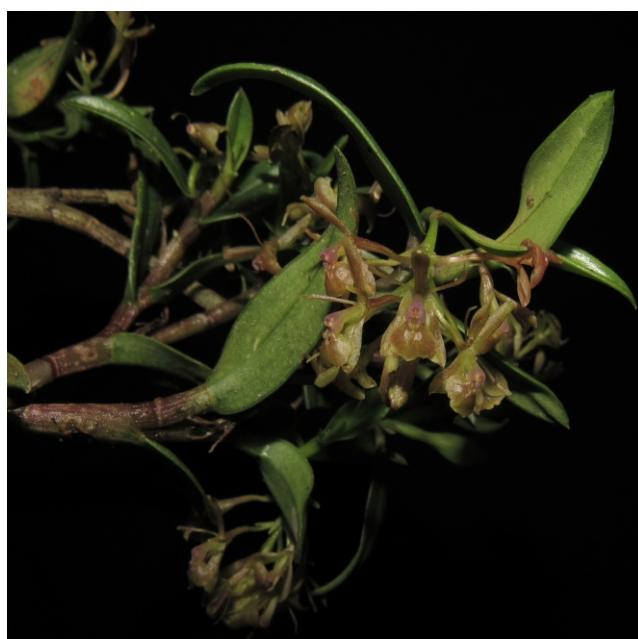
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently only from the type, from central Peru, Department of Junín, in the upper part of the locality of Callanca. Located in the eastern mountain range of the central Peruvian Andes, within a humid forest dominated by *Polyblepis canoi* and *Polyblepis argentea* T.Boza & H.R.Quispe. The environment is a typical high elevation Andean ecosystem surrounded by a matrix of grassland, lagoons and occasional snow, with the presence of other genera such as *Gynoxys* Cass. *Buddleja* L. and *Lupinus* L., at 3950 m elevation.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum centralense* belongs to the Soratae Subgroup of the Scabrum Group which is characterized by the branching habit starting on a monopodial, primary stem, infundibuliform, rugose leaf-sheaths, lanceolate, aristate, acute leaves, racemose sub-capitate inflorescence on a short, thin peduncle, and the bicallose lip. This species is recognized by the inflorescence 3.5 cm long (including flowers), flowers 8–12, successive, greenish brown with irregular red brown tinge, dorsal sepal 5.6 × 2.1 mm, spatulate with margin revolute, lateral sepals 6.3–6.6 × 2.7–2.9 mm, elliptic, with a very prominent dorsal keel, lip 3.6 × 6 mm, sub-entire, transversely reniform, cuniculus slightly inflated forming a short, incipient vesicle. *Epidendrum soratae* Rchb.f. is the most similar species but flowers greenish yellow, the dorsal sepal narrowly ovate with margin spreading, lateral sepals obovate, minutely apiculate and the cuniculus forming a prominent vesicle in pedicel. *Epidendrum monteagudoi* Hágster & E.Santiago has cream colored flowers, sometimes with vinaceous spots, and the lip is shallowly 3-lobed, the mid-lobe small, widely triangular, obtuse. *Epidendrum jose-alvarezii* Hágster, Gut.-Peralta & Nauray has carmine-red flowers, the lip transversely reniform, with lateral lobes dolabriform-orbicular, with the mid-lobe incipient, emarginate.

ETYMOLOGY: The epithet name refers to the department of Junín, located in the central region of Peru, where the species has been collected.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently only from the type.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E., Gutiérrez, H. & Nauray, W. (2015) *Epidendrum jose-alvarezii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(1): t. 1531. Quispe-Melgar, H. R., Santiago A. E., Llacua-Tineo, Y. S. & Hágster, E. (2023) Synopsis of the Peruvian species of *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae: Laeliinae) belonging to the Scabrum group, subgroup Soratae: diversity and description of a new species, **Phytotaxa** 603(1): 001–026. <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.603.1.1> Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2007) *Epidendrum soratae*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 988. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2013) *Epidendrum monteagudoi*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1459.





EPIDENDRUM CILIIPETALUM (Garay) Hágster & E.Santiago

Plate 2013

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM CILIIPETALUM (Garay) Hágster & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 9: t. 918 (2007).

Basionym: *Epidanthus ciliipetalus* Garay, Orquideología 4: 157 (1969). Type: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Without proper locality. Cultivated in Jardín Rodrigo Escobar, Medellín, *Gilberto Escobar* 422. Holotype: AMES! (Illustration, AMO!). Isotype: AMO!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb**, 17 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 0.3–0.6 mm in diameter, from base of stems, rarely above. **Stems** 7 cm long, simple, cane-like, thin, erect, totally covered by 4 tubular, non-foliar sheaths, 0.6–2.0 × 0.2–0.7 cm. **Leaves** 2, aggregate towards apex, articulate, alternate, suberect, adaxial surface green, abaxial surface is white tinged green; sheaths 1.3–1.5 cm long, tubular, somewhat inflated but not infundibuliform, minutely striated; blade 4.5 × 1.2 cm, narrowly ovate-oblong, subacute, coriaceous, conduplicate, margin entire, spreading, apex mucronate, **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 10 cm long, apical, incipient paniculate (with a short branch at base), erect, terete, pauciflorous, lax; peduncle 5 cm long, thin, laterally compressed, two-winged, straight, provides out 2–6 prominent bracts 7–11 mm long, narrowly triangular, acute to short acuminate, conduplicate; rachis 5 cm long, slightly laterally compressed, two-winged, slightly sinuous. **Floral bracts** 2–5 mm long, shorter than ovary to nearly as long, narrowly triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Flowers up** 7, simultaneous, non-resupinate, green to yellow-green, apex of column white; fragrance none registered. **Ovary** 5–6 mm long, thin, not inflated, glabrous. **Sepals** 5–7 × 2.0–3 mm, free, reflexed, shortly acuminate, aristate, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal narrowly ovate; lateral sepals narrowly elliptic, somewhat falcate, upper margin minutely papillose towards apex. **Petals** 4.4–6 × 1 mm, free, reflexed, slightly falcate, linear-lanceolate, shortly acuminate, 1-veined, margin densely ciliate, each cilium septate. **Lip** 3 × 3 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base truncate, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli laminar, apex transverse and shallowly 3-lobed, bicunicate, hidden by apex of column; lateral lobes 1 × 1.7 mm, ovate, rounded, fleshy, slightly concave, partly embracing column in natural position; mid-lobe 1.7 × 1 mm, narrowly triangular, subacute, very fleshy; disc provided with 3 prominent, high, smooth ribs, that disappear before apical sinus. **Column** 4 mm long, thin, slightly arching at base. **Clinandrium** prominent, without surpassing apex of column, margin entire. **Anther** 4-celled, rounded. **Pollinia** 2 obovoid, laterally compressed; caudices soft, granulose, nearly as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** subapical, slit; viscarium semiliquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** slightly penetrating behind perianth, narrow, not inflated, smooth. **Capsule** none seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: La Ceja, 1 XII 1975, cult. by Robledo, *Ortiz 814*, HPUJ! (illustration, AMO!)

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Pacífico colombiano, received. 15 XI 2019, *Reina-Rodríguez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) Antioquia: Yarumal, Quebrada El Oro, 1900 m, received 16 X 2016, *Vieira s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher)

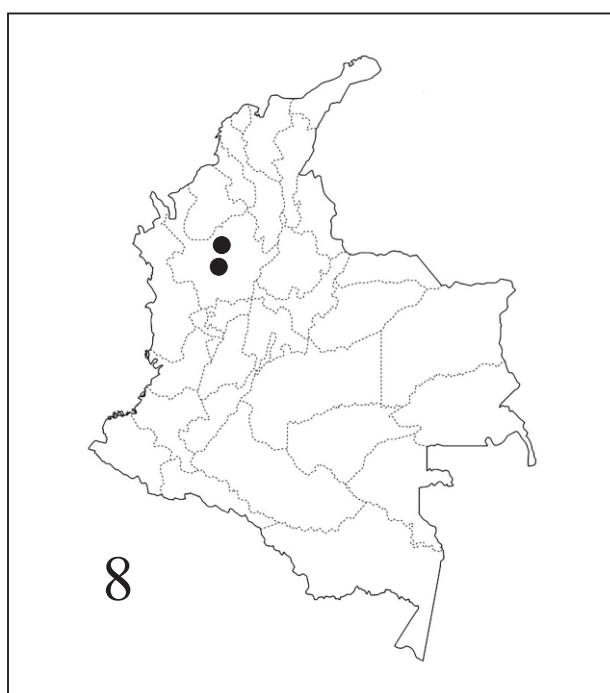
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Endemic to the Cordillera Central of Colombia, from Antioquia down to the neighborhood of Popayán; epiphytic, at 800–1900 m elevation. Flowering from September to January.

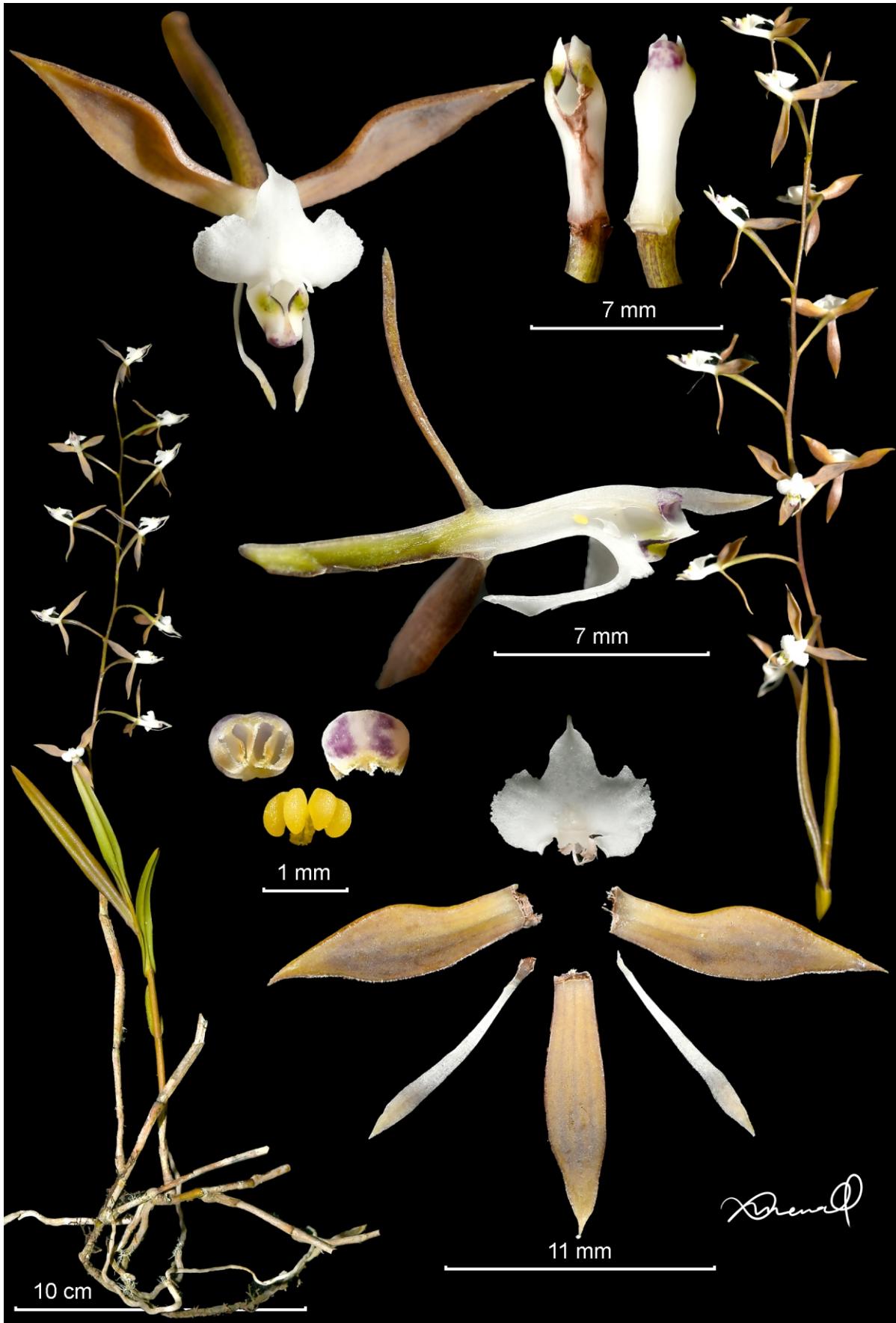
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum ciliipetalum* belongs to the Lanium Group which is characterized by the rhizomatous plants, the stems cane-like to pseudobulbous, the leaves generally aggregate towards the apex, the flowers non-resupinate, more or less pubescent, and the pollinia 2 or 4. The species is recognized by the long stems (7 cm tall), the two apical leaves narrowly ovate-oblong, subacute, suberect and conduplicate, the single-branched, lax-flowered inflorescence, peduncle and rachis straight, with around 7 green to yellow-green flowers, the petals and sepals reflexed and the lip bicallose, the apex of each callus minutely 3-lobed, the disc with 3 high, prominent ribs. *Epidendrum flexuosissimum* C.Schweinf. has short stems (1–3.5 [5] cm tall) with 2 ovate-orbicular, spreading leaves, the paniculate, the dense-flowered inflorescence with the peduncle and rachis fractiflex, and the lip bicallose, each callus bidentate and three short, low ribs. *Epidendrum flexuoecallosum* Hágster & E.Santiago has more leaves 3–6 to each stem, the blades elliptic-lanceolate, acute, the inflorescence paniculate, densely-flowered (up to 25 flowers), the sepals and petals spreading, and the lip ecallose with 3 low ribs.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *cilium*, eyelid, hair-like outgrowth, and *petalum*, petal, in reference to the margin of the petals which are ornamented.

REFERENCES: Garay, L. A. (1969) *Epidanthus ciliipetalus*. In Orquideología. 4: 157 pp. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2007) *Epidendrum ciliipetalum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 918. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2007) *Epidendrum flexuoecallosum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 938. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2008). *Epidendrum flexuosissimum*. In Hágster, E. & Sanchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, **Icon. Orchid.** 11: t. 1124.



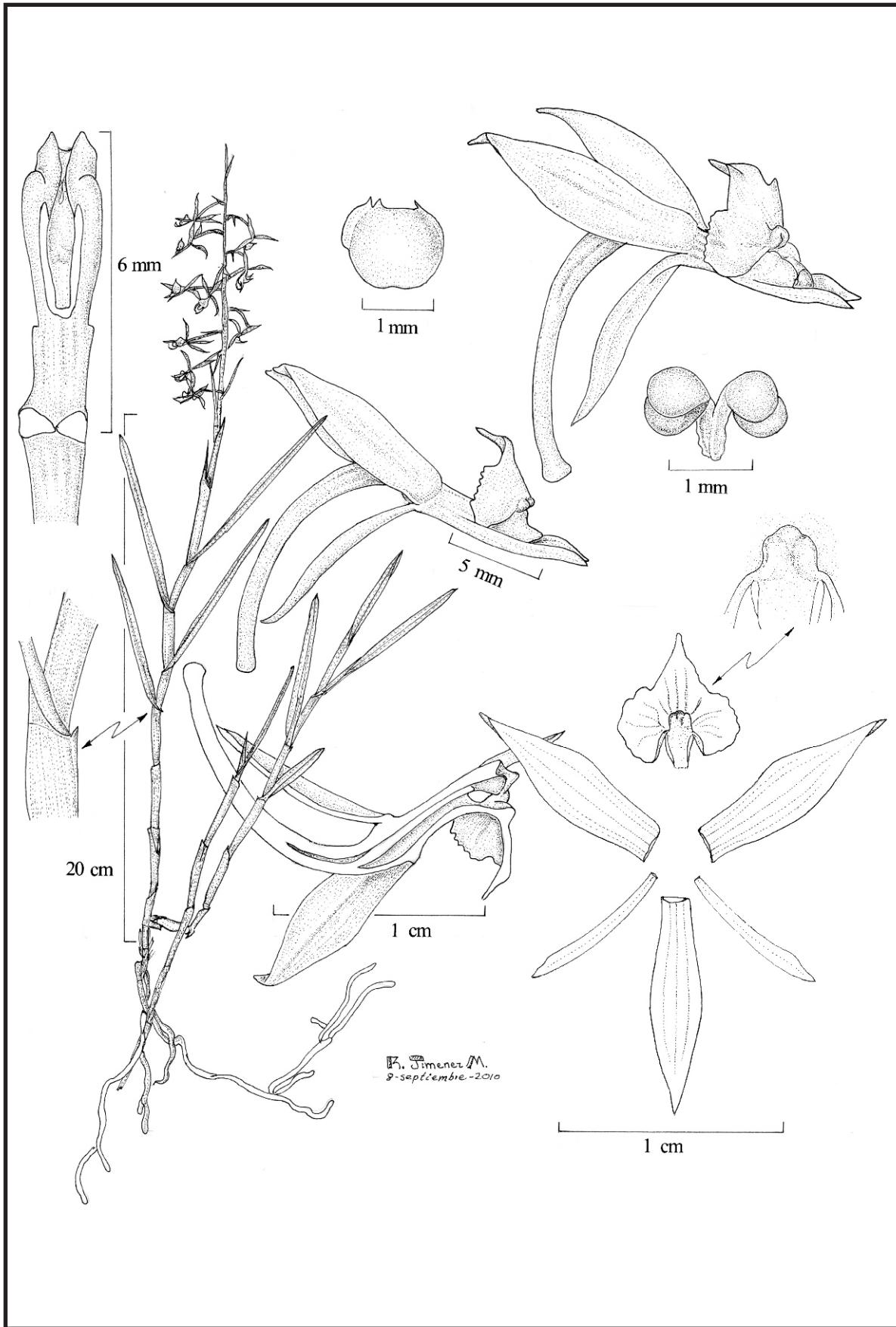


EPIDENDRUM CLAVADISTA Hágster & Collantes

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2014a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM CLAVADISTA Hágster & Collantes

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2014b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU: Pasco: Distrito de Oxapampa, zona de amortiguamiento del Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, 2000 m, 22 August 2005, *Abel Monteagudo Mendoza y Antonio Peña* 9587. Holotype: HUT 58502! Isotypes: HOXA! MO 6125998! (Illustration voucher). SEL! USM!

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial, erect **herb**, ca. 27–47 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 0.5–4 mm in diameter, basal, from somewhat scandent rhizome, thick, fleshy. **Stems** 15–17 × 0.13–1.0 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed, slightly zig-zag; basal 2/3 covered by tubular, non-foliar, apiculose sheaths 2.2–2.6 × 0.15–1.0 cm. **Leaves** 4–9, distributed along stem, sub-erect, articulate, bright green; sheaths 1.5–3.6 × 0.22–1.0 cm, tubular, laterally compressed, apiculose, smooth; blade 3.0–13.5 × 0.3–0.8 cm, linear-lanceolate, acute, sulcate, margins minutely crenulate towards apex, slightly revolute. **Spath** 1–2, 4.0–4.8 × 0.3–0.4 cm, imbricated, tubular in lower half, apical part conduplicate, laterally compressed, apiculose, acuminate. **Inflorescence** 23.5 cm long, apical, flowering only once, racemose, erect; peduncle 12–14 cm long, laterally compressed, completely hidden by spathe; rachis 11.5–13.0 cm long, laterally compressed. **Floral bracts** 4–17 mm long, shorter than ovary, triangular-linear, acuminate. **Flowers** 12–28, simultaneous, non-resupinate, sepals yellowish brown, petals white, column white, with a purple mark at apex, lip white; fragrance strong, in evening, delicious, reminiscent of a quality soap. **Ovary** 10–15 mm long, arching about 90° so flower is non-resupinate and facing downward. **Sepals** 8.5–11.8 × 1.9–3.0 mm, free, membranaceous, narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, acuminate, apiculate, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepals spreading to reflexed, lateral sepals 5-veined. **Petals** 7.0–9.9 × 0.8–1.0 mm, usually parallel to column and adnate at base, rarely spreading, membranaceous, linear-ob lanceolate, acute, slightly falcate, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 4.5–6.5 × 4.4–6.8 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate; bicallose, calli united to form a single, short, laminar, sub trapezoid, apically 3-lobulate; lateral lobes 1.4–3.3 × 2.0–2.9 mm, hemi-circular margin erose; mid-lobe 2.4–3.7 × 1.5–2.6 mm, triangular, acuminate. **Column** 6 mm long, thin, arching. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** spherical, unornamented, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, inner pair slightly smaller, obovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles granulose, about as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** subapical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, about half as long as stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating less than ¼ of ovary, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: **Amazonas:** Bongará, Yambrasbamba, Perla del Imaza, Río Rojo, 1842 m, 25 VIII 2021, *Arista* 81, KUELAP (LCDP AMO) **Cusco:** Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu, Jardín de Orquídeas Inca Pachacutec, Centro de Conservación in situ, 8 IV 2013, *Gutierrez s.n.*, USM! **Junín:** Satipo, San José, selva central, VII 2015, *Monterrey sub Morón s.n.*, USM **Pasco:** Oxapampa, *Becerra s.n.*, Herb not indicated, 27 VI 2007, sketch of flower and digital image, AMO! Oxapampa, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, Abra Esperanza, 2790 m, 17 XII 2010, *Briceño* 513, USM! Chontabamba, Comunidad Nativa Tsachopen, 1816 m, *Valenzuela* 12693, HOXA! USM! *Ibid.* Cerro Mirador-Oxapampa, 2520 m, *Valenzuela* 13114, HOXA! USM! Chontabamba, Sector Suiza baja, 2201 m, 7 VIII 2009, *Velita* 130, HOXA! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Venceremos, margen derecha del Seronayacu, 1900 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén* 6017, KUELAP, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) *Ibid.* 2460 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén* 6351, KUELAP, digital image AMO! (Photo voucher)

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: VIII Exposición internacional estándar de flores, Lima, Perú, 28 X 2009, *Harding s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Amazonas:** Bongará, Centro Poblado "El Progreso", 2124 m, 25 VIII 2014, *Ocupa s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Junín:** Satipo, San José, 13 VII 2015, *Morón s.n.*, digital images, AMO! (sketch of flower, by B. Collantes, AMO!) **San Martín:** Rioja, Bosque de Protección Altomayo (BPAM), zona de amortiguamiento con Amazonas, 1650 m, *Ocupa s.n.*, note, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widespread along the Amazon slope of the Andes in Peru, at 1650–2790 m elevation, in disturbed forest. Flowering from May to December.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum clavadista* belongs to the Herrenhusanum Group, recognized by the caespitose, sympodial habit, the erect racemose inflorescence subtended by a narrow, long spathe, and non-resupinate flowers. The species is recognized by the thin and slightly zig-zag stems, the leaves linear-lanceolate 0.3–0.8 cm wide, the sepals 8.5–11.8 mm long, reflexed, yellowish brown color, the petals linear lanceolate, usually parallel to column, white color, the lip 3-lobed with lateral lobes hemi-circular, and the mid-lobe of the lip triangular. *Epidendrum herrenhusanum* Hágster has the wider leaves, 1.5–2.0 cm wide, the flowers yellow, dorsally bronzy, with the column green, except for the green column, the sepals 20 mm long, the petals spreading, the lateral lobes of the lip small and the mid-lobe of the lip ovate-acuminate. *Epidendrum yambrasbambense* Hágster, has greenish white flowers with a reddish brown flush dorsally, the sepals and petals 9–10 mm long, spreading, the ovary 21–40 mm long, and the mid-lobe of the square, apex slightly emarginate. *Epidendrum veroreveloi* Hágster & Dodson has larger copper-green flowers, the apical half of the column apple-green, the sepals 15–16 mm long, ovate-oblong, the petals spreading, and the lip entire, ovate, base cuneate, apex obtuse. *Epidendrum maniespinosarum* Hágster & F.O.Espinosa has flowers of similar coloration, the leaves 1.3–2 cm wide, the inflorescence paniculate without spathes, and the sepals and petals somewhat reflexed.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. The species appears to be widespread and found in protected areas, however, specimens appear to be scarce.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Spanish *clavadista*, a person who performs a dive into water from a high platform, such as an Olympic diver, in reference to the non-resupinate flower with the petals parallel to the column, reminiscent of a diver performing a backward dive from a platform. Only the Spanish term is specific to the Olympic diver whereas in other languages the term diver has various meanings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Part of the material in the region of San Martín was collected under project "Diversidad de la familia Orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú, 2022–2024". Scientific collecting (Nº004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Collantes, B. (2018) *Epidendrum clavadista*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 12, **Icon. Orchid.** 16(1): t. 1609. Hágster, E. (1999) *Epidendrum herrenhusanum*. In Hágster, E., Sánchez, S. L. & García-Cruz, J. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 2, **Icon. Orchid.** 3: t. 333. Hágster, E. & Espinosa, F. O. (2019) *Epidendrum maniespinosarum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 13, **Icon. Orchid.** 17(1): t. 1737. Hágster, E. (2001) *Epidendrum yambrasbambense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 500. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum veroreveloi*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 497.



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Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

Illustrator: R. Jiménez M.

Photo: J. D. Edquén

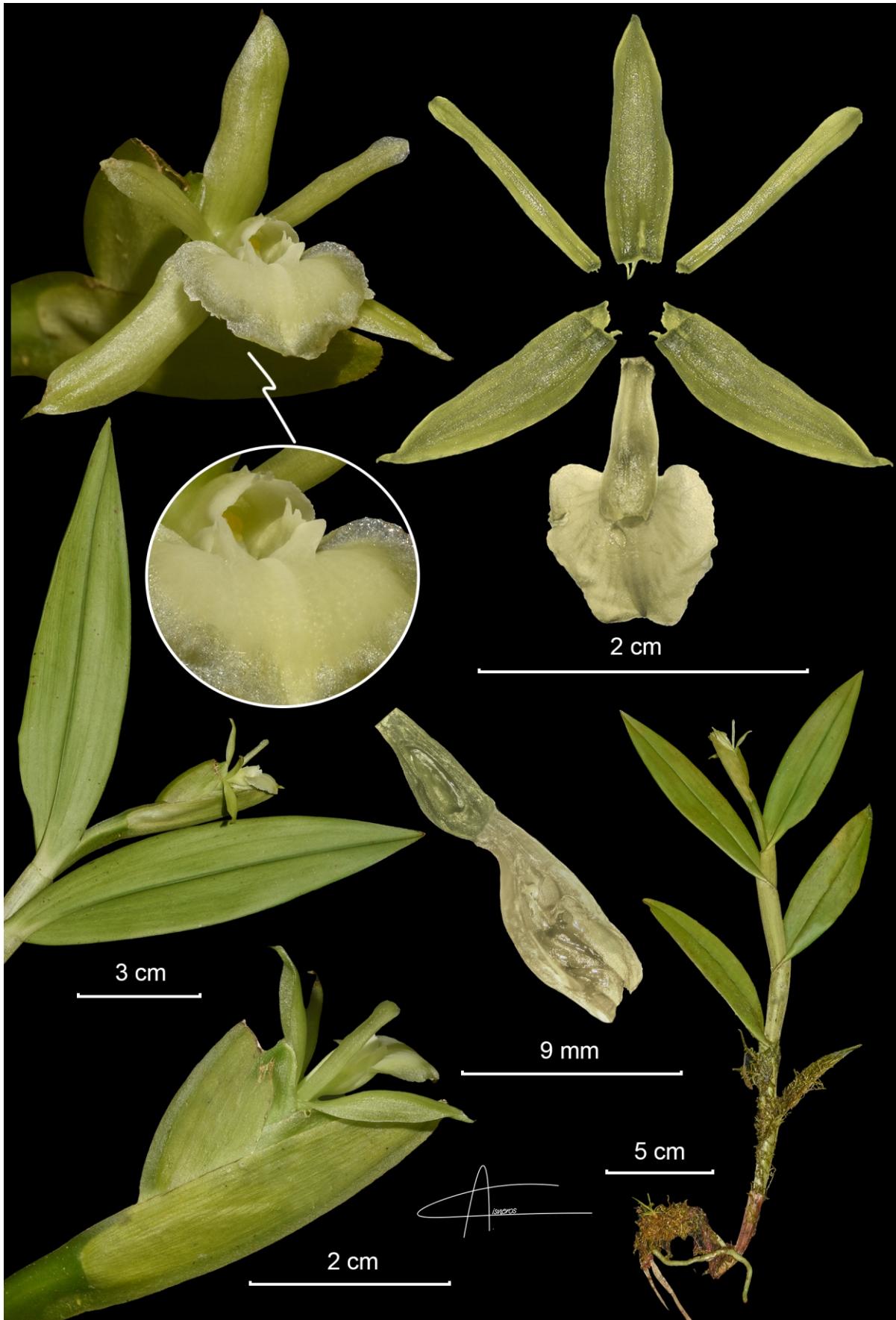
Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2014



Empty



EPIDENDRUM CLINIDIODONTUM E.Santiago, López-Flor., Claros & Hágster

Plate 2015

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA. Caquetá: Florencia, Corregimiento el Caraño, Vereda la Ruidosa, 2036 m, 9 de mayo de 2023, *O. López, B. Claros & M. Correa* 273. Holotype: HUAZ! Isotype COL!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, ca. 34 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 2.0 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, thin. **Stems** 27.0 × 0.4–0.8 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed at base and ancipitose above, straight. **Leaves** 5–9, distributed throughout stems, alternate, articulate, sub-erect; sheaths 3.7–5.2 × 0.4–0.8 cm, tubular, laterally compressed, ancipitose, minutely striated, green, concolor; blade 7.2–12.5 × 1.8–2.3 cm, narrowly elliptic, apex acuminate, sub-coriaceous, margin entire, spreading. **Spathes** 2–3, at apex of peduncle, lower spathe 4.6–6.7 × 0.8–1.0 cm (conduplicate), narrowly ovate, apex obtuse, base tubular, ancipitose, green, concolor, second spathe smaller, 2.0 × 0.7 mm (conduplicate), dorsally keeled serrulate at apex, green, concolor, similar to floral bracts but larger. **Inflorescence** 7.5 cm long, apical (probably with lateral inflorescences in mature stems), short, compact, few-flowered, producing new racemes from same inflorescences through time and becoming pluri-racemose; peduncle ca. 5.0 cm long, laterally compressed, ancipitose, short, covered at apex by 2 unequal spathes. **Floral bracts** up to 13.0 mm long (progressively smaller), much longer than ovary, conduplicate, ovate, obtuse, imbricated. **Flowers** developing one at a time, resupinate, pale green, lip, and column apex cream colored; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** ca. 9.0–15.0 mm long, completely hidden by floral bract, ventrally inflated for apical half, furrowed. **Sepals** 15–16 × 4.0–4.3 mm; spreading, free, convex, narrowly elliptic, sub-acute, apiculate, 5-veined, margin entire, some revolute; lateral sepals prominently aristate at apex. **Petals** 14.5–15 × 1.8–2.0 mm, sub-parallel to column, free, linear-oblong, apex rounded, 3-veined, margin entire, some revolute. **Lip** 9.0–11 × 10.5–11.5 mm, united to column, entire, slightly convex, pentagonal, base slightly cordate, margin crenate, spreading, somewhat hyaline; bicallose, calli large, laminar, fleshy, sub-erect and leaning outwards meeting sides of apex of clinandrium-hood; disc fleshy. **Column** 9.0 mm long, thin at base, thickened in apical 2/3, straight, apex with a pair of teeth each side. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, nearly half length of column, tubular, apical margin crenulate, apex bidentate, teeth triangular, central, adjacent. **Anther** ovoid. **Pollinia** not seen. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, about 1/4 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating 3/4 of pedicellate ovary, widened behind perianth and forming prominent vesicle. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Caquetá: Doncello: Vda. Las Acacias: camino al centro poblado Berlin, 7 V 2023, Arias 960, HUAZ! digital images. AMO! Cundinamarca: Gachalá: Vda. Tendidos del río Negro: sector del Alto de Siberia, 2570 m, 24 IX 2019, Hernández-Rodríguez 233, COL! digital images, AMO!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Guayabetal: Vereda Limoncitos, Finca Casa Roja, 2387 m, received 28 I 2019, Parra s.n., digital images, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Colombia, from the eastern slope of the Andes in southern and central Colombia, in the departments of Caquetá and Cundinamarca in remnant very wet forest, at 2036–2570 m elevation. Flowering in May, probably throughout the year.

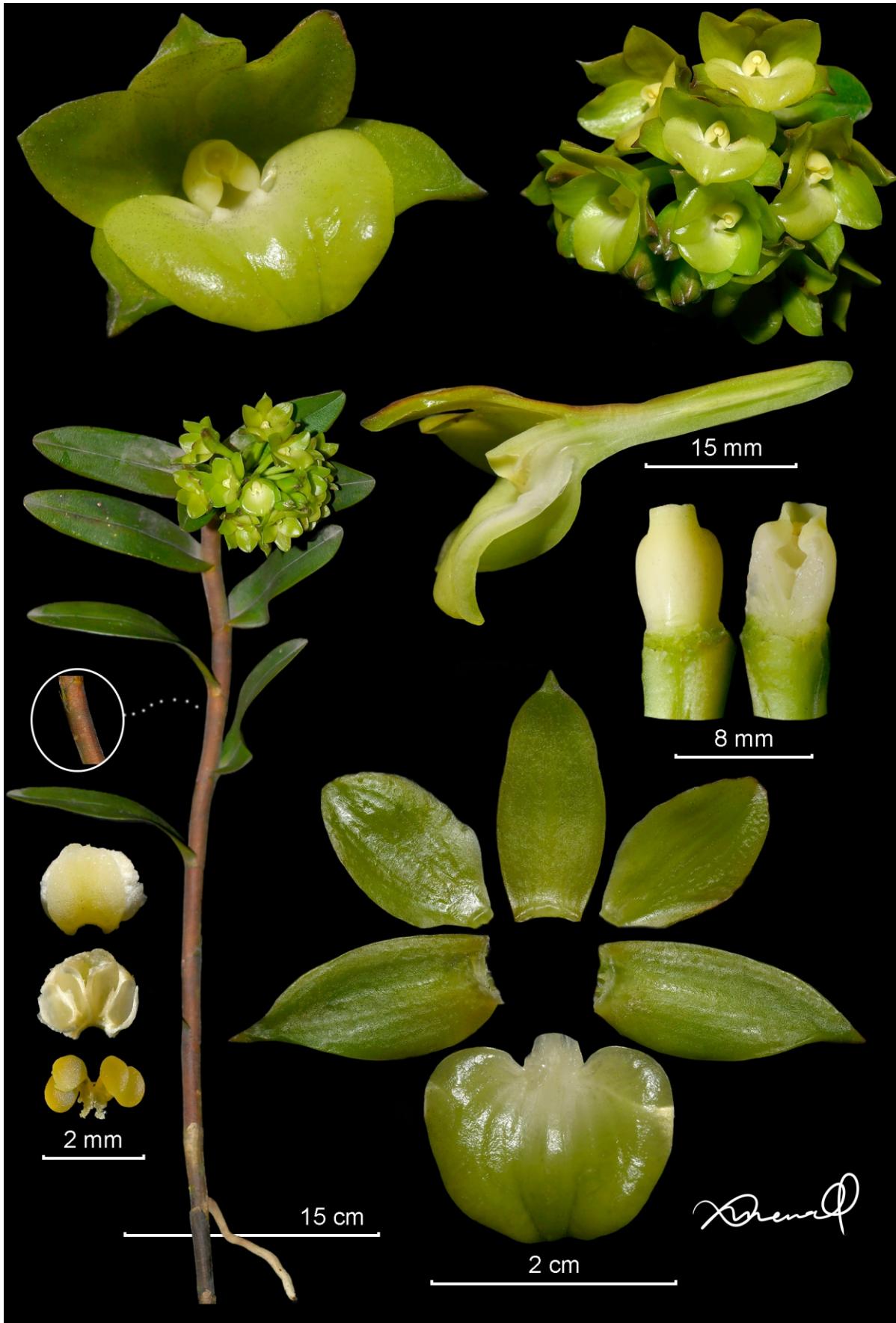
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum clinidioidontum* belongs to the Albertii group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the laterally compressed to ancipitose or somewhat fusiform-thickened stems, the apical and/or lateral, distichous inflorescences, more or less with imbricating bracts on the peduncle, producing one flower at a time, and the Ellipsophyllum subgroup, which has generally apical inflorescences, the apex of leaves acuminate, and the clinandrium-hood elongate, margin entire to dentate. This species is recognized by the short apical inflorescences with a two-winged, short peduncle, the two prominent spathes at the apex of peduncle, the leaves 7.2–12.5 × 1.8–2.3 cm, narrowly elliptic, apex acuminate, the flowers pale green and lip cream colored, the sepals 15–16 mm long, margin revolute; the petals 14.5–15 × 1.8–2.0 mm, sub-parallel to column, linear-oblong, and the lip 9.0 × 10.5–11.5 mm, slightly convex, pentagonal with hyaline margin, bicallose, calli laminar, leaning outwards and the column with a bidentate apex. The flowers are similar to *Epidendrum hygrohylephilum* Hágster & E.Santiago but that species has the callus triangular, acute, that continues into a thin, long rib reaching apical sinus, the lip 7.0–10.0 × 7.0–7.3 mm, united to column, entire, basal half semielliptic, apical half triangular, acute, margin entire and the clinandrium-hood with entire margin. *Epidendrum albertii* Schltr. has elliptic-ob lanceolate leaves 2.8–7.7 × 2.0–3.9 cm, the lip is ovate-oblong with an acute apex and the column strongly arched at the apex.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek κλίνω bed, the cavity in which the anther cap is situated, at the apex of the column, δύο, two, and οστοτός, tooth. In reference to the two triangular teeth at the apex of the clinandrium-hood which distinguish this species from most other *Epidendrum* species.

REFERENCE: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2004) *Epidendrum hygrohylephilum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4. **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 746. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2007) *Epidendrum albertii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6. **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 903.





EPIDENDRUM COLOMBIANUM A.D.Hawkes

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2016

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

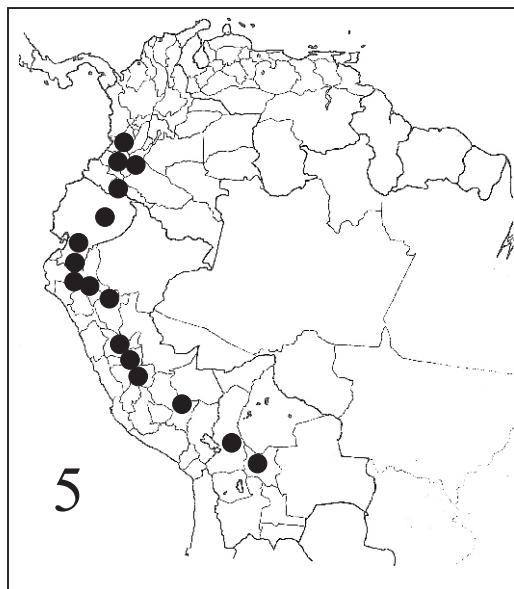
EPIDENDRUM COLOMBIANUM A.D.Hawkes, Orquídea (Rio de Janeiro) 18(5): 170 (1956).

Basionym: *Epidendrum brachystele* Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 27: 63 (1924). [not Schltr. 1916.] Type: COLOMBIA: [Putumayo:] Ostkordillere zwischen Pasto und Mocoa, 3300 m, Mai 1921, W. Hopp 57. Holotype: B, destroyed. Neotype (designated by E. Santiago & Hágster, 2009): COLOMBIA: Putumayo: Cordillera Portachuelo vertiente oriental, carretera entre Sibundoy y Mocoa, Cadena "El Mirador", 2200 m, 5 Enero 1957, M. Ospina-Hernández & J. M. Idrobo 106. AMES! (Illustration AMO)

Synonyms: *Epidendrum brachysteloides* Hágster, Orquídea (Mexico City) 12(2): 296 (1992). *Epidendrum anderssonii* Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. (Mexico) 2: t. 107 (1993). Basionym: *Epidendrum inamoenum* Kraenzl. var *robustum* C.Schweinf., Bot. Mus. Leafl. 16(1): 11 (1953). [not *Epidendrum robustum* Cogn.] Type: PERU: Cuzco Prov. Urubamba, km 97–108 FCCSA, 2200 m, 16 May 1943, C. Vargas 3408. Holotype: AMES! Isotype: CUZ!

Terrestrial, monopodial, tall **herb**, 100–200 cm long, branching sub-apically. **Roots** 3–4 mm in diameter, from base of main stem, fleshy, thick, white. **Stems** cane-like, branching near apex of mature stems, terete at base, laterally compressed towards apex, erect, straight; primary stem 60–100 × 0.4–1.6 cm; branches 10–30 × 0.8–1.4 cm; **Leaves** 15–18 on main stem, 5–10 on branches, distributed throughout stems, erect-spreading, alternate, articulate, coriaceous; sheath 1.5–5 × 0.4–1.6 cm, tubular, striated, rugose, green, heavily tinged brown; blade 2.5–20 × 1.5–4.1 cm, oblong to oblong-elliptic, subrounded, slightly bilobed, coriaceous, green, concolor margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 3–5 cm long, apical, racemose, nutant, few-flowered; peduncle 7–10 mm long, short, laterally compressed, rachis 2.3–4 cm long, terete, arching-nutant. **Flowers** ca. 12–18, resupinate, very fleshy, opening in succession from base to apex of inflorescence, nearly all eventually open at same time; green dorsally tinged with reddish ochre; without fragrance. **Floral bracts** 5–8 mm long, much shorter than ovary, narrowly triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Ovary** 17–30 mm long, terete, arching, thin, not inflated, furrowed. **Sepals** 15–20 × 7–10 mm, partly spreading, free, elliptic to elliptic-ovate, obtuse, minutely apiculate, 7-veined, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals slightly oblique. **Petals** 14–18 × 7–10 mm, partly spreading, free, widely obovate-spatulate, apex rounded, 5-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 10–12 × 15–19 mm, united to column, slightly conduplicate in natural position, reniform, base slightly cordate, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli laminar, laterally compressed, very small; disc with a wide, fleshy, low keel that runs to apex of lip. **Column** 5–8 mm long, short, thick, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin minutely erose. **Anther** 4-celled, reniform. **Pollinia** 4, lenticular, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, nearly as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** shallow, without penetrating ovary, not inflated, smooth. **Capsule** 6.5 × 2.5 cm, ellipsoid, pedicel 0.7–0.9 cm long, terete, short; body 4.1–5 × 2.5 cm, apical neck 1.5 cm long, terete, thin at base and wide towards apex.

OTHER SPECIMENS: **BOLIVIA:** Cochabamba: Incachaca, 2700 m, 1 IV 1938, Cárdenas 649, AMES! Villa Tunaria, 2000 m, 31 XII 1982, Fernández s.n., MO! Ibid. Fernández 8004, MO! NY! Carrasco, Sehuencas después de pasar Río Fuerte, Parque Nacional Carrasco, 2100 m, 13 IX 1993, Ibisch 93.0754, FR! Ibid. Ibisch 93.0758, FR! Ibid. 2 XII 1993, Ibisch 93.1699, FR! Rio Lope Mendoza, 2400–2600 m, I II 1981, Luer 5815, SEL! Cochabamba, 3100 m, 15 XII 1966, Steinbach 626, AMES! NY! S! U! US! WIS! Chapare, 2000 m, 16 I 1980, Vázquez 246, SEL x2! **La Paz:** Unduavi, 10000 ft, 1 VII 1950, Brooke 6585, F! Ibid. 2800 m, 1 XI 1910, Buchten 2622, US! Ibid. 3000 m, I II 1946, Cárdenas 3623, AMES! Ibid. 2700 m, 29 I 1980, Luer 5001, SEL! Puente Villa to Unduavi, 8400 ft, 24 II 1975, Plowman 5188, AMES! U! NE Chusipata, 3000 m, 24 III 1982, Solomon 7298, MO! SEL! Nor Yungas, 2800 m, 11 XI 1987, Solomon 17332, MO! (only the specimen on the upper part of the sheet) Ibid. 2900 m, 21 I 1988, Solomon 17600, MO! SEL! **COLOMBIA:** Caucá: El Tambo, Reserva Natural Tambito, 2600 m, 29 VII 1990, Negrete 389, CAUP! Parque Nacional Natural Munchique, 2600 m, 24 IV 1979, Morales 138, COL! Ibid. Sector La Romelia, Vía La Playa, 3 IV 2000, Salgado 77, COL! **Huila:** Pitalito, km 30 via Villalobos, 2250 m, 29 IV 1979, Morales 163, COL! **Putumayo:** Villa Garzón, carr. a Puerto Asís, 1350 m, 3 V 1994, Fernández 11452, COL! MO! Mocoa-Pasto, ca. 2200 m, 27 VI 1971, Valdivieso 497, HPUJ! Mocoa, 2200 m, VI 1971, Uribe 6571, COL! **Valle del Cauca:** Cordillera Central, vertiente occidental, cabeceras del río Palo, Alto del Duende, 3300–3350 m, 2 XII 1944, Cuatrecasas 18898, COL! **ECUADOR:** Azuay: Cola de San Pablo, 1700 m, 20 VII 1985, Dodson 15933, MO! Gualaceo-General Plaza, 3000–3150 m, 10 VI 1979, Löttnam 14441, AAU! **Loja:** Vilcabamba, 2450 m, 29 VI 2004, Croat 92638, AMO! Loja-Zamora, 2600–2800 m, 13 IV 1974, Harling 13519, AMES! GB! Loja-Zamora, 2700 m, 14 II 1985, Harling 22069, GB! Yangana, 2500 m, 3 IV 1983, Harling 23591, AMES! QCA! Yangana-Valladolid, 2300 m, 23 IV 1997, Klitgaard 499, LOJA! QCNE! **Morona Santiago:** Plan de Milagro, 2060 m, 24 XI 1988, Hágster 10140, AMO! San Miguel de Cuyes, 2500 m, VII 1997, Suin 253, AMO! Bosque Tambillo, 2800 m, 6 IV 2001, Suin 959, AMO! QCNE! **Napo:** Quito-Tena, 2150 m, 17 VI 1983, Dodson 14038, SEL! Ibid. 2120–2220 m, 8 III 1984, Dodson 14867, QCNE! MO! Baeza-Tena, 2150 m, 30 VI 1985, Dodson 15914, QCA! QCNE! MO! Cosanga, 2000 m, 6 II 1980, Harling 16301, AMES! GB! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Limón, 2300 m, 4 X 1981, Bessa 767, SEL! **PERU:** Without locality, Collantes s.n., USM! **Amazonas:** Luya, 2000–2500 m, 20 VI 1991, Díaz 4427, MO! USM! Bongará, Yambrasamba, Abra Patricia, 2500 m, 5 V 2007, Santa 1533, USM! **Cajamarca:** Cutervo, San José de Lourdes, base del Cerro Picorana, 2200 m, 22 I 1999, Díaz 10460, MO! Pimpingos, 2400 m, 23 IV 2011, García 7553, HNOP! Ibid. 2700 m, 17 VI 1997, Leiva 2057, AMO! F! San Ignacio, Distrito Huarango, 2060 m, 24 IV 2006, Rodriguez 2990, SEL! **Cusco:** Pillahuata, 2700–2900 m, 24 III 1992, Cano 5293, USM! Aguas Calientes, 3000 m, 14 VI 1982, Peyton 578, MO! Huayopata, San Luis, Alfamayo, 2800 m, 3 V 1997, Tupayachi 3468, CUZ! Distrito Santa Ana, Chuyapi, 1800–2300 m, 8 XI 2007, Valenzuela 4288, CUZ! Aguas Calientes, 2040 m, 8 I 1946, Vargas 5551, AMES! CUZ!



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LCDP: J. D. Edquéen & X. Alcántara

Photo: D. F. Tovar

Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2016

Huánuco: Carpish, 2650 m, 20 III 1995, *Bennett Jr.* 7087, USM! *Ibid.* 2650–2700 m, 3 II 1984, *Gentry* 44846, MO! NY! TEX! US! Huánuco, 8500 ft, 16 XI 1979, *Jones* 9179, ENCB! F! MO! NY! US! Tingo María, 700 m, 21 III 1982, *King* 343, F! Huánuco-Tingo María, 2230 m, 2 II 1985, *Todia* 2730, MO! **Junín:** Satipo, 2150–2250 m, 28 X 1984, *Fernández* 662, USM! Pampa Hermosa, carretera a Calabaza, 2748 m, 19 XI 2013, *Gutiérrez* 165, USM! **Pasco:** P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, 2800 m, 1 II 2005, *Becerra* 749, HOXA! *Ibid.* 2850 m, 4 III 2005, *Becerra* 900, HOXA! MO! SEL! *Ibid.* 2790 m, 29 X 2010, *Briceño* 321, USM! Oxapampa, 2700–2800 m, 7 X 1982, *Foster* 9057, NY! SEL! USM! *Ibid.* 2300–2500 m, 9 X 1982, *Foster* 9086, MO! USM! Oxapampa, Villa Rica, 2450 m, 2 III 1982, *Gentry* 35979, MO! SEL! USM! Oxapampa, 2650–2750 m, 15 IX 1985, *La Torre* 1260, USM! Sector San Luis, 2440 m, 18 I 2007, *Monteagudo* 13594, USM! Camino desde el Abra Esperanza hacia el refugio El Cedro, Sector San Alberto, 2760 m, 15 III 2005, *Ortíz* 409, HOXA! SEL! P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Sector Chacos, 2818 m, 13 II 2004, *Rojas* 2106, HOXA! SEL! *Ibid.* 2500 m, 11 II 2004, *Rojas* 2022, HOXA! SEL! Chacos-Pajonal, 2300 m, 5 IX 2004, *Rojas* 3353, HOXA! *Ibid.* 2700 m, 6 XI 2009, *Van del Werff* 23217, HOXA! USM! Chacos-Antena, 2750 m, 12 I 2004, *Vásquez* 28530, HOXA! SEL! USM! *Ibid.* 2650 m, 19 I 2004, *Vásquez* 28775, HOXA! MO! *Ibid.* 2600 m, 14 I 2004, *Vásquez* 28714, HOXA! MO! *Ibid.* 2471 m, 24 I 2004, *Vásquez* 28887, HOXA x2! SEL! USM! *Ibid.* 2450 m, 12 II 2004, *Vásquez* 29358, HOXA! MO! Sector San Daniel, 2363 m, 25 II 2004, *Vásquez* 33641, HOXA x2! Estación Biológica San Alberto, Refugio El Cedro, 2666 m, 10 II 2012, *Vásquez* 37601, HOXA! Al borde de la Laguna San Daniel, 2420 m, 15 II 2014, *Vásquez* 38925, USM! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Venceremos, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Chisquilla, 3491 m, 12 IV 2019, *Edquén* 1631, UNACH, digital image, AMO! (LCDP, AMO). *Ibid.* Venceremos, 1870 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén* 6036, KUELAP, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1715 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén* 6037, KUELAP, digital image, AMO! (LCDP, voucher) Mariscal, 2650–2750 m, 16 VIII 1986, *Young* 4018, F! USM!

OTHER RECORDS: BOLIVIA: **La Paz:** Nor Yungas, carretera de la muerte entre Unduavi y Coroico, 2780 m, 30 I 2022, *Espinosa s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Chusipata, *Gerlach* 215, digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR: Loja:** Yangana, 7400 ft, 10 IX 1999, *Hágsater* 12326, spirit and digital image, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Yangana, 2491 m, *Hágsater* 14072, spirit and digital image, AMO! Macas-Guamote, 2200 m, 1 III 1999, *Hirtz* 7238, slide color, AMO! Reserva Tapichalaca, *Tobar* 4353, digital image, AMO (Photo voucher) **PERU: Amazonas:** Without locality, 2800 m, received 13 XI 2018, *Huayta s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Bongará, Yambasamba, Perla del Imaza, La Perla vieja, 1828 m, 24 II 2022, *Arista* 238, digital image, AMO! (LCDP, AMO) **Huánuco:** Pachitea, Umari, *Yupanqui s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Junín:** Satipo-Huancayo, 2600 m, 15 XII 1988, *Vargas ex Bennett Jr.* 3914, xerox of illustration, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Ranging from southern Colombia to Bolivia, along the upper eastern slopes of the Andes, terrestrial at 1350–3490 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum colombianum* belongs to the Andean Group, Renilabium Subgroup which is characterized by the tall plants, the monopodial habit, the generally large, bilobed leaves, the racemose inflorescence, and the entire to 3-lobed lip with a channel at the base of the lip between the calli. The species is recognized by the oblong to oblong-elliptic leaves up to 20 cm long, the inflorescence to 5 cm long, nutant, the flowers fleshy, green dorsally tinged with reddish ochre, the non-fragrant flowers, the sepals and petals 14–20 mm long, and the lip reniform with a pair of laminar small calli. *Epidendrum pazi* Hágsater has elliptic leaves up to 9 cm long, the flowers fragrant, creamy green colored, and the lip with a pair of well-separated, parallel, laminar and evident calli.

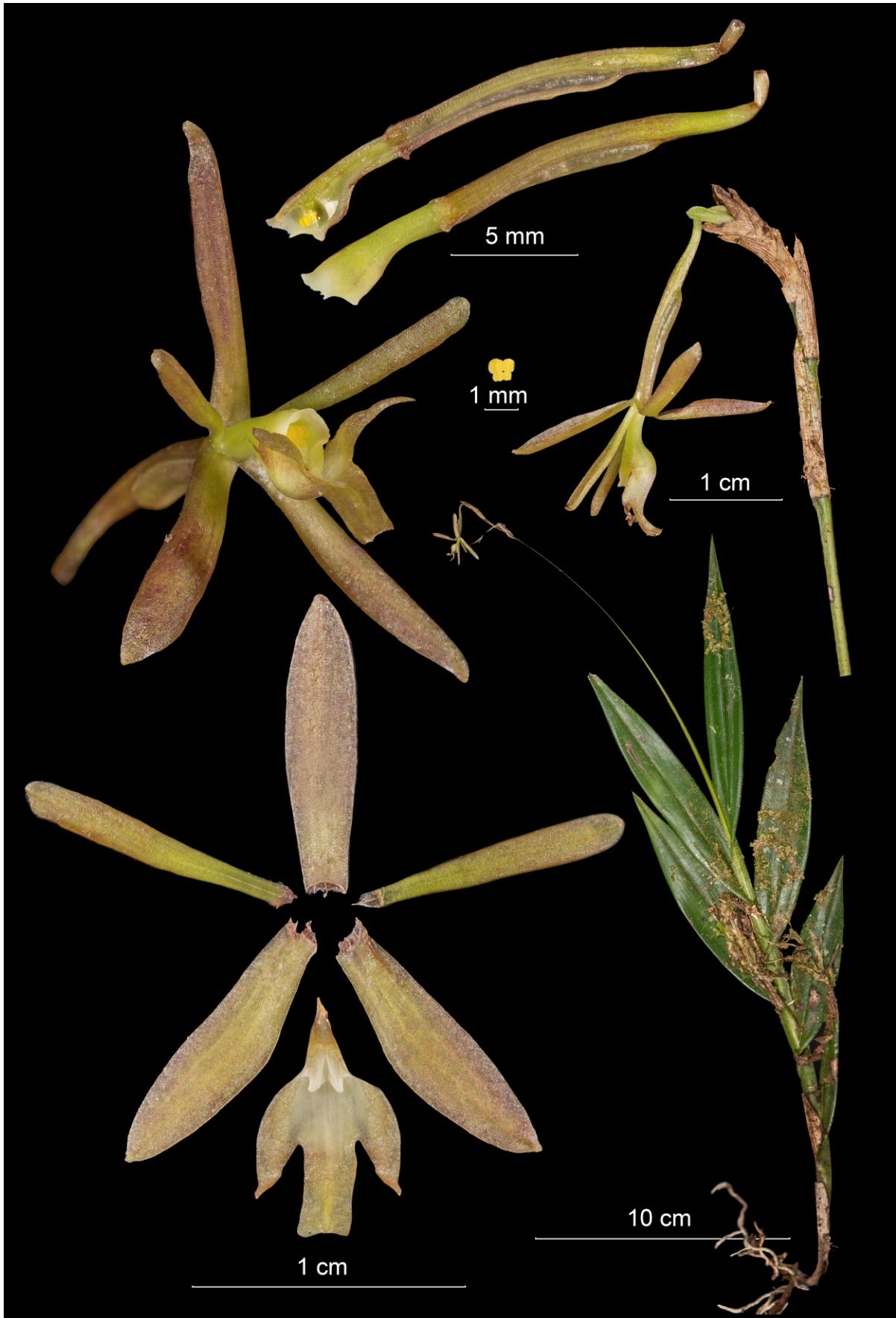
CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species appears to be common and widespread from Venezuela to Bolivia.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the country of Colombia, where the type was collected.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The material in the region of San Martín was collected under project “Diversidad de la familia orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024”. Scientific collecting (Nº004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here.

REFERENCES: Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2009) *Epidendrum colombianum*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1225. Hágsater, E. (2001) *Epidendrum pazi*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 469.

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EPIDENDRUM CONVERGENS Garay & Dunst.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2017

EPIDENDRUM CONVERGENS Garay & Dunst., Venez. Orchid. III. [Dunsterville & Garay] 3: 96 (1965).

Type: VENEZUELA: [Aragua:] Tiara road, 10 January 1958, **Galfrid Clement Keyworth Dunsterville 414**. Holotype: AMES 116965 ex L.A. Garay Herbarium 7032 [HUA00070235]! Isotype: AMES ex L.A. Garay Herbarium 6409 [HUA00287199]!

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial, erect **herb**, 14–25 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1.0–2.0 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, thin, white. **Stems** 4.5–17 × 0.1–0.8 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed, apiculate, erect, straight. **Leaves** 5–8, progressively longer, distributed throughout stem, alternate, articulate, suberect, subcoriaceous, bright green; sheaths 1.0–1.8 × 0.2–0.8 cm, tubular, laterally compressed, minutely striated; blade 5–12 × 0.7–2.2 cm, lanceolate, acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spathes** 2, 1.2–1.8 × 0.2 cm, at apex of peduncle, and separated by short peduncle, lanceolate, short acuminate, tubular at base, conduplicate along upper half, apiculate, about twice size of floral bracts, first floral bract produced within second spathe. **Inflorescence** 10–18 cm long, apical, few-flowered, racemose at first flowering, with time producing new racemes and then pluri-racemose, distichous, few-flowered, shorter to much longer than apical leaf; peduncle 3–15 cm long, elongate, laterally compressed, apiculate, two-winged, wings prominent towards base, progressively narrower; rachis short, totally hidden by floral bracts. **Floral bracts** 4–11 × 1.5 mm, narrowly elliptic, acute, conduplicate, imbricating, persistent even after flowering. **Flowers** few, up to 7, resupinate, produced in succession one at a time, pale brown-green with pinkish flush or wine-red, disc of lip and calli white. **Ovary** 40 × 0.9–2.5 mm, terete, thin, slightly inflated along apical 2/3 forming a ventral vesicle behind perianth, unornamented. **Sepals** free, spreading, 5-veined, margin entire, revolute; dorsal sepal 8.5–9.0 × 1.8–2.0 mm, oblong-elliptic, apex rounded; lateral sepals 8.2–9.0 × 2.2–2.5 mm, oblong-elliptic, somewhat oblique, apex sub-acute. **Petals** 8–9.0 × 1.0–1.1 mm, free, partially spreading, narrowly lanceolate, somewhat wider and oblique towards apex, rounded, 3-veined, margin entire, revolute. **Lip** 6.0–6.5 × 5.0 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cuneate, margin entire; lateral lobes 4.1–4.2 × 1.5–1.6 mm, obliquely triangular to elliptic, acuminate, embracing column apex creating a convex surface; mid-lobe 2.8–3.6 × 1.8–2.1 mm, rectangular, apically truncated to widely obtuse, slightly reflexed; bicallose, calli 1.5 mm long, laminar, somewhat laterally flattened, sub-parallel, apex obliquely acute; disc unornamented. **Column** 6 mm long, straight, thin, somewhat dilated towards apex. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, slightly surpassing body of column, margin erose-short dentate. **Anther** ovoid, apex obtuse, base emarginate, 8-celled in two rows, 4 large, 4 smaller. **Pollinia** 8, upper 4, ellipsoid, laterally compressed, lower 4 smaller, subspherical, united by two pairs of caudicles, granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** large, nearly as long as stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** narrow, penetrating 2/3 of ovary, progressively wider towards bottom, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: ***Santander:** Mun. Simacotá; Vda. El Salto. Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de los Yariguies, 2171 m, 24 XI 2023, Castro 3176, COL! CUVIC! HUA! JAUM! UIS! (LCDP and Photo voucher). **VENEZUELA:** Aragua: Girardot, en barrancos de la carretera Maracay-Choroni, 1550 m, 25 II 1941, Tamayo 1653, US! VEN! Maracay: Rancho Grande, Parque Nacional Henri Pittier, 5 II 1967, Dressler 3003, Herb. R.L.Dressler! La Toma adjacente al trail Rancho Grande, 1500 m, 11 VII 1917, Owens s.n., K! Cordillera de La Costa, zwischen Maracay und Choroni (Pto. Colombia), Parque Nacional Henry Pittier, 1600 m, 12 XII 1953, Renz 8145, RENZ! Rancho Grande bei Parque National am Vorgipfel oberhalb des Museum (Hans Pittier), 1600 m, 22 V 1963, Renz 10202, RENZ! **Miranda:** Ricaurte: Zwischen Tejerias und Tiara, Loma de Hierro, 1300 m, 19 I 1957, Renz 8820, RENZ!

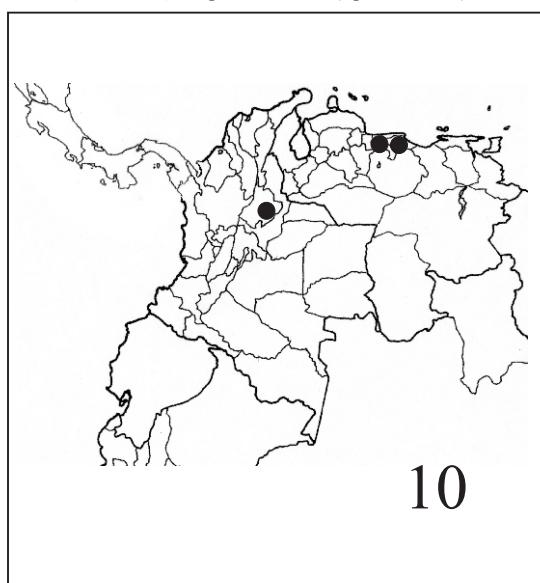
OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

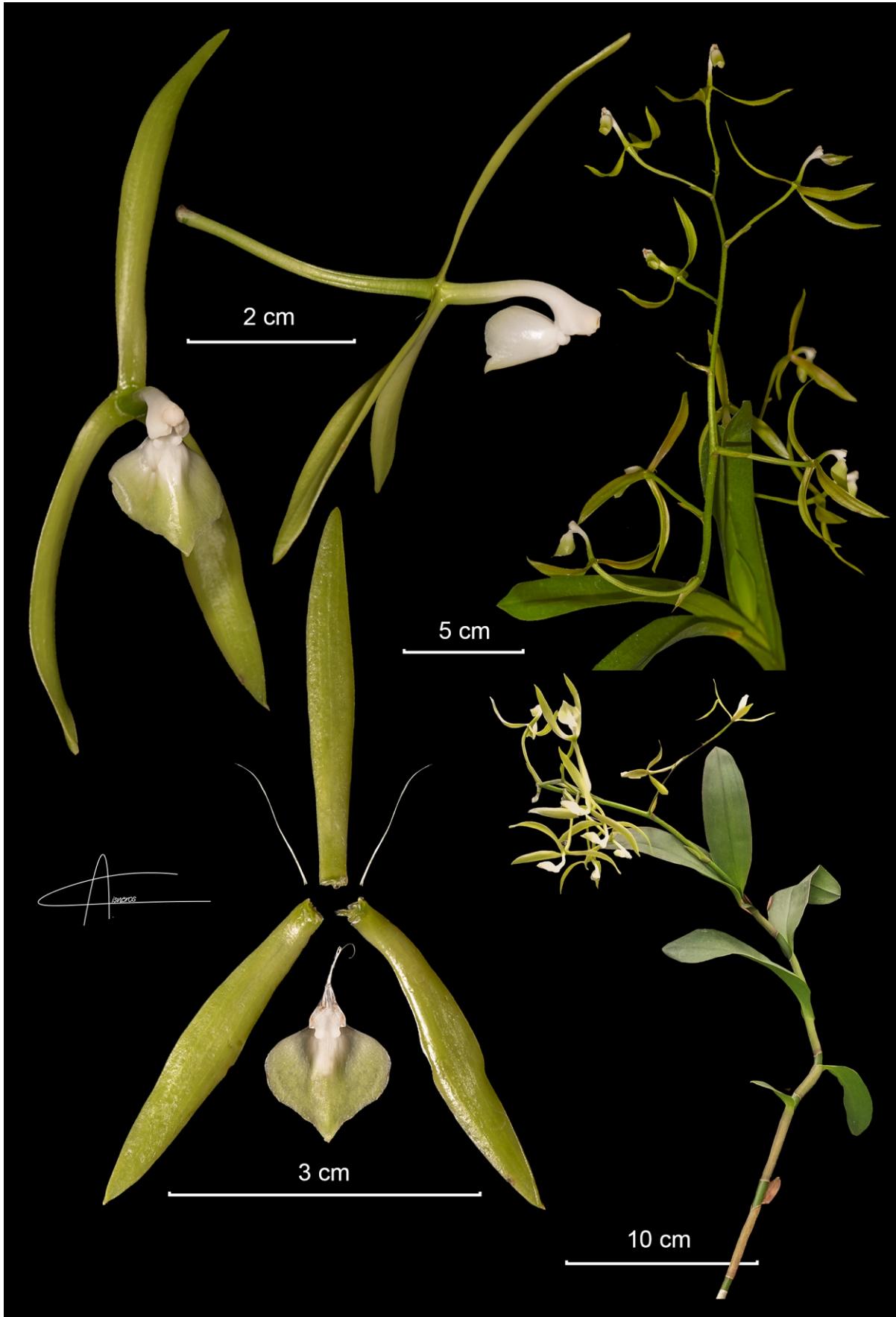
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Venezuela, state of Aragua, in Parque Nacional Henry Pittier, Cordillera de la Costa and further inland in the Cordillera de los Andes, on the border with the state of Miranda, around Tiara, and a single collection from Colombia, Santander, Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de los Yariguies, elevation 1600–2400 m in high Andean forest. Flowering probably throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum convergens* belongs to the Albertii Group, Allenii Subgroup and Convergens Complex. The Albertii group is characterized by the caespitose habit, with several to numerous, green or purple-colored leaves, the laterally flattened stems with apical and the lateral inflorescences and one to several successive racemes of imbricating, conduplicate, rounded, bracts which produce one flower at a time. The Allenii Subgroup only has apical inflorescences, with long, two-winged peduncles with a or two bract-like spathe at the apex somewhat larger than the floral bracts and produces successive flowers. The Convergens complex has three known species with 8 pollinia, and two series of 4, the lower series with pollinia much reduced, and the lip 3-lobed. *Epidendrum convergens* is recognized by the small flowers, the sepals 8.2–9.0 mm long, and the lateral lobes of the lip triangular, acuminate and the mid-lobe 2.8–3.6 × 1.8–2.1 mm, rectangular. *Epidendrum peristerium* Hágsater & E. Santiago has white flowers, slightly tinged with brown or green-brown, the sepals 11–11.5 mm long, and the lip mid-lobe sub-quadrata, wider than long. *Epidendrum nora-mesae* Hágsater & O. Pérez has the flowers green tinged with brown, the disc of lip paler, nearly white, the anther cream-colored, the sepals 14–21 mm long, and the mid-lobe of the lip 9–12 × 5.5–6 mm, obtuse, apically somewhat notched.

NOTES: The first confirmed collection for this species from Colombia is here illustrated and confirmed for the department of Santander*.

REFERENCES: Dunsterville, G. C. K. & Garay, L. A. (1979) *Epidendrum convergens*. In **Orchid. Venezuela, III. Field Guide A-G:** 213. Foldats, E. (1970) *Orchidaceae*. In Lasser, T. Fl. **Venezuela** 15(3): 210–211. Hágsater, E. & Pérez, O. (2010) *Epidendrum nora-mesae*. In *Epidendrum peristerium*. In Hágsater, E., & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9, **Icon. Orchid.** 13: t. 1362. Hágsater, E. & Santiago, E. (2010) *Epidendrum nora-mesae*. In *Epidendrum peristerium*. In Hágsater, E., & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9, **Icon. Orchid.** 13: t. 1370. Kolanowska, M., Hágsater, E., Szlachetko, D. L., Santiago, A. E. & Sanchez, S. L. (2014) *Epidendrum nora-mesae*. In *Orchids of the Department of Valle del Cauca (Colombia)* 2: Epidendroideae (Epidendreae 1): 61–63. Koeltz Scientific Books, Koenigstein.



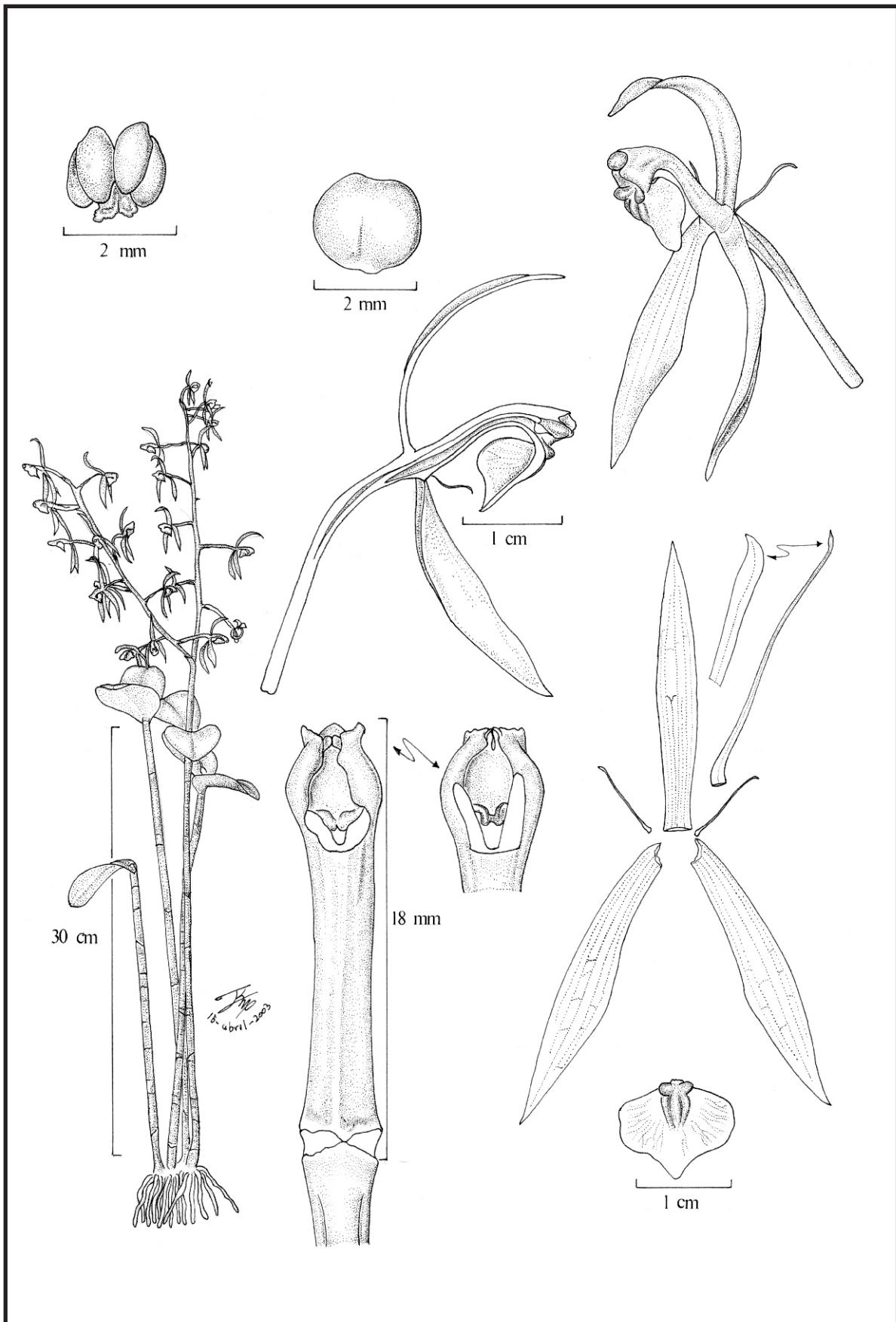


EPIDENDRUM COXIANUM Rchb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2018a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM COXIANUM Rchb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2018b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM COXIANUM Rchb.f., Gard. Chron., n.s., 8: 358 (1877).

Type: Hort. Stevens, July 1876, *Sergeant Cox s.n.* Holotype: W-R 51079!

Synonym: *Epidendrum dalstromii* Dodson, Icon. Pl. Trop. 10: t. 919 (1984). Type: ECUADOR: Zamora-Chinchipe: along river at Valladolid, 1700 m, 4 January 1983, *Stig Dalström 420*. SEL000136!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb** 60–80 cm tall. **Roots** 2–3 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thick, white. **Stems** 16–35 × 0.4–0.7 cm, simple, cane-like, terete, thin, straight, covered along basal 2/3 by non-foliar sheaths, to 2.5–4.0 cm long, scarious, becoming papyraceous and fibrous. **Leaves** 2–4, aggregate at apex of stems, alternate, erect, coriaceous; sheath 30–42 × 0.4–0.7 cm, tubular, minutely striated, green or tinged purple; blade 6–8 × 3.0–4.2 cm, elliptic to oblong-elliptic, apex rounded, smooth, margin entire, spreading, green to dark green, purple underneath. **Spathe** 1, 1.5–2.0 cm long, ovate, apex rounded, embracing. **Inflorescence** 20–26 cm long, apical, racemose to paniculate, laxly multiflowered, erect; each raceme to 15 cm long; peduncle ca. 5 cm long, short, terete, thick; rachis 13.5–17.5 cm long, terete, erect, gradually thinner. **Floral bracts** 4–8 × 2–3 mm, shorter than ovary, progressively shorter towards apex, triangular, shortly acuminate, embracing. **Flowers** up to 30, 4–10 per raceme, simultaneous, resupinate, sepals ochre to green, basal half of column green, apical half and lip white to very pale green (turning orange over time), without fragrance. **Ovary** 22–31.5 mm long, terete, thin, not inflated, furrowed. **Sepals** 27–36 × 3.5–5.6 mm, free, spreading, linear-elliptic or narrowly elliptic, acute, 3-veined, lateral veins branching from base and thus appearing 5-veined, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals slightly oblique. **Petals** 4.0–13.3 × 0.4–0.5 mm, much reduced, free, reflexed, descendant, acicular to filiform, slightly wider at apex, acute, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 9–13 × 11–14 mm, united to column, entire, sub-orbicular to sub-deltoid, base truncate to cuneate, apex triangular, sides reflexed in natural position, margin entire; bicarlose, calli prominent, basal, globose, divaricate, disc provided with 3 ribs, rounded and acute, mid-rib longer, reaching further than middle of lip, lateral ribs short. **Column** 18–19.5 mm long, base thin, obconical towards apex, sigmoid. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** spheric, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, shorter than pollinia. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, about 1/2 of length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** slightly penetrating ovary, thin. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Azuay: Sig sig a Chigüinda, El Churrido, 2600 m, cultivated by Eduardo Sánchez at Orquídeas de los Andes, pressed 9 III 2003, Hágssater 13856, AMO! (digital image live flowers, AMO! and Illustration voucher) **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Palanda: 21 X 1906, Ed. André s.n., K!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Azuay: hort. Mundiflora Farm, Cuenca, Chiquintad, 17 VI 2023, Hágssater 16607, digital image, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher) **Morona-Santiago:** Gualajiza, hort. Ecugenera, Medina Ec2784, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Endemic to southern Ecuador, on the eastern slopes of the Andes, epiphytic in montane humid forest at 1200–1700 [2600] m elevation. Flowering in January–March.

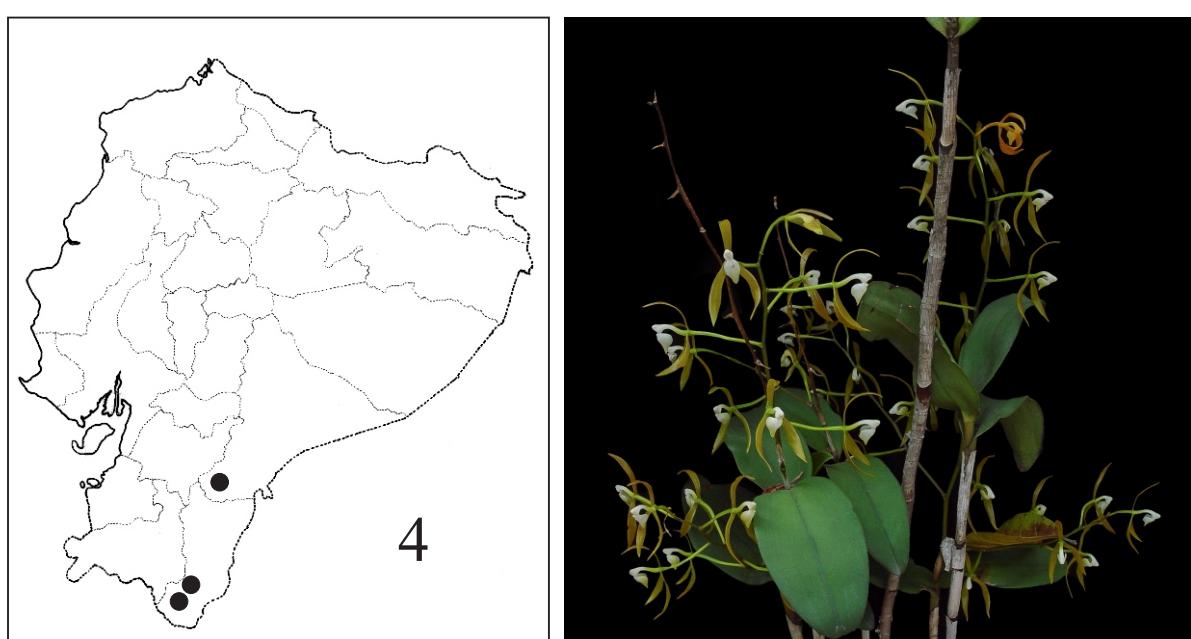
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum coxianum* is very distinct and cannot be confused with any other species in the neotropics. It belongs to the Leucochilum Group, which is characterized by the caespitose habit, erect stems with several fleshy leaves, the presence of a spathe, the inflorescence with numerous star-like flowers with narrow sepals and petals and a prominent lip. The species is recognized by the tall, terete, cane-like stems with a 2–4 elliptic or elliptic-oblong, coriaceous leaves, an erect, lax-flowered, racemose to paniculate inflorescence with large, simultaneous flowers, the petals much reduced, hair-like, sub-orbicular lip at the end of an upright, sigmoid column, and the lonely spathe is small. *Epidendrum lehmannii* Rchb.f. has the stems laterally compressed above, 2–5 leaves distributed towards the apical 1/3 of the stems, the leaves elliptic, 14–26 cm long, a prominent spathaceous bract 7–17 cm long, the flowers star-like, and the 3-lobed lip, with a narrow, triangular mid-lobe.

CONSERVATION STATUS: EN. Endangered. Presently known from two areas in southern Ecuador, with few collections and specimens.

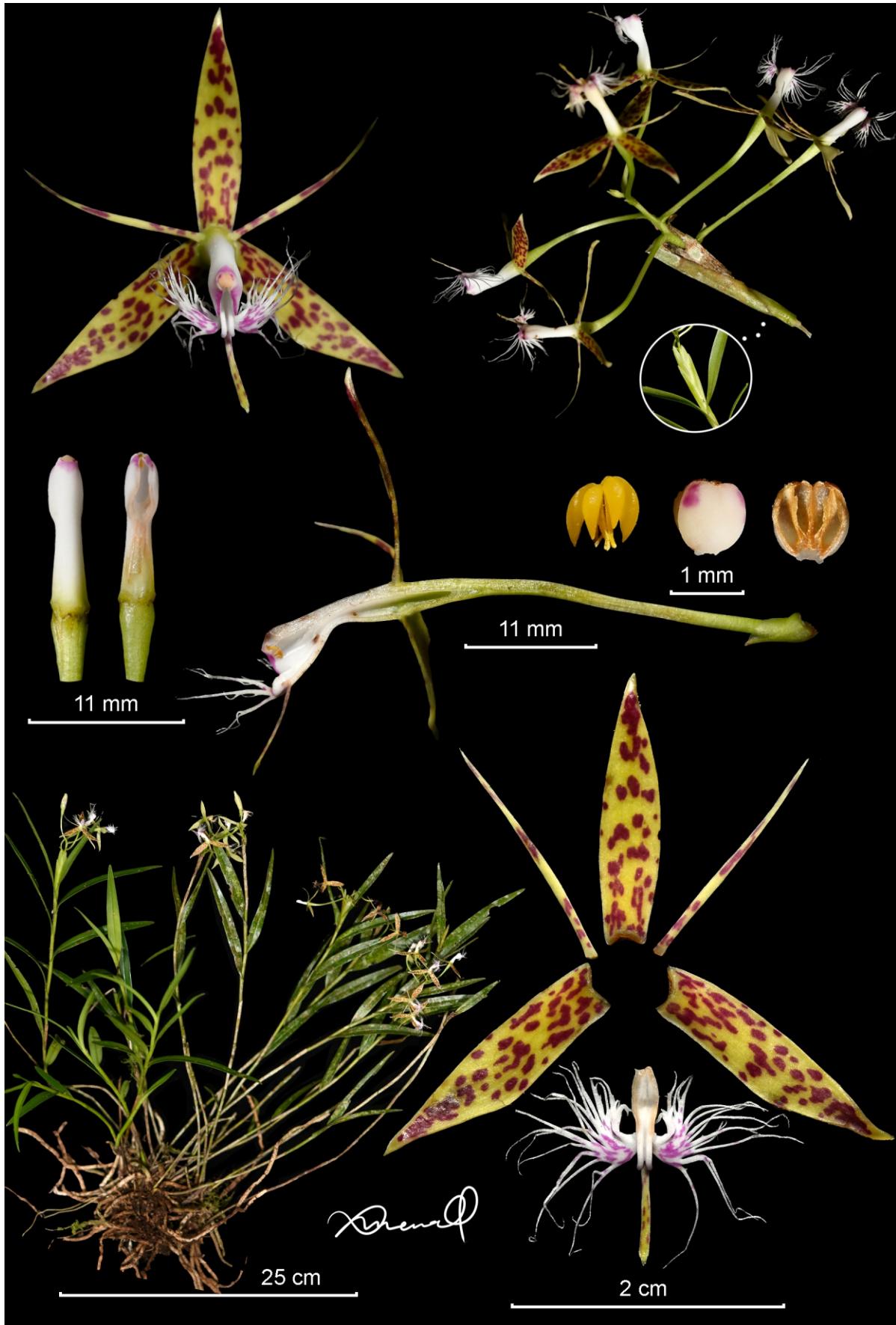
ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Mr. Sergeant Cox, of Mill Hill, near London, “a most ardent grower of orchids” during the latter part of the XIX century.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The author of this text, as well as all the members of the AMO herbarium, would especially like to thank Magally Portilla for allowing us to visit Finca Mundiflora. During our visit to her plant collection, we found this rare species in flower. The photographs taken of this specimen were used for the LCDP published here.

REFERENCES: Hágssater, E. (2007) *Epidendrum coxianum*. In Hágssater, E. & Sánchez, S. E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 5, **Icon. Orchid.** 8: t. 820. Reichenbach, H.G. (1877) *Epidendrum coxianum*. In New Garden Plants, **Gard. Chron.**, n.s., 8: 385.



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EPIDENDRUM CRINIFERUM Rchb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2019

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

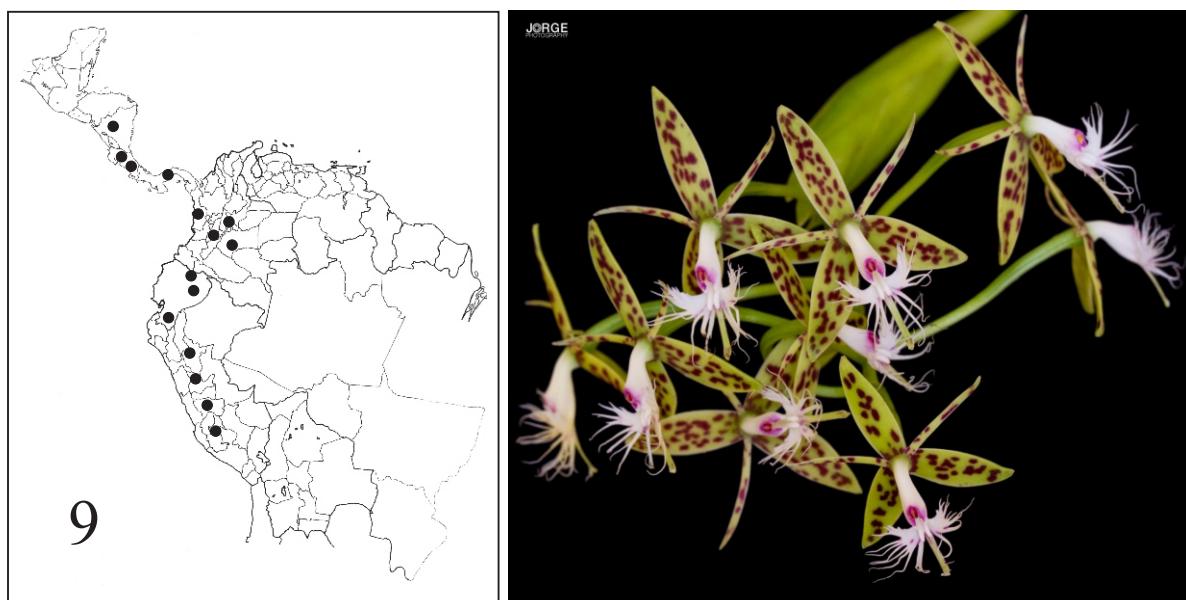
EPIDENDRUM CRINIFERUM Rchb.f., Gard. Chron. 1871: 1291 (1871).

Type: COSTA RICA: Hort. Veitch [*Zahn 144*]. Lectotype: (Designated by Hágster & Santiago, 2008): two flowers, description and sketch of half lip, and a fragment with one leaf and a watercolor of *Zahn 144* [mounted with a watercolor of a *Bull* specimen] W 4794! Tracing, in part, half lip, by Schlechter from Herb. Reichenbach, AMES 24133! Isolectotype: W 4536! W 9365!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb** 19–50 cm tall. **Roots** 1.5–3 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thick. **Stems** 17–45 × 0.2–0.4 cm, simple, cane-like, terete at base, somewhat laterally compressed towards apex, thin, erect, straight; covered basally by successive non-foliar, tubular sheaths, 6–40 mm long. **Leaves** 5–15, distributed throughout stem, articulate, distichous; sheaths tubular, minutely striated; blade 3–12 × 0.6–1.2 cm, narrowly lanceolate, acute, minutely apiculate, coriaceous, margin entire, spreading. **Inflorescence** 3–6.5 cm long, apical, racemose, short, multi-annual, successive racemes originating from same peduncle, arching, lax, few-flowered; peduncle 1.5–4 cm long, short, nearly totally hidden by 4–5, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse to sub-acute, conduplicate, imbricating bracts; rachis thin, straight. **Floral bracts** 2–4 mm long, much shorter than ovary, ovate-triangular, acute. **Flowers** 5–11, successive, though all may be open at one time, resupinate, fleshy, sepals and petals greenish yellow with reddish brown dots on ventral surface; column and lip white, apex of column and lip occasionally tinged pink; apparently without fragrance. **Ovary** 20–32 mm long, terete, thin, somewhat dilated behind perianth, smooth. **Sepals** 11–26 × 0.3–0.7 mm, spreading, free, narrowly triangular-lanceolate, acute to short acuminate, 7-veined, margins entire, spreading. **Petals** 10–25 × 0.3–0.7 mm, spreading, free, triangular-filiform, acuminate, 1-veined, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 12–17 × 10–18 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base truncate; bicarlose, calli prominent, laminar laterally compressed, parallel; lateral lobes 6–9 × 9–10 mm, dolabriform, margin deeply fimbriate-lanceolate, fimbria reaching upward and back; mid-lobe 8–12.5 × 0.5–0.6 mm, linear, occasionally apex with a pair of retrorse, somewhat curvirose, very thin cilia. **Column** 7–12 mm long, straight, thin. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced (anther totally exposed), margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, semi-ovoid, elongate, strongly laterally compressed, unequal, inner pair shorter; caudicles soft and smooth, slightly longer than the pollinaria. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Cuniculus** penetrating 1/6 of ovary, not infated, smooth. **Capsule** ellipsoid; pedicel terete, thin; apical neck long; perianth persistent.

OTHER SPECIMENS: Cult. King's Road, Chelsea, London, *Bull* 836, W! **COLOMBIA:** Área norte de la costa Pacífica, Quebrada Resaquita, 50 m, VII 1988, *Misas 50a*, HPUJ! *Ibid.* I 1993, *Misas 50b*, HPUJ! *Ibid.* XI 1998, *Misas 50c*, HPUJ! **Meta:** Nebenbach des Río La Cal, Gebiet Rio Guapé-R. Ariari, 600 m, 10 IX 1939, *Renz 3075*, RENZ! **PUTUMAYO:** Expo Manizales, cult. en Colomborquideas, 1000 m, pressed cult. 18 XI 1996, *Hágster 11631*, AMO x2! **TOLIMA:** San Agustín, 1 III 1899, *Spargue s.n.*, K! **COSTA RICA:** **Cartago:** Orosí, 1200 m, 1 I 1938, *Valerio 2626*, AMES! **Guanacaste:** Río Chiquito, bajos de San Pedro, 650–700 m, 15 I 1987, *Haber 6584*, AMO x3! CR! F! MO! El Silencio, near Tilarán, ca. 750 m, 13 I 1926, *Standley 44790*, AMES! Los Ayotes, near Tilarán, 600–700 m, 21 I 1926, *Standley 45474*, AMES! **San José:** Matamba (entre Pírris y San Jerónimo), 13 I 1937, *Brade 1*, CR! F! General Valley, between Cañaán and Chirimol, 1000 m, 30 XII 1969, *Burger 7151*, CR! F! U! Vicinity of El General, 825 m, 1 I 1936, *Skutch 2448*, AMEŞ x2! SEL! **ECUADOR:** **Napo:** Reserva Biológica Jatun Sacha, 8 km de Puerto Misahualli; margen derecho del Río Napo, 4 IX 1987, *Ceron 2113*, QCNE! East of the Río Napo opposite Misahualli, 450 m, 30 X 1987, *Dodson 17314*, MO! Cruz near Río Misahualli and Río Napo, 450 m, 1 I 1987, *Suárez 38*, MO! **Sucumbíos:** Lago Agrio to Lumbaqui and Puerto Libre, 600 m, 14 IX 2004, *Hirtz 9047*, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Loja to Zamora, 1500 m, 15 II 1993, *Hágster 10846*, AMO! **NICARAGUA:** Without locality data, *Heller 3895*, SEL! El Roblar, 820 m, 11 I 1962, *Heller 3981*, SEL x2! **Matagalpa:** Cultivated from live plant at site 615, Macizos de Peñas Blancas, SE side, drainage of Quebrada El Quebradón, slopes N of Hda. San Martín ca. 950–1000 m, 25 XII 1981, *Stevens 20951*, MO! SEL! SE side, drainage of Quebrada El Quebradón slopes N and W of Hda. San Martín, ca. 1000–1400 m, 18 I 1982, *Stevens 20979*, MO! Macizos de Peñas Blancas, Hda. San Sebastián, 800–1100 m, 20 I 1982, *Stevens 21235*, MO! SEL! Macizos de Peñas Blancas, W of Hda. San Sebastián, 800–1100 m, 21 I 1982, *Stevens 27235*, MO! SEL! **PANAMA:** **Coclé:** North rim of El Valle de Antón, 600–1000 m, 12 II 1939, *Allen 1679*, MO! Loma del Tigre, hills N of El Valle de Antón, 3000 ft, flowered in Gamboa, C. Z., 27 IX 1947, *Allen 15130*, SEL! 7 km N of El Cope, near Rivera Sawmill, 700–850 m, 10 IX 1977, *Folsom 5231*, MO! **PERU:** Without locality, *Bennett 1200*, MOL! **Ayacucho:** Estrella, between Huanta and Río Apurímac, ca. 500 m, 8 V 1929, *Killip 23066*, AMES! US x2! **Junín:** Valley of Río Tulumayo, ca. 10 km S of San Ramón, 800–900 m, 8 VI 1977, *Gentry 47537*, MO! USM! La Merced, 700 m, 29 V 1939, *Killip 23739*, AMES! F! US! **Pasco:** Oxapampa: Suiza, 2000 m, 1 V 2004, *Hajek 401*, USM! **San Martín:** Pardo Miguel Naranjos, Sector Veneremos, 1232 m, 7 V 2023, *Edquén 6961*, KUELAP, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) Jepelacio, near Moyobamba, ca. 1100 m, 1 V 1934, *Klug 3675*, AMES! F! K! MO! NY! SEL! S! US x2! Tarapoto, Distr. Alvarado, San Juan de Pacaizapa, km 72 carretera Tarapoto-Moyobamba, 1000–1050 m, 8 VI 1977, *Schunke 9663*, AMES! MO! NY! U!

OTHER RECORDS: Without data, illustration, SEL 9600! *Ibid.* AMES 24133! Hort. Suiza, received 29 VII 2020, *Jenny s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **COLOMBIA:** Without locality, received 21 I 2020, *Uribe s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Cauca:** Popayán, Calibio, cultivada en Finca San Isidro, 1726 m, 29 III 2018, *Vásquez sub Hágster 15650*, digital image, AMO! **Cundinamarca:** Guasca, Parque Nacional Natural Chingaza, 13 V 2022, *Chingaza Grupo Conservación s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Chocó:** Bahía Solano, 100 m, *Misas 50*, xerox of illustration, AMO! **COSTA RICA:** Without locality data, *J. de la Cruz, s.n.* digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Puntarenas:** La Unión, Cantón de Osa, 5 III 1932, *Lankester 1393*, photo, AMES 42078! Paso del Río Coto, 1 II 1897, *Pittier 11191*, illustration, AMES! BR! **ECUADOR:** Without locality, received 29 V 2018, *Merino s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Without locality, received 16 V 2019, *Portilla s.n.*, digital image, AMO!



Vivero, *Salazar s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Napo:** Misahualli, Río Napo, 450 m, 25 XI 1988, *Dodson* 9783, digital image, AMO! **Sucumbíos:** Lago Agrio to Lumbaqui and Puerto Libre, 600 m, 14 IX 2004, *Hirtz* 9047, spirit, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Loja to Zamora, 1500 m, 15 II 1993, *Hágsater* 10846, digital image and illustration, AMO! (illustration, AMO). **PANAMÁ:** Chiriquí: Boquete, cultivada en Boquete, *Serracín s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Without data, *Pfau* 68, illustration, W! **PERU:** Without locality, received 31 I 2013, *Club Peruano de Orquídeas s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* received 20 II 2013, *Club Peruano de Orquídeas s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* received 01 III 2013, *Orquideas del Mayo s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Huánuco:** Leoncio Prado, Tingo María-Huánuco, 800 m, *Rauh* 23999, digital image, AMO! Leoncio Prado, Mariano Dámaso Berún, Las Palmas, Tambillo Chico, 712 m, 24 V 2016, *Yupanqui s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Rioja, 863 m, *Ocupa s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Yuracyacu, 1787 m, 13 IV 2016, *Edquén 2150*, digital image, AMO! Moyobamba, Jardín botánico Musas Amazónicas, received 1 X 2020, *Olórtegui s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Tarapoto, 8 X 2020, *Orquideas Amazónicas Tarapoto s.n.*, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Ranging from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru; epiphytic, growing at [100] 600–1500 m elevation, most frequently at 450–1100 m. Flowering in November to September.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum criniferum* belongs to the Cristatum Group which is characterized by the sympodial, caespitose habit, the many-leaved stems, the apical racemose inflorescence with several large, imbricating bracts, and the production of successive racemes over the years from the peduncle, and the Cristatum Subgroup, characterized by the generally greenish flowers and the lip with the margin of the lateral lobes generally fimbriate-laciniate. The species is recognized by the relatively short plants (to 50 cm tall), the narrowly lanceolate leaves, the inflorescence shorter than the apical leaf, 3–6.5 cm long, the up to 11 greenish-yellow flowers with reddish brown dots on the ventral surface of the sepals, the column and lip white, somewhat tinged with pink; the margins of the lateral lobes of the 3-lobed lip deeply fimbriate-laciniate, and the linear mid-lobe occasionally with a pair of retrorse cilia at the apex. It closely resembles *Epidendrum rivulare* Lindl. from Cuba, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, which has an elongate peduncle covered with imbricating bracts, and the flowers somewhat lighter colored, with the fimbriae of the lateral lobes of the lip facing outwards rather than backwards. *Epidendrum cristatum* Ruiz & Pavón has taller plants, larger, many-flowered, nutant inflorescences, and the 3-lobed lip with the apical margin of the lateral lobes erose to short-laciniate, the mid-lobe obtuse with the apex bilobed, the lobes rectangular, divaricate, with the apical margin slightly dentate.

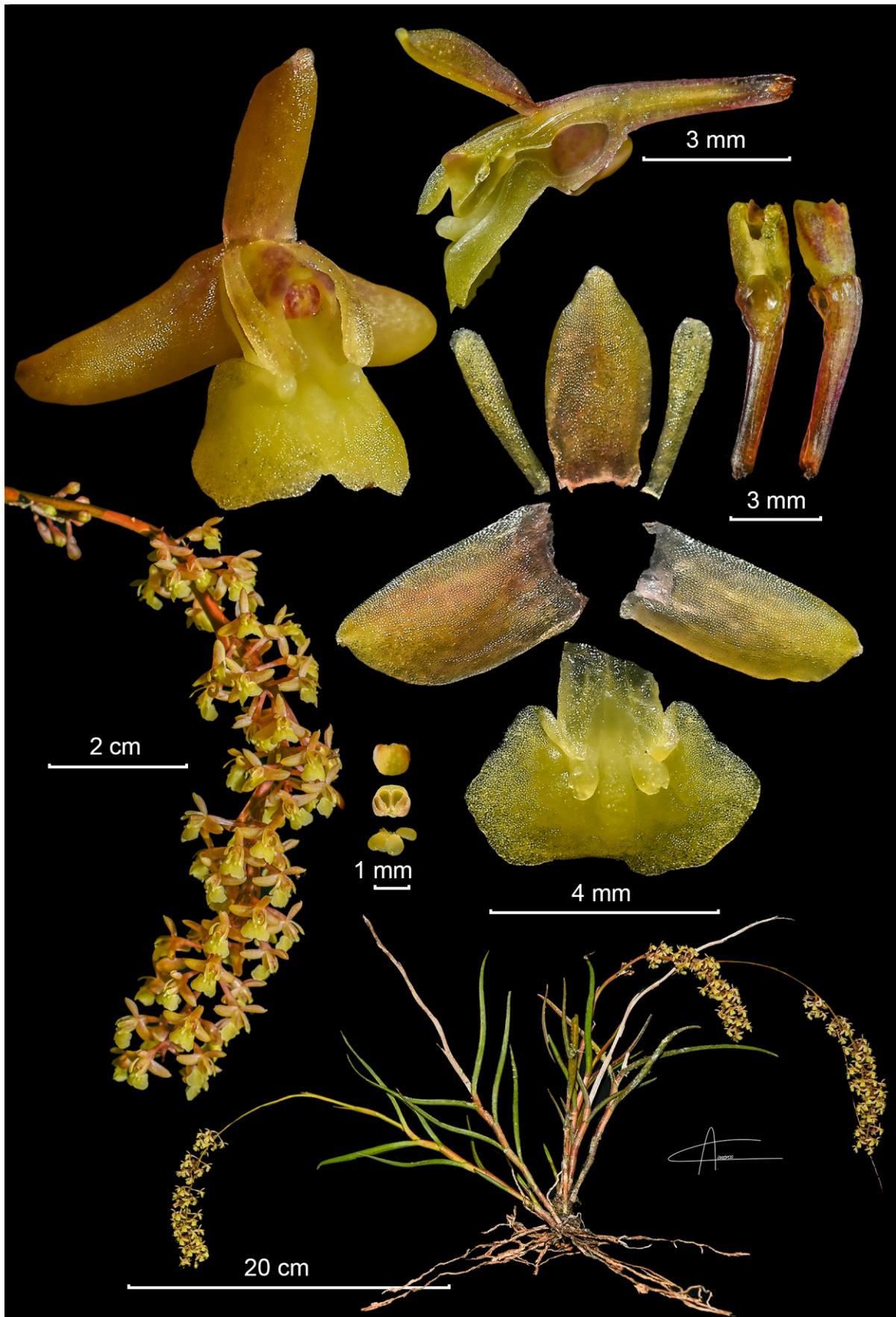
CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Lesser Concern. Widespread from Nicaragua to central Peru, but apparently locally scarce.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *crinis*, hair, and *ferens*, carrying, bearing, in reference to the hair-like margins of the lateral lobes of the lip.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Part of the material in the region of San Martín was collected under project “Diversidad de la familia orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024”. Scientific collecting (Nº004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here.

REFERENCES: Dodson, C. H. & Bennett, D. E. (1989) **Icon. Pl. Trop.** series II: t. 0061. Escobar, R. (1994), **Orquídeas Nativas de Colombia** 5: 766, photo 892, Medellín, Colombia. Gloudon A. & Tobisch C. (1995) *Epidendrum rivulare*, in **Orchids of Jamaica** pp. 74–75, The Press University of the West Indies, Kingston. Hágsater, E. (2005), *Epidendrum* in Pupulin, F. (Ed.) **Vanishing Beauty: Native Costa Rican Orchids** 1: 292, San José, Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica. Hamer, F. in Dodson, C. H. (1982), **Icon. Pl. Trop.** 8: t. 713. Hamer, F. (2001), *Orchidaceae* Juss., in Stevens, W. D. et al., (Eds), *Flora de Nicaragua, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 85(2): 1683. Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis, Missouri, USA. Misas, G. (2005) **Orquídeas de la Serranía del Baudó, Chocó-Colombia:** 166–167. Corporación Capitalina de Orquideología, Bogotá, Colombia. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2008) *Epidendrum criniferum*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 7, **Icon. Orchid.** 11: t. 1114.

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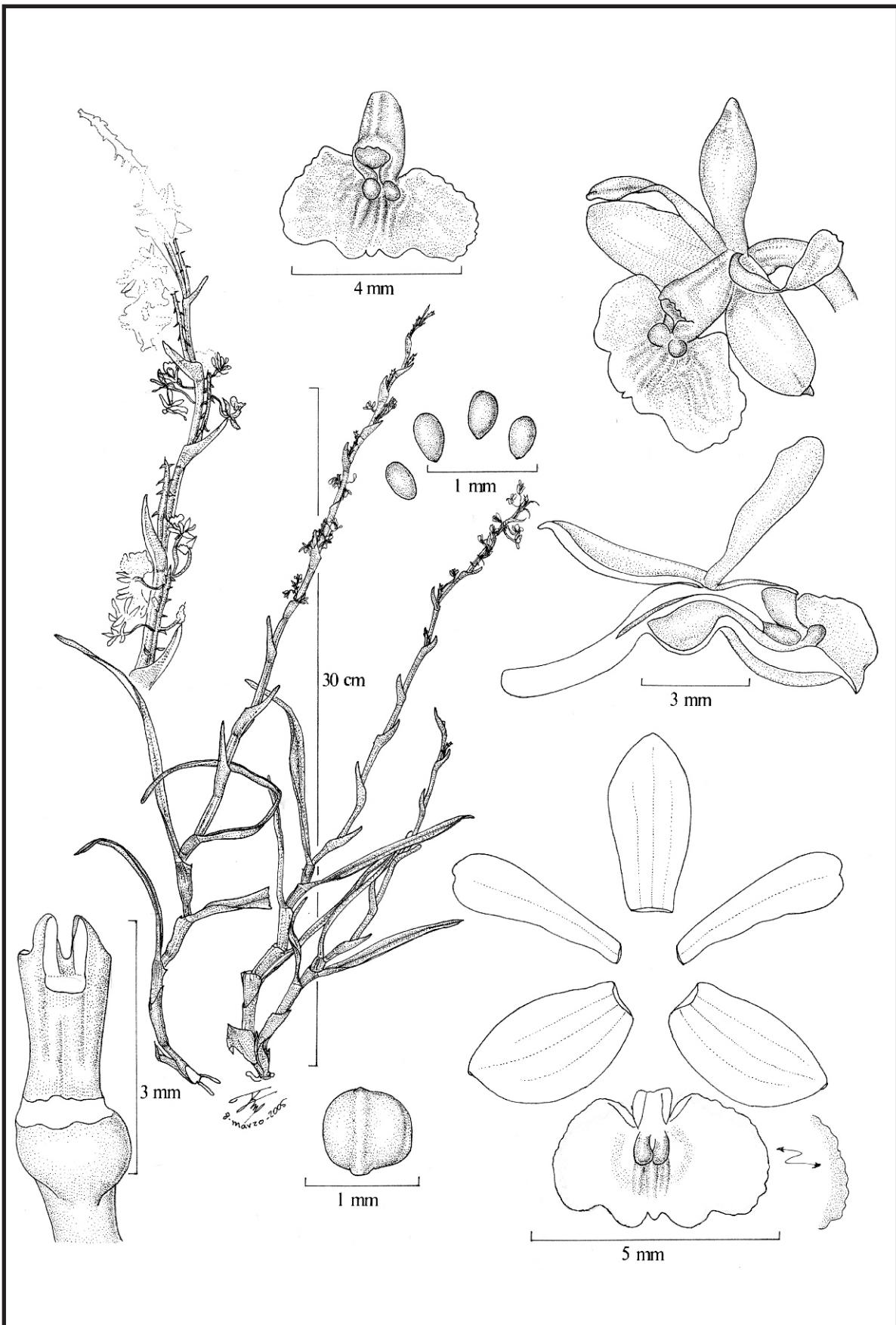


EPIDENDRUM CRYPTORHACHIS Hágster

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2020a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM CRYPTORHACHIS Hágster

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2020b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU: Amazonas: Rodríguez de Mendoza; Valle de Guayabamba, 8 March 1877, *M. Vidal-Sénèze s.n.* Holotype: P! Isotype: P!
[Locality corrected, see note under Distribution]

Lithophytic or epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect and arching **herb**, 17–43 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** ca. 2–3 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, thin. **Stems** 6–11 × 0.2–0.6 cm, simple, short, cane-like, terete at base, laterally compressed toward apex, thin, flexuous. **Leaves** 3–6, distributed throughout stems, alternate, sub-erect; sheath 0.8–2.0 × 0.2–0.6 cm, infundibuliform when dry, minutely striated; blade 2.8–10 × 0.4–0.8 cm, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, succulent and coriaceous, canaliculate, margin entire. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 16–32 cm long, apical, paniculate, arching–nutant, densely, many-flowered; peduncle 6–16 × 0.07–0.4 cm, elongate, longer than leaves, thin, apiculate, two winged, slightly sinuous, provided with 1–5 bracts 1.7–3.2 × 0.1–0.4 cm, each subtending a raceme, tubular and apiculate at base, conduplicate above, long, acuminate; panicle with 6–9 short, straight, short racemes 1.4–2.7 cm long, densely 8–10-flowered, sub-parallel to axis of inflorescence, enveloped at base by large conduplicate bracts 1.0–2.5 × 0.1–0.3 mm, similar to those of peduncle but progressively shorter toward apex. **Floral bracts** 1–2 mm long, small, shorter than ovary, triangular, acute. **Flowers** ca. 90, 4–14 per raceme, small, membranaceous, simultaneous, resupinate, sepals ochre to pale green, petals and lip yellow, column yellow tinged brown, anther brown red; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 5.3 × 2 mm at apex (including vesicle), terete, glabrous, furrowed, thin along basal 2/3, ventrally inflated toward apical 1/3, forming a prominent globose vesicle. **Sepals** spreading, free, 3-veined, margin entire, revolute; dorsal sepal 3.3–3.7 × 1.6–2.0 mm, ovate-elliptic, sub-acute, lateral sepals 3.5–4.2 × 1.0–2.2 mm, oblong, apex obtuse, slightly oblique, short apiculate. **Petals** 3.0–3.7 × 0.6–0.7 mm, free, parallel to column and embracing it, narrowly obovate, apex rounded, 1-veined, margin entire, revolute. **Lip** 3 × 5.3 mm, united to column, bilobed, widely hexagonal, base cordate, apex emarginate, margin entire, sides revolute in natural position, somewhat apron shaped; lobes 2.0–2.8 × 3.3–4.3 mm, from semi-orbicircular to obliquely triangular-quadrilateral; bicallous, calli prominent, finger-like, short, sub-erect at apex, disc with a low-wide, mid-rib reaching apical sinus, and 3 low rounded thickenings on each side. **Column** 2.8 × 0.9 mm, short, slightly arching, apex oblique, with short, obliquely truncate fleshy column wings. **Clinandrium hood** short, concave, margin entire. **Anther** spherical, with a very low rounded keel in front, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, nearly lentil-shaped, laterally compressed, translucent; caudicles very short. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** 1.7 mm long, very short, ¼ length of stigmatic cavity, very slender. **Cuniculus** penetrating 1/3 of ovary, much inflated behind perianth, smooth. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Zamora-Chinchipe: km 44 Loja-Zamora, Dodson s.n. ex Missouri Bot. Garden “61–150–57 SEL! (illustration AMO!)” PERU: Amazonas: Bongará: Yambrasbamba, Perla del Imaza, Área de conservación privada La Pampa del Burro, 1763 m, 28 VIII 2021, Arista et al. 128, KUELAP! (LCDP voucher).; Cajamarca: San Ignacio, San José de Lourdes, Buenos Aires, 1880 m, 3 XI 2000, Calatayud 804, CUZ! Huánuco: Between Huánuco and Pampayacu, 28 I 1927, Kanehira 26, AMES!

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Amazonas: Chachapoyas: Molinopampa, 2400–2700 m, 13 XI 2010, Dalström 3240, digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: The species is presently known from the Amazon slope of the Andes in northern Peru and southern Ecuador, spanning some 720 km, at about 1750–2700 m elevation. Six localities have been identified, but the species is probably more widespread and common, and the terrain in between has not been thoroughly botanized. When first published, this species was thought to have come from Guayabamba in Ecuador, but recently we have learned that the Valley of Guayabamba is the valley of Rodriguez de Mendoza, south of Chachapoyas, in the department of Amazonas, Peru. Thus, this is the first confirmed record for Peru, though it had been collected earlier. Lithophytic in cliffs and trunk epiphyte on *Inga* Mill. in humid premontane forest, “Ceja de Selva”, with *Cinchona* L. (Rubiaceae) and *Cedrela* P.Browne (Meliaceae). Flowering from August to March.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum cryptorhachis* belongs to the Epidendropsis Group, Gracillimum Subgroup, characterized by the sympodial, caespitose, relatively small plants with non-thickened stems, the long, paniculate inflorescences, the delicate small flowers, and the long, narrow, sub-coriaceous leaves. The species is recognized by the long, many-racemed inflorescence, about twice as long as the apical leaf or more, appearing at first sight racemose, with the racemes parallel to the peduncle, each raceme subtended by a bract, the petals narrowly spatulate, with a wide reniform, and the lip sub-hexagonal bilobed, deeply cordate, the sides revolute and thus appearing apron-shaped. It is similar to *Epidendrum gracillimum* Rchb.f. & Warsz. but that species has narrower leaves, fewer flowers, the long narrow cuniculus penetrating about half the ovary, the linear petals, and the entire, reniform lip. *Epidendrum physophorum* Schltr. from Bolivia has a much shorter inflorescence, the branches spreading, the flowers smaller, the inflated cuniculus at the apex of the ovary, the comparatively slenderer column, the petals linear, and the reniform, entire lip with a dentate-erose margin.

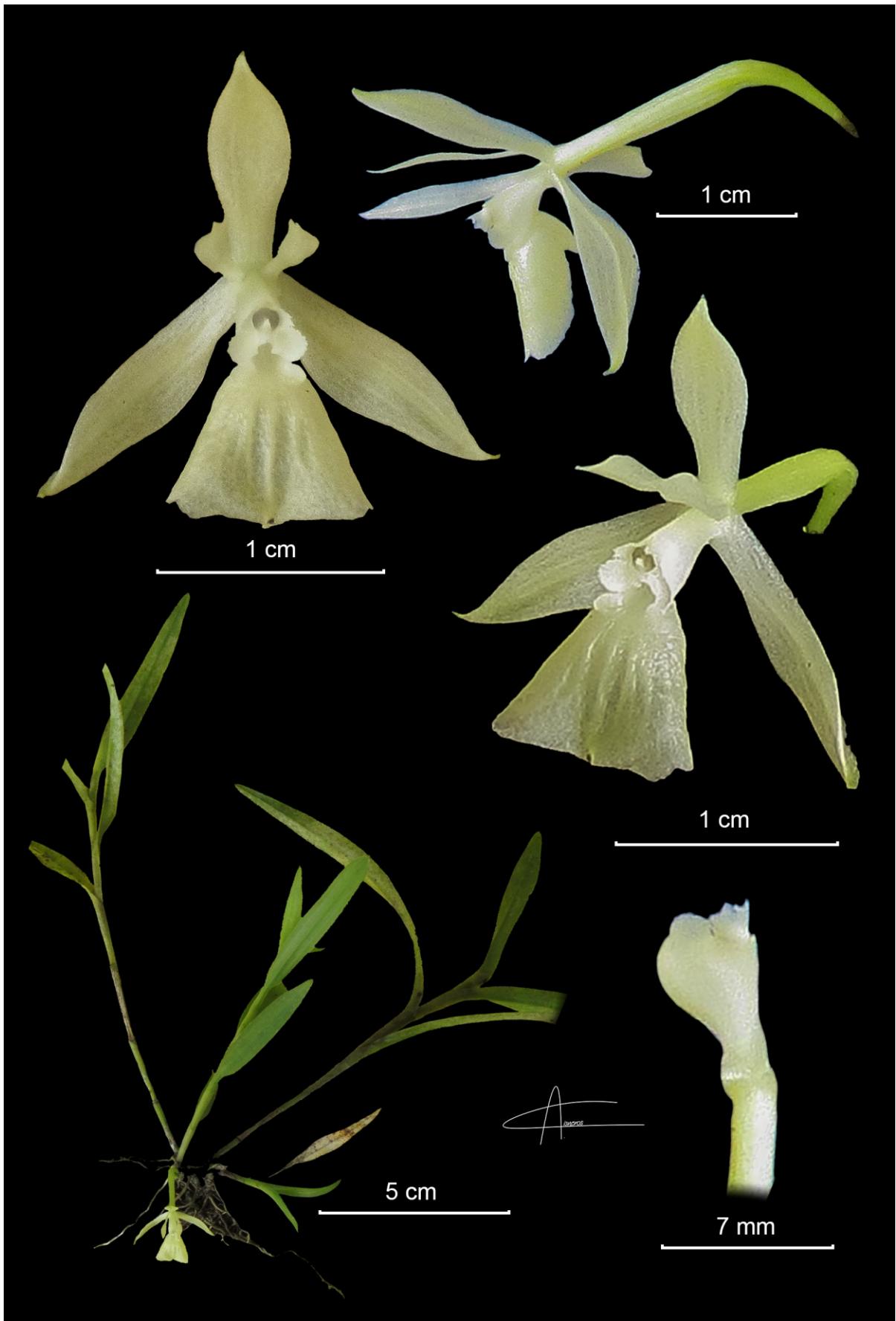
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek χρυπτός hidden, and ποχις, axis of the inflorescence, in reference to the short, straight racemes of the panicle which are hidden partially by the bracts of the inflorescence, and parallel to the primary rachis, so they are not apparent at first sight.

REFERENCES: Arista, J. P., Hágster, E., Santiago, E., Edquén, J. D., Pariente, E., Oliva, M. & Salazar, G. A. (2023) *New and noteworthy species of the genus Epidendrum (Orchidaceae, Laeliinae) from the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, Amazonas, Peru*. *PhytoKeys* 227: 43–87, <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.227.101907> Bennett, D. E. & Christenson, E. A. (1993) *Epidendrum gracillimum*. In Christenson, E. A. (Ed.) *Orchids of Peru*, *Icon. Orchid. Peruvianarum* t.48.



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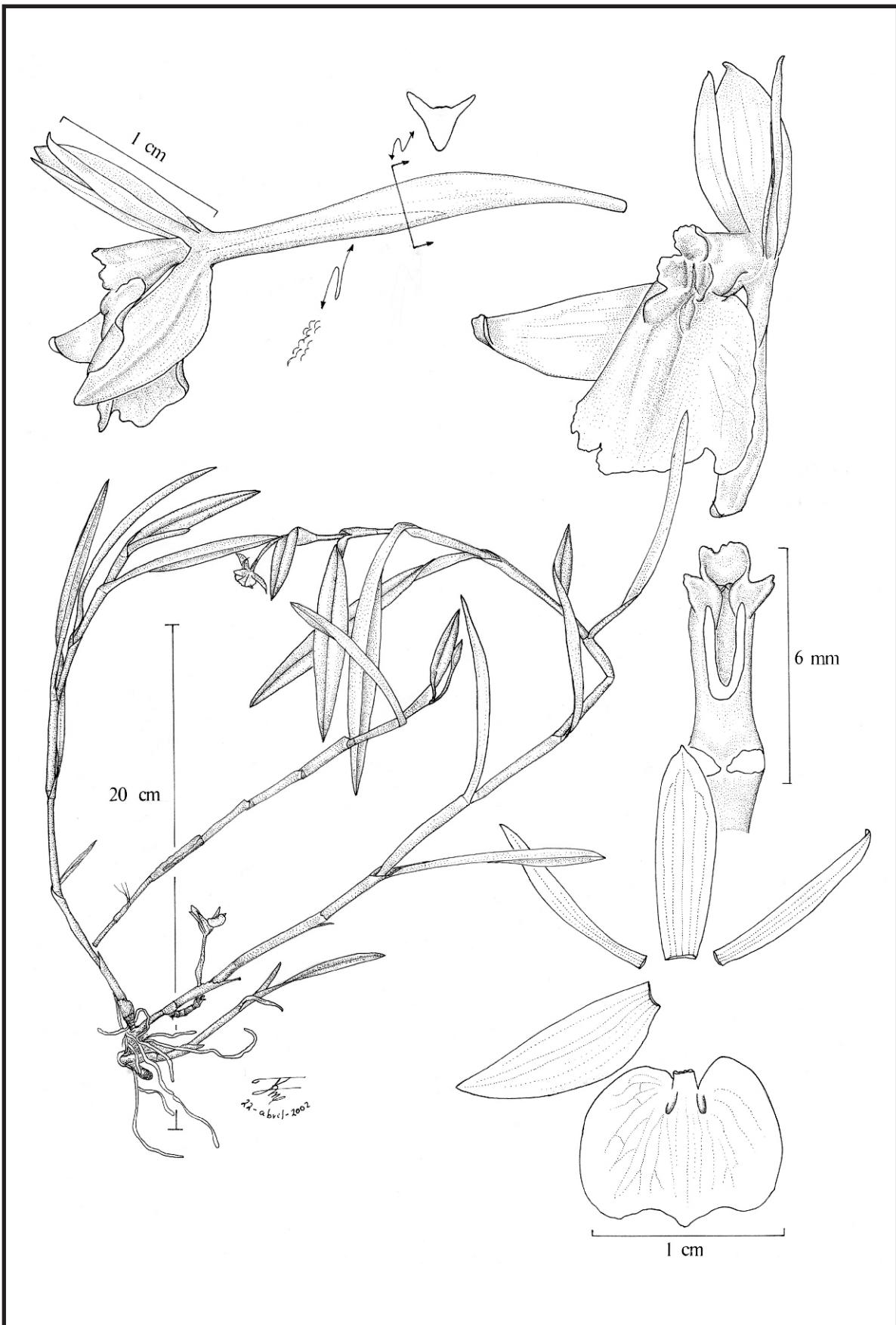


EPIDENDRUM CUATRECASASII Garay

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2021a



EPIDENDRUM CUATRECASASII Garay

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2021b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Bajo Calima, La Trojita, 5–50 m, 19 February 1944, *J. Cuatrecasas* 16252. Holotype: US! Isotypes: AMES! U! (Illustration, AMO)

Epiphytic, caespitose **herb**, 21.5–49 cm tall. **Stems** 21.5–37 × 0.2–0.4 cm, simple, cane-like, somewhat laterally compressed. **Roots** 2 mm in diameter, basal, thin. **Leaves** 4–11, 1.5–11.5 × 0.2–1.3 cm, distributed throughout apical half of stem, narrowly elliptic-lanceolate, apex acute, minutely apiculate; sheath 2.0–4.3 cm long, somewhat laterally compressed. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** ca. 0.4–1.0 cm long, very short, apical and lateral, sessile, at least apical inflorescences pluri-racemose, producing one flower from sub-apical bract, producing a new rachis from lower bracts. **Floral bracts** about 2–3 mm long, imbricating tubular, triangular, infundibuliform, amplexicaule. **Flower** one at a time from one rachis, there can be two or more at a time from one stem, light green to greenish-white. **Ovary** 16–27 mm long, triquetrous somewhat dilated ventrally below middle. **Sepals** 11–15 × 3.0–3.6 mm, free, spreading, 5-veined, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal narrowly oblanceolate, rounded, apiculate; lateral sepals narrowly lanceolate, acute to acuminate, oblique, dorsally carinate, erose. **Petals** 10.4–11 × 1.5–1.8 mm, free, partly spreading, projecting forward, linear-oblanceolate to linear, acute, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 8.0–9.0 × 10.7–11.5 mm, united to column, entire, sub-reniform or cordiform, base cordate, apex broadly apiculate, basal sides revolute, margin erose-crenate; bicallose, calli laminar, laterally compressed, divaricating, small, thin. **Column** 6–7 mm long, straight, thin, apex funnel-shaped, with a fleshy wing on each side, margin erose, with clinandrium-hood giving column a 3-winged aspect. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, margin erose-dentate. **Anther** not seen. **Pollinia** not seen. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** penetrating somewhat more than half of ovary. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Corregimiento Jurubidá, Chorí, *Betancur* 7942, COL! HUA! On right bank of river Baudó, about 18.5 km upstream of estuary, between estuary of Quebrada Porqueria and the sawmill Porqueria, 8 m, 8 II 1967, *Fuchs* 21794, U! Río Usefára, Margen de la Bocana del río Usefára, trocha a Usagará, "El Prime" (SE Pizarro), (cfr mapa Section No. 42), *Fuchs* 22188, COL x2! Río Baudó, Área de Baudó, about 2 km north of the Village of El Firme, 11 II 1967, *Fuchs* 22188, US! Bajo Baudó, Río Baudó, Margen del río Baudó, entre Pizarro y La Porqueria, margen opuesta Pizarro, quebrada grande-Campsite (cfr. Mapa Section No. 28), 6 III 1967, *Fuchs* 22246, COL! Bajo Baudó, Río Baudó, Área de Baudó, on the right side of Río Baudó, about 10 km upstream from the estuary, near Quebrada Paulita, 29 III 1967, *Fuchs* 22246, MO! COL! US x2! Río Pangui, 0 m, 29 XII 1991, *Gómez* 394, HUA! MO! *Ibid.* 14 I 1992, *Gómez* 501, HUA! MO! Río Fujiadó, *Ospina* 281, JAUM! Bajo Baudó; Pto. Pizarro hacia La Porqueria en las márgenes del río Baudó, 27 II 1967, *Torres* s.n., COL! **Valle del Cauca:** Bahía de Buenaventura: Quebrada de San Joaquín, sea level–10 m, 20–23 II 1946, *Cuatrecasas* 19955, AMES! F! VALLE! US! Hoya del Río de San Juan, Quebrada La Sierpe, afluente del Río San Juan, al frente de la Palestina, 50 m, 24 III 1979, *Forero* 3890, COL! La Trojita, 5–50 m, 19 II 1944, *Gómez* 16252, AMES! U! US! Río Micay, VI 1901, *Lehmann* 236, K! L! NY! Buenaventura, Bajo Calima; concesión Pulpapel/Buenaventura, ca 100 m, 21 II 1985, *Monsalve* 699, CUVC! (Illustration voucher).

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, *Ortiz* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Antioquia:** Parque Nacional Natural Las Orquídeas, 01 IX 2014, *Arévalo* 1006, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Valle del Cauca:** Buenaventura, en inmediaciones del Centro Forestal Tropical Bajo Calima, en la comunidad de Las Brisas, 50 m, 19 IV 2013, *Lozano* s.n., digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher).

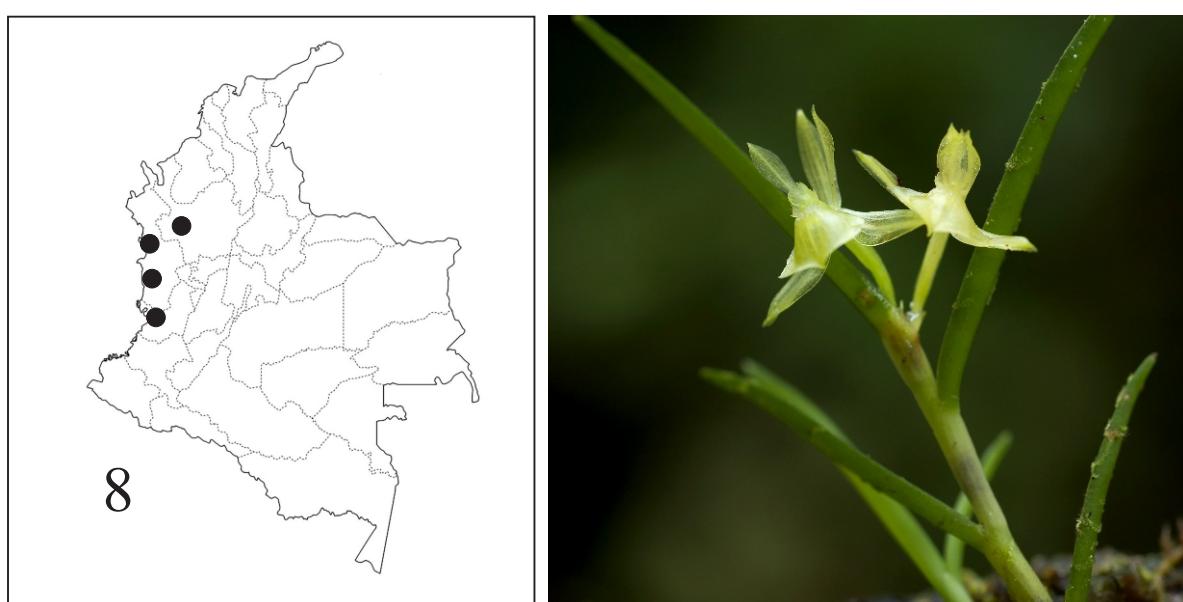
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the Pacific lowlands of Colombia in the Chocó and Bajo Calima (Valle del Cauca) near the port of Buenaventura from sea level to 5–100 m elevation. On relatively dry ground on tierra firme at river's edge, in flat, primary forest. Epiphyte on moss-covered branches of *Licania* Aubl. Flowering in December to March.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum cuatrecasasii* belongs to the Cuatrecasasii Group characterized by the caespitose habit, the fleshy coriaceous narrow leaves on simple stems, the apical and lateral sessile inflorescences, the successive flowers, and the floral bracts small, triangular. The species is recognized by the stems to 49 cm tall, the leaves 1.5–11.5 × 0.2–1.3 cm, acute, narrowly elliptic-lanceolate, the inflorescences apical and lateral, the ovary about 16–27 mm long, the sepals 11–15 mm long, the dorsal sepal oblanceolate and rounded, the lip sub-reniform or cordiform with margin entire, and the column 6–7 mm long. *Epidendrum hyalinilabrum* Hágster, Reina-Rodr. & Cisneros has a plant to 19 cm tall, the ovary about 15 mm long, the sepals about 7.0–9.0 mm long, the dorsal sepal lanceolate, acute, the lip shallowly, sub-orbicular with a widely triangular mid-lobe, distal margin of the lateral lobes erose and hyaline, and the column about 4 mm long.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Common in the lowlands of the Colombian Pacific, in the Chocó area.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of José Cuatrecasas (1903–1996), Spanish botanist who worked in Colombia for several years and then at the US herbarium: Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. on the Flora of Colombia, tropical Andean Asteraceae; Humiriaceae; *Theobroma*; and Sterculiaceae. He collected the type.

REFERENCES: Garay, L. A. (1968). Studies in American Orchids VII. In *Caldasia* 10(47): 235. Hágster, E., Santiago, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (2006). *Epidendrum cuatrecasasii*, in Hágster, E. & Sánchez L., (Eds.) *In Icon. Orchid.* 8: t. 824. Hágster, E., Reina, R. G. A. & Cisneros, A. (2020). *Epidendrum hyalinilabrum*, in Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) *In The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 14, *Icon. Orchid.* 18(1): t. 1814.



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EPIDENDRUM CUBICUM Hágster, H.Medina & J.Portilla

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2022

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM CUBICUM Hágster, H. Medina & J. Portilla, sp. nov.

Type: ECUADOR: Zamora-Chinchipe: Yantzaza: Parroquia Chicaña, carretero que conduce al barrio El Oso, Hort. Ecuagenera, Gualaceo, 800 m, May 2023, **Hugo Medina 364**. Holotype: HA!

Similar to *Epidendrum althausenii* A.D.Hawkes, but the plants taller, 20–30 cm tall (vs. 7–18 cm tall), the petals 31×6.6 mm, narrowly elliptic, 7-veined (vs. petals $21.5–36 \times 1.0–21.5$ mm, linear, 3-veined), and the lip 11.5×18 mm, very shallowly and inconspicuously 3-lobed, trapezoid-quadratae, base truncate, disc in same plane as column, then sharply bending downwards and the sides backwards so as to appear cubic, apical margin a straight line formed by four short, wide lobes (lip $17–22 \times 25.5–32.3$ mm, with the mid-lobe somewhat recessed from the apices of the lateral lobes and the whole lip flat, with the sides somewhat revolute, but not forming a box).

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 20–30 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1.5–2.0 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, fleshy, white. **Stems** 15–25 x 0.4–1.3 mm, cane-like, somewhat sinuous, terete at base, totally covered by imbricating foliar sheaths, progressively laterally compressed, anciptose. **Leaves** 4–6, distributed throughout stems, similar in size, except for lower and uppermost, medium green, spreading, fleshy coriaceous, rigid; sheaths 1.5–3.4 x 0.5–1.3 cm, laterally compressed, anciptose; blades 5.0–7.8 x 2.0–3.3 cm, elliptic-oblong, apex bilobed, base embracing stem, margins entire, slightly widely revolute. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** ca. 8 cm tall including flowers, apical, peduncle sessile, 3-flowered, flowers simultaneous in various stages of anthesis. **Floral bracts** much shorter than ovary, hidden within sheath of apical leaf. **Flowers** 3, large, resupinate, medium green; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 43 mm long, clavate, terete, furrowed, slightly thickened ventrally along apical 1/3. **Sepals** spreading, oblong-elliptic, apex obtuse, 5-veined, margins entire, strongly revolute, nearly tubular; dorsal sepal 37×6 mm, lateral sepals 37×6 mm, slightly oblique. **Petals** 31×6.6 mm held parallel to column and forming a hood over it, apical third arching downward, narrowly elliptic, slightly curved, apex rounded, 7-veined, margins entire, spreading flat. **Lip** 11.5×18 mm, united to column, very shallowly and inconspicuously 3-lobed, trapezoid-quadratae, base truncate, disc in same plane as column, then sharply bending downwards and sides backwards so as to appear cubic, apical margin forming 4 short, wide lobes, emarginate, margins entire, sub-entire, with a pair of small lobes along apical margin; calli divergent, elongate, ca. 2.5 mm long, inconspicuous, disc somewhat thickened, with a lip mid-rib running to middle of lip; lateral lobes 12.5×6.5 mm, ovate, at a 60 degree angle with central axis of lip mid-lobe, mid-lobe 9×1 mm, apex two broad lobes with shallow sinus. **Column** 15 x 7 mm, short clavate, apex with fleshy thickened lateral wings. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, straight, semi-circular, surpassing body of column, margin dentate to fimbriate in middle. **Anther** spherical, pale green, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovate, laterally compressed, yellow; caudicles granulose, tape-like, about as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** slit, apical; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** not seen, probably narrow, penetrating about 1/3 of pedicellate ovary. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known only from the type, from southern Ecuador, Yantzaza, at 800 m altitude in the basin of the Río Zamora, near the Río Patomi, epiphytic in wet Andean forest. Flowering in June.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum cubicum* belongs to the Difforme group, which is characterized by the caespitose, sympodial plants, the fleshy light green to glaucous leaves, the apical inflorescence without any spathe, the sessile, rarely with a short peduncle, one-flowered to corymbose inflorescence, and the flowers green to yellowish green, rarely white. The new species is recognized by the anciptose stems, the 3 large, simultaneous flowers in different stages of anthesis, the first flower completely open when the third flower is still a developing bud, the sepals 37 mm long, tubular, the margins strongly revolute, the petals parallel to column and forming a hood over it, narrowly elliptic, slightly curved, apex rounded, margins entire, spreading flat, and the lip trapezoid-quadratae, the base nearly continuous with column, then sharply bending downwards and the sides backwards so as to appear cubic, the apical margin formed by 4 short, wide lobes, emarginate, margins entire. The shape of the lip when spread is reminiscent of *Epidendrum althausenii* A.D.Hawkes in the general outline, but that species has a lip that is much larger, $17–22 \times 25.5–32.3$ mm, with the mid-lobe somewhat recessed from the apices of the lateral lobes, and the petals $21.5–36 \times 1.0–1.5$ mm, are linear; that species is widespread in the Andean foothills of the Amazon Basin at 100–1500 m elevation. The species is also similar to *Epidendrum zarumense* Hágster & Dodson, from the Pacific slope of the Andes in El Oro, but that species has stems only slightly compressed, not anciptose, the flowers 1–4, simultaneous, the sepals $26–29 \times 5.5–9$ mm, elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, the petals $25–29 \times 6–9$ mm, elliptic, and the lip which is also cubic in appearance, but when spread is clearly 3-lobed, the lateral lobes obliquely ovate-deflexed, and the mid-lobe trapezoid and retuse, clearly surpassing the lateral lobes when spread.

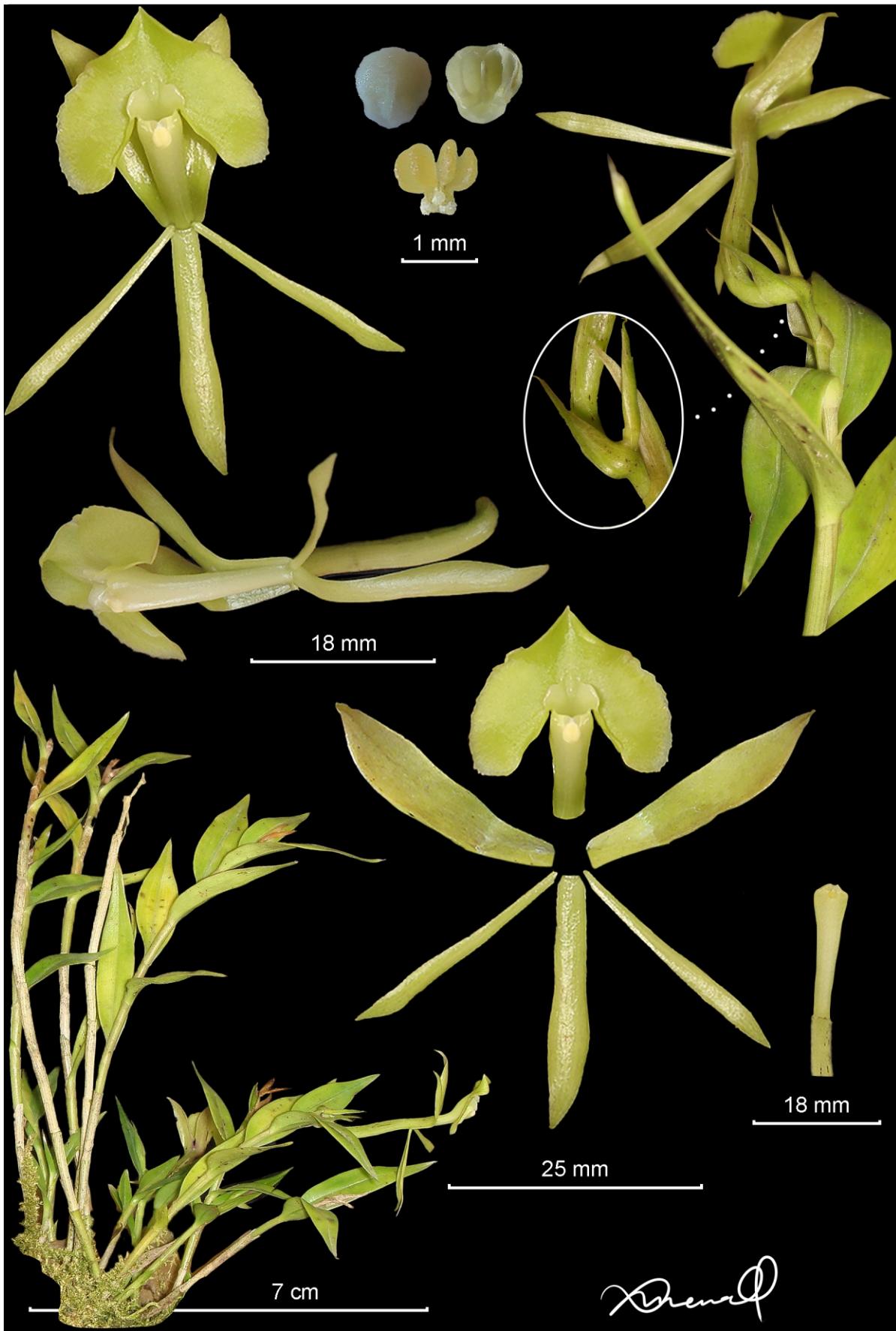
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Presently known only from the type.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *cubicus*, in reference to the lip which in natural position can best be described as a cube, with the disc forming a flat top and the apex and sides forming the sides of a box.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We would like to especially thank José Portilla for allowing us to visit the ECUAGENERA collection in Gualaceo, where the new species published here is being cultivated.

REFERENCES: Hágster E. & Dodson, C. H. (2009) *Epidendrum zarumense*. In Hágster, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 1, **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 200. Sánchez, S. L. & Hágster, E. (2009) *Epidendrum althausenii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1202.



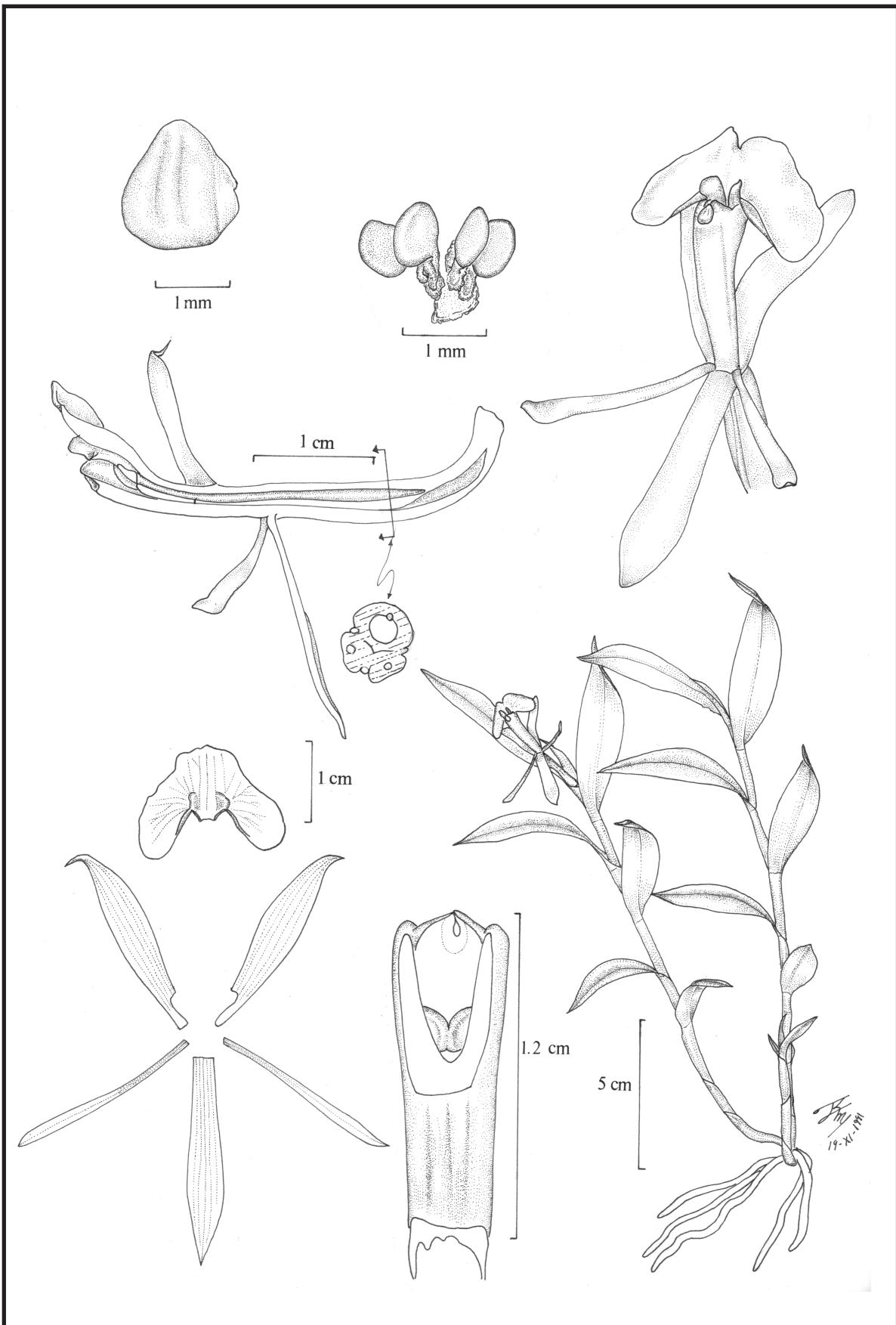


EPIDENDRUM CUCHIBAMBAE F.Lehm. & Kraenzl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2023a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM CUCHIBAMBAE F. Lehm. & Kraenzl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2023b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM CUCHIBAMBAE F.Lehm. & Kraenzl. Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 26: 467 (1899).

Type: ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: Near Cuchibamba on the eastern slopes of the Andes of Sigsig, 1000–1500 m. **Fredrich Carl Lehmann 8335.** Holotype: K-L!

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial, erect **herb** 15–27 cm tall. **Roots** 1.5–2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin, white. **Stems** 11–17 × 0.17–0.25 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed, erect, covered by foliar sheaths. **Leaves** 5–15, distributed throughout stem, articulate, alternate, unequal, progressively larger; sheaths 1.2–2.3 × 0.17–0.25 cm, tubular, laterally compressed, becoming papyraceous when dry; blade 1.6–6.4 × 0.3–1.2 cm, obliquely lanceolate, margin entire, spreading, apex aristate, medium green on both sides. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 1.0–1.5 cm long, apical, sessile, from mature stem, racemose, flowering only once; peduncle 0.6–1.0 cm long, short, terete; rachis 5–8 mm long, short, terete. **Floral bracts** 0.9–3.3 cm long, triangular ovate, acuminate, embracing. **Flowers** 1–3, successive, one at a time, non-resupinate, pale green turning yellow or yellowish green; without fragrance. **Ovary** 20–24.8 mm long, thin, triquetrous, not inflated, arching near base. **Sepals** 25–30 × 3.5–5.3 mm, free, spreading, narrowly elliptic, acuminate, 5-veined, lateral veins short-branched, margin entire, slightly revolute; lateral sepals, obliquely united to column, apex falcate. **Petals** 15–26 × 1.5–2.5 mm, free, spreading, linear-ob lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 13–17 × 18–19.2 mm, united to column, entire, anchor-like or cordate, base deeply cordate, margin erose-crenate, spreading, apex mucronate; bicallose, calli prominent, laterally compressed with rounded edges, disc with a fleshy mid-rib reaching apical sinus. **Column** 16–19 mm long, thin at base, gradually widening towards apex, apex truncate, slightly arched ventrally. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, sub-equal, lentil-shaped, laterally compressed; caudicles somewhat longer than pollinia, granulose, in two pairs. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, translucent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, nearly as long as stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** very deep, penetrating more than half ovary, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Putumayo: Municipio San Francisco, Vereda Minchoy, 1900 m, 9 V 2014, *Medina 335*, JAUM! **ECUADOR:** **Sucumbíos:** Santa Bárbara, km 66.5 desviación de la carretera Tulcán-Ibarra hacia La Bonita, después de Santa Bárbara, 1990 m, collected 8 VII 1990, pressed cult. 27 III 1992, *Hágsater 10594*, AMO! (Illustration voucher) COL! MO! QCNE! USM! **Morona-Santiago:** La Pradera, Hacienda Ecuagenera, Cuenca, 1400 m, pressed 27 IV 2000, *Portilla 3001 sub Hágsater 12374*, AMO! (illustration, AMO!) **Napo:** Cerro Antisana, E. of Borda, 6000 ft., 28 VII 1960, *Grubb 1058*, AMES! K-L! N of Baeza, 1500 m, 10 VIII 1978, *Luer 3193*, SEL! **Pastaza:** Valley of the Rio Pastaza, north of El Topo, Rio Encanto, 4400 ft, 4 V 1944, *Camp s.n.*, NY! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Road from Chuchumbleza to Tundeimi in Cordillera del Condor, 1450–1650 m, 21 V 1988, *Hirtz 3824*, MÖ! road Los Encuentros to Condor, Cordillera del Condor, 1800 m, 20 I 1989, *Höijer 1185*, SEL!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, received 7 VI 2017, *Uribe s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Putumayo:** Municipio San Francisco, Vereda Minchoy, 1900 m, received 21 VII 2014, *Medina 335*, digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher). **ECUADOR:** Morona-Santiago: La Pradera, Hacienda Ecuagenera, Cuenca, 1400 m, received 5 XI 1999, *Portilla 3001 sub Hágsater 12374*, digital images, AMO! **Sucumbíos:** Santa Bárbara, km 66.5 desviación de la carretera Tulcán-Ibarra hacia La Bonita, después de Santa Bárbara, 1990 m, 8 VII 1990, *Hágsater 10594*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Colombia and Ecuador, epiphytic in wet mossy forests in well ventilated spots, 1000–1990 m elevation. Flowering in April to August.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum cuchibambae* belongs to the Cuchibambae Group which is recognized by the caespitose habit, the apical, sessile inflorescence, subtended by 2–5 prominent, imbricating, acute bracts, and the successive flowers produced one by one. The species is recognized by the entire lip, 13–17 × 18–19.2 mm, anchor-like or cordate; disc with a fleshy mid-rib reaching apical sinus; sepals 25–30 × 3.5–5.3 mm, narrowly elliptic. It is closely related to *Epidendrum suinii* Hágsater & Dodson which has entire or slightly 3-lobed lip, 10–13 × 8–13 mm, subquadrate; disc with a thin mid-rib that reaches middle of sinus; sepals 23–26 × 2.6–4.4 mm, narrowly oblanceolate. It is somewhat similar to *Epidendrum whittenii* Hágsater & Dodson but has the flowers white to cream colored; lip suborbicular, 10 × 12–15 mm, disc with irregular keels; sepals 13–16 × 5 mm, elliptic.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the locality of Cuchibamba [Cuchipampa] where the type was collected.

REFERENCES: Lehmann, F. & Kraenzlin, F. (1899) *Epidendrum cuchibambae*. In *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 26(5): 467. Hágsater, E. (2015) *Epidendrum cuchibambae*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, *Icon. Orchid.* 15(1): t. 1517. Hágsater, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum suinii*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4, *Icon. Orchid.* 4: t. 490. Hágsater, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1999) *Epidendrum whittenii*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, *Icon. Orchid.* 3: t. 400.



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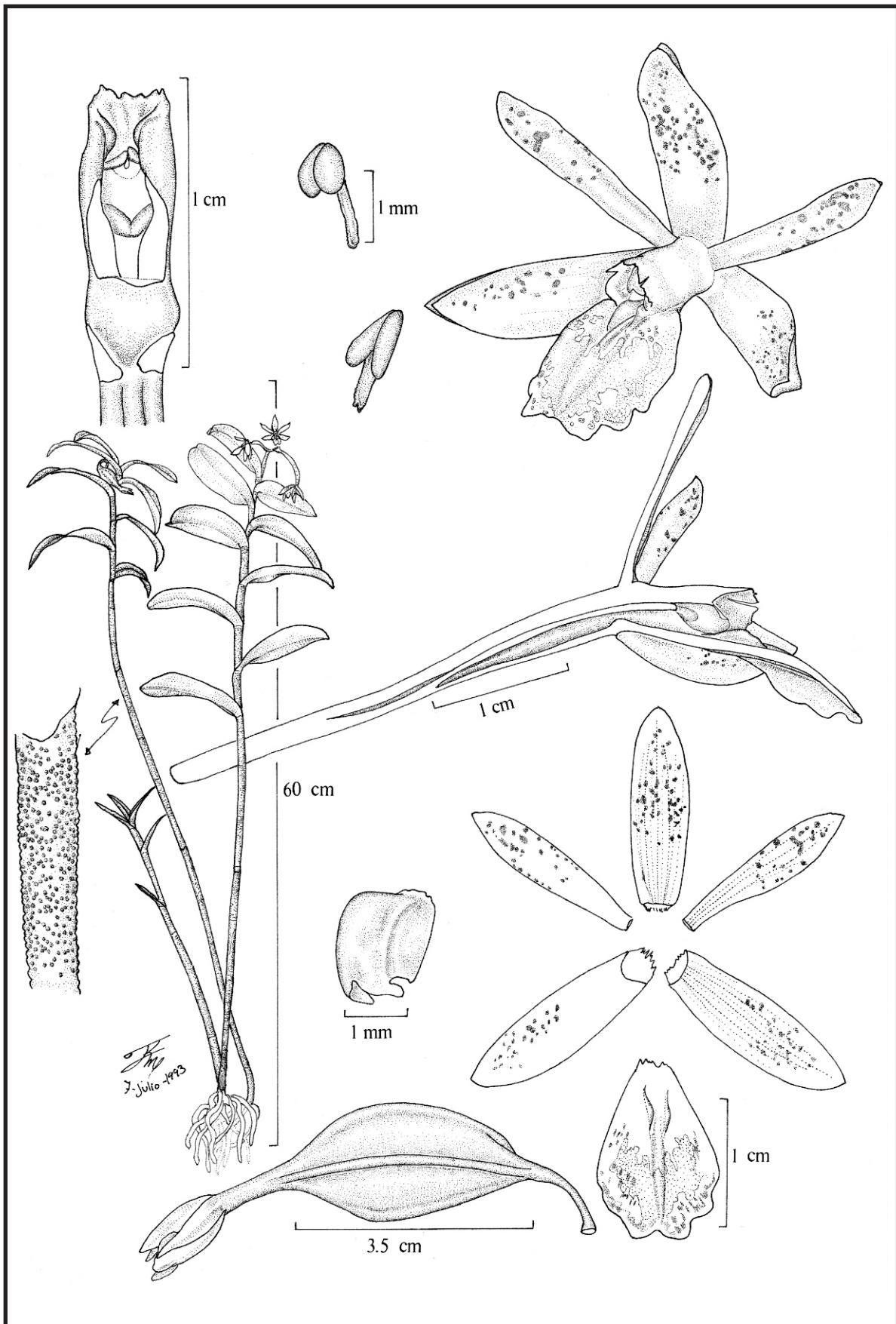


EPIDENDRUM CUNEATUM Schltr.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2024a



EPIDENDRUM CUNEATUM Schltr.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2024b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM CUNEATUM Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 10: 456 (1912).

Type: BOLIVIA: [La Paz] bei Espíritu Santo, [Río] Antahuacana, ca. 750 m, June 1909, **Otto Buchtien s.n.** Holotype: B, destroyed. Lectotype (designated by Santiago & Hágster, in E. Hágster & L. Sánchez S. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, Icon. Orch. 9: t. 926. 2007); illustration, in Mansfeld, R., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni. Veg. Beih. 58: tafel 41, Nr. 164. 1930.

Synonyms: *Oerstedella vasquezii* Dodson, Icon. Pl. Trop. 6: t. 563. (1982). Type: BOLIVIA: Cochabamba: Mpio. Chaparé, km 90 Cochabamba-Villa Tunari, 1800 m, 6 December 1978, **Roberto Vásquez Chávez 80**. Holotype: SEL 36072! Isotypes: LPB (Digital image, AMO!) SEL 53394! *Oerstedella thurstoniorum* Dodson & Hágster, Orquideología 17(3): 139–144. (1988), [as “*thurstoniorum*”]. Type: ECUADOR: [Pastaza] Hacienda San Antonio Barón de Humboldt, 2.5 km al norte de Mera, en la carretera de Baños a Puyo, 1050–1300 m, 27 February 1985, **Calaway H. Dodson & L. M. Bermeo 15605**. Holotype: QCNE! Isotype: MO! Not *Epidendrum thurstoniorum* Hágster, Icon. Orch. (Mexico City) 3: t. 386. 1999 [as “*thurstoniorum*”], a member of the *E. difforme* group.

Epiphytic or terrestrial, sympodial, caespitose **herb** 30–130 cm tall. **Roots** 3–5–6 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thick. **Stems** 32–130 × 0.4–0.8 cm, simple to branched, cane-like, terete, thin, erect, straight, base covered by tubular, non-foliar sheaths; sheaths 10–35 × 4–8 mm, tubular, covered by warts. **Leaves** 7–12, distributed throughout apical third of stem, alternate, articulate, suberect, green, concolor, subcoriaceous; sheaths 13–45 × 4–8 mm, tubular, verrucose; blade 6–12 × 1.4–3.5 cm, elliptic, acute, margin entire. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 7–10 cm long (including flowers), apical and lateral (near apex of stem), apical one slightly paniculate, lateral ones racemose, few and lax-flowered; peduncle 1–3 cm long, short, terete, thin, straight, provided with 1–3 tubular bracts, each bract 5–7 mm long; rachis 3–5 mm long, terete, thin, fractiflex. **Floral bracts** 5–12 mm long, much shorter than ovary, ovate, acute, embracing. **Ovary** 25–45 terete, thin, smooth, not inflated. **Flowers** 2–6 per raceme, simultaneous, resupinate; sepals and petals green with purple spots, lip white tinged with lilac, calli yellow, turning orange with age; without fragrance. **Sepals** 15–17 × 5–6 mm, free, partly spreading, fleshy, narrowly elliptic, 9-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal rounded at apex; lateral sepals obtuse at apex, oblique. **Petals** 14–17 × 3–4.5 mm, free, partly spreading, oblanceolate, apex subrounded, 3-veined, lateral veins branching from base so as to appear 5-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 12–17 × 10–12 mm, united to column, entire, cuneate-obovate, apex bilobed, margin entire to slightly undulate at apex; biclavate, calli laminar, thin, parallel; disc provided with 3 thin, smooth keels, central keel running to apical sinus, lateral pair shorter, prolonged from calli. **Column** 7–8 mm long, straight, thick, apex with a pair of truncated lateral wings, margin subentire. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent but not exceeding body of column, bilobed, margin erose. **Anther** ovoid, with a pair of divergent teeth at apex 4-cellled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles longer than pollinia, granulose. **Rostellum** perpendicular to axis of column, a wide sinus; viscarium lacking. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** shallow, penetrating 1/3 of ovary, not inflated, smooth. Capsule ellipsoid, green, concolor, persistent perianth; pedicel 12–14 mm long, thin; body 25–45 × 18–25 mm; apical neck 20–30 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Caquetá: Mun. El Doncello, camino al centro poblado Berlin, Vereda Las Acacias, 1001 m, 18 XI 2022, Arias 960, HUAZ! **ECUADOR:** Carchi: 3 km abajo de Maldonado, hacia Chical, 1300 m, 30 IV 1993, Hágster 11287, AMO! **Morona Santiago:** Cumandá, 23 VIII 1968, Lugo 350, GB! **Pastaza:** Mera, 1100 m, 29 I 1956, Asplund 20527, S! Puyo-Mera, km 4.3, 940 m, 10 XII 1986, Hágster 9064, AMO! MO! Ibid. 1070 m, 10 XII 1986, Hágster 9076, AMO! Mera, road to Thelemera, 1100 m, 1 XII 1958, Harling 3460, S! **Tunguragua:** Mera-Baños, arriba del Río Negro, 1200 m, pressed in cultivation, 16 VI 1987, Hágster 9105, AMO! **Zamora Chinchipe:** Vivero Ecuagenera, San Antonio, en El Pangui, 873 m, 22 IX 2016, Hágster 14705, QCNE **PERU:** Junín: Satipo, Coviríari, anexo Palmapampa, 1447 m, 15 XI 2013, Gutierrez 128, USM! Chanchamayo, Bosque de Protección Pui Pui, Hito 03, 1542 m, 17 II 2011, Vásquez 37098, HOXA! **Pasco:** Oxapampa, Ubiriquí, 1459 m, 19 VI 2009, Vásquez 35981, HOXA! USM!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Caquetá: Florencia, Cuenca hidrográfica del Río Caraño, *Perdomo s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** Bolívar: Guaranda”, Hort. Ecuagenera, 1500 m, 10 XI 2001, Hirtz 7798, slide, AMO! Carchi: abajo de Maldonado, 1395 m, 30 IV 1993, Hágster 11276, flower card, AMO! (Illustration voucher) **Morona Santiago:** Carretera Macas-Puyo, 1177 m, 12 IV 2017, Hágster 15253, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) **Pastaza:** Río Negro, 16 VI 1987, Hágster 9105, illustration and flower card, AMO! **Pichincha:** San Miguel de los Bancos, Reserva de la Biosfera Chocó Andino, *Gelis s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Mindo, 9 III 2022, *Gelis s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Zamora Chinchipe:** Vivero Ecuagenera, San Antonio, El Pangui, 873 m, 22 IX 2016, Hágster 14705, digital image, AMO! PERÚ: **Junín:** San Ramón, Selva Central del Peru, 800 m, 30 I 2012, Fernández *s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Satipo, Río Tambo, 23 VI 2019, Maravi *s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, IV 2019, Edquén *s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Yuracayacu, 1379 m, 30 VIII 2015, Edquén 2145, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) Frontera con Loreto, zona norte, 23 V 2015, Salas *s.n.*, digital image, AMO!

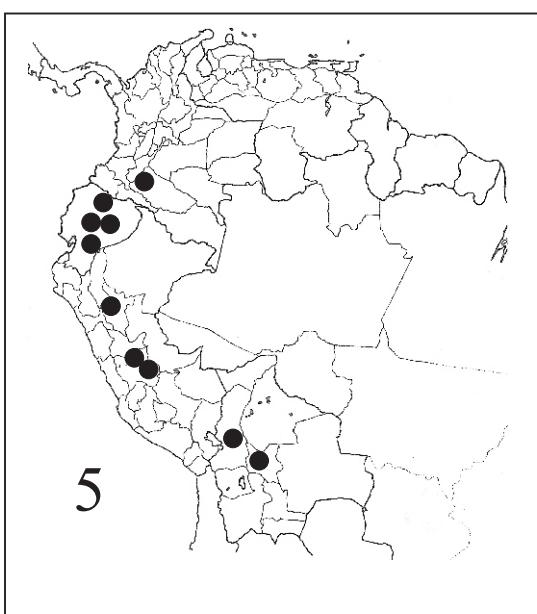
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Foothills of the Andes along the Amazon basin, known from southern Colombia to Bolivia. Epiphytic or terrestrial, 750–1800 m elevation. Flowering from November to September.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum cuneatum* belongs to the Oerstedella Group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the mostly verrucose stems, the rostellum, which is perpendicular to the axis of the column instead of parallel, forming a wide, open sinus, and without a viscidium, and the Wallisia Subgroup which has large, fleshy flowers, the lip entire or 3-lobed, the midlobe of the lip bilobed, the clinandrium-hood petaloid, and the pollinia obovoid, laterally compressed, with long granulose caudicles. The species is recognized by the sepals and petals green with purple spots, the lip entire, cuneate-obovate, white tinged with lilac, and the petals 3–4.5 mm wide, oblanceolate. *Epidendrum medinae* Dodson, from south-western Ecuador, have similar colored flowers, but the lip is 3-lobed with distinct lateral lobes in a different shape and size, the former has long subquadrate lateral lobes which reach the apex of the midlobe, while the latter has short lateral lobes which do not reach the apex of the midlobe.

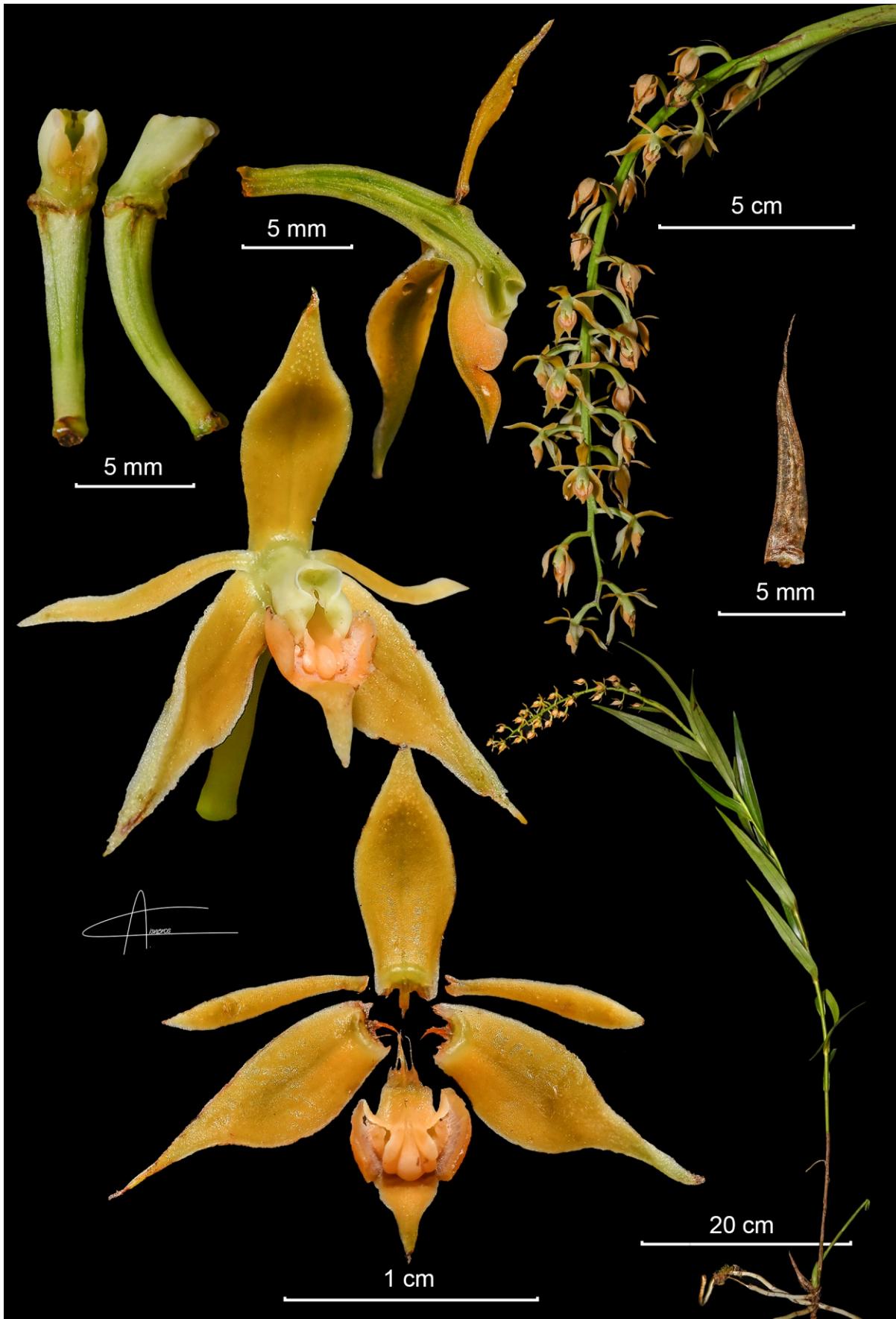
CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species appears to be common and widespread from Colombia to Peru.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *cuneatus*, wedge-shaped, in reference to the shape of the lip.

REFERENCES: Mansfeld, R. (1930), **Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih.** 58: t. 41, Nr. 164. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2007) *Epidendrum cuneatum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orch.** 9: t. 926. 2007. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2007) *Epidendrum medinae*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orch.** 20: t. 2058. 2025.



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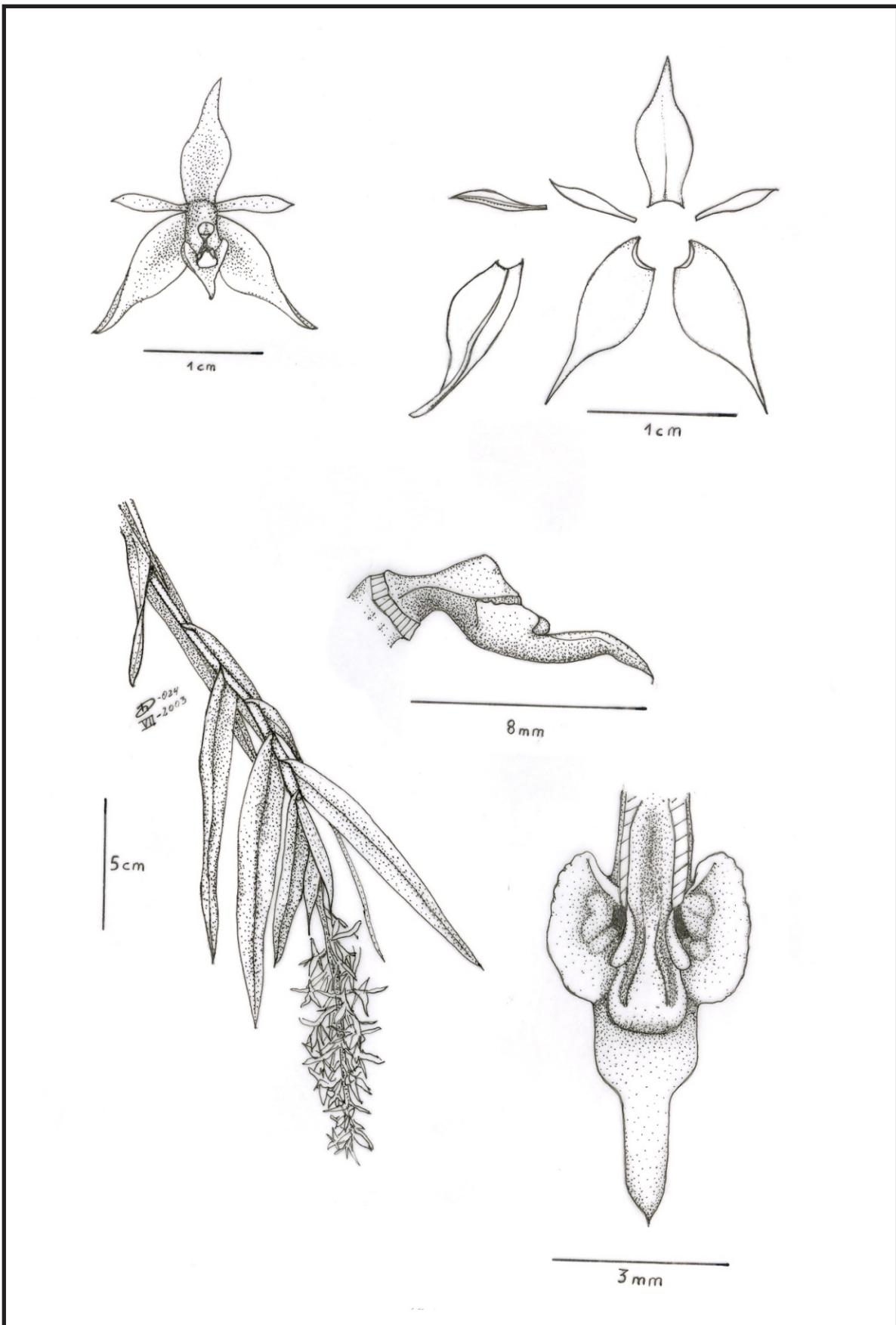


EPIDENDRUM DELSYAE Hágster & Cisneros

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2025a



EPIDENDRUM DELSYAE Hágster & Cisneros

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2025b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU: Huánuco: Chinchao: San Pedro Carpish, Ruta Paty, camino a Ñaupamarca, km 456, 5 mayo 2003, *Delsy Mariela Trujillo Chávez* 131, Holotype: HURP! (Illustration and Photo voucher)

Terrestrial, sympodial, caespitose **herb**, ca. 60–100 cm tall (including inflorescence). **Roots** 3–6 mm in diameter, basal, thick, white. **Stems** 54–70 × 0.2–0.5 cm, simple, cane-like, terete below, somewhat laterally compressed above, erect to arching; basal ¼ covered by papyraceous sheaths 4–5 × 0.4 cm, brown. **Leaves** 11–17, articulate, alternate, sub-coriaceous, lower leaves smaller; sheaths 1.6–5.0 × 0.2–0.5 cm tubular, somewhat laterally compressed, glabrous; blades 7.4–15.5 × 1.0–2.0 cm, 8:1, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, sub-erect, margin entire, spreading. **Spathes** 1–2, 4.8–10.5 × 0.2–0.5 cm, tubular, conduplicate, acute, lower one leaf-like towards apex, 6.8 × 0.55 cm. **Inflorescence** 14–30 cm long, apical, racemose, arched, sub-densely many-flowered; peduncle 4.4–11.5 cm long, arching, nearly totally hidden by spathe, rachis 8.2–19 cm long. **Floral bracts** 4–11 mm long, prominent, about as long as ovary, linear-triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Ovary** 7–11 mm long, terete, thin, arching, not inflated, unornamented, furrowed, green. **Flowers** ca. 30, simultaneous, resupinate, lip apex points to apex of rachis, ochre-brown, column green; fragrance not registered. **Sepals** free, fleshy, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 10–12.8 × 4.3–4.6 mm, somewhat spreading, elliptic, acute; lateral sepals 12.8–13.0 × 4.6–4.7 mm partly spreading, obovate, rapidly narrowed beyond middle and acuminate, oblique, aristate, with low dorsal keel that continues apically to form an aristate tip, margin of dorsal margin entire. **Petals** 7.0–8.5 × 1.0–1.2 mm, free, spreading, slightly reflexed, linear lanceolate-oblong, acute, slightly falcate, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 6.3–7.7 × 3.4–6.0 mm (spreading lateral lobes), united to column, fleshy, 3-lobed, base cordate; bicallose, calli prominent, laminar, short; disc with a very short thick mid-rib, extending slightly beyond calli to base of mid-lobe; lateral lobes ca. 1.8–2.8 × 2.0–3.6 mm, embracing apex of column without covering it, transversely elliptic-dolabiform, margin entire; mid-lobe 3.5–3.8 × 1.8–2.7 mm, slightly arched in natural position, triangular, becoming somewhat constricted at mid-length, acuminate, margin entire. **Column** 4.7–5.3 mm long, straight dorsally, thick, apex oblique, with pair of rounded wings that surpass clinandrium-hood. **Clinandrium-hood** short, truncate, margin entire. **Anther** not seen. **Pollinia** not seen. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** long, nearly half as long as stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** short, penetrating about 1/9 of ovary, no inflated, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: Huánuco: Chinchao, San Pedro Carpish, Carpish Pass, 10,000 ft, 15 III 1945, *Hodge s.n.*, AMES! K! San Pedro de Carpish, Mirador, 1 II 1940, *Ridout s.n.*, UC! USM! **Pasco:** Oxapampa, Entre el Río Cueva Blanca y Milpo, 2720 m, 18 IX 2004, *Monteagudo* 7073, HOXA! *Ibid.* camino a Milpo, Sector Cueva Blanca, 2700 m, 10 VIII 2020, *Valenzuela* 38596, HOXA! MO, USM. (digital images, AMO! HOXA!) **San Martín:** Rioja: Venceremos, margen derecha del Río Serranoyacu, 1700 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén* 6370, KUELAP! (LCDP voucher).

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known from central and northeastern Peru, from the Departments of Huánuco, Pasco and San Martín, a range of some 580 km, epiphytic in forests on white sand at 2700–3000 m elevation. Flowering from February to October.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum delsyae* belongs to the Alpicola Group, which is characterized by the simple stems, the long, narrow spathes, the numerous flowers with fleshy lips, the triangular mid-lobe and roundish lateral lobes, and the lip with two laminar calli and a rounded process in between. The species is recognized by the 54 cm long stems, leaves 7.4–13.4 × 1.0–1.2 cm, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, the peduncle of the inflorescence shorter than the apical leaf, the relatively large flowers, sepals 10–12.8 mm long, sepals and petals ochre, apex greenish orange, lip ochre-orange, column green, and the mid-lobe of the lip 3.8 × 1.8 mm, triangular in general form, acute, attenuate at the middle, the apical half ensiform. *Epidendrum ferrugineum* Ruiz & Pav. comes from the same area, but the leaves (to 15 × 2 cm) are oblong-elliptic, apex obtuse, emarginate, the peduncle of the inflorescence is nearly as long as the apical leaf, and the lip is described as entire, triangular (which is doubtful, as this group of species always has clearly 3-lobed lips); the original watercolor (MA, Real Jardín Botánico, Madrid) does not permit a detailed analysis of the floral segments, the type at MA shows a few floral buds and the sepals would seem to be much shorter, about 7 mm long. *Epidendrum praeteritum* Hágster has similarly sized plants, leaves 8–14 × 0.6–0.9, sepals 9.5–11.2 mm long, but the flowers are light yellow and the mid-lobe of the lip is 3.8 × 1.02 mm, considerably narrower and triangular, not attenuate. *Epidendrum melinoacron* Schltr. from Tabaconas, in northern Peru, has similar plants and leaves 8–12 × 1.0–1.5 cm, smaller flowers, sepals 8 mm long, oblong, acuminate, and the flowers are described as brownish white, with the lip greenish white with orange appendages.

CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least concern. Known presently from six localities some 580 km distant, the full range of distribution is unknown.

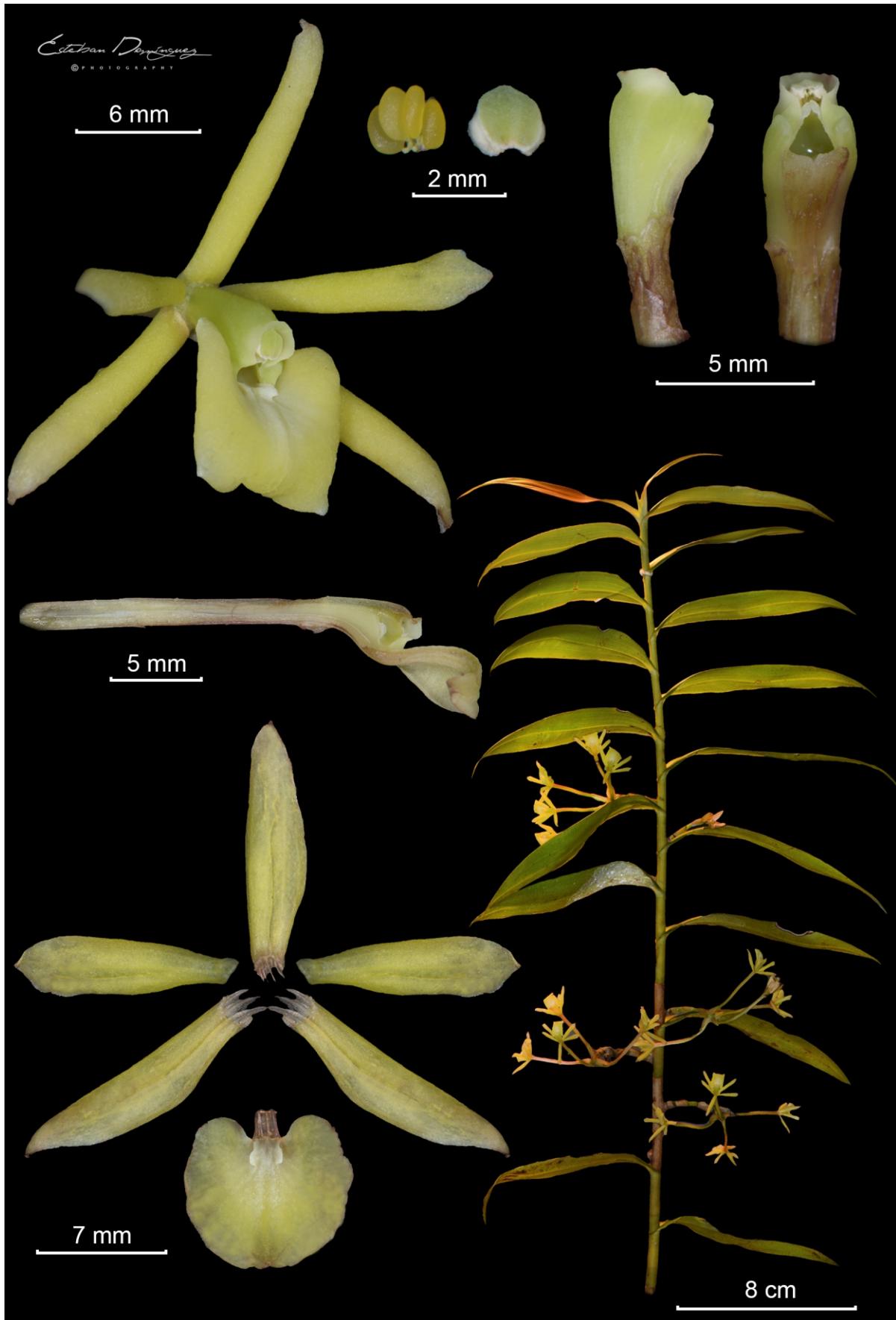
ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Delsy M. Trujillo Chávez (1975–) who has collected and worked extensively on the orchids of Peru and collected the type and shared her material with the team at Herbario AMO for years. She also organized the David E. Bennett Jr. specimens at MOL and obtained access to his notes, publishing a list (Trujillo, 2014).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The collection by José Dilmer Edquén Oblitas which served to produce the LCDP was collected under permit N° 004–2022–SERNANP-BPAM-JBPAM for the project “Diversidad de la familia Orchidaceae asociada a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú”. The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting the collection permit under which this species was recorded.

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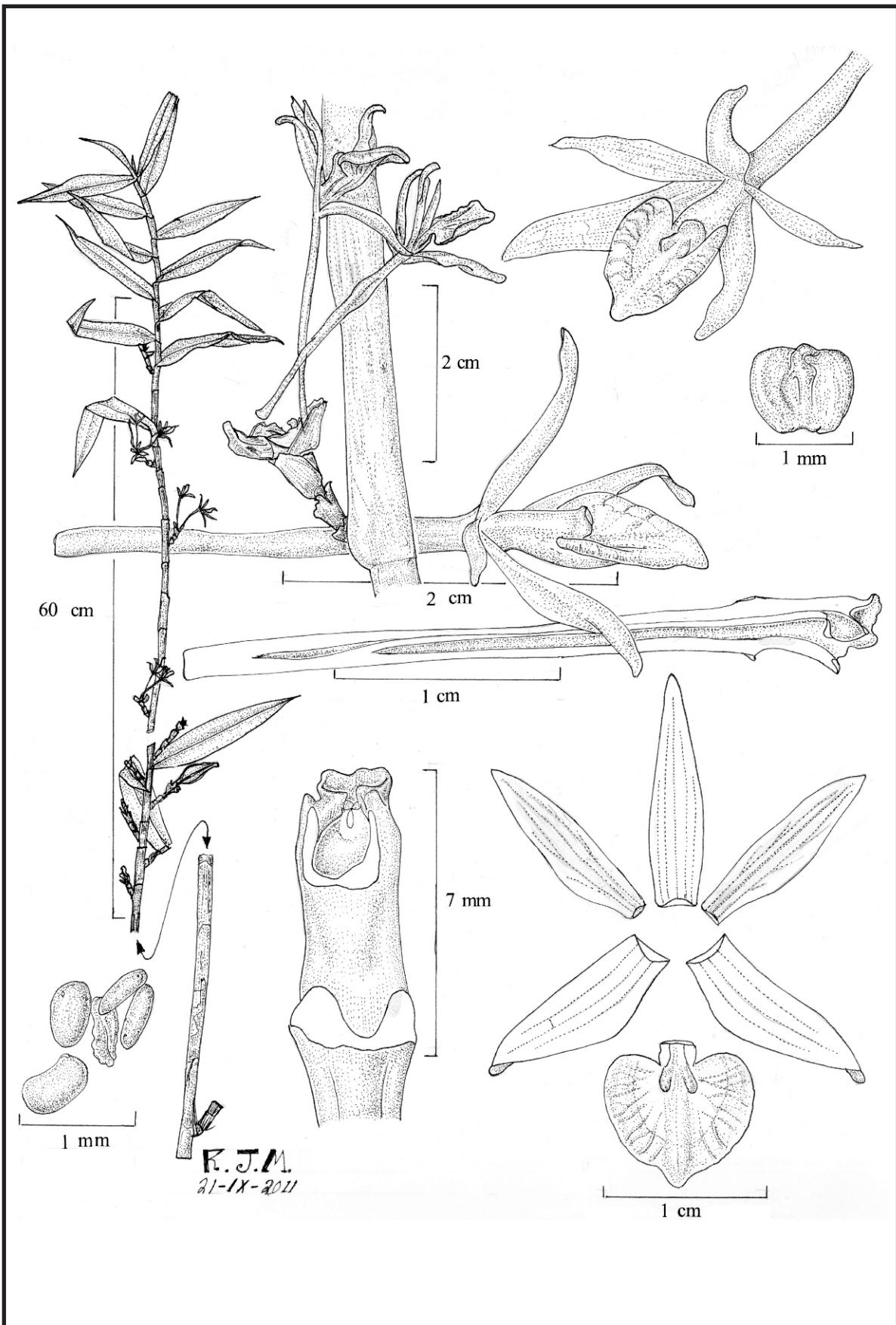


EPIDENDRUM DENDROMACROPHORUM Hágster, E.Santiago & O.Pérez

Plate 2026a

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM DENDROMACROPHORUM Hágster, E.Santiago & O.Pérez

Plate 2026b

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

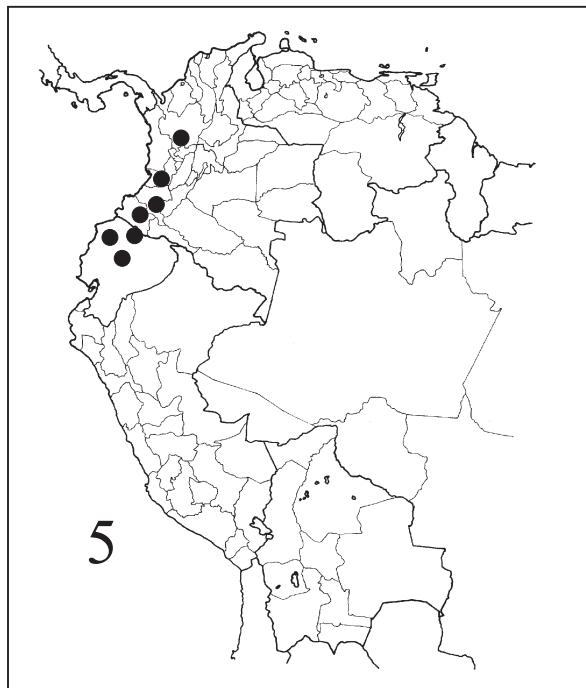
Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: 18 km below Queremal on road to Anchicaya, 1100–1200 m, 4 October 1982, **James Folsom 10448**. Holotype: AMO! (Illustration AMO)

Terrestrial, caespitose, sympodial, branching **herb** ca. 4–5 m tall. **Roots** 2.0–3.0 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin, scarce. **Stems** main stem, ca. 400–500 × 1.0–1.3 cm tall, branching, cane-like, terete; branches much shorter, 0.4–0.5 cm in diameter, in basal portion by non-foliar sheaths 7.3–7.8 × 1.0–1.5 cm, tubular, minutely striated, scarious. **Leaves** numerous distributed throughout stems, articulate, alternate, spreading, unequal in size; sheaths 1.6–4.2 × 0.4–1.3 cm, tubular, minutely striated; blade 17–21 × 2.0–3.2 cm, on main and secondary, those on tertiary stems shorter and narrower, 10–13 × 1.5–2.2 cm, elliptic, acuminate, subcoriaceous, margin entire, spreading. **Spath** lacking. **Inflorescences** 2–5 cm long, lateral, numerous, originating from middle of internodes through foliar sheaths, racemose to pluri-racemose (producing new racemes from apex of peduncles), lax few-flowered; peduncle 1.5–3.5 cm long, laterally compressed, totally hidden by 3–5 bracts 3–10 mm long, tubular, minutely striated, scarious, basal ones slightly imbricated; rachis very short. **Floral bracts** 8–10 mm long, much shorter than ovary, cymbiform, amplexicaul. **Flowers** 2–6, arranged helicoidally along short rachis, yellow-green, calli and disc of lip white; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 25–50 mm long, terete, thin, not inflated, unornamented. **Sepals** 13–15 × 3.3–4.2 mm, free, acute, margin entire, revolute; dorsal sepal spreading, triangular-lanceolate, 5-veined; lateral sepals partly spreading, oblong, oblique, aristate, 3-veined, with a short dorsal keel. **Petals** 12–14.5 × 1.75–2.5 mm, partly spreading, free, oblanceolate, acute, 3-veined, margin entire, revolute. **Lip** 8.4–10 × 8–9.3 mm, united to column, entire, cordiform, base slightly cordate, apiculate, margin erose, revolute, thus sub-quadrata in natural position due to revolute lateral and apical margins; bicallose, calli small, sub-laminar, slightly divergent, ascendant; disc with a low rib reaching apiculus. **Column** 5–7 mm long, short, thick, arching upwards at clinandrium-hood. **Clinandrium-hood** short, slightly surpassing body of column, margin erose. **Anther** sub-reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, sub-obovoid, laterally compressed, unequal in size and shape (inner pair smaller); caudicles soft and granulose, as long as inner pollinia. **Rostellum** apical slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** penetrating more than half of ovary, thin, not inflated, unornamented. **Capsule** ellipsoid, 6.5 × 1.4 mm; body 4 × 1.4 mm; pedicel 10 mm long; apical neck 15 mm long, perianth persistent.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Antioquia:** Mun. El Retiro, Vereda El Carmen parte baja Hda. La Argentina, 2220 m, 21 X 1999, Rodríguez 2477, JAUM! **Cauca:** El Tambo, La Costa, 1300 m, 26 VII 1936, Sneider 855, AMES! F! NY! S! **Chocó:** San José del Palmar, Cerro del Torrá, vertiente oriental vereda de Río Negro, 1620 m, 26 VIII 1988, Ramos 1568, MO! **Nariño:** Ricaurte to Altaquer, km 81–88 on road Túqueres to Tumaco, 1100 m, 22 VII 1989, Dodson 18094, AMO! SEL! Barbacoas, Corregimiento Santander (Buenavista) a Barbacoas, 200–840 m, 3 VIII 1948, García-Barriga 13160, COL! US! Junin-Barbacoas road, 2–10 km N of Junin, 900–1000 m, 26 VII 1986, Gentry 55293, MO! PSO! Altaquer, Road to Tumaco, between Altaquer and Junin, 11 km from Altaquer, 100 m, 14 IX 1990, Kress 3075, TULV! **Valle del Cauca:** Cordillera Occidental, Vertiente Occidental, carretera vieja entre Cali y Buenaventura entre km 35–66, 1200 m, 11 X 1982, Albert de Escobar 2527, HUA x2! Queremal, 20 I 1980, Guarin 70, COL 211868! UPTC x2! VALLE! Hwy. El Queremal-Buenaventura (old road from Cali), 1300 m, 6 II 1984, Juncosa 1992, CUVC! MO! NY! El Queremal, vía antigua al mar. 30° C. aprox. ca. 1500 m, 29 XII 2010, Pérez 1053, VALLE x4! Carretera vieja a Buenaventura, Hoya del Río Dagua a 6 km de Queremal, 1100 m, 11 X 1982, Sánchez 414A, MEDEL! El Tambo, La Costa, 1300 m, 26 VII 1936, Sneider 855, AMES! NYI! **ECUADOR:** without locality data, Sodiro s.n., BP 66136! **Carchí:** Tulcan, Parroquia Tobar Donoso, Reserva Indígena Awá, 1800 m, 17–27 VIII 1992, Tipaz 1992, QCNE! **Esmeraldas:** Lita-San Lorenzo, km 18, 850 m, 28 XII 1990, Dodson 18592, MO! **Pichincha:** Cuenca del río Sardinas, parte baja del río, 800 m, 24 VII 2003, Cerón 49125, QAP! Dos Ríos, km 84 camino viejo via Chiriboga, Quito-Santo Domingo, 1150 m, 8 IV 1984, Dodson 14185, MO! QCNE! RPSC! (MO) carretera vieja Quito-Santo Domingo via Chillogallo-San Juan-Chiriboga, 2300 m, 3 V 1985, Dodson 15830, QCNE!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: **Valle del Cauca:** El Queremal, 1300 m, Dominguez 4906, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) El Queremal, vía antigua al mar. 30° C. aprox. ca. 1500 m, 29 XII 2010, digital images, Pérez 1053, AMO! **ECUADOR:** **Pichincha:** Without locality data, Gelis s.n., digital images, AMO! **Imbabura:** Lita, cerca de Rocafuerte, 1000–1500 m, 23 VIII 2022, Garzón-Suárez s.n. digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Endemic to the Pacific slope of the Cordillera Occidental in southern Colombia and Ecuador, terrestrial at 840–1600 [2220] m elevation. Flowering in July to February.

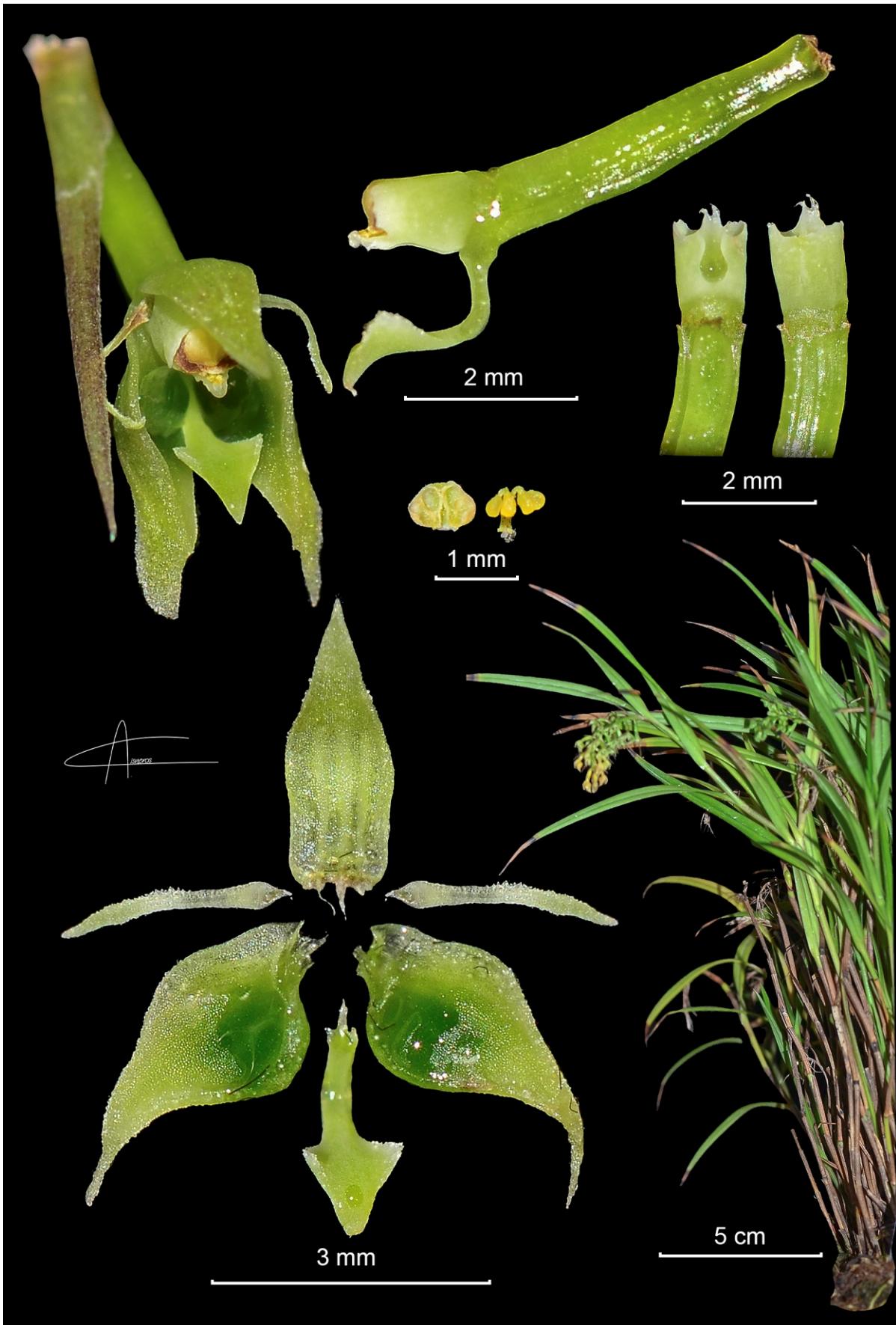


RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum dendromacrophorum* belongs to the Pleuranthium Group, characterized by the caespitose habit, the cane-like and elongate stems, the several short, lateral inflorescences, and the Dendrobii Subgroup which has several flowers per raceme, and a short or reduced clinandrium-hood. The species is characterized by the long lateral inflorescences with 2–6 flowers helicoidally disposed along the rachis, the very long ovary, 25–45 mm long, the cymbiform floral bracts, and the cordiform, apiculate lip. *Epidendrum dendrobii* Rchb.f. has smaller flowers, shorter inflorescences and ovaries, a reniform, emarginate lip and oblanceolate petals with apex rounded. *Epidendrum phragmitoides* Hágster (which grows sympatrically in the type locality) has much shorter stems, sub-sessile, 1-flowered inflorescences, a short ovary (6 mm long) thickened along the apical half, tubular, imbricating floral bracts, a lip somewhat 3-lobed, and the clinandrium-hood semi-tubular, much longer than the body of the column.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek δενδρον, tree, μακρος, large, and οοθοποιον, ovary, in reference to the tree like, branched stems and the long ovaries which distinguish this species, from the similar species, *Epidendrum dendrobii*.

REFERENCES: Hágster E. (2010) *Epidendrum phragmitoides*. In Hágster, E. & Sanchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 9, **Icon. Orchid.** 13 t.1371. Hágster E. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum dendromacrophorum*. In Hágster, E. & Sanchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t.1422. Reichenbach, H. G. (1850) *Epidendrum dendrobii*, In Linnaea 22: 841.

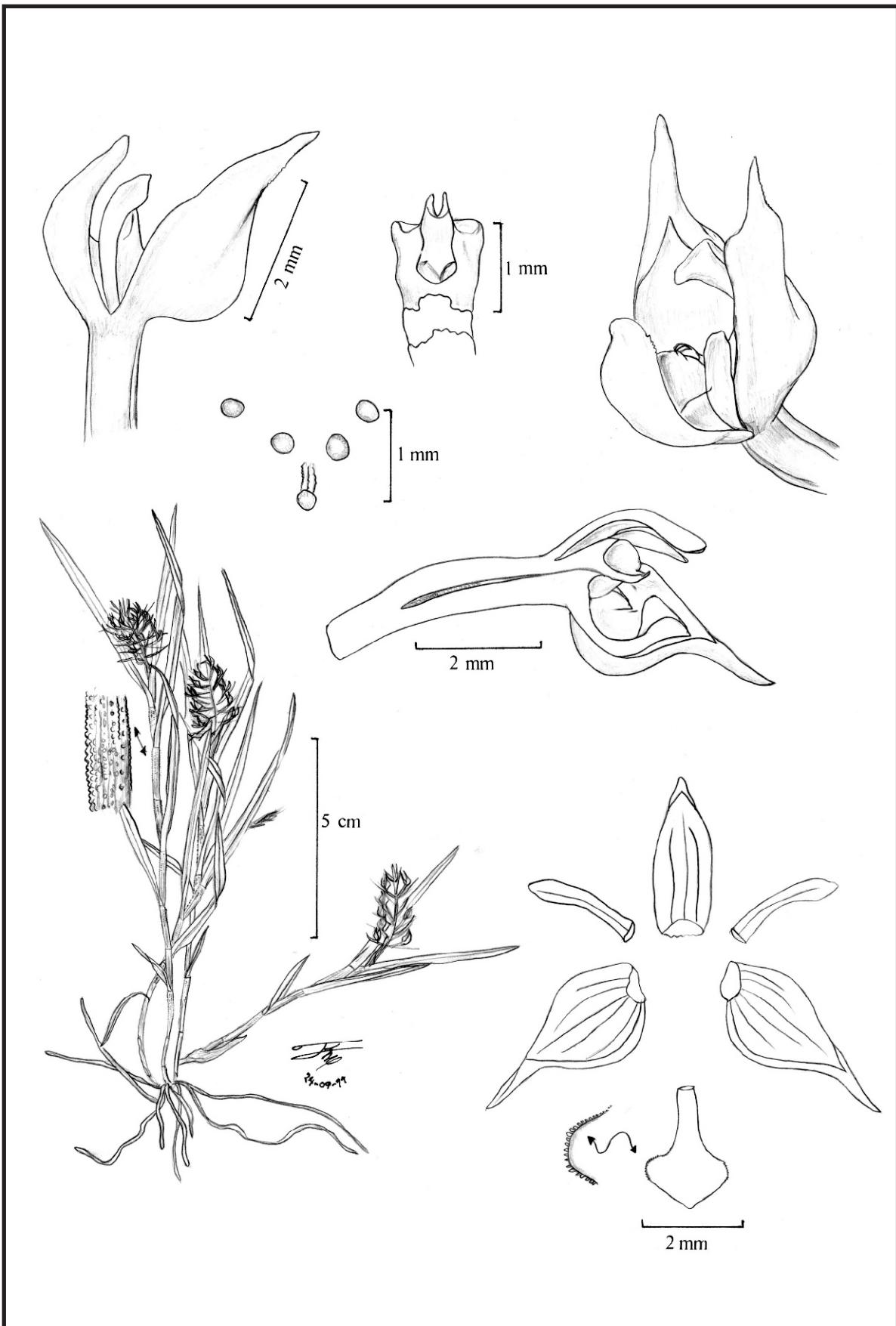


EPIDENDRUM DIALYRHOMBICUM Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2027a



EPIDENDRUM DIALYRHOMBICUM Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2027b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: ECUADOR: Napo: Baeza to Lago Agrio, at Reventador, 1500 m, 10 April 1990, *Alexander Hirtz* 4807. Holotype: MO! (Illustration voucher.) Isotype: QCNE!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb**, 8–18 cm tall. **Roots** ca. 0.3–0.5 mm in diameter, from base of stems, filiform, white. **Stems** 5–12 × 0.1–0.2 cm, cane-like, simple, laterally compressed, flexuous, ancipitose. **Leaves** 4–6, distributed along apical 2/3 of stem, sheath ancipitose, finely rough, striated, lower one non-foliar, 6–18 mm long; blade 1.5–7.0 × 0.2–0.4 cm, linear-lanceolate, grass-like, acuminate, with a prominent dorsal keel; uneven, progressively longer, green. **Spathe** 1–2, 0.6–1.5 × 0.15 cm, tubular towards base, narrow, acute, longer than peduncle and concealing it. **Inflorescence** 2.0–2.5 × 1.2–1.5 cm, racemose, apical, from mature growth, erect, shorter than leaves; peduncle 1 cm long, covered by spathe. **Floral bracts** 8–12 × 2 mm, up to twice as long as ovary, linear-acuminate, thin, base embracing ovary. **Flowers** 15–26, non-resupinate, small, simultaneous, lip always indirection of rachis apex, deep green, column and lip green; not fragrant. **Ovary** 3.5–6 mm long, terete, somewhat thickened along apical 2/3, furrowed. **Sepals** 3.0–4.0 × 1.1–1.8 mm, partly open, ovate, acuminate, dorsal 3-veined, laterals 5-veined, margin minutely erose. **Petals** 2.2–2.5 × 0.02–0.05 mm, linear, arched, somewhat narrower in middle part, 1-veined, margin minutely erose. **Lip** 2.2–2.8 × 1.2–1.7 mm, free from column, entire, apex of blade rhombic with a long basal claw, inserted at a right angle at base of column, giving flower a globular aspect, margin minutely papillose; ecallose. **Column** 1.4 mm long, short, thick, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, with a rounded keel in front, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, lentil-shaped, sub-equal, caudicles soft and granular, longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, prominently extending beyond clinandrium-hood in natural position, semi-elliptic, slit when viscarium extracted; viscarium semi-liquid, translucent. **Cuniculus** lacking, in its place a chamber is formed by column, lip and lateral sepals. **Lateral lobes of stigma** and **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: Along road from Méndez to Paute, 1551 m, 12 VII 2004, Croat 90922, QCNE! Macas-Parque Nacional Sangay, Lagunas Sardina Yacu, 1730 m, 24 V 2003, Cerón 48573, QAP! Ibid. 25 V 2003, Cerón 48696, QAP! Arapicos, 850 m, 6 IV 1981, Lugo 6013, GB! Napo: Zatzayacu, ca. 600 m, 14 VI 1967, Dodson 3765, SEL! Baeza, por El Chaco, 1650 m, hort. Ecugenera, 8 IX 1999, Hágster 12276, AMO! QCNE! **Tungurahua:** Napo-Pastaza ("Oriente"); Valley of the Río Pastaza and adjacent uplands. North of El Topo, Río Encanto 4400 ft, 4 V 1944, Camp s.n., NY! Río Topo, 3 VI 1968, Harling 10087, GB! Río Negro, 1500 m, Hirtz 4, QCA! SEL! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Los Encuentros to Río Machinaza, 1350–1650 m, 18 V 1988, Hirtz 3773, MO! (Illustration AMO!) Ibid. 18 V 1988, Hirtz 3775, MO!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Hort. Ecuagenera, Medina s.n., digital series, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher).

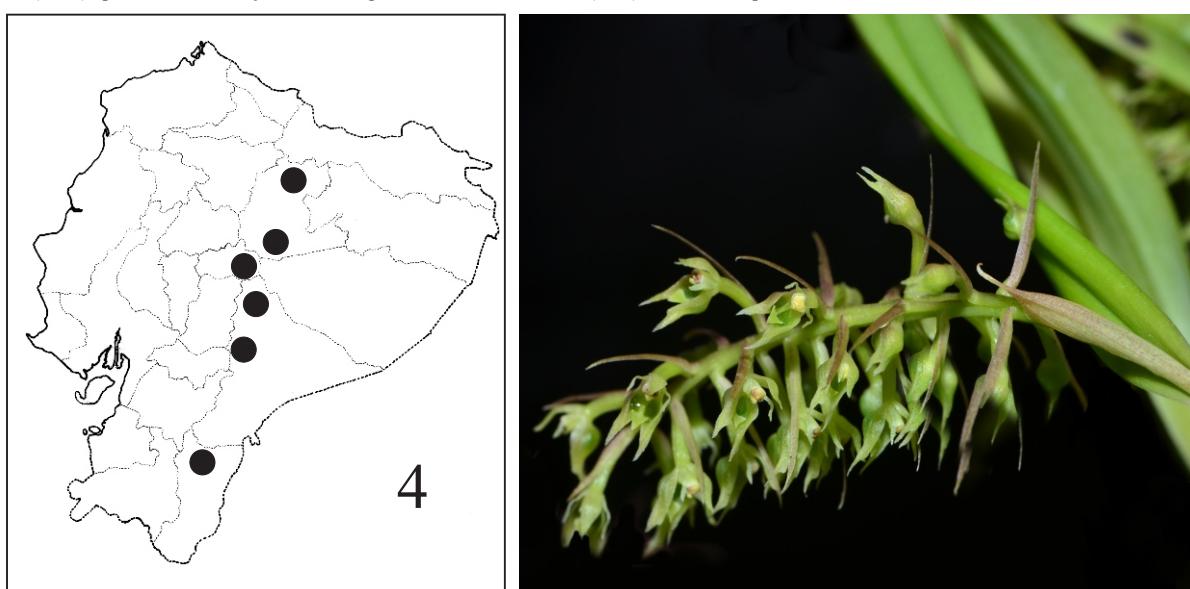
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: From the eastern slopes of the Andes in Ecuador and the northwestern base of the Cordillera del Condor; epiphytic at [600] 1500–2200 m altitude. Flowering in April, May and September.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum dialyrhombicum* belongs to the Alpicola Group, Dialychilum Subgroup and is recognized by the small-sized plants with narrow grass-like leaves up to 7 × 0.4 cm; the short, erect, compact inflorescence with deep green, globular and setaceous, non-resupinate flowers, the sepals 3–4 mm long, the lip free from the column, rhombic with a long, narrow claw perpendicular to the base of the lip and then turning up and parallel to it, the column with the rostellum projecting beyond the rest of the column body. *Epidendrum dialychilum* Hágster & Dodson, another of the few species of the genus with a free lip, has the lip straight and narrowly lanceolate-elliptic, and the flowers larger, the sepals being 8.5–11 mm long. *Epidendrum pterostele* Hágster & Dodson also has a free lip but narrowly elliptic, and the column has a prominent clinandrium which gives it a winged aspect. *Epidendrum zosterifolium* F. Lehmann & Kraenzl. is superficially similar in overall size, has wider leaves (5–12 mm), white and greenish flowers with a 3-lobed lip united to the column, and a prominent funnel-shaped clinandrium.

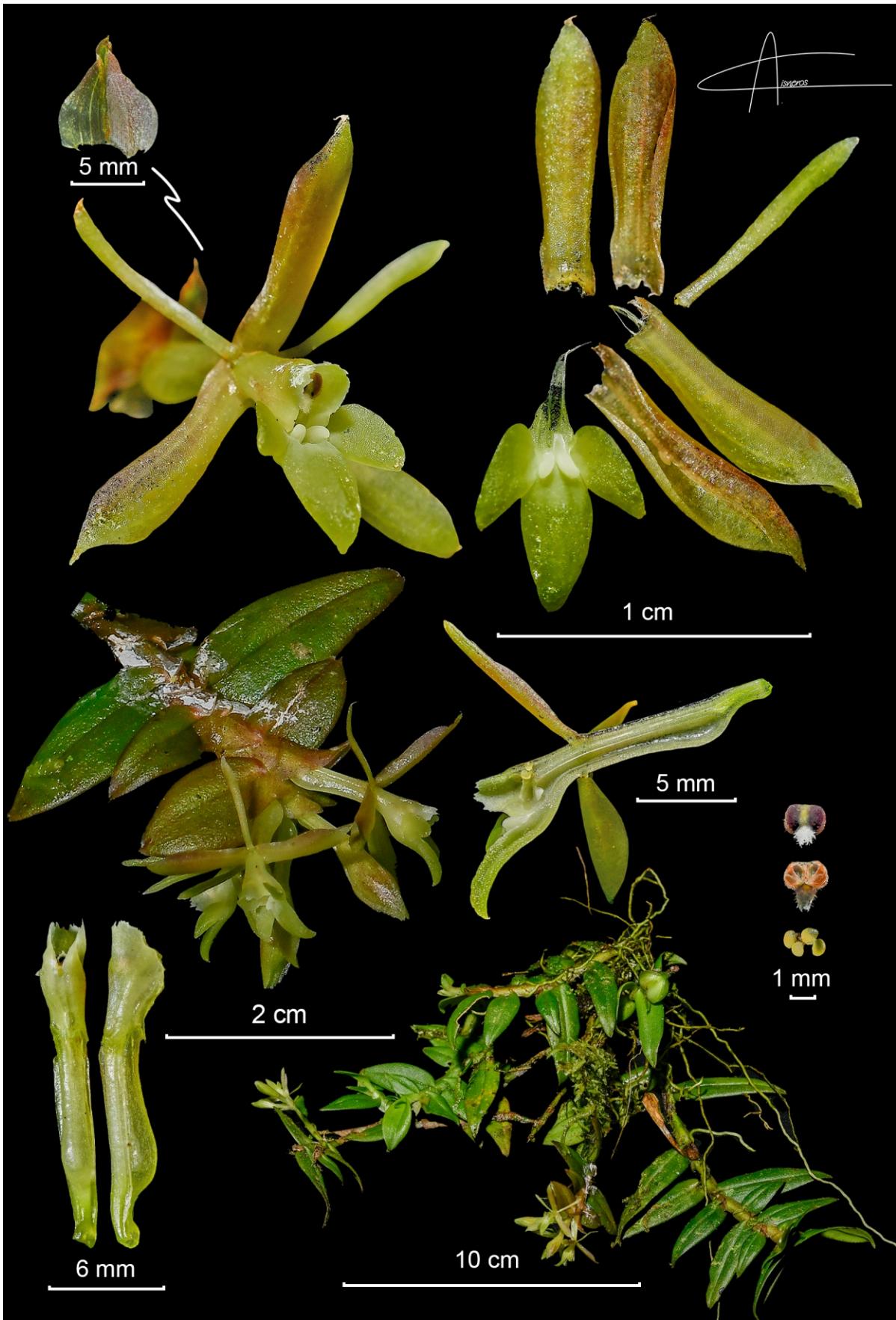
CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species is found all along the eastern slope of the Andes throughout Ecuador and the NW corner of the Cordillera del Cóndor at low to middle elevations, [600] 1500–2200 m, in wet tropical forests from ten locations.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek διαλύω, dispersed, separated and πορφύρος rhombic, in reference to the lip which is free from the column and the apex rhombic.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1993) *Epidendrum dialychilum*. In Hágster, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 1, **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 128. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum dialyrhombicum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 434. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum pterostele*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 475. Lehmann, F. C. & Kränzlin, F. W. L. (1899) *Epidendrum zosterifolium*. In Kränzlin, F. W. L., Orchidaceae Lehmannianae in Guatemala, etc., **Bot. Jahrb. Syst.** 26(5): t. 474. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2008) *Epidendrum zosterifolium*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, **Icon. Orchid.** 11: t. 1199.



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EPIDENDRUM ECHINATIANTHERUM Hágster, E.Santiago, J.P.Arista & Edquén

Plate 2028

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Bongará: Distr. Yambrasbamba: Perla del Imaza, Bosque de Piedra, 1682 m, 28 agosto 2021, *Jessy Patricia Arista, José Dilmer Edquén Oblitas, Elmer Yrigoyín Vásquez & Lucy Iliquin Malque 151*. Holotype: KUELAP! (LCDP voucher)

Epiphytic, sympodial, branching, pendulous, **herb** 8–13 cm long. **Roots** ca. 0.7 mm in diameter very thin, basal on primary stems. **Stems** 4.5–13 × 2–3 mm, laterally compressed, new stems produced from sub-apical node of previous stem, sometimes from base of primary stem. **Leaves** 10–25 per stem, distributed throughout the length stems, articulate, twisted at base so as to be on same plane of stem as in *Dichaea*; sheaths 0.4–0.6 × 0.35–0.45 cm, tubular, laterally compressed, apiculate, minutely rugose, green; leaves 1.1–4.3 × 0.6–1.2 cm, ovate to lanceolate, acute, fleshy, succulent, margins entire, spreading, medium green. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** apical, racemose, sub-corymbose, pendulous, from mature stem, sessile, 3-flowered. **Floral bracts** 6–8 × 6–7 mm, conduplicate, widely cordiform when spread, dorsally carinate, especially towards apex, embracing. **Flowers** 3, more or less simultaneous, pendulous, pale green to yellow-green, sepals tinged pale brown, calli white; fragrance not recorded. **Ovary** 7.5–10 × 2–3 mm including pedicel, terete, straight, inflated nearly to base by elongate vesicle, slightly more inflated basally. **Sepals** 9.5 × 3 mm, nearly spreading, free, narrowly lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, lateral sepals dorsally carinate, apex aristate, margins entire, somewhat revolute. **Petals** 9 × 1 mm, free, nearly spreading, linear-lanceolate, acute, 1-veined, margins entire, slightly revolute. **Lip** 7.5 × 6.0 mm, united to basal half of column, deeply 3-lobed, fleshy, thick, calli 1.1 mm long, basal, digitiform, divergent, disc unornamented, lateral lobes 4.0 × 2.2 mm, transversely ovate, apex narrowly rounded, nearly spreading flat in natural position, at a 45° angle to mid-line of lip; mid-lobe 4.5 × 2.6 mm, semi-elliptic, apex rounded. **Column** 5.5–6.2 mm long, dorsally including clinandrium-hood, straight, body of column (to rostellum) about half as long a hood. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, semi-tubular, somewhat funnel-shaped, margin erose-dentate, anther deep within. **Anther** reniform, dark vinaceous with central green vertical rib, with an elongate pyramidal, truncate flap at apex, covered by numerous disorganized white bristles, heavily echinate; the anther and bristles turn black in senescence. **Pollinia** 4, lentil-shaped, caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, nearly at an 80° angle with axis of column, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** large, transverse, triangular with stigmatic cavity vertical, transverse. **Cuniculus** penetrating nearly to base of pedicellate ovary, somewhat wide, forming an elongate ventral vesicle in pedicel. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Zamora-Chinchipe: alrededores de Zamora, hort. Ecuagenera, Gualaceo, Azuay, 14 VI 2023, Hágster 16588, digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known on the eastern slope of the Andes at 1682 m elevation, and from a cultivated plant at Ecuagenera, said to have come from Zamora, in the Cordillera del Cónedor. Epiphytic in wet montane forest on white sand, covered by accumulated organic material, dominated by palms, with *Cinchona* sp. and *Cedrela* sp. Presence of many Bromeliaceae, mosses. Growing on dry hanging thin branch covered by moss. Flowering in June and August.

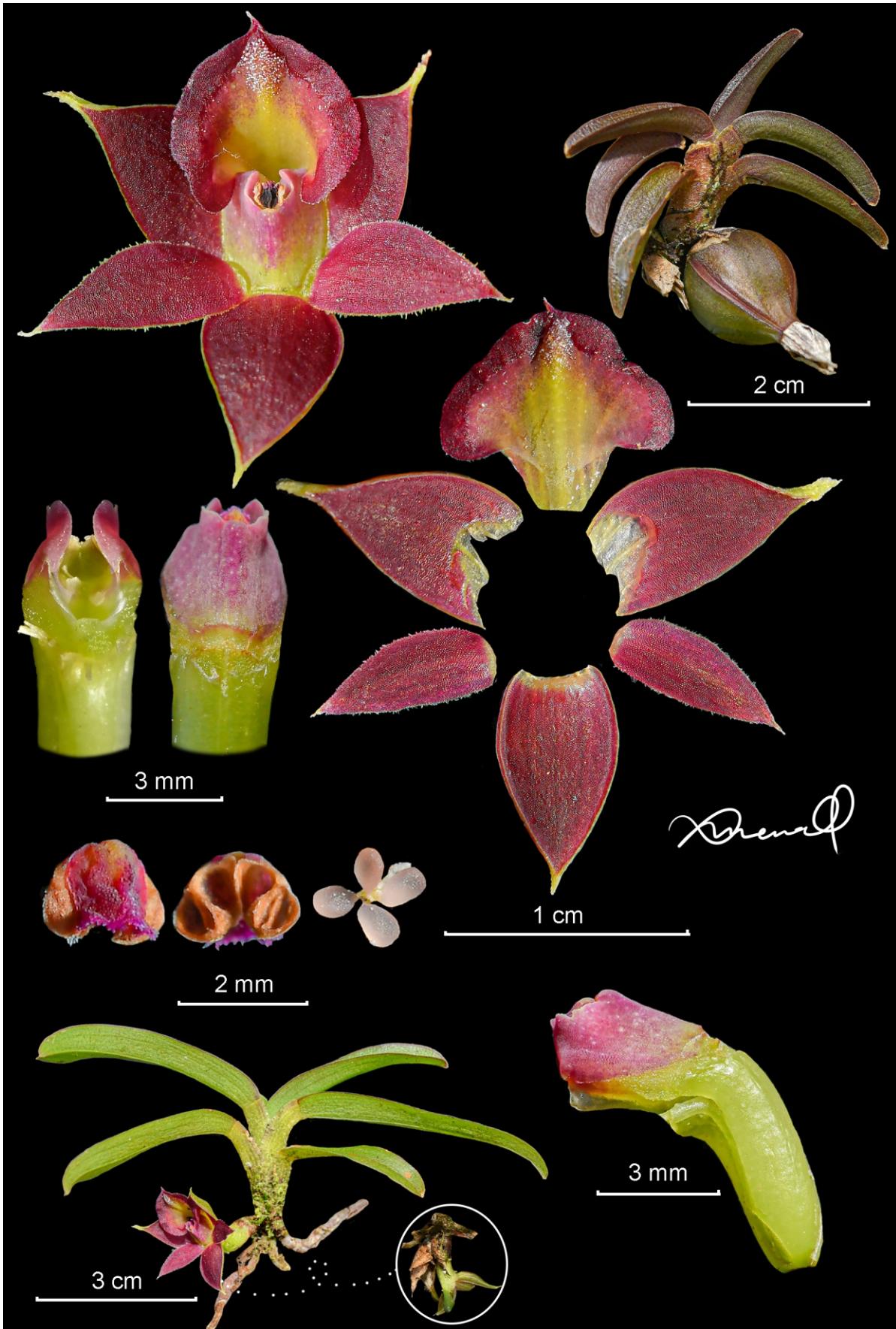
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum echinatiantherum* belongs to the Nanum Group, which is characterized by the *Dichaea*-like horizontal or pendulous stems and the inflorescence produced by pairs of opposite flowers without spathes, but with prominent floral bracts. This species is characterized by the few flowers, the cuniculus forming a long ventral swollen vesicle nearly reaching the base of the pedicellate ovary, relatively large, the sepals 9.5 mm long, the deeply 3-lobed lip with prominent ovate lateral lobes on the lip, the semi-elliptic mid-lobe and the prominent clinandrium-hood, somewhat funnel shaped and especially the reniform anther, dark vinaceous with central green vertical rib, with an elongate pyramidal, truncate flap at apex, covered by numerous disorganized white bristles, heavily echinate, which turn black with age. *Epidendrum madsenii* Hágster & Dodson also has a prominent, very long swollen vesicle at the base of the ovary, nearly as long as the ovary itself, the pale green flowers, the prominent 3-lobed, erose clinandrium-hood, the triangular, acute mid-lobe of the lip, and the ornamentation of the anther consisting of a transverse, denticulate process in front. It closely resembles *Epidendrum lueri* Dodson & Hágster, which has pinkish yellow flowers with the lip bright yellow, the denticulate clinandrium, but the lip is neither 3-lobed nor fimbriate.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Presently known from the type from northern Peru and a cultivated plant in Ecuagenera, Azuay, Ecuador.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *echinatus*, bristly, furnished with numerous rigid hairs, or straight prickles, and *anthera*, the cover of the pollinarium at the apex of the column, which has an appendage heavily covered with white bristles, a rare and prominent feature of this species.

REFERENCES: Arista, J. P., Hágster, E., Santiago, E., Edquén, J. D., Pariente, E., Oliva, M. & Salazar, G. A. (2023) New and noteworthy species of the genus *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae, Laeliinae) from the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, Amazonas, Perú. *Phytokeys* 227: 43–87. <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.227.101907> Dodson, C. H. & Hágster, E. (1989) *Epidendrum lueri*. In Dodson, C. H. & Bennet, D. E. (Eds.) Orchids of Peru, *Icon. Pl. Trop. Ser 2, 5*: t. 472. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1999) *Epidendrum madsenii*. In Hágster, E., Sánchez, S. L. & García-Cruz, J. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 2, *Icon. Orchid.* 3: t. 351.





EPIDENDRUM EDQUENII Hágster, E.Santiago & J.P.Arista

Plate 2029

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU. Amazonas: Province of Bongará, District of Yambrasbamba, a 20 m de la carretera a Perla del Imaza, en un lote de pasto de ganado (Santa Rosa), 2079 m, 15 Aug. 2022, *Jessy Patricia Arista Bustamante, José Dilmer Edquén Oblitas, Eric Hágster, Elizabeth Santiago Ayala, Gerardo Salazar Chávez, Elmer Yrigoin Vásquez, Kely Edquen Oblitas & Lidia Irene Cabrera* 276. Holotype: KUELAP! (LCDP voucher)

Epiphytic, monopodial, Vanda-like, erect **herb** 3–6 cm tall. **Roots** 1–2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy. **Stem** 1.5–3.0 × 0.5–0.8 cm, simple, erect, laterally compressed, entirely covered by foliar sheaths, occasionally producing new stems from base of lower internode of primary stem in older plants. **Leaves** 5–15, distributed throughout stem, distichous in a single plane, spreading, canaliculate, arching, articulate, coriaceous, rugose, medium green, margin reddish; sheaths 7.5–12 mm long, minutely striated, rugose, green, turning ochre-green with age; blade 1.4–4.8 × 0.7–1.0 cm, linear-oblong, apex rounded, minutely apiculate; margin spreading, minutely papillose towards apex. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 2.5 cm long, produced from base of stem, flowering over several years from short successive segments, entirely covered by leafless imbricating bracts, base tubular, apex acuminate, striated, scarious. **Flowers** solitary, a single flower produced from each segment of inflorescence, non-resupinate, red with green dorsal surface, margins, and apices of sepals and petals, base of column and disc of lip yellow-green. **Floral bracts** 10 × 6–8 mm, longer than ovary, tubular in natural position, widely ovate when spread-out, apex acuminate, similar to those of scape. **Ovary** 6–7 mm long, terete, thick, not inflated, furrowed. **Sepals** fleshy, glabrous, ovate, short acuminate, 5-veined, margin spreading, entire; dorsal sepal 9.5–11 × 4.8–5.0 mm, free, spreading; lateral sepals 10.7–12 × 5.3 mm, obliquely united to about 3/4 of underside of column, partly spreading, apex aristate. **Petals** 8.0–9.7 × 2.6–3.0 mm, spreading, free, fleshy, glabrous, narrowly ovate, shortly acuminate, slightly oblique, 3-veined, margin shortly and densely ciliate, spreading. **Lip** 6.0–8.7 × 9–9.5 mm, united to column, entire, widely triangular, base truncate, apex truncate, apiculate, margin minutely and scarcely papillose, spreading; disc concave; ecallose, with a prominent, fleshy mid-rib low at base becoming higher and more prominent towards apical 2/3 of lip, ending at apex of lip. **Column** 4–5 mm long, thick, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, truncate, papillose and lacinate at apex, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, light pink; caudicles soft, and granulose. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Cuniculus** not seen. **Lateral lobes of the stigma** small, occupying less than half of stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** 21 × 12 mm; sessile; body 14 × 12 mm, globose; apical neck 7 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR. Azuay: Gualaceo, Parroquia Jadan, quebrada de Chaquilca, Área de Bosque Vegetación Protectora Aguarongo, 3000 m, 4 X 2001, *Suin* 1088, AMO (illustration, AMO!) **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Area of Estación Científica San Francisco, road Loja-Zamora, ca. 35 km from Loja, 2150 m, 11 X 2008, *Werner* 2658, AMO! (Photo voucher) Palanda, beyond the pass, Yangana to Valladolid, 2500–3000 m, IV 1985, *Dalessandro* 397, MO!

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Amazonas: Rodríguez de Mendoza, 1750 m, *Arbildo* s.n. (digital image, AMO!) **Cajamarca:** Jaén, al norte [de] San José de la Alianza, 2160 m, 9 II 2022, *Círculo de Investigación en Taxonomía, Florística y Ecología Vegetal, Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina* s.n. (digital image at <http://www.inaturalist.org/observations/106480085>) Chota, Yaqil, 2793 m, 10 IX 2020, *Tafur* 151 (LCDP and digital images, AMO!)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Currently known from northern Peru and southern Ecuador. In Peru, from the departments of Amazonas (outskirts of the ACPPB) and Cajamarca (Jaén and Chota). Epiphytic in wet montane forest at 1750–3000 m elevation. The type was part of a colony on an isolated tree of *Cedrelinga* sp. (Fabaceae) in a pasture, among remnants of wet montane forest on the road to Perla del Imaza, at 2079 m elevation. Flowering and fruiting from August to February.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum edquenii* belongs to the Takulumenia group, which is recognized by the small, Vanda-like plants, with simple, imbricating, distichous leaves and a lateral complicated inflorescence, producing new, single-flowered segments over several years from the base of the stem or with age from the lower internodes of the stem. This species is recognized by its plants to 3–6 cm tall, the glabrous flowers with red with green dorsal surface, margins, and apices of sepals and petals, the sepals 9.5–11 mm long, and the widely triangular lip 6.0–8.7 × 9–9.5 mm. *Epidendrum dasyanthum* Hágster is also similar, but differs from both the above species in its salmon-pink to reddish, concolorous flowers, the strongly papillose floral segments, the acute sepals 9–13 mm long, and the cordiform to sub-triangular lip. *Epidendrum hernandoi* (Szlach. & Kolan) J.M.H.Shaw, only registered from the Cordillera Oriental of Colombia until now, has red-purple flowers with the tepals and lip pubescent, the lip triangular-ovate with the apex acuminate.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

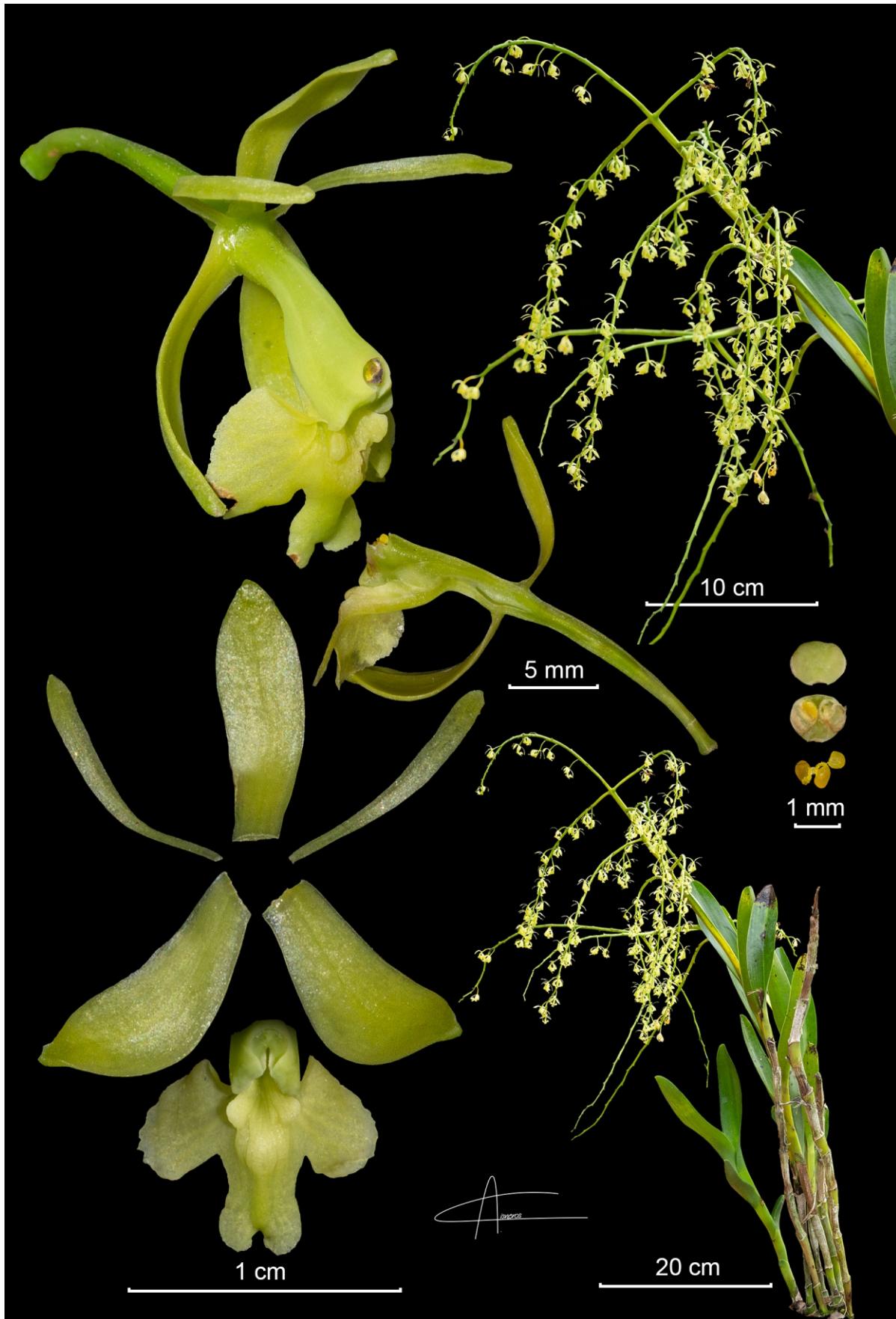
ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet honors José Dilmer Edquén Oblitas (1991–), who graduated as an Environmental Engineer at the Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Peru, and who has devoted seven years to researching orchid diversity of the Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo in the northern edge of the department of San Martín. He made significant contributions to the orchid inventory of the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2008). *Epidendrum dasyanthum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez. S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, *Icon. Orchid.* 11: t. 1116. Hágster, E. (2008). *Epidendrum rhodovandoides*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez. S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, *Icon. Orchid.* 11: t. 1172. Szlachetko, D. L. & Kolanowska, M. (2014). The genus *Takulumenia* (Orchidaceae, Epidendrinae) in Colombia. *Wulfenia*, 21, 63–81.



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EPIDENDRUM EXCISUM Lindl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

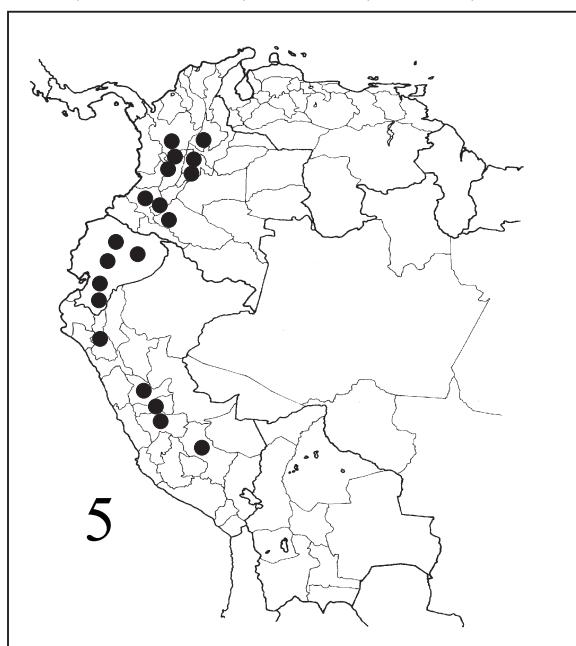
Plate 2030

EPIDENDRUM EXCISUM Lindl., Edwards's Bot. Reg. 30(Misc.): 86 (1844).

Type: COLOMBIA: Cauca: on the ascent to Sotara, near the village of Totoró, in Popayán, 1844, *Theodor Hartweg* 1423. Holotype: K! Isotype: K! W!

Epiphytic or lithophytic, caespitose **herb** 25–94 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1.0–2.0 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, thin. **Stems** 20–39 × 1.6–3.5 mm, laterally compressed, cane-like, straight, completely covered by non-foliar sheath, 4 × 2 cm, tubular, striated when dry. **Leaves** 4–5, distributed along apical 2/3 of stems; sheath 3.5 × 1.5 cm, tubular, striate when dry; blade 13.2–19.3 × 3–4 cm, alternate, slightly concave longitudinally, conduplicate, broadly oblong, rounded, bilobate, subcoriaceous, smooth, green, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** 2, 8–10.5 cm long, conduplicate, apex rounded, coriaceous, dorsally carinate. **Inflorescence** 20–52 cm long, apical, from mature stems, flowering only once, paniculate; peduncle 10.3–25 cm long, totally hidden within spathe, terete; rachis 17–27 cm long, arcuate, terete. **Floral bracts** 2–12 mm long, triangular-ovate, decreasing, apical ones shorter than ovary. **Flowers** up to 50, simultaneous, resupinate, yellow-brown to green, turning yellow with time; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 7–13 mm long, terete, slightly dilated towards apex, unornamented. **Sepals** 9.6–12 × 3.0–3.5 mm, free, partly spreading, glabrous, somewhat fleshy, lanceolate, acute, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 3-veined; lateral sepals oblique, 5-veined. **Petals** 9.3–14 × 1.0 mm, free, partly spreading, glabrous, membranaceous, linear-ob lanceolate, obtuse to acute, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 6.9–8.0 × 8.7–9.0 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate; bicallose, calli prominent, laterally compressed, divergent, with 3-low, rounded keel running apically at center; lateral lobes 3.0 × 4.0 mm, semi-orbicular, margin erose; mid-lobe 3.5–5.0 × 3.0–4.0 mm, subrectangular, apex divergent, emarginate, forming 2 lobes, margin erose, spreading. **Column** 7–8.4 mm long, straight, thicker at apex. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** subreniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granular, shorter than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** penetrating less than 1/4 of ovary, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, *Bowmann s.n.*, W! Montes del Mortiño, 2800 m, 31 VIII 1981, *Carvajalino* 206, POV! Without locality, 2800 m, 28 X 1884, *Lehamann* 2094, G! Near Bogotá, *Triay* 18, K! **Antioquia:** Támesis, vereda Cedeno, Finca La Tabanera, parte del distrito de Manejo Ambiental Integrado, Cuchilla Jardín-Támesis, 2350 m, 30 VIII 2006, *Arévalo* 619, COL! Medellín, en el camino Real Antiguo al Boquerón de San Cristobal, 2500 m, 2 VI 1948, *Barkley* 104, AMES! MEDEL! Sonsón, 2570 m, 31 X 2013, *Castro* 98, JBB! (Photo voucher) Cerro del Padre Amaya, Boquerón, 13 VIII 1983, *Hágsater* 7663, AMO! San Andrés Cuerquia, vereda El Catedral, Finca de Don Félix, 2300 m, XI 2013, *Hinestrosa* 460, JAUM x2! Medellín, San Antonio de Prado, vereda El Astillero, sector Los Muñoz, subiendo a Piedra Galana, 2595 m, 2 IV 2011, *Idárraga* 3740, HUA! Urrao, ramo de Frontino, 3050 m, 6 I 1984, *Londoño* 681, COL! HUA! Medellín, Alto de Palmitas, 2300 m, 20 IV 1985, *Marin* 21, HUA! Urrao, on trail to Paramo de Frontino from Finca La Quince, 3000–3300 m, 20 XI 1988, *McPherson* 13197, HUA! Urrao, Páramo de Frontino, subpáramo El Río, 3050 m, 1 VI 1985, *Sánchez* 681, MEDEL! Medellín, San Cristobal, vereda San Cristobal, sector Boquerón, Laguna La Selva, 2800 m, 2 V 1992, *Tuberquia* 83, HUA! Medellín, Cerro del Padre Amaya, 6.9 km from Medellín-Santa Fé de Antioquia highway on road to summit, 2640 m, 10 III 1987, *Zarucchi* 4603, HUA! MO! SEL! San Andrés Cuerquia, km 12 of road Ran Andrés-San José de La Montaña, 2235 m, 10 V 1988, *Zarucchi* 6407, HUA x2! **Bogotá:** Without locality, 9500 ft, 1 II 1948, *Sandeman* 5746, K! Quebrada El Chicó, de Bogotá, 2400 m, 8 VII 1943, *Schneider* 24, COL! HUA! **Caldas:** Villamaría, vereda El Plan, 2981 m, 22 X 2013, *Saldarriaga* 53, HUA x2! **Cauca:** Coconuco, cerca a Coconuco, 2200 m, 6 XI 1968, *Espinal* 3229, FI! MEDEL! Almaguer, Resguardo Indígena de Caquiona, vereda Guambial, 2650 m, 5 IV 2004, *Macías* 3671, CAUP! Toribio, Corregimiento de Tacueyó, vereda López, 2400 m, 2 XI 1999, *Ramirez* 12489, CAUP! FMB x2! **Cundinamarca:** Tabio, road above and north of Tabio, 07 III 1957, *Barclay* 4448, COL! MO! Bogotá, Usaquén, vereda Torca, calle 200, frente a estación de policía, 2650 m, 1 VIII 2000, *Bernal* 692, COL! Entre Zipaquirá y Cogua, 2680 m, V 1942, *Camargo* 1167, COL! Las Cachucas, Usaquén, 2700 m, 24 VI 1961, *Carvajalino* 123, COL! HPUJ! Cerro del AgUILA, El Mortiño, 2800 m, 31 VIII 1961, *Carvajalino* 206, COL! HPUJ! Municipio de Tenjo, 2620 m, 20 I 2004, *Córdoba* 3242, COL! Municipio de Tabio, 2630 m, 23 I 2004, *Córdoba* 3301, COL! FMB! Municipio de Tabio, vereda Carrón Alto, 2700 m, 23 I 2004, *Córdoba* 3314, COL! Chía, antigua quebrada, vereda de Tiquiza, 2650 m, 12 VII 1996, *Cortés* 748, COL! Facatativá, vereda Pueblo Viejo, 2960 m, 23 III 2008, *Díaz* 32, HPUJ! Bogotá, cerro La Coneja, 2700 m, 7 IV 2001, *Dueñas* 3078, COL! Bosque de la merced, 2700 m, 5 VIII 1987, *Estrada* 36, COL! MA x2! Carretera entre Mosquera y Tena, cerros al occidente de La Laguna, de la Herrera, 2300 m, 1 VII 1959, *Fernández* 5614-A, COL! El Chicó, near Bogotá, 9000 ft, 13 VII 1961, *Garay* 230, COL! SEL! Sasaima, vereda de San Bernardo, orillas del Río Dulce, 1780 m, 31 XII 1962, *García-Barriga* 18013, COL! US x2! Chía, Cerro de La Balvanera, 2800 m, 11 IX 1964, *García-Barriga* 18094, AMES! COL! US! *Ibid.* *García-Barriga* 18096, AMES! COL! US x2! Subachoque, El Tobal, vereda El Tobal, Finca El Cerro, 2940 m, 15 II 1999, *Hernández* 402, COL x2! *Ibid.* 2950 m, 25 III 1999, *Hernández* 445, COL x2! Bogotá, 10 XII 1852, *Holton* s.n., K! Zipaquirá, Rocas de Sevilla, entre Zipaquirá y Tocancipá, 2570–2620 m, 2 VII 1969, *Jaramillo* 4867, COL! Bogotá, Montes al E de Bogotá, vertientes de la quebrada de la Vieja, 2750 m, 2 III 1968, *Ortiz* 49, HPUJ! POV! (specimen and illustration) Tabio, vereda Canica, Finca Passiflora, 2840 m, 28 V 2014, *Pico* 1027, JBB x2! Chía, Nordlich von Bogotá, 2700 m, 1 X 1938, *Renz* 3100, RENZ! Bojacá, vereda Santa Bárbara, Hacienda Macanal, 2200–2600 m, *Salinas* s.n., COL!



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LCDP: C. A. Mesa & A. Cisneros

Photo: C. Castro

Editors: E. Hágsater & E. Santiago

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2030

Cota, cerro Majuy flanco oriental, parte alta en borde de cañada, 2700 m, 18 VI 1997, *Sánchez* 3361, JBB! Cerros de los alrededores de Bogotá, 2700–3000 m, 11 I 1962, *Saravia* II 66, COL! Madrid, Cerro Las Catedras, Madrid Mosquera, 2700 m, 27 XI 1962, *Schmidt-Mumm* 175, COL! Bogotá, 2600–2850 m, 13 VIII 1962, *Solano* 3, COL! Municipio de Bojacá, vereda de San Antonio, La Merced, en faja de robledales próximo a la carretera que conduce de Mosquera a La Mena, 2600–2700 m, 3 V 1964, *Torres* 3, COL! Bojacá, San Cayetano, a un lado de la carretera Mosquera-La Mesa, Peñas del Cajón, 2750 m, 12 X 1967, *Uribé* 5963, COL! Montes de Bogotá, arriba de Usaquén, 2700–2800 m, IV 1940, *Uribé* 424, JAUM! **Distrito Capital:** Chapinero, Quebrada La Vieja, near Chapinero, *Ariste-Joséph* A351, US! Bogotá, Usaquen, vereda Torca, conjunto Floresta de la Sabana, 5 X 2018, *Calbi* 132, JBB! Bogotá, Quebrada Chico, 2800 m, 1 I 1925, *Schlutz* 64, US! Bogotá, en los Montes de Usaquen, 2700–2800 m, 1 IV 1940, *Uribé* 424, AMES! **Huila:** Municipio de La Plata, Corregimiento el Belén, vereda María, Reserva Mermberg, 2931 m, 27 IV 2015, *Gualí* 5, SURCO! *Ibid.* Rosero 3, SURCO! **Putumayo:** San Francisco, 2400 m, 3 IV 1983, *Ortiz* 4396, HPUJ! POV! Sibundoy, Valle de Sibundoy, hill north of valley, 2220–2270 m, 28 V 1946, *Schlutes* 7480, AMES! Valle de Sibundoy, 2225–2300 m, 20 V 1946, *Schlutes* 7677, AMES! *Ibid.* *Schlutes* 7682, AMES x2! HÜH! K! **Quindío:** Salento, vereda Cocora, camino de la Montaña a la Picota y descenso al Valle de Cocora, 2400–2600 m, 21 XI 1990, *González* 2180, COL! **Santander:** Toledo, corregimiento de San Bernardo, 1250 m, *Franco* 4622, COL! Velez, Santander del Sur, west of Velez, road to Landazuri, 2500 m, 04 V 1984, *Luer* 10145, MO! Santander, Suratá, Vereda Mundo Nuevo, 2600–2800 m, 10 II 2013, *Tobón* 452, MEDEL! **ECUADOR:** Above Rivera, 2300 m, 9 III 1985, *Harling* 23005, CUVC! In sylvis fluvii Chanchán ad arbores, 5000 ft, 1 VIII 1859, *Spruce* 6078, K! W! **Azuay:** San Fernando, Chumblin, 2800 m, 27 II 1991, *Cerón* 13492, QAP x2! **Bolívar:** Guaranda, western slopes of Chimborazo, 2800–3400 m, 1096, *Lehmann* 8196, K! Guaranda, east Cordillera, near town of Guaranda, valley of river Chimbo, 2900 m, *Rimbach* 814, AMES! **Chimborazo:** Road Pallatanga-Cajabamba, 29–30 km from Pallatanga, 2950 m, 28 VIII 1976, *Oelgaard* 8966, AAU! MO! **Napo:** Baeza, Carretera a Quito Baeza, unos 45 km al E de Quito, 1700 m, 29 III 1994, *Carnevali* 3461, SEL! Quijos, Baeza, Hacienda Cumanda, pendiente a la derecha de la tubería del Oleoducto, 900–1875 m, 24 III 2012, *Cerón* 71147, QAP! *Ibid.* *Cerón* 71149, QAP! El Chaco, fincas de la parte Este del pueblo, 1700–2000 m, 15 III 1991, *Gavilanes* 494, QCA! Baeza-Tena, Cosanga, 1950 m, 4 XII 1986, *Hágster* 8837, AMO! Desviación Baeza-Laguna Agrio, 2 km antes de Baeza, margen al Río Papallacta, 4 XII 1986, *Hágster* 8913, JAUM! Bermejo, entre Baeza y Cuyuja, 1798 m, 3 XI 2017, *Hágster* 15371, QCNE! Road Quito-Baeza, below Cuyuja, 2350 m, 28 III 1979, *Holm-Nielsen* 16203, QCA! Baeza, Papallacta, along the road between Papallacta and Baeza, 2100 m, 20 II 1982, *Luer* 6855, SEL! Km 27, Pifo-Baeza-El Chaco, 2100–3000 m, 14 IV 1984, *Thurston* T-4024, AMO! About 1 km NW El Chaco, 1400 m, 12 II 1980, *Wilhelm* 16489, AMES! **Loja:** Saraguro, La Cofradía, rd. Km 30, 2700 m, 11 V 1995, *Borgtoft* 104246, LOJA! Loxa, *Hartweg* 847, K! Loja, Pinlopamba, frente a Pueblo Nuevo, 2520 m, 19 V 1978, *Vivar* 1054, LOJA! Yangana, Nudo de Sabanilla, N part, 2400–2600 m, 10 II 1982, *Wilhelm* 20542, GB! **Pichincha:** Atahualpa, about 2 km S of Atahualpa, 2750 m, 17 IV 1956, *Asplund* 20356, AMES! Quito, road from Santo Domingo to Quito, 6–20 km E of Tandapi, 1500–2000 m, 1 I 1979, *Besse* 184, QCA! SEL! Quito, Cerro Pillum Pamba, entre las haciendas: Tanlaha-Chalwayacu, vía al Aguacatal-Los Reales, cuenca alta del río Guayllabamba, 2430 m, 27 II 2017, *Cerón* 79203, QAP! Quito, km 60 Quito-Santo Domingo, 2000 m, 5 III 1974, *Dodson* 5421, SEL x2! **Sucumbíos:** Gonzalo Pizarro, El Reventador, Recinto Simón Bolívar, entre la loma cerca del oleoducto y la OCP, mano derecha de la carretera Lumbaqui-Reventador en dirección al río Due, 950 m, 23 III 2012, *Cerón* 71072, QAP! **Tungurahua:** North slope of Volcan Tunguragua, 2300 m, 10 III 1963, *Dodson* 2354, SEL x2! **PERU:** Without locality, *Dalström* 3177, USM! Without locality, *Hartweg* 847, K! Without locality and without collector data, MOL! **Cajamarca:** San Ignacio, San José de Lourdes, 1950 m, 11 X 2000, *Calatayud* 677, CUZ! Hualgayoc, Pampa Larga, al N de Bambamarca, 2650 m, 11 III 1994, *Sánchez* 6877, CPUN! Chota, Chota-Tacabamba road, 6–8 km from Chota, 2650 m, 20 II 1983, *Smith* 3628, USM! **Cusco:** Urubamba, Ollantaytambo, La Convención, trail from Chinchineros plaza to Antakillqa hillside, 3600 m, 13 I 1982, *Davis* 1450, USM! Urubamba, Ollantaytambo, Valle del Río Urubamba, halfway between Ollantaytambo and Urubambae, 2890 m, 23 IX 1980, *Maas* 4647, MO! U! Calca, Lares, valley above Mantoc, 8 III 1928, *Weberbauer* 7908, AMES! Urubamba, Ollantaytambo, Valle Chupani, cerca de Urubamba, 3200 m, 9 XI 1978, *Weberling* 6497, AMO! **Huánuco:** Huánuco, 7 XII 1985, *Bennett* 3515, CUZ! Pachitea, Chaglla, alto Río Hullaga, Muña, 15 III 1959, *Woytkowski* 5257, AMES! MO! **Junin:** Tarma, Palca, Charquimafía, 18L, 3263 m, 31 X 2013, *Gutierrez* 9, USM! Satipo, Río Tambo, Comunidad Nativa Pichiquia. Parque Nacional Otishi, 2060 m, 11 VII 2013, *Valenzuela* 24861, HOXA! Chanchamayo, Valle del Chanchamayo, 01 IX 2983, *Moore* s.n., USM! Tarma, Palca, entre Palca y Huacapista, 2400–2700 m, *Weberbauer* 1743, MOL! Calca, Lares, Lares Valley above Mantoc, 2600–2700 m, 8 III 1928, *Weberbauer* 7908, F! **Pasco:** Oxapampa, Huancabamba, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, 2300–2400 m, 26 I 2005, *Becerra* 584, HOXA! *Ibid.* zona de amortiguamiento del Parque Nacional, 2200–3000 m, 2 II 2005, *Becerra* 818, HOXA! *Ibid.* Sector San Daniel, camino a la laguna, borde de río, 2200 m, 22 II 2011, *Briceño* 851, HOXA! *Ibid.* Sector Tunqui, hacia María Puñís, 1895 m, 18–21 X 2008, *Cueva* 237, HOXA! USM! *Ibid.* Parte media de la quebrada San Alberto, 2135 m, 8 V 2007, *Monteagudo* 13964, HOXA! Oxapampa, Sector San Alberto, 2353 m, 23 XII 2007, *Rojas* 5062, HOXA! Oxapampa, Huanxabamba, 4–5 km N of Mallampampa, 2400 m, 22 I 1984, *Smith* 5815, MO! USM! Oxapampa, Huancabamba, Sector Grapanazú. Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, alrededores de la Colmena, 2224 m, 20 V 2012, *Valenzuela* 21077, HOXA! *Ibid.* Milpo-Cueva Blanca, 2600 m, 28 I 2004, *Vásquez* 29210, HOXA! *Ibid.* Sector quebrada Yanachaga, 2265 m, 10 II 2004, *Vásquez* 29245, HOXA! SEL! *Ibid.* Sector Yanachaga, 2910 m, 16 II 2004, *Vásquez* 29454, HOXA!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: **Antioquia:** Without locality, 31 VIII 2016, *Gutierrez* s.n., digital image, AMO! Boqueron, *Hágster* 7663, digital image, AMO! Medellín, San Antonio de Prado, 1900 m, 24 V 2021, *Mesa* s.n., digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) Jardín, 11 X 2022, *Mesa* s.n., digital image, AMO! Jardín Antioquia, 27 III 2021, *Arias* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Cauca:** Almaguer, veredas Dominguillo y Guambil. Camino a Gumbial, 2800–3000 m, 17 IV 2007, *Ramirez* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Cundinamarca:** Cogua, 2600 m, 5 IX 2021, *Parra* 2060, digital image, AMO! **Huila:** Reserva Natural Privada Merenberg, 2200–2400 m, 2 IV 2015, *Dueñas* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Santander:** Jesus María, 2 IX 2020, *Cadena* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Valle del Cauca:** Palmira, km 44, Camino Palmira-Ataco, vertiente poniente de la cordillera central, 2600 m, 28 IV 1983, *Villota* sub *Hágster* 7431, digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** Without locality, 31 V 2009, *Yong* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Imbabura:** Vía a Apuela, 4 V 2015, *Tobar* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Loja:** Loja, Ecuagenera, viveros de Gualaceo, procedente de la antena, Villonaco, Loja, 2240 m, 23 IX 2016, *Hágster* 14750, digital image, AMO! **Napo:** Quijos, abajo de Baeza, 9 I 2021, *Gelis* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Pichincha:** Horts Quito: Cumbyá, 21 4 I 2004, *Zelenko* 14004, digital image, AMO! **Tungurahua:** Without locality, *Llangana* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Zamora, paso alto en la carretera antigua entre Loja y Zamora, 2700 m, 14 IV 2015, *Tobars* s.n., digital image, AMO! **PERU:** **Cajamarca:** Hualgayoc, *Dávila*s.n., digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widely distributed in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, from 1700–3600 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

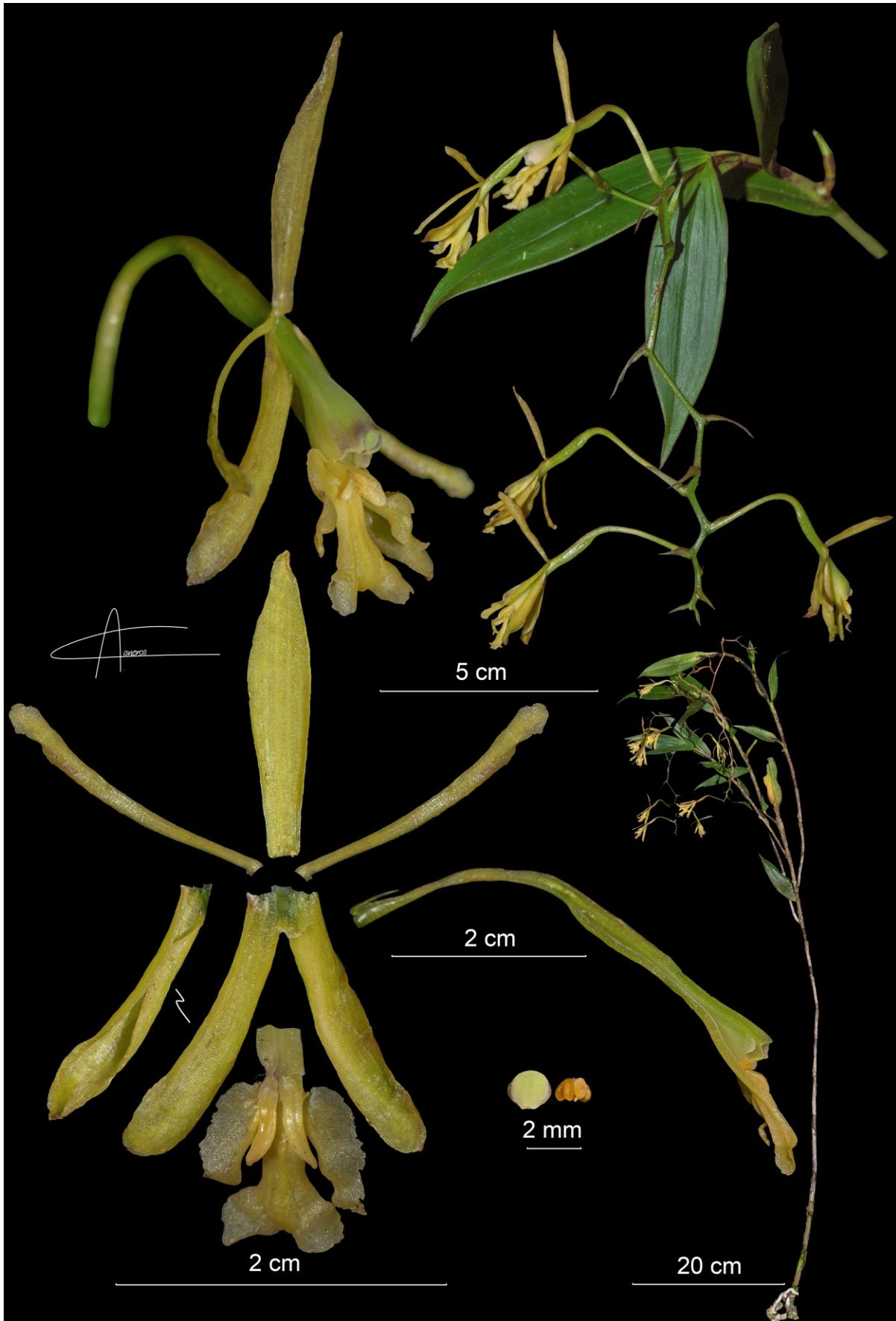
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum excisum* belongs to the *Excisum* Group, characterized by the sympodial, caespitose habit, the cane-like stems, the numerous leaves, the inflorescence racemose or an open panicle with a few branches, the 1 to 2 large spathes at the base of the inflorescence, the 3-lobed lip, and the medium sized flowers. The species is recognized by the leaves broadly oblong, rounded, bilobate at apex, the paniculate inflorescence, the ovary 7–13 mm long, the sepals 9.6–12 mm long, acute, the petals 9.3–14 mm long, linear-ob lanceolate, obtuse to acute, the lip 6.9–8 mm long, bicallose, the lateral lobes semiorbicircular, margins erose, and the mid-lobe subrectangular, emarginated forming 2 lobes at apex. *Epidendrum utcuyacuense* *Hágster* has leaves narrowly lanceolate, acute, the inflorescence racemose, about 10 cm long, the sepals 10 mm long, elliptic, acute, the petals 9 mm long, narrowly lanceolate, rounded, and the lip 6–7 mm long, lateral lobes semiorbicircular, mid-lobe occasionally apiculate. *Epidendrum urubambae* *Hágster* has the stems laterally compressed, the leaves narrowly lanceolate, the peduncle shorter than the spathe, the sepals 12–13 mm long, ob lanceolate, acute to aristate, the petals 12 mm long, narrowly ob lanceolate, acute, and the lip 6 mm long, with margin undulate, lateral lobes dolabriform, margin sinuate, mid-lobe with an apiculus in the sinus.

CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species appears to be common and widespread from Colombia to Peru.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin “excisus” that means “cut” in reference to the apex bilobed leaf, appearing to be cut.

REFERENCES: Lindley, J. (1844). *Epidendrum excisum* in Edwards's Bot. Reg. 30: Misc. 86: 14. *Hágster*, E. (2001). *Epidendrum urubambae*. In *Hágster*, E. & *Sánchez*, L. (Eds.). **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 496. *Hágster*, E. (1993). *Epidendrum utcuyacuense*. In *Hágster*, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.). **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 194.

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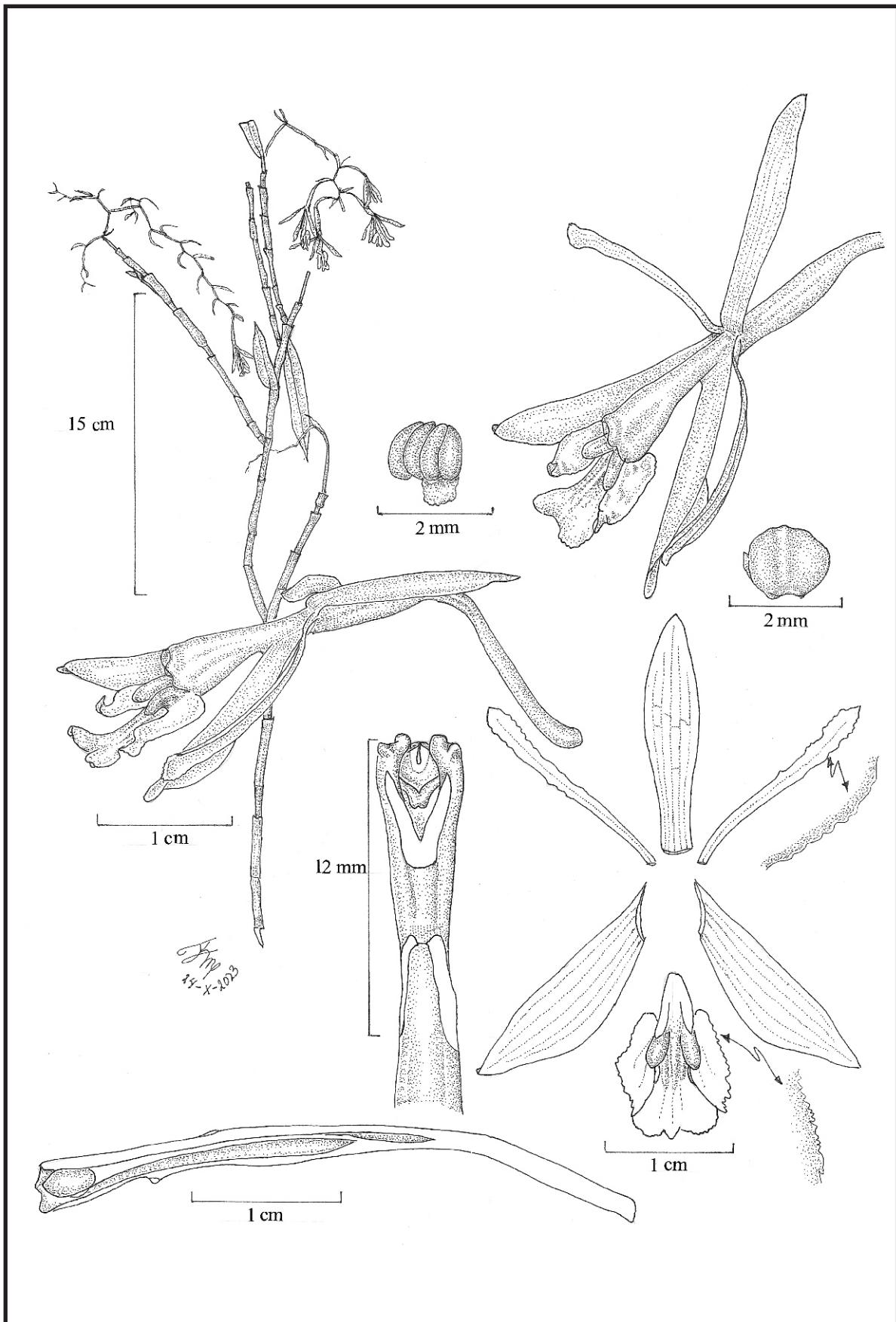


EPIDENDRUM EXPANSILOBUM C.Castro & Hágster

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2031a



EPIDENDRUM EXPANSILOBUM C.Castro & Hágster

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2031b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM EXPANSILOBUM C.Castro et Hágster, sp. nov.

Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Municipio de Santiago de Cali, corregimiento de Pichindé, vereda Peñas Blancas, Parque Nacional Natural Farallones de Cali, colección realizada en el sector de las bocaminas en los socavones del sector Pate Queso, 3111 m, 21 August 2020, *Cristian Castro, David Sanín & Soldados Batallón 3ra Brigada de Alta Montaña Ejército Nacional de Colombia 2192*, Holotype: COL, accession 627397! (LCDP, Illustration and Photo voucher)

Similar to *Epidendrum amplexirisaraldense* Hágster & E.Santiago but the leaves $3.5\text{--}9.5 \times 0.7\text{--}2.4$ cm, lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate (vs. leaves $4\text{--}11.7 \times 1.5\text{--}3.2$ cm, widely elliptic), the base of lip cordate (vs. base of lip cuneate), the lateral lobes of the lip forming an angle of 25° respect to mid-lobe (vs. lateral lobes of lip forming an angle of 45° respect to mid-lobe), and the mid-lobe with a narrow isthmus and then widely expanded into two large, diverging, rounded oblong lobes (vs. mid-lobe of the lip cuneate).

Terrestrial, monopodial, branching, erect **herb**, ca. 90 cm tall, each new stem originates from a sub-apical internode of previous stem. **Roots** ca. 2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy. **Stems** primary stem 86.5×0.5 cm, branching, branches ca. $18\text{--}40 \times 0.5$ cm, cane-like, terete, thin, straight; base covered with non-foliar sheaths, tubular, minutely striated when dry. **Leaves** 5–13 or more, distributed throughout stems, basal leaves caducous, articulate, subcoriaceous; sheaths $7\text{--}32.5$ mm long, tubular, minutely striated when dry; blades $3.5\text{--}9.5 \times 0.7\text{--}2.4$ cm, lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 8.5–12.5 cm long, apical, flowering only once, paniculate, laxly few-flowered; peduncle 1.1 cm long, terete, thin; rachis zigzag. **Floral bracts** 4.2–11 mm long, prominent, much shorter than ovary, gradually shorter towards apex of rachis, linear-lanceolate, acuminate. **Flowers** 10–20, successive, several open simultaneously, chartaceous slightly fleshy, resupinate, olive green, mature and senescent yellowish green, column sometimes turning red; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 19–28 mm long, terete, curved downward 90° in middle, thin, slightly inflated ventrally behind perianth over 1/3 its length, olive green or yellow-green with light purple tones in senescent flowers arched downward. **Sepals** partly spreading, oblanceolate-elliptic, acuminate, 5-veined, margins entire, revolute; dorsal sepal $17\text{--}19 \times 3\text{--}4.0$ mm, free; lateral sepals $16\text{--}20 \times 3.5\text{--}5.2$ mm, slightly oblique, obliquely united to base of column. **Petals** $17.3\text{--}18.2 \times 1.0\text{--}1.7$ mm, free, linear-oblanceolate, slightly wider towards obtuse apex, 1-veined, margins entire to erose towards apex, revolute. **Lip** 10.5×10 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate; bicallose, calli digitiform, curved, prominent and substantial, divergent at apex, elongate, surpassing sinuses between lobes of lip; disc with 3 thin ribs between calli, two outer ribs disappearing at base of mid-lobe, mid-rib reaching apical mucro; lateral lobes $2.0\text{--}2.7 \times 6.8\text{--}8.0$ mm, spreading or reflexed in natural position, held an angle of 25° to mid-lobe, obliquely hemi-lanceolate, inner margin straight, entire, outer margin curved, margin erose-undulate, spreading, apex obliquely acute; mid-lobe $5.8\text{--}7.0 \times 5.8\text{--}6.2$ mm, with a narrow basal isthmus $1.9\text{--}2.2$ mm wide and then widely expanded into two large, diverging, rounded oblong lobes, $2.9\text{--}3.3 \times 2.6\text{--}2.7$ mm, apical sinus mucronate, margins slightly erose, spreading. **Column** 11.4–11.7 mm, long, thin, straight, apex widely triangular olive green or yellow green with light purple tones in senescent flowers. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** spherical, apex narrowly truncate, 4 celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, inner side of each pair flat, caudicles yellow, small. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** very large, semi-orbicular, half the size of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** elongate, penetrating 1/3 of ovary, somewhat inflated behind perianth, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMEN: COLOMBIA: **Valle del Cauca:** Cordillera Occidental, Los Farallones, vertiente NW [Santiago de Cali], Quebrada Las Nieves abajo de la mina El Diamante, 2900 m, 30 VII 1946, Cuatrecasas 21784, COL barcode 000469289! (sketch of flower by Szlachetko, AMO!).

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently only from Valle del Cauca, from the Farallones de Cali National Natural Park, at 2900–3100 m elevation, growing epiphytically in high Andean Forest with trees with heights of 6–12 m. Flowering in July and August.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum expansilobum* belongs to the Amplexicaule Group which has a branching habit, the leaves short-acuminate, the inflorescences laxly few-flowered, paniculate, the floral bracts prominent, the lateral sepals obliquely united to the base of the column and the lip 3-lobed with prominent calli. The new species is recognized by the leaves $3.5\text{--}9.5 \times 0.7\text{--}2.4$ cm, lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate, the flowers slightly fleshy, the sepals to 16–20 mm long, the lateral lobes of the lip forming an angle of 25° with respect to the mid-lobe, and the mid-lobe of lip with rounded oblong lobes and the apical sinus mucronate. The species is similar to *Epidendrum amplexirisaraldense* Hágster & E.Santiago which has leaves $4\text{--}11.7 \times 1.5\text{--}3.2$ cm, elliptic, the sepals 20 mm long, the lateral lobes of the lip forming an angle of 20° with respect to the respect mid-lobe and obliquely oblong, and the lip mid-lobe oblong, apex rhombic. *Epidendrum quilinsayacoense* Hágster & E.Santiago has leaves $7.5\text{--}12 \times 3.4\text{--}3.8$ cm, widely elliptic, the sepals 18–19 mm long, the lateral lobes of the lip spreading at an angle of 45° to the mid-lobe, obliquely hemi-elliptic, and the mid-lobe of the lip fleshy, oblong, provided near apex with a pair of opposite triangular-rounded lobes. *Epidendrum rioalaisalense* Hágster & E.Santiago has leaves $7.3\text{--}11.5 \times 1.2\text{--}2.5$ cm, oblong-elliptic, the flowers membranaceous, the sepals 11–12 mm long, the lateral sepals falcate, the lip 3-lobed, with lateral lobes forming an angle of 45° with respect to the mid-lobe, and the mid-lobe oblong, apex obtuse.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently from two collections from Valle del Cauca, both from the same area.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *expansum*, expanded, widened, and *lobulus*, lobe, in reference to the mid-lobe of the lip, with a narrow isthmus and then widely expanded into two large, diverging, rounded lobes, which distinguish this novelty from closely related species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Collected under project “Expedición Botánica al Parque Nacional Farallones de Cali, zonas: Alto del Buey, Mina Pate Queso y sector la Laguna, Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia, Universidad del Valle & DAGMA”.

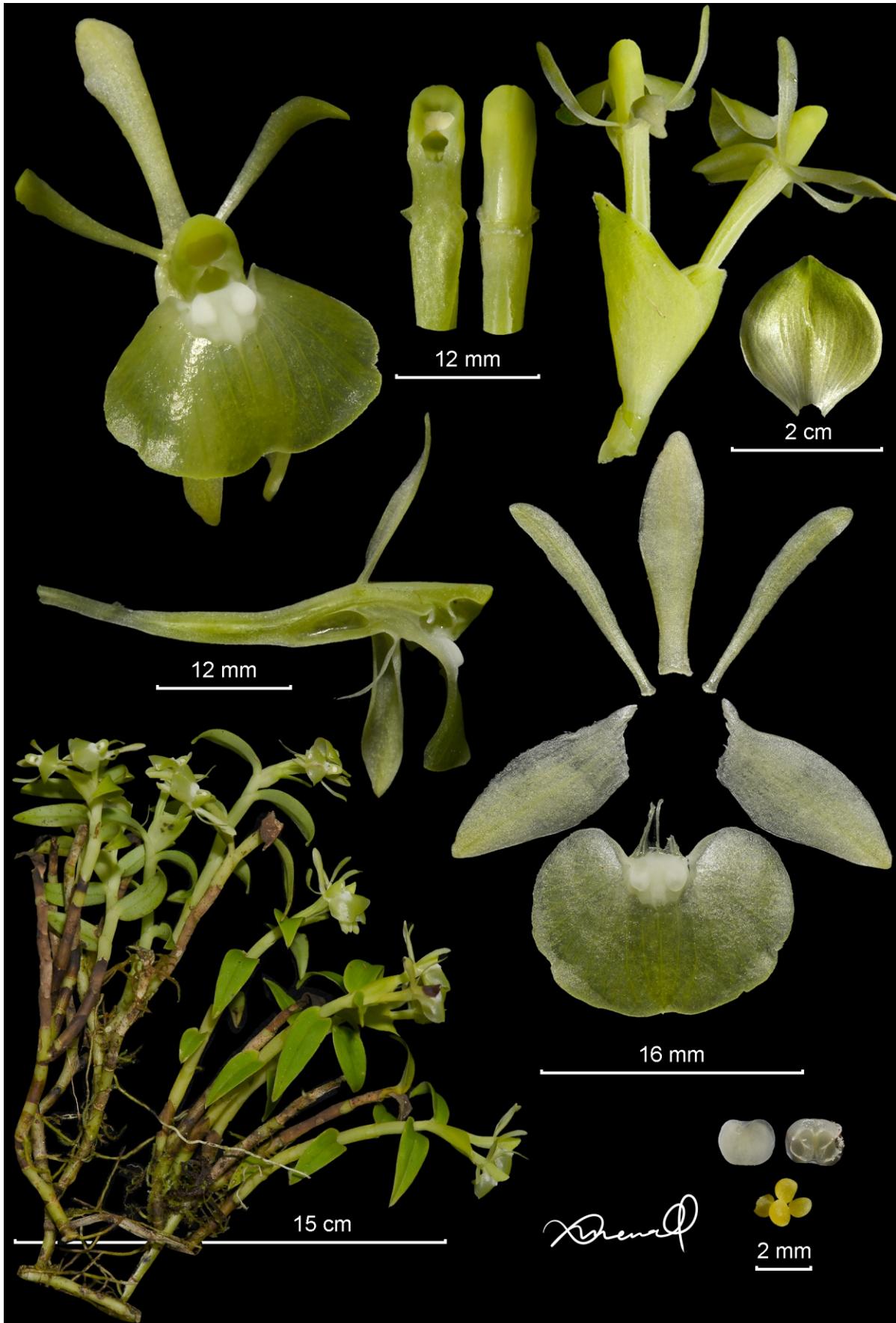
REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum amplexirisaraldense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1406. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2025) *Epidendrum quilinsayacoense*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t.2079. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2025) *Epidendrum rioalaisalense*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2085.



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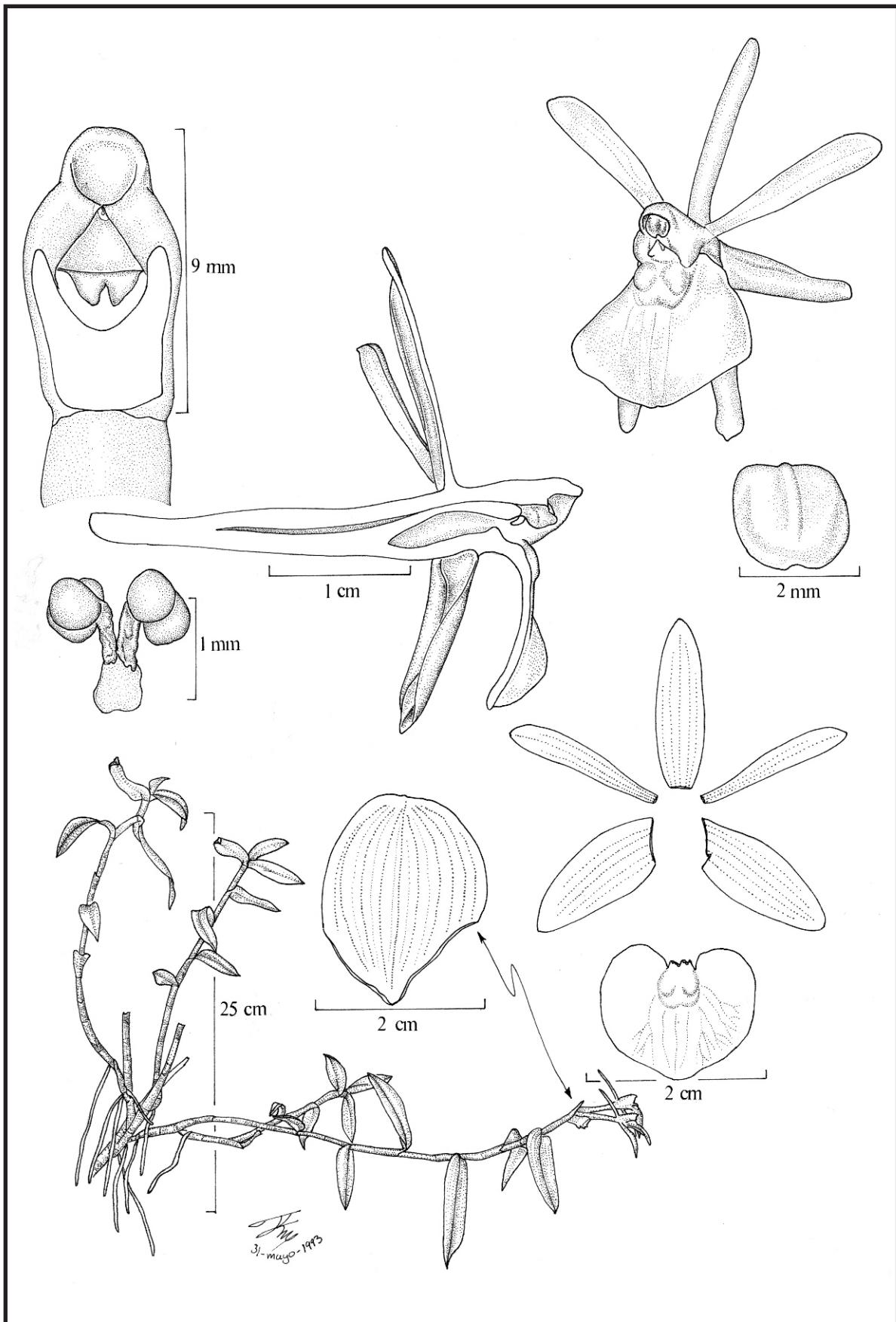


EPIDENDRUM FALCIVESICICAULE Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2032a



EPIDENDRUM FALCIVESICICAULE Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2032b

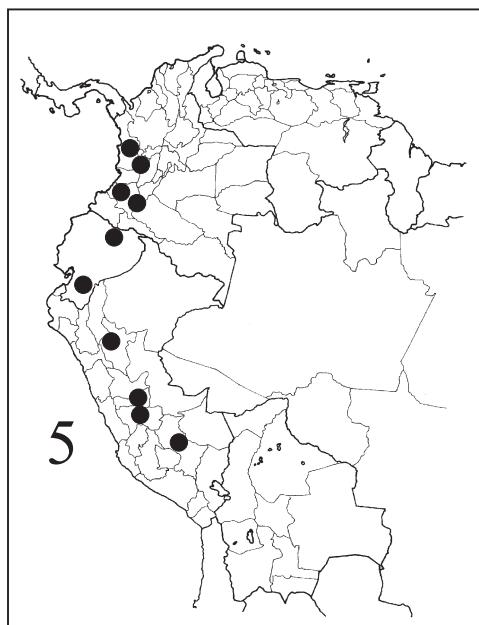
ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: ECUADOR: Sucumbíos; Mpio. Santa Bárbara, ca. 57 km de la desviación de la carretera Tulcán Ibarra hacia La Bonita, 1950 m, col. 8 July 1990, *Eric Hágster, Calaway H. Dodson, Daniel Rubio & Nixon Revelo 10577*. Holotype: pressed cult. 21 May 1997, AMO! Isotypes: COL! QCNE! MO! Clonotypes: pressed cult. 3 December 1990, AMO! Flowers in spirit, pressed 31 May 1993, AMO! (Illustration voucher)

Epiphytic, sub-caespitose, somewhat repent, sub-erect **herb**, 15–27 cm tall. **Roots** 0.7–1.5 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, from basal internodes of stems, fleshy, thin. **Stems** 10–20 × 0.1–0.22 cm, cane-like, terete, thin, sub-erect, base covered by sheaths 1.5 cm long, tubular, non-foliar. **Leaves** 5–7, distributed along apical 2/3 of stems, unequal in size, basal one smaller, articulate, spreading; sheath 0.8–1.5 cm long, tubular, appressed in live plant, infundibuliform in herbarium specimens, minutely striated, blade 1.5–5.3 × 0.8–1.3 cm, lanceolate, acute, minutely apiculate, apical margin papillose, sub-coriaceous, apple green, unmarked. **Spathes** 2, 24–26 × 7–10 mm, obliquely hemi-elliptic, conduplicate, nearly circular or widely ovate when spread, tubular towards base, partly imbricated, similar in size and shape. **Inflorescence** 4–7 cm long, apical, flowering only once, two flowered; peduncle 4.5 cm long, sub-terete, nearly totally hidden by spathaceous bracts; rachis ca. 3 mm long, very short. **Floral bracts** 1 mm long, very short, triangular, acute, embracing, hidden within spathes. **Flowers** 2, simultaneous, resupinate, pale apple green with calli white; fragrance seminal, weak in evening. **Ovary** 24–30 mm long, straight, thin at base, slightly dilated behind perianth, with 6 narrow ribs with margins somewhat finely dentate, bent lengthwise and appressed to ovary, and only visible under microscope. **Sepals** spreading, free, 5-veined, apex obtuse, margin entire, revolute; dorsal sepal 15–18 × 4.1–5.8 mm, oblong; lateral sepals 15–18 × 5.7–7 mm, narrowly elliptic, slightly oblique. **Petals** 14.5–18 × 2–2.5 mm, spreading, free, linear-ob lanceolate, 3-veined, slightly convex, apex rounded, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 12–15 × 16–17.5 mm, united to column, convex, widely cordiform, apex sub-obtuse, margin entire, spreading, and multiple, visible veins in blade; bicallose, calli elongate, prominent, on a thickened, rounded platform, white, spongy; bicallose, calli elongate, prominent, on a thickened, rounded platform, white, spongy, and multiple, visible veins in blade. **Column** 9–12 mm long, straight, thick, apex oblique. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, fleshy, margin entire, somewhat surpassing body of column, slightly incurved. **Anther** sub-reniform, 4-celled, with a low dorsal rib. **Pollinia** 4, sub-spherical, somewhat laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, somewhat longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, occupying 1/4 of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** short, penetrating 1/6 of ovary, inflated, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Barbacoas, André s.n., K! **Cauca:** Sajonia, 1500 m, 17 IV 2018, *Samboni 198*, COAH! Palmeras, 1500 m, 16 XII 2017, *Soto 63*, COAH! **Chocó:** Carmen de Atrato, 1 VI 1975, *Ortiz 725*, HPUJ! **Huila:** La Plata, east of the pass, Páramo de Puracé, 2300 m, 14 XI 1982, *Luer 8402*, SEL! Palestina, 2102 m, *Rosero 1297*, SURCO! Acevedo, 1902 m *Rosero 12944*, SURCO! **ECUADOR:** Hort. Ecuagenera, 8 III 2003, *Medina sub Hágster 13865*, AMO! **Carchi:** Vicinity of Maldonado, 1850 m, 15 IV 1977, *Madison 3967*, SEL! environs of Maldonado, 1450–1650 m, 1 VI 1978, *Madison 4856*, SEL! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** from Yangana to Valladolid, 2000–2700 m, 24 III 1986, *Hirtz 2324*, MO! Cerro Colorado, S of Nambija, 1800 m, 17 II 2002, *Hirtz 8005*, SEL! **PERU: Cusco:** Wayqecha Cloud Forest Research Station, Kosñipata Valley, between Paucartambo and Pilcota, 2481 m, 5 V 2006, *Repasky 369*, BRIT! **Junín:** Tarma, Utcuyacu, 1900 m, 20 II 1948, *Woytkowski 35353*, AMES! MO! UC! *Ibid. Agua Dulce*, 2400 m, 12 III 1948, *Woytkowski 35455*, AMES! MO! UC! **Pasco:** Sector San Alberto, Camino al Abra Esperanza, 2692 m, 15 XI 2010, *Briceño 460*, HOXA! Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, 2300 m, 28 XI 2006, *Monteagudo 13572*, USM! Trocha del Sector San Alberto, 2400 m, 20 IV 2004, *Perea 934*, HOXA! Zona de amortiguamiento, Sector San Alberto, 2450 m, 16 III 2005, *Rojas 3526*, AMO! HOXA! SEL! La Colmena, 2056 m, 20 II 2008, *Rojas 5356*, AMO! HOXA! USM! Oso Playa, 2300 m, 13 X 2009, *Valenzuela 13683*, HOXA! cercanías del refugio El Cedro, 2480 m, 7 V 2007, *Valenzuela 13898*, HOXA! Sector San Daniel, 2200–2500 m, 15 III 2006, *Vásquez 31198*, HOXA! Huancabamba, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, sector San Daniel, 2100 m, 11 II 2007, *Vásquez 31841*, AMO! HOXA! Sector Tunqui, 1760 m, 3 II 2009, *Vásquez 35069*, HOXA! USM! Sector San Daniel-Quebrada Colmena, 1951 m, 26 II 2009, *Vásquez 35393*, HOXA! **San Martín:** Prov. Rioja, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Sector Venceremos, Margen derecha del Seranoyacu, 2545 m, 26 V 22, *Edquén 6071*, KUELAP! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality data, *Uribe s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Valle del Cauca:** Reserva Natural Comunitaria Cerro El Inglés, 11 XII 2016, *García s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** Without locality, Hort. Ecuagenera, *Hágster 13865*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid. Hirtz 8005*, slide, AMO! **Azuay:** Cuenca, hort. Mundiflora Farm, 17 VI 2023, *Hágster 16605*, digital image, AMO! **PERU: Junín:** San Ramón, 21 III 2015, *Morón s.n.*, digital photo, AMO! **Pasco:** cerca de Oxapampa, *Huayta s.n.*, digital image, AMO! hort. Cantarizú, vivero de Abel Huayta, 26 III 2019, *Hágster 16140*, digital image, AMO!



DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Ranging along the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, epiphytic in tropical rainforest, in 1500–2700 m elevation. Flowering from December to July.

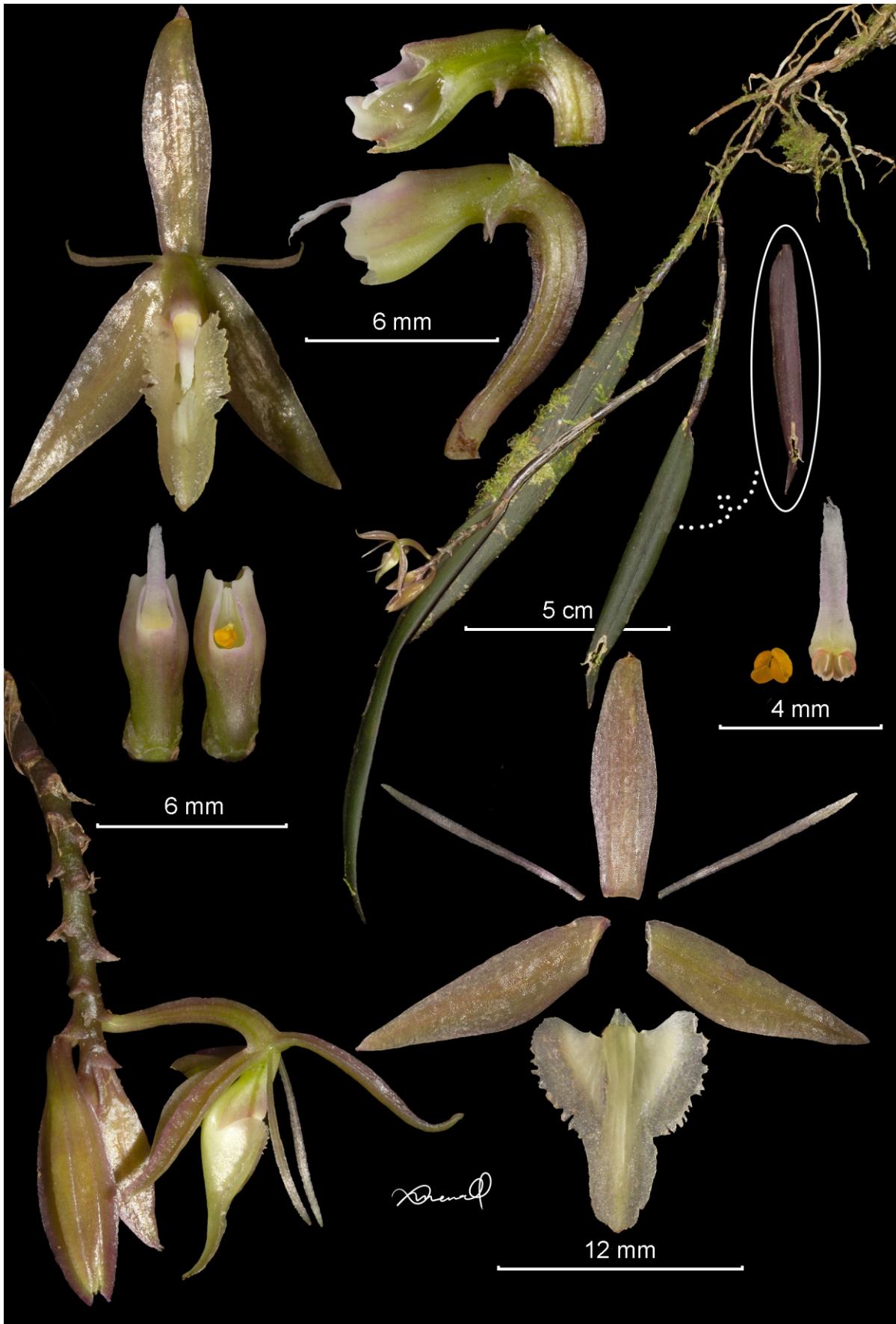
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum falcivesicicaule* belongs to Megalospathum Group characterized by the caespitose but branching habit, the many-leaved stem, the fleshy, oblique leaves, the short, few flowered, raceme subtended by large semi-ovate spathaceous bracts, the resupinate flowers, and the column more or less united to the lip, and the Vesicicaule Subgroup which has a sympodial habit, numerous leaves throughout the stems, the leaves concolor, the green, lip cordiform and bicallose. The species is recognized by the lanceolate leaves $1.5–5.3 \times 0.8–1.3$ cm, the inflorescence two-flowered, with two imbricated spathes, the flowers apple green, the calli and disc of the lip white, the sepals 15–18 mm long, the lip widely cordiform with a pair of calli, elongate, prominent, on a thickened, rounded platform, white, spongy, the column straight and the clinandrium-hood slightly incurved. *Epidendrum vesicicaule* has narrowly lanceolate leaves $3.5–6.0 \times 0.4–0.8$ cm, an orbicular-cordiform lip with a pair of small, parallel, low calli extended into an elliptic fleshy, thickened disc which nearly reaches the apex of the lip, and the column slightly upturned towards along the basal half, clinandrium-hood fleshy, truncate, straight. *Epidendrum cardiomorphum* Hágster & E.Santiago has somewhat larger leaves, $4.0–8.6$ cm long, a single spathe subtending the inflorescence, pale green, membranaceous flowers, the lip cordiform with multiple thickened veins and two small calli, laterally compressed, the disc with three very thin, low, parallel ribs which disappear before the middle of the lip, and the with multiple radiating thickened veins, and the clinandrium-hood slightly surpassing the body of the column, fleshy, straight. *Epidendrum platypetalum* Hágster has narrowly ovate leaves, $0.5–4.6 \times 0.3–1.4$ cm, a sessile inflorescence subtended by a single spathe, reddish green flowers, and the disc of the lip with small calli and white ribs. *Epidendrum pachyclinum* Hágster & E.Santiago has obliquely lanceolate leaves, $2.8–8.3 \times 0.6–1.1$ cm, a sessile, two-flowered inflorescence, the sepals 17 mm long, the lip orbicular-cordiform with 2 laminar calli and 2 short, inconspicuous ribs, and the column arched, the clinandrium-hood very fleshy, prominent and slightly upturned. *Epidendrum lagotis* Rchb.f. has ovate-elliptic leaves $2–6 \times 1.0–2.3$ cm, a single obliquely semi-ovate spathe, the sepals 17–25 mm long, the petals widely spatulate, 21×8.0 mm, and the lip orbicular with a pair of small sub-spherical calli.

CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species appears to be common and widespread from Colombia to Peru.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The material in the region of San Martín was collected under project “Diversidad de la familia orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024”. Scientific collecting (Nº004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here.

ETYMOLOGY: from the Latin *falcī*, false, *vesica*-, ampule or bladder, and *caule*, stem, in reference to the inflated leaf sheaths clearly visible in pressed material, and the fact that this species has been consistently miss-identified as *E. vesicicaule*, the rarer species from higher altitude.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. (2001) *Epidendrum platypetalum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 472. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2015) *Epidendrum lagotis*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(1): t. 1532. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2016) *Epidendrum cardiomorphum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(2): t. 1574. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2016) *Epidendrum pachyclinum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(2): t. 1590. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2016) *Epidendrum vesicicaule*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(2):t.1599.

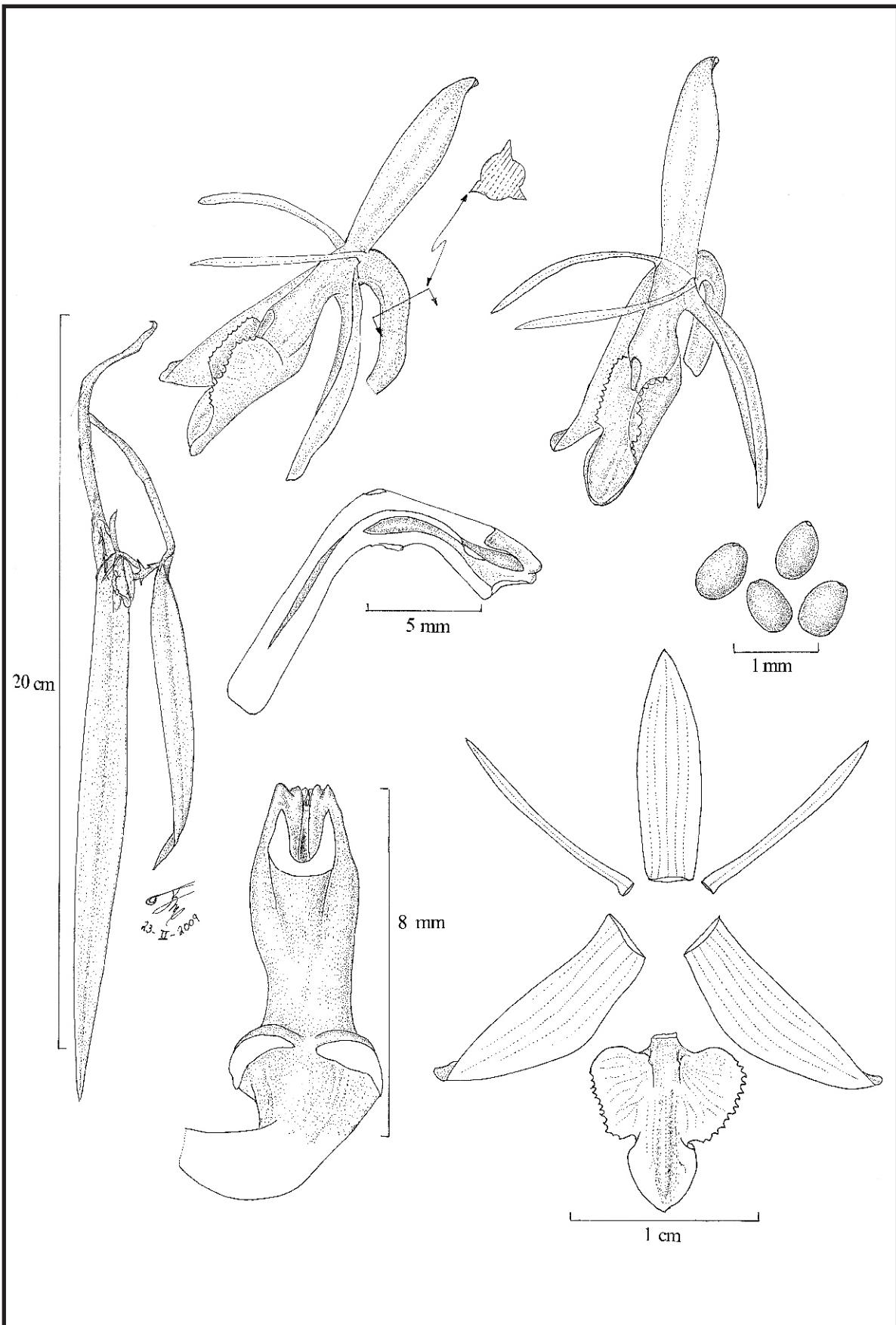


EPIDENDRUM FILAMENTOSUM Kraenzl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2033a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM FILAMENTOSUM Kraenzl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2033b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

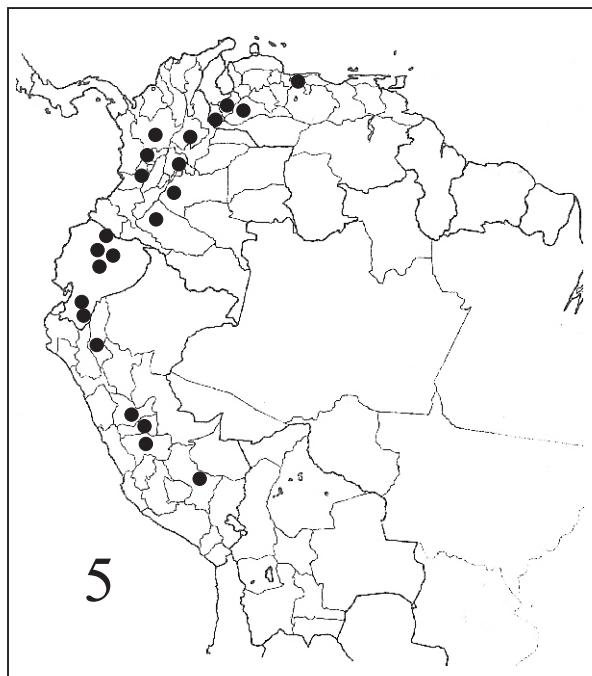
EPIDENDRUM FILAMENTOSUM Kraenzl., Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 7: 444 (1920).

Type: COLOMBIA: "Santander" [Cundinamarca]: Am Salto de Tequendama, 1600 m, **Kalbreyer 974**, Holotype: B, destroyed. Neotype (designated by Santiago & Hágster, 2009): COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Quetame, "Monte Redondo", ca. 1250 m, March 1975, **Pedro Ortiz Valdivieso 703**. HPUJ! Illustration, HPUJ! digital images of specimen and illustration, AMO!

Synonym: *Epidendrum rostratum* Garay & Dunst., Venez. Orchid. III. [Dunsterville & Garay]2: 142(1961). Type: VENEZUELA: Aragua: carretera hacia Tiara, 1200 m, **Galfred Clement Keyworth & Ellinor Dunsterville 405**. Holotype: AMES 118677! fragment of holotype with illustration AMES 118679! K-L! (illustration, AMES 118678!)

Epiphytic, monopodial, pendulous **herb** 20–45 cm long. **Roots** 0.5–1.5 mm in diameter, only from base of primary stem, thin, fleshy, white. **Stems** 4–10 × 0.1–0.3 cm, cane-like, produced in succession from intermediate internodes of previous stem, terete, straight, tinged purple-brown. **Leaves** 1, apical, up to 3 on juvenile initial stem, distributed throughout stem (only apical leaf persistent), articulate, dorsal surface green, ventrally purple-red; sheath 1–4 × 0.1–0.3 cm, succulent-leathery, tubular, becoming scarious and fibrous when dry; blade 6–31 × 0.8–1.7 cm, linear-lanceolate, somewhat falcate, acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Inflorescence** 2.5–3 cm long, apical, racemose, short, lax, few-flowered; peduncle 11–17 mm long, sub-terete, provided with 2 tubular, acuminate, partly imbricating bracts 12–15 mm long. **Spath** lacking. **Floral bracts** 4–6 mm long, much shorter than ovary, narrowly triangular, acute, amplexicaul. **Flowers** 3–10, successive, resupinate, fleshy, lustrous, generally creamy brown to rarely white-green, generally tinged with pink mainly on dorsal surface of sepals, column greenish brown tinged with pink towards apex, lip creamy white. **Ovary** 10–13 mm long, triquetrous, thin, not inflated, smooth. **Sepals** 9–15 × 3–4 mm, lanceolate, acute, with a high dorsal keel (very evident even in floral buds), 5-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal free, spreading; lateral sepals partly spreading, obliquely united to base of column, slightly oblique, apiculate. **Petals** 8–13.2 × 0.5–0.9 mm, partly spreading, free, filiform, obtuse, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 5–11 × 6–10 mm, united to column, short unguiculate at base, somewhat to deeply 3-lobed or sub-entire, base sub-cordate, margin of basal half dentate, apical half entire; bicallous, calli laminar, short, separate, disc with a short, wide, fleshy keel, running nearly to apex of lip; lateral lobes 3.5–4.0 × 5–5.5 mm, hemi-elliptic; mid-lobe 4.5–5 × 4–4.5 mm, sub-ovate-rectangular, apex obtuse, minutely apiculate. **Column** 6–8 mm long, straight, thin; apex with a pair of prominent horns. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** narrowly obovoid, with apex acute, short-bifid, twice as long as 4-celled cavity that holds pollinia and surpassing apex of column, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid; caudicles soft and granulose, somewhat longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Cuniculus** shallow, without penetrating ovary, not inflated, smooth. **Capsule** ellipsoid, 4.0–5.3 cm long, pedicel 0.9–1.1 cm long, body 2.2–3.1 × 0.8–1.0 cm, apical neck 0.9–1.1 cm long, perianth persistent.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Anorí, Vereda La Forzosa, Predio La Forzosa, 1657 m, 13 II 2009, **López 6708**, HUA! Briceño, Vda. El Anime, sector La Cruz, margen izquierdo aguas abajo Río Espíritu Santo, 1750 m, 1 IX 2009, **Trujillo 4335**, HUA! *Ibid.* sitio Las Margaritas, 1533 m, 1 II 2017, **Trujillo 7866**, HUA! Caquetá: El Doncello, Vereda Alto Berlin, 1083 m, 21 XI 2022, **Arias 988**, HUAZ! Cundinamarca: Guayabetal, Vereda San Marcos, 1022 m, 7 VI 2018, **Calero 1431**, HUA! Quetame, "Monte Redondo", XI 1975, **Ortiz 4325**, HPUJ! Meta: Río Yamanito, 600 m, 15 VIII 1939, **Renz 3936**, RENZ! Valle del Cauca: Yotoco, Hacienda Hato Viejo, 1800 m, 22 III 2010, **Escobar 595**, VALLE! Cali, 1400–1800 m, **Lehmann 8340**, K! ECUADOR: Carchi: Chical, 1200 m, 1 XI 1985, **Luther 946**, SEL! Maldonado, 1600 m, 13 IV 1977, **Madison 3905**, SEL! *Ibid.* 1650 m, 24 V 1978, **Madison 4413**, SEL! Imbabura: Cordillera Occidental, above Río Halguayaco, belog Magnolia, 3850 ft, 17 IX 1944, **Drew 644**, AMES! Morona-Santiago: Pass from San Juan Bosco to Gualاقiza, 1000 m, 17 II 1986, **Hirtz 2780**, QCNE! MO! Chigüinda, 1500–1600 m, **Medina sub Hágster 1385**, AMO! (spirit and Illustration AMO!) road below Plan de Milagro, 27 V 2000, **Whitten 1807**, AMO! QCNE! SEL! Napo: Archidona, carretera Archidona-Baeza hacia Francisco de Orellana, 1308 m, 2 XI 2017, **Hágster 15366**, QCNE! Pichincha: Quito, San José de Minas, sector Las Palmas, margen derecho del Río Cambúgan, 1800–2200 m, 3 IV 1999, **Jiménez 1160**, QAP! Tungurahua: Mt. Tungurahua, 2000 m, V 1984, **Hirtz 1773**, MO! Zamora-Chinchipe: River Zamora, 1100 m, 26 VII 1960, **Dodson 153**, SEL! Río Nangaritza, ca. 900 m, 14 II 1994, **Van der Werff 12993**, QCNE! PERU: Cusco: Quispicanchi, Chaupichaua-Quispicanchis, 1643 m, 25 V 2006, **Villafluente 536**, CUZ! Huánuco: Leoncio Prado, km 478 on Lima-Tingo María road, 1400 m, 6 VI 1981, **Young 862**, MO! Junín: San Ramón-Tarma, 25 V 1984, **Fernández 334**, USM! Pasco: Oxapampa, vicinity of Chequitavita, 1200 m, 9 IV 1984, **Smith 6854**, MO! Pozuzo, Parque Nacional Yanachaga Chemillén, Puesto de Control y Vigilancia Huampal, 1011 m, 5 V 2016, **Valenzuela 30147**, HOXA! MO! San Martín: Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Venceremos, 1247 m, 26 V 2022, **Edquién 6329**, KUELAP! VENEZUELA: Aragua: carretera a Tiara 1–2 km, de la cumbre hacia el S, 1300 m, 14 II 1982, **Carnevali 632**, VEN! *Ibid.* arriba de Tiara, 1300 m, 1 VI 1976, **Dunsterville s.n.**, VEN! Mérida: Los chorros de Milla, 1 XI 1963, **Aristeguieta 5251**, VEN! La Carbonera, 1850 m, 7 II 1963, **Breteler 3295**, NY! U! US! Azulita, 1600 m, 24 XI 1949, **Renz 6203**, RENZ! Sucre: Dist. Cagigal (near border with Dist. Arismendi) Península de Paria, 850–890 m, 21 II 1980, **Steyermark 121468**, VEN! Táchira: Rubio, 1350 m, 11 X 1953, **Renz 8021**, RENZ x2! San Cristóbal, 1300 m, 2 XI 1959, **Renz 9723**, RENZ! *Ibid.* 1350 m, 29 XI 1959, **Renz 9742**, RENZ!



OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality data, *Escobar* 697, note (Escobar, 1970) *Ibid. Ortiz s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Antioquia:** Barbosa, *Reina s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) Toledo, 1950 m, received 28 XI 2020, *López s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Cundinamarca:** Guasca, Parque Nacional Natural Chingaza, received 13 V 2022, *Chingaza Grupo Conservación s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Meta:** Cubarral, 800 m VII 1990, Colomborquídeas, *Escobar* 5086, photo (Escobar 1994), (spirit, illustration voucher, AMO!) **Risaralda:** Cerro Moctezuma, received 17 II 2015, *Vieira* 183, digital image, AMO! **Santander:** El Carmen de Chucuri-Santander, 1100 m, 13 III 2024, *Quiroga s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Valle del Cauca:** Whitout locality data, received 26 IV 2018, *Moreno s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Yotoco, Hacienda Viejo, 1800 m, 22 III 2010, *Escobar* 595, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* Reserva Natural de Yotoco, 22 III 2010, *Escobar s.n.*, digital imagen, AMO! Farallones de Cali, received 12 IX 2021, *Haelterman s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** **Carchi:** Subiendo de Chical a Maldonado, saliendo de Maldonado, 1451 m, 27 IX 2016, *Hágsater* 14907, digital image, AMO! **Morona-Santiago:** Pass from San Juan Bosco to Gualajiza, 1000 m, 17 II 1986, *Hirtz* 2780, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Tungurahua:** Mt. Tungurahua, 2000 m, V 1984, *Hirtz* 1773, published illustration (Dodson, 2001) **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Vivero Ecuagenera, San Antonio en El Pangui, 873 m, 22 IX 2016, *Hágsater* 14700, digital image, AMO! **PERU:** **Amazonas:** Chachapoyas, Valle de los Chilchos, *Deza s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Rodríguez de Mendoza, 1370 m, received 12 V 2024, *Arbildo s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Cusco:** 500–1000 m, *Villafuerte s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Huánuco:** received 1 IV 2020, *Yupanqui s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Yuracaycu, 1857 m, 31 VIII 2015, *Edquén* 2158, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* Venceremos, 1247 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén* 6329, digital image, AMO! (LCDP, AMO) *Ibid.* Margen derecho del Seranoyacu, 1300 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén* 6416, digital image, AMO! **VENEZUELA:** **Barinas:** Calderas, 1500 m, 2002, *Baumbach s.n.* digital image, AMO! **Mérida:** Los chorros de Milla, *Aristeguieta* 5251, note (Foldats 1970).

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widespread on the Andes from Venezuela to northern Peru, along the upper Amazon basin, as well as west of Bogotá and along the Pacific slope in southern Colombia and northern Ecuador, epiphytic, pendent, at 500–2000 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

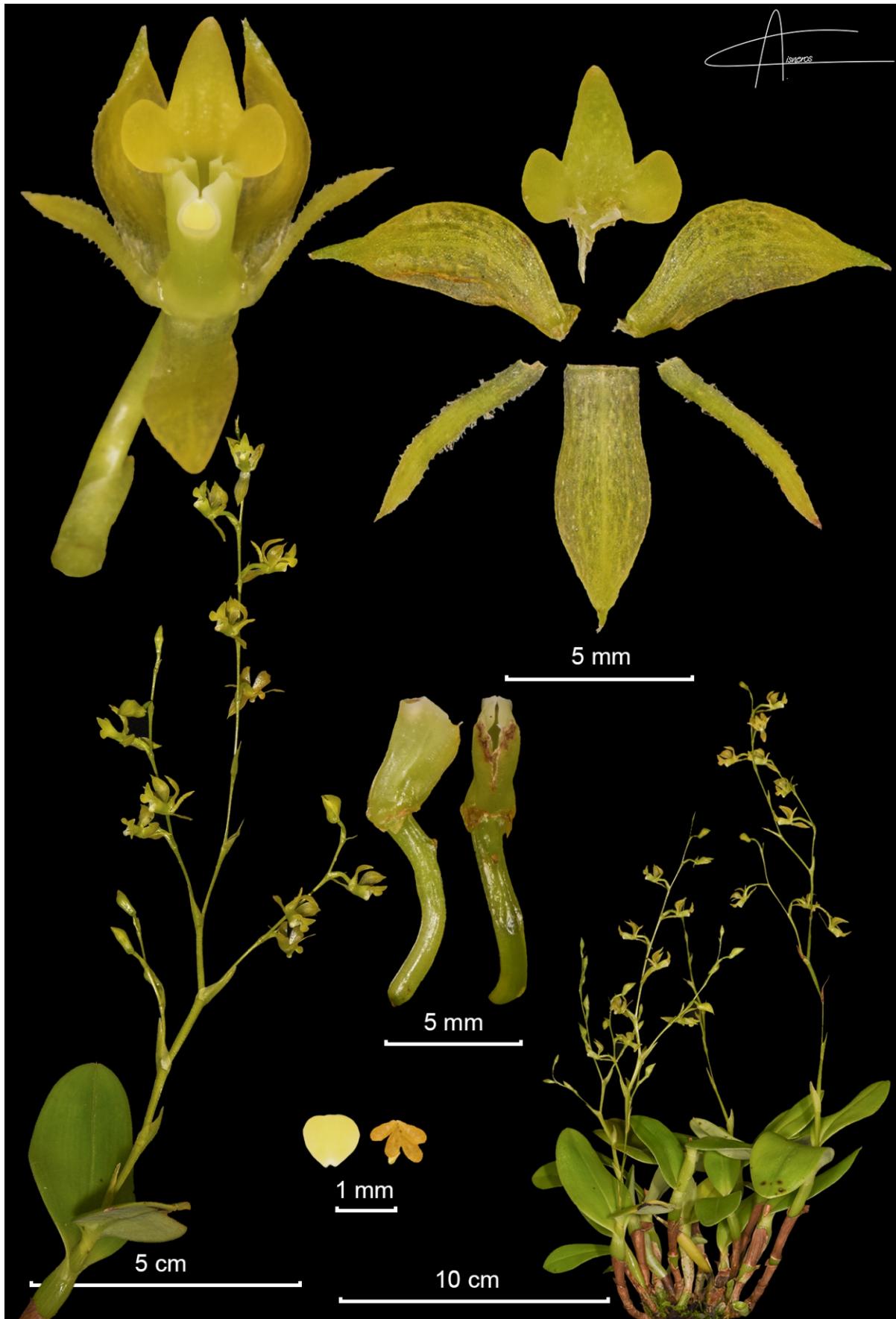
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum filamentosum* belongs to Filamentosum Group which is characterized by the thin, short stems which originate successively from the previous stem, with a single, persistent, apical leaf (juvenile main stem has several leaves), linear-lanceolate, acuminate; the inflorescence apical, short, racemose, the flowers successive, fleshy, the lip 3-lobed, the margin of the lateral lobes dentate to ciliate, and the anther narrowly ovoid, long, surpassing the apex of the column. The species is recognized by the thin new stem produced from the middle of the previous stem, the creamy brown flowers dorsally tinged pink, the lanceolate sepals 8–15 mm long, the filiform petals, the short unguiculate lip with the margin of the lateral lobes dentate, the low laminar calli, and the narrowly ovoid, elongate, apically bifid anther. *Epidendrum ruizlarreanum* D.E.Benn. & Christenson has white, concolor flowers, the entire lip with the margin fimbriate, the calli high, laminar three narrow keels, and the reniform anther is truncate. *Epidendrum moronense* Dodson & Hágsater has thickened, pseudobulbous stems 4 cm long, the flowers greenish white, non-resupinate, the reflexed sepals and petals nearly as long as the ovary, and the lip reniform with the margin lacerate.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Widespread but locally scarce.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *filamentosum*, thread-shaped, in reference to the narrow, nearly thread-like petals. Rostratum: *rostrum*, beak, in reference to the long anther which is reminiscent of a bird's beak.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The authors wish to thank Empresas Públicas de Medellín (EPM), responsible for the construction of the Nuevo Sistema de Captación Barbosa project, for their funding in the recent fieldwork that allowed the use of images of *E. filamentosum* present in this area and rarely documented in Colombia. This contribution enhances knowledge of the flora in this region and fosters interest among local youth in conserving the water of the Ovejas River basin.

REFERENCES: Baumbach, N. (2002) *Epidendrum rostratum*, **Die Orchidee** 53(6): 739. Bennett, D. E. & Christenson, E. A. (2001) *Epidendrum ruizlarreanum*. In **Icon. Orchid. Peruv.** t. 651 Dodson, C. H. (2001) **Native Ecuadorian Orchids** 2: 295. Escobar, G. (1970) **Orquideología** 5(3): 176, photo pg. 186. Escobar, R. (1994) **Orquídeas Nativas de Colombia** 5: 771, photo 906. Foldats, E. (1970) *Epidendrum rostratum*. In **Flora de Venezuela**, 15(3): 372–374. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2009), *Epidendrum filamentosum*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), **The Genus Epidendrum**, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1242.

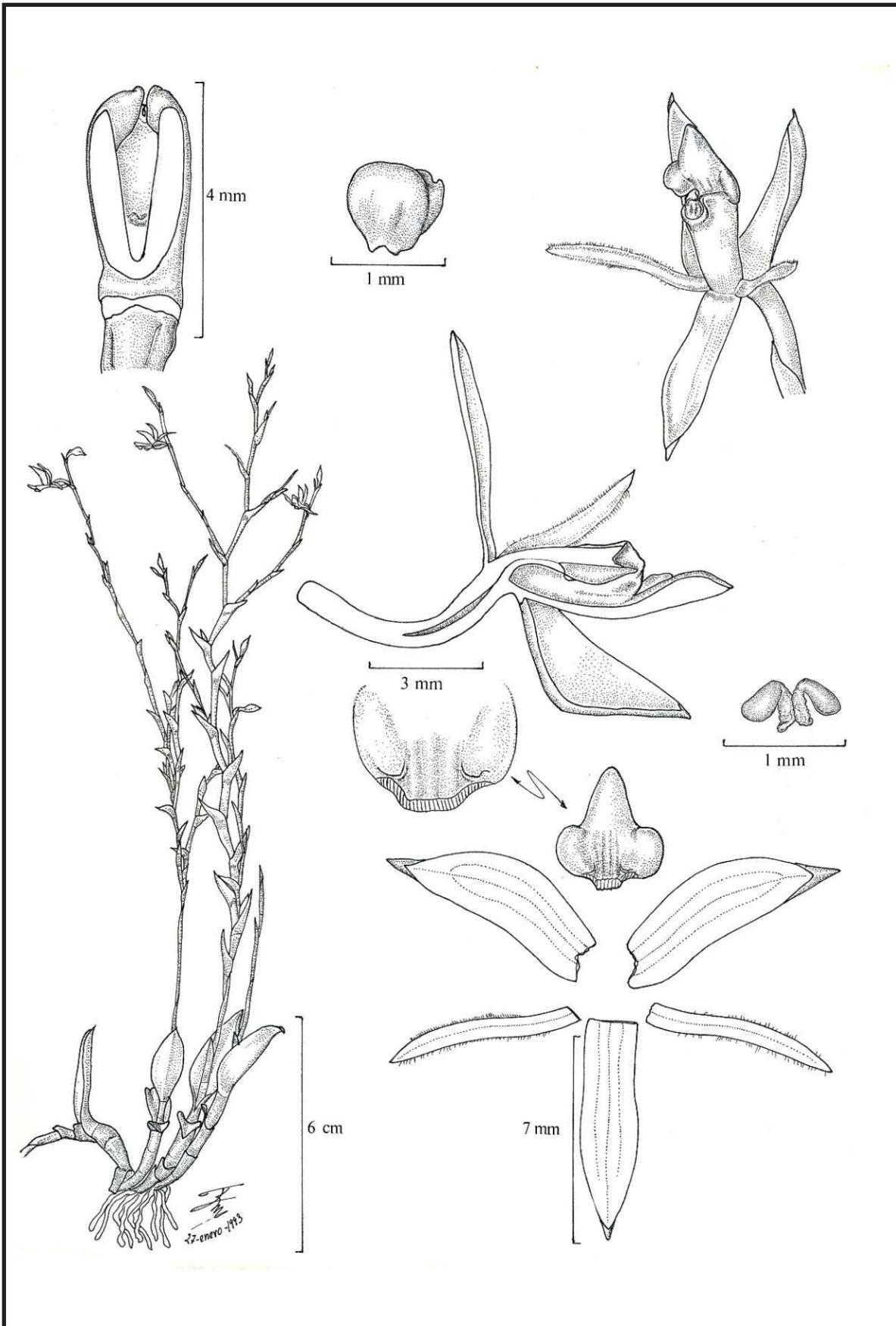


EPIDENDRUM FLEXUECALLOSUM Hágster & E.Santiago

Plate 2034a

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM FLEXUOECALLOSUM Hágster & E.Santiago

Plate 2034b

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM FLEXUOECALLOSUM Hágster & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 9: t. 938 (2007).

Type: ECUADOR: Esmeraldas: Along road under construction from Lita Alto Tambo (21 kms), collected from trees cut along roadside from km 13 to 20, 750–850 m, 19 May 1987, *Calaway H. Dodson 17137, H. van der Werff & W. Palacios*. Holotype: QCNE! Isotypes: AMES! AMO! COL! K! MO!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb** 12–35 cm tall. **Roots** 0.4–0.8 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, thin, white. **Stems** 2.5–11.5 × 0.3–0.8 cm, simple, cane-like, terete, thin, straight, erect; covered along basal 2/3 by 1–3 tubular sheaths 5–11 × 3.2–5.3 mm, somewhat inflated at apex, acute, non-foliaceous, scarious and becoming fibrous with time, yellow to marron when dry. **Leaves** 2–6, distributed along apical 1/3 of stem, articulate, alternate, erect-spreading, unequal in size, coriaceous; sheaths 4–15 × 2.4–6 mm, tubular, somewhat inflated toward apex, minutely striated, blade 0.5–8.2 × 0.4–2.1 cm, ovate-elliptic-lanceolate, acute, with a minute dorsal keel, somewhat erose, margin entire, spreading, adaxial surface green, abaxial surface light green. **Spathae** lacking. **Inflorescence** [6] 10.5–23 cm long, apical, from mature stem, generally flowering only once, paniculate (very rarely racemose), erect, distichous, provided with branches 2–9, 1.5–6 cm long, few-flowered, lax, suberect, each branch with bract 3–13 mm long, narrowly triangular acute to acuminate, conduplicate; peduncle 2.5–6.6 [10] cm long, thin, laterally compressed, two-winged, straight, provided with 2–7 bracts, 6–16 mm long, prominent, triangular, acute to acuminate, erose-dentate, conduplicate; rachis 4–18 cm long, laterally compressed at base, filiform above, straight to slightly sinuous. **Floral bracts** 1.5–4 mm long, much shorter than ovary or same size, triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Ovary** 6–9 mm long, terete, thin, sometimes arching, not inflated, smooth. **Flowers** [4] 9–25, simultaneous, non-resupinate, distichous, green to yellowish green, fragrant of lemon grass. **Sepals** 6–8.3 × 1.8–2.6 mm, free, partly spreading (occasionally dorsal sepal somewhat reflexed), oblong-elliptic, short-acuminate, aristate, dorsally smooth, 3-veined, lateral veins generally united at apex to mid-vein, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals slightly falcate, upper margin minutely papillose towards apex. **Petals** 5–7 × 0.6–0.7 mm, free, partly spreading, linear, acute, 1-veined, slightly falcate, margin spreading, densely ciliate, each cilium septate, rarely fuscate. **Lip** 2.5–4.1 × 2.2–4.1 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base truncate, margin entire, spreading; ecallose, with two short cunicula at base of blade, hidden under apex of column; disc with somewhat thickened veins; lateral lobes 0.8–1 × 1.1–1.7 mm, hemielliptic, rounded, somewhat fleshy; mid-lobe 1.3–2.1 × 1.8–2 mm, triangular, sub-acute, very fleshy. **Column** 3–5 mm long, thin, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** widely ovoid, apex bidentate, 2-celled. **Pollinia** 2, obovoid; caudicles soft and granulose, nearly as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semiliquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** very small. **Cuniculus** short, without penetrating ovary, not inflated, smooth. **Capsule** 1.7 × 0.5 cm, ellipsoid, with persistent perianth; pedicel 5 mm long, terete, thin; body 7 × 5 mm; apical neck 5 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Norte de la Costa Pacífica, 1200 m, VII 1988, *Misas 51*, JAUM! **Antioquia:** Frontera municipio San Rafael, vereda Quebrada Larga, Fincas Montepinar y Las Palmas, 1828 m, 5 IX 1982, *Albert de Escobar 2346*, HUA! x2! *Ibid.*, Guatapé, Vereda Santa Rita, 1850 m, 6 VIII 1983, *Albert de Escobar 3591*, HUA! San Luis, Piedra del Castrillón, Cordillera Central, Ladera Oriental, 1500 m, 16 IX 1988, *Betancur 645*, HUA! MO! **Cauca:** High Andes of Popayán, el Imperio nach Agua Negra, 800–1200 m, 1 I 1899, *[F.C. Lehmann sub Bentham] Thrustees 262*, AMES! GH! (Illustration, AMO!) K! NY! **Chocó:** Mpio. de Riosucio, Zona de Urabá, Cerro del Cuchillo, 520 m, 13 IX 1987, *Cardenas 457*, MO! JAUM! **Nariño:** La Tulpa, Barbacoas auf Pasto, 1200 m, 16 VII 1879, *Lehmann s.n.*, W! **ECUADOR:** **Esmeraldas:** Road from Lita to Alto Tambo, 750 m, 21 IX 2003, *Blanco 2491*, QCA! km 20.4 camino Lita a San Lorenzo, 520 m, 11 VII 1990, pressed cult. 8 III 1993, *Hágster 10658*, AMO! *Ibid.*, pressed cult. 26 II 1993, AMO! km 12–25, Lita to Alto Tambo, 800 m, *Hirtz 3288*, MO! *Ibid.*, *Hirtz 3614*, MO x2! **Imbabura:** 8 km E of Lita on road to Ibarra and 8 km up road from Cachaco to Santa Rosa de Cachaco, 1150 m, 19 I 1987, *Dodson 16895*, MO! Cachaco above Lita, 1400 m, 15 VIII 1986, *Hirtz 2943*, MO x2!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: **Esmeraldas:** km 20.4 camino Lita a San Lorenzo, 520 m, 11 VII 1990, pressed cult. 8 III 1993, *Hágster 10658*, illustration & flower in spirit, AMO! Alto Tambo, received 3 IX 2018, *Hirtz s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **COLOMBIA:** Without locality, received 8 VI 2022, *Uribe s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher) Without locality, received 13 II 2016, *Ortiz s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Antioquia:** Guatapé, 1800 m, 5 II 2022, *Arango s.n.*, digital image, AMO!

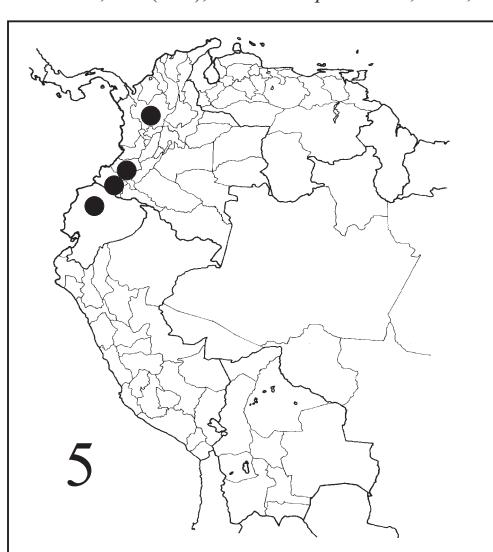
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Ranging from Colombia from the basin of Río Atrato and along the Pacific slope of the Chocó to northwestern Ecuador, in pluvial forest to extremely wet cloud forest, at 500–1800 m altitude. Flowering from January to August.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum flexuoecallosum* belongs to the Lanium Group which is characterized by rhizomatous plants, the stems cane-like to pseudobulbous, the leaves generally aggregate towards apex, the flowers non-resupinate, more or less pubescent, and the pollinia 2 or 4. The species is recognized by the stems 2.5–6.5 cm long, the 3–6 leaves distributed throughout, elliptic-lanceolate, acute, the paniculate inflorescence with the peduncle and rachis nearly straight, spreading, the linear petals with the margin densely ciliate, and the ecallose lip with two short cunicula at the base of the blade. *Epidendrum flexuosissimum* C.Schweinf. has shorter stems (1–3.5 [5] cm tall) with 2–3 ovate to orbicular, rarely narrowly elliptic, spreading leaves, the peduncle and rachis of the inflorescence zigzag, and the lip is bicallose, each callus bidentate. *Epidendrum ciliipetalum* (Garay) Hágster & E.Santiago has longer stems, about 7 cm long, two apical, narrowly ovate-oblong, subacute and conduplicate leaves, the inflorescence with a single branch, reflexed sepals and petals, and the lip bicallose with apex of each callus forming 3 small lobes.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Widespread but locally scarce.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *flexosum*, zigzag, bent alternatively in opposite directions, the prefix *ex-* without, lacking, and *callosus*, callose, bearing a hardened thickening; in reference to the similarity of this species to *E. flexuosissimum* but lacking the bidentate calli of that species.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2007) *Epidendrum ciliipetalum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 918. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2007) *Epidendrum flexuoecallosum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 938. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2008) *Epidendrum flexuosissimum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, **Icon. Orchid.** 11: t. 1124.



Authors: E. Santiago, E. Hágster & A. Cisneros LCDP: C. Uribe V. & A. Cisneros Illustrator: R. Jiménez M. Photo: C. Uribe V. Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

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EPIDENDRUM GRAMMIPETALOSTACHYUM Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2035

EPIDENDRUM GRAMMIPETALOSTACHYUM Hágster & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 14(10): t. 1433 (2013).

Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: al entrar al cañón del río debajo de Queremal, 1180 m, pressed cult. 8 October 1984, *Eric Hágster, Robert L. Dressler & James P. Folsom* 7406. Holotype: AMO! Illustration AMO (LCDP and Photo voucher).

Terrestrial, monopodial, branching **herb**, 50–150 cm tall. **Roots** 1–3 mm in diameter, scarce at base of main stem, from basal internodes, fleshy, thin. **Stems**: main stem 56–150 × 0.3–1 cm, branches 3.5–9.5 × 0.3–0.6 cm; cane-like, terete, thin, erect, straight, base covered by non-foliar sheaths 3.6–4.2 × 0.6–1 cm, tubular. **Leaves** distributed throughout stems, 14–20 on main stem, 8–9 on branches, articulate, alternate, sub-coriaceous, unequal in size, (apical and basal leaves smaller); sheaths 5–30 × 4–10 mm, tubular, minutely striated, rugose; blade of leaves on main stems 9.5–11.5 × 2.3–4 cm; on branches [2]5.3–9.5 × 0.8–1.2 cm; narrowly elliptic, acute, margin entire. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 7–13 cm long, apical, racemose, erect, flowering only once, cylindrical, laxly few-flowered; peduncle 5–10 mm long, terete, thin, straight; rachis 6.5–11.5 cm long, terete, straight. **Floral bracts** 5–8 × 3.5–4.5 mm, prominent, as long as ovary, triangular ovate, acuminate, amplexicaul. **Flowers** 12–24, simultaneous, non-resupinate, fleshy, green with green-yellow lip, with calcium oxalate crystals which become evident when flowers dry; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 7–10 mm long, short, terete, thick, longitudinally striated. **Sepals** free, ovate-elliptic, acute, minutely apiculate, 5-veined, margin entire; dorsal sepal 8–11 × 2.8–5 mm, spreading; lateral sepals 9–12 × 4.7–7.5 mm, partly spreading, slightly oblique. **Petals** 8–10 × 0.6–1.3 mm, free, spreading, linear, acute, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 6–10 × 7–12 mm, united to column, entire, very fleshy, deltate, base truncate, apex obtuse, ecallose, scarcely pubescent in front of column, conduplicate in natural position, embracing apex of column, margin entire, spreading. **Column** 6–8 mm long, short, thick, straight, apex with a pair of prominent, rounded wings, and an upturned tooth. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, with a rostrum at apex, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, narrowly ovoid, somewhat laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, occupying 1/3 of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, without penetrating ovary, not inflated, pubescent in front of stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Antioquia:** Páramos de Belmira y San José de la Montaña, 2500–3400 m, *J.T.* 4904, AMO! **Cauca:** Cordillera Central, vertiente oriental cerca del filo; Quebrada del Río San Marcos, entre Jardín y San Rafael, 2700–2900 m, 25 VII 1943, *Cuatrecasas* 14797, VALLE x2! Mpio. Paez-Belalcazar, Resguardo indígena Mosoco, Alto Tama-Cuchilla de Melchor, 3343 m, 16 XI 2012, *Restrepo* 1108, CAUP! **Chocó:** carretera Cartago-San José del Palmar, ca. km 65, 1900–2000 m, 15 XI 1978, *Lozano* 3078, COL! **Valle del Cauca:** Santiago de Cali, km 50, Cali-Buenaventura, 1500 m, 29 VI 1965, *Dodson* 3179, SEL! Corregimiento de la Elvira, Finca Zingara 18 km Carreta Cali-Buenaventura, 1900 m, 9 V 1994, *Giraldo* 328, CUCV! El Cairo, Correg. Boquerón, Vereda Las Amarillas, Serranía de Los Paraguas along road to and beyond Cerro del Ingles, 17–23 km E of El Cairo, 1750–2050 m, 13 V 1988, *Luteyn* 12254, CUCV! NY x2! SEL! km 18 de la carretera Cali-Buenaventura, 5 I 1980, *Guarín* 4, VALLE x2! Queremal, 20 I 1980, *Guarín* 72, COL! **VALLE!** Camino Anchicaya, entre Queremal y la Cascada, 1180 m, 17 IV 1983, *Hágster* 7404, AMO! **AMES!** COL! CUCV! MO! QCNE! **VALLE!** Antes de entrar al cañón del río abajo de Queremal, 1180 m, 23 XI 1984, *Hágster* 7405, AMO! **ECUADOR:** **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Vilcabamba, Nudo de Sabanilla above Vilcabamba, 2600 m, 1 IV 1985, *Dalessandro* 428, MO!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: **Cauca:** Parque Nacional Natural de Puracé, 10 VII 2024, *Gil* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Nariño:** Bosques altoandinos del alto Río Guamuez, ca. 2700 m, received 6 X 2014, *Pardo* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Tolima:** Ibagué, Nevado de Tolima, *Rincón* s.n., digital image, AMO!

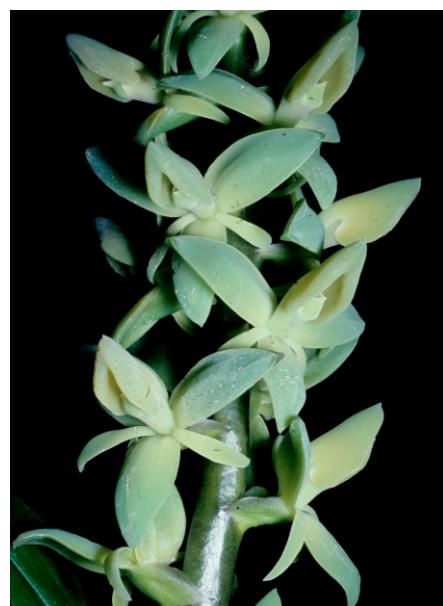
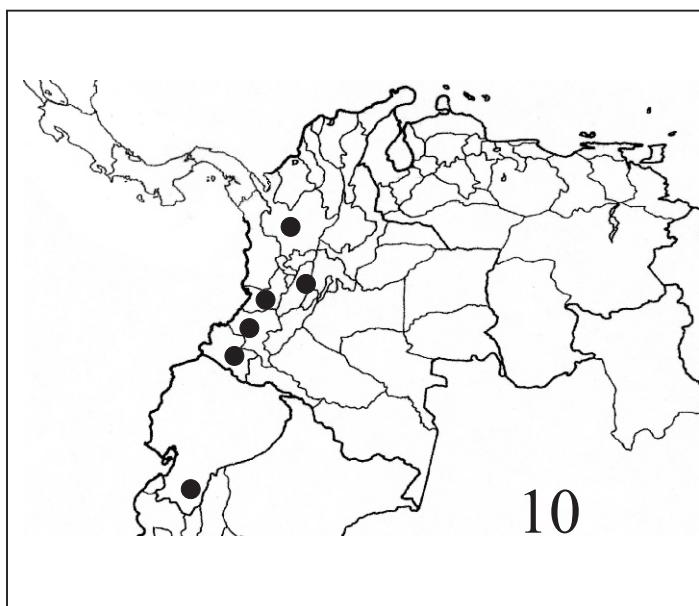
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from Colombia and Ecuador. Terrestrial in cloud forests at 1180–2050 [2500–3400] m elevation. Flowering from November to July.

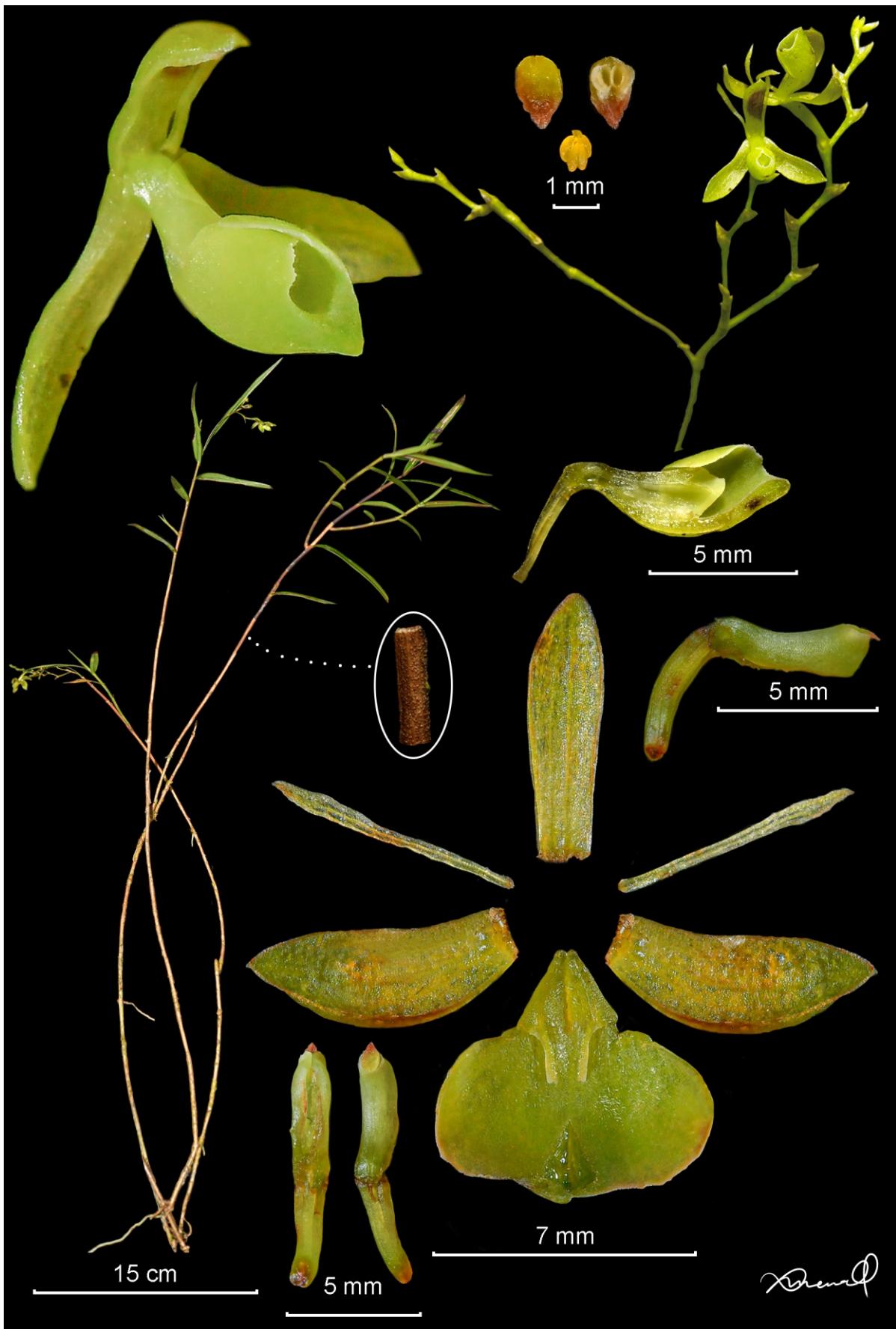
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum grammipetalostachyum* belongs to the Macrostachyum Group, which is characterized by the monopodial plants with sub-apical branching, the rugose leaf sheaths, the large leaves generally spreading, the racemose, erect inflorescence, and the fleshy flowers generally green to black (ripe olive colored), as well as yellow to pink to purple, with an entire, conduplicate, generally but not always ecallose and pubescent lip embracing the column, and the nectary pubescent to papillose in front of the stigmatic cavity and at least at the base of the lip. The species is recognized by the narrowly elliptic, acute leaves, the flowers green with green-yellow lip, simultaneous, the floral bracts 5–8 mm long, the sepals 8–12 mm long, the petals linear, and the lip deltate with truncate base. *Epidendrum oxyalyx* Hágster & Dodson has the elliptic-lanceolate leaves, the flowers yellowish brown-red or green, the floral bracts 7–23 mm long, the sepals 15–23 mm long, the petals linear-lanceolate, and the lip triangular, deeply cordate at base. *Epidendrum porphyrostachyum* Hágster & E.Santiago also has narrowly elliptic leaves, the flowers wine-red, opening in succession, the floral bracts 10–20 mm long, the sepals 15 mm long, the petals linear, and the lip deltate-cordiform.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek γράμμη, a line, a stroke of a pen, πτελον, a petal, and σταχυς, a spike, in reference to the erect inflorescence which is somewhat reminiscent of and ear of corn, with the petals very narrow, linear, which distinguishes this species from similar ones in the same area.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1993) *Epidendrum oxyalyx*. In Hágster, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 169. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum grammipetalostachyum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1433. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2015) *Epidendrum porphyrostachyum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(1): t. 1550.



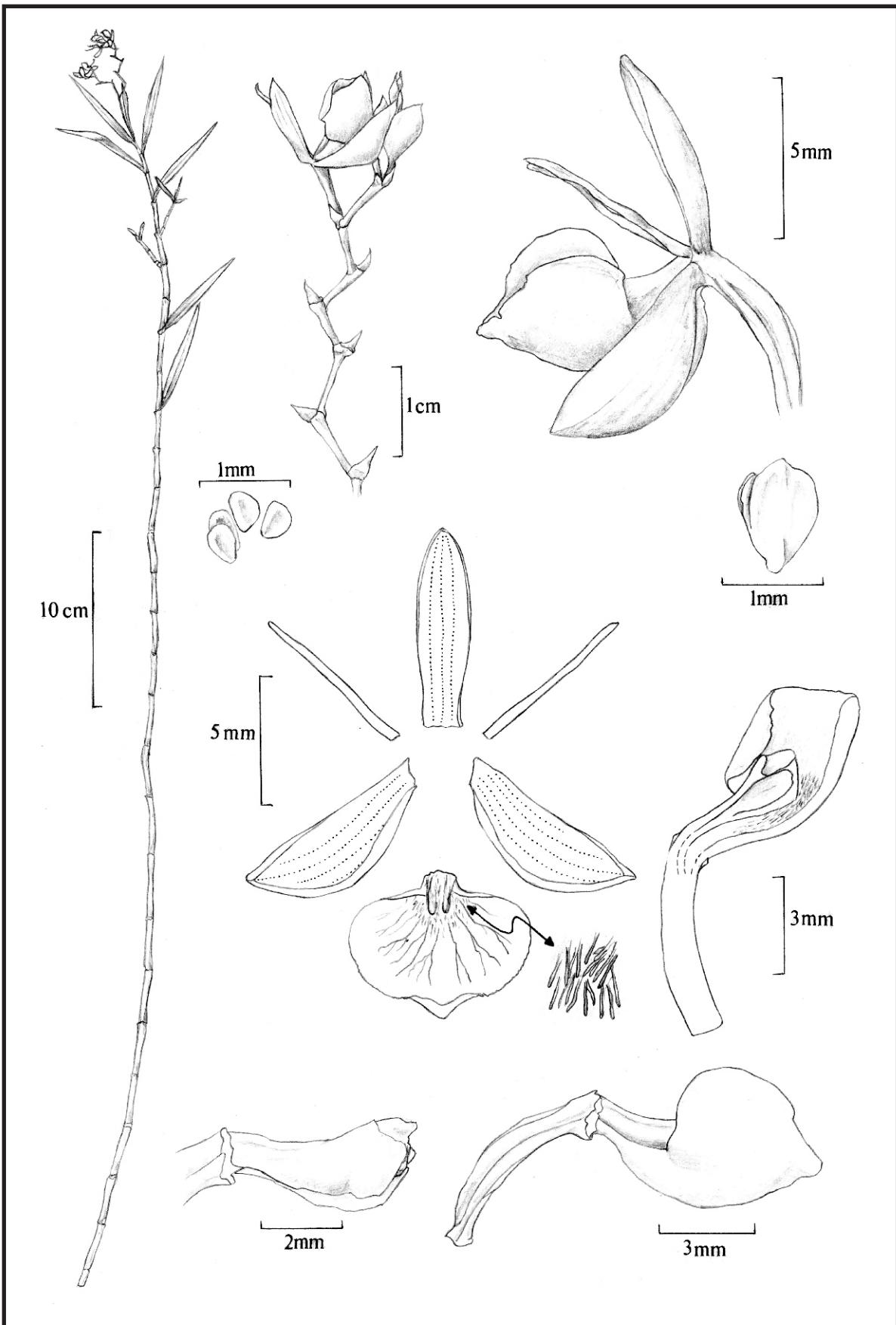


EPIDENDRUM GUACAMAYENSE Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2036a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM GUACAMAYENSE Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2036b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM GUACAMAYENSE Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 2: t.139 (1993).

Type: ECUADOR: Prov. Napo: Baeza-Tena, 6 km al E del Puerto Ave María, Cordillera de Guacamayo, 2070 m, 12 diciembre 1986, *E. Hágster 8851 & C. H. Dodson*. Holotype: QCNE! Isotypes: AMO! (Illustration AMO) MO x2!

Lithophytic or terrestrial, caespitose, scandent, branching **herb** 65–100 cm tall. **Roots** 1 mm in diameter, basal in main and upper stems, white, very thin, scarce. **Stems** main stem, 50–60 × 0.2–0.3 cm, branches 3–17 × 0.15–0.2 cm, produced from middle or apex of previous stem, cane-like, terete, erect, straight, very thin, branching when mature; covered towards base by non-foliar sheaths 1–2 × 0.15–0.2 cm, tubular, minutely striated, verrucose, scarious. **Leaves** 4–10, distributed towards apex of stems, articulate, alternate, spreading, unequal in size, grass-like; sheaths 1–2 × 0.15–0.2 cm, tubular, minutely striated, rugose, reddish brown; blade 2–8.5 × 0.5–0.6 cm, narrowly lanceolate, acute, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** ca. 5–6 cm long, apical, paniculate, arcuate, lax few-flowered; peduncle filiform, straight, green; rachis zigzag, branches spaced, green. **Floral bracts** 3–4 mm long, shorter than ovary, widely triangular, acuminate, amplexicaul. **Flowers** 18, successive, developing one at a time at each branch of panicle, yellowish green, sometimes sepals bronze-colored; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 5–7 mm long, terete, striated, not inflated, yellowish green. **Sepals** 7.3–7.5 × 2.0–2.6 mm, free, partly spreading to spreading, slightly concave at the apex, 3–5-veined, margin entire, slightly involute; dorsal sepal oblong-elliptic, obtuse; laterals sepals obliquely elliptic, acute, falcate. **Petals** 6.5–7 × 0.5–0.6 mm, free, parallel to dorsal sepal, linear, acute, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 4.7–6.0 × 7.4–8.0 mm, united to column, entire, fleshy, when flattened reniform, apex acute, in natural position embracing the apex of column with lateral margins overlapping; bicallose, laminar and parallel calli, without keels; disc pubescent. **Column** 5 mm long, geniculate, thick, arching upwards. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, acute, apex extends beyond apex of column, 4-celled, greenish yellow with a red apex. **Pollinia** 4, subovoid, laterally compressed; caudices soft and granulose, short. **Rostellum** subapical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small. **Cuniculus** very short, without penetrating ovary, pubescent in front of stigmatic cavity, not inflated. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Napo: Pastaza, Mera, 1100 m, 5 III 1956, *Asplund 19603*, AMES! (Illustration voucher) S! Carretera Tena-Quito, Parque Nacional Sumaco, Sector Cocodrilos, abajo de Reserva Ecológica Antisana, 1836 m, 14 IV 2017, *Hágster 15266*, QCNE x4! Huacamayo range, Quito-Tena, 1800 m, 1 III 1983, *Hirtz 847*, SEL! Cosanga-Tena, 2000 m, XII 1985, *Luther 1003*, SEL! Carretera Tena-Quito, Parque Nacional Sumaco, Sector Cocodrilos, abajo de Reserva Ecológica Antisana, 2017 m, 14 IV 2017, *Hágster 15268*, QCNE Carretera Tena-Quito, 2121 m, 3 XI 2017, *Hágster 15370*, QCNE! Cordillera de Guacamayo, 1 to 5 kms south of Ave María pass at km 31 to 36 on road Baeza to Tena, 2000 m, 4 XII 1986, *Dodson 16651*, QCNE! SEL x2! MO! Cordillera de Guacamayo on eastern slope on road from Baeza to Tena, Km 45–50 Archidona-Baeza, 1850 m, 22 VI 1987, *Dodson 17211*, MO x2! E upper slopes of Cordillera de Guacamayos, 11–13 km S of Cosanga on the Baeza-Tena road, 2100–2200 m, 22 XI 1987, *Molau 2136*, GB! QCA! QCNE! **Pastaza:** 8 km al NE de Mera sobre la carretera al Río Pastaza, 14 III 1985, *Baker 5743*, QCNE! Road Puyo-Puerto Napo, ca 12 km north of Puyo, 3 XII 1974, *Lugo 4724*, GB! **Tungurahua:** Caserío "Los Siete Machos"-Río Zufiá, 1480 m, 10 IX 1998, *Endara 56*, QCA! *Ibid.* 1480 m, 4 IV 1998, *Endara 60*, QCA! **PERU:** San Martín: Prov. Rioja, Distr. Pardo Miguel Naranjos, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, sector Venceremos, 1690 m, 29 I 2018, *Edquén 93*, HURPI (LCDP, AMO) *Ibid.* 1689 m, 15 VI 2019, *Edquén 2053*, KUELAP (LCDP voucher)

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Napo: Carretera Tena-Quito, Parque Nacional Sumaco, Sector Cocodrilos, abajo de Reserva Ecológica Antisana, 2017 m, 14 IV 2017, *Hágster 15368*, digital image, AMO! **PERU:** San Martín: Prov. Rioja, Distr. Pardo Miguel Naranjos, sector Venceremos, 1689 m, 15 VI 2019, *Edquén 2053*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) *Ibid.* 1705 m, 5 XI 2015, *Edquén 2054*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1692 m, 22 II 2017, *Edquén 2055*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1693 m, 5 XII 2015, *Edquén 2056*, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from the Cordillera Guacamay, between Baeza and Tena, to northern Peru in the Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo. Lithophytic or terrestrial at 1850–2070 m elevation. Flowering from December to June and probably throughout the year.

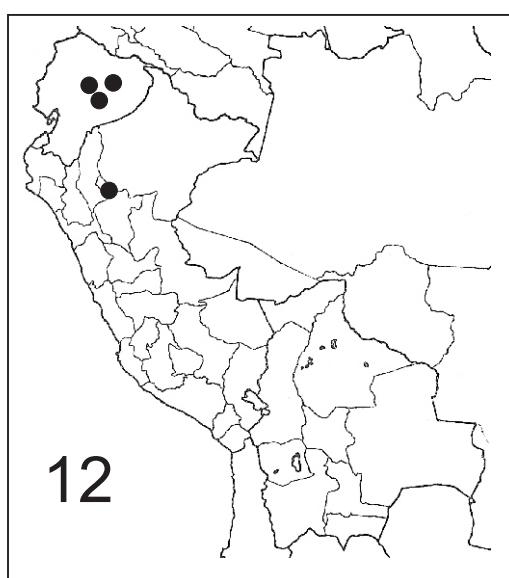
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum guacamayense* belongs to the Elleanthoides Group, Guacamayense Subgroup recognized by the thin, straggling, branching plants with long, narrow, falcate, grassy leaves and paniculate filiform inflorescences with small flowers. The species is recognized by the leaves 2–8.5 × 0.5–0.6 cm, narrowly lanceolate, the inflorescence ca. 5–6 cm long, paniculate, lax few-flowered with the zigzag rachis, the flowers yellowish green, sometimes bronze-colored, the sepals 7.5 mm long, and the lip 6 × 8 mm, in natural position embracing the apex of the column with lateral margins overlapping, when flattened reniform. It closely resembles *Epidendrum montispichinchense* Hágster & Dodson which has similar but falcate leaves, the inflorescence with the flexuous rachis, and the lip 3.5–4.2 × 3.5–5.0 mm, in natural position embracing the apex of the column without lateral margins overlapping, when flattened suborbicular. *Epidendrum elleanthoides* Schltr. has smaller and simultaneous flowers, the sepals 3.7–4.8 mm long, the column 2.7 mm long, and the lip 3.2–4.5 × 4.4 mm, in natural position embracing at the apex of the column without margins overlapping, when flattened transversely elliptic to trullate.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: Its name derives from the mountain range where this species was first collected, the Cordillera del Guacamayo, in the eastern basin of the eastern Andes in central Ecuador.

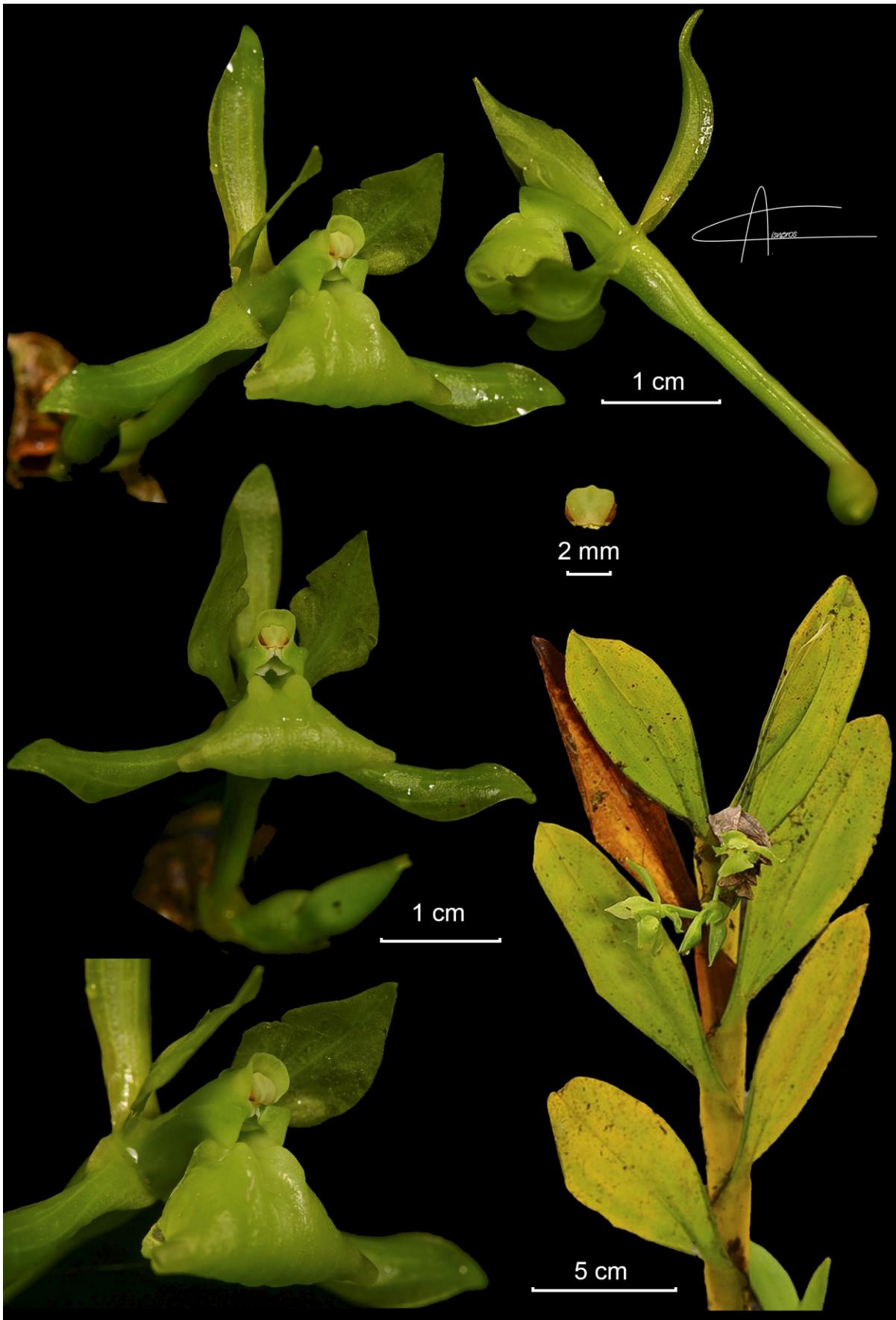
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The material in the region of San Martín was collected under project “Diversidad de la familia Orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024”. Scientific collecting (N°004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here.

REFERENCES: Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2006) *Epidendrum elleanthoides*. In Hágster, E. & Sanchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 5, **Icon. Orchid.** 8: t. 830. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2007) *Epidendrum montispichinchense*. In Hágster, E. & Sanchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 961.



Authors: E. Santiago, E. Hágster, & J. D. Edquén LCDP: J. D. Edquén & X. Alcántara Illustrator: M. A. López R. Photo: J. D. Edquén Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

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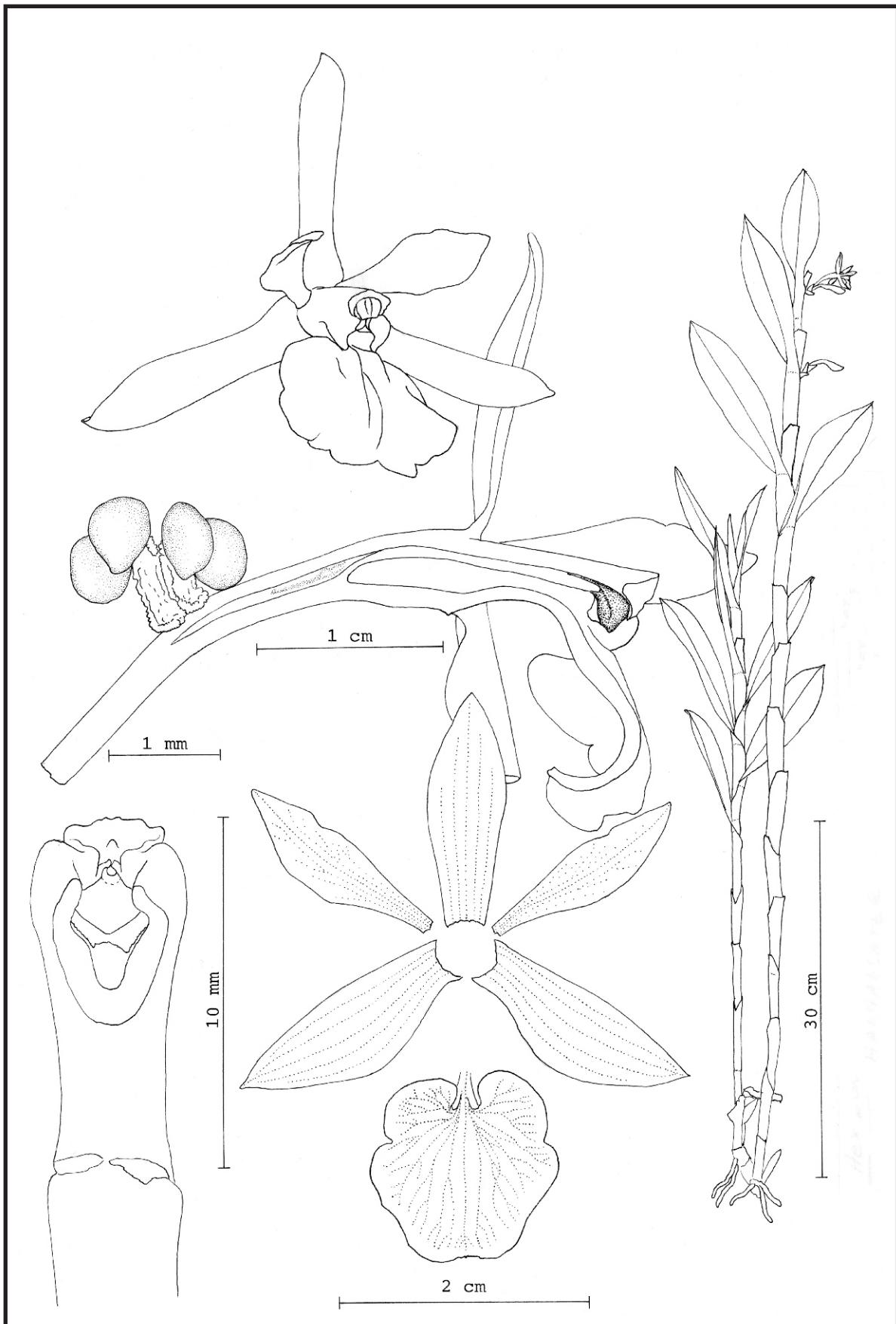


EPIDENDRUM HEXAGONUM Hágsater & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2037a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM HEXAGONUM Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2037b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM HEXAGONUM Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 2: t. 144 (1993).

Type: ECUADOR: Pichincha: Old road to Quito km 27. On steep bank. Alt. 1500–2100 m. Collected 12 Apr 1984. Flowered in cultivation 26 Jan 1985. W. & B. Thurston 4118 sub Hágster 7709. Holotype: QCNE! (Illustration voucher) Isotype: AMO!

Lithophytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb**, ca. 70–95 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 2.0–3.0 mm in diameter, basal, scarce. **Stems** 60–80 × 1–2 cm, erect, simple, cane-like, anciptiose. **Leaves** 7–12, distributed along apical two thirds of stem, subparallel, subcoriaceous, green, concolor; sheath 3.5–6 × 1–2 cm, tubular, anciptiose, green, striated; blade 13–18 × 3.1–4.5 cm, elliptic, obtuse, margin entire, revolute at base. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 2–10 cm long, apical and short pedunculate or lateral and sessile, in latter case arising from node at base of leaf-sheath, appearing opposite to blade of leaf below, initially racemose, with time producing several successive racemes; peduncle compressed; rachis completely covered by floral bracts. **Floral bracts** 9–12 mm long, distichous, not or only scarcely imbricating, ovate, conduplicate, apex obtuse, green when young and blackish brown when old. **Flowers** 4–5, successive, developing one by one, resupinate, green, concolor. **Ovary** 21–25 mm long, swollen near apex. **Sepals** 18–20 × 6–7 mm, spreading, free, narrowly obovate, apex acute, 5-veined, margin entire, revolute; lateral sepals oblique. **Petals** 17–18 × 4–5 mm, partly spreading (parallel to column) free, narrowly lanceolate to obtrullate, acute, 5-veined, lateral veins branching, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 11–15 × 11–15 mm, united to column, entire, base cordate, hexagonal in outline, with a small sinus at each side near base producing rounded auricles much smaller than mid-lobe, mid-lobe trapezoid, truncate, mucronate, convex, margin undulated, revolute at apex; bicarlose, calli small, laterally flattened, disc with three low ribs. **Column** 10 mm long, straight, thin in middle. **Clinandrium-hood** slightly prominent but without surpassing body of column, margin erose. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, sub-globose; caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** about 1/2 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating ca.1/3 of ovary, slightly inflated, forming a short vesicle. **Capsule** ellipsoid, persistent perianth.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Caldas:** Mun. Manizales, Ecoparque Los Yarumos, 2160 m, 13 IV 2022, Giraldo 50, FAUC! Reserva Rio Blanco, abajo de las Palomas, 2590 m, 25 II 2005, Sanín 1055, HUA! JAUM! **Risaralda:** Pueblo Rico, cult. Colomborquideas. R. Escobar 5328 (AMO)! - flower in spirit, photo). **ECUADOR:** **Carchi:** Road Tulcán to Maldonado vía Páramo el Ángel, 2600 m, VIII 1985, Dodson 16136, AMES! GH! MO! Maldonado a Tulcán, 1605 m, V 1993, Dodson 19086, MO! **Pichincha:** San Carlos between Nono and Nanegal, 1700 m, 28 VIII 1955, Asplund 17474, S!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: **Caldas:** Reserva Natural Rio Blanco, 2400–2500 m, 26 VIII 2014, Moreno s.n., digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher) **Huila:** La Argentina. Reserva Natural de la Sociedad Civil Aranzazu, Arrigui s.n., digital images, AMO! **Valle del Cauca:** km 18 Cali-Buenaventura, 18 III 2015, Garcia-Revelo s.n., digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **ECUADOR:** **Pichincha:** Without locality data, 23 VIII 2020, Gelis s.n., digital images, AMO! km 52 ruta antigua Quito-Nanegalito, Tandayapa, Gelis s.n., digital images, AMO! km 62 vía antigua Nono-Los Bancos, Tandayapa, Gelis s.n., digital images, AMO!

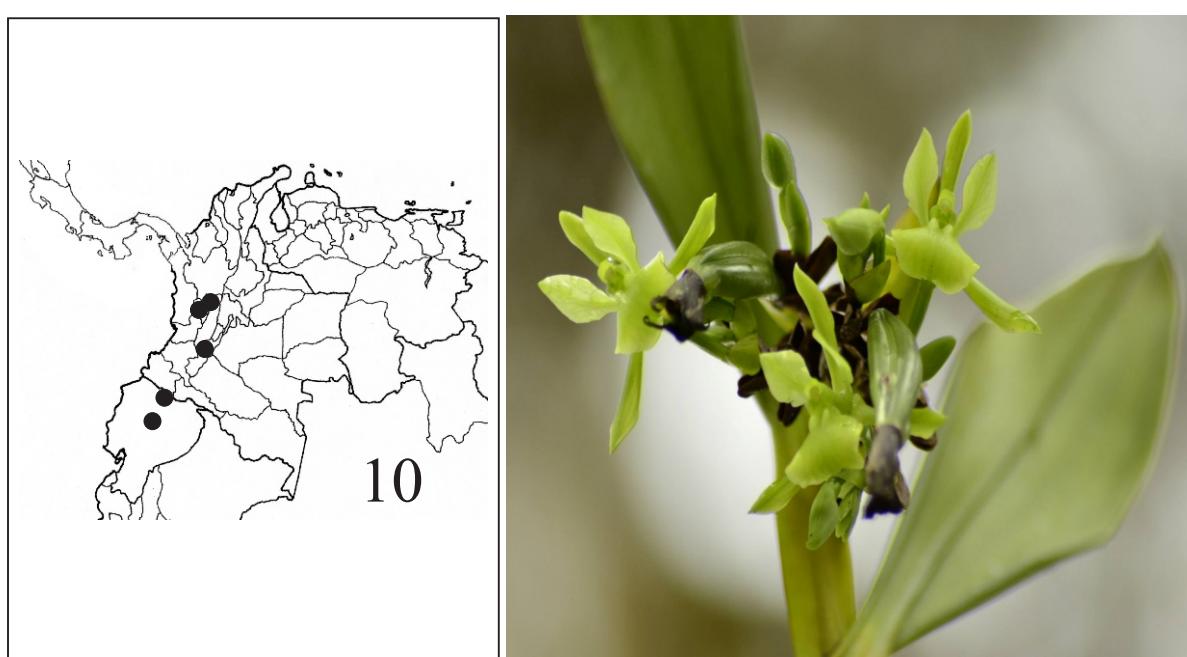
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Colombia and Ecuador. Lithophytic, on rocky, steep banks in rain forest at 1500–2600 m elevation. Flowering apparently throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum hexagonum* belongs to the Albertii group and subgroup which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the laterally compressed to anciptiose or somewhat fusiform-thickened stems, the apical and/or lateral, distichous inflorescences, more or less with imbricating bracts on the peduncle, producing one flower at a time. This species is recognized by the leaves 13–18 × 3.1–4.5 cm, elliptic, obtuse, the flowers green when young and blackish brown when old, the sepals 18–20 × 6–7 mm, narrowly obovate, acute, the petals 17–18 × 4–5 mm, parallel to the column, narrowly lanceolate to obtrullate, acute, the lip 11–15 × 11–15 mm, hexagonal in outline with undulated margin, and the ovary slightly inflated, forming a short vesicle. *Epidendrum brachypodium* Hágster has the shorter leaves 5.3–9.0 × 3.2–4.6 cm, the flowers light purple, the sepals 14–15.4 × 5.8–6.1 mm, elliptic, the petals 14 × 5.4 mm, spatulate-obtrullate, rounded, the lip 9 × 10.3 mm, orbicular-pentagonal with thickened veins on the surface, and the ovary swollen forming an elongated vesicle behind the perianth.

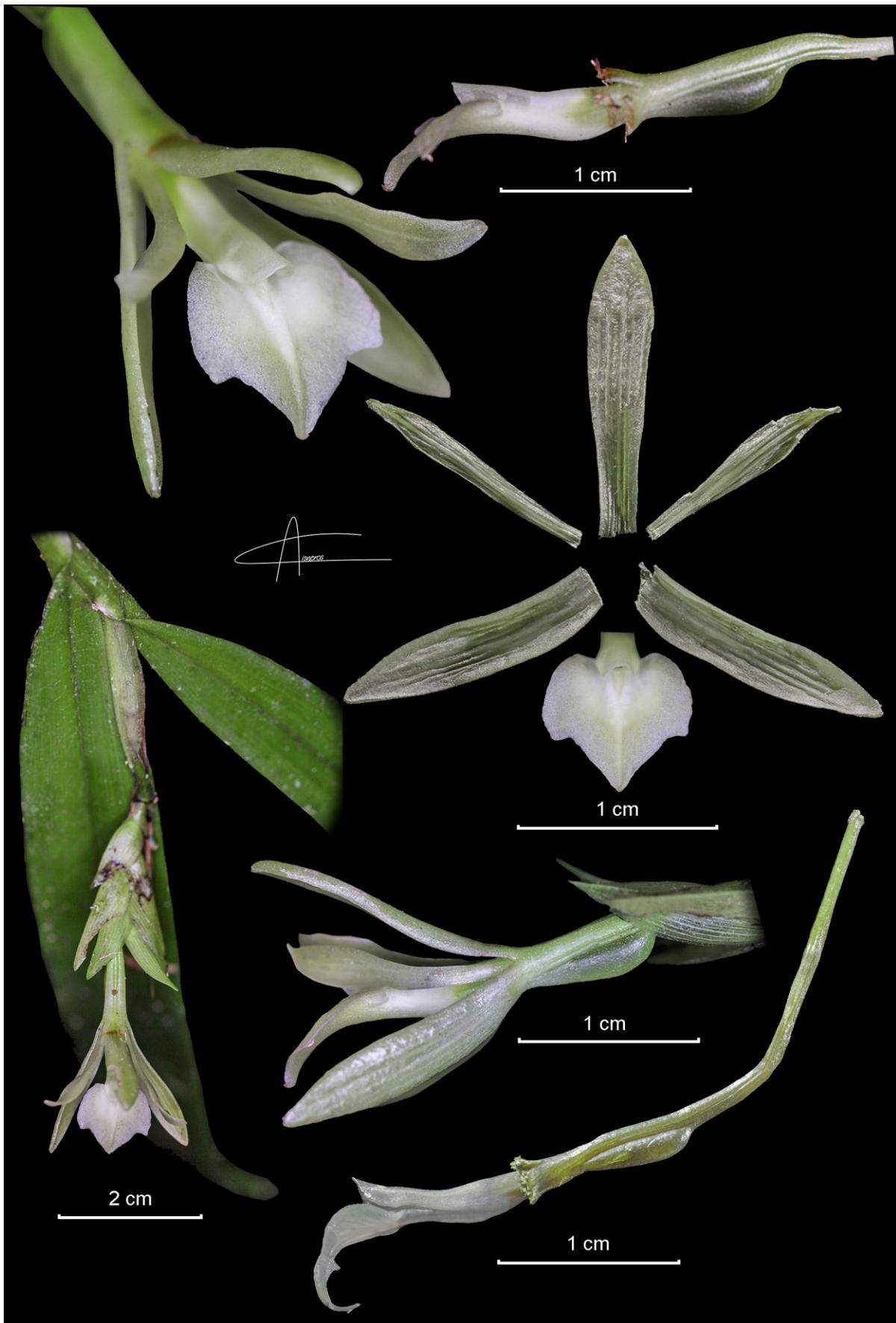
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: The epithet hexagonum refers to the six-sided outline of the lip.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. (2004) *Epidendrum brachypodium*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4, **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 715. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1993) *Epidendrum hexagonum*. In Hágster, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 144.



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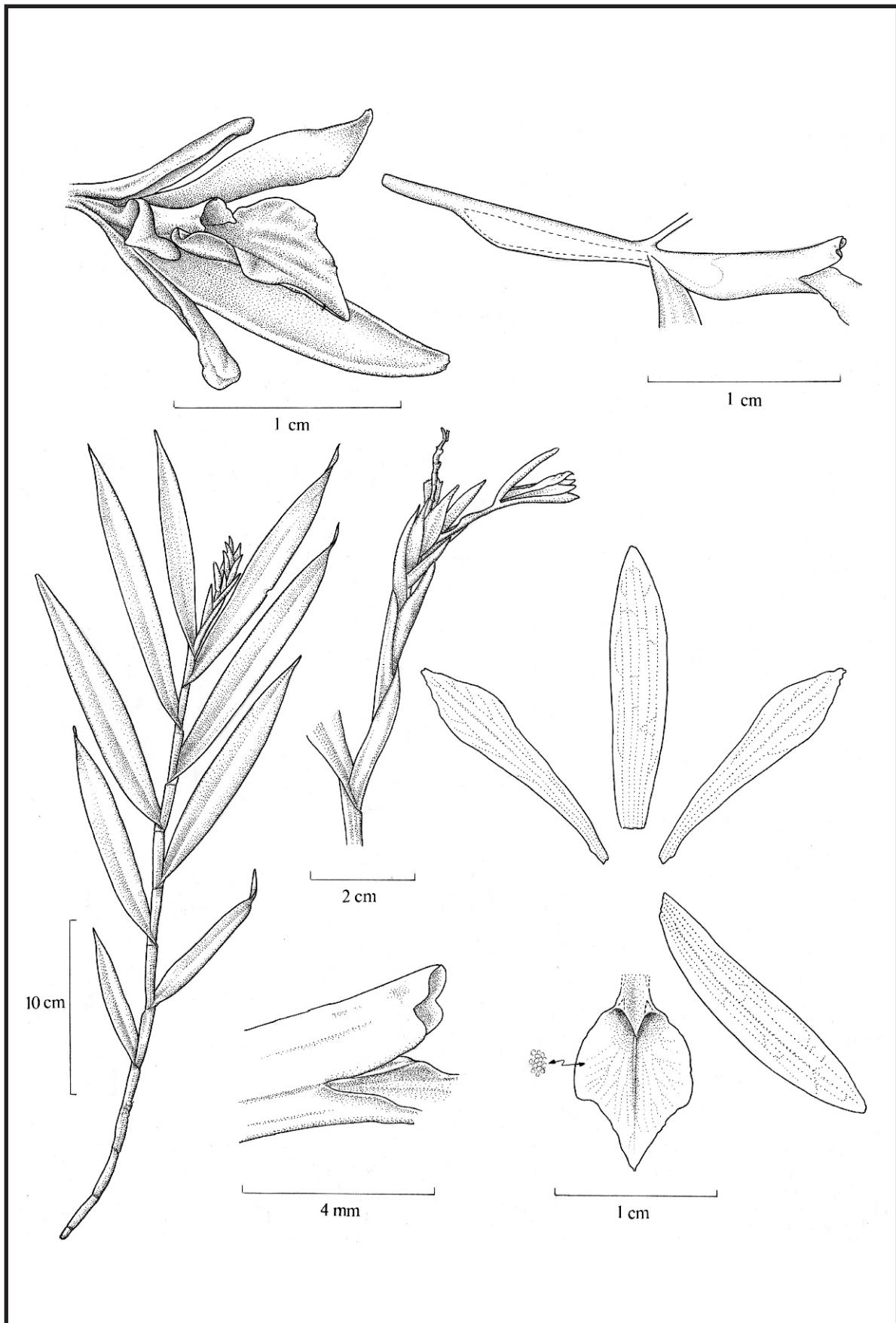


EPIDENDRUM HYGROHYLEPHYLLUM Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2038a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM HYGROHYLEPHYLLUM Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2038b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM HYGROHYLEPHILUM Hágster & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 7: t. 746 (2004).

Type: COLOMBIA. [Cauca: Cotejé, on] Río Timbiquí. 1899. Lehmann sub Bentham Trustees 243. Holotype: AMES! (Illustration voucher) Isotypes: K! L! NY!

Epiphytic, caespitose, erect plants, up to 38 cm tall. **Stems** 15–33 × 0.25–0.4 cm, simple, cane-like, terete at base, laterally flattened above, somewhat sinuous. **Leaves** 6–9, distributed throughout stem, coriaceous, green, concolor; sheaths 1.6–3.4 cm long, tubular, striated; blade 7.4–19.5 × 1.2–3.0 cm, narrowly elliptic, acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 7–8 cm long, apical, pluriracemos (producing new racemes over several years), erect; peduncle about 2.5–3.3 cm long, two-winged, totally covered by conduplicate, acute, sub-imbricated bracts 2.6–4.0 × 0.35–0.37 cm. **Flowers** resupinate, successive, one present at a time, trumpet-shaped, greenish white, no fragrance data. **Floral bracts** 13–23 × 2.0–3.0 mm wide, as long as ovary, oblong, elliptic, acute, margin entire, striated, conduplicate. **Ovary** about 15 mm long, terete, prominently inflated ventrally along apical 2/3. **Sepals** 15–18 × 3.5 mm, free, partially spreading, oblong to narrowly elliptic-ob lanceolate, obtuse, 5-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Petals** 11–12 × 2.0–3.5 mm, free, partially spreading, narrowly elliptic, apex acute, 3-veined, lateral veins branching, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 7.0–10 × 7.0–7.3 mm, united to gynostemium, entire, basal half semi-elliptic, apical half triangular, acute, margin entire; callus triangular, acute, that continues into a thin, long rib reaching apical sinus. **Column** 10–11 mm long (including clinandrium-hood), straight, thin. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, much longer than gynostemium, 3-lobed, lobes rounded, entire. **Anther** and **Pollinia** not seen. **Rostellum** subapical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** penetrating 2/3 of ovary, prominently inflated. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Cauca: Coteje, Río Timbiquí, I 1899, Lehmann sub Bentham Thrustees 243, AMES! K! L! NY! Chocó. Río El Salto, 9 km W of Andagoya, 23 II 1971, Lellingier 458, US! **Valle del Cauca:** Corregimiento de Córdoba, Vereda San Cipriano. Carretera detrás de la Bocatoma. Parcela junto al Río Escalerete, 179 m, 13 XII 2018, Reina-Rodriguez 2900, CUVC! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

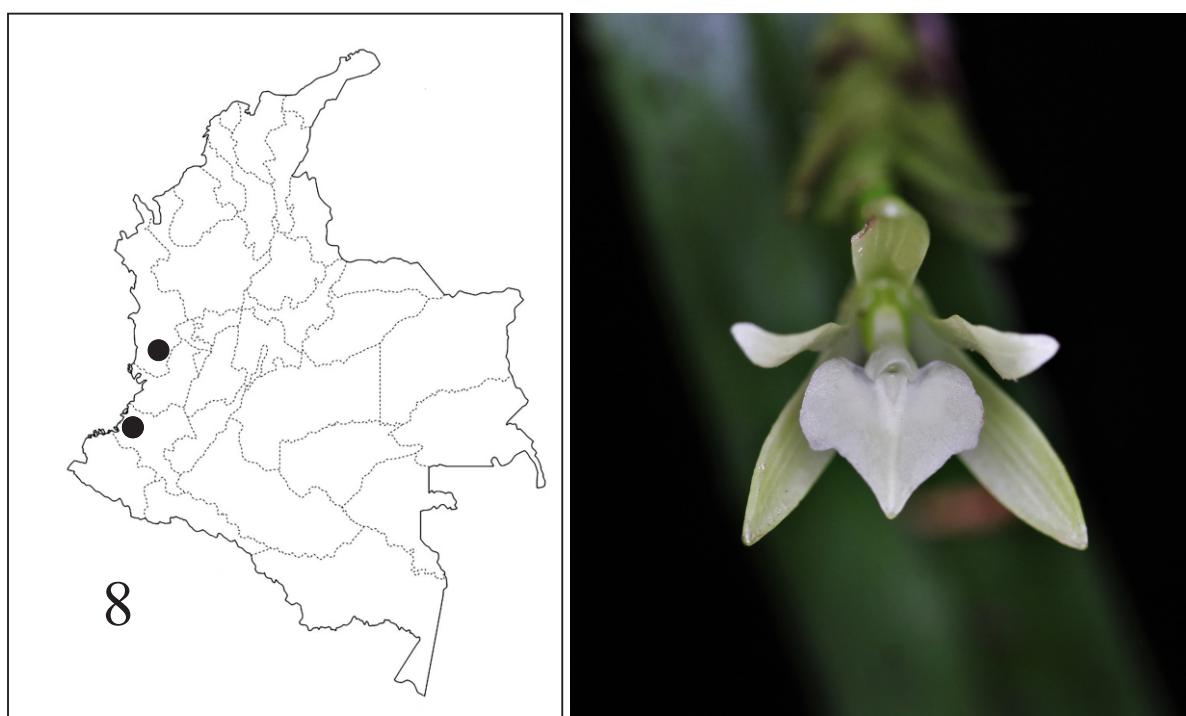
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known from the Pacific lowlands of southern Colombia, from sea level to some 200 m elevation. Epiphytic. Flowering from December to February.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum hygrohylephilum* belongs to the Albertii Group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the laterally compressed to apicítose or somewhat fusiform-thickened stems, the apical or apical and lateral, distichous inflorescences, more or less with imbricating bracts on the peduncle, producing one flower at a time, and the Albertii Subgroup, which has apical and more commonly short, lateral inflorescences (the apical one with an apicítose peduncle terminating in a conduplicate spathaceous bract somewhat larger but similar to the floral bracts) with several progressively longer, imbricating bracts covering the short peduncle and the flowers are membranaceous, delicate, generally successive, one developing at a time from each raceme. *Epidendrum hygrohylephilum* is recognized by the leaves 7.4–19.5 × 1.2–3.0 cm, narrowly elliptic and acuminate, the sepals 15–18 mm long, partly spreading, the dorsal sepal narrowly elliptic-ob lanceolate and the lateral sepals oblong; the lip entire, semi-elliptic in the basal half and triangular at the apical half, the callus triangular. *Epidendrum aristatum* Ackerman & Montalvo is vegetatively similar, the leaves 3–17 × 1.5–4.5 cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, the sepals 10–13 × 2.8–4.7 mm, with the apex aristate, the lip reniform and bicallose, the calli laminar, the floral bracts aristate. *Epidendrum tropidiooides* Garay has leaves 15–20 × 2.2–4.0 cm, elliptic and shortly acuminate, sepals 22–26 × 4.2–5.2 mm, narrowly lanceolate, the petals narrowly rhombic and sub-acute, the lip obovate and unguiculate at the base, with a pair of laminar lobes.

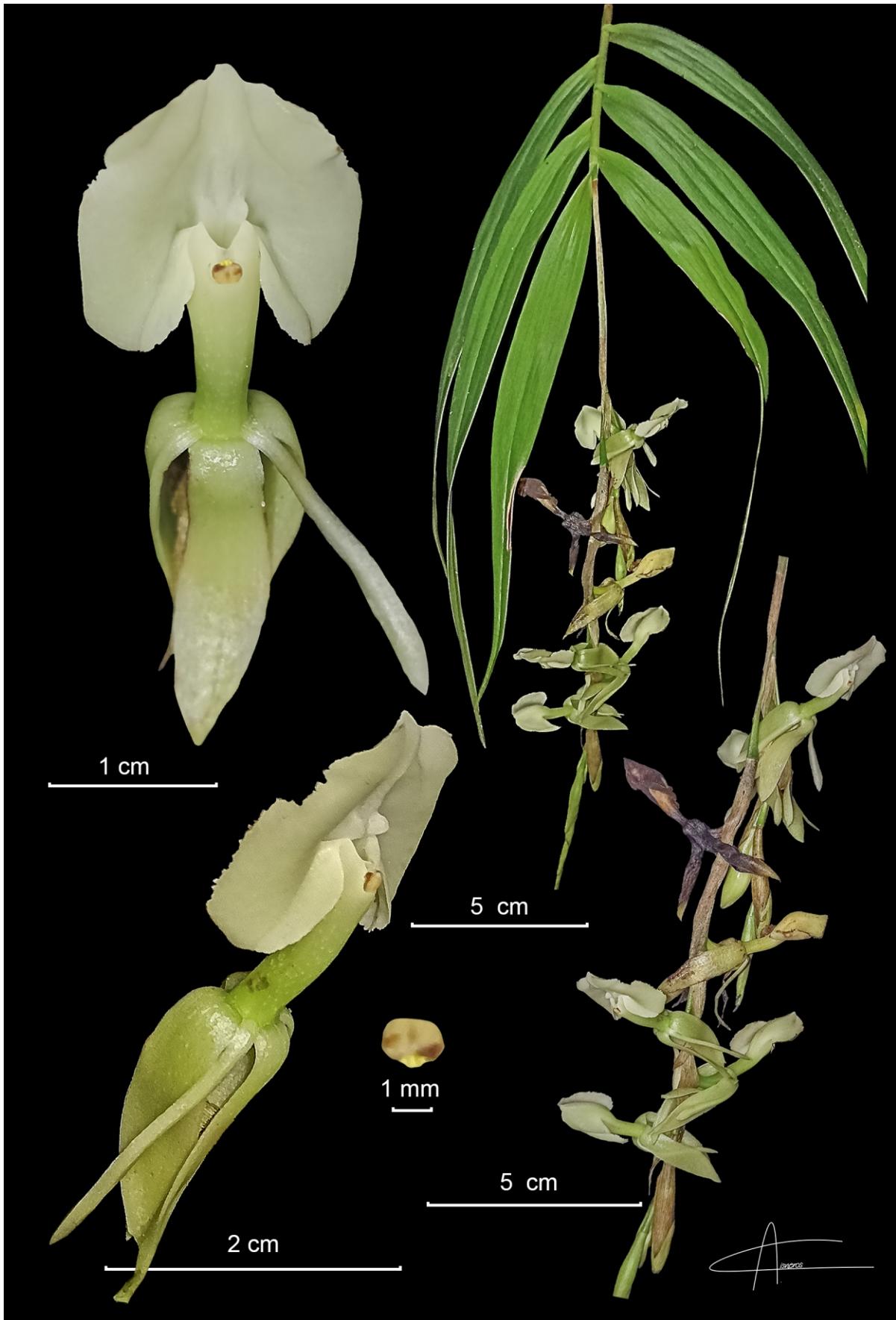
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Only three records have been found, but the area of the Pacific lowlands of Colombia and northern Ecuador is vast and has few roads and few collectors have been there, so it is possible that the species is more widespread.

ETYMOLOGY: Hygrohylephilum is derived the Greek, νύρος wet, moist, υλη forest, and φίλο - loving: loving wet forests. In reference to the Pacific lowlands of Colombia, the area of highest rainfall in the neotropics, where this species is found.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2004) *Epidendrum hygrohylephilum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S., L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4, **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 746. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2009) *Epidendrum aristatum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1207. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2008) *Epidendrum tropidiooides*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S., L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, **Icon. Orchid.** 11: t. 1192.



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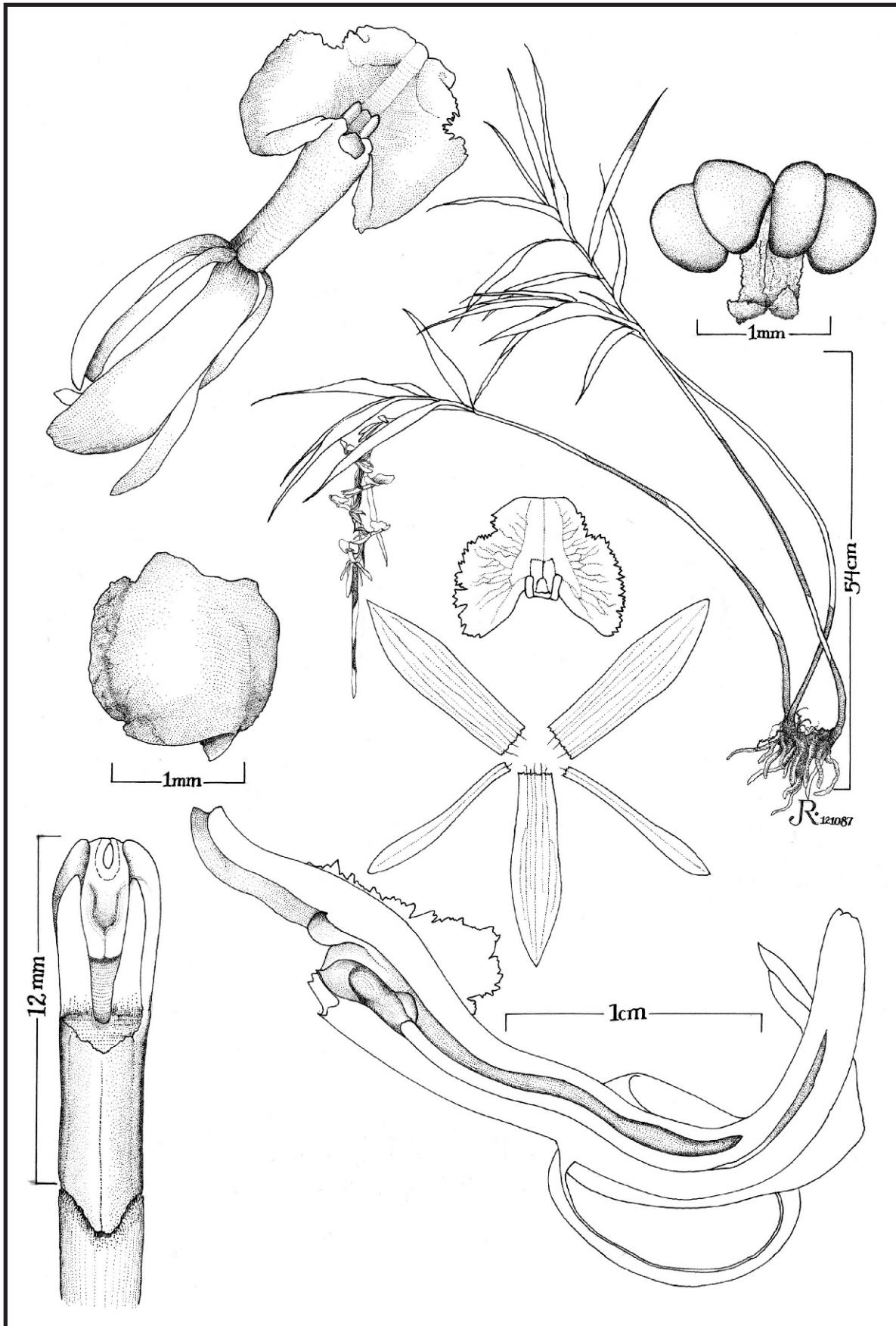


EPIDENDRUM HYMENODES Lindl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2039a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM HYMENODES Lindl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2039b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM HYMENODES Lindl., Fol. Orchid. 3(*Epidendrum*): 58 (1853).

Type: COLOMBIA: [Magdalena:] New Grenada. Prov. Sta. Martha, 4000 ft, above Minca, July, [Nicolas Funck & Louis Joseph] Schlim 986. Holotype: K-Lindl. [Non *Epidendrum hymenodes* Rchb.f., Flora 48: 277 (1865). based on Wright 3321, Cuba =Domingoa *haematochila* (Rchb.f.) Carabia].

Synonyms: *Epidendrum arundinaceum* F.Lehm. & Kraenzl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 26: 471 (1899). Type: COLOMBIA: [Valle del Cauca:] Buenaventura, grows on trees in dense woods of Las Juntas del Dagua, 300–500 m, **Friedrich Carl Lehmann 6853**. Holotype: K-Lindl.! Isotypes: AMES! L! NY! W-Rchb.f.! *Epidendrum zingiberaceum* Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 8: 88 (1921). Type: ECUADOR: Chimborazo, in silvis temperatis ad viam Quito-Guayaquil [old path from Quito to Guayaquil], **Luigi Aloysius Sodiro s.n.**, Holotype: B, destroyed; sketch of flower from the type, nr. 367, (Mansfeld, 1929*).

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 50–110 cm tall. **Roots** 3–5 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thick. **Stems** 50–110 × 0.3–0.6 cm, simple, cane-like, terete, straight, tall, basal 2/3 covered by scarious tubular sheaths which become fibrous with time leaving stem nude. **Leaves** 4–9, distichous, distributed towards apex of stem; sheath to 5 × 0.6 cm, tubular, smooth; blade 10–23 × 1.2–3.2 cm, articulate, very narrowly lanceolate, acute, sub-coriaceous, smooth, margin entire, grayish green with veins on underside and margin slightly tinged purple. **Spath** lacking. **Inflorescence** 22–50 cm long, apical, nutant, from mature growth, flowering only once, paniculate, progressive, producing new racemes during flowering; peduncle 4–10 cm long, short, ancipitose; rachis terete, segments 2–4 cm long, very thin (1.0–1.5 mm in diameter) at base and dilated apically (3 mm thick), where ovary is inserted, unornamented; bracts of peduncle to 70 mm long, imbricating, covering peduncle, embracing, membranaceous, scarious, narrowly lanceolate, long. **Floral bract** 25–60 mm long, much longer than ovary, hiding floral bud until it opens, narrowly lanceolate, acute, membranaceous, scarious. **Flowers** 12–32, successive during several weeks, non-resupinate, concolor, ivory green, column and ovary pale apple green, very fragile, damaged parts quickly turning black; fragrance apparently lacking. **Ovary** 12–18 mm long, not inflated, terete, arching 90° at anthesis, smooth. **Sepals** 17–22 × 5–6 mm, reflexed, somewhat revolute, embracing rachis, free, glabrous, succulent, narrowly oblong-lanceolate, acute, 7-veined, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals with an inconspicuous dorsal keel. **Petals** 16–19 × 1.6–2.0 mm, free, reflexed, somewhat revolute, very narrowly oblanceolate, apex acute, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 11–14 × 16–17 mm, united to column, reniform, base deeply cordate, entire or slightly 3-lobed; bicallose, calli laminar, fleshy, elevated with a central, rounded keel that reaches apex of lip, fleshy; disc concave, margins revolute; lateral lobes sub-obovate, retrorse, inner margin entire, outer margin lacerate; mid-lobe very short, transversely sub-rectangular, apical margin entire, lateral margins lacerate. **Column** 11–12 mm long, straight, thin, long. **Clinandrium-hood** very reduced, margin entire. **Anther** sub-spherical, with a low rounded keel in front, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, semi-obovoid, laterally compressed, sub-equal; caudices soft and granular, longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating 1/3 of ovary, smooth. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Boyacá:** Las Minas-Villa del Carmen, 7 V 1937, Renz 3053, RENZ x2! **Cauca:** 1000 m, 15 X 1884, Lehmann 2030, G! LE! **Cundinamarca:** Vereda San Antonio Cabrera, 29 IV 1988, Ospina 1201, COL! above El Colegio, La Mesa, 4000 ft, IV 1917, Taylor 160, K-L! **Magdalena:** Reserva Natural El Dorado, sobre la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 2100 m, 25 IV 2023, Gómez 243, COL! (LCDP voucher) Cerro Kennedy, por la cuchilla de San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 29 IV 2023, Gómez 286, COL! digital images, AMO! Las Nubes, 4500 ft, 6 II 1899, Smith 2839, NY! **Quindío:** Salento, vereda Llanitos, 1900 m, V 1999, Vargas 1999, HUA! Límites de Quindío y Risaralda, La Suiza, Río Otún, 1800–2200 m, XI 2002, Vargas 10282, COL! **Tolima:** Ibagué, 3300–3400 m, Rincón 384, TOLI, digital images, AMO! **Valle de Cauca:** Alto de las Brisas, 2160 m, 26 X 1944, Cuatrecasas 18210, AMES! F! Puerto Frazada, Vda. San Isidro, reserva Pinales de la Señora Selene Jaramillo, 1840 m, 15 XII 2005, Devia 10795, TULV! Cafetal, 10 X 1982, Folsom 10444, AMO! Farallones de Cali, 1500 m, 1 XII 1975, Hartman 149, CUVC! **ECUADOR:** without locality, X 1871, Jameson s.n., W-R! **Azuay:** Gualaceo, hort. Ecuagenera, 23 X 2016, Hágater 14802, QCNE! (Photo voucher) **Carchi:** Ibarra to San Lorenzo, km 78, 1400 m, 15 XII, Dodson 1604, SEL! **Imbabura:** Selva Alegra, 1300 m, Hirtz 52, SEL! **Pichincha:** Tandapi, 1500 m, 26 IX 1981, Besse 722, SEL! above Tandapi, 1900 m, 2 III 1986, Dodson 16341, MO! Tandapi, 31 XII 1986, Dodson 16756, MO! Nanegalito, 1200–1400 m, 9 XI 1981, Filskov 37116, AAU! W of Tandapi, 1500–1600 m, 27 X 1974, Gentry 12135, MO! arriba de Mina Selva Alegre, 1940 m, 6 XII 1986, Hágater 8978, AMO! arriba de Selva Alegre, 1940 m, 6 XII 1986, Hágater 8981, AMO! arriba de Tandapi, 2000 m, 9 XII 1986, Hágater 9061, AMO! MO! Ibid. pressed 15 XII 1987, Hágater 9061, AMO! AMÉS! COL! QCA! Ibid. pressed 26 I 1992, Hágater 9061, AMO! Ibid. pressed 7 II 1993, Hágater 9061, AMO! Selva Alegre, 1300 m, Hirtz 52, SEL! above Tandapi, 2000 m, XII 1982, Hirtz 399, SEL! **VENEZUELA:** **Táchira:** La Revancha, Río Quinimari, 1700 m, 12 V 1951, Renz 6934, RENZ x2!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Mutis, A.C., 1985, Flora de La Real Expedición Botánica del Nuevo Reyno de Granada, Microspermae: Orchidaceae 9(3): pl. 3. **Antioquia:** “Palmitas”, Hort. Álvaro Mejía, Escobar 877, (cited by Garay, 1973), color slide of flowers, AMO! **Huila:** Garzón, Sendero Mágico del Cerro Páramo de Miraflores, Rosero s.n., digital image, AMO! **Valle del Cauca:** La Leonera, Moreno s.n., digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** **Pichincha:** Reserva Maquipucuna, 1000–2000 m, Alexander Reynolds s.n. ** http://fieldguides.fieldmuseum.org/sites/default/files/rapid-color-guides-pdfs/166_Maquipucuna_orchids_1.pdf (downloaded 7 XII 2016). **VENEZUELA:** **Táchira:** Mun. Rafael Urdaneta, 2045 m, based on Carnevali 298, CICY (Fernández, 2003).



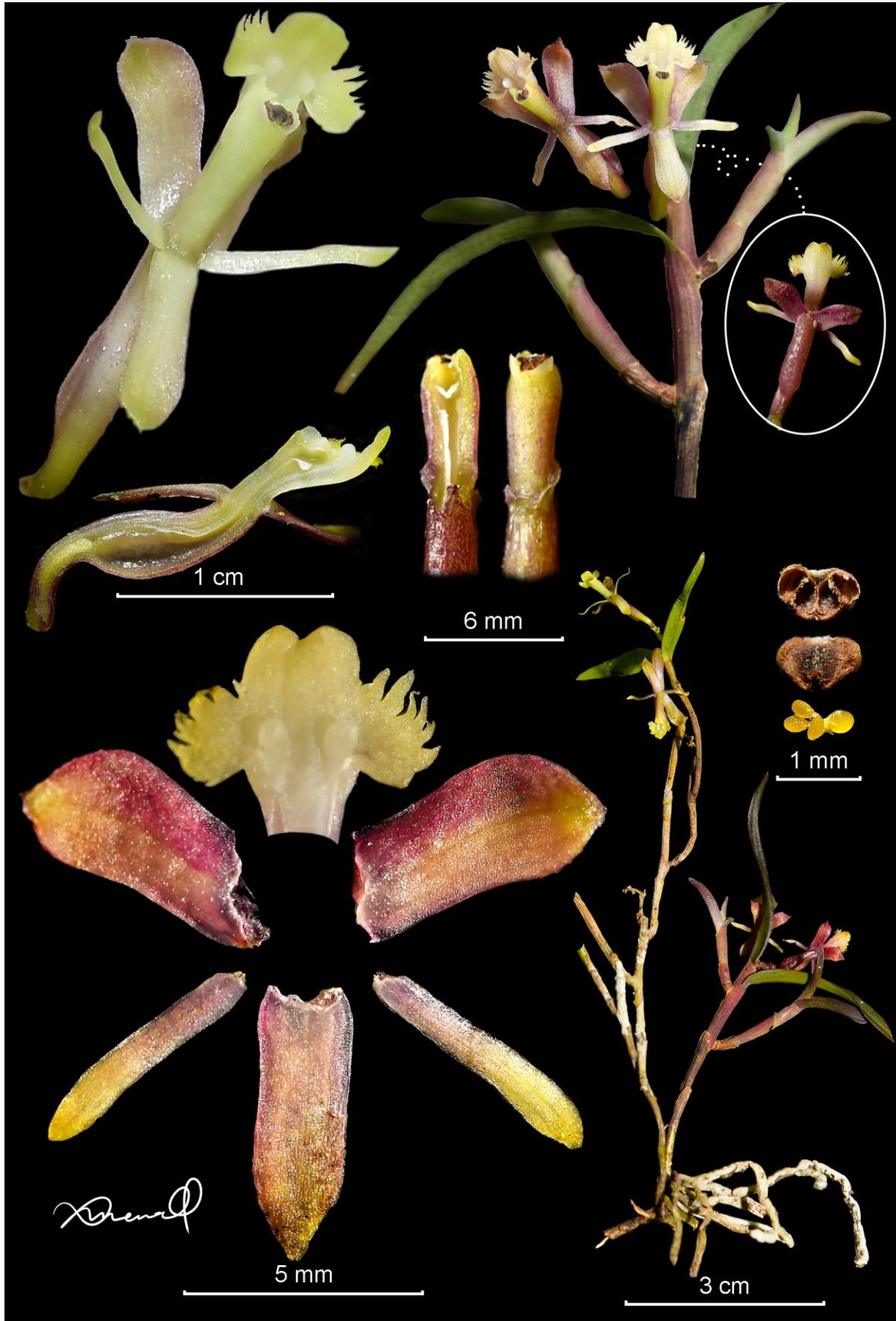
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Colombia from the foothills of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Martha, along the Cordillera Oriental, and in the Cordillera Central from Tolima, Cordillera Occidental from Valle del Cauca to Ecuador as far as Cotopaxi; in Venezuela only known for Táchira [Foldats, 1970, cites Schlechter (1919), indicating the species might occur near Mérida, but no material has been seen]; at 300–1700 m elevation; epiphytic in humid evergreen forests. Flowering throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum hymenodes* is recognized by the caespitose sympodial habit, tall stems with 4–7 narrowly lanceolate leaves, but especially by the nutant raceme to paniculate inflorescence with large scarious membranaceous bracts which completely hide the rachis, flowers produced in succession, the recurved ovary so that the flowers are facing downwards at anthesis; the flowers pale green, floral bracts very large, 25–60 mm long. *Epidendrum heterodoxum* Rchb.f. from Venezuela has somewhat similar flowers, also green and facing downwards, but the stem is laterally compressed above, the leaves are much larger, and the inflorescence is subtended by 1 large spathe, to 13 cm long, with a second bract subtending a small branch, the inflorescence also nodding, but the floral bracts are very small, to 7.5 mm long. *Epidendrum moronense* Dodson & Hágster has stems forming fusiform pseudobulbs produced from basal internodes of previous stem, with 1–3, lanceolate elliptic leaves, non-resupinate flowers green to pinkish green or buff, the lip white sometimes tinged with pale pink, the column green, the strongly reflexed sepals and petals nearly as long as the ovary, and the lip is sub-orbicular to reniform with the margin deeply laciniate. These species do not appear to be closely related but suggest a similar pollinator might be involved.

NOTE: The species has been mistakenly reported by Carmen Ulloa (2018 onwards) in Tropicos**, and by Goicochea and Gutiérrez in “Orquídeas de Perú: relación de especies y sus sinónimos (2019)” from Peru, Pasco, Oxapampa, based on *J. Perea* 0707 HOXA! but that specimen corresponds to *Epiendrum leimebambense* Hágster. In various unpublished manuscripts for the Orchids of Ecuador, Dodson stated that a *Sodiro* collection at QPLS could be a type of *Epidendrum zingiberaceum* Schltr., but a later revision of the material at QPLS by Hágster & Dodson proved that material belongs to a totally different group, probably *Epidendrum ornithoglossum* Schltr. In addition, though the type was lost in Berlin, the tracing of the *illustration of the type has an acute lip, instead of truncate, but this could be the phenotype frequently seen in the southern populations of the species as the photo by Reynolds suggests.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek, υμην, thin skin, membrane, delicate like a maidenhead, the hymen of a female. In reference to the membranaceous texture of the flowers as described by Lindley.

REFERENCES: Fernández, C. (2003) *Orquídeas Nativas del Táchira*, 239 pp. Garay, L. A. (1973) *Orquídeas Colombianas Nuevas o Críticas*, Decena X. *Orquideología* 8(2): 95–102. Goicochea, A., Gutiérrez, A., Ruiz, A. & Salas, M. (2019) *Orquídeas de Perú: Relación de especies y sus sinónimos*. Corporación G y G E.I.R.L., Moyobamba, San Martín, 285 pp. Hágster, E. (2015) *Epidendrum moronense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 11, *Icon. Orchid.* 15(1): t. 1543. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2018) *Epidendrum hymenodes*. In Hágster, E & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 12, *Icon. Orchid.* 16(1): t. 1626. Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum hymenodes*, photo 553 in *Native Ecuadorian Orchids* 2: 282. Foldats, E. (1970) Orchidaceae in Tobias Lasser (Ed.) *Flora de Venezuela* 15(3): 276–277. *Mansfeld, R. (1929) *Figuren Atlas zu den Orchideenfalen der Südamerikanischen Kordillerenstaaten von R. Schlechter*, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg., Bieh. 57: 95, fig. 367. Schlechter, R. (1919) *Die Orchideenfalen der südamerikanischen Kordillerenstaaten I*. Venezuela; Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg., Bieh. 6: 70. Reynolds, A., Foster, R. B. & Kaplan, S. (2004) *Reserva Maquipucuna, Pichincha, Ecuador, Orquídeas de Maquipucuna*, The Field Museum, Chicago, IL 60605 USA. Rapid Color Guide #166, 10 pp. **Ulloa Ulloa, C., Acevedo-Rodríguez, P., Beck, S., Belgrano, M. J., Bernal, R., Berry, P. E., Brako, L., Celis, M., Davids, Forzza, R. C. G., Gradstein, S. R., Hokche, O., León, B., León-Yáñez, S., Magill, R. E., Neill, D. A., Nee, M., Raven, P. H., Stimmel, H., Strong, M. T., Villaseñor, J. L., Zarucchi, J. L., Zuloaga, F. O., & Jørgensen, P. M. (2018 onwards). Vascular Plants of the Americas (VPA) Website. Tropicos, Botanical Information System at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis. [<http://www.tropicos.org/Project/VPA: 21 October 2023>].



EPIDENDRUM IMAZAENSE Hágster, E.Santiago, J.P.Arista & Edquén

Plate 2040

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Bongara, Distr. Yambrasbamba, camino a la Perla del Imaza, 1886 m, 17 julio 2022, *Jessy Patricia Arista, José Dilmer Edquéen, Eric Hágster, Elizabeth Santiago Ayala, Gerardo A. Salazar, Elmer Yrigón, Lidia I. Cabrera & Kely Edquéen* 272. Holotype: KUELAP! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

Epiphytic, monopodial, branching, erect **herb**, ca. 10 cm tall, with new stems produced from upper internodes of previous stem. **Roots** ca. 2 mm in diameter, from base of primary stem only, fleshy, thick. **Stems** 2–4 × 0.1–0.25 cm, simple, cane-like, produced from sub-apical internodes of previous stem, sometimes two from same stem, thin, laterally compressed, erect, straight or slightly arched upward, base covered by sheaths 1–10 mm long, tubular, non-foliar. **Leaves** 2–3, aggregate toward apex of stem, alternate, articulate, coriaceous, slightly conduplicate; sheaths 7–8 × 1.2–2.5 mm, tubular, minutely striated, red; blade 1.1–3.6 × 0.25–0.5 cm, lanceolate, acute, minutely apiculate, margin entire, spreading. Spathe lacking. Inflorescence ca. 2 cm long, apical, racemose, few-flowered; peduncle 1 cm long, sub-terete, rachis 0.3 cm long. **Floral bracts** 1.5–2.8 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, long acuminate, embracing. **Flowers** 3, simultaneous, non-resupinate, tepals pale green turning yellow tinged red brown ventrally, dorsally red brown, lip and column pale green to yellow, concolor, fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 10 mm long, sigmoid, with a prominent ventral vesicle inflated toward middle and involving 2/3 of ovary length, verrucose. **Sepals** free, 3-veined, dorsally verrucose, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 5.5 × 2.0 mm, reflexed, oblong, obtuse; lateral sepals 5.5 × 2.5 mm, partly spreading, narrowly obovate, oblique, obtuse, minutely apiculate. Petals 5 × 1 mm free, spreading, oblong, obtuse, 1-veined, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 3.0–3.3 × 5.5 mm, totally united to column, 3-lobed, cordate at base; bicallose, calli spherical, widely spaced, disc with a single mid-rib, thickened and reaching apical sinus; lateral lobes 1.3–1.7 × 2.2–2.4 mm, dolabriform with apical margin fimbriate; mid-lobe 1.5 × 2.3 mm, rectangular apex slightly emarginate. **Column** 4.5–5.0 mm long, thin, straight. **Clinandrium** hood short, margin entire. **Cuniculus** penetrating 2/3 of ovary, inflated in middle of ovary, forming an elongate prominent vesicle, unornamented. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, half as long as stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** 10 mm long including pedicel, sigmoid, with a prominent ventral vesicle inflated toward middle and involving 2/3 of ovary length, verrucose, furrowed. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Epiphytic in relict wet montane forest at 1886 m. Presently known only from the type from northern Peru, department of Amazonas, eastern range of the Andes around the Área de Conservación Privada Pampa del Burro, upper basin of the Imaza River. Flowering in July.

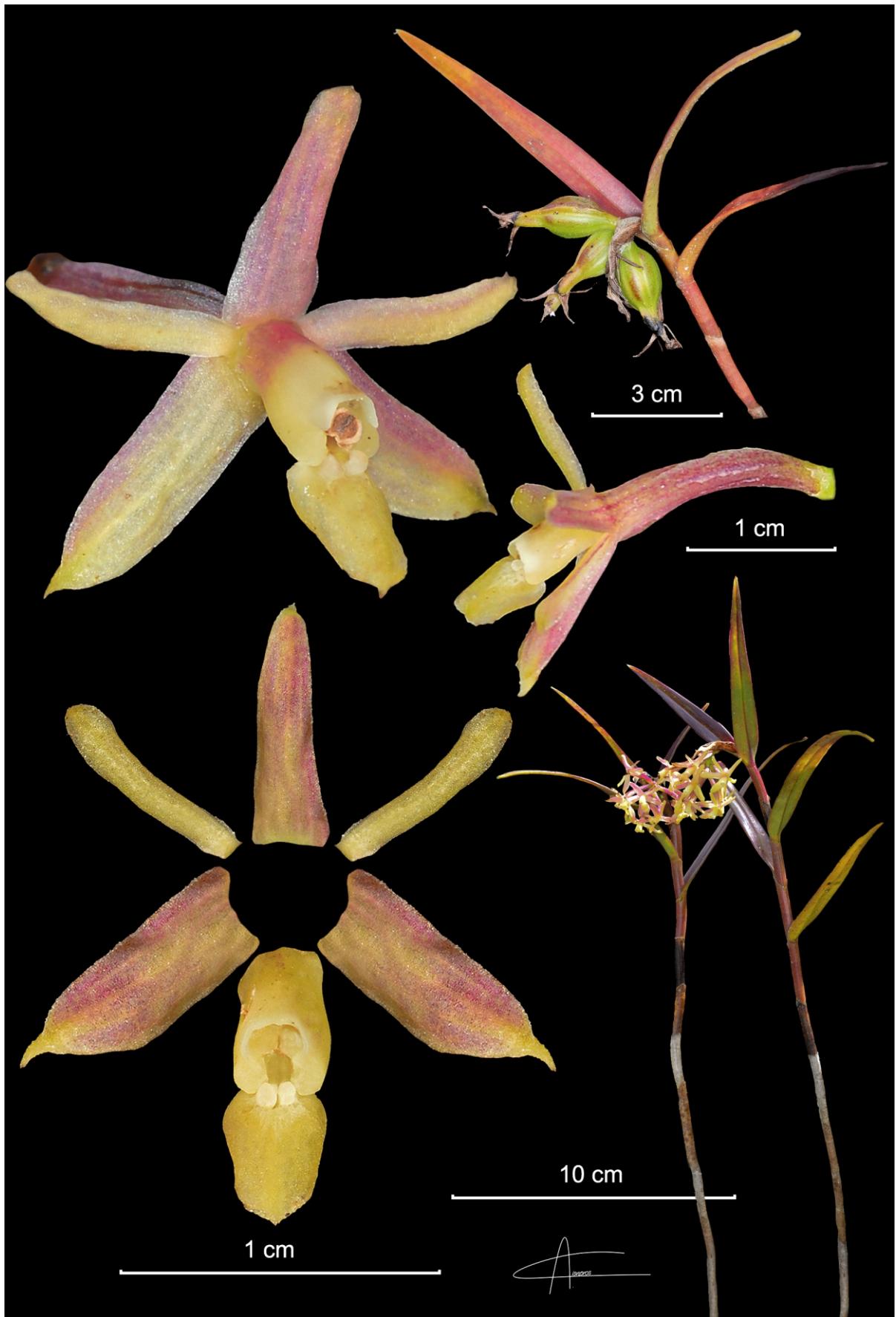
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum imazaense* belongs to the Fruticetorum Group, which is characterized by the monopodial, branching habit, the few leaved stems, flattened above, the erect to arching racemose to pluri-racemose inflorescence producing new racemes from the same peduncle in successive years, the flowers generally non-resupinate, and the 3-lobed lip with the distal margins of the lateral lobes dentate to shortly fimbriate. This species is recognized by the short inflorescences, nearly sessile, with 3 non-resupinate flowers, the yellow tepals, ventrally tinged red-brown, dorsally red-brown, the lip and column pale green, concolor, the sepals 5.5 mm long, dorsally verrucose and the ovary sigmoid with a prominent, elongate vesicle in the middle of the ovary. *Epidendrum freireanum* Hágster & E.Santiago has purple leaves and stems, smaller flowers, the sepals being 10 mm long, the sepals, petals and basal half of column vinaceous to purple-brown, apical half of column and the lip ivory white, immaculate, and the lip with a single wide mid-rib.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently only from the type.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the Imaza river, whose basin includes the Pampa del Burro. This river is a tributary of the Chiriacu river, an affluent of the Marañón river.

REFERENCES: Arista, J. P., Hágster, E., Santiago, E., Edquéen, J. D., Pariente, E., Oliva, M., & Salazar, G. A. (2023) New and noteworthy species of the genus *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae, Laeliinae) from the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, Amazonas, Perú, *Phytokeys* 227: 43–87. <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.227.101907> Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2018) *Epidendrum freireanum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 12, **Icon. Orchid.** 16(1): t. 1619.





EPIDENDRUM INORNATUM Schltr.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2041

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM INORNATUM Schltr., Repert., Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 15: 53 (1917).

Type: ECUADOR: In silvis ad pagum Zuño, Riobamba, October 1886. A. Sodiro 71. Holotype: B, destroyed. Lectotype: QPLS! (selected by Dodson in Jorgensen & Leon (1999); Isolectotype: BR (pro-part, only specimen mounted on the left side)

Epiphytic, scandent-erect, **herb** 25–42 cm tall. **Roots** 1.0–2.0 mm in diameter, scarce, along scandent part of stem, fleshy, thin. **Stems** 9–35 × 0.2–0.6 cm, cane-like, terete, thin, produced from an intermediate internode of previous stem, basal nodes scandent; base covered by tubular, non foliar sheaths 2.0–4.0 cm long, papyraceous. **Leaves** 5–9, distributed along apical half of stem, erect, articulate, sub-coriaceous, olive green to greenish ochre; sheath 2.5–4.5 × 0.2–0.5 cm, tubular, finely striated; blade 8–12 × 0.5–0.8 cm, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, margin entire to minutely eroso-papillose apically, spreading. **Spathe** 1–2, 1.4–3.5 cm long, lanceolate, acute, conduplicate in natural position. **Inflorescence** 4.5–7.5 cm long (including flowers), apical, racemose, few-flowered, short, (less half length of leaves), erect; peduncle 2–3 cm long hidden by spathe; rachis 1.5 cm long. **Floral bracts** 1–2 mm long, linear-acuminate. **Flowers** 4–8, simultaneous, resupinate, pale green turning yellowish with a pink tinge with age; without fragrance data. **Ovary** 11–13 mm long, slightly inflated behind perianth, ornamented with erose ribs. **Sepals** free, spreading, oblong-lanceolate, apex acute, apiculate, 5-veined, margin entire, revolute; dorsal sepal 6.7–8 × 2–3.2 mm; lateral sepals 7–9 × 2.5–3.7 mm, oblique. **Petals** 7–9 × 1–2 mm, spreading, free, linear, oblique, obtuse, 3-veined, margin entire, revolute. **Lip** 3.5–4.7 × 2.5–4.8 mm, united to column, entire, ovate-cordiform, base cordate, apex obtuse to rounded, margin entire; bicallose, calli semiglobose, disc with a thickened rib towards apex. **Column** 4–4.3 mm long, straight, thick, ending in fleshy rounded lobes on each side. **Clinandrium-hood** short, covering anther but not surpassing body of column. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** prominent, penetrating 1/3 of ovary, slightly swollen behind perianth. **Capsule** 4.2 × 1.7 cm, globose, pedicel 7 mm long, terete; body 23 × 17 mm; apical neck 12 mm long, with persistent perianth.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Boyacá:** Tunja, Reserva Forestal Protectora El Malmo, 2800 m, 15 VI 2015, Castro 272, COL! (Photo voucher) cañón del Chicamocha, Mpio. San José, 2950 m, Etter 902, COL! Vereda "La Capilla", Villa de Leyva, 2700 m, 18 V 1968, Ortiz 4016, HPUJ! **Cundinamarca:** Páramo de Guasca, Sopo, 2850 m, 31 VII 1976, García-Barriga 21059, US! Junín, vereda Colombia. Sector de Carpanta, 2488–2488 m, 4 V 2019, Hernández 100, COL! Páramo de Chocontá, 3000 m, 4 VI 1953, Schneider 84/2, COL! **Nariño:** Pasto, Laguna de La Cocha, Isla de la Corota, 2800 m, 5 II 2014, Acosta 194, MEDEL! San Juan de Pasto, Corregimiento de El Encano, Reserva Natural La Sirena vía El Mirador, 2800–3200 m, 31 I 2011, González 2973, PSO x2! San Juan de Pasto, Corregimiento de El Encano. Quebrada Orejuela, 2900 m, 29 XII 1991, Ramírez 4338, PSO! (pro-part, only specimen mounted on the left side) Zwischen Chocontá und Machetá, Umgebung der Panhöhe, 2800 m, Renz 8394, RENZ! **Quindío:** Salento, alto Río Quindío, Reserva La Montana, 2600–2900 m, 21 XI 1990, Bernal 1838, COL! vereda, Cocora, Estación La Montana Corporación Regional del Quindío, 2700–2900 m, 10 V 1990, González 2156, COL! **ECUADOR:** Without locality data, Jameson s.n., E! *Ibid. Sodiro s.n.*, QPLS! **Cañar:** Azogues, Pindilic-Rivera road, km 2 from Pindilic, 2800–3000 m, 8 VI 1979, Lojtnant 14295, AAU! (Illustration AMO) **VENEZUELA:** **Tachira:** Río Táchira at base of Páramo de Tamá, between Betania and Tamá, by Colombian-Venezuelan boundary, 2430 m, 13 VII 1944, Steyermark 57173, F! (Illustration AMO) G! faldas debajo del Páramo de Tamá, cerca de la frontera Colombo-Venezolana, 2475–2550 m, 18 V 1967, Steyermark 98493, AMES! VEN!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality data, Ortiz 412, illustration, AMO! *Ibid. Mutis s.n.*, Flora de la Real Expedición Botánica del Nuevo Reino de Granada (1783–1816) 9: pl 26. **Boyacá:** Gachantivá, 2450 m, 7 I 2022, Puentes s.n., digital images, AMO! (LCDP, AMO) **Cundinamarca:** Paramo de Chingaza, Galindo s.n., digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher) **VENEZUELA:** **Mérida:** Mun. Jají, Páramo El Tambor, 2600 m, 19 VI 2022, Jerez s.n., digital image, AMO! **Táchira:** Parque Nacional Natural Tama, San Vicente de La Revancha, sector La Peza, 2750 m, 16 VI 2020, Fernández s.n., digital image, AMO!

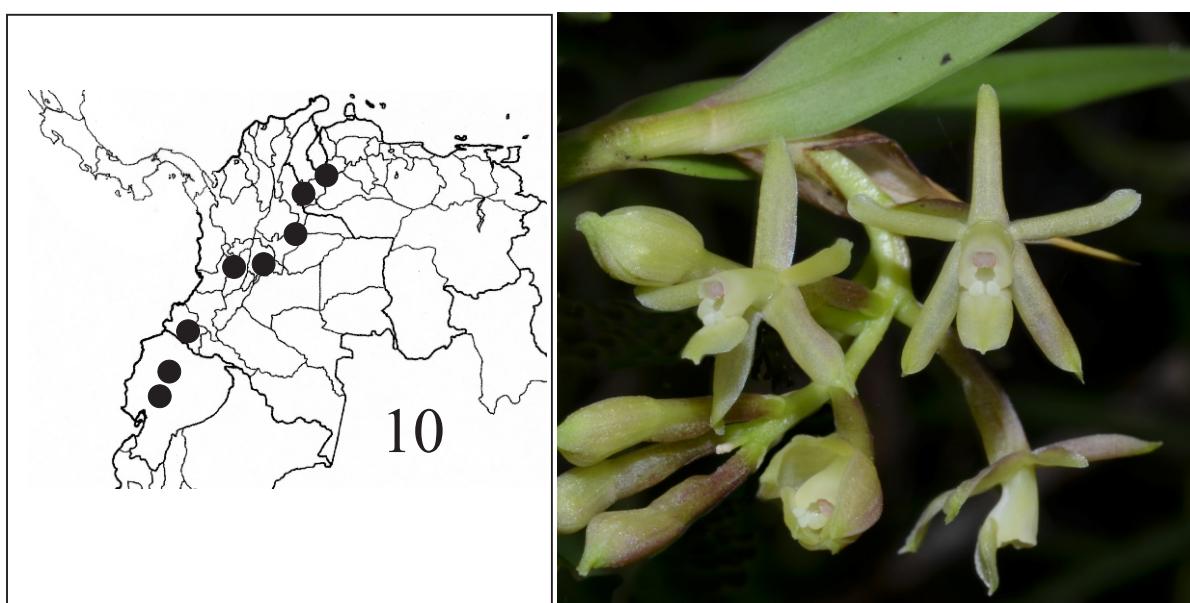
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Ranging from Venezuela to Ecuador, epiphytic in montane rain forest, 2600–3200 m elevation. Flowering November to July.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum inornatum* belongs to the Inornatum Group which has a scandent rhizome, an erect habit, linear-lanceolate leaves and a short 4–7-flowered inflorescence subtended usually by 1–2 prominent, acute to acuminate, sub-imbricating sheaths. The species is recognized by the short inflorescence and few flowers, the sepals oblong-lanceolate, acute, the petals linear, oblique 1-veined, and the lip 3.5–4.7 × 2.5–4.8 mm, ovate-cordiform. *Epidendrum chloidophyllum* Rchb.f. ex Hágsater & Dodson has the sepals oblong-elliptic, obtuse, the petals narrowly oblanceolate, 3-veined, and the lip 3.7 × 3.7 mm, sub-cordiform to sub-quadratae.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *inornatus* which is composed of the prefix *in* (indicating negation) and *ornatus* (meaning “ornamented” or “decorated”) in reference to its simple appearance or lack of striking patterns.

REFERENCE: Hágsater, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2013) *Epidendrum chloidophyllum*. In The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1417. Jørgensen, P. M. & S. León-Yáñez, (Eds.) 1999. Catalogue of the Vascular Plants of Ecuador. Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 75: i–viii, 1–1181. Mutis, J. C. (1985), *Epidendrum inornatum*, Flora de la Real Expedición Botánica del Nuevo Reino de Granada (1783–1816) 9: Microspermae: Orchidaceae III, pl 26.



Authors: E. Santiago, E. Hágsater & C. Castro

LCDP: R. Galindo & A. Cisneros

Photo: C. Castro

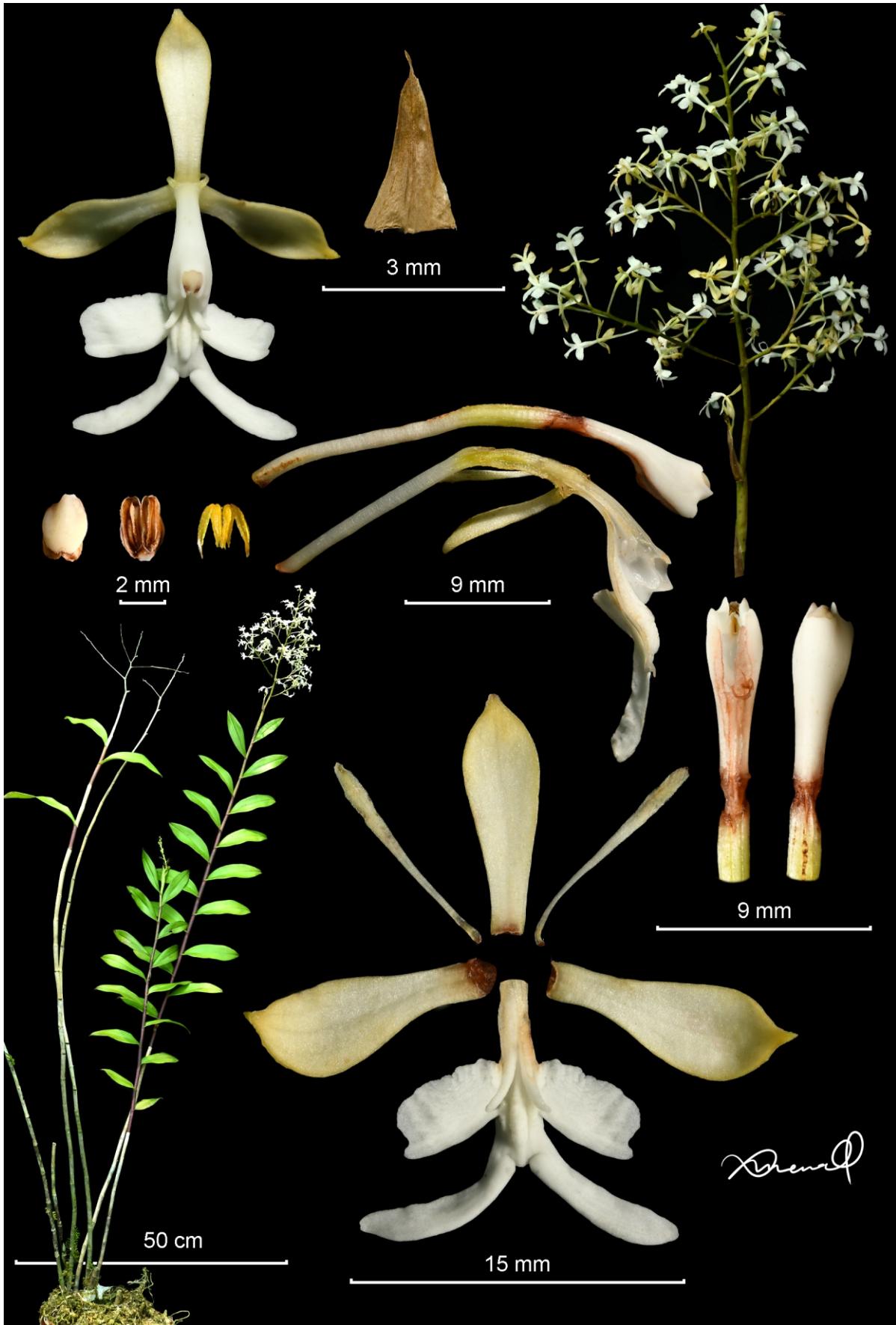
Editors: E. Hágsater & E. Santiago

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2041



EPIDENDRUM JASMINOSMUM Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2042

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM JASMINOSMUM Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 4: t. 447 (2001).

Type: ECUADOR: Napo: Lago Agrio, cult. México, 13 June 1982, **G. C. Kennedy sub E. Hágster 5909**. Holotype: QCNE! (Illustration, AMO). Isotype: AMO! Clonotypes: 3 June 1985, MO! USM!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb** 60–70 cm tall. **Roots** 0.2–0.3 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin. **Stems** 44–55 × 0.4–0.7 cm, simple, cane like, terete, straight, covered with non-foliar sheaths, 2–3 × 0.4–0.7 cm, tubular, striated when dry. **Leaves** 6–18, distributed towards in upper two-thirds of stem, sub-coriaceous, green, concolor; sheaths 1.0–3.3 × 0.5–0.7 cm, tubular, striated when dry; blade 8–20 × 1.2–4.0 cm, articulate, narrowly elliptic, acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 10–28 cm long, apical, paniculate, flowering only once, erect, dense; peduncle 2–7 cm long, with 1–2 bracts, each bract 23–37 mm long, conduplicate, triangular, acuminate, embracing; rachis 15 cm long, terete, erect. **Floral bracts** 2–6 mm long, much shorter than ovary, amplexicaul, triangular, acuminate. **Flowers** up to 150, simultaneous, resupinate, sepals and petals cream colored, lip and column white; strongly fragrant of jasmine, diurnal. **Ovary** 17–26 mm long, pedicellate, terete, not inflated, glabrous. **Sepals** 10–13 × 3.0–4.2 mm, spreading, free, narrowly spatulate-ob lanceolate, glabrous, 3–5-veined, margin entire, spreading, dorsal sub-rounded; laterals sub-obtuse, apiculate. **Petals** 10–11 × 0.5–1.5 mm, reflexed, free, filiform, apex dilatate, obtuse, 1-veined, margin entire, membranaceous, revolute, spreading towards apex. **Lip** 8–9 × 11–12 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, cordate; bicallose, calli laterally compressed, prominent, divergent, nearly reaching sinus of isthmus, 3-keeled, mid-keel prominent, rounded, mid-keel extends to apical sinus; lateral lobes 4.0–5.0 × 3–4.0 cm, sub rectangular, elongated, sides rounded, spreading, rear margin erose, spreading; mid-lobe 6–9 × 1.5–2.0 mm, deeply bifurcate, lobes divaricate, falcate, apex rounded, margin entire, spreading. **Column** 7–10 mm long, straight, thin, thicker towards apex. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, bird-wing type, strongly laterally compressed, unequal, inner ones smaller, translucent; caudicles soft and granulose, slightly shorter than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium transparent, semiliquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, occupying 1/2 of length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, without penetrating ovary. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: between St. Elena and Tres Ranchos, valley of the Ríos Negro and Chupianza 2900–3300 ft, 1 XI 1944, *Camp E-827*, AMES! **Loja:** Chunguarpamba, 1800 m, 1980, *Vivar 1288*, LOJA! **Morona Santiago:** Cordillera Condor, 12 km past Río Zamora, 900 m, 1 IX 1983, *Brandbyge 42279*, AAU x3! Limón to Río Zamora, 1200 m, 22 X 1999, *Hirtz 7062*, SEL! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Miasi, 900–1200 m, 21 X 1991, *Jaramillo 14225*, NY! *Ibid*, *Jaramillo 14244*, QCA! Margen izquierdo de Río Nangarita, 950 m, *Jaramillo 14293*, QCA! La Punta to La Orchidea, 900 m, 8 IX 2001, *Madsen 8399*, LOJA! Rio Sabanilla, *Lehmann 6861*, AMES x2! GH! K! L! NY! US! Miasi, 930 m, *Palacios 8617*, QCNE! Pachicutza, 900 m, *Palacios 8270*, QCNE! Nangarita, Cordillera del Cóndor, 1100 m, 3 XI 2002, *Quizhpe 482*, LOJA! MO! QCNE! Bombuscaro, 17 IX 1998, *Sánchez 32*, LOJA! QCNE! Río Tundamie, 1000 m, 5 XI 2004, *van der Werff 19312*, QCNE! PERU: **Amazonas:** Condorcanqui, El Cenepa, 4705 ft, 18 XI 2003, *Baldeón 5805*, USM! **Cusco:** Quispicanchi, Cadena, 1020 m, 29 VII 1946, *Vargas 6193*, CUZ! Paucartambo, Santa Isabel, 1300 m, 7 VIII 1951, *Vargas 10255*, CUZ! **Junin:** Pampa Hermosa, 1200–1350 m, VII 2003, pressed cult. 22 XII 2005, *Bennett 8060*, AMO! Valle del Chanchamayo, La Merced, 850 m, 6 V 1984, *Fernández 307*, USM! Chilpes, 8 km S of Vito, 1420–1700 m, 8 II 1983, *Gentry 40174*, MO x2! entre Palca y Chanchamayo, *Raimondi 11559*, USM! *Ibid*. *Raimondi 12198*, USM! *Ibid*. *Raimondi 12720*, USM! Santuari Nacional de Pampa Hermosa, 1400–1900 m, 13 I 2017, *Riva 119*, USM! **Loreto:** Iquitos, 26 X 1964, *Dodson 4451*, SEL! Pumayacu, between Moyobamba and Balsapamba, 600–1200 m, *Klug 17*, AMES! F! K! MO! NY! SEL! US x2! USM! **Pasco:** Pozuzo, Sector Huampal, 1046 m, *Cárdenes 538*, HOXA! Pozuzo, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, 898 m, 24 IV 2011, *Rojas 7924*, HOXA! **Puno:** Ollachea, Vargas 17593, CUZ! **San Martín:** Rioja, Naciente del Río Negro Vivero Griserio, 1003 m, 19 IX 2023, *Edquéen 7289*, KUELAP (LCDP voucher) Rioja, Quebrada Corontochaque, 1030 m, *Sánchez 8076*, AMO! CPUN! F! entre Paraiso y Laguna Oncorocha, 1060–1080 m, 16 VI 1998, *Sánchez 9347*, CPUN! F! en el borde W de Laguna Oncorocha, 1100 m, *Sánchez 9380*, AMO! CPUN! F!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Without locality data, 2 II 2006, *Gerlach s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Loja:** Vilcabamba, in flower in public orchid garden, IX 1999, *Hágster s.n.*, slide, AMO! PERU: **Junin:** Zona de Amortiguamiento del Santuario Pampa Hermosa, 1290 m, 9 V 2018, *Fernández 1242*, digital image, AMO! **Pasco:** cult. Oxapampa, 17 II 2010, *Fernández s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Moyobamba, 5 XI 2013, *Morón s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widespread along the eastern slope of the Andes in Ecuador and Peru, at 400–1700 m elevation. Flowering from February to November.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum jasminosmum* belongs to the Pseudoepidendrum Group that is characterized by the caespitose plants, the cane-like stems, the acute to acuminate leaves, the apical inflorescence, the petals filiform, the lip usually 3-lobed with 3 parallel fleshy keels, the apical lip lobe often bifurcate, and the pollinia "bird-wing" type. This species belongs to the Paniculatum subgroup which is recognized by the paniculate inflorescence, the bicolor flowers, generally green or greenish brown, sometimes yellow, and the lip white frequently with purple spots on the disc. This species is recognized by the paniculate inflorescence, the many flowered (up to 150 flowers), the flowers cream colored, lip and column white, strongly fragrant of jasmine, the sepals 10–13 mm long, the petals reflexed, filiform, widening at their apex, and the lateral lobes of the lip subrectangular and the mid-lobe deeply bifurcate. *Epidendrum atacaicum* has a compact pyramid-like inflorescence of pink flowers, the sepals 7.5–8.5 mm long, and the sepals and the ovary with small warts. *Epidendrum englerioides* Hágster, Uribe Vélez & Cisneros has the leaves 4.3–8.7 × 1.0–1.6 cm, lanceolate, grass-like, the flowers 4–12, bright green, the apex of the column and lip white, and the lobes of the labellum are similar in shape but falcate. *Epidendrum amplum* D.E.Benn. & Christenson is the rosy-lilac colored sister species from Peru and Bolivia.

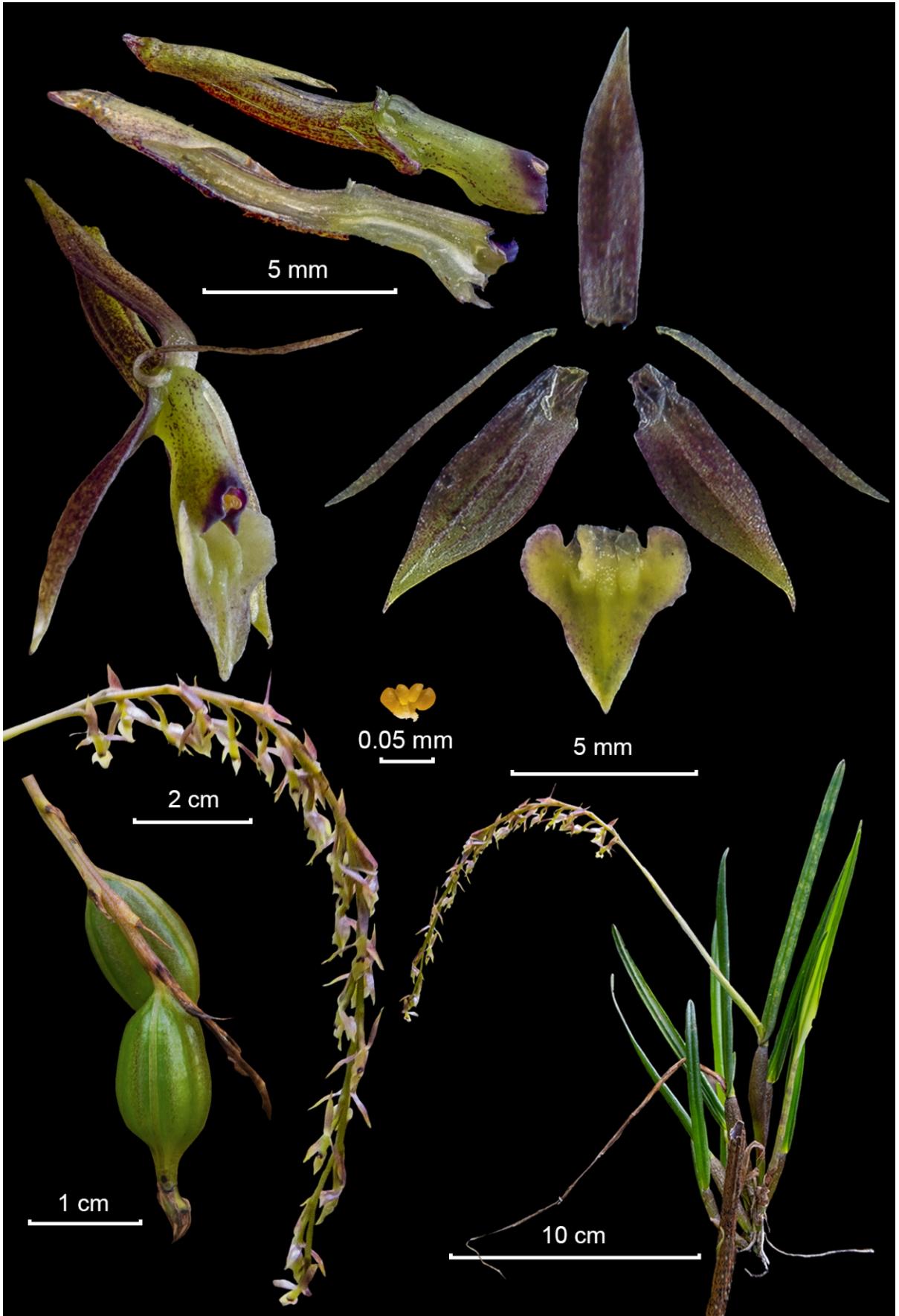
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. The area where this species is found has been largely deforested for agriculture.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the frequently strong fragrance of jasmine and the greek, fragrance. Most species of the paniculatum group are not fragrant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Part of the material in the region of San Martín was collected under project "Diversidad de la familia Orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024". Scientific collecting (N°004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. (2010) *Epidendrum amplum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9, *Icon. Orchid.* 13: t. 1303. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum jasminosmum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, *Icon. Orchid.* 4: t. 447. Hágster, E. & Medina, H. A. (2023) *Epidendrum atacaicum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 15, *Icon. Orchid.* 19(3): t. 1967. Hágster, E., Uribe, V. C. & Cisneros, A. (2020) *Epidendrum englerioides*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 14, *Icon. Orchid.* 18(1): t. 1818. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2010). *Epidendrum atacaicum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9, *Icon. Orchid.* 13: t. 1305.





EPIDENDRUM JUAICAENSE Hágster, L.Pina & J.Duarte

Plate 2043

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM JUAICAENSE Hágster, L.Pina & J.Duarte, sp. nov.

Type: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca, Municipio Tenjo, Vereda Chincé, cerro Juaica, 2900 m, colectado y prensado 19 agosto 2021, **Héctor Lancheros Redondo 5329** Holotype: HUEB TRA-4026!

Similar to *Epidendrum moritzii* Rchb.f. but the leaves $3.3\text{--}6 \times 0.3\text{--}0.5$ cm, blade totally revolute from midrib to lateral margins, narrowly lanceolate-oblong, thick (vs. $5.2\text{--}14.0 \times 0.6\text{--}2.0$ cm, flat, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, margins spreading), flowers greenish yellow or red-wine densely covered with purple dots (vs. yellow, white, or greenish-yellow, column apex tinged purple) sepals $6.2\text{--}8.5 \times 1.5\text{--}2.6$ (vs. sepals $13.8\text{--}22 \times 2.5\text{--}4.7$) petals $5.6\text{--}8 \times 0.3\text{--}0.5$ mm (vs. $12.5\text{--}17.5 \times 1.1\text{--}2.0$ mm) lip shallowly 3-lobed, cordiform, lateral lobes $1.0\text{--}1.1 \times 1.5\text{--}2.1$ mm, transverse, semi-orbicular, posterior side lobate, margin erose; mid-lobe $1.5\text{--}2.0 \times 1.5\text{--}2.6$, widely triangular, acute (vs. deeply 3-lobed, lateral lobes $1.9\text{--}3.0 \times 1.8\text{--}5.0$ mm, dolabriform, margin erose-crenate; mid-lobe $4.7\text{--}9.0 \times 1.5\text{--}2.0$ mm, lanceolate, acuminate).

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, ca. 20 cm tall, excluding inflorescence. **Roots** 1–2 mm in diameter, basal, thin, white. **Stems** $3.3\text{--}6 \times 0.3\text{--}0.5$ cm, short, erect, fusiform, surface rugose, green tinged purple, covered when young by a single sheath $5.0\text{--}5.8$ cm long, non-foliar, papyraceous, scarious, becoming fibrous with time. **Leaves** 1, apical, articulate, narrowly lanceolate-oblong, thick, medium green, blade $6.2\text{--}10 \times 0.3\text{--}0.5$ cm, totally revolute from midrib to lateral margins, entire, apex acute. **Spatha** 1–3, $3.0\text{--}5.0 \times 0.3\text{--}0.5$ cm, tubular, laterally compressed, acipitrose, acute. **Inflorescence** to 20 cm long, apical, racemose, peduncle 6–9 cm long, suberect, rachis 11–14 cm long, arching nutant. **Flowers** ca. 28, simultaneous, resupinate, sepals and petals greenish yellow or red-wine densely covered with purple dots, lip and column greenish yellow, apex of column purple or red-wine, column and apex of lip with scarce purple dots; fragrance none recorded. **Floral bracts** 4–6 mm long, shorter than ovary to as long, narrow, triangular, embracing, acuminate. **Ovary** $5.0\text{--}7.0$ mm long, terete, thin, furrowed. **Sepals** oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, somewhat concave, margins entire, spreading, dorsally carinate; dorsal sepal $6.2\text{--}8.5 \times 1.5\text{--}1.8$ mm, reflexed, 3-veined; lateral sepals $7.0\text{--}8.0 \times 1.8\text{--}2.6$ mm, partly spreading, downwards, 5-veined, oblique. **Petals** $5.6\text{--}8 \times 0.3\text{--}0.5$ mm, thin, filiform, reflexed, spreading or partly spreading, thrown downwards aligned with the lateral sepals 1-veined, spreading forward. **Lip** $3.0\text{--}4.0 \times 3.0\text{--}4.0$ mm, united to column, shallowly 3-lobed, cordiform, deeply cordate; bicallose, calli laminar, parallel to central mid-rib, apex thickened and somewhat globose, mid-rib somewhat higher between calli, then low and reaching apex of lip; lateral lobes $1.0\text{--}1.1 \times 1.5\text{--}2.1$ mm, transverse, semi-orbicular, posterior side lobate, margin erose, spreading; mid-lobe $1.5\text{--}2.0 \times 1.5\text{--}2.6$ mm, widely triangular, acute, margins straight, entire, spreading. **Column** 4.4 mm long, straight, arching towards the apex, thin, apex truncate. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, 0.05 mm long, obovoid laterally compressed, inner pair smaller, inner face of each pair flat, caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit, viscarium semi-liquid. **Cuniculus** 5.0 mm long, completely penetrating pedicellate ovary. **Capsule** 21×9 mm, pedicel 3×1 mm, very short and thin, body 15×9 mm, ellipsoid, apical neck 4×2 mm.

OTHER SPECIMENS: Colombia: Bogotá: Quebrada El Chicó, 2900 m, 18 I 1944, Schneider 266, AMES! Boyacá: Arcabuco. Reserva Natural de la Sociedad Civil Madre Monte, 2800 m, 3 VI 2019, Mendoza 22139, FMB! Cundinamarca: San Miguel, El Divino Niño, 9000–9300 ft, 20 VII 1961, Garay 250, COL!

OTHER RECORDS: Colombia: Cundinamarca: Guasca, La Trinidad, Mongueta, 2800 m, received 23 VII 2019, Alfonso s.n., digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) Guasca, received 25 V 2020, Castro s.n., digital images, AMO! *Ibid.* 2600 m, received 20 VIII 2017, Galindo s.n., digital image series, AMO! Tenjo, Vereda Chincé, cerro Juaica, 2900 m, 19 VIII 2021, Pina 8601, digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Currently known in Colombia, Cundinamarca, from the Serranía de Juaica spreading in the municipalities of Tenjo, Tabio and Subachoque, as well as Guasca. Epiphytic in humid forest at 2600–3100 m elevation. Flowering in July and August.

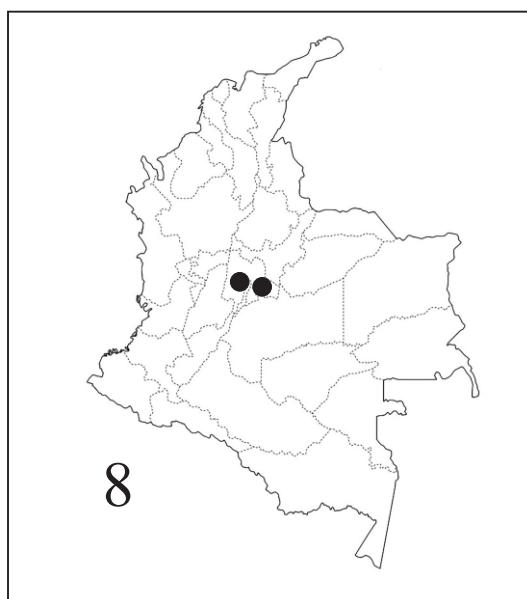
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum juaicaense* belongs to the Moritzia group, which is characterized by the sympodial, caespitose to sometimes somewhat creep habit, stems forming fusiform pseudobulbs, simple, 1–2 leaved stem, and an apical inflorescence subtended by a long, narrow spathe, a long arching raceme with resupinate, simultaneous flowers, the lip 3-lobed, not fleshy thickened, bicallose, the mid-lobe rectangular to triangular, the lateral lobes dolabriform to semi-orbicular. The species is recognized by the short fusiform stem, surface rugose, the blade totally revolute from midrib to lateral margins of the fleshy leaves, the filiform petals and the lip shallowly 3-lobed, lateral lobes, semi-orbicular, the mid-lobe widely triangular, acute. *Epidendrum moritzii* which was described from Mérida, Venezuela, has longer, thin stems, the leaf is wider and flat, conduplicate at the base, the flowers yellow, white, or greenish-yellow, lip deeply 3-lobed, the lateral lobes are transverse, semi-orbicular, posterior side lobate, margin erose and the mid-lobe is lanceolate. *Epidendrum uribei* A.D.Hawkes (Basonym: *E. cebolletae* Schltr.) from Cundinamarca, “um Pradera und Tocatativa”, 2600–2800 m, (Lehmann 7614), has semi-terete leaves, the flowers greenish yellow, washed to dull red, lip yellowish white, having the lateral lobes obliquely oblong, margin sub-crenulate and the mid-lobe ligulate. *Epidendrum brassavolaeforme* F.Lehm. & Kraenzl. from the Páramo de Guanacas, Cauca in southern Colombia, has longer stems, 10×0.5 cm, leaves longer, 18–22 cm long, and thinner terete leaves.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the locality of the Serranía de Juaica. The name Juaica is derived from the Muisca language which means the “territory of the Lady”.

CONSERVATION STATUS: EN. Presently known from several localities in Boyacá and Cundinamarca departments. However, there is one protected area in Chingaza where the species is present: the Parque Natural Nacional Chingaza. As the number of known localities is less than 10, it would classify in the category of EN B1b(i) (IUCN, 2012).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We wish to thank Guillermo Alberto Reina-Rodríguez for his help in providing information on the conservation status of this species.

REFERENCES: Dunsterville, G. C. K. & Garay, L. A. (1965) *Epidendrum moritzii*. **Venezuelan Orchid. Ill. [Dunsterville & Garay]** 3: 104–105. Hawkes, A. D. (1957) *Epidendrum uribei*. **Orquídea (Rio de Janeiro)** 18: 178. IUCN. (2012) *2001 IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: version 3.1*. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Available from: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/> (accessed 15 April 2024). Kränzlin, F. Wppö. L. (1899) *Epidendrum brassavolaeforme*. In *Orchidaceae Lehmanniana in Guatemala, etc.*, **Bot. Jahrb. Syst.** 26: 461–462. Reichenbach f., H.G. (1847) *Epidendrum moritzii*. In *Beiträge zu einer Aequinoctialflora Amerika's, Die Orchideen nach den Sammlungen der Herren Blanchet, C. Ehrenberg, Funk, Linnaea* 22(6): 837–838. Schlechter, R. (1920) *Epidendrum cebolletae*. Die Orchideenflore der Südamerikanischen Kordillerenstaaten II: Colombia, **Report. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih.** 7: 128.



Authors: E. Hágster, L. Pina & J. Duarte

LCDP: L. Pina

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

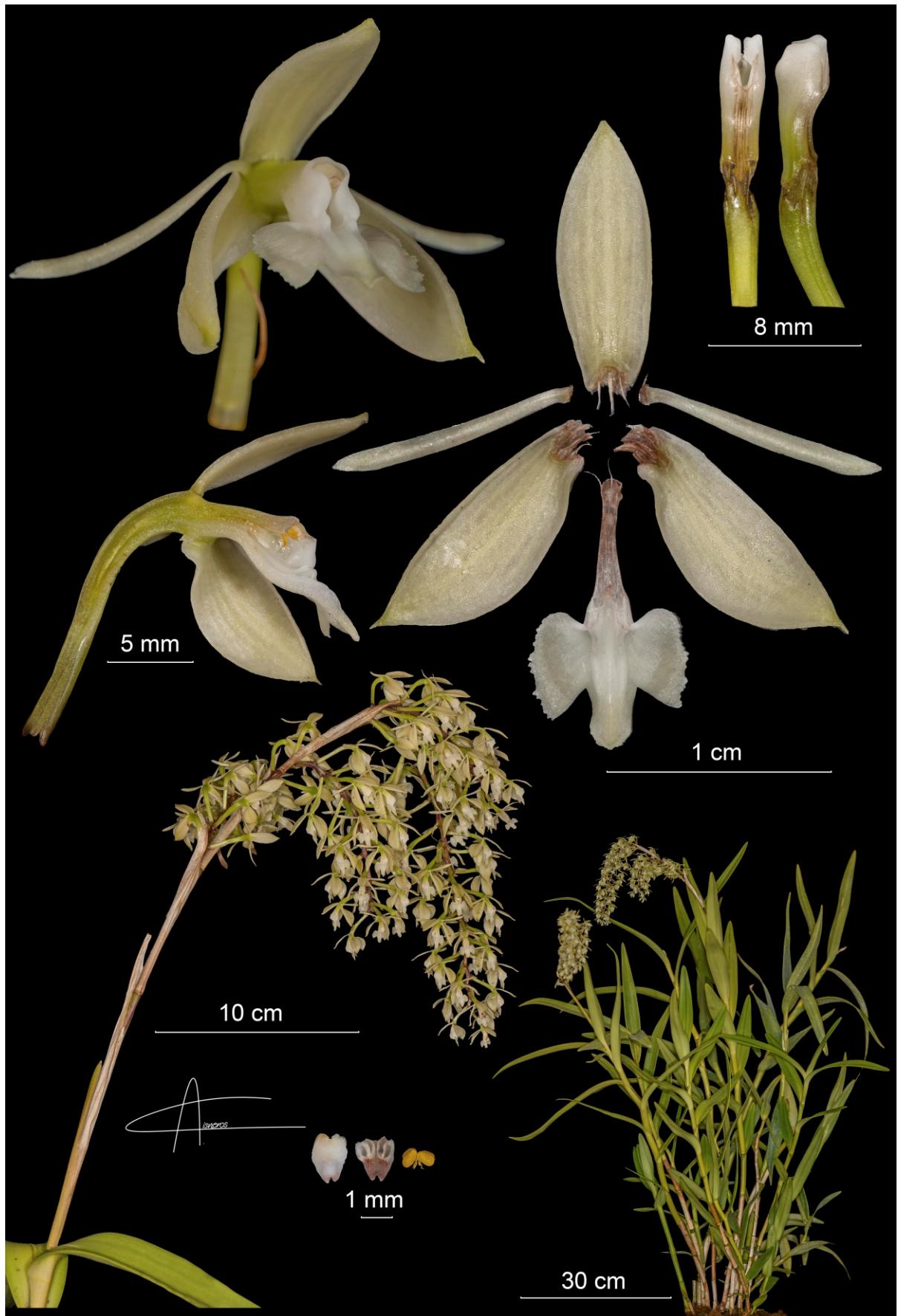
Photo: F. A. Alfonso

Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2043





EPIDENDRUM JULIEANNAE Hágster & C.Castro

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2044

EPIDENDRUM JULIEANNAE Hágster et C.Castro, sp. nov.

Type: COLOMBIA: Cauca: Municipio de Santa Rosa, Macizo Colombiano, colectada enero 2016; Hort. Finca Lindau, prensada 18 enero 2024, *Cristian Castro, Carlos Suarez-Ballesteros & Julie de Jordan* 3243. Holotype: COL, accession 628205! Isotype: COL, accession 628204! JAUM! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

Similar to *Epidendrum ruizianum* Steud. but with the flowers creamy-white, sepals with green hue dorsally, column green at base, white above, lip snow-white (vs. flowers very pale yellow to ochre to orange-yellow or beige, lip always white to ivory white, base of column green), the lateral lobes of the lip transversely rectangular to dolabriform, spreading (vs. lateral lobes transversely ovate), and the mid-lobe cuneate-triangular, somewhat narrowed towards the apex (vs. cuneate, wider near apex).

Terrestrial and epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect to arching **herb**, to 60–112 cm tall. **Roots** ca. 3–5 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy. **Stems** to $50\text{--}66 \times 1.0\text{--}1.3$ cm, cane-like, terete, base covered by non-foliar sheaths up to 8 cm long, tubular. **Leaves** numerous, to ca. 12, distichous, sub-spreading, coriaceous; sheath $4\text{--}6.5 \times 0.6\text{--}3.0$ cm (extended), tubular, yellow green, striated; blade $7\text{--}28.4 \times 1.4\text{--}3.0$ cm, oblong-elliptic, apex narrowly rounded or bilobed, medium green, underside slightly glaucous. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 22–46 cm long, apical, paniculate, arching, nutant; peduncle ca. 5–10 cm long, covered by 2–3 imbricating bracts $4.5\text{--}9.8 \times 0.5\text{--}1.8$ cm, prominent, conduplicate, acuminate, tubular near base, first pale green or stramineous, concolor, second and third inner bract dull purple brown or stramineous, covering peduncle of first raceme; rachis ca. 17–32 cm long, slightly flattened, purple to green, with 2–4 compact flowered racemes, each subtended by a large bract similar to those of peduncle from first raceme to distal fourth, 8×1.8 cm (first bract), 6.5×1.4 cm (second bract), 5.5×1.2 cm (third bract), 3.1×0.6 cm (fourth bract), each with ca. 32–37 flowers, subtending bract covers elongate peduncle of each raceme which is then arching-nutant; apical raceme with 37 loosely spaced flowers. **Floral bracts** 3.2–9.2 mm, linear-lanceolate to narrowly triangular, acuminate, embracing, purple to green. **Ovary** 8–15.2 mm long, terete, slightly thickened at apex, furrowed, green. **Flowers** up to ca. 126, opening more or less simultaneously, creamy-white, sepals with green hue dorsally, column green at base, white apically, lip creamy-white; very fragrant, during day and night, sweet, reminiscent of *Polianthes tuberosa* L. (1753). **Sepals** fleshy, free, partly spreading, 5-veined; dorsal sepal $10\text{--}12 \times 4.3$ mm, elliptic, acute, lateral sepals $12\text{--}13 \times 4.0\text{--}4.7$ mm, semi-elliptic, acuminate, oblique, upper margin nearly straight, lower margin curved. **Petals** $10\text{--}11.8 \times 1.1$ mm, free, spreading, linear-oblong, acute, straight, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** $6.0\text{--}7.0 \times 6.2\text{--}6.4$ mm, united to column, deeply 3-lobed, spreading; bicallose, calli elongate into long ribs reaching middle of mid-lobe, mid-rib narrow at base, wide and thickened towards apex; lateral lobes $2.0\text{--}2.3 \times 3.4\text{--}4.0$ mm, transversely rectangular to dolabriform, spreading, outer margin erose-dentate; mid-lobe $3.0\text{--}3.4 \times 1.6\text{--}2.0$ mm, cuneate-triangular, somewhat narrowed towards rounded to obtuse apex, margin erose towards apex. **Column** $6.1\text{--}8.2$ mm long, thinner at base, straight, apex thickened, truncate. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** 1.3×1.1 mm, ovoid, apex truncate, somewhat concave, laminar, white, apical margin brown, 4-celled. **Pollinia** $4, 0.7 \times 0.4$ mm, obovoid, laterally compressed, inner pair somewhat smaller, with one side straight; caudicles in two pairs, granulose, soft, slightly longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, about 1/4 length of stigmatic cavity, narrow. **Cuniculus** narrow, penetrating apex of pedicellate ovary, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Cauca: Municipio de Santa Rosa, Macizo Colombiano, collected I 2016; Hort. Finca Lindau, pressed 4 I 2024, *Castro* 3242, COL!

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently from two collection of several plants from southern Colombia: Cauca: Municipality of Santa Rosa, Macizo Colombiano. Epiphytic, flowering in November–February.

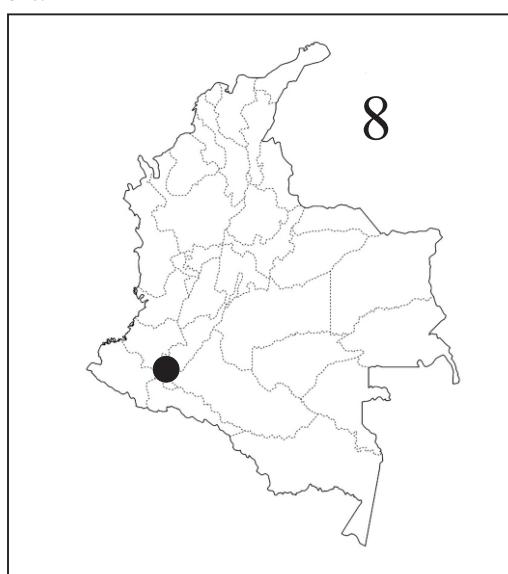
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum julieannae* belongs to the Ruizianum group, characterized by the sympodial, caespitose habit, the many-leaved stems, the inflorescence without spathe, the peduncle very long producing covered by several long, prominent bracts, the rachis with a raceme at every node, each raceme subtended a large bract, similar to the bracts of the peduncle, the racemes compact, and the lip 3-lobed. The new species is recognized by the less dense inflorescence, the flowers creamy-white, bicallose with the disc 3-ribbed, and the lateral lobes of the lip transversely rectangular to dolabriform, spreading, the mid-lobe cuneate-triangular, somewhat narrowed towards the rounded to obtuse apex. It is similar to *Epidendrum ruizianum* Steud. which has the inflorescence with 4–7 compact racemes, each subtended by a large bract, each with ca. 30 flowers, the yellow to ochre colored flowers with the column and lip cream-colored, and the lateral lobes of the lip transversely ovate, oblique, at a 30-degree angle with axis of lip, and the mid-lobe cuneate, somewhat widened near the rounded apex. *Epidendrum infundibuliforme* Hágster & Villaf., from southern Peru, also has 6–8 short racemes from each node at regular, diminishing intervals, the racemes 5–12 cm long, each with pedicel of about half the length covered nearly completely by prominent bracts $3.3\text{--}4.6 \times 0.3\text{--}0.6$ cm; tubular, infundibuliform, progressively shorter and less tubular, the flowers red-brown with the lip pale green, the lip formed by sub-orbicular lateral lobes, and the mid-lobe itself divided into two sub-orbicular, divergent lobes, and a prominent mucro; all the lobes have the side margins strongly revolute, so they appear triangular and truncate in natural position.

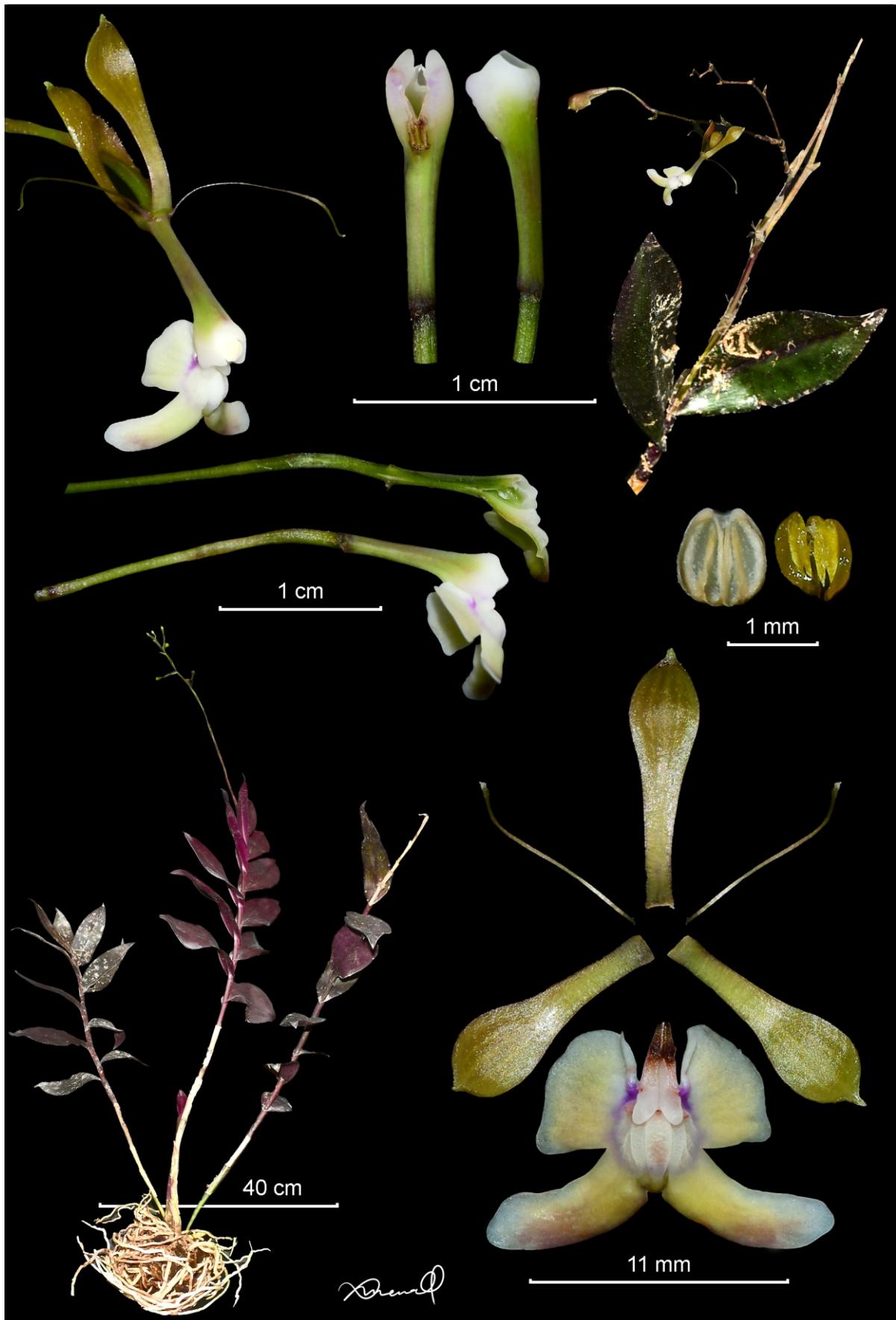
NOTE: The exact locality of this species is unknown.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Julie Anna Kunzel de Jordan (1956–) President of the Bogotá Society of Orchidology and cultivator of the new species. She has cultivated Colombian and foreign species for over a decade in the vicinity of Bogotá.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Alzate-Cano, J. D. (2023) *Epidendrum ruizianum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 15, **Icon. Orchid.** 19(3): t. 1992. Hágster, E. & Villafuerte, M. (2023) *Epidendrum infundibuliforme*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 15, **Icon. Orchid.** 19(3): t. 1979. Linnaeus, C. (1753) *Polianthes tuberosa*. **Species Plantarum** 316.





EPIDENDRUM KIAT-TANII Hágster, E.Santiago, H.Medina & J.Portilla

Plate 2045

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM KIAT-TANII Hágster, E.Santiago, H.Medina et J.Portilla, sp. nov.

Type: ECUADOR: Zamora-Chinchipe: cantón Nangaritza: carretero que conduce desde Zhaime a Centro Mariposa, ca. 1000 m, Hort. Ecuagenera, El Panguí, May 2023, *Hugo Medina Troyani* 370. Holotype: HA! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

Similar to *Epidendrum iguagoi* Hágster & Dodson but the plants up to 100 cm tall (vs. 37 cm tall), leaves 8.5–18 × 4.2–7.8 cm, elliptic (vs. leaves 3.5–8 × 1.4–2.0 cm, narrowly elliptic), the petals 0.2 mm wide, filiform (vs. petals 0.5 mm wide, linear-filiform), the lip 9.6 × 15 mm with lateral lobes dolabriform, mid-lobe forming a pair of oblong, obtuse lobes (vs. lip 6.5 × 8.4 mm; lateral lobes elliptic, mid-lobe forming a pair, narrowly triangular, acute lobes).

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb** 57–100 cm tall. **Roots** 2–3 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin. **Stems** 49–69 × 0.8–1.3 cm, simple, cane-like, terete, erect, straight; basal half covered by non-foliar, tubular, smooth, scarious sheaths, 6.0–7.5 cm long. **Leaves** 5–11, distributed along apical half of stems, articulate, alternate, sub-spreading, dark green, ventrally tinged red-purple; sheaths 30–60 × 8.0–13 mm, tubular, red-purple, smooth; blade 8.5–18 × 4.2–7.8 cm, elliptic, short-acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** to 33 cm long, apical, racemose, producing new racemes over several years from different internodes of peduncle or rachis, and thus pluriracemosous over time, erect to arching, laxly few-flowered; peduncle 22.5 cm long, thin, laterally compressed, straight, very long, provided with up to 9 tubular bracts, 18–37 mm long, base tubular, apex acute, decreasing size from base to apex; rachis 10 cm long, thin, laterally compressed, slightly flexuous; successive inflorescences smaller. **Floral bracts** 1–2 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acuminate. **Flowers** 3–8, successive, resupinate, sepals and petals copper-green, column green tinged with white at apex, lip white tinged with pale yellow, disc surrounded by a ring of pale purple color. **Ovary** 19 mm long, terete, thin, not inflated, unornamented. **Sepals** 10.6–11 × 3.0–3.5 mm, free, reflexed, spatulate-ob lanceolate, apex concave, obtuse, short apiculate, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Petals** 9.0 × 0.2 mm, free, spreading, arching towards apex of column, filiform, apex obtuse, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 9.6 × 15 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate, deeply convex, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli prominent, sub-globose, disc fleshy, with 3 fleshy, prominent ribs, mid-rib reaching apical sinus, lateral pair shorter; lateral lobes 4.0 × 5.2 mm, dolabriform; mid-lobe 4.4 × 15 mm, bilobed, forming a pair of opposite, oblong, obtuse, curved lobes, each lobe 7.0–7.6 × 2.4–2.6 mm. **Column** 10 mm long, straight, base thin, gradually dilated towards apex, with a pair of prominent, lateral triangular, teeth at apex. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** sub-ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, unequal, bird-wing type, inner pair somewhat smaller. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, occupying 1/3 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating ovary just behind perianth, smooth, not inflated. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMEN: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known from the type only, Ecuador.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum kiat-tanii* belongs to the Pseudoepidendrum Group which is characterized by caespitose plants, cane-like stems, acute to acuminate leaves, usually apical inflorescence, the mostly filiform petals and the lip usually 3-lobed (with 3 parallel fleshy keels), the apical lobe often bifurcate, the “bird-wing” type pollinia, at least the inner pair, and Pluriracemosus Subgroup which has a racemosous and few-flowered inflorescence on an elongate peduncle, usually producing new racemes over the years and thus pluriracemosous, the rachis is elongate, and thus lax flowered, the flowers bicolored, basically green to brown with the lip white to purple, spotted or not. The new species is recognized by its plants up to 100 m tall, leaves 8.5–18 × 4.2–7.8 cm, elliptic and short acuminate, dark green, ventrally tinged red purple; pluriracemosous inflorescence, the sepals and petals copper-green and the lip white with disc surrounded by a purple ring. *Epidendrum iguagoi* is similar but the plants are up to 37 cm tall, the leaves 3.5–8.0 × 1.4–2.0 cm, narrowly elliptic, the sepals and petals red green, with the lip yellow, the lateral lobes of the lip elliptic, and the lobes of the mid-lobe narrowly triangular and acute. *Epidendrum successivum* Hágster & Miranda has plants to 139 cm tall, the leaves 6–12 × 1.2–3.0 cm, elliptic, acute, the sepals 14–16 mm long, the flowers green with the apex of the column magenta, and the disc of the lip with a solid wine-red blotch. *Epidendrum pluriracemosum* Hágster & E.Santiago has leaves of similar shape and size, 3.3–16 × 0.8–3.4 cm, concolor green, the flowers yellow green with the lip white, immaculate, the sepals oblanceolate and the petals linear-filiform, the lip with large lateral lobes much larger than the mid-lobe which is 0.8–1 × 5–7 mm, bilobed, the lobes divaricate, narrowly oblong, rounded.

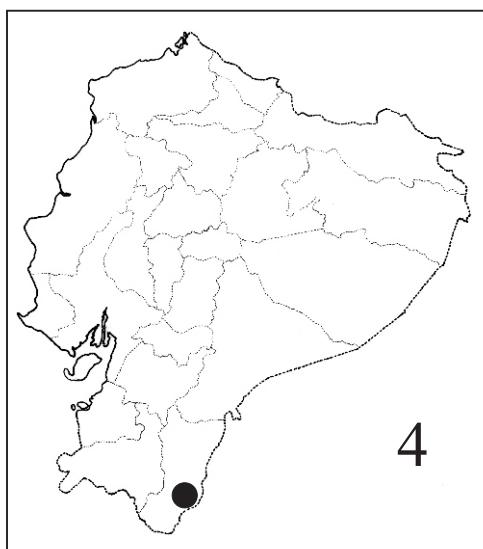
NOTE: The floral similarity of such species as *E. iguagoi*, *E. successivum* and *E. angaritae* with those of the Paniculatum subgroup was the reason that when described they were included in that subgroup. The characteristic way in which the successive racemes are produced in the inflorescence, all from the same peduncle in successive years, and the flowers laxly spaced along the rachis of the Pluriracemosus subgroup are clearly different from the densely flowered paniculate inflorescences of the Paniculatum subgroup, flowering only once from each stem. The case of *Epidendrum capricornu* Kraenzl. is essentially the same but we had placed it in the Porphyreum subgroup due to the color of the flowers. We now place them all in the Pluriracemosus subgroup.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently only from the type.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Kiat W. Tan (Singapore, 1943–), PhD in Botany/Plant Biology from University of Miami, he joined The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens in Sarasota, where he worked with Calaway H. Dodson and Robert L. Dressler, and then returned to his home country to become Corporate Advisor, Government of Singapore, The Parks Board and Gardens of the Bay, on matters regarding the creation, development of parks and gardens and green spaces. Currently CEO of Gardens by the Bay, Singapore.

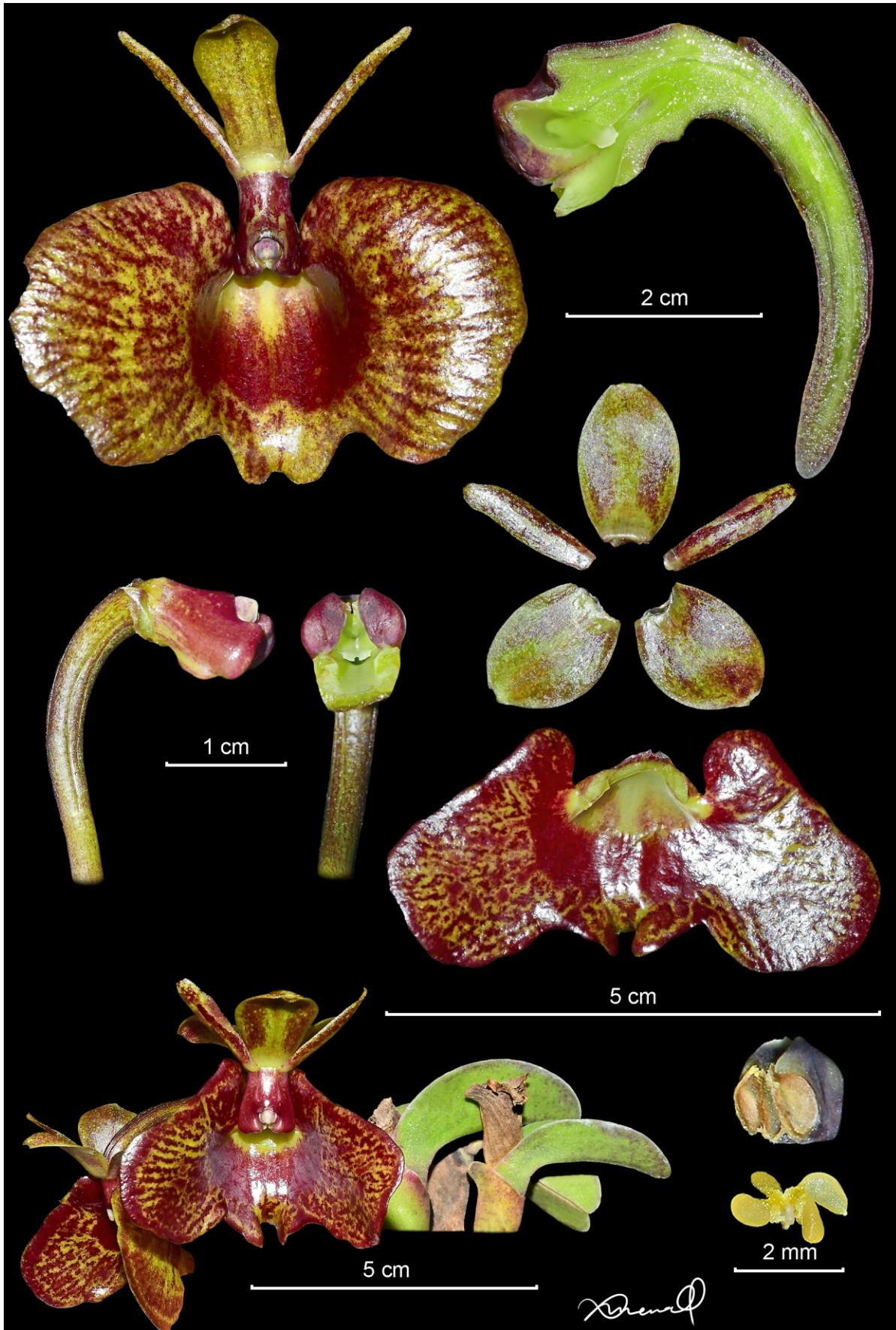
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We would like to especially thank José Portilla for allowing us to visit the ECUAGENERA collection in Gualaceo, where the new species published here is being cultivated.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum iguagoi*. In Hágster, E. & Sanchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3. *Icon Orchid.* 4: t. 446. Hágster, E. & Miranda, F. (1993) *Epidendrum successivum*. In Hágster, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, *Icon Orchid.* 2: t. 187. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum pluriracemosum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10. *Icon Orchid.* 14: t. 1476. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2010) *Epidendrum capricornu*. In Hágster, E. & Sanchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9. *Icon Orchid.* 13: t. 1309.



4





EPIDENDRUM KOCKII Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2046

EPIDENDRUM KOCKII Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 3: t. 343 (1999).

Type: ECUADOR: Loja: Near Loja, ca. 3000 m, cult. Huronview Nurseries, Ontario, Canada, 7 April 1994, **Dick R. Kock sub OIC 10891**. Holotype: AMO! (Illustration).

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 5–12 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 2.5–3.0 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy. **Stems** 2.5–7.5 × 0.6–1 cm, cane-like, fleshy, laterally compressed, short, completely concealed by leaf-sheaths. **Leaves** 2–3, spreading with respect to stem, fleshy, conduplicate, arched, coriaceous, unequal, usually one much longer, medium green, underside sometimes dotted purple, margin purple; sheaths short and wide, imbricating 0.6–2.0 × 0.7–1.2 cm, smooth, medium green tinged with purple at margin; blade 4–6.5 × 2.1–3.4 cm, elliptic, apex rounded, unequally bilobed, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** 1–2, 7.0–16 × 5.0–10 mm, conduplicate, wide, elliptic to obovate, rounded, medium green, sometimes dotted wine-red. **Inflorescence** 3.5 cm long, including flowers, apical, flowering only once; peduncle 1.5 cm long, usually nearly totally hidden within spathe, terete; rachis 1.1–2.4 cm long, terete. **Floral bracts** 2 mm long, very small, widely triangular, embracing. **Flowers** 2–3, simultaneous, resupinate, fleshy, large and prominently exhibited to one side of stem, sepals and petals ochre-yellow to green with a few wine-red dots, lip base color ochre-yellow more or less dotted or marked to solid wine-red, very attractive, sometime flowers ochre colored, with only apex of column wine-red colored; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 25–30 mm long, terete, not inflated, green tinged with wine-red inside, furrowed, scarcely and minutely papillate. **Sepals** free, spreading, to somewhat reflexed, widely elliptic, apex rounded, short apiculate, 6–7 veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 14–15 × 8–10 mm; lateral sepals 15–17 × 9.5–11 mm. **Petals** 14–15 × 2.3–3.5 mm, free, spreading, oblong to oblong lanceolate, rounded, apiculate, 1-veined, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 24–25 × 48–50 mm, 3-lobed, obreniform to widely elliptic in natural position, basally deep and narrowly cordate, apical mid-lobe recessed, fleshy, about twice as wide as long, in natural position concave in center, margins entire, somewhat revolute; bicallose, calli very small, laminar; lateral lobes 20–22 × 24–25 mm, upturned, forming a cup or wide funnel; mid-lobe 2–3.7 × 12–13 mm, recessed very small, wide, trapezoid, apically emarginate, forming two small, parallel semi-circular to oblong lobes, in natural spreading position, when spreading the whole lip the mid-lobe narrows and becomes very retuse. **Column** 9–10 mm long, shorth, thick, straight, wide, apex truncate, held at 90 degree angle from ovary. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** sub-spheric, apex truncate somewhat dente, emarginate, 4 celled. **Pollinia** 4, semi-ovoid, laterally compressed, inner edge straight; caudicles granulose, shorter than. **Rostellum** apical slit; viscarium, semi-liquid, semi-translucent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small but tall, sub-rectangular, about 1/6 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, narrow, without penetrating pedicellate ovary. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: **ECUADOR:** **Azuay:** Cuenca, Hort. Equaflor-A, 2000 m, rec'd 20 IV 2015, *Merino s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Cuenca, Sayausí, 2800 m, rec'd. 21 V 2004, *Sánchez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Morona-Santiago:** cantón Gualاقiza, Parroquia Chigüinda Gualaceo, hort. ECUAGENERA, EG-0648, digital images, AMO (LCDP voucher). *Ibid.* 23 IX 2016, Hágster 14787, digital image, AMO! **PERU:** **Amazonas:** Rodríguez de Mendoza, Omia, Valle La Colpa, 2281 m, 13 XII 2009, *Chocce 5409*, digital images, AMO! Pomacochas, 2000 m, 23 VII 2009, *Gerlach s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Bongará, Yamburasbamba, 11 II 2016, *Morón s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* El Progreso, rec'd. 14 IX 2020, *Velásquez s.n.*, digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher) *Ibid.* 25 IV 2018, *Olórtegui s.n.*, digital images, AMO.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from southern Ecuador and northern Peru, without any further information.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum kockii* is recognized by its short, fleshy stems and leaves, the two spathes at the base of the 3-flowered inflorescence, and the very large flowers with the obreniform lip twice as wide as long, 4 cm across. It is closely related to *E. cupreum* F Lehmann & Kraenzl., which has an entire, suborbicular lip. *Epidendrum sophronitis* Rchb.f. has one-leaved pseudobulbs and a long, acuminate, cordiform lip. The outline of the lip is also very similar to *E. nigricans*, but this species has much smaller flowers and an elongate inflorescence. *Epidendrum kymatochilum* Hágster & Dodson is more closely related and has a similar habit, but the flower is green and the lip long.

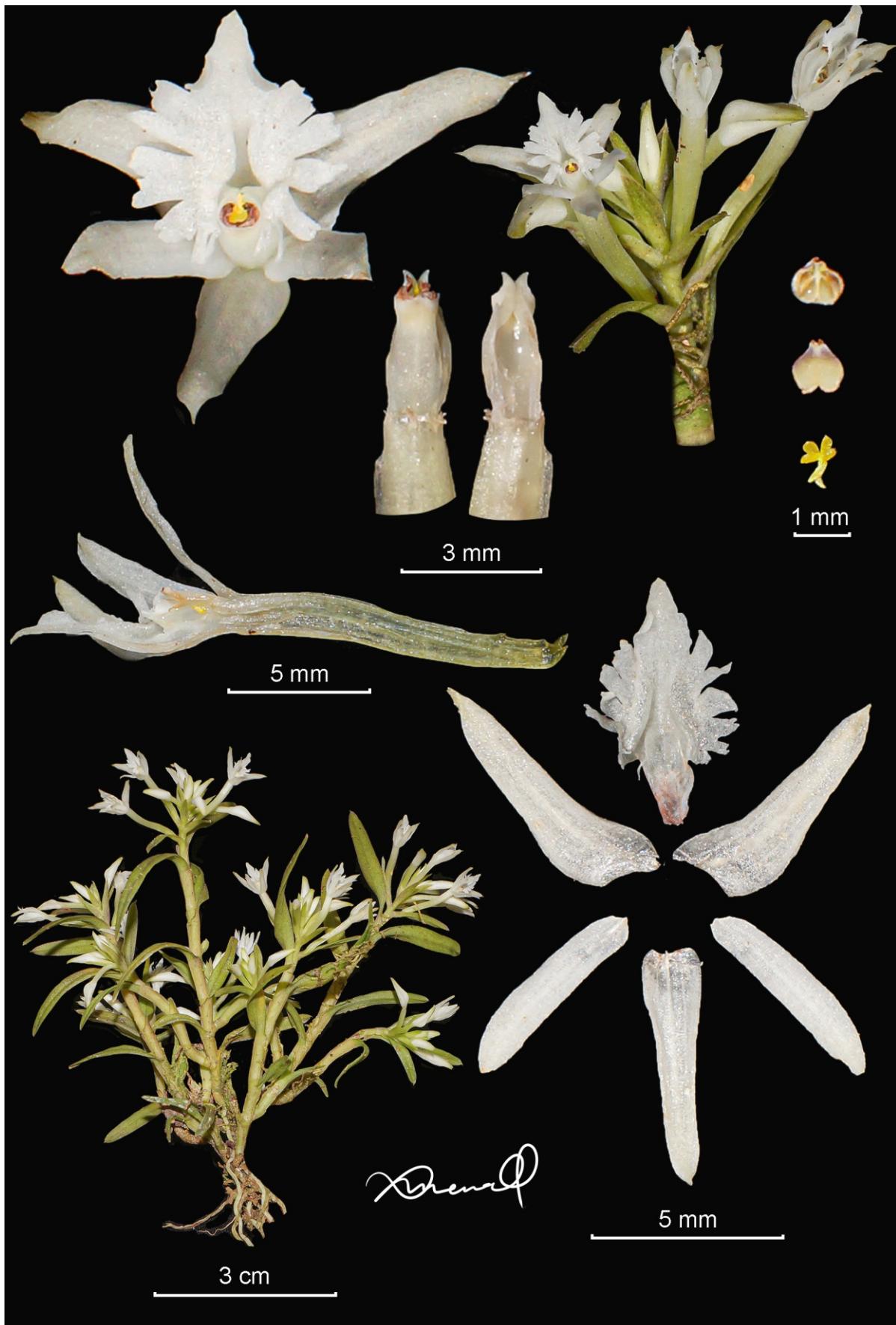
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. The grower has only been able to produce a few vegetative divisions which he is distributing to the Royal Botanical Garden in Mississauga, Ontario and the Conservatory in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Self pollination has been unsuccessful (June, 1998). In recent times the species has been seen in nurseries and in wet montane Andean forests in southern Ecuador and northern Peru as can be seen from the references, especially of photographed materials. It is a very attractive large flowered species.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Dick Kock, of Huronview Nurseries, Ontario, Canada, who cultivated the plant and provided material for the description of this species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: We would like to thank the Portilla family of ECUAGENERA for allowing us to visit their facilities, and Hugo Medina for sharing the photographic material used to create the LCDP published here.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2004) *Epidendrum kymatochilum*. In Hágster, E. & Sanchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 4, **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 750. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1999) *Epidendrum kockii*. In Hágster, E., Sanchez, S. L. & García-Cruz, J. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 2, **Icon. Orchid.** 3: t. 343. Linden, J. J. & Reichenbach, H. G. (1867) *Epidendrum sophronitis*. In The Gardeners' Chronicle & Agricultural Gazette (**Gard. Chron.**): 655. Santiago, E. & Moreno, J. S. & Hágster, E. (2022) *Epidendrum cupreum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 2, **Icon. Orchid.** 19(2): t. 1951.





EPIDENDRUM LACERATUM C.Schweinf.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2047

EPIDENDRUM LACERATUM C.Schweinf., Bot. Mus. Leafl. 15: 143 (1952).

Type: PERU: Cusco: Prov. Paucartambo; Sta. Isabel to Asunción, 1800 m, 4 january 1946, **Julio César Vargas Calderón 5583**. Holotype: AMES! Isotype: CUZ!

Epiphytic, caespitose to pendent **herb** 4.5–7 cm tall. **Roots** ca. 0.5 mm in diameter, filiform, basal, thin, white. **Stem** 1.5–4.0 × 0.1–0.2 cm, at base of plant, new stems produced from base or from middle of old stems, terete, somewhat laterally compressed, flexuous, thin, erect. **Leaves** 2–7, distributed throughout stem, equidistant, unequal, sub-erect; sheath 5–10 × 1–2 mm, tubular, slightly apiculate, striated; blade 0.9–3.7 × 0.15–0.4 cm, linear-lanceolate, acute, margin spreading, entire. **Inflorescence** 10–18 mm long, apical, sessile, short racemose, umbelliform. **Floral bracts** 8–18 mm long, triangular, acuminate, dorsally carinate, progressively smaller, basal ones longer than ovary. **Flowers** 3–10, successive, not resupinate, white; not fragrant. **Ovary** 5–11 mm long, slightly inflate, not forming a vesicle, furrowed. **Sepals** 5.5–6.4 × 1.6–2.0 mm, spreading, free, linear-lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, fleshy, margin entire, spreading; laterals sepals dorsally keeled, keel erose, aristate. **Petals** 5.0–5.5 × 1.1–1.2 mm, spreading, free, linear-ob lanceolate, acute, 3-veined [described and illustrated by Schweinfurth (1952) as 1-veined], margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 4.0–4.8 × 2.0–4.5 mm, united to column, entire, ovate-lanceolate, in outline, lateral margins deeply lacerate dentate, apex triangular, obtuse with margin entire, concave at base, ecallose, disc with 3 low ribs. **Column** 2.0–3.0 mm long, straight, short, with a prominent tooth on each side of apex. **Clinandrium hood** reduced, entire to erose. **Anther** cordate-ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, caudicles soft and granulose, longer as pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** very small, much less than $\frac{1}{4}$ length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating ovary, somewhat inflated behind stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Pastaza: Pastaza, about 10 km north of Puyo, 750 m, 21 III 1976, Luer 943, MO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Los Encuentros at NW base of Cordillera del Condor, 1350 m, 18 V 1988, Hirtz 3774, MO! **PERU:** Cusco: Paucartambo, a 31 km de Pilcopata, 1333 m, 23 III 2005, Fernández 55, USM! San Pedro-Cosñipata, 1500 m, Moscoso 713, CUZ! Ibid. Santa Isabel, Kosnipata, 1250 m, 3 I 1946, Vargas 5538, CUZ x2! Marcapata, entre Santa Elena y San Miguel, 1324 m, 9 II 2006, Villafruente 377, CUZ! **Pasco:** Parque Nacional Yanachanga Chemillen, 1255 m, 29 IV 2008, Monteagudo 16166, HOXA! USM! Ibid. Sector Tunqui, 1450 m, 15 II 2018, Vásquez 41345, HOXA!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Zamora-Chinchipe: carretero que conduce desde Los Encuentros a la comunidad El Zarza, Hort. ECUAGENERA, ca. 1400 m, *Medinas.s.n.*, digital images, AMO! (LCDP, AMO) **PERU:** Without locality, received 16 V 2009, *Jennys.s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Ibid. received 17 IV 2019, *Velasquez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Cusco:** Without locality, 500–1000 m, *Villafruente s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Parque Nacional del Manu, Cock of the Rock Lodge, 900 m, XI 2011, *Hágsater s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Pasco:** Paucartambo to Pilcopata, 1390 m, *Gerlach 3340*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, sector Veneremos, 1946 m, 19 II 2017, *Edquén 137*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher) Ibid. 1701 m, 12 VI 2016, *Edquén 2002*, digital image, AMO! Ibid. 1691 m, 21 II 2017, *Edquén 2003*, digital image, AMO! Ibid. Carretera Fernando Belaúnde Terry km 398, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, received 23 V 2021, *Olórtegui s.n.*, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from wet montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes in central Ecuador and Peru, and the Cordillera del Condor, at 750–1946 m elevation. Flowering January to June.

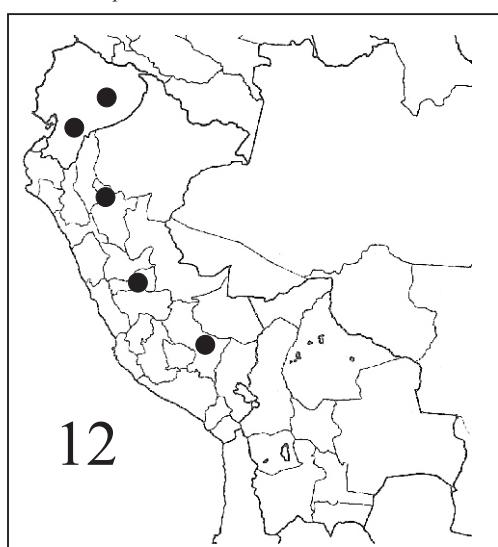
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum laceratum* belongs to the Cardiophyllum Group, Batesii subgroup, which is characterized by the main stem with a subapical branching habit, acute leaves, successive flowers, opening one at a time, deep nectary, entire to 3-lobed lip with the lateral lobes more or less fimbriate to erose. The species is distinguished by the short stems, the linear-lanceolate leaves, the successive, small, flowers, the sepals are 5.5–6.4 mm long, and the deeply lacerate-dentate lip. *Epidendrum faralloneense* Hágsater has the lanceolate-elliptic leaves, the narrowly lanceolate, rounded, 3-veined petals and the large, rectangular, truncate mid-lobe of the 3-lobed lip. *Epidendrum oxybatesii* Hágsater & Dodson has the narrowly elliptic leaves, the sepals 16 mm long, the 3-veined petals, deeply 3-lobed lip with the semiovate lateral lobes, crenate to laciniate, the acicular midlobe and the nectary penetrating $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ovary. *Epidendrum batesii* Dodson has the narrowly lanceolate leaves, the less deeply 3-lobed lip with the midlobe short and truncate and the nectary penetrating nearly all the ovary. *Epidendrum acrobatesii* Hágsater & Dodson has the sepals 11–12 mm long, the narrow, linear-ob lanceolate, 1-veined petals and the truncate, obscure mid-lobe. *Epidendrum silverstonei* Hágsater has the oblanceolate, rounded, 3-veined petals, and the entire, suborbicular, deeply cordate lip.

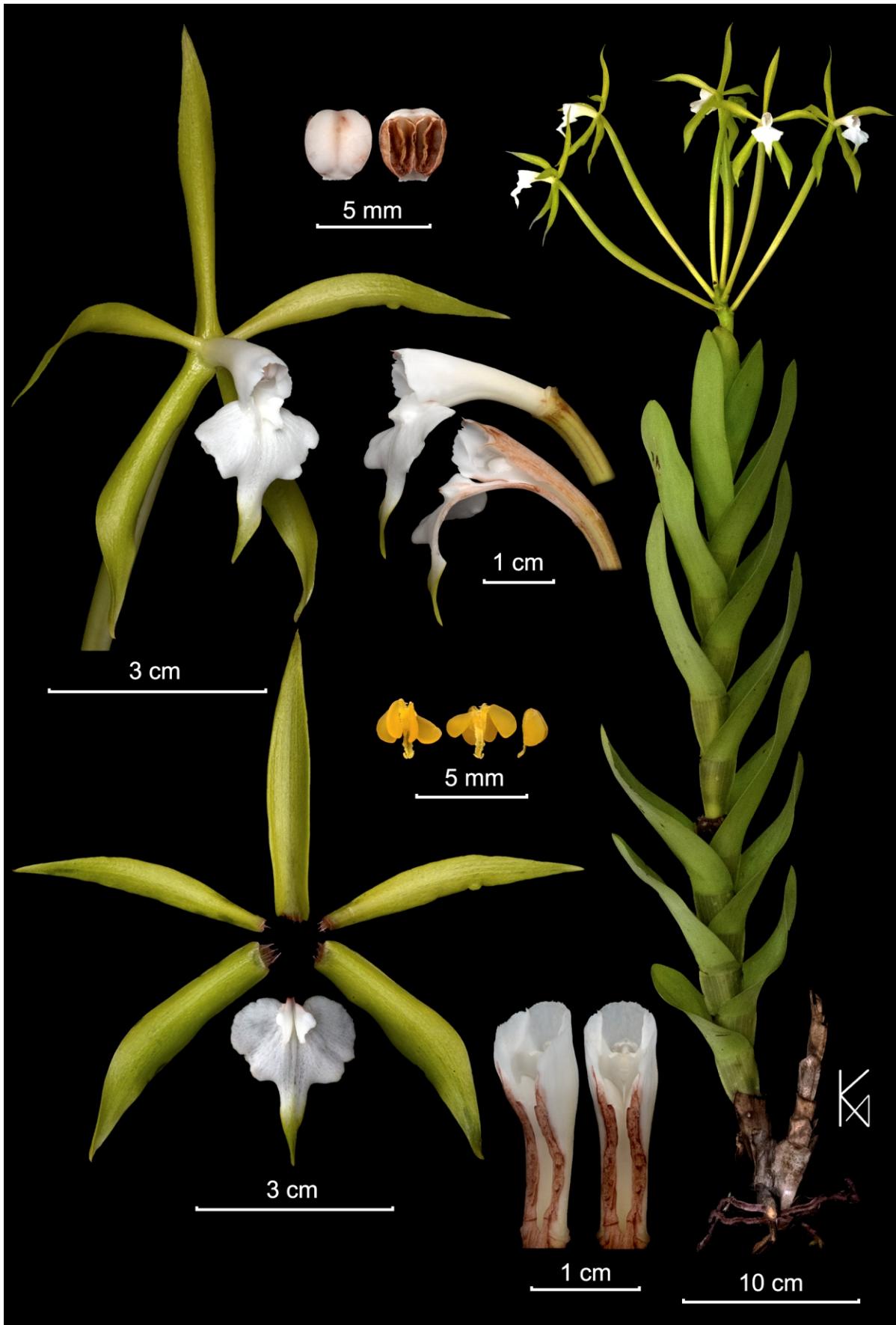
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers to the lacerate margins of the lip which characterize the species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Part of the material in the region of San Martín was collected under project “Diversidad y distribución de orquídeas, en bosque no intervenido, parches o fragmentos y paisajes agro-intervenidos, en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo”. Scientific collecting (Nº006-2018-SERNANP-BPAM-JBPM). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here.

REFERENCES: Hágsater, E. (2008) *Epidendrum laceratum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 11, The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 7: t. 1134. Schweinfurth, C., 1952, *Epidendrum laceratum*, in **Bot. Mus. Leafl.** 15(5): 143–144, t. 43. Hágsater, E. (1999) *Epidendrum faralloneense*, **Icon. Orchid.** 3, The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 2: t. 332. Hágsater, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2004) *Epidendrum oxybatesii*, **Icon. Orchid.** 7, The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 4: t. 771. Hágsater, E. (2007) *Epidendrum batesii*, **Icon. Orchid.** 9, The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 6: t. 912. Hágsater, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum acrobatesii*, **Icon. Orchid.** 4, The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 3: t. 402. Hágsater, E. (1999), *Epidendrum silverstonei*, **Icon. Orchid.** 3, The Genus *Epidendrum* Part 2: t. 383.





EPIDENDRUM LACUSTRE Lindl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2048

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

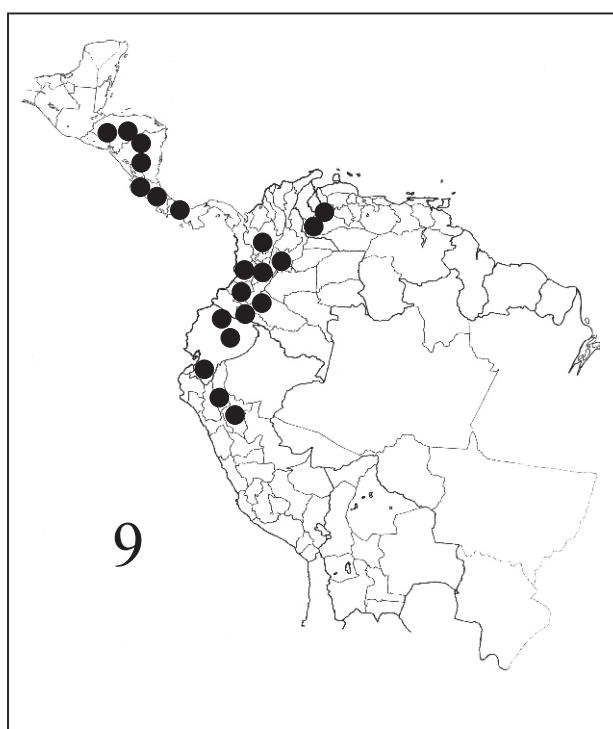
EPIDENDRUM LACUSTRE Lindl., Fol. Orchid. 3(Epidendrum): 50 (1853).

Basionym: *Epidendrum leucochilum* Lindl., Orchid. Linden. 8 (1846). Type: VENEZUELA: Mérida: Wild in Venezuela, on half-submerged rotten trees in the marshes of Laguneta, at the height of 8000 feet, **J. J. Linden** 684. Holotype: K-L! Isotype: W4326! [Non *Epidendrum leucochilum* Link, Klotzsch & Otto].

Synonym: *Epidendrum obesum* Ames, Schedul. Orchid. No. 2: 31 (1923). Type: COSTA RICA: Las Lajas de San Isidro, 1800 m, Sept 1900, **H. Pittier** 14053. Holotype: US 577951! Fragment of type AMES 22655!

Epiphytic or lithophytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb** 30–100 cm tall or more. **Roots** 1.5–3.0 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thick. **Stems** 15–40 × 0.5–1.3 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed to aincipitose, base covered by 2–3 non-foliar sheaths, 3–4 × 1.7–1.8 cm. **Leaves** 8–22, distributed throughout stem, distichous, coriaceous, smooth, light green, rarely dorsally somewhat tinged purple, concave at base, amplexicaule, sometimes imbricating; sheath 3–7 × 1.7–1.8 cm, aincipitose, infundibuliform; blade 4–23 × 2.0–7.5 cm, ovate-elliptic, apex bilobed, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** 1–2, rarely 3, 6–18 × [2]3–7 cm, hemi-elliptic or obovate, prominent, conduplicate, apex rounded. **Inflorescence** 15–40 cm long, apical, from mature growth, flowering only once, racemose, erect; peduncle 7–20 cm long, slightly longer than spathes, terete, smooth; rachis 17 cm long, terete. **Floral bract** 2–4 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acute. **Flowers** up to 35, simultaneous, resupinate, sepals and petals green to yellowish green, lip and column white turning yellow as flower matures, calli white; fragrance of *Gardenia* J.Ellis. **Ovary** 70–140 mm long, terete, not inflated, sulate. **Sepals** 30–60 × 4–8 mm, spreading to slightly reflexed, free, glabrous, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, 7-veined, with a pair of secondary veins so as to appear 9-veined, margin entire, revolute; lateral sepals oblique. **Petals** 34–50 × 3–5 mm, free, spreading, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, 3-veined, with secondary veins so as to appear 5-veined, margin entire, revolute at base. **Lip** 20–60 × 10–20 mm, united to column, obscurely 3-lobed, base truncate, bicallose, calli parallel, prominent, fleshy, tall, laterally flattened with the apex divaricatus; disc with a central keel, extending into mid-lobe; lateral lobes 5–9 × 4–5 mm, semi-orbicular to dolabriform, margin slightly undulate, revolute; mid-lobe 10–22 × 2–4 mm, triangular, acuminate, sometimes reflexed, margin entire. **Column** 20–30 mm long, slightly arching, dilated along apical half. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, margin erose. **Anther** subspherical, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, subequal; caudicles soft and granulose, longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, of 2/3 of length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating nearly whole of ovary, thin, smooth. **Capsule** ellipsoid, pedicel 5.5 × 1.8 mm, body 4.3 × 2.1 cm, apical neck 2 × 0.3 cm.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Cauca:** El Tambo, Parque Nacional Natural Munchique, km 45–47 vía La Romelia a La Gallera, 2440 m, 11 IV 1994, **Alvarez** 39, COL! Santa rosa, San Juan de Villalobos, Santa María, 1720 m, 21 X 2017, **Samboni** 46, COAH! **Cundinamarca:** Soacha, Laguna de Catárnica, Santanderito, 2100 m, 20 VII 1961, *Carvajalino* s.n., HPUJ! *Ibid.* ca. 2000 m, 16 II 1959, *Fernández* 5604, COL! *Ibid.* ca. 2050 m, 16 III 1968, *Ortiz* 58, HPUJ! (Illustration) Quetame, Monte Redondo, 2200 m, X 1978, *Ortiz* s.n., HPUJ! Soacha, Macizo Montañoso al sur de Santanderito, Laguna de Catárnica, 2000 m, 16 II 1959, *Uribe* 3238, COL! **Putumayo:** Carretera de "El Pepino" hacia Sibundoy, 1500 m, 8 I 1957, *Ospina* 122, COL! **Santander:** Charalá, límites entre los departamentos Santander y Boyacá; Corregimiento de Virolín, Finca "La Sierra", 2500–2600 m, 1 V 1976, *Lozano* 2530, COL! Gámbita, Vda. El Palmar, El Taladro, 2053 m, 16 IX 2010, *Niño* 002, UPTC! **Valle del Cauca:** km 18 de la carretera Cali-Buenaventura, 16 III 1980, *Guarín* 104, COL X2! [Dagua], km 18 Cali-Buenaventura ["Kilometro Diez y Ocho"], 2000 m, 20 VI 1965, *Dodson* 3132, SEL! Yumbo, relictos del bosque nublado DAPA, 1900 m, 20 VIII 2010, *Pérez* 814, CUVC! *Ibid.* 1800 m, 20 XI 2011, *Pérez* 1066, CUVC! **COSTA RICA:** San Pedro de San Ramon, 1075 m, 1 IX 1921, *Brenes* 124, AMES! Bois La Palma a San Ramon, 1275 m, 27 VIII 1925, *Brenes* (229)1417, Fx2! Parque Avila, La Palma, 1150 m, 18 IX 1922, *Brenes* 475(145), AMES! La Palma de San Ramon, 5 III 1927, *Brenes* 1634(52), AMES! *Ibid.* *Brenes* 1634A(52), CR! Without locality, *Endrës* 103, W! *Ibid.* *Endrës* 356, W! Sitio de Eusebio Ortiz, *Endrës* 581, W! Reserva Vert. Pacifico, 1300–1400 m, 1 VIII 1977, *Dryer* 1615, CR x2! **Alajuela:** Rio Peñas Blancas, R. B. Monteverde. Cordillera de Tilarán, Valle del Río Peñas Blancas, Quebrada El Valle, 1600 m, 17 VIII 1993, *Bello* 5277, AMO! San Ramón, La Palma de San Ramón, 1250 m, 8 VIII 1924, *Brenes* 2268(141), CR! San Ramón, Los Angeles de San Ramón, 21 XII 1924, *Brenes* 3239, NYx2! San Ramón, Los Angeles de San Ramón, 30 I 1925, *Brenes* 3279, NY! Reserva, vertiente Pacifico, 1520–1580 m, 15 VIII 1976, *Dryer* 557, CR! Reserva Biológica Monteverde, Reserva Vert. Pacifico, cerca de la División Continental (Ventana), 1560–1600 m, 25 VIII 1976, *Dryer* 673, F! Alfaro Ruiz, Palmira, 6900 ft, 30 VIII 1937, *Smith* 254, F! Alfaro Ruiz Zapote, carrib watershed, 1400 m, 17 VIII 1938, *Smith* 1100, AMES! SEL! Alfaro Ruiz Palmira, 2200 m, 4 VIII 1938, *Smith* 1026, AMES! SEL! Alfaro Ruiz Palmira, 2200 m, 2 IX 1938, *Smith* 1162, AMES! San Isidro Cerro de Las Caricias, north of San Isidro, 2000–2400 m, 11 III 1926, *Standley* 52328, AMES! San Isidro Cerro de Las Lajas, north of San Isidro, 2000–2400 m, 7 III 1926, *Standley* 57497, AMES! San Ramón, La Palma,



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Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2048



1 VIII 1921, *Wercklé* 64, AMES! **Cartago:** Without locality, 1850 m, 28 VIII 1982, *Lizuka* 55, MEXU! *Ibid.* *Lankester* 445, AMES! Tapantí Watershed Preserve, ca. 20 miles SW of Paraíso, 5 II 1979, *Croat* 47020, MO! Cerro de la Muerte, Ruta 2 km. 36, 1850 m, 18 V 1993, *Dombeck s.n.*, US! Palo blanco, Volcano Barba, south Cartago, *Endrës s.n.*, W! Límites provincia de Cartago y San José, km 32.5 carretera 2 al sur de Cartago, 02 VIII 1984, *Thurston sub Hágssater* 6680, AMO! CR! Cordillera de Talamanca, km 32.5 al sur de Cartago, 13 VIII 1983, *Thurston sub Hágssater* 6680, AMO! La Georgina, Villa Milis Zona de La Georgina, 30 V 1987, *Hurtado* 9, US! Santa Clara de Cartago, 1 VIII 1928, *Lankester s.n.*, AMES! Parque Nacional Tapantí, Tapantí hort. slopes of Alto Palillos, 10 km S of Tapantí, 1650 m, 20 VIII 1967, *Lent* 1203, F! Parque Nacional Tapantí Riverside woods just above dam under construction by ICE, in Project Tapantí, 1635 m, 17 X 1971, *Lent* 2798, CR! F! Paraíso P. N. Tapantí, Valle del Reventazón, Río Grande de Orosi, Riveras del Río. Sector Dos Amigos, 1500 m, 1 IX 1994, *Mora* 363, INB! MO! Paraíso Reserva Natural de Tapantí, 1300–1500 m, 25 IX 1996, *Sánchez* 425, AMO! *Ibid.* *Sánchez* 426, AMO! *Ibid.* *Sánchez* 430, AMO! *Ibid.* *Sánchez* 432, AMO! (Illustration AMO) *Ibid.* *Sánchez* 437, AMO x4! Cerro de La Carpintera, 1500–1850 m, 1 II 1924, *Standley* 34462, AMES! La Carpintera, 1500–1830 m, 1 II 1924, *Standley* 35637, AMES! *Ibid.* 1700 m, 1 IX 1937, *Valerio* 2550, AMES! Vásquez de Coronado, Las Nubes, above San Isidro, ca. 1600 m, 21 VIII 1961, *Weber* 6001, AMES! *Ibid.* *Weber* 6002, AMES! Panamerican Highway, Cordillera de Talamanca, 2650 m, 26 VIII 1961, *Weber* 6090, AMES x2! *Ibid.* **Heredia:** Vara Blanca, Pasture near Rio San Rafael, NW slopes of Barba Volcano, 1800 m, 17 IX 1967, *Lent* 1286, F! Along the cart-road from Vara Blanca (between Poas and Barba volcanoes) to La Concordia, 1600–1950 m, 23 VII 1923, *Maxon* 8452, AMES! US! Cañón del Río Sarapiquí, Vara Blanca, 1400 m, 12 VIII 1978, *Todzia* 397, CR! Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo, Vásquez de Coronado, Cerro Zurquí, 1600 m, 13 IX 1978, *Todzia* 439, CR! Poasito, 2000 m, 12 IX 1979, *Todzia* 696, CR! Las Vueltas region N of Cerro Chompipe, ca 15 km NE of Heredia and 3 km N of Cerro Redondo de La Cruz, 1900–2000 m, 15 X 1974, *Utley* 1300, F! On a trail directly N of Cerro Chompipe, ca. 2 1/2 km N of cerro Redondo de La Cruz, 2000 m, 25 XI 1975, *Utley* 3196, F! Vara Blanca, 2 VII 1936, *Valerio* 360, CR! **Puntarenas:** Reserva Biológica Monteverde, Central Monteverde, upper San Luis Valley on pacific slope, 1200 m, 20 X 1985, *Bello* 3085, MO! Monte Verde, Veracruz River Val ley south of reserve, 1300–1500 m, 22 VIII 1986, *Bello* 5342, MO! *Ibid.* *Bello* 5370, MO! Reserva, Vert. Pacifico, 1300–1400 m, entre Reserva y San Luis, 1 VIII 1977, *Dryer* 7675, CR X2! Reserva Biológica Monteverde, 1550 m, 11 VII 1981, *Haber* 569, MO! Monte Verede, Veracruz River Valley south of reserve, 1300–1500 m, 22 VIII 1986, *Haber* 5342, MO! *Ibid.* *Haber* 5370, MO! **San José:** Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo, Vásquez de Coronado, La Palma area, northeast San Jerónimo, above the La Honduras Valley, 1500 m, 27 V 1968, *Burger s.n.*, CR! F! Along CA-2 on western ascent of Cerro de La Muerte; mile of turnoff for road 222, ca. 2000 m, 27 II 1976, *Croat* 32839, MO! Sarapiquí Above Cariblanco, 20 VIII 1963, *Dodson* 2455, SEL! Desamparados San Cristobal Sur, ca. de 4 km al O, 1850 m, 26 IX 1996, *García-Cruz* 929, AMO! Zona Protegida Caraigres Cordillera de Talamanca, 1 km al sur de Casa Mata, 1950 m, 13 VIII 1983, *Hágssater* 5309, AMO X2! Fila de la Cordillera de Talamanca, 1 km al sur de Casa Mata, 1950 m, 26 IV 1981, *Hágssater* 6330, AMO! Casa La Guarida, Moravia, 1 VII 1970, *Lankester* C6471, E! Tarrazu, Cuenca del Naranjo y Paquita, La Virgen, cabecera, Rio Palo Seco, 1100 m, 12 XI 2000, *Morales* 7399, INB! Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo, Vásquez de Coronado, La Palma, ca. 1600 m, 17 III 1924, *Standley* 38321, AMES! Vásquez de Coronado, Las Nubes, 1500–1900 m, 20 III 1924, *Standley* 38892, AMES! *Ibid.* *Standley* 38907, AMES! Vásquez de Coronado, La Honduras, 1200–1500 m, 9 III 1926, *Standley* 57838, AMES! Zona Protegida Caraigres, San Cristobal Road, 5000 ft, 27 V 1928, *Stork* 2186, AMES x2! Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo, Vásquez de Coronado La Palma de San Jose, 1400–500 m, 12 VIII 1979, *Todzia* 673, CR x2! Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo, Vásquez de Coronado, Region between Cascajal and ca 8 km northeast on highway No. 216 and ca 6 km slightly south of due east from Alto de La Palma, 1600–1800 m, 23 VIII 1975, *Utley* 2927, F! Zona Protegida Caraigres, El Emplame, carretera Interamericana, 30 V 1987, *Vargas* GV-282, US! Near El Empalme, Cordillera de Talamanca, 1600 m, 6 V 1956, *Williams* 19679, SEL! **ECUADOR:** **Carchi:** Maldonado Road Tulcan to Maldonado via Paramo El Angel km 69, 2150 m, *Dodson* 16162, MO! QCNE! Maldonado, km 8.3 al E de Maldonado hacia Tulcán, 2035 m, 30 IV 1993, *Dodson sub Hágssater* 11293, AMO! Road to TulcanMaldonado, 2200 m, 16 III 1991, *Luer* 5216, SEL! Maldonado Between Tulcan and Maldonado, 2300 m, 2 IV 1984, *Luer* 9937, SEL! **Napo:** Cordillera de Guayacamay, km 139–140 Quito-Tena, 2120–2220 m, *Dodson* 14874, MO! km 117–134, Quito Tena, beyond Cosanga at Cordillera de Guacamay, 1900–2100 m, 17 I 1990, *Dodson* 18196, MO x2! Reserva Ecológica Cayambe-Coca, Chaco Cantón, Volcán Reventador, 2127 m, 23 XI 2013, *Lozano* 163, ECUAMZ! **Pichincha:** Road to Maldonado, Maldonado side, past summit of Triunfo Paramo, 2290–2300 m, *Escobar* 777, MO! SEL! **Cotopaxi:** Quevedo-Latacuga, mid portion of road, 1000–2000 m, 10 VI 1975, *Kennedy s.n.*, SEL! **Morona-Santiago:** from along road from Macas to Guamonte, 1200 m, *Hirtz* 4075, MO! QCNE! **Loja:** Vilcabamaba, along road from Vilcabamba and Valladolid 36.7 km S of Vilcabamba, 2450 m, 29 VII 2004, *Croat* 92637, QCNE! Yangana to Valladolid, km 13.5., 7000 ft, *Hágssater* 12322, AMO X2! Nudo de Sabanilla, W slope on road to Yangana-Valladolid, 2400 m, 8 II 1985, *Harling* 21808, GB! QCA! W slope of Nudo de Sabanilla, c. 8 km above Yangana on road to Valladolid, 2300–2500 m, 2 IV 1985, *Harling* 23566, GB! QCA! Saraguro Above San Pedro, 2300 m, 1 IV 1984, *Hoijer* 790, SEL! South of Yangana, Cachaco, 2250 m, 11 V 1981, *Kuhn* 86, SEL! Parque Nacional Podocarpus Entre el camino de la entrada y el refugio de Cajanuma PNP, 2600 m, 7 III 1998, *Lozano* 968, LOJA! Parque Nacional Podocarpus, around entrance to the park on road Yangana-Cerro Toledo, 2600–2800 m, 3 VI 1988, *Olggaard* 74612, LOJA! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Zamora, sector El Tambo, carretera Loja-Zamora, Estación Científica San Francisco, 2170 m, 17 IV 2000, *Cerna* 152, QCNE! Road Loja to Zamora, 2150 m, *Dalejandro* 450, MO! Near Zamora, 1000 m, 20 VI 1961, *Dodson* 420, SEL! 35 road Loja to Zamora, site the hydroelectric plant, 1700 m, *Dodson* 16107, MO! ECSF (Estación Científica San Francisco), research station along the highway on the city of the Loja to Zamora approx. at km 30, 1900 m, 8 III, *Dziedzioch* 199, LOJA! Road Limón, (General Plaza)-Gualaceo, km 20–30 from Limón, 2000–2300 m, 25 III 1974, *Harling* 12819, GB! Road Loja-Zamora, km 16–22 from Loja, 2300–2700 m, 16 IV 1974, *Harling* 13654, GB! Near Km 22 east of Loja, 2000 m, 6 III 1977, *Luer* 1547, SEL! Road Loja-Zamora, km 23, 2100 m, 9 XI 1996, *Lewis* 2758, LOJA! QCNE! Palanda, región del Río Chinchipe, por la carretera entre Palanda y Valladolid, 1300 m, 11 III 2007, *Quizpe* 2657, QCNE! Zamora, Parcela permanente de una hectárea, 2120 m, 15 IV 2000, *Suin* 622, HA! QCNE! **HONDURAS:** **Olancho:** Sierra de Agalta (La Picucha), La Picucha Peak in the Agta National Park, 2200 m, 14 VIII 1991, *Hawkins* 4, MO! Sierra de Agalta (La Picucha) la Picucha peak, highest point in Agalta National Park, 13 km NNW of Catacamas, 2250 m, 2 VI 1992, *Hawkins* 463, MO! **NICARAGUA:** **Jinotega:** Along Hwy. 3 between Matagalpa and Jinotega, ca. 6.8 km SE of Jinotega (at in tersection of bypass), ca. 1520 m, 25 VIII 1979, *Stevens* 10058, F! MO! *Ibid.* *Stevens* 11840, SEL! **Matagalpa:** Zopelota Peak [Cerro La Zopilota] 4800 ft, *Heller* 8638, SEL! Fuente Pura, Km 142, carretera Matagalpa-Jinotega, 1400–1450 m, 26 VII 1982, *Moreno* 16985, SEL! Cerro El Picacho above Hotel Santa María de Ostuma, 1350–1585 m, 30 VIII 1985, *Nee* 21640, AMO! SEL! Santa María de Ostuma, 1500 m, *Neill* 859, MO! Santa María de Ostuma, Disparate de Potter, Cordillera Central de Nicaragua, 1600 m, 15 I 1965, *Williams* 27656, F! **Granada:** Volcán Mombacho, 1 X 11 940, *Kovar* 7875, SEL! Volcán Mombacho, 750–950 m, 5 VII 1923, *Maxon* 7807, AMES! US! En las ultimas antenas del Volcán Mombacho, 1200–1220 m, 23 II 1981, *Moreno* 7129, MO! W! Volcán de Mombacho, al topo del camino de Finca El Progreso, 1250 m, 22 XI 1981, *Sandino* 1559, MO! Volcán Mombacho, Plan del Flores to W rim, 14 XI 1978, *Stevens* 728, LE! MO x2! Volcán Mombacho, 950–1150 m, *Stevens* 4330, MO! SEL! *Ibid.* 1100–1220 m, 14 IX 1978, *Stevens* 10828, MO! Volcano Mombacho, Plan de las Flores, around the crater 1 m, Antenna 1, 1100–1160 m, 8 VIII 1997, *Zizka* 2943, FR-Senckenbergianum! **Rivas:** Isla Ometepe, faldas del Volcán Maderas al S de la Hacienda Magdalena, 300–900 m, 28 XI 1982, *Moreno* 18866, MO! Isla Ometepe, Volcán "Maderas" - Bagüe, 1200–1260 m, 1 V 1984, *Robledo* 489, MO! Isla de Ometepe, NW slope of Volcán Maderas, to rim somewhat E of the highest point, 1000–1350 m, 24 II 1978, *Stevens* 6504, MO! **PANAMA:** **Bocas del Toro:** Cerro Hornito, S facing slope approached from Los Planes de Hornito, 1750–1900 m, 22 IX 1987, *Croat* 67944, MEXU! MO! SEL! Cerro Colorado 6.5 mi W of Chamé, 1630 m, 7 VII 1988, *Croat* 69152, AMO! MEXU! MO x2! Region of Cerro Colorado, on trails from continental divide, 7mi from Chamé camp, ca. 1500 m, 12 IV 1986, *McPherson* 8828, MO! Vicinity of Cerro Colorado mine about San Felix. Along trails of north of road along continental divide, 1500 m, 26 11988, *MacPherson* 12021, MO! **Chiriquí:** Cerro Colorado, along mining road 31.6 Km beyond bridge over Rio San Felix (10.6 Km beyond turnoff to Escopeta), 1690 m, 15 VII 1976, *Croat* 37141, MEXU! SEL! Gualaca-Chiriquí Grande, Road over Fortuna Lake, along gravel road with departs main highway near continental divide (4.5 mi N of Middle of bridge over Fortune Lake) just south of Border with Bocas del Toro Province, 1170 m, 23 VI 1987, *Croat* 66677, MO! Cerro Colorado, along road to copper mine development N of San Felix, 20.5 mi N of the bridge near San Felix, 8.3 mi beyond Chamé and turnoff to Escopeta, 1630 m, 30 III 1993, *Croat* 75025, MO! Fortuna Dam area, North fork of Quebrada de Arena, near continental divide, 1100 m, 8 II 1986, *Churchill* 4851, MO! Boquete, Bajo Chorro, 6000 ft, 1 V 1939, *Davidson* 1288, F! Gualaca Path from Linares farm circa 1400 m to top of Cerro Hornito, 1750 m, 27 XII 1977, *Folsom* 7249, MO! SEL! 15 km N of Hornito on road to La Fortuna, along small stream, 17 II 1979, *Hammel* 6238, MO! Cerro Colorado, above the Copper Mine, ca. 1600 m, 1 VI 1986, *Luller* 1067, AMO! Cerro Colorado, 1750 m, 15 II 1985, *Luer* 10557, MO! SEL x2! Vicinity of Fortuna Dam. Along road north of Lake, ca. 1100 m, 8 II 1987, *McPherson* 10417, MO! San Félix N of San Felix at Chiriquí-Bocas del Toro border, on Cerro Colorado copper mine road along continental divide, 5000–5500 ft, 4 V 1975, *Mori* 58724, MO! Boquete Fortuna dam site; mostly collected along stream, 1200 m, 7 II 1985, *Werff* 6670, MO! **PERU:** **Amazonas:** Bongará entre Puente jumbilla y Abra Pardo, Puente

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Editors: E. Hágssater & E. Santiago

Jumbilla y Abra Pardo, 1800–1900 m, 18 X 1986, *Ferreyra 20634*, USM! **Cusco:** Paucartambo, Unión-Cosñipata, 1620–1740 m, III 1994, *Moscoso 1075*, CUZ! Paucartambo, Yanamayo, 2000 m, 1 VI 1957, *Vargas 11651*, CUZ! **San Martín:** Moyobamba-Bagua road, ca. 110 km from Moyobamba, ca. 1500 m, 20 V 1990, *Kahn 2668*, USM! Along road Rioja-Pedro Ruiz, El Mirador, 1900 m, 26 III 1998, *Werff 15759*, MO! **VENEZUELA:** **Trujillo:** Alrededores de un pantano grande entre Boconó y El Batatal, 1300 m, 5 IX 1966, *Steyermark 97407*, AMES! **Táchira:** Junín, Zwischen Rubio und Las Delicias, gebietder Passhihe, 1800 m, 12 II 1951, *Renz 6610*, RENZ! Las Delicias, 1800 m, 5 V 1951, *Renz 6878*, RENZ! Zwischen Rubio und Las Delicias, gebietder Passhihe, 1850 m, 16 X 1953, *Renz 8052*, RENZ!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Vereda La Esperanza (camino viejo) vía Michoy-Mocoa, 1900 m, 13 I 2006, *Medina 204*, digital image, AMO! Without locality, *Valdivieso 58*, illustration, xerox copy, AMO! **Antioquia:** Cocorná Santuario-Cocorná, 2000 m, *Duque 202*, photo AMO! **Boyacá:** Zetaquira, Cordillera Oriental, Vertiente Oriental, 2100 m, 11 V 2011, *Farfán s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Cauca:** Vereda Campamento, Buenos Aires, 7V 2020, *Cardona s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Santa Rosa, sobre la vía Mocoa – Pitalito, Proyecto Santana Mocoa Neiva, Concesionaria Ruta al Sur, 1892 m, 25 X 2023, *Gil 516*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) **Caqueta:** Without locality, 20 IX 2021, *Arias s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Huila:** Parque Natural Regional Las Oseras (continuación del PN Námapaz), 1977 m, *Medina s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Tolima:** Cordillera Oriental, 1600–2100 m, 15 XII 2018, *Reina-Rodríguez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **VALLE DEL CAUCA:** Without locality, 1 V 2019, *Haelterman s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **COSTA RICA:** **San José:** Zona Protegida Caraquez Fila de la Cordillera de Talamanca, 1 km al sur de Casa Mata, 1 VI 1981, *Hágster 6330*, illustration and flowers in spirit AMO! **Cartago:** Cerro de la Muerte. San José, carretera Interamericana Sur 36 km, 1850 m, 01 V 1993, *Mack 27*, USJ! Paraíso, Reserva Natural de Tapantí, 1300–1500 m, 25 IX 1996, *Sánchez 432*, flowers in spirit, AMO! **ECUADOR:** Loja y Zamora Chinchipe, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, zona de Amortiguamiento, Curva Misteriosa, 27 X 2011, *Naranjo s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Road to Tulcan-Maldonado, 2200 m, 16 III 1991, *Luer 5216*, photo AMO! **Carchi:** Maldonado km 74.4, camino Tulcán-Maldonado, poblado de Puente Palo, 2000 m, 29 IV 1993, *Hágster 11372*, flowers in spirit, AMO! **Imbabura:** Cotocachi, Siempre Verde, 13 III 2014, *Reynolds s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Morona-Santiago:** from along road from Macas to Guamonte, 1200 m, *Hirtz 4075*, photo, AMO! Zuñac, Macas Guamote, 2200 m, 1 III 1999, *Hirtz 7248*, photo, AMO! **HONDURAS:** **Lempira:** Ojo de Agua, 19 VIII 2013, *Vega s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **NICARAGUA:** **Jinotega:** Top of Jinotega Grade, 4200 ft, *Heller 6400*, Illustration SEL, Xerox copy AMO! Cerro Diablo, 4200 ft, *Heller 8219*, tracing by F. Hamer, Xerox copy AMO! **PANAMA:** Long Beach, 30 VII 2014, *Harding s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **PERU:** Mirador de Abra Parrica, entre Amazonas y San Martín, 11 VII 2022, *Hágster s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Without locality, 1 XI 2011, *Morón s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Moyobamba, 5 XI 2013, *Morón s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Without locality, *Edquién s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Venceremos, BPAM, 11 IX 2020, *Pízango s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Venceremos, 1800 m, 24 II 2017, *Edquién 1994*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) *Ibid.* 1704 m, 22 II 2017, *Edquién 1995*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1958 m, 20 II 2017, *Edquién 1996*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1795 m, 24 II 2017, *Edquién 1997*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1691 m, 22 II 2018, *Edquién 1999*, digital image, AMO! **VENEZUELA:** Táchira 16 km north of Las Delicias, 1800 m, *Dunsterville 1193*, Illustration xerox copy AMO!

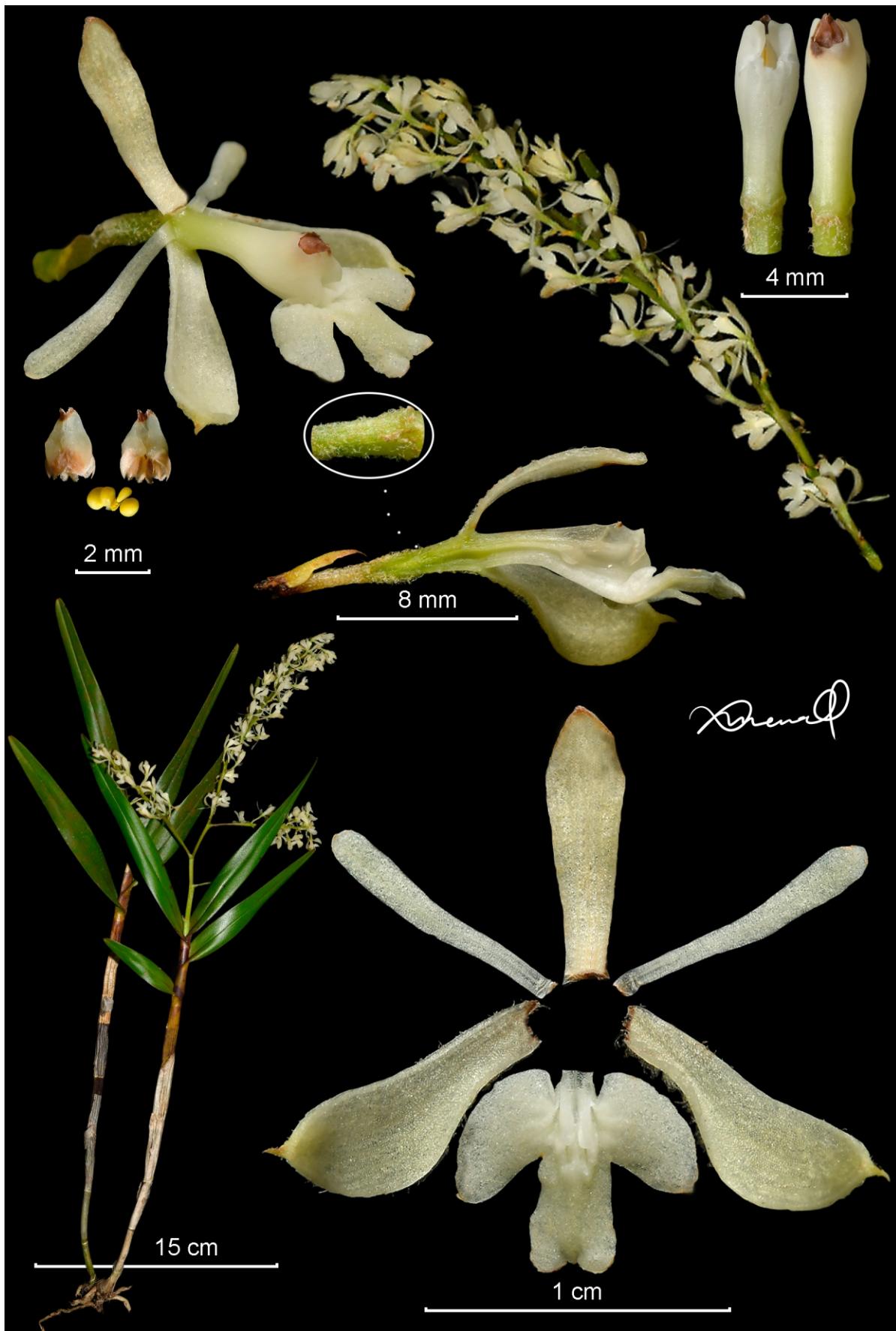
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widely distributed from Honduras to Peru, from 900–2650 [2800] m elevation. Flowering from May to September.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum lacustre* belongs to the *Excisum* Group, characterized by the sympodial, caespitose habit, the cane-like stems, the numerous leaves, the inflorescence racemose or an open panicle with a few branches, the 1–3 large spathes at the base of the inflorescence, the 3-lobed lip and the medium sized flowers. The species is recognized by the 8–22 leaves, ovate-elliptic, with apex bilobed, rarely dorsally somewhat tinged purple, the spathe hemi-elliptic or obovate, apex rounded, the sepals 30–60 mm long, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, the petals linear-lanceolate, acuminate, and the lip 20–60 mm long, obscurely 3-lobed, the lateral lobes semi-orbicular to dobriform, mid-lobe triangular, acuminate, sometimes reflexed. *Epidendrum leucochilum* Link, Klotzsch & Otto has 6–12 leaves oblong, apex acute, margin somewhat revolute, the spathe oblong, acute, the sepals 48–52 mm long, narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, acuminate, the petals linear-elliptic, and the lip 32–36 mm long, lateral lobes ovate to flabellate, mid-lobe linear-ligulate, straight. *Epidendrum lehmannii* Rchb.f. has 6–12 leaves elliptic to ovate-elliptic, apex acute, the spathe oblong, subacute, the sepals 30–36 mm long, lanceolate to oblanceolate, acute to acuminate, the petals linear-oblanceolate, acute, and the lip 13–20 mm long, lateral lobes suborbicular to ovate-rhombic, mid-lobe linear to triangular, reflexed.

CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species appears to be common and widespread from Honduras to Peru.

ETIMOLOGY: From Latin "lacustris" (of or pertaining to a lake). May refer to the type locality at Laguneta marshes in Mérida, Venezuela.

REFERENCES: Lindley, J. (1853) *Epidendrum lacustre*. In *Fol. Orchid. Epidendrum* 50. Reichenbach, H. G. (1878) *Epidendrum lehmannii*. In *Otia Bot. Hamburg.* 1: 11. Link, J. H. F., Klotzsch, J. F. & Otto, C. F. (1843) *Epidendrum leucochilum* In *Allg. Gartenzeitung* 11: 145. Hágster, E. (2008). *Epidendrum lacustre*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 7, *Icon. Orchid.* 11:t. 1135. Hágster, E. (2009). *Epidendrum leucochilum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 8, *Icon. Orchid.* 12:t. 1260.



EPIDENDRUM LANIPES Lindl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2049

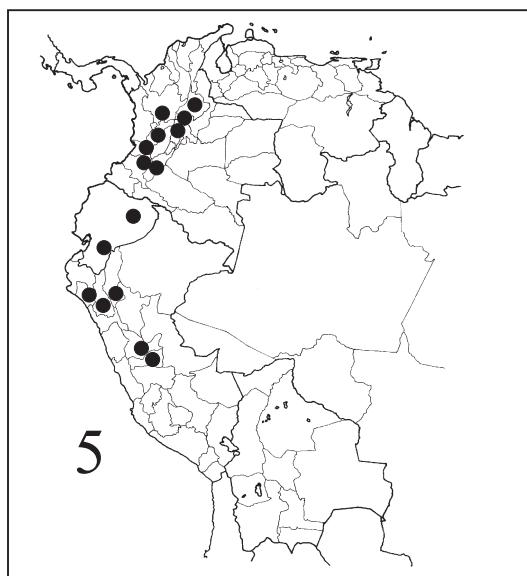
ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM LANIPES Lindl., Fol. Orchid. 4 (Epidendrum): 91. (1853).

Type: PERU: Chachapoyas, 1840, *Andrew Mathews* 3183. Holotype: K000583818! Isotypes: G! W!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 35–90 cm tall. **Roots** 1.0–2.0 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin, white. **Stems** 12–67 × 0.3–1.7 cm, simple, cane-like, thickened towards middle forming a fusiform stem; covered along basal 2/3 by non-foliar sheaths, to 3–5 × 0.7–1.7 cm, becoming scarious and fibrous with time. **Leaves** 5–11, distributed along apical 1/3 of stem, green, concolor; sheaths 3.5–5 × 0.4–0.8 cm, tubular, minutely striated, green-yellow or yellow, dotted wine-red; blade 6–30 × 1–2.8 cm, unequal, progressively larger, erect or arching, oblong-lanceolate, medium green on both sides, coriaceous, smooth, apex rounded, slightly bilobed, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 18–40 cm long, apical, flowering only once, paniculate, erect to arching, densely many-flowered; peduncle 2–9.5 cm long, terete, densely pubescent; rachis 15–32 cm long, densely pubescent, with 3–12 racemes, all similar length, each subtended by a bract triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Floral bracts** 2–6 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acute. **Ovary** 9–10 mm long, terete, slightly inflated ventrally along apical half, densely pubescent. **Flowers** numerous, simultaneous, resupinate, yellow or creamy-white; fragrance sweet during daytime. **Sepals** free, partly spreading, membranaceous, dorsally densely pubescent, acute, margin spreading, entire; dorsal sepal 9–11.5 × 2.0–2.8 mm, oblanceolate, 3-veined; lateral sepals 9.7–12.2 × 2.6–4.0 mm, obliquely elliptic, 5-veined, dorsally carinate. **Petals** 9–11.3 × 1.1–1.3 mm, free, spreading, linear, apex rounded, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 5.9–7.7 × 8.0–8.5 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate, margin entire; bicarinate, calli globose, fleshy, prominent, parallel or divaricate; disc with three short ribs, located in front of calli; lateral lobes 2.5–3.5 × 3–3.3 mm, obliquely ovate, margin erose, spreading; mid-lobe 3.5–4.8 × 2.3–2.8 mm, sub-rectangular-oblong, apex somewhat expanded, truncate or generating two small lobes, slightly retuse. **Column** 6–8 mm long, straight, thin at base, gradually widened towards apex, lateral wings prominent, rounded. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin minutely erose. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled, bilobated at base, generating two teeth. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, outer pair slightly larger, caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit, viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** shallow, penetrating 1/4 of ovary, unornamented. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, 1/4 length of stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** 28 × 10 mm, ellipsoid, persistent perianth, pedicel, terete, 7 mm long; body 14 × 10 mm; apical neck 7 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, Encarnación, *Ospina* 709, JAUM! **Antioquia:** Valparaiso, 4.5 km de Valparaiso hacia Caramanta, Cordillera Occidental, 1620 m, 13 X 1988, *Betancur* 944, COL! F! HUA! MO! SEL! Frontino, 1000–1600 m, 4 XII 1884, *Lehmann* 4153, Gx2! Sonsón, Vereda Naranjal Abajo, 1313 m, 21 IX 2017, *Morales* 1226, HUA! Támesis, Vereda San Pablo, 2230 m, 7 XI 2013, *Tobón* 1000, JAUM! Andes, km 4.5 of road Andes-Hispania (17.5 km before Hispania), 1200 m, 31 IX 1988, *Zarucchi* 7031, COL! HUA! MO! **Boyacá:** Quipama, El Umbo, 130 mi N of Bogotá, 4500 ft, 9 X 1932, *Lawrance* 523, AMES! MO! NY! S! **Cauca:** Cerca a Puerto Tejada, 1000 m, 14 VIII 1968, *Espinol* 2385, COL! CUVC! F! Río Claro, 1000–1400 m, 21 IV 1883, *Lehmann* 2839, AMES! G! LE! US! **Cundinamarca:** Yacopí, Insp. de Policia de Guadualito, Vereda del Lamal, 950–1215 m, 25 X 1995, *Lozano* 7187, COL! **Quindío:** Circasia, Vereda Llanadas, Quebrada La Cristalina, Finca Tesalia Baja, 1543 m, 12 IV 2007, *León-Gómez* 331, HPUJ! Armenia, Universidad de Quindío, 1700 m, 9 V 2004, *Ospina* 244, HPUJ! *Ibid.* sendero Cedro Rosado, 1500 m, 19 IV 1995, *Vélez* 5147, COL! **Risaralda:** Pueblo Rico, Vereda Monte Bello, Potreros "La Playa", en inmediaciones del Río Taibá, 1500 m, 15 XI 2006, *Arevalo* 710, COL! Marsella, Corregimiento del la Nona, Convención, Reserva La Nona, 1700–2000 m, 12–17 III 1999, *Vargas* 5697, HUA! Santa Rosa de Cabal, Vereda La Colina, 1725 m, 21 X 1985, *Wolf* 261, COL! MO! **Santander:** Suaita, corregimiento San José de Suaita, Vereda San Emidio, carretera al caucho, 1600–1700 m, *Betancur* 10308, HUA! Zapotoca, Vereda La Cacica, Reserva La Montaña Mágica "El Polo", 2000–2600 m, 3 VII 2012, *Díaz-Rueda* 82, MEDEL x2! **Valle del Cauca:** Finca El Asombro, Monte de Sardi, carretera Cali-Jamondi, 1000 m, 29 IV 1983, *Hágsater* 7451, AMO x4! (spirit) *Ibid.* 28 IV 1983, *Hágsater* 7452, AMO x10! (spirit and illustration) Yotoco, Reserva Natural de Yocoto, 1600 m, 8 IV 2010, *Pérez* 650-2, VALLE! Caicedonia, Cerro Cubides, 1240 m, 9 VI 2010, *Reina-Rodríguez* 1161, FMB! La Victoria, Vereda La Holanda, Hacienda Riobamba, 1075 m, 15 IX 2010, *Reina-Rodríguez* 1392, FMB! **ECUADOR:** Loja: Loja to Zamora Km. 34, El Retorno, 5240 ft., 11 IX 1999, *Hágsater* 12353, (spirit and illustration AMO!) **Morona-Santiago:** Morona, Macas, S of the Village, 900 m, 18 III 1956, *Asplund* 19794, AMES! Gualaquiza, Bomboiza, Misión Salesiana a 800 m del orquíentario, 8 V 1986, *Baker* 6978, QCNE! San Isidro by Macas, 1100 m, 1 III 2000, *Hirtz* 7200, SEL! vicinity of Macuma, path Macuma-Rio Cusutcaime, ca. 50 km north east of Macas, 29 III 1973, *Lugo* 3786, AMES! GB! Cordillera del Cutucú, Centro Shuar Angel Roubi, pie de la Cordillera, 1100 m, 26 III 2002, *Nicolalde* 1314, MO! Camino Patuca-Santiago-Morona, a lo largo del Río Santiago, Km 62, 800 m, 22 XI 1988, *Hágsater* 9663, AMO x3! Carretera Limón-Indanza, 11 IV 2017, *Salazar* sub *Hágsater* 15235, QCNE! Cordillera del Cutucú, parte alta del Río Shacham Entza, 1106 m, 14 IV 2002, *Suin* 1584, MO! QCNE! *Ibid.* Asociación Shuar Sevilla, 1043 m, 7 V 2002, *Suin* 1773, QCNE! SEL! **Napo:** Napo-Pastaza, near Archidona, 650 m, 19–25 IV 1935, *Mexia* 7327, AMES! F! UC! US! **Pastaza:** km. 58 Pt. Napo-Puyo, 600–1500 m, 14 II 1983, *Thurston* sub *Hágsater* 7009, AMO! (spirit and illustration) Arajuno, campamentos temporales 9, 22 y 25. Línea propuesta del oleoducto Villano-CPF por ARCO. km 25 noreste del pozo Villano 2, 700 m, 3–14 IX 1998, *Freire* 3339, MO! QCNE! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Zumbi, on the Northern border of Río Zamora, ca. 900 m, 17 V 1967, *Sparre* 16466, S! **PERU:** Amazonas: Bongará: Vicinity of Campamento Ingenio 1 to 3 Km up road to Pomacocha (and Rioja) from camp along the Río Ingenio, 1300–1400 m, 27 I 1964, *Hutchinson* 3823, AMES! K! M! MO! NY! UCx2! USM! Chachapoyas, Andes du Perou, 1 XII 1846, *Mathews s.n.*, BM! G! **Cajamarca:** Hualgayoc, Hacienda Taulis, vicinity of the Casa Hacienda, 1900–2000, 13 XII 1964, *Hutchinson* 6375, UC! **Pasco:** Huancabamba, *Becerra* s.n., HOXA! ca 10 km S of Oxapampa, 1500 m, 28 II 1982, *Gentry* 35788, MO! Oxapampa, Carretera Oxapampa-Tschopem, 1850 m, 15 XI 2004, *Monteagudo* 7690, AMO! (spirit) HOXA! Villa Rica, Cacazu-Villa Rica, 1600 m, *Vásquez* s.n., HOXA! Huancabamba, Parque Nacional Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Oso Playa, 2633 m, 17 III 2014, *Vásquez* 38972, HOXA! **Piura:** Piura, Camino Carretera a Jaén, 1145 m, 11 I 1954, *Angulo* 2152, AMES!



5



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Photo: J. Duarte

Editors: E. Hágsater & E. Santiago

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ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2049

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, received 17 XII 2019, *Benjumea s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Without locality, Andes occidentales, received 2 X 2020, 1700 m, *Berrios s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* received 6 III 2014, *Libia Orquideas s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* received 6 X 2019, *Pérez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* received 22 VIII 2012, *Noreña s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* *Uribe s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* Orquideas del Valle, nursery at San Antonio, 1 XI 2018, *Yong s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Antioquia:** Támesis, received 16 IX 2020, *Jaramillo s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Boyacá:** Quípama, received 14 XI 2022, *Quípama on line s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Huila:** Colombia, Vereda San Rafael, 2004 m, 1 X 2023, *Hágsater 16711*, digital image and LCDP, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Quindío:** Filandia, received 4 X 2012, 1700 m, *Cardona s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Quimbaya without locality, received 17 VI 2014, *Haelterman s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* Filandia, received 28 IX 2023, *Torres s.n.*, digital image, (LCDP, AMO!) **Santander:** received 9 II 2018, *Díaz s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Valle del Cauca:** Finca El Asombro, Monte de Sardi, carretera Cali-Jamondi, 1000 m, 28 IV 1983, *Hágsater 7451*, digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** Without locality, received 10 IV 2020, *Sarm Riof s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Azúay:** Cuenca, Vivero de Ecuagenera, 900 m, 12 VI 2023, *Hágsater 16527*, digital image, AMO! **Morona-Santiago:** Camino Limón-Méndez, ca. km. 4, 1000 m, 21 XI 1988, *Dodson sub Hágsater 9637*, digital image, AMO! Limón-Indanza, Carretera Limón-Indanza, 11 IV 2017, *Salazar sub Hágsater 15235*, digital image, AMO! Vía Gualaceo-Limón, 11 XI 2018, *Sánchez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Pastaza:** km. 58 Pt. Napo-Puyo, 600–1500 m, 14 II 1983, *Thurston sub Hágsater 7009*, digital image, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** El Pangui, camino Tundaymi-Condor-Mirador, 1333 m, 8 IV 2017, *Hágsater 15149*, digital image, AMO! along the road from Zumbi to Paquisha, 850 m, 7 XII 2016, *Medina 94*, digital image, (LCDP, AMO!) **PERU:** Without locality, received 24 X 2017, *Mesa s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* received 9 III 2022, *Ivonne s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Amazonas:** Leimebamba, *Salas s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Ayacucho:** La Mar, 1450 m, 28 XII 2020, *Vilchez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Huánuco:** Tingo María, *Orquídeas Tingo María s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Lambayeque:** Noroccidente de Peru, 1600–1700 m, 12 I 2014, *Botaniste du Roi s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Pasco:** Oxapampa, Fundo La Quebrada, received 7 VII 2015, *Corcueras s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Venceremos, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Margen derecha del Seronayacu, 1800 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén 5260*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) *Ibid.* Sol de Oro, 1230 m, 12 II 2016, *Edquén 2099*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* Venceremos, 1249 m, 26 V 2023, *Edquén 7034*, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Ranging from Colombia to Peru; epiphytic in rain forest, montane forest and riparian forest at 600–2640 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum lanipes* belongs to the Amblostomoides group, which is characterized by the sympodial, cespitose habit, the stems somewhat thickened in the middle, with leaves distributed along the apical 1/3, the inflorescence apical, paniculate, with numerous mostly white, fragrant flowers, the ovaries frequently pubescent, and the lip 3-lobed with the callus laminar in a flat platform. This species is recognized by the stems $12\text{--}67 \times 0.3\text{--}1.7$ cm, the leaves $5\text{--}11, 6\text{--}30.0 \times 1\text{--}2.8$ cm, oblong-lanceolate, the ovary and dorsal sepals densely pubescent, the mid-lobe of the lip sub-rectangular-oblong, apex somewhat expanded, truncate or generating two small lobes, slightly retuse, and the anther bilobed at base, generating two teeth. *Epidendrum purum* Lindl. is similar but the leaves $3\text{--}5, 3.2\text{--}21.5 \times 0.4\text{--}1.1$ cm, narrowly lanceolate, ensiform, the ovary and sepals glabrous, the lateral lobes of the lip are obliquely rhombic; acute and the mid-lobe is widened in the apical half and rhombic, it is endemic to Venezuela, in the area of Caracas and west to the state of Lara. *Epidendrum subpurum* Rchb.f. from eastern Venezuela and Trinidad, is recognized by the lateral lobes of the lip obliquely ovate, cordate, forming nearly a 1/3 circle, and the rectangular mid-lobe, apically emarginate and bilobulate. *Epidendrum caurense* Carnevali & G.A.Romero, from Bolívar State in Venezuela, has the lateral lobes of the lip similar to those of *E. subpurum*, but the mid-lobe is 2.2×1.5 mm, oblong, entire, the apex rounded or obtuse, not bilobate.

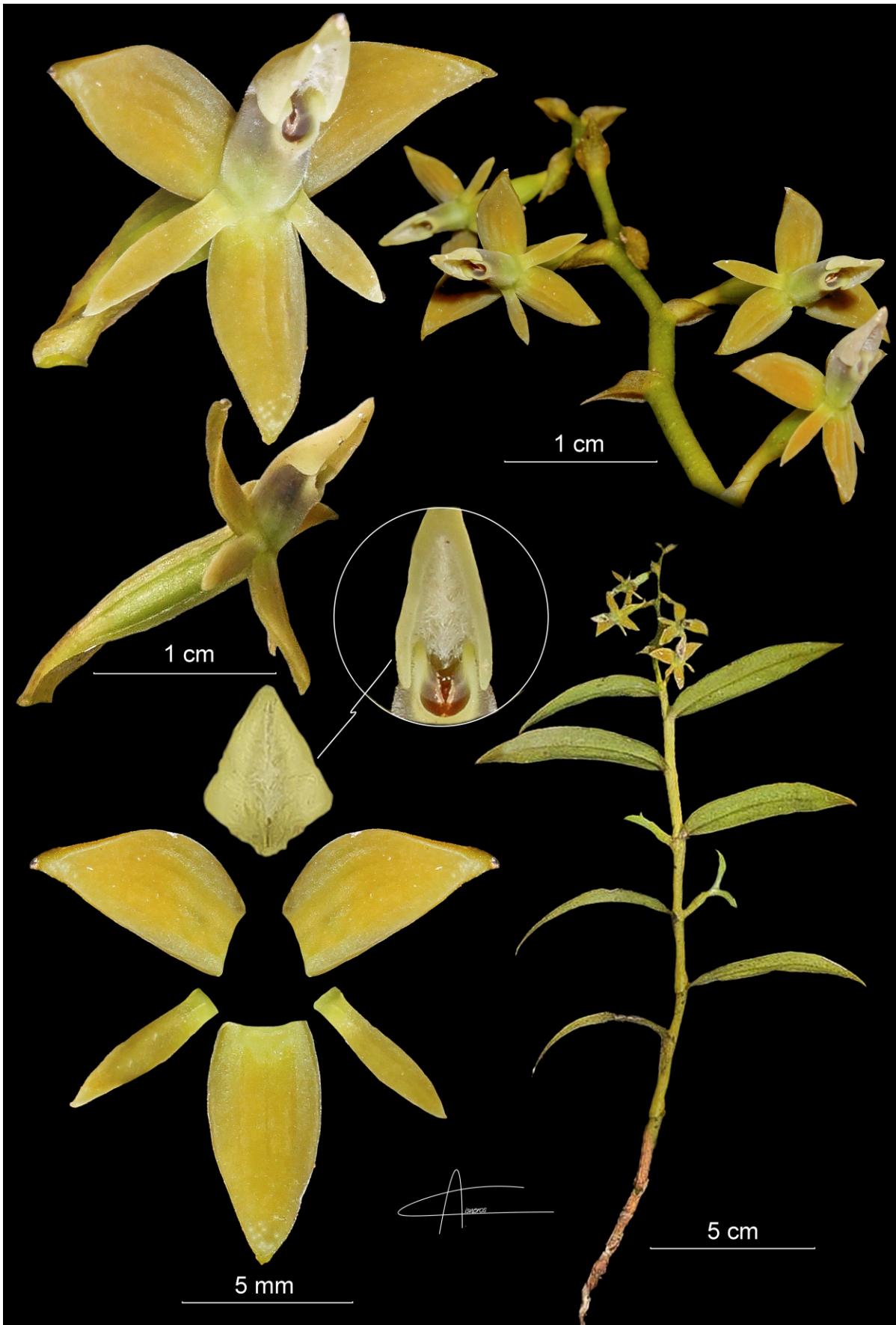
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *lana*, lana, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot, in reference to the woolly appearance of the flowers and the rachis of the inflorescence which is characteristic of this species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The LCDP published here was made with the material photographed and collected by José Dilmer Edquén Oblitas under the project “Diversidad de la familia orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el bosque de protección alto mayo, Perú. 2022-2024” scientific collecting (Nº004 - 2022- SERNANP – BPAM - JBPA, M). José Dilmer Edquén Oblitas wishes to thank the authorities of the Jefatura del Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo-SERNANP for granting this research permit.

REFERENCES: Carnevali, G. & Romero, G. A. (1992) *Epidendrum caurense*. In *Novon* 2: 312, fig. 1. Lindley, J. (1844) *Epidendrum purum*. In *Edwards's Bot. Reg.* 30 (Misc.): 75. Lindley, J. (1853) *Epidendrum lanipes*. In *Fol. Orchid.* 4 (Epidendrum): 91. Reichenbach, H. G. (1854) *Epidendrum subpurum*. In *Bonplandia* 2:21.

Empty



EPIDENDRUM LASIOSTACHYUM Rodr.-Martínez, Hágster & E.Santiago

Plate 2050

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Municipio Dagua, Corregimiento San José del Salado, 1800–1900 m, 21 November 2014, *Lizeth Rodríguez Martínez* 254. Holotype: COL! (LCDP voucher)

Epiphytic, monopodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 25–30 cm tall. **Roots** 1.5–2.0 mm in diameter, filiform. **Stems** 20–25 × 0.3–0.5 cm, cane-like, terete, erect, branching when mature, base covered by sheaths 1.2–1.6 cm long, tubular, non-foliar, scarious. **Leaves** 7, distributed throughout stems, articulate to foliar sheath, spreading with respect to stem, similar in size and shape, green, concolor; sheaths 1.5–2.5 cm long, tubular, minutely striated, rugose, pale green; blade 4.5–6.0 × 0.8–1.0 cm, lanceolate, apex acute, margin minutely serrate. **Inflorescence** 6 cm long, apical, developing from mature stems, distichous, erect, laxly few-flowered; peduncle 5–7 × 1.5–2.0 mm, terete, thin, straight; rachis 5.0–5.5 × 0.1–0.2 cm, slightly flexuous, greenish. **Floral bracts** 5–7 × 2 mm, much shorter than ovary, triangular-lanceolate, apex acute, margin slightly serrate, embracing, perpendicular to rachis. **Flowers** 6, simultaneous, non-resupinate, distichous, distributed along rachis; sepals and petals yellow, lip pale yellow, column greenish yellow with apex purple; without fragrance. **Ovary** 15 × 2 mm, terete, thin, striated, lime green. **Sepals** 7–8 × 3–4 mm, free, spreading, fleshy, narrowly ovate, apex acute, 5-veined, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals oblique, slightly falcate. **Petals** 4–5 × 1.5 mm, spreading, free, oblong-ob lanceolate, apex acute, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 7 × 4 mm, united to column, entire, trullate, base widely cuneate, apex narrowly rounded, embracing column in natural position without covering it; ecallose, densely sericeous, trichomes covering entire surface of lip except for margin, and reclining towards nectary. **Column** 4–5 mm long, short, thick, slightly arched at base, apex deflexed, surface minutely papillose. **Clinandrium** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** not seen. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** penetrating 2/3 of ovary, densely sericeous in front of stigmatic cavity. **Lateral lobes of stigma** and **Capsule** 3.7 × 11 mm, ellipsoid; body 2.3 × 11 mm; pedicel 4.3 mm long and apical neck 9.5 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Dagua, San José del Salado, ca. 1700 m, *Mora s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher)

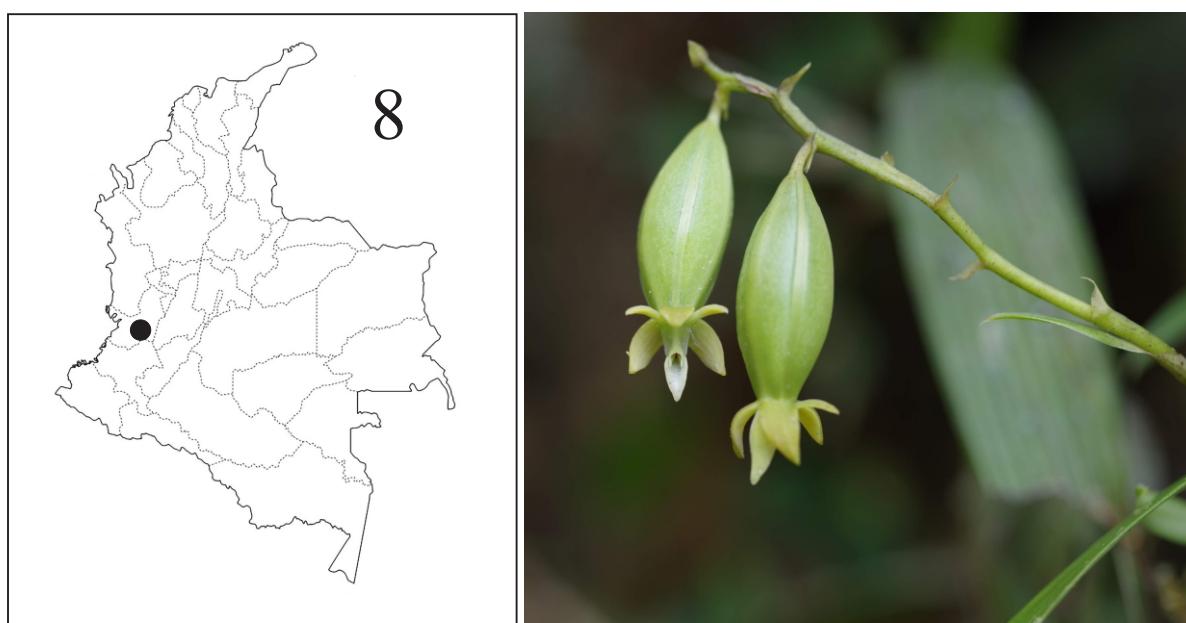
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Colombia, in remnant very wet forest, at 1700–1900 m elevation. Flowering in November.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum lasiostachyum* belongs to the Macrostachyum Group, which is characterized by the monopodial plants with sub-apical branching, rugose leaf sheaths, large leaves generally spreading, racemose, erect inflorescence, and fleshy flowers generally green to black (ripe olive colored), as well as yellow to pink to purple, with an entire, conduplicate, generally ecallose and pubescent lip embracing the column, and the nectary pubescent to papillose in front of the stigmatic cavity and at least at the base of the lip. The species is recognized by the relatively small plants (to 30 cm tall), with lanceolate leaves 4.5–6.0 × 0.8–1.0 cm, distichous, few-flowered inflorescence, with 6 yellow flowers, the apex of the column tinged purple; lip trullate, base widely cuneate, strongly pubescent except for the margin, and the column minutely papillose. It is similar to *Epidendrum microrigidiflorum* Hágster, endemic to northern Panama, which has taller plants (60–100 cm tall), a secund inflorescence with up to 16 flowers which are greenish yellow or cream colored, the lip widely rhombic, and minutely papillose throughout the ventral surface and the column glabrous. *Epidendrum polyanthostachyum* Hágster, E.Santiago & García-Ramírez also has taller plants (to 102 cm), narrowly elliptic leaves (3.5–15 × 1.8–4.7 cm), the inflorescence densely many-flowered, with up to 40 flowers, these yellow, concolor and the lip widely deltate with the base cordate, scarcely pubescent in front of the column.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD (data deficient).

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek λασιος, shaggy, woolly, and σταχυς ear of corn; in reference to the lip which is completely (but not the margin) covered by long, straight trichomes reclining towards the nectary that distinguish this species from other Macrostachyum Group members.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. (2006). *Epidendrum microrigidiflorum* In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 5, **Icon. Orchid.** 8: t. 853. Hágster, E., Santiago, E. & García-Ramírez, D. (2013). *Epidendrum polyanthostachyum* In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1477. Hágster, E., Santiago, E. & Rodríguez, M. L. (2016). *Epidendrum lasiostachyum* (Orchidaceae): a new Colombian species of the *Epidendrum Macrostachyum* group. In **Lankesteriana** 16(1): 27–37.



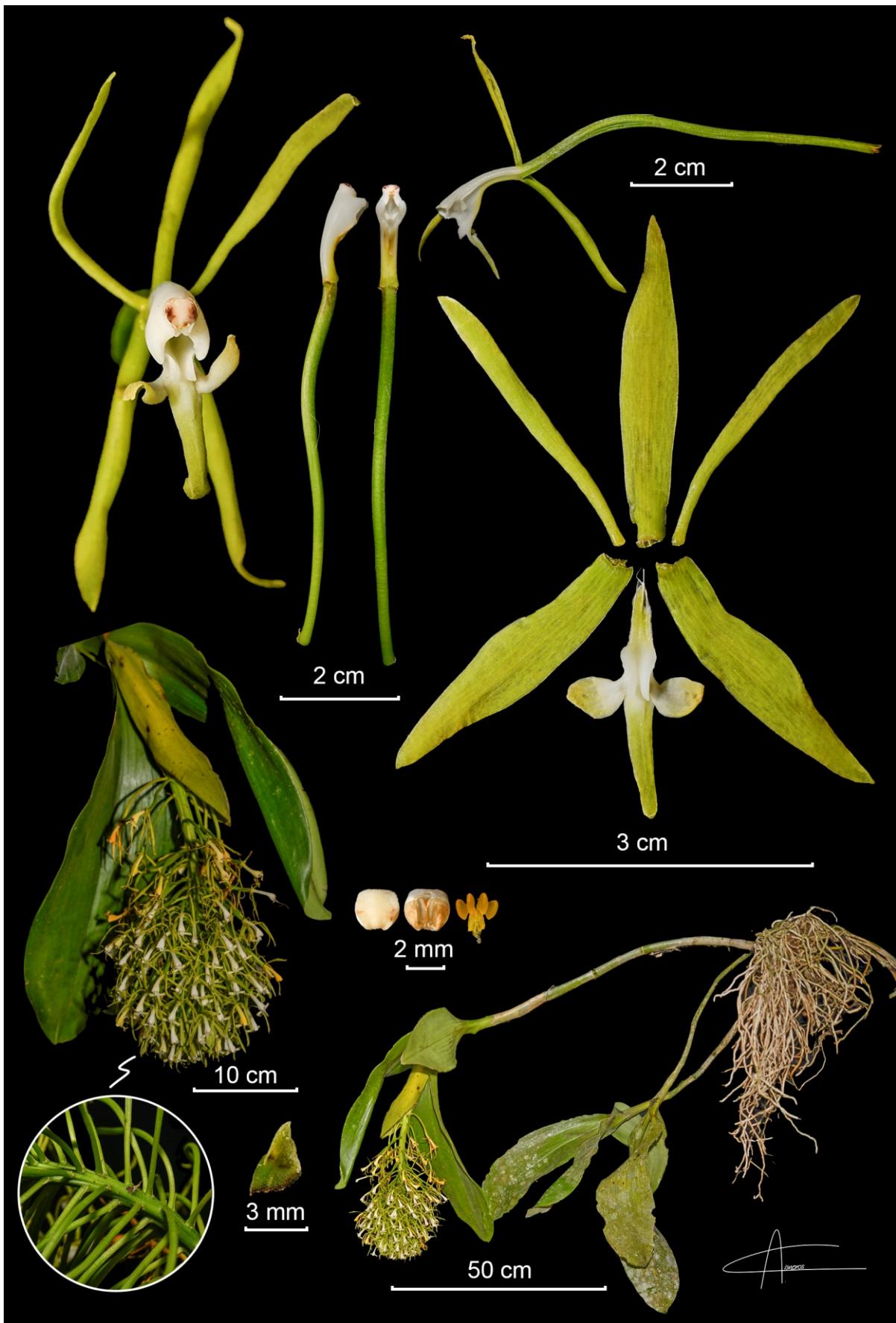
Authors: E. Santiago, E. Hágster & J. Duarte LCDP: L. Rodríguez & A. Cisneros Photo: D. L. Mora Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2050



EPIDENDRUM LEHMANNII Rchb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2051

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM LEHMANNII Rchb.f., Otia Bot. Hamburg. 1: 11 (1878).

Type: ECUADOR: Tungurahua, Río Blanco, nebenfluss zum Río Pastaza, an Felsblöken 6000 ft, June 1877, **Friedrich Carl Lehmann** 87. Holotype: W!

Synonym: *Epidendrum eupathum* Kraenzl. in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 1: 182 (1905). Type: PERU: San Martín: Loreto, Moyobamba, westlich von Rioja, Hoher, 1000–1100 m, **August Weberbauer** 4460. Holotype: B, destroyed. Photograph of the holotype (CMNH 18314): AMES! F! NY! SEL!

Lithophytic or epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb**, 30–112 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 3.5–4.0 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thick, white. **Stems** 24–72 × 0.5–2 cm, simple, cane-like, terete at base, laterally compressed near apex, covered by scarious sheaths below, 5–7 cm long, tubular, non-foliar, scarious, somewhat infundibuliform when dry. **Leaves** 2–5, distributed on apical third of stems, basal ones shorter than apical ones, coriaceous, green concolor; sheaths 2.0–4.7 cm long, tubular, smooth; blade 11.5–25 × 3.9–8.0 cm, wide, oblong to elliptic, acute, coriaceous, margins entire, spreading. **Spathe** 1–2, 7–17 × 1.0–3.0 cm, conduplicate, oblong, subacute, occasionally with an additional smaller bract hidden inside. **Inflorescence** 14–58 cm long, apical, from mature stem, flowering only once, racemose (rarely with a small branch), erect, dense; peduncle ca. 10.4–25 cm long, totally covered by spathes, terete; rachis ca. 7–33 cm long, terete. **Floral bracts** 2–11 mm, very small, narrowly triangular-lanceolate, acuminate, embracing. **Flowers** 7–35, nearly simultaneous, pale green to yellowish-green (sometimes turning orange with age), disc of lip, calli and column white, lobes of lip sometimes pale green or yellow; fragrant of papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) in daytime, slightly of *Gardenia* J.Ellis at night. **Ovary** 6.3–13 cm long, terete, thin, not inflated, green. **Sepals** somewhat reflexed, free, lanceolate to oblanceolate, acute to acuminate, margin entire, revolute, 3-veined, dorsal sepal 30–41 × 7–9 mm, lateral sepals 29–40 × 8–10 mm, oblique. **Petals** 28–34 × 3–4 mm, spreading, free, linear-oblanceolate, acute to acuminate, margin entire, revolute, 3-veined. **Lip** 13–20 × 14–21 mm, united to column, 3-lobed; bicallose, calli digitiform, laterally compressed, slightly divergent but outer margins parallel, with a central low, rounded keel; lateral lobes ca. 7–8 mm in diameter, sub-orbicular to ovate-subrhombic, margin entire, spreading, mid-lobe 10–15 × 4.5–8 mm, linear to triangular, sometimes somewhat widened along apical 1/3, apex acute and reflexed, margin entire. **Column** 22–26 mm long, strongly arched, thin at base, strongly dilated vertically at apical half. **Clinandrium-hood** short, not surpassing apex of column, margin entire with two short, acute teeth at base. **Anther** ovoid, base and apex truncate, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, semi-orbicular, inner side straight, laterally compressed, sub-equal; caudicles soft and granular, longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent nearly half as long as stigmatic cavity, wide. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating ¾ of ovary, unornamented. **Capsule** 65–76 × 16 mm, pedicel 13–15 × 1.5 mm, thin, body 28–31 × 16 mm, ellipsoid, apical neck 26–30 × 2 mm, long and thin.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Huila:** San Agustín, Parque Arquelógico Nacional, 1800 m, 17 VII 2006, *Ceballos* 360, CAUP! **ECUADOR:** **Azuay:** Molleturo, 2200 m, 8 XII 1986, cult. 20 VI 1997, hort. Mexico, 18 VI 1997, *Dodson* sub *Hágsater* 9039, AMES! AMO! COL! QCNE! SEL! USM! (digital photos and illustration AMO) *Ibid.* 2650 m, 21 VII 1985, *Dodson* 15943A, MO! QCNE! **Loja:** Pózul, 1700 m, 22 II 1985, *Harling* 22400, GB! **Morona-Santiago:** Parque Nacional Sangay, sendero Río Upano, 1200–1400 m, 5 X 1996, *Cerón* 32771, QAP! **Pinchincha:** km 60 Santo Domingo to Quito via Tandapi, 1700 m, 3 VIII 1985, *Dodson* 16196, AAU! QCNE! MO! **Tungurahua:** Umgegend des Vulkans Tunguragua, zwischen Baños und Río Verde, 4000–5000 ft, I 1858, *Without collector data* 298, M! Baños, Río Blanco, Nebenfluss zum Río Pastaza, 6000 ft, 1 VI 1877, *Lehmann* 87, W! Río Blanco, 18 VII 1969, *Lugo* 122, GB! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Río Valladolid, 1800 m, VIII 1985, *Dalejandro* 490, MO! Río Valladolid, 1950 m, 21 April 1986, *Dalejandro* 611, MO! Above Valladolid, 1900 m, 24 IV 1984, *Dalström* 815, SEL! Zumba-Jimbura km 7, 1600 m, 29 I 2004, *Hágsater* 14084, AMO! (Photo voucher) **PERU:** **Amazonas:** Bongará, Pomacochas rd. km 318 (E of Olmos), betw. Pomacochas and Río Utcubamba, 1810 m, 1 II 1964, *Hutchison* 7008, UC x2! Bongará, Cordillera Calla Calla, west side, 42 km below sumit, above Balsas, ca km 360.5, 1900 m, 16 X 1964, *Hutchison* 7008, UC x2! Bongará, Yamburasbamba, 2000 m, 21 III 1998, *van der Werff* 15341, MO x3! SEL! USM! **Cajamarca:** San Ignacio, San José de Lourdes, 1810 m, 16 II 2000, *Calatayud* 309, CUZ! Jaén, Colasay, Nueva Jerusalén-La Virginia, 1900 m, 16 III 2009, *Vásquez* 214, MOL! **Pasco:** Oxapampa, Carretera Chotobamba Suiza, 2050 m, *Monteagudo* 7639, HOXA! Oxapampa, Chontabamba, Alto Gramazul al borde del Río Machis, 2087 m, 20 XII 2007, *Rojas* 4984, HOXA! Oxapampa, Huancabamba, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillen, Quebrada Yanachaga, 2000 m, 20 X 2007, *Vásquez* 33199, HOXA! USM! **San Martín:** Nueva Cajamarca, Yuracayacu, 1473 m, 15 VIII 2022, *Edquén* 6523, KUELAP! (LCDP voucher) Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Pedro Ruiz to Moyobamba road, km 390, Venceremos, 1800–1900 m, 29 VII 1983, *Smith* 4494, MO!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality data, *Perdomo* s.n., digital photos, AMO! **Cundinamarca:** Gachalá, 2100 m, 30 III 2021, *Ordóñez* s.n., digital images AMO! **Putumayo:** Vda. Arizona, *Arango* s.n., digital photos, AMO! San Francisco, Vda. Patoyaco-Titango, 1850 m, 22 VII 2008, *Medina* 775, digital images, AMO! **ECUADOR:** **Azuay:** Cult. ECUGENERA, viveros en Gualaceo, 2240 m, 23 IX 2016, *Hágsater* 14813, digital photos, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** camino Zumba-Jimbura, a 13 km de Zumba, 1500 m, 28 I 2004, *Hágsater* 14084, digital photos, AMO! **PERU:** Without locality, 4 XI 2014, *Morón* s.n., digital images AMO! Without locality, 18 II 2021, *Torres* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Amazonas:** Rodríguez de Mendoza, Huambo, 10 IV 2020, *Arbildo* s.n., digital image, AMO! Bongará, Yambrasbamba, Perla del Imaza, 1805 m, 28 VIII 2021, *Arista* 152, digital image, KUELAP! **Pasco:** Oxapampa, *Rizo* s.n., digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Yuracayacu, 1420 m, 6 VII 2019, *Edquén* 1775, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1805 m, 27 VIII 2015, *Edquén* 2083, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1420 m, 6 VII 2019, *Edquén* 2134, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1699 m, 14 XI 2015, *Edquén* 2135, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1146 m, 17 VI 2017, *Edquén* 2136, digital image, AMO! Rioja, Nueva Cajamarca, *Goicochea* s.n., digital image, AMO!



DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widely distributed from Colombia to Peru, from 1100–3200 m elevation. Flowering from January to September.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum lehmannii* belongs to the Excisum Group, characterized by the sympodial, caespitose habit, the cane-like stems with numerous leaves, the inflorescence racemose or an open panicle with a few branches, the 1 to 2 large spathes at the base of the inflorescence, and the 3-lobed lip and medium sized flowers. The species is recognized by the 2–5 leaves oblong to elliptic, the sepals 30–41 mm long, somewhat reflexed, lanceolate to oblanceolate, the lip 13–20 mm long, the lateral lobes suborbicular to ovate-subrhombic, and the mid-lobe linear to triangular, sometimes somewhat widened along apical 1/3, reflexed. *Epidendrum leucochilum* Link, Klotzsch & Otto has 6–12 leaves, oblong, the sepals longer, about 48–52 mm long, the lip 32–36 mm long, lateral lobes ovate to labellate, and the mid-lobe linear-ligulate, straight. *Epidendrum lacustre* Lindl. has 3–13 leaves, ovate-elliptic, bilobed to retuse, dorsally tinged purple, the sepals 30–60 mm long, the petals acuminate, and the lip 20–60 mm long, depressed in natural position, obscurely or sometimes, clearly 3-lobed, the lateral lobes semi-orbicular to dobriforme, the mid-lobe triangular, acuminate, sometimes reflexed.

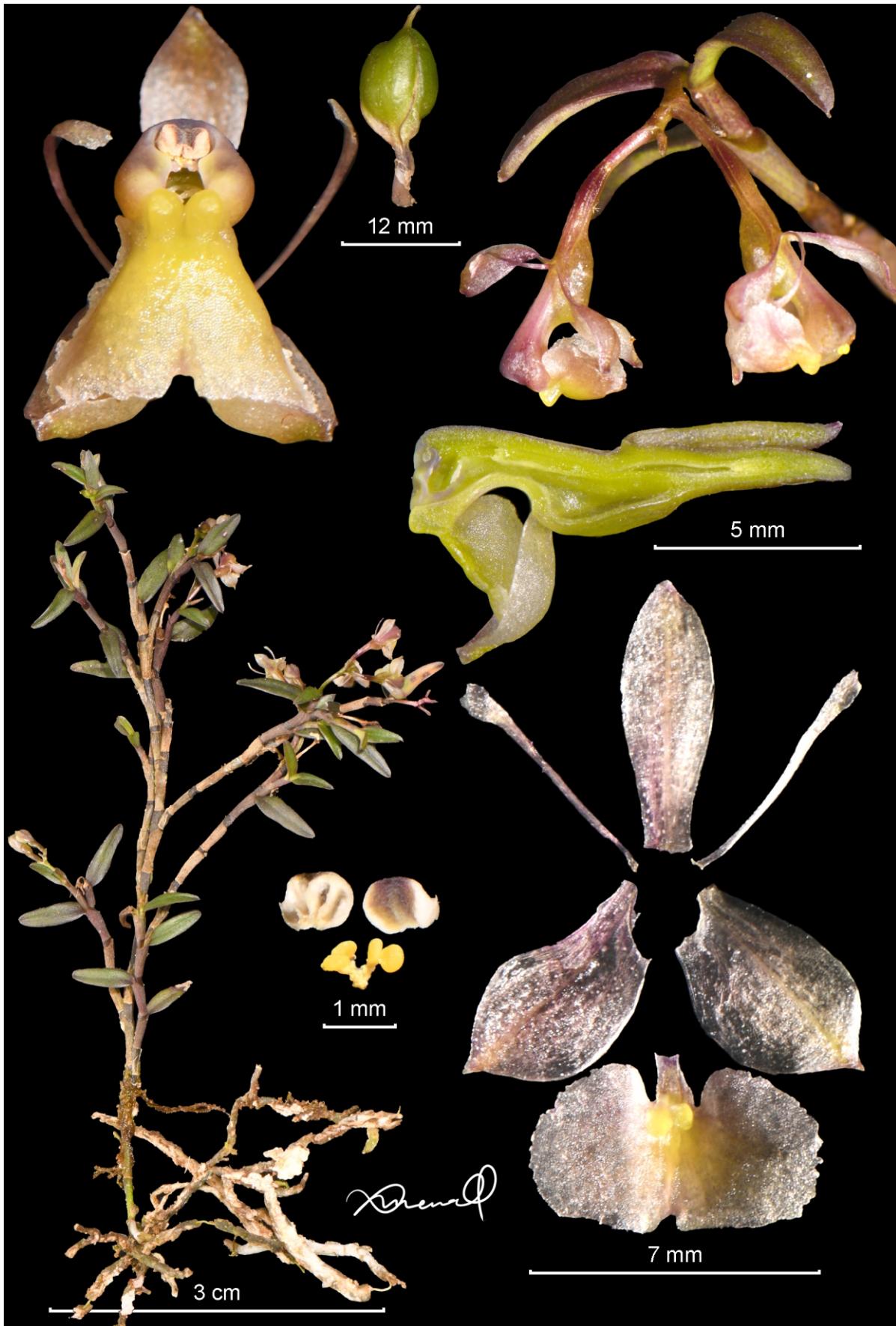
CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species is widespread throughout the Amazon basin.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of the German Consulor in Popayán, Colombia, Friedrich Carl Lehmann (1850–1903), who collected extensively in what is now Colombia and Ecuador, and died tragically by drowning in Timbiquí, Colombia. The name "euspathum" from the Greek - a prefix for true, well-developed and ,spathe, refers to the prominent spathaceous bract of the inflorescence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The LCDP published here was made with the material photographed and collected by José Dilmer Edquén Oblitas under the project "Diversidad de la familia Orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024" scientific collecting (Nº004 - 2022- SERNANP – BPAM - JBPA, M). José Dilmer Edquén Oblitas wishes to thank the authorities of the Jefatura del Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo-SERNANP for granting this research permit.

REFERENCES: Lindley, J. (1853) *Epidendrum lacustre*. In **Fol. Orchid. Epidendrum** 50. Reichenbach, H. G. (1878) *Epidendrum lehmannii*. In **Otia Bot. Hamburg.** 1: 11. Link, J. H. F., Klotzsch, J. F. & Otto, C. F. (1843) *Epidendrum leucochilum* In **Allg. Gartenzeitung** 11: 145.

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EPIDENDRUM LEONORAE Hágster, O.Pérez & E.Santiago

Plate 2052

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM LEONORAE Hágster, O.Pérez & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 14(10): t. 1448 (2013).

Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Municipio de Yumbo; Dapa, growing on a dead branch of a Melastomataceae tree, 2000 m, 18°C, 2 December 2010, *Oscar A. Pérez E. & Julián González 1000*. Holotype: VALLE!

Epiphytic, monopodial, branching, reclining **herb**, primary stem 7.0–15 cm tall. **Roots** 1.4–2 mm in diameter, basal, from primary stem, fleshy, thin. **Stems** cane-like, branching; primary stem 8.3–14 × 0.14–0.3 cm; branches 2.5–3.5 × 0.18–0.2 cm; terete at base, slightly laterally compressed towards apex, very thin. **Leaves** 6–10 on primary stem, 4–6 on branches, distributed throughout stems, alternate, articulate; sheath 5–7.5 × 1.4–3.0 mm, somewhat infundibuliform, striated, green tinged purple or brown; blade 5–21 × 1.5–4.0 mm, linear-lanceolate, obtuse, minutely apiculate, margin entire, sub-coriaceous, green or dark green on both sides with purple dots. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 8–9.5 mm long (when dry), 2 cm long (with flowers), apical, racemose, short, 2 or 4-flowered. **Floral bracts** 1–2 mm long, shorter than ovary, triangular, acute, amplexicaul. **Flowers** 2–4, opening in succession, usually 2 simultaneously, resupinate, greenish white or reddish brown*, hyaline; without fragrance. **Ovary** 7–8 mm long, terete, thin, smooth, ventrally inflated behind perianth to form a short but prominent ventral vesicle. **Sepals** 3-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 5.5 × 2 mm, free, sub-spatulate, obtuse; lateral sepals 5.0–5.5 × 2.5–3 mm, obliquely united to base of column, elliptic, obtuse, apiculate, oblique. **Petals** 5.5 × 0.5–0.7 mm, spreading, free, filiform, expanded towards apex, apex truncate, 1-veined, margin slightly erose at apex, spreading. **Lip** 3.5–4 × 5.5–6.5 mm, united to column, markedly convex, entire, transversely elliptic, base cordate, apex emarginate, apex flanked by a pair of semi-circular small lobes terminating in a pair of prominent teeth on outer margin, margin erose-crenate; bicallose, calli globose, parallel, prominent, fleshy; disc fleshy. **Column** 5–6 mm long, straight, narrowest in midlength. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** 4-celled, reniform, cream tinged in center with purple. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, caudicles soft and granulose, longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, occupying 1/3 of length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating just behind perianth, inflated. **Capsule** 22–24 × 8–9 mm, globose; pedicel 3–4 mm long, terete; short, thin; body 12–14 × 8.5–9 mm; apical neck 6–7 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Antioquia:** Mun. Bello, San Félix, Cerro Las Baldías, 2500–3000 m, 26 VII 2015, *Acosta-Arango 418*, MEDEL! km 100, Medellín-Yarumal, El Manicomio, 2500 m, 12 IX 1984, *Dodson 15272*, MO! San Andrés de Cuerquia, Vda. El Catedral, Finca de Don Félix, 2400 m, I XI 2013, *Hinstrosa 459*, JAUM! Yarumal, 2455 m, 22 VI 2014, *Restrepo 421*, HUA! *Ibid.* 19 VI 2014, *Restrepo 489*, HUA! Cuchilla Las Baldías, Vereda San José de La Montaña (cerca de la torre 12), 2850–2895 m, 9 IV 1997, *Rodríguez 406*, JAUM! **Caquetá:** Mun. Florencia, Vda. La Ruidosa, via Guadalupe-Florencia km 44.560, 2085 m, 7 X 2023, *Castro 3098*, COL! SURCO! **Valle del Cauca:** Los Farallones de Cali, 21 VIII 2020, *Castro 2185*, COL! **ECUADOR:** **Loja:** Parque Nacional Podocarpus, Cajanuma slope forest, mirador, 2900 m, 8 VI 2006, *Werner 2031*, AMO! (digital image, AMO!) **PERU:** **Huánuco:** Chincha; San Pedro Carpish, 2755 m, 18 II 2007, *Trujillo 354*, HURP! (Flowers in spirit: MOL; Illustration, digital images, AMO!).

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: **Antioquia:** Serranía de Las Baldías, Corregimiento de San Félix, Municipio de Bello, 2900 m, 27 I 2012, *Calderón-Franco s.n.*, digital series, AMO! Jardín, Quebrada Bonita, Reserva Orquídeas de la SCO, 2280 m, 29 I 2019, *Mejía s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Caldas:** Riosucio, Vda. La Antioqueña, Trunchera los Alpes, comunica a riosucio con peñas blancas y hasta Arroyohondo, bosque de niebla, 4 III 2012, *Home 311*, CUVC! **Caquetá:** Mun. Florencia, Vda. La Ruidosa, via Guadalupe-Florencia km 44.560, 2085 m, 7 X 2023, *Castro 3098 sub Hágster 16740*, digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher) *Ibid.* 2300 m, 20 IX 2023, *López s.n.*, digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Valle del Cauca:** Los Farallones de Cali, 21 VIII 2020, *Castro s.n.* digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** **Morona Santiago:** Limón Indaza, Vía Limón-Gualaceo, cerca de la Loma de la Virgen, 2800 m, 27 V 2022, *Jiménez 1431*, digital images, AMO! **PERU:** **Pasco:** Oxapampa, en el camino al P.N. cerca al refugio El Cedro, 27 II 2023, *Gerlach s.n.*, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from Colombia to Peru. Epiphytic in disturbed cloud forest in the process of regeneration, growing on *Tibouchina lepidota* (Bonpl.) Baill., at 2000–2900 m elevation. Flowering in August to March.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum leonorae* belongs to the Soratae Subgroup of the Scabrum Group which is characterized by the branching habit starting on a primary stem, the infundibuliform, rugose leaf-sheaths, the lanceolate, aristate, acute leaves, the racemose sub-capitiate inflorescence on a short, thin peduncle, and the bicallose lip. *Epidendrum leonorae* is recognized by the small plants with a thin stem and very short branches, the linear-lanceolate, short leaves, the flowers small greenish white with tinged purple, the lateral sepals elliptic, 5.0–5.5 mm long, the transversely elliptic lip with base slightly cordate and apex emarginate, apiculate. It is similar to *Epidendrum moscozoi* Hágster & E.Santiago, which has white flowers with the lateral sepals 1-veined, sepals obovate (the dorsal one reflexed) 3.7–4 mm long, the reniform lip with a single mid-rib disc, and the ovary 10–14 mm long. *Epidendrum obliquum* Schltr. has plants to 57 cm tall, the lateral sepals obovate, 8.5–11 mm long, and the lip reniform, emarginate with entire margin, the ovary is somewhat inflated. *Epidendrum soratae* Rchb.f. has plants to 27 cm long, the flowers yellowish green, the sepals 6.8–7 mm long, and the lip reniform, emarginate, somewhat 3-lobed with the base deeply cordate.

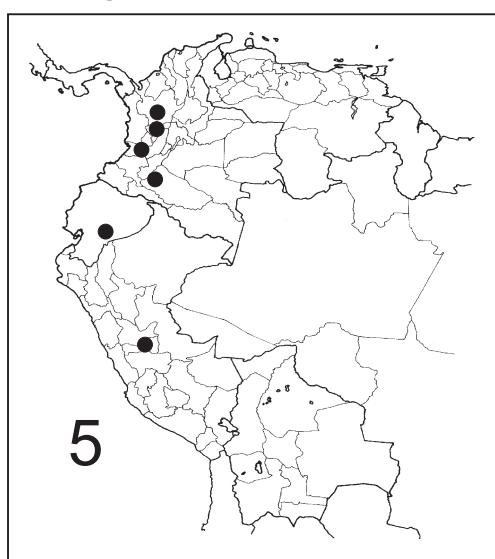
NOTE: The flowers of the type collection are greenish white and those of the collection from the Department of Caquetá have a reddish brown; however, there are no floral or morphological differences to consider them distinct species.

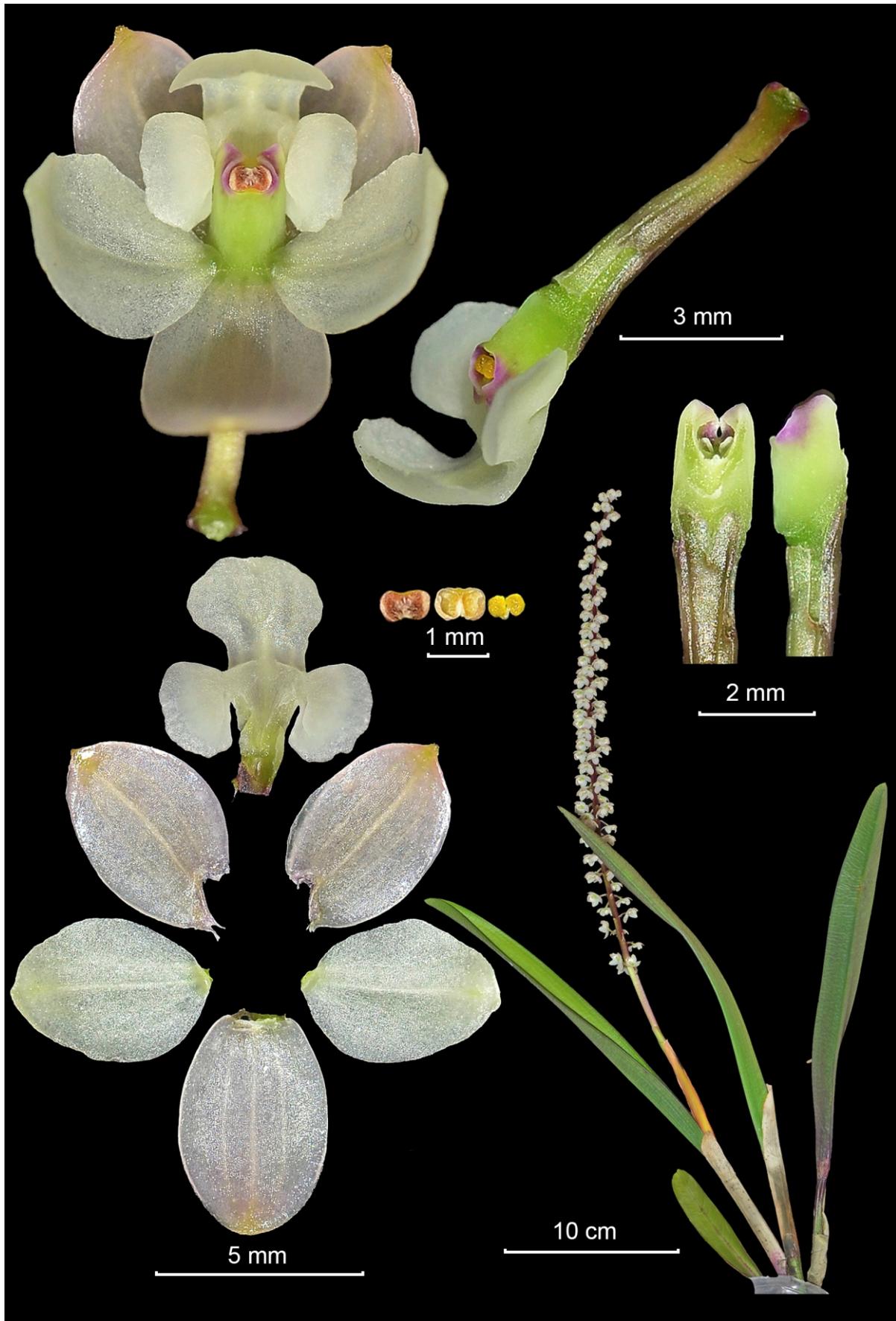
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: Named after Leonor Escobar Sora, mother of the second author, Oscar Alejandro Pérez Escobar, in recognition for her unconditional support given for his academic formation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: We wish to thank Oscar M. López and Edwin Trujillo from Florencia for guiding us in the Department of Caquetá where we photographed and collected this species.

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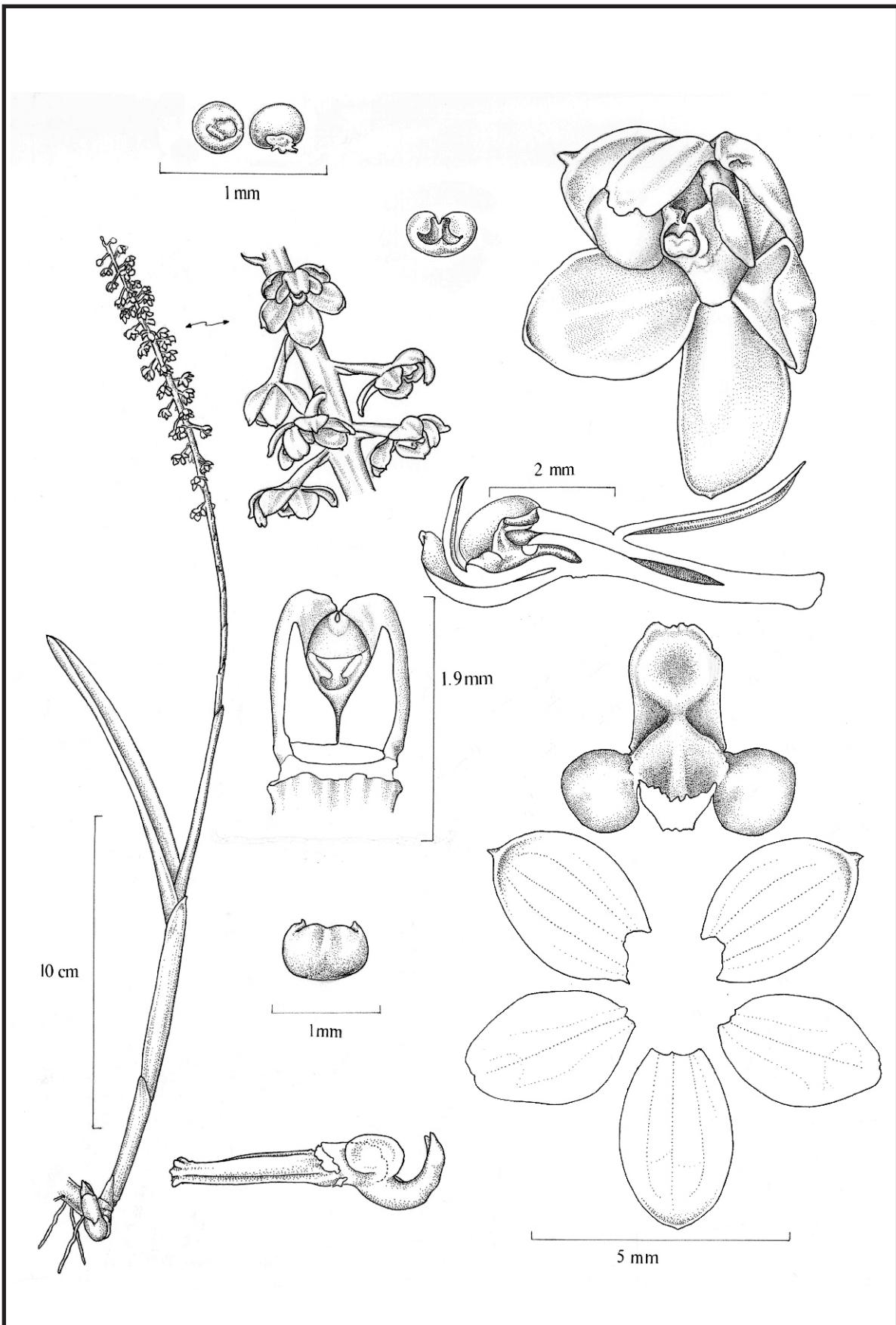


EPIDENDRUM LIRION Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2053a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM LIRION Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2053b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM LIRION Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 7: t. 755 (2004).

Type: ECUADOR: Loja: Saraguro-San Lucas, 2600 m, in Elfin Forest, col. 5 November 1999, flowered in cult. 24 May 2001, *Eric Hágster & Calaway H. Dodson* 12294. Holotype: AMO! (Illustration voucher)

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial **herb** 30–40 cm tall. **Roots** 2.5 mm in diameter, fleshy. **Stem** 4–6 × 0.4–0.7 cm, produced from apex of first internode of previous stem, 12 mm from base, cane-like, somewhat flattened, with three internodes, apical one occupying more than half length, when young covered by sheaths. **Leaves** 1, 8.7–22.7 × 1.6–2.3 cm, narrowly elliptic, apex unequally bilobed, margin entire, coriaceous, conduplicate, somewhat arcuate, green, concolor. **Spatha** 6.6–8.3 × 0.5–0.7 cm, one, tubular, ancipitose, sides sub-parallel, acute. **Inflorescence** 23–39.5 cm long, apical, racemose, erect, many-flowered; peduncle 12.5–13 cm long, with several bracts like floral bracts distributed throughout; rachis 9.8–27.4 cm long. **Floral bracts** 1.5–2.0 mm long, very small, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acute. **Flowers** >30, simultaneous, non-resupinate, oriented downward, delicate, creamy white, sepals slightly tinged with pink, column green with apex purple, anther light yellow; fragrance citric. **Ovary** 3–4 mm long, thin, terete, somewhat retrorse, furrowed. **Sepals** 4.0–5.4 × 2.7–3.4 mm, free, partly spreading, concave, elliptic-ovate, apex rounded, short-apiculate, 5-veined, lateral veins reduced, margin entire, spreading. **Petals** 3.7–4.7 × 2.3–3.3 mm, free, partly spreading, concave, elliptic-ovate, apex rounded, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 4.5–4.7 × 4.9–5.0 mm, 3-lobed, membranaceous, margin subentire; disc with a “V” shaped callus across base of mid-lobe; lateral lobes 1.5–1.6 × 1.6–2.2 mm, convex, orbicular, margin minutely undulate, spreading; mid-lobe 2.6–2.7 × 2.0–3.1 mm, rectangular, apex rounded, inflexed and concave, margin minutely undulate, spreading. **Column** 1.4–1.9 mm long, short, thick, straight. **Anther** reniform, two-celled. **Pollinia** 2, lenticular; caudicles soft and granulose, smaller than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** half of length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** short, without penetrating ovary. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Loja: W slope of Nudo de Sabanilla, c. 8 km above Yangana on road to Valladolid, 2300–2500 m, 2 IV 1985, Harling 23513, AMES! QCA! Nudo de Sabanilla, W slope c. 10 km above Yangana on road to Valladolid, 2500 m, 3 IV 1985, Harling 23595, GB! QCA! Zamora-Chinchipe: eastern side of pass on road from Yangana to Valladolid, Hirtz 2304, MO! (specimen and slide) *Ibid.* Hirtz 2348, MO!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Loja: pasando Jimbura, en dirección a Zamora-Chinchipe, ca. 2700 m, Hort. ECUAGENERA, Medina 366, digital images, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher) Zamora-Chinchipe: Yangana via a Zumba, Hort. Ecuagenera, received 29 IV 2014, Portilla s.n., digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from southern Ecuador, near or to the summit of the Andes at 2300–2700 m elevation, epiphytic in Elfin forest with *Clusia* sp. Flowering in cultivation in Mexico in May.

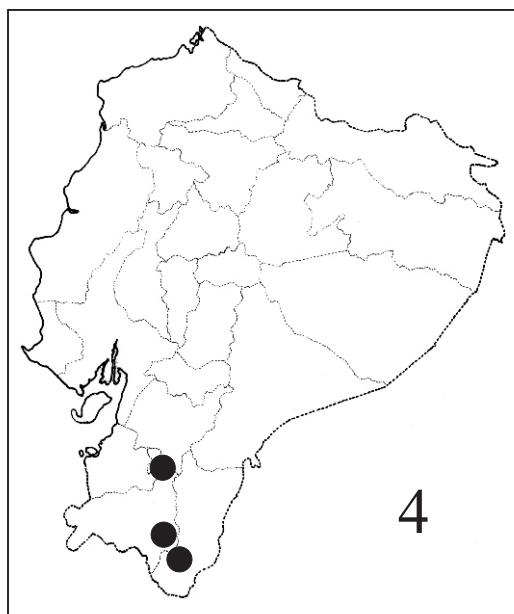
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum lirion* does not belong to any clear group, but vegetatively is suggestive of the Mancum Group and Subgroup, which is characterized by the sympodial growth, the narrow spathaceous bracts with parallel sides, the erect raceme with non-resupinate and white flowers, the sepals and petals elliptic, and the anther two-celled with 2 lenticular pollinia. The species is recognized by the one leave, narrowly elliptic, the inflorescence 23–39.5 cm long, the ovary about 3–4 mm long, the sepals 4.0–5.4 mm long, elliptic-ovate, the 3-lobed lip, 4.5–4.7 mm long, the disc with a “V” shaped callus, the lateral lobes convex, orbicular, the mid-lobe rectangular, apex rounded, and the 2 lenticular pollinia. *Epidendrum parvilabre* Lindl. has the same vegetative aspect, with 1–2 apical leaves, very thick and coriaceous, the inflorescence 19–58 mm long, the sepals 7–11 mm long, the 3-lobed lip 5–8.6 mm long, the lateral lobes falcate, and the midlobe narrowly rectangular, flabelliform to rhomboid. *Epidendrum coryophorum* has the 1–2 apical leaves, the purple-red flowers, and the petals and lip linear. *Epidendrum mancum* Lindl. has 2–3 leaves, ovate-elliptic, the inflorescence 6.5–15 mm long, the orange or yellow flowers, petals asymmetrically spatulate, and the entire, sub-quadrata, reduce lip, entire.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. The area where the type was collected was a small forest remnant, next to a narrow road along the ridge.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek, white lily, as the many hangings, small white flowers are reminiscent of lily of the valley; *muguet* in French.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We would like to especially thank José Portilla for allowing us to visit the ECUAGENERA collection in Gualaceo, where this species is being cultivated. Also to Hugo Medina for preparing the LCDP that is published here.

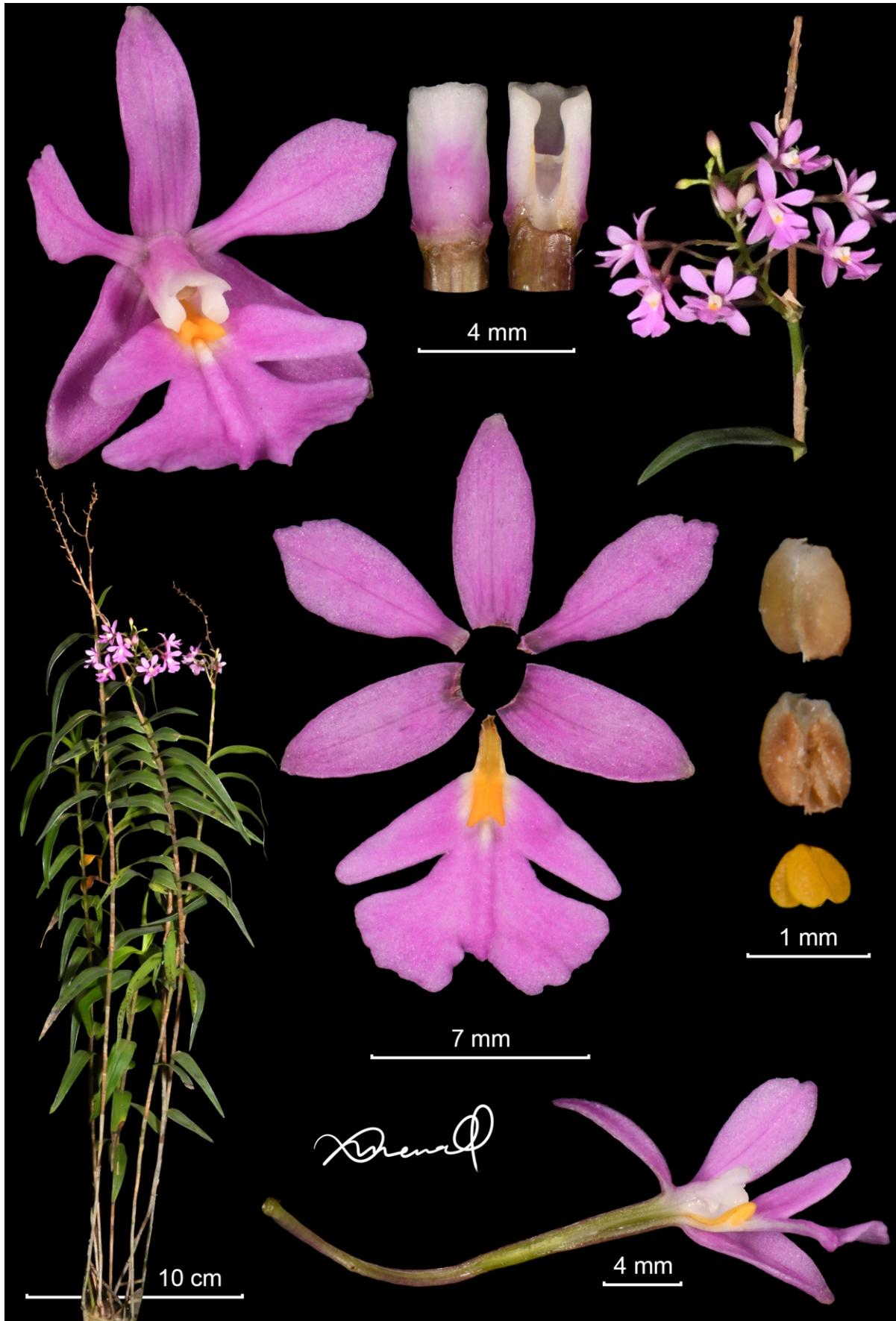
REFERENCES: Sánchez, S. L. & Hágster, E. (2009) *Epidendrum coryophorum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1230. Sánchez, S. L. & Hágster, E. (2009) *Epidendrum mancum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1262. Sánchez, S. L. & Hágster, E. (2009) *Epidendrum parvilabre*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1271. Sánchez, S. L. (2004) *Epidendrum lirion*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4, **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 2004.



4



Empty



EPIDENDRUM MACDOUGALLII (Hágsater) Hágsater

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2054

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM MACDOUGALLII (Hágsater) Hágsater, Lankesteriana 5(1): 74 (2005).

Type: MEXICO: Chiapas, km 2 del camino Ocozocoautla-Laguna Bélgica, detrás del INI, 900 m, 19 April 1989, *Miguel Angel Soto Arenas & Esteban Martínez* 5429. Holotype: pressed 6 June 1989, AMO! (Illustration AMO) Clonotypes: pressed in the field, 19 April 1989: AMO! AMES! CAS! INB! K! MO! SEL!

Basionym: *Oerstedella macdougallii* Hágsater, Orquídea (Mexico City) 13(1-2): 222. (1993).

Terrestrial, sympodial, caespitose **herb** 22–90 cm tall. **Roots** 1–4.5 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thick. **Stems** 13–80 × 0.1–0.3 cm, simple, cane-like, terete, thin, erect, straight, base covered by tubular, non-foliar sheaths 1.0–2.0 cm long. **Leaves** 6–26, distributed throughout stem, articulate, alternate, spreading, grassy-like, green, concolor; sheath 10–40 × 1–3 mm, tubular, strongly verrucose, warts purple; blade 6–12.5 × 0.3–0.9 cm, linear-lanceolate, apex acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 4.5–21 cm long, apical, racemose (lateral racemes are produced after main raceme has finished blooming), erect; peduncle 2–10 cm long, terete, thin, straight, provided with 2–5 tubular, acuminate bracts, each one 8–25 mm long; rachis 5–10 cm long, terete, thin, straight. **Floral bracts** 2–7 mm long, much shorter than ovary, green, narrowly triangular, acuminate, gradually shorter. **Flowers** 7–25 per raceme, successive, resupinate, pale pink to pink-lilac, column apex pink-white, callus yellow; without fragrance. **Ovary** 13–26 mm long, terete, thin, slightly inflated along apical third, reddish brown or purple, slightly furrowed. **Sepals** 5–7 × 2.3–3 mm, free, spreading, membranaceous, elliptic, obtuse, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Petals** 4.5–7 × 1.6–3 mm, free, partly spreading, obovate-spatulate, base cuneate, apex obtuse, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 5–7 × 6–9 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cuneate; bicallose, calli yellow, thin, parallel, sometimes with apex slightly divaricated, ascending towards callus apex; disc provided with one low, thin, smooth keel reaching lip apex; lateral lobes 4.5–5 × 1–2 mm, inserted at a 45° angle, as wide as lobes of middle lobe, narrowly triangular, apex subobtuse to acute, margin entire, spreading; midlobe* 4.3 × 8 mm, generally forming a narrow isthmus at its base, apex apiculate, emarginated, bilobed, formed by a pair of apical lobes inserted at 45°, each lobe subrectangular, apical margin erose spreading. **Column** 3–4 mm long, short, thick. **Clinandrum hood** prominent, fleshy, tubular, margin erose. **Anter** ovoid, truncate, with a low central keel, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, subequal; caudicles soft and granulose, twice as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** perpendicular with respect to axis of column with a wide sinus; viscarium lacking. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small. **Cuniculus** penetrating 1/4 of length of ovary, thin, not inflated, smooth. **Capsule** 24–30 × 5–9 mm, ellipsoid; pedicel 5–7 mm long, thin; body 1.3–1.5 × 5–9 mm; apical neck 10–13 mm long with persistent perianth.

OTHER SPECIMENS: MEXICO: Chiapas: Cintalapa, SE of Cerro Baúl, 1600 m, 21 IV 1972, *Breedlove* 24705, CAS! Ocozocoautla, Laguna Bélgica, 800 m, 15 V 1987, *Cabrera* 44, AMO! CAS! N of Ocozocoautla, 900 m, 8 VII 1977, *Croat* 40525, CAS! MEXU! MO! mirador La Coyota, 26 III 1952, *Enriquez* 7491, MEXU! Ocozocoautla, pressed 8 V 1985, Hágsater 7908, AMES! AMO! (Illustration) K! Near Monserrate, 1700 m, 6 III 1952, *Matuda* 26068, MEXU! Laguna Bélgica, 950 m, 4 VII 1978, *Montufar s.n.*, AMO x2! Rancho La Ensenada, 1 III 1986, *Pimentel s.n.*, AMO x2! km 2 del Camino Ocozocoautla-Laguna Bélgica, 900 m, 19 IV 1989, pressed 16 VI 1989, *Soto* 5428, AMO! *Ibid.* pressed 5 VI 1989, *Soto* 5436, AMO! *Ibid.* pressed 28 VII 1989, *Soto* 5437, AMO! *Ibid.* pressed 26 I 1992, *Soto* 5437, AMO! *Ibid.* pressed 30 VI 1989, *Soto* 5439, AMO! *Ibid.* *Soto* 5442, AMO x2! *Ibid.* *Soto* 5444, AMO! Ocozocoautla, 850 m, III 1986, *Zepeda s.n.*, AMO x2! **Oaxaca:** NE de San Antonio, Chimalapa, 1300 m, 8 IV 2001, *Gallardo* 2498, MEXU! Santa Lucía Mecaltepec, 27 II 1954, *MacDougall s.n.*, MEXU! Chocomantanán, 1100 m, 14 III 1985, *Maya* 1357, AMO! CHAPA MEXU! MO! N del Cerro de la División, 1400 m, 5 III 1986, *Maya* 2969, MEXU! San Miguel Chimalapa, 1100 m, 2 IV 1986, *Maya* 3074, MEXU! camino Benito Juárez-Chocomantanán, 1200 m, 2 V 1986, *Maya* 3274, MEXU! San Miguel Chimalapa, 17 II 1987, *Maya* 4182, MEXU! MO! *Ibid.* *Maya* 4183, MEXU! MO! Baul area, 4400 ft, 29 III 1973, *Pollard* I-190-26, MEXU! *Ibid.*, 4400 ft, 4 III 1970, *Rowley* I-190-76, MEXU! pie de Cerro Baúl, 1425 m, 27 III 1984, *Torres* 4853, AMO! MEXU! SEL! Santiago Lachiguiri, 31 III 1991, *Torres* 13914, AMO x2! MEXU! Cintalapa, 23 V 1985, *Villaseñor* 797, MEXU!

OTHER RECORDS: MEXICO: Chiapas: Without locality data, collected III 2019, received 29 V 2019, *Pérez Cota s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) *Ibid.* received 23 VI 2015, *Sarmiento s.n.*, digital image, AMO! km 5, Mal paso road, V 1971, *McDougall s.n.*, Pollard Notes, AMO! km 2 del camino Ocozocoautla-Laguna Bélgica, detrás del INI, *Martínez* 5433, slide, AMO! **Oaxaca:** entrando a Guevea de Humboldt, *Pérez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) Colonia Baúl, IV 1966, *Rowley s.n.*, Pollard notes and slide, AMO!

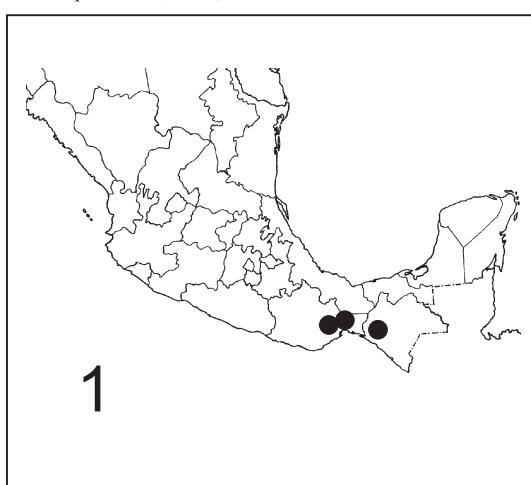
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Endemic to Mexico on Pacific slope of the mountains of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Terrestrial in clay soils, in mixed oak and pine-oak and *Liquidambar* forests, growing in canyons at 850–1700 m elevation. Flowering from February to July.

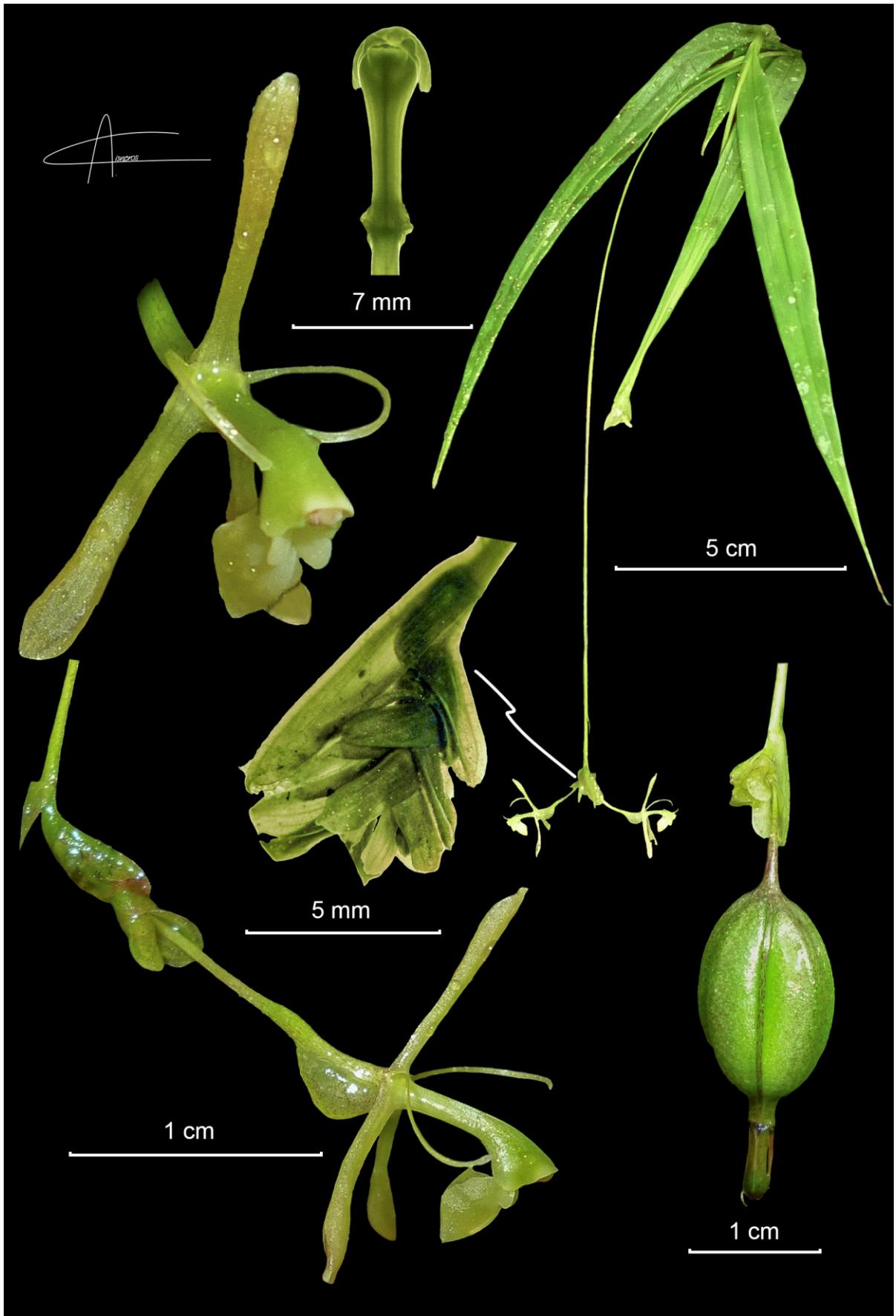
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum macdougallii* belongs to the Oerstedella Group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the mostly verrucose stems, and the rostellum, which is perpendicular to the axis of the column instead of parallel, forming a wide, open sinus, and without a viscidium, and the Verrucosum Subgroup, recognized by the small to medium sized, membranaceous flowers with sepals and petals immaculate, a bilobed clinandrum hood slightly surpassing the body of the column, and obovoid, subequal pollinia with long granulose caudicles. The species is recognized by the simple, thin stems, the leaves 6–12.5 × 0.3–0.9 cm, grass-like, linear-lanceolate, the inflorescence racemose, lateral racemes are produced after main raceme has finished blooming, the flowers pale pink to pink-lilac, the sepals 5–7 mm long, and the lip with triangular lateral lobes. It is similar to *Epidendrum myrianthum* Lindl. which has much larger, more robust plants, the leaves 3.3–15 × 0.4–1.8 cm, linear-lanceolate, the inflorescence paniculate, many flowered, the flowers pink-purple, the sepals 7–10 mm long, and the lip with rectangular lateral lobes. *Epidendrum aberrans* Schltr. has similar flowers, but the lip is usually white, a much longer, narrower column, is always epiphytic, forms keikis along the stems, has somewhat larger flowers (sepals 7–10 mm long), the pollinia are however very different, bird-wing type, unequal, with laminar caudicles, and belongs to the Aberrans Subgroup.

***NOTE:** The middle lobe of the labellum of the holotype of *E. magdougalli* generally forms a narrow isthmus at the base, but in the cultivated plant that was photographed to prepare the LCDP published here the middle lobe does not present this characteristic, although the rest of the floral and vegetative characteristics correspond to this species.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Thomas Baillie MacDougall (1895–1973) and avid collector and student of Cacti, especially from the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca, and also author of several articles on orchids of the region. He collected the earliest recorded specimen of the species and later gave another plant to Glenn Pollard.

REFERENCES: Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2006) *Epidendrum macdougallii*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S.L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 5, *Icon. Orchid.* 8: t. 852. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2006) *Epidendrum myrianthum*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S.L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 5, *Icon. Orchid.* 8: t. 856. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2006) *Epidendrum aberrans*. In Hágsater, E. & Sánchez, S.L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 5, *Icon. Orchid.* 8: t. 801.





EPIDENDRUM MACROPHYSUM Hágster, O.Pérez & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2055

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: [Chocó]: Municipio de San José del Palmar, El Tabor, ca. 1400 m, 13 November 2011, *Oscar Alejandro Pérez-Escobar & Duvan García-Ramírez 1400*. Holotype: CUVC! (LCDP and Photo voucher) Isotype: VALLE!

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial **herb**, 40 cm tall. **Roots** basal fleshy. **Stems** 16.8–20 × 0.1–0.28 cm, cane-like, simple, straight, thin, basal half terete, apiculate towards apex. **Leaves** 4–5, distributed along apical half of stem, basal one smaller, green, concolor; sheaths 2.9–4.45 × 0.12–0.28 cm wide, tubular, apiculate, striated; blade 3–15.4 × 0.2–1 cm, linear-lanceolate, long-acuminate, with a central vein and a pair of evident secondary veins on upper face, margin entire. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 20.5 cm long, apical, pluri-racemose, arching pendant, producing up to 4 racemes from within apex of peduncle; peduncle 19 cm long, filiform, apiculate, with a 1.1 cm long, single bract at apex of peduncle, narrowly elliptic, obtuse, conduplicate, similar to floral bracts but larger; racemes ca. 1 cm long, short, densely few-flowered, rachis totally hidden by floral bracts. **Floral bracts** 4–4.6 × 3.2–3.4 mm, shorter than ovary, basal bracts sub-oblong, apical bracts elliptic, apex rounded to minutely apiculate, conduplicate, dorsally carinate, distichous, imbricated at base, persistent, pale green with small irregular, lilac spots. **Flowers** successive, 1 at a time per raceme, resupinate, pale green, apex of column greenish white at height of clinandrium-hood, callus and disc greenish white, vesicle of ovary and ovary with small irregular lilac spots. **Ovary** 15.5 mm long, terete, thin, strongly inflated at apex forming a prominent ventral vesicle. **Sepals** 9 × 2.4 mm, spreading, free, spatulate-lanceolate, sub-obtuse, 5-veined, margin entire, revolute; lateral sepals oblique. **Petals** 9 × 0.4 mm, inflexed, free, linear, apex rounded, 1-veined, margin spreading, entire. **Lip** 3.9 × 4.5 mm, united to column, entire, convex, sub-orbicular or cordiform when spread; bicallose, calli prominent, fleshy, laterally compressed; disc with 3 fleshy, thin, parallel ribs, surface rugose, mid-rib slightly longer than outer pair without reaching apex of lip. **Column** 7.2–7.6 mm long, thin along basal 2/3, gradually widening towards apex, slightly arched. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent without surpassing body of column, margin entire. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, covering half stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating ca 1/3 of ovary, inflated, unornamented. **Anther** ca. 1 mm wide, 4-celled, transversely elliptic. **Pollinia** 4, slightly laterally compressed, sub-lenticular. **Capsule** 20 × 7.3 mm, ellipsoid, green with lilac spots on pedicel and body, pedicel 6 mm long, body 11 × 7.3 mm, apical neck 3 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA. Valle del Cauca: Valle del Dagua, 400 m, 4 V 2014, *Haelterman s.n.*, digital image, AMO!

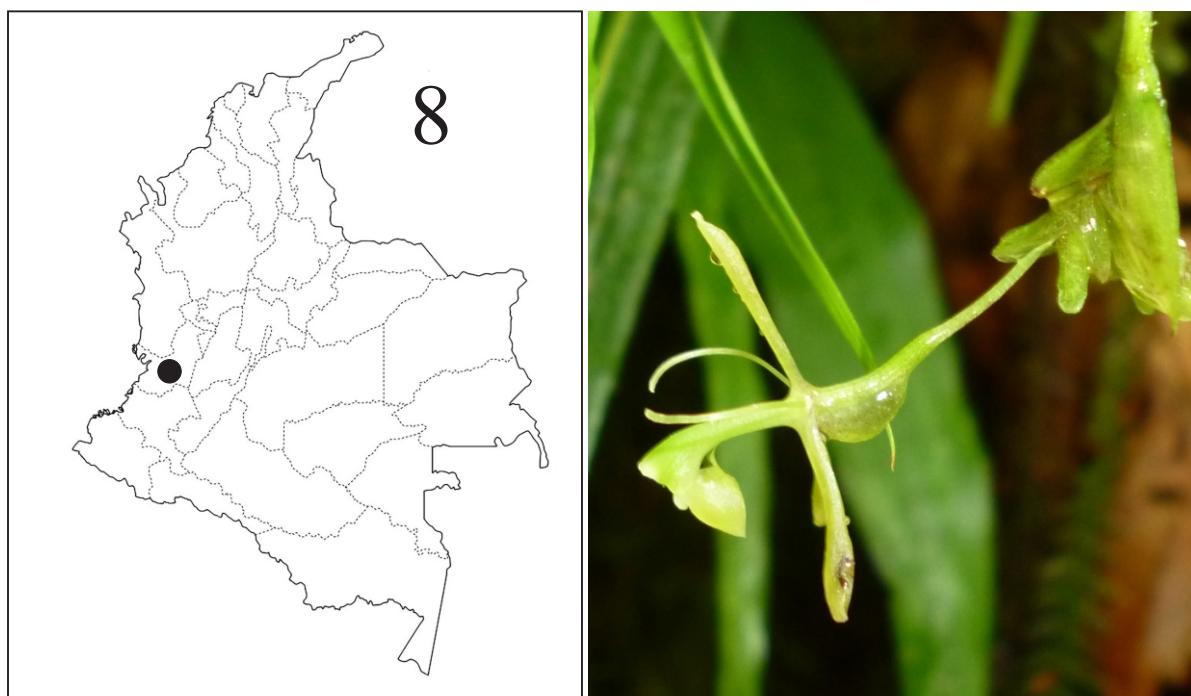
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known only from the western slope of the western range of the Los Andes, Department of Chocó, municipality of San José de El Palmar. Grows as an epiphyte at 400–1400 m elevation.

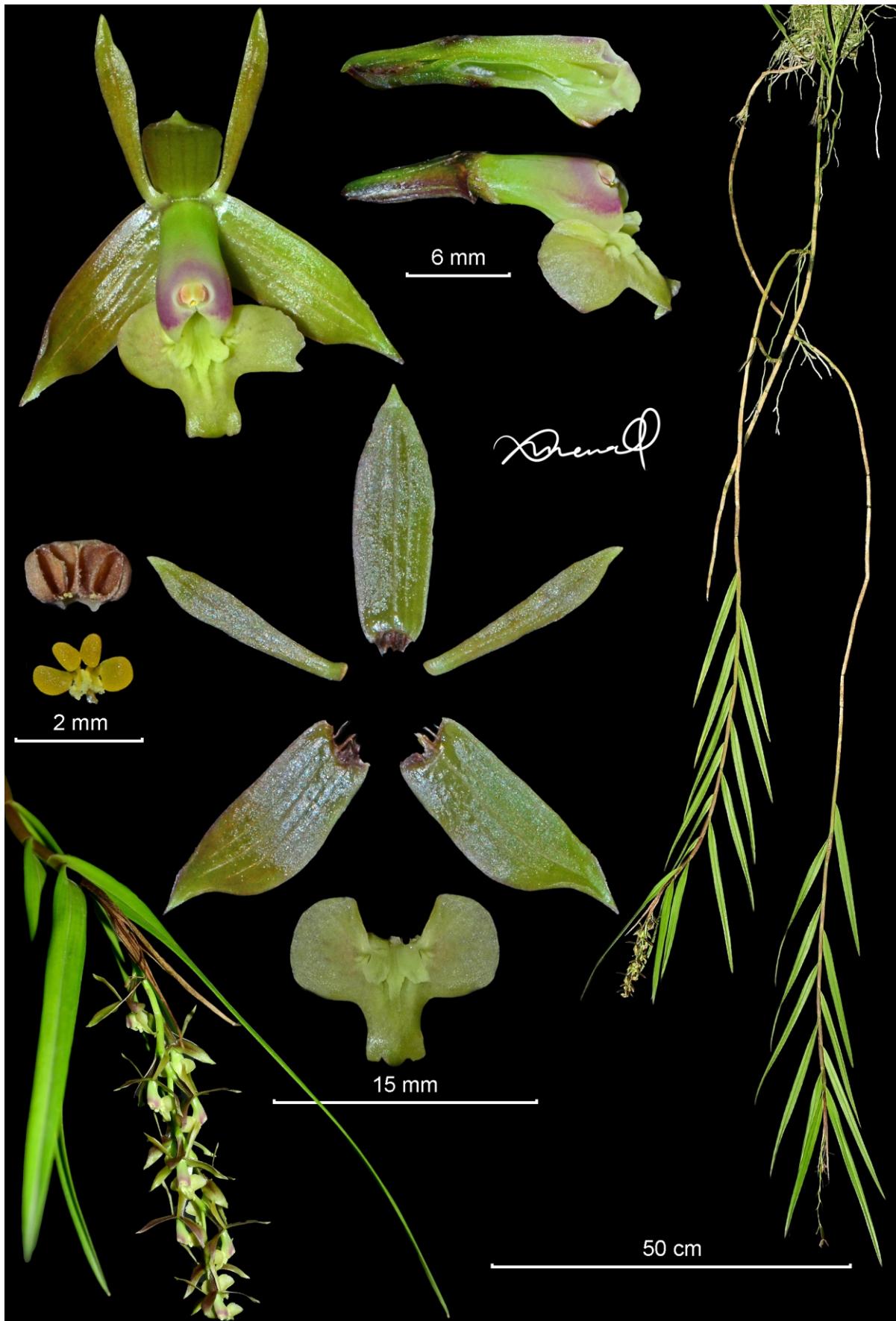
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum macrophysum* belongs to the Albertii Group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the laterally compressed to apiculate or somewhat fusiform-thickened stems, the apical or apical and lateral racemose, distichous inflorescence more or less with imbricating bracts on the peduncle, producing one flower at a time, and the Allenii Subgroup which is characterized by the stems with numerous leaves, the inflorescence apical (rarely lateral), the peduncle elongated, bare, non-bract bearing, two-winged, and the rachis short, covered by rounded, usually imbricating bracts. This species is recognized by the almost filiform and long peduncle of the inflorescence, which is almost as long as the stem, the sub-oblong to elliptical, rounded floral bracts, 4–4.6 mm long, the ventricose, prominent vesicle of the ovary, the lip 3.9 × 4.5 mm, sub-orbicular to cordiform, and the disc with three sub-equal ribs. It is similar to *E. jefallenii* Hágster & García-Cruz, from Panama, which has more apiculate peduncles, the peduncle two-winged, the wings prominent at the base and narrower towards the apex, the inflorescence with larger racemes, the ovary slightly inflated in the apical third, and the lip with a couple of slight sinuses near the apex.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek μακρος, large, and φυσια, bladder, in reference to the very large, inflated vesicle on the ventral, apical side of the ovary, much larger than is normal for this group of species.

REFERENCE: Hágster, E. & García-Cruz, J. (1999) *Epidendrum jefallenii*. In Hágster, E., Sánchez, S. L. & García-Cruz, J. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 339. Hágster, E., Pérez, O. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum macrophysum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 10: t. 1453.





EPIDENDRUM MALMOENSE Hágster, C.L.Castro & Betancur

Plate 2056

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Mun. Tunja; vereda Barón Germania, Reserva Forestal Protectora El Malmo, ca. 200 m de la entrada de la reserva, 2800 m, 15 mayo 2017, *Cristian Castro* 865. Holotype COL! Isotypes HUA! UPTC!

Epiphytic, pendent, sympodial **herb**, up to 280 cm long. **Roots** 1.5–2.0 mm in diameter, thin, scarce, from base of primary stems, and scarce thereafter, especially as plants get longer. **Stem** 30–105 × 0.4–0.5 cm, terete to slightly elliptic in cross section, lower part covered by tubular sheaths; new stems produced from a middle internode of previous stem. **Leaves** 3–13, distichous, distributed along apical ¼ of stems; sheaths tubular, 2.7–4.2 × 0.4–0.6 cm, green to wine-red, glabrous; blade 18–23 × 0.6–0.9 cm, articulate, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, base cuneate, coriaceous, smooth, green, glabrous, margin minutely crenulate. **Spathes** 2, imbricated, first ca. 12 cm long, second ca. 9 cm long, lanceolate, acuminate, coriaceous, hay-yellow. **Inflorescence** 14–21.3 cm long, apical, racemose, pendent, peduncle terete to slightly compressed, rachis occupies 9/10 of length of inflorescence. **Floral bracts** 3.7–31.5 mm, shorter to twice as long as ovary, lanceolate, acute, papyraceous, green glabrous. **Ovary** 8.8–14.1 mm long, pedicellate, olive green, glabrous, furrowed. **Flowers** up to 20, simultaneous, resupinate, olive green tinged wine-red, lip olive green with pale wine-red to purple around base, column pale green tinged wine-red to purple, anther salmon colored; fragrance apparently lacking. **Sepals** partly spreading, free, apex slightly concave, slightly thick, glabrous, 5-veined, margins entire; dorsal sepal 13.1–15.1 × 3.5–4.7 mm, elliptic, acuminate, margin spreading, entire; lateral sepals 13.8–15.0 × 4.8–5.5 mm, elliptic-oblong, apex forming a short acuminate, oblique, triangular point. **Petals** 11.5–13.4 × 2.0–2.5 mm, free, strongly reflexed, linear-ob lanceolate, slightly falcate, apex acute, papyraceous, glabrous, 3-veined, margin spreading, entire. **Lip** 8.6–9.6 × 9.3–11.9 mm, united to column, deeply 3-lobed, base deeply cordate, margins entire, spreading, except for distal margin of mid-lobe which is erose; bicarlose, calli divergent, sub-globose, laterally compressed, joined by a fleshy mid-channel which terminates in a triangular sub-acute point, 3 parallel ribs in front of calli and mid-point, rounded, narrow and disappearing near base of mid-lobe; lateral lobes 3.8–4.5 × 4.6–5.8 mm, semi-orbicular, oblique, forming a cordate base, short, slightly thickened, radiating veins at base, one noticeable thicker and like 3 mid-ribs but shorter and bifurcate, margin spreading, irregularly erose; mid-lobe 3.4–4.6 × 3.2–4.1 mm, sub-quadrato-spatulate, forming a pair of semi-orbicular lobes at apex, lobes 1.4 × 2.1 mm, these slightly bent upwards, sinus apiculate, margin spreading, erose towards apex. **Column** 7.7–8.5 × 3.7–4.0 mm, dorsally slightly arched, triangular inside view with lip, somewhat flattened ventrally in cross-section. **Clinandrium-hood** very short, margin entire. **Anther** sub-apical, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovate, laterally compressed, unequal, inner pair smaller; caudicles soft and granulose, forming two narrow bands slightly longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** short, occupying 1/3 of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** short, without penetrating 1/3 of pedicellate ovary, narrow, unornamented. **Capsule** globose, persistent perianth, surface glabrous, waxy, olive green to pale green.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Mun. Tunja, Reserva Forestal Protectora El Malmo, ca. 200 m de la entrada de la reserva, 2800 m, 4 VII 2014, *Castro* 205, COL! digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Cundinamarca:** “Facatativá: Hacienda Cuatro Esquinas” [= Mosquera], 21 VII 1948, *Schneider* 145, COL! alrededor de Bogotá quebrada de El Chicó, 3000 m, 30 IV 1945, *Schneider* 145/1, COL! Usaquén, 3000 m, 6 VI 1948, *Schenider* 145/2, COL! **Distrito Capital:** Mun. Sumapáz, corregimiento de Nazareth, vereda Ánimas Bajas, riveras río el Chochal, 30 V 2019, *Castro* 1827, COL! Sumapáz, corregimiento de Nazareth, vereda Ánimas Bajas, 28 V 2019, *Urbano* 2252, JBB! **ECUADOR:** **Tunguragua:** Baños de Agua Santa, carretera que conduce desde Baños al Rancho La Suiza, Hort. ECUAGENERA, 2800 m, *Ecuagenera* 438, HA! (LCDP voucher).

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Mun. Guasca; Parque Nacional Natural Chingaza, received 13 V 2022, *Chingaza Grupo Conservación s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* Reserva Biológica El Encenillo, 3047 m, 10 VIII 2019, *Hágster* 16230, digital images, sterile, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from Colombia and Ecuador. Epiphytic in forests with trees of *Weidmannia* G.A.Romero & Carnevali, *Ocotea* Aubl., *Morella* Lour., and *Brunellia* Ruiz & Pav. in high-Andean forest at 2800–3047 m elevation. The species is of slow growth, and it is estimated that flowering occurs two years from the moment a lateral bud is generated to the anthesis. Flowering from April to July.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

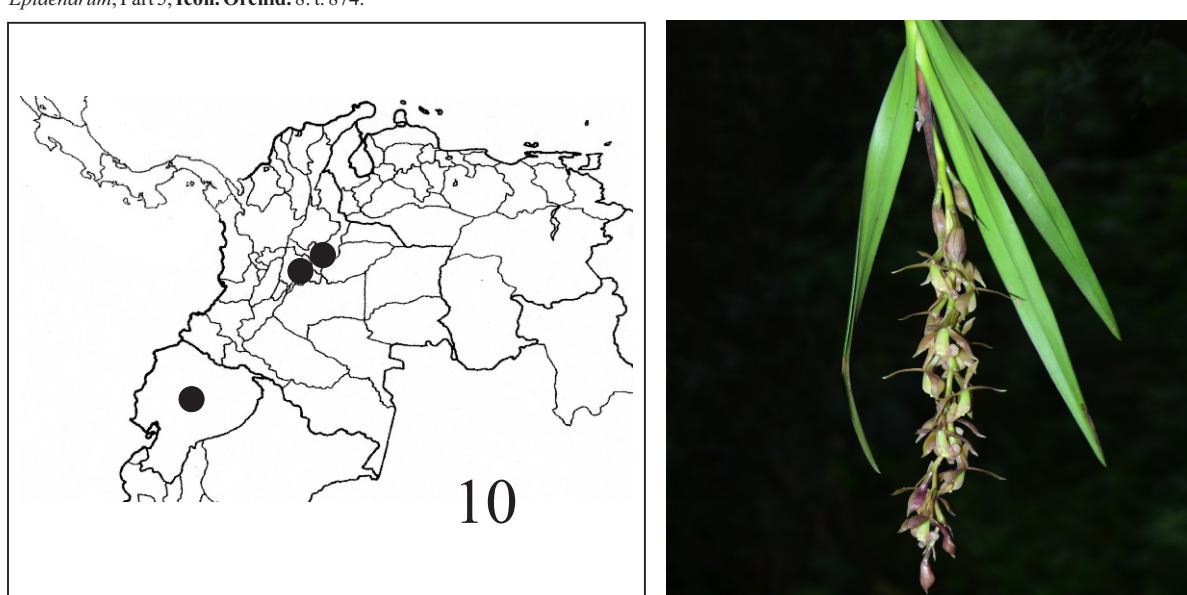
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum malmoense* belongs to the Prasinum Group is recognized by the sturdy, pendent, straggling plants, the new stem produced from a middle internode of the previous stem, sub-coriaceous, narrowly lanceolate leaves, the inflorescence subtended by two large, conduplicate, imbricated acuminate spathes 5–12 cm long, and the lip is 3-lobed, cordate with roundish lateral lobes and a narrow triangular to rectangular mid-lobe. The species has somewhat narrow leaves 0.6–0.9 cm wide, petals linear-ob lanceolate-rhombic, slightly falcate, apex acute, and the lip which has lateral lobes semi-orbicular, oblique, forming a deeply cordate base, the mid-lobe sub-quadrato-spatulate, forming a pair of semi-orbicular lobes at the apex, the lobes 1.4 × 2.1 mm, these slightly bent upwards, the sinus apiculate. *Epidendrum prasinum* Schltr. has wider leaves up to 1.3 cm wide, petals narrowly elliptic, and the lip with lateral lobes obliquely ovate with the mid-lobe entire, narrowly triangular, obtuse.

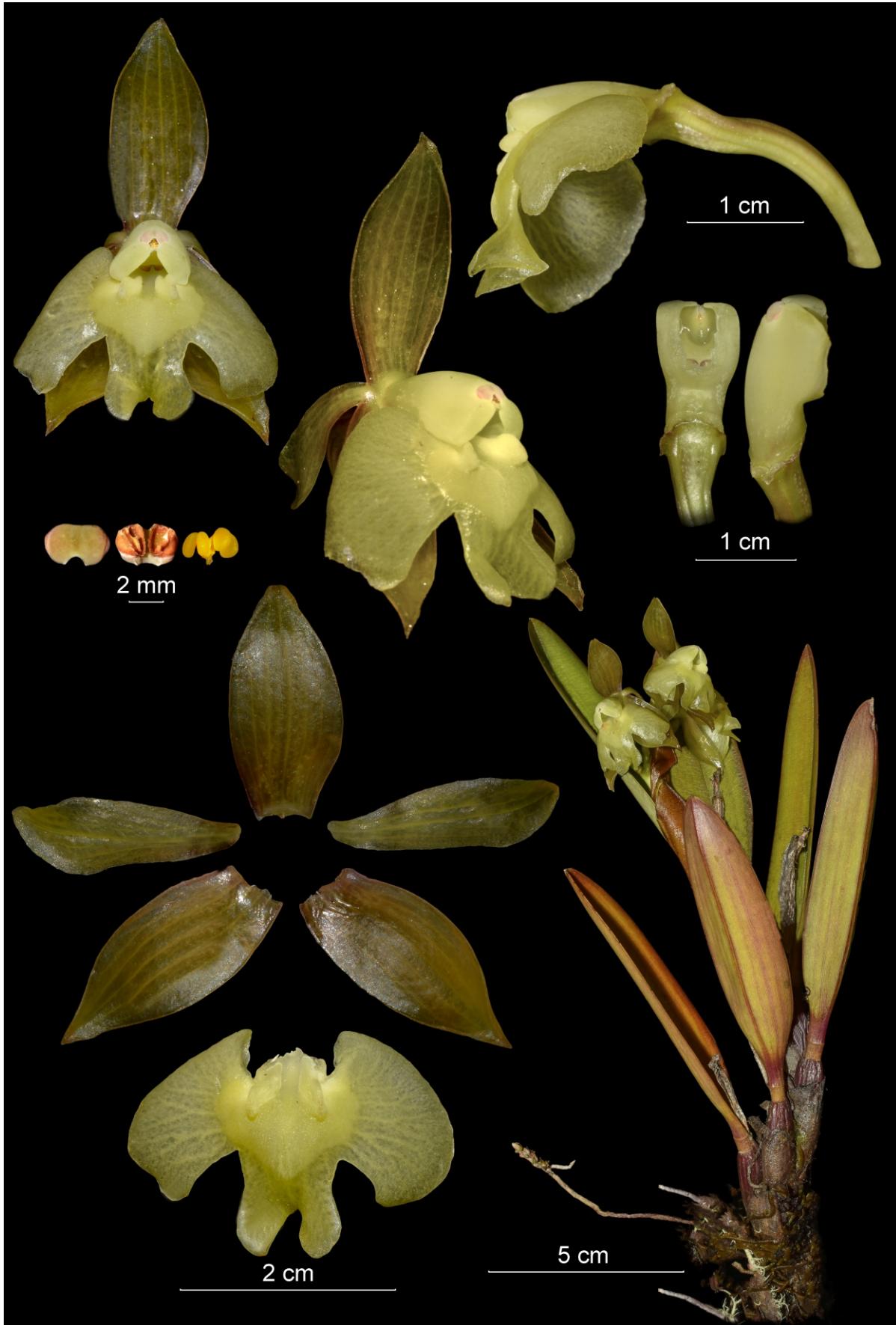
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the locality of El Malmo, where the species was first collected by the second author.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We would like to especially thank José Portilla for allowing us to visit the ECUAGENERA collection in Gualaceo, where this species is being cultivated.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E., Castro, C. & Betancur, J. (2020) *Epidendrum malmoense*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 13. *Icon. Orchid.* 17(2): t. 1780. Hágster, E. (2006) *Epidendrum prasinum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 5, *Icon. Orchid.* 8: t. 874.





EPIDENDRUM MANUSALINIAE L.E.Alfaro, J.Duarte & Hágster

Plate 2057

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU: Cusco: Prov. Paucartambo, Distr. Kosñipata, Sur Oeste del Parque Nacional de Manu, 3200 m, 4 August 2023, *Lucero Esmerita Alfaro Curitumay, Miguel Pedraza & A. Nina* 22. Holotype: 343441 USM! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

Epiphytic or terrestrial, sympodial, scandent **herb**, to 22 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1.5–2.0 mm in diameter, distributed along rhizome of primary pseudobulb, fibrous, thin, wine-red and white. **Stems** 2.6–4.2 × 0.75–0.95 cm, thickened forming fusiform pseudobulb, striated and rugose, pale green and wine-red when exposed to sunlight; covered by one sheath 1.7–1.9 × 2.9–3.5 cm, membranaceous, acute, becoming scarious and fibrous with time, lacking in old stems. **Leaves** 7.5–12.8 × 1.4–2.2 cm, apical, one per stem, articulate, conduplicate, coriaceous, crass, centrally rugose; green in shade, tinged brown in full sun; elliptic to widely elliptic, obtuse, margins entire, spreading. **Spathe** 1, 4.7 × 2.1 cm, at apex of pseudobulb, tubular, oblong, conduplicate, apex acute, color transparent brown. **Inflorescence** ca. 6.1 cm long including flowers, apical from developing pseudobulb, erect, racemose, shorter than apical leaf; peduncle 3.5 cm long, terete, thin, erect, straight; rachis 0.3 cm long. **Floral bracts** 1.7–2.0 mm long, much smaller than ovary, ovate-triangular, acuminate, embracing, cream colored. **Flowers** 2–3, simultaneous, resupinate, pale yellow to green, sepals sometimes tinged red-brown, column and calli creamy yellow; disc of lip matte, fragrance none. **Ovary** 17–20 mm long, terete, thin, arching, furrowed, slightly inflated ventrally along apical 1/3. **Sepals** 19–23 × 8–10.5 mm, spreading, free, ovate-elliptic, acuminate, 7-veined, margins entire; spreading, lateral sepals slightly oblique, apex with low dorsal keel. **Petals** 18–19.4 × 5.0–7.0 mm, strongly reflexed or becoming pendent, hidden behind lateral sepals, free, elliptic-lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 12.5–14 × 18.0–27.4 mm, 3-lobed, widely revolute, lateral lobes 9.2–10 × 10–15 mm, reniform, margin erose, mid-lobe 10–12 × 5.0–7.0 mm, revolute, distal portion plicated forward, whit a sub-lobose appearance in natural position, margin erose; bicallose, calli digitiform, large, fleshy, laterally flattened, divaricate: disc: a wide, fleshy, cordiform platform, with apex projected toward base of mid-lobe. **Column** 10–12.5 mm long, short, thin at base, widened towards apex, slightly arching, with pair of lateral wings, truncate. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, apex concave in middle, 4-celled, pale yellow tinged brown on sides. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, caudicles yellow, soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma**, **Cuniculus** and **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: BOLIVIA: La Paz: Franz Tamayo, Pelechuco, población Puina, 3266 m, 7X 2016, *Zenteno-R, F 18990, LPB!*

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Cusco: La Convención, Aguas Calientes, 2800 m, received 01 II 2024, *Dbond s.n.*, digital images, AMO! <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/118721310> *Ibid.* Prov. Paucartambo, Distr. Koshipata, Orquídeas de la Reserva de la Biosfera del Manu, Zona de amortiguamiento, photo 42 by Francisco Llaca, as *Epidendrum sp. I*, (Suclli et. al. 2018).

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: *Epidendrum manusaliniae* is currently known from the Department of Cusco, from the upper edge of the Manu National Park and La Paz, Bolivia. The plant illustrated and described was collected in the high part of Manu National Park, inside cloud forest, between 3180–3250 m elevation. It was found growing in high Andean Rain Forest dominated by *Weinmannia reticulata* Ruiz & Pavon, *W. cochensis* Hieron., *Clusia alata* Planch. & Triana, *Clethra cuneata* Rusby, and *Myrsine coriacea* (Sw.) R.Br. The climate is that of the montane rain forest, bordering on the transition towards pajonal (wet grassland ecosystem) with the presence of bushes of the Ericaceae and Asteraceae families and abundant *Gaiadendron punctatum* G.Don of the Loranthaceae family. Flowering was registered in February and August.

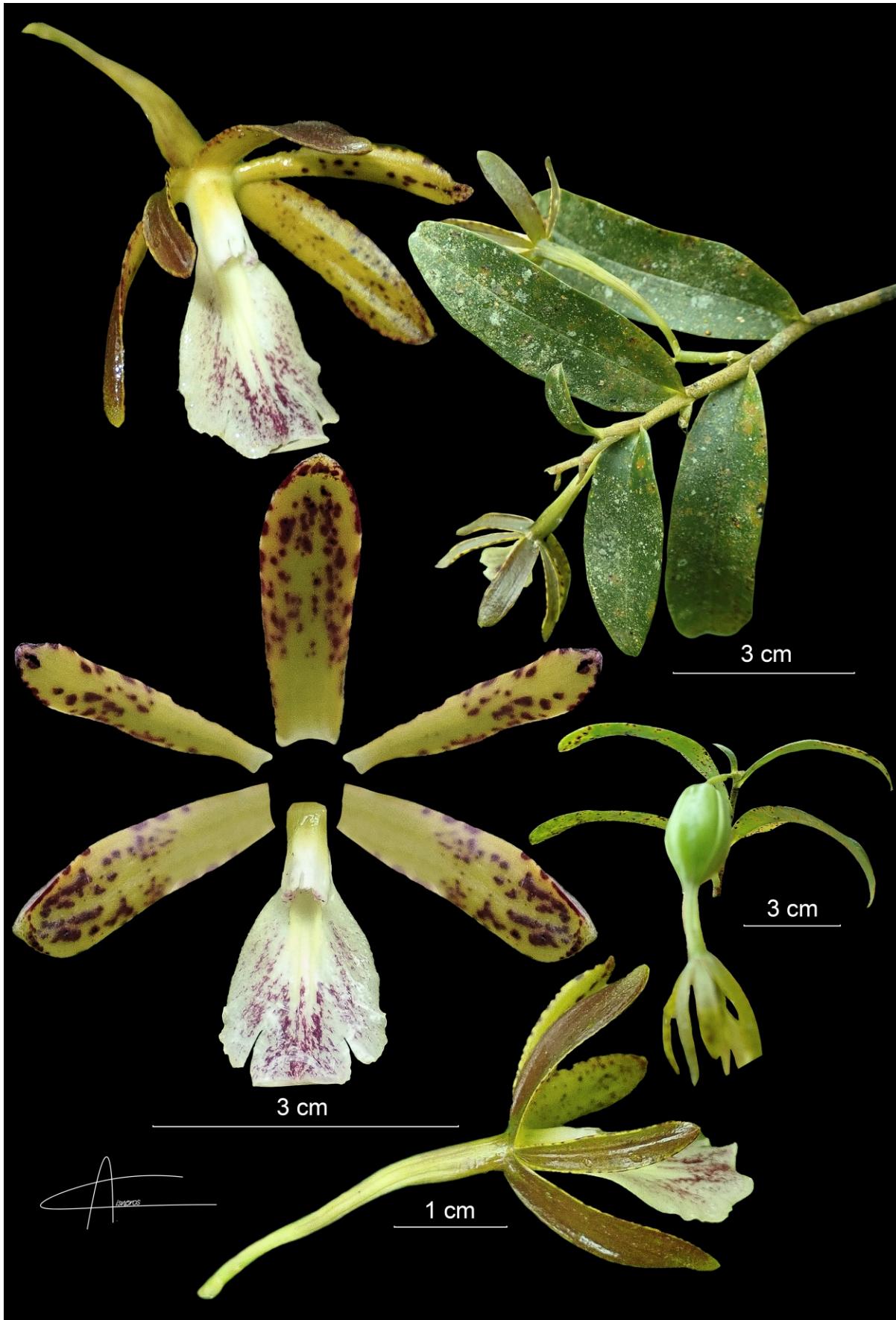
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum manusaliniae* belongs to the Saxicola group characterized by the pseudobulbous, the caespitose or scandent habit, the prominent spathaceous bract apically rounded, the few-flowered, erect inflorescence, the flowers purple or yellow, and the surface of the vegetative structures often rugose. The species is recognized by the leaves 7.5–12.8 × 1.7–2.2 cm, conduplicate, elliptic to widely elliptic; the sepals 19–23 × 8–10.5, the petals 18–19.4 × 5.0–7.0 mm, strongly reflexed or pendent, hidden behind the lateral sepals, the lip 13–14 × 18.5–27.4 mm, the disc large, fleshy thickened, forming wide cordiform platform, matte, wider than mid-lobe and reaching its base. This species is most similar to *Epidendrum churumbambense* Ocupa, J.Duarte, E.Santiago & Hágster, but that species has yellow-green flowers, the column green at the base and white at the apex, the leaves 6.4–8.4 × 0.9–1.2 cm, narrowly lanceolate, the sepals 19.8 × 6.0–6.6 mm; the petals 16.9 × 3.5 mm; and the lip 11.5 × 13.7 mm, with the disc provided with 3 ribs, thickened, two in front of the calli and mid-rib slightly longer and wider towards the apex, fleshy reaching the apical, short mucro. Other species of the Saxicola group, morphologically close to *E. manusaliniae* are *Epidendrum tetartociclum* Collantes & Hágster, having pale green to creamy green, translucent, somewhat opaque, the petals and lip creamy green to citrus yellow, the mid-lobe of the lip pale green, translucent to somewhat opaque; the sepals 25–29 × 9.0–10.2 mm, elliptic (vs. 19–23 × 8–10.5 mm, ovate-elliptic) the petals 20–25 × 8.0–8.5 mm, oblong-elliptic to oblong-obtrullate, spreading, slightly arched forward (vs. 18–19.4 × 5.0–7.0 mm, elliptic-lanceolate, strongly reflexed or becoming pendent, hidden behind lateral sepals) and the lip mid lobe 8 × 8 mm, with a square isthmus abruptly dilated into a pair of rounded to sub-deltoid lobes (vs. 12 × 7.0 mm, subrectangular, apex deeply bilobed, forming pair of semi-orbicular lobes) and *Epidendrum herreranum* C.Schweinfurth having the perianth red brown, the floral inner segments yellow, the sepals 19–20 mm long, the petals 19 × 11 mm, rhombic-spatulate, spreading; the lateral lobes of the lip 18 × 12 mm obliquely semi orbicular (vs. 10 × 15 mm, obliquely dolabiform, wider at apex), and the mid-lobe 7 × 14 mm, inverted "T"-shaped with the apex forming two divaricate lobules which are overlaid on the corners of the lateral lobes.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: The epithet *manusaliniae*, is composed of the area where it was collected, Manu, of the Parque Nacional Manu, followed by -Salinas-, the surname of Dra. Norma Salinas Revilla, researcher of the INTE-PUCP (Institute for Nature, Earth and Energy, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú).

REFERENCES: Collantes, B. & Hágster, E. (2013) *Epidendrum herreranum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds), The Genus Epidendrum, Part 14, *Icon. Orchid.* 14. t. 1438. Collantes, B. & Hágster, E. (2013) *Epidendrum tetartociclum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds), The Genus Epidendrum, Part 14, *Icon. Orchid.* 14. t. 1487. Ocupa-Horna, L., Duarte, S. J., Santiago, A. E. & Hágster, E. (2022) Two new species and a new record of *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae) from the Carpish Montane Forest Regional Conservation Area, Peru. *Phytotaxa* 556: 369–290. Schweinfurt, C. (1943). *Epidendrum herreranum*. In *Revista Acad. Colomb. Ci. Exact.* 5: 350 Suclli, M. E., Soto, V. C. & Llaca, P. F. (2018) Zona de amortiguamiento, Cusco, Perú: Orquídeas de la Reserva de Biosfera del Manu. *fieldguides.fieldmuseum.org* 1075: 3 (42).



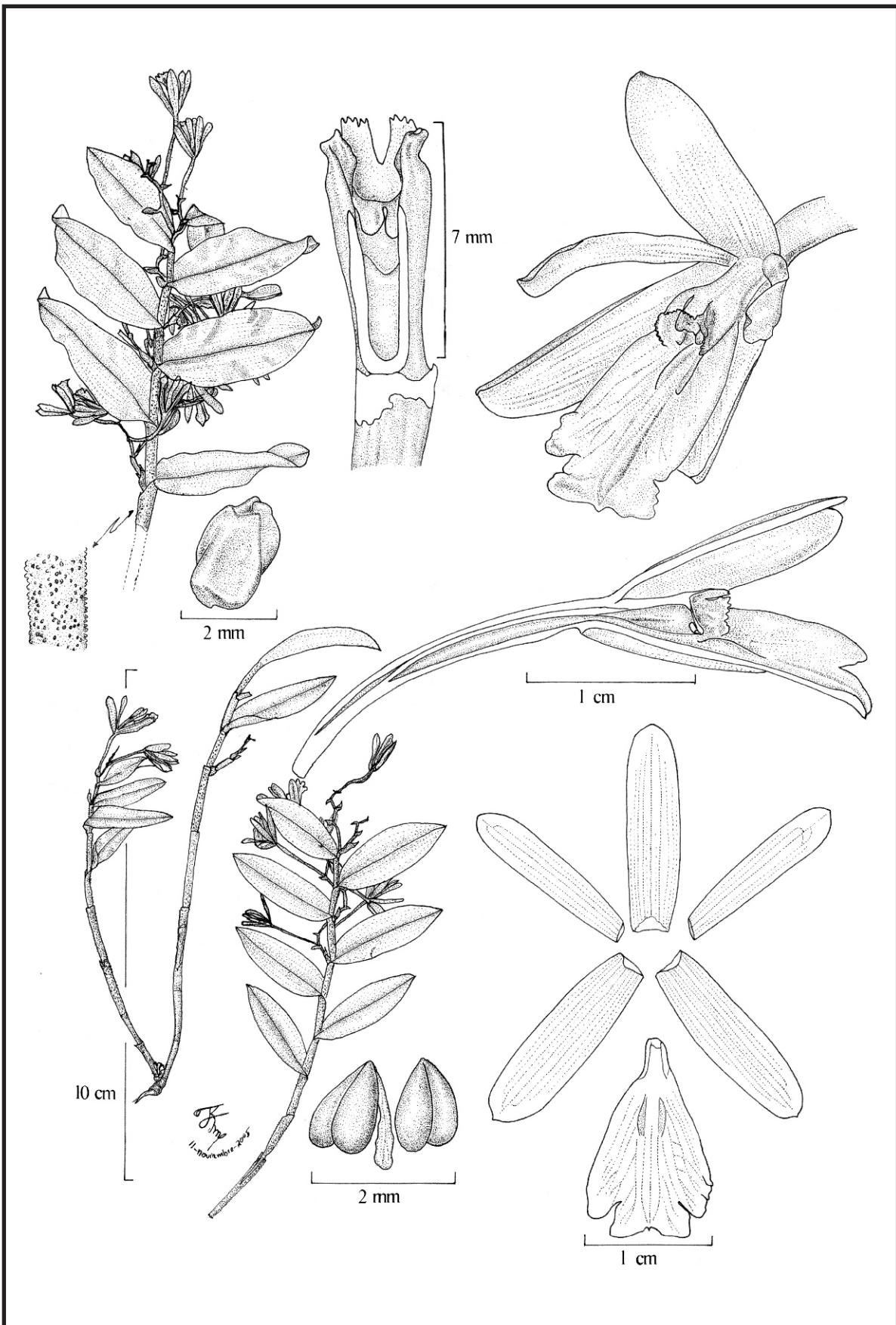


EPIDENDRUM MEDINAE Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2058a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM MEDINAE Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2058b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM MEDINAE Dodson, Icon. Pl. Trop. 88 (1980).

Type: ECUADOR: El Oro: 10 km west of Piñas along new road from, Piñas-Machala*, 900 m, 19 July 1979, *Calaway H. Dodson, Francisco Medina, Pete Morgan & R. Perry 8459*. Holotype: SEL! Isotype: AAU! (Illustration voucher)

Synonym: *Oerstedella medinae* (Dodson) Hágster, Orquídea, (Mexico City) 8(1): 21 (1981).

Tall, epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial **herb** 150 cm tall. **Roots** basal and from keikis, scarce, thick, white. **Stems** 23–150 × 0.3–1 cm, simple, cane-like, terete, erect, straight, producing occasional keikis in mature plants, completely covered by verrucose, tubular sheaths, lower ones non foliaceous. **Leaves** 4–11, distributed throughout apical half of stem, alternate, articulate, erect-spreading, basal ones usually deciduous; sheaths 10–45 × 3–10 mm; tubular, verrucose; blade 2.5–12 × 0.7–3.5 cm; elliptic, acute, coriaceous, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescences** 2–7.5 cm long, apical and lateral from near apex of stem, racemose, short, few and lax-flowered; peduncle 1–3 cm long, short, terete, thin; occasionally provided with 1–3 cucullate bracts, 4–6 mm long. **Floral bracts** 5–11 mm long, much shorter than ovary, cucullate to widely triangular, acute. **Ovary** 25–40 mm long, terete, thin, not inflated, smooth, slightly dilated towards apical half. **Flowers** 3–5 per raceme, simultaneous, resupinate; sepals and petals yellow-green with red dots, dorsally brown, lip white suffused with purple medially. **Sepals** partly spreading, free, fleshy, oblong, apex rounded, 11-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 16–17.6 × 3–4.2 mm; lateral sepals 15–17.6 × 3.6–5 mm. **Petals** 14.5–16 × 2–3 mm, partly spreading, free, oblong, apex rounded, 5-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 15–15.3 × 8–10 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cuneate, margin entire; bicallose, calli laminar, parallel, thin, short; disc with a central thickened, low keel that runs to apex of lip; lateral lobes 4 × 12 mm, obliquely rectangular, rounded to subacute; midlobe 2.5 × 6.5 mm, rectangular, apex truncate with a minute apicule. **Column** 7–8 mm long, straight, thin, ending in 4 truncate lobes. **Clinandrium hood** short, bilobed, margin erose-dentate. **Anther** obovoid, apex truncate, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, oblong-obovoid, laterally compressed, subequal; caudicles longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** perpendicular to axis of column, forming a wide angle; viscidium lacking. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating 2/3 of pedicellate ovary, not inflated, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: EL ORO: La Vega Rivera, 300 m, 18 XI 1994, *Cornejo 3559*, QCNE! km 19, Road from Piñas to Sta. Rosa, 460 m, 7 X 1979, *Dodson 8925*, MO! Ibid. 600 m, flowered in cultivation 28 V 1980, *Dodson 9322*, SEL. [**Los Ríos:**] Pisagua, 600 m, 7 XI 1879, *Lehmann s.n.*, W 62231! (Illustration, AMO!)

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: EL ORO: Reserva Buenaventura, 20 I 2019, *Gelis s.n.*, digital images, AMO! published in <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/1999073>. Vía principal Pinas Sector Moro Moro, Patagrande, 20 I 2019, *Gelis s.n.*, digital images, AMO! published in <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/19992283>. (LCDP and Photo voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the lower Pacific slope of the Andes in Ecuador, epiphytic at 300–900 m elevation, in wet pluvial premontane forest. Flowering from July to January, in April-May in cultivation.

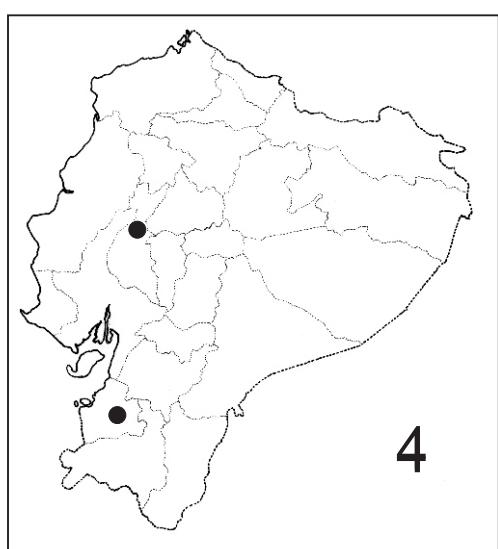
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum mediniae* belongs to the Oerstedella Group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the mostly verrucose stems, and the rostellum, which is perpendicular to the axis of the column instead of parallel, forming a wide, open sinus, and without a viscidium, and the Wallisii Subgroup which has large, fleshy flowers, the lip entire or 3-lobed, the midlobe of the lip bilobed, the clinandrium-hood petaloid, and the pollinia obovoid, laterally compressed, with long granulose caudicles. The species is recognized by the green flowers dotted with red, and the lip white suffused with purple medially, the 3-lobed lip with the obliquely rectangular and rounded lateral lobes, rectangular midlobe, and the oblong sepals and petals. *Epidendrum misasii* Hágster, from northern Colombia and north-western Ecuador, has elliptic-obovate sepals and oblanceolate petals and the lateral lobes reaching the apex of the midlobe. *Epidendrum cuneatum* Schltr. is similarly colored, but the lip is entire to apically bilobed and is widely distributed along the Amazonian slope of the Andes from Colombia to central Bolivia.

NOTES: *The original description indicates a slightly different locality, “Piñas-Santa Rosa”, that corresponds to *Dodson 9322*. The photographs in Native Ecuadorian Orchids, 3: 637, figs. 1444–5. 2002. correspond to *E. cuneatum* Schltr., a similar species from the Amazon Basin.

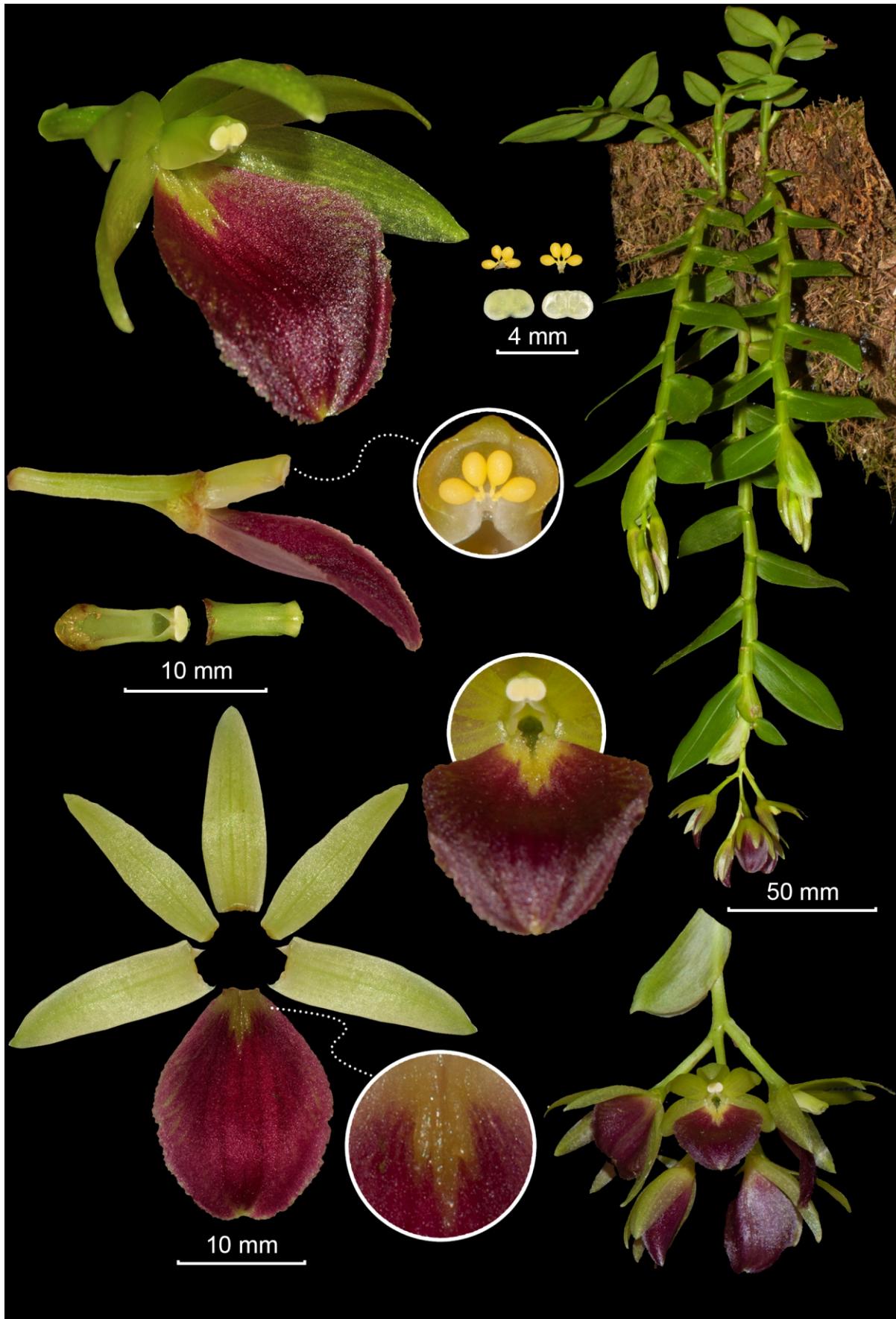
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Mr. Francisco Medina, who helped discover the species.

REFERENCES: Dodson, C. H. (2002). **Native Ecuadorian Orchids**, Dodson Trust, 3: 636. Hágster, E. & Soto, A. M. (2005). Transfers to *Epidendrum* L. from *Oerstedella* Rchb.f., *Lankesteriana* 5(1): 73–75. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2025) *Epidendrum cuneatum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20:t. 2024.



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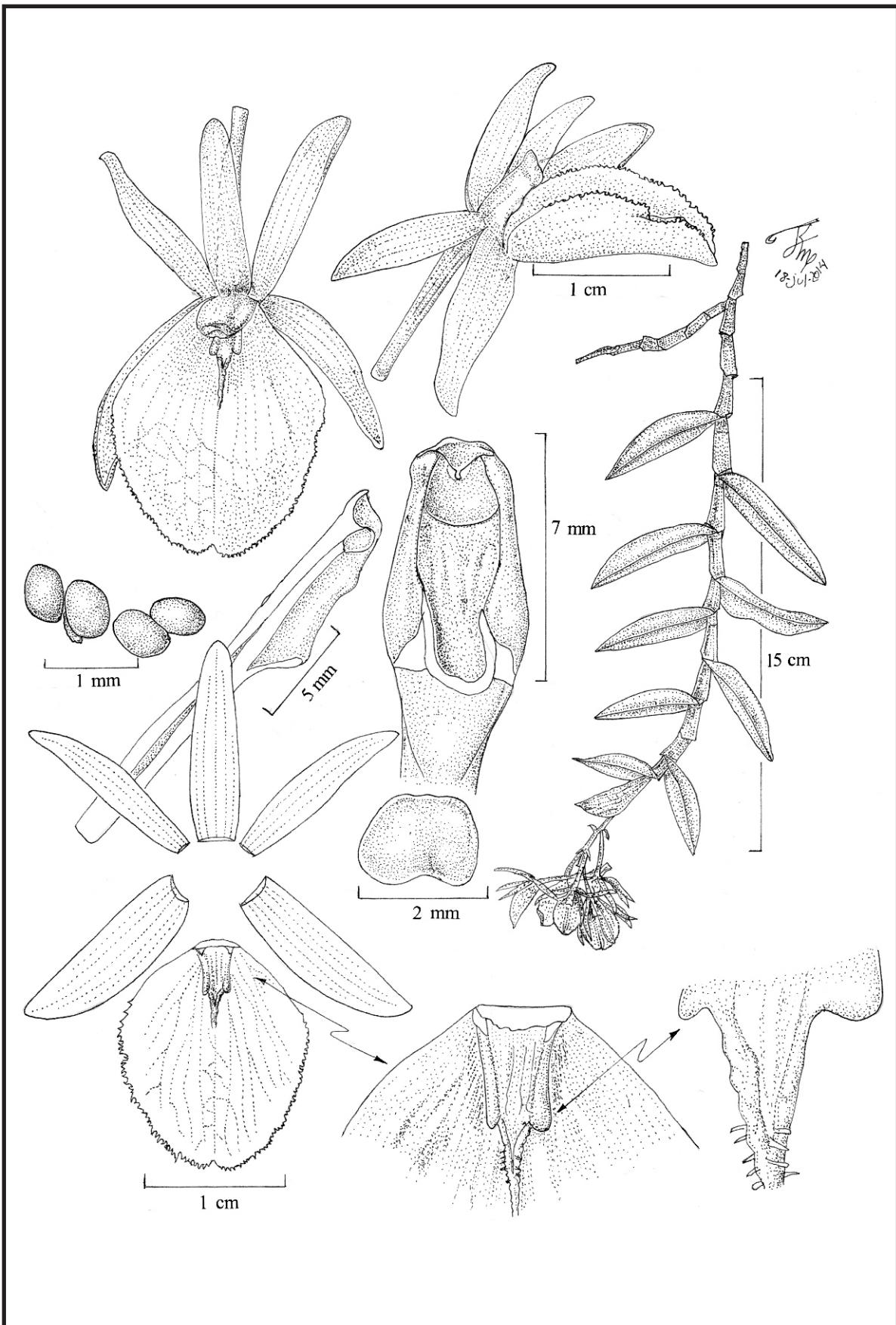


EPIDENDRUM MEGALOSPATHUM Rehb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2059a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM MEGALOSPATHUM Rchb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2059b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

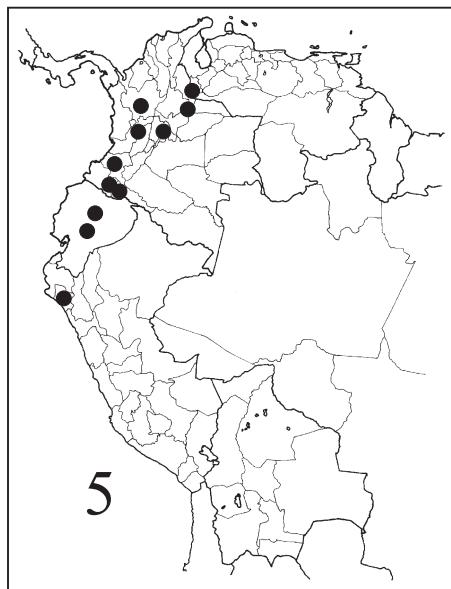
EPIDENDRUM MEGALOSPATHUM Rchb.f., Linnaea 41(7): 114 (1877).

Type: COLOMBIA: Nova Granada: "Quindiu?", *Linden s.n.*, "non edit. in coll.". Medellin, *Wallis s.n.*! Lectotype (designated by Hágster & Santiago, 2015): [COLOMBIA: Antioquia:] N. Granada, Medellín, *Gustav Wallis s.n.*, W-R 4360! Paralectotype: *Linden s.n.*, W-R 4723!

Synonyms: *Diothonea megalospatha* (Rchb.f.) Garay & Dunst. in Venez. Orchids. III. 3: 74 (1965). *Epidendrum falsum* Rchb.f., Flora 69: 553 (1886). Type: Ex. Nov. Gran[ada], Lectotype (designated by Hágster & Santiago, 2015): W-R 13864! (specimen) W-R 4780! (sketch of floral details and inflorescence). Fragment, flower, microscope slide, HUH 82068. *Epidendrum puberulosum* Hágster, in Orquídea (Mexico City), n.s., 12(2):296 (1992). Basionym: *Diothonea sodiroi* Schltr. in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni. Veg. 14: 389 (1916). Type: ECUADOR: Chimborazo "In silvis tropicis et subtropicis vulcani Pallatanga", A. Sodiro 47. Holotype: B (destroyed). Lectotype (designated by Dodson & Hágster, 1999): QPLS!

Epiphytic, pendent, sympodial, caespitose **herb**, to 22 cm long. **Roots** 0.5 mm in diameter, basal, terete, thin. **Stems** 8–17.5 × 0.2–0.5 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed. **Leaves** 5–15, distributed throughout stems, alternate, articulate, pendent-spreading, succulent-coriaceous, green, ventrally glaucous; sheath 8–14 × 3–6 mm, tubular, slightly inflated at apex (somewhat infundibuliform), minutely striated, apiculate; blade 1.5–5 × 0.7–1.8 cm, oblong to ovate-oblong, oblique, apex acute, tridentate, margin purple, crenulate-minutely dentate towards apex. **Spathes** 1–2, 2.5–2.8 × 0.8–1.3 cm, obliquely elliptic and conduplicate, light green marked with reddish purple, apex of peduncle and rachis exposed. **Inflorescence** 5.0–7.0 cm long, apical, racemose, few-flowered, flowering only once; peduncle 2.2–3 cm long, thin, laterally compressed, end of peduncle and rachis exposed beyond spath. **Floral bracts** 2–5 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular-lanceolate, obtuse, embracing. **Flowers** 5–6, simultaneous, resupinate, sepals and petals ochre-green, lip burgundy-red rarely green concolor, disc base and callus-like robs green or ochre-green ribs, anther white or yellow; without fragrance. **Ovary** 15–19 mm long, terete, thin, slightly dilated behind perianth, minutely striated, green marked with reddish purple. **Sepals** 15–18 × 3.3–5.5 mm, partly spreading, free, membranaceous, oblong to oblong-elliptic, obtuse, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 3-veined, lateral veins short-branched; lateral sepals slightly oblique, minutely apiculate, 5-veined. **Petals** 13–16 × 2.5–4.5 mm partly spreading, free, narrowly lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 15–19 × 10–15 mm, free from column, entire, ovate-elliptic, minutely papillose, base cuneate, apex slightly emarginate, margin denticulate, spreading; calli substituted by two low, narrow, parallel ribs, with two lower ribs in middle forming a "V" shaped structure, and then ending in a minutely papillose, short extension reaching apically about 1/3 of lip. **Column** 6–7 [10] mm long, very slightly arched at apical 2/3, wedge-shaped on ventral surface, narrower at apex than at base, thin. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, without surpassing body of column, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, somewhat laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** very short, wide, barely penetrating ovary, unornamented. **Capsule** ellipsoid, 50 × 9 mm; pedicel, very short, terete, 3 mm long; body 25 × 9 mm long; apical neck 22 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Without data, W-R 28239! **Antioquia:** Nacimiento de la Miel en el costado sur occidental de Higuerón, 2650 m, 26 IV 1996, Correa 775, JAUM! Mpio. Jardín, Vereda Ventanas, 2700–2900 m, 30–31 X 1987, Luteyn 11839, HUA! NY! Carretera Boquerón-Palmillas, ca. 2300 m, VI 1966, Ospina s.n., JAUM! cultivated at La Ceja by the Robledos, 22 I 1978, Robledo 17, SEL! **Boyacá:** Boavita, 3000 m, 2 X 1991, Etter 898, COL! **Cauca:** Tablazo über Popayán, 2200 m, 11 III 1884, Lehmann 3743, G! **Cundinamarca:** La Calera, 3027 m, 15 IV 2006, Arévalo 535, COL! Valle Río Tehuascá 2900 m, 9 VII 1972, Cleef 4832, COL! U! Chía, 2640 m, VI 1996, Cortés 722, COL! Chicó, 2800–3000 m, 14 VI 1939, Cuatrecasas 5496, COL! US! Páramo de Guasca, 2840 m, 2 VI 1940, Cuatrecasas 9444, COL! F! US! Vía La Calera Mundo Nuevo, 3000 m, 10 V 1995, Fernández 12595, MO! COL! La Calera, 3000 m, 20 VII 1998, Fernández 16616, COL! Monserrate, 2850 m, 15 IV 1935, García-Barriga 273, MEDEL! Gutiérrez a Fosca, 2120–2400 m, 15 XI 1962, García-Barriga 17538, AAU x2! AMES! NY! US! Chocontá, 2750 m, 17 III 1996, pressed cult. 22 VIII 1997, Hágster 11487, AMO! Zipaquirá, 2780 m, V 1943, Huertas 1175, COL! FMB! a 1 km de la carretera Chingaza-Laguna de Chingaza, 3100 m, Idrobo 6980, COL x2! Chocontá, 2900 m, 5 VIII 1981, Lozano 3758, COL! Above Gutiérrez, 2700 m, 19 V 1984, Luer 10375, MO! Vereda Salitre cerro El Chocolatero, 2800 m, 15 V 2004, Morales 2403, JBB! Usaquén, Sector de Torca. Predios Fina la Francia, 2858 m, 16 V 2017, Muñoz 662, JBB! Retiro-Calera, nordlich Bogotá, 2700 m, 18 XI 1938, Renz 3944, RENZ! Berge nordlich Bogotá, 2800 m, 31 V 1941, Renz 3947, RENZ! Berge nordlich Bogotá, 2700 m, 8 II 1941, Renz 3948, RENZ! Berge nordlich Bogotá, 2800 m, 12 VI 1941, Renz 3949, RENZ! San Francisco Alto del Vino, 2800 m, 1 III 2012, Rincón 859, JBB! Usaquén, Sector Torca, Sendero Colegio IED Nuevo Horizonte, 2812 m, 23 V 2017, Rodríguez 1779, JBB! Salto de Tequendama, 2450 m, 13 VI 1968, Ortiz 4021, HPU! Corregimiento de Mundo Nuevo vereda de San José, 2800–3200 m, 12 IX 2008, Sánchez 46, HPU! Quebrada del Chicó, 2700–3000 m, 30 IV 1945, Schneider 45, S! Usaquén, 2700–3000 m, 24 VI 1943, Schneider 45/1, COL! Quebrada de EL Chicó, 2700–2800 m, 30 IV 1945, Schneider 45/2, COL! Zipaquirá, 2700 m, 10 VI 1962, Schmidt 133, COL! **Nariño:** Azufral [50 km SW of Pasto], 18 V 1876, André s.n., K! Corregimiento del Encano. Isla La Corota, Benavides 4987, PSO! Corregimiento de El Encano, 2800 m, 11 VI 1988, Benavides 9893, COL! PSO! Laguna de La Cocha, 3000 m, Escobar 5340, AMO! (Illustration voucher) Bei Pasto, 9000 ft, 17 X 1878, Lehmann s.n., W-R 69328! La Cocha and Sibundoy, 30 VII 1978, Luer 3086, SEL! Corregimiento El Encano, Isla La Corota, 1780 m, 7 IV 1998, Pantoja 12, CAUP! **Putumayo:** between Laguna La Cocha and Páramo de Tábano, 2800–3000 m,



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LCDP: A. G. Díaz

Photo: A. Hirtz †

Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2059

1 VI 1946, *Schultes* 7835C, AMES x2! **Quindío:** Salento, 2600–2900 m, 9 V 1990, *González* 2134, COL! **Tolima:** [Nevado de] Ruiz, Tolima, *Schmidtchen* s.n., W-R 11168! (illustration, AMO!) **ECUADOR:** Without locality, *Sodiro* s.n., QPLS x2! NE Ecuador, R. Santiago, 2600 m, André 440, K-L! **Pichincha:** Pululahua, 2800 m, *Hirtz* 1318, AMO! Mt. Coturco, *Sodiro* s.n., QPLS! **Chimborazo:** vall. Pallatanga, IX 1891, *Sodiro* s.n., P! Lambayeque; Ferreñafe, Kañaris, a 2.9 km al SE de Kañaris, 22 II 2018. *Díaz* 358, PRG VENEZUELA: **Táchira:** cabeceras del Río Quinimari, 2500–2630 m, 11 I 1968, *Steyermark* 100718, AMES! VEN!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: **Boyacá:** Arcabuco, 2600 m, *Rojas* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Cundinamarca:** Parque Nacional Chingaza, 13 V 2022, *Chingaza Grupo Conservación* s.n., digital image, AMO! cultivada Finca Lindau, 21 VI 2021, *Jordan* s.n., digital image, AMO! Tocancipá, 2800–3000 m, 19 V 2019, *Susas* s.n., digital image, AMO! Hacienda La Selva casa 76 arriba en monte, 22 VI 2021, *Uribe* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Nariño:** La Cocha, Frontera con Putumayo, *Restrepo* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Putumayo:** vereda La Cumbre, Valle de Sibundoy, 2300 m, 23 I 2014, *Medina* 347, digital image, AMO! **Tolima:** Ibagué, hacia la cascada El Salto, 3300 m, 12 I 2015, *Rincón-González* 350, digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** Without locality, *Hirtz* 1291, slide, AMO! (Photo voucher). Without locality, receiv. 2 III 2015, *Merino* s.n., digital image, AMO! PERU: Lambayeque; Ferreñafe, Kañaris, a 2.9 km al SE de Kañaris, 22 II 2018. *Díaz* 358, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) VENEZUELA: Without locality, receiv. 3 VI 2015, *Fernández* s.n., digital image, AMO! [**Trujillo:**] Los Pantanos, above Jajó, ca. 7500 ft, *Bergold* s.n., published illustration (Garay & Dunsterville, 1965) **Táchira:** Without locality, *Speckmaier* s.n., digital photos, AMO! Páramo de Tamá, 2500 m, *Dunsterville* 58 “type B” illustration, in part, AMES! VEN! [mounted on *Steyermark* & *Dunsterville* 98294=E. *rhodochilum* (Schltr.) Hágster & Dodson]

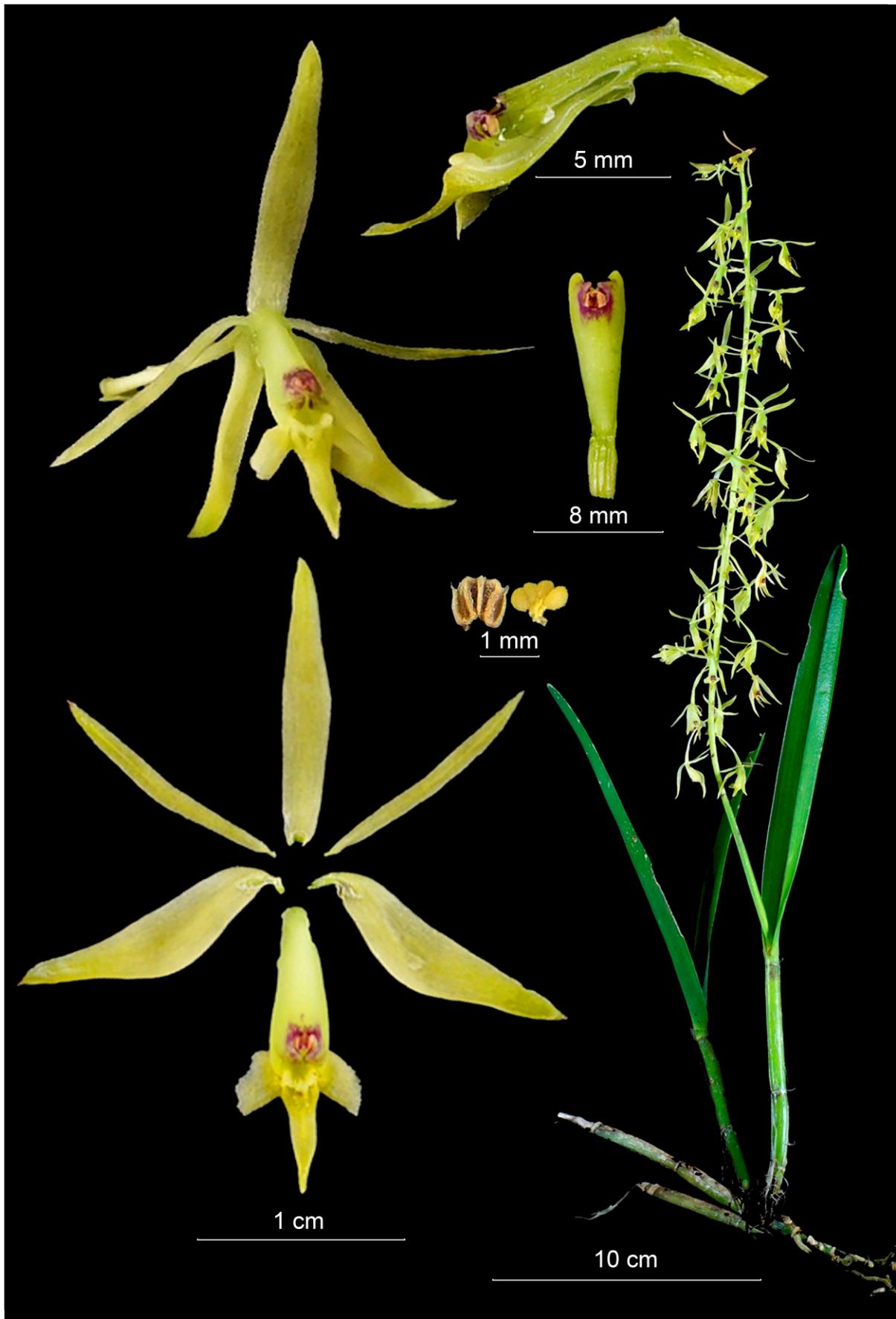
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Ranging along the Cordillera of the Andes from Táchira and Trujillo states of Venezuela through Colombia, Ecuador to northern Peru. Epiphytic, growing at 2120–3100 m elevation in sub-alpine sub-páramo, and very wet montane forest. Flowering from March to August, October, in fruit in January corresponding to the maximum rainy season.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum megalospathum* belongs to the Megalospathum Group characterized by the sympodial, sub-caespitose but branching habit, the many-leaved stem, the fleshy, oblique leaves, the raceme short, few flowered, subtended by large semi-ovate spathes, the resupinate flowers, and the column more or less united to the lip; and the Megalospathum Subgroup which has the calli substituted by elongate, low ribs, and the flowers green or greenish brown, the lip burgundy red, lustrous, margin denticulate. The species is recognized by the long stems, to 22 cm long, the inflorescence about 5.0–7.0 cm long, the end of the peduncle and rachis exposed beyond the spathe, the sepals oblong to oblong-elliptic, 15–18 × 3.3–5.5 mm, the petals lanceolate, acute, 13–16 × 2.5–4.5 mm, the lip ovate, the base cuneate, and the calli substituted by two low, narrow, parallel ribs, with two lower ribs in the middle forming a “V” shaped structure and then ending in a minutely papillose, short extension reaching about 1/3 of the lip. It is similar to *Epidendrum rhodochilum* (Schltr.) Hágster & Dodson, which has similarly long stems, the peduncle of the inflorescence nearly totally hidden within the spathes (only a part of the rachis is visible), the sepals ovate-oblong, 15–17 × 6.5–7.0 mm, the petals elliptic-ovate, 15–16 × 5.3–5.5 mm, the lip suborbicular-ovate, and the disc with three low, narrow, parallel ribs instead of the calli. *Epidendrum brachyrhodochilum* Hágster & E.Santiago has shorter stems, 7.5–15 cm long, the peduncle and the rachis nearly totally hidden within the spathes, the sepals elliptic, 11–12 mm long, the petals elliptic-sub-ovate, 11–12 × 5 mm, the lip sub-orbicular-ovate, 12–16 × 12–14 mm, and the disc with 3 parallel ribs all the same size and length, the lateral pair bifurcate at the base and thus appearing as 5 ribs, the lateral ribs very short.

CONSERVATION STATUS: NT. Not threatened; the species is widespread and found in protected areas.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek μεγαλο- big, and σπάθη, a broad flat blade, a spathe, in reference to the prominent spathes that subtend the inflorescence.

REFERENCES: Dodson, C. H. & Hágster, E. (1999) *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae) in P. M. Jørgensen & S. León-Yáñez (Eds.), Cat. Vasc. Pl. Ecuador, *Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 75: 655–669. Dunsterville, G. C. K. & Garay, L. A. (1965) *Diothonea megalospatha* (Rchb.f.) Garay & Dunsterv., *Venez. Orch.* III. 3: 74–75. Hágster, E. (1992), New combinations in *Epidendrum*, *Orquídea (Mex.)* 12(2): 296. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2015) *Epidendrum brachyrhodochilum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, *Icon. Orchid.* 15(1): t. 1508. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2015) *Epidendrum megalospathum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, *Icon. Orchid.* 15(1): t. 1539. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2015) *Epidendrum rhodochilum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, *Icon. Orchid.* 15(1): t. 1555.



EPIDENDRUM MORITZII Rchb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2060

EPIDENDRUM MORITZII Rchb.f., Linnaea 22: 837 (1849).

Type: VENEZUELA: Mérida, fls. Jaunes et blanches, 5000 ft, Sept. 1846, **Nicolas Funck et Louis-Joseph Schlim 1053**. Holotype: W 52131! Isotype: G! K! (pro-part, mounted with *L. Schlim* 742)

Synonym: *Epidendrum stramineum* Lindl., Fol. Orchid. 3 (Epidendrum): 33 (1853). Wild in Tropical America. Syntypes: Pamplona, at the height of 8500 feet, *Schlism* 69, K!, W! (sketch); Ocaña, *Schlism* 742, K! W!

Lectotype (here designated): [COLOMBIA: Norte de Santander:] Ocaña, 2600 m, 1851, **Louis Josep Schlim 742**. K! (pro-part, mounted with *L. Schlim* 1053), Isolectotype: W! (pro-part, mounted with *J. Linden* 1172).

Epiphytic or lithophytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 16–25 cm tall, excluding inflorescence. **Roots** 1.0–1.5 mm in diameter, basal, thin, scarce. **Stems** 2–8.1 × 0.25–0.5 cm, terete, fusiform, covered by 1–2 tubular sheaths 1.5–4.5 cm long, non-foliar, papyraceous, scarious, becoming fibrous with time. **Leaves** 1–2, apical, erect, fleshy, base tubular, conduplicate, progressively flattens, wider; foliar sheath tubular, laterally compressed, minutely striated; blade 5.2–14.0 × 0.6–2.0 cm, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, apex rounded, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** 1–2, 4.2–7.2 × 0.3–0.5 cm, tubular, apiculate, acute, sides straight. **Inflorescence** 25.7–30.5 cm long, apical, racemose, erect or nutant; peduncle 5.6–11 cm long, erect or nutant; rachis 18.5–29 cm long, arching-nutan. **Flowers** ca. 20–40, simultaneous, resupinate, yellow, white, or greenishyellow, column apex tinged purple; fragrant. **Floral bracts** ca. 2–3 mm long, very small, triangular, acute, embracing. **Ovary** 6.5–15 mm long, terete, thin, straight or arched, unornamented. **Sepals free**, acuminate; dorsal sepal 13.8–20 × 2.5–3.0 mm, spreading, oblong-lanceolate, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals 13.8–22 × 3.0–4.7 mm, obliquely united to column, partly spreading, oblique, 5-veined, acuminate, dorsally carinate. **Petals** 12.5–17.5 × 1.1–2.0 mm, free, linear, spreading, or pendent behind laterals sepals, apex acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 6.9–11 × 5.5–8.0 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate; bicallose, calli cylindrical, parallel, disc 4-cunicate, with a callosity in middle of each pair of cuniculum, and one central mid-rib globose located just in front of calli; lateral lobes 1.9–3.0 × 1.8–5.0 mm, dolabriform, margin erose-crenate, spreading; mid-lobe 4.7–9.0 × 1.5–2.0 mm, narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, margin entire. **Column** 8–9 mm long, straight, thin at base, gradually widening towards apex, apex truncate. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid laterally compressed, inner pair smaller, inner face of each pair flat, caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit, viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** short, to base of column, without penetrating pedicellate ovary. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, 1/3 the length of stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Paipa, Camino de la Reserva Ranchería, 3230 m, 15 IV 2013, *Fajardo* 1511, COL! FMB! **Norte de Santander:** Ocaña, Cordillera Oriental, límites entre los departamentos Norte de Santander y César; Jurisdicciones, Cerro de Oroque, 3000–3900 m, 22 VII 1974, *García-Barriga* 20696, COL! AMES! U! *Ibid.* entre Abrego y Las Jurisdicciones 3440–3750 m, 22–23 V 1969, *García-Barriga* 19835, AMES! *Ibid.* Ocaña, Páramo de Jurisdicciones, 3150 m, 30 IV 1982, *Luer* 7640, COL! JAUM! SEL! Cáchara, Vereda Santo Domingo, 2984 m, 9 V 2013, *Marín* 5447, FMB! Ocaña, 5000 ft, *Wagener s.n.*, W! **Santander:** Molagavita, vía Málaga-Bucaramanga a 1.26 Km de la estación de policía de Miranda, 3203 m, 28 II 2020, *Joya* 5, JAUM Western slope of Paramo de las Puentes, above La Baja, 3300–3400 m, 25 I 1927, *Killig* 18737, AMES! NY! US! **VENEZUELA: Mérida:** Cerro de las Flores, 2450 m, 25 IV 1953, *Bernardi* 455, NY! La Mucuy, 2000 m, 1 IV 1956, *Gines* 4669, US! Páramo de San José, 2100 m, 17 III 1922, *Jahn* 967, AMES! US! VEN! Libertador, arriba de El Arado, carretera San Javier del Valle-La Culata, 2450–2490 m, 22 V 1993, *Meier* 3738, VEN! Locis alpinis, III, *Moritz* 1061, BM! K! W! La Carbonera-Azulita, 1800 m, 6 III 1949, *Renz* 5130, RENZ! *Ibid.* Passhohe Ejido-Azulita, 2300 m, 26 III 1949, *Renz* 5319, RENZ! (pro-part) Estación La Montaña del teleférico de Mérida, 2600 m, 15 IV 1986, *Tanner* 344, MO! Valle de San Javier, ladera expuesta hacia noroeste, a la altura de La Caña, 2550–2670 m, 13 V 1997, *Schneider* 771, FR! *Ibid.* Hda. La Mucuchache, ca. 500 m más arriba de La Caña, 2552 m, 23 IV 1999, *Schneider* 2387, FR! **Táchira:** Parque Nacional El Tamá, El Paramito, 2500–2800 m, 13 IV 1991, *Delascio* 14775, VEN! Oeste de Páramo de la Negra, entre Sabana Grande y Páramo de La Negra, 2800–3000 m, 29 VIII 1966, *Steyermark* 96858, K! VEN! Without locality, *Wagener* 49, W!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: **Santander:** Molagavita, vía Málaga-Bucaramanga a 1.26 km de la estación de policía de Miranda, 3203 m, 28 II 2020, *Joya* 5, digital image, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher). **VENEZUELA:** Without locality, received 7 VIII 2013, *Casanova s.n.*, digital images, AMO!

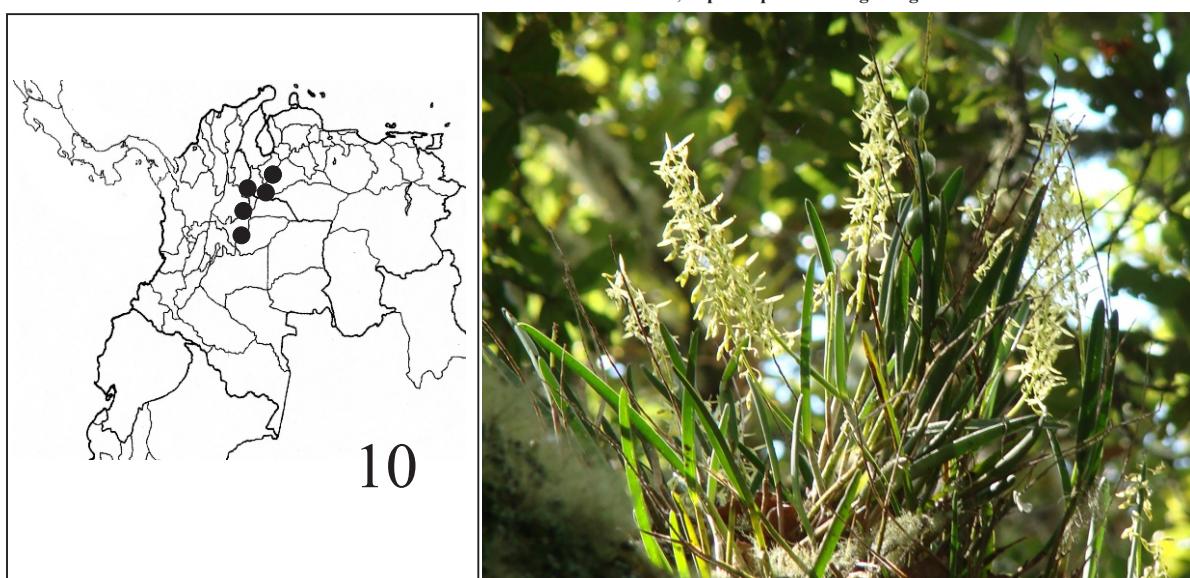
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Venezuela and Colombia in subparamo, cloud forest and oak forest at 1524–3900 m elevation; epiphytic or lithophytic. Flowering from January to August.

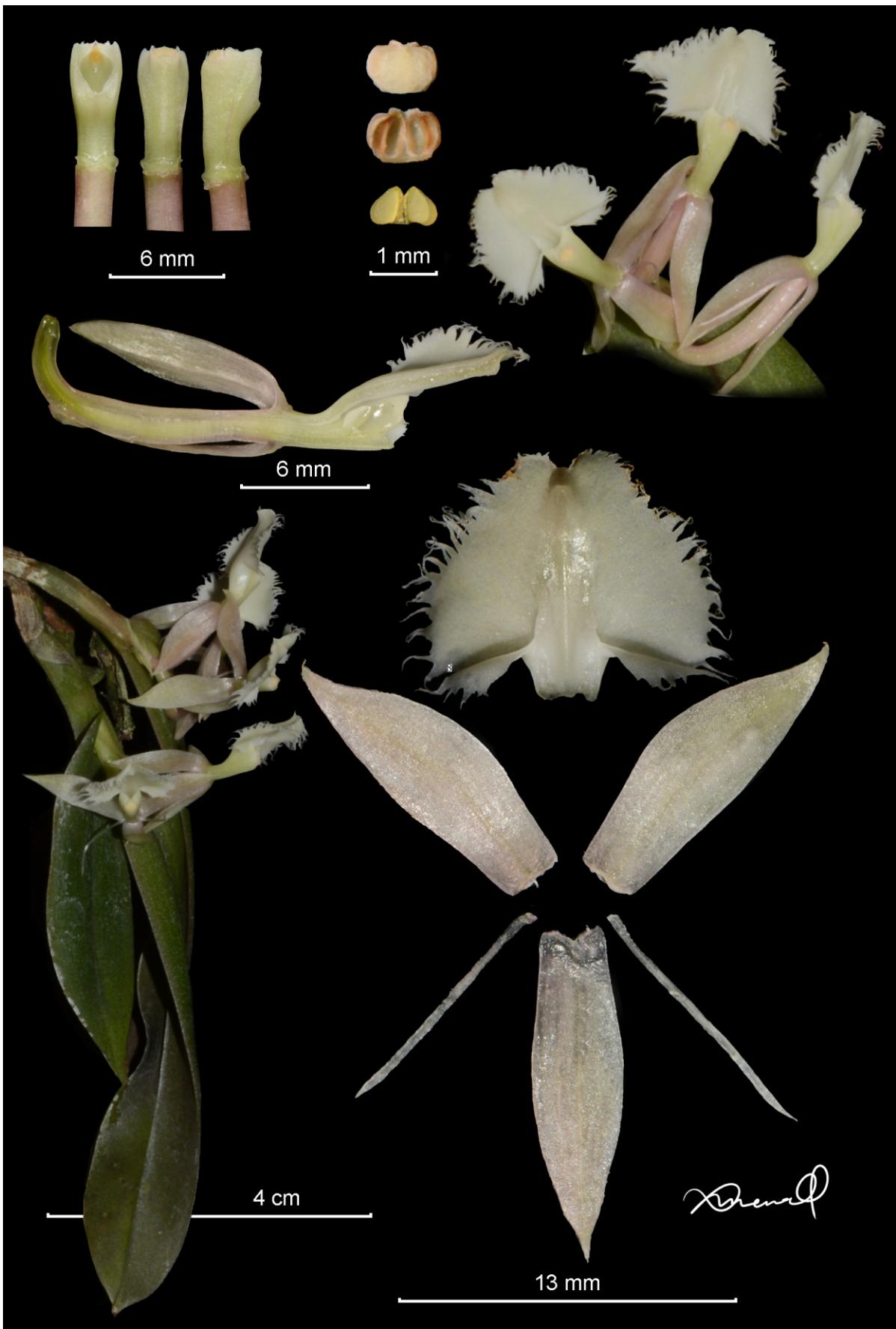
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum moritzii* belongs to the Moritzii group, which is characterized by the sympodial caespitose to sometimes somewhat creeping habit, the stems forming narrow fusiform pseudobulbs, the simple, 1–2 leaved stem, the apical inflorescence subtended by a long, arching raceme with resupinate, simultaneous flowers, and the lip 3-lobed, not fleshy thickened, bicallose, the mid-lobe rectangular to triangular, and the lateral lobes dolabriform to semi-orbicular. *Epidendrum moritzii* is recognized by the 1–2 leaves progressively flattening, the flowers yellow, white, or greenish yellow, the column apex tinged purple, the sepals 13.8–22 mm long, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate; the petals 12.5–17.5 mm long, linear and the lip 6.9–11 × 5.5–8.0 mm, the disc 4-cunicate, with a callosity in middle of each pair of cuniculum; the mid-lobe narrowly lanceolate, acuminate. *Epidendrum uribei* A.D.Hawkes (*E. cebolleta* Schltr. non Jacq.) has one terete leaf, the sepals and petals greenish yellow, washed to dull red, the lip yellowish white; the sepals 9.0–14 mm long, oblong-ligulate, petals 11–11.8 mm long, linear-oblong, and the lip 5.0–7.8 × 4.0–7.8 mm; disc bicunicate, with a prominent, fleshy, rounded rib. *Epidendrum brassavolaeforme* F.Lehm. & Kraenzl. has one longer and thinner leaf, terete, 18.5–22 cm long; the flowers greenish brown dorsally, greenish white ventrally; the sepals 10.0–11.5 mm long, oblong-lanceolate, the petals 9.8–11 mm long, linear-filiform, and the lip 5.0–7.0 × 4.0–7.0 mm, disc with a horseshoe-shaped, fleshy rib.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Moritz, German collector in Venezuela in second half of XIX Century.

REFERENCES: Hawkes, A. D. (1957) *Epidendrum uribei*. *Orquídea (Rio de Janeiro)* 18: 178. Kränzlin, F. W. L. (1899) *Epidendrum brassavolaeforme*. In Orchidaceae Lehmannianae in Guatemala etc., *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 26: 461–462. Reichenbach, H. G. (1847) *Epidendrum moritzii*. In Beiträge zu einer Aequinoctialflora Amerikas, die Orchideen nach den Sammlungen der Herrn Blanchet, *Linnaea* 22(6): 837–838. Schlechter, R. (1920) *Epidendrum cebolletae*. Die Orchideenfloren der Südamerikanischen Kordillerenstaaten II: Colombia, *Rept. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih.* 7: 128



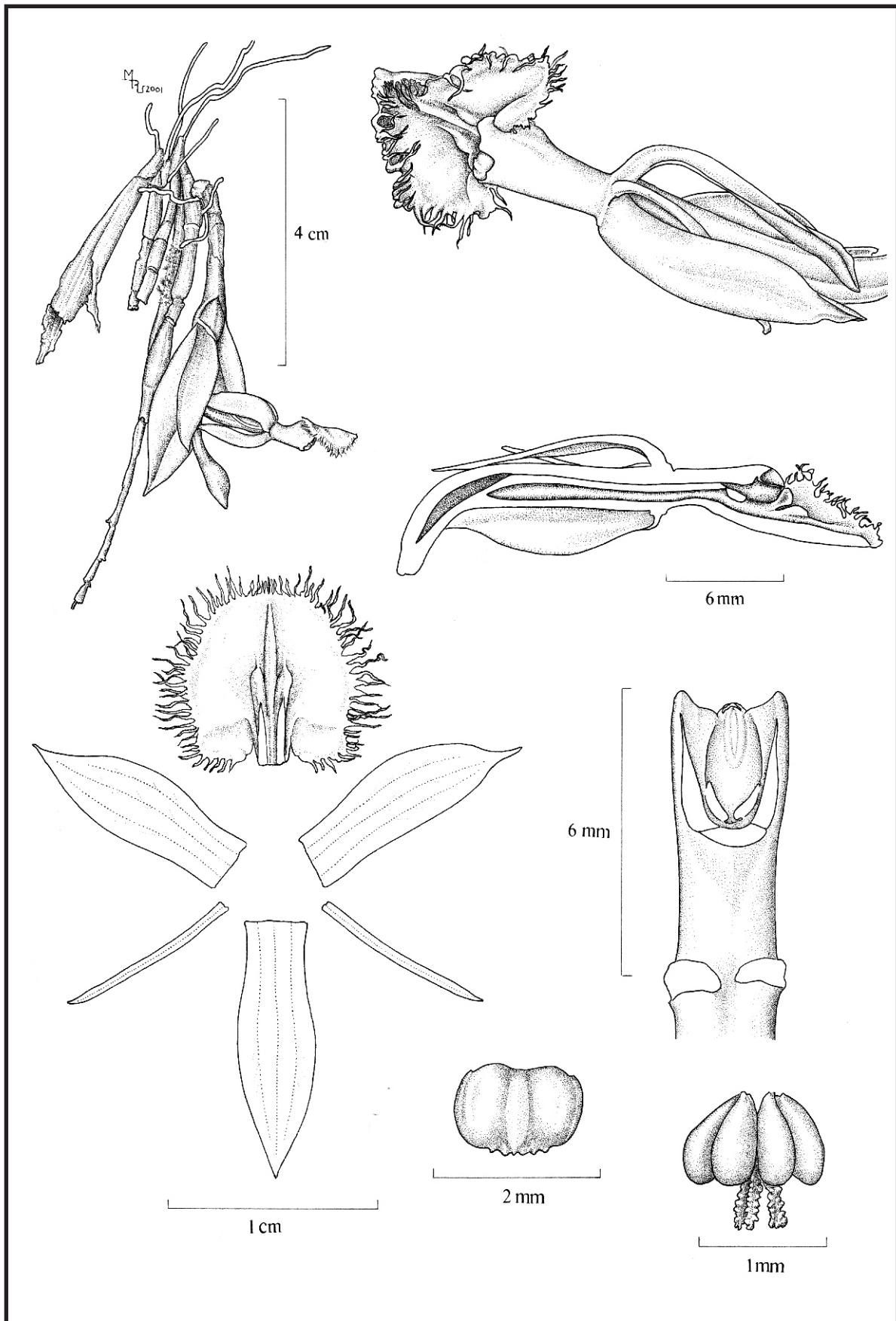


EPIDENDRUM MORONENSE Dodson & Hágsater

Plate 2061a

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM MORONENSE Dodson & Hágster

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2061b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM MORONENSE Dodson & Hágster, Icon. Pl. Trop. ser 2, 5: t. 476 (1989).

Type: ECUADOR: Zamora-Chinchipe, region of Zamora, [hort, Mario Jiménez, Zamora], 700–1200 m, 5 February 1987, *Calaway H.* Dodson, *Piedad Marmol de Dodson & Dennis D'Alessandro 16938*. Holotype: QCNE! Isotype: MO!

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial, pendulous **herb**, 5–11 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** ca. 0.5–1 mm in diameter, scarce, from base of stems, thin, fleshy, white. **Stems** 2–4 × 0.3–0.4 cm, simple, short, forming fusiform pseudobulbs, produced from basal internodes of previous stem, straight, thickened, green tinged purple; partly covered when young by a pinkish brown, thin non-foliar, striated sheath, becoming fibrous with age. **Leaves** 1–3, apical, aggregate towards apex of stem; sheath tubular, striated, short; blade 4–10 × 1–3 cm, lanceolate-elliptic, somewhat falcate, acute, articulate, coriaceous, dorsal surface green, ventrally purple-red, margin purple, entire, spreading. **Spath** 0.5–0.8 cm long, single, conduplicate, narrowly elliptic, acute. **Inflorescence** up to 3 cm long without flowers, apical, distichous, short, lax, few-flowered; peduncle sub-terete, very short, rachis sinuous, flowers always turning away from substrate (trunk of tree), and thus secund, ovary curved over 90° so that flowers produced from left side of rachis are oriented slightly towards right and vice-versa. **Floral bracts** 4–5 mm long, much shorter than ovary, ovate, triangular, acute, embracing. **Flowers** 3–7, successive, 1–3 open at a time, non-resupinate, fleshy, lustrous, greenish, to pinkish green or buff, lip white, sometimes tinged with pale pink, column green, anther white; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 12–15 × 2.5 mm, terete, thick, arcuate, not inflated, smooth, green or pink. **Sepals** strongly reflexed, free, lanceolate-elliptic, somewhat constricted near base, apex acuminate, with a low dorsal keel, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading, dorsal sepals 12.5–15 × 3.6–4.0 mm, lateral sepals 11.2–12.5 × 3.6–4.0 mm. **Petals** 8–10 × 0.7–1.0 mm, strongly reflexed, free, filiform, acute 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 8.2–12 × 10–12 mm, united to column, entire, sub-orbicular to reniform, base cordate, margin laciniate; bicallose, calli laminar, long, parallel, reaching middle of lip, disc with a narrow, fleshy rib, running nearly to apex of lip. **Column** 6 mm long, straight, slightly thickened towards apex, apex rounded. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire **Anther** wide, reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid; caudicles soft and granulose, longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, translucent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, about half length of cavity. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating over half of ovary, not inflated, smooth. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Loja: Santiago, hort. Ecugenera, 8 III 2003, Medina sub Hágster 13882, (spirit), AMO! **Morona-Santiago:** km 59, Méndez to Morona, 20 XI 1989, Dodson 17771, MO! Aguacate, 1400 m, hort. Ecugenera, 13 XI 2001, Portilla 3002 sub Hágster 12375, AMO! (Illustration, AMO!). **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Zamora, 1000 m, IX 1983, D'Alessandro 324, MO! Cordillera del Condor, [Yantzaza] between Zamora and Gualaqueza, 800–1300 m, 6 VI 1987, hort Rio Palenque Science Center 5 VI 1988, Hirtz sub Dodson 17438, MO! Cordillera del Condor, Zumbi-Paquisha, 1400 m, 18 VII 1986, Embree 95, MO!

OTHER RECORDS: Without locality, received 24 VIII 2016, Kawada s.n., digital image, AMO! Ibid. received 13 VI 2020, Dominguez s.n., digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** comprado en vivero en Bélgica, Tropicape, received 30 VI 202, Gilicze s.n., digital image, AMO! **Azuay:** Vivero Ecuaflor-A, Merino s.n., digital image, AMO! Hort. Canada, 27 X 2005, Lights.n. digital image, AMO! Hort. California, Dan Newman, s.n., digital image, AMO! **Morona-Santiago:** Chigüinda, Hirtz 7480, digital image, AMO! **Napo:** Archidona, carretera Archidona-Baeza hacia Francisco de Orellana, Torre Transmisión eléctrica en filo de montaña, 1308 m, 2 XI 2017, Hágster 15348, spirit and digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) Ibid. Hágster 15349, spirit and digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) Ibid. Hágster 15350, digital image, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** El Pangui, Vivero Mundiflora, 900 m, 12 VI 2023, Hágster 16545, digital image, AMO! (LCDP, AMO).

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from southeastern Ecuador, in the basin of the Rio Zamora, on the slopes of the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes and the Cordillera del Condor, at 800–1400. Epiphytic in wet forests, Flowering from June to November, February.

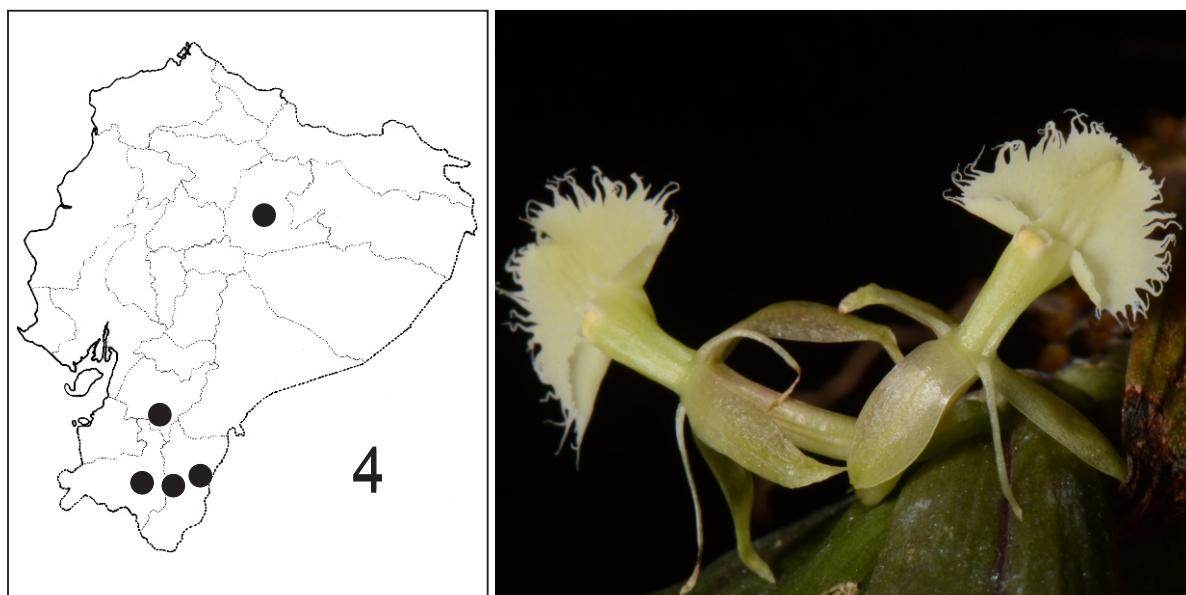
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum moronense* belongs to the Moronense Group which is characterized by the caespitose habit with thickened stems, with 1–4 fleshy, coriaceous leaves, the inflorescence apical, distichous, with successive, non-resupinate flowers and the lip entire, margin fimbriate, bicallose. The species is recognized by the thickened stems 4 cm long, the 1–4 lanceolate elliptic leaves, the non-resupinate flowers, greenish white, to pinkish green or buff, the lip white, sometimes tinged with pale pink, column green, anther white, the strongly reflexed sepals and petals nearly as long as the ovary, and the lip reniform to sub-orbicular, with the margin deeply lacinate. *Epidendrum ruizlarreanum* D.E.Benn. & Christenson with a single, linear leaf has white, concolor flowers, spreading sepals, petals parallel to the column, an oblong-ovate, un-lobed lip with the margin fimbriate, high, the calli laminar, and three narrow ribs, and the reniform anther is truncate.

***NOTE:** Collection Hirtz 2036 cited by Dodson (1999: 663) as a voucher for this species is the type collection of *Epidendrum brachyanthum* Hágster & Dodson (Hágster & Dodson 2004), which belongs to a different group, the Soratae group.

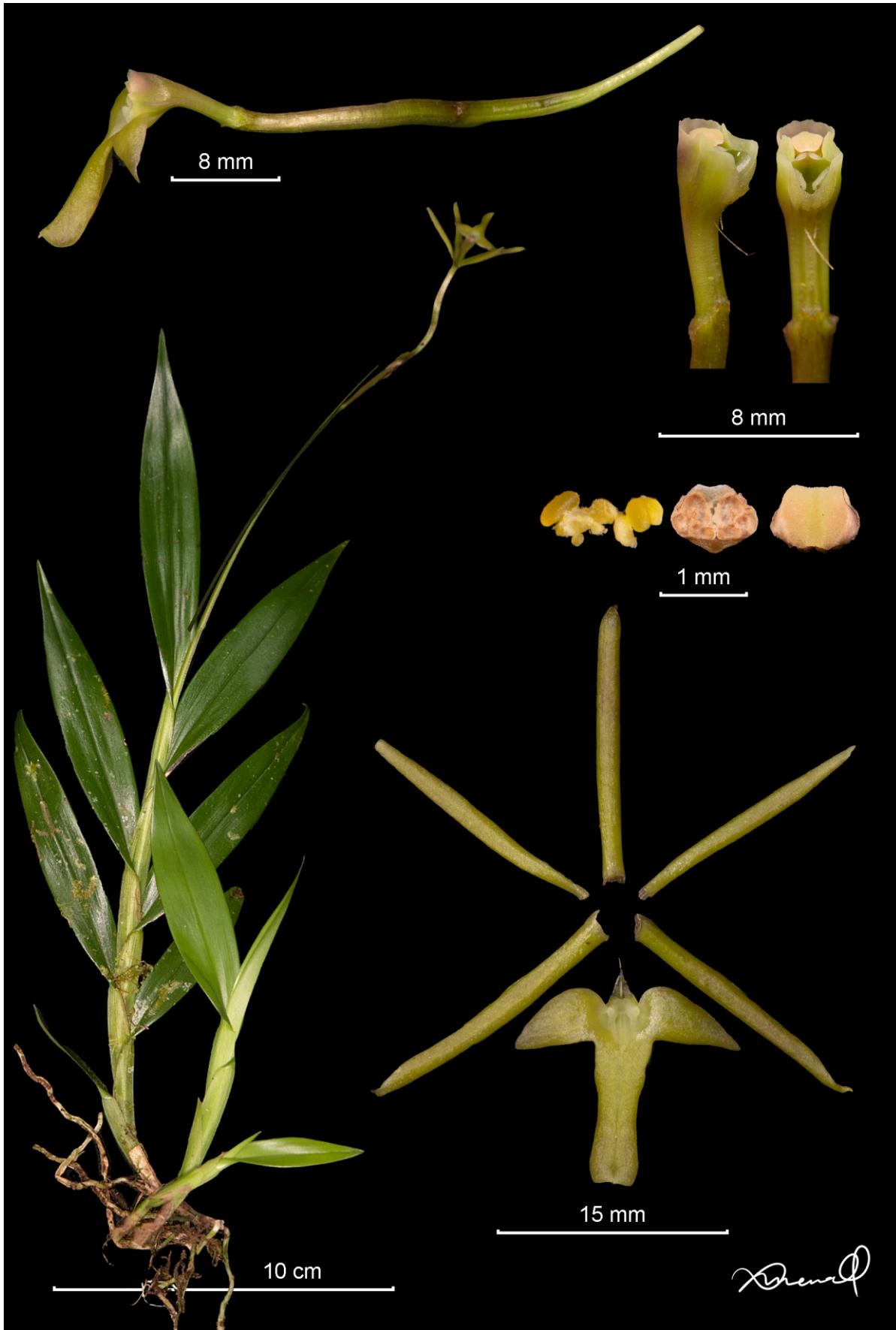
CONSERVATION STATUS: EN Endangered. The species is known from central to southern Ecuador, along the eastern slope of the Andes and the Cordillera del Cónedor, in the basin of the Río Zamora, and further north.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the province of Morona-Santiago, where the species has been collected.

REFERENCES: Dodson, C.H. (1999) Orchidaceae in Jørgensen, P.M., & León-Yáñez, S. (Eds.), Catalogue of the Vascular Plants of Ecuador. **Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard.** 75: 663. Dodson, C.H. (2001) Photograph 579, *Epidendrum moronense*, Native Ecuadorian Orchids 2: 289. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C.H. (2004) *Epidendrum brachyanthum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez Saldaña, L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4, **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 712. Bennett, D.E. & Christenson, E.A. (2001) *Epidendrum ruizlarreanum*. In **Icon. Orchid. Peruviarum** t. 651.



Empty



EPIDENDRUM NORA-MESAE Hágster & O.Pérez

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2062

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca. Mpio. de Yumbo. Dapa. 2000 m elevation, 16 May 2010, *Oscar Alejandro Pérez Escobar & Edicson Parra Sánchez* 773. Holotype: VALLE! (Photo voucher)

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial, erect to arching-pendent **herb**, 23.2–37.2 cm tall. **Roots** 1–2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, white, thin. **Stems** 10.6–16.9 × 0.3–0.8 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed, apic平ose, erect when young, arching pendent with age, straight. **Leaves** 3–7, progressively longer, distributed throughout stem, alternate, articulate, suberect, sub-coriaceous, green, concolor; sheaths 1–3 × 0.3–0.8 cm, tubular, laterally compressed, apic平ose, minutely striated, green; blade 2–12 × 0.4–2.4 cm, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 14–19 cm long, apical, racemose at first flowering, producing new racemes with time and pluri-racemose, distichous, few-flowered, longer than apical leaf; peduncle 12–17 cm long, elongate, laterally compressed, apic平ose, two-winged, wings prominent towards base, progressively narrower, green, with a 1.8–2.1 × 0.3 cm long, single bract at apex of peduncle, lanceolate, acute to short acuminate, tubular at base, conduplicate along upper half, apic平ose, about twice size of floral bracts narrowly elliptic, obtuse, conduplicate, similar to floral bracts but larger; rachis short, totally hidden by floral bracts. **Floral bracts** 10–12 × 3–5.5 mm, narrowly elliptic, obtuse, conduplicate, imbricating, persistent even after flowering. **Flowers** few, resupinate, produced in succession, green concolor to green tinged with brown, disc of lip paler, nearly white, anther cream-colored. **Ovary** 26–30 mm long, terete, thin, inflated ventrally in apical half, unornamented, green, dorsally tinged with brown. **Sepals** 14–21 × 3.5–4.2 mm, free, partially spreading, ob lanceolate, obtuse, minutely apiculate, 5-veined, margin entire, strongly revolute; lateral sepals somewhat oblique. **Petals** 14–21 × 3.0–3.5 mm, free, partially spreading, linear-ob lanceolate, somewhat wider and oblique towards apex, rounded, 3-veined, margin entire, strongly revolute. **Lip** 9–15 × 11–15 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli laminar, somewhat laterally flattened; disc with three short keels, cream-colored; lateral lobes 4–8.5 × 4–5.5 mm, obliquely ovate, obtuse; mid-lobe 6–12 × 3–6 mm, obscure, apically truncated forming 2 small triangular lobes, with a minute apiculus in sinus. **Column** 7–9 mm long, slightly arched, thin, somewhat dilated towards apex. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, slightly surpassing body of column, margin slightly erose. **Anther** reniform, cream-colored, 8-celled. **Pollinia** 8, yellow, lower 4 smaller. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Cuniculus** penetrating nearly half pedicellate ovary, forming a slightly inflated, elongate vesicle, unornamented. **Capsule** about 35 × 13 mm, ellipsoid; pedicel terete, thin, body somewhat more than half entire length.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca. Mpio. Cali. Finca Zíngara, Corregimiento La Dividera, crest of Cordillera Occidental, W de Cali, 6 km N de carretera Cali-Buenaventura, 1960 m, 13 December 1985, *Gentry* 53267, CUVC! MO! Mpio. El Cerrito. Central Cordillera, near the Páramo Pan de Azúcar, 3451–3520 m, 6 January 2011, *Kolanowska* 285, VALLE! Páramo Pan de Azúcar, 3709 m, 6 January 2011, *Kolanowska* 295, VALLE Mpio. El Cairo. Cerro del Inglés (Cordillera Occidental, Serranía de los Paraguas), 2260 m, 5 January 1987, *Silverstone-Sopkin* 2987, CUVC! MO! Mpio. Yumbo, DAPA alto, 18–20°C approx., 1800 m, 28 June 2009, *Pérez* 256, VALLE!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Presentada en Expo Medellín, agosto 2019, del Valle del Cauca, 6 VIII 2019, *Aguirre sub Hágster* 16228, digital image, AMO! km 18 del Valle del Cauca. Bosque de la finca Zingara, 2140 m, 3 IX 2014, *Moreno* 178, digital image, AMO! Ibid. *Moreno* 185, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from southwestern Colombia, Cordillera Occidental de los Andes, in cloud forest and transition between montane forest and páramo, at 1800–3520 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum nora-mesaiae* belongs to the Albertii Group, Allenii Subgroup and Convergens Complex. The Albertii group is characterized by the caespitose habit with several to numerous, green or purple-colored leaves, the laterally flattened stems with apical and lateral inflorescences and one to several successive racemes of imbricating, conduplicate, rounded, bracts which produce one flower at a time. The Allenii Subgroup only has apical inflorescences, with long, two-winged peduncles with one or two bract-like spathes at the apex somewhat larger than the floral bracts producing successive flowers. The Convergens complex has three known species with 8 pollinia, two series of 4, the lower series with pollinia much reduced, and the lip 3-lobed. The species is recognized by the plants up to 37.2 cm tall (including the inflorescence), the lanceolate leaves 2–12 × 0.4–2.4 cm, the inflorescence visibly longer than the apical leaf, the sepals 14–21 mm long, the lip 3-lobed, the mid-lobe obscure, and the lateral lobes semi-ovate, apically obtuse. It is somewhat similar to *Epidendrum convergens* Garay & Dunsterville, which has smaller flowers, the sepals 8.2–9 mm long, and the lateral lobes of the lip obliquely triangular to elliptic, acuminate. *Epidendrum peristerium* Hágster & E.Santiago has somewhat smaller flowers (sepals 11 mm long), green-white, the lip white, in general outline reminiscent of a dove in flight, with the mid-lobe sub-quadrata.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

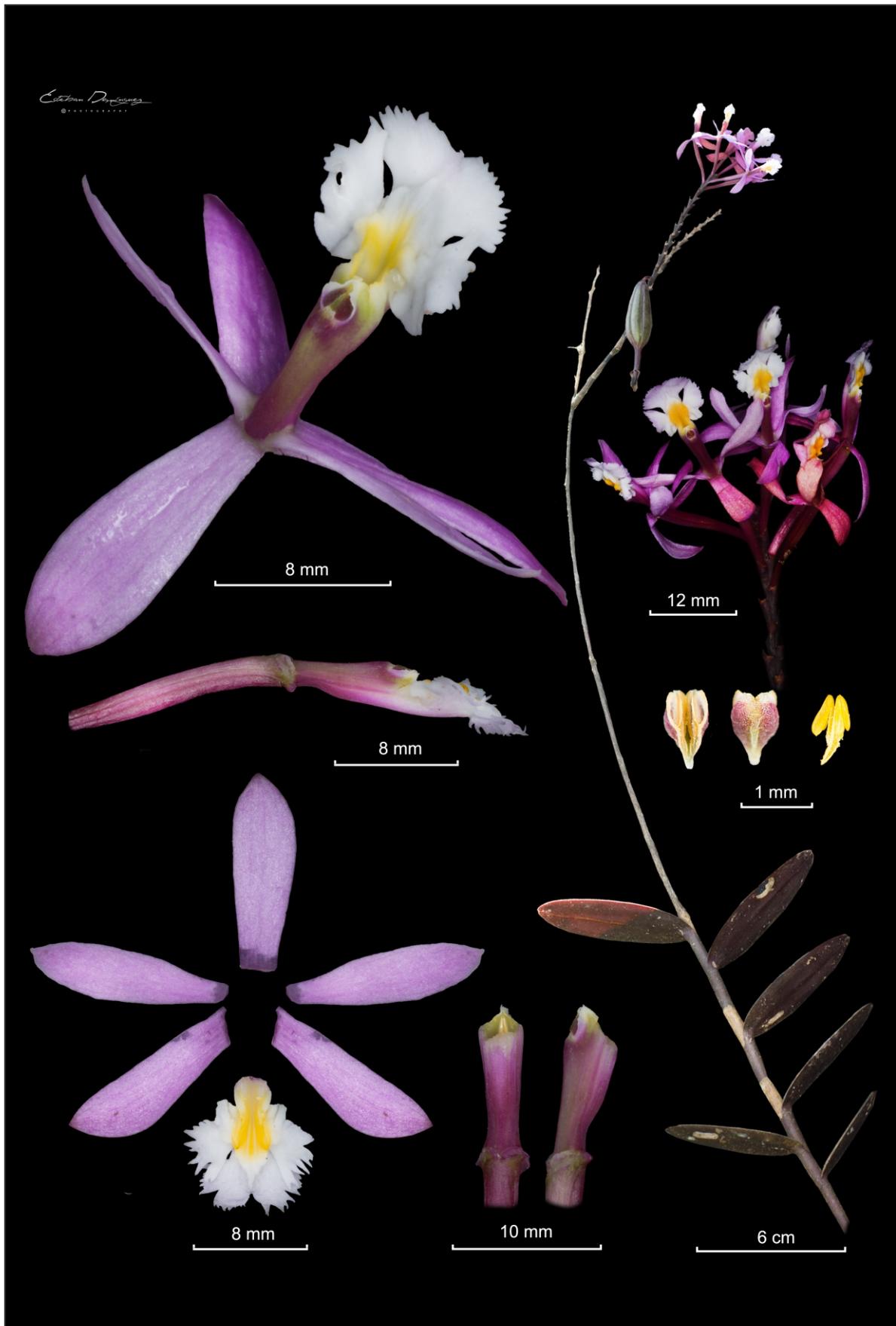
ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Dr. Nora Mesa, professor of entomology at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia of the Valle del Cauca, and mentor of the junior author.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Pérez, O. (2010) *Epidendrum nora-mesaiae*. In Hágster, E., & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9, **Icon. Orchid.** 13: t. 1362. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2010) *Epidendrum peristerium*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9, **Icon. Orchid.** 13: t. 1370. Kolanowska, M., Hágster, E., Szlachetko, D. L., Santiago, A. E., Sánchez, S. L. (2014) *Epidendrum nora-mesaiae*. In *Orchids of the Department of Valle del Cauca (Colombia)* 2: Epidendroideae (Epidendreae 1): 61–63. Koeltz Scientific Books, Koenigstein. Hágster, E. & Cristian, C. (2020) *Epidendrum convergens*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2017.



8





EPIDENDRUM NORIADELAPAZ Est.Domínguez, O.A.Mesa & Hágster

Plate 2063

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM NORIADELAPAZ Est.Domínguez, O.A.Mesa & Hágster, sp. nov.

Type: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Cara frontal de la Cordillera Central, Municipio de Anorí, Alto de Anorí, Expedición Colombia BIO Anorí, 1800 m, agosto de 2018. *Esteban Domínguez Vargas & Camilo Flórez EDV-1513*. Holotype: HUA! (LCDP voucher)

Similar to *Epidendrum katarun-yariku* Hágster & Wrazidlo, but the flowers lilac and white with only the base of the callus yellow (vs. flowers yellow, lip white, callus entirely yellow), the flowers larger, sepals $9.6\text{--}16 \times 3.5\text{--}5.7$ mm (vs. sepals $9.8\text{--}9.1 \times 3.3$ mm), and the proportions and shape of the callus are also different.

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 100–150 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1–2 mm in diameter, thin, terete white. **Stems** 50–73 × 0.3–0.4 cm, rigid, terete, dark green, purple when directly exposed to sun; sheaths non-foliar, covering basal half of stems, terete, appressed to stem, papyraceous, becoming fibrous with time. **Leaves** 7–15, distributed along apical half of stems, spreading, fleshy-coriaceous, dark green with underside purple; sheaths $2.0\text{--}3.5 \times 0.2\text{--}0.45$ cm tubular, somewhat laterally compressed; blades 2.0–9.0 × 1.0–3.0 cm, articulate, oblong-elliptic, apex rounded, margins entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 50–75 cm long, apical, erect, straight, racemose at first flowering, forming new racemes from upper nodes of peduncle through time and thus becoming pluriracemose; peduncle 40–60 cm long, thin, covered by appressed, imbricating sheaths; rachis up to 20 cm long, erect. **Floral bracts** 2.9–3.7 × 1.0–1.5 mm, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acuminate, rigid, embracing, dark green to wine-red. **Flowers** up to 20 flowers in succession, 3–9 open at a time in different stages of maturity, erect, non-resupinate sepals and petals lilac to pink, becoming orange after pollination or senescence, column purple tinged green, apex white including lateral wings, anther wine-red with green mid-rib, pollinia yellow, lip white with basal half of callus yellow, sometimes (*Vieira 210*) apical margins of lip pink; fragrance none registered. **Ovary** 14–30 × 1.0–2.1 mm, terete, ventrally slightly inflated nearly throughout due to nectary, furrowed. **Sepals** spreading, free, oblong-obovate, obtuse, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal $9.6\text{--}16 \times 3.5\text{--}5.7$ mm, 7-veined, strongly revolute; lateral sepals $12\text{--}14 \times 3.7\text{--}5.2$ mm, 9-veined. **Petals** 10.5–12.5 × 3.5–4.0 mm, free, spreading, elliptic-ob lanceolate, obtuse, short apiculate, 6-veined. **Lip** $7.4\text{--}8.7 \times 7.6\text{--}8.7$ mm, united to column, 3-lobed, straight, spreading; lateral lobes $2.8\text{--}3.0 \times 5.0\text{--}6.0$ mm, obliquely semi-orbicular, at a 30° angle to midline of lip, medial margin entire, progressively deeply laciniate-dentate laterally; mid-lobe $4.4\text{--}5.0 \times 6.2\text{--}8.0$ mm, flabellate, isthmus wide and short, apex widely sinuate and apiculate, forming two wide lobes with apical margins dentate; callus massive, $6.0\text{--}7.3 \times 4.0\text{--}4.4$ mm, large, rhomboid, fleshy, thick, reaching middle of mid-lobe, formed by 2 large, globose to angulate, yellow calli leaving a wide canal in midline as a guide to entrance of nectary, a long mid-rib running whole length of callus, followed by 2 rectangular, truncate, flat ridges that forms a rectangular platform, apical corners rounded, white to yellow, terminating in a triangular platform ending with a mid-rib at middle of mid-lobe. **Column** 8–14 × 2.8–8.5 mm, semi-terete, transverse section triangular, winged at apex with two short digitiform wings arching upwards, appressed to body of column (wings cut off in wies of column), sides of clinandrium minutely dentate, touching each other at apex. **Clinandrium-hood** short, with a short square wing in middle, truncate, sides high, somewhat revolute, margin minutely dentate. **Anther** 1.5–1.8 × 1.0–1.1 mm, cordiform, apex elongate, surface papillose with a prominent mid-rib, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, $1.2\text{--}1.5 \times 0.8\text{--}1.0$ mm, oblong, strongly laterally compressed, nearly flat; caudicles granulose, in two pairs, very long, viscarium semi-liquid. **Rostellum** apical slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** 12–16 × 1.0–2.0 mm, penetrating about half pedicellate ovary, tubular, narrow, papillose in longitudinal lines, low, wine-red. **Capsule** 2.0–2.5 × 1.0–1.5 cm, gray-green, obovoid, with a short thin pedicel and a very long apical neck.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Mun. Anorí, Alto de Anorí, 1700 m, XI 2018, *Domínguez 1555*. Paratype: JAUM

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, 20 I 2020, *Uribe s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Antioquia:** Mun. Yarumal, vereda Corcovado, Reserva Natural Los Magnolios a 1550 m, *Vieira 210*, digital images, JAUM! (Photo voucher). Mun. Anorí, Hort. colección Diana García Lopera, San Antonio de Prado, Medellín, 29 VII 2019, *Hágster 16173*, digital images, AMO! (a division of clone of the holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Known presently from the northern slope of the Cordillera Central of Colombia, in Antioquia, Municipality of Anorí, Alto de Anorí, on *Magnolia* sp. In addition, there is a photographic record *Vieira 210*, from the municipality of Yarumal, Vereda Corcovado, Reserva Natural Los Magnolios at 1550–1800 m elevation, some 13 km due west.

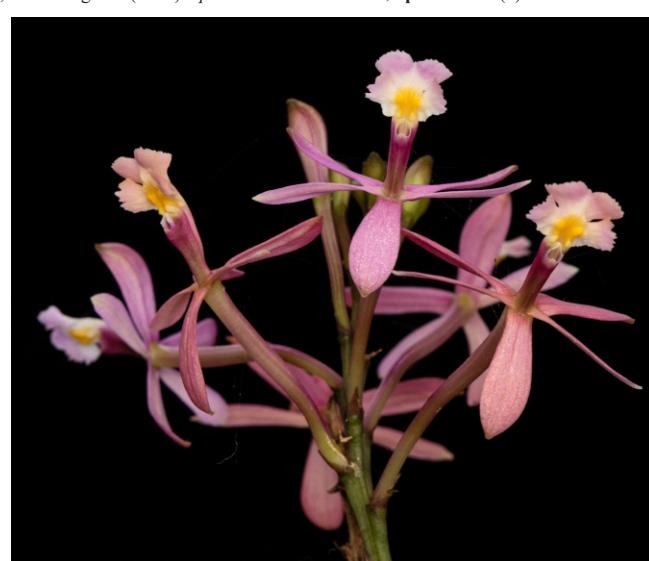
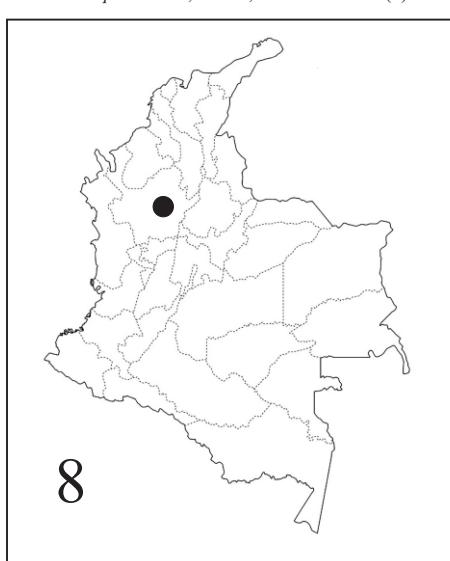
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum noriadelapaz* belongs to the Schistochilum group, Secundum subgroup, which is recognized by the caespitose habit, the simple stems, the leaves oblong-lanceolate, coriaceous, bilobed, the elongate peduncle of the erect, pluri-racemose inflorescence, the flowers non-resupinate, and the callus complicated, pluri-tuberculate. The new species is recognized by the lilac flowers with the lip and apex of the column white, the callus more or less yellow at the base, and the sepals $9.6\text{--}16 \times 3.5\text{--}5.7$ mm. It is similar to *Epidendrum arachnoglossum* Rchb.f. ex André but has “carmine-violet” pink-purple flowers, the callus white and yellow at base, callus 5 tuberculate, and the mid-lobe of the lip bilobate, laciniate. *Epidendrum katarun-yariku* the flowers are yellow, lip white, callus entirely yellow, the flowers smaller, the sepals $9.8\text{--}9.1 \times 3.3$ mm. A similarly colored plant has been photographed in eastern Peru (*Rodolfo Vásquez 36008*, Perú, Pasco, Oxapampa, HOXA 44493! MO 6329799! USM 265165! Digital images of live material MO! AMO!) and is very similar: the callus is wider and shorter, and the lip wider than long. The other common species in the area is *Epidendrum melinanthum* Schltr. which has yellow flowers.

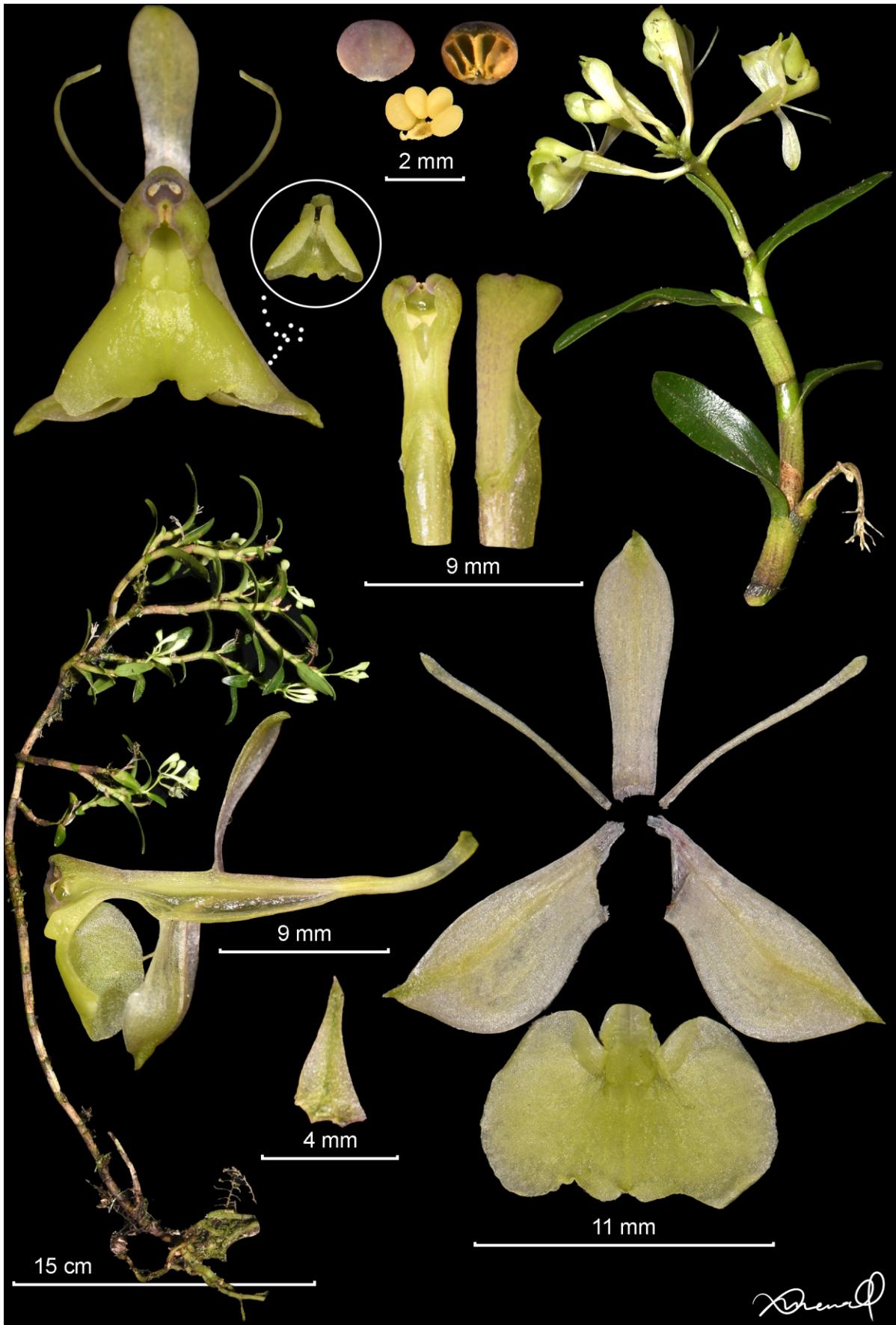
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Only two localities are presently known, and the general area is poorly known as it was impossible to visit for the 50 years that the civil war extended. The similar flower from a plant of Oxapampa, Peru, requires more study.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet *noriadelapaz* is a compound term and a noun in apposition; “*noria*” honors Ms. Cacica Noria, ancestral leader of the Nutabae community in the municipality of Anorí, an indigenous people who inhabited the canyon of the Rio Cauca. Its suffix “*delapaz*” refers to the peace treaty signed in Colombia around 2016, which opened the way for the Colombia BIO expeditions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The authors wish to thank all those involved in various ways in the Expedition Colombia BIO Anorí 2018, to the peace treaty in Colombia, and the JAUM and HUA herbaria for their collaboration in the mounting of the pressed specimens, and the ex-combatants of the Espacio Territorial de Capacitación y Reincorporación (ETCR) La Plancha who were part of the team as colleagues and researchers. To the *Corporación Salvamontes*, who supplied the information we required.

REFERENCES: Reichenbach, H. (1882) *Epidendrum arachnoglossum* in Revue Horticole (Paris) 554. Hágster, E. & Wrazidlo, M. (2020) *Epidendrum katarun-yariku* (Orchidaceae), a new species from the *Schistochilum* group for the tepuis of the Guiana Highlands in South America, *Phytotaxa* 472(1): 033–040. <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.472.1-4>. Hágster, E. & Wrazidlo, M. (2020) *Epidendrum katarun-yariku*. In E. Hágster & E. Santiago (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 14, *Icon. Orchid.* 18(1): t. 1816. Moreno, J. S. & Hágster (2017) *Epidendrum melinanthum*, *Sp. Orchid.* 1(1): LCDP 3.



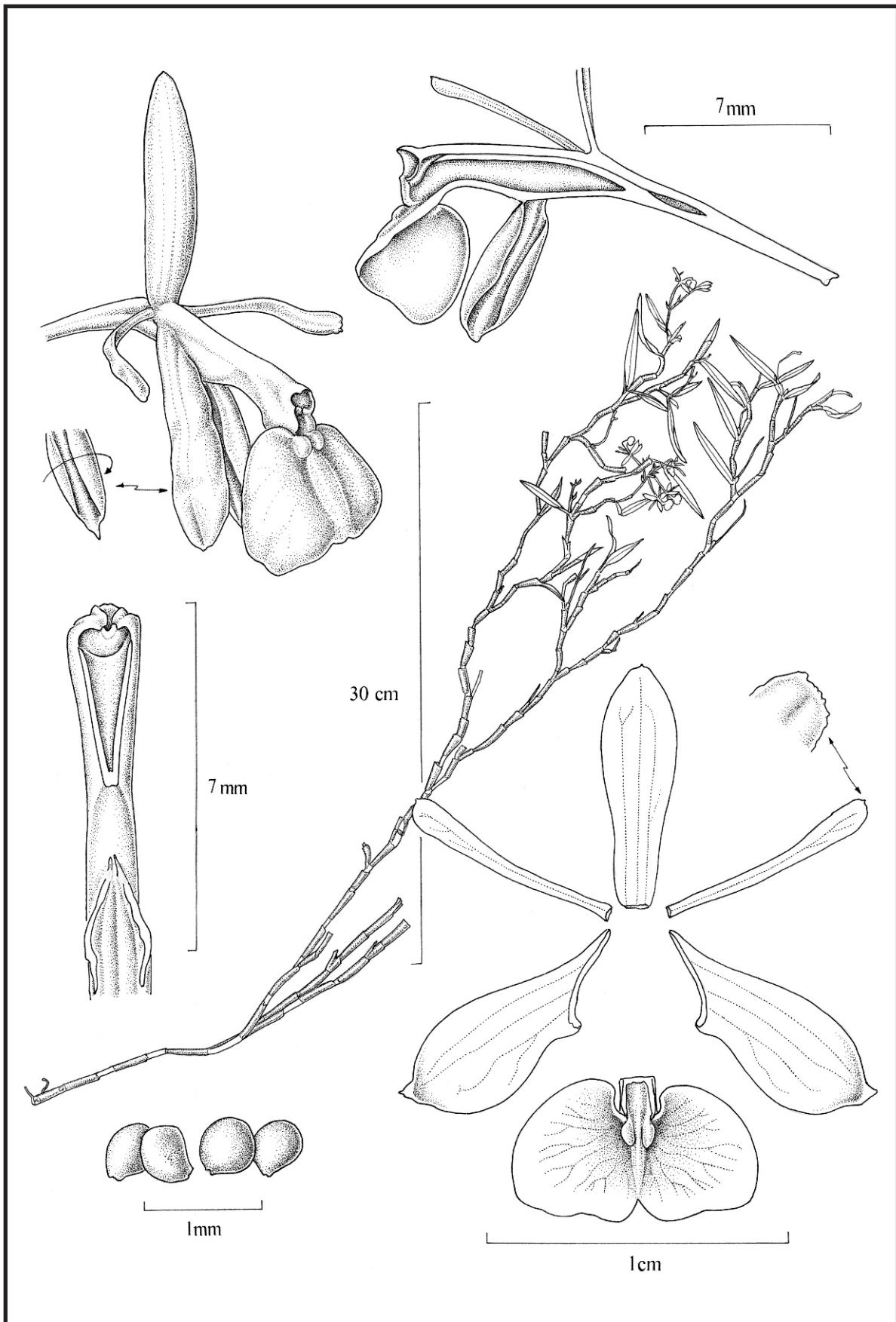


EPIDENDRUM OBLIQUUM Schltr.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2064a



EPIDENDRUM OBLIQUUM Schltr.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2064b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM OBLIQUUM Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 10: 457 (1912).

Type: BOLIVIA: Nor Yungas; Unduavi, auf Bäumen, 3200 m, November 1910, **Otto Buchtien 2619**. Holotype: B, destroyed. Lectotype (designated by Santiago & Hágster, 2006): US! (Illustration voucher). Isotypes: AMES x2! L! LY! Sketch of flower from type: Schlechter ex Mansfeld (1930): fig. nr. 173.

Epiphytic, erect, monopodial, branching **herb** 40–57 cm tall. **Roots** 1.8–2.0 mm in diameter, from base of main stem, fleshy, thick. **Stems** branching, cane-like, terete, thin, erect, primary stem 23.5–32 × 0.2–0.5 cm; secondary stems 2–6 × 0.2–0.4 cm, a series of short segments produced from a sub-apical internode of previous secondary stem. **Leaves** 3–5 on secondary stems, distributed throughout stem, alternate, deciduous; sheaths 0.7–1.3 cm long, striated and rugose; blade 1.1–4 × 0.4–0.6 cm, narrowly lanceolate, subacute, aristate, margin entire, subcoriaceous, smooth, unequal, first one about twice as large as apical leaf. **Inflorescence** 2.0–2.8 cm long (including flowers), apical, from secondary stems, racemose, short, flowering only once, in flower when new stem begins to appear; peduncle 1.0–1.5 cm long, terete, filiform, straight; rachis 0.5–1.2 cm long, very terete, thin. **Floral bracts** 2–6 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular-lanceolate, acuminate. **Flowers** 4–7, successive, several open at one time, resupinate, greenish yellow tinged reddish brown. **Ovary** 10–15 mm long, terete, thin, somewhat inflated smooth. **Sepals** apex obtuse, minutely apiculate, 3-veined, margin entire; **dorsal sepal** 8–9.7 × 2.5–2.8 mm, spreading, oblong-lanceolate; **lateral sepals** 8.5–11 × 3.3–4.5 mm, partly spreading, obovate, convex, oblique, with a dorsal keel, margin slightly revolute. **Petals** 7.3–9.3 × 0.4–0.9 mm, partly spreading, free, linear, somewhat dilated towards apex, rounded, minutely apiculate, 1-veined, apical margin somewhat erose. **Lip** 4.6–7 × 8–11 mm, united to column, entire, reniform, convex, deeply cordate, margin entire, revolute, apex with 4 minute lobes (all lobes same length); bicallose, calli small, thin; with an intermediate, low, rounded, acute keel. **Column** 7–9 mm long, thin, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, occupying less than half of stigmatic cavity. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose. **Cuniculus** shallow, penetrating less ½ of ovary, smooth, somewhat inflated. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: BOLIVIA: Río Saujana, ca. 2800 m, X 1911, Herzog 2422, L! Yungas, Roezl s.n., W 14445! PERU: Pasco: Prov. Oxapampa, Distr. Huancabamba, Lanturachi, 2891 m, 16 XII 2014, Nauray 82, USM! Ibid. Milpo, 2950–3100 m, 01 XI 2009, van der Werff 23009, AMO! HOXA! USM! CUSCO: Calca. Dist. Lares, Choquecancha, Azulcocha, 3823 m, 17 II 2005, Valenzuela 4961, MO! SEL! Pillahuata, Abra de Acjanacu, 3620 m, 12 IV 1967, Vargas 19283, AMES!

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: CUSCO: La Convención, Aguas Calientes, Zona Arqueológica de Machu Picchu, 2430 m, 26 XI 2023, Incahuaman s.n. sub Hágster 16770, digital images, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from western Bolivia to central Peru, a range of some 1000 km, at 2430–3823 m elevation. Flowering in October–February.

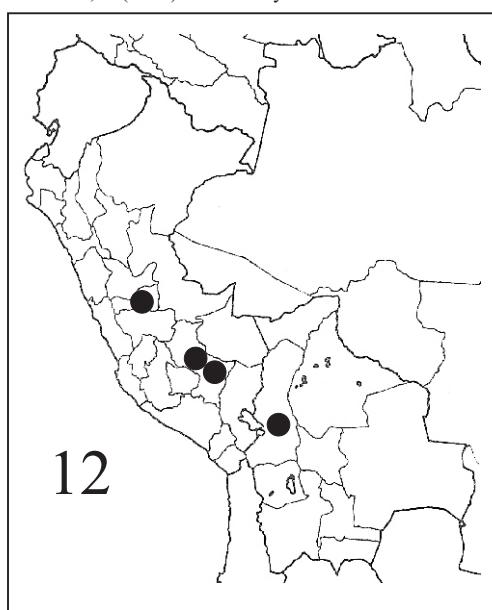
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum obliquum* belongs to the Soratae Subgroup of the Scabrum Group which is characterized by the branching habit starting on a primary stem, the infundibuliform, rugose leaf-sheaths, the lanceolate, aristate, acute leaves, the racemose sub-capitate inflorescence on a short, thin peduncle, and the bicallose lip. The species has 4–7 greenish yellow flowers, the leaves 1.1–4 × 0.4–0.6 cm, narrowly lanceolate, sub-acute, the sepals 8–11 mm long, the lip reniform 4.6–7 × 8–11 mm, apically somewhat 4-lobed (all lobes the same length), and the straight column, ovary 10–15 mm long, somewhat inflated. *Epidendrum soratae* Rchb. f. is vegetatively similar but with 8–12, green-yellow flowers, the sepals 6.8–7 mm long, and the labellum reniform with the apical margin 4-lobed (the outer lobes shorter than the central lobes), and the ovary ventrally inflated. *Epidendrum cardenasii* Hágster has larger flowers, the sepals 10.3–13 mm long, the lip hexagonal in general outline, and the calli laminar and divaricate. *Epidendrum boliviannum* Schltr. has larger flowers, the sepals 13 mm long, the leaves apically bilobed, the wider leaves 7–12 mm wide, the 3 lobes of the lip about equal in size. *Epidendrum cartilaginiflorum* Rchb.f. has the labellum cordiform, somewhat 3-lobed, the apex obtuse, rounded, and the sepals are 16 mm long.

NOTE: This report is an addition to the orchid flora of Peru, as it had been previously only registered from Bolivia.

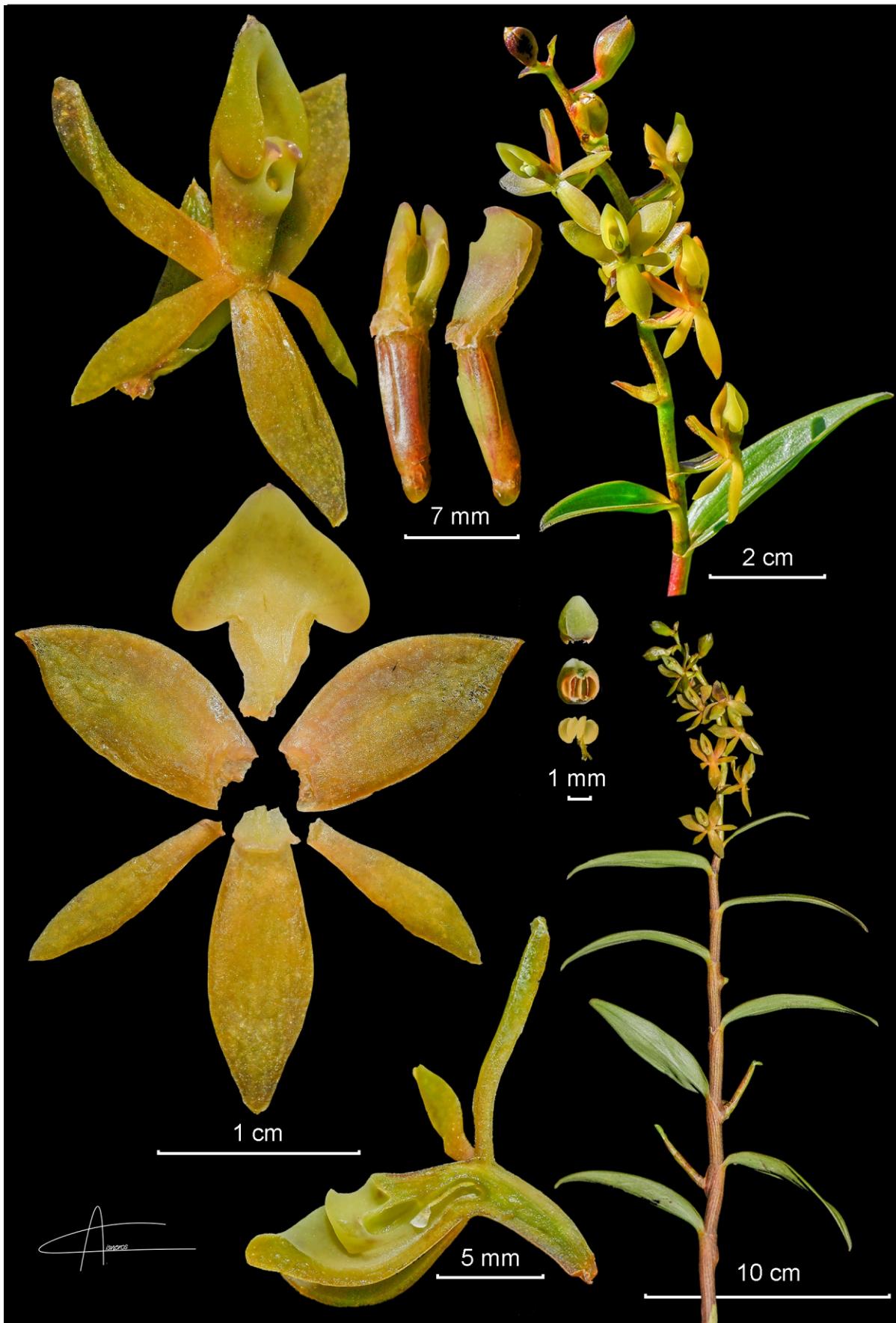
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. It is confirmed to occur in only three areas in Bolivia and Peru, but distant 1000 km, so it would be expected throughout the range in wet montane forests along the eastern flank of the Andes above 2500 m elevation.

ETYMOLOGY: The name *obliquum* refers to the oblique lateral sepals, a feature common to many species in *Epidendrum*.

REFERENCES: Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2009) *Epidendrum boliviannum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1211. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2009) *Epidendrum cartilaginiflorum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1216. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2006) *Epidendrum obliquum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 5, **Icon. Orchid.** 8: t. 862. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2006) *Epidendrum soratae*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 988. Santiago, E., Edquéen, J. D. & Hágster, E. (2022) *Epidendrum cardenasii*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 15, **Icon. Orchid.** 19(1): t. 1907. Schlechter, R. in Mansfeld, R. (1930) Blütenanalysen neuer Orchideen. I. Südamerikanische Orchideen, Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 58: 1–7, t. 1–60.



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EPIDENDRUM OCHROSTACHYUM Hágster, E.Santiago, J.P.Arista & Edquéñ

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2065

Type: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Bongará, Distr. Yambrasbamba, Perla del Imaza, Río Rojo, Pampa del Burro, 1839 m, 25 Aug. 2021, **Jessy Patricia Arista Bustamante, José Dilmer Edquéen Obilitas, Elmer Yrigoin Vásquez & Lucy Marlín Iliquín Malque 79.** Holotype: KUELAP! (LCDP) voucher

Terrestrial, monopodial, branching, erect **herb**, ca. 66 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1.0–2.5 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, fleshy. **Stems** cane-like, erect, straight, scarcely branching sub-apically, primary stem 54×0.6 cm, branches 7×0.3 cm; base covered by sheaths 6–30 mm long, tubular, non-foliari, scarious. **Leaves** 9 on primary stem, 3–5 on branches, distributed throughout the stems, articulate, slightly conduplicate, spreading, coriaceous, rigid, medium green on both sides, margins red-brown; sheaths 0.5–5.0 × 0.3–0.6 cm, tubular, minutely striated, rugose, red; blade $2.5–12 \times 0.6–2$ cm, lanceolate, acute, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 12 cm long on primary stem, ca. 6 cm long from branches, apical, racemose, erect, laxly few-flowered; peduncle 1.2 cm long, terete, without bracts, red-brown; rachis 5–11 cm long. **Floral bracts** 8–13 × 5–7 mm, nearly as long as ovary, widely ovate, sub-acuminate, oblique, embracing. **Flowers** up to 15, successive, non-resupinate, fleshy, ochre-yellow to olive green, sometimes tinged orange, dorsal surface of sepals red-brown to wine-brown, lip yellow; fragrance not registered. Sepals free, spreading, ovate to ovate-elliptic, obtuse, minutely apiculate, 3-veined, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepals 12×5 mm, lateral sepals 13×7 mm. **Petals** 10×3 mm, free, spreading, oblanceolate, obtuse, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 8×10 mm, united to column, entire, widely cordiform, base deeply cordate, apex acute, embracing apex of column in natural position; ecalous, strongly pubescent in front of stigmatic cavity. **Column** 8 mm long, thick, apex bidentate, with a pair of truncate wings. **Clinandrium** hood reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, apex acute, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, $\frac{1}{4}$ length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, without penetrating pedicellate ovary, strongly pubescent in front of stigmatic cavity. **Ovary** 8–9 mm long, terete, thick, furrowed. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Bongará, Distr. Yambrasbamba, La Perla Vieja, Pampa del Burro, 1880 m, 22 VIII 2021, *Arista 12*, KUELAP! (LCDP, AMO!) *Ibid.* 1850 m, 22 VIII 2021, *Arista 61*, KUELAP! (LCDP, AMO!).

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Bongará, Distr. Florida, Pomachapanda, 2300–2500 m, 8 Nov. 2010, *Dalström 3178*, digital image, AMO! Bosque Protector Alto Nieva, 2184 m, 17 III 2019, *Hágster 16077*, digital image, AMO! Área de Conservación Pampa del Burro, camino a Perla del Imaza, km 15, 1865 m, 14 VII 2022, *Hágster 16411*, digital image, AMO! San Martín: Prov. Rioja, Distr. Pardo Miguel Naranjos, Sector Venceremos, Naranjos, Borde del camino carretera marginal de la selva. Próximo a las peñas denominadas Meonas, 1765 m, 17 III 2019, *Edquéen 1676*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1959 m, 23 II 2017, *Edquéen 2019*, digital images, AMO! (*Photo voucher*). *Ibid.* 1715 m, 21 II 2017, *Edquéen 2020*, digital images, AMO! *Ibid.* 1730 m, 22 II 2017, *Edquéen 2021*, digital images, AMO! *Ibid.* 1975 m, 20 II 2017, *Edquéen 2022*, digital images, AMO! *Ibid.* 1918 m, 6 XI 2015, *Edquéen 2023*, digital images, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from northern Peru, on the border between the departments of Amazonas and San Martín, growing at 1715–2500 m. Habitat end ecology. Terrestrial, on road bank, in white sand with abundant organic matter 10 cm deep, in low forest. Phenology. Flowering in August to March.

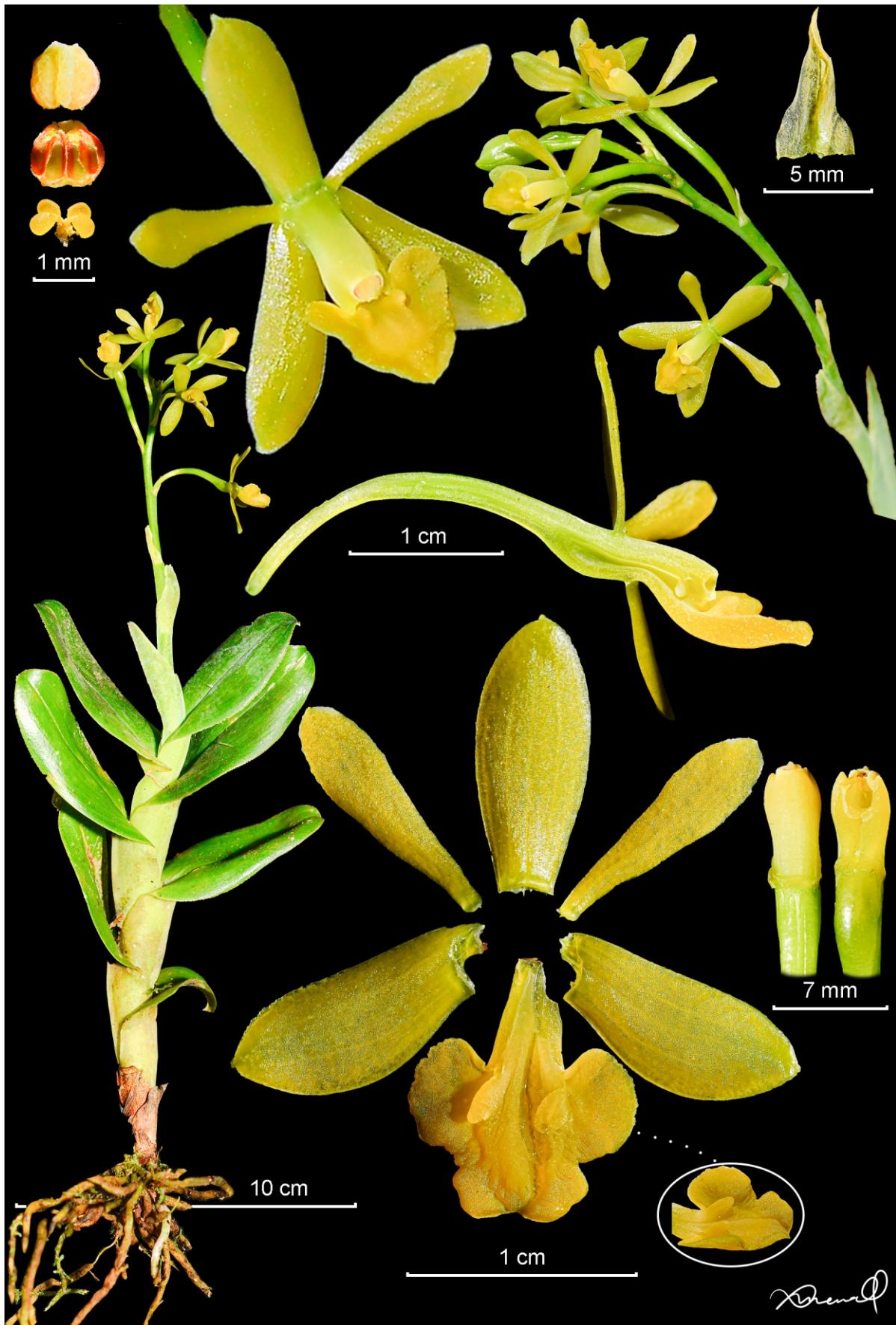
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum ochrostachyum* belongs to the Macrostachy whole Group, which is characterized by the monopodial plants with sub-apical branching, the rugose leaf sheaths, the large leaves, generally spreading, the erect racemose inflorescence, the fleshy flowers generally green to black (ripe olive colored), as well as yellow to pink to purple, with an entire, conduplicate, generally ecalous lip embracing the column, and the cuniculus pubescent to papillose in front of the stigmatic cavity and at least at the base of the lip. The species is recognized by the small plant (up to 66 cm tall), the leaves $2.5–12 \times 0.6–2$ cm, lanceolate, acute, the inflorescence of primary stem with up to 15 flowers, the floral bracts nearly as long as the ovary, the flowers ochre-yellow to olive green, sometimes tinged orange, dorsal surface of sepals red-brown to wine-brown, lip yellow, the lateral sepals 13 mm long, spreading, the petals oblanceolate, obtuse, the lip deeply cordiform, acute, and the column with a pair of truncate wings. *Epidendrum bangii* Rolfe is vegetatively similar, but the floral bracts are longer than the ovary, the flowers are purple, the lateral sepals 16–18 mm long, the petals are linear, acuminate, the lip is cordiform, and the column has a pair of rounded apical wings. *Epidendrum odontostachyum* Hágster & E.Santiago has larger plants, ca 1 m tall, the leaves $6–8 \times 0.6–1.6$ cm, the linear-lanceolate, the inflorescence up to 20 cm long, the flowers dark green with the lip purple-green, the petals 12×1.5 mm, slightly reflexed, and the floral bracts triangular and acuminate.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the ochre color of the flowers, from the Greek ὥχρός, and σταχυς, from the Greek spike, in reference to the Macrostachy whole Group to which the species belongs.

REFERENCES: Arista, J. P., Hágster, E., Santiago, E., Edquéen, J. D., Pariente, E., Oliva, M. & Salazar, G. A. (2023) New and noteworthy species of the genus *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae, Laeliinae) from the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, Amazonas, Perú, *Phytokeys* 227: 43–87. <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.227.101907> Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2015) *Epidendrum bangii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, *Icon. Orchid.* 15(1): t. 1503. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2015) *Epidendrum odontostachyum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, *Icon. Orchid.* 15(1): t. 1547.



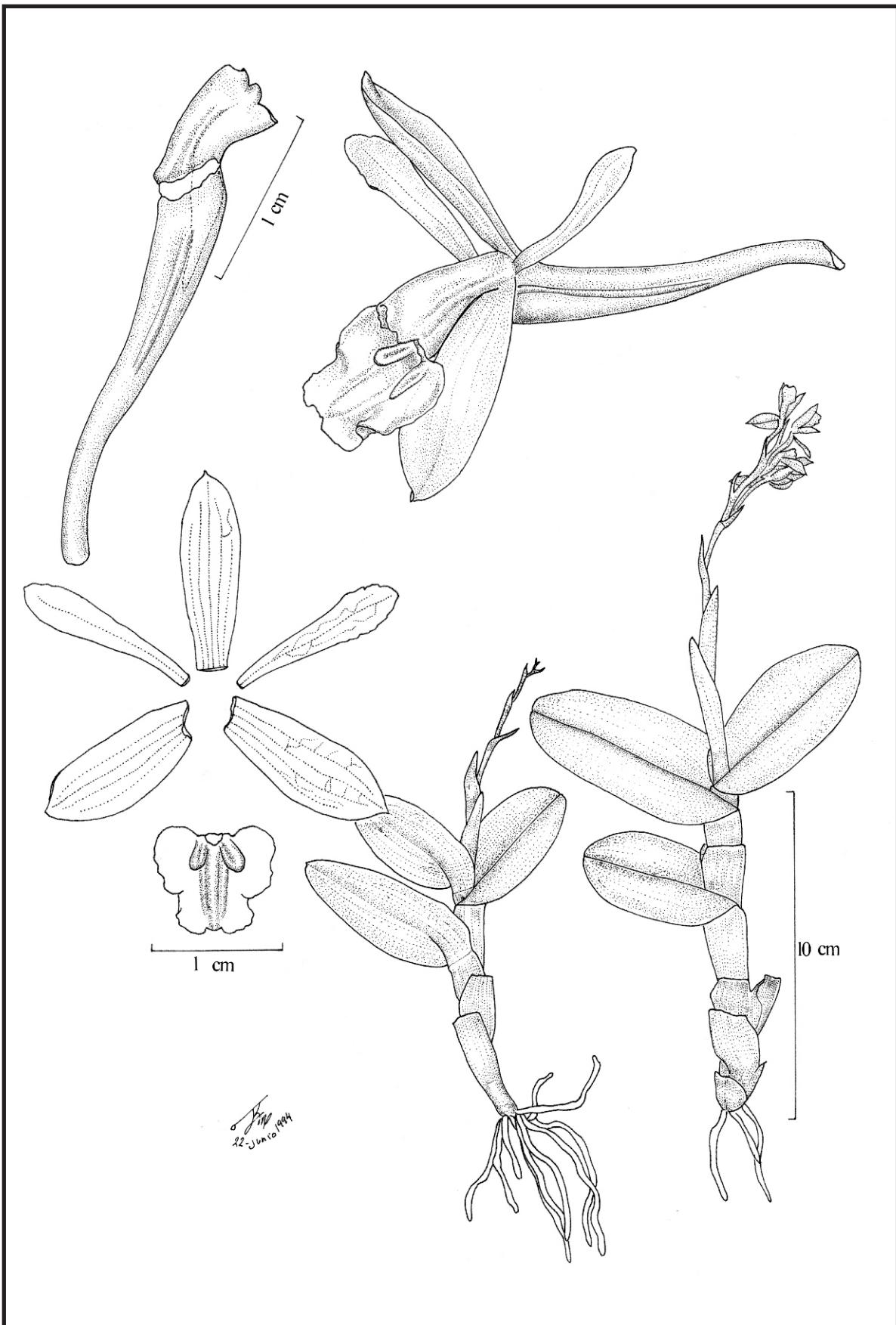


EPIDENDRUM ODONTOSPATHUM Rehb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2066a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM ODONTOSPATHUM Rchb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2066b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM ODONTOSPATHUM Rchb.f., *Xenia Orchid.* 3: 23 (1878).

Type: BOLIVIA: La Paz: Larecaja; Viciniis Sorata, monte Chilieca, Catarguata, supra arbores, 2700 m, May-June 1860, **Gilbert (Gustav) Mandon 1144**. Holotype: B, destroyed. Lectotype (designated by Hágster & Santiago, 2018): W-Rchb.f. 4347! (specimen), W-Rchb.f. 33753! (Sketch of flower and description) Isotypes: K-Lindl! P! (Illustration voucher).

Synonym: *Epidendrum refractoides* C.Schweinf., *Bot. Mus. Leafl.* 11: 114, fig. (1943). Type: PERU: Huánuco: Cani, 7 mi. NE of Mito, ca. 2600 m, in dense stream wood, 16 April 1923, **J. Francis Macbride 3391**. Holotype: F 534461! Isotype: AMES 61559!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb**, 30–100 cm tall. **Roots** 2–5 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy. **Stems** 7–26.1 × 0.4–2.4 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed, erect; base with 3 non-foliar bracts 1.0–3.5 cm long, scarious, imbricating bracts. **Leaves** 6–9, sub-erect with respect to stem, alternate, articulate, coriaceous, green, concolor, somewhat conduplicate at base; sheath 0.5–4.9 × 0.8–2.4 cm, infundibuliform, apiciform, minutely striated, wide; blade 3.0–12.5 × 2–5 cm, widely elliptic, apex rounded and short-bilobed, with a minute dorsal apiculus, margin crenulate. **Spathe** 1, 2.2–9.5 × 0.6–1.7 cm, conduplicate, ovate-lanceolate (when spread), basal half tubular, apical half open, obtuse, margin denticulate, spreading. **Inflorescence** 7–48 cm long, apical, paniculate, sub-erect to erect, lax-flowered, much surpassing apical leaf; peduncle 3.3–19 cm long, wide, laterally compressed, apiciform with 2–3 bracts, similar to spathe but progressively smaller; rachis 3–25 cm long, with 3 short, lax, few-flowered branches 4–5.8 cm long. **Floral bracts** 2–25 mm long, prominent, gradually much shorter towards apex of rachis, shorter than ovary or same size, triangular-lanceolate, acuminate, amplexicaul. **Flowers** ca. 30, successive, though many open at one time, resupinate, fleshy, green or yellow, rarely brown; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 15–23 mm long, short, terete, thin, slightly inflated behind perianth. **Sepals** 11–15 × 5.0–5.5 mm, elliptic, obtuse, minutely apiculate, 5-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal free, spreading, lateral sepals obliquely united to base of column, partly spreading, somewhat oblique. **Petals** 11.0–15 × 2–4 mm, free, spreading, oblanceolate, obtuse, 1-veined, vein short-branched throughout, margin crenulate towards apex, spreading. **Lip** 6–8.0 × 8.5–10 mm, united to column, obpancurate, slightly 3-lobed, base cordate, margin erose, spreading; bicallose, calli prominent, digitiform; disc fleshy, with a low keel that reaches apex of mid-lobe; lateral lobes 2.5–3.0 × 2.7–5.0 mm, obliquely reniform; mid-lobe 3.1–3.7 × 5.8–6.6 mm, semi-circular or sub-rectangular, broadly rounded and slightly emarginate. **Column** 7 mm long, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** sub-reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid; caudicles soft and granulose, slightly longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, occupying ¼ length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, penetrating 1/5 of ovary, slightly inflated, unornamented. **Capsule** ellipsoid, pedicel thin, 11 mm long; body 27 × 13 mm; apical neck 6 mm long.

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: **Apurímac:** Abancay, Santuario Nacional de Ampay, 3458 m, 19 IV 2015, *Zuñiga* 196, USM! Ibid. 3102 m, 25 V 2015, *Zuñiga* 328, USM! Ibid. 3386 m, 18 VI 2015, *Zuñiga* 527, USM! Ibid. 3160 m, 14 VII 2015, *Zuñiga* 773, USM! **Cusco:** La Convención, Dist. Sta. Teresa, Collapampa, 2900 m, VI 2009, *Callalli s.n.*, CUZ! Paucartambo: Ajanaco, Parque Nacional del Manú, 3100–3200 m, 8 V 1990, *Cano* 3575, USM! (Illustration AMO!). Quispicanchis: Marcapata, Cachupampa, 2688 m, 17 III 2007, *Villafuerte* 652, CUZ! Urubamba, Quebrada de Haytampu, 3200 m, 3 VIII 1991, *Tupayachi* 1546, CUZ! Urubamba: Pisqa-ccucho, 3550 m 8 II 1992, *Tupayachi* 1884, CUZ! Urubamba: Machu Picchu, Huayllabamba hacia Pukará, 3450 m 30 VI 2001, *Tupayachi* 5229, CUZ! Urubamba: Machu Picchu: Huayllabamba hacia Pukará, 3450 m, 30 VI 2001, *Tupayachi* 5230, CUZ! **San Martín:** Rioja, Sector Veneremos, Bosque de protección Alto Mayo, Margen derecha del Serranoyacu, 2370 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquéen* 6388, KUELAP! (LCDP, AMO!) (Photo voucher) Ibid. 1990 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquéen* 6402, KUELAP! (LCDP voucher)

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: **Apurímac:** Tambruco; Santuario Nacional de Ampay, *E. Cervantes Zavala* 47, digital images, from flickr, by Jan Baiker, 31 III 2011, AMO! **Cusco:** La Convención, Cuenca Apurímac, Choquequirao, VI 2008, *Farfán s.n.*, digital photo, AMO! Paucartambo: Ajanaco, Parque Nacional del Manú, on *Polyplepis sp.*, 3600 m, 7 III 2011, Hágster s.n., digital images, AMO! Machu Picchu, *Huilla s.n.*, digital images, AMO! Without locality, *Galiano* 2011, printed photograph, AMO! Tres Cruces. Pillahuata, Estación Biológica Wayquechas, 2800–3000 m, 29 V 2018, *Huamantupa* 59, digital photo, AMO! Wacaywillca (Santuario Histórico de Machu Pucch - SHM), 3400 m, 13 IV 2014, *Equipo de Inkaterra Asociación Daniel Auccayollo* by *C. Soto s.n.*, digital photo, AMO! La Convención, Yanatile-Tambopata, 2864 m, 10 IV 2022, *Villafuerte* 771, digital images, AMO! **Huancavelica:** Bosque de Amaru, 29 IX 2010, *Collantes s.n.*, digital photo, AMO! **Junín:** Valle de Chanchamayo, Selva Central, 2500 m, *Morón s.n.*, digital images, AMO! Prov. Concepción, Distr. Comas, *Navarro s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Quispicanchis: Marcapata, Cachupampa, 2688 m, 17 III 2007, *Villafuerte* 632, digital images, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from Peru, on the upper slopes of the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes at 1800–3600 m elevation. Epiphytic in elfin forest of *Polyplepis sp.*, and "pajonal" with bushes and rocks, and riverside forest, on slopes. Flowering in March to June.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum odontospathum* belongs to the Odontospathum Group which is recognized by the sympodial, caespitose habit, the laterally compressed stems, the successive flowers, a generally sub-erect, paniculate inflorescence, the peduncle with up to 4 prominent, conduplicate, apiciform, bracts covering the lower part of the peduncle. The species is recognized by the wide, laterally compressed stem, the wide, apically bilobed leaves, the inflorescence with several large, conduplicate bracts spaced on an apiciform peduncle with branches produced from each bract, the flowers green, orange-yellow to brown, and the somewhat pandurate lip. *Epidendrum lezliae* R. Vásquez & P.L. Ibisch from eastern Bolivia has a somewhat similar inflorescence with the long, zigzag peduncle bearing prominent conduplicate bracts, the non-resupinate flowers, but the margin of the lip is irregularly serrate-denticulate, and the inflorescence is racemose to paniculate.

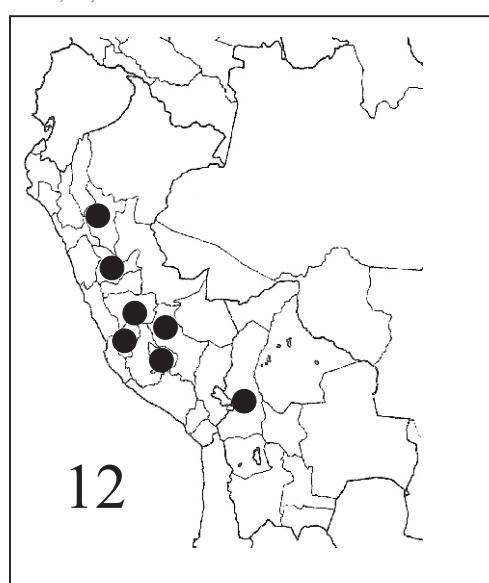
NOTES: Bennett and Christenson (1995) confused this species with *Epidendrum fruticetorum* Schltr. Schweinfurth (1970) had mistakenly reduced his *E. refractoides* var. *humile* to a synonym of *E. odontospathum*, in his supplement to the Orchids of Peru.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

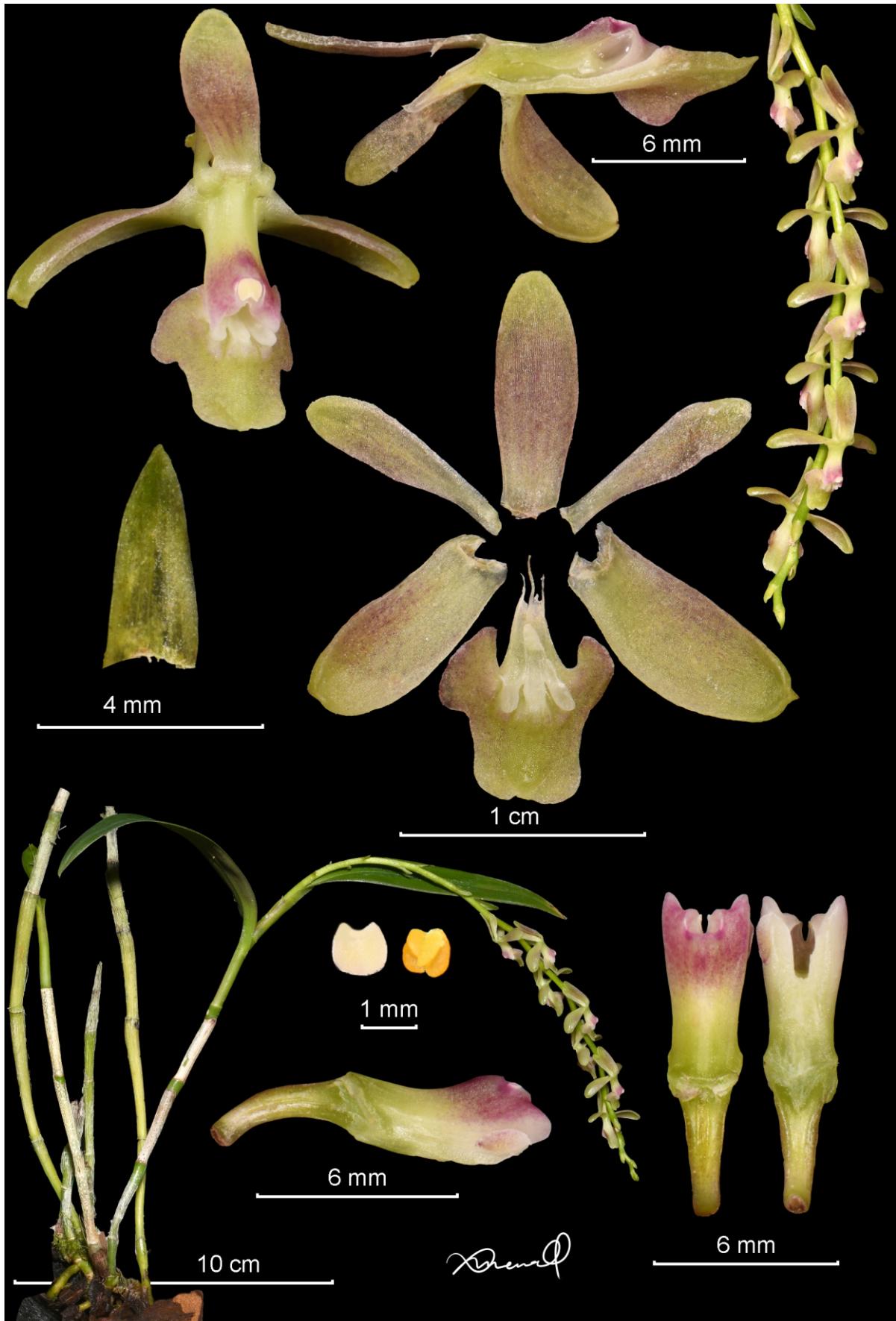
ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek οδοντός tooth, and σπάθη, spathe, in reference to the spathe which was described as being dorsally denticulate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Collection made by José Dilmer Edquéen under project "Diversidad de la familia Orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024" scientific collecting (N°004-2022-SERNANP-BPAM-JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the authorities of the BPAM for granting the collection permit under which this species was recorded for the first time in the department of San Martín.

REFERENCES: Bennett Jr., D. E. & Christenson, E. A. (1995) *Epidendrum odontospathum*, *Icon. Orchid. Peruviarum* 247. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. 2013, *Epidendrum refractoides*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 10, *Icon. Orchid.* 14: t. 1478. Schweinfurth, C. (1970), First Supplement to the Orchids of Peru, *Fieldiana*: Bot. 33: 1–80. Vázquez, R. C. & Ibisch, P. L. (2003) *Epidendrum lezliae*. In *Revista Soc. Boliv. Bot.* 4(1): 31–32, f. 1, 4.



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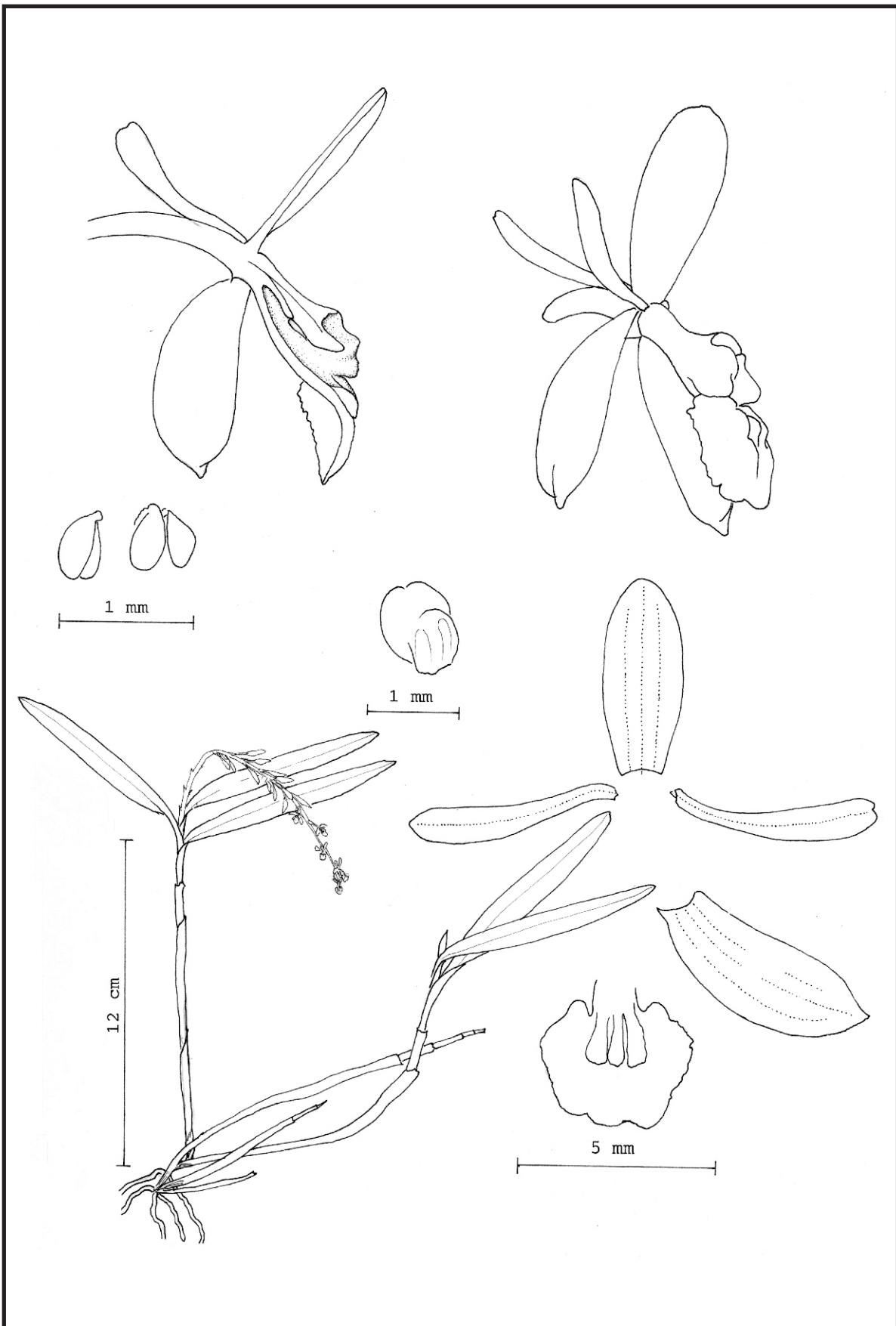


EPIDENDRUM OPIRANTHIZON Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2067a



EPIDENDRUM OPIRANTHIZON Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2067b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM OPIRANTHIZON Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 2: 166 fig. (1993).

Type: ECUADOR: Prov. Morona-Santiago: km 45–59 Méndez to Morona, 800–1000 m, collected by C. Luer & P. Jessup, flowered at RPSC, 20 March 1989, **C.H. Dodson 17938**. Holotype: MO! Isotype: AMO!

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 13–36 cm tall, including inflorescence. **Roots** 1–2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, white, thin. **Stems** 6–15 × 0.1–0.3 cm, simple, cane-like, somewhat thickened in middle, thus fusiform, medium green or tinged red to purple; covered along basal 2/3 by non-foliar sheaths, to 2.1–5.3 cm long, becoming scarious when dry. **Leaves** 3–5, distributed along apical 1/3 of stem, distichous, articulate, unequal, progressively larger, arching, spreading, medium green on both sides or tinged red to purple ventrally, sub-coriaceous; sheaths to 1.2–1.9 cm long, tubular, medium green, minutely striated when dry; blade 6.3–12 × 0.8–1.3 cm, narrowly elliptic, apex subacute, smooth, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 8–21 cm long, apical, racemose, erect to arching, densely few-flowered; peduncle 2.4–2.8 cm long, short, terete, thin, erect or nutant; rachis 14–17.3 cm long, arching-nutant, terete, thin, somewhat sinuous towards apex. **Floral bracts** 1.5–2.0 mm long, about half as long as ovary, triangular, acute, embracing. **Ovary** 2.5–6.0 mm long, terete, thin, scarcely short pubescent, furrowed. **Flowers** ca. 21–30, successive, resupinate, opening from apex of inflorescence backward, sepals and petals yellow-green or tinged pink to dark red, lip green pink to dark red, apex of column tinged pink; fragrance not registered. **Sepals** 4.5–11 × 2.0–4.0 mm, free, scarcely pubescent dorsally, membranaceous, obovate-elliptic, rounded, minutely apiculate, 3-veined (lateral veins few-branched), margin entire; dorsal sepal reflexed; lateral sepals partly spreading, oblique. **Petals** 4.5–9.0 × 0.8–2.0 mm, free, reflexed, oblong to oblanceolate, obtuse, minutely apiculate, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 3–7.0 × 3.5–7.0 mm, united to column, entire, hexagonal-subrhombic, base broadly cordate, apex truncate, somewhat lobed, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli prominent, laminar, fleshy, elongate, reaching middle of lip, with a prominent central mid-rib, as long as calli and rounded at end, disc bicuncinate in middle of calli. **Column** 4.0–6.0 mm long, thin, obconical, recurved dorsally at apex, with a fleshy wing on each side of apex horn-shaped. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** widely ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, inner side of each pair flat; caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit, viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small 1/4 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** short, to base of column, without penetrating pedicellate ovary. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: Ciudad de Macas, camino al oeste de la Finca de Rafael Yurank, 1200 m, 28 II 1986, **Baker** 6695, QCNE! along small road above Sucuá, 800 m, 22 IV 1982, **Dalström** 209, SEL! flowers in spirit, AMO! (Illustration voucher) Huamboya, Parroquia de Chiguaza, carretera Macas-Puyo, 1177 m, 12 IV 2017, **Hágster 15249**, QCNE! **Ibid. Hágster 15261**, QCNE! **Ibid. 1 XI 2017**, 943 m, **Hágster 15343**, QCNE! **Ibid. 943 m, 12 IV 2017**, **Hágster 15254**, QCNE x3! Morona, Cordillera del Cutucú, Parte alta del Río Shacham Entza, 1106 m, 14 IV 2002, **Suin 1600**, QCNE! SEL! **Ibid.** Comunidad Shuar El Jordán/Transcutucú, **Suin 1642**, QCNE! SEL! **Napo:** Archidona, Carretera Hollín-Loreto, km 50, Comunidad Guagua Sumaco, faldas al sur del Volcán Sumaco, 1000 m, 22 IV–2 V 1989, **Cerón 6673**, QCNE! Parque Nacional Sumaco-Galera, Cordillera Galleras, 1160 m, 15 IV 2006, **Homeier 2324**, QCA! QCNE! Near the road S of Baesa toward Tena, 1000–1500 m, 11 VIII 1978, **Luer 3254**, SEL!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, received 9 VII 2024, **Restrepo s.n.**, digital image, AMO! received 5 III 2019, **Sauleda s.n.**, digital image, AMO! **Ibid.** received 2 III 2016, **Uribé s.n.**, digital image, AMO! **Ibid.** received 24 III 2018, **Uribé s.n.**, digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** **Morona-Santiago:** Huamboya, Parroquia de Chiguaza, carretera Macas-Puyo, 1177 m, 12 IV 2017, **Hágster 15249**, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Ibid.** cerca de Anguasha, 943 m, 12 IV 2017, **Hágster 15254**, digital image, AMO! **Ibid. 1 XI 2017**, **Hágster 15343**, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) **Ibid.** cerca de Anguasha, Las Tres Marias, 950 m, 11 VI 2023, **Hágster 16677**, digital image, AMO! **Napo:** Cerca de Archidona, reserva Wayra, 1400 m, received 25 V 2022, **Gelis s.n.**, digital image, AMO! El Chaco: Tres Cruces, Orquidario San Cristobal, km 132 desde Lumbaqui, 1680 m, 3 XI 2017, **Hágster 15383**, digital image, AMO! Zamora-Chinchipe, Vivero de Ecuagenera, 900 m, 12 VI 2023, **Hágster 16539**, digital image, AMO!

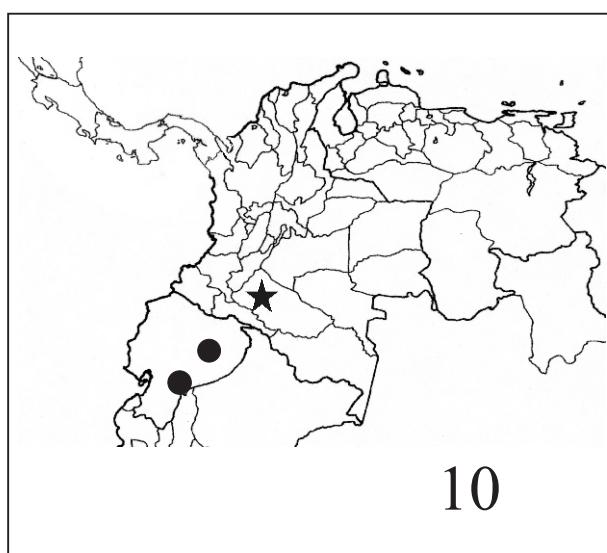
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Colombia and Ecuador, epiphytic in subtropical premontane forest and subtropical humid forest, 800–1700 m elevation. Flowering in February to August.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum opiranthizon* belongs to the Amblostomoides Group, which is recognized by the sympodial, cespitose habit, the stems somewhat thickened in the middle, with leaves distributed along the apical 1/3, the inflorescence apical, paniculate, with numerous mostly white, fragrant flowers, the ovaries frequently pubescent, and the lip 3-lobed with the callus laminar on a flat platform. The species is recognized by the racemose inflorescence, the small, resupinate flowers opening from the apex of the raceme first proceeding basally, the lip entire, hexagonal-subrhombic, bicallose, calli prominent, laminar, fleshy, elongate, reaching middle of lip, with a prominent mid-rib, as long as calli and rounded at end, and the disc bicuncinate in middle of calli. *Epidendrum holochilum* (Schltr.) Mansf. ex Hágster has acuminate leaves 5–20 × 0.5–1.3 cm, small pale-yellow flowers, a paniculate inflorescence, and the lip with 3 parallel calli continued into 3 low ribs. *Epidendrum purum* Lindl. has a paniculate inflorescence, the lip 3-lobed, the lateral lobes of the lip obliquely rhombic, acute, and the mid-lobe obtusulate, basal half narrowed, apical half rhombic; it is endemic to Venezuela.

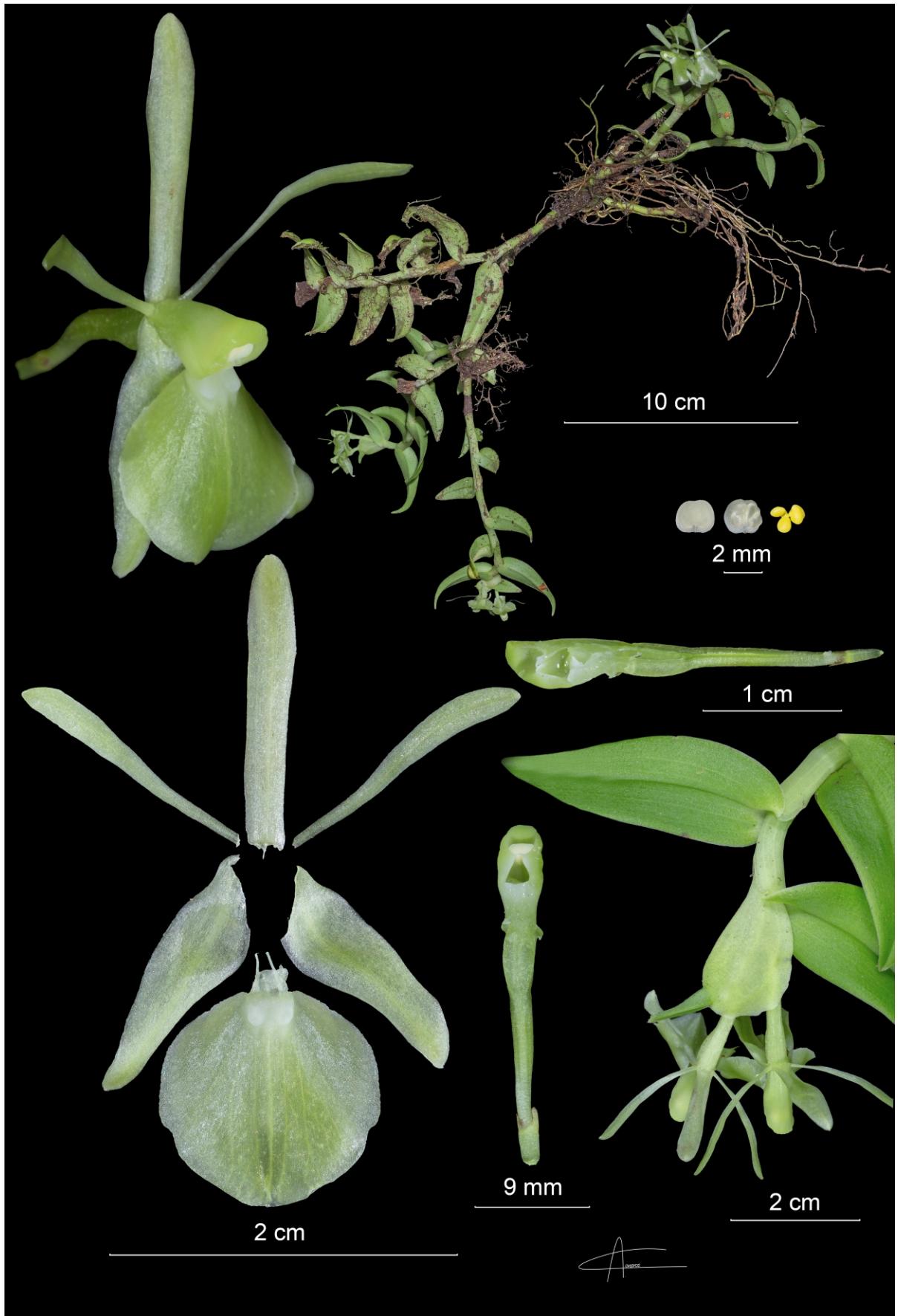
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek , backward, and , flowering, in reference to the peculiar order in which the flowers develop and open, from the apex of the inflorescence backward.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1993) *Epidendrum opiranthizon*. In Hágster E. & Salazar G. A. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 165. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2006) *Epidendrum opiranthizon*. In Hágster E. & Sánchez S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 8: t. 863. Hágster, E. (2019) *Epidendrum holochilum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 13, **Icon. Orchid.** 17(1): t. 1727. Lindley, J. (1844) *Epidendrum purum*. In *Edwards's Bot. Reg.* 30 (Misc.): 75.



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EPIDENDRUM PACHYCLINIUM Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2068

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM PACHYCLINIUM Hágster & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 15(2): t. 1590 (2016).

Type: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Municipio de Cocorná, Autopista Medellín-Bogotá, km 63, quebrada El Bihao [El Viao], ca. 1900 m, 26 April 1980, *Rodrigo Bernal, Gloria Galeano & Cano 168*. Holotype: COL! Isotype: HUA!

Epiphytic, pendent **herb**, ca. 30 cm long. **Roots** ca. 1 mm in diameter, basal, very thin, white. **Stems** 16–30 × 0.1–0.2 cm; simple, cane-like, originating from basal internodes of previous stem, terete, thin, pendent; base with infundibuliform, non-foliar sheaths, 0.6–1.3 × 0.4–0.6 cm. **Leaves** 7–10, distributed along upper 2/3 of stems, unequal in size (basal ones generally smaller), alternate, articulate; sheaths 1.0–1.6 × 0.3–0.4 cm, infundibuliform, only covering about half of internode, minutely striated; blade 2.8–8.3 × 0.6–1.1 cm; obliquely narrowly lanceolate, short acuminate, margin entire, green on both sides. **Spathe** 1[2], 1.8–2.2 × 1.0–2.0 cm (spread), hemi-ovate, acute, conduplicate, oblique, widely ovate when spread. **Inflorescence** apical sessile; peduncle and rachis ca. 6 mm long, terete, thin. **Floral bracts** totally hidden within spathe. **Ovary** 20–25 mm long, thin, slightly inflated along apical half, triquetrous, with three longitudinal, two-winged ribs. **Flowers** 2, resupinate, simultaneous, green, calli and anther white; fragrance not registered. **Sepals** 15–17 × 5 mm, spreading, free, sub-obtuse, margin entire, revolute; dorsal sepal, ovate-lanceolate, 5-veined, lateral veins half as long as rest; lateral sepals oblong-elliptic, oblique, 3-veined. **Petals** 15–17 × 2 mm, spreading, free, slightly oblique at base, linear-ob lanceolate, sub-obtuse, 3-veined; margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 13–15 × 13–15 mm, united to column, entire, orbicular-cordiform, base slightly cordate, apex sub-obtuse, margin entire; bicallose, calli laminar, parallel, fleshy; disc with 2 very short, low, inconspicuous ribs, in front of calli, and multiple visible veins in lip. **Column** 9 mm long, arched. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, surpassing body of column, very fleshy, upturned, margin entire. **Lateral lobes of stigma** very small, occupying 1/4 length of stigmatic cavity. **Anter** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, ovoid, somewhat laterally compressed; caudicles not seen. **Cuniculus** shallow, penetrating 1/5 of ovary, not inflated, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Guatapé, Vereda Santa Rita, 1850 m, 17 XII 1987, *Albert de Escobar 8073*, HUA! Vereda El Roble por Cañada Fea, 2019 m, *Atehortúa 495*, HUA! Cocorná, Río Viao, pressed 29 VII 1996, hort. Colomborquideas, Hágster 11667, AMO! Alto de Toyo, Westandes von Antioquia, 1600–2000 m, IX 1906, *Lehmann 8338*, AMES! K! NY! Tolima: bei Inzá, 2000 m, 10 XI 1882, *Lehmann 2137*, AMES! G! LE! US! Vereda Mazo, sector Los Vásquez, sendero Embrujado, 1 VIII 2011, *Morales 622*, HUA! Vereda Monte Loro, 18 IV 2013, *Tobón 470*, MEDEL! [Nariño]: prop. Pasto, V 1876, *André 3203*, NY!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Campamento, 2500 m, 26 VI 2020, *Alzate s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Cocorná; Quebrada El Viao, ca. 2000 m, *Vieira s.n.*, digital image AMO! Quindío: Mun. Filandia, *Moreno s.n.*, digital photo, AMO! Nariño: without locality data, *Reina-Rodríguez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher) Risaralda: Río Otún, Cordillera Central, *Calderón s.n.*, digital image, Flickr. Valle del Cauca: Cerro del Inglés, 19 XII 2011, *Arango-Bermúdez s.n.*, digital image, AMO!

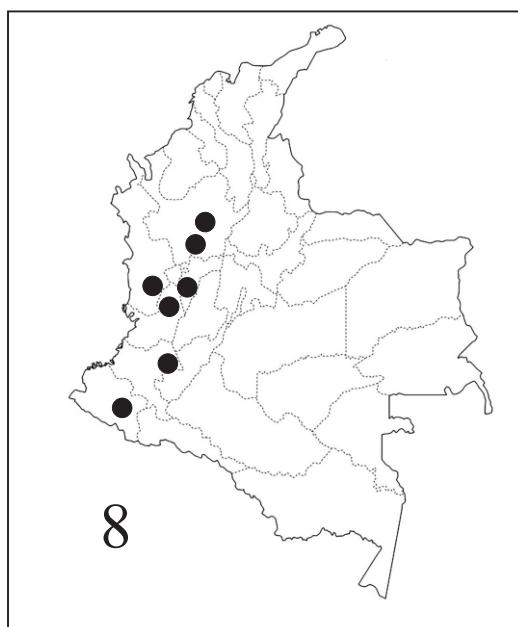
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Colombia, from the Cordillera Central and the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes in cloud forest or tropical rainforest, at 1600–2000 m elevation. Flowering October to April.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum pachyclinum* belongs to Megalospathum Group characterized by the caespitose but branching habit, the many-leaved stem, the fleshy, oblique leaves, the short, few flowered, raceme subtended by large semi-ovate spathaceous bracts, the resupinate flowers, and the column more or less united to the lip, and the Vesiculae Subgroup which has a sympodial habit, numerous leaves throughout the stems, the leaves concord, and the green lip cordiform and bicallose. The species is recognized by the narrowly lanceolate, oblique leaves 2.8–8.3 × 0.6–1.1 cm, the sepals 17 mm long, the 3-veined petals, the orbicular-cordiform lip bicallose, the calli white, laminar, parallel, the disc with 2 very short, low, inconspicuous ribs, in front of the calli, column arched, and the clinandrium-hood prominent, fleshy and upturned. *Epidendrum vesicicaule* L.O.Williams has pendent plants, the leaves narrowly lanceolate, 3.5–6.0 × 0.4–0.8 cm, the inflorescence 4-flowered, the sepals 12–13 mm long, the petals straight, neither falcate nor oblique, the lip cordiform with a pair of fleshy calli, with the disc prominently fleshy, the column slightly upturned along the basal half, and the clinandrium-hood fleshy, truncate, straight. *Epidendrum cardiomorphum* Hágster & E.Santiago is vegetatively very similar but the leaves are 4.0–8.6 × 0.5–1.0 cm, the sepals 14–18 mm long, the petals slightly falcate, the lip triangular-cordiform with a pair of small, laterally compressed, parallel calli, the disc of the lip thin, not fleshy thickened, with three very thin, low, parallel ribs which disappear before the middle of the lip, and with multiple radiating thickened veins distal to the calli, and the clinandrium-hood slightly surpassing the body of the column, fleshy, straight. *Epidendrum falcivesicicaule* Hágster & E.Santiago has been confused with this species, but has the cordiform lip with a pair of calli, elongate, prominent, on a thickened, rounded white, spongy, platform, and the clinandrium-hood prominent, slightly incurved.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

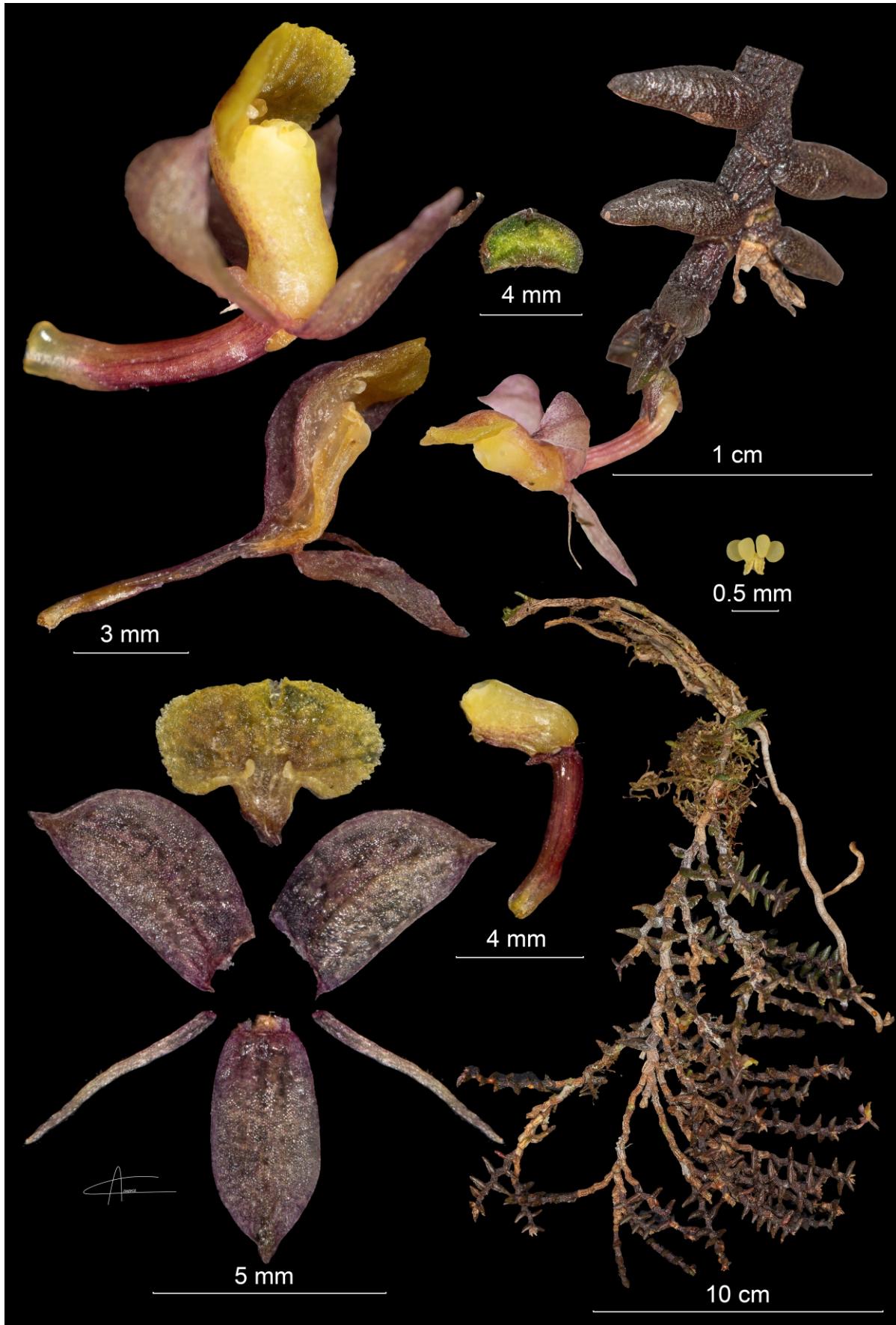
ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek, μαχυς thick, and κλινη bed, in reference to the very fleshy clinandrium-hood, which is characteristic of this species.

REFERENCE: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2016) *Epidendrum cardiomorphum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(2): t. 1574. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2016) *Epidendrum falcivesicicaule*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(2): t. 1581. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2016) *Epidendrum pachyclinum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(2): t. 1590. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2016) *Epidendrum vesicicaule*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(2): t. 1599. Santiago, E., Hágster, E. & Edquéen, J. D. (2025) *Epidendrum falcivesicicaule*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2032.



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EPIDENDRUM PACHYPHYTON Garay

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2069

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: San Luis, **Gilberto Escobar 1033**, Holotype: AMES! (with sketch of flower)

Epiphytic, monopodial, much branching, pendent **herb**, up to 20 cm tall. **Roots** 1.5 mm in diameter, from base of primary stem only, simple, fleshy, light brown. **Stems** primary stem to $12.5 \times 0.14\text{--}0.2$ cm, terete, sinuous, pendent; branches $0.4\text{--}6.0 \times 0.2$ cm, numerous, produced from throughout primary stem, and from other earlier branches, often aggregate near apices, sometimes a short extension from apex of previous branch. **Leaves** numerous on primary stem, deciduous in adult specimens; on branches 5–13; distichous, spreading, closely spaced, deep green to dark brown; sheaths $1.2\text{--}3.0 \times 1.4\text{--}2.0$ mm, terete, rugose, scarcely striated; blades $2.6\text{--}10 \times 1.6\text{--}2.0$ mm, lanceolate, semi-terete, fleshy, somewhat rugose, more so in dried specimens, sub-acute. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 4.0 mm long, apical, subsessile, compact, with successive flowers. **Floral bracts** 2.0×1.0 mm, triangular-ovate, sub-acute, minutely rugose, rigid, embracing, dark brown. **Flowers** up to 5, successive, one at a time, generally non-resupinate, sepals green to dirty pink to dark red-brown, petals pale red-brown, lip and column yellow; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 5.0×0.9 mm, red, base yellow, unornamented, furrowed. **Sepals** spreading, 3–5-veined, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal $5.0 \times 2.0\text{--}4.6$ mm, oblong-ob lanceolate, apex apiculate, lateral sepals $5.0 \times 2.0\text{--}5.2$ mm; obliquely oblong, somewhat concave, upper margin straight, apex aristate. **Petals** $4.4\text{--}4.8 \times 0.2\text{--}0.3$ mm, spreading, linear-triangular, 1-veined, apex acuminate, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** $2.5\text{--}2.6 \times 4.8\text{--}5.0$ mm, united to column, entire, reniform, spreading, held at 30 degree angle to column to cover column from above, margins short dentate, surface somewhat thickened along veins, bicallose, calli small, laminar, parallel in front of sides of column. **Column** $3.0\text{--}4.0 \times 2.0$ mm, thick, it is held at 90 degree angle from ovary, projecting upward, apex truncate. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, ovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles in two pairs, granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** long, about $\frac{1}{4}$ length of long stigmatic cavity, about half as long as column. **Cuniculus** short, penetrating 1/6 of ovary, narrow, widened at height of perianth. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Antioquia:** Ciudad Bolívar: La Mansa, 2200 m, XII 1974, Ortiz 664, HPUJ! (digital images of live material and illustration, AMO!) **Santander:** Road to Duitama to Virolin 2 km before Virolin, 1650 m, 28 I 1983, Folsom 10718, AMO! Carretera entre Charalá y Duitama, between 1/3 to 1/2 the distance towards Duitama, 1900–2500 m, VII 1964, Kapuler 89, COL! **Valle del Cauca:** municipio de Dagua, corregimiento del Queremal, camino que conduce a Cerro Tokio, en árbol a orilla de la carretera, 1689 m, 9 XII 2023, Castro 3244, COL! (LCDP voucher) ECUADOR: **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Cordillera del Cónedor, 1700 m, hort Ecugenera, 23 IX 2016, Hágster 14795, digital image AMO! Zamora: Road Loja-Zamora, km 33, 1800–1850 m, 21 IV 1973, Holm-Nielsen 4126, AAU! Area of Estación Científica San Francisco, road Loja-Zamora, ca. 35 km from Loja, 2000 m, 22 XII 2003, Werner 698, AMO! QCNE! VENEZUELA: **Amazonas:** Río Negro: Cerro Aracamuni. Capto. La Proa, 1500 m, 30 X 1987, Carnevali 2551, VEN! Atabapo: Cerro Marahuaca. Laderas que miran al suroeste, cabeceras del Río Iguápo, sector meridional de la Meseta SE, 1560 m, 13 X 1983, Steyermark 129603, VEN! **Bolívar:** Central and western part saddle between Camarcaíbarai-Tepuí and Tereké-Yurén-tepui, 1800–1900 m, 23 V 1985, Liesner 21011, MO, VEN! Auyán-Tepuí, cumbre de la parte SE del brazo noroeste (división occidental del cerro), vecindad del Río Lomita Camp Sector SSE, 1800 m, 10 V 1964, Steyermark 93641, VEN! Auyán-tepui: Cumbre de la parte norte de la sección sur (división occidental del cerro): a lo largo del Río Churum al pie de "Second Wall" de arenisca, desde el campamento norte, 5 km hacia el noroeste, 1660 m, 12 V 1964, Steyermark 93779, AMES! Meseta del Jaua, Cerro del Jaua, Cumbre, porción SE, al borde del tributario del Río Marajano, 1750–1800 m, 22 II 1974, Steyermark 109540, VEN! Altiplanicie SE del Acopán-tepui, cabeceras del Río Arahuác, 1920 m, 14 II 1984, Steyermark 130019, MO! NY! VEN! Murisipan-Tepuí southern projections, 1700 m, 26 V 1986, Steyermark 132097, VEN!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality data, Mejía s.n., photograph (Escobar 1994). **Antioquia:** SE of Medellín, 2500 m, Vieira, s.n., digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Cundinamarca:** Guasca: Parque Nacional Natural Chingaza, received 13 V 2022, Chingaza Grupo Conservación s.n., digital images, AMO!

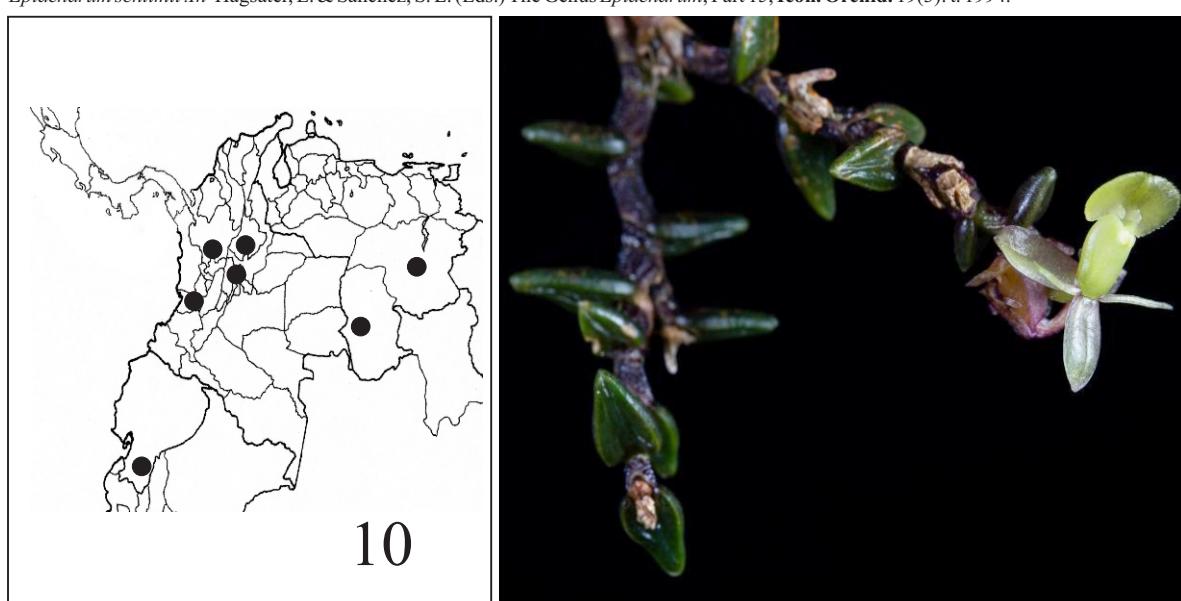
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widespread though apparently disjunct in distribution, from the states of Amazonas of Bolívar, Venezuela on Tepuis, in Colombia in the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes in the departments of Cundinamarca and Santander, and the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes in the departments of Antioquia and Valle del Cauca and in southern Ecuador. Epiphytic in small trees or on sandstone Tepui in Venezuela, at 1500–2500 m elevation. Flowering apparently throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epiendrum pachyphyton* does not seem to have any closely related species as per the vegetative habit. By the flowers it would seem to belong to the Vincentinum group. The species is recognized by the stout, pendent, much branching plants, the stems in the same plane, the short, semi-terete leaves, the short inflorescence with successive flowers, the linear-triangular petals and the reniform, spreading lip. The plant habit is unique in *Epidendrum*, but the flowers are reminiscent of *Epidendrum vincentinum* and *E. schlimii*, which have large paniculate, few-flowered inflorescences on a filiform peduncle and rachis.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek πάχυς, thick, stout, and φύτον, plant, in reference to the short thick, stout leaves and stems, thus the plant characteristic of this species.

REFERENCES: Escobar, R. (1994) *Epidendrum pachyphyton*. In *Orquídeas Nativas de Colombia*, 5: 773, fig. 910. Garay, L. A. (1973) Orquídeas Colombianas nueva o críticas; Decena XI, *Orquideología* 8(3): 179–188. Jiménez, M. R. & Hágster, E. (2008) *Epidendrum vincentinum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 7, *Icon. Orchid.* 11: t. 1197. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2023) *Epidendrum schlimii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 15, *Icon. Orchid.* 19(3): t. 1994.



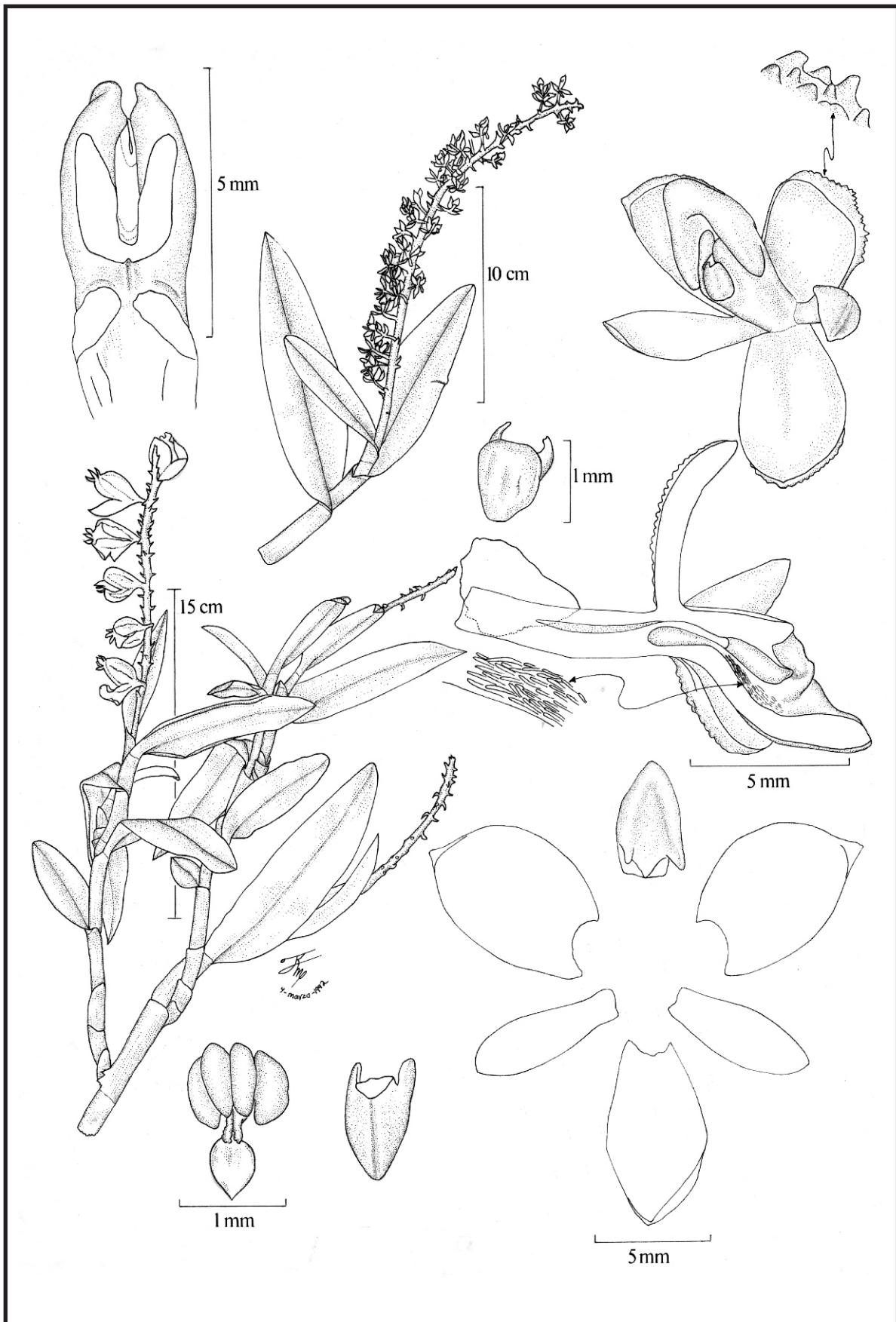


EPIDENDRUM PALACIOSII Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2070a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM PALACIOSII Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2070b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM PALACIOSII Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 2: t. 171 (1993).

Type: ECUADOR: Napo: Cordillera del Guacamayo, km 139–140 Quito-Tena, em talud, 2120–2220 m, 8 marzo 1984, *Calaway H. Dodson, Alwyn H. Gentry, Walter Palacios & Jorge Zaruma 14848*. Holotype: MO! (Illustration voucher). Isotype: AMO (spirit)! NY! QCNE!

Terrestrial, monopodial, erect, branching when mature **herb**, 150 cm tall. **Roots** 1 mm diameter, fleshy, from base of primary stem, scarce from base of branches, white. **Stems** primary stem $63 \times 0.6\text{--}0.9$ cm; branches $15\text{--}27 \times 0.3\text{--}0.7$ cm; cane-like, terete, erect, base covered by sheaths, tubular, non-foliar, scarious. **Leaves** not seen on primary stem; 4–6 on branches, distributed along stem, suberect in relation to stem, green, concolor, coriaceous; sheaths 2–4 cm long, tubular, minutely striated, rugose; blades of branches $2.5\text{--}12 \times 1.5\text{--}3.5$ cm, elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, acute, margin finely dentate, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 9–20 cm long, apical, racemose, erect, flowers densely distributed in a helicoid; peduncle 1.0 cm long, terete, straight, pale green; rachis 16–19 cm long, straight, pale green. **Floral bracts** 2.5–4 mm long, shorter than ovary, triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Flowers** 30–40, simultaneous, non-resupinate, fleshy, first yellow-green, then dark green with white waxy sepals and lip, later turning brown with white waxy parts, with evident calcium-oxalate crystals when dried, lip with some purple distally; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 6–10 mm long, terete, thin, furrowed, green tinged brown, not inflated. **Sepals** 6–8 × 3–4 mm, free, spreading, dorsally muricate, apex acute, minutely apiculate, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal elliptic, 3-veined; lateral sepals ovate-elliptic, oblique, 5-veined. **Petals** 7.3×1.3 mm, free, spreading, oblong-ob lanceolate, apex obtuse, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 4.2×6.3 mm, united to column, fleshy, entire, deltate, base truncate, apex obtuse, cymbiform in natural state, margin entire, spreading; disc strongly pubescent, ecallose. **Column** 6 mm long, straight, thick, ending in a pair of lateral truncate wings. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** 4-celled, ovoid, apex rounded. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small. **Cuniculus** shallow, pubescent below stigmatic cavity, without penetrating ovary. **Capsule** $22\text{--}26 \times 5\text{--}8$ mm, ellipsoid; pedicel 2–4 mm long; body 1.4–1.5 × 5–8 mm; apical neck 6–8 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Napo: Cordillera del Guacamayo, carretera Baeza-Tena, 29 III 1994, *Carnevali 3485*, AMO! CICY! P.N. Cordillera de Guacamayos, N of Archidona, 2200 m, 24 IV 2003, *Croat 88076*, QCNE! *Ibid. Croat 88078*, QCNE! Cordillera de Los Guacamayos, km 32 Quito-Tena, 2150 m, 17 VII 1983, *Dodson 14037*, MO! Q! SEL! Cordillera del Guacamayo, 9 VII 1994, *Fuentes 17*, QAP! Baeza-Tena, 1 km al E del Puerto Ave María, 2200 m, 4 XII 1986, *Hágster 8844*, AMO! *Ibid. Hágster 8846*, AMO! MO! Carretera Tena-Quito, Parque Nacional Sumaco, 2041 m, 14 IV 2017, *Hágster 15269*, QCNE! (Photo voucher.) Guacamayo pass, Baeza-Tena, 1900 m, 1 IV 1983, *Hirtz 902*, SEL! Cosanga, Baeza-Tena, 2000 m, V 1984, *Hirtz 1772*, MO! Baeza-Tena, 1800 m, I VIII 1984, *Hirtz 1865*, MO! south pass Baeza-Tena, 1900 m, 29 III 1984, *Dalström 697*, SEL! carretera Quinto Baeza, Cordillera de los Guacamayos, 2000 m, 11 VI 2007, *Jaramillo 25958*, QCA! Cosanga-Tena, east slope, 2000 m, I XII 1985, *Luther 991*, SEL! 6–8 km S of Cosanga along the Baeza-Tena road, 2200–2250 m, 22 XII 1987, *Molau 2126*, GB! QCA! Reserva Ecológica Antisana, 2000 m, 2 VII 1995, *Tirado 1576*, ECUAMZ! SEL! S of Cosanga, 2200 m, 28 VII 1990, *Webster 28440*, QCA! QCNE! TEX!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Napo: Archidona: P.N. Cordillera de Los Guacamayos, ca. 2070 m, 10 VI 2023, *Hágster 16668*, digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher).

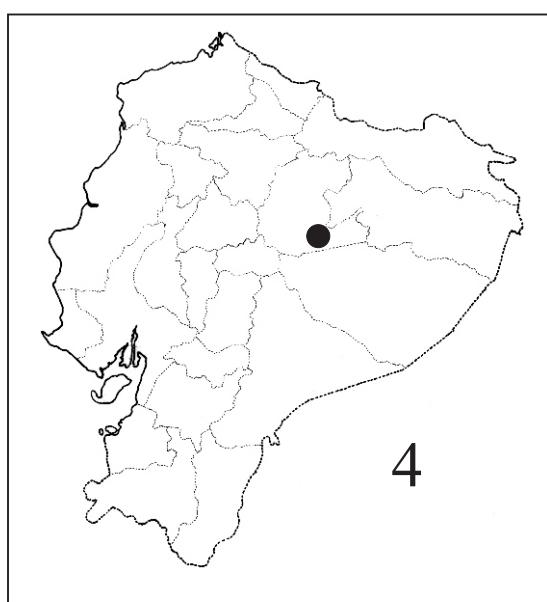
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the Cordillera del Guacamayo, on the road from Quito to Tena, at a narrow band of 1800–2250 m elevation. Growing on rocky cliffs along the roadside. Flowering from March to July.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum palaciosii* belongs to the Macrostachyum Group, which is characterized by the monopodial plants with subapical branching, the rugose leaf sheaths, the large leaves generally spreading, the inflorescence racemose, erect, and the fleshy flowers generally green to black (ripe olive colored), as well as yellow to pink to purple, with an entire, conduplicate, generally ecallose and pubescent lip embracing the column, and the nectary pubescent to papillose in front of the stigmatic cavity and at least at the base of the lip. This species is recognized by the inflorescence up to 20 cm long, densely many-flowered, the flowers green when young with sepals and petals waxy white, maturing to pale brown with waxy white parts of lip somewhat purple, the sepals 6–8 × 3–4 mm, dorsally muricate, the lip 4.2×6.3 mm, deltoid with base truncate and apex obtuse, the disc ecallose. *Epidendrum ionostachyum* Hágster, E. Santiago & García-Revelo is vegetatively similar but the flowers are pale purple, the sepals 6 mm long, dorsally echinate, the petals falcate, the lip 4×4.6 mm, deltoid, with the apex acute, and the column and sepals dorsally pubescent. *Epidendrum borealistachyum* Hágster & E. Santiago has flowers lilac white to pale grayish lilac, lip white, column bicolor, base green, deep purple at apex, apex of the column deep purple, the lip $6\text{--}8 \times 8.3\text{--}10$ mm, widely triangular, base truncate and a callus, “V” shaped.

CONSERVATION STATUS: CR Critically Endangered. The species is only known from a limited area east of Quito in the Cordillera de Guacamayo, at an elevation of 1800–2250 m, growing on rocks an roadside slopes.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Walter Palacios, an Ecuadorian botanist and associated researcher of the Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, in Quito who has collected over 18,000 specimens in the country.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1993) *Epidendrum palaciosii*. In Hágster, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.), **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 171. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2015) *Epidendrum borealistachyum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), **Icon. Orchid.** 15(1): t. 1505. Hágster, E., Santiago, E. & García-Revelo, S. (2016) *Epidendrum ionostachyum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), **Icon. Orchid.** 15(2): t. 1586. Palacios, W. (2016) *Árboles del Ecuador, Familias y Géneros*, Universidad Técnica del Norte, Ibarra. pp. 353.



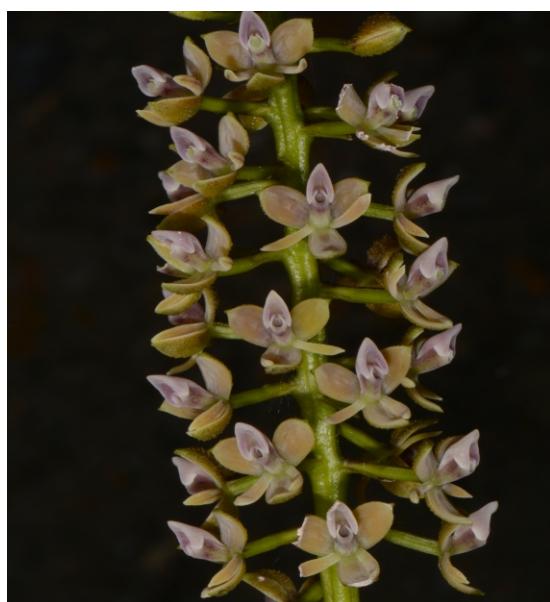
Authors: E. Santiago & E. Hágster

LCDP: E. Hágster & X. Alcántara

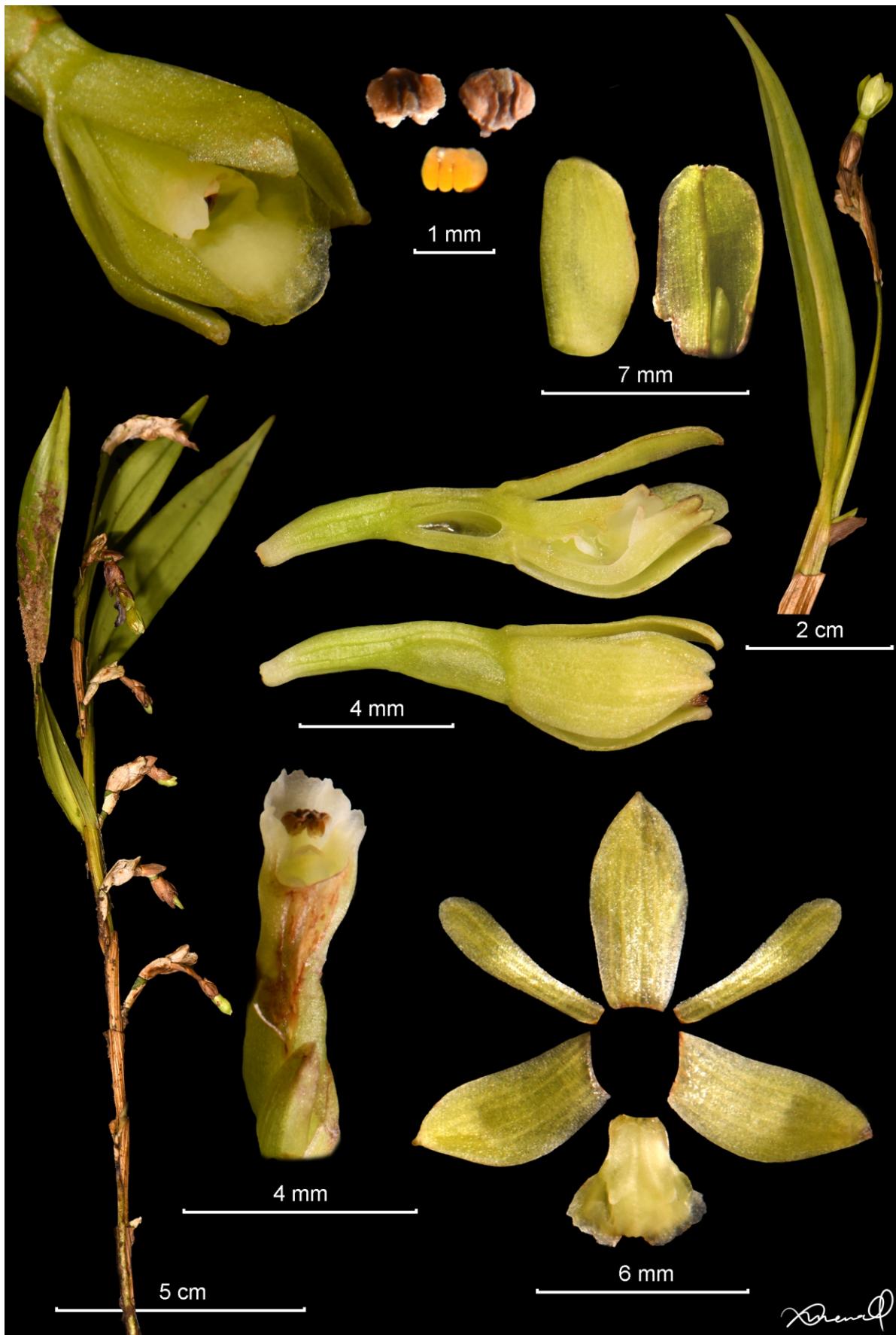
Illustrator: R. Jiménez M.

Photo: E. Hágster

Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago



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EPIDENDRUM PARVIALBERTII Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2071

X. Deneuf

EPIDENDRUM PARVIALBERTII Hágster et E.Santiago, sp. nov.

Type: ECUADOR: Zamora-Chinchipe, El Pangui, Hort. Vivero Mundiflora, El Pangui (Magaly Portilla), 900 m, 12 June 2023, *Eric Hágster, Elizabeth Santiago Ayala, Alexander C. Hirtz & Estrella Mendoza 16547*. Holotype: QCNE! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

Similar to *Epidendrum glossoclinium* Hágster & Dodson, but the leaves $5.5\text{--}12.5 \times 0.8\text{--}1.5$ cm, lanceolate, acuminate (vs. leaves $1.7\text{--}4.2 \times 0.2\text{--}0.45$ cm, narrowly ligulate-lanceolate, obtuse), the apical inflorescence 7.0 cm long, peduncle 3.0–3.7 cm long, apic平ose (vs. inflorescence very short, ca. 1 cm long, peduncle sessile), the sepals $5.6\text{--}6.2 \times 2.6\text{--}3$ mm, obtuse (vs. sepals 6.5×2 mm, acuminate), the petals 4.5×1.5 mm, narrowly oblanceolate, apex rounded (vs. petals 5.7×1.4 mm, narrowly elliptic-trullate, acuminate), and the lip transversely elliptic with the base cuneate (vs. lip triangular with the base truncate).

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 20–30 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, thin. **Stems** 16–25 × 0.3–0.4 cm, simple, cane-like, terete at base, laterally compressed and apic平ose above, erect; sheaths 1.5–3.5 cm long, tubular, laterally compressed, apic平ose, striated. **Leaves** 3–6, distributed along apical half of stems, alternate, articulate, suberect, sub-coriaceous, medium green, concolor; sheaths 1–3 × 0.4–0.5 cm, tubular, laterally compressed, apic平ose, striated, yellow-green; blade $5.5\text{--}12.5 \times 0.8\text{--}1.5$ cm, lanceolate, apex acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spathes** 2, at apex of peduncle of apical inflorescence, imbricated, unequal, tubular, apic平ose, conduplicate, apex obtuse, similar to floral bracts but larger, spathe at apex of peduncle, 15 mm long, second spathe smaller, 10 mm long. **Inflorescences** apical, 7 cm long, peduncle 30–37 mm long, laterally compressed, apic平ose; lateral inflorescences (in mature stems), short, 1.8–2.5 cm long, compact, producing new racemes from same inflorescences through time and becoming pluri-racemose. **Floral bracts** 6.3–8 mm long, progressively smaller, shorter than ovary, elliptic, apex rounded, conduplicate, imbricated. **Flowers** developing one at a time per raceme, resupinate, yellow-green, anther brown; fragrance none detected. **Ovary** 6.5–7 mm long, terete, smooth, ventrally inflated for apical half. **Sepals** $5.6\text{--}6.2 \times 2.6\text{--}3$ mm, partly spreading, free, obtuse, minutely apiculate, 5-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal obovate-elliptic, lateral sepals elliptic, oblique. **Petals** 5.7×1.4 mm, partly spreading, free, narrowly oblanceolate, apex rounded, slightly oblique, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 2.1×4.0 mm, united to column, entire, transversely elliptic, base cuneate, margins erose, spreading hyaline; bicallose, calli triangular, laterally compressed, slightly divergent, extending to mid lip length, disc fleshy. **Column** 4–5 mm long, thickened, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, slightly surpassing body of column, margin erose. **Anther** reniform, dorsally carinate, apex emarginate, 4-celled. **Pollinia** obovoid, laterally compressed, caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, $\frac{1}{2}$ length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating apical half of ovary, wide, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Only known from the type, from Ecuador, cultivated at Mundiflora in El Pangui, in the Province of Zamora-Chinchipe, along the Amazonian Corridor at the base of the Eastern Andes Cordillera, at about 900 m elevation. Flowering in June, probably throughout much of the year.

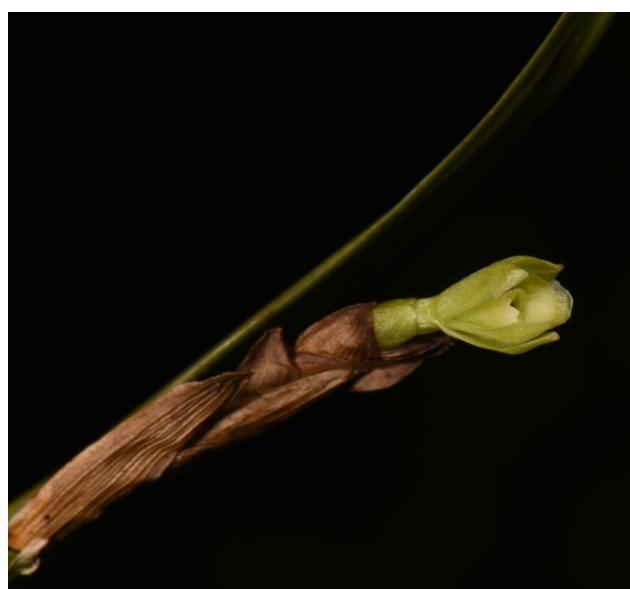
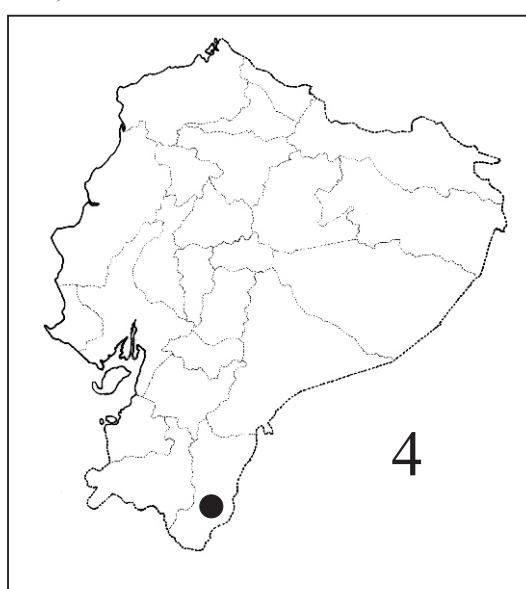
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum parvialbertii* belongs to the Albertii Group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the laterally compressed to apic平ose or somewhat fusiform-thickened stems, the apical or apical and lateral, distichous inflorescences, more or less with imbricating bracts on the rachis, producing one flower at a time, and the Albertii Subgroup, which has apical and more commonly short, lateral inflorescences (the apical one with an apic平ose peduncle terminating in a conduplicate spathe somewhat larger but similar to the floral bracts) with several progressively longer, imbricating bracts covering the short rachis and the membranaceous flowers, delicate, generally successive, one developing at a time from each raceme. The new species is recognized by the elongated apical inflorescence and short lateral inflorescences (in older stems) with rounded and small floral bracts, the flowers small, the sepals $5.6\text{--}6.2 \times 2.6\text{--}3.0$ mm, partly spreading, the petals 5.7×1.4 mm, narrowly oblanceolate, apex rounded, and the lip 2.1×4.0 mm with the disc fleshy and margins hyaline and erose. *Epidendrum glossoclinium* has flowers of similar size but the apical inflorescence is very short, ca. 1 cm long, with peduncle sessile, the sepals and petals are acuminate, and the lip is triangular. *Epidendrum puyoense* Hágster & Dodson is vegetatively similar but the sepals are 8–10 mm long, the petals 8.3×1.6 mm, oblanceolate spatulate, the lip sub-orbicular and the calli small and sub-globose, and the clinandrium-hood prominent and margin fimbriate. *Epidendrum leonii* D.E.Benn. & Christenson which belongs to the Phragmitoides group and only has lateral inflorescences, is very similar but has a longer clinandrium-hood, sepals are 10 mm long, lanceolate, acute, and the lip is 3-lobed, the lateral lobes erect, transversely elliptic-subquadrate, with the mid-lobe triangular, acute and strongly recurved in natural position.

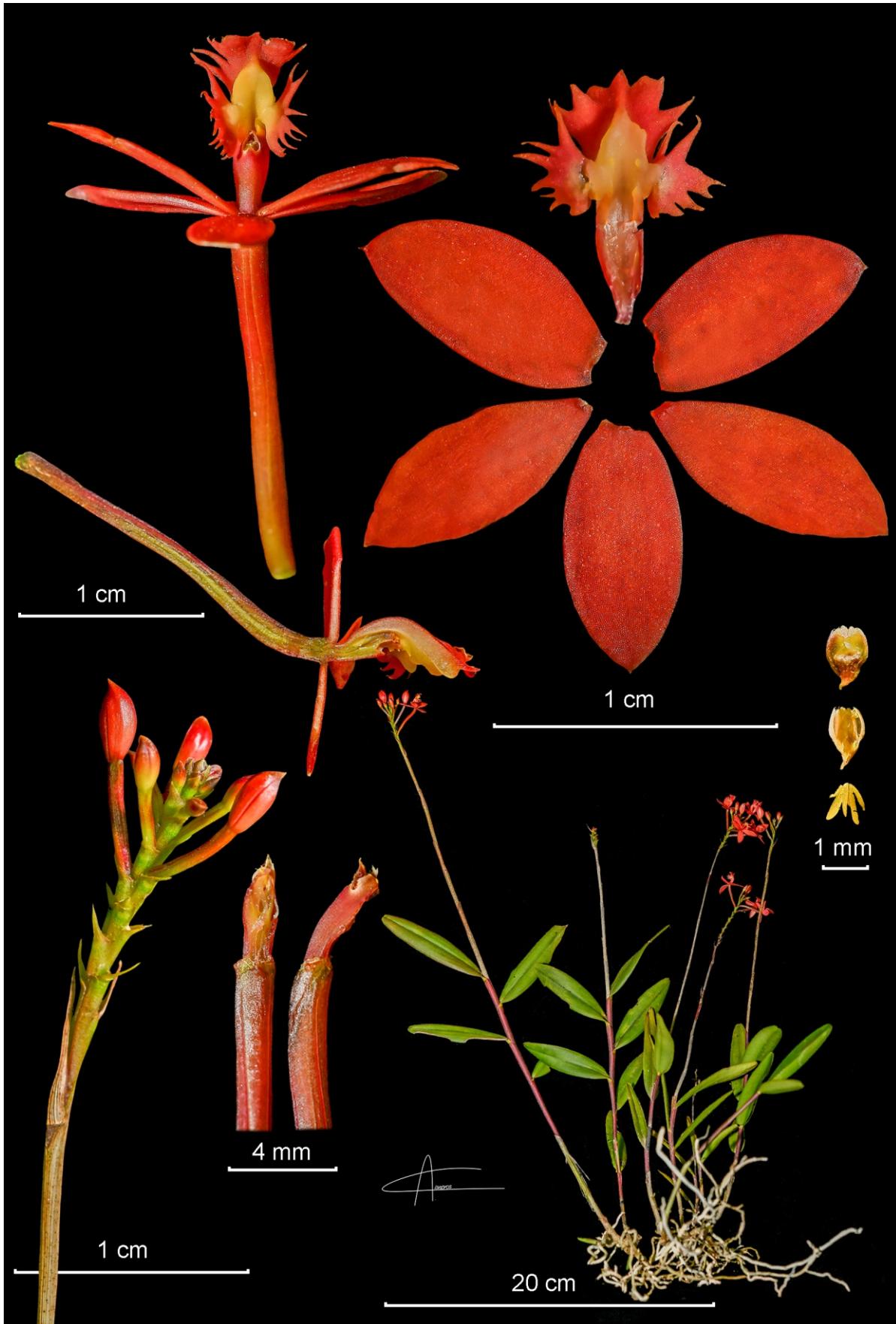
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently only from the type.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *parvi-* small, and *albertii*, in reference to the minute flowers of this species from the Albertii group in *Epidendrum*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The authors wish to thank Ms. Magaly Portilla of the nursery Vivero Mundiflora, of El Pangui, Zamora Chinchipe, Ecuador, for unlimited access to all the orchid material.

REFERENCES: Bennett, D. E. & Christenson, E. (1998) *Epidendrum leonii*. In New Species of Peruvian Orchidaceae V, *Lindleyana* 13: 31–56. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2007) *Epidendrum glossoclinium*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 941. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum puyoense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 478.





EPIDENDRUM PARVIREFLEXILOBUM Hágster, J.P.Arista & Edquén

Plate 2072

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Bongará: Yambasbamba: Perla del Imaza, La Perla Vieja, Pampa del Burro, 1871 m, 22 agosto 2021, **Jessy Patricia Arista, José Dilmer Edquén, Elmer Yrigóin, Lucy Iliquín 49** Holotype: KUELAP (LCDP and Photo voucher)

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 22–46 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 2 mm in diameter, basal, terete, fleshy, white. **Stems** 8–22 × 0.3 cm, simple, cane-like, terete to slightly compressed toward apex, thin, basal half covered by non-foliar sheaths. **Leaves** 7–12, distichous, distributed along upper 1/4 of stem; sheaths 4.4–6.0 × 0.4 cm, tubular, smooth, vinaceous, papyraceous when dry; blade 4.0–7.8 × 0.8–2.8 cm, oblong, apex unequally bilobed, articulate, coriaceous, smooth, medium green on both sides, margins entire. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 12–33 cm long, racemose to pluri-racemose, laxly flowered, cylindric; peduncle 10–28 cm long, elongate, covered by numerous tubular imbricating bracts 4.5 × 0.4 cm, acute, scarious when dry, striated, papyraceous; rachis ca. 4.8 cm long. **Floral bracts** 1–3 × 0.7–3.0 mm, much shorter than ovary, decreasing in size toward apex, triangular, acuminate to acute, embracing. **Flowers** ca. 6–12, per raceme, successive, 3–6 open at a time, non-resupinate, pale to bright red, callus yellow; fragrance none. **Ovary** 20 mm long, terete, thin, not inflated, green to red, furrowed. **Sepals** spreading, apex obliquely rounded, short apiculate, 7-veined, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 9.5–10.2 × 4.5–4.9 mm, elliptic; lateral sepals 9.9–10.8 × 5.0–5.5 mm, elliptic, oblique, sub-obtuse. **Petals** 10.6–13.5 × 4.0–5.0 mm, extended, oblanceolate or cuneate-spathulate, apex acute, 3–5-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 5.7–7.8 × 8.2–9.0 mm, united to column, deeply 3-lobed, in natural position mid-lobe flat, extended, lateral lobes sub-erect, base cordate, distal margins irregularly laciniate; callus low, rectangular, truncate to rounded, with mid-rib formed by 3 straight, parallel ribs on mid-lobe, mid-rib longer, with two divergent bifid calli at base of lateral lobes; lateral lobes 3.0–3.5 × 4.2–5.9 mm, semi-obovate, erect in natural position; mid-lobe 4.6 × 8.2 mm, obtuse, bifid, slightly divergent, deeply and narrowly emarginate. **Column** 4.0 mm long, straight, wider at apex, with a pair of long, apical recurved fleshy wings with distal margin erose. **Clinandrium-hood** very short, margin entire, leaving anther totally exposed. **Anther** ovoid, apiculate, surface rugose, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, narrowly obovoid, laterally compressed, caudicles formed by a pile of elongate pollen tetrads like a pile of tiles. **Rostellum** apical, split; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** short, occupying 1/4 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating half pedicellate ovary, minutely papillose. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Bongará: Yambasbamba: Perla del Imaza, La Perla Vieja, Pampa del Burro, 1871 m, 22 VIII 2021, *Arista et al. 25*, KUELAP! Piura: Huancabamba, 1 X 1990, *Castillo 5*, AMO! San Martín: Rioja: Pardo Miguel Naranjos, Mirador Vencermos, 1867 m, 6 XII 2015, *Edquén 1979*, HURP! (Color plate published in Hágster and Santiago 2020b: t. 1835, as *E. reflexilobum*).

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Amazonas: Chachapoyas: Balsas–Leimebamba, Cordillera Calla Calla, ca. 2400 m, 4 II 2022, *Deza s.n.*, digital images, AMO! ibid. loc. 2363 m, *Harding s.n.*, digital images, AMO! San Martín: Rioja: Nuevo Cajamarca, Sector Yuracyacu, Río Yuracyacu, 1905 m, 15 VII 2018, *Edquén 1815*, Digital images AMO! Jepelacio, 1500 m, rec'd 2020, *Gutierrez s.n.* Digital images & LCDP, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently from northern Peru in the Regions of Amazonas and San Martín. Growing at 1850–1905 m elevation. Epiphytic and terrestrial in humid montane forest, secondary forest and abandoned coffee plantations, on *Coffea arabica* L. and *Citrus × aurantium* L. Flowering from July to December.

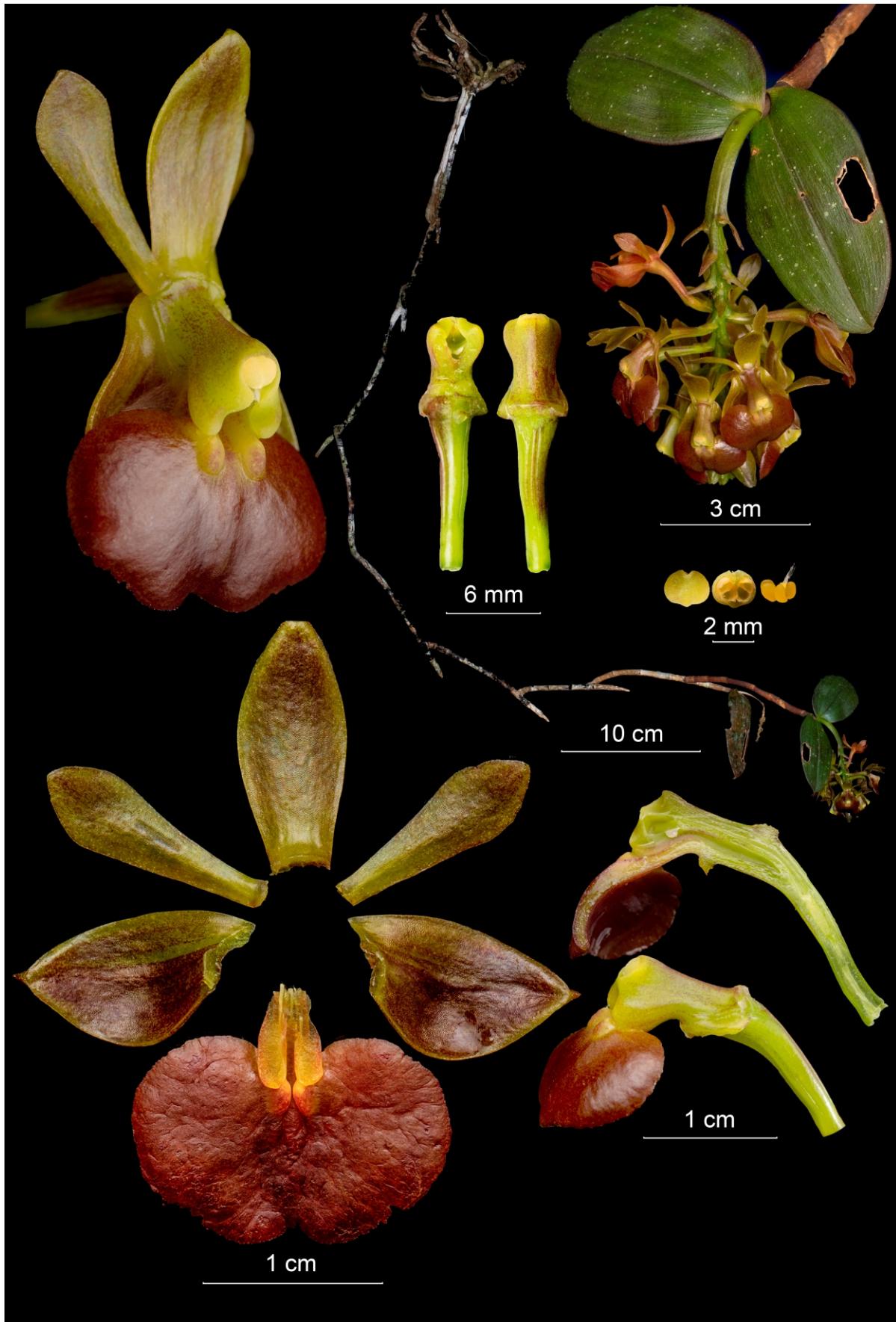
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum parvireflexilobum* belongs to the Schistochilum Group, Secundum Subgroup, which is characterized by the caespitose habit, the erect, simple, cane-like stems, the normally elongate peduncle of the inflorescence, the erect raceme of generally non-resupinate, yellow, orange, red or purple flowers, and the lip adorned by a complex callus. This species is recognized by the shorter plants, up to 22–46 cm including the inflorescence, thus being one of the “dwarf species” in the Secundum Subgroup, as most species can be over 150 cm tall; the floral segments are short and proportionately wide, the lateral lobes of the lip are flat and not twisted and the callus is formed by a single platform with 3 short ribs, that only reaches the middle of the mid-lobe. *Epidendrum reflexilobum* occurs in the regions of Huánuco and Junín, and is overall larger, has the same red flowers with a yellow callus, and the lateral lobes of the lip spreading, twisted 90° in natural position, narrowly obovate. This plant is also similar to *Epidendrum macrocyphum* Kraenzl. which has pink-purple flowers with a white callus formed by 3–5 straight parallel ribs on the mid-lobe, has the mid-rib longer nearly reaching the apical sinus, with two divergent bifid calli at the base of the lateral lobes, the longer segment projecting on the junction of the mid-lobe with the lateral lobes, and the lip in natural position has the mid-lobe flat, extended, the lateral lobes erect, embracing the entire column with outer margin strongly revolute. In a previous publication of *Epidendrum reflexilobum* (Hágster and Santiago 2020a: t. 1835), the description is a mixture of the new species and *Epidendrum reflexilobum*; the latter species corresponds to the photograph on the text page, but the color plate corresponds to the new entity here described.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *parvi-*, small, and *reflexilobum*, reflexed lobes, in reference to the smaller flowers and lobes of the lip relative to those of closely allied *E. reflexilobum*.

REFERENCES: Arista, J. P., Hágster, E., Santiago, E., Edquén, J. D., Pariente, E., Oliva, M. & Salazar, G. A. (2023) New and noteworthy species of the genus *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae, Laeliinae) from the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, Amazonas, Peru. *Phytokeys* 227: 43–87, <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.227.101907> Hágster, E. & Cisneros, A. (2020) *Epidendrum macrocyphum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 14. *Icon Orchid*. 18(1): t. 1819. Hágster, E. (2020) *Epidendrum reflexilobum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 14. *Icon Orchid*. 18(1): t. 1835.





EPIDENDRUM PEMBERTONII Rinc.-González, E.Santiago & S.Vieira-Uribe

Plate 2073

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Municipio de Yarumal, Vereda Tobón, Finca Guasimal, 2080 m, 25 Julio 2022. *Sebastian Vieira-Uribe, Norberto López, Libardo Cuartas & Luz Dary Echavarría* 382. Holotype: JAUM! (LCDP voucher)

Epiphytic, sympodial, erect to pendulous **herb** 78 cm tall, new stems produced from a sub-apical internode of previous stem. **Roots** 4 mm in diameter, fleshy, from base of primary stem. **Stems** 8–13 × 0.3–0.5 cm, cane-like, terete, erect to pendulous when weight in old plants makes them hang from roots, simple. **Leaves** 2–3, aggregate towards apex of stem, spreading, alternate; sheaths 0.32–0.65 × 0.3–0.5 cm, tubular, striated, reddish-brown; blades 5.2–6.0 × 2.5–2.7 cm, elliptic, obtuse, coriaceous, green, concolor. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 7.2 cm long, apical, from mature stem, racemose, arcuate; peduncle 2.2 × 0.43 cm, laterally compressed, green; rachis 5 cm long, arching-nutant. **Flowers** ca. 18, opening in succession, until most open at same time, resupinate, greenish yellow tinged with brown, lip red with calli yellow to red, column greenish yellow, slightly tinged reddish brown, anther yellow; fragrance none detected. **Floral bracts** 5–6 mm long, much shorter than ovary, decreasing in size towards apex of the rachis, triangular, acute, embracing. **Ovary** 12–15 × 2.2–2.8 mm, slightly inflated behind perianth, terete, furrowed, somewhat arcuate. **Sepals** free, fleshy, 5-veined, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 13.5 × 6.0 mm, spreading, narrowly obovate, sub-rounded, minutely apiculate; lateral sepals 13.1 × 7.5 mm, partly spreading, obliquely elliptic, obtuse, apiculate. **Petals** 13.5 × 4.2 mm, free, spreading, oblanceolate, apex obtuse, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 9–12 × 15.2–17 mm, united to column, fleshy, convex, smooth, entire, wider than long, reniform, base cordate, apex emarginate, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli globose, parallel, slightly separate, disc with a thick, low rib running at apex, reaching apical sinus of lip. **Column** 9–10 mm long, somewhat thick towards apex, truncate, straight, apex arching upwards. **Clinandrum-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** 1.9 × 2.3 mm, sub-globose, apex minutely apiculate, apical surface minutely papillose, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 0.87 × 0.66 mm, ovoid; caudicles granulose, shorter than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** about half length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, slightly penetrating ovary, narrow, smooth. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Mun. Urrao, Parque Nacional Natural Las Orquídeas, Corregimiento La Encarnación, vereda Calles, 1350 m, 25 I 2011, *Betancur* 14617, COL! digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher)

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

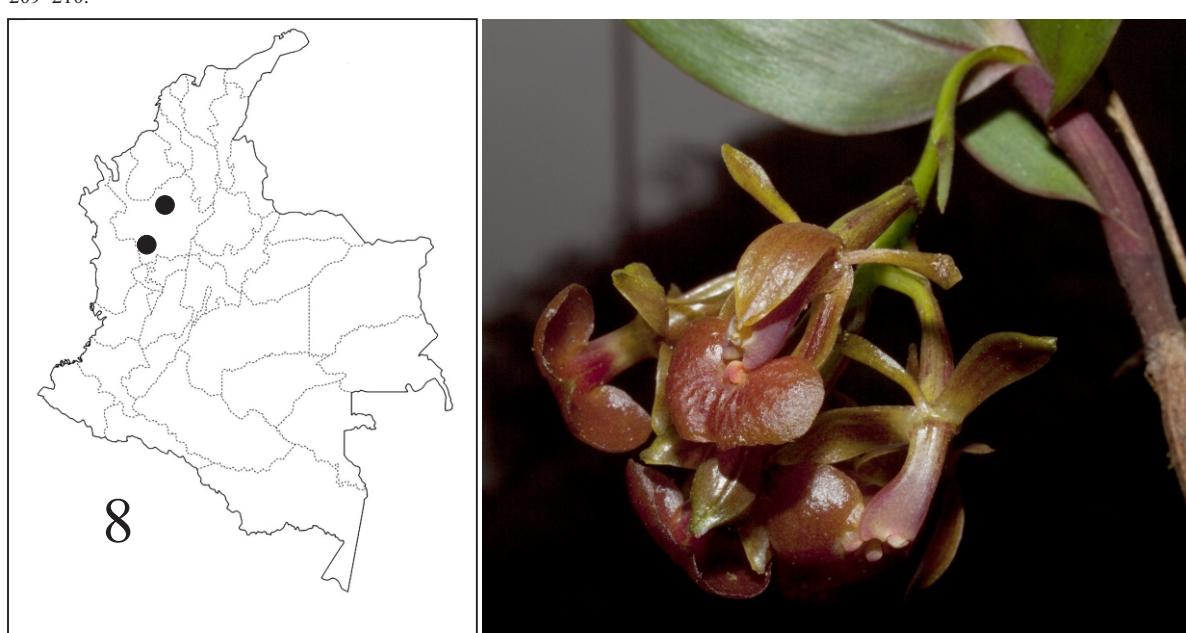
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from Colombia on the north slope of the Cordillera Central in Antioquia and the Cordillera Occidental western slope, so it would be influenced by the Chocó Biogeographic region, epiphytic at 1350–2500 m elevation in premontane wet forest. The plants has been seen flowering during every month of the year, with a single inflorescence lasting 2–3 months.

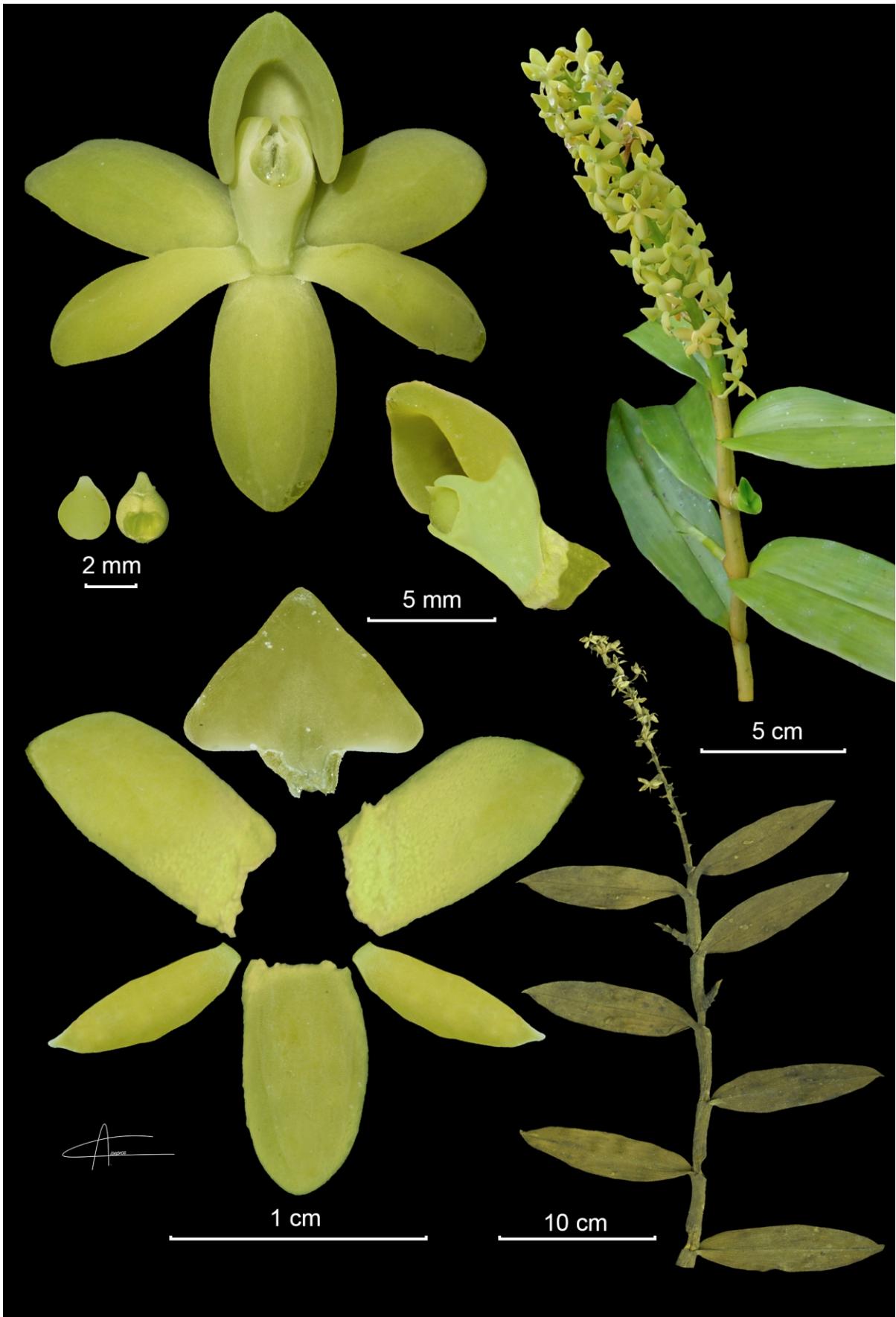
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum pembertonii* belongs to the Incomptum Group which is characterized by the successive lateral growths produced from the middle of the previous growth, the few leaves aggregate towards the apex of the stems, a short apical, racemose, nutant inflorescence, with fleshy, green, yellow, yellow-greenish, violet-green, to black flowers, short ovaries, and the lip entire to 3-lobed. The species is recognized by the inflorescence of 7.2 cm long, the combination of the color in the flowers, greenish yellow tinged with brown, the lip red, the petals 13.5 × 4.2 mm, oblanceolate, apex obtuse, and the lip 9–12 × 15.2–17 mm, reniform and the calli red or yellow. *Epidendrum brenesii* Schltr. has inflorescence of 2–4 cm long, the flowers light green with purple tinge to deep, the petals 12 × 2.5–3.0 mm, linear-oblanceolate, oblique, apex acute, and the calli green. *Epidendrum bisulcatum* Ames has inflorescence of 3.8 cm long, the flowers olive green, the lip lighter with a purple cast over it, the petals 11–12 × 2.5 mm, linear-spathulate, and the calli yellow-green. *Epidendrum sotoanum* Karremans & Hágster has a inflorescence of 2 cm long, the flowers greenish brown or yellow, the petals 11–15 × 2–4 mm, narrowly-ovovate, and the lip 10–17 × 20–30 mm strongly bilobed, widely reniform and deeply emarginate.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Deficient Data.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Robert W. Pemberton, an entomologist and botanist, as well as a generous donor who contributed to the expansion of the Los Magnolios Natural Reserve, which protects the habitat of the new species.

REFERENCES: Ames, O. (1923). *Epidendrum bisulcatum*. In *Schedulae Orchidianae*, 5, 24–27, fig. 5. Karremans, A. P. & Hágster, E. (2009). Confusion in *Epidendrum brenesii* Schltr., and a new Costa Rican species: *Epidendrum sotoanum* (Orchidaceae). *Lankesteriana*, 9(3), 403–409. Schlechter, R. (1923). *Epidendrum brenesii*. In *Repertorium Specierum Novarum Regni Vegetabilis*, Beihefte, 19, 209–210.





EPIDENDRUM POLYANTHOSTACHYUM Hágster, E.Santiago & García-Ram.

Plate 2074

Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: 18 km below Queremal on Road to Anchicaya, 1100–1200 m, 11 October 1982, **James Folsom 10451**. Holotype: AMO!

Terrestrial, monopodial, branching **herb**, 85–102 cm tall. **Roots** 1–3 mm in diameter, produced from base of main stem, fleshy, thin, white. **Stems** branching when mature, cane-like, terete, erect, straight, main stems ca. 40 × 0.5–1.0 cm, branches ca. 30 × 0.5–0.8 cm; covered at base by tubular sheaths 7–32 × 8 mm, non-foliar, striated, rugose. **Leaves** more than 7 on main stem, 9–14 on branches, distributed throughout main stem and branches, articulate, alternate, subcoriaceous, unequal in size (apical and basal leaf of branches smaller); sheath 10–44.3 × 5–10 mm, tubular, minutely striated, rugose; blade 3.5–14 × 1.8–4.7 cm, all narrowly elliptic, acute, margin entire. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 16–18 cm long, apical from main stem and branches, occasionally producing a short, few-flowered inflorescence from a short leaf-less branch, racemose, erect, flowering only once, cylindrical, densely many-flowered; peduncle 20 mm long, sub-terete, thin, erect, straight, base provided with a single bract similar to floral bracts, 5 mm long; rachis 14 cm long, terete, straight. **Floral bracts** 5–6 × 4–5 mm, as long as ovary, triangular-ovate, short-acuminate, amplexicaul. **Flowers** 35–40, simultaneous, non-resupinate, very fleshy, green (even pollinated), flowers turn yellow and brown with age when not pollinated, with evident crystals of calcium oxalate when dry; fragrance not recorded. **Ovary** 7 mm long, short, terete, thick, longitudinally striated. **Sepals** 10 × 5.4 mm, free, spreading, slightly convex, elliptic, acute, 5-veined, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals minutely apiculate, slightly oblique. **Petals** 8.5 × 2 mm, free, spreading, slightly convex, oblong-ob lanceolate, acute, margin entire, spreading, slightly oblique. **Lip** 6 × 8.6 mm, united to column, entire, widely deltate, base cordate, apex obtuse, very fleshy, ecallose, without ribs, scarcely pubescent in front of column, cymbiform in natural position, embracing apex of column, margin entire. **Column** 6 mm long, short, straight, base thin, gradually widening towards apex. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** 4-celled, ovoid with a rostellum at apex. **Pollinia** not seen. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, occupying half length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating 1/3 of ovary, not inflated, pubescent in front of stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Mpio. San José del Palmar, Vereda "El Tambor", 1540 m, 18 I 1983, *Franco* 1478, COLx2! **Valle del Cauca:** Mpio. El Cairo, Vereda El Pacífico, Sector Serranía Paraguas, 1900 m, 4 XI 2014, *Dominguez* 284, JAUM! *Ibid.* La Carbonera, Vereda Santa Rita, 2033 m, 6 XI 2011, *García-Ramírez* 98, CUVC! (Photo and LCDP voucher, pro-part, AMO!) *Ibid.* 20 I 2013, *García-Ramírez* 180, CUVC! (photo AMO!) Vereda Las Amarillas, Serranía de Los Paraguas beyond Cerro del Inglés, 17–23 km W of El Cairo, 1750–2050 m, 13 V 1988, *Lutelyn* 12254, CUVC! NY! SEL! Mpio. De Anserma Nuevo, vía a San José del Palmar, 1900–2100 m, 10 XI 1985, *Orozco* 1534, COL!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, received 4 IX 2019, *Vieira* 37, digital image, AMO! **Chocó:** Pueblo Rico, Parque Nacional Natural Tatamá, 2500 m, 15 XI 2014, *Cardona* s.n., digital image, AMO! vertiente W hacia el Chocó, en los límites entre los departamentos de Chocó y Risaralda (Pueblo Rico), Parque Nacional Tatamá, *Calderon* s.n., digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* Moctezuma, received 15 IV 2015, *Harding* s.n., digital images, AMO! *Ibid.* received 15 VIII 2019, *Jenny* s.n., digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* ca. 1400 m, 19 I 2016, *Moreno* s.n., digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher, pro part, only flower) *Ibid.* 2200 m, 2 IX 2014, *Posadas* s.n., digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1390 m, 1 VIII 2019, *Yong* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Valle del Cauca:** Without locality, *Rodríguez* s.n., digital images, AMO! Queremal, 1300 m, *Dominguez* s.n., digital images, AMO!

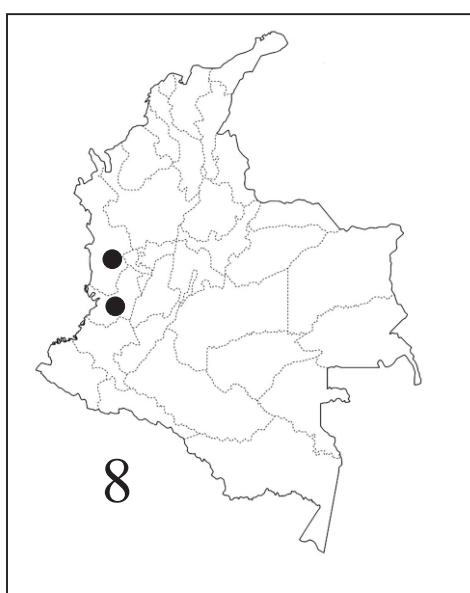
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently only from the upper Pacific slope of the Cordillera Occidental in southwestern Colombia, at 1100–2500 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum polyanthostachyum* belongs to the Macrostachyum Group, which is characterized by the monopodial plants with sub-apical branching, the rugose leaf sheaths, the large leaves generally spreading, the racemose, erect inflorescence, and the fleshy flowers generally green to black (ripe olive colored), as well as yellow to pink to purple, with an entire, conduplicate, generally but not always ecallose and pubescent lip embracing the column, and the nectary pubescent to papillose in front of the stigmatic cavity and at least at the base of the lip. The species is recognized by the narrowly elliptic, acute leaves, the inflorescence densely, many-flowered, cylindrical, the flowers green or yellow, simultaneous, the floral bracts 5–6 mm long, the flowers small (sepals 10 mm long), the petals oblong-ob lanceolate, 2 mm wide, the lip widely deltate, and the anther with a rostrum at the apex. *Epidendrum humeadoense* Hágster & Dodson has a lax, few-flowered inflorescence (4–7 flowers), the floral bracts 7–17 mm long, the flowers larger (sepals 12–20 mm long), and the petals elliptic, 3.5–6.5 mm wide. *Epidendrum chingazaënsis* Hágster, E.Santiago & Uribe-Vélez has the leaves lanceolate, the inflorescence helicoid, lax-flowered, the flowers yellow to slightly tinged brown, the floral bracts 6–15 mm long, the sepals 18 mm long, and the petals 5.5–7 mm wide.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek *πολύ*, much, many, *ανθός*, flower, and *στάχυς*, a spike, in reference to the many-flowered inflorescence, and the fact that the species belongs to the *E. macrostachyum* group.

REFERENCE: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1999) *Epidendrum humeadoense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 3: t. 335. Hágster, E., Santiago, E. & García R. D. (2013) *Epidendrum polyanthostachyum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1477. Hágster, E., Santiago, E. & Uribe, V. C. (2016) *Epidendrum chingazaënsis*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(2):t. 1577.



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EPIDENDRUM POMACOCHENSE Hágster

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2075

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIPENDRUM POMACOCHENSE Hágster, Icon. Orchid. 3: t. 374 (1999).

Type: PERU: San Martín: Mirador, between Moyobamba and Pomacochas, just before Pomacochas, 1700 m, pressed 23 Nov. 1993, hort. J. & L. Orchids sub E. Hágster II391. Holotype: AMO!

Epiphytic or lithophytic, monopodial, branching, erect **herb**, 15–20 cm tall. **Roots** 1–2 mm in diameter, basal from primary stem, fleshy, thin. **Stems** 12–18 × 0.15–0.4 cm, cane-like, terete, branching, branches produced from sub-apical internodes of previous stems, progressively shorter. **Leaves** 3–13 per stem, distributed along apical half of primary stem, and aggregate toward apex in shorter branches, distichous, articulate, subcoriaceous, green, concolor; sheathes 0.6–1.2 cm long, tubular, striated, red; blade 1.2–4 × 0.3–0.4 cm, linear-lanceolate, apex unequally bilobed, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** to 3 cm long including flowers, apical, racemose, arching-nutant, densely few-flowered; peduncle 6–8 mm long, terete, thin, scarcely verrucose. **Floral bracts** 2.0–2.5 mm long, much shorter than ovary, narrowly triangular, embracing. **Flowers** up to 9, resupinate, successive, 2–3 open simultaneously, sepals and petals copper-red, lip dark brick-red, with disc and column yellow, anther yellow slightly tinged brick-red on sides; fragrance none registered. **Ovary** 6–9 mm long, terete, thin, not inflated, furrowed and scarcely verrucose. **Sepals** partly spreading, free, membranaceous, dorsally scarcely verrucose, not carinate, 3-veined, somewhat concave, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 4.6–5.5 × 3.1–4.3 mm, widely elliptic, apex rounded-obtuse; lateral sepals 5.5–7.0 × 3.8–5.5 mm, obliquely ovate, apex obtuse. **Petals** 4.2–6 × 1–1.5 mm, partly spreading, free, membranaceous, linear-lanceolate, obtuse, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 7–8.4 × 6.7–9 mm, united to column, shallowly 3-lobed, transversely elliptic in outline, concave, base cuneate; ecallose, disc 5-ribbed, smooth, parallel, 3 mid-ribs reaching middle of lip, lateral pair shorter; lateral lobes semi-orbicular, mid-lobe smaller, formed by two small semi-orbicular lobes, emarginate. **Column** 4 mm long, slightly arched with apex recurved upward, thick, apical aperture wide, triangular. **Clinandrium hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** 4-celled, obreniform, papillose. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, subequal, cream-colored; caudicles soft and granulose, as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** subapical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small. **Cuniculus** a very wide cavity formed by column and lip, triangular, reaching perianth, unornamented, with a longitudinal widened slit ventrally at base of column. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMEN: PERU: Amazonas: Perla del Imaza, La Perla Vieja, 1863 m, 22 VIII 2021, Arista 38, KUELAP! Perla de Imaza, Río Rojo, 1875 m, 25 VIII 2021, Arista 108, KUELAP! Chachapoyas-Mendoza, 2400 m, 15 III 1998, van der Werff 15019, SEL! San Martín: Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, sector Venceremos, 1955 m, 21 II 2017, Edquéen 195, UNACH (LCDP voucher) Prov. Rioja, sector Chisquilla, 3278 m, 11 IV 2019, Edquéen 1810, UNACH

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Amazonas: Rodríguez de Mendoza, 30 I 2017, Arbillo s.n., digital image, AMO! Área de Conservación Pampa del Burro, 1823 m, 14 VII 2022, Hágster 16407, digital image, AMO! Ibid. 1837 m, 15 VIII 2022, Hágster 16428, digital image, AMO! Cajamarca: Cajabamba, Parubamba, 2600 m, 10 XII 2005, Trujillo 243, copy of illustration, AMO! San Martín: Rioja, sector Venceremos, 1699 m, 21 II 2017, Edquéen 2025, digital images, AMO! Ibid. Edquéen 2026, digital images, AMO! Ibid. Edquéen 2027, digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher) Ibid. Edquéen 2028, digital images, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from northeastern Peru, in Amazonas, San Martin and Cajamarca where it is common in protected areas with wet Andean forests, at 1700–2600 m. Epiphytic in humid montane forest, sclerophyllous shrubs, and very wet dwarf forest, and lithophytic on road-side banks of white sand and sandstone. Flowering from January to August.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum pomacochense* belongs to the Diothonea Group and Subgroup, which is characterized by the monopodial, branching plants, the linear lanceolate to oblong, bilobed leaves, the racemose, arching-nutant inflorescence, the membranaceous flowers (rarely fleshy), the entire to 3-lobed, ecallose lip with the margin erose without or with 1–10 thin, smooth to erose keels, the column completely to obliquely united to the lip, and the anther reniform. *Epidendrum pomacochense* is recognized by the small plants, 15–20 cm tall, the copper-red flowers with the disc of the lip and column yellow, the sepals 4.6–7 mm long, dorsally sparsely verrucose, the column short and forming a large triangular aperture with the lip, the lip 3-lobed, transversely elliptic, the disc of the lip 5-ribbed, the ribs low, rounded, the 3 central ribs reaching the middle of the lip, the lateral lobes semi-orbicular, the mid-lobe smaller, formed by two small semi-orbicular lobes, emarginate. *Epidendrum cochabambanum* Dodson & Vásquez has larger plants up to 30 cm tall, linear leaves to 4.5 cm long, the inflorescence up to 4 cm long with flowers white tinged pink, and the lip 5-ribbed, the ribs high and apically truncate. *Epidendrum stenophyllum* Hágster & Dodson is florally similar but the plants are up to 55 cm tall, with linear leaves, nearly acicular, 2–5.5 × 0.2–0.3 cm, and the sepals up to 10 mm long.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the locality of Pomacochas, in the Department of San Martín in north Peru, close to which the plant was collected.

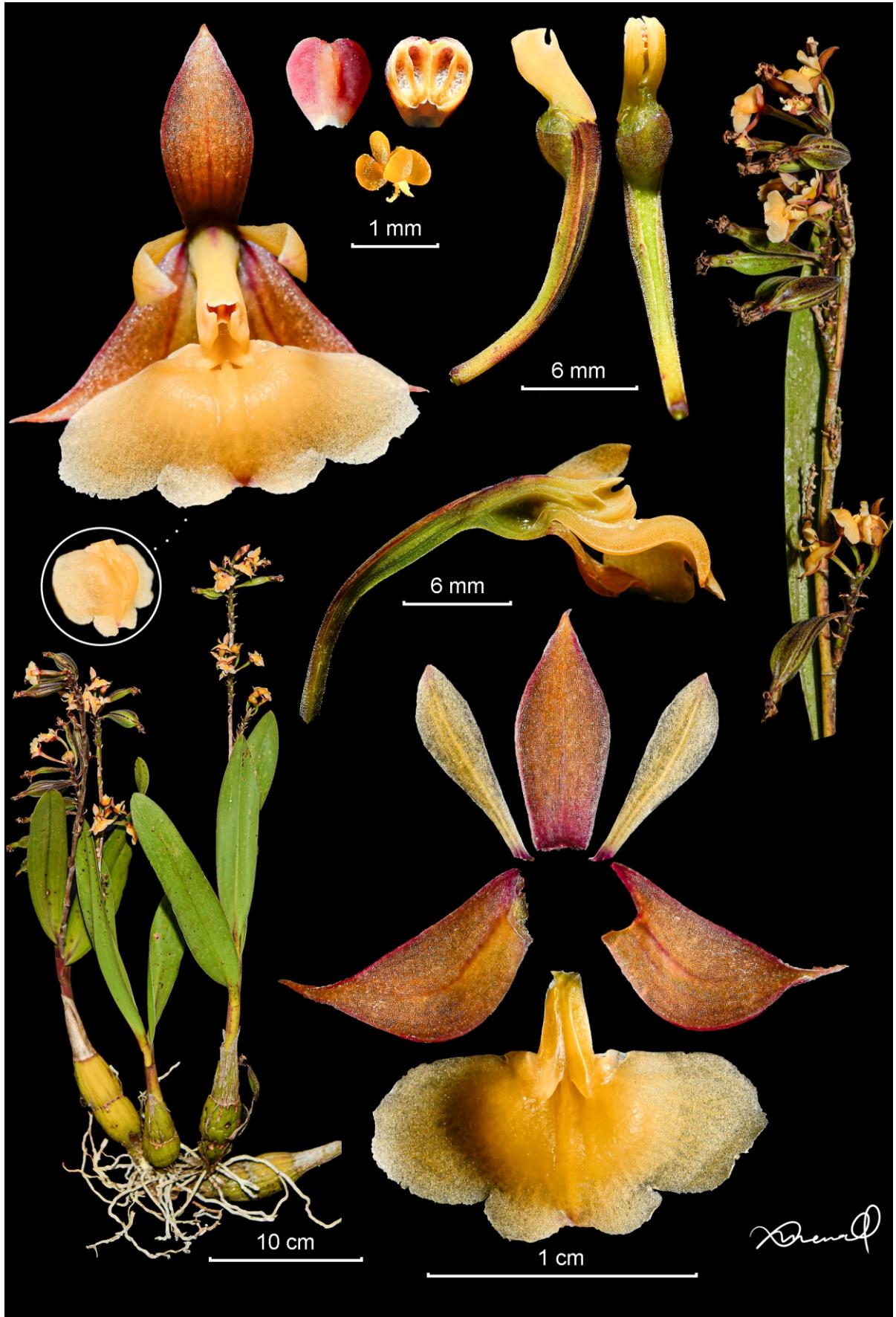
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The material in the region of San Martín was collected under project “Diversidad y distribución de orquídeas, en bosque no intervenido, parches o fragmentos y paisajes agro-intervenidos, en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo”. Scientific collecting (Nº006-2018-SERNANP-BPAM-JBPAM). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP and the photograph published here.

REFERENCES: Dodson, C. H. & Vásquez, R. (1989) *Epidendrum cochabambanum*. In *Icones Plantarum Tropicarum*, ser. 2, 4: t. 328. Hágster, E. (1999) *Epidendrum pomacochense*. In Hágster, E., Sánchez S., L. & García-Cruz, J. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 2, **Icon. Orchid.** 3:t. 374. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1993) *Epidendrum stenophyllum*. In Hágster, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, **Icon. Orchid.** 2:t. 186.



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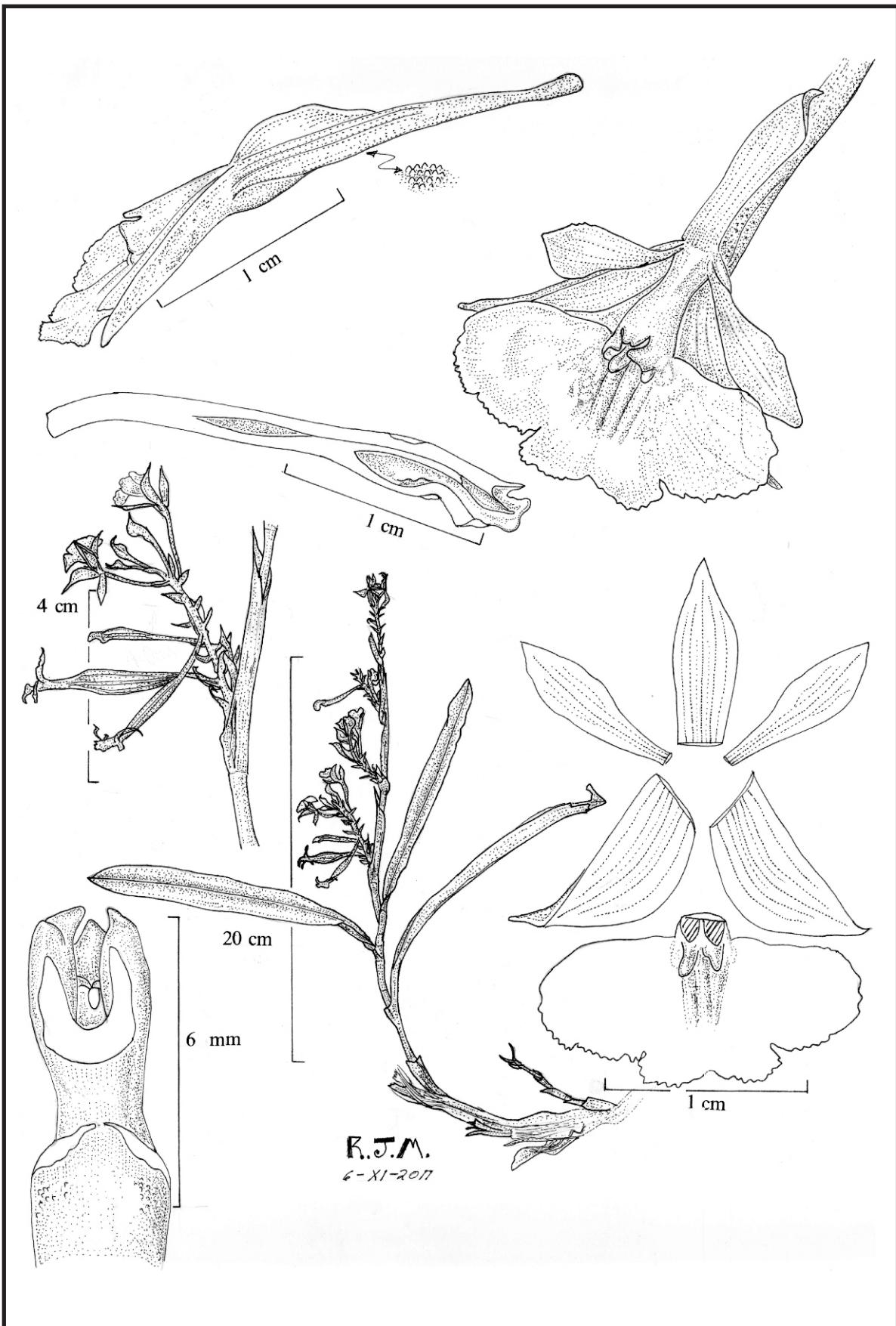


EPIDENDRUM PSEUDOPOLYSTACHYUM D.E.Benn. & Christenson

Plate 2076a

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM PSEUDOPOLYSTACHYUM D.E.Benn. & Christenson

Plate 2076b

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM PSEUDOPOLYSTACHYUM D.E.Benn. & Christenson, Icon. Orchid. Peruviarum t. 649 (2001).

Type: PERU: Junín: Chanchamayo, Chipes sector, near San Vicente mine, 1800 m, 10 september 1992, *O. del Castillo ex Bennett 5982*, Holotype: "Herb. Bennetianum"; Spirit, MOL! Illustration M. Alacántara 954, copy AMO! (Bennett & Christenson 2001: t. 649)

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb** 40 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 2 mm in diameter, fleshy, thick, white. **Stems** 8–15 × 2.4–2.8 cm, pseudobulbs fusiform, thick, erect, straight, fluted, green; all covered with non-foliar sheaths 4–5 cm long, scarious, very thin, translucent. **Leaves** 2–3 aggregate at apex of stem, erect, coriaceous; blade 10–15 × 2.6–3.0 cm, elliptic, apex rounded, margin entire, spreading, green, concolor. **Spathe** absent. **Inflorescence** 20–22 cm long, with 5–13 short, straight, short racemes 4 cm long, densely 10–20-flowered, sub-parallel to axis of inflorescence; peduncle 7.2 cm, long, terete, completely covered with sheaths 2–2.2 cm long, tubular, acute, scarious, embracing; rachis 13 cm long, terete, color of ripe olives. **Floral bracts** 3–5 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acuminate, margin entire. **Ovary** 11–17 mm long, thin along basal 3/4, ventrally inflated towards apical 1/4 forming a prominent vesicle behind the perianth, furrowed, green colored, short pubescent or papillose, furrowed with laminar ribs. **Flowers** 10–20 per raceme, successive, 2–3 open at same time, mostly resupinate, green-yellow to orange-brown with red veins, column, petals and lip yellow to ochre, disc of lip darker; fragrance of formic acid, ants (*Edquén 6665*). **Sepals** 9–10 × 3.8–4 mm, free, spreading, lightly convex, 5-veined, acuminate, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal obovate, arcuate; lateral sepals elliptic, oblique. **Petals** 7.5–9 × 1.8–2.2 mm, free, partly spreading, parallel to column, lanceolate-spatulate, acute, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 6.5–8 × 13–15 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, convex, base truncate; bicallose, calli laminar, apex obtuse, disk very fleshy, with a prominent but thin mid-rib that elongates to sinus of apex; lateral lobes 6 × 6 mm, sub-quadratae, apex rounded, margin minutely erose; mid-lobe 2 × 7 mm, emarginate, forming 2 short, round lobes. **Column** 6 mm long, straight, apex truncate, with an acute tooth on each side. **Clinandrum-hood** prominent, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, red, apex widely emarginate, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, caudicles soft and granulose; viscarium semi-liquid. **Cuniculus** penetrating 1/4 of ovary, much inflated behind perianth, smooth. **Rostellum** apical, slit. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, 1/3 the length of stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** 39 × 9 mm; ellipsoid, pedicel 7 mm de long, terete; body 21 × 9 mm; apical neck 10 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: **Cusco:** La Convención, camino a Poromate, 1988 m, 18 X 2007, *Farfán 1807*, AMO! (Illustration voucher). **Junín:** Valle de Chanchamayo, 2200–2300 m, 24 IX 1955, *Ferreira 11385*, UCI USM! *Ibid.*, 1 I 1924, *Schunke s.n.*, AMES! F! **San Martín:** Rioja, sector Chisquilla, 3300 m, 18 X 2022, *Edquén 6665*, KUÉLAP (LCDP voucher). **Pasco:** Oxapampa, camino cueva blanca Lanturachi, 2200 m, 19 VIII 2004, *Rojas 3209*, HOXA! *Ibid.* Parque Nacional Yanachaga, Sector San Daniel, 2397 m, 29 VII 2015, *Vásquez 39780*, HOXA!

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Selva Central, 9 XII 2011, *Morón s.n.*, digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Cusco:** Machu Picchu, 27 VIII 2012, *Collantes s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Pasco:** Hort. Oxapampa, 1800 m, 11 IX 2019, *Huayta s.n.*, digital images, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Endemic to Peru, best known from the Selva Central in Junín and Pasco, spreading north to the northern edge of San Martín, and south to Cusco near Marcapata. Epiphytic in humid montane forest and cloud forest, at 1800–3330 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

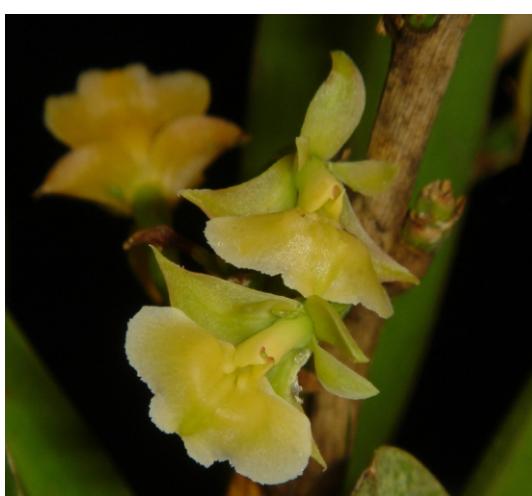
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum pseudopolystachyum* belongs to the Blepharistes Group recognized by the caespitose habit, the simple fusiform stems, the oblong leaves, the lack of spathes, the erect to nutant inflorescences producing several short racemes from several nodes of the inflorescence, and the lip widely 3-lobed, somewhat reniform, the mid-lobe sub-quadratae and itself bilobed. The species is recognized by the 2–3 leaves, aggregate at the apex of the fusiform stem, the inflorescence ca. 10–20 of green-yellow to orange-brown flowers per raceme, the sepals 9–10 × 3.8–4 mm., the lip 6.5–8 × 13–15 mm, with lateral lobes larger than mid lobe, and having a swollen short ventral vesicle at the apex of the ovary behind the lateral sepals. *Epidendrum polystachyum* Kunth has a very long inflorescence to 53 cm long, ca. 8 apricot-yellow flowers per raceme in succession, sepals 10–11 × 4 mm, ovary thin, not inflated and the lip 7 × 20 mm, with lateral lobes as long as mid lobe. *Epidendrum morochoi* Hágster has erect pseudobulbs, 1–2 leaves, a very long inflorescence, flowers cream with disc of the lip and base of column pale green to yellow, sepals 8–9 × 3 mm and lip 6 × 15 mm, mid-lobe with 2 little lobes with margin crenulate, wider than long. *Epidendrum blepharistes* Barker ex Lindl. widespread from Costa Rica to Bolivia, has 4–10 leaves distributed along the upper half of the stem, a very long inflorescence, flowers white to lilac-pink, and a lip deeply 3-lobed, lateral lobes spreading, oblong-dolabiform, oblique, mid-lobe cuneate, retuse, bilobed, nearly as long as the lateral lobes.

CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species has been collected especially in the Chanchamayo Valley, but is distributed north to San Martín and south to Cusco near the border with Puno; the eastern slope of the Andes nearly throughout Peru.

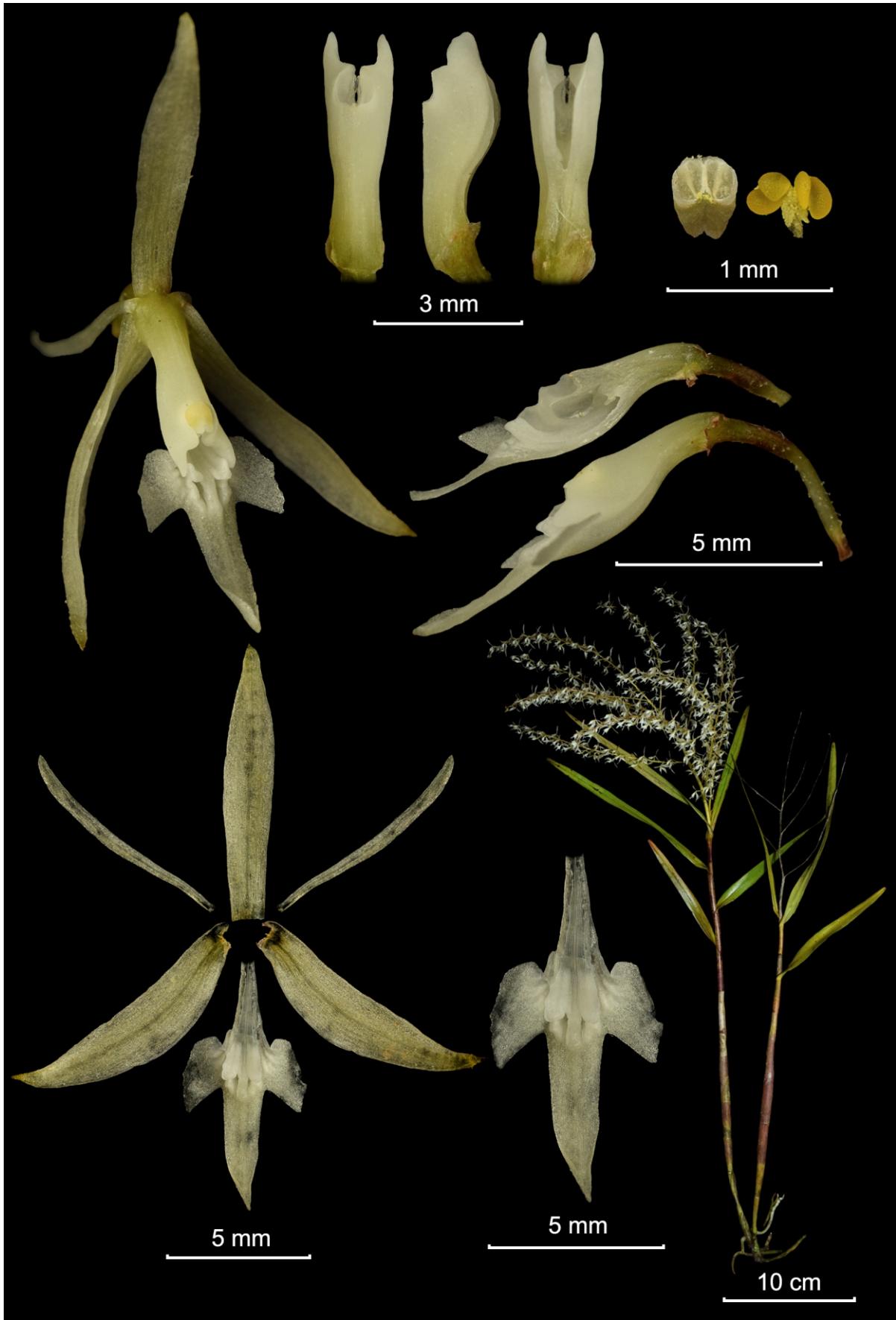
ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek ψευδής, false, unreal, deceptive resemblance, and *polystachyum*, in reference to the similarity with *Epidendrum polystachyum*. From the Greek πολύ, much, and σταχυς, ears of corn, often used for racemes of flowers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The material in the region of San Martín was collected under project "Diversidad de la familia orchidaceae asociado a gradientes altitudinales en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, Perú. 2022–2024". Scientific collecting (Nº004–2022–SERNANP–BPAM–JBPA, M). The authors of this text thank the BPAM authorities for granting them permission to collect which made it possible to obtain the LCDP published here.

REFERENCE: Hágster, E. (2019) *Epidendrum morochoi*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 13, **Icon. Orchid.** 17(1): t. 1743. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2008) *Epidendrum blepharistes*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, **Icon. Orchid.** 11: t. 1105. Bennett, D. E. & Christenson, E. A. (2001) *Epidendrum polystachyum*. In **Icon. Orchid. Peruviarum** t. 647. Bennett, D. E. & Christenson, E. A. (2001) *Epidendrum pseudopolystachyum*. In **Icon. Orchid. Peruviarum** t. 649.



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EPIDENDRUM PSEUDOPURUM Hágster & Sierra-Ariza

Plate 2077

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM PSEUDOPURUM Hágster et Sierra-Ariza, sp. nov.

Type: COLOMBIA: Tolima: Villahermosa: Vda. Lorena, Quinta el Alto, 2005 m, 8 octubre 2024, *Mario Alexei Sierra-Ariza 511*. Holotype: TOLI! (LCDP voucher)

Similar to *Epidendrum purum* Lindl. but the stems 26–67 × 0.4–1.7 cm, elongated (vs. 18–30 × 0.5–1 cm, shorter), leaves 5–7, 1.0–2.8 cm wide, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate, wide (vs. leaves 3–5, 0.4–1.3 cm wide, ensiform, thin), flowers creamy white with slight green tinge at base of column and ovary (vs. light pale green), lip 6.0 × 5.0 mm, disc bicuniculate below of calli, calli united in middle to fleshy mid-rib (vs. lip 5–7 × 5.0–5.5 mm, disc with 3 shorts ribs located just in front of calli), laterals lobes 1.6 × 2.6 mm, obliquely obovate, mid-lobe lanceolate (vs. lateral lobes 1.9–2.0 × 3.2–4.4 mm, obliquely rhombic, mid-lobe obtusate, basal half narrowed, apical half rhombic).

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 35–120 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1–2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, white, thin. **Stems** 26–67 × 0.4–1.7 cm, simple, cane-like, somewhat thickened in middle, thus fusiform; covered along basal 2/3 by non-foliar sheaths, to 5.0 × 1.7 cm, becoming scarious. **Leaves** 5–7, distributed along apical 1/3 of stem, distichous, articulate, unequal, progressively larger, arching, spreading, medium green on both sides, sometimes dotted wine-red, sub-coriaceous; sheaths to 5 × 1 cm, tubular, green more or less tinged and dotted wine-red; blade 8–23 × 1.0–2.8 cm, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate, apex somewhat unequally bilobed, smooth, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 19–33 cm long, apical, paniculate, 3–7-branched, erect to arching, densely many-flowered; peduncle 5–8 cm long, terete, scarcely short pubescent, furrowed. **Floral bracts** 2–6 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acute, embracing. **Ovary** 7–10 mm long, terete, thin, scarcely short pubescent, furrowed. **Flowers** ca. 40–60, simultaneous, resupinate, creamy white with slight green tinge especially at base of column; fragrance diurnal, sweet, similar to *Agave amica* (Medik.) Thiede & Govaerts. **Sepals** free, scarcely pubescent dorsally, membranaceous, acute, 3-veined, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 7.5–10 × 1.8–2.5 mm, spreading, narrowly elliptic; lateral sepals 7.0–11 × 2.1–3.5 mm, partly spreading, obliquely elliptic, upper margin straight, apex dorsally keeled, short aristate. **Petals** 7.2–10 × 0.4–1.3 mm, free, reflexed and somewhat descending, linear, apex rounded, 1-veined, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 6.0–7.2 × 4.9–5.0 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate, margins entire, spreading; bicarlose, calli flat, laminar, disc bicuniculate below of calli, sides slightly elevated, united in middle to fleshy mid-rib which is slightly longer, 3 short, low, thickened, radiating ribs at base of lateral lobes; lateral lobes 1.6 × 2.6–2.9 mm, obliquely obovate, apex acute; mid-lobe 4.1–4.7 × 1.5–2.0 mm, lanceolate, somewhat widest at base. **Column** 6 mm long, straight, thin, descendant in natural position, oblique at apex, lateral wings prominent, rounded. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled, bilobated at base, generating two teeth. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, inner pair slightly smaller; caudicles soft and granulose, a pair as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit, viscidarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small 1/4 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating 1/5 of pedicellate ovary, not inflated, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: *Antioquia*: Zwischen Caldas und Amagá, 2000 m, 28 IX 1883, *Lehmann* 3221, AMES! *Cundinamarca*: Supatá y San Francisco, 1500–2000 m, 11 XI 1956, *Ospina* 25, AMES! *Tolima*: Mpio. De Murillo, vereda El Agrado, Km. 7.5 via Murillo, 2169 m, 9 X 2022, *Aguirre-Santoro* 5051, COL! Mpio. Líbano, vereda El Agrado, sector Camino Viejo, 2168 m, 12 X 2022, *Betancur* 23838, COL! Entre Murillo y Líbano, 2000 m, 8 IV 1984, *Escobar* 4199, HUA! MO! PSO! Murillo, 1810 m, 5 I 2013, *Ordóñez* 1674, JBB! **Santander**: Mpio. De Suaita, corregimiento San José de Suaita, Carretera a La Veterana (El Caucho), 1800 m, 28 IX 2003, *Betancur* 10259, COL! La Belleza, 2000 m, 6 XII 1952, *Schneider* 647, COL! **ECUADOR:** *Loja*: 16 km from San Pedro de la Bendita on road to Porto Velo, 4 km NW of take-off at Las Chinches, 2150–2200 m, 20 II 1988, *Molau* 3120, GB! Morona-Santiago: Loma San José Grande-Sendero San José-Río Bomboiza, 1600 m, 21 IV 1991, *Cerón* 14343, AMO! Road along Valle del Calagras between Limón and Gualaqueza, 1500 m, 17 V 1988, *Hirtz* 3781, AMO **Tungurahua**: Baños-Puyo, Agoyán entre Río Blanco y Río Verde, ca. 3 km abajo de la salida del túnel, 1581 m, col. 9 XII 1986, pressed 13 VI 1987, *Hágster* 9122, AMO! *Ibid.* pressed cult., 16 XII 1989, AMO! COL! QCNE! *Ibid.* pressed cult., 10 X 1990, AMO! (illustration, AMO!) Caserío Runtún, ca 3–4 km from Baños, 28 IV 1969, *Lugo* 1202, AMES! K! *Ibid.* at the bridge of Rio Chambo, 30 IV 1969, *Lugo* 1226, GB! **Zamora-Chinchipe**: Road Yangana to Valladolid, beyond the pass, 2100 m, 24 VII 1985, *Dodson* 16073, MO! QCNE! Estación Científica San Francisco, road Loja-Zamora, 2000 m, 11 XII 2003, *Werner* 627, AMO! QCNE!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: *Putumayo*: San Francisco, Vda. Patoyaco-Tambioy, 1900 m, V 2008, *Medina* 640, illustration and digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher). **ECUADOR:** *Tungurahua*: Baños-Puyo, Agoyán entre Río Blanco y Río Verde, ca. 3 km abajo de la salida del túnel, 1581 m, col. 9 XII 1986, pressed 13 VI 1987, *Hágster* 9122, digital images, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe**: Estación Científica San Francisco, road Loja-Zamora, 2000 m, 11 XII 2003, *Werner* 627, digital image, AMO!

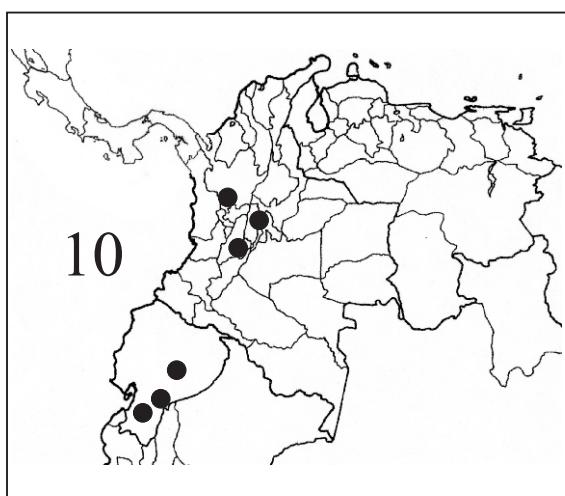
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Colombia and Ecuador, in montane forest at 1581–2200 m elevation. Flowering from February to July.

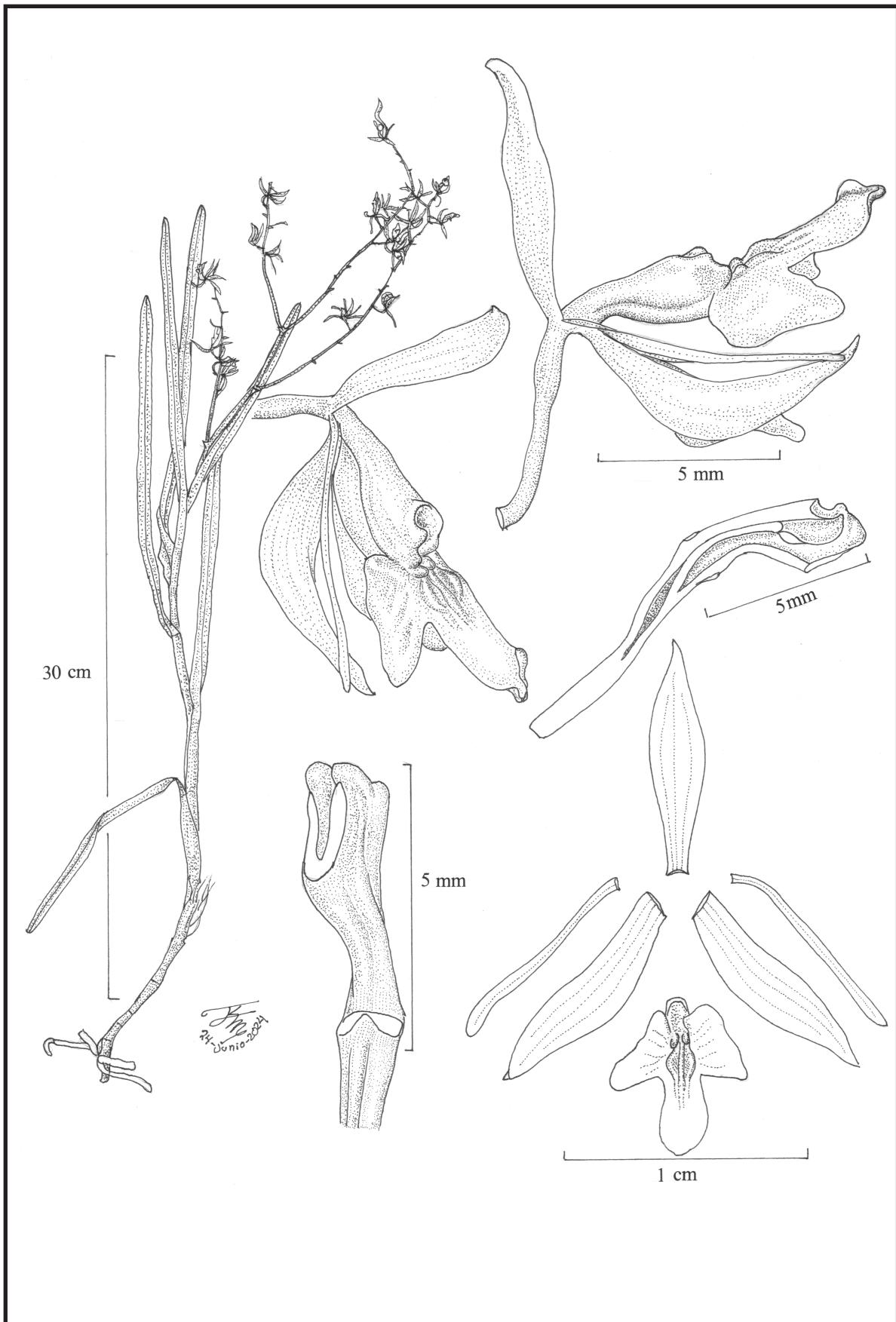
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum pseudopurum* belongs to the Amblostomoides group, which is characterized by the sympodial, caespitose habit, the stems somewhat thickened in the middle, with leaves distributed along the apical 1/3, the inflorescence apical, paniculate, with numerous mostly white, fragrant flowers, the ovaries frequently pubescent, and the lip 3-lobed with the callus laminar on a flat platform. The new species is recognized by the lateral lobes of the lip obliquely ovate, apically acute, the mid-lobe lanceolate, and the scarcely short pubescent ovary. *Epidendrum purum* is very similar but the lateral lobes of the lip are obliquely rhombic, acute, and the mid-lobe is obtuse, basal half narrowed, apical half rhombic; it is endemic to Venezuela, in the area of Caracas and west to the state of Lara. *Epidendrum subpurum* Rchb.f. from Eastern Venezuela and Trinidad, is recognized by the lateral lobes of the lip obliquely ovate, cordate, forming nearly a 1/3 circle, and the rectangular mid-lobe, apically emarginate and bilobulate. The Brazilian *Epidendrum amblostomoides* Hoehne (Arq. Bot. Estado São Paulo n.s. 1(1): 18 fig. 1938) has plants 10–30 cm tall including the inflorescence, the inflorescence is shorter than the leaves which are narrower, to 18 × 0.5 cm, the lip is 3-lobed, the lateral lobes sub-orbicular, the mid-lobe smaller, bilobed, 4 × 4 mm, and the flowers are white with a slight green tinge. *Epidendrum caurense* Carnevali & G.A.Romero, from Bolívar State in Venezuela, has lateral lobes of the lip similar to those of *E. subpurum*, but the mid-lobe is 2.2 × 1.5 mm, oblong, entire, the apex rounded or obtuse, not bilobate, and the ovary is densely covered by moniliform hairs.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *pseudo*-, false, pretending, denoting a deceptive resemblance, and *purum*, pure, in reference to the resemblance between the new species and *Epidendrum purum*, with which it has been confused by all authors. When reference to the widespread distribution of *E. purum*, is made, reference should be made to this species. *Epidendrum purum* is endemic to the northern end of the Andes in northern Venezuela.

REFERENCES: Carnevali, G. & Romero, G. A. (1992) *Epidendrum caurense*. In *Novon* 2: 312, fig. 1. Hoehne, F. C. (1938) *Epidendrum amblostomoides*. In Arq. Bot. Estado São Paulo n.s. 1(1): 18, fig. Lindley, J. (1844) *Epidendrum purum*. In Edwards's Bot. Reg. 30 (Misc.): 75. Reichenbach, H.G. (1854) *Epidendrum subpurum*. In Bonplandia 2:21.





EPIDENDRUM PURUM Lindl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2078

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM PURUM Lindl., Edwards's Bot. Reg. 30(Misc): 75. (1844).

Type: VENEZUELA: Caracas sent by Linden to Mr. Rucker, November 1844, with whom it flowered in the beginning of September.
Holotype: K! Tracing of type: W-R 5881! Photo AMES (HUH 00070773)

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, to 40–60 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 1–2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, white, thin. **Stems** 18–30 × 0.5–1 cm, simple, cane-like, somewhat thickened midlength, thus fusiform, furrowed in midlength; covered along basal 2/3 by non-foliar sheaths, scarious. **Leaves** 3–5, distributed along apical 1/3 of stem, distichous, articulate, unequal, progressively larger, spreading, sub-coriaceous; sheaths 2.1–4.3 × 0.3–1.0 cm, tubular; blade 3.2–21.5 × 0.4–1.1 cm, ensiform, apex obtuse, somewhat unequally bilobed, smooth, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 19–25 cm long, apical, paniculate, 3–7-branched, erect to arching, densely many-flowered; peduncle 4.5–7 cm long, terete, unornamented, straight; rachis 15–24.5 cm long, glabrous, with 3–5 racemes, all similar length, each subtended by a triangular bract, acuminate, embracing. **Floral bracts** 2–6 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acute, embracing. **Ovary** 5–7 mm long, terete, thin, minutely inflated just behind perianth, glabrous, furrowed. **Flowers** numerous, simultaneous, resupinate, light pale green to white, column green at base; fragrance diurnal, sweet. **Sepals** free, glabrous, membranaceous, 5-veined, apex acute, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 9 × 1.8–2 mm, spreading, narrowly elliptic; lateral sepals 9.3–10 × 2.2–2.5 mm, partly spreading, obliquely elliptic, upper margin straight, apex dorsally keeled, short aristate. **Petals** 8–9.5 × 0.5–0.6 mm, free, reflexed and somewhat descending, linear, apex rounded, 1-veined, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 5–7 × 5.0–5.5 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cordate, margins entire, spreading; bicallose, calli flat, laminar, parallel, disc with 3 short ribs, located just in front of calli; lateral lobes 1.9–2.0 × 3.2–4.4 mm, obliquely rhombic, apex acute, base with 5 short, low, thickened, radiating veins on each side; mid-lobe 3.2–4.2 × 2.0–2.2 mm, obtusulate, basal half narrowed, apical half rhombic. **Column** 4.5–5.0 mm long, straight, thin, descended in natural position, oblique at apex, lateral wings prominent, rounded. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, inner pair slightly smaller and triangular in longitudinal section; caudicles soft and granulose, a pair, somewhat longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating 1/5th of pedicellate ovary, not inflated, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: VENEZUELA: Ingomar (Turmerito), 930 m, cult., 26 III 1943, *Pittier 15145*, VEN! **Anzoátegui:** between Rio Leon de Quebrada Danta and Rio Zumbador, northeast of Bergantin, 500–600 m, 24 II 1945, *Steyermark 61125*, F! **Aragua:** P. N. Henri Pittier, en Rancho Grande, 23 X 1963, *Agostini 88*, NY! U! VEN! *Ibid.* 1150 m, 13 XI 1971, *Davidse 3049*, MO! NY! SEL! *Ibid.* 1140 m, 21 I 1975, *Huber 19*, VEN! *Ibid.* *Manara, s.n.*, VEN! Aprox. 14 km S.E. de Guacamayo, 18.5 km S.E. de la Victoria, 1450 m, 25 XII 1980, *Morillo 8370*, VEN! between Las Tejerías and Tiara, 7–10 km from Tiara, 1200 m, 4 XI 1962, *Steyermark 91434*, AMES! US! VEN! **DISTRITO FEDERAL:** Caracas, I 1894, *Othmer 11-1*, M! **Lara:** Cerro Guacamuco, nordlich von Siquisique, nordlich von Lara, 1400 m, 10 X 1948, *Renz 5132*, RENZ! **Táchira:** Zwischen Providencia und La Revancha, 1600 m, 8 V 1951, *Renz 6902*, RENZ! *Ibid.* Umgebung von La Revancha in Rio Quinimari-Tal, 1700 m, 18 V 1951, *Renz 7037*, RENZ! **Vargas:** between Portachuelo and Peñita (Petaque) and Carayaca, 1300–1500 m, 11 XI 1966, *Steyermark 97588*, AMES! US! (Illustration voucher) VEN! **Yaracuy:** Sierra de Aroa arriba de San Felipe, 1100–1250 m, 13 XI 1967, *Steyermark 100405*, VEN!

OTHER RECORDS: Without locality data, cult. in England, Surrey, Bradford Lodge, 1888, *Lawrence s.n.*, watercolor of flower, K! **VENEZUELA:** Hort. Kew, 21 X 1885, *John Day pg 23*, K! (watercolor illustration in book). Caracas, 4000 ft, XI 1858, *Sander 105*, illustration W-R 49728! **Lara:** Jiménez, 1600 m, 24 XI 2018, *davidmor46.s.n.*, digital image, AMO! <https://www.inaturalist.org>

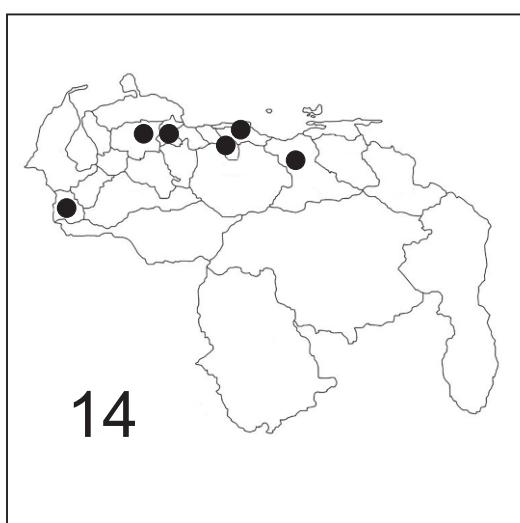
DISTRIBUTION: The species is endemic to northern Venezuela, from Caracas west to Siquisique in Lara state, a range of some 300 km, epiphytic at 500–1600 m elevation. Flowering from September to May.

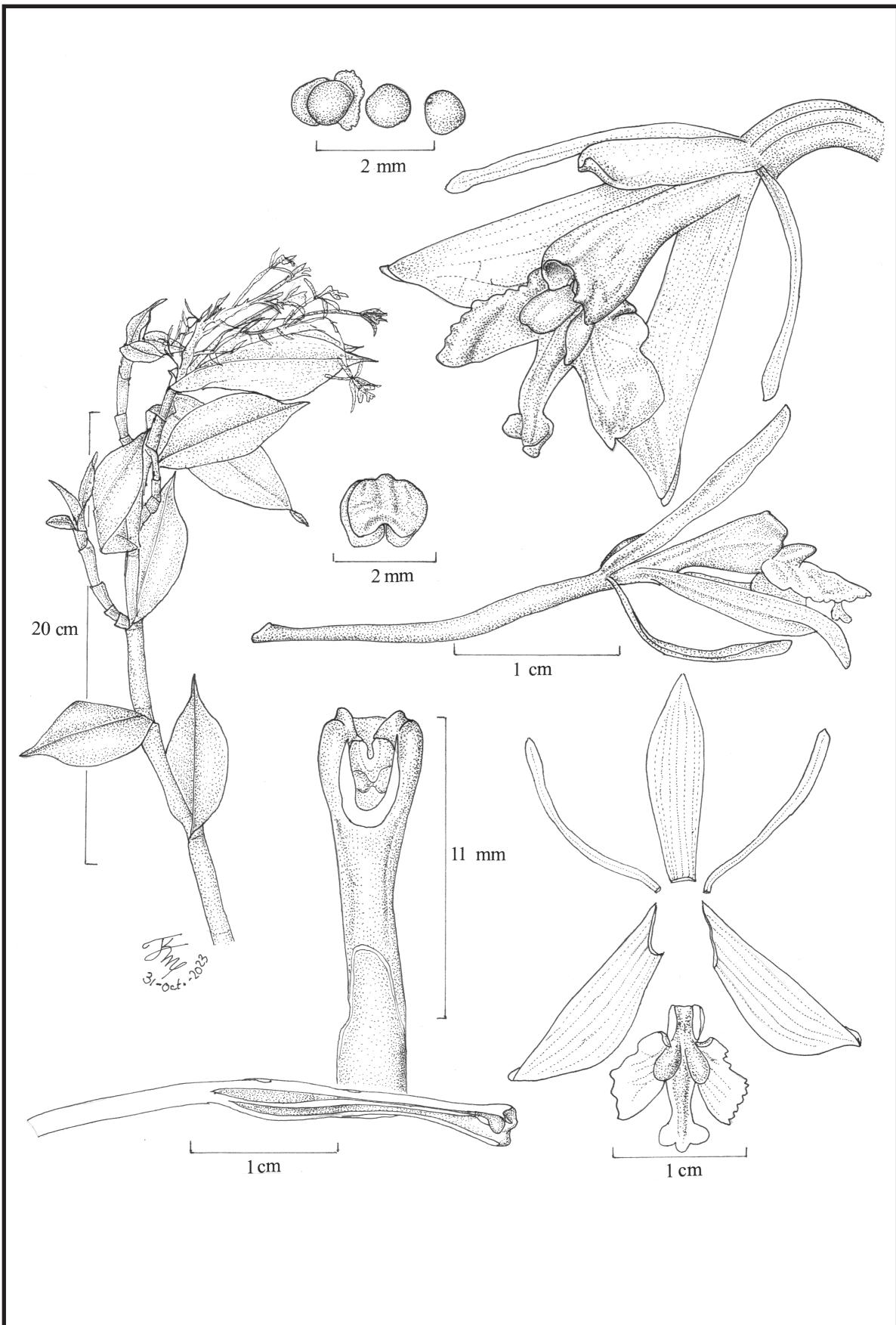
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum purum* belongs to the Purum group, which is characterized by the sympodial, cespitose habit, the stems somewhat thickened in the middle, with leaves distributed along the apical 1/3, the inflorescence apical, paniculate, with numerous mostly white, fragrant flowers, the ovaries frequently pubescent, and the lip 3-lobed with the callus a flat platform ending in a mid-rib. The species is recognized by the lateral lobes of the lip being obliquely rhombic, acute and the mid-lobe is widened in the apical half and rhombic, it is endemic to Venezuela, in the area of Caracas. *Epidendrum subpurum* Rchb.f. is very similar but the lateral lobes of the lip are obliquely ovate, cordate, forming nearly a 1/3 circle, and midlobe is rectangular mid-lobe, apically emarginate and bilobulate. *Epidendrum lanipes* Lindl. has the lateral lobes semi-ovate, the mid-lobe cuneate, retuse, and the clinandrium-hood bilobed, 2-dentate. *Epidendrum pseudopurum* Hágster & Sierra-Ariza has the disc of lip bicuncinate below of calli, the calli united in middle to a fleshy mid-rib, the lip laterals lobes 1.6 × 2.6 mm, obliquely obovate, and the lip mid-lobe 4.1 × 2.0 mm, lanceolate.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *purum*, pure, no explanation given.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Sierra, A. M. A. (2025) *Epidendrum pseudopurum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2077. Lindley, J. (1844) *Epidendrum purum*. In **Edwards's Bot. Reg.** 30 (Misc.): 75. Lindley, J. (1853) *Epidendrum lanipes*. In **Fol. Orchid.** 4(Epidendrum): 91. Reichenbach, H. G. (1854) *Epidendrum subpurum*. In **Bonplandia** 2:21.





EPIDENDRUM QUILINSAYACOENSE Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2079

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM QUILINSAYACOENSE Hágster et E.Santiago, sp. nov.

Type: COLOMBIA: Nariño-Putumayo [Putumayo]: Páramo del Bordoncillo [or Quilinsayaco], Municipio de Santiago, vereda San Antonio de Bellavista, 3200–3400 m, 17 April 1993, *Alberto Muñoz & Bernardo Ramírez* 330. Holotype: COL 403289! (Illustration voucher)

Similar to *Epidendrum amplexirisaraldense* Hágster & E.Santiago but the leaves $7.5\text{--}12 \times 3.4\text{--}3.8$ cm, widely elliptic (vs. leaves $4\text{--}11.7 \times 1.5\text{--}3.2$ cm, narrowly elliptic), flowers slightly fleshy (vs. flowers membranaceous), base of lip truncate (vs. base of lip cuneate), lateral lobes of lip forming an angle of 45° with respect to mid lobe (vs. lateral lobes of the lip forming an angle of 20° with respect to mid lobe), mid-lobe fleshy, apex abruptly 3-lobed near apex (vs. mid lobe membranaceous, apex rounded, minutely apiculate).

Terrestrial, monopodial, branching, erect **herb**, where each new stem originates from a sub-apical internode of previous stem. **Roots** not seen. **Stems** branching, cane-like, terete, thin, straight; base covered with non-foliar sheaths; primary stem $>30 \times 0.6\text{--}0.8$ cm. **Leaves** 8 or more on primary stem, distributed along of stem, articulate, sub-coriaceous; sheaths $8\text{--}45$ mm long, tubular, minutely striated when dry; blades of primary stem $7.5\text{--}12 \times 3.4\text{--}3.8$ cm, progressively larger, widely elliptic, abruptly short acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** ca. 12 cm long, apical, flowering only once, paniculate, laxly few-flowered; peduncle 8 mm long, rachis flexuous. **Floral bracts** 5–16 mm long, prominent, much shorter than ovary, gradually shorter towards apex of rachis, linear-lanceolate, acuminate. **Flowers** 30, simultaneous, slightly fleshy, resupinate, sepals olive green tinged pink, lip pale yellowish green; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 33–45 mm long, terete, thin, slightly inflated behind perianth over $1/3$ its length. **Sepals** $18\text{--}19 \times 4.0\text{--}4.2$ mm, partly spreading, acuminate, with a prominent dorsal keel, 5-veined, margin entire, revolute; dorsal sepal free, narrowly elliptic; lateral sepals oblanceolate, obliquely united to base of column, oblique. **Petals** 16×1.0 mm, free, linear, apex rounded, 1-veined, margin entire, revolute. **Lip** 9×10 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base slightly cordate; bicollous, calli obovoid, prominent, divergent, ascendant, elongate to nearly base of mid-lobe; disc with a fleshy mid-rib in between calli and which disappear before reaching apex of mid-lobe; lateral lobes 4.3×7 mm, spreading at an angle of 45° to mid-lobe, obliquely rectangular, inner margin straight, entire, outer margin rounded, margin erose-dentate, spreading; mid-lobe 5.5×1.5 mm, fleshy, oblong, margins slightly revolute at base, provided near apex with pair of opposite triangular-rounded side lobes 1.2×1.5 mm, involute in natural position, apical middle segment 1×1 mm. **Column** 12 mm long, thin, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, 4 celled. **Pollinia** 4, orbicular, laterally compressed, caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, occupying $1/2$ of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating $1/3$ of ovary, somewhat inflated behind perianth. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMEN: None seen.

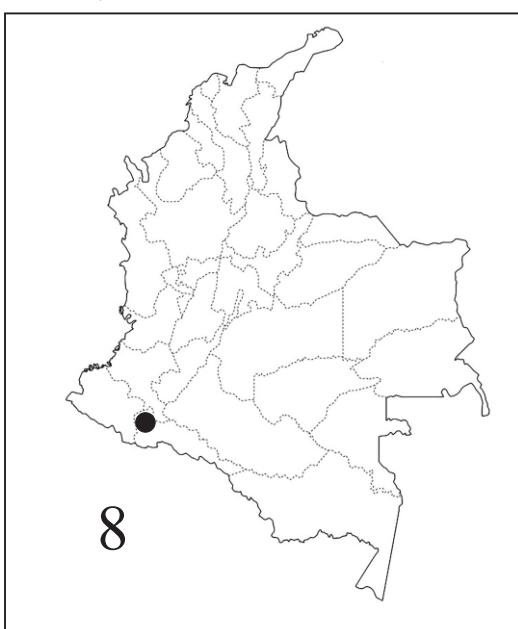
OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently only from the Paramo of Quilinsayaco or Bordoncillo, at some 3200–3400 m elevation. Flowering in April.

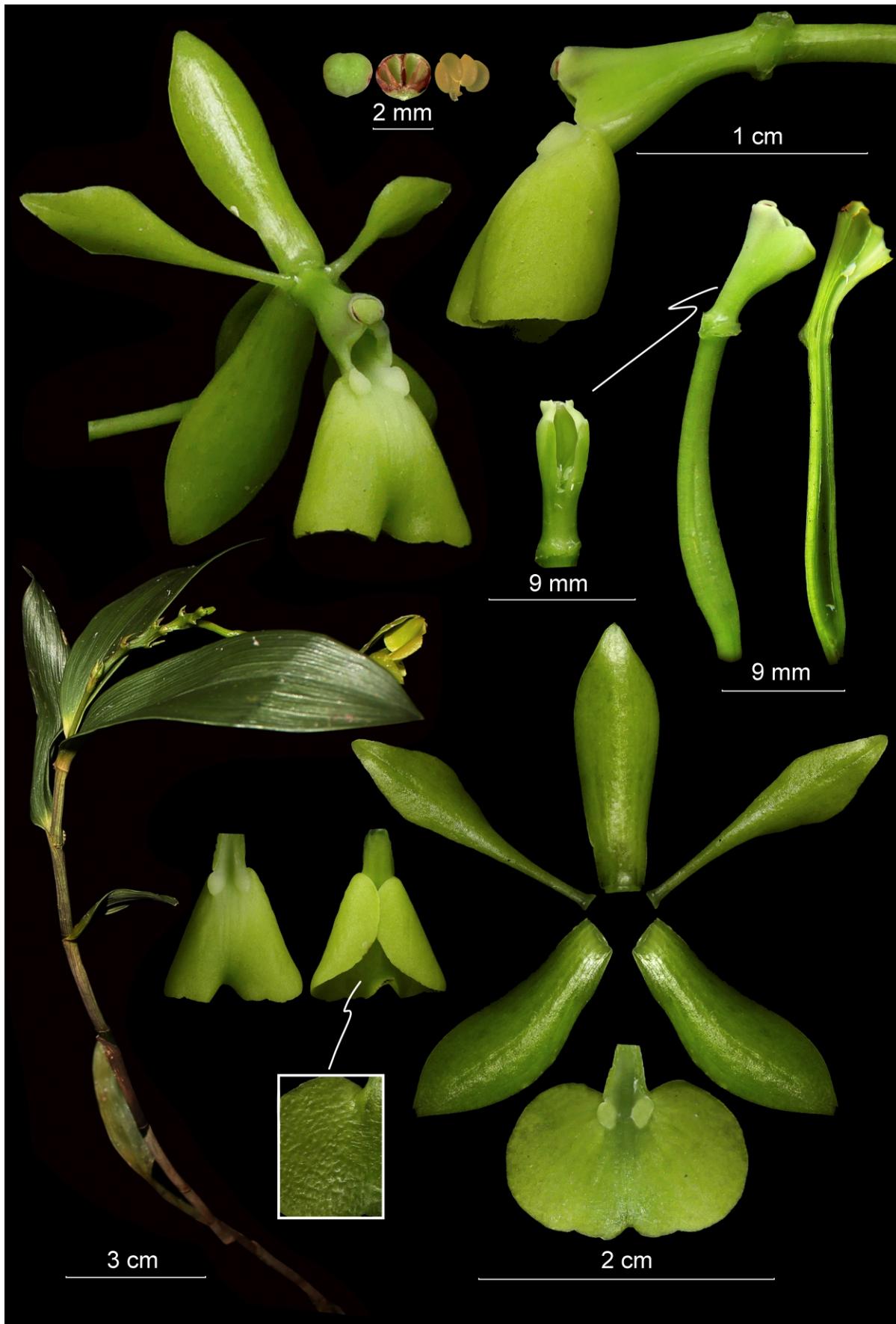
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum quilinsayacoense* belongs to the Amplexicaule Group which has a branching habit, the leaves short-acuminate, the inflorescences laxly few-flowered, paniculate, the floral bracts prominent, the lateral sepals obliquely united to the base of the column and the lip 3-lobed with prominent calli. The new species is recognized by the leaves $7.5\text{--}12 \times 3.4\text{--}3.8$ cm, widely elliptic; the flowers slightly fleshy; the sepals $18\text{--}19$ mm long, with revolute margins; the lip 9×10 mm, the lateral lobes of the lip 4.3×7 mm, obliquely oblong-elliptic, margin erose forming an angle of 45° respect mid lobe, outer margins erose; and the mid lobe fleshy, oblong, apex with pair of opposite triangular-rounded side lobes. The species is similar to *Epidendrum amplexirisaraldense* which has the leaves $4\text{--}11.7 \times 1.5\text{--}3.2$ cm, narrowly elliptic, the flowers membranaceous, the sepals 20 mm long, the lip 11×7 mm, the lateral lobes of the lip forming an angle of 20° respect mid-lobe, the margin undulate, and the mid-lobe membranaceous, oblong-rhombic, apex rounded and minutely apiculate. *Epidendrum expansilobum* C.Castro & Hágster has the leaves $3.5\text{--}9.5 \times 0.7\text{--}2.4$ cm, lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, the sepals 16–20 mm long, the lip 10.5×10 mm, the lateral lobes $2.0\text{--}2.7 \times 6.8\text{--}8.0$ mm, obliquely hemi-lanceolate forming an angle of 25° to mid-lobe, and the mid-lobe $5.8\text{--}7.0 \times 5.8\text{--}6.2$ mm, with a narrow basal isthmus $1.9\text{--}2.2$ mm wide then widely expanded into two large, diverging, rounded oblong lobes, $2.9\text{--}3.3 \times 2.6\text{--}2.7$ mm, apical sinus mucronate. *Epidendrum rioalcalense* Hágster & E.Santiago has the leaves $7.3\text{--}11.5 \times 1.2\text{--}2.5$ cm, oblong-elliptic, the flowers membranaceous, the sepals $11\text{--}12$ mm long, the lateral sepals falcate, the lip 3-lobed, with lateral lobes forming an angle of 45° with respect to mid-lobe, and the mid-lobe oblong with obtuse apex, slightly expanded.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently only from the type.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the locality of Páramo de Quilinsayaco or Bordoncillo, in the department of Putumayo, bordering on Nariño, where the species has been discovered. The paramo is an important high-altitude wetland with the presence of Frailejones (*Espeletia* sp., Asteraceae) and is a Wild Flora and Fauna Reserve.



REFERENCES: Castro, C. & Hágster, E. (2025) *Epidendrum expansilobum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2031. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum amplexirisaraldense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1406. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2025) *Epidendrum rioalcalense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2085.

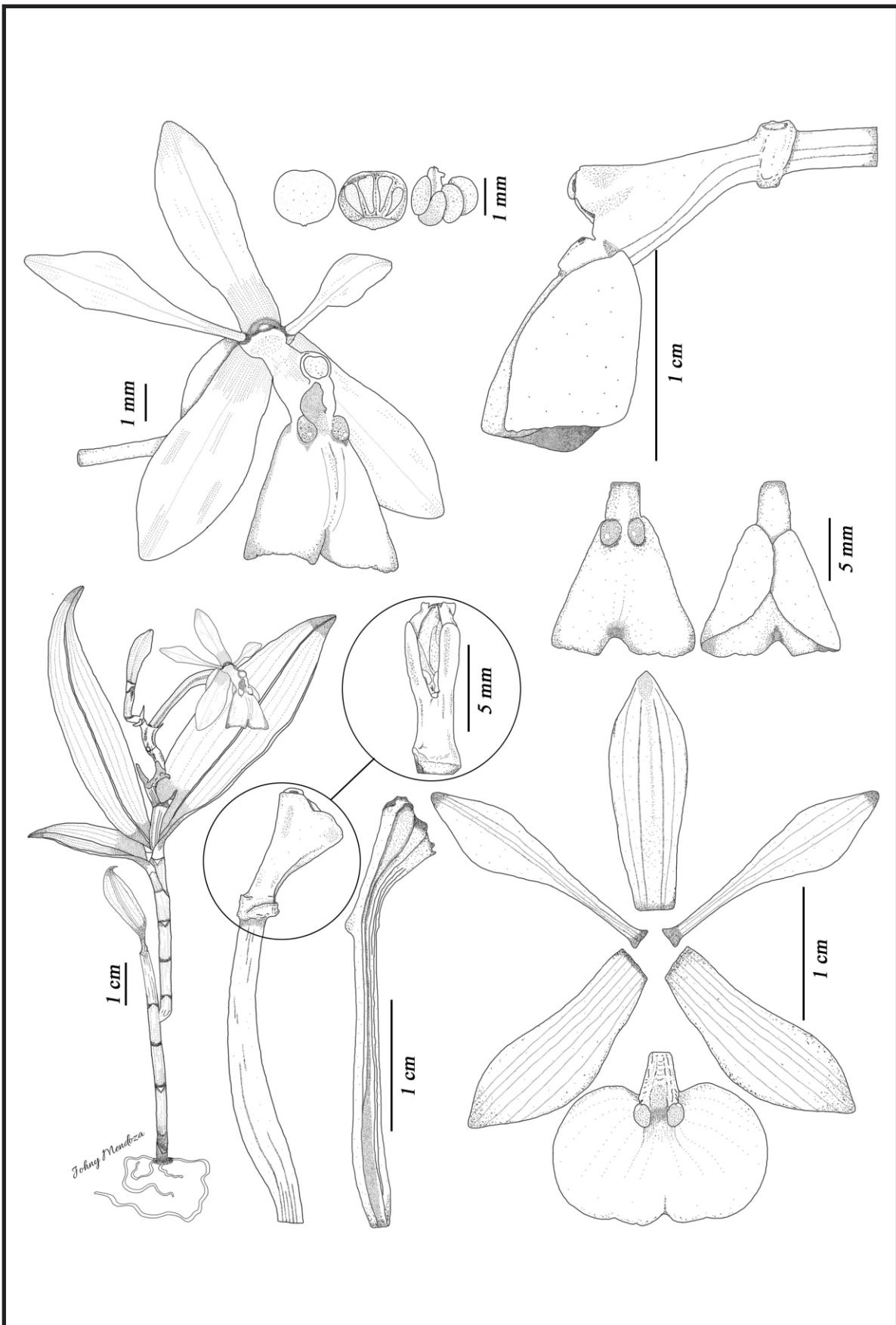


EPIDENDRUM QUIMIENSE Lapo-Gonzalez, M.M.Jiménez & Vélez-Abarca

Plate 2080a

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM QUIMIENSE Lapo-Gonzalez, M.M.Jiménez & Vélez-Abarca

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2080b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: ECUADOR: Zamora Chinchipe: Valle del Quimi, Cordillera del Cónedor, 1157 m, 17 Ene 2023, N. Lapo-Gonzalez 75. Holotype: LOJA 42885! (LCDP and Illustration voucher)

Epiphytic, sympodial, scandent **herb** up to 60 cm tall, new stems arising from a sub-apical internode of previous stem. **Roots** 3–4 mm in diameter, basal from primary stem, fleshy, green. **Stems** 6.0–18.3 × 0.3–0.4 cm, terete, thin, straight, produced from middle of previous stem, covered by 2 foliaceous, striate, papery sheaths, 0.4–0.6 × 1.0–1.3 cm. **Leaves** 2–4 per stem, aggregate at apical third of stem, blade elliptic-lanceolate, acute, margin entire, 3.0–9.0 × 0.9–2.5 cm. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 4.0–8.0 cm long, apical, racemose, successively flowered, arched, rachis slightly flexuous, 2.0–3.2 cm long; pedicel 1.0–1.8 cm long; peduncle 2.0–3.0 cm long, laterally compressed. **Floral bracts** 4.0–10 × 4.0–5.0 mm; triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Flowers** 1–7, successive, several open at once, yellowish green, column slightly suffused with purple at apex, lip paler towards margins and calli; fragrance unknown. **Ovary** 22.0–25.0 × 4.0 mm, slightly arcuate, semi-terete, slightly furrowed, ventrally inflated along apical half. **Sepals** 15.0–18.0 × 5.0–6.0 mm, spreading, ob lanceolate, acute, slightly reflexed, margins entire, longitudinally convex; dorsal sepal 17.0 × 6.0 mm, spreading, ob lanceolate, acute, margins entire, 4-veined; lateral sepals 18.0 × 6.0 mm, somewhat falcate, spreading, ob lanceolate, acute, margins entire, 6-veined. **Petals** 15.0–18.0 × 4.0–5.0 mm, ob lanceolate, apical half somewhat rhombic, apex acute, 3-veined, slightly revolute to base, margins entire. **Lip** 13.0–15.0 × 14.0–18.0 mm, united to column, bilobed, reniform, fleshy, 12-veined, laterally revolute, lip apron-shaped in natural position, abaxial surface rugose, base cordate, apical margin slightly undulate, emarginate callus unornamented; lobes semi-orbicular 11.0 × 14.0 cm, margins entire, base with 2 fleshy, globose, separate calli. **Column** 10.0–11.0 mm long, short, straight, fleshy, thickened at apex, constricted at base. **Anther** 2.0 mm wide, sub-spherical-reniform, lime-green. **Pollinia** 4, ovate, slightly laterally compressed, pale yellow, caudicles granulose and soft. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating half pedicelle ovary, narrow. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR, Zamora-Chinchipe: El Pangui, Cordillera del Cónedor, 1258 m, 27 IX 2022, Vélez-Abarca 89, ECUAMZ! Cerca de Zamora, 1014 m, 14 V 2023, Jiménez 1772, HUTPL!

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

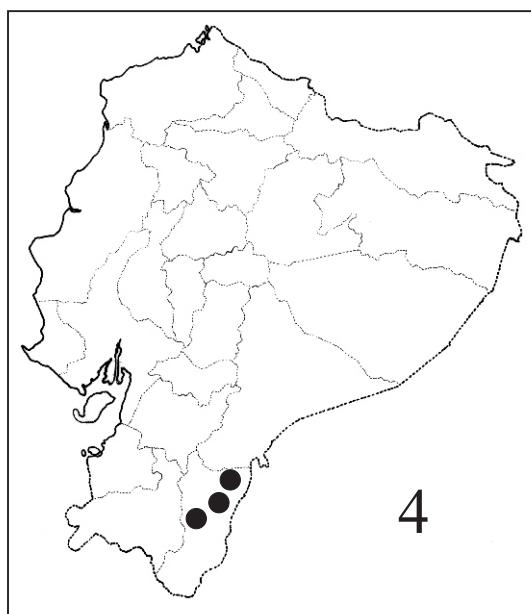
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: *Epidendrum quimiense* is known from three locations in the province of Zamora Chinchipe, in southeastern Ecuador. Two of them belong to the Cordillera del Cónedor, in the premontane forests of sandstone plateaus, at an altitudinal range that goes from 800–1200 m elevation. The species grows epiphytically at about 3 m above the ground, in aggregates of few individuals separated by several dozens of meters. *Epidendrum quimiense* is associated with the remaining vegetation close to rivers, the ecotone areas between forests and pastures, and remnant trees in pastures. The third locality is on the edge of a river near the town of Zamora. Plants grow between the middle and lower strata on trees of *Perrottetia* sp. (Dipentodontaceae), in lower montane forests around 1000 m in elevation on the Amazonian slope of the Andes. In nature, *E. quimiense* blooms from January to November.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum quimiense* belongs to the informal Incomptum group which is characterized by the successive lateral growths produced from the middle of the previous growth, the few leaves aggregated towards the apex of stems, a short apical inflorescence with fleshy green to violet-green flowers with short ovaries, and the lip entire, bilobed. The species is recognized by the acute, elliptic-lanceolate leaves, the ovary ventrally inflated along the apical half, the greenish flowers with the dorsal sepal about 15–18 mm long, acute, slightly reflexed, ob lanceolate, the petals 15–18 × 4–5 mm, acute, 3-veined, ob lanceolate with the apical half subrhombic, the lip emarginate, bilobed, reniform with the lobes semi-orbicular, strongly revolute, apron-shaped in natural position, the margins entire, somewhat undulate at the apex and the column 10–11 mm long, straight, thick at the apex. It is somewhat similar to *E. marci-jimeneziorum* which has plants to 26 cm tall, the inflorescence of 3 cm long, the flowers 3, the petals 8.0 × 2.5 mm, inflexed, the lip 7 × 12 mm, subreniform, the column 6.0–6.5 mm long, and the sepals partly spreading. *Epidendrum chisquillense* Hágster, Edqué & Cisneros has free, partly spreading petals, 1-veined, the sepals are 3-veined, revolute, somewhat falcate, the lip obreniform, base truncate, with three very short parallel low ribs and the anther is cordiform-subspherical. *Epidendrum ulcumanoe* Hágster, Gerlach & Valenzuela has sepals and petals olive green to yellow-tinged somewhat brown, the ovary long, slightly ventrally inflated, apiculate, the lip obreniform, widest at the middle, the lateral lobes semi-orbicular, with a slightly receded mid-lobe.

CONSERVATION STATUS: To date, *Epidendrum quimiense* is known only from three separate populations, where each population exhibits low abundance containing 1–3 plants per phorophyte, making it essentially a narrow endemic to Ecuador. These populations were seen across an area of occupancy (AOO) of 16 km², with an extent of occurrence (EOO) of 68 km². Within this distribution, *E. quimiense* was seen in disturbed forests (activities including mining, livestock breeding, and deforestation), hence the long-term conservation of this species could not be assured. For the reasons outlined above, the authors class *E. quimiense* as EN (Endangered) in accordance with the IUCN (2017) categories B2acc2aibD1.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to El Quimi Biological Reserve in the province of Morona-Santiago, southeast Ecuador. The species has been found near the reserve.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Jiménez, R. (2018) *Epidendrum marci-jimeneziorum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 12, **Icon. Orchid.** 16(2): t. 1681. Hágster, E., Edqué, J. D. & Cisneros, A. (2020) *Epidendrum chisquillense*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 15, **Icon. Orchid.** 18(1): t. 1806. Hágster, E., Gerlach, G. & Valenzuela, L. (2020) *Epidendrum ulcumanoe*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 15, **Icon. Orchid.** 18(1): t. 1844. IUCN (2017) Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Version 14. Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Subcommittee. Available from: <http://cmsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/RedListGuidelines.pdf>. (Accessed 5 May 2024).



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ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2080



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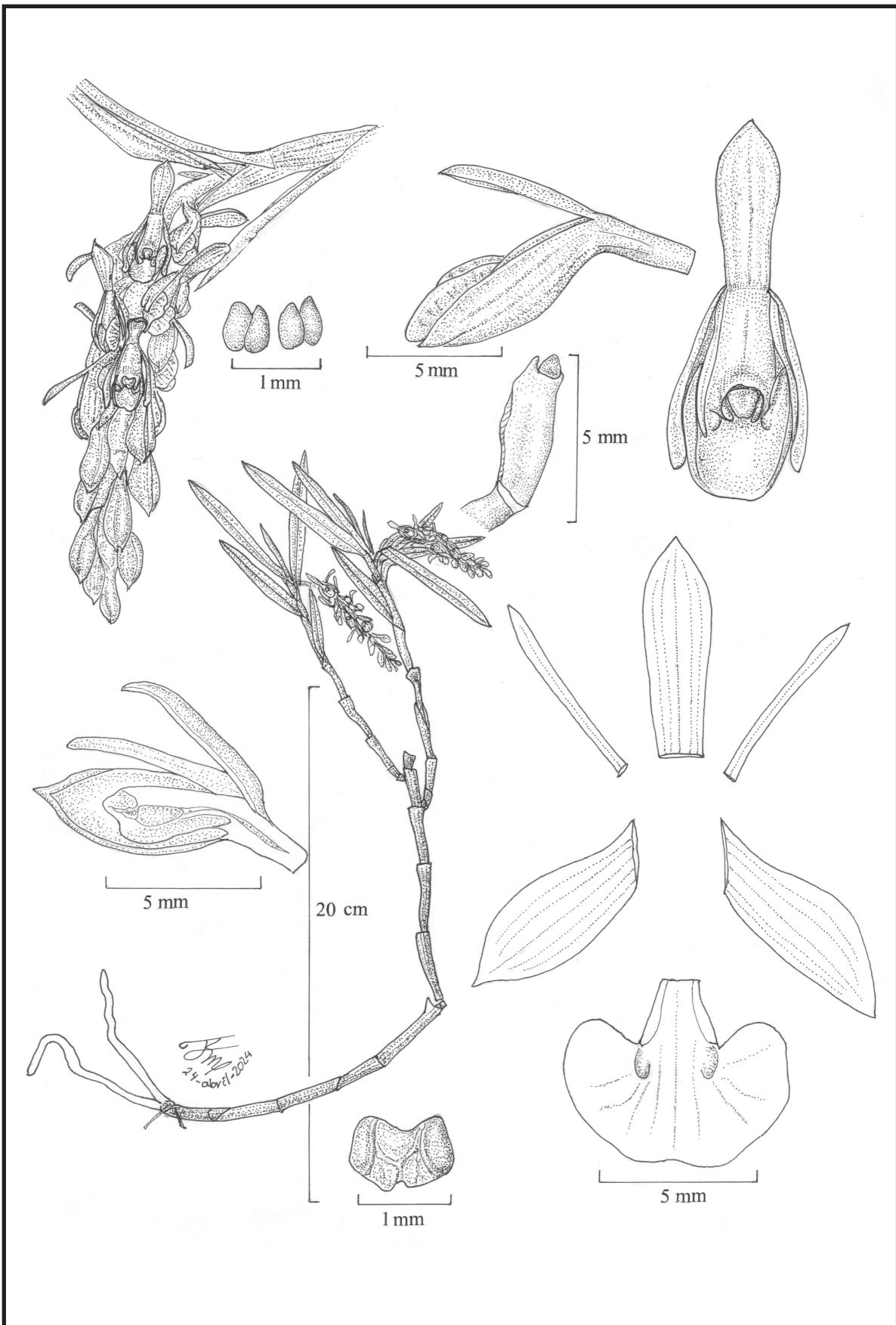


EPIDENDRUM RASMUSSENII Gómez-Riaño, C.Castro & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2081a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM RASMUSSENII Gómez-Riaño, C.Castro & E.Santiago

Plate 2081b

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: Magdalena: Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Municipio de Santa Marta, corregimiento de Minca, vereda San Lorenzo, sendero cerro Kennedy, 2540 m, 24 April 2023, *Miguel Ángel Gómez-Riaño* 233. Holotype: COL 6308269! (Illustration voucher)

Epiphytic, monopodial, branching, erect **herb**, 15–50 cm tall. **Roots** ca. 3 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, white velamen, purple cortex. **Stems** branching, primary stem ca. 18.7×0.3 cm, branches $5.5\text{--}16.4 \times 0.2\text{--}0.3$ cm, cane like, terete at base to slightly laterally compressed towards apex, gradually smaller, produced from a subapical internode of previous branch; all covered with non-foliar sheaths $0.6\text{--}2.5 \times 0.2\text{--}0.4$ cm, tubular, minutely striated. **Leaves** in main stem not seen, ca. 8, green, concolor distributed from middle of stems, aggregate towards apex, coriaceous, suberect, articulate, alternate; sheaths 4–18 mm long, green when young turning reddish when mature, tubular at base, infundibuliform apex, minutely striated; blade $3.7\text{--}6.6 \times 0.4\text{--}0.7$ cm, lanceolate, apex obtuse, margin minutely dentate, spreading. **Spathae** lacking. **Inflorescence** 3.1–5.5 cm long, apical, racemose, arching-nutant, compact, many flowered; peduncle 6.5–7 mm long, green concolor, laterally compressed, with two basal bracts ca. 5.5 mm long, triangular-lanceolate; rachis 2.5–4.5 cm long, green, hidden entirely by flowers. **Floral bracts** ca. 4.1×6 mm, green or green reddish tinged, shorter than ovary, triangular, acute, embracing ovary. **Ovary** ca. 3.2 mm long, green reddish tinged unornamented, terete. **Flowers** 22–40, successive, opening from base towards apex of inflorescence, resupinate, some fleshy, light yellow-green to deep red-carmine, yellowish green towards apex in sepals and petals, lip basally with light yellowish tones, no fragrance. **Sepals** 5-veined, apex obtuse, minutely apiculate, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal $5.9\text{--}6.0 \times$ ca. 2 mm, free, spreading, oblanceolate; laterals sepals $7\text{--}8.4 \times 2.5\text{--}3.0$ mm, obliquely united to column, parallel to column, narrowly obovate, oblique. **Petals** ca. 5.6×0.4 mm, free, parallel to column, linear-filiform, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** ca. 4.5×7.5 mm, united to column, concave, cucullate in natural position, embracing apex column in natural position; reniform when extended, base cordate, apex widely emarginate, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli, short, fleshy, flattened, separated; disc with a wide, fleshy, low keel, that runs to apex of lip. **Column** 4.4–5 mm long, yellowish green turning red-carmine in apex, thin at base and gradually wider at apex, straight, apex with pair of widely triangular wings. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** yellowish green, sub-reniform, apex emarginated, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, caudicles soft and granulose, shorter than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, occupying nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** short, without surpassing perianth, wide, not inflated, unornamented. **Capsule** ca. 29×7 mm, green, ellipsoid.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Magdalena: Cerro Kennedy, Castro 3391, COL! (LCDP voucher) *Ibid.* 2500–2600 m, 2 V 2023, Gómez-Riaño 307, COL! *Ibid.* 2500–2600 m, 23 V 2023, Gómez-Riaño 311, COL! *Ibid.* Gómez-Riaño 312, COL! Cerro Quemado y Cerro San Lorenzo, 2600–2800 m, 16 IV 1959, Romero-Castañeda 7754, COL! *Ibid.* 2600–2800 m, 17 IV 1959, Romero-Castañeda 7767, COL! *Ibid.* Romero-Castañeda 7771, COL! *Ibid.* 2600–2800 m, 22 IV 1959, Romero-Castañeda 7843, COL!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Magdalena: Riofrío, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Yépes s.n., digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher)

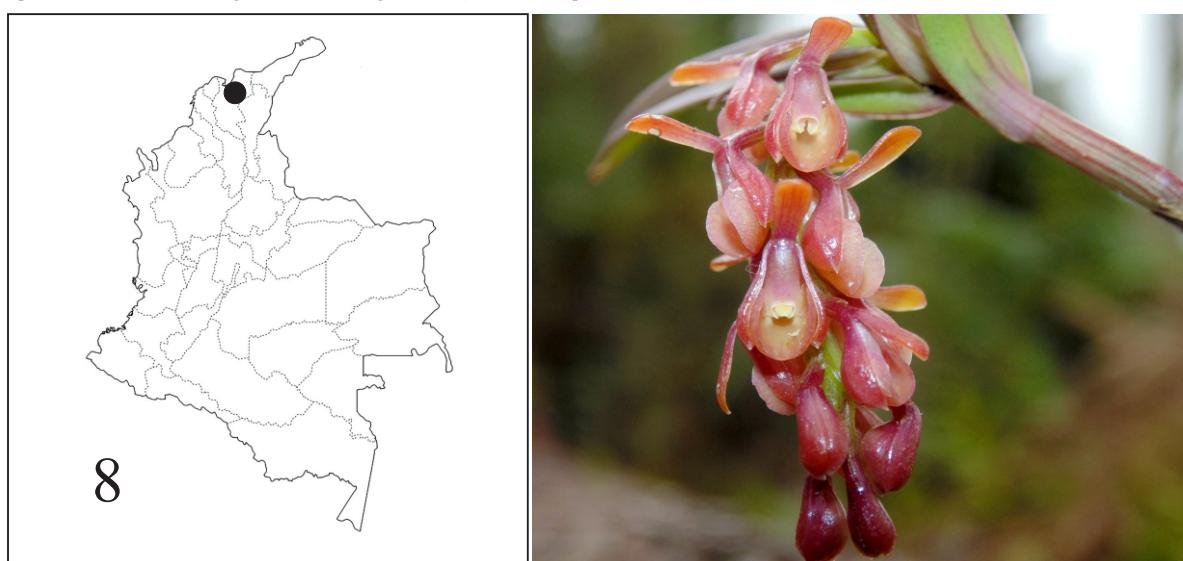
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Endemic to the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in the department of Magdalena, at elevations of 2500–2800 m, where occurs as epiphytic on medium sized trees in cloud forests. The flowering period in the field is in April and May.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum rasmussenii* belongs to the Soratae Subgroup of the Scabrum Group which is characterized by the branching habit starting on a primary stem, the infundibuliform, rugose leaf-sheaths, the lanceolate, aristate, acute leaves, the racemose sub-capitate inflorescence on a short, thin peduncle, and the bicallose lip. This species is distinguished by its branching growth habit, the leaves $3.7\text{--}6.6 \times 0.4\text{--}0.7$ cm, lanceolate, the inflorescence 3.1–5.5 cm long, arching-nutant, the light yellow-green to deep red-carmine flowers, the petals 5.6×0.4 mm, linear-filiform, and parallel to the column and the lip 5×7 mm, reniform, cucullate, and concave in its natural position, with two flattened and separated calli. It is vegetatively similar to *E. stenostachyum* Hágster & E.Santiago but the latter has a spreading lip, flat, widely triangular-ovate, apex slightly retuse and the petals 6.8×1.3 mm, falcate, reflexed and linear-oblanceolate. Could also be confused with *E. karstenii* Reichb.f. but this species has a 3-lobed lip, the flowers green to purple-brown when exposed to full sun, the petals reflexed, oblong-oblanceolate, and the calli small, sub-spherical, somewhat laterally compressed.

CONSERVATION STATUS: The species was first collected in April 1959 in the Cuchilla de San Lorenzo. It was collected again in April and May 2022 at the same location. Two years later, in May 2024, additional records were obtained from populations slightly farther from the original site. Cuchilla de San Lorenzo is characterized by a cloud forest between 2,500 and 2,800 meters above sea level, within a continuous forest patch that is disturbed at higher elevations but much more conserved at lower elevations. For the past 20 years, the area has been declared a protection and conservation area by ProAves Foundation, bordering the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Natural Park. Human activity is restricted in these areas by the Colombian National Parks system and the ProAves Foundation, although the surroundings have been highly disturbed in the past. A recent visit to this area revealed that more individuals of the species are currently present, often very close to or on the same trees where the herbarium specimens were collected, where it can be the most dominant epiphyte. Based on this information, the species likely has a very restricted distribution to the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, with an estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) of 15 km² and an area of occupancy (AOO) of 32 km², known from only one locality. Despite nearby threats to habitat quality due to the expansion of agricultural activities, the species is currently protected and seems likely to remain so in the near future. Considering this information, the combination of an EOO of less than 5,000 km², an AOO between 10 and 500 km², and the presence of the species in only one severely fragmented location, we propose that the species should be categorized as Endangered (EN B1ab(iv)+B2ab(iv)] (IUCN 2024).

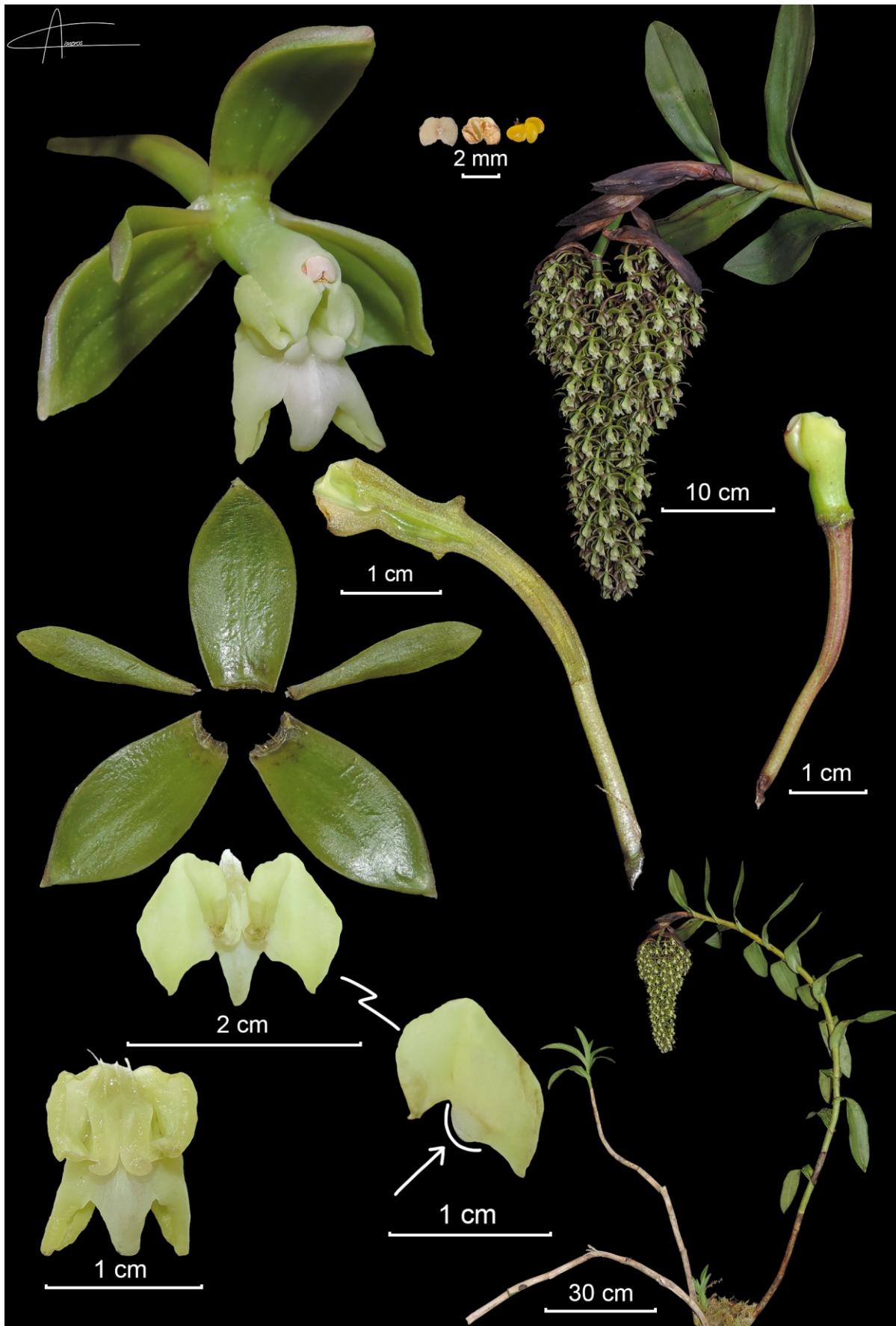
ETYMOLOGY: In honor of the memory of Nathan Jens Rasmussen (2001–2022), a beloved son deeply committed to nature conservation. He and his family provided crucial support to the El Dorado reserve, located in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, the type locality of this new species for science. Thanks to the Rasmussen family's support, the reserve preserves a significant portion of the valuable and unique biodiversity of cloud forests in these ancestral lands.

REFERENCES: Gómez-Riaño, M.A., Santiago A.E., Aguirre-Santoro, J. & Castro, C. (2025) *Epidendrum rasmussenii* (Orchidaceae: Laeliinae), a new species from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, *Phytotaxa* 690(1): 036–046. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2004) *Epidendrum stenostachyum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 4. *Icon. Orchid.* 7: t 791. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2021) *Epidendrum karstenii*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 14. *Icon. Orchid.* 18(2): t 1876.



Authors: M. A. Gómez, C. Castro, E. Santiago & J. Aguirre LCDP: C. Castro & X. Alcántara Illustrator: R. Jiménez M. Photo: D. Yépes † Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

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EPIDENDRUM RETROLOBATUM Hágster, Chamaya, J.Duarte & Iberico

Plate 2082

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: PERU: Cajamarca: Prov. Chota: Distr. Chota: comunidad La Palma, 200 metros de la laguna El Corazón, 2976 m, 25 enero 2023,
James Alexander Chamaya González III. Holotype: CPUN! (LCDP voucher)

Epiphytic to terrestrial, sympodial, caespitose, sub-erect **herb** to 340 cm tall. **Roots** 5–6 mm in diameter, basal dense, fleshy, white. **Stems** 340 × 1.6–1.8 cm, cane-like, simple, covered by tubular sheaths, striated, green turning red-brown when old and loosing leaves. **Leaves** numerous, distributed throughout stems, distichous, spreading, coriaceous; sheaths to 6.5 × 1.6–1.8 cm, tubular, striated, green, with a narrow slit opposite leaf; blade 18.0–25.0 × 5.0 cm, lanceolate, obtuse, medium green, underside lighter green, margin entire, spreading. **Spathes** up to 4, 10.0–14.0 × 2.0–4.0 cm, covering peduncle of inflorescence, lanceolate, conduplicate, acute, imbricating, margins entire, dry and brown when in flower. **Inflorescence** ca. 50 cm long, apical, paniculate, arching-nutant, flowering only once; peduncle 14.0 × 1.4 cm, terete, thick, mostly covered by sheaths, deep green; inflorescence formed by a long mid-raceme 36 cm long, and 2–3 shorter basal racemes 15.0–23.0 cm long, densely flowered, each subtended by a large bract, 9.0–15.0 cm long, similar to spathes, dark brown when flowers open and persistent until fruits open. **Floral bract** 3 mm long, very small, triangular, embracing. **Flowers** ca. 200, simultaneous, ca. 120 on mid-raceme, progressively fewer on branches, resupinate, sepals and petals green ventrally, green-brown to purple dorsally, apex of column, calli and mid-lobe of lip white to pale green, anther cream colored; fragrance reminiscent to cinnamon during daytime, stronger at night. **Ovary** 23–37.0 × 2.2–3.0 mm, terete, slightly thicker in apical half without forming any vesicle, green to red-brown. **Sepals** 15.8–19.0 × 6.8–9.0 mm, elliptic, acute, fleshy, thick, partly spreading, slightly arched inwards along apical half, margins entire, spreading. **Petals** 15.0–16.0 × 2.0–3.3 mm, partly spreading and strongly arched inwards, narrowly ob lanceolate, acute, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 12.0–14.0 × 13.4–18.5 mm, fused to column, deeply 3-lobed, hexagonal or semicircular in outline when spread out, apex with deep, wide sinuses in natural position; lateral lobes strongly revolute, apical half of lip in natural position 12.5 × 10.0 mm, apex 3-lobed and otherwise complicated and thick; bicallous, calli strongly curved 90° outward; lateral lobes very large, 8.0 × 12.4 mm, obliquely trapezoid or semicircular, apical corner acute, posterior edge square with corners broadly rounded, it is mostly free and strongly revolute with only a small part of inner margin (an arch 3 mm long, marked with an arrow in LCDP) joined to base of lip, most of lateral lobes is retrorse, distal margin of apical portion is strongly revolute and clearly visible in wide apical sinuses, apical portion appears to be straight in natural position; posterior section of lateral lobes is folded up at a 90° angle forming a in long line from posterior lateral lobe corner running lateral to calli, free portion is then strongly revolute forming a canal which embraces column making column appear very wide at apex; mid-lobe triangular, fleshy, slightly reflexed at apex, apex narrowly rounded, with a mid-rib running down to about middle of mid-lobe. **Column** 10.7–15 mm long, straight, apex obliquely truncate, with lateral wings widely rounded. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** 2.0 × 1.5 mm, reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small. **Cuniculus** short, barely penetrating ovary, smooth, narrow. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: Cajamarca: Prov. Chota; Distr. Conchán, La Palma, 2950 m, 5 III 2024, *Díaz* 523, PRG (LCDP, AMO!)

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Cajamarca: Prov. Hualgayoc: Distr. Chugur: Perlamayo Capilla, 3049 m, received 9 June 2020, *Dávila* s.n. digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known from two collections both from northern Peru, Cajamarca, to the northeast of the city of Chota, some 20 km apart; epiphytic and terrestrial at 2976–3050 m elevation. Flowering in January–February.

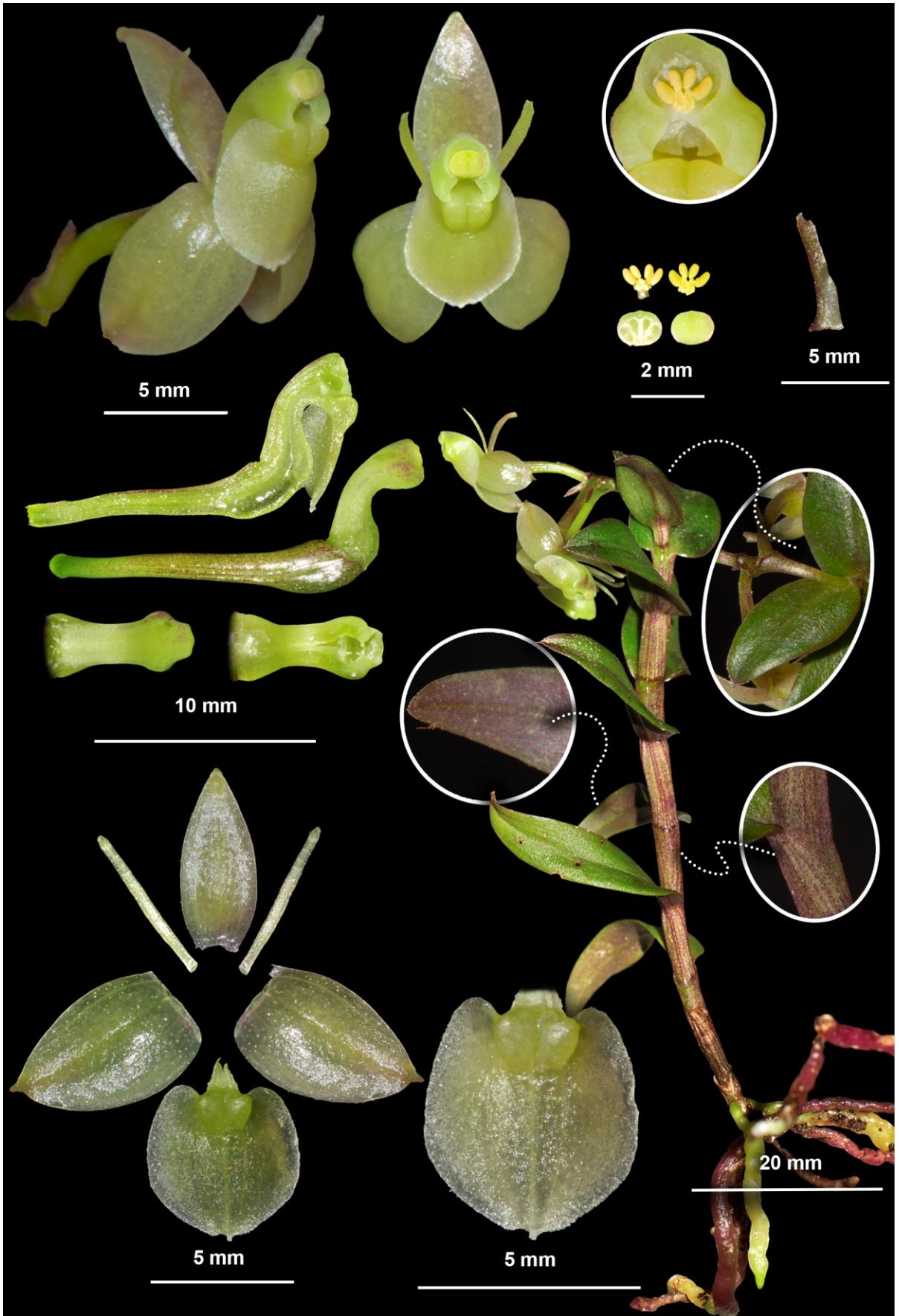
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum retrolobatum* belongs to the Ferreyrae Group, proposed here, which is characterized by the sympodial, caespitose habit, the tall cane-like stems with numerous leaves, the nutant inflorescence racemose or an open panicle with few branches, the 1–2 large spathes at the base of the inflorescence, the 3-lobed lip, and medium sized flowers. This species is recognized by the tall stems, the prominent, conduplicate spathes with similar, though somewhat smaller bracts subtending the branches of the inflorescence; the calli are arched outwards 90°, the lip when extended is hexagonal, with the apex 3-lobed and wide sinuses separating the triangular mid-lobe from the apex of the lateral lobes; however in natural position the lateral lobes are strongly revolute, the apex appearing narrow, and the lateral lobes base is first folded to be involute to be able to embrace the column and then apically strongly revolute, giving the column the appearance of being very thick towards the apex. *Epidendrum ferreyrae* Hágster & Ric. Fernández is easily confused as the overall shape of the spread lip is very similar, with the apical half similarly strongly revolute, but the lip is more spreading in natural position, the basal part of the lobes is only involute and embracing the column without making it appear thickened and the calli are only slightly arched outwards. There is a difference on the shape of the lateral lobes of the type illustrated in the original description of *E. ferreyrae* where the lateral lobes are dolabriflorm, the margin forming a half circle, and the plate of a recent collection of José Edquéen 829 (Hágster & Edquéen 2023: t. 1978), where the lateral lobes are more quadrate, with right-angle corners.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *retro*, backwards, and *lobatus*, lobed, in reference to the lateral lobes of the lip which are for the most part oriented backwards, only joined to the base of the lip for a small section. In addition, they are heavily revolute and must be boiled to be able to extend them flat to see the real shape.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently from two collections from northern Peru, separated by some 20 km.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Fernández, G. R. (2007) *Epidendrum ferreyrae*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 936. Hágster, E. & Edquéen, J. D. (2023) *Epidendrum ferreyrae*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 15, **Icon. Orchid.** 19(3): t. 1978.



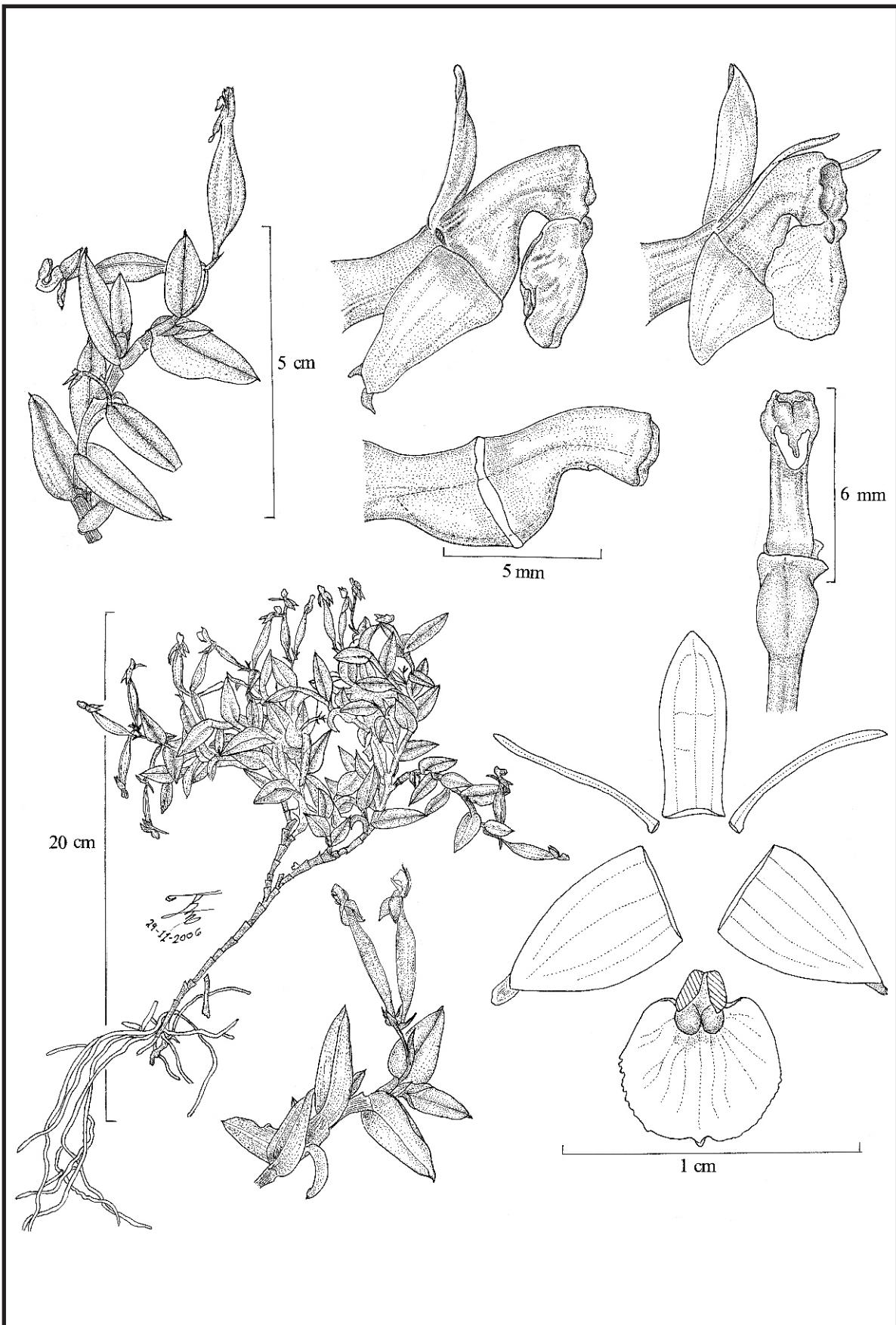


EPIDENDRUM RETROSEPALUM Hágster, Ric.Fernández & E.Santiago

Plate 2083a

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM RETROSEPALUM Hágster, Ric.Fernández & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2083b

EPIDENDRUM RETROSEPALUM Hágster, Ric.Fernández & E.Santiago, Icon. Orchid. 12: t. 1285 (2009).

Type: PERU: Cusco: alrededores de Marcapata, 2630–2700 m, 13 September 1984, *R. Fernández* 487. Holotype: USM! Isotype: AMO! (Illustration voucher AMO).

Epiphytic, erect to arching, monopodial, branching sub-apically **herb**, ca. 9–17 cm tall. **Roots** 2–2.7 mm in diameter, from base of primary stem, fleshy, thin, reddish brown. **Stems** branching, cane-like, terete, thin, much branched above middle of main stem, upper stems produced from a sub-apical internode of previous stem; primary stem $6.6\text{--}14 \times 0.27\text{--}0.3$ cm; branches $3\text{--}4 \times 0.1\text{--}0.2$ cm; much shorter than main stem, some so short to seem lateral inflorescences. **Leaves** 8 on main stem, 6 on branches; distributed throughout stem, alternate, articulate, spreading with respect to stem, adaxial surface green, abaxial surface some reddish purple to green, sub-coriaceous; sheath $2.7\text{--}9 \times 1\text{--}3$ mm, reddish purple, tubular, rugose, striated and somewhat infundibuliform when dry; blade $1.1\text{--}2.5 \times 0.6\text{--}1.1$ cm, ovate-lanceolate, acute, minutely apiculate, apical margin erose. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 1.3–2.2 cm long (including flowers), apical, racemose, flowering only once, arching-nutant, few-flowered; peduncle 5–6 mm long, terete, thin, without bracts; rachis very short. **Flowers** 3–4, simultaneous, resupinate, green tinged brown; fragrance not registered. **Floral bracts** 2–4 mm long, shorter than ovary, triangular-lanceolate, short-acuminate, amplexicaul, green with irregular red-brown dots, apex red-brown. **Ovary** 4–12 mm long, terete, thin, slightly striated, inflated ventrally just basal to perianth, forming an angle of just over 90° degrees with the column, green spotted with reddishbrown. **Sepals** free, margin entire, spreading; dorsal sepal $6\text{--}7 \times 2.3\text{--}3$ mm, spreading, apex somewhat reflexed, narrowly obovate, obtuse, 3-veined; lateral sepals $7\text{--}8 \times 3.8\text{--}5$ mm, strongly reflexed, ovate-triangular, with a prominent dorsal keel, 4-veined, slightly larger than dorsal sepal. **Petals** $6\text{--}6.5 \times 0.3\text{--}0.5$ mm, partly spreading, free, linear-filiform, apex sub-rounded, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** $5\text{--}6 \times 5.5\text{--}6$ mm, adnate to column, entire, orbicular, base slightly cordate, apical half of margin crenulate, minutely apiculate; bicallose, calli prominent, sub-globose; without keels. **Column** 5–6 mm long, arching sigmoid, narrowed at middle, strongly dilated apically. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anther** transversely ellipsoid, yellow-green, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed, inner pair smaller; caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** penetrating half ovary and forming a prominent vesicle at height of perianth. **Capsule** ellipsoid; pedicel 5 mm long, perianth persistent; body $14\text{--}16 \times 0.4\text{--}0.6$ cm short; apical neck 3 mm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: **Cusco:** La Convención, Huayopata, Inkatambo, 2474 m, 27 IV 2007, *Valenzuela* 9609, CUZ! Cachupampa, Distrito de Marcapata, Provincia Quispicanchis, 2688 m, 17 III 2007, *Villafuerte* 650, CUZ! digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher)

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: **Cajamarca:** Santa Rosa, Distrito de Santo Tomás, Provincia Cutervo, 2633 m, 6 XII 2018, *Díaz s.n.*, PRG!, digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher) **Cusco:** Calca, Amparaes, 3600 m, 20 VII 2017, *Pelaez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Huancavelica:** Bosque de Amaru y Chihuana, 29 IX 2010, *Collantes s.n.*, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Along the upper reaches of the Amazon slope of the Andes in southern Peru, epiphytic, at 2474–3600 m altitude. Flowering in March-September.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum retrosepalum* belongs to the Soratae Subgroup of the Scabrum Group which is characterized by the branching habit starting on a monopodial, primary stem, the infundibuliform, rugose leaf-sheaths, the lanceolate, aristate, acute leaves, the racemose sub-capitate inflorescence on a short, thin peduncle, and the bicallose lip. The species is recognized by the ovate-lanceolate, acute leaves $1.1\text{--}2.5 \times 0.6\text{--}1.1$ cm, the inflated ovary, strongly reflexed, the 7–8 mm long lateral sepals, the linear-filiform petals and the orbicular lip with the apical half of the margin crenulate. Similar to *Epidendrum oscar-perezii* Hágster, E.Parra & E.Santiago, which has ovate to narrowly ovate leaves $2\text{--}3.2 \times 0.7\text{--}1.4$ cm, dorsal sepal inflexed, nearly parallel to the column, lip orbicular with margin entire.

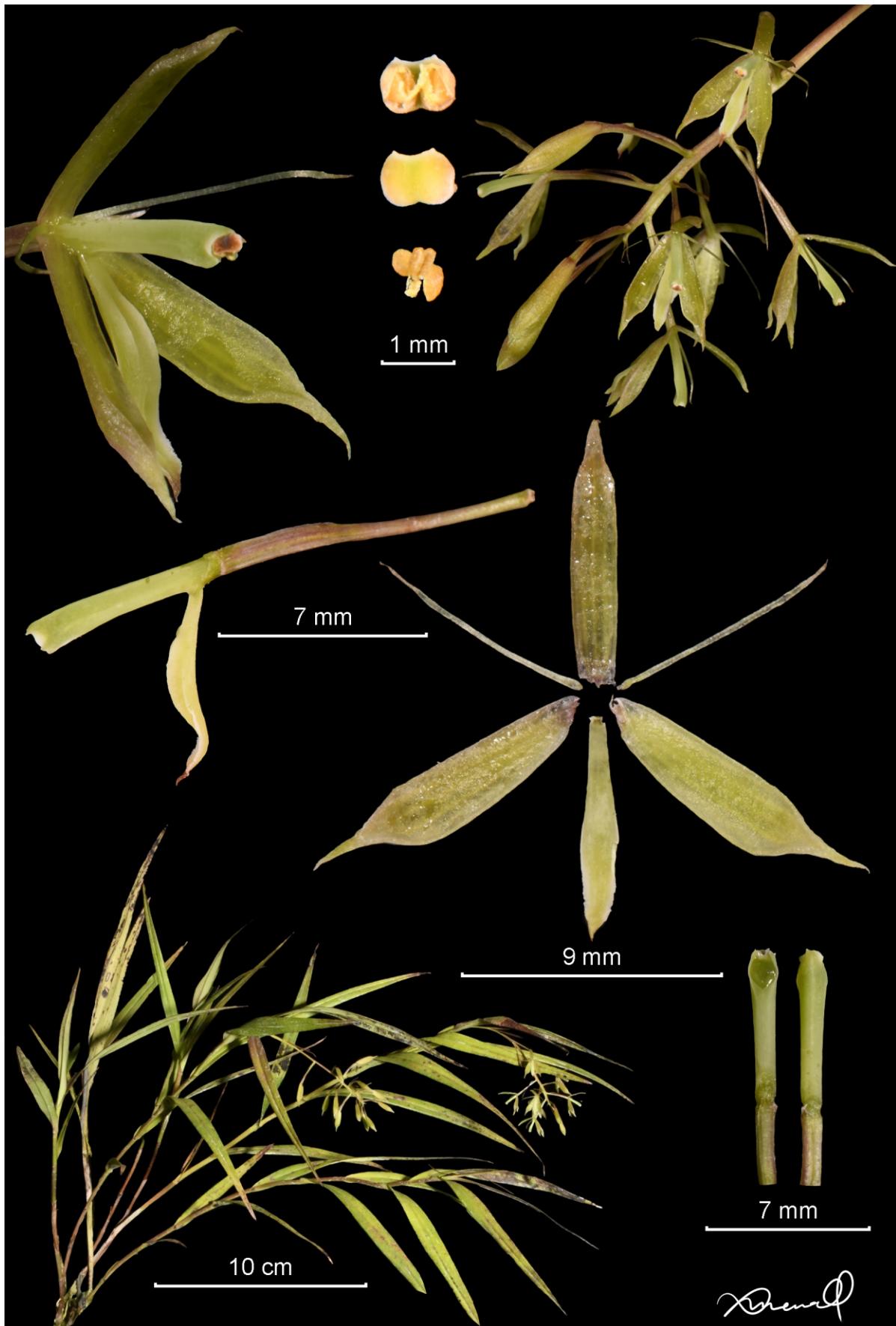
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *retrorsus* backwards, and *sepalum* sepals, in reference to the strongly retrose lateral sepals which make the pressed flowers look somewhat like a squid.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum oscar-perezii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1465. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2009) *Epidendrum retrosepalum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1285.



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EPIDENDRUM RHOPALOSTELE Hágáster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2084

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM RHOPALOSTELE Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 4(3): t. 481 (2001).

Basionym: *Epidendrum dialychilum* Hágster & Dodson subsp. *peruvianum* D.E. Benn. & Christenson, Lindleyana 13(1): 42. (1998). Type: PERU: Amazonas: Condorcanqui, in the immediate vicinity of the Peruvian border guard station "Alfonso Ugarte" PV-3, 1250 m, Aug. 1994, leg. M. Caverio B. et al., **Bennett 6702**. Holotype: according to the protologue at USM, now deposited at MOL [spirit].

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb**, 30–38 cm long including inflorescence. **Roots** 0.5–1.2 mm in diameter, basal, filiform, fleshy, white. **Stems** 11–21 × 0.1–0.3 cm, simple, produced at base of previous stem, cane-like, thin, terete, basal 1/4 covered by non-foliar sheaths, papyraceous, green to pink with brown dots, becoming scarious when dried. **Leaves** 3–13, articulated, distributed in apical half of stem, unequal, progressively longer, green, concolor; sheaths 1–3.5 cm long, tubular, reddish brown; blade 2.5–15 × 0.5–1.0 cm, narrowly lanceolate, long acuminate, with a dorsal keel, margin entire, spreading. **Spathes** 1–2, 4–5.8 × 0.3–0.4 cm, ob lanceolate, conduplicate, acuminate, longer than peduncle and hiding it, green tinged with brown. **Inflorescence** ca. 10–18 cm long, apical, from mature stem, racemose, erect-arched; peduncle 3–5.5 cm long, completely hidden by spathes; rachis 8–13 cm long, laterally flattened. **Floral bracts** 0.5–1.3 cm long, up to twice length of ovary, decreasing, very narrow, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, brown. **Ovary** 8.5–11 mm long, terete at base, somewhat thickened on apical 2/3, furrowed, triquetrous with laminar ribs in apical half at apex, green tinged with pink. **Flowers** ca. 18–30, successive, opening first from apex of raceme successively to base, pink-green, lip and column white; fragrance not registered. **Sepals** free, partly spreading, acuminate, margin entire, margin and dorsum papillose, spreading veins clearly raised when dry, 3-veined; dorsal sepal 7.5–9.2 × 1.0–2.5 mm, oblong; lateral sepals 8.8–10.2 × 2.0–2.5 mm, oblong-ob lanceolate, long-acuminate, with a prominent keel on dorsal that extends beyond apex. **Petals** 6.5–8.2 × 0.3–0.5 mm, free, partly spreading, linear-filiform, acuminate, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 6.7–9.0 × 0.5–1.2 mm, free from column, entire, narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, sigmoid in natural position, base inserted at an acute angle to base of column; ecallose, margin entire, spreading. **Column** 5.8–7.0 mm long, straight or slightly curved towards apex, thin, widened towards apex, with a pair of small wings apically without exceeding apex of column, apex rounded; stigmatic cavity occupying apical third. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin irregular. **Anther** reniform, with a middle rib in front, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, lentil-shaped, laterally compressed, sub-equal; caudicles soft and granulose, slightly longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, translucent. **Lateral lobes of stigma**, *Cuniculus* and **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR Loja: Parque Nacional Podocarpus, San Francisco, 2080 m, 10 VII 1993, *Jaramillo 15254*, QCA! **Morona-Santiago**: 6 km E. of Limón, 1300 m, 23 IV 1985, *Harling 24482*, AMES! GB! QCA! Above Pangui, 1400 m, 1 V 1984, *Höijer 880*, SEL! **Napo**: Jatunyacu (Shandia) on road Tena to Shandia, 600 m, 15 IV 1990, *Hirtz 4806*, MO! (digital image, AMO!) South of Baeza, 1900 m, 20 II 1982, *Luer 6869*, SEL! **Zamora-Chinchipe**: Along river bank of Río Valladolid about 2 km upstream from the town, 1700–1800 m, 16 IV 1986, *D'Alessandro 598*, MO! Road from Chuchumbeleza to Tundeme, Cordillera del Condor, 1450–1650 m, *Hirtz 3825* MO! (Illustration voucher, AMO!) El Pangui, Tundayme, 10 IV 2017, *Hágster 15213*, QCNE! *Ibid.*, *Hágster 15214*, QCNE! Palanda, Región de la Cordillera Cónedor, sector sur, Parroquia San Francisco El Vergel, Cuenca Alta del Río Vergel, 2200 m, 16 III 2005, *Quizape 1087*, QCNE! "Arco Iris"; entrance to Podocarpus NP or road Loja-Zamora, 2050–2100 m, 17 VI 2006, *Werner 2047*, AMO! **PERU: Amazonas**: Prov. Bagua; 12 Km E of La Peca, 1700 m, 29 VI 1978, *Barbour 2549*, SEL! *Ibid.*, 23 VI 1978, *Barbour 2485*, SEL! *Ibid.*, ca. 12–18 trail km E of La Peca in Serranía de Bagua, 1800–1950 m, 14 VI 1978, *Gentry 22871*, SEL! *Ibid.*, ca. 17 trail km, E of La Peca in Serranía de Bagua, 1850–1900 m, 14 VI 1978, *Gentry 22996*, SEL! Prov. Condorcanqui, Cordillera del Condor, Cucullo abajo del Cerro Machinaza, 1750–1800 m, 30 VII 1994, *Beltran 1420*, SEL! USM! **Pasco**: Oxapampa; Huancabamba, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, sector San Daniel, 2000 m, 8 II 2007, *Vásquez 31707*, AMO! HOXA! *Ibid.*, 2200–2250 m, 12 III 2006, *Vásquez 31095*, HOXA! SEL! *Ibid.*, 2100 m, 11 II 2007, *Vásquez 31850*, AMO! HOXA! *Ibid.*, Sector Tunqui, 1857 m, 9 II 2008, *Vásquez 33210*, AMO! HOXA! *Ibid.*, Sector San Daniel Trocha Erica, 2600 m, 1 III 2008, *Vásquez 33896*, AMO! HOXA! *Ibid.*, Sector Tunqui 1760 m, 3 II 2009, *Vásquez 35085*, HOXA! USM! *Ibid.*, San Daniel-Quebrada Colmena, 2870 m, 28 II 2009, *Vásquez 35423*, HOXA!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Hort. Ecugenera, *Medina s.n.*, digital series, AMO! (photo voucher) **Napo**: Misahualli, cerca de Chontapunta, received 22 VIII 2021, *Gelis s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe**: El Pangui, Tundayme, 10 IV 2017, *Hágster 15213*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) Reserva Tapichalaca, received 21 IV 2025, *Tobar s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Arco Iris"; entrance to Podocarpus NP or road Loja-Zamora, 2050–2100 m, 17 VI 2006, *Werner 2047*, digital image, AMO! **PERU:** Without locality data, *Salas s.n.*, digital image, AMO! San Martín, Moyobamba, Exposición 2 Congreso Peruano de Orquídeología, 31 X 2019, *Hágster 16306*, digital imagen AMO!

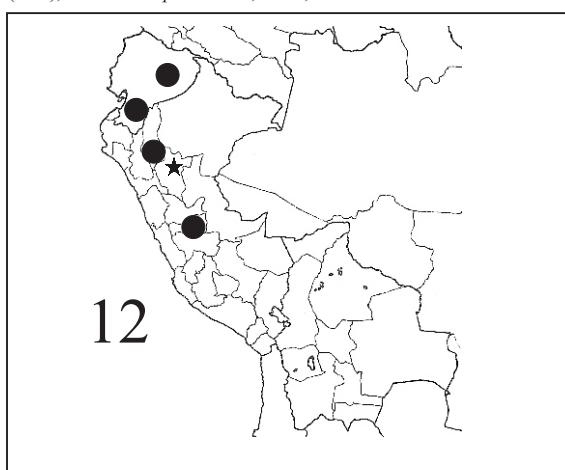
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum rhopalostele* belongs to the Alpicola Group, *Dialychilum* Subgroup, which is characterized by the caespitose habit, with 1–2 spathes, the inflorescence racemose, and the lip entire, free from column and ecallose. The species is recognized by the thin, club-shaped column with the stigmatic cavity occupying about 1/3 of the underside and a reduced clinandrium, the column 5.8–7.0 mm long with a pair of small wings apically without exceeding apex of column. The species is closely related with *Epidendrum dialychilum* Hágster & Dodson, in which the stigmatic cavity occupies almost the entire ventral surface of the column, and the column is widened towards the middle, short 4.8–5.5 mm long, with a pair of small wings at apex part, without exceeding apex of column. *Epidendrum pterostele* Hágster & Dodson has the short column 3 mm long, with a prominent, irregular clinandrium prolonged on both sides at the base into wings, the wings surpassing the apex of the column and the stigmatic cavity occupying the apical half of the ventral surface, the basal half prominently sulcate. *Epidendrum dialyrhombicum* Hágster & Dodson has smaller flowers, the sepals 3–4 mm long, the lip rhombic with a long narrow claw perpendicular to the base of the lip which then turns up and parallel to it, and the column with the rostellum projecting beyond the rest of the body.

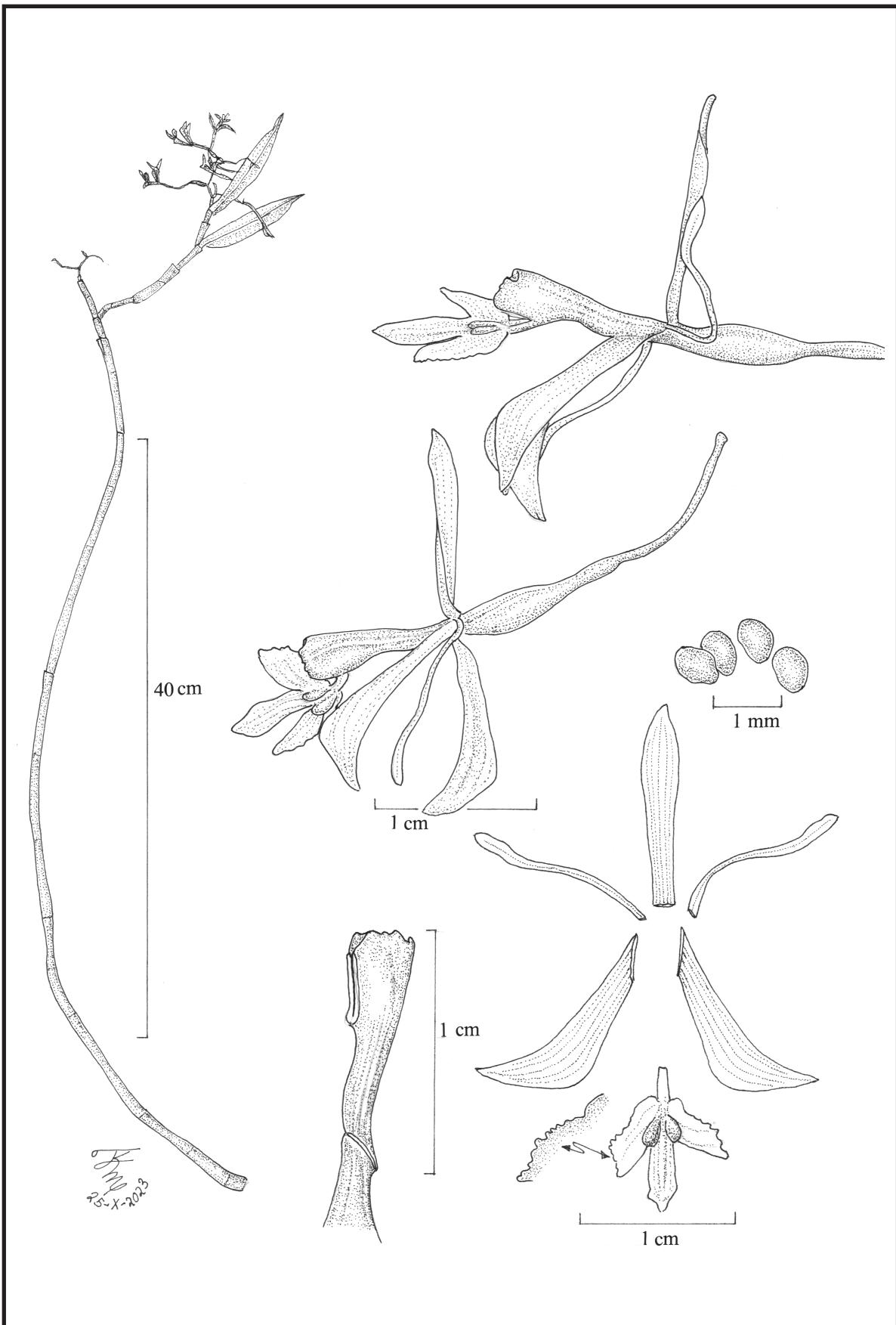
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Ecuador and Peru, epiphytic in primary forest and cloud forest at 850–2100 m elevation. Flowering February to August.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek πόπαλον, club, and στήλη column, in reference to the club-shaped column, thickened towards the apex, which distinguishes this species from its closest relatives. The name *peruvianum* cannot be used at the specific level in *Epidendrum* as it has been previously used twice for two different species.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1993) *Epidendrum dialychilum*. In Hágster, E. & Salazar, G. A. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 1, **Icon. Orchid.** 2: t. 128. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum dialyrhombicum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 434. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum pterostele*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 475. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum rhopalostele*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 481.





EPIDENDRUM RIOALICENSE Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2085

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM RIOALISALENSE Hágster et E.Santiago, sp. nov.

Type: COLOMBIA: [Nariño:] “Putumayo”: [Mun. Pasto:] lado sur de la Laguna de la Cocha, Páramo de Santa Lucía (nacimiento del río Alisales), 2900–3100 m, 9 January 1941, *José Cuatrecasas* 11876. Holotype: COL000363489! (Illustration voucher AMO!) Isotypes: US00051931!

Similar to *Epidendrum amplexirisaraldense* Hágster & E.Santiago but the leaves $7.3\text{--}11.5 \times 1.2\text{--}2.5$ cm, oblong elliptic (vs. leaves $4\text{--}11.7 \times 1.5\text{--}3.2$ cm, narrowly elliptic); lateral sepals 12 mm long, falcate (vs. lateral sepals 20 mm long, oblique but not falcate), mid-lobe of the lip oblong, apex obtuse (vs. mid-lobe of the lip cuneate, apex rounded, minutely apiculate).

Terrestrial, monopodial, branching, erect **herb** 55–70 cm tall, each new stem originates from sub-apical internode of previous stem. **Roots** 1.0–3.5 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy. **Stems** branching, cane-like, terete, thin, straight; base covered with non-foliar sheaths; primary stem $60 \times 0.2\text{--}0.5$ cm, branches $10 \times 0.2\text{--}0.4$ cm. **Leaves** not seen on primary stem, 3–5 distributed along branches, articulate, sub-coriaceous; sheaths 7–20 mm long, tubular, minutely striated when dry; blades $7.3\text{--}11.5 \times 1.2\text{--}2.5$ cm, oblong elliptic, abruptly short acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 6.5–12.5 cm long (including flowers), apical, arching, nodding, flowering only once, paniculate, laxly few-flowered; peduncle 7 mm long; rachis flexuous. **Floral bracts** 7–10 mm long, prominent, much shorter than ovary, gradually shorter towards apex of rachis, linear-lanceolate, acuminate. **Flowers** ca. 10, simultaneous, membranaceous, resupinate, greenish white; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 23–30 mm long, terete, thin, slightly inflated ventrally behind sepals over 1/3 its length. **Sepals** $11\text{--}12 \times 2.5\text{--}3.0$ mm, acuminate, 5-veined, margin entire, slightly revolute; dorsal sepal free, spreading; lateral sepals partly spreading, obliquely united to base of column, falcate. **Petals** 11×0.5 mm, free, linear, apex obtuse, 1-veined, margin entire, slightly revolute. **Lip** 11×10 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base cuneate; bicallose, calli obovoid, prominent divergent, elongate to near base of mid-lobe; disc with 3 thin mid-ribs in between calli which disappear before reaching apex of mid-lobe; lateral lobes 4.8×2 mm, spreading at an angle of 45° to mid-lobe, obliquely rectangular-oblong, inner margin entire, outer margin erose-dentate, spreading; mid-lobe 5×1.2 mm, oblong, apex obtuse slightly expanded. **Column** 9.5 mm long, thin, straight. **Clinandrium-hood** short, margin entire. **Anter** not seen. **Pollinia** 4, orbicular. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Cuniculus** penetrating 1/3 of ovary, somewhat inflated behind perianth. **Lateral lobes of stigma** and **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMEN: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known from a single collection south of lake La Cocha, in Nariño, near the limits of the department of Putumayo, terrestrial at 2900–3100 m elevation. Flowering in January and February.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum rioalisalense* belongs to the Amplexicaule Group which has a branching habit, with short-acuminate leaves, the inflorescence paniculate, laxly few-flowered, with prominent floral bracts, the lateral sepals obliquely united to base of column and the lip 3-lobed with prominent calli. The new specie is recognized by the leaves $7.3\text{--}11.5 \times 1.2\text{--}2.5$ cm, oblong-elliptic, the flowers membranaceous, the sepals 11–12 mm long, laterals falcate, the lip 3-lobed, the lateral lobes of the lip forming an angle of 45° respect mid-lobe, and the mid-lobe oblong, apex obtuse, slightly expanded. Similar to *Epidendrum amplexirisaraldense* which has the leaves $4\text{--}11.7 \times 1.5\text{--}3.2$ cm, narrowly elliptic, the sepals 20 mm long, the lateral lobes of the lip forming an angle of 20° respect mid-lobe, and the mid-lobe of the lip cuneate, apex rounded, minutely apiculate. *Epidendrum quilinsayacoense* Hágster & E.Santiago has leaves $7.5\text{--}12 \times 3.4\text{--}3.8$ cm, widely elliptic, the flowers slightly fleshy, the sepals 18–19 mm long, and the mid-lobe of the lip fleshy, oblong, provided near apex with pair of opposite triangular-rounded lobes. *Epidendrum expansilobum* C.Castro & Hágster has flowers slightly fleshy, the sepals 17–19 mm long, oblique but not falcate, the mid-lobe of lip $5.8\text{--}7.0 \times 5.8\text{--}6.2$ mm, with a narrow basal isthmus 1.9–2.2 mm wide and then widely expanded into two large, diverging, rounded oblong lobes, $2.9\text{--}3.3 \times 2.6\text{--}2.7$ mm, apical sinus mucronate.

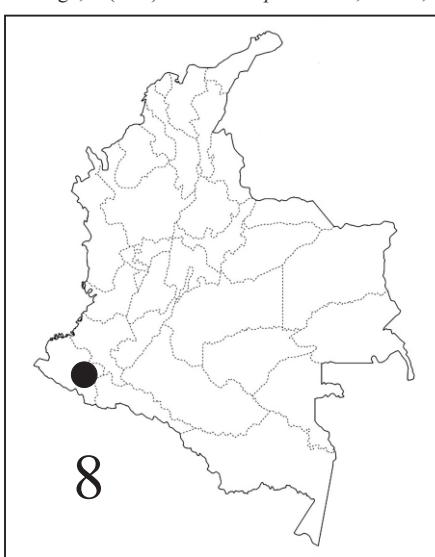
CONSERVATION STATUS: The only known locality where *Epidendrum rioalisalense* occurs is restricted to a mountainous massif located across two countries. It ranges from El Encano in Nariño, Colombia, to Julio Andrade in the province of Carchi, Ecuador, very close to the binational border. Its estimated extent of occurrence is approximately 680 km², and due to the number of known localities—only one (1)—it falls under the IUCN category EN B1ab(iii) (Version 3.1).

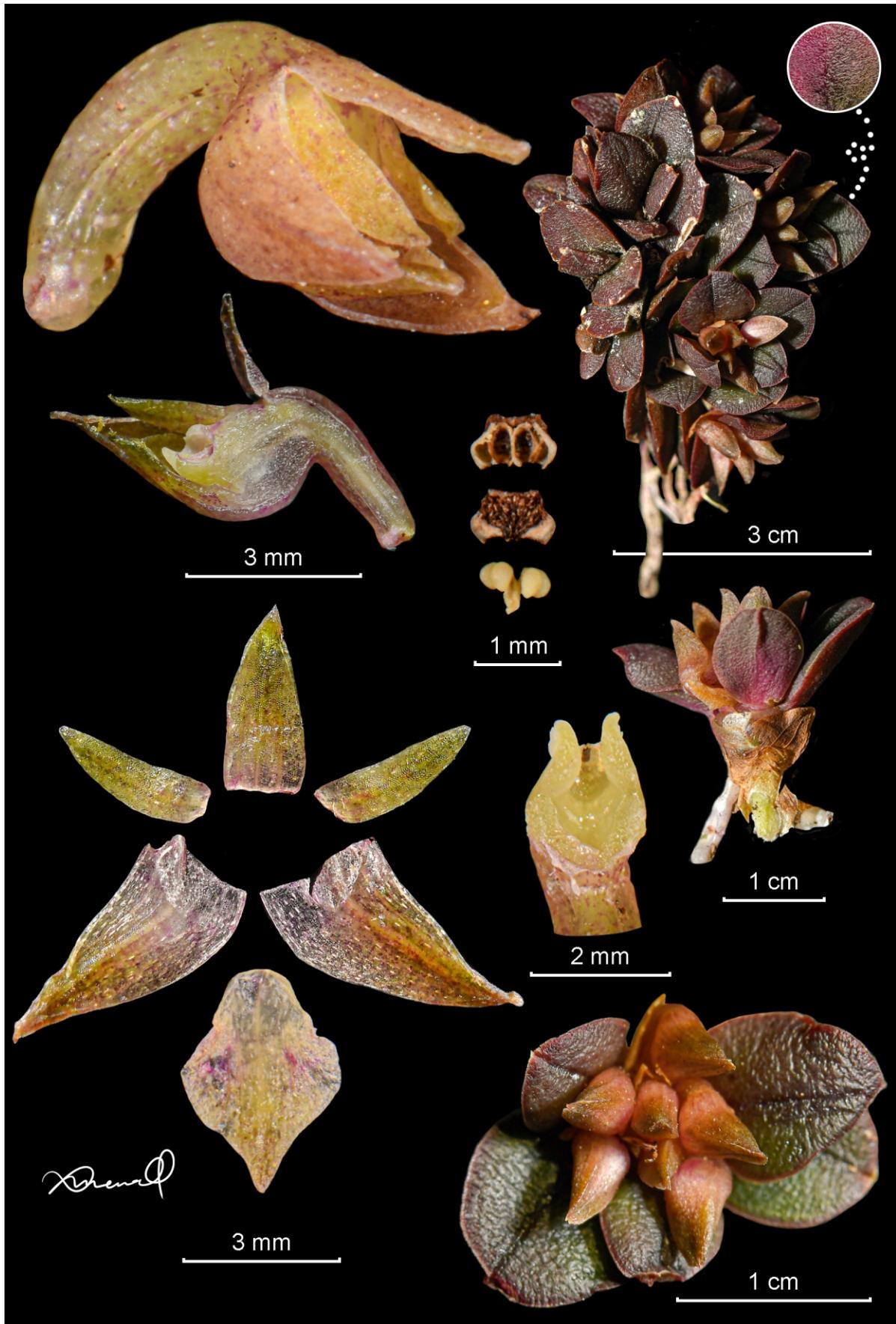
However, there is a significant knowledge gap regarding the presence of this species on the eastern slope bordering the Amazonian foothills in the department of Putumayo, as well as the northern area of the polygon encompassing the Doña Juana and Petacas volcanoes in the departments of Nariño and Cauca, respectively. It is believed that its presence has declined in recent years due to agricultural pressures, particularly from potato cultivation and cattle ranching, in subpáramo and páramo ecosystems.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the locality where the type was collected, the source of the Alisales River, near the southern end of Lake La Cocha.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: For Dr. Guillermo Alberto Reina-Rodríguez, a graduate of the University of Barcelona, for his analysis of the conservation status of this species.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum amplexirisaraldense*. In Hágster, E & Sánchez S., L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10; **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1406. Castro, C. & Hágster, E. (2025) *Epidendrum expansilobum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16; **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2031. Hágster, E., & Santiago, E. (2025) *Epidendrum quilinsayacoense*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16; **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2079.





EPIDENDRUM ROSULATUM Hágster, E.Santiago, J.P.Arista & Edquéń

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2086

Type: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Bongará, Distr. Yambrasbamba, camino a la Perla del Imaza, 1842 m, 15 julio 2022, **Jessy Patricia Arista, José Dilmer Edquéñ, Eric Hágster, Elizabeth Santiago, Gerardo A. Salazar, Elmer Yrigoin, Lidia I. Cabrera & Kely Edquén** 278. Holotype: KUELAP! (LCDP voucher)

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb** 1.8–2.5 cm tall, forming a small mat. **Roots** 2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin, white. **Stems** 0.6–1.0 × 0.8 cm, thickened, forming a pseudobulb, globose, compact, homoblastic, medium green, somewhat coppery, completely covered by several sheaths 5–6 mm long, non-foliar, somewhat striated when dry, light brown. **Leaves** 4–6, forming a rosette at apex of pseudobulb, sessile; leaves 0.8–1.2 × 0.65–0.9 cm, orbicular, apex rounded, minutely apiculate, apical margin denticulate, spreading, fleshy thickened, succulent, surface strongly rugose, adaxially dark green, margin red-brown, abaxially red-purple, margins brownish black, margin minutely crenulate and hyaline, especially towards apex of leaves. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** apical, sessile, racemose, densely few-flowered, not surpassing leaves. **Floral bracts** 4 mm long, prominent, somewhat longer than ovary, widely triangular, acute, embracing. **Flowers** up to 7, simultaneous, upright, ochre-yellow with sparse red dots; fragrance not detected. **Sepals** partly spreading, free, 3-veined, acute, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 3.5–4 × 1.6–1.7 mm, narrowly triangular; lateral sepals 5.0–5.8 × 2.4–2.5 mm, ovate triangular, oblique, apiculate. **Petals** 3.0–3.2 × 1 mm, free, partly spreading, oblong-lanceolate, 1-veined, obtuse, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 3.0–3.2 × 3.0–3.1 mm, totally united to column, entire, ovate-triangular, acute, base truncate, margins entire, spreading: ecalous and without ribs on disc. **Column** 2.2 mm long, thick, slightly arched, forming a 120° angle with apex of ovary. **Clinandrium hood** short, margin erose. **Anther** sub-reniform, base and apex truncate, red with a white stripe in front, 4-celled, cream colored with center brown and rugose. **Pollinia** 4, lenticular; caudicles soft and granulose, longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** large, about half length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, without penetrating ovary, very wide in column, unornamented. **Ovary** 3.0–3.5 mm long including pedicel, terete, not inflated, furrowed. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

OTHER RECORDS: PERU: Amazonas: Bongará: Yambrasbamba: Área de Conservación Pampa del Burro, camino a Perla del Imaza km 5.5 pasando desviación de La Florida, Santa Rosa, 2083 m, col. 15 VII 2022, Hort. 18 VIII 2023, Hágster 16419, digital images, AMO! (Photo voucher) cerca de El Progreso, Velásquez Cabanillas s.n., digital images, AMO!

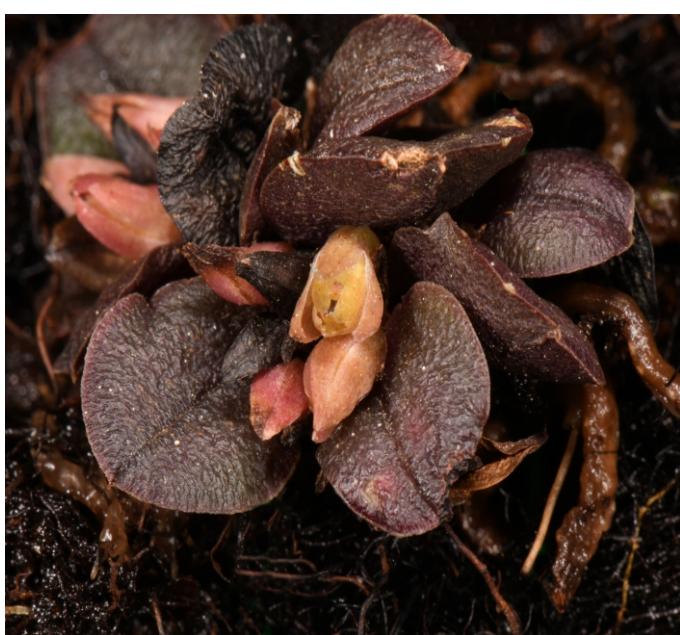
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known only from the type. Epiphytic in an isolated *Inga* sp. tree amidst a pasture for cattle grazing, near remnants of wet montane forest. In the crown of the tree with several individuals on branches below the leaves of the tree at 1842 m elevation. Flowering in July–August.

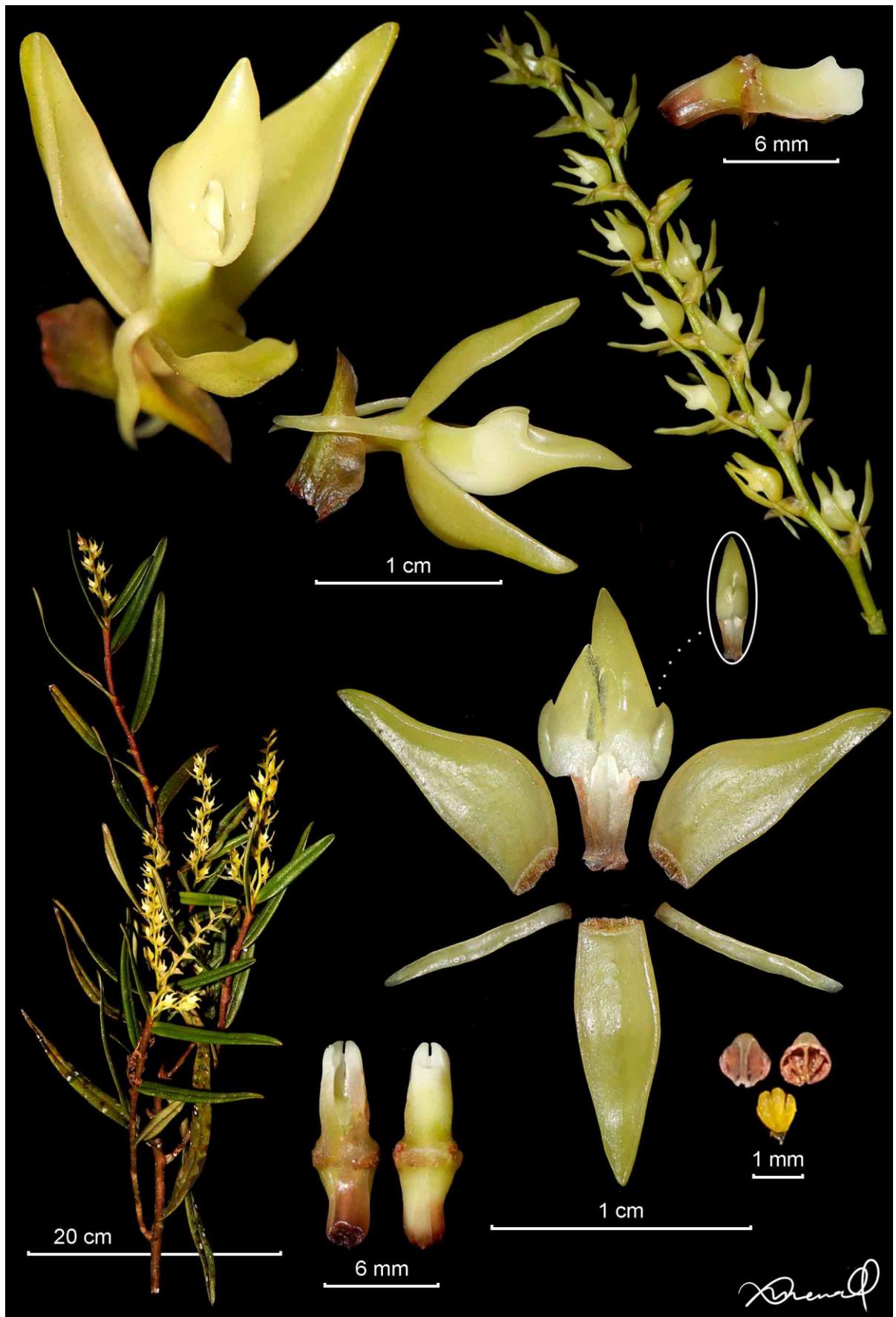
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum rosulatum* belongs to the Kaloptenix Group, Serpens Subgroup, characterized by the aggregate, globose pseudobulbs with fleshy-coriaceous leaves, and a sessile inflorescence, and one or few fleshy, compact, stellate flowers, often burgundy red in color, and the lip entire, more or less cordiform. This species is recognized for having very small plants, up to 2.5 cm tall, globose pseudobulbs, 4–6 apical, leaves forming a rosette around the inflorescence, the leaves orbicular tinged purple red with the margins brown black, the inflorescence of up to 7 flowers, ochre with some red dots, the lateral sepals 5.0–5.8 mm long and the lip 3.0–3.2 × 3.0–3.1 mm, ovate-triangular, acute. *Epidendrum croceoserpens* has 1–3 leaves per pseudobulb, the leaves lanceolate, to 5.1 cm long, green above, underside vinaceous, margin minutely erose, the flowers 3–6, facing upwards, orange, turning somewhat pink with age, the petals 4.2 mm long, ovate, and the lip with a low wide mid-rib. *Epidendrum citroserpens* Hágster, Cisneros & J.Duarte has 2 leaves per pseudobulb, a 2–3 flowered inflorescence, the flowers yellowish green, the lip cordiform, short apiculate, the disc with a thick mid-rib, and the column about 5 mm long. *Epidendrum breviyacuriense* Hágster, H.Medina & J.Duarte has a single apical leaf, ovate, the flowers 4, simultaneous, reddish violet, the petals 5.0 × 1.5 mm, margin somewhat erose, the lip widely cordiform, margin irregularly dentate-erose, and the disc with a thin mid-rib from the base to the middle of the disc.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Known presently only from the type.

ETYMOLOGY: From the botanical Latin *rosulatus*, rosette (a circular cluster of leaves) shaped, in reference to the distinctive rosette formed by the leaves, which is a rare trait in the genus.

REFERENCES: Arista, J. P., Hágster, E., Santiago, E., Edquéñ, J. D., Pariente, E., Oliva, M. & Salazar, G. A. (2023) New and noteworthy species of the genus *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae, Laeliinae) from the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, Amazonas, Perú, *Phytokeys* 227: 43–87. <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.227.101907>. Hágster, E., Cisneros, A. & Duarte, J. (2019) *Epidendrum citroserpens*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 13, **Icon. Orchid.** 17(1): t. 1713. Hágster, E., Medina H., & Duarte, J. (2020) *Epidendrum breviyacuriense*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 13, **Icon. Orchid.** 17(2): t. 1761.





EPIDENDRUM RUGULOSUM Schltr.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2087

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

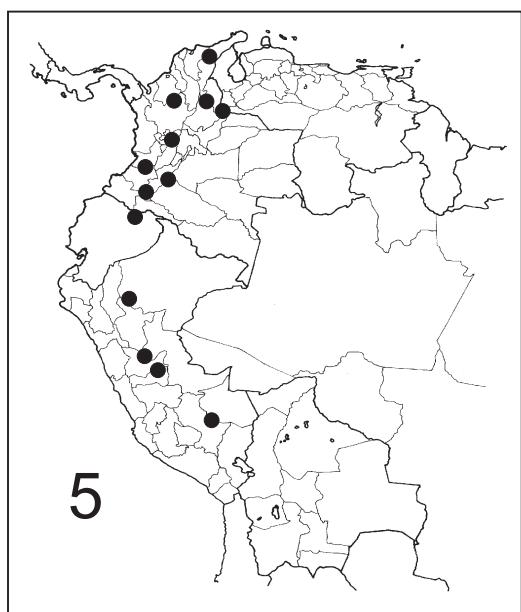
EPIDENDRUM RUGULOSUM Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 7: t. 147 (1920).

Type: COLOMBIA: Cauca: ca. 2000 m, **M. Madero s.n.** Holotype: B (destroyed). Lectotype (Designated by Santiago & Hágster 2015): Sketch of flower from holotype: Schlechter & Mansfeld (1929), fig. 199.

Synonym: *Epidendrum carnosiflorum* C.Schweinf., Bot. Mus. Leafl. 11: 87, t. 6, fig. 1–6, (1943). PERU: Junín: Pichis Trail, Eneñas, 1700 m, 1 July 1929, **Ellsworth P. Killip & Albert C. Smith 25705**. Holotype: US!

Epiphytic or terrestrial, monopodial, branching **herb**, 60–300 cm tall. **Roots** 4 mm in diameter, at base of primary stem, fleshy, thick. **Stems** cane-like, branching, terete, erect, straight; primary stem 60–90 × 0.9–1.5 cm; branches (themselves branching) 3.0–23 × 0.4–0.6 cm, base covered by non-foliar sheaths 2.5–6.5 cm long, tubular, minutely striated, rugose, papiraceous. **Leaves** numerous throughout primary stem, larger than on branches; 3–9 on branches, erect-spreading, articulate, alternate, coriaceous; sheath 1.2–3.5 cm long, tubular, minutely striated, rugose; blade lanceolate, apex obtuse, dorsally rugose, ventrally glaucous, with a dorsal keel, minutely apiculate, margin crenulate at apex, tinged red-wine, spreading; leaves of primary stem 6.0–17 × 1.1–1.8 cm, leaves of branches 3.5–11 × 1.0–1.3 cm. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 5.5–12 cm long, apical, flowering only once, racemose, occasionally producing an additional, short raceme from base of peduncle and thus paniculate, erect, distichous, few-flowered, somewhat lax-flowered; peduncle ca. 1 cm long, rachis 4.5–9.0 cm long, zigzag. **Floral bracts** 6.0–10 mm long, prominent, much longer than ovary (though not longer than flower), distichous, spreading, ovate-triangular, acuminate, amplexicaul, green concolor or tinged with brown dots. **Flowers** 7–15, simultaneous, fleshy, non-resupinate, lip always facing rachis, sepals and petals yellow to pale green, occasionally tinged with brown dots, lip and column ivory-white; fragrance sweet, of honey or Jazmin. **Ovary** 2.5–4.0 mm long, narrow at base, gradually thickened towards apex, triquetrous, striated. **Sepals** 9.0–13.2 × 3.0–4.5 mm, partly spreading, free, fleshy, lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, lateral veins branching so as to appear 5-veined, unornamented, slightly concave, margin entire, spreading; lateral sepals oblique, with a evident dorsal keel. **Petals** 7.5–8.5 × 0.7–1.0 mm, reflexed, fleshy, linear, obtuse, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 6.5–9.0 × 6.0–9.0 mm, united to column, conduplicate in natural position (it breaks when spread), 3-lobed, fleshy, basal half obovate-orbicular in general shape, apex triangular-lanceolate, densely pubescent in disc and over calli, margin entire; callus a single "Y" shaped platform, continued into a low, rounded rib that disappears shortly; lateral lobes 2.0–3.5 × 3.0–4.0 mm, hemi-elliptic embracing apex of column in natural position; mid-lobe 3.5–5.0 × 2.0–4.0 mm, triangular-lanceolate, obtuse, very fleshy. **Column** 4–5 mm long, short, straight, thick, with a triangular, oblique tooth on each side of apex. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, upturned dorsally at apex, , margin entire. **Anther** ovoid-spherical, apex rounded, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, lentil-shaped, similar in size and shape; caudicles translucent. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium transparent, semiliquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, occupying 1/3 of length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** shallow, without penetrating ovary, pubescent in front of stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** 36 × 15 mm, orbicular; pedicel 2 mm long, very short; apical neck 15 mm long, with persistent perianth.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: km 1–2 from highway on road to Briceño, 1900 m, 25 XI 1988, *McPherson 13267*, HUA! U! Yarumal, Yarumal-Ventanas, 2200 m, 2 XII 1984, *Orozco 1338*, COL! Cauca: Santa Rosa, San Juan de Villalobos, La Florida, 1800 m, 12 V 2018, *Arenas 169*, HUAZ! El Tambo, Parque Nacional Natural Munchique, vereda La Romelia, La Gallera, 2385 m, 18 VII 1993, *Barbosa 8579*, COL! *Ibid.* 26 VII 1993, *Barbosa 8579*, COL!. Parque Nacional Munchique, El Tambo, Vereda La Romelia, La Gallera, 1500 m, 25 VII 1993, *Barbosa 8685*, COL! FMB! MA! *Ibid.* 18 VII 1993, *Barbosa 8685*, COL x! Santa Rosa, Santa Marta, Betania, 1280 m, 6 V 2018, *Cifuentes 157*, COAH! HUAZ! Mun. El Tambo, [Munchique], 2300 m, 2 III 1884, *Lehmann 3628*, G! LE! Corr. La Romelia, km 75 vía a la Gallera, 1700–2000 m, 29 I 1995, *Ruiz 346*, COL! Caquetá: Florencia, vereda Los Lirios, El Portico, terminando el tercer túnel a mano izquierda, 2028 m, 16 V 2016, *Sanin 6640*, COAH! HUA! Municipio de Florencia, veredañas brisas entre la base milital y el primer túnel, 1500–1700 m, 3 V 2010, *Santofimio 5*, HUAZ! Chocó: San José del Palmar, Cerro del Torrá, vertiente nororiental, arriba del heliopuerto, ca. 1920 m, 8 I 1984, *Silverstone-Söpkin 1626*, CUVC! Huila: Parque Nacional Cueva de los Guácharos y Cerro Punta, flanco Huilense del Cerro, 2760 m, 3 VIII 1972, *Cleef 5025*, COL! U! Putumayo: Mocoa, Corregimiento de San Antonio, vereda Alto Campucana, camino entre La Finca La Mariposa y El Alto La Sierra, 1500–1670 m, 20 IV 1994, *Betancur 5373*, COL! MO! Corregimiento de San Antonio, vereda Alto Campucana, Finca La Mariposa, 1350–1420 m, 20 IV 1994, *Fernández 11283*, COL! Risaralda: Pueblo Rico, vereda Monte Bello Potreros de La Playa, en inmediaciones del Río Taibá, ca. 1500 m, 01 X 2006, *Arévalo 694*, COL! Valle del Cauca: West Andes above Cali, 1800–2000 m, *Lehmann 6836*, AMES! K! Alto Galápagos, Moreno 242, ICESI! ECUADOR: Loma San José Grande-Sendero San José-Río Bombonaza, 1700–1750 m, 27 IV 1991, *Dodson 14218* (3), QAP! Equateur et au Pérou, M. *Vidal-Sénègle s.n.*, P x4! Azuay: Along road from Paute to Mendez, (Santiago de Mendez) 84.3 km E of Paute, 5.5 km NE of Ama Luza, vic. Of junction of Río Mangan and Río Negro with Rio Paute, 1524 m, 20 V 2003, *Croat 89064*, QCNE! Servilla de Oro, Guarumales, 1400–1800 m, 18 IV 2001, *Hirtz 7584*, SEL! Loja: Along road from Vilcabamba and Valladolid, 36.7 km S of Vilcabamba, 15.2 S of Yangana, 2450 m, 29 VII 2004, *Croat 92642*, QCNE! Yangana-Valladolid, km 12, 2300 m, 2 VIII 1997, *Lewis 3412*, LOJA! QCNE! *Ibid.* 2300 m, 18 V 2002, *Merino E-1471*, LOJA! Morona-Santiago: Maca, Parque Nacional Sangay, 1200–1400 m, 5 X 1996, *Cerón 32771A*, QAP! *Ibid.* Sendero al mirador de la laguna Negram sobre la laguna Sardina Yacu, 1860 m, 26 V 2003, *Cerón 48738*, QAP! Macas, límite del Parque Nacional Sangay, playa del Río Upano, bajo la unión del Río Volcán, 1300 m, 28 V 2003, *Cerón 48833*, QAP x! km 80 Cuenca-Gualاقiza, 1250–1400 m, 1 VII 1982, *Dodson 13180*, MO! QCA! SEL! US x! Cordillera Central del Condor, ridge top above Banderas, near disputed Ecuador-Peru border, 1350 m, 17 VII 1993, *Gentry 79990*, F! MO! QCNE!



Campamento Achupalla, Cordillera del Cóndor, 15 km E of Gualaqueza, 2100 m, 22 VII 1993, *Gentry 80316*, AMO! QCNE! SEL! Morona, carretera Guamote-Macas, 2250 m, 7 IV 2017, *Hágsater 15147*, QCNE x2! General Plaza (Limón)-Gualaceo road, km 18–20 from Limón, 2200–2250 m, 12 VI 1979, *Løjtnant 14640*, AAU! GB! QCA! Cordillera de Cutucú, western slopes along a trail from Logroño to Yaupi, 2000 m, XI 1976, *Madison 3558*, SEL! Limón Indaza, sendero a Cerro Negro, 1380 m, 31 III 2002, *Manzanares 7595*, QCNE! Limón Indanza, Parroquia Santa Susana de Chiviza, Comunidad El Pescador a 10 km al sureste de Santa Susana, en la misma formación geológica que la Cordillera del Cóndor pero al oeste del Río Zamora, 1450 m, 31 III 2006, *Morales 1186*, QCNE! Limón Indaza, Cordillera del Cóndor, Región de la Cordillera del Cóndor, al oeste del Río Zamora, Parroquia Santa Susana de Chiviza, en los alrededores y en las lomas arriba de la población de El pescado, 1400 m, *Morales 1901*, QCNE! Bosque Protector Tambillo, Parroquia San Miguel de Cuyes, 2500 m, I 1998, *Suin 261*, QCNE x2! **Napo:** Reserva Ecológica Antisana; Comunidad Shamato, 1700 m, 24 IV 1998, *Clark 5125*, MÓ! QCNE! SEL! Reserva Ecológica Antisana, sector Guacamayos, 1700–1800 m, 1 V 1998, *Clark 5479*, MO! QCNE! SEL! Cosanga, km 112 Quito-Tena, 1850 m, 17 VI 1983, *Dodson 14008*, MO! SEL! km 11 Baeza to Tena, 1800 m, 30 VI 1985, *Dodson 15905*, MO! QCA! QCNE! SEL! Baeza, km 99 or road from Quito to Baeza, 1840 m, 29 V 1986, *Dodson 16436*, AAU! MO x2! QCNE! SEL! Cordillera de los Guacamayos, 2100 m, 19 V 1991, *Gudiño 1406*, COL! LOJA! MO! QCNE! Archidona, carretera Tena-Quino, 1645 m, 14 IV 2017, *Hágsater 15265*, QCNE x2! Cotundo, Quito-Tena, 1400 m, III 1983, *Hirtz 851*, SEL! Baeza, 2000 m, 21 V 1986, *Huttel 763*, QCNE! Carretera entre Baeza y Archidona, Faldas al Sur de la Cordillera de Guacamayos, 1700 m, 17 VI 1983, *Palacios 7362*, QCNE! Carretera Baeza Cuyuja, 2045 m, 9 III 2008, *Pérez 4772*, QCA! Archidona, Carretera Tena-Baeza, Cordillera de Guazamayos. Reserva Ecológica Antisana, 16 km al N del desvío a Loreto, 1800 m, 18 VI 1995, *Tirado 1559*, MO! SEL! Archidona, Parque Nacional Cordillera de Guazamayos, Reserva Ecológica Antisana, 2000 m, 2 VII 1995, *Tirado 1574*, ECUAMZ! SEL! **Pastaza:** Mera, Napo-Pastaza, Mera between Mangayacu and Puente Quile, cliff, 1100 m, 31 III 1956, *Asplund 20036*, P! Between Mangayacu and Puente Quile, ca. 1100 m, 31 III 1956, *Asplund 20086*, AMES x2! G! K! LL! NY! P! US! Z! Shell Mera, 900 m, 3 IV 1956, *Asplund 20103*, NY! 8 km al NE de Mera, sobre carretera al Río Pastaza, 1300 m, 15 III 1985, *Baker 5746*, QCNE! Hda. San Antonio Baron von Humboldt, 2.5 km N de Mera en carretera Baños-Puyo, 1050–1300 m, 27 II 1985, *Dodson 15618*, MO! Mera, ca. 1100 m, 25 V 1968, *Harling 10191*, AMES! GB! **Pichincha:** km 92, Quito to Santo Domingo, 1200 m, 31 I 1963, *Dodson 2205*, AAU! F! QCA! SEL x2! km 70 Quite to Santo Domingo, on old road below Chiriboga, 1400 m, *Dodson 3806*, AAU! F x2! SEL! Old road Santo Domingo-Quito, Chiriboga, ca. 1500 m, 8 V 1968, *Harling 9234*, GB! Santa Rosa de Toachi, entering at km 7 or highway Sto. Domingo to Quevedo, 1300 m, 10 III 1990, *Hirtz 4680*, MO! km 22 Santo Domingo-Quito, old road to Quito, 1500–2100 m, pressed cult. 11 IV 1984, *Thurston T-3404*, AMO x3! **Tungurahua:** Baños, Río Negro, Cordillera del Encanto, zona de amortiguamiento del Parque Nacional Sangay, 1730 m, 12 VI 1999, *Cerón 38542*, QAP! Río Topo, 3 VI 1968, *Harling 10083*, GB! Parroquia Río verde Cantón Baños de Agua Santa, sector Sendero Puente Machay, 1704 m, 18 VI 2011, *Mitas 1068*, QCA! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Carretera Yangana-Valladolid, km 13, 2350 m, 30 VII 2000, *Álvarez 2790*, LOJA! NY! MO! QCNE! Cuenca del río Tundayme, carretera hacia el destacamento Militar Cóndor Mirador, 1500 m, 12 XII 2000, *Cerna 388*, QCNE! SEL! Yangana to Valladolid, pasando el puerto, km 27.3, 8180 ft, 10 IX 1999, *Hágsater 12311*, AMO! (Illustration, AMO) QCNE! COL! CUCV! CUZ! Los Encuentros to río Machinaz at NW base of Cordillera del Condor, 1350–1650 m, 18 V 1988, *Hirtz 3772*, MO! Nangaritzá, región de la Cordillera del Cóndor, Parroquia Surmi. Comunidad Yawi, cima de la Cordillera, 1600 m, 15 VI 2005, *Quizhpe 1454*, LOJA! El Pangui, Tundayme, Tundayme-Cordillera del Cóndor, Mirador, 10 IV 2017, *Tobar sub Hágsater 15175*, QCNE! **PERU:** Peruvia, cult in Chili, *Haenke 2499*, F! **Amazonas:** Bongará, Yambasbamba, Perla del Imaza, La perla vieja, 1852 m, 22 VIII 2021, *Arista 58*, KUELAP! Condorcanqui, Cordillera del Cóndor, la cima del "tepui" Cerro Machinaza, cabeceras del Río Camainas, tributario al oeste del Río Cenepa, 2150 m, 21 VI 1994, *Beltrán 1145*, USM! Road from Moyobamba to Pomacocha, between km 345 and 355, 6200 ft, 5 II 2002, *Christenson 2007*, F! USM! **Cajamarca:** San Ignacio, Cordillera Huarango, El Romelio, 2300 m, 31 III 1956, *Asplund 286* 7, USM! *Ibid.* 2300 m, 14 VII 2005, *Rodríguez 2867*, SEL! USM! San Ignacio, Dist. Huarrango. Alrededores del Caserío Palma, 1640 m, 29 IV 2006, *Ortiz 1435*, MO! SEL! **Pasco:** Dist. Chontabamba, Sector la Suiza Vieja, 2067 m, 8 IV 2005, *Arias 350*, HOXA! MO! Oxapampa, Abra Villa Rica, 2260 m, 5 VII 2005, *Becerra 1043*, HOXA! MO! SEL! Oxapampa, Huancabamba, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, zona de amortiguamiento del parque, sector San Daniel, 2362 m, 20 II 2011, *Briceño 841*, HOXA! Oxapampa, Sector Muchuymayo, zona de amortiguamiento del Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, 2062 m, 17 III 2010, *Perea 3969*, HOXA! USM! Sector Abra-Villa Rica, 2365 m, 24 IV 2004, *Rojas 2270*, AMO! HOXA! SEL! Oxapampa, Chacos Pajonal, 2100 m, 3 VI 2004, *Rojas 2691*, SEL! Oxapampa, Chacos Pajonal, 2100 m, 3 VI 2004, *Rojas 2693*, HOXA! Oxapampa, Río Boquería, ca. 26 km form Oxapampa via Río Yanaquiza, 1840 m, 3 VI 1982, *Smith 1800*, F! MO! USM! Huancabamba, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, sector San Daniel, 2363 m, 23 II 2008, *Vásquez 33616*, AMO! HOXA! *Ibid.* 25 II 2008, *Vásquez 33657*, HOXA! USM! *Ibid.* 2200–2500 m, 13 III 2006, *Vásquez 31117*, HOXA! SEL! Oxapampa, Huancabamba, Bosque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, sector Tunqui-Quebrada Muchumayo, 1923 m, 11 II 2009, *Vásquez 35233*, HOXA! USM! Oxapampa, Palmazu, Cooperativo Navarra, 2000 m, 5 III 1986, *van der Werff 8365*, MO! USM! *Ibid.* *van der Werff 8402*, F! MO! SEL! USM! Oxapampa, from Antenna past Chacos to the Laguna, 2700–2800 m, 5 V 2005, *van der Werff 19663*, HOXA! La Suiza Nueva, 2210 m, 6 V 2005, *van der Werff 19760*, AMO! HOXA x2! SEL! Oxapampa, Chontabamba, sector Suiza baja, 2189 m, 28 V 2009, *Velita 40*, HOXA! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo de Miguel, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, sector Venceremos, 1934 m, 29 I 2018, *Edquén 111*, UNACH Rioja, Pardo de Miguel, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, on the way from the Tarapoto-Amazonas highway, 1740 m, 20 VII 2014, *Deng 1733*, USM! Rioja, Pardo de Miguel, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, sector Venceremos, 1934 m, 29 I 2018, *Edquén 111*, HURP!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: **Caquetá:** Florencia, Pórtico-Caquetá, 1750 m, 4 X 2023, *Hágsater 16735*, digital image, AMO! **Chocó:** Cerro Montezuma, Cordillera Occidental, vertiente W (hacia el Chocó) en el límite de los departamentos de Chocó y Risaralda, *Calderón-Franco s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Parque Nacional Natural Tatamá, Montezuma, 1400 m, 19 I 2016, *Moreno s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Huila:** La Argentina, 23 IX 2019, *Londoño s.n.*, digital image, AMO! La Argentina, en humedal Laguna de la Vega, 20 V 2024, *Oujiano s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Acevedo, Corredor Biológico Guacharos Puracé, 1941 m, 22 I 2025, *Rosero s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Nariño:** Ipiales, Vereda La Victoria, 18 V 2018, *Uribe s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **ECUADOR:** North east Ecuador, *Gelis s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Reserva Biológica El Quimi, Cordillera de El Cóndor, 30 IV 2018, *Kay s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **PERU:** Leymebamba, 2725 m, 18 V 2015, *Salas s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Amazonas:** Bongará, Yambasbamba, Perla del Imaza, La perla vieja, 1852 m, 22 VIII 2021, *Arista 58*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 2725 m, 18 V 2015, *Salas s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Caquetá:** Chinchao, Bosque de Unchog, San Pedro de Carpish, 6 V 2021, *Ocupas s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Leymebamba, 2725 m, 18 V 2015, *Salas s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Pasco:** Ulcumano, 28 VII 2020, *Gerlach s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Oxapampa, Bosque Shöllet, subida a Bosque Shöllet km 9.900, 2235 m, 26 III 2019, *Hágsater 16126*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Distr. Pardo Miguel, Rioja, Alto Mayo, habitat of *P. kovachii*, ca. 1800 m, 16 I 2009, *Collantes 1168*, digital image, AMO!, flower in liquid, to be deposited at USM. Rioja, Pardo de Miguel, Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, sector Venceremos, 1934 m, 29 I 2018, *Edquén 111*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) *Ibid.* 1704 m, 22 II 2017, *Edquén 2045*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1725 m, 22 II 2017, *Edquén 2046*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1688 m, 4 XII 2015, *Edquén 2047*, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widely distributed on the Cordillera Central and Occidental of the Andes from central Colombia both the Pacific and Amazonian slope of the Andes in Ecuador, and the Cordillera Oriental in Peru. Epiphytic or terrestrial, growing at 900–2760 m elevation. Flowering mainly from January to June.

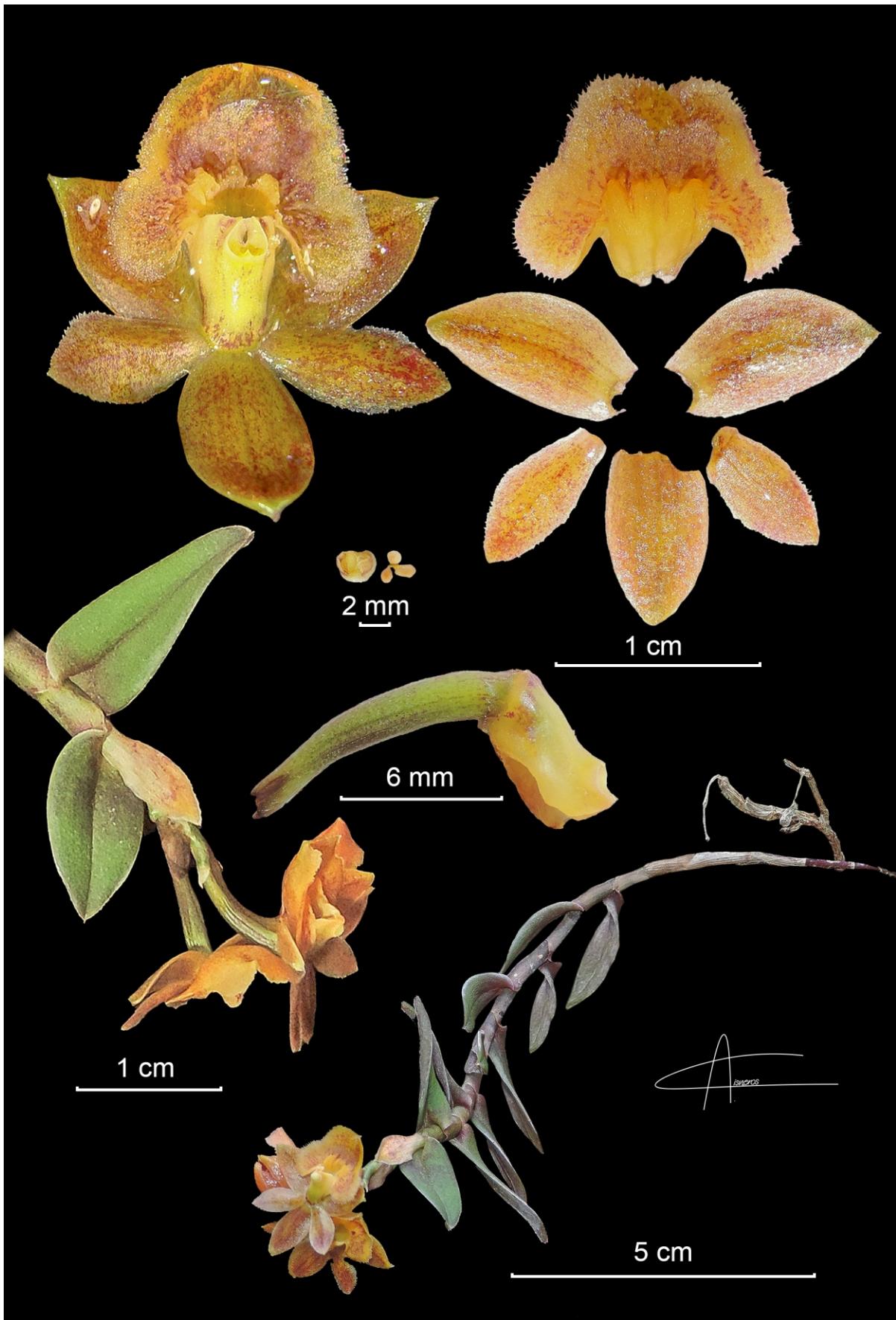
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum rugulosum* belongs to the Aquaticum Group which is characterized by the monopodial, branching habit, the distichous, erect inflorescence, with fleshy flowers, and the disc of the lip and/or nectary often pilose. The species is recognized by the lanceolate leaves 3.5–17 × 1–1.8 cm, rugose above, the inflorescence erect, distichous, usually racemose, the sepals lanceolate, partly spreading, 9.0–13.2 mm long, the petals linear and reflexed, the lip 3-lobed, the lateral lobes hemielliptic, small, and the mid-lobe triangular lanceolate. *Epidendrum paniculorugulosum* Hágsater & E. Santiago has a paniculate inflorescence with up to 90 flowers on 6–7 branches, the sepals 8.6–9.3 mm long, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, and the lateral lobes of the lip sub-quadratae. *Epidendrum lindae* Hágsater has oblong-elliptic leaves 3–10.5 × 1.0–3.0 cm, generally paniculate inflorescences, the floral bracts recurved, the sepals 6.0–7.0 mm long, and the lateral lobes of the lip obliquely sub-quadratae.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD, data deficient.

ETIMOLOGY: From the Latin “*rugulosus*”, somewhat wrinkled; in reference to the rugose leaf sheaths and leaves.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Material in the region of San Martín was collected under project " *Diversidad y distribución de orquídeas, en bosque no intervenido, parches o fragmentos y paisajes agro-intervenidos, en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo*" , Under collection permit N°006-2018-SERNANP-BPAM-JBPAM. The authors of this text thank the authorities of the BPAM for granting the collection permit under which the material used to prepare the LCDP published here was collected.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2020). *Epidendrum paniculorugulosum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 13, **Icon. Orchid.** 17(2): t. 1786. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2010). *Epidendrum lindae*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9, **Icon. Orchid.** 13: t. 1348. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2015). *Epidendrum rugulosum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon. Orchid.** 15(1): t. 1557.

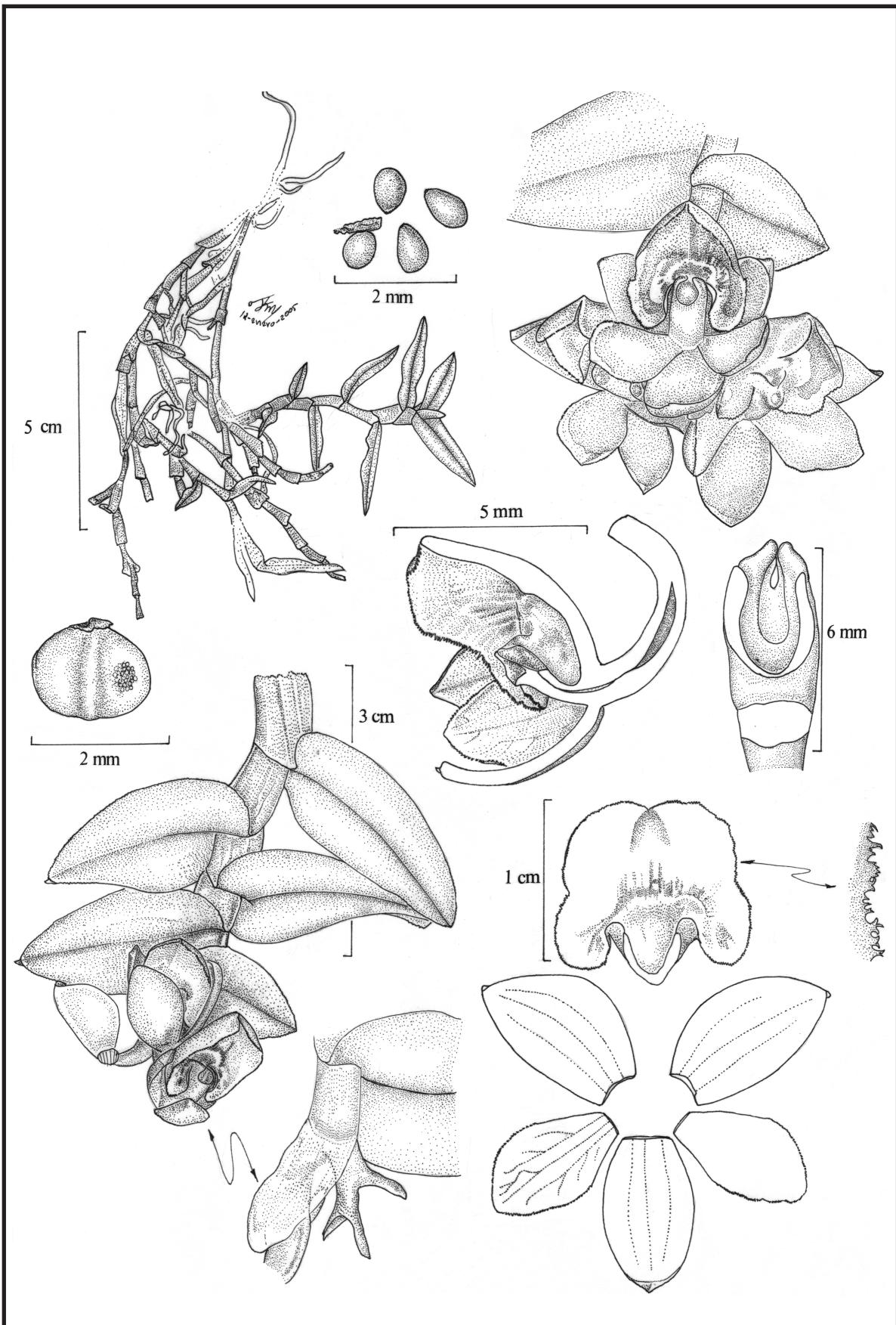


EPIDENDRUM SANGAYENSE Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2088a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM SANGAYENSE Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2088b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: ECUADOR: Morona Santiago: Guamote-Macas, Parque Nacional Sangay, 3000 m, 23 September 2004, *Alex Hirtz & Eduardo Sánchez* 9074. Holotype: AMO 25125! (Illustration voucher)

Epiphytic, sympodial, subcaespitose, branching, pendent, short **herb** 5–14 cm tall. **Roots** 0.4–0.7 mm in diameter, basal, thin, scarce. **Stems** 4.5–10 × 0.25–0.5 cm, branching, branches produced from a middle internode of previous stem, cane-like, terete at base to laterally compressed towards apex, slightly ancipitose, somewhat flexuous. **Leaves** 4–12, distributed throughout stems, alternate, spreading, coriaceous, green concolor or tinged red, unequal (apical and basal leaves smaller); sheaths 4–10 × 2.5–4 mm, tubular or somewhat infundibuliform when dry, green tinged red, minutely striated; blade 1–2.7 × 0.4–1.1 cm, ovate-lanceolate to ovate, oblique, apex obtuse, with a somewhat erose dorsal keel, margin denticulate, spreading. **Spatha** 1, 8 × 9 mm, widely ovate, apex rounded, conduplicate, covering nearly entire rachis, margin minutely dentated towards apex. **Inflorescence** 3 cm long (including flowers), apical, racemose, few-flowered; peduncle 4–5 mm long, laterally compressed, with a basal bract similar to spathe but smaller; rachis completely hidden by flowers. **Floral bracts** 2–3 mm long, shorter than ovary, narrowly triangular, acute. **Flowers** 3, simultaneous, non-resupinate, sepals and petals ventrally reddish brown, brown-yellow or orange with fine dots, dorsally orange yellow; lip yellow with a reddish brown ring around disc. **Ovary** 8–11 mm long, terete, thin, arching, striated, not inflated. **Sepals** free, slightly concave, elliptic, apex obtuse, 3-veined, fleshy, margin entire; dorsal sepal 8.5–9.3 × 5.4 mm, spreading, minutely apiculate, lateral sepals 10–11 × 5.5–6 mm, partly spreading, with a low, slightly erose keel, somewhat oblique. **Petals** 8.5–9 × 4–6 mm, spreading, free, obovate-elliptic, apex obtuse, 3-veined, lateral veins short branched throughout, fleshy, margin entire at base, dentate throughout apical half. **Lip** 10–11 × 12–13.5 mm, united to column, slightly 3-lobed, sub-rectangular in outline, concave, base cordate, with a pair of rounded lobes at base, apical lobe slightly emarginate, margin dentate, spreading; ecallose, disc with a fleshy tridentate semicircle and provided with a wide, low rib that reaches apex of lip. **Column** 6 mm long, straight, thick, with a pair of truncate wings at apex, held at 45 degree angle from ovary. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** transversely elliptic, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, ovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, nearly as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** shallow, without penetrating ovary, wide, smooth. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Tungurahua: Ecugenera, viveros en Gualaceo, procedente de Baños, Tungurahua, 2200–2300 m, 23 IX 2016, Hágster 14757, QCNE! an den Westabhängen des Tunguragua in Ecuador, 8000 ft, 18 VII 1878, Lehmann s.n., W69274! (Illustration AMO)

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Without locality data, Kay s.n., digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) *Ibid. Magali Portilla s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid. Mario Portilla s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Loja:** Santiago cerca de San Lucas. Hort. Ecugenera, 2000 m, 2 IX 2014, *J. Portilla s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Tungurahua:** Pillaro, 3200 m, *Llangana s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **PERU: Cajamarca:** Chota, Bosque La Palma, Sector los Lanches, *Chamaya s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from the eastern cordillera of the Andes in southern Ecuador and northern of Peru, at 2000–3200 m elevation. Flowering in May to October. This record confirms for the first time the presence of this species in Peru.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum sangayense* belongs to the Megalospathum Group, Minutidentatum Subgroup, characterized by the pendent, branching habit, the non-resupinate flowers with the margin of the lip minutely dentate. The species is recognized by the short plants 5–14 cm tall, the ovate-lanceolate to ovate leaves, the sepals and petals reddish brown, brown-yellow or orange with fine dots scattered throughout, dorsally orange yellow; lip yellow with a reddish brown ring around disc, the ecallose, disc with a fleshy tridentate semicircle, the obovate-elliptic petals 8.5–9 × 4–6 mm, with margin dentate throughout apical half, and the ovary 8–11 mm long, arching. It is similar to *Epidendrum minutidentatum* C.Schweinf. which has longer plants, 24 cm tall, the proportionately narrower leaves (up to 4.2 × 1.25 cm), the narrowly elliptic petals, up to 2.5 mm wide, the ovary 20–22 mm long and is only known from the Province of Cusco, Peru.

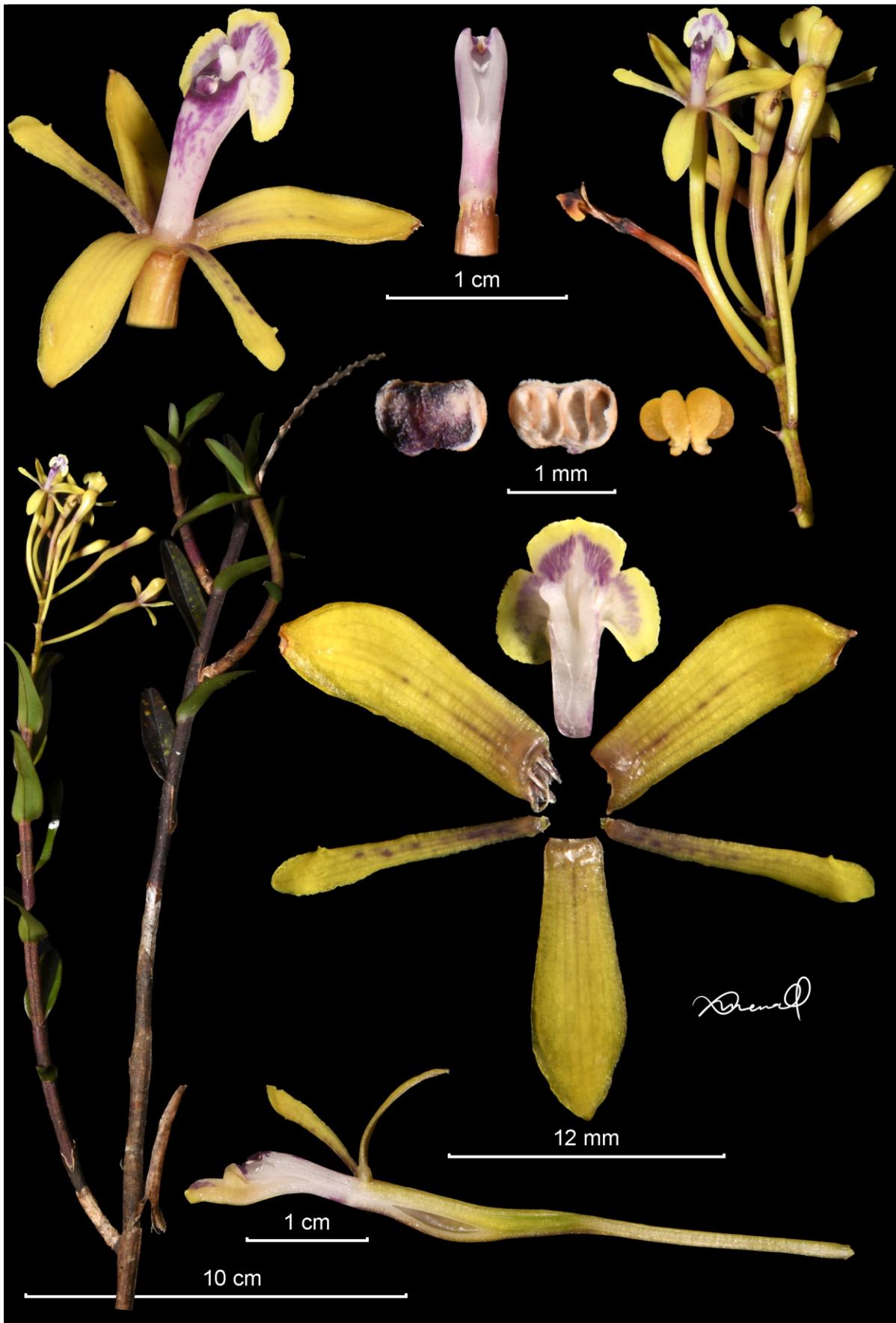
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the Parque Nacional Sangay, along the summit of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes in southern Ecuador, where the type was collected.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. (2006), *Epidendrum minutidentatum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S. L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 5, Icon. Orchid. 8: t. 854. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2006), *Epidendrum sangayense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S. L. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 5, Icon. Orchid. 8: t. 884. Schweinf, C. (1943) *Epidendrum minutidentatum*. In Bot. Mus. Leafl. 11: 99, tab.10, fig. 1, 2.



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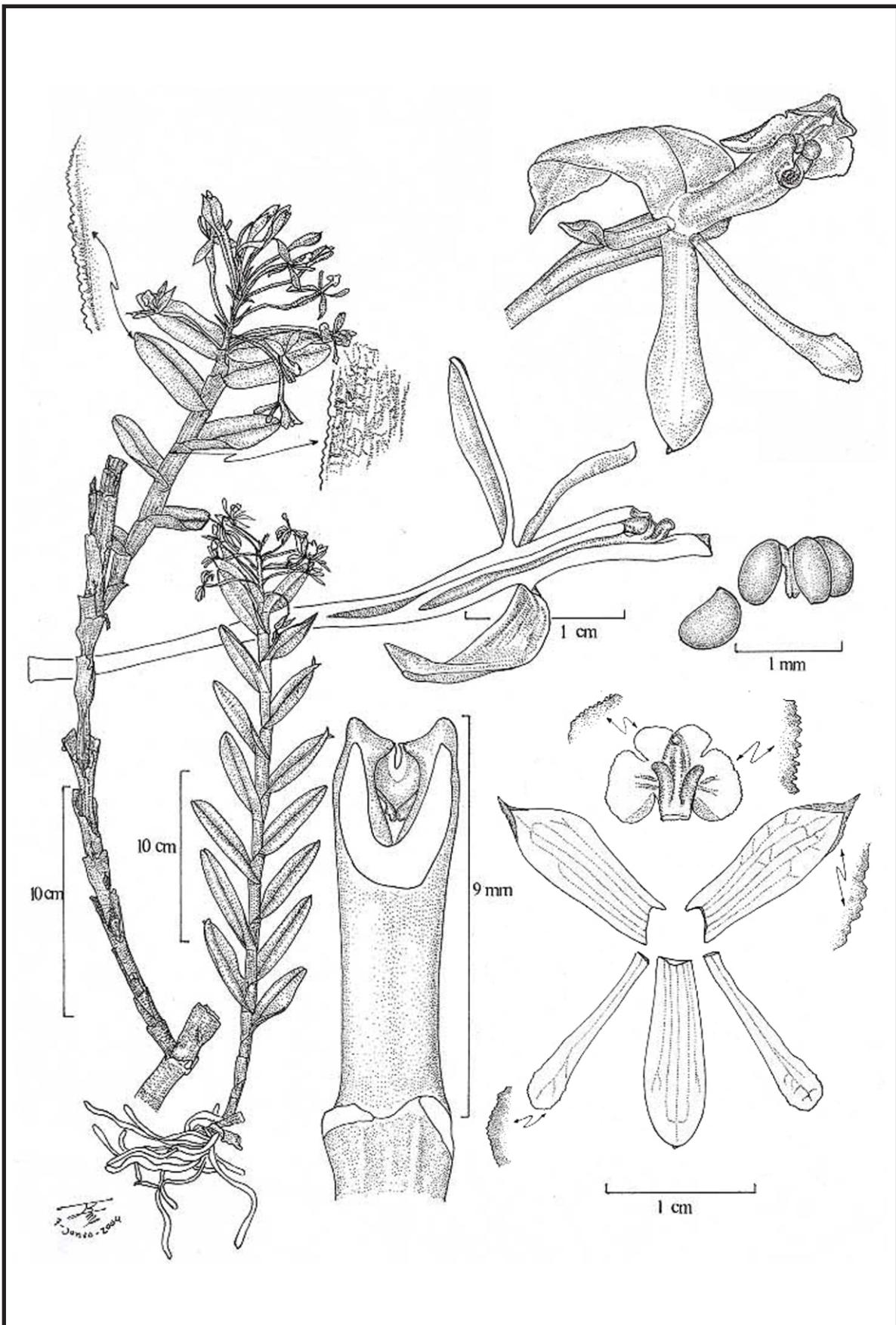


EPIDENDRUM SCYTOCLADIUM Schltr.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2089a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM SCYTOCLADIUM Schltr.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2089b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

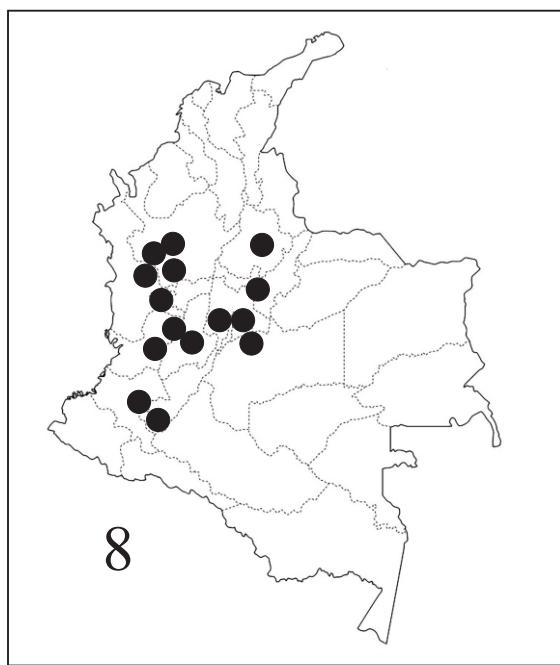
EPIDENDRUM SCYTOCLADIUM Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 7: 149 (1920).

Type: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: ca. 2700 m, **M. Madero s.n.** Holotype: B, destroyed. Neotype [designated by Santiago & Hágster, 2009]: Medellín-San Jerónimo, Cerro del Padre Amaya, 2840 m, pressed cult. 22 IV 1983, **Hágster 7278**. Neotype: COL! Isoneotypes: AMO! (Illustration voucher) MO!

Synonym: *Epidendrum subtorquatum* Kraenzl., Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 7: 438 (1920). Type: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Alto de San José, 1560 m, **Kalbreyer 1590 o 1736**. "Specimens cited: B, destroyed, no type designated." Neotype [designated by Santiago & Hágster, 2009]: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Vereda San José, 2980 m, 30 April 1990, **J.G. Ramírez 3891**, JAUM!

Terrestrial monopodial, subapical branching, erect **herb** up to 3 m tall. **Roots** 1.5–3 mm in diameter, basal from main stem, fleshy, thick. **Stems** cane-like, terete, base covered by sheaths 15–33 mm long, non-foliar, tubular, striated, rugose, becoming fibrous with time, green or purple; main stem 44–80 × 0.7–1.0 cm, branches 6–15 × 0.4–0.7 cm, produced generally from apical internodes. **Leaves** numerous on main stem, 4–10 on branches, erect-spreading, articulate, coriaceous, green with margin tinged purple; sheaths 11–55 mm long, tubular, reddish brown or purple, minutely striated when dry; blade 1.0–12 × 1.0–2.4 cm, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, margin crenulate, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 3–11 cm long, apical, flowering only once, racemose, erect, lax, many-flowered; peduncle 4–5 mm long, very short, laterally compressed; rachis 2.5–10.5 cm long. **Floral bracts** 4–10 mm long, much shorter than ovary, linear-lanceolate, acuminate. **Flowers** 10–40, slightly fleshy, glabrous, successive, several open simultaneously, non-resupinate, sepals and petals yellow, lip yellowish white, disc and apex of column purple; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 3.0–4.2 cm long, terete, thin, slightly inflated behind perianth, yellow tinged with red in mature flowers. **Sepals** 12–14 × 3–5 mm, free, spreading with apex reflexed to completely reflexed, glabrous, oblanceolate, 5-veined, obtuse, margin entire, spreading, dorsal minutely apiculate, lateral aristate. **Petals** 11–13 × 1–1.8 mm, free, spreading, linear-oblanceolate, apex rounded, 1–3-veined, apical margin papillose, spreading. **Lip** 5–7 × 6–8 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base deeply cordate, margin slightly crenate, spreading; bicallose, calli prominent, digitiform, divaricate; disc provided a narrow central keel and a pair of thickened veins outside calli; lateral lobes 2.3–2.5 × 4.1–4.5 mm, transversely ovate to dolabriflorous; mid-lobe 2–3 × 4–6 mm, transversely oblong to subrectangular, minutely apiculate, margin somewhat involute at apex. **Column** 9–10 mm long, thin, slightly arching, apex with a pair of subquadrate, oblique wings. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, lenticular, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, somewhat longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium transparent, semiliquid. **Cuniculus** shallow, penetrating 1/4 of ovary, slightly inflated, smooth. **Capsule** 60–85 × 15–17 mm, ellipsoid; pedicel 20–35 mm long, terete, thin; apical neck 10–20 mm long, perianth persistent.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, *Triana s.n.*, W 49950! **Antioquia:** Without locality, *Schmidtchen s.n.*, W 14063! Cerro del Padre Amaya, 2600 m, II 1984, *Aguedo 55*, MO! NY! Alto del Gallinazo, ca. 2500 m, 17 III 1986, *Albert de Escobar 6472*, COL! HUA! Caldas, 2850 m, 31 I 1987, *Albert de Escobar 7367*, HUA! MO! PSO! Jardín, 2850 m, 31 I 1987, *Albert de Escobar 7380*, CUVC! HUA! MO! PSO! Mun. Caldas, Vereda La Corrala, Finca "La Zarza", 2500 m, 1 VI 1988, *Albert de Escobar 8426*, QCA! Boquerón, Cerro del Padre Amaya, 2900 m, 5 VIII 1986, *Albert de Escobar 6900*, CUVC! HUA! Mun. Andes, camino desde el campamento La Virgen hasta el tercer helipuerto, La Señal, 2600–3000 m, 29 I 2015, *Acosta 348*, MEDEL! Mun. Belmira, Vereda Río Arriba, Alto Malvaza, 3150 m, 28 IV 2012, *Alzate 4477*, HUA! Corregimiento San Félix, Sector Las Antenas, 3150 m, 10 VI 2012, *Alzate 4548*, HUA! Mun. Caicedo, Vereda La Anocoza, sector al frente del Alto de la Virgen camino hacia Abriaquí, 3300 m, 7 IV 2013, *Alzate 5022*, HUA! Cerro del Padre Amaya, Sector Antenas repetidoras, 3140 m, 25 VI 2013, *Alzate 5102*, HUA! Cerro del Padre Amaya, 10 VIII 1996, *Benítez 1111*, JAUM! Above Ventanas, ca. 20 Km above Jardín on road to Río Sucio, 2850 m, 6 VI 1988, *Berry 4724*, HUA! Vereda "Potreritos", sitio "El Silencio", colecciones en la cima y bosques cerca a la casa del Silencio. Cordillera Central 2650 m, 24 III 1989, *Betancur 1156*, HUA! Mun. Jardín Alto de Ventanas, 15 km SW de Jardín en la vía a Riosucio, 2400–2800 m, 9 VI 1987, *Callejas 3884*, HUA! Mun. Sonsón, Vía Sonsón-La Soledad, camino a Río Verde de los montes, límite de las veredas La Palmita y Río Verde de los Montes, 3000 m, 8 IV 1988, *Callejas 6399*, HUA! Vía Sonsón-La Soledad, camino a Río Verde de los Montes, límite de las veredas La Palmita y Río Verde de los Montes, Páramo las Palomas, 3000 m, 8 IV 1988, *Callejas 6411*, HUA! Vereda Chavarras, vertiente de la quebrada "El padre Sánchez", ascenso al cerro La Paloma, cerros al NE, 2900–3200 m, 10 IV 1994, *Callejas 11157*, HUA! ca. 23 km NE de Medellín, sobre la vía a San Pedro de los Milagros, carr. a las antenas de transmisión, 6 VIII 1999, *Callejas 12142*, HUA! 25 Km NE de Medellín sobre la vía a San Pedro de los Milagros, carr. a las antenas de transmisión, 2650 m, 10 IX 1999, *Callejas 12162*, HUA! Corregimiento de San Félix, Páramo San Félix, 3100 m, 10 X 1987, *Cardona 4*, JAUM! Alto Sabanas, margen izquierda del Río Chico, 2900 m, 6 VII 1996, *Cardona 68*, HUA! vereda El Escobero. Margen izquierdo y nacimiento Q. La Pavita, 2000–2470 m, 18 VI 1996, *Cardona 1011*, COL! Vda. Nori, Cerro de las papas, vertiente hacia el Magdalena, 2940–2960 m, 20 X 1997, *Cogollo 11430*, JAUM! Envigado, costado SW del Higuerón, 2700 m, 26 IV 1996, *Correa 811*, JAUM! Cerro Astilleros, nacimientos de "La Ayurá", 2800–2840 m, 21 IX 1996, *Correa 1348*, JAUM! Paramillo de Las Baldías, al lado de la carretera que conduce al paramillo, 2800 m, 26 VI 2012, *Delgado 7*, MEDEL! Medellín, 3150 m, 15 IX 1984, *Dodson 15292*, MO! Mun. Envigado, Vda. El Escobero, 2950 m, 25 VIII 2012, *Dominguez 29*, JAUM!



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Mun. Bello, km 25 por la carretera a las antenas de TV, 3000 m, 27 X 1986, *Echeverri 13*, HUA! Vereda San Félix, 3000 m, 17 X 1986, *Echeverri 14*, HUA! MO! Mun. Belmira, Sabanazo, 3000–3240 m, III 1991, *Fernández 279*, MEDEL! Cerro San Félix, 3000–3100 m, 22 V 1991, *Fonnegra 3725*, HUA! MO! *Ibid. Fonnegra 3742*, HUA! MO! VEN! vereda San Felix, 2400 m, VIII 1980, *Galen 229*, COL! San José de Cuerquia, 31 VII 1958, *Garganta 2165*, US! Vereda El Cerro; Cerro verde (Transecto 7, 8 y 9), 2660 m, 12 IX 1996, *Giraldo 1084*, HUA! JAUM! Ventanas 25 km de Jardín y Río Sucio, Caldas, Rastrojo humedo. Cerro del Padre Amaya, Antena Inravisión. Boquerón, 2500–2800 m, 2 IX 1981, *Hoyos 115*, HUA! Mun. Medellín, Véreda Mazo, camino a la Laguna de Guarne, 2550 m, 14 V 2011, *Idárraga 393*, HUA! Mun. Medellín, sector Boquerón, 3147 m, 29 VI 2011, *Idárraga 4134*, HUA! entre Ríos y San Pedro, 2500–2800 m, 28 IX 1884, *Lehmann 159*, G x2! *Ibid. Lehmann 8183*, K x2! El Carmen, 2520 m, 29 I 1978, *Luer 2880*, SEL! between La Ceja and Sonsón, 2250 m, 29 IV 1983, *Luer 8902*, SEL! Heliconia, ca. 2500 m, XII 1971, *Ortiz 4186*, HPUJ! Cerro del Padre Amaya, 4 VIII 1974, *Palacio 52*, COL! Mun. Buriticá, Guarco, 2700–2720 m, 19 III 2000, *Molina 432*, HUA! *Ibid. Molina 446*, HUA! Medellín, *Ospina 16*, JAUM! Hda La Estufa. El Retiro, *Ospina 65–2*, JAUM! Alto Boquerón, 2820–2850 m, 28 V 1997, *Rodríguez 909*, JAUM! Medellín, Alto televisor de Santa Elena, 2500 m, *Ospina 292*, JAUM! *Ibid. Roez, W 49947*! Mun. Andes Camino de descenso hacia el filo del Embudo, 3000–3450 m, 14 III 1996, *Sánchez 2596*, MEDEL! Mun. Andes, Camino de descenso hacia el filo del Embudo, 3000–3450 m, 14 III 1996, *Sánchez 2602*, MEDEL! Vereda La Siria, 2200 m, 3 III 1997, *Sánchez 4142*, MEDEL! Recorrido río Taparto hacia arriba 2720–2800 m, 6 III 1997, *Sánchez 4260*, MEDEL! Belmira, Laguna La Sabana, 3150 m, 5 IX 2009, *Silva 23*, HUA! A un lado de la carretera que conduce a el cerro de "Los Baldíos" 2600 m, *Solano 110*, JAUM! Road between Sonsón and Nariño, 21 I 1984, *Todzia 2455*, CAS! HUA! NY! Mun. Bello, Cuchilla de las Baldías, Antenas El Colombiano, 3000 m, 20 IX 2020, *Tuberquia 23*, HUA! Guarne, 2555 m, 27 II 2012, *Vélez 7*, MEDEL! Páramo de Belmira, Alto el Morro, 3200–3220 m, 1 IV 2017, *Vélez-Puerta 6344*, MEDEL! Medellín-Santa Fé de Antioquia, 2700 m, 18 III 1987, *Zarucchi 4791*, COL! HUA! MO! SEL! Cerro del Padre Amaya, 10.2 Km from Medellín-Santa Fé de Antioquia highway on road to summit, 2990 m, 18 III 1987, *Zarucchi 4823*, HUA! Sonsón-Nariño, 2750 m, 1 IV 1987, *Zarucchi 5206*, COL! HUA! NY! MO! SEL! Nariño, 2780 m, 1 IV 1987, *Zarucchi 5245*, COL! HUA! MEDEL! MO! NY! SEL! Vereda San Félix, 3050 m, 7 V 1988, *Zarucchi 6316*, HUA! MO! *Ibid. 3020* m, 23 V 1988, *Zarucchi 6856*, HUA! MO! SEL! *Ibid. 2920* m, 25 X 1988, *Zarucchi 6899*, COL! HUA! MO! **Boyacá:** Ventaquemada, 2920 m, II 1973, *Ortiz 4223*, HPUJ! *Ibid. 2800* m, 10 XI 1973, *Uribe 6781*, COL! **Cauca:** Past San José on towards Popayán incomplete road, 8000 ft, VIII 1964, *Kapuler 278*, COL! **Chocó:** Urrao, 2400–2700 m, *Galeano 823*, COL! Macizo del Tamaná, 2800 m, 19 II 1983, *Torres 2050*, COL! **Cundinamarca:** El Salitre, Reserva Biológica El Encenillo, sendero Julio Carrizosa, 2900–3200 m, *Cámaras 19*, COL! San Bernardo, 2400–2500 m, 22 VII 1981, *Díaz 3064*, COL! Mun. Choachi, Carretera Bogotá-Choachi, 2800 m, 18 VIII 2007, *Farfan 1071*, FMB! Santandercito, ca. 2000 m, *Fernández 5606*, COL! Chiquaque, 2470–3100 m, 20 IX 1954, *García-Barriga 15298*, AMES! COL! Fosca-Une, 3000–3200 m, 14 VI 1974, *García Barriga 20517*, AMES! COL! GH! US! Macizo de Bogotá, 2750–2900 m, 8 V 1942, *Gutiérrez 267*, AMES! MEDEL! Represa del Sisga, 2750 m, 17 III 1996, *Hágsater 11519*, AMO x2! Gutiérrez, 2800 m, *Hatheway 1137*, COL! Subachoque, vereda Tobal, finca "El Cerro", 2950 m, 3 XI 1996, *Hernández 100*, COL! Fusagasugá, 28 XII 1853, *Holton s.n.*, NY! Sibaté, 2650 m, *Huertas 4395*, COL! Pacho, 2900 m, *Huertas 5182*, COL! San Miguel-Aguabonita, 2600 m, *Jaramillo 3419*, COL! San Miguel-La Aguadita, 2690 m, 30 IV 1944, *Killip 38101*, COL! US! Facatativá, 2900 m, IX 1964, *Larsson s.n.*, SI! Choachi, *Lozano 674-A*, COL! Reserva Carpata, ca. 2500–3300 m, 27 IV 1988, *Lutelyn 12232*, COL! NY! Km 6.5 después de la divisora de aguas viá Bogotá-Choachi, 2900 m, 29 X 2009, *Ordoñez 326*, JBB! Choachi, 3114 m, 20 XII 2012, *Ordoñez 1612*, JBB! Mun. Guayabetal, Monterredondo, 2800 m, *Ordoñez 2844*, JBB! Quetame, "Monte Redondo", ca. 2500 m, IX 1975, *Ortiz s.n.*, HPUJ! Santandercito, cerca de Laguna de Catarnicaca, 2000 m, 30 III 1968, *Ortiz 68*, HPUJ! Mun. Guayabetal, Monte Redondo, 28 I 2019, *Parra s.n.*, digital images, AMO! Chiquaque. Vereda Calderitas, Vía Bogotá-Loc Usme, vía El Destino a Calderitas, 1 a 2 km antes de Páramo Calderitas, 3145 m, 25 X 2013, *Pico 1009*, JBB! Mun. Guasca, Vereda Concepción, Bosque Guajira, 2849 m, 7 XII 2016, *Pico 1088*, JBB! Mun. Fusagasugá, San Miguel, 2700–2800 m, 16 II 1941, *Renz 3134*, RENZ! Bogotá, 2800 m, 31 V 1941, *Renz 3167*, RENZ! Pueblo Viejo, 2800 m, 8 VII 1955, *Renz 8448*, RENZ! Mun. Guatavita, Vía hacia Monguettiva, 2480 m, 13 III 2017, *Rincón 924*, JBB! Silvania, Vereda Agua Bonita, Sector San Miguel, 2700 m, 10 III 2006, *Sarmiento 2164*, JBB! Bogotá, 2700–2800 m, 30 IV 1945, *Schneider 135*, COL! Santandercito, 2000 m, 16 II 1959, *Uribe 3234*, COL! NY! **Huila:** Comisaría del Caquetá, Cordillera Oriental sobre el filo divisorio, en Gabinete, 2300–2450 m, 21 III 1940, *Cuatrecasas 8446*, COL! **Meta:** Mun. San Juanito, carretera Monterredondo a San Juanito, 2612 m, 11 XI 2015, *Castro 330*, COL! (Photo voucher) **Quindío:** Salento, 2600–2900 m, *González 2074*, COL! **Risaralda:** Parque Nacional Natural Tatamá, sector cascadas, 2589 m, 7 I 2006, *Arévalo 452*, COL! **Santander:** Galán, ca. 8500 ft, 8 IX 1944, *Fassett 25731*, US! Mun. La Belleza, Vereda El Chircal, 2530 m, 1 VI 2017, *Gutiérrez 83*, JBB! **Tolima:** Mun. Ibagué, Junto al camino entre Las Juntas y el Nevado de Tolima por Ibagué, 2820 m, 9 IV 1984, *Albert de Escobar 4247*, HUA! Mun. Murillo, Bosque Canaan, 2900 m, 28 II 2003, *Correa 1360*, HUA! Cajamarca-summit, 3000–3100 m, 27 III 1939, *Killip 34649*, AMES! COL! US! (Illustration, AMO) **Valle del Cauca:** San Pedro, 25 VIII 1938, *Tomás s.n.*, MEDEL!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: **Cundinamarca:** Cordillera Oriental [Guasca], 16 III 2018, *Alfonso s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Antioquia:** Páramo de Sonsón, *Garay 1061*, (Garay, 1970). *Ibid. Escobar 659*, slide, AMO! **Huila:** Mun. Colombia, vereda San Rafael, sector El Pantano, 2004 m, 1 X 2023, *Hágsater 16718*, digital images, AMO! (LCDP voucher)

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Widely distributed in the Andes of Colombia, terrestrial in Andean Forest, at 2000–3450 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year, mainly from February to May.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum scytocladum* belongs to the Andean Group, Vernixium Subgroup, which is characterized by the monopodial, subapical branching habit, the erect inflorescences, lax, the flowers non-resupinate, and the lip 3-lobed. This species is recognized by the oblong to oblong-lanceolate, obtuse 1–12 cm long leaves, the flowers yellow, the lip with the characteristic purple markings around the disc and apex of column, the sepals 12–14 mm long, oblanceolate, the lip 3-lobed with the base deeply cordate, the calli digitiform and the ovary 3.0–4.2 cm long, slightly inflated behind perianth. It has long been confused with *Epidendrum decurviflorum* Schltr., an endemic from Cauca in southern Colombia, which is vegetative and florally very similar, but the inflorescence has a 2 cm long peduncle, the sepals are unequal in size (dorsal 14 mm long, laterals 16 mm long), the 3-lobed lip has a slightly cordate base, and the ovary is up to 25 mm long. *Epidendrum orgyale* Lindl. has simultaneous, yellow flowers, an entire, widely cordiform lip, and the margin of the lip serrulate. *Epidendrum acuminatisepalum* Hágsater, E. Santiago & Gal.-Tar. has yellow flowers, an entire, suborbicular lip, and the sepals with long acuminate apex.

CONSERVATION STATUS: NT. The species is widespread and common.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek σκύτος leather, and κλαδός branch, in reference to the leathery leaves and branching habit of this species.

REFERENCES: Garay, L. A. (1970). *Orquídeas colombianas nuevas o críticas (Decena V)*, Orquideología 5(2): 82–85. Hágsater, E., Santiago, E. & Galindo, T. R. (2020) *Epidendrum acuminatisepalum*. In Hágsater, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 14, **Icon. Orchid.** 18(1): t. 1801. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2009) *Epidendrum decurviflorum*. In Hágsater, E. & Santiago, E. (2009) *Epidendrum orgyale*. In Hágsater, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1237. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2009) *Epidendrum scytocladum*. In Hágsater, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1268. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E. (2009) *Epidendrum scytocladum*. In Hágsater, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1292.



EPIDENDRUM SILVERSTONEI Hágster

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2090

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Holotype: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: El Cairo; Las Amarillas, Cordillera Occidental, Sierra de los Paraguas, cerca de la base del Cerro Inglés, carretera El Cairo-Río Blanco, 2125 m, 29 marzo 1988, *P. Silverstone-Sopkin* 3768, N. Paz, R. Eriksson CUVC. Isotype: AMO! (Illustration voucher) MO!

Epiphytic, monopodial, branching, forming compact shrubs, erect **herb**, 8.5–21 cm tall including inflorescence. **Roots** 0.6–2.0 mm in diameter, basal from primary stem, filiform. **Stems** cane-like, erect, flexuose, branching from apical and sub-apical internodes, laterally compressed; primary stem 8.5–14 × 0.2–0.4 cm; secondary stems 3.5–5.5 × 0.2–0.4 cm. **Leaves** ca. 12 on primary stem, 5–12 on secondary stems, distributed throughout stems, on same plane of stem, subcoriaceous, unequal in size; sheath 7–19 × 3–4 mm, tubular, laterally compressed, striated and rugose, blade 1.3–4.2 × 0.4–0.9 cm, elliptic, apex acute, aristate, margin entire, spreading, dark green upper surface, light green silver under surface. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 0.3–0.5 cm long, apical, sessile, racemose; peduncle ca. 1 mm long, very short, terete, thin; rachis totally hidden by floral bracts. **Floral bracts** 2–3 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, obtuse, embracing. **Flowers** successive, one at a time, non-resupinate, yellow, lip white, column whitish yellow, anther green, fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 25–29 mm long, terete, slightly inflated ventrally along upper 2/3, smooth. **Sepals** 12.0–13.2 × 2.5–4 mm, free, spreading, oblong-ob lanceolate, obtuse, dorsally carinate, 5-veined, margin entire, revolute. **Petals** 12–12.9 × 3 mm, free, spreading, ob lanceolate, rounded, slightly falcate, 3-veined, margin entire, revolute. **Lip** 8–9 × 10–10.6 mm, united to column, entire, suborbicular, deeply cordate at base, surface papillate, margin irregularly erose, spreading; bicallose, calli small, laminar, laterally compressed, parallel; disc with a wide low keel running down middle. **Column** 5.5–6.0 mm long, straight slightly arched towards apex, thick, apex rounded. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, occupying 1/4 of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating half-length of ovary, ornamented with numerous papillae. **Capsule** 35 × 15 mm, ellipsoid, green; pedicel 5 mm long; body 25 × 15 mm, apical neck 5 mm long, perianth persistent.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Urrao, Carretera entre Urrao y Carmen de Atrato, 2440 m, 14 VIII 1993, *Escobar* 5355, AMO! Chocó: San José del Palmar; Cuenca del río Blanco, cercanías de la Florida, 1604 m, 7 VII 2011, *García-Ramírez* 23, CUVC! *Ibid.*, Cerro del Torrá, vertiente nororiental, plan grande abajo de la cumbre, ca. 2500 m, 12 I 1984, *Silverstone-Sopkin* 1750, CUVC! MO! NY! *Ibid.*, vertiente oriental, 2500–2550 m, 13 VIII 1988, *Silverstone-Sopkin* 4339, CUVC! MO! Valle del Cauca: El Cairo, Vereda Las Amarillas, camino al cerro El Inglés, 1900–2200 m, 7 X 2012, *Díaz-R.* 207, MEDEL! *Ibid.*, Cerro "El Inglés", cordillera Occidental, 2200 m, 8 V 2010, *González* 68, CUVC! *Ibid.*, Serranía de los Paraguas, 2400–2450 m, 30 XII 1986, *Silverstone-Sopkin* 2801, CUVC! *Ibid.*, Carretera El Cairo-Río Blanco, 2400–2430 m, 1 IV 1988, *Silverstone-Sopkin* 3919, CUVC!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, *Haelterman s.n.*, digital image AMO! *Ibid.*, *Uribe s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Chocó: San José del Palmar; Cuenca del río Blanco, cercanías de la Florida, 1604 m, 7 VII 2011, *García-Ramírez* 23, digital image, AMO! Montezuma, Parque Nacional Natural Tatamá, 1400 m, received 19 I 2016, *Moreno s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP and Photo voucher)

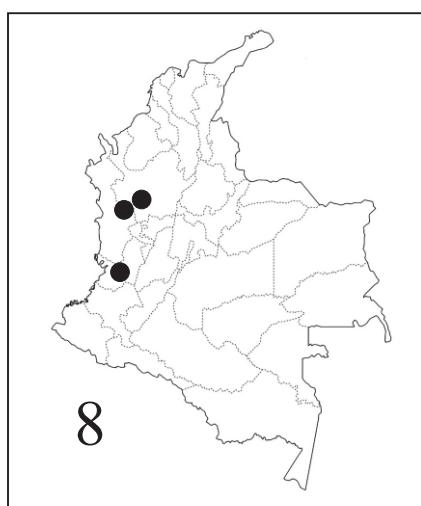
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum silverstonei* belongs to the Cardiophyllum Group, Batesii Subgroup, which is characterized by the monopodial main stem with a subapical branching habit, acute leaves, successive, non-resupinate flowers, opening one at a time, with a deep cuniculus, and an entire to 3-lobed lip with the lateral lobes more or less fimbriate to erose. The species is distinguished by the compact, branching habit, the leaves 1.3–4.2 × 0.4–0.9 mm, elliptic; the sepals 12.0–13.2 mm long, oblong-ob lanceolate, the petals 12–12.9 × 3 mm, ob lanceolate, apex rounded and the lip suborbicular. It is closely related to *Epidendrum cardiobatesii* Hágster & Dodson which has leaves 1.4–2.7 × 0.35–0.5 cm oblong; the sepals 15–16 long, oblong-elliptic, the petals 14 × 2.4 mm, linear-elliptic, apex acute and a cordiform lip. *Epidendrum batesii* Dodson has larger flowers, the sepals being 17 mm long, the lip 3-lobed, with a small cuneate, emarginate midlobe. *Epidendrum laceratum* C.Schweinf. and *Epidendrum farallonense* Hágster have 3-lobed lips, the lateral lobes are deeply lacerate.

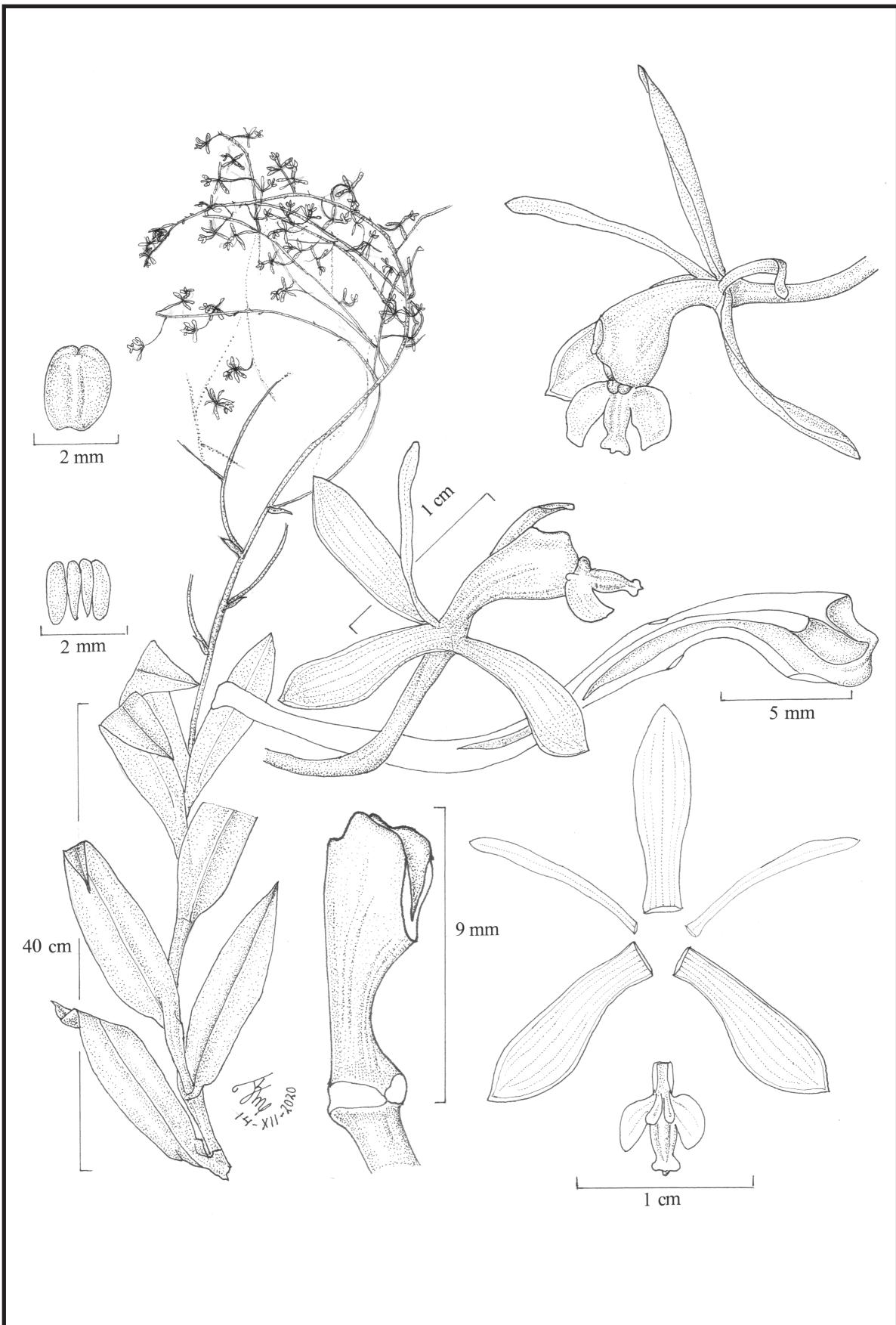
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the upper levels of the eastern slope of the Cordillera Occidental in Colombia, epiphytic in cloud forest and on the ground in disturbed herbaceous and bushy vegetation at 1400–2550 m elevation in the departments of the Chocó and Valle del Cauca. Flowering throughout the year.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Philip A. Silverstone-Sopkin, botanist at the Universidad del Valle of Cali, Colombia, who collected several specimens including the type, and brought them to my attention.

REFERENCES: Dodson, C.H. (1980) *Epidendrum batesii*. In Dodson, C.H. & Dodson, P.M. (Eds.) Orchids of Ecuador, **Icon. Pl. Trop.** 1: t. 73. Hágster, E. (2007) *Epidendrum batesii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S., L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 912. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2004) *Epidendrum cardiobatesii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 4, **Icon. Orchid.** 7: t. 719. Hágster, E. (1999), *Epidendrum farallonense*. In Hágster, E. Sánchez S., L. & García-Cruz J. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 2, **Icon. Orchid.** 3: t. 332. Hágster, E. (2008), *Epidendrum laceratum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S., L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, **Icon. Orchid.** 11: t. 1134.





EPIDENDRUM SISAVITAENSE Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2091

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM SISAVITAENSE Hágster et E.Santiago, sp. nov.

Type: COLOMBIA: Norte de Santander: Mpio. Cucutilla; Vda. Sisavita, 2400 m, 18 August 2001, **John Mario López Sánchez 864**.
Holotype: HUA 135898! (Illustration voucher). Isotype: MEDEL!

Similar to *Epidendrum jacarandichromum* Hágster, E.Santiago & Uribe Vélez but the racemes of the paniculate inflorescences elongate, 15–30 cm long. (vs. racemes 11–15 cm long), the flowers white or cream colored with mid-rib red (vs. flowers green with the column and disc white, the calli lavender), the sepals 11–12 mm long (vs. sepals 13.4–14.5 mm long), the lip 4.3 × 4.8 mm, the mid-lobe oblong, the apex truncate and apiculate with a pair of triangular, rounded lobes (vs. lip 7–8 × 10–12 mm, the mid-lobe clearly bilobed forming a pair of oblong lobes).

Epiphytic or terrestrial, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 170–400 cm tall. **Roots** basal. **Stems** 140–340 × 0.6–1.3 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed. **Leaves** numerous, alternate, articulate, sub-coriaceous, sub-spreading with respect to stem; sheaths 2.5–6.0 × 0.6–1.3 cm, tubular, minutely striated; blade 10–19 × 2.3–5.0 cm, oblong, apex acute, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 30–60 cm long, apical, paniculate, arched, somewhat densely many-flowered with elongate racemes, 15–30 cm long; peduncle 11 cm long, straight, laterally compressed, ancipitose, provided with 3–4 bracts 6–10 cm long, tubular at base, conduplicate at apex, acute; rachis 24–50 cm long, with racemes of similar length, each subtended by a bract. **Floral bracts** 4–9 mm long, much shorter than ovary, narrowly triangular, acuminate, embracing. **Flowers** numerous, simultaneous, resupinate, white to cream with red mid-rib; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 17–20 mm long, terete, thin, minutely furrowed. **Sepals** 11–12 × 3.0–3.7 mm, spreading to slightly reflexed, free, oblanceolate-spatulate, apex obtuse, apical half concave, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Petals** 10.0 × 0.9 mm, spreading, free, linear-filiform, apex obtuse, 1-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 4.3 × 4.8 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, base truncate, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli fleshy, thin, obovoid, disc with 3 parallel, narrow ribs; lateral lobes 1.8 × 3.0 mm, dolabriform, oblique; mid-lobe 3.0 × 1.5 mm, oblong, slightly constricted at apical 1/3, apex truncate and apiculate provided with pair of opposite triangular-rounded apical lobes. **Column** 9 mm long, basal half thin, widening vertically thereafter, apex bidentate. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ellipsoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, bird-wing type, unequal in size, the inner pair somewhat shorter and thinner; caudicles laminar. **Cuniculus** penetrating 1/4 of ovary, narrow, somewhat widened behind perianth. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Norte de Santander: Mpio. Cucutilla: Vda. Sisavita, Finca de Wilmer Lizcano, 2280 m, 29 VII 2001, Correa 433, JAUM!

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently known only from the type locality in northern Colombia, Norte de Santander: Cucutilla, Vda. Sisavita. Terrestrial and epiphytic in somewhat conserved forest, bh-Mb, at 2280–2400 m elevation. Flowering in July and August.

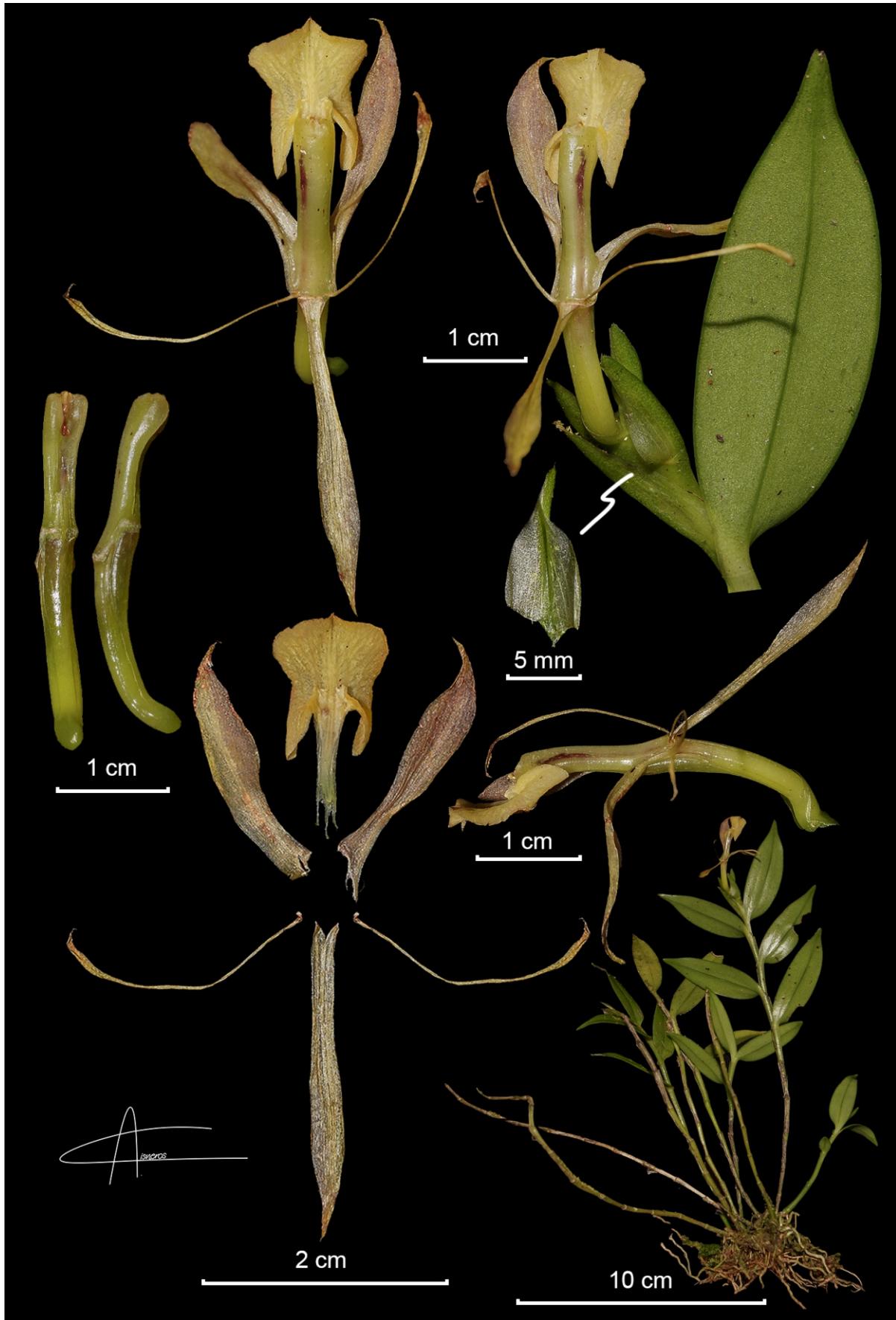
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum sisavitaense* belongs to the Pseudepidendrum Group which is characterized by the caespitose plants, the cane-like stems, the acute to acuminate leaves, the usually apical inflorescence, the mostly filiform petals, the lip usually 3-lobed (with 3 parallel fleshy ribs), apical lobe often bifurcate, and the “bird-wing” type pollinia, at least the inner pair, and the Paniculatum Subgroup, which has filiform petals, all pollinia “bird-wing” type, green and white flowers often marked with purple on the disc of the lip and apex of the column. This species is recognized by the plants to 400 cm tall, the leaves 10–19 × 2.3–5.0 cm, oblong, inflorescences many-flowered, the flowers white or cream with a red mid-rib, the sepals 11–12 mm long, and the lip 3-lobed with the lateral lobes dolabriform and the mid-lobe oblong, the apex truncate and apiculate provided with pair of opposite triangular-rounded apical lobes. *Epidendrum jacarandichromum* is vegetatively similar but the flowers are green with the column and disc of the lip white, the calli lavender and the mid-lobe of the lip bilobed forming a pair of oblong, divaricate lobules. *Epidendrum paniculovenezolanum* Hágster & E.Santiago has the leaves 10.5–12 × 1.3–2 cm, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, green above and purple on the underside, the sepals are ochre green ventrally and purple brown dorsally, and the lip is white and 3-lobed, with the mid-lobe widely bilobed, each lobe 6–11 × 2.0–2.5 mm, linear-oblong.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Presently known from two collections from the same locality. However, there are two contiguous protected areas where the species could be present: the Parque Natural Regional Sisavita and the Parque Natural Regional Santurbán-Arboledas with an estimated extension of 350 km² northwest of the city of Pamplona. As the number of known localities is less than 5, it would classify in the category of EN B2ab(ii) (IUCN, 2012). Notwithstanding, there is a lack of information on the range of distribution of this species in the Cordillera Oriental of Colombia in the department of Norte de Santander, and where there exists pressure for large mining projects and a wave of recent forest fires that have affected the area.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the locality where the species has been collected, the Parque natural regional Sisavita, in the Municipality of Cucutilla, Norte de Santander in northern Colombia. The park covers 122 km² with an elevation of 1845 to 4232 m, and includes Andean Forest, high Andean Forest and Páramo and is well conserved.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E., Santiago, E. & Uribe, V. C. (2018) *Epidendrum jacarandichromum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 12, **Icon. Orchid.** 16(1): t. 1630. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2010) *Epidendrum paniculovenezolanum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9, **Icon. Orchid.** 13: t. 1366. IUCN (2012) **IUCN Red List categories and criteria, version 3.1, second edition**. Gland. 32 pp.





EPIDENDRUM SUINII Hágster & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2092

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM SUINII Hágster & Dodson, Icon. Orchid. 4(3): t. 490 (2001).

Type: ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: S. J. Gualauza, 1700 m, 4 May 1996, *L. Suin 120*. Holotype: QCNE! (Illustration, AMO)

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial, erect **herb** 14–26 cm tall. **Roots** 1.5–2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin, white. **Stems** 10–22 × 0.17–0.30 cm, simple, cane-like, somewhat laterally compressed, erect, slightly sinuous, covered by foliar sheaths. **Leaves** 6–13, distributed throughout stem, articulate, alternate, unequal, progressively larger except for apical leaf, green, concolor; sheaths 1.5–2.0 × 0.17–0.32 cm, tubular, laterally compressed, apiculate, becoming papyraceous when dry; blade 1.6–6.0 × 0.4–1.9 cm, lanceolate to obliquely lanceolate, apex acuminate, aristate, medium green on both sides, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 1.0–1.5 cm long, apical, very short, racemose; peduncle 0.5–1.0 cm long, laterally compressed; rachis 5–8 mm long, short, terete. **Floral bracts** 0.6–2.0 × 0.5 cm, triangular ovate, acuminate to obtuse, conduplicate, embracing, apical margin dentate. **Flowers** 1–3, successive, one or two at a time, non-resupinate, pale green turning ochre yellow with age; fragrance not registered. **Ovary** 11–19 mm long, triquetrous, not inflated, arching near base, apically somewhat inflated ventrally. **Sepals** 23–26 × 2.6–4.4 mm, narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, 5-veined, lateral veins short-branched, margin entire, spreading to slightly revolute; dorsal sepal free; lateral sepals, obliquely united to column, somewhat arched, apex falcate. **Petals** 22–25 × 1.5–2.5 mm, free, spreading, linear-ob lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 10–13 × 8–13 mm, united to column, entire or slightly 3-lobed, subquadrate, base deeply cordate, somewhat narrowed above middle, margin erose-crenate, retrorse at sides, apex minutely apiculate; bicarlose, calli prominent, laterally compressed with rounded or somewhat triangular edges, disc with a thin mid-rib that reaches middle of sinus. **Column** 13–15 mm long, thin at base, gradually widening towards apex, apex truncate, slightly arched ventrally. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, sub-equal, lentil-shaped, laterally compressed; caudicles somewhat longer than pollinia, granulose, in two pairs. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, translucent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, occupying 1/2 length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** deep, penetrating somewhat less than half ovary, unornamented. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: **Napo:** Archidona, Parque Nacional Sumaco Napo-Galeras, Cumbre de la Cordillera de Galeras, 1690 m, 5 III 2003, *Farfán 470*, AMO! ECUAMZ! QCNE! SEL! **Morona-Santiago:** Valle de Calagras, 11 km east of San Juan Bosco, 1600 m, 19 IX 1980, *Dodson 10493*, SEL! El Pangui, Parroquia Tundayme, 10 IV 2017, *Hágster 15215*, QCNE! AMO! Plan del Milagro at cross-road between Limón and Indaza, 1600–1700 m, 24 IV 1985, *Harling 24548*, QCA! above Pangui, 1400 m, V 1984, *Portilla 870*, QCA! SEL! Morona, Cordillera del Cutucú, comunidad Shuar El Jordán/Transcutucú, 1106 m, 13 IV 2002, *Suin 1557*, MO! Gualauza, Jardín Botánico de las Orquídeas de San José, 1700 m, 2 VI 2000, *Suin 640*, HA! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** Romerillo Alto on Río Jamboe, 1500 m, 19 V to 14 VI 1986, *D'Alessandro 713*, MO! Zamora to Jambuey, 1000 m, 27 III 1985, *Hirtz 2393*, MO! Cerro Colorado, S of Nambija, 1800 m, 17–20 II 2022, *Hirtz 8003*, digital image, AMO! Yacuambi, Parroquia La Paz, Centro Shuar Washikiat. Reserva Micha Nunka, 1990 m, 1 V 2007, *Kajekai 1239*, QCNE! PERU: **Amazonas:** Niebla vivero José, 1800 m, *Hajek 2157*, USM! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Venceremos, 2034 m, 8 VII 2018, *Edquén 1083*, HURP! (LCDP voucher) Moyobamba, Soritor, Camino a Villa María, 1753 m, 28 X 2013, *Nauray 14*, USM!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: Without locality data, received 16 XI 2009, *Andy's Orchids s.n.*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* 1900 m, received 16 XI 2016, *Tobar s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Morona-Santiago:** Upper Upano, 1600 m, 1 III 1999, *Hirtz 7212*, digital image, AMO! **Orellana:** Loreto, Reserva de la Biosfera Sumaco, 1700 m, 14 V 2021, *Gelis s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** El Pangui, Ecugenera, vivero Mosquera, 850 m, 22 IX 2016, *Hágster 14728*, digital image, AMO! Zamora to Jambuey, 1000 m, 27 III 1985, *Hirtz 2393*, digital image, AMO! Cerro Colorado, S of Nambija, 1800 m, 17–20 II 2022, *Hirtz 8003*, digital image, AMO! Tundayme, Mirador Tundayme, received 23 IV 2019, *Jiménez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! PERU: Without locality data, *González s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **San Martín:** Rioja, Pardo Miguel, Venceremos, 2034 m, 2 X 2016, *Edquén 2062*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) San Martín, received 5 XI 2013, *Nauray s.n.*, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Ecuador and Peru, epiphytic in rain forest and humid montane forest at 1000–2034 m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

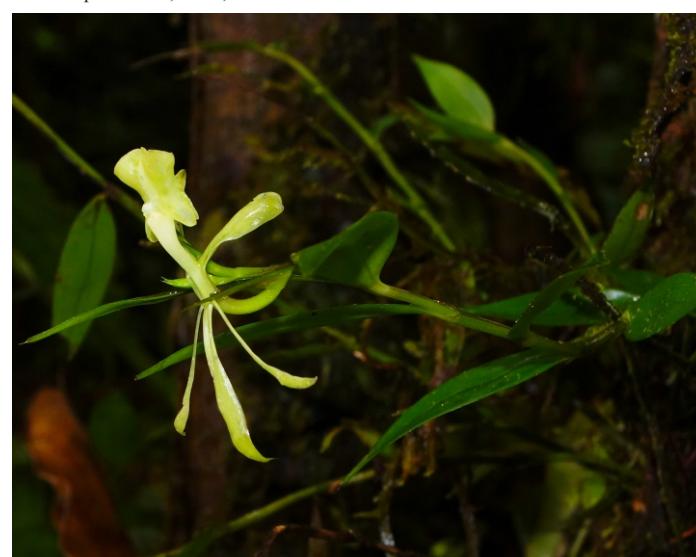
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum suinii* belongs to the Cuchibambae Group which is recognized by the caespitose habit, the apical, sessile inflorescence, subtended by 2–5 prominent, imbricating, acute bracts, and the successive flowers produced one or two at a time. The species is recognized by the lip entire or slightly 3-lobed, 10–13 × 8–13 mm, subquadrate; the disc with a thin mid-rib that reaches middle of the sinus, and the sepals 23–26 × 2.6–4.4 mm, narrowly lanceolate. It is closely related to *Epidendrum cuchibambae* F.Lehm & Kraenzl. which has the lip 13–17 × 18–19.2 mm, entire, anchor-like or cordate, the disc with a fleshy mid-rib reaching apical sinus, and the sepals 25–30 × 3.5–5.3 mm, narrowly elliptic. It is somewhat similar to *Epidendrum whittenii* Hágster & Dodson but that species has the flowers white to cream colored, the lip suborbicular 10 × 12–15 mm, the disc with irregular keels, and the sepals 13–16 × 5 mm, elliptic.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Linder Suin, collector of the Universidad del Azuay, who collected the type.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: José Dílmel Edquén Oblitas wishes to thank the authorities of the Jefatura del Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo SERNANP for granting the research permit entitled “Diversidad y distribución de orquídeas en bosque no intervenido, parches o fragmentos y paisajes agro intervenidos en el Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo-2018” and the research authorization and collecting permit N°006-2018- SERNANP-BPAM-JBPM. The LCDP and the photo published here were made with material collected under this permit. This record confirms for the first time the presence of this species in Peru.

REFERENCES: Lehmann, F. & Kraenzlin, F. (1899) *Epidendrum cuchibambae*. In *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 26(5): 467. Hágster, E. (2015) *Epidendrum cuchibambae*. In E. Hágster & L. Sánchez S. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 11, *Icon. Orchid.* 15(1): t. 1517. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum suinii*. In E. Hágster & L. Sánchez S. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 4, *Icon. Orchid.* 4: t. 490. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1999) *Epidendrum whittenii*. In E. Hágster & L. Sánchez S. (Eds.) The Genus Epidendrum, Part 3, *Icon. Orchid.* 3:t. 400.



Authors: E. Hágster, J. Duarte & J. D. Edquén

LCDP: J. D. Edquén & A. Cisneros

Photo: J. D. Edquén

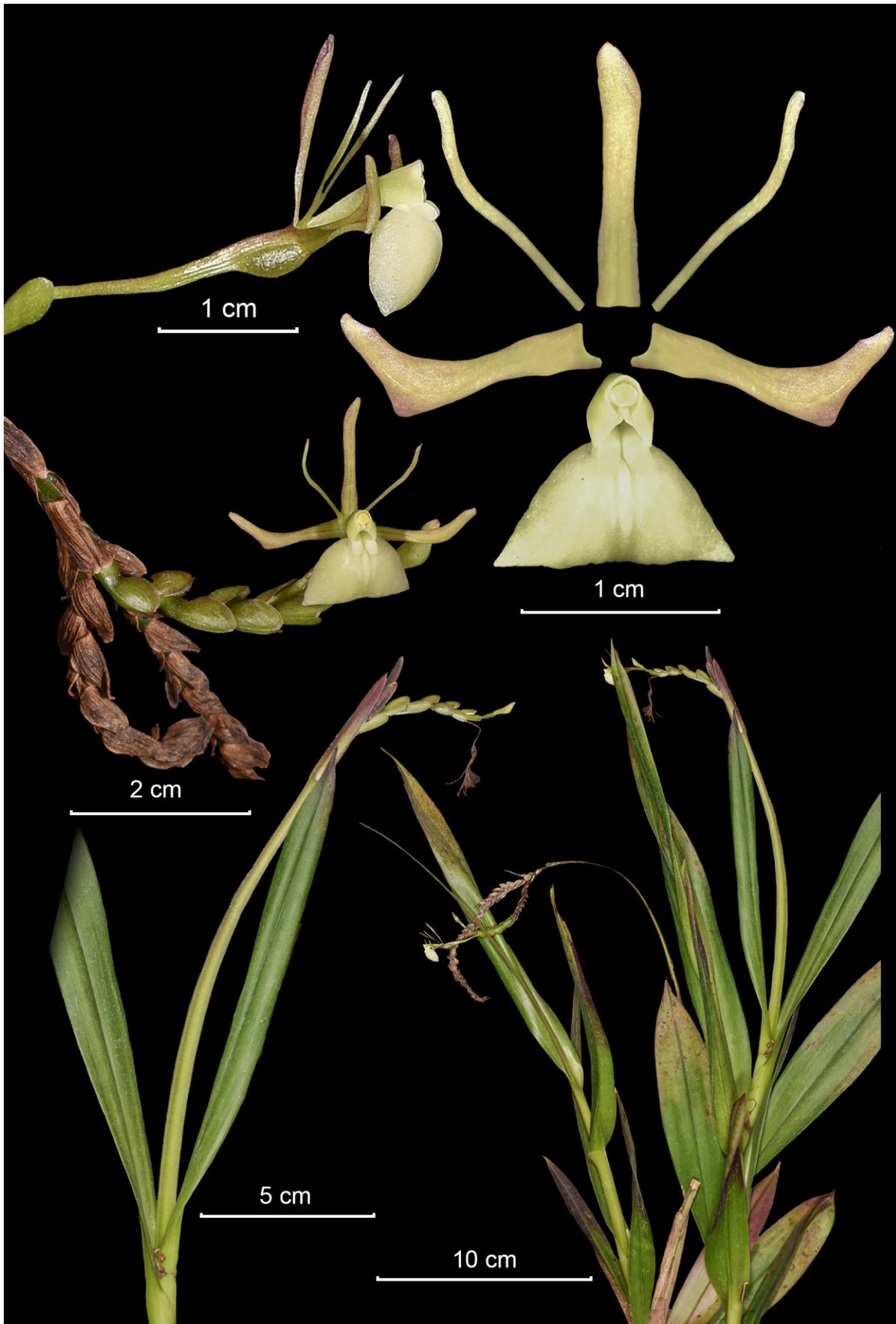
Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2092

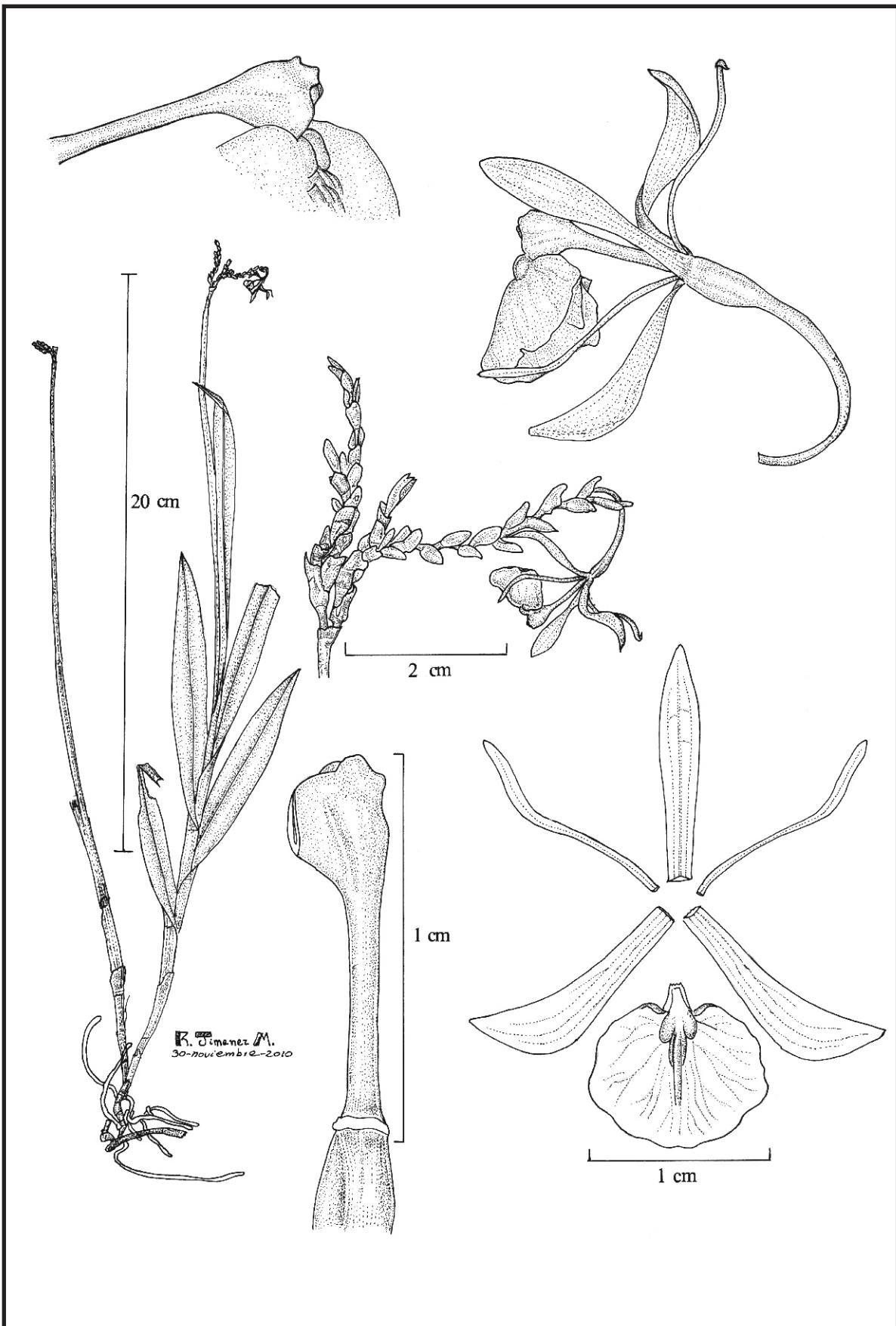


EPIDENDRUM TIMBIQUIENSE Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2093a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM TIMBIQUIENSE Hágster & E.Santiago

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2093b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Bajo Calima, ca. 15 km N of Buenaventura, Cartón de Colombia concession, transition between tropical wet and pluvial forest, alt. ca. 50 m, 15 February 1983, *Alwyn H. Gentry, Adrián Juncosa & Humberto Mazuera* 40350. Holotype: COL! (Illustration voucher). Isotype: MO.

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose **herb** 26–55 cm tall. **Roots** 0.3–2 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin. **Stems** 11–25 × 0.25–0.7 cm, simple, cane-like, terete at base, laterally compressed and apiculate above, erect, straight with basal, non-foliar, scarious, somewhat apiculate sheaths at base, 4.0–4.5 cm long. **Leaves** 5–7 distributed along apical half of stem, alternate, articulate, green, concolor, sub-erect, unequal in size (basal one smaller); sheaths 3–4 × 0.5–0.7 cm, tubular, minutely striated, apiculate; blade 11–20 × 0.5–2.5 cm, narrowly elliptic, acuminate, margin entire. **Spatha** lacking. **Inflorescence** 15–34 cm long, apical, racemose (producing new racemes from apex of peduncle and thus pluri-racemose) many flowered, erect with slightly arched apex, straight; peduncle 10–29 cm long, apiculate, 2-winged, wings progressively narrower towards apex of peduncle, with up to three bracts, similar to floral bracts but larger, 14–40 mm long, at apex of peduncle, narrowly oblong, conduplicate, obtuse to rounded, red-brown tinged; rachis 2–5 cm long, slightly zigzag, almost completely hidden by floral bracts. **Flowers** successive, one open at a time, resupinate, white or light green tinted pink with white lip, fragrance no data. **Floral bracts** 2–4 × 1.5–2.5 mm, much shorter than ovary, ovate, apex rounded, conduplicate, green concolor, becoming scarious and brown upon drying, partly imbricating, slightly oblique, persistent on rachis after flowering. **Ovary** 14 mm long, terete, thin, ventrally inflated along apical 1/3, unornamented. **Sepals** 13 × 2.2–3 mm, partly spreading, free, narrowly ob lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, margin entire, strongly revolute; lateral sepals oblique, falcate and divaricate, revolute widening at 2/3 length on basal portion producing kink-like appearance. **Petals** 13 × 0.5 mm, partly spreading, free, linear, subobtuse, 1-veined, oblique, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 10 × 12 mm, united to column, convex generally with revolute apex, entire, subcircular, base cordate, margin somewhat crenulate; bicarpose, calli sub-globose, small; disc provided with 3 thin ribs, lateral pair very short, and mid-rib disappearing before reaching apex of lip. **Column** 10 mm long, straight, thin, widening towards apex. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ellipsoid. **Pollinia** not seen. **Rostellum** sub-apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** penetrating about 1/3 of ovary, inflated behind perianth, forming an obvious vesicle. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Buenaventura, Timbiquí, I 1906, Lehmann 258, AMES! K! NY! Bei Buenaventura, X 1903, Lehmann sub H.K. 488, K! Ibid. Lehmann 504, K!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA. Sauleda s.n., digital photos, AMO! Ibid. Uribe s.n. digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) Cauca. Timbiquí. Lehmann sub B.T. [Bentham Trustees] s.n. (AMO!, NY! - sterile, illustration) ECUADOR: Esmeraldas: Alto Tambo, hort. ECUAGENERA, 50 m, 11 VI 2023, Hágster 16526, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) Ibid. Alto Tambo en la vía Lita-San Lorenzo, received 15 II 2015, Tobars.s.n., digital image, AMO!

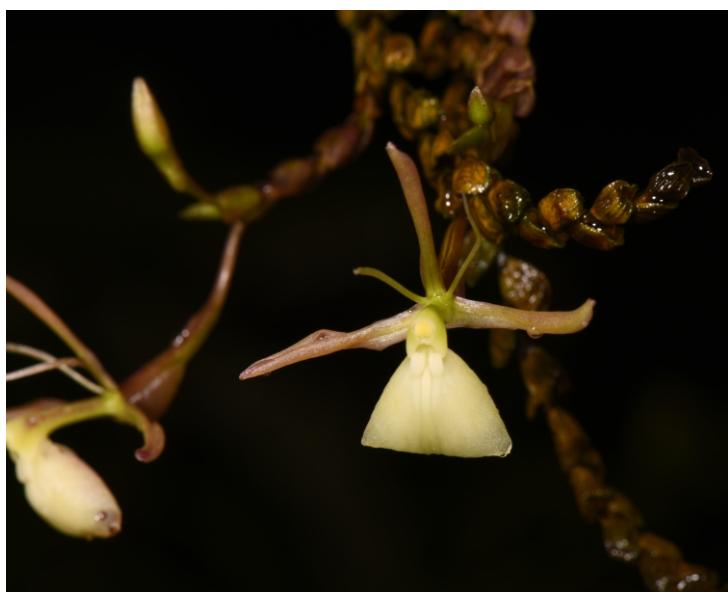
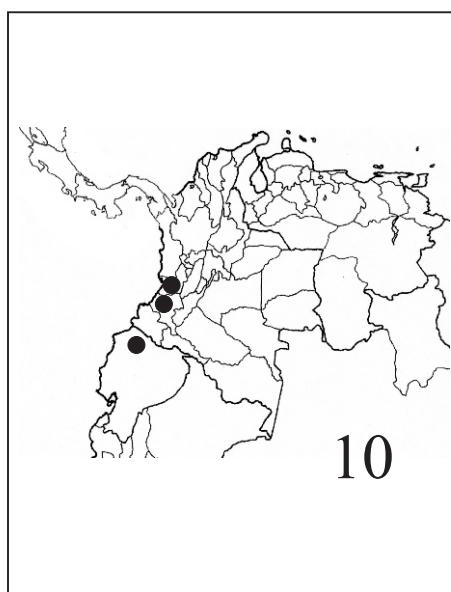
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently from the Pacific lowlands in south-western Colombia (Cauca and Valle del Cauca), in the Bajo Calima and Timbiquí river basins and in the north of Ecuador in the department of Esmeraldas, epiphytic at ca. 50 m elevation in transition between tropical wet and pluvial forest. Flowering probably throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum timbiquiense* is in the Albertii group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the laterally compressed to apiculate or somewhat fusiform-thickened stems, and the apical and/or lateral distichous inflorescences, more or less with imbricating bracts on the peduncle, producing one flower at a time, and the Allenii Subgroup which is characterized by the stems with numerous leaves, the apical inflorescence (rarely lateral), the peduncle elongate, bare, non-bract bearing, two-winged, and the rachis short, covered by rounded, usually imbricating, bracts. The species is recognized, by the white or light green tinted pink with white lip flowers, the sepals 13 mm long, the floral bracts very small, mostly not imbricating, 2–4 mm long, the subcircular lip, cordate at base, and the entire, reduced, clinandrium-hood. *Epidendrum grayumii* Hágster & E.Santiago has the leaves tinged purple, the floral bracts 10–13 mm long, the lip with base cuneate and the clinandrium-hood prominent. *Epidendrum allenii* L.O.Williams has prominent floral bracts 6–14 mm long, the lip obscurely 3-lobed, and a prominent clinandrium-hood.

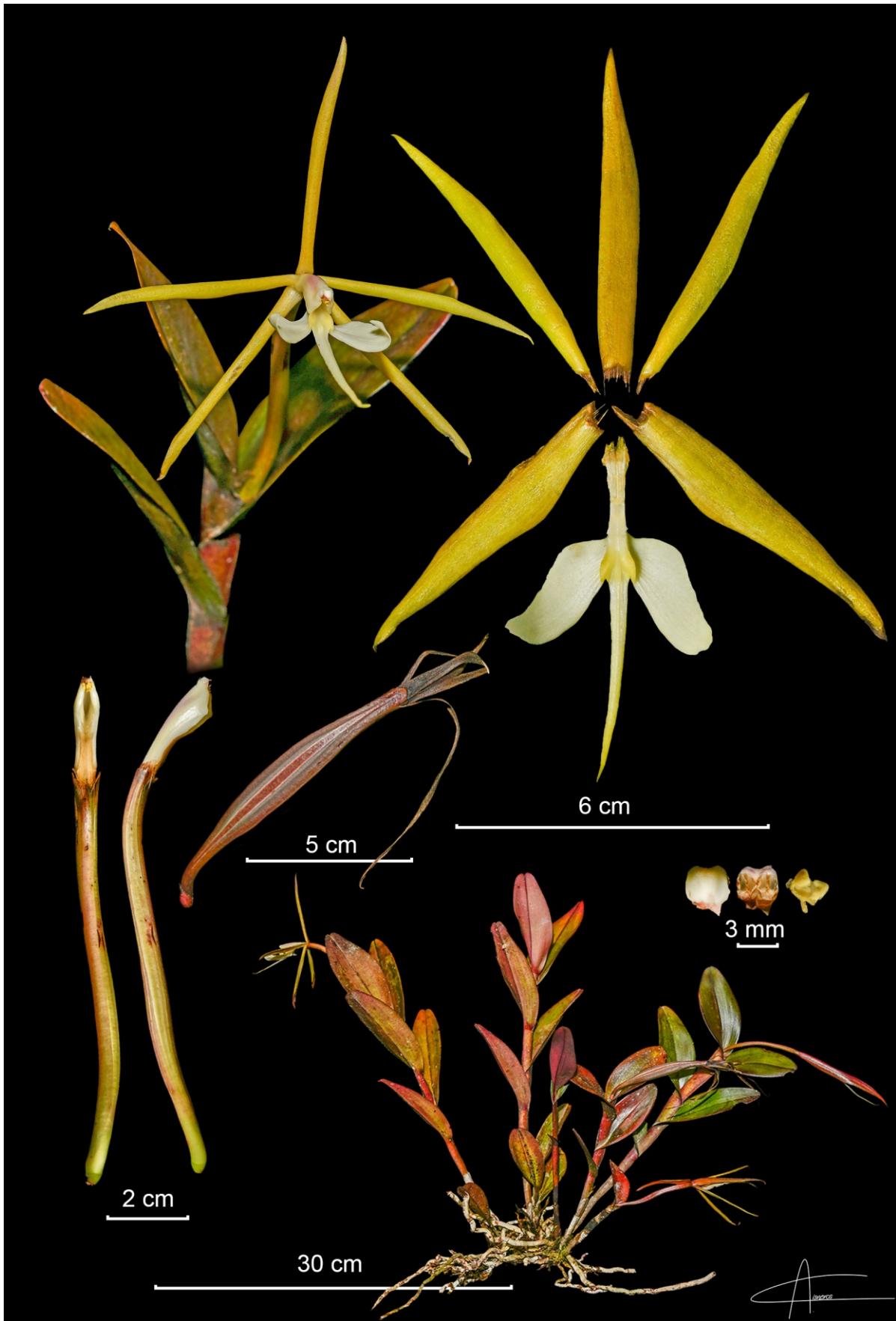
CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the town of Timbiquí, Cauca, Colombia, in the pacific lowlands, near which the species was collected by Friedrich Carl Lehmann (1850–1903), and where he drowned in the Timbiquí River.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2009) *Epidendrum grayumii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1251. Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum timbiquiense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1489. Santiago, E. & E. Hágster (2007) *Epidendrum allenii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The GThis record confirms for the first time the presence of this species in Peru. *Genus Epidendrum*, Part 6, **Icon. Orchid.** 9: t. 905.



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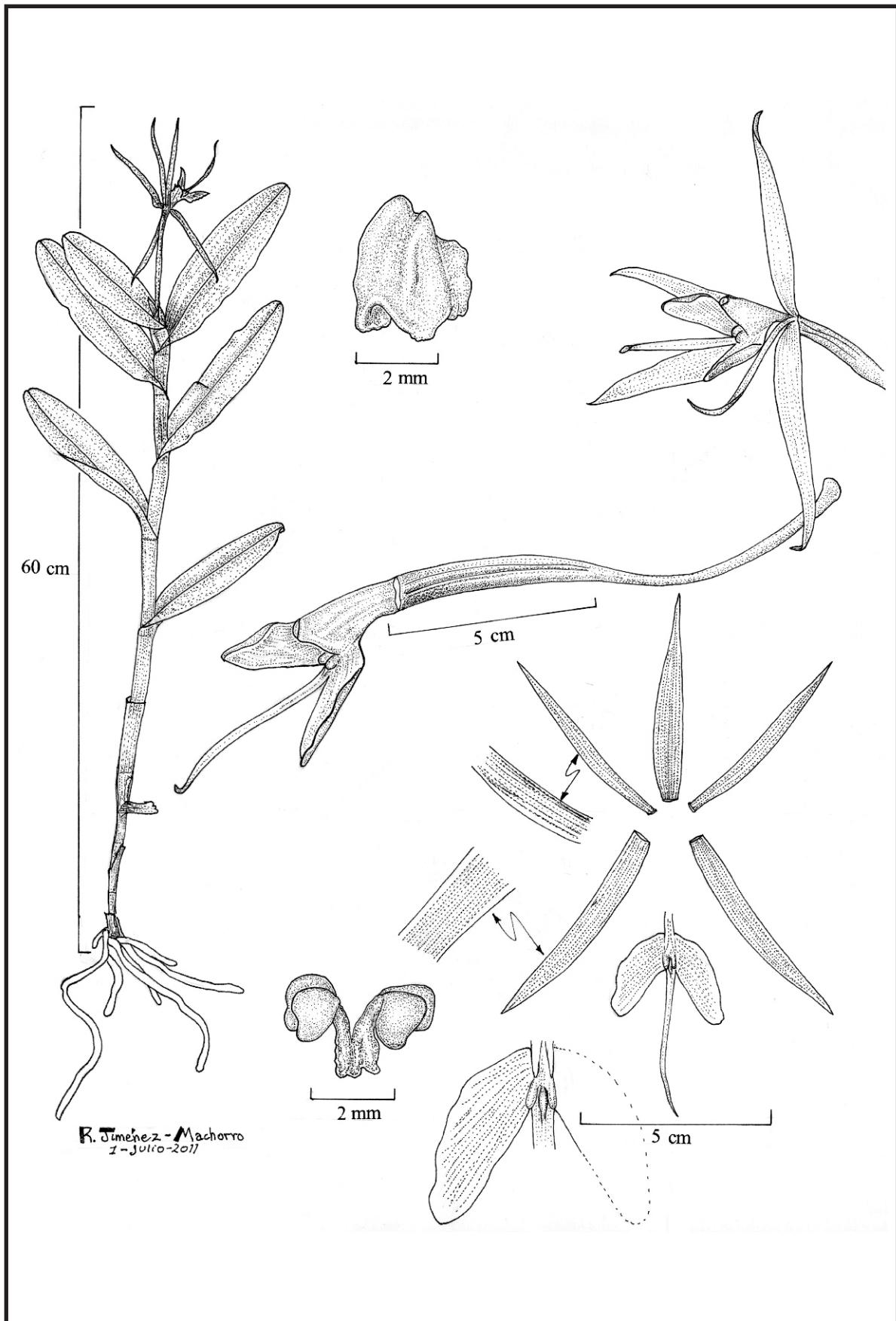


EPIDENDRUM TRIDENS Poepp. & Endl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2094a



EPIDENDRUM TRIDENS Poepp. & Endl.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2094b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

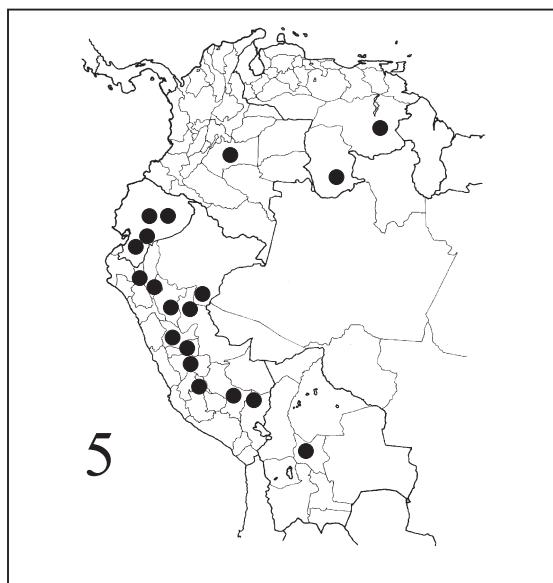
EPIDENDRUM TRIDENS Poepp. & Endl., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. (Poeppig & Endlicher) 2: 2. t. 103 (1838).

Type: PERU: [Huánuco:] Subandin. supra arbores, Cuchero. **Eduard Friedrich Poeppig s.n.** Holotype: W-R! Isotype: W-R 42400! (illustration).

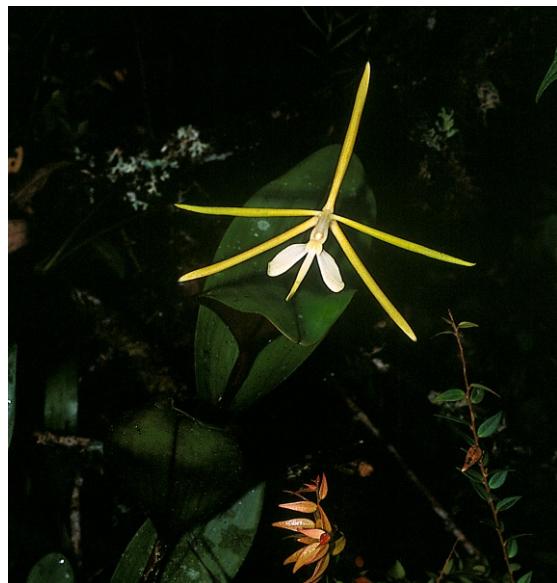
Synonym: *Epidendrum tunguraguae* Schltr. Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 8: 87 (1921). Type: ECUADOR: Tunguragua: In rupibus in convalle subandina montis Tunguragua, c 1800 m, Jun. 1886, **Luigi Aloysius Sodiro 69a**. Holotype: B (destroyed), illustration AMES 36134! Neotype (designated by Sánchez & Hágster, 2015): Wulkan Tunguragua, 1500–2000 m, blooms in June+July, **Friedrich Carl Lehmann 6719**, Neoholotype: K! illustration, tabula 438, K! Neoisotype: AMES 22640!

Epiphytic, lithophytic or terrestrial, sympodial, caespitose **herb** 26–100 cm tall, including inflorescence. **Roots** 3–4 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy. **Stems** 18–56 × 0.6–1.5 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed towards apex, straight, green, sometimes tinged purple. **Leaves** 4–8, distributed along apical ¼ of stems, erect, coriaceous; plants deep green sometimes tinged purple, especially sheaths and underside of leaves; sheath 2–6 cm long, foliaceous, laterally compressed, anciptose; blade 8.0–15 × 2–5 cm, unequal, progressively larger towards apex of stem, narrowly elliptic, 5–5 times longer than wide, apically unequally bilobed, minutely mucronate, venation and dorsal keel evident, dark green, occasionally tinged purple. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** apical, racemose, becoming pluri-racemose, producing one flower at a time, over several years from same stem; peduncle 3–4 mm long, reduced, rachis 5–7[10] mm long. **Floral bracts** 7–11 × 5–6 mm, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acuminate, amplexicaul. **Ovary** 60–100[120] × 2.0–3.5 [5] mm, long, shorter to slightly longer than apical leaf, terete, inflated, unornamented. **Flowers** successive, one at a time from reach raceme, resupinate, sepals and petals green to yellow, occasionally tinged purple, lip and column white; fragrance at night. **Sepals** 42–73 × 5–8 mm, spreading, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, 10-veined, with numerous secondary veins, margin entire, revolute. **Petals** 40–70 × 2.5–3.0 mm, partly spreading, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, 5-veined, with numerous secondary veins, margins entire, spreading. **Lip** 27–53 × 24–30 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli laminar, prominent; lateral lobes 14–26 × 6–9 mm, semi-ovate, rounded; mid-lobe 20–37 × 2–3 mm, ensiform, acute, margin entire. **Column** 21–25 mm long, straight to slightly arched, strongly dilated towards apex. **Clinandrum hood** slightly surpassing body of column, generally somewhat dentate, occasionally deeply dentate. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, semi-ovoid, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, about as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Lateral lobes of stigma** reduced. **Cuniculus** penetrating nearly half length of ovary, unornamented. **Capsule** ellipsoid, long; pedicel 25–35 × 2.0–2.5 mm, body 45–60 × 17–21 mm, at center of capsule; apical neck 13–16 × 2.3–3.5 mm.

OTHER SPECIMENS: BOLIVIA: **Cochabamba:** Chapare: km 90 on the road to Villa Tunari, 1880 m, 12 V 1979, Vásquez 127, LPB, (Herb. Vasq., xerox of illustration at AMO!) **COLOMBIA:** **Guaviare:** San José del Guaviare, 270 m, 12 XI 1939, Cuatrecasas 7676, COL! **ECUADOR:** **Azuay:** Hort. Cuenca, Ecuagenera, Hágster 12291, AMO! **Loja:** plants cultivated in the Predesur Collection at Vilcabamba, 25 VII 1985, Dodson 16083, MO! MO! **Loja** to Zamora, km 31.9, pasando hidroeléctrica San Francisco, 5380 ft, 11 IX 1999, Hágster 12337, AMO! (illustration AMO!) MO! QCA! San Francisco, Merino E-1344, LOJA! Zalapa Alto, IV 1983, Vivar 1776, LOJA! **Morona-Santiago:** Carretera Limón-Indanza, 11 IV 2017, Hágster 15240, QCNE! Morona, Carretera Macas-Puyo, 1177 m, 12 IV 2017, Hágster 15250, Misión Bomboiza, ca. 700–800 m, 29 IX 1967, Sparre 19182, S! Morona Cordillera del Cutucú, Asociación Shuar Sevilla, Cerro Nashipe, 1453 m, 18 V 2002, Suin 1952, MO! QCNE! **Napo:** Near Baeza, 1900 m, 23 II 1982, Luer 7008, SEL! **Pastaza:** Puyo, 1000 m, IV 1983, Hirtz 949, SEL! Veracruz (Indillama), 24 VI 1968, Lugo 44, AMES! GB! *Ibid.*, 25 VI 1968, Lugo 74^a, GB! Hacienda San Antonio del Baron von Humboldt, km 2 al NE de Mera, 1300 m, 27 II 1985, Palacios 105, QCNE! **Tungurahua:** Near río Topo on road from Baños to Puyo, 1100 m, 6 III 1963, Dodson 2350, SEL! Volcán Tungurahua, 2300 m 17 XII 1880 Lehmann 291, W-R! **Zamora-Chinchipe:** ECSF, Sabanilla, 1850 m, 30 VIII 2003, Clavijo 204, AZUAY! Loja to Zamora, 1950 m, Dalessandro 451, MO! Zamora, Zamora-Cenepa Rio Zamora, road Loja-Zamora, ca. Km 57, 26 VII 1960, Dodson 133, SEL! Loja to Zamora km 20, 2200 m, 26 VII 1985, Dodson 16104, MO! Yangana to Valladolid, cerca de Valladolid, 6000 ft, 10 IX 1999, Hágster 12321, AMO! F! QCA! Loja-Zamora km 37, 1750 m, 18 IV 1973, Holm-Nielsen 3770, AAU! Loja-Zamora, km 39, 1600–1650 m, 21 IV 1973, Holm-Nielsen 4033, AAU! AMES! 21.5 km W of Zamora, 1620 m, 22 VII 1971, MacBryde 638, AMES! QCA! Zamora, Estación Científica San Francisco, road Loja-Zamora, ca. 35 km from Loja, 1900 m, 19 VI 2006, Werner 2057, QCA! (digital images AMO!) **PERU:** Without locality, Bennett 57, MOL! *Ibid.* Bennett 3669, MOL! *Ibid.* Ruiz & Pavón s.n. MA! Vidal-Sénège 68, P! **Amazonas:** Bongará near Pedro Ruiz, 2200 m, VIII 1979, König 24/1, SEL! Bongará, 1 IX 1985, Moore s.n., SEL! Bongará, Dist., Yambasbamba, viaje al puente Vilcaniza, 1840–2020 m, 9 VII 1999, Sánchez-Vega 10028, AMO! F! **Ayacucho:** Aina, between Huanta and Río Apurímac, 750–1000 m, 7 V 1929, Killip 23169, US! **Cajamarca:** San Ignacio Huarango, Nuevo Mundo, 1140 m, 11 III 2000, Calatayud 425, CUZ! San José de la Alianza, Rinconada, 2200 m 18 III 2009, Vásquez 242, MOL! **Cusco:** Paucartambo, Mirador, Unión-Cosñipata, 1750 m, Moscoso 760, CUZ! Paucartambo, San Pedro-Cosñipata, 1480 m, Moscoso 1113, CUZ! Paucartambo, San Pedro-Cosñipata, 1480 m, Moscoso 1112, CUZ! Quispicanchis, Río Arazá, between Pan de Azucar and Quince mil Airport, 292 km from Cusco, 643 m, 10 VIII 1991, Nuñez 14065, MO! Marcapata, Murayaca, Quispicanchis, 1685 m, 6 XI 2006, Villafuerte 620, CUZ! **Huánuco:** Leoncio Prado, La Alcantarilla, Tingo María, 600 m, 6 VII 1984, Fernández 385, USM! Carpish entre Huánuco y Tingo María, 2800–2900 m, 6 II 1950, Ferreyra 6713, AMES! UC! USM! Carpish pass, Tingo María side, 2000 m, 18 VII 1964, Hutchison 5977, UC! US! Carpish Hill, between Huánuco and Tingo María, 2100 m, 10 VIII 1980, Luer 5351, SEL! Carpish, km 453, 2500 m, 7 V 1976, Plowman 6070, AMES! San Pedro de Carpish, Mirador, Ridoutt s.n., USM! Chinchao-Carpish, 2400 m, Woytkowski 5024, MO! AMES! **Junín:** Chanchamayo, La Merced, Quebrada del Carmen, 850 m, 6 V 1984, Fernández 305, USM! Chanchamayo, El Refugio, 800 m, 16 V 1984, Fernández 318, USM! Tarma, Agua Dulce,



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1900 m, 16 III 1948, *Woytkowski* 35478, MO! **Loreto**: Coronel Portillo, Divisoria, entre Tingo María y Pucallpa, 1500–1600 m, 28 II 1947, *Ferreyya* 1677, USM! **Pasco**: Chontabamba, La Suiza Nueva, 2190–2200 m, 7 I 2005, *Arias* 70, MO! HOXA! Oxapampa, Sector San Alberto, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, 2100 m, 18 III 2005, *Ortiz* 507, MO! HOXA! Oxapampa, Huancabamba, Localidad Grapanazu, Sector San Daniel, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, 2236 m, 10 VII 2004, *Perea* 1476, MO! HOXA! Oxapampa, Chontabamba valley, 23 km W of Oxapampa, 1900 m, 26 I 1984, *Smith* 5881, MO! USM! Huancabamba, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Sector Quebrada Yanachaga, 1700–2265 m, 17 II 2004, *Vásquez* 29534, HOXA! USM! **Puno**: Carabayla, San Gaban, alrededores de San Gaban, 1810 m, 9 III 2017, *Trinidad* 4134, USM! Alrededores Sandia, 2250 m, 5 II 1964, *Vargas* 15149, AMES! CUZ! **San Martín**: Cordillera Azul, Coronel Portillo, Tingo María on highway to Pucallpa, near Divisoria, ca. 1600 m, 17 XI 1949, *Allard* 21786, AMES! US! **Ucayali**: Padre Abad, Parque Nacional Cordillera Azul, Divisoria, entre Tingo María y Pucallpa, 1500 m, 28 II 1947, *Ferreyya* 1677, USM! **VENEZUELA: Amazonas**: Sierra Parima, Simarawochi, Río Matacuni, 795–830 m, 18 IV 1973, *Steyermark* 107081, VEN! Cerro Duida, al N de La Esmeralda, ca. 1200 m, 1 II 1975, *Tillet* 752-300, VEN! **Bolívar**: Auyantepuí, IX 1937, *Cardona* 246, VEN! Auyantepuí, 1200 m, 17 VIII 1968, *Foldats* 7167, VEN! Auyantepuí, 2200 m, 10 IX 1958, *Pannier* 1820, AMES! VEN! NE of Luepa, 800–1200 m, 6 III 1962, *Steyermark* 91, VEN! Gran Sabana, cabeceras del Río Apouguao, 1350–1400 m, 21 XII 1970, *Steyermark* 104189, VEN! Sierra Pakaraima; cabeceras del Río Paragua (Aguapira), 1400 m, 4 V 1973, *Steyermark* 107309, AMES! VEN!

OTHER RECORDS: ECUADOR: *Azuay*: *Portillas* s.n. (digital images AMO!) **Zamora-Chinchipe**: Zamora, Parte más baja, en la carretera Zamora - Loja, 1200 m, *Tóbar* s.n. (digital images AMO!) **PERU**: Without locality, *Ruiz & Pavón* 1282, JBM! (illustration by Isidoro Pulgar) **Amazonas**: Bongará, Yambasbamba, Perla del Imaza, La Perla Vieja, *Arista* 09 (digital images AMO! LCDP voucher) **Cajamarca**: Jaén, Hórna s.n., (LCDP AMO!) **San Martín**: Moyobamba above Naranjo at km 468 along Olmos-Moyobamba road, 1020 m, 9 XII 1990, *Bennett* 4800, illustration, (Bennett & Christenson 1993) Bosque de Protección Alto Mayo, I 2015, *Collantes* s.n., digital images AMO! (Photo voucher) Rioja: Pardo Miguel, Venceremos, 1750 m, 26 V 2022, *Edquén* 6038 (digital images AMO!) *Ibid.* 1887 m, 6 II 2017, *Edquén* 1088 (digital images AMO!).

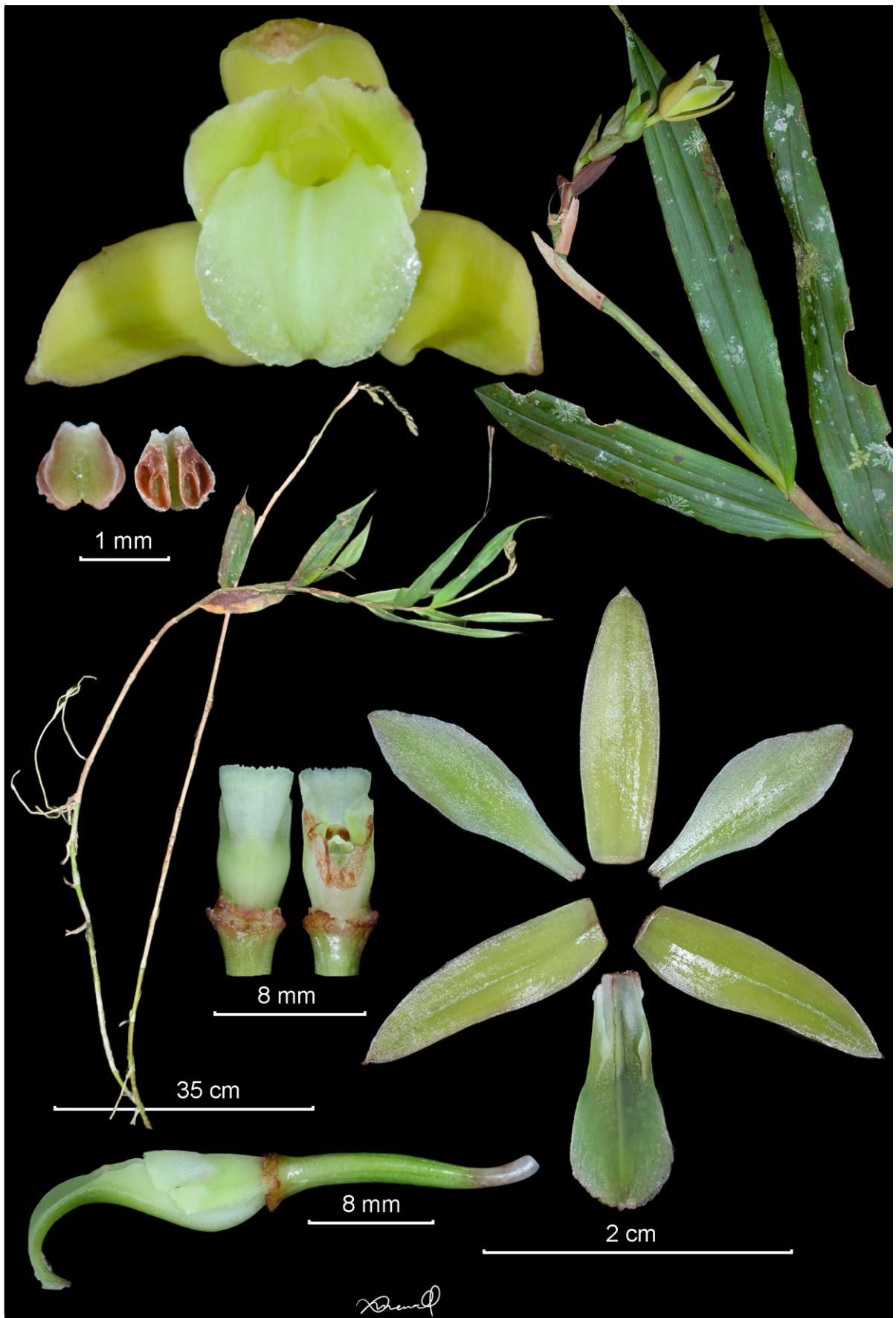
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known from the Amazon slope of the eastern Cordillera de los Andes in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, and up to the southern Guiana Shield in Venezuela, at [270] 643–2900 m elevation. Generally growing terrestrial on roadside banks in montane wet forest, including Andean tepui on white sand forest. Flowering throughout the year, fruiting mainly from June to September.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum tridens* belongs to the Nocturnum Group, which is characterized by the sympodial, caespitose plants, cane-like, non-fusiform stems, successive flowers on a short, racemose or pluri-racemose inflorescence, without spathaceous bracts, and large, star-shaped flowers, with similar sepals and petals; the flowers are mostly indistinguishable in shape. The species is recognized by the dark green plants, the underside of the leaves and sheaths tinged with purple, laterally compressed stems, 4–8 erect leaves, generally longer towards the apex of the stem, length/width 3:1–5:1 (8.5–15 × 2–5 cm), distributed along the apical ¼ of the stems, green often tinged with purple; the ovary 60–100 [120] mm long, equal or occasionally longer than apical leaf, the sepals 42–73 mm long, the lateral lobes of lip semi-ovate, rounded to acute, acuminate, 14–26 mm long; the mid-lobe 20–37 mm long, the column 21–25 mm long; body of the capsule centered. *Epidendrum nocturnum* Jacq. is widely distributed from Florida to Bolivia, has green plants, terete stems, smaller leaves distributed along the apical 2/3 of the stems, a short ovary, 50–70 mm long, and the body of the capsule occupying nearly its whole length. *Epidendrum tumuc-humaciense* (Veyret) Carnevali & G.Romero is found along the Guiana Shield, and lower altitude of the Amazon basin in Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana and the northern border of Brazil, plants are frequently wine-red, or yellow-green, it has numerous, shorter, narrower, erect leaves, (3–9.2 × 1.2–2.8 cm), distributed throughout the stems, the basal ones generally longer; sepals and petals 48–81 mm long; body of the capsule occupying the apical half of the fruit. *Epidendrum carpophorum* Barb.Rodr. is found along the Atlantic slope of Venezuela, Guyana and SE Brazil, has few leaves distributed along the apical half of the stems, olive-green, the underside tinged purple, leaves wider (2.5–6.0 mm wide), column short, 13–20 mm long, and the body of the capsule is somewhat displaced towards the apex of the fruit. *Epidendrum ramiro-medinae* Hágster & L.Sánchez is presently known only from southern Colombia along the upper Amazon slope of the Andes, has dark olive-green plants, sheaths and underside of leaves tinged purple, narrow leaves (1.5–2.8 cm wide), ovary short, 75–78 mm long, and column short 13 mm long. *Epidendrum angustilobum* Fawc. & Rendle (syn. *Epidendrum latifolium* (Lindl.) Garay & Sweet) is found along the Atlantic lowlands of Costa Rica and Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas, has few, dark green, wide leaves (2–7 cm wide), a long ovary, 120–200 mm long, the mid-lobe of the lip is long, 36–45 mm long, and the body of the capsule is located at the middle of the fruit. *Epidendrum macrophorum* Hágster & Dodson is found along the Pacific slope of Panama, Colombia, Ecuador and northern Peru, has dark green plants, few, long, wide leaves (9.5–20.0 × 2.3–7.0 cm), a very long ovary, 220–300 mm long, sepals and petals long (55–83 mm long), lateral lobes of the lip 20–30 mm long, mid-lobe 35–52 mm long, column 22–34 mm long, and the body of the capsule displaced towards the apex of the fruit. *Epidendrum condornocturnum* Hágster & Tobar from the Cordillera del Condor in Ecuador, has smaller epiphytic plants, the leaves pale green, the flowers larger, sepals 70–80 mm long, the ovary 70–90 mm long, clearly not thickened in the middle, the mid-lobe of the lip 47–67 mm long and the column 17–18 mm long. *Epidendrum cocornocturnum* Hágster from Antioquia, Colombia, has similar epiphytic plants, the leaves green on both sides, the flowers larger, sepals 60–80 mm long, the mid-lobe of the lip linear-lanceolate, 50–57 mm long, and the column 19–21 mm long.

CONSERVATION STATUS: LC. Least Concern. The species is common and very widespread.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin, *tridens*, a three-pronged fishing instrument of Poseidon, Greek god of the sea, in reference to the characteristic 3-lobed lip of this group of species.

REFERENCES: Arista, J. P., Hágster, E., Santiago, E., Edquén, J. D., Pariente, E., Oliva, M., Salazar, G. A. (2023) New and noteworthy species of the genus *Epidendrum* (Orchidaceae, Laeliinae) from the Área de Conservación Privada La Pampa del Burro, Amazonas, Peru. *PhytoKeys* 227: 43–87, <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.227.101907> Hágster, E. (1999) *Epidendrum cocornocturnum*. In Hágster, E., Sánchez, S. L. & García-Cruz, J. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 2, **Icon Orchid**, 3: t. 326. Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (1999) *Epidendrum macrophorum*. In Hágster, E., Sánchez, S., L. & García-Cruz, J. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 2, **Icon Orchid** 3: t. 350. Sánchez, S. L. & Hágster, E. (2008) *Epidendrum angustilobum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, **Icon Orchid** 11: t. 1102. Sánchez, S. L. & Hágster, E. (2010) *Epidendrum carpophorum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 9, **Icon Orchid** 13: t. 1313. Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (2015), *Epidendrum ramiro-medinae*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon Orchid** 15(1): t. 1553. Sánchez, S. L. & Hágster, E. (2015), *Epidendrum tumuc-humaciense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon Orchid** 15(1): t. 1566. Sánchez, S. L. & Hágster, E. (2015), *Epidendrum tridens*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 11, **Icon Orchid** 15(1): t. 1565. Hágster, E. & Tobar, D. F. (2018), *Epidendrum condornocturnum*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.), The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 12, **Icon Orchid**, 16(1): t. 1613.

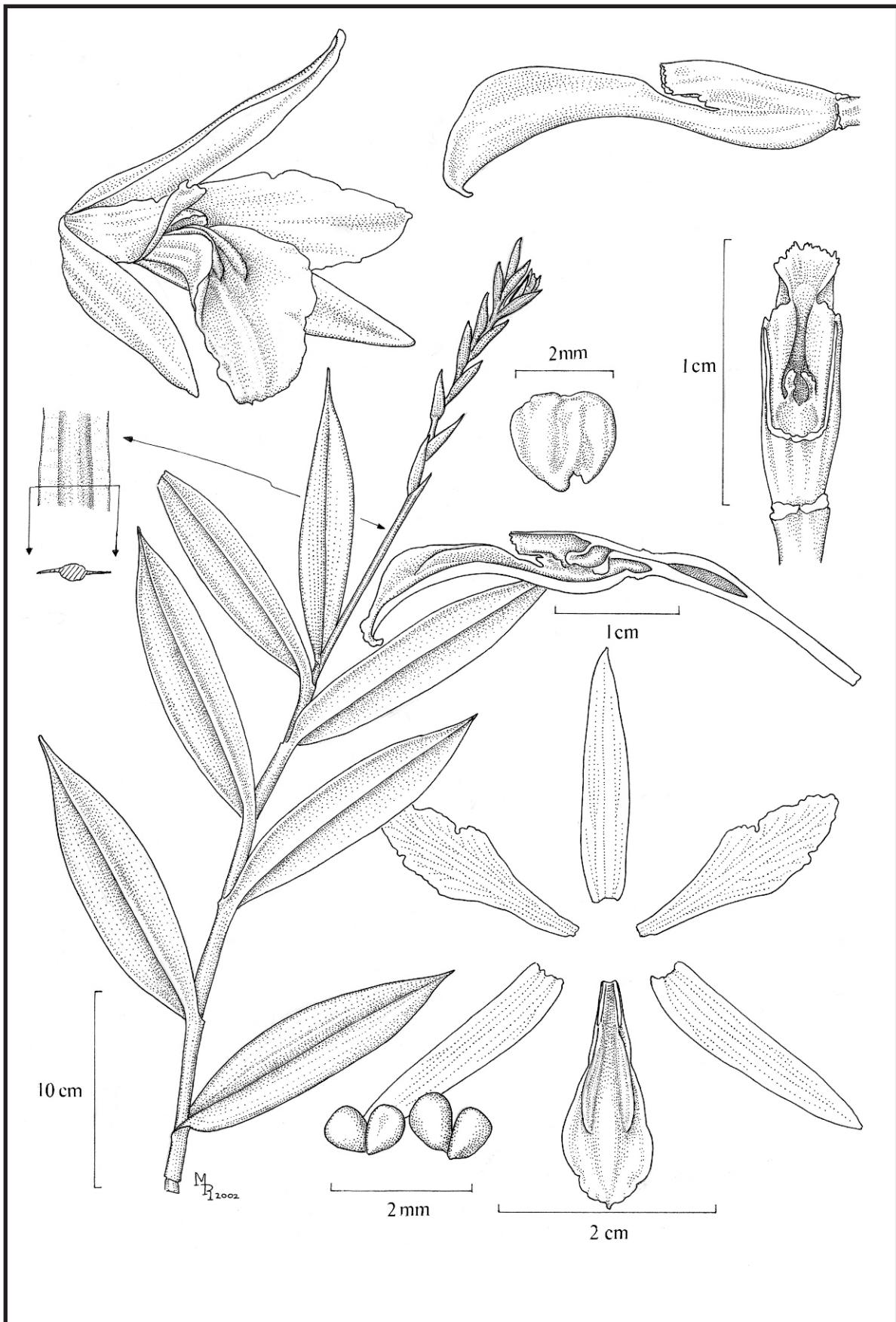


EPIDENDRUM TROPIDIOIDES Garay

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2095a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM TROPIDIOIDES Garay

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2095b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM TROPIDIOIDES Garay, Bot. Mus. Leafl. 26(1): 26 (1978).

Type: COLOMBIA: Putumayo: 5 km NE of Sibundoy, 2760 m, 28 November 1962, **M. L. Bristol 388**. Holotype: AMES 114353! Isotypes: AMES! COL! Photo of Isotype: COAH! US!

Terrestrial or epiphytic, caespitose, erect **herb** 1–3 m tall. **Roots** 2.0–2.5 mm in diameter, from basal nodes of stem, fleshy, white. **Stems** ca. 100–300 × 0.45–0.8 cm, simple, cane-like, laterally compressed (at least apically), straight or slightly sinuous. **Leaves** 13–16 or more, distributed throughout stem, coriaceous, green, concolor; sheath 3–5 × 0.45–0.8 cm long, tubular, laterally compressed, striated, reddish brown; blade 15–20 × 2.2–4.0 cm, narrowly elliptic, short acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 15–23 cm long, apical and lateral, racemose, elongate, arched; peduncle 9–13 × 0.5 cm, elongate, erect, straight, prominently two-winged, aincipitose, green, concolor, with a bract at apex, similar to floral bracts but larger, tubular, conduplicate, oblique, acute, scarious and fibrous; rachis arched, flexuous, hidden by floral bracts. **Floral bracts** 15–38 × 3.5–6.5 mm, as long or longer than ovary, narrowly ovate, conduplicate, oblique, acute, minutely apiculate, green when young and dark brown as age. **Flowers** 11–40, successive, one developing at a time, resupinate, green tinged with red turning yellow with age. **Ovary** 15–18 mm long, terete, thick, furrowed, green to yellow. **Sepals** 22–26 × 4–5.2 mm, partly spreading, free, narrowly lanceolate, obtuse to acute, 3–5 veined, lateral veins branching from base so as to appear 5-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Petals** 21–25 × 6–9 mm, parallel to column at base, then spreading, free, narrowly rhombic, obtuse to acute, 3-veined, lateral veins multi-branched towards apical half, margin entire along basal half, erose above. **Lip** 16–22 × 8 mm, united to column, entire, spatulate-lanceolate, unguiculate at base, apex with a pair of shallow sinuses, obtuse, margin slightly undulate towards apex, revolute; bicallous, calli laminar, parallel, thin; disc fleshy with a prominent intercallous rib elongated to apex. **Column** 10 mm long, straight, thickened, apex with lateral truncated wings with minutely dentate margin shorter than clinandrium-hood. **Clinandrium-hood** prominent, longer than body of column, margin minutely dentate. **Anther** widely ovoid, 4-celled, creamy white. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid; caudicles soft and granulose, longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** slit, in middle of column; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** short, not penetrating ovary. **Capsule** 10 × 2 cm, ellipsoid, persistent perianth; pedicel 2.5 cm long, terete; body 5 × 2 cm; apical neck 2.5 cm long.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Cauca:** Inspección de Santa Marta, vereda Diamante, 1050 m, 22 VI 2002, *Ramírez 16132*, COAH! **Cundinamarca:** Fusagasugá, 2437–2623, 28 VII 2016, *Castro 575*, COL! HPUJ! Silvania Vereda Aguabonita, 2420 m, 28 III 2017, *Rincón 950*, JBB! (digital images, AMO!) **Nariño:** Reserva Natural La Planada Base y cima de Cerro León, 2148 m, 7 III 1997, *Herrera 9418*, FMB! La Planada, Pueblo Viejo, 3 VII 2021, *Reina-Rodríguez 3369*, PSO! (LCDP and Photo voucher) Reserva Natural La Rejoya, 2650 m, 28 XII 1996, *Ramírez 10371*, PSO! **PERU: Amazonas:** Luya, Camporedondo, Tullanya, base Cerro Huicsocunga, Pascana "La Palma", 2710 m, 8 XII 1996, *Díaz 8875* AMO! (Illustration voucher) MO! MOL! SEL! USM! **Huánuco:** San Pedro de Carpish, Ruta Paty, al lado derecho de la carretera Hco-TM, a más o menos 200 m antes de OPTYMA, 29 III 2003, *Trujillo 125*, HURP! xerox of illustration and color photo, AMO!

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: **Boyacá:** Miraflores, 2500 m, 19 III 2011, *Parra s.n.* digital photos, AMO! **Cauca:** Parque Nacional Munchique, 27 VII 2017, *Castro s.n.*, digital image, AMO! **Cundinamarca:** Guayabetal, 2500–3000 m, 25 VI 2014, *Gil s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Provincia de Sumapaz, 2000–2500 m, 24 V 2017, *Herrera s.n.*, digital images, AMO! **Putumayo:** El Filo de Minchoy, 2200 m, X 2006, *Medina 424*, series of digital images, AMO! **ECUADOR: Carchi:** Subiendo de Chical a Maldonado a Tufiño, sector Chilma Alto, Hoya del Rio Platas, 2435 m, 27 IX 2016, *Hágster 14915*, QCNE! digital photos, AMO!

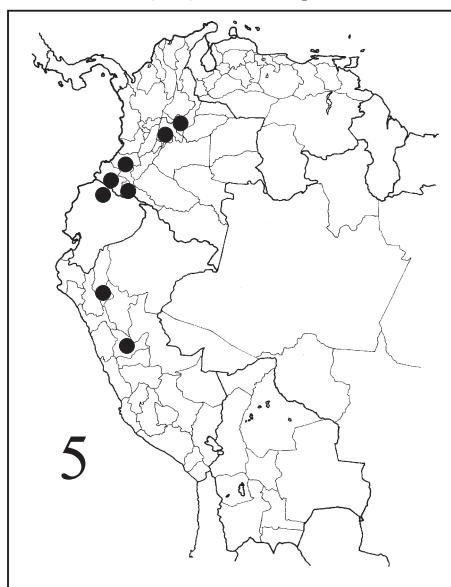
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: in Colombia, southern Ecuador and from the Cordillera Oriental in northern Peru, just east of the Marañón river, in wet montane forest, often covered with moss, at [1050] 2000–2760 [3000] m elevation. Flowering throughout the year.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum tropidioides* belongs to the Albertii group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the laterally compressed to aincipitose or somewhat fusiform-thickened stems, and the apical and/or lateral, distichous inflorescences, more or less with imbricating bracts on the peduncle, producing one flower at a time, and the Allenii Subgroup which is characterized by the stems with numerous leaves, the apical inflorescence (rarely lateral), the peduncle elongate, bare, non-bract bearing, two-winged, and the rachis short, covered by rounded, usually imbricating, bracts. The species is recognized by the very large plants, up to 3 m tall, the leaves 15–20 × 2.2–4.0 cm, narrowly elliptic, the flowers green tinged with red turning yellow with age, the petals rhombic, 21–25 × 6–9 mm, the lip spatulate-lanceolate, unguiculate at base, the disc with two calli laminar, and the clinandrium hood prominent with the margin minutely dentate. It is somewhat similar to *E. aristatum* Ackerman & Montalvo, which has a somewhat smaller habit, the plants up to 1.10 m tall, the leaves 3–17 × 1.5–4.5 cm, the flowers greenish white to bronze-green, lip peach colored, the aristate floral bracts, the linear petals, 9–13 × 0.5–1.0 mm, and the reniform lip with a pair of short, flattened prominent calli, forming an arch together with the clinandrium in front of the column. *Epidendrum puyoense* Hágster & Dodson has smaller plants, up to 75 cm tall, the leaves 10–21 × 1.2–2.8 cm, the green flowers but smaller, the sepals 8–10 mm long, the petals oblanceolate-spatulate, 8.3 × 1.6 cm, and the orbicular lip with two small calli.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. The species is apparently very rare, and found only in undisturbed, wet montane forests.

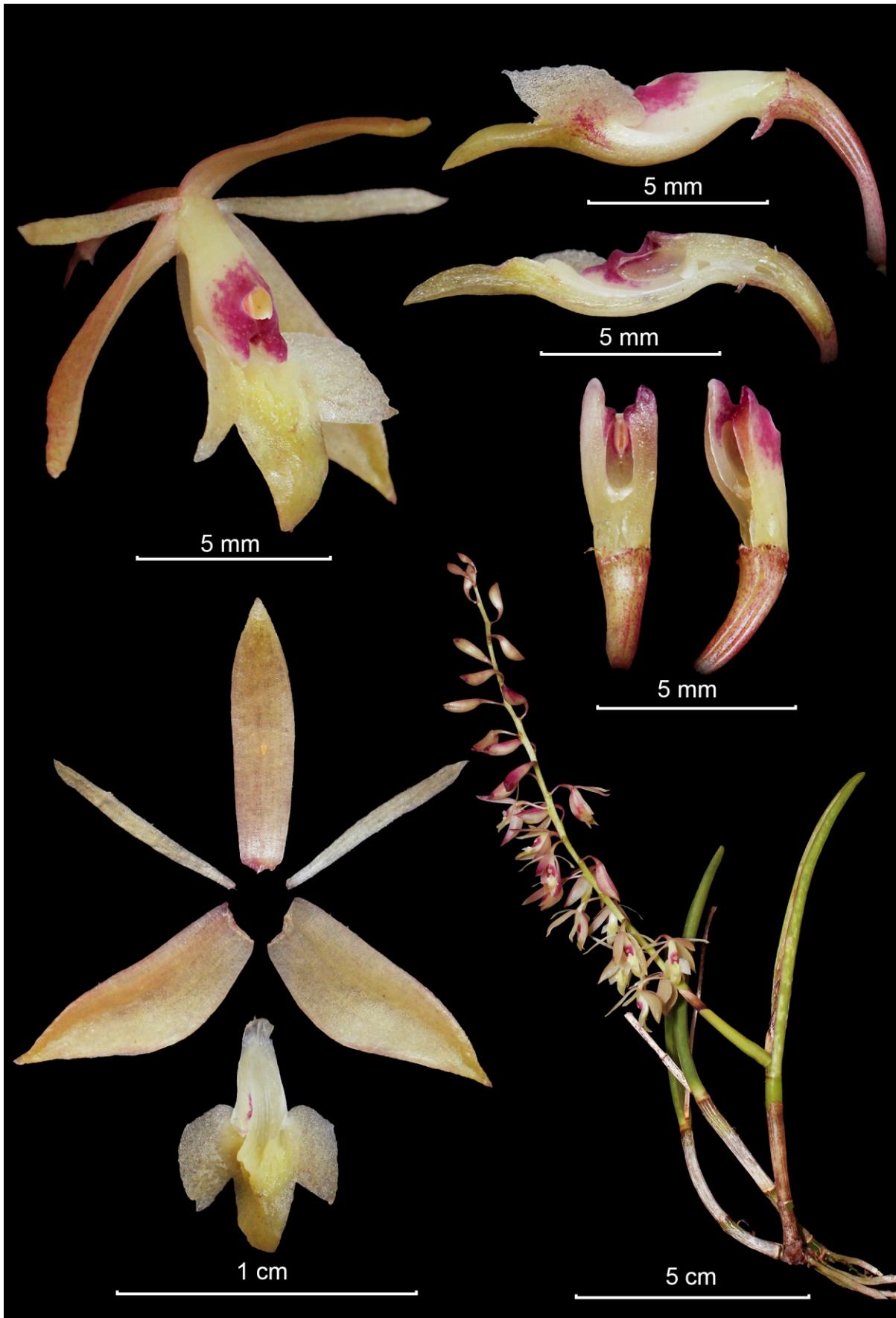
ETYMOLOGY: The floral bracts are said to remind the observer of the genus *Tropidia* Lindl.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. & Dodson, C. H. (2001) *Epidendrum puyoense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 3, **Icon. Orchid.** 4: t. 478. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2009) *Epidendrum aristata*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 8, **Icon. Orchid.** 12: t. 1207. Santiago, E., Hágster, E. & Edquéen, J. D. (2020) *Epidendrum aristata*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 16, **Icon. Orchid.** 20: t. 2003. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2008) *Epidendrum tropidiooides*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 7, **Icon. Orchid.** 11: t. 1192.



Authors: E. Santiago, E. Hágster & G. A. Reina LCDP: G. A. Reina & X. Alcántara Illustrator: M. A. López Photo: G. A. Reina Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

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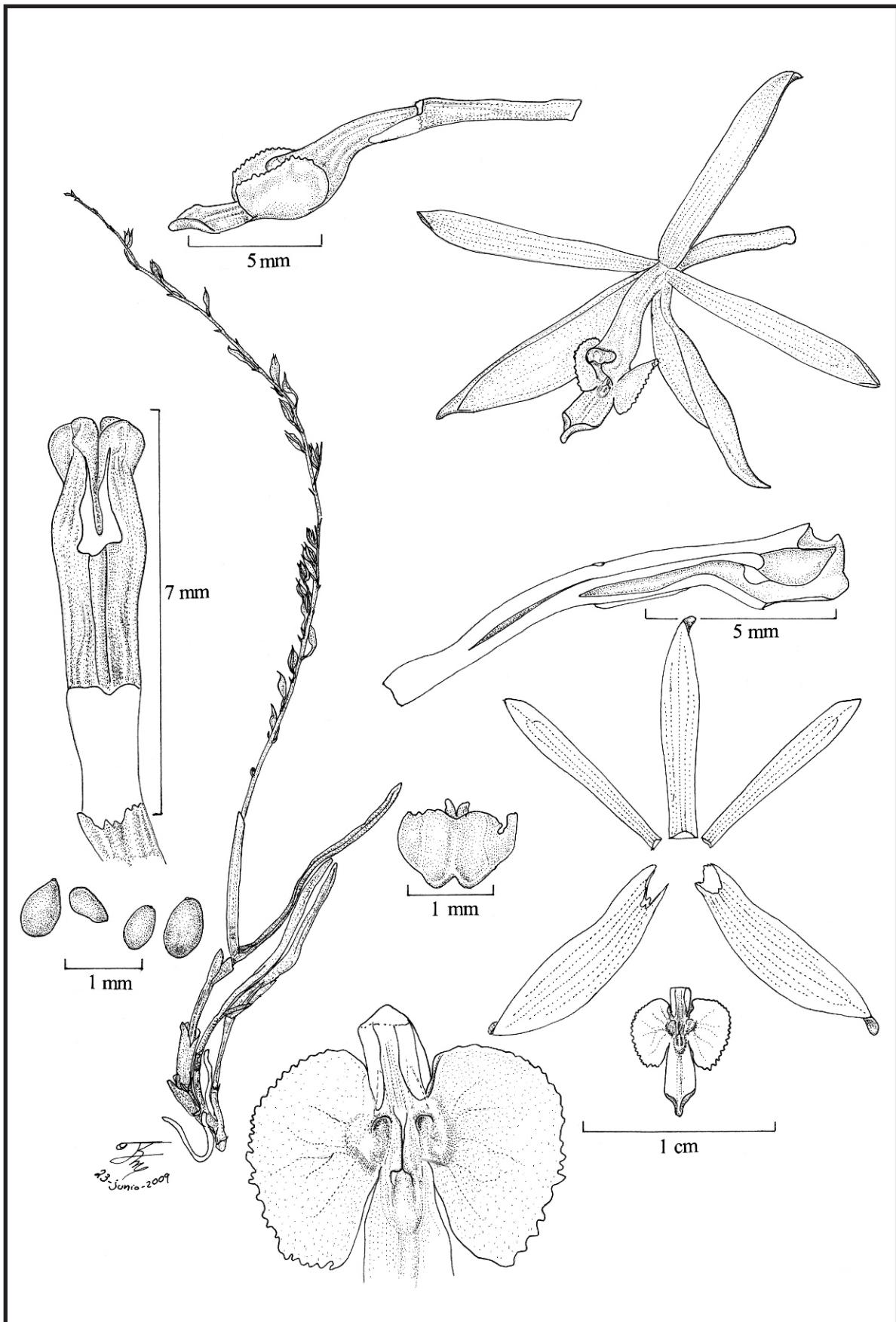


EPIDENDRUM URIBEI A.D.Hawkes

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2096a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM URIBEI A.D.Hawkes

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2096b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM URIBEI A.D.Hawkes, Orquídea (Rio de Janeiro) 18: 173, 178 (1957).

Basionym: *Epidendrum cebolleta* Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 7: 128 (1920) nom. illeg. Type: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: um Pradera und Tocatativa, 2600–2800 m, März 1892, **Friedrich Carl Lehmann s.n.** Holotype: B, destroyed. Neotype (here designated): COLOMBIA: Bogotá, between Facatativá and Subachoque, 2500–2700 m, März 1892, **Friedrich Carl Lehmann 7614**. W 7930! (Illustration voucher). Isoneotypes: AMES 22596! AMES 74062! AMES 110048! (illustration, AMO!) G! K000583804! K000583805! L 914120-153! NY! Non *Epidendrum cebolleta* Jacq., Enum. Syst. Pl. 30 (1970) = *Oncidium cebolleta* (Jacq.) Sw.

Epiphytic, sympodial, caespitose, erect **herb**, 17–45 cm tall, including inflorescence. **Roots** 1.5–2.0 mm in diameter, basal, thin, scarce. **Stems** 4–6 × 0.5 cm, terete, fusiform, covered by 1–2 tubular sheaths 1–4 cm long, papyraceous, scarious, becoming fibrous with age. **Leaves** 1, apical, erect, fleshy, terete, canaliculate, base tubular, foliar sheath tubular, laterally compressed, minutely striated; blade 6.5–11.2 × 0.4–0.5 cm, subulate, apex acute, margin entire, involute. **Spathe** 1–2, 3.5–5 cm long, tubular, apiculate, acute, sides straight. **Inflorescence** 15–37 cm long, apical, racemose; densely flowered, peduncle 5–11 cm long, with a bract covered by apex of spathe, 1.0–1.5 cm long, erect; rachis 10–25 cm long, arching-nutant. **Flowers** ca. 20–30, simultaneous, resupinate, sepals and petals greenish yellow washed to dull red, lip yellowish white, column pink becoming red apically; light fragrance at night. **Floral bracts** ca. 1–2 mm long, very small, triangular, acute, embracing. **Ovary** 5.0–10 mm long, terete, thin, unornamented. **Sepals** spreading, oblong-lingulate, acuminate, with prominent dorsal keel, 3 or 5-veined, margin entire; dorsal sepal 9.0–12.0 × 2 mm, free; lateral sepals 10–14.0 × 3.0–3.9 mm, obliquely united to column, oblique, acute or acuminate, margin entire. **Petals** 11–11.8 × 1.3–1.5 mm, free, spreading or strongly reflexed, linear-oblong, acute, 1 or 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 5.0–7.8 × 4.0–7.8 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, deeply cordate; bicallose, calli laminar, parallel, disc bicuniculate, with a prominent, fleshy, rounded rib located just in front of apical to calli; lateral lobes 2.0–2.8 × 3.0–4.2 mm, obliquely oblong, margin sub-crenulate, spreading; mid-lobe 3.0–4.0 × 1.0–2.3 mm, ligulate, apex truncate with margin involute on sides, margin entire. **Column** 5.5–8 mm long, straight, thin, with a pair of lateral truncate wings. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anter** reniform, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, obovoid laterally compressed, inner pair smaller, inner face of each pair flat, caudicles soft and granulose. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid, transparent. **Cuniculus** wide, barely penetrating behind perianth, not inflated, unornamented. **Lateral lobes of stigma** small, 1/3 length of stigmatic cavity. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Boyacá, Arcabuco, Cañón del Río Pómeica, 2400 m, collected 17 III 1996, pressed 18 II 1998, Hágster 11498, AMO! Cundinamarca: Guavio, Gachetá, Vereda de Salinas, Finca Paramera, 2240 m, 12 III 2001, *Da Ros* 292, COL! Facatativá, Vereda La Selva, 2700 m, 21 III 2008, Díaz 23, HPUJ! *Ibid.* Vereda Mancilla, 2800 m, 23 III 2008, Díaz 27, HPUJ! carretera Gutiérrez-Fosca, 2050–3100 m, 15 IV 1962, García-Barriga 17449, AMES! x2 COL! US! Sopó, La Calera/Guasca: El Salitre, en carretera Sopó-La Calera, colina al N, 2700 m, 17 III 1996, Hágster 11518, flower in spirit, AMO! Carretera Subachoque, Facatativá, Camino hacia Bellavista, *Ospina* 261, JAUM! Dintel, Passhöhe zwischen Facatativá und La Vega, 2700 m, 30 I 1940, Renz 3148, RENZ! Facatativá, 2700 m, Schneider 225/2, AMES! COL! *Ibid.* in 2 places near Facatativá, 8500 ft, 1 IV 1916, Tracey 176, K! Cáqueza, Vereda del Rincón Grande, 20 III 1965, 2100 m, Choachí, Uribe 5161, COL! MO! NY! **Santander:** La Belleza, Vereda El Chircal, 2530 m, 1 VI 2017, Gutiérrez 78, JBB!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality, received 10 IV 2020, *Carrillo* s.n., digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* received 20 III 2015, *Palacio* s.n., digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* *Uribe* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Boyacá:** El Cocuy, received 16 XI 2024, *Restrepo* s.n., AMO! (LCDP voucher) **Cundinamarca:** Facatativá, Fómeque, received 13 I 2023, *Betancur* s.n., digital image, AMO! Fómeque, Parque Natural Nacional Chingaza, sector La Paila, 3250 m, *Castro* s.n., digital images, AMO! Páramo de Chingaza, *Castro* s.n., digital image, AMO! Sopó: La Calera/Guasca: El Salitre, en carretera Sopó-La Calera, colina al N, 2700 m, 17 III 1996, Hágster 11518, digital image, AMO! Gachetá, received 9 IV 2021, *Ordoñez* s.n., digital image, AMO! Without locality, received 19 III 2021, *Parrado* s.n., digital image, AMO! Facatativá, 2586 m, received 10 II 2019, *Saldaña* s.n., digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) Guasca 2700 m, *Uribe* s.n., digital image, AMO! **Santander:** La Belleza, 2530 m, 1 VI 2017, received 8 IX 2019, Gutiérrez 78, digital image, AMO!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Presently in Colombia, in montane rain forest and Andean Forest at 2050–3250 m elevation. Flowering from March to July.

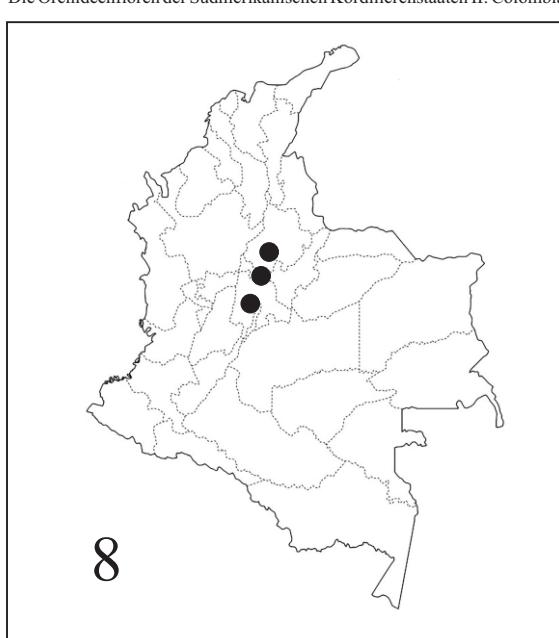
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum uribei* belongs to the Moritzia Group, which is characterized by the sympodial, caespitosus sometimes somewhat creeping habit, the stems forming fusiform pseudobulbs, the simple, 1–2 leaved stem, the apical inflorescence subtended by a long, narrow spathe, the long arching raceme with resupinate, simultaneous flowers, and the lip 3-lobed, not fleshy thickened, bicallose, the mid-lobe rectangular to triangular, the lateral lobes dolabriform to semi-orbicular. *Epidendrum uribei* is recognized by the leaves 6.5–11.2 cm long, fleshy, terete, margin involute; sepals and petals greenish yellow washed to dull red, lip yellowish white, the sepals 9–14 mm long, oblong-lingulate, and the lip 5.0–7.8 × 4.0–7.8 mm, disc bicuniculate, with a prominent, fleshy, rounded rib. *Epidendrum moritzii* Rchb.f. has 1–2 leaves progressively flattened, flowers yellow, white or greenish-yellow, column apex tinged purple; sepals 13.8–22 mm long, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate; lip 6.9–11 × 5.5–8.0 mm, disc 4-cuniculate with a callosity in middle of each pair of cuniculum. *Epidendrum brassavolaeforme* F.Lehm. & Kraenzl. has one longer and thinner leaf, terete, 18.5–22 cm long, the flowers greenish brown dorsally, greenish white ventrally, the sepals 10.0–11.5 mm long, oblong-lanceolate, and the lip 5.0–7.0 × 4.0–7.0 mm, disc with a horseshoe-shaped, fleshy rib.

NOTE: We have no record of any specimen from Tocatativa, and the type was probably located at B, and destroyed during the World War II. There are however seven specimen of *Lehmann 7614*, in various herbaria, and we have chosen as a Neotype the specimen in W which we have illustrated and therefore is a good example of that collection. None of the specimens were annotated by Schlechter. One of the specimens at K000583804! was later labelled as Type but was not annotated by Schlechter.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Dr. Antonio Lorenzo Uribe Uribe (1900–1980) born in Medellín, Jesuit priest, botanist, and zoologist with numerous collections from all over Colombia. He directed the journal *Caldasia* and the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of the National University of Colombia (1952–1958). He was instrumental in the publication of the Flora de la Real Expedición Botánica of José Celestino Mutis, lodged in the Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

REFERENCES: Hawkes, A.D. (1957) *Epidendrum uribei*. *Orquídea (Rio de Janeiro)* 18: 178. Kränzlin, F.W.L. (1899) *Epidendrum brassavolaeforme*. In Orchidaceae Lehmanniana in Guatemala, etc., *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 26: 461–462. Reichenbach, H.G. (1847) *Epidendrum moritzii*. In Beiträge zu einer Aequinoctialflora Amerika's, die Orchideen nach den Sammlungen der Herrn Blanchet, *Linnaea* 22(6):837–838. Schlechter, R. (1920) *Epidendrum cebolleta*. Die Orchideenfloren der Südamerikanischen Kordillerenstaaten II: Colombia, *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih.* 7: 128.



8



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Photo: J. Saldaña

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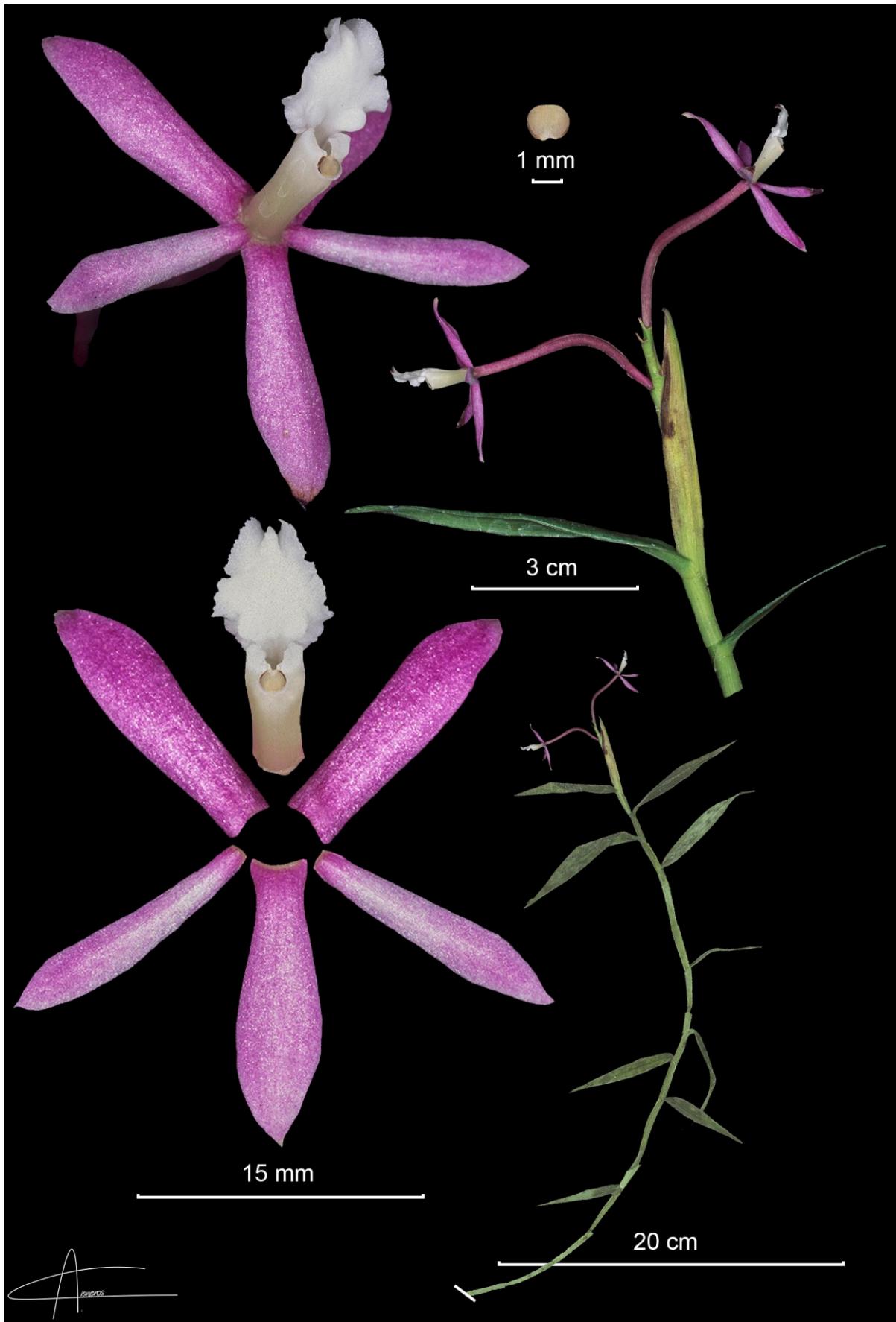
Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2096

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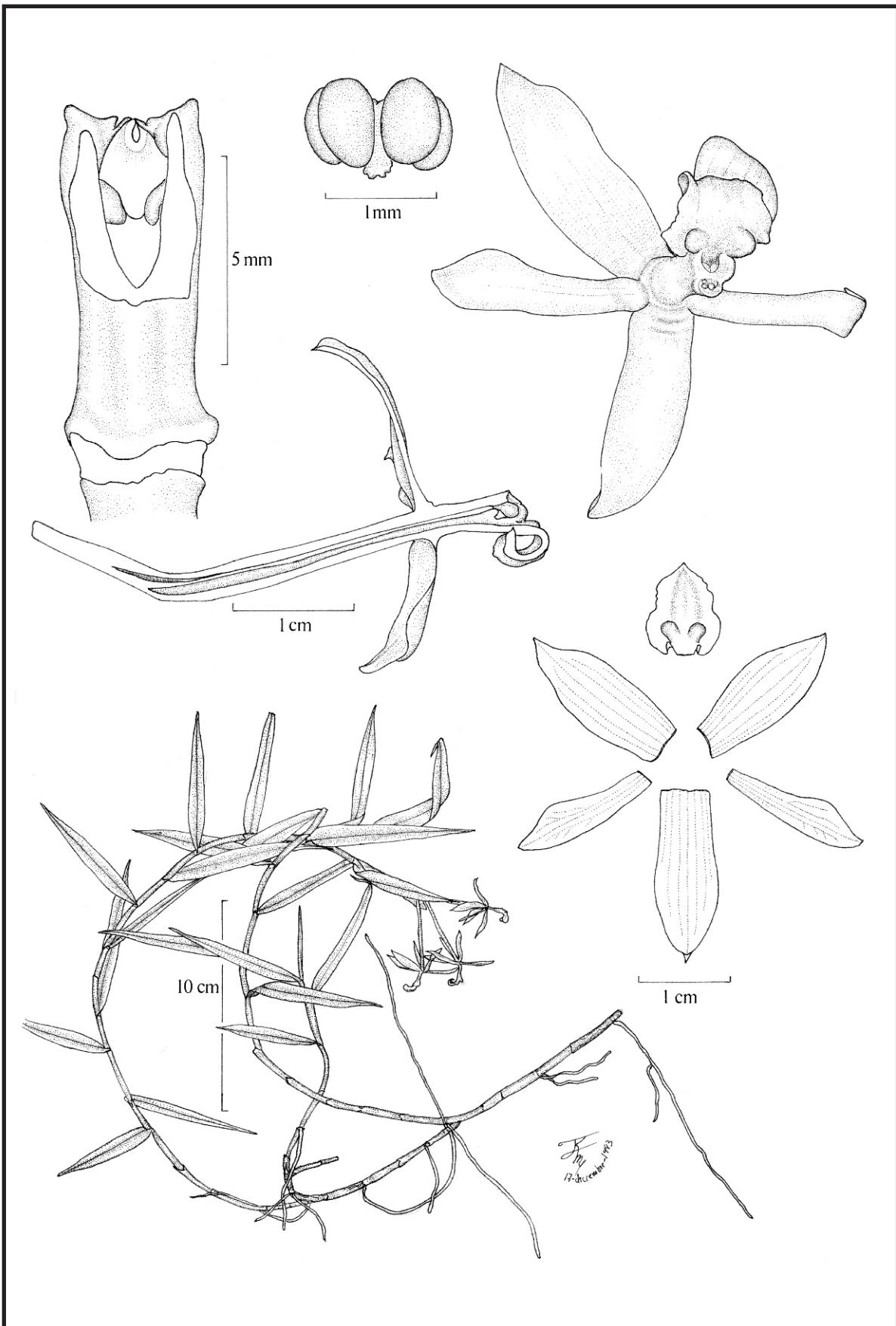


EPIDENDRUM URRAENSE Hágster

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2097a

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025



EPIDENDRUM URRAOENSE Hágster

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2097b

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM URRAOENSE Hágster, Icon. Orchid. 3(2): t. 394 (1999).

Type: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Municipio de Urrao, Carretera entre Urrao y Carmen de Atrato, 2440 m, 14 August 1993, **R. Escobar et al.** 5352. Holotype: AMO! (Illustration voucher)

Epiphytic, sympodial, scandent **herb** 60 cm tall. **Roots** 1 mm in diameter, basal, scarce, produced from rhizomatous part of stem, filiform, terete. **Stems** 46–60 × 0.3–0.5 cm, cane-like, laterally compressed, arching at base to be erect. **Leaves** 12–14, distributed throughout stem, subcoriaceous, spreading, articulate; sheath 13–40 × 3–5 mm; tubular, striated; blade 5–9 × 0.7–1.5 cm, narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, margin entire, spreading. **Spatha** 1, 4.7–5.5 × 0.5–0.7 cm, tubular, ancipitose, conduplicate, acute. **Inflorescence** 8–9 cm long, racemose, erect, laxly few-flowered; peduncle 3.5–3.7 cm long, totally covered by spathe; rachis 12–15 mm long, terete, thin, green. **Floral bracts** 2–3 mm long, much shorter than ovary, triangular, acute, embracing. **Flowers** 3–4, simultaneous, non-resupinate, fleshy, sepals and petals pink, lip and column white (yellowish pink with lip white with age). **Ovary** 35–37 mm long, terete, slightly inflated ventrally along apical 2/3, arched at basal third, pink. **Sepals** 17–18 × 5.5–7 mm, free, spreading, convex, elliptic-obovate, apex obtuse, minutely apiculate, 7-veined, margin entire, slightly revolute. **Petals** 16 × 3–5 mm, free, spreading, convex, oblanceolate, obtuse, 3-veined, margin entire, slightly revolute. **Lip** 7.5–10 × 6.5–8 mm; united to column, entire, cordiform-obpandurate, spreading, base cordate, apex acute and strongly revolute in natural position, margin irregularly erose; bicallose, calli globose, divaricate; disc fleshy, thickened as far as apex. **Column** 8–9 mm long, straight, thin. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** semi-orbicular, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, lentil-shaped; caudicles soft and granulose, as long as pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, half as long as stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** penetrating 2/3 of pedicellate ovary, dilated at end where ovary arches. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Carmen de Atrato, hort. at Colomborquídeas, Hágster 11551, AMO! COL! (LCDP voucher).

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Carmen de Atrato, 2850 m, Luna s.n., digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Valle del Cauca:** Tenerife (Cordillera Central), 31 VIII 2011, Pérez s.n., digital image, AMO!

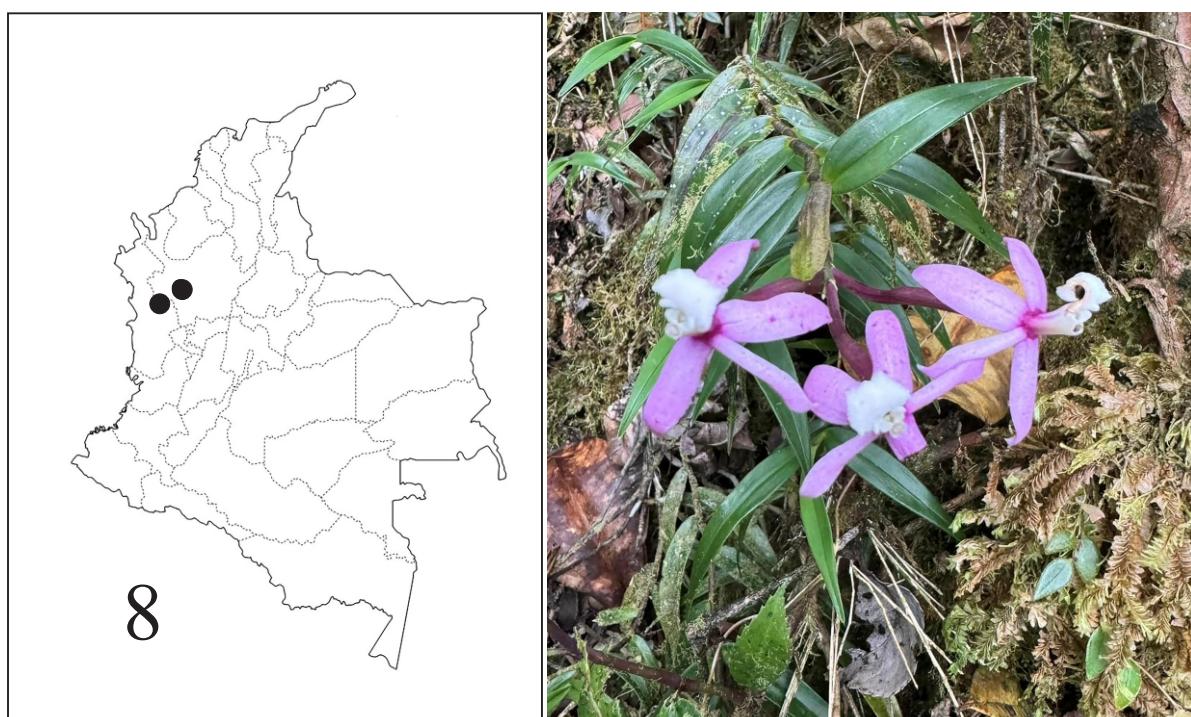
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Registered for the first time in the area between Urrao and Carmen de Atrato. Later reported in Tenerife Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Epiphytic at 2440–2850 m elevation.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum urraoense* belongs to the Madero Group which is recognized by the erect, sympodial, scandent habit, the several narrow leaves, the narrow, tubular, acute, spathe, the several non-resupinate flowers on a short raceme, and the entire, bicallose lip. The species is recognized by the narrowly lanceolate, acuminate leaves, the erect, laxly few-flowered inflorescence of 3–4, simultaneous, pink flowers, the sepals 17–18 mm long, the lip cordiform-obpandurate, strongly revolute in natural position. *Epidendrum madero* Schltr. has 3–6 yellow flowers with the lip cream colored, sepals 15.0–17.5 mm long, narrowly elliptic with the margin revolute, petals oblanceolate, and the lip narrowly cordiform, spreading.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is derived from the type locality in northwestern Colombia.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. (1999). *Epidendrum urraoense*. In Hágster, E., Sanchez, S. L. & García-Cruz, J. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 2, **Icon. Orchid.** 3: t. 394. Santiago, E., Hágster, E. & Valencia, M. F. (2020). *Epidendrum madero*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 13, **Icon. Orchid.** 17(2): t. 1779.



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EPIDENDRUM WALLISII Rchb.f.

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

Plate 2098

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

EPIDENDRUM WALLISII Rchb.f., Gard. Chron. n.s., 4: 66 (1875).

Type: COLOMBIA: *Gustav Wallis*. Lectotype (designated by E. Santiago & E. Hágster, in E. Hágster & L. Sánchez S., Icon. Orch. (Mexico City) 8: t. 899. 2006.) W 50042! pro parte, the 3-flowered specimen, which corresponds to the colored sketch with the description made by Rchb.f. and mounted on W 50045!

Synonyms: *Oerstedella wallisii* (Rchb.f.) Hágster, Orquídea (Mexico City) 8(1): 24. (1981).

Epidendrum pseudowallisii Schltr. Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 19: 124. (1923). Type: COSTA RICA: Llanuras de San Carlos, Buena Vista, 2000 m, 1910, A. & C. Brade 1287. Holotype: B (destroyed). Lectotype (designated by E. Santiago & E. Hágster, in E. Hágster & L. Sánchez S., Icon. Orch. (Mexico City) 8: t. 899. 2006.): tracing of holotype: AMES 31578!

Oerstedella pseudowallisii (Schltr.) Hágster, Orquídea (Mexico City) 8(1): 24. (1981).

Epiphytic, caespitose, sympodial **herb** 27–100 cm tall. **Roots** 1–2.5 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thick, white. **Stems** 23–85 × 0.1–0.8 cm, simple, cane-like, terete, erect, straight; base covered by tubular, non-foliar sheaths; sheaths 23–50 mm long, tubular, covered by warts. **Leaves** 5–18, distributed throughout apical third, alternate, articulate, lower ones deciduous, green, concolor; sheaths 8–45 × 1–8 mm, tubular, prominently verrucose; blade 3.3–13.2 × 1–4.2 cm, elliptic, acute, subcoriaceous, margin entire. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 2–5 cm long, apical and lateral, racemose (sometimes with an additional short branch at base), short, slightly arching, lax, few-flowered; peduncle 0.4–1.5 cm long, terete, thin; rachis 1.4–3.5 cm long. **Floral bracts** 3–7 mm long, much shorter than ovary, ovate-triangular, acute, embracing. **Flowers** 2–5 per raceme, very showy, simultaneous, resupinate, sepals and petals yellow generally with dark purple dots, rarely immaculate, lip white turning yellow with time, dotted or striped with purple, callus and keels orange; fragrance pleasant, of honey and musk. **Ovary** 16–33 mm long, terete, thin, somewhat dilated behind perianth. **Sepals** 15–23 × 5–8 mm, free, spreading, fleshy, elliptic, apex rounded, minutely apiculate, 9-veined, lateral veins branching so as to appear 11-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Petals** 12–22 × 5–7 mm, free, spreading, obovate-spatulate, obtuse, 5-veined, lateral veins branching from base so as to appear 7-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 13–24 × 14–22 mm, united to column, 3-lobed, cuneate-flabellate; bicallose, calli laminar, thin, parallel; disc with 3 keels, central keel prominent, elongate to apex of midlobe, lateral pair much shorter; lateral lobes 6–10 × 5–7 mm, subrectangular, apex rounded, slightly falcate, margin irregularly erose; mid lobe 8–13 × 10–18 mm, with a short, narrow basal isthmus, bilobate, each lobe subtriangular-rounded, apical margin erose. **Column** 6–8 mm long, thick, straight, with a pair of wings slightly bilobed at apex. **Clinandrium hood** short, slightly upturned, bilobed, margin minutely erose. **Anther** ovoid, apex bidentate, 4-celled. **Pollinia** 4, ovoid, laterally compressed, subequal; caudicles longer than pollinia. **Rostellum** perpendicular to axis of column, forming a wide angle; viscarium lacking. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** penetrating half ovary, smooth. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: Without locality, *Wallis s.n.*, W 3792! *Ibid.* *Wallis s.n.*, W 3794! *Ibid.* *Wallis 197*, W 50042! *Ibid.* *Wallis s.n.*, W 50043! **COLOMBIA:** Without locality, cult. *Colomborquideas 37*, AMO! *Ibid.* *Wallis 197*, W 4996! Jardín Botánico José Celestino Mutis, invernadero de orquídeas. *Morales 2457*, JBB! **Antioquia:** Frontino road to Pontón, La Virgen, 1730 m, 13 V 1983, *Escobar 2577A*, SEL! *Ibid.* *Escobar 2577B*, SEL! Frontino, *Schmidtchen s.n.*, W 15609! Frontino, 1500–1800 m, 30 X 1884, *Lehmann 8190*, AMES! K! Frontino, *Wallis s.n.*, W 50044! **Chocó:** Rio Sucio, Zona de Urabá, cerros del Cuchillo, 500–540 m, 27 VI 1988, *Cardenes 2184*, JAUM! **Valle del Cauca:** Dauga, Corregimiento el Queremal, carretera vieja Cali-Buenaventura, 1310 m, 25 VIII 2013, *Arias 131*, CUVC! Buenaventura, El Tanque, 380 m, 20 II 2014, *Reina-Rodríguez 1822*, CUVC! **COSTA RICA:** Without locality, 3000 ft, 1867, *Endres s.n.*, Wx! **Alajuela:** Río Peñas Blancas, Finca de Wilson Badilla, 800 m, 22 II 1989, *Bello 716*, MO! Reserva Biológica Monteverde, Río Peñas Blancas, 800 m, 30 III 1989, *Bello 776*, CR! MO! *Ibid.* 850–900 m, 28 II 1990, *Bello 1963*, MO! SW San Isidro, Río Peñas Blancas, 600–650 m, 25 III 1985, *Haber 1482*, MO! Upala, Bijagua, El Pilón, 700 m, 17 XI 1987, *Herrera 1327*, CR! Cariblanco, 800 m, 15 III 1950, *León 2364*, CR! Laguna María Aguilar, 780 m, 28 III 1969, *Lent 1523*, F! **Heredia:** Sarapiquí, seguramente de Puerto Bajo, 4 V 1959, *Without collector*, CR! Cariblanco, R. Jenny, pressed 28 VI 1986, *Hágster 8427*, AMO! (Illustration AMO) Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, 500 m, *Horich s.n.*, MO! *Ibid.* 24 VI 1962, *Horich s.n.*, UC! *Ibid.* 1 VI 1964, *Horich s.n.*, UC! San Miguel, Sarapiquí, I III 1967, *Weston s.n.*, USJ! **Limón:** San Rafael de la Marina de San Carlos, 2 IV 1972, *Ocampo s.n.*, USJ! **PANAMA:** **Coclé:** Along road above El Copé, near old sawmill site, on trail from Pacific side, 700 m, 1 IX 1988, *McPherson 12879*, MO! **Darién:** Cerro Sapo, 2500 ft, 3 II 1978, *Hammele 1281*, MO! Parque Nacional Darién, Serranía del Cerro Sapo, 400–800 m, 25 XI 1990, *Herrera 783*, MO! **Panama:** Top of Cerro Jefe, 9 VI 1977, *Folsom 3619*, MO! Cerro Jefe, 7 VII 1977, *Folsom 4182*, MO! Cerro Jefe, Altos de Pacora, E of Cerro Azul, 800–1000 m, 5 I 1975, *Gentry 13440*, MO! Cerro Campaña, 850 m, 11 III 1973, *Liesner 624*, MO! Cerro Jefe, 900 m, 30 XII 1987, *McPherson 11926*, MO! Cerro Jefe to Altos de Pacora, 23 X 1974, *Mori 2757*, MO! Cerro Jefe, 1000 m, 18 XII 1974, *Mori 3748*, MO! Cerro Jefe, 850–900 m, 7 X 1980, *Sytsma 1400*, MO x2! Cerro Jefe, 850–900 m, 22 XI 1980, *Sytsma 2321*, MO! Top of Cerro Jefe, 2700–3000 ft, 9 VII 1966, *Tyson 4402*, MO! Cerro Jefe, Altos de Pacora, 29 IX 1975, *Witherspoon 8572*, AMO! MO!

OTHER RECORDS: Without data, note and illustrations, W 50045! Without locality, *Lehmann H657*, illustration, K 4027! Without locality, Hort. Kew, *photo by E. J. Wallis*, K! **COLOMBIA:** Without locality, hort. *Colomborquideas 37*, slide, AMO! *Ibid.* *Uribi s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (Photo voucher) **Antioquia:** Frontino, 16 XI 1879, *Schmidtchen s.n.*, watercolor, W 15811! Frontino, 2000 m, 21 IV 1983, *Hágster 7233*, spirit and slide, AMO! Frontino, *Kennedy 1622*, slide, AMO! NE, Vegachí, entre Amalfi y Puerto Berrio, 16 IX 2019, *Rodríguez s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Frontino, *Schmidtchen s.n.*, W 15817! **Valle del Cauca:** Dagua, Lobo Guerrero, 1500 m, 17 I 2019, *Haelterman s.n.*, digital image, AMO! Rio debajo de Queremal, 800 m, 23 IV 1983, *Hágster 7348*, spirit, AMO! *Ibid.* *Hágster 7349*, spirit, AMO! *Ibid.* *Hágster 7350*, digital image, AMO! Carretera Cali-Buenaventura, ca. 750 m, 16 VI 1969, *Ortiz 274*, illustration, HPU! xerox AMO! Altos de San José del Salado, *Moreno s.n.*, digital image, AMO! (LCDP voucher) **COSTA RICA:** Without locality, *Endres 40*, illustration, W 43559! San Miguel, Sarapiquí, I III 1967, *Weston s.n. sub R. Lucas Rodríguez 477*, illustration, xerox AMO! **Heredia:** Cariblanco, 18 III 1982, *Hágster 6687*, spirit, AMO! Cariblanco, pressed 28 VI 1986, R. Jenny sub *Hágster 8427*, flower card, AMO! Cariblanco, 21 VI 1986, *Hágster 8427*, spirit, AMO! **ECUADOR:** Hort. Ecugenera, viveros en Gualaceo, *Hágster 14819*, digital image, AMO! *Ibid.* *Hágster 16631*, digital image, AMO! **Imbabura:** Lita, 800–1400 m, *Hirtz 7619*, photo, Native Ecuadorian Orchids, 3: 637, fig. 1446, 2002.

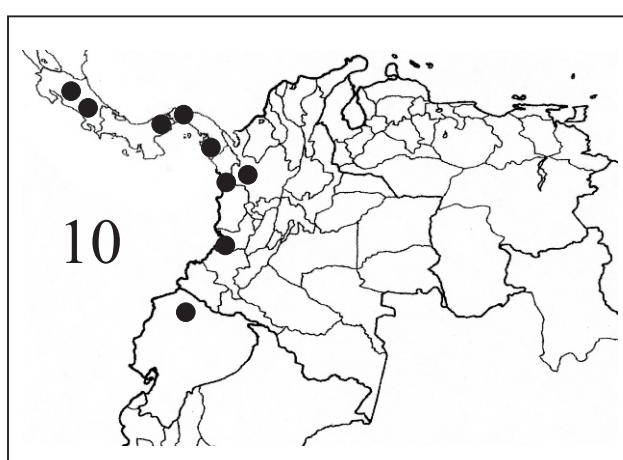
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Ranging along the Atlantic slope from the Cordillera Central in Costa Rica, through the Pacific slope of Colombia in the Chocó and Valle del Cauca to northwestern Ecuador. Epiphytic or lithophytic, at 380–2100 m elevation. Flowering from October to December, and March to August.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum wallisii* belongs to the Oerstedella Group which is characterized by the sympodial habit, the mostly verrucose stems, the rostellum, which is perpendicular to the axis of the column instead of parallel, forming a wide, open sinus, and without a viscidium, and the Wallisii Subgroup which has large, fleshy flowers, the lip entire or 3-lobed, the midlobe of the lip bilobed, the clinandrium-hood petaloïd, and the pollinia obovoid, laterally compressed, with long granulose caudicles. The species is recognized by the large, fleshy, very showy flowers, the sepals and petals yellow, generally with dark purple dots, the lip white turning yellow with purple lines or dark purple dots, and the petals, 5–7 mm wide, obovate-spatulate. *Epidendrum medinae* Dodson has sepals and petals yellow-green with red dots, dorsally brown, the lip white suffused with purple medially, and the petals 2–3 mm wide, oblong. *Epidendrum cuneatum* Schltr. has sepals and petals green with purple or brown dots or spots, the lip white tinged with purple, and the petals 3–4.5 mm wide, oblanceolate.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Gustav Wallis, (1830–1878), a German gardener, employed by Jean Linden, and later by James Veitch to collect in Brazil, the Philippines and Colombia, where he collected this species.

REFERENCES: Dodson, C. H. (1980). *Epidendrum medinae*. In *Icon. Pl. Trop.* 88. Dodson, C. H. (2002). **Native Ecuadorian Orchids**, Dodson Trust, 3: 636. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2025). *Epidendrum medinae*. In Hágster, E. & Santiago, E. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 16, *Icon. Orchid.* 20: t. 2058. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2025). *Epidendrum cuneatum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez S. L. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 16, *Icon. Orchid.* 20: t. 2024. Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2006). *Epidendrum wallisii*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) *The Genus Epidendrum*, Part 5, *Icon. Orchid.* 8: t. 899.



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LCDP: J. S. Moreno



Photo: C. Uribe V.

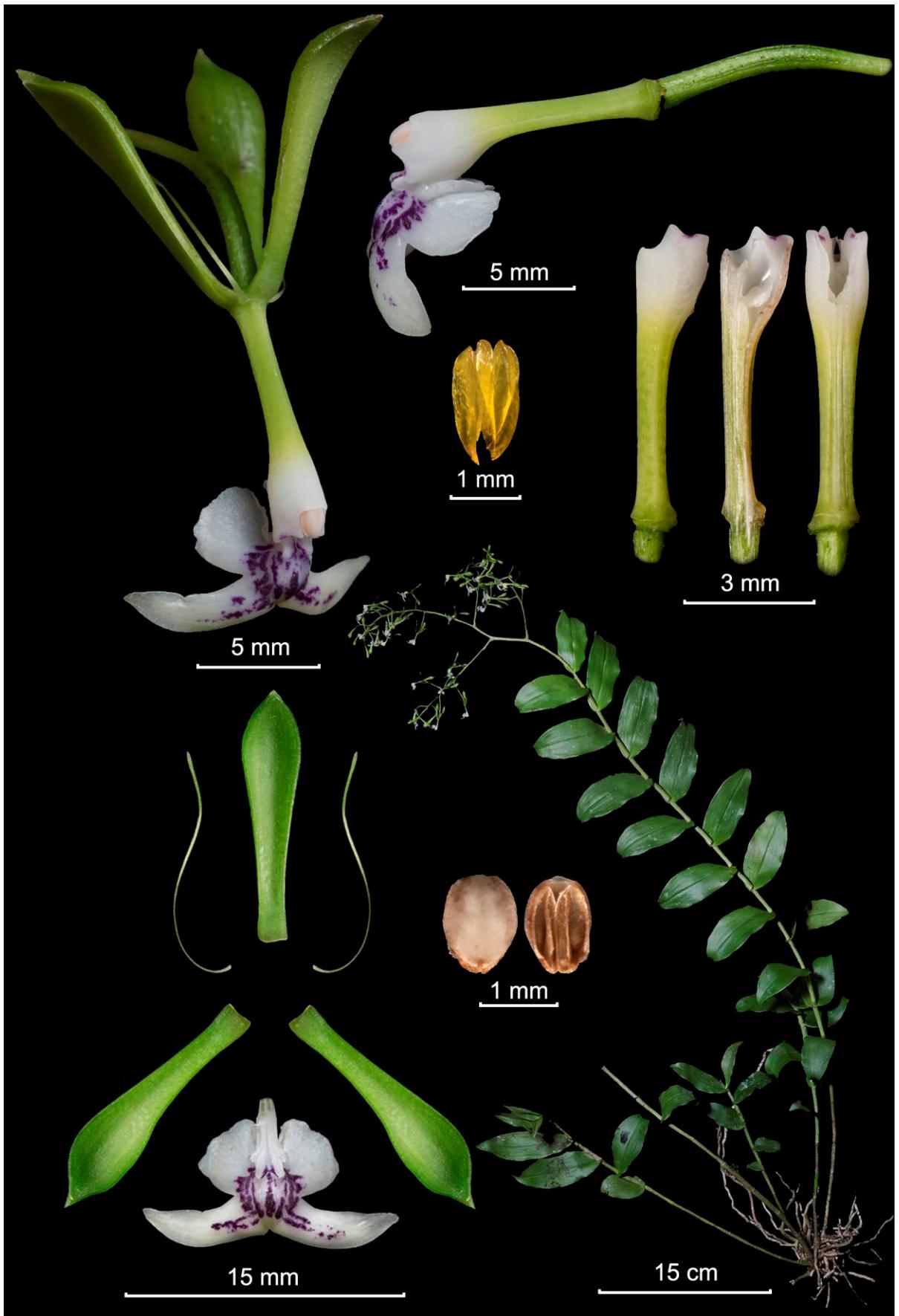
Editors: E. Hágster & E. Santiago

Herbario AMO

Ciudad de México, MÉXICO

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025.

Plate 2098



EPIDENDRUM WEERAKITIANUM Hágster, O.Pérez & E.Santiago

Plate 2099

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Type: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Municipio de Yumbo; Dapa, 3 April 2011, **Oscar Alejandro Pérez Escobar & Edicson Parra Sánchez, 1106.** Holotype: VALLE! (Illustration AMO)

Lithophytic, rupicolous, sympodial, caespitose, decumbent **herb**, ca. 50–65 cm tall. **Roots** ca. 3 mm in diameter, basal, fleshy, thin. **Stems** 40–50 × 0.4–0.6 cm, simple, cane-like, terete; basal part covered by non-foliar, minutely striated, tubular sheaths 1.5–3.6 cm long. **Leaves** 12–15, distributed along stem, deciduous on old stems, alternate, articulate, spreading with respect to stem; sheath 1.2–3.0 × 0.4–0.6 cm, tubular, minutely striated, green, concolor; blade 7–11 × 2–3.3 cm, elliptic, acute, sub-coriaceous, margin entire, spreading. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 14–21 cm long, apical, arching-nutant, paniculate, flowering only once, lax, few-flowered; peduncle 1.5–5 cm long, straight, thin, provided with one lanceolate, acuminate, amplexicaul bract 1.5 cm long; rachis 9–19 cm long. **Floral bracts** 5–8 mm long, much shorter than ovary, narrowly triangular, acuminate, amplexicaul. **Ovary** 21–30 mm long, terete, thin, not inflated, slightly arching at apical 1/3. **Flowers** ca. 10–40, simultaneous, resupinate, sepals, petals and basal half of column green, apical half of column and lip white (turning yellow with time), lip with 5 reddish purple lines on ribs, lobes of lip densely spotted with reddish purple: fragrance not recorded. **Sepals** 14–15 × 3.3–4.3 mm, free, reflexed, fleshy oblanceolate-spatulate, obtuse to acute, apiculate, slightly concave towards apex, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Petals** 15–17 × 0.3–0.7 mm, free, reflexed, filiform, apex rounded, 1-veined, oblique, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 10 × 15 mm, united to column, slightly convex in natural position, fleshy, 3-lobed, base cordate, margin entire, spreading; bicarlose, calli prominent, digitiform, parallel; disc provided with 5, fleshy, parallel ribs, which extend nearly to apical sinus; lateral lobes 4.3 × 6 mm, dolabriform; mid-lobe 4.7 × 15 mm, widely emarginate, forming a pair of linear, acute, slightly divaricate lobes, each lobe 7.2 × 3.2 mm. **Column** 10 mm long, straight, thin along basal 2/3, and gradually dilating towards apex. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** ovoid, 4-celled, with a low dorsal keel. **Pollinia** 4, bird-wing type; caudicles laminar, somewhat shorter than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** prominent, half length of stigmatic cavity. **Cuniculus** thin, unornamented, without penetrating ovary. **Capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Represa del Calima, 17 IX 1966, Espinal 2041, MO! Bosque de Ema, Cordillera Occidental, 1700 m, 17 XII 1987, Gentry 59509, CUVC!

OTHER RECORDS: COLOMBIA: Without locality data, as *E. aff paniculatum*(1 y 2) photo C. Uribe s.n. (Ortiz & Uribe, 2007). *Ibid.* as *E. rodrigoi* 2 photos C. Uribe s.n., (Ortiz & Uribe, 2007) *Ibid.*, received 2 II 2016, Palacio s.n., digital image, AMO! **Antioquia:** without locality data, G. Escobar 677, slide, AMO! **Quindío:** Circasia, without collector data, photo published as *Epidendrum paniculatum* (Mejía de Moreno, 2007). **Valle del Cauca:** Farallones de Cali, 9 III 2018, Galindo s.n., digital image, AMO! Roldanillo, Cordillera Occidental, 1800 m, 20 X 2014, Morales s.n., digital image, AMO! Ingenio Providencia. El Pomo. Santa Elena, 1232 m, Moreno s.n., digital image, AMO (LCDP and Photo voucher) Yumbo, corregimiento de Dapa, 1800 m, 13 XII 2009, Parra s.n., digital image, AMO!

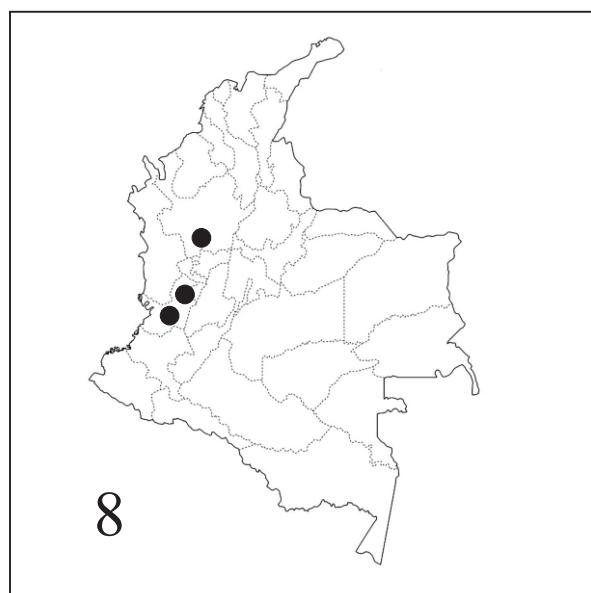
DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the Cordillera Occidental in southern Colombia the Cordillera Central in Quindío and Antioquia, lithophytic at 1770–1800 m elevation. Flowering from September to April.

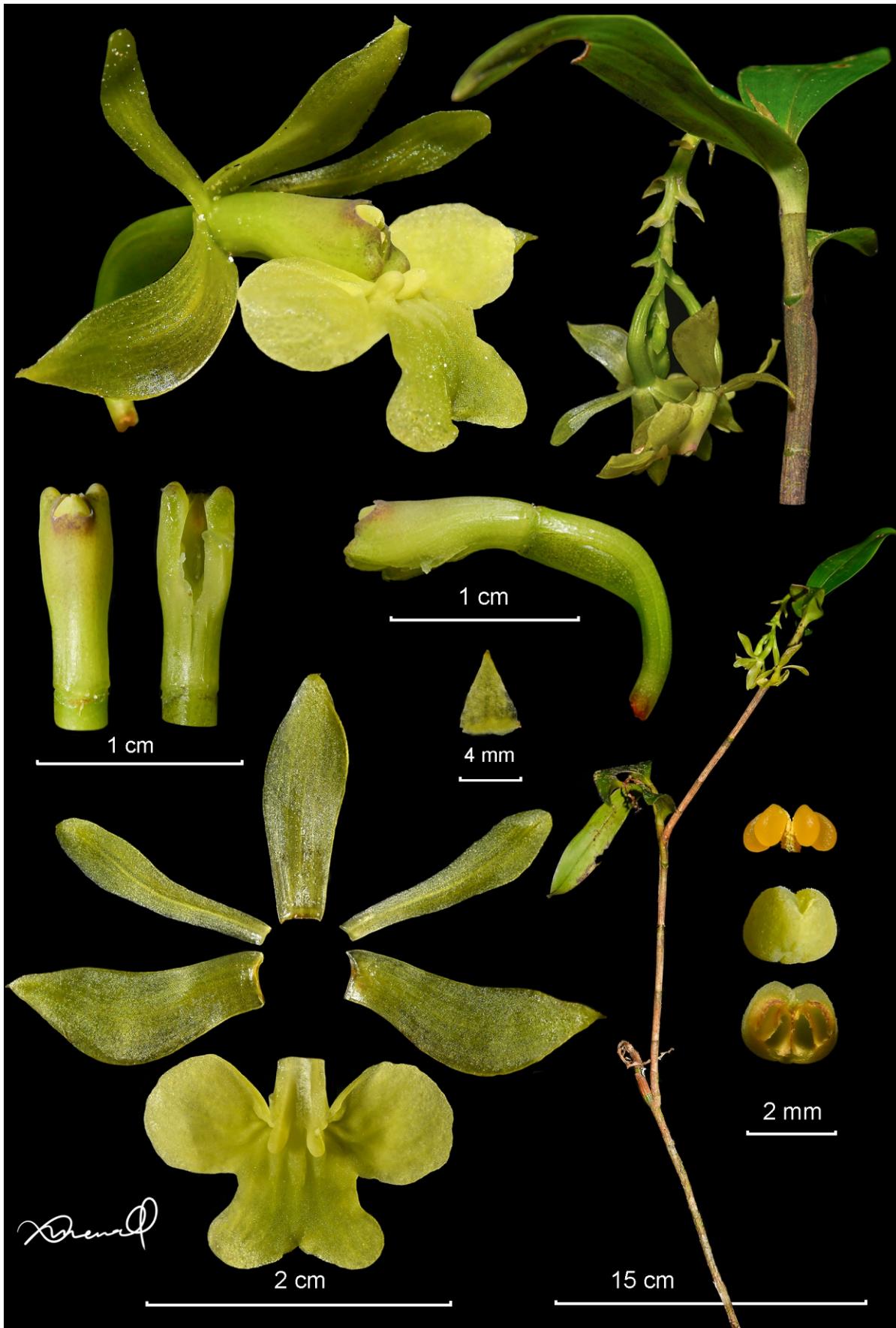
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum weerakitianum* belongs to the Pseudoepidendrum Group that is characterized by the caespitose plants, the cane-like stems, the acute to acuminate leaves, the apical inflorescence, the petals filiform, the lip usually 3-lobed with 3 parallel fleshy keels, the apical lip lobe often bifurcate, and the pollinia "bird-wing" type. This species belongs to the Paniculatum subgroup which is recognized by the paniculate inflorescence, the bicolor flowers, generally green or greenish brown, sometimes yellow, and the lip white frequently with purple spots on the disc. The species is recognized by the mid-sized plants (50–65 cm tall), the elliptic leaves, the lax, few-flowered inflorescences, the green colored flowers with the apex of the column and lip white, and the lip with 5 ribs stained with purple, the reddish purple spots spilled out towards the base of the lateral lobes of the lip. *Epidendrum paniculotundifolium* Hágster, M.Kolanowska & E.Santiago has similar plants, but with elliptical-orbicular leaves, the green colored flowers with the column and lip white, and the disc of the lip with three ribs, immaculate. *Epidendrum kolanowskiae* Hágster, O.Pérez & E.Santiago has the elliptic leaves, the green colored flowers, with the apex of the column and lip white, the lip with three ribs, and the disc stained of pale purple around the ribs of the disc and incipiently spilling out over the lobes of the lip. *Epidendrum paniculatum* Ruiz & Pav. has smaller flowers, (sepals 10–12 mm long), the lateral lobes of the lip sub-orbicular, the mid-lobe formed by two linear-oblong, falcate, strongly divaricate lobes, and the 3-ribbed disc immaculate and surrounded by reddish-purple marks.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Weerakit Harnpariphan (1955-), a medical doctor from Bangkok (Thailand), who has contributed greatly to the conservation of Colombian flora, especially of native species of Magnoliaceae from this country.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E., Kolanowska, M. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum paniculotundifolium*. In Hágster E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1469. Hágster, E., Pérez-Escobar, O. A. & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum kolanowskiae*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1447. Hágster, E., Pérez-Escobar, O. A., & Santiago, E. (2013) *Epidendrum weerakitianum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1495. M. E. (2009). *Orquídeas del Quindío*, Litografía Luz Armenia, pág. 58, Colombia. Ortiz , V. P. & Uribe, V. C. (2007), *Gallery of Colombian Orchids*, Da Vinci Editores, Bogotá-Colombia (DVD). Santiago, E. & Hágster, E. (2013) *Epidendrum paniculatum*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 10, **Icon. Orchid.** 14: t. 1467.





EPIDENDRUM WEIGENDII Hágster & Cisneros

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 16

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 20. 2025

Plate 2100

Type: PERU: Amazonas: Chachapoyas: Molinopampa: Road Chachapoyas to Mendoza, km 36, cloud forest, on sandstone, 2800 m, 5 June 1998, **Maximilian Weigend, Thassilo Franke, Jürgen Skrabal & M. A. González B.** 98/429. Holotype: F 2211499! (Illustration AMO). Isotype: USM 172497!

Epiphytic, sympodial, climbing, erect **herb** up to 58 cm tall, new stems produced from a middle internode of previous stem. **Roots** fleshy, from base of primary stem or occasionally from base of upper stems. **Stems** 8–15 × 0.3–0.5 cm, erect, simple, cane-like, terete, basal 3/4 of stem covered with non-foliar sheaths. **Leaves** 2–3, aggregate towards apex of stem, spreading, alternate; sheaths 0.6–2.5 × 0.3–0.5 cm, tubular, striated; blades 2.1–9.6 × 0.9–2.1 cm, unequal in size, elliptic-oblong, acute, sub-coriaceous, medium green. **Spathe** lacking. **Inflorescence** 4–6 cm long, apical, from mature stem, racemose, arcuate; peduncle 1.4–2.3 × 0.3 cm, somewhat laterally compressed, sometimes with a single bract near base, 8 mm long, acute, embracing; rachis 2.3–5 cm long, arching-nutant. **Floral bracts** 3–6 mm long, much shorter than ovary, decreasing in size, triangular, acute, embracing. **Flowers** 7–11, opening in succession until most open at same time, resupinate, facing downward, medium green, lip pale green, apex of column around anther slightly tinged purple, anther green; fragrance none. **Sepals** free, spreading, fleshy, 5-veined, margins entire, spreading; dorsal sepal 13–16 × 5.4–6.0 mm, narrowly obovate, obtuse; lateral sepals 14.5–15.0 × 5.4–6.0 mm, obliquely oblong oblanceolate, somewhat falcate, acute. **Petals** 13.5–16 × 3.5–6.0 mm, free, spreading, oblanceolate, apex subacute to rounded, 3-veined, margin entire, spreading. **Lip** 14.8 × 17.7 mm, united to column, deeply 3-lobed, fleshy, wider than long, base strongly cordate, apex emarginate, margin entire, spreading; bicallose, calli globose, slightly separate, conspicuous, disc with three parallel, thick, low ribs running down middle, lateral ribs arching closer to mid-rib at apex, reaching apical sinus of lip; lateral lobes 7.0 × 8.0–9.0 mm, semi-orbicular, with short radiating ribs at base; mid-lobe 6.7 × 10.9–12.5 mm, formed by two small, semi-orbicular lobes, with a short, broad isthmus 1.6 mm long. **Column** 10 mm long, somewhat thick towards apex, truncate, straight. **Clinandrium hood** reduced, margin entire. **Anther** globose, apex emarginate, apical surface minutely echinate, 4-celled. **Pollinia** ovoid, laterally compressed, subequal; caudicles granulose, shorter than pollinia. **Rostellum** apical, slit; viscarium semi-liquid. **Lateral lobes of stigma** not seen. **Cuniculus** penetrating apical one third to half of pedicelate ovary. **Ovary** 16–20 mm, slightly inflated ventrally along apical half, thin, terete, somewhat arcuate. **Capsule** [immature] 45 × 0.6 mm long, narrowly ellipsoid; pedicel 0.7 × 0.2 mm, body 25–30 × 0.6 mm.

OTHER SPECIMENS: PERU: Amazonas: Yambrasbamba: Bongará: Pampa del Burro, Perla del Imaza, a 100 m de la carretera, en bosque chaparro esclerófilo, 1886 m, 14 VIII 2022, Arista 253 & Hágster 16415, KUELAP! (LCDP and Photo voucher). Chachapoyas: Molinopampa: along Rio Ventilla, 1–2 km W of Molinopampa, 2350–2400 m, 23 VII 1962, Wurdack 1485, US00051452!

OTHER RECORDS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known presently from the Conservation Area of Pampa del Burro, in the district of Yambrasbamba, and near Molinopampa, Amazonas, northeastern Peru, west of the summit of the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes, at 1800–2800 m. Epiphytic in low sclerophyllous (“elfin”) forest on white sandstone of an Andean Tepui (Neill *et al.* 2014). Flowering from June to August.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum weigendii* belongs to the Incomptum group which is characterized by the successive lateral growths produced from the middle of the previous growth, the few leaves aggregated towards the apex of the stems, a short apical inflorescence with fleshy green to violet-green flowers with short ovaries, and the lip entire to 3-lobed. The new species is recognized by the very thin stems, the 2–3 elliptic-oblong leaves aggregate at the apex, the successive flowers, two open at a time, the flower green, the lateral lobes of the lip orbicular, as are the two lobes of the mid-lobe, the disc of the lip with 3 short parallel ribs, and the short radiating ribs at base of lateral lobes. *Epidendrum tamaense* Foldats has the floral segments strongly reflexed and a strongly arcuate ovary, sepals 15–21 mm long, the lateral sepals acute to acuminate with a conspicuous dorsal keel, the petals obtusate, and the lip larger, 22–24 × 33 mm, bicallose, with a single mid-rib.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Only known from three collections of the same area on the border between northern San Martín and Amazonas in Peru.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Dr. Maximilian Weigend (1969–) German botanist, who studied phytochemistry of macroalgae in South Africa, and later collected in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru in 1997, for his doctoral thesis “*Nasa (Loasaceae)* & the conquest of South America”. He is currently Director of the Botanical Garden of the University in Bonn. He has participated in the Flora de Colombia project with *Loasaceae*.

REFERENCES: Hágster, E. (2006) *Epidendrum tamaense*. In Hágster, E. & Sánchez, S. L. (Eds.) The Genus *Epidendrum*, Part 5, **Icon. Orchid.** 8: pl. 891. Neill, D. A., Ríos P. M., Torres M. L. A., Mori, V. T. J. & Vriesendorp, C. (2014) Vegetación y flora/Vegetation and flora. Pages 98–119, 292–311, and 408–465 In Pitman, N., Vriesendorp, C., Alvira, D., Markel, J. A., Johnston, M., Ruelas I. E., Lancha, P. A., Sarmiento, V. G., Álvarez-Loayza, P., Homan, J., Wachter, T., Del Campo, A., Stotz, D. F. & Heilpern, S. (Eds.) Perú: Cordillera Escalera-Loreto. **Rapid Biological and Social Inventories Report 26**. The Field Museum, Chicago.

