

THREE NEW SOUTH AMERICAN SPECIES
OF *CATASETUM* (ORCHIDACEAE)

C. H. Dodson*

Catasetum napoense C. H. Dodson sp. nov.

Plate 1:A

Cataseto calloso Lindl. similis, sed inflorescentia multo longiore et labello saccatissimo marginibus dentatis differt.

Plant epiphytic, indistinguishable from most other members of the genus. Inflorescence erect, a simple, 3-to 17-flowered raceme with an arched, stout, bracted peduncle to 35 cm long. Male flowers with sepals and petals dull yellow-green at the apex, red at the base, narrowly obovate, acuminate, 3×0.9 cm, the lateral sepals oblique; lip lowermost, red at the base and along the margin, the cavity yellow-green, reflexed, shorter than the other segments, 2.3×2 cm, the base concave, the apex projecting, triangular, with a trilobed callus, the margins lacerate, the margins of the basal portion dentate, the base of the cavity with a quadrate, erect, stout, bilobed callus; column erect, rostrate at the apex, 2×0.5 cm, with a pair of slender, parallel antennae produced from the midpoint and projecting downward toward the callus. Female flowers with sepals and petals similar, elliptical, reflexed, 1.7×0.6 cm, green; lip deeply saccate with a sub-rotund, flattened sac, with a contracted, thickened margin at the orifice, 1.8×1.5 cm; column thick, fleshy, short-rostrate, 1 cm long.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Province of Napo from which the plants have been collected.

TYPE: *ECUADOR*: NAPO: Km 50 Road from Lago Agrio to Baeza, alt. 500 m, 19 Oct. 1972, C. H. Dodson 5199 (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Lowland eastern Ecuador.

Catasetum napoense is similar to *C. callosum* Lindl., but the inflorescence is much longer, the base of the lip is deeply concave with serrate-dentate margins, and the apex of the lip is triangular and irregularly lacerate.

Catasetum stevensonii C. H. Dodson sp. nov.

Plate 1:B

Cataseto barbato (Lindl.) Lindl. similis, sed inflorescentia mascula pendenti et projectiuris marginis labelli ramificantibus differt.

Plant epiphytic, indistinguishable from most other members of the genus. Male inflorescence pendent, female inflorescence erect, the racemes simple, 3-to 15-flowered, with a stout, branched peduncle to 30 cm long. Male flowers with sepals and petals narrowly obovate, acuminate, pale yellow, barred with brown, 3×0.7 cm, the lateral sepals oblique; lip yellow spotted with brown, linear, shorter than the other segments, 2.2 cm long, the margins with elongate, branched, terete processes, each to 1 cm long, the base of lip with a small, saccate concavity with a slender branched callus projecting from the upper edge; column erect, rostrate at the apex, 3×0.4 cm, with a pair of slender, parallel antennae produced from the mid-point and projecting downward to contact the callus. Female flowers with sepals and petals similar, elliptical, reflexed, 2×0.7 cm, green; lip deeply saccate, flattened, with the margin of the orifice thickened, 2×1.2 cm; column thick, fleshy, short-rostrate, 1.2 cm long.

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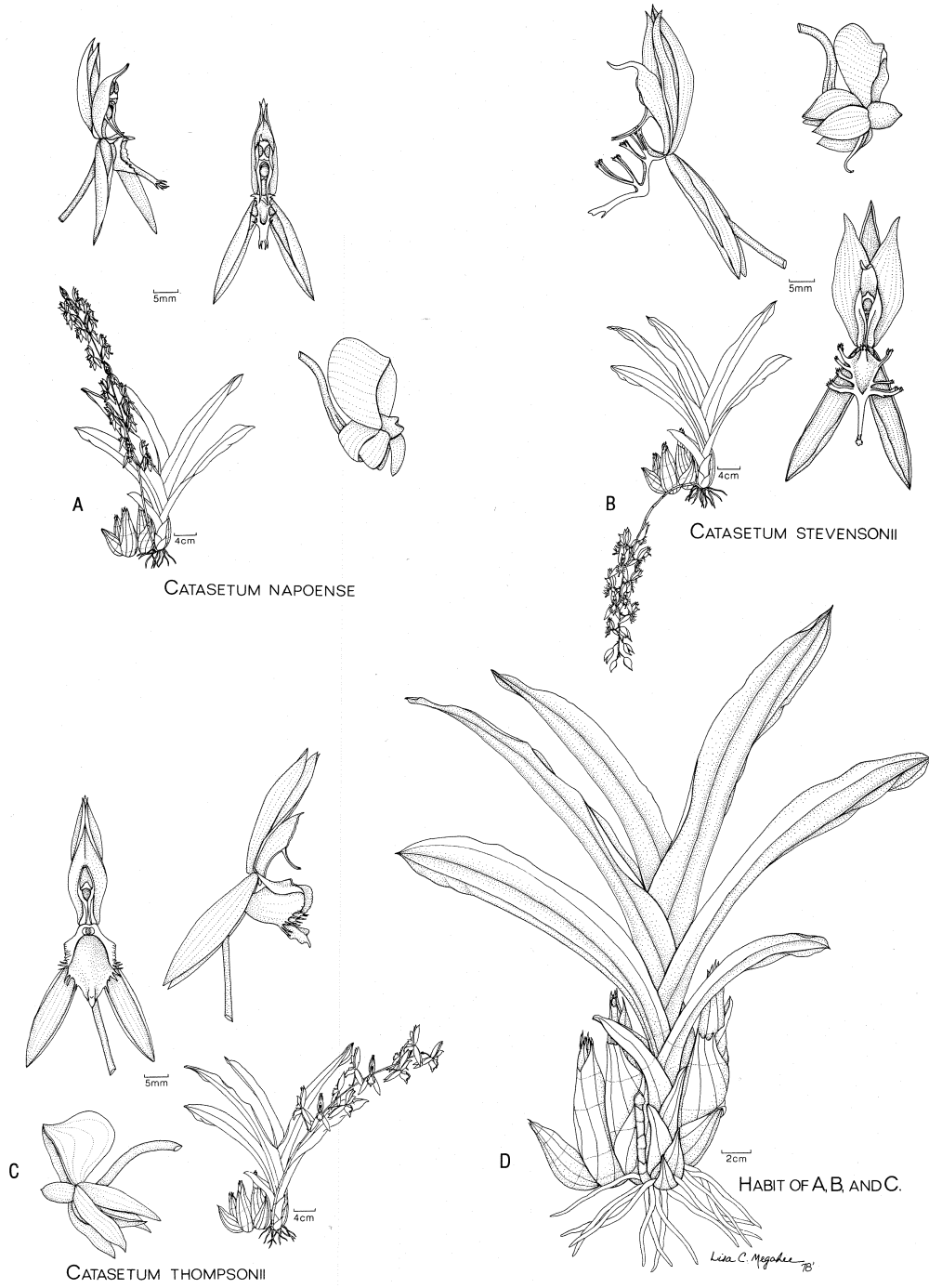


Plate 1

ETYMOLOGY: Named in honor of F. L. Stevenson who has been a serious amateur botanist working with orchids for many years.

TYPE: *ECUADOR*: ZAMORA-CHINCHIPE: in trees along Río Zamora near the town of Zamora, alt. 900 m, Nov. 1958, *C. H. Dodson 93* (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Southeastern Ecuador.

This species is allied to *Catasetum barbatum* (Lindl.) Lindl. but differs in its pendent male inflorescences, and the elongate, branched, marginal processes on the lip.

***Catasetum thompsonii* Dodson sp. nov.**

Plate 1:C

Cataseto barbato (Lindl.) Lindl. similis, sed inflorescentis multo longiore, protuberantibus labelli floris masculi paucioribus brevioribusque et odore differt.

Plant epiphytic, indistinguishable from most other members of the genus. Inflorescence erect, a simple 3-30 flowered raceme with a stout, bracted peduncle, to 40 cm long. Male flowers with sepals and petals narrowly obovate, acuminate, 2.5×0.8 cm, yellow-green, marked with red-brown, the lateral sepals oblique; lip white, reflexed, shorter than the other segments, mostly flat, linear, about 1.3×1.2 cm, abruptly inflexed near the middle with a conical sac on the back, the margin irregularly broken with fleshy protuberances, the base of the lip with a stout, conical tooth projecting over the cavity; column erect, rostrate at the apex, 2.5×0.6 cm, with a pair of slender, parallel antennae produced from the mid-point and projecting downward to contact the tooth of the lip cavity. Female flowers with sepals and petals similar, elliptical, reflexed, 2.4×0.7 cm, green; lip deeply saccate with a sub-rotund, flattened sac, with a contracted orifice, 2×1.2 cm; column thick, fleshy, short, short-rostrate, 1.3 cm long.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in honor of Adrian Thompson of Georgetown, Guayana, who helped with the collection of this species.

TYPE: *GUYANA*: ESQUIBO: Lake Tapakuma near Dawa, alt. 30 m, March 1970, *C. H. Dodson 4475* (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Guyana.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: *GUYANA*: ESQUIBO: same locality, flowered in cult. 3 Oct. 1973, *C. H. Dodson s.n.*, greenhouse acc. no. 1-20-16 (SEL).

This species is closely allied to *Catasetum barbatum* (Lindl.) Lindl., but differs in the much longer inflorescence, in the lip with short protruberances rather than barbate, and in the fragrance. Male bees of *Euglossa augaspis*, *E. cognata*, *E. cordata*, *E. liopoda*, *E. mixta* and *E. spp.* (UM-10 & RD-1215) pollinate *C. thompsonii*, while *Euglossa cordata* pollinates *Catasetum barbatum*.