

MISCELLANEOUS NEW SPECIES OF THE PLEUROTHALLIDINAE FROM BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT. One species of *Dryadella* and nine species of *Pleurothallis* from Brazil are described and illustrated.

Key words: Orchidaceae, Pleurothallidinae, Brazil, *Dryadella*, *Pleurothallis*

INTRODUCTION

Brazil is a vast country of many habitats in a large area of South America that is more or less isolated from the regions to the north and north-west. In *Orchidaceae Brasilienses*, Pabst and Dungs (1975) listed 14 species attributable to *Dryadella*, at that time in the genus *Masdevallia*. In the genus *Pleurothallis*, they listed 313 species as accepted and treated 145 names as synonyms. These numbers should be slightly enlarged to include *Phloeophila* and *Physosiphon*, because these genera presently are included in *Pleurothallis*. The great majority of these species are endemic in Brazil and adjacent countries to the south; only a few have a distribution that includes the Andes.

NEW SPECIES

Dryadella vitorinoi Luer & Toscano, sp. nov.

TYPE: Brazil. Without locality, collected by Vitorino Castro, from G. Carnevali, 1991, *Toscano de Brito s.n.* (Holotype: HUEFS), C. Luer illustr. 15540. FIGURE 1.

Species haec *Dryadella avicipitis* (Rchb. f.) Luer similis, sed floribus minoribus, sepalis ovatis acutis, petalis longioribus bilobis, lobo antico erecto elongato anguste obtuso, lobo laterali inferiore obtuso et labelli lamina crassa suboblonga cum angulis basalibus obtusis differt.

Plant small, epiphytic, densely caespitose; roots slender. **Ramicauls** erect, 2–4 mm long, enclosed by 2–3 thin, loose, tubular sheaths. **Leaf** erect, thickly coriaceous, narrowly linear-obovate, acute, 25–40 mm long, 4–6 mm wide, gradually narrowed below to the subpetiolate

base. **Inflorescence** a solitary flower, peduncle less than 1 mm long, enclosed by a loose sheath, from low on the ramicaul; floral bracts thin, imbricating, 2–3 mm long; pedicel 1 mm long; ovary 0.75–1 mm long, trialate; sepals fleshy, the dorsal sepal triangular-ovate, concave, 5.5–6.5 mm long, 2.5–3 mm wide, the apex acute, thickened, connate below to the lateral sepals for 1 mm to form a sepaline cup, the lateral sepals ovate, oblique, acute, 5–5.5 mm long, 2.5–3 mm wide, connate 1 mm at the base, with a low, transverse callus above the decurved base; petals erect, oblong-bilobed, 3.5–4 mm long, 2–2.25 mm wide, the apical oblong, narrowly obtuse, the lateral lobe protuberant, obtuse or rounded, below the middle on the labellar margin; lip unguiculate, the blade thick, suboblong, 2.25 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the apex rounded, the base above the claw with a pair of obtuse angles, the disc with a pair of rounded lamellae below the middle, the claw 1 mm long, bilobulate at the base, lightly channeled longitudinally, hinged to the apex of the column-foot; column semiterete, 2 mm long, longitudinally erose-winged on the distal half, bidentate at the apex, the foot equally long.

Etymology. Named in honor of Vitorino Paiva Castro Neto of São Paulo, Brazil, who discovered this species.

Paratype: BRAZIL. Espírito Santo: Domingos Martins, Caxixe Frio, collected by R. Kautsky, flowered in cultivation 3 Mar. 1991, *Toscano de Brito 889* (MO), C. Luer illustr. 16951.

This species is apparently endemic in Brazil, having been first collected by Vitorino Paiva Castro Neto of São Paulo. *Dryadella vitorinoi* is similar to the common and widely distributed *D. aviceps*, but the former is distinguished by the acute sepals and comparatively long, erect, bi-

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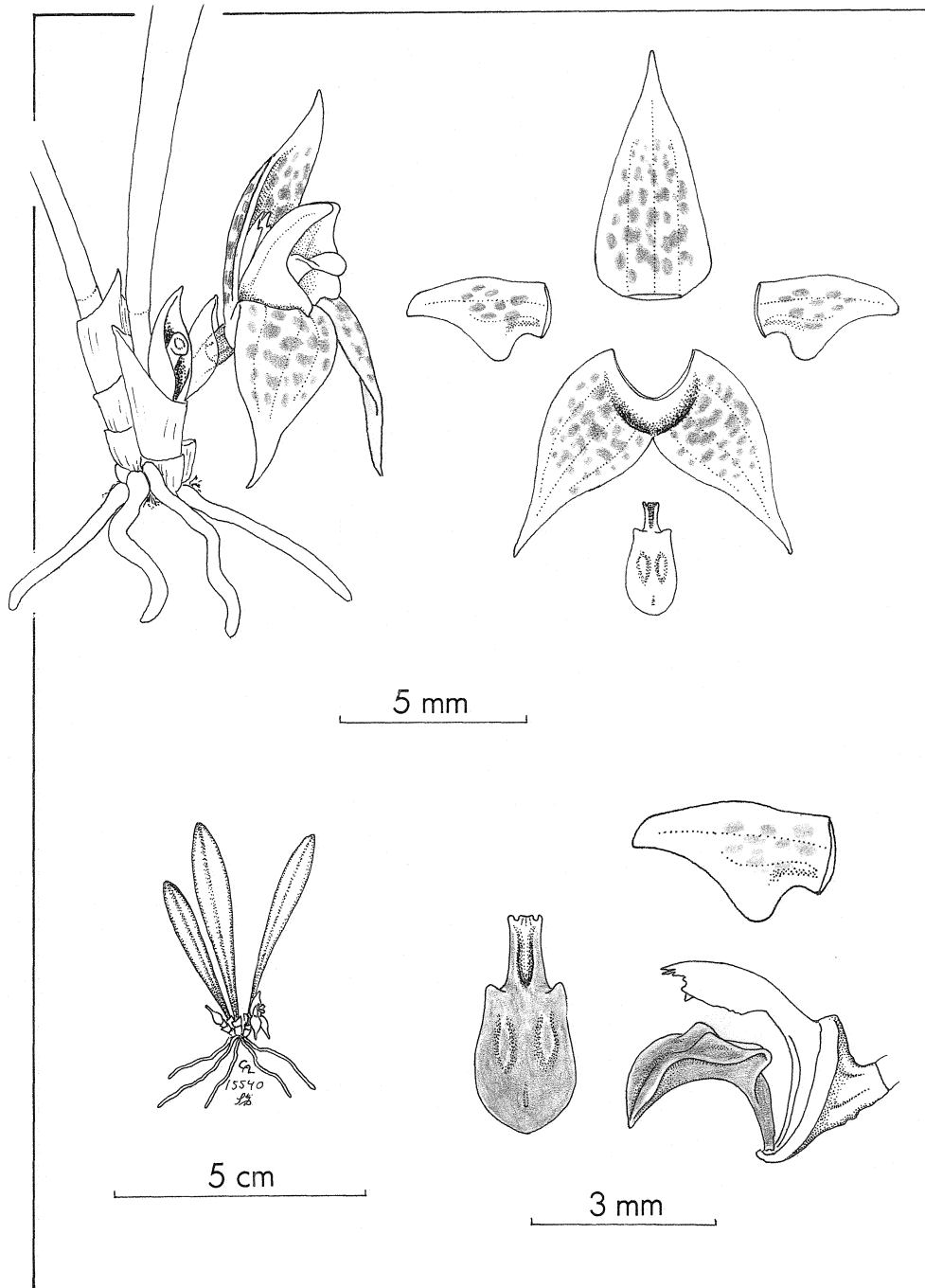


FIGURE 1. *Dryadella vitorinoi*.

lobed petals. The upper lobes meet over the lip while the lower lobes rest on the low, transverse callus of the lateral sepals.

Pleurothallis carvalhoi Luer & Toscano, sp. nov. TYPE: Brazil. Espírito Santo: Domingos Martins, collected by R. Kautsky, flowered in cultivation by Francisco S. Carvalho, in Rio de Janeiro, 1983, *Toscano de Brito 970* (Holotype: MO in liquid), C. Luer illustr. 16952. FIGURE 2.

Planta minuta, ramicaulibus subnullis, racemo congesto folio elliptico multibreuiore, sepalis liberis longi-attenuatis, petalis anguste ovatis apice anguste obtusis, et labello oblongo marginibus infra medium sublobatis distinguitur.

Plant very small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. **Ramicauls** erect, less than 1 mm long, enclosed by a thin, tubular sheath. **Leaf** thickly coriaceous, erect, elliptical-obovate, obtuse, 5–18 mm long, 4–6 mm wide, the base broadly cuneate into the subpetiolate base. **Inflorescence** a congested, successively few-flowered raceme, ca. 2 mm long, borne laterally from the ramicaul by a peduncle ca. 1.5 mm long; floral bracts 1.5 mm long; pedicels 1.5–2 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; sepals cream, lightly suffused with red, membranous, glabrous, narrowly ovate, acute, the dorsal sepal concave toward the base, 10–15 mm long, 1.5–2 mm wide, 5-veined, the lateral sepals oblique, 10.5–15 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, 5-veined; petals wine red with yellow tip, membranous, narrowly ovate, entire, 4.5 mm long, 1 mm wide, the apex narrowly obtuse, cellular-glandular; lip wine red with yellow tip, oblong, subtrilobed, 2.4–3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide expanded, the apex subtruncate, shortly revolute, the margins erect and dilated below the middle into low, broadly rounded lobes, the disc featureless, the base truncate, with a minute lobule at both corners, hinged to the column-foot; column stout, 1.75–2 mm long, with the apex fimbriate, covering the ventral anther, rostellum, and stigma, the foot 1 mm long.

Etymology. Named in honor of Francisco Sales Carvalho Silva, who collected this species.

Paratype: BRAZIL. Espírito Santo: Soido, 850 m, 20 June 2001, *L. Velten s.n.* (HUEFS).

This tiny species, apparently rare and endemic in the state of Espírito Santo, is known only from two, isolated collections, the first cultivated by Carvalho in 1983. It is distinguished by elliptical leaves borne by ramicauls less than one millimeter long. The raceme is short, congested, and successively flowered. The sepals are narrowly attenuate; the petals are narrowly oblong with a blunt, cellular tip; and the lip is oblong

with low, erect, rounded margins below the middle.

Pleurothallis exdrasii Luer & Toscano, sp. nov.

TYPE: Brazil. Rio de Janeiro: Munic. of Maricá, alt. 200 m, cultivated by Exdras Porto, 21 Jan. 1997, *Toscano de Brito 1073* (Holotype: HUEFS), C. Luer illustr. 18220.

FIGURE 3.

Species haec *Pleurothallis bicarinata* Lindl. similis, sed racemo folio longiore, sepalis intus glabrous, petalis late obovatis uninervatis, et labello latissime subpandurato differt.

Plant large, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. **Ramicauls** stout, erect, slightly compressed above, 10–22 cm long, enclosed by spotted, tubular sheaths below the middle. **Leaf** erect, thickly coriaceous, elliptical-oblong, subacute, 7–8.5 cm long, 3 cm wide, narrowly rounded below at the sessile base. **Inflorescence** a congested, distichous, simultaneously several-flowered raceme, 10–11 cm long including the peduncle 3 cm long, borne from the base of the leaf, with a spathe 1.5 cm long; floral bracts tubular, 3 mm long; pedicels stout, 1 mm long; ovary minutely pubescent, 1.25 mm long, 1.25 mm thick; sepals yellow-green, minutely pubescent externally, glabrous within, fleshy, the dorsal sepal obovate, subacute to obtuse, 8–9.5 mm long, 3.5–4.5 mm wide, 3-veined, free from the lateral sepals, the lateral sepals connate into a broadly elliptical, concave, shortly bifid, obtuse synsepal, 7.5–8.5 mm long, 5–6 mm wide, 6-veined; petals broadly obovate-spathulate, obtuse, microscopically erose, 2.75 mm long, 1.8 mm wide, 1-veined; lip thick, broadly subpandurate-subtrilobed, 3 mm long, 2 mm wide, the apex subtruncate-rounded, the lateral lobes obscure, low, rounded, below the middle, the disc with a thick pair of diverging, nearly smooth carinae on the middle third, the base convex, truncate, minutely lobed at the angles, hinged to the column-foot; column broadly winged above the middle, 2.5 mm long, with a callus below the stigma, the foot thick, 1.5 mm long.

Etymology. Named in honor of Exdras Porto who had this species in cultivation.

This species of subgenus *Acianthera* is most similar to *Pleurothallis bicarinata* and apparently endemic in the state of Rio de Janeiro. It is characterized by the large habit with stout ramicauls longer than the thick, oblong leaf. The raceme of fleshy flowers is longer than the leaf and subtended by an inconspicuous spathe. The sepals are short-pubescent externally and glabrous within. The petals are broadly spathulate and single-veined. The lip is thick, broadly sub-

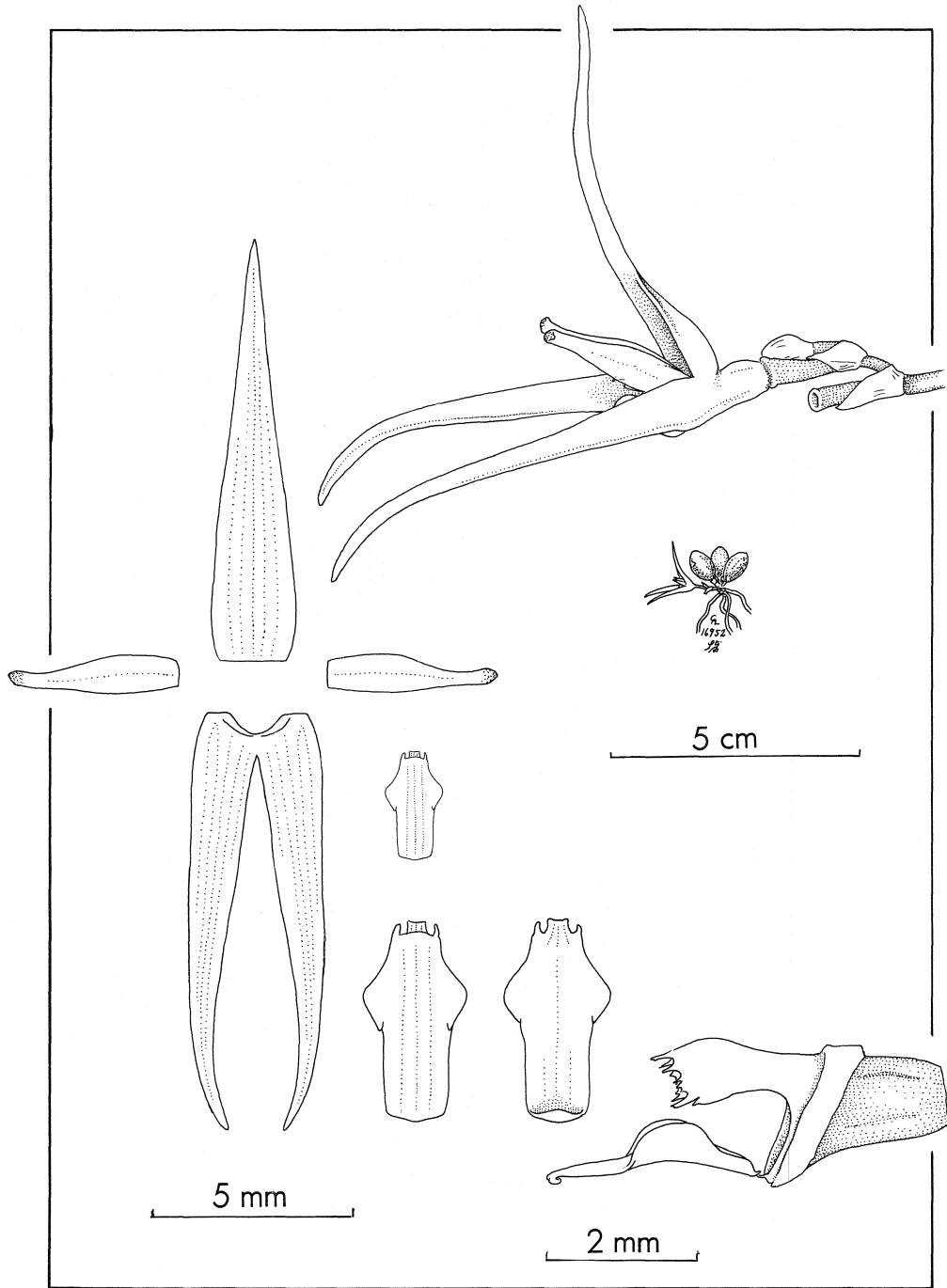


FIGURE 2. *Pleurothallis carvalhoi*.

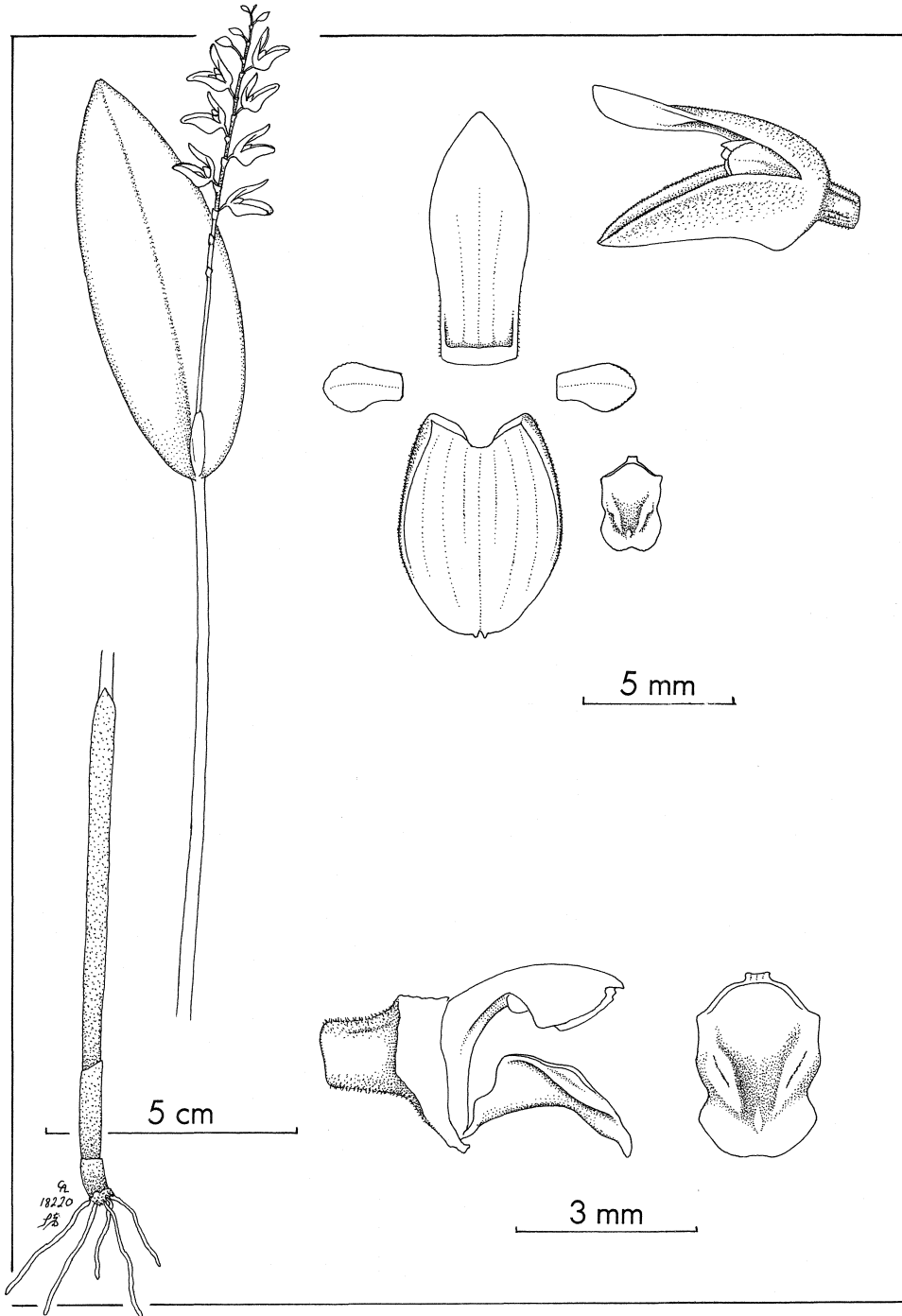


FIGURE 3. *Pleurothallis exdrasii*.

pandurate-subtrilobed and subtruncate with diverging calli.

Pleurothallis fastigiata Luer & Toscano, sp. nov.

TYPE: Brazil. Pará: Castanhal, Rio Apeú, collected by F. Barros, 28 Jan. 1988, flowered in cultivation at the São Paulo Botanical Garden, 15579, 16 Jan. 1997, Toscano de Brito 2291 (Holotype: HUEFS), C. Luer illustr. 18139.

FIGURE 4.

Species haec *Pleurothallis adenochilae* Schltr. affinis, sed habitu majore, racemo congesto folio brevior, petalis acutissimis, et labello etiam acutissimo differt.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose, roots slender. **Ramicauls** stout, erect, 2–4.5 cm long, enclosed by 3-ribbed, tubular sheaths. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, subacute, 2.5–4.5 cm long including an indistinct petiole ca. 5 mm long, 6–8 mm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** a congested, flexuous, successively several-flowered raceme, 1.5–2.5 cm long including the peduncle 0.5–1 cm long, from near the apex of a ramicaul; floral bracts 1.5 mm long; pedicels 1.25 mm long; ovary 0.75 mm long; sepals translucent purple, white toward the base, glabrous, subcarinate, the dorsal sepal ovate, acute, 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, 3-veined, the lateral sepals connate only at the base, forming a shallow mentum with the column-foot, elliptical-oblong, acute, 3 mm long, 1.2 mm wide, 2-veined; petals translucent purple, microscopically ciliate, ovate, acute, oblique, 2.5 mm long, 1 mm wide, 1-veined; lip purple, narrowly ovate, acute, 2.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, the sides below the middle thin, slightly dilated, erect, ciliate, the disc with a low midline carina from the base, decreasing in height to near the middle where it forks into low calli above the middle, the base truncate, bilobulate, hinged between to the column-foot; column stout, broadly winged, 2.5 mm long, denticulate at the apex, the anther, rostellum, and stigma ventral, the foot thick, 1 mm long.

Etymology. From the Latin *fastigiata*, “brought to a point,” referring to the tip of the labellum.

This species of subgenus *Specklinia* is related to the widely distributed *Pleurothallis brevipes* Focke (syn. *P. modesta* Cogn.) and Brazilian *P. adenochila*. From both of them and their numerous allies, *P. fastigiata* is distinguished by the narrow lip drawn to a fine point.

Pleurothallis reedii Luer, sp. nov. TYPE: Brazil.

Bahia: without specific locality, collected by W. Reed, cultivated ca. 1880 by Saunders 2172 (Holotype: AMES), C. Luer illustr. 19296.

FIGURE 5.

Species haec *Pleurothallis breviscapae* C. Schweinf. affinis, sed petalis acutissimis et labello oblongo lobis prope medium majoribus differt.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. **Ramicauls** short, erect, 7–8 mm long, enclosed by 1–2 tubular sheaths. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, dotted with purple, elliptical-obovate, acute to subacute, 23 mm long including a petiole ca. 5 mm long, 4 mm wide in dried state, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** a subflexuous, lax, successively few-(3-)flowered raceme up to 33 mm long including the peduncle 25 mm long, from a node low on the ramicaul; floral bract 1 mm long; pedicel 3 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; sepals glabrous, subcarinate, the dorsal sepal narrowly triangular-ovate, acute, 5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, faintly 3-veined, the lateral sepals connate only at the base, narrowly triangular, oblique, acute, 4.5 mm long, 1 mm wide, faintly 3-veined; petals narrowly triangular, oblique, acute, with the margins cellular-glandular, 4.75 mm long, 0.75 mm wide, 1-veined; lip elliptical-oblong, acute, slightly convex, minutely 3-lobed, 2 mm long, 1 mm wide, the lateral lobes slightly below the middle, erect, suborbicular, obtuse, microscopically ciliate, 0.25 mm long and wide, the disc slightly thickened, cellular-glandular toward the base, the base truncate, with a minute lobule at each corner, hinged to the column-foot; column semiterete, winged above the middle, denticulate at the apex, 1.5 mm long, with the anther, rostellum, and stigma hooded and ventral, the foot 0.75 mm long.

Etymology. Named for W. Reed, who collected this species.

This little species was found among the indeterminates at AMES. The specimen had been annotated “tetrotis” by Reichenbach. No recent collection is known. It is distinguished by a dotted, elliptical leaf slightly surpassed by a successively three-flowered raceme. The sepals are narrowly triangular, acute, and free. The petals are similarly narrow, ovate, and acute. The lip is oblong and acute with a pair of small, minutely ciliate, marginal lobes just below the middle. This species is related to *Pleurothallis breviscapa* of the Guyanas, but the latter differs with shorter petals and a longer, obovate lip with much smaller, lateral lobes present just above the base. The lip is similar to that of *P. rabei* Foldats.

Pleurothallis robertoi Luer & Toscano, sp. nov.

TYPE: Brazil. Espírito Santo: Marechal Floriano, São Bento de Urânia, alt. 1000 m, 27 Sept. 1996, Toscano de Brito & R. Kautsky 1017 (Holotype: HUEFS), C. Luer illustr. 18057.

FIGURE 6.

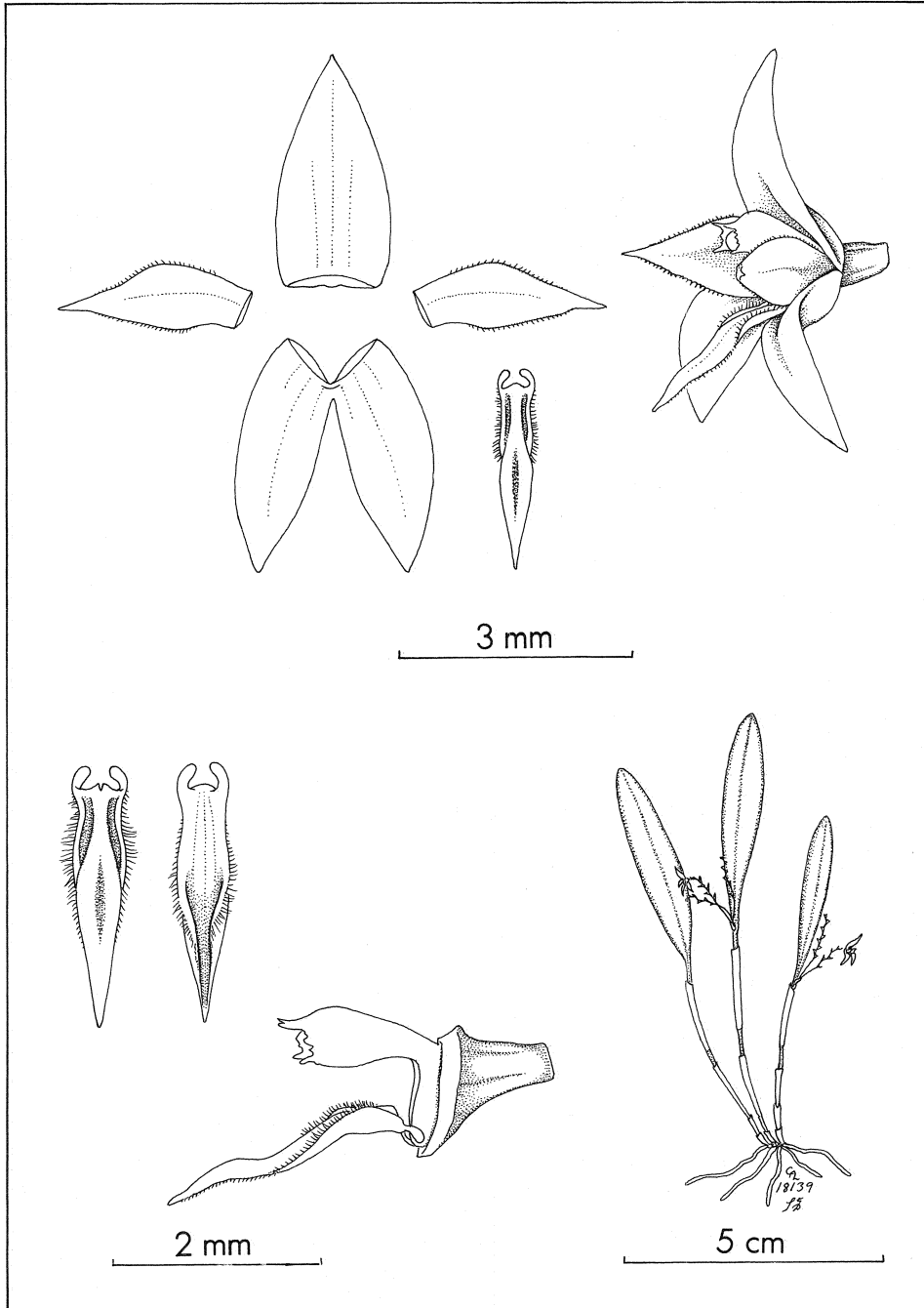


FIGURE 4. *Pleurothallis fastigiata*.

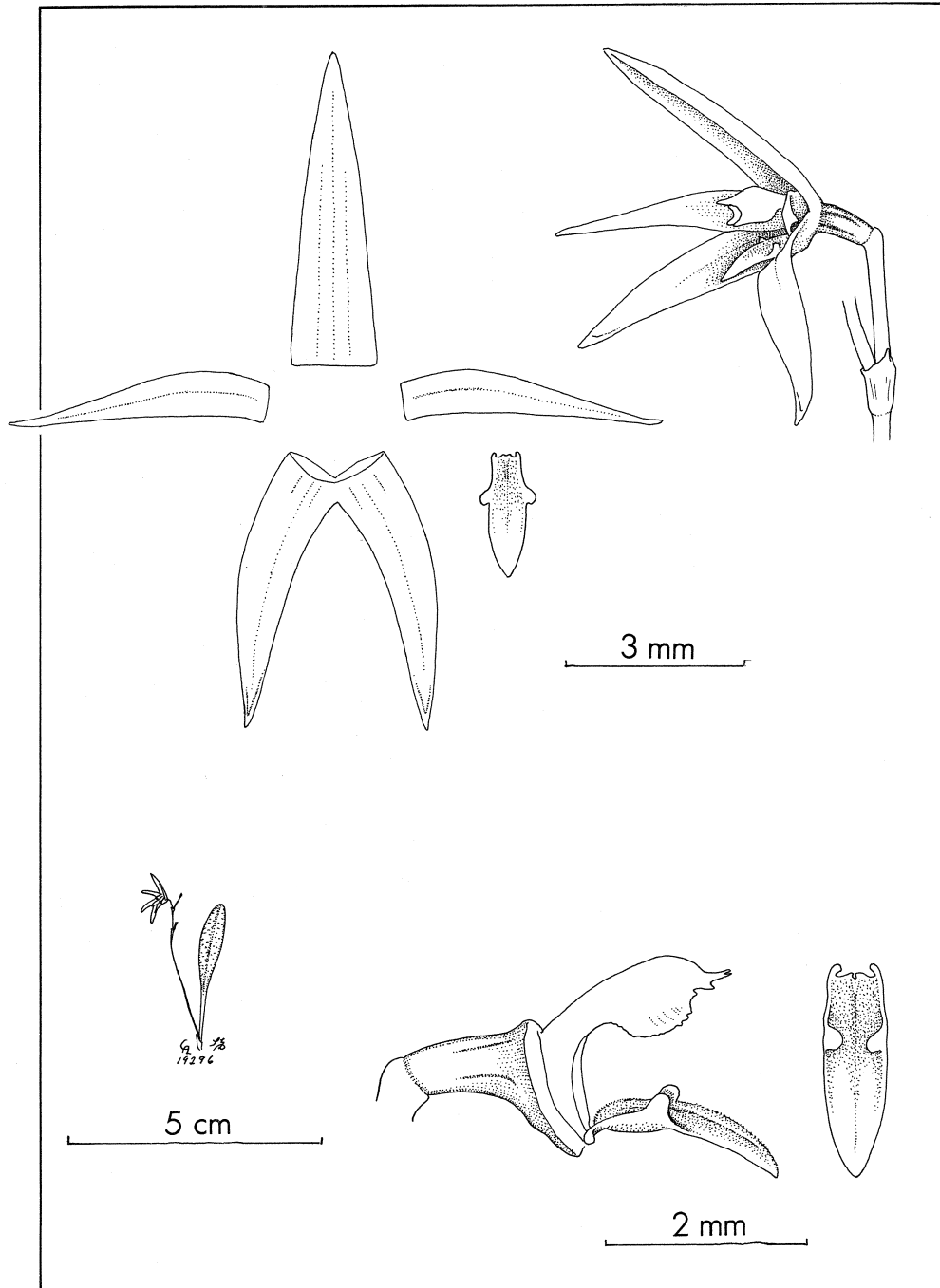


FIGURE 5. *Pleurothallis reedii*.

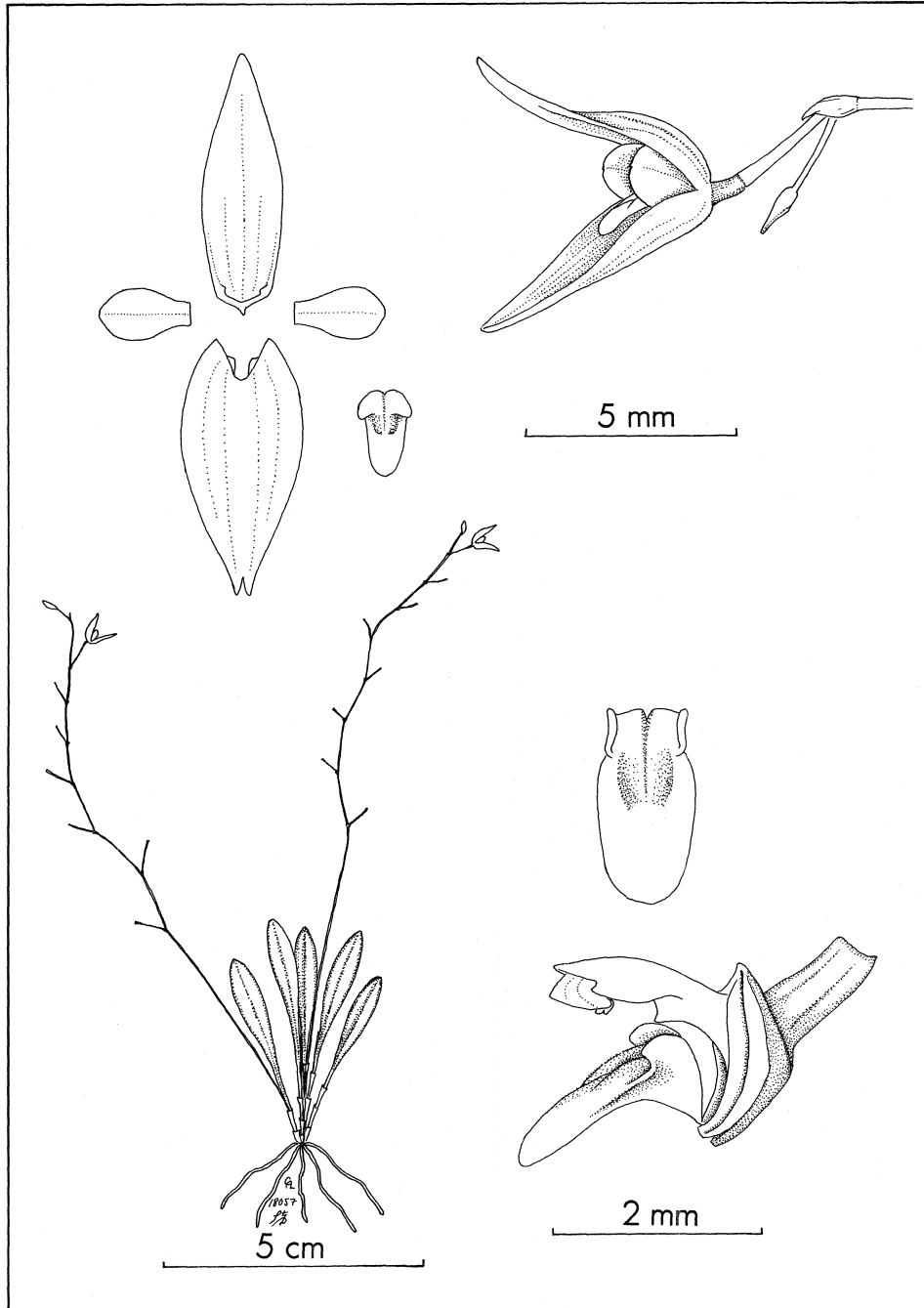


FIGURE 6. *Pleurothallis robertoi*.

Species haec *Pleurothallis conspersae* Hoehne similis, sed flore ementoso, petalis integris late obovatis, labelli lobo antico integro et lobis lateralibus supra basim differt.

Plant small, epiphytic, densely caespitose, roots slender. **Ramicauls** slender, erect, 7–12 mm long, enclosed by 2–3 thin, tubular sheaths. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical-obovate, subacute, 15–30 mm long with a petiole 4–6 mm long, 4.5–5.5 mm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** a loose, subflexuous, successively several-flowered raceme, to 15 cm long including the peduncle 4–5 cm long, from near the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts 1.5 mm long; pedicels 2.5–4 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; sepals glabrous, light yellow, the dorsal sepal elliptical-obovate, acute, 6 mm long, 2 mm wide, 3-veined, the lateral sepals connate to near the apex into an ovate, acute, shortly bifid synsepal, 6 mm long, 3 mm wide; petals translucent light yellow, entire, obovate-spatulate, round at the apex, 2 mm long, 1.2 mm wide, 1-veined; lip yellow, oblong-trilobed, rounded at the apex, 2 mm long, 1 mm wide, the lobes basal, low, broadly uncinat, antrorse, the disc shallowly channeled between a pair of thick, longitudinal, glandular-cellular calli below the middle, the base truncate, hinged to the column-foot; column slender, winged above the middle, with an obtusely angled process near the middle, 1.5 mm long, the anther, rostellum, and stigma ventral, the foot stout, nearly 1 mm long.

Etymology. Named in honor of Roberto Kautsky of Domingo Martins, co-collector of this species.

This caespitose, little species is characterized by slender ramicauls considerably shorter than the narrowly obovate leaves they bear. The flowers are produced successively and distantly in a loose, subflexuous raceme that far exceeds the leaf. The dorsal sepal and synsepal form a bilabiate flower with the broadly rounded petals in the angles between them. The lip is trilobed with low, antrorse basal lobes and an oblong anterior lobe with the apex rounded.

Pleurothallis silvae Luer & Toscano, sp. nov.

TYPE: Brazil. Amazonas: Maraã, Lago Maraã, Rio Japurá, collected by J.B. da Silva, 23 Nov. 1989, *Toscano de Brito* 2292 (Holotype: HUEFS), C. Luer illustr. 14468.

FIGURE 7.

Species haec *Pleurothallis ochreateae* Lindl. affinis, sed foliis angustioribus, racemo brevi paucifloro, sepalis non crassiscarinatis, et labello oblongo bicalloso supra basim bilobo differt.

Plant small, epiphytic, repent, the rhizome 1–1.5 cm long between ramicauls; roots slender.

Ramicauls ascending-erect, terete, 3–6 cm long, with a tubular sheath below the middle, and at the base. **Leaf** erect, semiterete, thickly coriaceous, linear, acute, 4–7 cm long, 5–6 mm wide, 3 mm thick, the base sessile. **Inflorescence** a simultaneous, 2-flowered raceme, with flowers 2 mm apart, borne by a peduncle 10 mm long, subtended by a spathe 3–4 mm long, at the base of the leaf; floral bract 1.5 mm long; pedicel 1 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; sepals brown, glabrous, the dorsal sepal oblong, acute, 6 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, 3-veined, the lateral sepals connate to near the middle into an elliptical, bifid lamina, 6 mm long, each sepal 2 mm wide, 3-veined, acute, with the sides more or less recurved; petals narrowly oblong, acute, 2.5 mm long, 0.6 mm wide, 1-veined, microscopically denticulate toward the apex; lip thick, oblong-trilobed, 2.75 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the apex broadly rounded, faintly verrucose, the lobes erect, retrorse, obtuse, above the base, the disc channeled between a pair of thick, converging, slightly verrucose calli on the middle third, the base truncate, with a thick lobule at either corner, hinged to the column-foot; column stout, semiterete, irregularly winged above the middle, 2 mm long, with the foot 1.5 mm long, the anther, rostellum, and stigma hooded and ventral.

Etymology. Named in honor of João Batista da Silva who collected this species.

This small species, apparently endemic in the state of Amazonas, is related to others with thick or semiterete leaves. It is characterized by narrow, semiterete leaves borne by nearly equally long ramicauls spaced along a repent rhizome. The raceme of the only specimen seen was simultaneously two-flowered, and borne by a short peduncle. The sepals are not fleshy-carinate as seen in *Pleurothallis ochreatea* and relatives. The petals are oblong and acute. The lip is thick with a pair of calli and a pair of lobes above the base.

Pleurothallis subnulla Luer & Toscano, sp.

nov. TYPE: Brazil. Bahia: without specific locality, collected by E.F. Silva, cultivated by the São Paulo Botanical Garden, 13515, 23 May 1986, *Toscano de Brito* 2293 (Holotype: HUEFS), C. Luer illustr. 11621.

FIGURE 8.

Species haec *Pleurothallis montepelladensis* Hoehne affinis, sed foliis angustioribus semiteretibus, ramicaulis subnullis, racemis plurifloris longioribus, et labello ad basim bilobulato differt.

Plant very small, epiphytic, densely caespitose, roots slender. **Ramicauls** extremely short, ca. 1 mm long, enclosed by a tubular sheath. **Leaf** light green, erect to suberect, thickly cori-

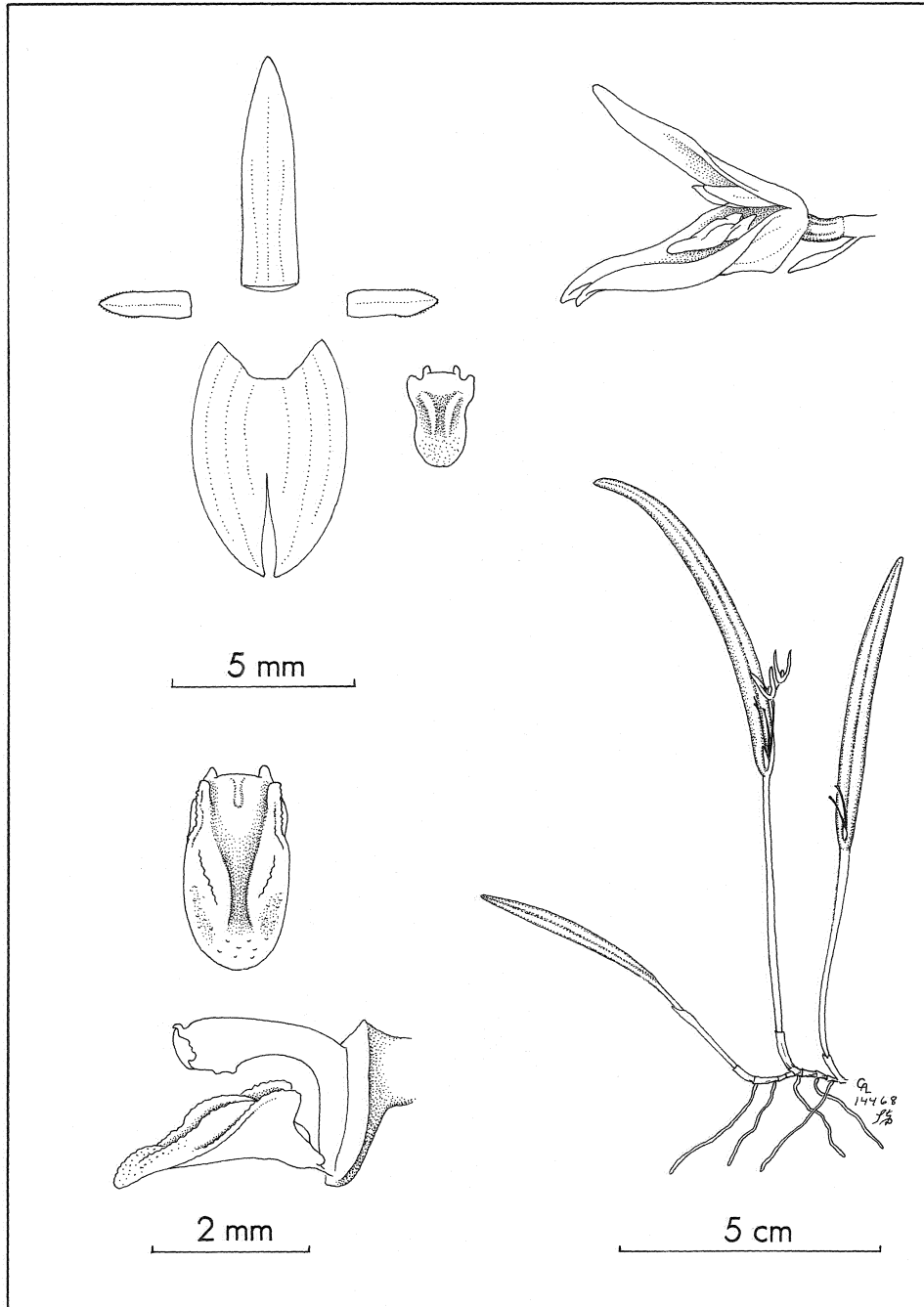


FIGURE 7. *Pleurothallis silvae*.

aceous, narrowly elliptical, subacuate, 7–12 mm long, 3–3.5 mm wide, 2 mm thick, narrowly cuneate below into the sessile base. **Inflorescence** a loose, subflexuous, successively several (6–7)-flowered raceme, to 4 cm long including the pe-

duncle 1.5–2 cm long, laterally from the ramicaul; floral bracts 1 mm long; pedicels 2–2.5 mm long; ovary 0.5 mm long; sepals glabrous, subcarinate, the dorsal sepal narrowly triangular, acute, 5.5 mm long, 1.2 mm wide, 3-veined, the

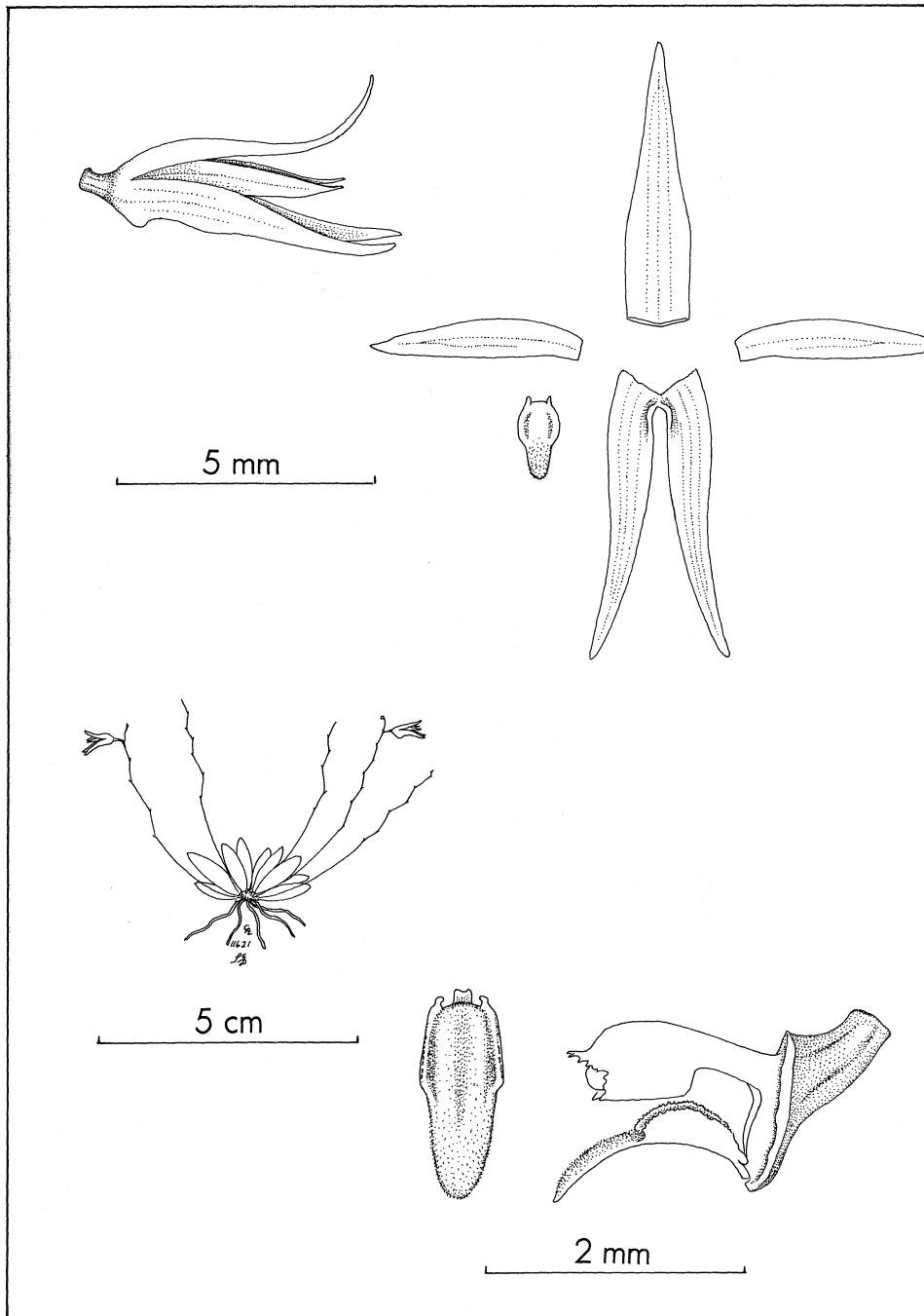


FIGURE 8. *Pleurothallis subnulla*.

lateral sepals connate only at the base, forming a shallow mentum with the column-foot, narrowly oblong-triangular, acute, 5.5 mm long, 1 mm wide, 3-veined; petals translucent, entire, narrowly ovate, acute, slightly oblique, 4 mm

long, 0.8 mm wide, 1-veined, with an incomplete, accessory vein; lip oblong, obtuse, 1.6 mm long, 0.8 mm wide, the apex rounded, cellular-papillose, the sides below the middle thin, slightly dilated, erect, denticulate, the base trun-

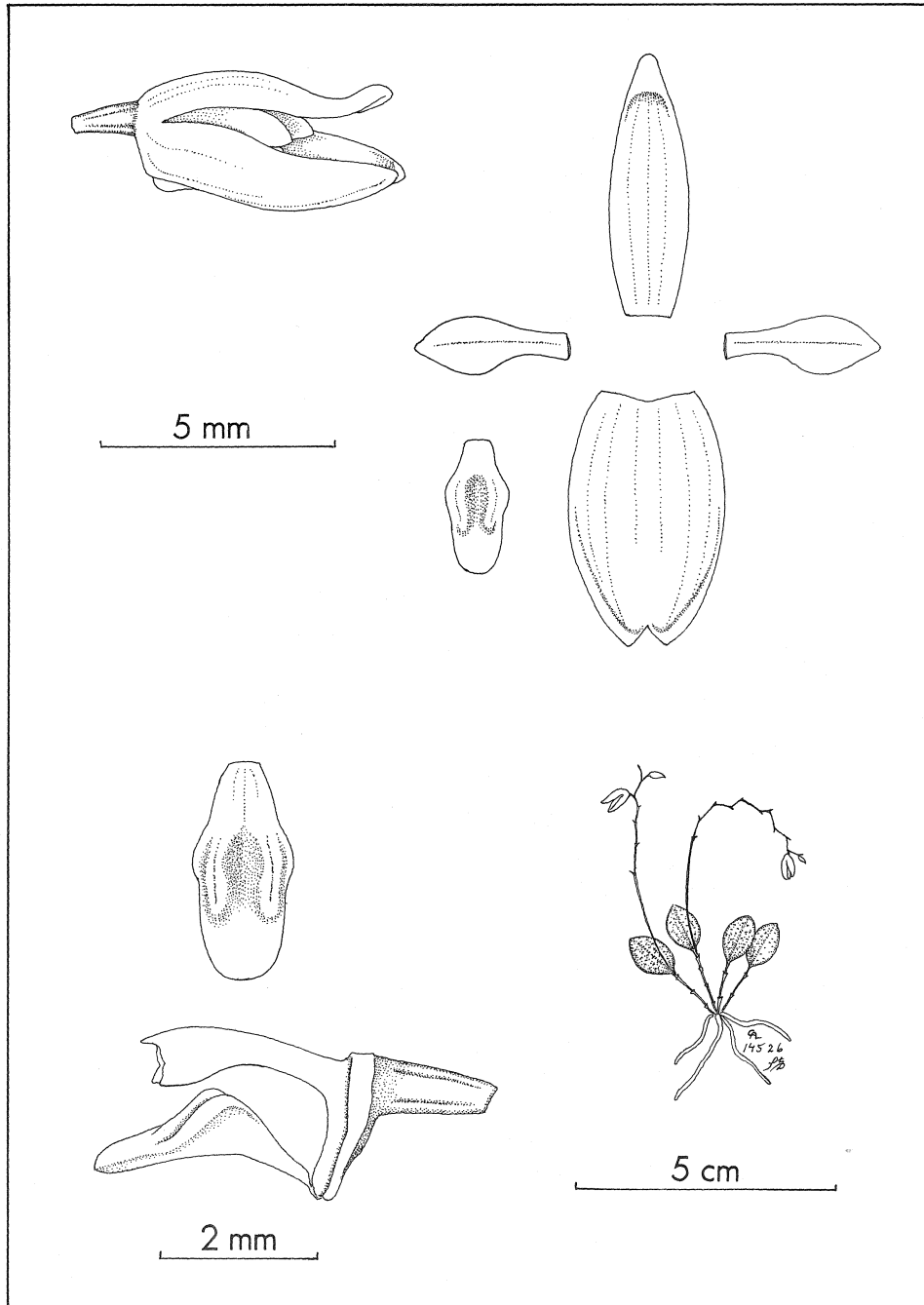


FIGURE 9. *Pleurothallis verboonenii*.

cate, with a lobule at each corner, hinged between to the column-foot; column stout, broadly winged above the middle, 1.8 mm long, denticulate at the apex, the anther, rostellum, and stigma ventral, the foot thick, 0.5 mm long.

Etymology. From the Latin subnullus, "almost nothing," referring to the ramicaul.

This tiny species is related to *Pleurothallis montepelladensis*, but differs in having longer racemes bearing twice as many flowers; and a

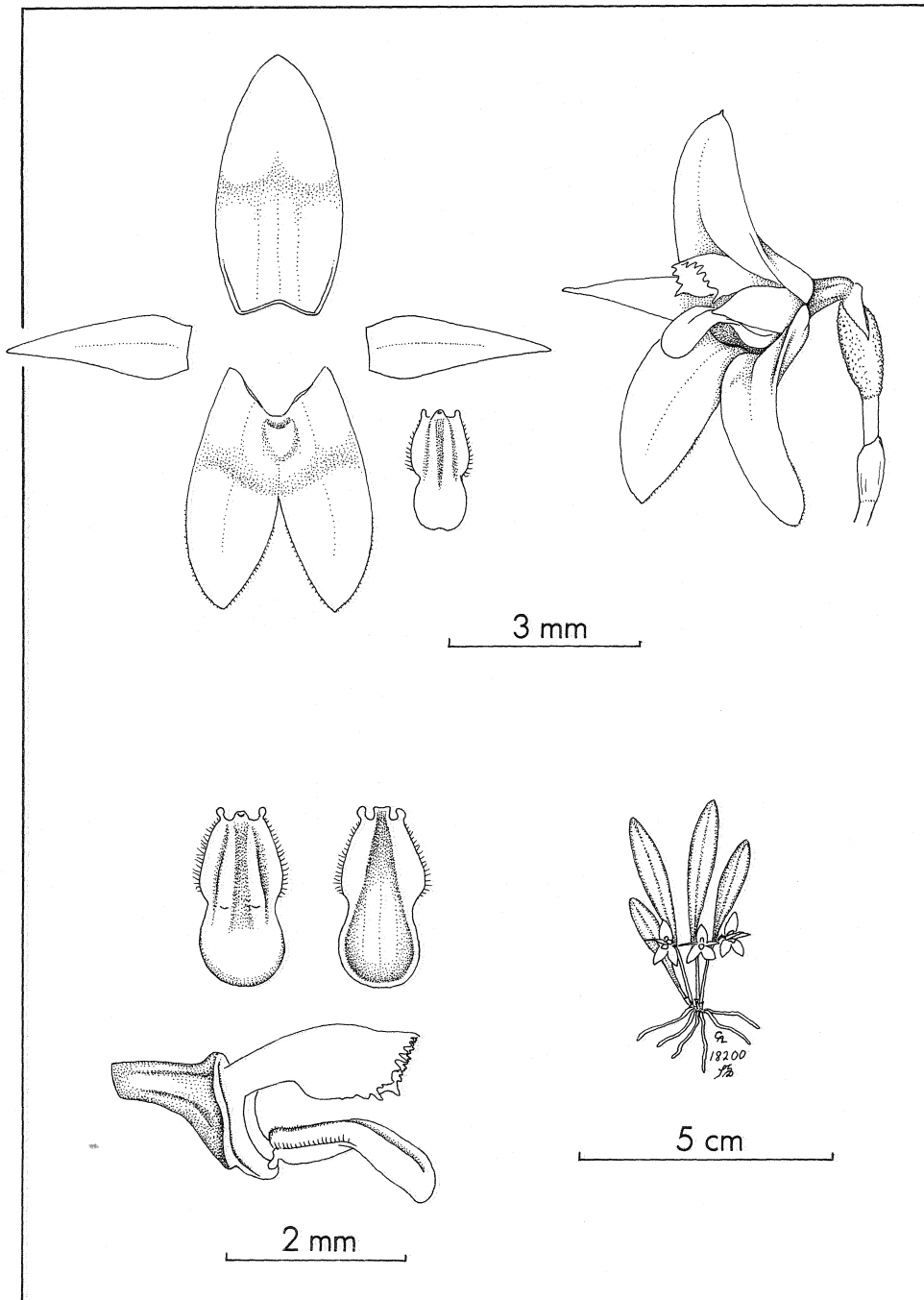


FIGURE 10. *Pleurothallis vitorinoi*.

lip with a pair of basal lobules. Both species have thick, somewhat semiterete leaves, but the ramicauls of *P. subnulla* are markedly reduced in length.

Pleurothallis verboonenii Luer & Toscano, sp. nov. TYPE: Brazil. without collection data, flowered in cultivation at Orquidário Binot, 30 Nov. 1989, *Toscano de Brito* 2294

(Holotype: HUEFS), C. Luer illustr. 14526. FIGURE 9.

Species haec *Pleurothallis pleurothallioides* (Cogn.) Handro et affinitatibus similis, sed sepalis dorsali profunde cucullato differt.

Plant small, epiphytic, densely caespitose, roots slender. **Ramicauls** slender, erect, 5–15 mm long, enclosed by 2–3 thin, tubular, non-dilated sheaths. **Leaf** green, speckled with purple, erect, coriaceous, elliptical, obtuse, minutely apiculate, 9–11 mm long with the petiole 0.5–1 mm long, 5–7 mm wide, broadly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** a loose, subflexuous, successively several-flowered raceme, to 6 cm long including the peduncle 2–3 cm long, from near the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts 1.5 mm long; pedicels 1.5–2 mm long; ovary 1.5 mm long; sepals glabrous, the dorsal sepal light rose, elliptical, 6.5 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, 3-veined, with the apex deeply cucullate, the lateral sepals rose, connate to near the apex into an elliptical, cymbiform, shortly bifid lamina, obtuse; petals light rose, translucent, entire, spatulate, subacute, 3.5 mm long, 1.25 mm wide, 1-veined; lip tan, oblong, rounded at the apex, 3 mm long, 1.25 mm wide, the sides near the middle erect and thick with a pair of low, longitudinal calli on the middle third, shallowly concave between, the base truncate, hinged to the column-foot; column slender, winged above the middle, 2.5 mm long, the anther, rostellum, and stigma ventral, the foot slender, 1 mm long.

Etymology. Named for the late George Verboonen in whose collection at Orquidário Binot this species was cultivated.

Unfortunately, the collection data of this little species are unknown. It is characterized by ramicauls about as long as the elliptical, purple-speckled leaves. The flowers are produced successively in a loose, subflexuous raceme that exceeds the leaf severalfold. The most distinguishing feature of the flower is a distinct, deeply hollow, thimble-like apex of the dorsal sepal. It is similar to that of the Central American *Pleurothallis digitalis* Luer and *P. segregatifolia* Ames & C. Schweinf.

Pleurothallis vitorinoides Luer & Toscano, sp. nov. TYPE: Brazil. São Paulo: Serra do Mar, São Bernardo do Campo, alt. 800 m, 19 Jan. 1997, V.P. Castro & M. Campacci s.n. (Holotype: HUEFS); C. Luer illustr. 18200.

FIGURE 10.

Species haec *Pleurothallis gehrtii* Hoehne & Schltr.

affinis, sed inflorescentia uniflora, pedunculo abbreviato, petalis glabris et labello supra medium glabro differt.

Plant small, epiphytic, densely caespitose, roots slender. **Ramicauls** slender, erect, 6–10 mm long, enclosed by 2 loose, tubular sheaths. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical-obovate, subacute, 20–30 mm long, 4–6 mm wide, cuneate below into a subpetiolate base. **Inflorescence** a solitary flower, borne from near the apex of the ramicaul by a peduncle 2 mm long; floral bract 1 mm long; pedicel 1.5 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; sepals yellow-white, suffused with light tan and thickened above the middle, glabrous, the dorsal sepal ovate, obtuse, 3.5 mm long, 2 mm wide, 3-veined, the lateral sepals elliptical-oblong, obtuse, 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, 1-veined, connate to near the middle; petals translucent yellow, ovate, narrowly acute, glabrous, 3 mm long, 1 mm wide, 1-veined; lip yellow with brown edge, oblong-subpandurate, 2 mm long, 1 mm wide, the apical half rounded, convex, glabrous, with the margins below the middle thin, long-ciliate, the disc with central, longitudinal callus decreasing in height from the base, the base bilobulate, hinged between to the column-foot; column broadly winged above the middle, 2 mm long, lacinate at the apex, the anther, rostellum, and stigma ventral, the foot 1 mm long.

Etymology. Named in honor of Vitorino Paiva Castro of São Paulo, co-collector of this species.

Vegetatively, this little species is similar to many others characterized by a caespitose habit with narrow, elliptical leaves longer than the ramicauls. The flowers are produced singly by a short peduncle near the apex of the ramicaul. The flowers are similar to those of *Pleurothallis gehrtii*, but the petals are subulate and glabrous, and the apex of the lip is rounded, convex and glabrous.

Among the numerous ramicauls of the only specimen found, three were bearing flowers adjacent to each other so that the inflorescence appeared to be a congested, three-flowered raceme. Was this a coincidence, or was anthesis coordinated by three adjacent ramicauls simultaneously?

LITERATURE CITED

- Pabst, G.F.J. and F. Dungs. 1975. *Orchidaceae Brasilienses*, Vol. 1. Brücke-Verlag Kurt Schmiersow, Hildesheim.