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A New Species of *Odontoglossum* (Orchidaceae: Oncidiinae) from Peru

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Abstract. A new species from Peru, *Odontoglossum platynaris* (Orchidaceae: Oncidiinae), is described, illustrated, and contrasted with related species. The morphology of *O. platynaris* connects species of the subgenus *Lindleyana* Bockem. with species of the subgenus *Erectolobata* Bockem., indicating that the separation into subgenera is unjustified. Species in this group are listed, some with modified synonymy.

Key words: *Odontoglossum,* Orchidaceae, Oncidiinae, Peru

Introduction

A new species from Peru, *Odontoglossum platynaris* (Orchidaceae: Oncidiinae), described and illustrated below, is intermediate between two subgenera.

Differences between *Odontoglossum* Benth. subgenera *Lindleyana* Bockem. and *Erectolobata* Bockem. are based on features such as the connection between the lip and the column and the shape of the anther cap. The following species in subgenus *Lindleyana* have an extended-rostrate anther cap (Bockemühl 1989: 189): *O. mirandum* Rchb.f. (Figure 2 A–D, syn. *O. reversum* Bockem.) and *O. lindleyanum* Rchb.f. & Warsz. (Figure 2 E–H, syn. *O. auriculatum* Rolfe). In contrast, the following species in subgenus *Erectolobata* have an anther cap that is broadly rostrate or "duck-billed" (Bockemühl 1989: 123): *O. aspidorhinum* F. Lehm., *O. blandum* Rchb.f., *O. cirrhosum* Lindl., *O. constrictum* Lindl., *O. crinitum* Rchb.f., *O. crocidipterum* Rchb.f., *O. lucianianum* Rchb.f., *O. naevium* Lindl., *O. odoratum* Lindl. (syn. *O. gloriosum* Rchb.f.), *O. praestans* Rchb.f. & Warsz. (Figure 3), *O. rhynchanthum* Rchb.f., *O. schillerianum* Rchb.f., *O. tenue* Cogn., and *O. wallisii* Rchb.f. (syn. *O. portillae* Bockem.). *Odontoglossum platynaris,* however, combines features from subgenus *Lindleyana,* such as a median keel that connects the lip with the column and a narrowly elongate, triangular stipe of the pollinarium, with a broadly rostrate anther cap of subgenus *Erectolobata.*

New Species

Odontoglossum platynaris Dalström, sp. nov. Type: PERU. Amazonas: Province of Chachapoyas. Summit of Cerro Malcabal (Cerro Tumbe) 3–6 km southwest of Molinopampa, 2850–2900 m, 20 Jul. 1962, *J.J. Wurdack 1421* (Holotype: US). Figure 1.

Species haec *Odontoglosso lindleyano* Rchb.f. et affinitatibus similis, sed anthera lata rostrata et labelo quadruplilamellato differt.

Plant epiphytic. ***Pseudobulbs*** caespitose, ovate, ancipitous, unifoliate or bifoliate 3–4 × 1.5–2.2 cm, subtended basally by 4–6 distichous sheaths, the uppermost foliaceous, subsimilar and subequal to the leaves. ***Leaves*** subpetiolate to petiolate, conduplicate, broadly elliptic to obovate, acute to shortly acuminate, 7–9 × 2–2.5 cm. ***Inflorescence*** axillary, erect to suberect, loosely flexuous, few flowered (4 on the type specimen) racemes, ca. 20 cm long; bracts adpressed, scale-like, 0.5–1 cm long; pedicel and ovary ca. 2.5 cm long. ***Flowers*** stellate, yellow, irregularly spotted and barred with pale purple brown and a white crest on the lip; dorsal sepal elliptic, acute, entire, 2.5–2.7 × 0.9–1.1 cm; lateral sepals similar, slightly oblique, 2.8 × 1 cm; petals elliptic to slightly ovate, acute, entire, 2.5–2.7 × 0.9–1 cm; lip rigidly adnate to the base of the column by a fleshy longitudinal, ca. 5 mm long ventral keel, basal half subparallel with the column and with erect, rounded, entire lobes clasping the flanks of the column, the anterior half lamellate, abruptly recurved, trilobulate, sidelobes rounded auriculate, midlobe rounded triangular, 1.9–2.1 × 0.9 cm; callus of a fleshy, central, longitudinal, sparsely pubescent ridge from the base to beyond the half of the lip, then divided into four keels, the anterior pair flattened-digitate, the interior pair falcate, lobulate basally with projecting digitate keels apically; column straight, clavate, glabrous, slightly compressed laterally (possible result of rehydration), slightly canaliculate ventrally, with a short bilobulate infrastigmatica and a pair of short, projecting

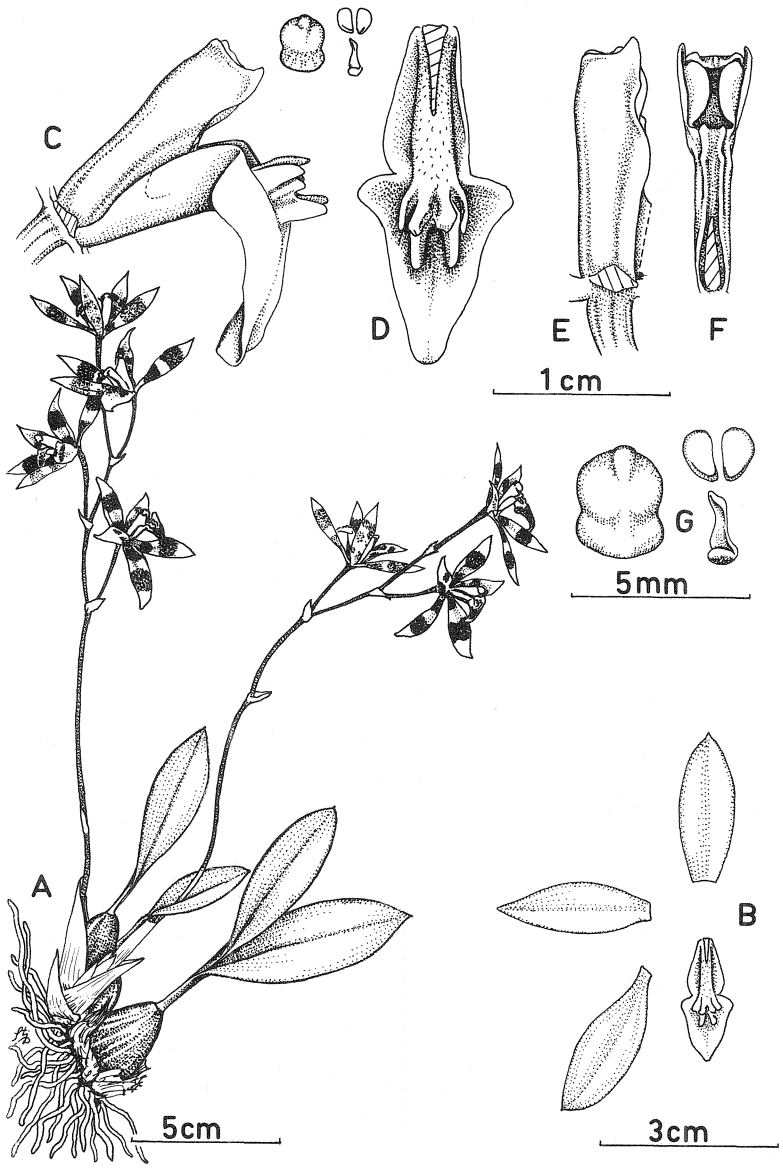

FIGURE 1. *Odontoglossum platynaris* Dalström. **A.** Habit. **B.** Dissected flower. **C.** Lip and column lateral view, anther cap and pollinarium dorsal view. **D.** Lip, dorsal view. **E.** Column, lateral view. **F.** Column, ventral view. **G.** Anther cap and pollinarium, dorsal view. (*J.J. Wurdack 1421,* US)

rounded, triangular wings apically; anther cap rounded, lobulate, broadly rostrate; pollinarium of 2 cleft, pyriform pollinia on an elongate triangular stipe, ca. 2 mm long.

Etymology. From Latin *platy* = broad and *naris* = nose, referring to the shape of the anther cap.

The morphology of *Odontoglossum platynaris* indicates a close relationship with species in the *O. lindleyanum* complex. It differs by the broadly rostrate (duck-billed) anther cap and the quadrupled digitate callus. With respect to species in the subgenus *Erectolobata* (fide Bockemühl 1989), it differs by the elongate central ridge that connects the lip with the column. The leaves of *O. platynaris* are broadly elliptic and unusually short for the genus; they may prove to be an additional distinctive feature when more material becomes available.

Odontoglossum platynaris combines features

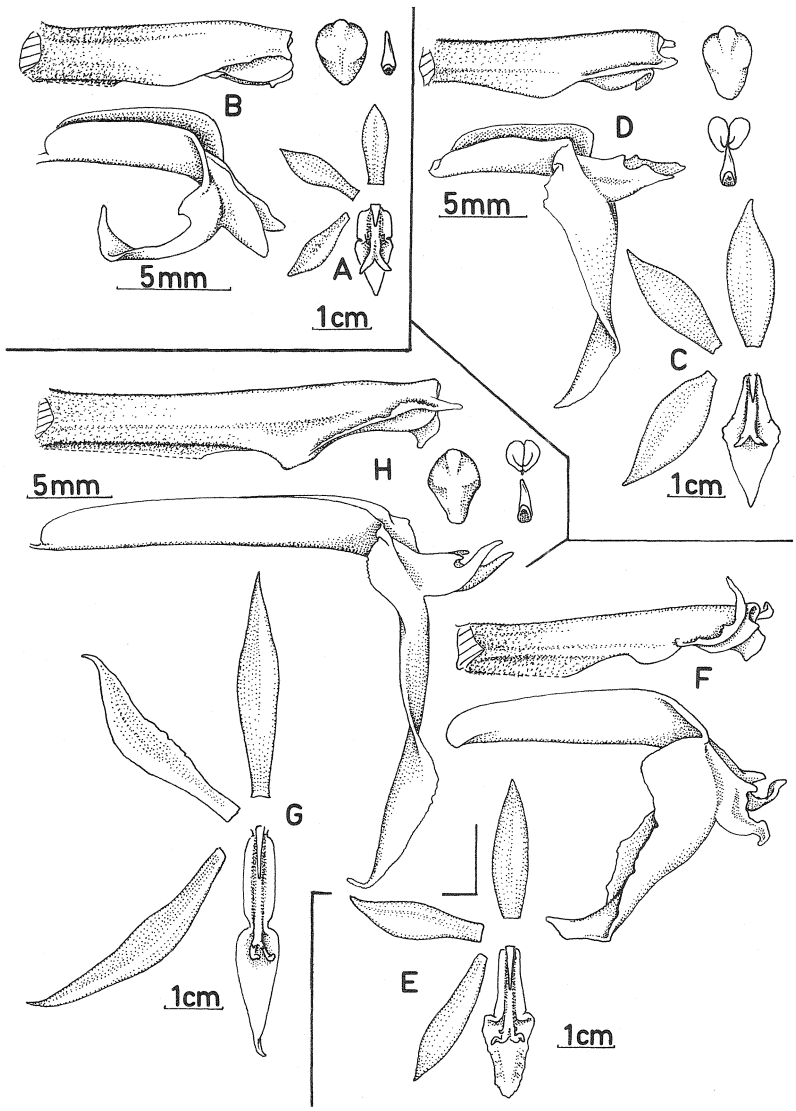

FIGURE 2. A–D: *Odontoglossum mirandum* Rchb.f. **A.** Dissected flower. **B.** Lip and column, lateral view, anther cap and stipe, dorsal view (*S. Dalström 987,* SEL). **C.** Dissected flower. **D.** Lip and column, lateral view, anther cap and pollinarium, dorsal (*S. Dalström 1269,* SEL). E–H: *Odontoglossum lindleyanum* Rchb.f. & Warsz. **E.** Dissected flower. **F.** Lip and column, lateral view (*L. Moore s.n.,* SEL). **G.** Dissected flower. **H.** Lip and column, lateral view, anther cap and pollinarium, dorsal view (*S. Dalström 139,* SEL).

of subgenera *Lindleyana* and *Erectolobata,* and the possibility of a natural hybrid origin has been considered. Natural hybrids in *Odontoglossum* are rare, however; and hypothetical parents, such as *O. lindleyanum* reported once from Peru (*L. Moore s.n.,* SEL) and *O. praestans* Rchb.f. & Warsz. (Bennett & Christenson 1993, Schweinfurth 1961) are generally found at lower elevations, ca. 1500–1700 m. *Odontoglossum platynaris* is found in high elevation, montane wet forest in the northeastern Andes of Peru, where it occurs as an epiphyte.

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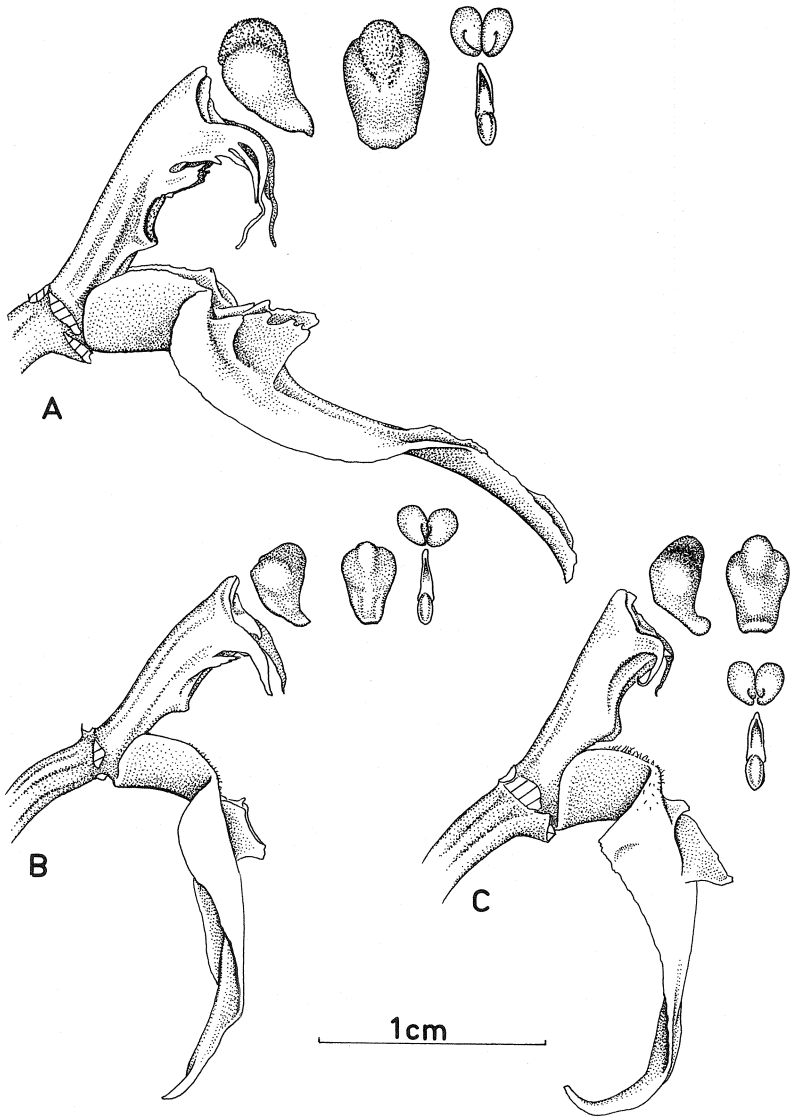

FIGURE 3. *Odontoglossum praestans* Rchb.f. & Warsz. **A.** Lip and column, ventral view, anther cap, ventral and dorsal view, pollinarium, front view (*S. Dalström 2080,* Bolivia, SEL). **B.** Lip and column, ventral view, anther cap, ventral and dorsal view, pollinarium, front view (*J.D. Boeke & S. Boeke 3121,* Peru, NY, SEL). **C.** Lip and column, ventral view, anther cap, ventral and dorsal view, pollinarium, front view (*S. Dalström 81,* Ecuador, SEL).

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