

THE NOMENCLATURAL STATUS OF *CAMPYLOCENTRUM TYRRIDION* (ORCHIDACEAE: ANGRAECINAE)

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Abstract. Two different specimens were cited in the protologue of *Campylocentrum tyrridion*, but no type was designated. According to article 37.1 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, the name therefore was not validly published. Foldats, in his treatment of Orchidaceae for the Flora of Venezuela, revalidated the name by selecting as type one of the specimens cited in the original protologue. The species is illustrated and its nomenclature and geographical distribution is summarized. In addition, a key is provided to distinguish it from *Campylocentrum fasciola*, its closest related species.

Resumen. En el protólogo de *Campylocentrum tyrridion* se citaron dos ejemplares, pero no se designó un tipo. De acuerdo al artículo 37.1 del Código Internacional de Nomenclatura Botánica, el nombre no fue válidamente publicado. Foldats, en su tratamiento de Orchidaceae para la Flora de Venezuela, revalidó el nombre al seleccionar como tipo uno de los ejemplares citados en el protólogo original. Se ilustra la especie y su resume su nomenclatura y su distribución geográfica. Además, se presenta una clave para distinguirla de su especie afín, *C. fasciola*.

Keywords: Orchidaceae, *Campylocentrum tyrridion*, revalidation, Venezuela.

Campylocentrum Benth. (Orchidaceae: Angraecinae) is a genus of approximately 60–64 species distributed throughout Tropical America (Ortíz, 1990; Dodson, 1994). Some eleven species occur in Venezuela (Carnevali and Ramírez, 2003).

Campylocentrum tyrridion Garay and Dunsterville (in Dunsterville and Garay, 1961: 54) was based on two specimens collected along the central Coastal Cordillera of Venezuela. In the protologue of the species, however, the authors did not designate a type. According to article 37.1 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (St. Louis Code; Greuter et al., 2000), this name was not validly published. Fortunately, Foldats (1970: 441), inadvertently, re-validated the name by citing as type one of the collections cited in the original protologue.

Campylocentrum tyrridion Garay & Dunsterville. *Flora of Venezuela* 15, 5: 441. 1970. TYPE: VENEZUELA. Miranda: “cerca de Higuerote”, *G. C. K. Dunsterville 435* (Holotype: AMES).

Basionym : *Campylocentrum tyrridion* Garay & Dunsterville, *Venez. Orch. Illustr.* 2: 54. 1961.

Synonym: *Campylocentrum dressleri* H. Dietrich & M. Díaz, *Orchidee* (Hamburg) 35: 28. 1984. TYPE. PANAMA. Darién: margins of the Tschkonake river, 5 km W of Yavisa, tropical rain forest, April 1980, flowering in cultivation in Jardín Botánico Nacional de Cuba, May 1983, *J. Bisse, A. Álvarez, and A. Díaz s.n.*, sub *H. Dietrich s.n.* (Holotype: HAJB no. 50812, not seen).

Additional specimens examined: MEXICO. Quintana Roo: 0.5 km S of Margarita Maza, 19°05'58" N, 88°32'50" W, 15–30 m, tall evergreen forest, epiphytic on *Brosimum ali-castrum* Sw., 25 June 1998, *G. Carnevali and F. Chi 5127* (CICY); 4 August 1998, *G. Carnevali, L. Tapia, and F. May-Pat 5145* (AMES, AMO, CICY, MEXU, MO, SEL); same locality, 27 August 1999, *G. Carnevali, F. May, G. Gerlach, N. Piven, & D. Mondragón 5643* (AMO, CICY, MO, SEL); same locality, 6 July 2002, *G. Carnevali and L. Ibarra*

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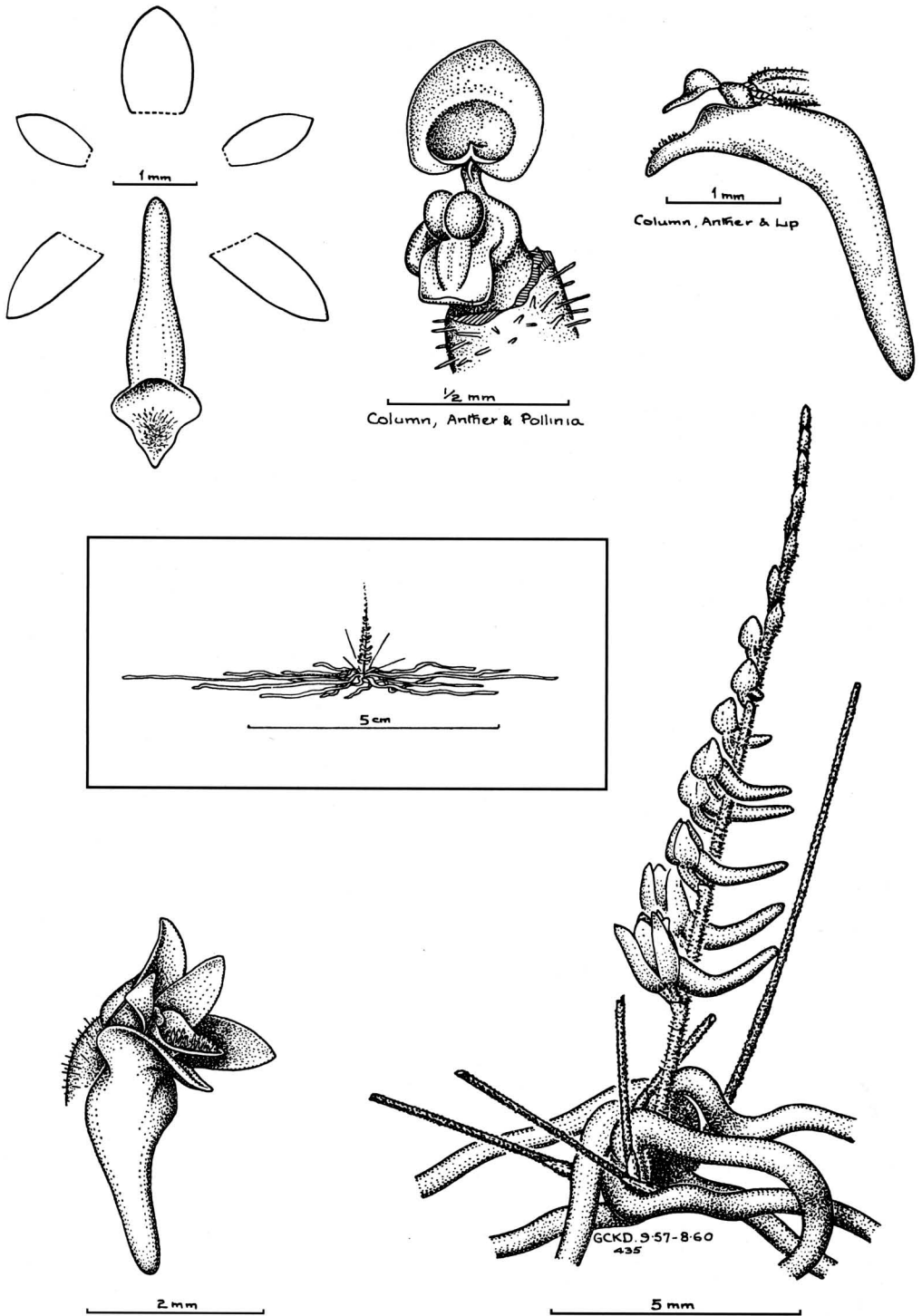


FIGURE 1. *Campylocentrum tyrridion* Garay & Dunsterv. ex Foldats. Drawing by G. C. K. Dunsterville based in part on the Holotype.

González 6540 (CICY, NY). COSTA RICA. Puntarenas: Laurel, "flowers greenish white, epiphyte on *Citrus* sp.", 100 m, 12 April 1978, *C. Todzia 219* (SEL). PANAMA. Darién: 2–3 miles SE of El Real, *J. A. Duke 4865* (MO). VENEZUELA. Estado Miranda: Hacienda de Cacao cerca de Caucagua, 62 m, "epífita sobre naranjo, sin hojas aparentes," 5 agosto 1953, *G. Rodríguez 212* (VEN; fragment AMES, spirit collection). ECUADOR. Los Ríos: surroundings of Montalvo (foothills of the Andes, ca. 40 km E of Babahoyo), rain forest with coffee and cocoa-plantations, 100–200 m, (79° 17' W, 1° 47' S), epiphyte on *Theobroma*, flowers whitish yellow, 30 March–2 April 1973, *L. Holm-Nielsen, S. Jeppesen, B. Løjtnant, & B. Øllgaard 2719* (AMES); Centro Científico Río Palenque, kilómetro 56 de Quevedo a Santo Domingo, Bosque húmedo tropical, 150–220 m, 12 October 1983, *C. H. Dodson et al. 14129* (SEL).

Distribution: México, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, most likely in Colombia.

Etymology: From the Greek *tyrridion*, a small tower, in reference to the erect, small inflorescences of the species.

Campylocentrum tyrridion was long thought to be endemic to the Coastal Cordillera of Venezuela. However, collections from the Yucatan Peninsula have been reported (Carnevali et al, 2001) and it is also known from Costa Rica, Panama, and Ecuador; the species is most likely widespread in intervening areas. *Campylocentrum tyrridion* is inconspicuous even in full bloom and tends to grow on the twigs of tall trees, being usually found only by collectors on fallen branches, and thus frequently overlooked. It is fairly consistent in its overall morphology, though no doubt it encompasses *C. dressleri* (Carnevali et al., 2001). The species is closely related to *Campylocentrum fasciola* (Lindl.) Cogn. (syn. *Campylocentrum multiflorum* Schltr., described from Costa Rica), a closely related species with which is found in Central America (though *C. fasciola* tends to be rare in Mesoamerica and common in the Amazon basin whereas *C. tyrridion* is relatively common in Mesoamerica but so far not reported in the Amazon basin). The following key provides several characters that should allow to distinguish these two species:

- 1a Peduncle, rachis, and pedicellate ovary pubescent; flowers second (all facing the same side of the rachis); spur conical, acute, 2–3 times longer than the pedicellate ovary; disk of the labellum pubescent *C. tyrridion*
 1b. Peduncle, rachis, and pedicellate ovary glabrous (rarely glabrescent); flowers distichous (facing sideways); spur broadly ellipsoid, globose and broadly rounded apically, as long to up to 1.5 times longer than the pedicellate ovary; disk of labellum glabrous *C. fasciola*

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