

1. **CYCLOPOGON CONDORANUS** Dodson, sp. nov.

Orig. coll.: Ecuador: Morona-Santiago: Cordillera del Cóndor, 1200 m, 12 August 1986, collected and cultivated by Alex Hirtz. *Dodson 16577* (RPSC holotype).

Similis *Cyclopogonis gracilis* Schtr., a quo differt sepalo dorsali elliptico et acuto, basi labelli praedita ungue angustiore quam longa et lobis basalibus labelli angustioribus quam lobus apicalis.

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ETIMOLOGÍA: Llamada por la Cordillera del Cóndor donde fue colectada la planta.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Cordillera del Cóndor from which it was collected.

Terrestrial to 55 cm tall. Roots fleshy, fasciculate, villous. Leaves in a basal rosette, long-petiolate, the blade obliquely ovate-elliptic, acuminate, cuneate to basally rounded, light green on both sides, the blade to 10 x 4 cm; petiole canaliculate, slender, to 6 cm long. Scape erect, enclosed by 3 to 4 appressed, acuminate sheaths which decrease in size upwards, terminated by a loosely-flowered spike, the floral bracts subulate, to 1 cm long, exceeding the ovary. Sepals dark brown, the petals and lip white; sepals slightly united at the base; dorsal sepal and petals connivent; dorsal sepal narrowly elliptic, acute, sparsely puberulent outside at the base, to 8 x 1.7 mm; lateral sepals obliquely narrowly elliptic, acute at the apex, to 8.1 x 1.5 mm; petals narrowly obovate, obliquely obtuse at the apex, to 7.5 x 1 mm; lip tubular, flared at the apex, subpandurate when spread, the base with a short, distinct claw that is narrower than long, with a pair of falcate calli on each side, narrower than the apical lobe, constricted toward the apex to form a transversely-reniform terminal lobe, the claw of the blade oblong, thickened along the margins, to 8 x 3 mm; column slender, glabrous in front, to 6 mm long, the stigmata 2, separated, the bases touching, the rostellum entire, obtuse or truncate, the anther dorsal, the pollinia 2, soft.

NOTAS: Esta especie es similar a *Cyclopogon gracilis* Schltr., pero el sépalo dorsal es elíptico y agudo, la base del labio tiene una uña más angosta que larga, y la distancia a través de los lóbulos basales del labelo es más angosta que el lóbulo apical.

NOTES: This species is similar to *Cyclopogon gracilis* Schltr., but the dorsal sepal is elliptical and acute, the base of the lip has a claw that is narrower than long, the distance across the basal lobes of the lip is narrower than the apical lobe.

COMENTARIOS: En el número anterior de Orquideología se propusieron cinco nuevas especies de *Cyclopogon*. En este artículo propongo otras cuatro especies nuevas y revivo una que había sido reducida a sinonimia. En parte, la razón para tantas nuevas especies se basa en la agudeza visual y la diligencia del Ing. Alex Hirtz quien ha colectado y cultivado muchas de las plantas de este género de muchas localidades del Ecuador. Las flores de muchas de las especies son bastante similares pero los caracteres de hábito e inflorescencia de las plantas las distinguen fácilmente. También, el estudio cuidadoso de los rasgos florales revela diferencias consistentes.

COMMENTS: Five new species of *Cyclopogon* were proposed in the previous issue of Orquideología. I propose four more new species here and revive one that

had been reduced to synonymy. The reason for so many new species is partially based on the sharp eye and diligence of Ing. Alex Hirtz who has collected and cultivated many plants of this genus. He collected them both in flower and unflowered from numerous localities throughout Ecuador. The flowers of many species are quite similar but plant habit and inflorescence characters tend to easily distinguish them. Further careful study of the floral features reveal consistent differences as well. A key to the distinguishing features of the species known to occur in Ecuador follows:

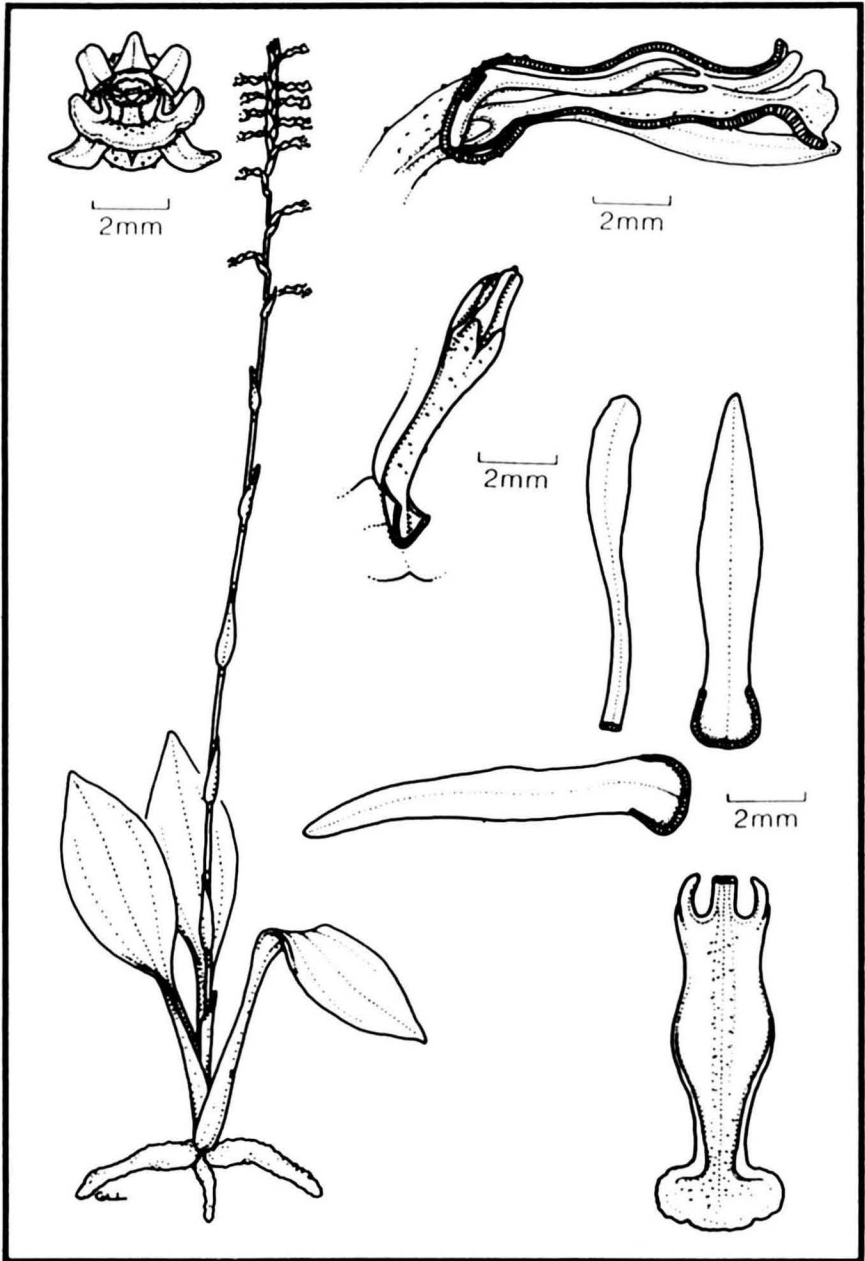
KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS CYCLOPOGON OF ECUADOR

A genus of 75 known species, and many that remain to be described. Garay included 12 species for Ecuador (11 in *Beadlea*). 13 additional species have been encountered.

- 1a. Sepals united at the base to form a cylindrical tube
2.5 to 3.5 mm long *C. ovalifolium*
- 1b. Sepals free or united at the base for less than 1.5 mm 2
- 2a. Apex of lip obtuse, not flared 3
- 2b. Apex of lip flared with a transversely reniform apical lobe 7
- 3a. Leaves plain green on both sides 4
- 3b. Leaves green variously marked and spotted with white,
red on the underside 6
- 4a. Basal portion of inflorescence (scape) with 7 to 9 sheaths
that do not overlap 5
- 4a. Basal portion of inflorescence with many overlapping sheaths
(restricted to coastal mountaintops of Western Ecuador) *C. estradae*
- 5a. Leaves narrowly elliptic; plants epiphytic
(endemic to the Galapagos) *C. werfii*
- 5b. Leaves broadly elliptic to ovate, rounded toward
the base of the blade (mainland) *C. cranichoides*
- 6a. Lip with a marginal thickening at the isthmus, terminal lobe lunate;
petals with a conical callus at the termination
of the midvein; eastern Ecuador *C. olivaceous*

- 6b. Lip without a marginal thickening at the isthmus,
terminal lobe quadrate; petals without a callus;
western Ecuador *C. epiphyticus*
- 7a. Flowers tiny; sepals 3.2-5 mm long 8
- 7b. Flowers medium to large; sepals more than 5 mm long 9
- 8a. Scape shorter than the raceme; flowers one-sided
on the raceme; plants epiphytic *C. macer*
- 8a. Scape elongate, 3 times or more longer than the raceme;
flowers spirally arranged; plants terrestrial *C. peruvianus*
- 9a. Flowers large; sepals 10-13 mm long 10
- 9b. Flowers medium; sepals less than 8 mm long 11
- 10a. Sepals to 13 mm long; terminal lobe of lip suborbicular *C. millei*
- 10b. Sepals to 10 mm long; terminal lobe of the lip transverse *C. rimbachii*
- 11a. Lip with a pair of fleshy calli at the apex of the claw
of the blade over-hanging the apical lobe 12
- 11b. Lip without calli at the apex of the claw of the blade 13
- 12a. Base of lip sessile, horn-like calli small,
mounted on rounded basal lobes, apical lobe of lip narrower
than basal lobes *C. luerorum*
- 12b. Base of lip clawed, horn-like calli large, mounted on the margin
of the sagittate basal lobes, apical lobe of lip equal
to basal lobes *C. pululahuanus*
- 13a. Base of lip clawed, lateral lobes sagittate,
horn-like basal calli extend from margin of lateral lobes of lip 14
- 13b. Base of lip sessile, expanding cuneately to the lateral lobes;
horn-like basal calli mounted on lateral lobes of lip 18
- 14a. Column glabrous 15
- 14b. Column densely pubescent on the underside 16
- 15a. Leaves plain green *C. gracilis*

- 15b. Leaves with a silver mark on each side
of the midrib *C. argyrotaenius*
- 16a. Basal lobes of lip narrower than apical lobe;
claw at base of lip longer than wide *C. condoranus*.
- 16b. Basal lobes of lip equal to or broader than apical lobe;
claw at base of lip wider than long 17
- 17a. Leaves green with silver-green longitudinal stripes;
sepals dark green; petals green, pink at apex;
lip pale pinkish white *C. lindleyanus*.
- 17b. Leaves concolored; sepals reddish green, petals and lip
pinkish white *C. hirtrii*
- 18a. Basal lobes of lip much broader than apical lobe 19
- 18b. Basal lobes of lip about equal in width to apical lobe 20
- 19a. Flowers small; dorsal sepal 6 x 2 mm; thickenings
of margins of claw of blade of lip very broad *C. maldonadoanus*
- 19b. Flowers large; dorsal sepal 8.5 x 2.2 mm;
thickenings of margins of claw of blade thin *C. tandapianus*
- 20a. Calli at the base of the lip marginal; apex of rostellum
wrapped around the pollinia *inaequilaterus*
- 20b. Calli at the base of the lip intramarginal;
apex of rostellum not wrapped around the pollinia 21
- 21a. Leaves green with silver-green
longitudinal stripes *C. hennisianus*.
- 21b. Leaves concolor green 22
- 22a. Inflorescence generally compact, not dense;
scape bracts overlapping *C. ellipticus*
- 22b. Inflorescence very loose; scape bracts
not overlapping *C. pelagalloanus*



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Dodson