

ICONES PLEUROTHALLIDINARUM
(ORCHIDACEAE)
MISCELLANEOUS NEW SPECIES AND COMBINATIONS
IN THE PLEUROTHALLIDINAE

Carlyle A. Luer*

The following descriptions of pleurothallids are being published without the illustrations which will appear soon in respective monographs for the genera.

***Dracula chiroptera* Luer & Malo sp. nov.**

A *Dracula wallisii* (Rchb. f.) Luer et affinitatibus floribus mediocribus, sepalis brevipubescentibus dense rubiginoso punctatis et epichilio labelli albo orbiculari concavo marginibus denticulatis involutis dignoscenda.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems channeled, 2-4 cm long, unifoliate, enclosed by 2-3 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, thinly coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, subpetiolate, 10-14 cm long, 2.5-3.7 cm wide, the acute apex tridenticulate, carinate dorsally along the midrib, cuneate below into the indistinct, conduplicate petiole. Inflorescence a successively, few-flowered, lengthening raceme borne by a horizontal to descending, sparsely bracted peduncle 15-18 cm long; floral bract tubular, 6-12 mm long; pedicel 16-20 mm long; ovary 7 mm long; sepals glabrous without, densely short-pubescent within, intensely dotted with red-brown, more or less confluent and in rows centrally, on a greenish white background, the dorsal sepal ovate, 24-27 mm long, 21-25 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 8 mm, the subacute apex contracted into a slender, brown tail 4-4.5 cm long, the lateral sepals ovate, connate 17 mm into a broad, deep mentum, the subacute apices contracted into tails similar to that of the dorsal sepal; petals ivory marked with brown, oblong, 4 mm long, 2 mm wide, the rounded apex bivalvate, the inner lamina denticulate, papillose between the laminae, the outer lamina revolute; lip white, spatulate, 15 mm long, 10-11 mm wide, the hypochile oblong, 5 mm long, 3.5 mm wide, with erect, rounded, marginal angles, shallowly cleft centrally between a pair of obtuse teeth, the concave base hinged loosely to the column-foot, the epichile suborbicular, concave, 10-11 mm long, 10-11 mm wide, the margins denticulate, involute, with low, branching veins within the concavity; column white, semiterete, 5 mm long, with a stout foot 4 mm long.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for Chiroptera, the mammalian order of the bats, in allusion to the appearance of the flowers. From the Greek *chiro-* (comb. form of *cheir*, "hand") and *pteron*, "wing," for the wings modified from webbed fingers.

TYPE: *ECUADOR*: PICHINCHA: epiphytic in cloud forest between Quito and Chiriboga, alt. ca. 1800 m, B. Malo s.n., cultivated near Cuenca, flowered in cult. 22 July 1977, C. Luer 1759 (HOLOTYPE: SEL); same area, A. *Andreetta* 68 (SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Western Ecuador.

This species is very similar to the larger Colombian *Dracula wallisii*, but, besides the smaller size of the flowers with shorter tails, it may be dis-

*The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 800 S. Palm Ave., Sarasota, FL 33577, U.S.A.

tinguished by the minute, red-brown coalescing spots on the densely short-pubescent sepals. The broad, deep mentum is proportionately large to accommodate the rounded, bowl-shaped lip. The margins of the epichile are conspicuously rolled inward and toothed by the terminations of elevated veins.

***Dracula hawleyi* Luer, sp. nov.**

A speciebus generis *Draculæ* Luer foliis angustis longissimis, cupula sepalorum glabra luteola ochraceo suffusa caudis longis brunneis, petalis bivalvatis spathulatis et epichilio nivei suborbiculato concavo marginibus denticulatis unicarinato cum lamellis pluris imperfectis distinguenda.

Plant medium to large in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems well developed, channeled, unifoliate, 2-2.5 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 tubular sheaths. Leaf erect to suberect, thinly coriaceous, very narrowly obovate to linear, carinate dorsally along the midrib, 17-31 cm long, 1.5-2 cm wide, tridenticulate at the acute apex, gradually narrowed below to the conduplicate base. Inflorescence a 2-to 3(?)-flowered raceme borne by a suberect to horizontal, sparsely bracted, purple peduncle up to 20 cm long, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract tubular, 15-16 mm long; pedicel 30 mm long; ovary yellow, 6 mm long; sepals glabrous, light yellow, suffused with brown within, the dorsal sepal obovate, 22 mm long, 18 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 12 mm into a gaping cup, the free portion broadly ovate, the obtuse apex produced into a slender, brown tail 7 cm long, the lateral sepals ovate, connate 16 mm into a bifid lamina forming a narrow mentum below the column-foot, each lateral sepal 27 mm long, 16 mm wide, the acute apices contracted into brown tails 6.5 cm long; petals ivory, marked with orange below the middle, brown above, spatulate, 4 mm long, 2 mm wide, the acute apex thickened, bivalved, papillose between the valves; lip white, spatulate, 8.5 mm long, 5 mm wide, the hypochile oblong, 3.5 mm long, 2.75 mm wide, with erect, rounded marginal angles, narrowly cleft centrally between toothed lamellae, the base concave, hinged to the column-foot, the epichile suborbicular, 5 mm long, 5 mm wide, concave, the involute margins denticulate, with a central, minutely verrucose carina and 3-4 incomplete, radiating lamellae to either side; column white, stout, semiterete, with a foot 2 mm long.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in honor of Ronald M. Hawley of Mill Valley, California, who discovered this species

TYPE: *ECUADOR*: *CARCHI*: epiphytic in cloud forest above Maldonado, alt. ca. 2500 m, 20 May 1976, R. Hawley & R. Levi 7601, cultivated in Mill Valley, California, flowered in cult. 11 Oct. 1978, *C. Luer 3454* (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Northwestern Ecuador.

Apparently this species has been collected but once in the same remote valley of northwestern Ecuador where several other species of *Dracula* new to botanical science recently have been discovered. *Dracula hawleyi* is most readily compared to *D. levii* Luer (page 369, this issue). Both species have long narrow leaves, but those of the former are slightly wider. The more widely spread flowers of *D. hawleyi* are yellow, suffused with brown within, and with brown tails. Except for being marked with orange and brown, the spatulate petals of the two species are very similar. The lips, however, differ