

Epidendrum oncidioides *Lindl.* var. **gravidum**
(*Lindl.*) *Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth comb. nov.*

Epidendrum gravidum Lindley in Journ. Hort. Soc. 4 (1849) 114: ampl. Ames in Sched. Orch. 4 (May 1923) 42, t. 2.

? *Epidendrum giganteum* Hort. Belg. apud J. E. Planchon Hort. Donat. (1855) 164, *nomen*, non Poiret.

? *Epidendrum Guillemianum* Hort. apud J. E. Planchon Hort. Donat. (1855) 164, *nomen*.

Encyclia gravida Schlechter in Beihefte Bot. Centralbl. 36, Abt. 2 (1918) 472.

Epidendrum alanjense Ames in Sched. Orch. 1 (November 1922) 13.

Encyclia Hunteriana Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 17 (December 1922) 46.

Encyclia Powellii Schlechter apud Ames in Sched. Orch. 4 (May 1923) 35 in *synon.*, *errore*.

Epidendrum amandum Ames in Sched. Orch. 4
(May 1923) 36.

Epidendrum peraltense Ames in Sched. Orch. 4
(May 1923) 46.

Plant very variable in size, much more so than in any other form of the alliance, 11 to approximately 60 cm. tall, caespitose with approximate pseudobulbs. Pseudobulbs pyriform-cylindric to broadly ovoid, 1- (rarely) to 3-leaved. Leaves linear-lorate to ligulate-lanceolate, 7-41 cm. long, 0.8-2.9 cm. wide. Inflorescence variable, simple and loosely few-flowered-racemose to rather densely compound-paniculate, shorter than or much exceeding the leaves. Pedicellate ovary smooth or verruculose to strongly muricate when mature. Flowers frequently somewhat smaller than those of var. *ramonense*. Lateral sepals elliptic-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 10.6-19.4 mm. long, 2.9-4.8 mm. wide, acute to acuminate, dorsally thickened or carinate near the apex. Dorsal sepal oblong-lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate or oblanceolate to elliptic-oblanceolate, 11-18.8 mm. long, 2.7-4.5 mm. wide, subacute to acuminate, thickened at the apex. Petals narrowly oblanceolate to spatulate-oblanceolate, 10-18.5 mm. long, 2.6-4.5 mm. wide, subacute to acute. Lip 10-15.1 mm. long from base of column to tip of mid-lobe; lateral lobes triangular-lanceolate to triangular-ovate or narrowly to broadly oblong (sometimes falcate), asymmetric often decidedly so, more or less porrect when expanded, 4.1-6.1 mm. long on the interior margin, obtuse to broadly rounded at the apex which is sometimes recurved; mid-lobe transversely oval to suborbicular or rhombic-ovate to suborbicular-ovate (rarely broadly obovate or weakly 3-lobulate), 4.8-10.2 mm. long, 5.1-8.1 mm. wide, short-acuminate to rounded (sometimes with a blunt apicule) or rarely truncate at the apex, cuneate to rounded at the base, margin plicate

or undulate near the apex or throughout; disc as in the typical form, the three to five central veins usually more prominent, all the veins apt to be verruculose to verrucose. Column straight to somewhat recurved, with obscure angles varying to large incurved rounded auricles, 5.1–7.5 mm. long dorsally.

Variety *gravidum* is the most variable and perplexing of all the varieties. The specimens which in the past were referred to *E. peraltense* show strong tendencies toward var. *ramonense* in the often somewhat recurved column, but the flowers are smaller and the lateral lobes of the lip are more apt to taper toward their apex and to approach, in this character, the form heretofore recognized as *E. gravidum*. The larger rounded auricles suggest the typical form of the species.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

Epidendrum oncidioides *Lindl.* var. **Mooreanum** (*Rolfe*) *Ames, Hubbard & Schweinfurth comb. nov.*

Epidendrum mooreanum Rolfe in *Kew Bull.* (1891) 199.

Encyclia Tonduziana Schlechter in *Fedde Repert. Beihefte* 19 (November 1923) 132.

Encyclia Brenesii Schlechter in *Fedde Repert. Beihefte* 19 (November 1923) 221.

Plant up to about 80 cm. tall (perhaps more), caespitose. Pseudobulbs ovoid or pyriform to cylindric, 2- to 4-leaved. Leaves lorate or linear-lanceolate, 18–30 cm. long, 1.4–2.3 cm. wide. Inflorescence much exceeding the leaves, simple- or compound-paniculate with short or long fractiflex branches, loosely flowered. Pedicellate ovary commonly smooth, very rarely slightly verruculose toward the summit. Flowers tend to be more fleshy than those of the other forms of this alliance and to have more

concave sepals and petals. Lateral sepals oblong-lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate or elliptic-oblong, 12.1–15.8 mm. long, 3.1–4.9 mm. wide, subacute to sharply acute, dorsally carinate-thickened near the apex. Dorsal sepal oblong-ob lanceolate or elliptic-ob lanceolate, 11.8–15.8 mm. long, 3–4.9 mm. wide, obtuse to acute, more or less thickened at the apex. Petals spatulate, ob lanceolate-spatulate or oblong-spatulate, 11.1–14 mm. long, 3.2–5.7 mm. wide, rounded to acute at the apex. Lip 9.9–12.9 mm. long from base of column to foremost extent of mid-lobe; lateral lobes rarely oblong-spatulate or spatulate to obovate-spatulate with the apical portion usually bulbous-dilated, commonly more or less asymmetric, sometimes very porrect when expanded, rarely lobulate, 5–6.1 mm. long on the interior margin, broadly rounded at the apex; mid-lobe suborbicular-ovate or subquadrate-ovate to suborbicular or suborbicular-quadrate, very rarely lobulate below the middle, apt to be reduplicate, 6–9.1 mm. long, 6.5–9 mm. wide, subobtuse to broadly rounded or subtruncate at the base; margin not distinctly plicate, but more or less undulate; disc much as in the typical form, veins less prominent than in the typical form though more fleshy and smooth to minutely verruculose. Column straight or nearly so, without auricles, with obscure angles or with minute sharp auricles, 5.1–7.2 mm. long.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica and Panama.