

EPIDENDRUM ACKERMANII Hágssater
THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 4

Plate 701
ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 7. 2004

EPIDENDRUM ACKERMANII Hágster, sp. nov.

Type: PUERTO RICO: Orocovis, Lago Guineo, S side of lake, 900-950 m, collected 4 July 1993 by James D. Ackerman, pressed in cultivation in Mexico, 14 March 1997, E. Hágster 11414. Holotype: UPRRP! Isotype: AMO! (Illustration vouchers, flowers in spirit). Paratypes: ibid. pressed 24 March 1997, Hágster 11415, K! US!

Epidendro secundo Jacq. simile sed floribus majoribus, sepalis petalisque 5-nervatis, petalis rhombis rectis, labello in ambitu generali subquadrato, leviter longiore quam latiore, in 4 lobulos suborbicularis diviso, lobulis similaribus sed pari apicali aliquantum majore, floribus roseis in disco calloque macula alba ferentibus, recedit.

Hierba terrestre, epífita y litófita, cespitosa, de 45-80 cm de alto. Raíces numerosas, basales, teretes, flexuosas, 1-2.5 mm de grosor. Tallos sencillos, tipo caña, erectos, teretes de 28-42 x 0.2-0.6 cm. Hojas numerosas, distribuidas a lo largo de los tallos, disminuyendo de tamaño hacia el ápice; vaina tubular, estriada, las basales escarioas, 10-40 x 2-6 mm; lámina lanceolada, aguda, mucronada, coriácea, lisa, margen entero, 4-10 x 1-2.8 cm. Bráctea espatácea ausente. Inflorescencia apical, subcorymbosa, erecta, (12)30-36 cm de largo; pedúnculo alargado, erecto, de 25-30 cm de largo, cubierto por 5-6 brácteas tubulares, agudas, escarioas de 4-6 cm de largo. Brácteas florales mucho más cortas que el ovario, largamente triangulares, acuminadas a agudas, quilladas en el dorso, 4-15 x 1.5-2 mm. Flores 15-25, sucesivas, generalmente 6-10 a la vez, no resupinadas, de color rosa intenso con el disco blanco, incluyendo el callus, fragancia ausente. Ovario no inflado, terete, no ornamentado, 17-23 mm de largo. Sépalos agudos, 5-nervados, 9.5-10.5 x 3.5-4.5 mm, el dorsal elíptico; los laterales obovados a oblongo obovados, algo oblicuos, cortamente aristados. Pétalos rombicos, agudos, 5-nervados, 10-11 x 4.5-5.5 mm. Labelo unido a todo lo largo de la columna, trilobado, subcuadrado en forma general, 8-9 x 7-8 mm; callo complejo, conspicuo, formado por una placa carnosa oblongo elipsoide con 2 procesos uncinados cerca de la base y algunos tubérculos marginales; lóbulos laterales suborbiculares, irregularmente dentado-laciñados, 3 x 3.5 mm; lóbulo medio rectangular, emarginado, irregularmente dentado-laciñado, 4.5-5 x 7 mm. Columna recta, terete, ensanchada hacia el ápice, 4-5 mm. Clinandrio corto, entero. Rostelo apical, hendido. Lóbulos laterales del estigma alargados, ocupando casi toda la longitud de la cavidad. Antera ovada, con una quilla roma al frente hacia el ápice, diminutamente papilosa, 4-locular. Polinios 4, subclaviformes, subiguales, aplanos lateralmente; caudículas suaves y granulosas, más largas, en forma de tejas apiladas. Nectario profundo, penetrando la mitad del ovario, papiloso. Cápsula no vista.

Terrestrial, epiphytic and lithophytic, caespitose herb. Stems terete. Leaves lanceolate, acute, mucronate, coriaceous; sheaths striate, the basal ones scariose. Inflorescence apical, peduncle elongate, subcorymbose. Floral bracts smaller than the ovary, triangular, acuminate to acute, keeled dorsally. Flowers successive, about a dozen open at one time, non-resupinate, pink, disc white, including the callus. Ovary not inflated, terete, unornamented. Sepals acute, 5-veined, the dorsal elliptic, laterals obovate, oblong-obovate, oblique, short aristate. Petals rhombic, acute, 5-veined, about as wide as the sepals. Lip united to the column, obscurely 3-lobed, the general form subquadrate; callus complex, thick, with two unicarinate processes; lateral lobes suborbicular, dentate-laciñate; midlobe rectangular, emarginate, apiculate, margin dentate-laciñate. Column straight, terete. Clinandrium hood reduced, entire. Anther ovate, with a keel at the apex, 4-celled. Pollinia 4, subclaviform, subequal, laterally compressed; caudicles soft and granulose, longer than the pollinia. Rostellum apical, slit.. Nectary penetrating 1/2 of the ovary, papillose.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Endemic to Puerto Rico. Terrestrial or lithophytic and epiphytic, in disturbed areas in wet forest regions, from 450 to 1338 m altitude. Flowering throughout the year, mostly from January to July.

OTHER REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS: PUERTO RICO: Cerro de la Punta, ca. 1200 m, 15 VIII 1982, Ackerman 1694 UPRRP! Lago Guineo, 2970-3020 ft. [890-906 m], 18 II 1984, Ackerman 1948 UPRRP! Rt 143 Km 19.3, 1200-1250 m, 1 XII 1984, Ackerman 2047 UPRRP! headwaters of Río Guayo, Ackerman 2066 UPRRP! Cerro de Punta, 1060 m, 30 VIII 1986, Ackerman 2296 UPRRP! Las Tetas de Cayey, ca. 800 m, 11 II 1986, Ackerman 2331 UPRRP! Las Tetas de Cayey, ca. 800 m, 4 VIII 1988, Ackerman 2457 NY! UPRRP! W slopes of Cerro Doña Juana, ca. 950 m, 25 IX 1988, Ackerman 2460 UPRRP! Cerro Torrecilla, 940 m, 22 II 1987, Alvarez 21 UPRRP! Prope Maricao in Montis Alegre, 26 XI 1884, Sintenis 508, W! Adjuntas, Montis Cedro, Sintenis 4021 AMES x2! BM! El G! K! L! M! NY! PRI MO! P x2! W! Adjuntas, monte Capaes, 29 III 1886, Sintenis 4109 BR! CM! K! SI! P x2! Z! Prope Adjuntas in sylva La Lucia in monte Ciénega, 25 IV 1886, Sintenis 4304 BAF! Rt. 143 ca. 0.5-3 mi W of its intersection with Rt 149, 26 I 1986, Taylor 6653 UPRRP! Cayey, 14 VI 1901, Underwood & Griggs 435 AMES! NY x2! Santana, Sab. Cde., 3 V 1936, Vélez 796 NY x2! Toro Negro forest, crest of Cordillera Central SW of Cerro Doña Juana, 950-970 m, 950-970 m, 7 VII 1959, Webster 8727 S!

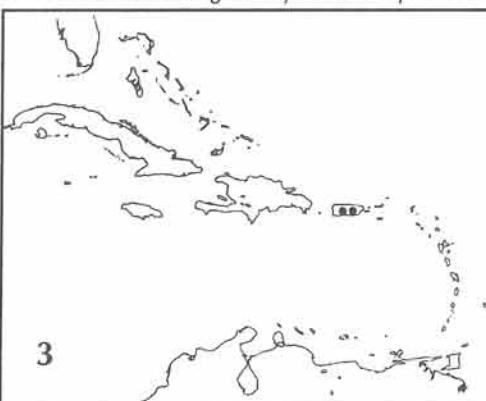
RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum ackermanii* belongs to the Schistochilum Group, Secundum Subgroup which is characterized by the caespitose habit, terete stems with several oblong-elliptic, acute to bilobed, distichous leaves, the scape elongate, with a short, apical raceme of successive, non-resupinate flowers, with a complicated, plurituberculate callus. The species is recognized by the lanceolate, acute leaves, rhombic, straight, 5-veined petals, the elliptic, acute, straight, 5-veined sepals and the subquadrate lip in general outline, slightly longer than wide, the outline irregular dentate-laciñate, the lip formed by subequal, suborbicular lobes, the apical ones being somewhat larger; the flowers are pink, with a white blotch on the disc covering more than the callus. It resembles *Epidendrum secundum* Jacq. from the Lesser Antilles which has smaller flowers, the petals oblate-cuneate, somewhat oblique and 3-veined, the sepals obliquely obovate, obtuse, 3-veined, with the lateral veins branching so as to appear 6-veined above, the lip trapezoid in outline, wider than long, the margin deeply fimbriate, the lateral lobes larger than the apical lobes, the apical lobe widely flabellate, truncate. In the Greater Antilles it is vegetatively similar to *Epidendrum wrightii* Lindl. which has orange flowers, a deltate-ovate lip, V-shaped callus, prolonged into a central keel. It has been confused with *Epidendrum anceps* Jacq., which has lanceolate to obovate leaves of variable length, and a subcorymbose inflorescence with simultaneous purple-brown, fleshy flowers, and an ecalous lip with suborbicular laterals lobes, and entire margins.

CONSERVATION STATUS: Not threatened. Common in Puerto Rico, both epiphytic and mostly terrestrial including roadbanks and disturbed areas in wet forests. It is found in protected areas.

COMMON NAME: Angelitos (Del Castillo & Ackerman, 1992).

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of James D. Ackerman (1950-), botanist at the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras, who has studied the orchids of the island extensively and provided the material for the type.

REFERENCES: Ackerman, J. D., & Del Castillo Mayda, M., 1992. *The Orchids of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands*. University of Puerto Rico Press, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Plate 120, (as *E. secundum* Jacq.). Ackerman, J. D., 1995. *An Orchid Flora of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands*. Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden. U.S.A. pg. 59-61, (as *E. secundum* Jacq.).



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