



EPIDENDRUM CYCLOTYLOSUM Hágsater
 THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 4

EPIDENDRUM CYCLOTYLOSUM Hágsater, sp. nov.

Type: PERU: Amazonas: Taulia, 2500 m, 12 X 1954, **Werner Rauh & G. Hirsch P2170**. Holotype: AMES! (Illustration voucher). Xerox AMO!

Epidendro rhodoide Hágsater & Dodson simile sed minus, sepalis latioribus rotundatis, petalis angustioribus 1-nervatis, labelli margine integra, callo suborbiculari labelli magnam partem occupanti differt.

Hierba epífita, caespitosa, de 15-30 cm de alto. **Raíces** basales, delgadas, carnosas, escasas, 2-3 mm de grosor. **Tallos** tipo caña, originándose de los entrenudos basales del tallo anterior, delgados, lateralmente comprimidos, erectos, 5-8 x 0.26-0.5 cm. **Hojas** 2-5, articuladas, distribuidas en la mitad apical del tallo; vainas tubulares, finamente estriadas y ligeramente rugosas, las inferiores fibrosas con el tiempo, 3-23 mm de largo; lámina oblongo elíptica, ápice redondeado, con una quilla dorsal baja, margen entero, 2.2-8.4 x 0.4-0.8 cm. **Brácteas espátáceas** 2, ancipitosas, tubulares, agudas, 29-33 x 1.8-3.7 mm. **Inflorescencia** apical, racemosa, arqueada, densiflora, 10-20 cm de largo; pedúnculo elongado, ancipitoso, delgado recto, cubierto casi en su totalidad por las brácteas espátáceas, 4-8 cm de largo. **Brácteas florales** más largas que el ovario a más cortas, las apicales gradualmente más cortas, angostamente triangulares, acuminadas, abrazadoras, 2-6 mm de largo. **Ovario** terete, delgado en la base, progresivamente más grueso, no inflado, liso, 3.5-4 mm de largo. **Flores** 13-20, simultáneas, resupinadas, color pardo rojizo pálido, sin datos de fragancia. **Sépalos** libres, obovados, redondeados, diminutamente apiculados, margen entero, 5-6.3 x 2.5-3 mm; el **dorsal** reflexo, 3-4 nervado; los **laterales** extendidos, 3-5 nervados, oblicuos y algo torcidos en posición natural. **Pétalos** libres, reflexos, linear oblanceolados, redondeados, diminutamente apiculados, 1-nervados, margen entero, 4.8-5.5 x 1-1.2 mm. **Labelo** unido a la columna, trilobado, cordado en la base, margen entero, 3-4 x 3.5-4.7 mm; unicalloso, el callo suborbicular, prominente, carnoso, ligeramente cóncavo y estriado en la base; lóbulos laterales dolabriformes, redondeados, 1.8 x 2.2 mm; lóbulo medio semiorbicular, 1.8 x 2.2 mm. **Columna** recta, gruesa, dilatada hacia el ápice, 4-4.5 mm de largo. **Clinandrio** reducido, margen entero. **Antera** reniforme, 4-locular, con una quilla baja al frente, diminutamente apiculada. **Polinios** 4, obovoides. **Rostelo** apical, hendido. **Lóbulos laterales del estigma** pequeños, de 1/5 del largo de la cavidad estigmática. **Nectario** penetrando un poco más de la mitad del ovario, no ornamentado, gradualmente más ancho justo a la altura del perianto. **Cápsula** no vista.

Epiphytic, caespitose **herb.** **Roots** basal, thin, fleshy, scarce. **Stems** cane-like, produced from a basal internode of the previous stem, thin, laterally compressed, erect. **Leaves** 3-5, articulate, distributed throughout the apical half of the stem; sheaths tubular, minutely striated and slightly rugose, the lower ones fibrous with time; blade oblong-elliptic, apex rounded, with a low, dorsal keel, margin entire. **Spathaceous bracts** 2, ancipitous, tubular, narrow, acute. **Inflorescence** apical, racemose, arching, dense-flowered; peduncle elongate, ancipitous, thin, straight, covered nearly totally by the spathaceous bracts. **Floral bracts** longer to shorter than the ovary, narrowly triangular, acuminate. **Ovary** terete, thin at the base, thickened towards the apex, short, smooth. **Flowers** 13-15, simultaneous, resupinate, pale brown-red. **Sepals** free, obovate, rounded, minutely apiculate, margin entire; the **dorsal** reflexed, 4-veined, the **laterals** spreading, 5-veined, oblique and somewhat twisted in natural position. **Petals** free, reflexed, linear-oblanceolate, rounded, minutely apiculate, 1-veined, margin entire. **Lip** united to the column, 3-lobed, cordate at the base, margin entire; callus a single suborbicular, prominent, fleshy somewhat concave, striated structure; lateral lobes dolabriform, rounded, about as large as the midlobe; midlobe semiorbicular. **Column** straight, thick, dilated towards the apex. **Clinandrium hood** reduced, entire. **Anther** reniform, 4-celled, with a low keel in front, minutely apiculate. **Nectary** penetrating slightly more than half the ovary, smooth, gradually wider towards the perianth.

OTHER SPECIMENS:PERU: Cajamarca: Hualgayoc, Hacienda Taulis, above Palmito, 2700-3000 m, 31 VIII 1964, Hutchinson 6404, AMES! E! F! G! LE! MO! NY! P! San Miguel, Taulis Recorco (Calquis), 2470 m, 3 VII 1986, Mostacero 1185, AAU! F! NY! SEL!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the mountains in northeastern Peru, east of Chachapoyas, growing in Podocarpus forest from 2500 to 3000 m altitude. Flowering from July to October.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum cyclotylosum* belongs to the Pergracile Group Rhodoides Subgroup characterized by the caespitose habit, racemose inflorescence with narrow, parallel-sided spathaceous bracts, and flowers with a wide, rounded midlobe, and a large fleshy disc. The species is recognized by the small flowers with linear-oblanceolate petals and the lip 3-lobed, the lobes subequal in size, the margin entire, and a large, suborbicular, concave callus which occupies a large part of the surface of the lip, and is striated. *Epidendrum rhodoides*



has somewhat larger leaves, larger flowers, sepals 10-11 mm long, wider narrowly obovate, 5-veined petals, the margin of the side lobes of the lip irregular-erose, and the lip with two long, parallel calli with the surface in between striated. Other species in the Pergracile Group such as *Epidendrum sulcatum* Ames, have the midlobe of the lip much longer than broad and two small calli at the base of the lip, sometimes with a short keel in the middle, but the disc of the lip is not thickened.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek κυκλος- circle, and τυλος- callus, in reference to the suborbicular callus which occupies a large part of the surface of the lip.

REFERENCE: Hágsater, E. & C. H. Dodson, 2001. *Epidendrum rhodoides*, *Icones Orch.* (Mexico City) 4: pl. 480.