



EPIDENDRUM MICROANOGLOSSUM Hágsater & Karremans

Plate 1457

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 10

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EPIDENDRUM MICROANOGLOSSUM Hágsater et Karremans, sp. nov.

Type: COSTA RICA-PANAMÁ: Puntarenas-Chiriquí: Coto Brus-Renacimiento, línea fronteriza entre Cerro Quijada del Diablo y Cerro Pando, entre mojones N.336-338, 8°54'51.9" N 82°43'59.13" W, 2205 m, bosque muy húmedo premontano, epífitas en bosque primario, "in itinere per limitem Costa Rica et Panama inter montis Quijada del Diablo et montis Pando", 19 Abril 2011, **Adam P. Karremans, Diego Bogarín & Daniel Jiménez 4010**. Holotype: CR!; Isotype JBL-Spirit! (Illustration & photo voucher).

Epidendro anoglossum Schltr. simile, sed floribus viridis minoribus, sepalis petalisque brevioribus, petalis oblanceolatis, labello brevior ovato rhombeo differt.

Epiphytic, sympodial, somewhat scandent **herb**, up to 25 cm tall including the inflorescence. **Roots** produced from the basal internodes of the stems, filiform, white. **Stems** 4-8 x 0.4 cm, simple, produced from the lower internodes of the previous stem, cane-like, terete at the base, laterally compressed above, ancipitose, thin, erect, flexuous; the base covered by non-foliaceous tubular sheaths 4-12 mm long, somewhat inflated towards the apex without being infundibuliform. **Leaves** 3-7, distributed along the apical two thirds of the stem, alternate, articulate, erect-spreading; sheath tubular, slightly infundibuliform, ancipitose,; blade 20-30 x 6-8 mm, elliptic, obtuse, bilobed, with a minute dorsal keel, coriaceous, margin entire; with an evident ligule opposite to the blade, triangular, sub-acute. **Spathaceous bract** lacking. **Inflorescence** 5-15 cm long, apical, flowering only once, racemose, distichous, lax-flowered, erect; peduncle laterally compressed, ancipitose, straight, short; rachis laterally compressed, ancipitose, straight. **Floral bracts** 2.5 mm long, about half as long as the ovary, deltoid, acute, conduplicate, ancipitose. **Ovary** 3.5 x 2 mm, terete, stout, not inflated, however, nectary obvious, smooth. **Flowers** 8-11, almost simultaneous, non-resupinate, distichous, the lip facing the rachis, greenish; fragrance sweet, around mid-day. **Sepals** partly spreading, free, ovate-elliptic, sub-acute, 5-veined, margin entire; the **dorsal sepal** 5 x 1.8 mm; the **laterals** 5 x 2 mm, sepals falcate, oblique. **Petals** 4.5 x 1 mm, partly spreading, free, oblanceolate, wider close to apex, sub-acute, 3-veined, margin entire. **Lip** 4.5 x 4 mm, united to the column, entire, embracing the column without covering it, ovate-rhombic, acute, base widely cuneate, margin entire; ecallose, without keels. **Column** 2.5 x 2 mm tall and 1 mm wide, straight, thick, short. **Clinandrium-hood** reduced, margin somewhat dentate. **Anther** 4-celled, obovoid, with a prominent, fleshy dorsal keel, and a pair of elongate linear appendices at the apex. **Rostellum** apical, slit. **Lateral lobes of the stigma** not seen. **Nectary** and **capsule** not seen.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the type, which was found on the path to Cerro Pando, path that follows the Costa Rican-Panamanian borderline exactly. The only know specimen was collected epiphytically in a very humid pre-montane forest at an elevation of 2205 m. It was recorded flowering in August.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum microanoglossum* belongs to the Neowilliamsia Group characterized by the ancipitose stems and rachis, the rachis with conduplicate, acute bracts, distichous, usually non-resupinate flowers, the lip often digitate and the 2 or 4 pollinia with 2 hard, laminar, caudicles. The species is recognized by its similarity with *Epidendrum anoglossum* but about half the size; shorter leaves (2 vs. 4 cm long on average), shorter distance between flowers (5 mm vs. 10 mm), greenish flowers (vs. yellowish), sepals and petals only partly spreading (vs. very much spreading, even being retorse), a shorter and differently shaped petal (4.5 mm long vs. 7 mm long; wider near the apex vs. wider at the middle) and, the shorter and differently shaped lip (4.5 mm vs. 7 mm; ovate-rhombic vs. triangular). *Epidendrum cymbiglossum* Hágsater is also similar and its type specimen was collected on Cerro Pando as well; however, it is bifoliate (vs. 3-7 leaves), has a much larger lip (17 mm long vs. 4.5 mm long), yellow (vs. greenish) flowers and with a long-trapezoid lip (vs. ovate-rhombic).

NOTE: Although Santiago and Hágsater (2007) indicate that *E. anoglossum* has no fragrance, this is not the case in the material studied at Lankester Botanical Gardens. However, the real surprise is not that both species are fragrant but that they are fragrant during the day, which is uncommon in *Epidendrum*. Both fragrances are sweet, with that of the new species being less intense.

CONSERVATION STATUS: DD. Data deficient. Apparently endemic.

ETYMOLOGY: The name unites the Greek μικρός "small", with anoglossum (α, without, and γλῶσσα, tongue) "without tongue", which refers to this species being a smaller version of *Epidendrum anoglossum*, and an even less pretending lip.

REFERENCES: Hágsater, E. 1993, *Epidendrum cymbiglossum*. in E. Hágsater & G. A. Salazar (eds) **Icon. Orchid.** 2: pl. 126. Santiago, E. & Hágsater, E., 2007, *Epidendrum anoglossum*, in E. Hágsater & L. Sánchez S. (eds) **Icon. Orchid.** 9: pl. 908.

