

EPIDENDRUM PIRRENSE Hágsater
THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 3

EPIDENDRUM PIRRENSE Hágsater, sp. nov.

Type: PANAMA: Darién: Top of ridge leading to Cerro Pirre. Area near Rancho Plástico, 1200-1400 m, 13 Nov 1977, *J. P. Folsom & José Contrerra & Brijilio (of Piji Vasal) 6276*. Holotype: MO! (illustration voucher).

Epidendro parvifloro Ruiz & Pavón affine sed habitu majore, inflorescentiae pedunculo elongato tenuique, floribus aliquantum majoribus discrepans.

Hierba epífita, de 38-40 cm de alto. Raíces basales, carnosas, delgadas, 0.6-1 mm de grosor. Tallos sencillos, tipo caña, teretes, rectos, 28-40 x 0.13-0.38 cm. Hojas 6-8, distribuidas en la parte media apical del tallo, alternas, lisas; vaina tubular, lisa, 10-32 x 1.4-4 mm; lámina articulada, lanceolada, acuminada, margen entero, lisa, 8-15.5 x 0.9-1.8 cm. Espata ausente. Inflorescencia apical, paniculada, arqueada, 9.5 cm de largo, pedúnculo delgado, lateralmente comprimido, 4.5 cm de largo, provisto de una bráctea en la primera rama, abrazadora, largamente acuminada, 1.9 cm de largo. Bráctea floral mucho más corta que el ovario, triangular, acuminada, 4-6 mm de largo. Flores 6, aparentemente simultáneas, resupinadas, sin datos de color ni fragancia. Ovario no ornamentado, 20-23 mm de largo. Sépalos extendidos, glabros, libres, elípticos, agudos, margen extendido y entero, 3-nervado, las nervaduras ramificadas dando la apariencia de ser 6 o 7 nervados; el dorsal apiculado, 5.5 x 1.7 mm; los laterales oblicuos, carinados dorsalmente, la carina erosa, 5.9 x 1.7 mm. Pétalos algo reflejos, libres, filiformes, redondeados, margen extendido y entero, 1-nervados, 5.1 x 0.2 mm. Labelo unido a la columna, trilobado, truncado en la base, tan ancho entre los lóbulos apicales como entre los laterales, 3.8 x 4.2 mm; bicalloso, los callos lateralmente aplanados, sobresaliendo de entre una estructura carnosa, proyectados hacia adelante hasta cerca del istmo; disco tricarinado, la carina central roma, desvaneciéndose antes de llegar al seno apical; lóbulos laterales oblicuamente ovados, subagudos, margen entero, 1.3 x 1.2 mm; lóbulo medio fuertemente divaricado, los lobos triangulares, agudos, margen entero, 1.5 x 9.6 mm. Columna gruesa, recta, con un par de dientes apicales ascendentes, 4 mm de largo. Clinandrio reducido, entero. Antera no vista. Polinios no vistos. Rostelo hendido. Lóbulos laterales del estigma no vistos. Nectario no visto. Cápsula elíptica, 11-12 x 4.6-5.1 mm; pedicelo 5-5.8 mm de largo; cuello apical 3 mm de largo.

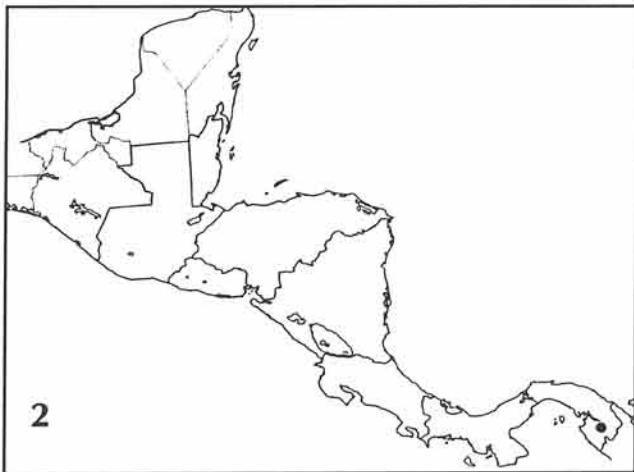
Epiphytic, caespitose herb. Roots thin. Stems simple, cane-like, terete. Leaves distributed along the upper half of the stem, blade lanceolate, acuminate. Inflorescence apical, paniculate, few-flowered, with a thin, laterally compressed peduncle, arching. Floral bracts much shorter than the ovary, triangular, acuminate. Flowers few, resupinate, apparently simultaneous, without data on color. Sepals elliptic, acute, 3-veined, the veins branching so as to appear 6-7 veined. Petals filiform, apex rounded, 1-veined. Lip united to the column, 3-lobed, base truncate, about as wide between the lateral lobes as between the apical lobes, bicallose, the calli large and projecting forward, disc 3-carinate; lateral lobes obliquely ovate, subacute, midlobe bifid, strongly divaricate, the lobes triangular, acute. Column straight, short, thick, with a pair of apical lateral teeth turned upwards. Capsule ellipsoid, with a thin peduncle and a short apical neck.

OTHER SPECIMENS: None seen.

RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum pirrense* belongs to the paniculatum group which has caespitose plants, cane-like stems, apical inflorescence, the petals filiform and the lip mostly 4-lobed, pollinia unequal, bird-wing-type. This species has small flowers on an inflorescence with a long thin peduncle, the sepals 5-6 mm long. It is very similar to *E. parviflorum* which has smaller leaves, a shorter, thicker peduncle, very similar flowers. *Epidendrum poeppigii* Hágsater is also similar but has successive flowers, and the leaves about half as wide, the peduncle of the inflorescence thicker and shorter.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the type, on the border of Colombia and Panama, at about 1200-1400 m altitude. Fruiting in November.

ETYMOLOGY: In reference to the mountain where it has been found, the Cerro Pirre, at the northern end of the Serranía de Pirre, a small mountain range that runs across the border on the Pacific side of the isthmus.



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