

Lankesterella glandula Ackerman, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. La Harme [sic] above San José de Ocoa on branches of old trees in virgin forest, alt. 2200 m, 23 Jan 1976, D. Dod s.n. (holotype SEL!).

FIG. 2

Inflorescentia floris solae, scapo sepalisque glandulosis, vix folia superantibus, labelli epichilo ovato, acutato.

Plants small, caespitose epiphytes. *Roots* few, fasciculate, fleshy, villous, 10 mm long, 1.5 mm diam. *Stems* abbreviated, concealed by roots and leaf bases. *Leaves* 10, in a basal rosette, sessile to broadly petiolate; petioles when present to 4 mm long; blades membranaceous, ciliolate, lanceolate, elliptical or oblanceolate, acute to acuminate, 12-17 mm long, 4-6 mm wide. *Inflorescences* slender, single-flowered; scape glandular, extending beyond the leaves, to 17 mm long, 0.2 mm diam. below, inflating to 0.5 mm just below the flower; floral bract irregularly crenulate-ciliate, ovate, caudate, 7.5 mm long, 4-4.5 mm wide, dorsal mid rib sparsely glandular pubescent. *Flowers* large for size of plant; ovary sessile, stout, 2 mm long; *dorsal sepal* adaxially glandular, conduplicate, 1-nerved, narrowly oblong, acute to acuminate, 6-8.5 mm long, 1.2-1.5 mm wide, *lateral sepals* broadly attached to column foot, basally connate, forming a gibbose, mentum 1 mm deep, 1-nerved, lanceolate, acuminate, 7-9 mm long to tip of mentum, 1.2-1.5 mm wide; *petals* free, glabrous, entire, 3-nerved, somewhat obliquely oblanceolate, acuminate, 6 mm long, 1.2 mm wide; *lip* basally concave and adnate to the column foot, glabrous, entire, pandurate, 7-8.5 mm long, hypochile 5-nerved, 1.5-1.6 mm wide, isthmus 3-nerved, 1 mm wide, epichile ovate, acute, 4 mm long from the isthmus, 1.7-2.5 mm wide; *column* arcuate, 2-2.5 mm long, filament slender, arcuate, 1 mm long, anther lanceolate, acuminate, 2.5 mm long, stigma apical, pressed against anther. *Fruits* obovoid, ca. 7 mm long, 3 mm diam.

Lankesterella glandula is easily distinguished from *L. alainii* by the former being glandular rather than

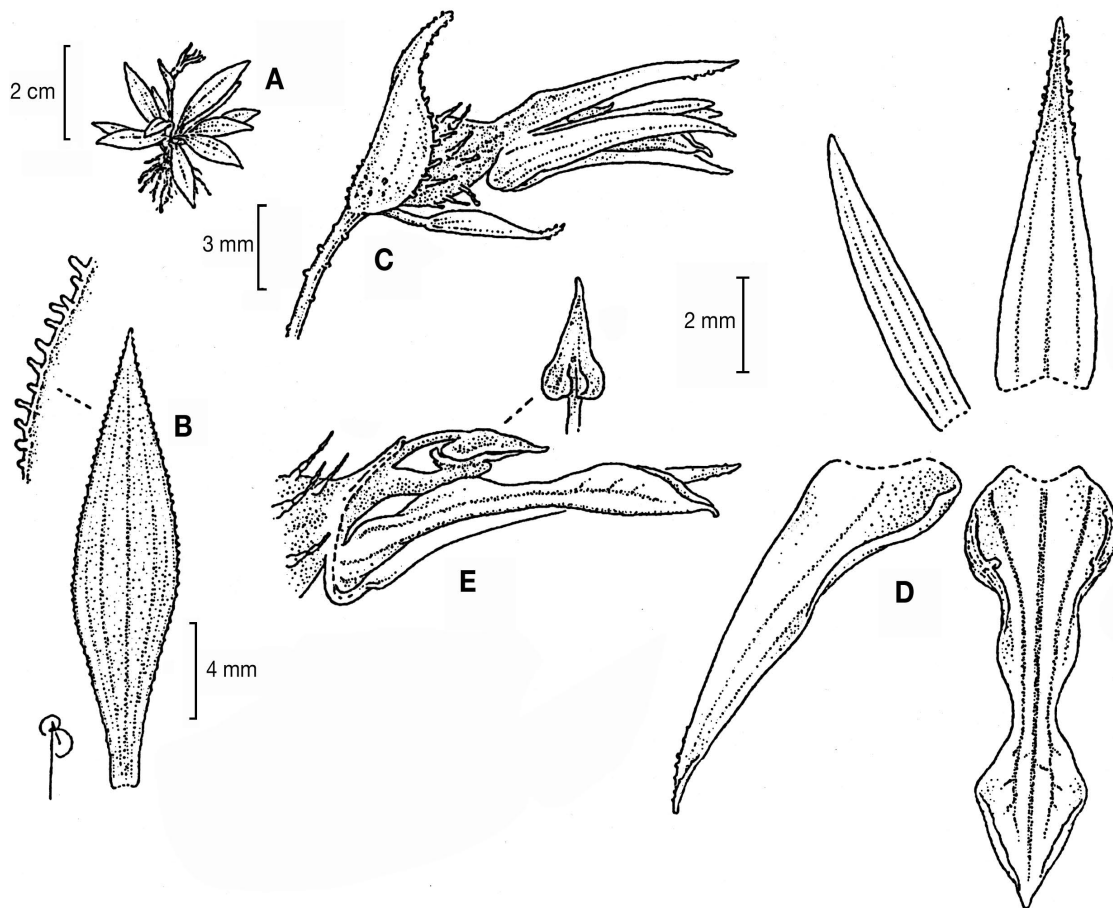


Figure 2. *Lankesterella glandula* Ackerman. A. Plant habit. B. Leaf. C. Inflorescence and flower, lateral view. D. Perianth, clockwise from top: dorsal sepal, labellum, lateral sepal, petal. E. Flower, lateral view with petals and one lateral sepal removed. Based on *D. Dod s.n.* (SEL) collected from the Dominican Republic. Illustrated by Bobbi Angell.

villous. Furthermore, the labellum has an acute apex rather than a rounded one. Most, if not all other *Lankesterella* are conspicuously pubescent, usually as villous as *L. alainii*. According to Nir's (2000) classification, *L. glandula* should be under *Lankesterella* section *Lankesterella*.

Dod made his collection in 1976. I had visited the region in the mid 80's and again in the mid 90's and most of the area is quite denuded.

DISTRIBUTION: Dominican Republic: Prov. Peravia; Cordillera Central.

ECOLOGY: Epiphytic in a broadleaf cloud forest. Elevation 2200 m. Rare. Autogamous by virtue of the column arching downward bringing the apical stigma in direct contact with the anther. Flowering: Jan;

fruiting: Jan.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the glandular scape and adaxial surface of the sepals.

The genus *Encyclia* in Cuba is quite complex and Marta A. Díaz and I make no claim that our studies of the genus for the Flora of the Greater Antilles have resolved all questions regarding the delimitation of species. This following one, though, is quite distinctive.

"
"
"
"
"
"