

**Lycaste Campbellii** C. Schweinfurth, sp. nov.

Herba epiphytica, pro genere parva, florum tempore sine foliis. Pseudobulbi caespitosi, complanato-ellipsoidei vel ovoidei, apice uni- vel bifoliati, vaginis distichis imbricatis foliiferis infra obtectis. Folia oblongo-obovata vel elliptica vel oblongo-elliptica, acuminata, basi longe angustata, membranacea, plicata. Inflorescentiae laterales, basales, uniflorae. Flos pro genere perparvus, viridis et aureus. Sepalum dorsale ovato-ellipticum, acutum, concavum. Sepala lateralia oblique oblongo-ovata, cum columnae pede mentum conicum formantia. Petala ovali-ovata, apice rotundato apiculata. Labellum in positu naturali erectum, columnae parallelum et leviter recurvum, super medium trilobatum; lobi laterales erecto-incurvi; lobus medius suborbiculari-ovatus, planus; discus medio unicallosus. Columna brevis, crassa, leviter arcuata, in pedem extensa.

Roots fibrous, numerous, finely pubescent to lanuginose. Pseudobulbs clustered, about 4.5 cm. or less high, surrounded by two or three pairs of distichous imbricating leaf-bearing sheaths which waste into fibers at flowering time. Leaves very variable in size, acuminate (apical portion commonly dried and imperfect in our specimens), long-narrowed and often subpetiolate below and more or less conduplicate in the dried specimen, with five to seven prominent nerves, up to 27.5 cm. long and 5.4 cm. wide. Inflorescence somewhat surpassing the pseudobulbs, several, suberect to spreading; peduncle filiform, up to 8 cm. long (commonly shorter), provided with several (five or less) loose tubulose sheaths which are relatively long and remote above and small and imbricating below. Flowers campanulate, with sepals green, petals yellowish green, and lip yellow. Dorsal sepals many-nerved, about 1.8 cm. long and 1 cm. wide when expanded. Lateral sepals acute, extending down the column-foot and forming a short conic mentum about 1.8 cm. long across the posterior part and 1.03 cm. wide in the middle. Petals about 1.55 cm. long and 1.1 cm. wide near the middle, with the upper margins minutely erose.

Lip erect, the sides of the lower portion incurved, adnate to the base of the column-foot, about 1.6 cm. long and 9.2 mm. wide below when expanded, ovate-elliptic in outline; lateral lobes erect and incurved with short ovate-subquadrate free apex having irregular margins; midlobe flat, rounded above with a recurved apicula; disc in the middle between the lateral lobes with a concave ovate-oblong apically rounded callus. Column about 7.1 mm. long at the back, extended into a stout ovate-triangular foot. Capsule obovoid-cylindric, 6-sulcate, up to 4.5 cm. long including the short pedicel.

TYPE: *Johnston 1371* (herb. Ames, no. 64779), San Jose Island, epiphyte from streamside forest in Area 11B.

During January 1946 a colony of this species was discovered on a large fallen branch in the streamside forest in Area 11B. The very numerous plants were then all entirely leafless but were flowering abundantly. Specimens were made from some of the flowering individuals and others were taken to Camp and added to Major Campbell's collection of living orchids. These latter grew well and in September 1946 provided specimens in the leafy state needed for the identification of the species.

The plant in the leafless state is a compact mass of plump pseudobulbs. These latter are 3-4 cm. long, usually 2 cm. broad, elliptic in lateral outline, smooth and slightly lustrous on the sides, crowned by two hardened acute remnants of the leaf-bases, and closely invested at the base by other, disintegrating, very fibrous leaf bases. The yellow flowers, 15 mm. long, are borne terminally and solitary on slender bracted ascending stems 5-6 cm. long springing from the axils of the shredded leaf-bases which invest the pseudobulbs. In the leafy state of the plant the pseudobulbs bear usually two large leaves at their summit. Their body is partially hidden by the broad embracing bases of the leaves produced just below them. The leaves are 15-39 cm. long, tapered at both ends, rather thin, and rather prominently 5-6-ribbed beneath.

The species is known only from San Jose. According to Mr. Schweinfurth, who has studied and named the island plant, it is very unlike any of the known members of the genus *Lycaste*. The relatively small flowers are especially noteworthy, since conspicuous, often large and showy flowers otherwise prevail in the genus. Also notable in this species of *Lycaste* is its apparent lack of long hairs on the inner surfaces of the perianth. The species has been associated with the name of Major William Wesley Campbell, who grew the plant at San Jose and provided the specimens of its leafy state which have made its naming possible. *Johnston 1371; Campbell 12.*



FIG. 1. Habit, plant with leaves.  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ . FIG. 2. Habit, plant with flowers.  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ . FIG. 3. Dorsal sepal.  $\times 2$ . FIG. 4. Petal.  $\times 2$ . FIG. 5. Lateral sepal.  $\times 2$ . FIG. 6. Column and lip, natural position, from side.  $\times 2$ . FIG. 7. Lip, from above.  $\times 2$ .