

***Teuscheria cornucopia* Garay, sp. nov.**

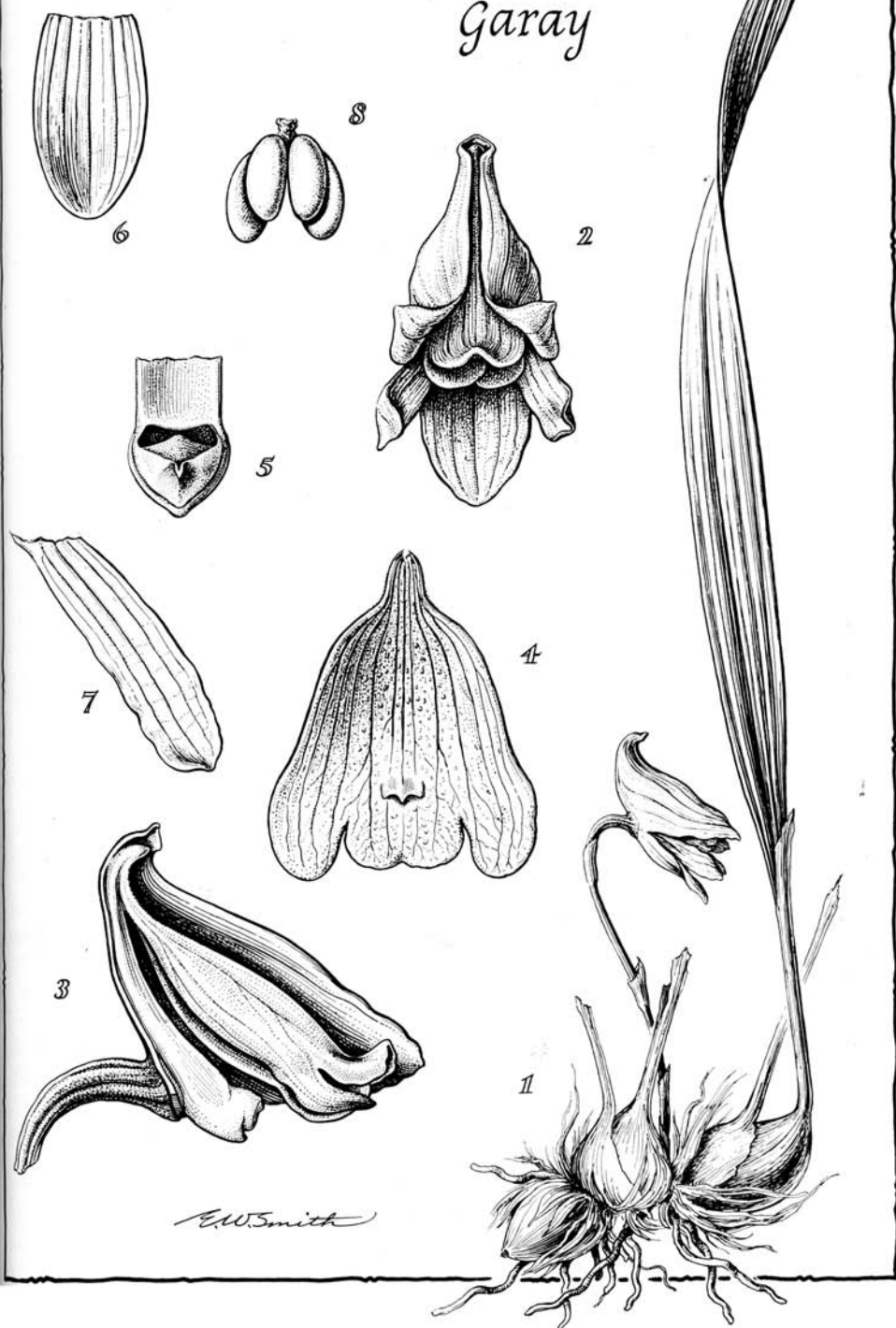
Epiphytica, caespitosa, usque ad 20 cm. alta; rhizomate valde abbreviato; pseudobulbis aggregatis, oblique pyriformibus vel ovato-pyriformibus, monophyllis, ca. 2 cm. altis; folio lineari-oblongo, plicato, prominenter 3-nervio, 15 cm. longo, 1 cm. lato; inflorescentia singula, erecta vel paulo arcuata, gracili, in medio univaginata, 4 cm. longa; flore nutanti, satis conspicua, a latere visu cornucopiam in mentem revocante; sepalo postico elliptico vel obovato-elliptico, apice obtuso, 5-nervio, 14 mm. longo, 7 mm. lato; sepalis lateralibus obliquis, oblongo-ovatis, apice acutis, 5-nerviis, 16 mm. longis, basi 9 mm. latis; petalis lineari-oblongis, apice acutiusculis, 5-nerviis, 10 mm. longis, 4 mm. latis; labello cuneato-flabellato, antice 3-lobo, lobis lateralibus rotundatis, lobo terminali reniformi, in medio leviter retuso, disco

Explanation of Plate on Opposite Page.

FIGURE 1, general habit of plant, natural size. FIG. 2, front view of flower, $\times 2$. FIG. 3, side view of flower with dorsal sepal, petals and one lateral sepal removed, $\times 2$. FIG. 4, lip expanded, $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$. FIG. 5, the apex of the column, much enlarged. FIG. 6, dorsal sepal, $\times 2$. FIG. 7, petal, $\times 4$. FIG. 8, pollinia, much enlarged.

TEUSCHERIA

cornucopia
Garay





FLOWER AND PLANT
OF *TEUSCHERIA*
CORNUCOPIA

supra medium callo 3-dentato ornato, toto labello 16 mm. longo, 15 mm. lato; columna humili, crassa, dorsaliter 4 mm. alta, basi in pedem longissimum producta; ovario cum pedicello ca. 1.5 cm. longo.

Ecuador: Western slopes of the Andes. 100 km. from Guayaquil. Altitude about 3,000 ft. Coll. H. Teuscher s.n. (Type in the Ames Herbarium no. 69,265.) The type material is cultivated in the collection of the Montreal Botanical Garden.—The above description is prepared from living material.

When I received this interesting plant, Mr. Teuscher wrote me the following: "Actually I have 3 little plants, each with 3 pseudobulbs, which grow together on the same piece of cork bark. The photograph showed the flower of the first plant. Now the second plant flowers and the third one is commencing to produce a bud. There is always only one flower and the most curious thing is that the flower does not come from this year's pseudobulb, which is completed and is now producing a new shoot, but in each case from the two-year-old pseudobulb. This is a very strange behavior. Another strange feature is that the pseudobulb, even when it is mature, is completely encased in a tight fitting tubular bract which does not burst but apparently expands with the growing pseudobulb. The narrow upper end of

this same bract also remains tubular and encloses the terete peticle of the single, grass-like leaf. A second basal bract of the pseudobulb stands stiffly upright, like a thorn, though it is not hard. The pseudobulb itself is green. Only the encasing bract is brown-spotted as you see it on the photograph. Notice that the flower is always upside down."

This new genus is quite unique vegetatively as well as florally among the genera of the subtribe *Phajae*. Vegetatively it shows some similarity to the American genus *Bletia*, but in floral characters it is very much removed from that relationship. In viewing the flower as it is depicted on the accompanying plate (FIG. 2), a resemblance to the Asiatic genus *Acanthephippium* is immediately recognizable. In both genera, *Acanthephippium* and *Teuscheria*, the column is produced into an elongated foot to which the lip is firmly adnate and the lateral sepals with the column-foot form a prominent mentum. However, *Acanthephippium*, besides the differences in vegetative growth, has a many-flowered inflorescence, with non-resupinate flowers and 8 pollinia per anther, whereas in *Teuscheria* the inflorescence is always terminated by a single resupinate flower and the anther contains only 4 pollinia. — *Oakes Ames Orchid Herbarium, Botanical Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass.*