BULBOPHYLLUM GEMMA-REGINAE, AN INTERESTING NEW ORCHID SPECIES FROM BORNEO

J.J. VERMEULEN

Rijksherbarium/Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands

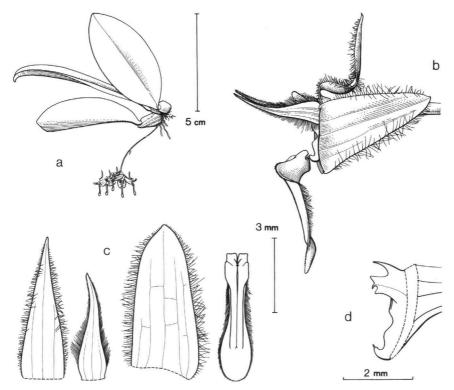
INTRODUCTION

On a field trip into the interior of Sabah, Borneo, in 1986, a small Bulbophyllum species (Orchidaceae) without flowers was collected, and transferred to the greenhouse of Mr. P. Jongejan, Amersfoort, the Netherlands. Only after several years the plant rewarded the good care given to it with a few sprigs of flowers. It then appeared to be an undescribed species of great elegance, belonging to the section Hirtula Ridley. It displays an unusual combination of characters: it has a distinctly elongated lip, as is found in B. jolandae J.J. Vermeulen, and B. lasioglossum Rolfe, which both have an elongated inflorescence. The new species, however, has a subumbellate inflorescence, as occurs in B. carinilabium J.J. Vermeulen, and B. hirtulum Ridley, which both have a shorter lip.

Bulbophyllum gemma-reginae J. J. Vermeulen, spec. nov.

Bulbophyllum sectione Hirtula, B. jolandae similis, inflorescentia subumbellata et labello carinis duobus differt. — Typus: Jongejan cult. 1856 (L).

Rhizome creeping, c. 1.3 mm diam. Pseudobulbs 1-leafed, ovoid to orbicular, 0.2-0.7 cm apart, 0.5-1.2 by 0.3-0.7 cm, not flattened. Petiole 3-4 mm. Leaf blade elliptic, 5.0-6.7 by 1.5-3.3 cm, index 1.9-4.1, subacute. Inflorescence c. 3 cm, subumbellate, 7-10-flowered. Peduncle patent, c. 2.7 cm; bracts c. 6, the longest c. 3 mm, acute. Rachis pendulous, slightly swollen, c. 0.3 by 0.12 mm. Floral bracts triangular, the longest c. 1.2 mm, acute or shortly acuminate. Pedicel and ovary 7.5-10 mm, with the node c. 0.5 mm from the floral bract. Flowers scattered, opening about simultaneously, wide open. Median sepal reflexed, triangular, c. 5.8 by 1.9 mm, index c. 3, acute, margins irregularly ciliate, base broadly attached; thin; surface glabrous. Lateral sepals free, not falcate, ovate, c. 6.3 by 2.7 mm, index c. 2.3; otherwise as the median sepal. Petals erect, slightly falcate, ovate, c. 4.3 by 1.2 mm, index c. 3.6, acuminate, margins regularly ciliate except near the base, ciliae shorter towards the tip; base rather broadly attached; thin; surface shortly pubescent towards the tip. Lip curved near the base, general outline spathulate, c. 5 by 1.4 mm, index c. 3.6 (not spread), tip rounded, margins ciliate, ciliae shorter towards base and tip; thick; surface more or less glabrous; adaxially not concave near the base, with 2 distinct, obtuse ridges diverging and coinciding with the margins towards the base, continuing over 2/3-3/4 of the length of the tip, and with a median slit in between; abaxially convex at the base, slightly concave up to 2/3-3/4 of the length of the lip. slightly convex towards the tip. Column from ovary to the tip of the stelidia c. 1.1



Bulbophyllum gemma-reginae J.J. Vermeulen. a. Flowering plant; b. flower; c. flower analysis, from left to right: median sepal, petal, lateral sepal, lip; d. column, lateral view (all drawn from the type specimen).

mm. Stelidia small, falcate, narrowly triangular, c. 0.8 mm, with a distinct, obliquely forwards directed, deltoid, acute tooth along the upper as well as the lower margin, stigma distinctly protruding at its base, triangular; column foot with deltoid, rounded lateral wings about halfway. Anther abaxially with a rounded knob, the front margin slightly protruding, truncate, with long hairs. Pollinia 4, ovoid, flattened on both sides, the inner more than half as long as the outer.

Colours — Sepals creamy yellow, suffused with pale reddish brown towards the tip. Petals creamy yellow, with almost black lines bordering midvein and margins. Lip white, ridges on adaxial side greyish with minute white specks, margins at top part greyish black; hairs yellowish. Column yellow, foot with reddish purple spots.

Etymology — Named to commemorate the opening of the Van Steenis Building by Her Majesty Queen Beatrix on June 11, 1996. The specific epithet *gemma-reginae* means 'the Queens' jewel'.

Distribution — Malaysia: Sabah, Interior Zone, Ulu Padas area, near Long Pa Sia. Habitat & Ecology — Primary forest at c. 1100 m altitude. On branches of an understorey tree.

Note — Most similar to B. jolandae J.J. Vermeulen but differs in having a subumbellate inflorescence and two distinct ridges on the adaxial surface of the lip.