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## ON THE SYSTEMATICS OF THE MONOPODIAL ORCHIDS II.

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The primary object of this paper is to clarify the circumscription of the genus *Papilionanthe* Schltr. The genus was monotypic until now, mainly because of the lack of understanding of the delimitation given by Schlechter. In addition to *Papilionanthe* new taxonomic changes are proposed in sundry genera, all arranged in alphabetical sequence, following the pattern established in the first contribution published in the Botanical Museum Leaflets, Harvard University 23: 149-212, 1972.

Papilionanthe Schltr. in Orchis 9: 78, July 15, 1915.

 Syn.: Vanda Sect. Teretifoliae Pfitz. in Engl. & Prantl, Natuerl. Pflanzenf. 2, pt. 6: 214, 1889.
Vanda Sect. Teretivanda O. Ktze. in Post & Ktze., Lex. Gen. Phan. 584, 1903, nom. illegit.
Type: Dendrobium teres Roxb.

Aerides Sect. Phalaenidium Pfitz. in Engl. & Prantl, Natuerl. Pflanzenf. 2, pt. 6: 217, 1889. Type: Aerides Vandarum Rchb.f.

This genus is characterized by a short, stout, nonpyramidal column, basally extended into a long and prominent foot which is continuous without articulation with the variously 3-lobed lip. The lateral lobes of the

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lip are either parallel with or enfolding the column. Pollinia 2, sulcate on broadly triangular to subquadrate stipe; viscidium large. Rostellum elongate.

Plants epiphytic with terete leaves and axillary oneto few-flowered inflorescence. Flowers small to large, often showy.

It is quite surprising that the genus *Papilionanthe* has been ignored entirely in floristic works. Schlechter was justified in separating it from the genus Vanda and in determining its intermediary position between Vanda and Aerides. I have already pointed out (Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harvard Univ. 23: 158, 1972) that the Section Phalaenidium of Aerides must be combined with the genus Papilionanthe. A comparison of the longitudinal sections of the column and lip of Aerides cylindrica Lindl. and Papilionanthe teres (Roxb.) Schltr. shows them completely identical. As a matter of fact, in columnar structure and in the elongate rostellum, Papilionanthe is much closer to Aerides than to Vanda. Schlechter's precise observations have often been dismissed because he was and still is considered a "great splitter". In my many years of acquaintance with Schlechter's works, I begin to feel quite strongly that the distinction between "splitters" and "lumpers" rests not in one's outlook and approach to the subject of systematics, but rather in one's power of observation of details and the ability of evaluating their significance. The flowers of Aerides Vandarum Rchb.f. and Aerides Biswasianum Mukerjee have somewhat narrower stipes than are found in other species, but in every other aspect they agree with the circumscription of the genus.

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#### Key to the Species

1.	Lateral lobes of lip linear
la.	Lateral lobes of lip broad 6
2.	Midlobe of lip sessile with a broad base
2a.	Midlobe of lip with a narrow, cuneate base 4
3.	Lip with entire margin except at tip P. tricuspidata
3a.	Lip with a coarsely dentate margin throughout . P. pedunculata
4.	Stem pendulous; lateral lobes of lip subulate,
	deeply biparted
4a.	Stem erect to suberect; lateral lobes of lip at
	most erose-denticulate
5.	Midlobe of lip deeply cleft, entire; flowers lilac . P. Biswasiana
5a.	Midlobe of lip biparted, erose-denticulate;
	flowers white
6. Inflorescence longer than leaves; midlobe of lip	
	broadly 3-lobed P. Hookerana
6a.	Inflorescence as long as or shorter than lip;
	midlobe of lip entire or more or less 3-lobed 7
7.	Flowers large, showy; midlobe of lip cuneate-
	unguiculate, divergingly bilobed
7a.	Flowers small, not showy; midlobe of lip sessile, entire 8
8.	Petals wider than sepals
8a.	Petals narrower than sepals
9.	Lateral lobes of lip subquadrate-truncate; midlobe
	retuse P. Sillemiana
9a.	Lateral lobes and midlobe of lip obtuse
10.	Inflorescence 2- to 4-flowered, as long as leaves;
	petals obliquely subspathulate
10a.	Inflorescence 1-flowered, much shorter than leaves;
	petals sessile

### List of Species

Papilionanthe Biswasiana (Ghose & Mukerjee) Garay, comb. nov. Basionym: Aerides Biswasiana Ghose & Mukerjee in Orch. Rev. 53:

124, 1945. Papilionanthe flavescens (Schltr.) Garay, comb. nov.

Basionym: Aerides flavescens Schltr. in Fedde Rep. 19: 382, 1924. Papilionanthe Greenii (W.W.Sm.) Garay, comb. nov.

Basionym: Aerides Greenii W.W.Sm. in Rec. Bot. Soc. Ind. 4: 271, 1911.

Papilionanthe Hookerana (Rchb.f.) Schltr. in Orchis 9: 80, 1915. Basionym: Vanda Hookerana Rchb.f. in Bonpl. 4: 324, 1856. Papilionanthe pedunculata (Kerr.) Garay, comb. nov.

- Basionym: Aerides pedunculata Kerr in Journ. Siam. Soc. Nat. Hist. Suppl. 10: 59, 1935.
- Syn.: Vanda Masperoae Guillaum. in Bull. Mus. Nat. Paris ser. 2, 22: 628, 1951.
- Papilionanthe Sillemiana (Rchb.f.) Garay, comb. nov.
  - Basionym: Thrixspermum Sillemianum Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron. n.s. 17: 524, 1882.
  - Syn.: Aerides Sillemiana (Rchb.f.) Garay in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 23: 159, 1972.
- Papilionanthe subulata (Koen.) Garay, comb. nov.
  - Basionym: Epidendrum subulatum Koen. in Retz. Obs. Bot. 6: 50, 1791.
  - Syn.: Limodorum subulatum (Koen.) Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 126, 1805. Aerides cylindrica Lindl., Gen. and Sp. Orch. Pl. 240, 1833. Aerides subulata (Koen.) Schltr. in Fedde Rep. 19: 382, 1924, not Lindl. 1833.
- Papilionanthe teres (Roxb.) Schltr. in Orchis 9:78, 1915.

Basionym: Dendrobium teres Roxb., Fl. Ind. 3: 485, 1832.

Syn.: Vanda teres Lindl., Gen. and Sp. Orch. Pl. 217, 1833.

Papilioanthe tricuspidata (J.J.Sm.) Garay, comb. nov.

- Basionym: Vanda tricuspidata J.J.Sm. in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. ser. 2, 13:48, 1914.
- Papilionanthe uniflora (Lindl.) Garay, comb. nov.
  - Basionym: Mesoclastes uniflora Lindl., Gen. and Sp. Orch. Pl. 45, 1830.
  - Syn.: Luisia uniflora (Lindl.) Bl. in Rumphia 4: 50, 1849. Aerides longicornu Hook.f., Fl. Br. Ind. 6: 44, 1891. Aerides uniflora (Lindl.) Summerh. in Kew Bull. 10: 588, 1956.
- Papilionanthe Vandarum (Rchb.f.) Garay, comb. nov.

Basionym: Aerides Vandarum Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron. 997, 1867.

Aërangis Rehb.f. in Flora 48: 190, Apr. 27, 1865. Type: Aerangis flabellifolia Rehb.f.

The characters of this genus have already been discussed in the first paper of this series. Recently I had an opportunity to study live material from Madagascar of *Angraecum calligerum* Rchb. f. which agrees completely with the type collection. For a long time I considered

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it to be conspecific with *A. Ellisii* Rchb.f., based on Reichenbach's drawings of both species and have so stated it in Kew Bull. 28: 506, 1974. However, the fresh flowers undoubtedly establish it as a good species due to quite a distinct habit and larger floral segments.

Aerangis calligerum (Rchb.f.) Garay, comb. nov.

Basionym: Angraecum calligerum Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 2: 552, 1887.

Sarcoglyphis Garay in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 23: 200, 1972.

Type: Sarcanthus mirabilis Rchb.f.

At the time I published the genus Sarcoglyphis, Saccolabium fimbriatum Ridl. was known to me only through a rather crude drawing by Ridley. Since then I have had the opportunity to examine the holotype specimen and it is undoubtedly referable to Sarcoglyphis rather than to Pennilabium to which it has been allocated previously.

The characters of the genus *Sarcoglyphis* have already been discussed in the former paper.

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Sarcoglyphis fimbriatus (Ridl.) Garay, comb. nov.
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- Basionym: Saccolabium fimbriatum Ridl. in Journ. Str. Br. Roy. As. Soc. 54: 52, 1909.
- Syn.: Pennilabium fimbriatum (Ridl.) Garay in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 23: 189, 1972.

Thrixspermum Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 2: 519, Sept. 1790. Type: Thrixspermum Centipeda Lour.

The characters of this genus have already been disdussed in the first paper of this series. An examination of the type of *Sarcochilus tahanensis* Ridl. necessitates the following transfer.

Thrixspermum sarcophyllum Garay, nom. nov.

Basionym: Sarcochilus tahanensis Ridl., Fl. Malay Penins. 4: 180, 1924, not Thrixspermum tahanense Carr, 1930.

Syn.: Sarcochilus crassifolius Ridl. in Journ. Fed. Malay. St. Mus. 6: 182, 1915, not Rolfe 1894.

Vandopsis Pfitzer in Engl. & Prantl., Natuerl. Pflanzenf. 2, pt. 6: 210, March 1889.Type: *Fieldia lissochiloides* Gaud.

This genus is characterized by the short, footless column to which the lip is firmly adnate. Lip geniculately bent, more or less canaliculate, at most gibbous at base. Pollinia 2, deeply sulcate in unequal pairs, more or less sessile on broadly ligulate stipe; gland transverse, prominent. Sepals and petals spreading.

Vanda Parishii Rchb.f. is commonly referred to the genus Vandopsis, but because of the elongate and arcuate column, the movable hinged lip and the shape of the pollinia, it must be regarded a genus of its own, Hygrochilus Pfitz., as has already been suggested by Pfitzer.

Vandopsis shanica (Phillimore & Smith) Garay, comb. nov.

Basionym: Stauropsis shanica Phillimore & Smith in Rec. Bot. Soc. Ind. 4: 281, 1911.

#### Xenikophyton Garay, gen. nov.

Etymology: *xenikos*=strange, *phyton*=plant, in reference to the strange admixture of characters from *Cleisomeria* and *Sarcophyton*..

Type: Saccolabium Smeeanum Rchb.f.

Sepala petalaque similia, libera; sepalum posticum petalis conniventibus, galeam formantibus; sepala lateralia patentia. Labellum sessile, valde carnosum, basi scrotiforme, apice recurvum, strumosum, ostio subclauso. Columna humilis, crassa, utrinque crasse obtuseque, obscure brachiata; clinandrium valde excavatum, dorsaliter reclinatum; stigma verticale marginatum, anguste ellipticum; rostellum verticale, arrectum, alte bifidum. Anthera mitrata. Pollinia 4, libera, globosa, stipiti lineari, replicatae, sine caudiculis distinctis affixa; glandula satis magna, elliptica.

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Epiphytica, erecta; foliis distichis, carnoso-coriaceis, articulatis; vaginis arpophyllaceo-rugosis; inflorescentiis erectis, ramulosis, multifloris; floribus carnosis, minutissimis.

Vegetatively the plants of this genus resemble those of the genus *Cleisomeria*, but the pollinia are very different. It is perhaps closest to the genus *Sarcophyton*, but the lack of a backwall callus immediately separates the two.

The erect, large and prominently bifurcate rostellum and the vertical stigma, resembling the structure found in *Eparmatostigma*, easily identifies this genus.

Xenikophyton Smeeanum (Rchb.f.) Garay, comb. nov.

Basionym: Saccolabium Smeeanum Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 2:214, 1887.

Syn.: Rhynchostylis latifolia Fischer in Kew Bull. 358, 1927.

#### SWARTZ FLORA INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS

#### VOLUME III

#### BY

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The third volume of Swartz's Flora Indiae Occidentalis is generally accepted to have been published in 1806, because no review of it appears before that date. The evidence presented below strongly suggests that volume 3 was issued at least in two parts: Part 1 comprising pp. 1231 to 1566 and Part 2 comprising pp. 1567 to 2018 plus the index. It is possible that Part 2 was issued in two sections, pp. 1567 to 1758 and pp. 1759 to 2018, because at the bottom on page 1758 the catch word HYME- indicates that another HYMENOPHYLLUM will follow. Yet page 1759 starts with MUSCI FRONDOSI.

Pages 1231-1566 cover descriptions of plants belonging to the Linnaean classes of Diadelphia, Syngenesia



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