

STUDIES IN AMERICAN ORCHIDS IX

BY

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The following nomenclatorial observations have been accumulated over the past few years in connection with research carried out at the Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames, resulting mostly from requests for identifications. Number VIII of this series was published in *Bradea* 1: 301-308, 1973.

***Scaphyglottis minuta* (Rich. & Gal.) Garay comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Polystachya minuta* Rich. & Gal. in Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 3, 3: 27, 1845.

Syn.: *Hexadesmia confusa* Schltr. in Fedde Rep. 10: 361, 1912.

Pachystele confusa (Schltr.) Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 19: 114, 1923.

Scaphyglottis confusa (Schltr.) Ames & Correll in Bot. Mus. Leaflet Harv. Univ. 10: 85, 1942.

An examination of Richard's drawing of *Polystachya minuta* preserved in the Paris herbarium convinces me that it is referable to the genus *Scaphyglottis*; its details are identical with the original drawings of *Hexadesmia confusa*, now preserved in the Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames.

A careful re-evaluation of the *Ponera* alliance may

prove Schlechter correct for establishing a separate genus—*Pachystele*—for the plants referable to this species.

Neokoehleria corydaloides (Krzl.) Garay comb. nov.

Basionym: *Rodriguezia corydaloides* Krzl. in Fedde Rep. 25: 24, 1928.

Syn.: *Scelochilus corydaloides* (Krzl.) Garay in Bot. Mus. Leaflet. Harv. Univ. 18: 208, 1958.

A re-examination of the type, Buchtien no. 528!, convinces me that this species is a member of the genus *Neokoehleria* rather than the genus *Scelochilus*. In floral details it is apparently related to *N. equitans* Schltr., but the plants have no equitant leaves. *Neokoehleria Rauhii* Senghas is also an allied species.

Rusbyella caespitosa Rolfe in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 6: 122, 1896.

Syn.: *Odontoglossum pusillum* C. Schweinf. in Amer. Orch. Soc. Bull. 14: 340, 1946.

An examination of the holotype of both *Rusbyella caespitosa* and *Odontoglossum pusillum* has shown them to be conspecific. The cruciform arrangement of the sepals and petals resembles the pattern found in the flowers of *Mesospinidium*; the shape of the lip is analagous to *Solenidium*; the structure of the column approaches that of *Rodrigueziella* (*Theodorea*).

Oncidium guianense (Aubl.) Garay comb. nov.

Basionym: *Ophrys guianensis* Aubl., Hist. Pl. Guiana Fr. 2: 86, 1775, based on “*Helleborine foliis carnosis, carinatis & falcatis*”, Plum. Cat. 9, 1703 and Pl. Amer. ed. Burmann, fasc. 8: t. 182, f. 2, 1759.

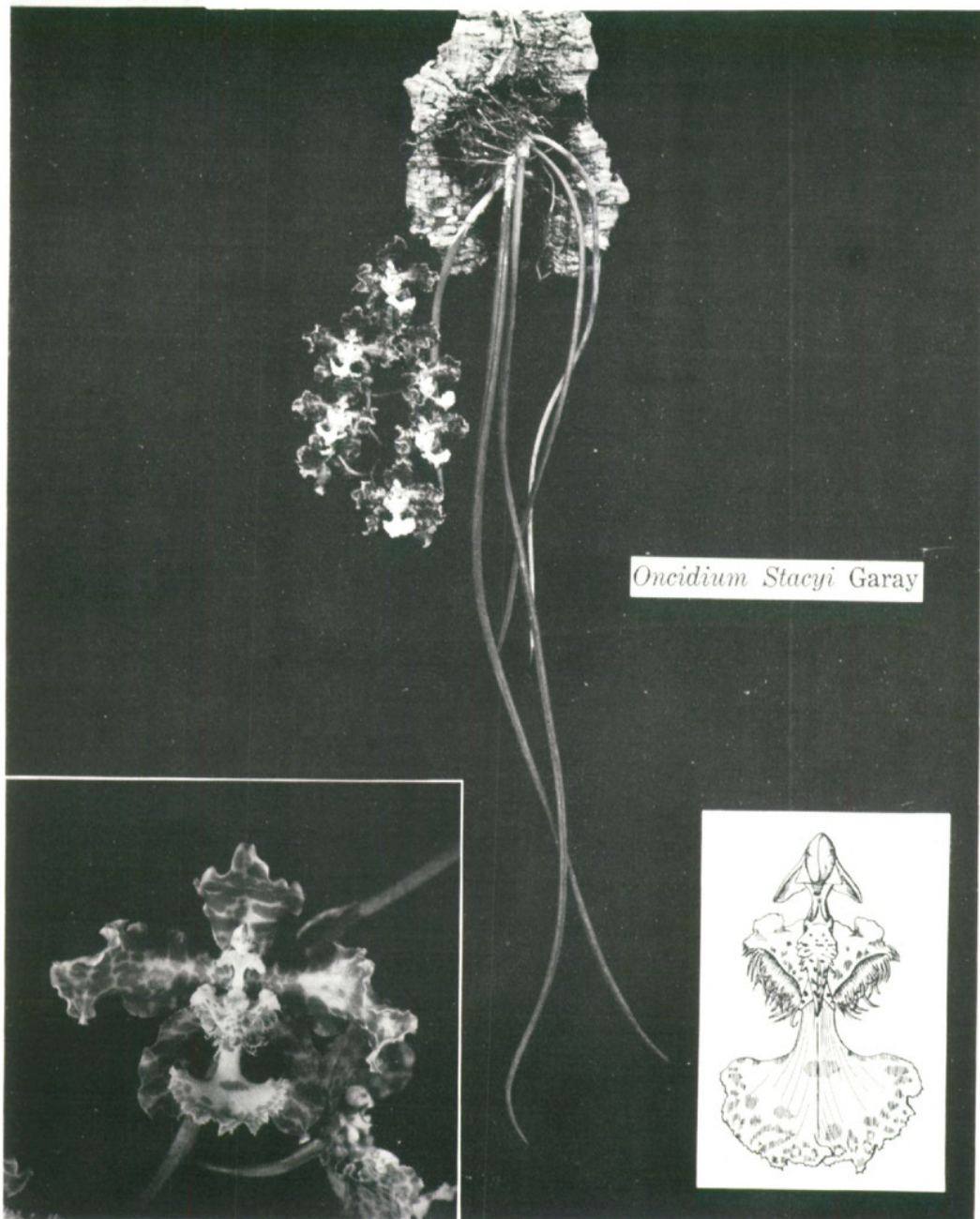
Syn. : *Ophrys aloidea* Poir. in Lam. Encycl. 4: 569, 1798.

Oncidium desertorum Nash ex Withner in Amer. Orch. Soc. Bull. 36: 312, 1967.

When Dr. Withner described *Oncidium desertorum*, he designated the copy of the Plumier plate cited above and kept in our collection as being referable to his species. Unfortunately, it has been overlooked until now that this very plate has already been given twice a new name. The specific name is quite inappropriate today, but in the 18th century the French possessions in the West Indies were also called the Guianas.

***Oncidium Stacyi* Garay sp. nov.**

Epiphytica, caespitosa, pendens; radicibus satis crassis, flexuosis, glabris; pseudobulbis approximatis, vix ullis, cylindraceis, monophyllis; foliis teretibus, valde elongatis pendulis, usque ad 70 cm. longis, 0.8 cm. crassis; inflorescentiis pendulis, laxe plurifloris, usque ad 30 cm. longis; pedunculo tereti, distante paucivaginato, usque ad 15 cm. longo; rhachide fractiflexo; bracteis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, quam ovariis pedicellatis plus duplo brevioribus, usque ad 12 mm. longis; floribus conspicuis, pulcherrimis; sepalis flavescentibus, brunneo maculatis, labello aurantiaco, brunneo picto; sepalo postico late elliptico vel obovato-elliptico, obtuso, margine undulato, usque ad 27 mm. longo, 17 mm. lato; sepalis lateralibus e cuneata basi oblique ellipticis, quasi subfalcatis, obtusis, margine undulatis, usque ad 27 mm. longis, 10 mm. latis; petalis ellipticis, apice subtruncatis, margine undulatis, usque ad 30 mm. longis, 16 mm. latis; labello e basi late obcuneata supra medium valde constricto, quasi pandurato, antice in laminam subreniformem, excisam dilatato, margine utrinque supra isthmum



longe fimbriato, ceterum eroso-denticulato, disco basin callo trapezoideo, denticulato, cum callo 3-lobo anteposito ornato; toto labello excepto callo minutissimime puberulo, 25 mm. longo, antice 20 mm. lato; columna humili, satis crassa, alis falcato-triangularibus ornata; ovario pedicellato usque ad 3 cm. longo.

BOLIVIA: Naranjillos, road to Cochabamba, 11 km. southwest from Santa Cruz. Coll. J. Stacy s.n.! Type (AMES).

This new species is somewhat allied to *O. Jonesianum* Rchb.f. of the Section *Teretifoliae* but differs from it in having larger flowers, different coloration and a very lacerate lip. As a matter of fact, the lacerate margin of the basal part of the lip is a unique feature in the section.

With much pleasure I dedicate this new species to the collector, Mr. John Stacy, a dedicated orchidophile and a distinguished friend of the Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames.

***Anthosiphon pseudobulbosus* (C. Schweinf.)**
Garay comb. nov.

Basionym: *Cryptocentrum pseudobulbosum* C.
Schweinf. in Bot. Mus. Leaflet Harv. Univ.
12: 189, 1946.

The presence of a pseudobulb and the connate sepals forming a tube are the characters of the genus *Anthosiphon*. Although Mr. Hawkes reduced *Anthosiphon* to sectional status under *Cryptocentrum*, the reduction is quite unjustified. The apparent similarity in the floral structures found in the plants of both genera are the result of convergent evolution rather than intrageneric differentiation. As a matter of fact, *Sepalosiphon* of New Guinea is another example of convergence between *Cryptocentrum* and that genus.

Pterostemma frigidum (*Dodson & Dressler*)
Garay comb. nov.

Basionym: *Cypholoron frigida* *Dodson & Dressler* in
Phytologia 24: 285, 1972.

The characters of the recently published *Cypholoron* are entirely those of *Pterostemma*, hence the above transfer is necessary.



Garay, Leslie A. 1973. "Studies in American Orchids IX." *Botanical Museum leaflets, Harvard University* 23(7), 299–304. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.295202>.

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