UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE RAN MANCOS

# PUBLICACIONES DEL MUSEO DE HISTORIA NATURAL

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL MAYOR DE SAN MARCOS

### SERIE B BOTANICA

Publ. Mus. Hist. nat. UNMSM (B) 37: 1-5.

30 marzo 1993

Nº 37

# A NEW MASDEVALLIA FROM THE PERUVIAN ANDES AND THE REDISCOVERY OF TELIPOGON RADIATUS Reichb. f. (ORCHIDACEAE)

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#### ABSTRACT

Description and illustration of a new species of *Masdevallia* from Peru are given herein, together with information about its habitat, collection locality and altitude. Illustration, description and comments on *Telipogon radiatus* Reichb. f., originally described from a solitary flower in 1876, and only recently recollected in 1992, are also included.

#### RESUMEN

Se describe e ilustra una nueva especie de Masdevallia del Perú, incluyendo datos sobre su hábitat, localidad y altitud de colecta. También se ilustra, describe y comenta sobre Telipogon radiatus Reichb. f., descrita de una sola flor en 1876, recolectada por segunda vez en 1992.

# MASDEVALLIA MIJAHUANGAE D. Bennett, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

LATIN DIAGNOSIS: Planta grandis cespitosa, foliis lanceolatis anguste manifeste carinatis, attenuatis, apiculatis, flore solitario longipedunculato, sepalis marginibus revolutis basaliter, petalis marginibus infernis carinatis spissescens apice triquetro, labio trilobato, base incrassata truncata, unguiculata, ecallosa apice revoluto, columna pede apice divusa horizontaliter.

ETYMOLOGY: Named to honor Félix Mijahuanga, who collected the species.

HOLOTYPE: PERU: JUNIN: Tarma, ca. 3000 m, heights above Huasahuasi, 3 August 1992, Félix Mijahuanga s/n ex Bennett 5678 (USM).

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Plant large, caespitose, epiphytic to 27 cm tall. Ramicauls slender 6.0-6.3 cm long, annulus 3.0 cm below the abcission layer, the primary stem 2.4 cm long with scarious basal bracts. Leaf narrowly lanceolate, attenuate, acute, carinate, thickened along the 2 lateral veins, petiole elongate, articulated, 13-17 x 2.5-2.9 cm. Inflorescences with solitary flowers, 1-2 peduncles, enveloped basally by several small bracts, each peduncle with 2 tubular, scarious, distant bracts 1.4 cm long, floral bract 1.1 cm long, loose; the second peduncle apparently emerges considerably after the first has withered. Sepals shortly connate in a shallow open cup, basal margins revolute; dorsal sepal elliptic, arcuate, carinate, the yellow tail extended nearly straight, 4.5 x 1.0 cm, basal sides pale cream-yellow, central blotch deep purplish red, white across the middle, apically pale purplish pink; the lateral sepals ovate-elliptic, connate basally along 1/ 2 of inner margins, each 3-veined 3.5 x 2.3 cm, strong purple distally, basally pale cream-yellow; petals oblong, inferior margin carinate, base thickened into a slightly twisted, raised, curved, triquetrous tooth, 1-veined, apex tridentate, 0.61 x 0.24 cm, semitranslucent wax-white; labellum obscurely 3-lobed, basal lobes broadly elliptic, cylindric thickened along the truncate base, claw thin, ligulate, mid-lobe tapered, the obtuse tip strongly recurved, ecallose, 0.55 x 0.30 cm, white, finely spotted strong purple; column oblong-elliptic, deeply concave below, 0.43 cm long, 0.19 cm thick, foot 2-parted, below triangular, strongly recurved, acute, spiculate, superior claw-like portion linear-oblong, thick, spiculate, hinged to thin claw of labellum; shiny wax-white, margins and sparse spots dark reddish purple; anther surrounded by a cucullate hood, apex truncate; very pale cream-white, the pollinia obovoid tapered, complanate, 0.1 cm long, bright yellow; ovary pedicellate, elongate, terete, pale yellow-green with minute black specks.

COMMENTS: Found growing in close proximity to *Masdevallia uniflora* R. & P. and *M. eumeliae* Luer ined. The author has examined these three species and noted a marked similarity in the vegetative characteristics as well as some of the floral traits of the three species. It would appear reasonable to assume that they have evolved over a very long period of time from common parents into three distinctive, highly ornamental species of the genus.

HABITAT: Epiphytic in cool cloud forest.

FLOWERING SEASON: July through August.



Fig. 1.- Masdevallia mijahuangae D. Bennett sp. nov.

# TELIPOGON RADIATUS Reichb. f. (Fig. 2)

Vegetative parts not seen, 3 live flowers examined. Sepals pale yellow-green with 3 green veins, the petals yellow, 11-13 garnet-red veins turning yellow on the distal 1/3 with a few short lateral veins, not connecting with the vein opposite, the lip yellow, 21 veins, 2 very short 0.2 cm long at basal edge, exterior pair on each side maroon, central 15-17 of the veins garnet-red, the column pale reddish-tan, bristles very dark purple, the ovary yellow-green, strongly trialate. Dorsal sepal lanceolate, 3-veined with a high dorsal keel, 1.43 x 0.53 cm. Lateral sepals similar but 0.58 cm wide; Petals 13 veins of which several have a few, short lateral branches below, the slightly thicker base sparsely hispid, subrhombic, sides rounded, minutely apiculate or acute, basal 1/3 of margin with very small, short papillae, 1.7 x 1.7 cm. Labellum transversely very broadly ovate, 21 veins plus 2 extremely short, 0.2 cm long marginal veins, apex truncate with or without a microscopic sized apiculum, ecallose, merely slightly thickened at the semilunate base with a narrow band of sparse, short bristles, margin with very small, short papillae, 1.7x 2.1 cm. Column stout, 0.45 x 0.21 cm, 0.18 cm thick, border anther bed with a row of 35-45 erect bristles 0.15-0.3 cm long, denser in the center, ventral surface substrigose, antrorse on basal 2/ 3, sparsely hispid dorsally at base behind bristles, stigma margin ovate, tip obtuse with a ventral, very short, central rib or swelling, shortly incurvate. Ovary pedicellate, strongly trialate, 2.2 cm or a little longer.

# DISTRIBUTION: Peru.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: PERU: PIURA: Huancabamba, Cruz Blanca, 3155 m, 30 October 1992, José Edén Campoverde s/n ex Bennett 5789 (USM).

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS: Described by Reichenbach f. (1876, *Linnaea* 41: 70), apparently from a single flower lacking the vegetative parts. Kränzlin (1919, *Ann. Naturhist. Hofmus. Wien* 33:24) published a description with measurements. B-5789 differs from Kränzlin's description of the type specimen only by the petals being slightly smaller, equally long and broad and 13 not 11-veined; lip smaller and very broadly ovate, not "intermediate between transversely oblong-oval and very broadly obovate", column base hispid not pilose, bristles very dark purple not violet. If dry flowers were examined originally, the lighter color is easily explained; also, color is not always a reliable criterion to distinguish species. It is ironic that once again the vegetative parts are lacking, but the type locality is now known and should soon be recollected for purposes of making complete herbarium specimens.

HABITAT: High, quite cool, wet cloud forest.

FLOWERING SEASON: October and probably other months as new growths mature under favorable conditions.

ILLUSTRATION VOUCHER: Bennett 5789.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank Marco Alcántara A. for the illustrations of *Masdevallia mijahuangae* Bennett and *Telipogon radiatus* Reichb. f. and Dr. Gerardo Lamas for reading and commenting on the manuscript.



Fig. 2.- Telipogon radiatus Reichb. f.