

Notes on a collection of orchids from the West Indian island of Trinidad

Autor(en): **Jones, H. G.**

Objektyp: **Article**

Zeitschrift: **Candollea : journal international de botanique systématique = international journal of systematic botany**

Band (Jahr): **23 (1968)**

Heft 2

PDF erstellt am: **22.07.2024**

Persistenter Link: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-880354>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern.

Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden.

Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

Haftungsausschluss

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

Notes on a collection of orchids from the West Indian island of Trinidad

H. G. JONES

RÉSUMÉ

L'auteur énumère les orchidées d'une collection provenant de la Trinité (Antilles). Quatre taxons sont nouveaux pour cette île. Une combinaison nouvelle est proposée.

SUMMARY

The author lists the orchids of a collection from Trinidad (West Indies). Four taxa are new for this island. One new combination is proposed.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Verfasser zählt die Orchideen einer von Trinidad (Antillen) stammenden Sammlung auf. Vier Sippen sind neu für diese Insel. Eine neue Kombination wird vorgeschlagen.

The following paper is based on a collection of native orchids received from the late Dr. H. P. S. Gillette of St. Augustine, Trinidad, in September, 1960. As the collection contained three species and one variety not dealt with by Schultes (1960), it seemed worthwhile to publish a list. The opportunity has also been taken to incorporate here a number of nomenclatural adjustments resulting mostly from studies undertaken by Dr. R. L. Dressler and the author, since the publication of Dr. Schultes' monograph. In the list which follows, the species and varieties are arranged in the alphabetical order of the genera to which they belong.

Brassavola Gillettei H. G. Jones, Bol. Soc. Brot. 41: 17. 1967.

RANGE: Trinidad, apparently endemic.

This interesting species is closely related to *B. nodosa* (L.) Lindl., from which it may be distinguished by the dwarf habit, relatively tall flower-scape, the erect dorsal sepal and the peculiar, curled-up form of the labellum, which does not open fully, as in the other species of the genus.

Caularthron amazonicum (Schlechter) H. G. Jones, **comb. nova**

= *Diacrium amazonicum* Schlechter, Beih. Bot. Centr. 42: 108. 1925.

RANGE: Trinidad, northern South America.

Schultes included this concept in the synonymy of *C. bicornutum* (Hook.) Raf., from which it may be distinguished by the broader midlobe of the labellum and the different form of the calluses. The original type-specimen was destroyed, but the species is known from subsequent collections. A floral analysis has recently been published by Pabst (1955).

Encyclia cordigera (H.B. & K.) Dressler, Taxon 13: 247. 1964.

- = *Cymbidium cordigerum* H.B. & K., Nov. Gen. 1: 341. 1815.
- = *Epidendrum macrochilum* Hook., Bot. Mag. 63: t. 3534. 1836.
- = *Encyclia macrochila* Neum., Rev. Hort. 4: 137. 1845.
- = *Encyclia Doeringii* Hoehne, Arq. Bot. Est. São Paulo 2: 24. 1946.
- = *Epidendrum Doeringii* A. D. Hawkes, Orquídea 18: 170. 1956.

RANGE: Trinidad, Mexico and Central America, northern South America.

E. cordigera was originally credited to Trinidad by Broadway (1926) under the name *Epidendrum atropurpureum* Willd., a nomen confusum which is frequently applied incorrectly to this species. Schultes also included the name *Epidendrum atropurpureum*, but gave no synonymy or description, apparently because no specimens were seen by him to authenticate the record.

Encyclia cordigera var. *rosea* (Batem.) H. G. Jones, Darwiniana 15: 23. 1968.

- = *Epidendrum macrochilum* var. *roseum* Batem., Orch. Mex. Guat.: t. 17. 1839.
- = *Epidendrum atropurpureum* var. *roseum* Reichenb. fil., Bonplandia 2: 19. 1854.
- = *Epidendrum atropurpureum* var. *Lionetianum* Cogn., Dict. Icon.: 10c. 1903.
- = *Encyclia atropurpurea* var. *rosea* Summerh., Bot. Mag. 171: 290. 1957.

RANGE: Trinidad, Central America, Venezuela, Guyana.

This variety is distinguished from the type by the solid rose-coloured labellum and somewhat broader floral segments. It is a very beautiful plant, frequently cultivated.

Encyclia fragrans (Sw.) Dressler, Brittonia 13: 264. 1961.

- = *Epidendrum fragrans* Sw., Prodr.: 123. 1788.
- = *Epidendrum lineatum* Salisb., Prodr.: 10. 1796.
- = *Epidendrum bulbosum* Vell., Fl. Flum. 9: 11. 1827.
- = *Epidendrum cordatum* Vell., Fl. Flum. 9: 38. 1827.
- = *Epidendrum papilio* Vell., Fl. Flum. 9: 28. 1827.
- = *Epidendrum vespa* Vell., Fl. Flum. 9: 27. 1827.
- = *Epidendrum aemulum* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 22: 1898. 1836.
- = *Epidendrum lambda* Linden ex Reichenb. fil., Bonplandia 2: 281. 1854.

RANGE: Trinidad, Mexico and Central America, South America.

One of the commonest species of *Encyclia* sect. *Osmophyta* (Dressler 1961), listed by Schultes under the genus *Epidendrum*.

Gongora quinquenervis Ruiz & Pav., Syst.: 227. 1798.

- = *Gongora atropurpurea* Hook., Ex. Fl. 3: 178. 1827.

- = *Gongora maculata* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 10: 1616. 1833.
- = *Gongora nigrita* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 25: 59. 1839.
- = *Gongora fulva* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 25: 61. 1839.
- = *Gongora bufonia* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 27: 2. 1841.
- = *Gongora leucochila* Lem., Fl. Serres 1: 207. 1845.
- = *Gongora odoratissima* Lem., Fl. Serres 2: 229. 1847.
- = *Gongora irrorata* Hoffmannsegg, Verz. Orch.: 52. 1843.
- = *Gongora retrorsa* Reichenb. fil., Bonplandia 2: 19. 1854.
- = *Gongora tricolor* Reichenb. fil., Bonplandia 2: 93. 1854.
- = *Gongora superflua* Reichenb. fil., Xen. Orch. 2: 169. 1873.
- = *Gongora Powellii* Schlechter, Feddes Rep. 17: 62. 1922.
- = *Gongora unicolor* Schlechter, Feddes Rep. 19: 229. 1923.

RANGE: Trinidad, Mexico and Central America, South America.

Schultes listed *G. atropurpurea* and *G. maculata* (*quinquenervis*) separately; but these appear to be merely colour-variants of a single species—although a somewhat variable one, as the synonymy will show (Dunsterville & Garay 1959-66).

Ionopsis utricularioides (Sw.) Lindl., Coll. Bot.: 39. 1825.

- = *Epidendrum utricularioides* Sw., Prodr.: 122. 1788.
- = *Dendrobium utricularioides* Sw., Nova Acta Ups. 6: 83. 1799.
- = *Iantha pallidiflora* Hook., Ex. Fl. 2: 113. 1825.
- = *Cybelion pallidiflorum* Spreng., Syst. 3: 721. 1826.
- = *Cybelion utriculariae* Spreng., Syst. 3: 721. 1826.
- = *Ionopsis tenera* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 32: 1904. 1836.
- = *Ionopsis pallidiflora* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 32: 1904. 1836.
- = *Ionopsis paniculata* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 32: 1904. 1836.
- = *Cybelion tenerum* Steud., Nom. 2: 458. 1840.
- = *Ionopsis zonalis* Lindl. & Paxt., Fl. Gard. 2: 13. 1851.
- = *Ionopsis Gardneri* Lindl., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3: 332. 1858.
- = *Epidendrum calcaratum* Sessé & Moç., Fl. Mex. 2: 201. 1894.

RANGE: Trinidad, North and South America.

Another geographically widespread and very common neotropical species.

Oncidium guttatum (L.) Reichenb. fil. in Walp., Ann. 6: 782. 1863.

- = *Epidendrum guttatum* L., Sp. Pl.: 953. 1753.
- = *Cymbidium guttatum* Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 102. 1806.
- = *Oncidium luridum* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 9: 727. 1823.

RANGE: Trinidad, North and South America.

This species is listed by Schultes under the name *O. luridum*; but as Williams (1951) has pointed out: "... the older Linnaean name should be taken up for this species even though *Oncidium luridum* has been used by many recent botanists. Lindley himself realized that his *Oncidium luridum* was the same as *O. guttatum* but inasmuch as the word *guttatum* described many species of *Oncidium* he thought it best to retain his own specific name, a procedure not in accordance with the rules of nomenclature."

Oncidium Lanceanum Lindl., Trans. Hort. Soc. 2: 100. 1836.

= *Lophiaris fragrans* Raf., Fl. Tell. 4: 41. 1836.

RANGE: Trinidad, northern South America.

Known in Trinidad as the "cedros bee", this orchid is widely cultivated on account of its beautiful flowers.

Oncidium ornithorrhynchum H.B. & K., Nov. Gen. 1: 345. 1815.

RANGE: Trinidad, Mexico and Central America.

This interesting species has previously been recorded from Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica; but our specimen appears to be the first West Indian example. A good illustration of the species is published by Ames & Correll (1952-53).

Oncidium papilio Lindl., Bot. Reg. 11: 910. 1825.

= *Psychopsis picta* Raf., Fl. Tell. 4: 40. 1836.

RANGE: Trinidad, South America.

This is the strange and beautiful "butterfly plant" of Trinidad, frequently seen in cultivation.

Rudolfiella aurantiaca (Lindl.) Hoehne, Arq. Bot. Est. São Paulo 2: 13. 1944.

= *Bifrenaria aurantiaca* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 22: 1875. 1836.

= *Lindleyella aurantiaca* Schlechter, Die Orch.: 414. 1914.

= *Schlechterella aurantiaca* Hoehne, Arq. Bot. Est. São Paulo 2: 13. 1944.

RANGE: Trinidad, South America.

This species is listed by Schultes under the genus *Bifrenaria*, but as Williams (1956) has pointed out, there are "good reasons for separating these small-flowered, racemose species, which are northern, from the true *Bifrenarias* which do not apparently overlap in range with *Rudolfiella*".

Stanhopea grandiflora (Lodd.) Lindl., Gen. Sp.: 158. 1832.

= *Ceratophilus grandiflorus* Lodd., Bot. Cab.: 1414. 1828.

= *Stanhopea eburnea* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 18: 1529. 1832.

= *Stanhopea calceolus* Reichenb. fil., Xen. Orch. 1: 117. 1858.

RANGE: Trinidad, northern South America.

A fairly common species in the areas where it is found. There are probably other names which belong here in synonymy; but the genus is a difficult one and much in need of a taxonomic revision.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ames, O. & D. S. Correll (1952-53) Orchids of Guatemala. *Fieldiana, Bot.* 26:1-727.

Broadway, W. E. (1926) Trinidad orchids. *Orchid Rev.* 34: 199-204.

Dressler, R. L. (1961) A reconsideration of *Encyclia* (Orchidaceae). *Brittonia* 13: 253-266.

— (1964) Nomenclatural notes on the Orchidaceae II. *Taxon* 13: 246-249.

- Dunsterville, G. C. K. & L. A. Garay (1959-66) *Venezuelan orchids illustrated*. André Deutsch, London, 4 vol.
- Hoehne, F. C. (1944) Revisão taxonômica e sistemática de gênero *Bifrenaria* Lindl. *Arq. Bot. Est. São Paulo* 2: 11-14.
- Jones, H. G. (1967) Preliminary contribution towards a revision of the genus *Brassavola* R.Br. of the Orchidaceae. *Bol. Soc. Brot.* 41: 4-21.
- (1968) New or noteworthy records for the orchid flora of Guyana. *Darwiniana* 15: 22-24.
- Pabst, G. F. J. (1955) As orquídeas do herbário do Instituto agrônomo do Norte. *Arq. Bot. Est. São Paulo* 3: 117-159.
- Schultes, R. E. (1956) Orchidaceae neotropicales I. De Orchidaceis indigenis insularum Trinidad et Tobago notulae. *Bot. Mus. Leaflet*. 17: 179-209.
- (1957) Orchidaceae neotropicales III. De Orchidaceis insularum Trinidad et Tobago notulae additiciae. *Rhodora* 59: 280-289.
- (1958) Orchids in Trinidad and Tobago and their collectors. *Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull.* 27: 74-88.
- (1958a) Gillette and his Kian Loy Gardens in Trinidad. *Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull.* 27: 658-660.
- (1958b) Orchidaceae neotropicales IV. Notes on the genus *Caularthron* Raf. *Bot. Mus. Leaflet*. 18: 77-102.
- (1960) *Native orchids of Trinidad and Tobago*. Pergamon Press, London.
- Williams, L. O. (1951) The Orchidaceae of Mexico. *Ceiba* 2: 1-321.
- (1956) Enumeration of the Orchidaceae of Central America, British Honduras and Panama. *Ceiba* 5: 1-256.

