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GENERA ET SPECIES ORCHIDALIUM. 9. ZYGOPETALEAE

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Abstract. A new genus of the subfamily Vandoideae (Orchidaceae) – *Polycycnopsis* Szlach., *gen. nov*. – is described. New combinations in the genus *Jennyella* Lückel & Fessel are proposed. Taxonomic position of both taxa is briefly discussed.

Key words: Orchidaceae – Vandoideae, Zygopetaleae, *Polycycnopsis, Jennyella,* neotropics

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The subtribe Stanhopeinae Benth. consists of 20 genera known exclusively from neotropics. In most genera the gynostemium is elongate, gently arched with rostrate, elongate rostellum, very narrow, slit-like stigmatic surface, almost completely hidden by the rostellum, the lamellate tegula and viscidium forming a sheath-like structure surrounding the rostellum middle lobe. The anther is operuclate, and the pollinia are strongly dorsiventrally compressed, deeply and unequally cleft. The rostellum remnant is subulate and rigid. Distinguishing features of this group on the generic level are the lip and pollinarium structures. Using these criteria during preparation of the 4th volume of *Gynostemia Orchidalium* (Schaetko *et al*., in prep.) I came to the conclusion that at least *Houlletia* Brogn. and *Polycycnis* Rchb.f. are polymorphic. I propose a new genus basing on *Polycycnis aurita* Dressl. and some new combinations at the species level.

Tribe *ZYGOPETALEAE* Pfitz.

Entw. Nat. Anord. Orchid.: 103. 1887.

Subtribe *STANHOPEINAE* Benth.

J. Linn. Soc., Bot. **18**: 288. 1881.

1. ***Jennyella*** Lückel & Fessel

Caesiana **13**: 3. 1999.

Houlletia Brogn. subgen. *Neohoulletia* G. Gerlach & Whitten *in* Schlechter, Die Orchideen, ed. 3, **37–38**: 2409. 1999 (2000).

GENERIC TYPE: *Jennyella sanderi* (Rolfe) Lückel & Fessel

Leaves plicate. Flowers nonresupinate. Lateral sepals connate basally. Gynostemium slightly arched, elongate or relatively short, stout. Column part about 3–4 times longer than anther, terete throughout its length or in the lower part only, dorsiventrally flattened and widened in the upper half, distinctly winged. Column foot about 5–6 times shorter than column part, narrow, rather delicate. Anther ventral, incumbent, operculate, ellipsoid-obovoid, slightly dorsiventrally compressed, 2-chambered. Connective narrow, rather thin. Pollinia 2, subequally cleft, dorsiventrally compressed, almost flat, obliquely oblong clavate, hard. Caudiculae sticky, amorphous. Apical clinandrium forms a high collar-like structure surrounding the anther back. Stigma very small, transversely slit-like, deeply concave, almost completely hidden by rostellum. Rostellum elongate in the middle, linear, blunt or widened at the apex, pendent. Viscidium single, subquadrate, blunt, thin, lamellar. Tegula single, ribbon-like to oblong-pandurate, thin, lamellar, except the apex, blunt at both ends. Rostellum remnant unlobed, subulate, hard, cute.

NOTE. This genus differs from the closely related *Houlletia* Brogn. by numerous features. The gynostemium structure of *Jennyella* is character-

ized by 2, subequally cleft pollinia, dorsiventrally compressed which are almost flat, obliquely oblong clavate and hard. Apical clinandrium forms a high collar-like structure surrounding the anther back, the rostellum is blunt or widened at the apex, the viscidium is subquadrate, blunt, thin and lamellar. The tegula is blunt at both ends and the rostellum remnant is unlobed, subulate, hard and acute. In *Houlletia* the pollinia are 2, subequally cleft, dorsiventrally compressed, almost flat, obliquely oblong obovoid to obovoid-ellipsoid, hard, the apical clinandrium forms a narrow collar-like structure surrounding the anther back, the rostellum is linear-lanceolate, acute. The viscidium is single, elliptic-ovate with acute base, thin, lamellar, the tegula is subacute at both ends, the rostellum remnant is unequally 3-lobed: the middle lobe is ribbon-like, truncate, rather soft, both lateral lobes are obliquely subquadrate, subacute. Additionally both genera differ one from another also in flower structure. In *Jennyella* flowers are nonresupinate, and the lateral sepals are broad, partially connate at the base, whereas in *Houlletia* the flowers are resupinate and the lateral sepals are free and narrow.

The genus includes the following species known from the northern part of South America. The new combinations are herein made:

Jennyella conspersa (P. Ortiz) Szlach., *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Houlletia conspersa* P. Ortiz, Orquideologia **19**(3): 4. 1994.

Jennyella wallisii (Linden & Rchb.f.) Szlach., *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Houlletia wallisii* Linden & Rchb.f., Gard. Chron. 611. 1869.

2. ***Polycycnopsis*** Szlach., *gen. nov.*

A genere affini Polycycnis Rchb.f. *morphologia labelli recedit, id est epichilio filiformi and lobis lateralibus hypochilii angustatis vel elongatis.*

GENERIC TYPE: *Polycycnopsis aurita* (Dressl.) Szlach. (= *Polycycnis aurita* Dressl.).

ETYMOLOGY. In reference to the morphological similarity with the genus *Polycycnis* Rchb.f.

Leaves plicate. Inflorescence many-flowered. Lip divided into hypochile and epichile. Lateral lobes of hypochile linear to oblong. Epichile filiform. Gynostemium arched, elongate, very delicate. Column part much longer than anther, filiform and terete, slightly widened just below stigma, and here distinctly winged, wings obliquely triangular, obtuse, thin. Column foot obscure. Anther subapical, incumbent, operculate, ellipsoid-ovoid, dorsiventrally compressed, 2-chambered. Connective narrow, rather thick. Pollinia 2, equally cleft, dorsiventrally compressed, almost flat, obliquely oblong ellipsoid-clavate, hard. Caudiculae sticky, amorphous. Apical clinandrium forms a narrow collar-like structure surrounding the anther back. Stigma very small, transversely slit-like, deeply concave, almost completely hidden by rostellum. Rostellum elongate in the middle, linear with lanceolate, acute apex, pendent. Viscidium single, oblong elliptic, bilobed at the apex, thin, lamellar, sticky. Tegula single, ribbon-like, acute at both ends, thin, lamellar, slightly thickened at the apex. Rostellum remnant 3-lobed at the apex, the middle lobe the longest, all lobes subulate, acute, rigid.

NOTE. The new genus differs from *Polycycnis* by the lip form – it has a filiform epichile and linear to oblong lateral lobes of the hypochile. Both genera share the same gynostemium structure.

Four species are recognized in this new genus, occurring from Panama to Ecuador and Suriname:

Polycycnopsis aurita (Dressl.) Szlach., *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Polycycnis aurita* Dressl., Orquideologia **12**(1): 6, 11. 1977.

Polycycnopsis ornata (Garay) Szlach., *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Polycycnis ornata* Garay, Canad. J. Bot. **34**(2): 256. 1956.

Polycycnopsis surinamensis (C. Schweinf.) Szlach., *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Polycycnis surinamensis* C. Schweinf., Bull. Torrey Bot. Club **75**: 224. 1948.

Polycycnopsis tortuosa (Dressl.) Szlach., *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Polycycnis tortuosa* Dressl., Orquideologia **12**: 120. 1977.

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