

NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON LAELIINAE—III. NOTES ON *CATTLEYA* AND *QUISQUEYA*, AND A NEW COMBINATION IN *PROSTHECHEA*¹

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ABSTRACT: The correct name for the species hitherto known as *Cattleya eldorado* or *C. trichopiliochila* is shown to be *C. wallisii*. A note on the correct name for a species of *Quisqueya* is presented. A new combination, *Prosthechea apuahuensis*, is made.

DURING identification of specimens for molecular systematic research, some problems in nomenclature became apparent due to misinterpretation of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (ICBN, Greuter et al., 2000) or the failure to notice earlier literature. Two notes and a new combination with a short explanation in each case follow.

Cattleya wallisii (Linden) Linden ex Rchb.f., *Gard. Chron.* 17: 557. 1882.

Basionym: *Laelia wallisii* Linden, *Belg. Hort.* 15: 102. 1865. Type: no specimen or illustration was indicated in the protologue. Lectotype (here designated): Rio Negro, 1869, *Linden s.n.* (W!), (flower on upper right-hand on sheet Reichenbach No. 40490, microfiche examined).

Cattleya eldorado Linden ex van Houtte, *Fl. des Serres* 18: 13, t. 1826. 1869, *nom. illeg.*

Cattleya virginalis A.Ducos, *Illus. Hort.* 23: 161, t. 257. 1876, *nom. illeg.*

Cattleya trichopiliochila Barb.Rodr., *Orch. Nov.* 1: 70. 1877.

Braem (1986) pointed out that the name *C. eldorado* Linden was not validly published because the type publication lacked a description or analysis. Withner (1988) decided to retain that name instead of *C. trichopiliochila* Barb.Rodr. and questioned why Braem did not use *C. virginalis*. Braem (1993) clearly showed that both *C. eldorado* and *C. virginalis* were invalidly pub-

lished under the *ICBN* (Greuter et al., 2000). However, both authors included *C. wallisii* in the synonymy because they considered it a new name rather than a new combination based on the earlier *Laelia wallisii* Linden. The original description of *L. wallisii* was of a plant with leaves and flowers resembling those of *L. purpurata*, bearing white petals and sepals and a yellow lip, and originating from the Rio Negro in Amazonian Brazil. The only species that could fit such a description is the one previously known as *C. eldorado* or *C. trichopiliochila*. Additionally, Reichenbach (1882) clearly stated that *C. wallisii* was a new combination when he proposed the name: “I do not know how it was the plant made its *début* as a *Laelia*—*Laelia wallisii*.” No type was mentioned in Linden’s protologue, but he mentioned that the plant was collected by Gustav Wallis along the Rio Negro. A search in collections at the National Botanical Garden of Belgium (BR) and University of Gand (GENT) revealed no original type specimen made by Linden himself. Reichenbach (1882), however, cited some flowers sent to him by Linden in 1869. These flowers are part of sheet 40490 in Vienna, and I therefore choose this material as lectotype of *Laelia wallisii*.

Like other Amazonian *Cattleya* species such as *Cattleya violacea* (Kunth) Rolfe and *Cattleya luteola* Lindl., *C. wallisii* is a variable species, both at inter- and intrapopulational levels. Pink- and white-flowered individuals can generally be found growing side by side, indicating that most infraspecific taxonomy should be viewed with caution. The type variant is white-flowered, as stated in the description.

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Quisqueya rosea (Mansf.) Dod, *Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull.* 48: 140. 1979, [as (Schltr.) Dod].

Basionym: *Cattleyopsis rosea* Mansf., *Ark. Bot.* 20A: 17. 1926.

Epidendrum roseum Schltr., *Symb. Antill.* 7: 497. 1913, *nom. illeg.*

Cattleyopsis holdridgei L.O. Williams, *Bot. Mus. Leaf. Harv. Univ.* 12: 256. 1946.

Broughtonia rosea (Mansf.) Dressler, *Taxon* 15: 241. 1966.

Quisqueya fuertesii Dod, *Moscoso* 2: 16. 1983.

Although *Epidendrum roseum* Schltr. is an illegitimate homonym of *Epidendrum roseum* Gerard, Article 58 of the *ICBN* (Greuter, 2000) established that Mansfeld's (1926) new combination *Cattleyopsis rosea* must be considered a *nomen novum* with priority from 1926. When Dod (1979) transferred it to *Quisqueya* he erroneously used as basionym the original illegitimate name. However, in his list of synonyms, there is a direct reference to Mansfeld's *nomen novum* and, therefore, according to Articles 33.4 and 33.6 of the *Code* this should be considered a bibliographic error. The combination is valid. Dod (1983) considered the combination invalid and proposed a new name, *Quisqueya fuertesii* Dod. Because there was a previous valid epithet available, this latter name becomes a superfluous synonym. This note is published here because the superfluous *Quisqueya fuertesii* has been used as the correct name in a recent treatment of the genus (Withner, 1996).

Prosthechea apuahuensis (Mansf.) van den Berg, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Epidendrum apuahuense* Mansf., *Feddes, Rep. Spec. Nov.* 28: 93. 1927 (publ. 1930).

Encyclia apuahuensis (Mansf.) Pabst, *Orquídea* 29: 164. 1967.

In the course of preparing a revision of Brazilian *Prosthechea* that will be published elsewhere, I came across this Amazonian species that appears to belong to the *P. calamaria* group but lacks a combination in *Prosthechea*. The partial fusion of the column with the lip and vegetative appearance indicate that it is best placed in *Prosthechea* rather than in any other genus, although it is an unusual species. I am not aware of any plants in cultivation, but people have collected it occasionally in the Rio Negro area of the Brazilian Amazon.

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