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***COMPARETTIA BENNETTII* (ORCHIDACEAE: ONCIDIINAE), A NEW RECORD FOR ECUADOR**

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ABSTRACT. *Comparettia bennettii*, a previously known species from Peru and Bolivia, was recently recorded in the premontane forests of southeastern Ecuador. We provide a Lankester Composite Digital Plate (LCDP), photos, taxonomic comments, and an updated description of the species.

RESUMEN. *Comparettia bennettii*, previamente conocida de varias colecciones de Perú y Bolivia, se encontró recientemente en los bosques premontanos al sureste del Ecuador. Se proporciona una lámina digital compuesta estilo Lankester (LCDP), fotografías, comentarios y una descripción actualizada de la especie.

KEY WORDS / PALABRAS CLAVE: Amazonia, bosque premontano, Condor mountain chain, Cordillera del Cóndor, premontane forests, *Stigmatorthos*, southeastern Ecuador, taxonomía, taxonomy

Introduction. The neotropical genus *Comparettia* Poepp. & Endl. was described in 1835 (Poeppig & Endlicher 1835). The genus is recognized by the small, terete, unifoliate pseudobulbs, without foliaceous sheaths at the base, the inflorescence arising from the base of the pseudobulb, the sepals extended into an elongate, slender spur-sheath at the base and the spur of the lip double and inserted in the sepaline spur-sheath (Dodson & Luer 2005).

Chase *et al.* (2008) combined the species previously treated in *Chaenanthus* Lindl., *Diadenium* Poepp. & Endl., *Neokoehleria* Schltr., *Pfitzeria* Senghas, *Scelochiloides* Dodson & M.W.Chase, *Scelochilopsis* Dodson & M.W.Chase, *Scelochilus* Klotzsch, and *Stigmatorthos* M.W.Chase & D.E.Benn., into a broader interpretation of *Comparettia*, based on phylogenetic analyses by Williams *et al.* (2001), which revealed the genera centered around *Comparettia* are all embedded within *Scelochilus* (Pupulin & Merino 2010). This new circumscription encompasses 73 species that mostly differ in floral details, such as the length of the nectar spur (Chase *et al.* 2008).

Chase and Bennett (1993) described the monotypic

genus *Stigmatorthos* based on *S. peruviana* M.W.Chase & D.E.Benn. from a collection from Pasco region in Peru. When *Stigmatorthos* was published by Bennett and Christenson (1995), it was proposed as distinct from other genera in the Oncidiinae by the unusual linear lip with a short nectar spur constricted at the base, the pentagonal callus and the vertical slit-like stigma. In 2008, Chase *et al.* transferred *S. peruviana* to *Comparettia* as *C. bennettii* (M.W.Chase & D.E.Benn.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams, the previously epithet of *C. peruviana* Schltr. being occupied (Chase *et al.* 2008). Because of the absence of the holotype, a lectotype was designated from an isotype deposited in the Missouri Botanical Garden (Trujillo 2014).

A new record, *Comparettia bennettii* from Ecuador, was collected during a research aimed to assess the orchid diversity of the Cordillera del Cóndor in southeast Ecuador.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Comparettia bennettii M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams,
Lindleyana 21(3): 27. 2008. ≡ *Stigmatorthos peruviana*

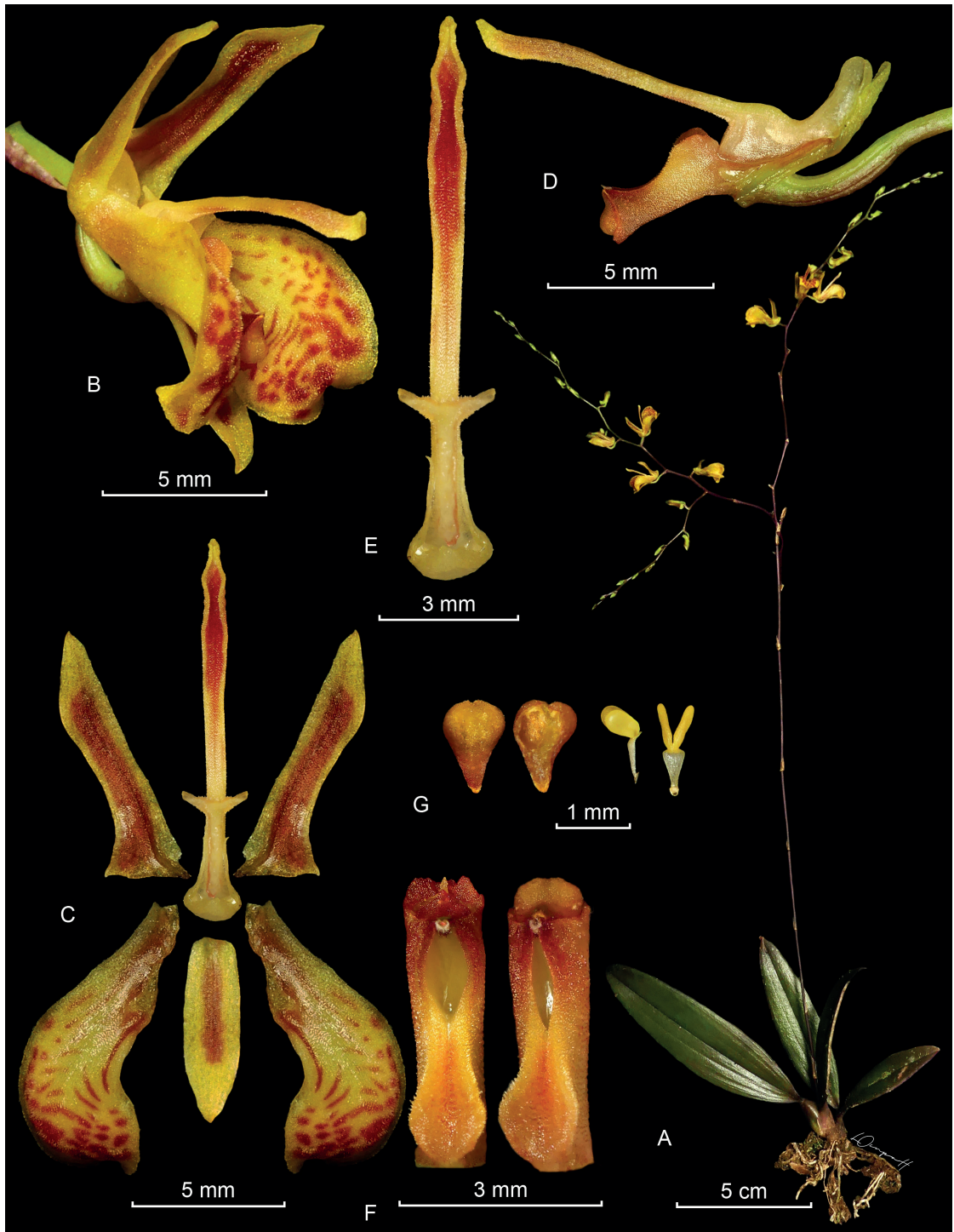


FIGURE 1. *Comparettia bennettii* (M.W.Chase & D.E.Benn.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams. **A.** Habit. **B.** Flower, lateral view. **C.** Perianth dissected. **D.** Pedicel, ovary, column, and lip, lateral view. **E.** Lip, adaxial view. **F.** Column, frontal and overhead view. **G.** Anther cap and pollinia. LCDP by Luis Ocupa Horna from photos by Marco M. Jiménez.

M.W.Chase & D.E.Benn., *Lindleyana* 8(1): 4–7, f. 1–2. 1993 (Fig. 1–3). TYPE: Peru, Pasco, Oxapampa, Aguachini, 26 km S.S.E of Puerto Bermudez, above Río Azupizu, 700 m, 20 Oct 1990, *O. del Castillo sub D. Bennett 4748* (holotype: SEL, lost.; isotype: MOL-spirit, designated as lectotype by Trujillo 2014).

Epiphytic *herb*, erect, caespitose, up to 36 cm tall. *Roots* slender, numerous, white, branching, flexuous, 0.7–1.3 mm in diameter. *Pseudobulbs* dark green suffused with brownish purple, ovate to narrowly ovate or elliptic, cylindrical, 0.6–1.5 × 0.4–0.9 cm, unifoliate at the apex, enclosed at the base by distichous sheaths 8.0–16 × 4.0–6.0 mm, the upper ones foliaceous, the lower ones scarious. *Leaves* fleshy, dark green suffused with purplish brown adaxially, purplish brown abaxially, 4.6–8.8 × 1.2–2.4 cm, completely green when young, oblong-elliptic, conduplicate, sometimes slightly sulcate and shiny adaxially, infolded at its base into an indistinct petiole, apex acute, asymmetrical. *Inflorescences* up to 30 cm long, produced from the base of the pseudobulb, a panicle of successive, 6–23 flowered racemes, rachis flexuous, peduncle brownish purple, 5.5–15.9 × 0.2 cm, enclosed by several glumaceous floral bracts, 1.0 × 2.0 mm, triangular-ovate. *Ovary* pedicellate, terete, sigmoid, 9 × 1 mm. *Flowers* small, non-resupinate, sepals dark greenish yellow with a broad brown-mahogany stripe, petals dark greenish yellow with pale discontinued brown lines, uniting near the apex, lip whitish yellow with a broad reddish-brown stripe from the apical half, column reddish brown, yellowish at the tabula infrastigmatica, anther yellowish green with a touch of brown. *Dorsal sepal* oblong, subacute, 6.1 × 1.9 mm. *Lateral sepals* transversely oblong constricted at the upper margin, oblique, divergent, 8.3 × 2.7 mm. *Petals* strongly oblique-falcate, obovate-flared, minutely hispid, 4.9 × 9.3 mm. *Lip* 12 × 2 mm, linear-oblongate, minutely hispid, subacute at the apex, subparallel to the column, extended into a short, saccate spur, constricted at the base with a transversely pentagonal callus. *Column* 7.4 × 1.3 mm, straight, the lower ventral half swollen into a finely hispid, concave tabula infrastigmatica, extended into a thin foot, stigma slit-like, longitudinal, clinandrium shortly cucullate, margins rose. *Anther* 1.3 mm long, obtriangular. *Pollinia* 2, yellow, stipe spatulate, convex, viscidium minute.

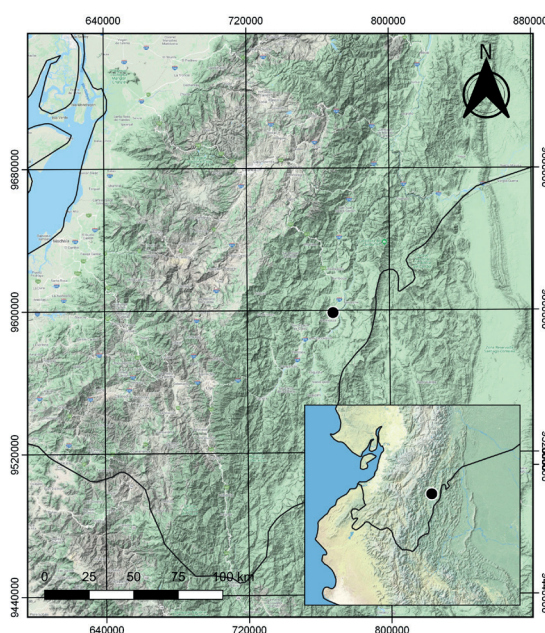


FIGURE 2. Distribution map of *Comparettia bennettii* in Ecuador. Map created by Irwing Saldaña.

EXAMINED MATERIAL: Ecuador. Zamora Chinchipe: Cordillera del Cóndor, 893 m, 04 June 2020, *L. Vélez* 24 (ECUAMZ).

Comparettia bennettii occurs in Peru (Chase & Bennett 1993, Bennett & Christenson 1995), Bolivia (Vásquez *et al.* 2003) and Ecuador (Fig. 2), where it was found as an epiphyte on small trees of premontane forests from a sandstone plateau of the Cordillera del Cóndor in the Zamora Chinchipe Province. It was also found in the Alto Nangaritza region of the same province, observed by author Jiménez and vouchered with a photograph. Therefore, the geographical distribution of this taxon extends much farther north in the Amazon drainage basin. The populations of *C. bennettii* in Ecuador grow in unprotected areas where mining activity is rampant, hence it could be considered as endangered following the IUCN criteria.

The morphology of leaves and flowers is consistent between populations and individuals; meanwhile, the size of the plants, leaves, length of the inflorescences, number of flowers per raceme, and color tone of the flowers is variable. In the original description of Chase and Bennett (1993), the

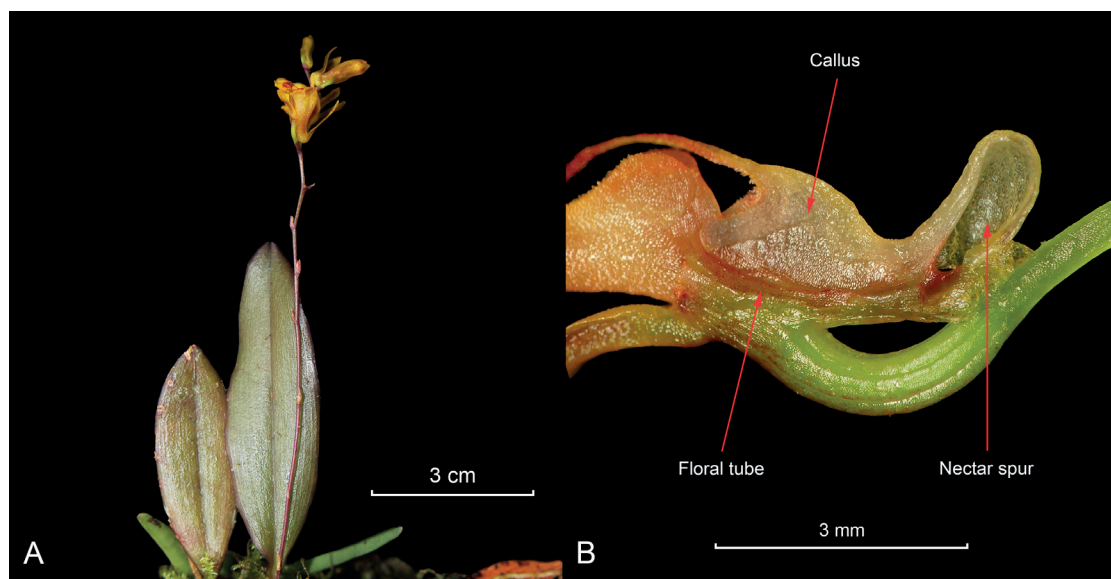


FIGURE 3. *Comparettia bennettii* (M.W.Chase & D.E.Benn.) M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams. **A.** Smaller specimen in flower. **B.** Longitudinal section of the lip with callus, floral tube and nectar spur in detail. Photos by LeisberthVélez-Abarca (A) and M. Jiménez (B).

resupination of the flowers of *Comparettia bennettii* is not mentioned; nevertheless, this feature was observed in the examined specimens (Fig. 1, 3). Also, Chase and Bennett (1993) remarked on the existence of nectar horns; meanwhile, those are not referred in the description of Bennett and Christenson (1995) and are not evidenced in the dissected flowers. In the observed flowers, the nectar spur is only an extension of the lip that is fused to the column foot and is not formed by the bases of the lateral sepals as in other related genera. The floral tube, situated between the infrastigmatic tabula and the callus, suggests that this

structure is important for pollinators (Fig. 3).

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