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Baquero, Luis E.; Mogrovejo, Adriana L.

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A NEW AND PREVIOUSLY MISIDENTIFIED SPECIES OF *TRISETELLA* (PLEUROTHALLIDINAE: ORCHIDACEAE) FROM SOUTHEAST ECUADOR

LUIS E. BAQUERO^{1,2,3} & ADRIANA L. MOGROVEJO²

¹Grupo de Investigación en Biodiversidad, Medio Ambiente y Salud BIOMAS, Carrera de Ingeniería Agroindustrial y Alimentos, Facultad de Ingeniería y Ciencias Agropecuarias, Universidad de Las Américas, Calle José Queri, Quito, Pichincha, 170137, Ecuador.

²Grupo Científico Calaway Dodson: Investigación y Conservación de Orquídeas del Ecuador, Quito, 170510, Pichincha, Ecuador.

³Author for correspondence: lbaquero@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT. *Trisetella pachycaudata*, a new species in the subtribe Pleurothallidinae, was discovered in the Zamora Chinchipe province of southeast Ecuador, and it is described here. *Trisetella pachycaudata* is compared with the most similar species (and others with which it has been confused in cultivation), *T. triglochis*, *T. strumosa*, and *T. vittata*. It differs from them in the flowers with a much thicker apex of the sepaline tails (the thickest in the genus), and the petals expanded at the labellar margin, with the cuspidate apices erose on the upper margin and entire at the lower margin.

RESUMEN. *Trisetella pachycaudata*, una nueva especie de la subtribu Pleurothallidinae, ha sido descubierta en la provincia de Zamora Chinchipe al sureste de Ecuador y es descrita aquí. *Trisetella pachycaudata* es comparada con las especies más similares (y con las que se le ha confundido en cultivo) *T. triglochis*, *T. strumosa*, y *T. vittata*. Se diferencia de estas por producir flores con los ápices de las caudas sepalinas más gruesas en comparación con cualquier otra especie conocida del género, los pétalos expandidos hacia el margen labelar, con el margen superior eroso mientras el margen inferior es entero y cuspidado.

KEY WORDS / PALABRAS CLAVE: *Trisetella strumosa*, *Trisetella triglochis*, *Trisetella vittata*, Zamora Chinchipe

Introduction. The first species of *Trisetella* was described as *Masdevallia triaristella* Rchb.f. by Gustav Reichenbach in 1876. Due to the particular morphological features of this species compared to the rest of the members of *Masdevallia*, Reichenbach created a new subdivision for this particular species called *Triaristellae* described in *Masdevallia* a total of five species in what is now known as *Trisetella* (Luer 1989). Besides this group of weird *Masdevallia* species, Kränzlin included in the *Triaristellae* group, a couple of species belonging to *Barbosella* Schltr. (Luer 1989). In 1976, Brieger recognized all the species included in the *Triaristellae* subdivision as belonging to a new genus (Brieger 1975). However, the name *Triaristella* was already used for a group of fossil fungi, so it was replaced with *Trisetella* in 1980 by Luer (1980, 1989).

The species of *Trisetella* are recognized by the small to tiny plants with thick, sometimes terete, leaves, the slender inflorescences are successively

few-flowered and congested racemes are born low on the ramicaul. All the species have sepaline tails, and, except for *T. hoeijeri* Luer & Hirtz, all the species have the lateral sepals completely connate into a more or less concave synsepal. In addition, all the species have a lip cleft to the column foot with two lobes towards the base and two to five longitudinal carinae in the disc (most of the species have two). There is molecular evidence that *Trisetella* forms a monophyletic clade, supporting its recognition as a good genus (Luer 1989, Karremans 2016)

Orchid species from Ecuador are commonly illegally exported for cultivation even before the species are described. The names given by the exporter to these species are normally based on the morphological similarity to other known species. This is the case with *Scaphosepalum tarantula* Baquero & Hirtz (sold as *S. fimbriatum* Luer & Hirtz “pink”), *S. luannae* Baquero [sold as *S. breve* (Rchb.f.) Rolfe “pink”], *Platystele baqueroi* Jost & Iturralde [known as *P. caudatisepala*

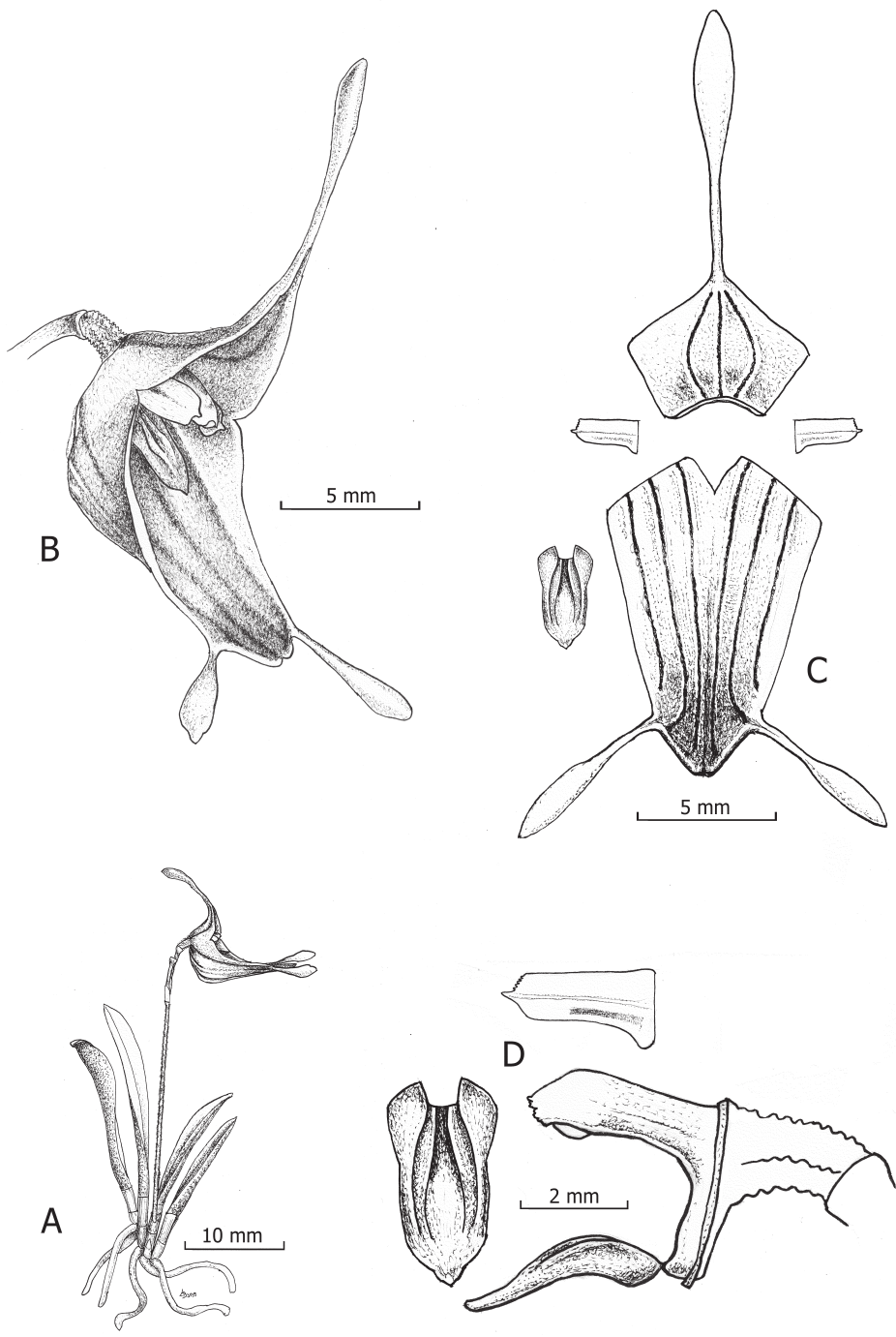


FIGURE 1. Illustration of *Trisetella pachycaudata* Mogrovejo-Herrera & Baquero. **A.** Habit. **B.** Flower. **C.** Dissected perianth. **D.** Side view of column and lip, adaxial view of lip and petal. Drawn by Luis E. Baquero from the holotype (LB 3139).

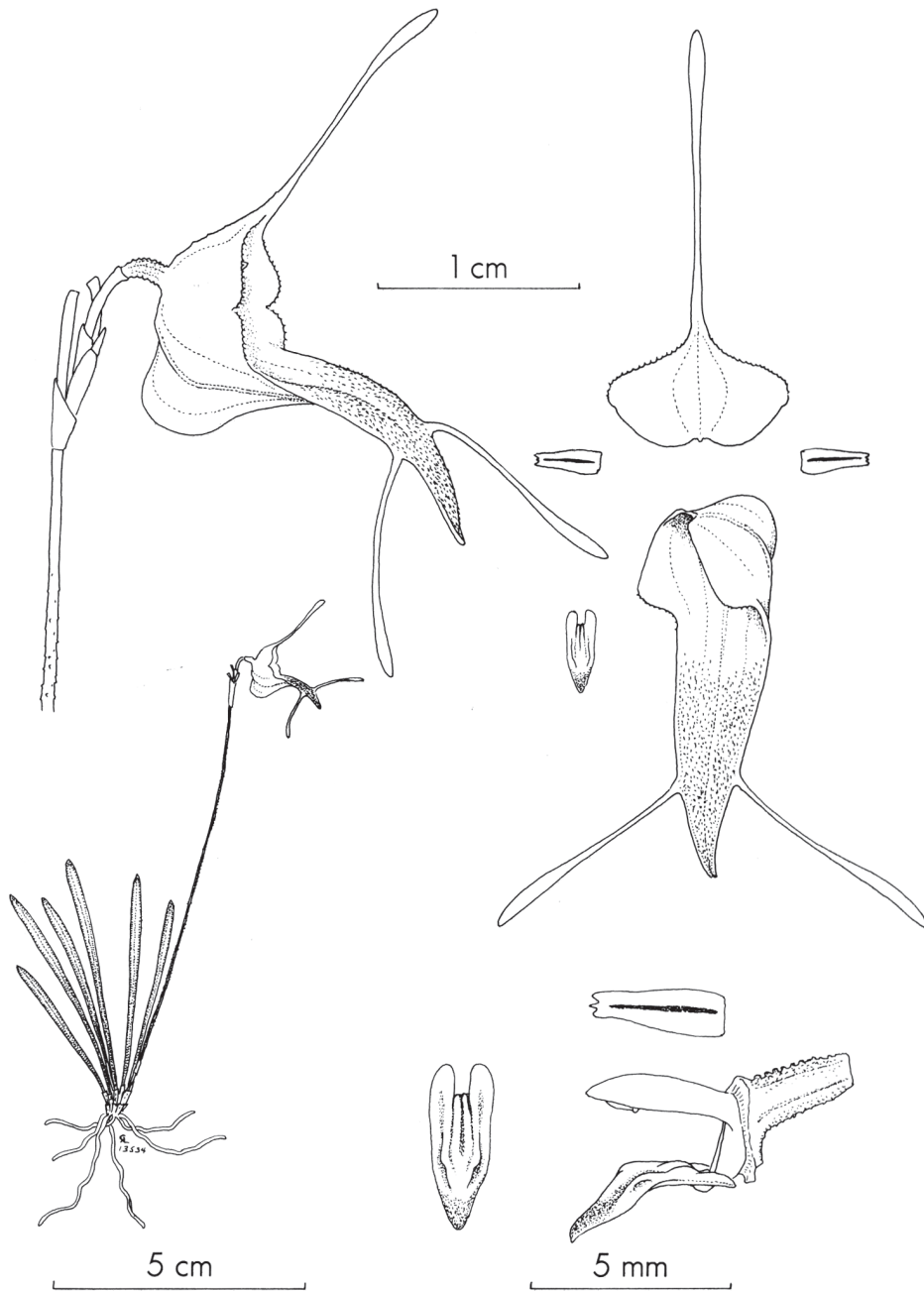


FIGURE 2. Illustration of *Trisetella strumosa* by C. Luer, taken from the Systematics of the genus *Trisetella*: Monographs in systematics botany of the Missouri Botanical Garden, volume 31, plate 16. Reproduced with kind permission of Missouri Botanical Garden Press.

(C.Schweinf.) Garay in cultivation] and *Dracula trigonopetala* Gary Mey. & Baquero [sold as *D. radiosa* (Rchb.f.) Luer], to name a few (Meyer *et al.* 2012, Jost & Iturralde 2017, Baquero *et al.* 2018, Baquero 2019). Also, according to Yeager *et al.* (2020), about twice the number of plants of *Lepanthes* Sw. exported out of Ecuador up to 2016 belong to unidentified species (including new species to science) versus the total amount of plants belonging to identified species of *Lepanthes*. Nevertheless, several new species of Ecuadorian orchids are not always exported as misidentified species intentionally and are due to common taxonomic errors in complex groups.

The new species of *Trisetella* from southeast Ecuador, treated here, is not an exception; it was exported out of this country and it has been misidentified in cultivation as *T. triglochis* (Rchb.f.) Luer, *T. strumosa* Luer & Andreetta, or *T. vittata* (Luer) Luer. However, plants of this species have recently been discovered growing in nature, and the species is described here and compared to other similar species.

Materials and methods. Material of the new species was collected in Ecuador during a research on orchids of the Cordillera del Cóndor, under Research Permit No. 008-2016-IC-FLO-DNB/MA. Specimens were cultivated and photographed in the Jardín Botánico de Quito, Ecuador. Fresh flowers were preserved in 70% ethanol and 1% glycerol. Living and stored material were examined for morphological and taxonomic comparisons, the taxonomic revision of *Trisetella* by Luer (1989) and other original descriptions from related species were reviewed and compared. Digital images were taken with a Nikon D5100 camera with an AF-S Micro Nikkor 60 mm lens.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Trisetella pachycaudata Mogrovejo-Herrera & Baquero, *sp. nov.* (Fig. 1–4)

TYPE: Ecuador. Zamora Chinchipe: between Palanda and Zumba: 4° 38' 18" S, 79° 19' 41" W, 1968 m, 25 Jan 2017, L. Baquero 3139 (holotype, QCNE).

DIAGNOSIS: *Trisetella pachycaudata* is similar to *T. strumosa* Luer & Andreetta, from which it differs in

the small plant, up to 22 mm (*vs.* medium in size, up to 50 mm in size), the entire sepals (*vs.* and minutely ciliate), transversely ovate dorsal sepal (*vs.* transversely obovate), glabrous sepals with raised veins (*vs.* minutely short-pubescent veins not raised), the lateral sepals connate into a concave synsepal (*vs.* connate into a retrorse synsepal with a basal mentum), thickly clavate tails of the sepals (*vs.* clavate), petals oblong dilated at the base of the labellar margin (*vs.* oblong-ovate), the apex of the petals truncate, cuspidate, erose at the upper margin, and entire at the lower margin (*vs.* truncate, tridentate), lip rose-colored channeled at the center of the disc (*vs.* not channeled disc), and the clinandrium crenate (*vs.* entire) (Fig. 2–4).

Plant small, up to 25 mm, epiphytic, caespitose, roots slender 0.5 mm thick. *Ramicauls* 3 mm long, enclosed by 2–3 tubular sheaths. *Leaf* olive-green adaxially, speckled with purple abaxially, erect, linear, conduplicate, fleshy, semiterete, apex acute minutely retuse at the tip, wedge-shaped at the base 13–22 × 2.0–2.3 mm. *Inflorescence* a few-flowered (2–3), congested, successive raceme, with an erect, slender, verrucose peduncle 24 mm long, with a bract close to the base, from low on the ramicaul, floral bracts 1.7 mm long, pedicel 4.5–5.7 mm long, ovary 1.8 mm long, verrucose. *Dorsal sepal* waxy yellow, suffused with red-brown, glabrous, transversely ovate, concave, 7.0 × 5.6 mm, with three dark red-brown veins, raised internally from the base towards the middle of the blade, connate to the lateral sepals for 3.8 mm to form a sepaline cup, margins entire with a thick, clavate yellow tail 6.7–7.1 mm long. *Lateral sepals* waxy yellow, suffused with red-brown from the apex towards 3/4 of its length, with six dark red-brown veins raised internally from the base towards the apex, concave, 11.9 × 8.9 mm, connate for 10.9 mm into an emarginate synsepal, with a 4.5 mm long mentum, narrowing from the base towards the apex, entire margins with a pair of yellow, thickly clavate tails produced laterally 5.3 mm long. *Petals* translucent yellow, suffused with a purple line slightly below the midvein, which extends for two-thirds of the length of the petal, concave, oblong, broadly dilated at the base of the labellar margin, 2.6 × 1.4 mm, with apex truncate, cuspidate, erose at the upper margin, and entire at the lower margin. *Lip* rose-colored,

oblong-ovate, 3.2×1.4 mm, with a pair of slightly inflexed, thickened lobes at the base, the apex narrowly obtuse and thickened, the disc with a low pair of longitudinal carinae extending from the base of the lip towards the middle, separated by a wide central channel, flanked by another, thicker pair of low, longitudinal carinae, extending for two-thirds of the length of the lip, channeled centrally, the cordate base hinged to the compressed apex of the column foot. *Column* yellowish-green suffused with rose, clinandrium crenate, semiterete, $2.9 \text{ mm} \times 0.7 \text{ mm}$, the foot 1.6 mm long. *Pollinia* and *anther cap* not seen.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek *pachy* “thick” and Latin *caudatus* “caudate, ending with a tail-like appendage”, in reference to the thick (the thickest know for the genus) sepaline tails.

HABITAT AND CONSERVATION STATUS: *Trisetella pachycaudata* was found in southeast Ecuador growing in a cloud forest of the Cordillera del Cóndor, between Palanda and Zumba. The southeast Ecuador is the area with the highest diversity of the genus *Trisetella*, with ten described species (Luer 1989). *Trisetella strumosa* is known from further north, Morona Santiago Province, *T. vittata* is restricted to the western Andes of Ecuador, and *T. trigloch* is a widely distributed species that has not been found growing sympatrically with *T. pachycaudata* (Luer 1989). Currently, the Cordillera del Cóndor is extensively affected by mining activity due to government concessions and illegal mining. Although *T. pachycaudata* has not been witnessed to be affected directly, its populations are considered to run a high risk of extinction due to the destructive nature of imminent mining activities. Very close to where the plants of *T. pachycaudata* were discovered growing, illegal mining (developed by local people) takes place and was observed by the authors. An excellent example of a threatened species is the recently described *Lepanthes vere-aurum* Baquero & Donoso. The type locality of this species has been logged, and the population disappeared (Baquero *et al.* 2020).

TAXONOMICAL NOTES: *Trisetella pachycaudata* has been exported and grown outside of Ecuador by hobbyists

under different names (*T. strumosa*, *T. trigloch*, and *T. vittata*) (Fig. 3). In general terms, *T. pachycaudata* is immediately recognized by a unique combination of morphological characters: the clavate tails of the sepals with the thickest apex in the genus, waxy yellow at the base synsepal, suffused with red-brown towards the apex and with dark red-brown veins raised internally from the base towards the apex, a rosy lip with four longitudinal carinae at the disc, with the two central carinae separated by a wide central channel, and a crenate clinandrium (Fig. 1–2, 3F).

Trisetella pachycaudata is not a member of the *T. trigloch* species-complex because of the conspicuously verrucose peduncle (occasionally slightly or sparsely scabrous in *T. trigloch*), the veins raised internally from the base towards the apex at the adaxial side of the synsepal (absent in *T. trigloch*), the clavate tails extremely thick at the apex (in *T. trigloch* some populations have clavate tails but not as thick as in *T. pachycaudata*), the petals broadly dilated at the base of the labellar margin, erose at the upper margin and entire at the lower margin, the acuminate apex (the base of the petals not broadly dilated in *T. trigloch* with the apex erose to tridenticulate), and the lip with four longitudinal carinae at the disc (2 carinae in *T. trigloch*) (Fig. 1–3). *Trisetella pachycaudata* is different from *T. strumosa* in having thicker apices of the tails and the absence of a retrorsementum, and a glabrous synsepal compared to the minutely short-pubescent synsepal of *T. strumosa*. The petals of *T. pachycaudata* are broadly dilated at the labellar margin, erose at the upper margin, and entire at the lower margin at the cuspidate apex vs. the petals of *T. strumosa*, which are oblong and tridentate at the apex. Also, *T. pachycaudata* has a rosy lip with a wide central channel at the middle of the disc, different from the red-brown lip with a cramped, central channel (Fig. 3). Although the veins of the synsepal in *T. pachycaudata* are reminiscent of what is seen in *T. vittata*, the tails of the synsepal in both species are born from different parts, directly from the apex in *T. vittata* and laterally in *T. pachycaudata*. Again, the extremely thick apices of the sepaline tails in *T. pachycaudata* separate it from *T. vittata* (Fig. 3).

The thick broadenings of the apices of the sepaline tails in *T. pachycaudata* (Fig. 2) are similar to the osmophores on the dorsal sepal and petals of

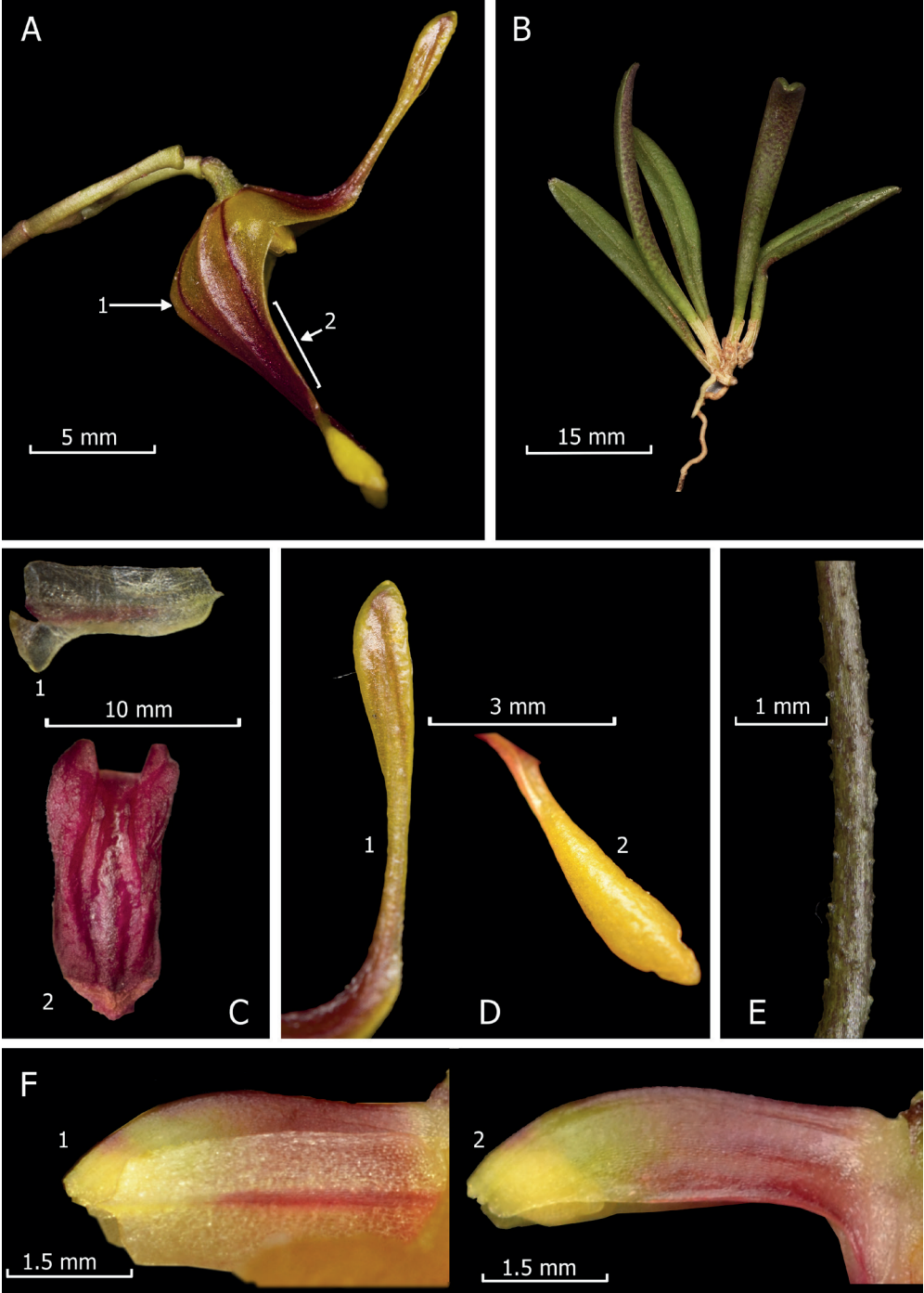


FIGURE 3. *Trisetella pachycaudata* Mogrovejo-Herrera & Baquero. **A.** Flower, side view, A1. Mentum of the flower, A2. Entire margin of the sepals. **B.** Plant. **C.** Adaxial view of a petal (1) and the lip (2). **D.** Thickened tails of the sepals, D1. Tail of the dorsal sepal, D2. Tail of a lateral sepal. **E.** Verrucose peduncle. **F.** Lateral view of the column and petal: F1. crenate clinandrium and apex of the petal; F2. Lateral view of the column with the crenate clinandrium without the petal. Photos by Luis E. Baquero from the holotype (LB 3139).



FIGURE 4. Comparison of *Trisetella pachycaudata* Mogrovejo-Herrera & Baquero with the most similar species (and species it has been confused with). **A.** *Trisetella pachycaudata*. **B.** *Trisetella strumosa* Luer & Andreetta. **C.** *Trisetella vittata* (Luer) Luer. **D.** *Trisetella triglochin* (Rchb.f) Luer. Photos by Luis E. Baquero (A, from the holotype, C and D) and Thomas Ditlevsen (B).

some species of *Restrepia* Kunth (Millner & Baldwin 2016). Dressler (1993) defined the osmophores as floral glands specialized in the biosynthesis and secretion of floral fragrances. Also, osmophores are often involved in deceptive pollination in the Pleurothallidinae (Millner & Baldwin 2016). According to Pridgeon & Stern (1983), osmophores may enable the pollinator to locate flowers by scent trails, increasing as the insect approaches the flower. No studies could confirm the presence of osmophores in *Trisetella* but the morphology of the thickened apices of the tails in several species resemble such. More studies need to be developed, but in the case that these structures are osmophores, we speculate that the thickness and shape of the tails could be regarded as diagnostic characters, considering the ecological and evolution-

ary implications of differences in the flowers' interactions with their pollinators.

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