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franco.pupulin@ucr.ac.cr

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FOUR NEW SPECIES OF PLEUROTHALLIS (ORCHIDACEAE: PLEUROTHALLIDINAE) FROM THE VALLE DEL CAUCA DEPARTMENT IN COLOMBIA

ADAM P. KARREMANS^{1,2,5}, LIZETH RODRÍGUEZ-MARTÍNEZ^{3,4} & CRISTIAN RINCÓN-USECHE³

¹ Lankester Botanical Garden, University of Costa Rica, P.O. Box 302-7050 Cartago, Costa Rica.

² Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands.

³ Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Palmira, Facultad de Ciencias Agropecuarias; Grupo de Investigación en Recursos Fitogenéticos Neotropicales (GIRFIN).

⁴ Grupo de Investigación de Sistemática y Evolución de Gimnospermas y Angiospermas Neotropicales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, sede Bogotá.

⁵ Author for correspondence: adam.karremans@ucr.ac.cr

ABSTRACT. *Pleurothallis indecora*, *P. juvenilis*, *P. lueriana* and *P. queremalensis* are described from material collected in the municipality of Dagua, department of Valle del Cauca, Colombia. The four species were found during field inventories of the Orchidaceae in San José del Salado and El Queremal, they are illustrated, and a comparison with their closest relatives is provided.

KEY WORDS: El Queremal, *Pleurothallis indecora*, *P. jimii*, *P. juvenilis*, *P. lueriana*, *P. queremalensis*, San José del Salado

Introduction. The department of Valle del Cauca is located in the south-western part of Colombia. Even though it represents less than two percent of the country's territory, the complexity of its mountainous system allows for a high diversity of microhabitats that has prompted species richness and endemism. This high diversity undoubtedly extends to the Orchidaceae family, and many additional novelties are surely to appear in the coming years with increased knowledge and research efforts in this and other Colombian departments.

During field inventories of the Orchidaceae of San José del Salado and El Queremal, in Dagua Municipality, in Valle del Cauca, Colombia, four undescribed species of *Pleurothallis* R.Br. were found. These novelties follow those previously described from the same area by Pérez-Escobar, Kolanowska & Rincón-Useche (2013), Rodríguez-Martínez and Blanco (2015), Hágsater, Reina-Rodríguez and Rodríguez-Martínez (2015), Rodríguez-Martínez, Rincón-Useche and Karremans (2015), and Hágsater, Santiago Ayala and Rodríguez-Martínez (2016).

Two of the new species belong to a group of species placed in *Pleurothallis* subgen. *Ancipitia* Luer (Luer 1986, 1989), a third within the very closely allied *Pleurothallis* subgen. *Scopula* Luer (Luer 1986, 1989), and the fourth to *Pleurothallis* sect. *Pleurothallis* subsect.

Macrophyllae-Racemosae (Lindl.) Luer (Luer 1999). The four *Pleurothallis* species are described here-forth.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Pleurothallis indecora Rodr.-Mart. & Karremans, *sp. nov.* (Fig. 1, 5a).

TYPE: Colombia. Valle del Cauca: Dagua, San José del Salado, remnant cloud forests at 1850 m elevation, temperature 20°C. September 21, 2012, L. Rodríguez-Martínez & C. Rincón-Useche 084 (holotype: COL!).

DIAGNOSIS: *Pleurothallis indecora* is similar to *P. driessenii* Luer but distinguished by the larger plants with longer ramicauls, the pale green flowers (vs. yellowish, minutely flecked with light purple), the narrowly oblong-lanceolate (vs. oblong-obovate) petals, and the broadly ovate (vs. obovate) lip with slightly elevated (vs. erect) sides and entire (vs. irregular) margins.

Plant epiphytic, herbaceous, erect, up to 20 cm tall; *roots* flexuous, thin, less than 1 mm in diameter. *Ramicaul* erect, thin, four-angled, up to 15 cm long, covered by tubular papery bracts close to the base, 2.0–2.5 cm long. *Leaf* sub-erect, sessile, coriaceous, ovate, acute, 3.5–5.0 × 1.3–2.0 cm. *Inflorescence* a sub-

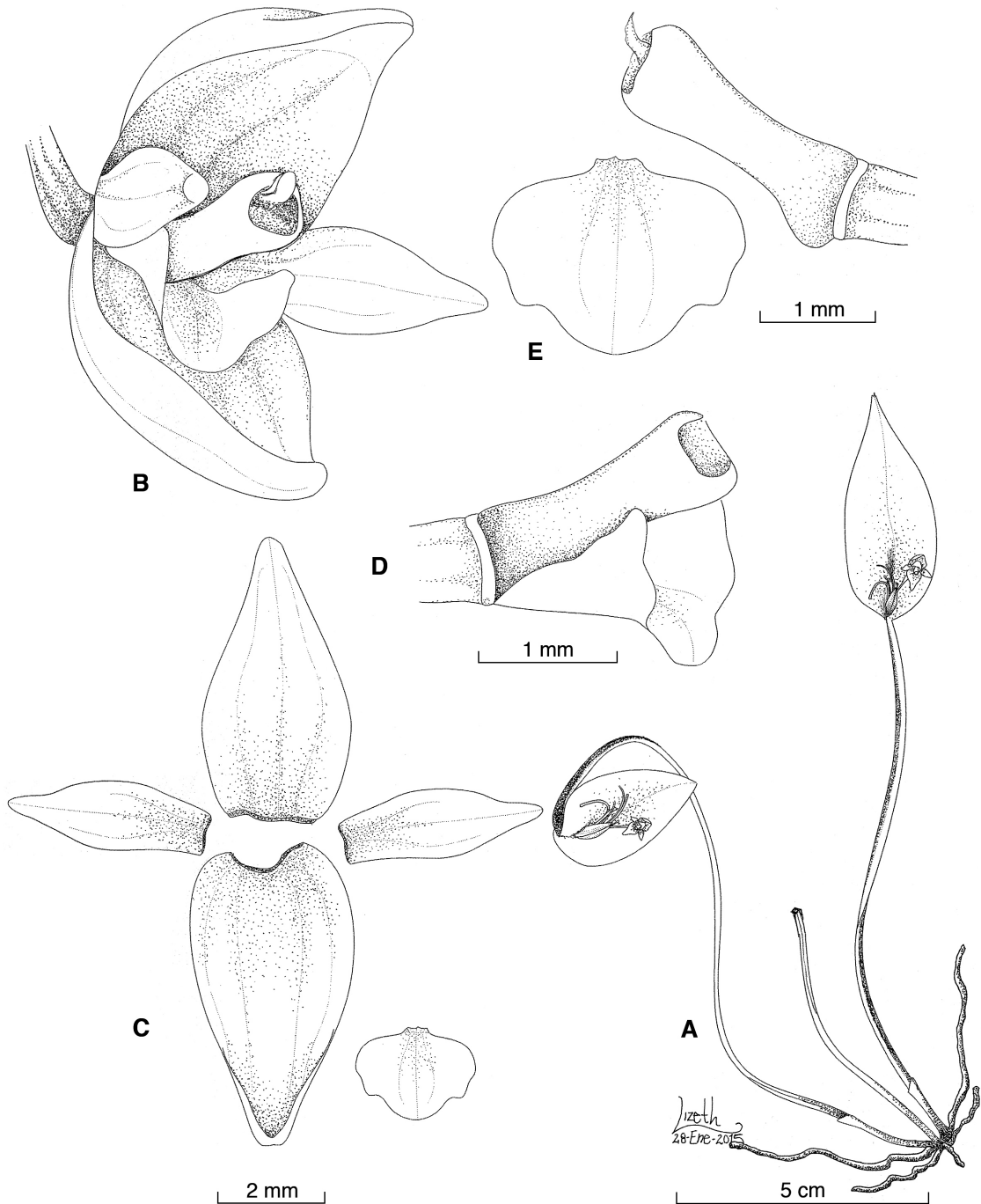


FIGURE 1. *Pleurothallis indecora* Rodr.-Mart. & Karremans. A. Habit. B. Flower. C. Dissected perianth. D. Column and lip in lateral view. E. Column and lip relative to each other. Illustration by L. Rodríguez-Martínez based on the holotype.

fascicle of successive, single-flowered *peduncles*, *bract* of the inflorescence 7–9 mm long; *peduncle* 3–4 mm long, *pedicels* 10–15, persistent, 1.0–1.3 cm long, *floral*

bracts 2, 2–3 mm long; *flowers* pale green, *sepals* not spreading widely, the *dorsal sepal* ovate, obtuse to sub-acute, 3-veined, 5.0–5.5 × 2.5–3.0 mm; *lateral sepals*

fully fused into a concave, ovate, obtuse synsepal, 4-veined, $5.0\text{--}5.5 \times 3.0\text{--}3.5$ mm; *petals* narrowly oblong-lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, $3.5\text{--}4.0 \times 1.0\text{--}1.5$ mm; *lip* broadly ovate to sub-orbicular, shallowly trilobate, obtuse, margin entire, articulate to the column foot, $1.5\text{--}1.8 \times 2.0\text{--}2.3$ mm, midlobe broadly hemielliptic, obtuse, lateral lobes slightly elevated, broadly ovate-hemielliptic, irregular; *column* terete, with a short column foot, $2.0\text{--}2.4 \times 0.8\text{--}0.9$ mm. *Anther* and *stigma* apical; rostellum conspicuous, triangular; *pollinia* 2, narrowly ovoid, joint by a drop-like viscidium.

ETYMOLOGY: The name comes from the Latin *indecorus* “without decoration” in reference to the simplicity of the flower both in color and shape.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: This species is known only from the mountains around San José del Salado, Dagua municipality, in the Valle del Cauca, Colombia, at elevations around 1900 m. It is found as an epiphyte in the cloud forests on the occidental mountain range. Both specimens were found growing on *Tibouchina* sp. (Melastomataceae).

Pleurothallis indecora belongs to the *Ancipitia* Luer group and can be recognized by the four-angled ramicauls, the short, ovate leaves, the numerous sub-fascicled inflorescences, and especially the greenish, inornate flowers. It is similar to the Ecuadorian endemic *P. driessenii* Luer but distinguished by the larger plants with longer ramicauls (10–15 cm vs. 5–6 cm long), the pale green flowers (vs. yellowish, minutely flecked with light purple), the narrowly-elliptic (vs. oblong-obovate) petals, and the broadly ovate (vs. obovate) lip with slightly elevated (vs. erect) sides and entire (vs. irregular) margins. The Peruvian *P. neodubbeldamii* J.M.H.Shaw is also somewhat similar, but is easily distinguished by the sub-ancipitous ramicauls with elliptical leaves, the elliptical sepals, the semiterete linear petals, and the thick subapical callus of the lip.

Pleurothallis juvenilis Rodr.-Mart. & Karremans, *sp. nov.* (Fig. 2, 5b).

TYPE: Colombia. Valle del Cauca: Dagua, San José del Salado, remnant cloud forests at 1850 m elevation, temperature 20°C. December 6, 2014, *L. Rodríguez-Martínez* 275 (holotype: VALLE!).

DIAGNOSIS: The habit of *P. juvenilis* is reminiscent of *P. cosmetron* Luer and *P. silverstonei* Luer, it can be easily distinguished from the first by the obtuse sepals (vs. acute, long-acuminate), the broad, elliptic-obovate, sub-acuminate petals (vs. ovate, long-acuminate), and the column the protrudes beyond the lip apex (vs. column much shorter than the lip). From the second, which is likely to be its closest relative, *P. juvenilis* is distinguished by the sub-acuminate petals (vs. acute-acuminate), and especially by the much shorter lip that does not extend beyond the column (vs. at least double the column length).

Plant epiphytic, herbaceous, erect, up to 40 cm tall; *roots* flexuous, thin, below 0.5 mm diameter, densely fasciculate. *Ramicaul* erect, thin, four-angled, up to 25 cm long, covered by tubular papyraceous bracts close to the base 4–5 cm long; *leaf* green sometimes suffused with purplish, sub-erect, sessile, broadly-elliptic, acute, apiculate, and with a small mucron, $8\text{--}14 \times 3\text{--}6$ cm. *Inflorescence* a sub-fascicle of successive, single-flowered peduncles, born from a 7–9 mm long bract, and emerging close to middle of the leaf, suberect, subequal to the leaf; *peduncle* 3–4 mm long, *pedicels* 50–80, persistent, 2–3 cm long, *floral bracts* 2–3 mm long; *flowers* cream to pale yellow with small purplish to pinkish spots, successive, up to at least 3 open at once; *dorsal sepal* sub-erect, concave, ovate, obtuse to sub-acute, 3-veined, $5.0\text{--}5.5 \times 2.5\text{--}3.0$ mm; *lateral sepals* fully fused into a synsepal, concave, ovate-elliptic, obtuse, slightly constricted near the apex, 4-veined, $5.0\text{--}5.5 \times 3.0\text{--}3.5$ mm; *petals* pale yellow with small pinkish spots, elliptic to obovate, acute, sub-acuminate, $3.5\text{--}4.0 \times 1.0\text{--}1.5$ mm; *lip* yellowish suffused with pink, sub-trapezoid, trilobate, articulate to the column foot, $2.5\text{--}2.8 \times 2.0\text{--}2.3$ mm, midlobe slightly recurved, broadly ovate, truncate, obtuse, lateral lobes erect, broadly ovate-hemielliptic, obtuse; *column* whitish suffused with pink apically, terete, slightly arched upwards above the middle, protruding well beyond the lip apex, with a short column foot, $2.0\text{--}2.4 \times 0.8\text{--}0.9$ mm; *anther cap* apical; *stigma* apical with a conspicuous, triangular rostellum; *pollinia* 2, narrowly ovoid, joint by a drop-like viscidium.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *juvenilis*, youthful, in allusion to the discrete, pale flowers fully covered by minuscule pinkish spots, as if the face of an introvert youth.

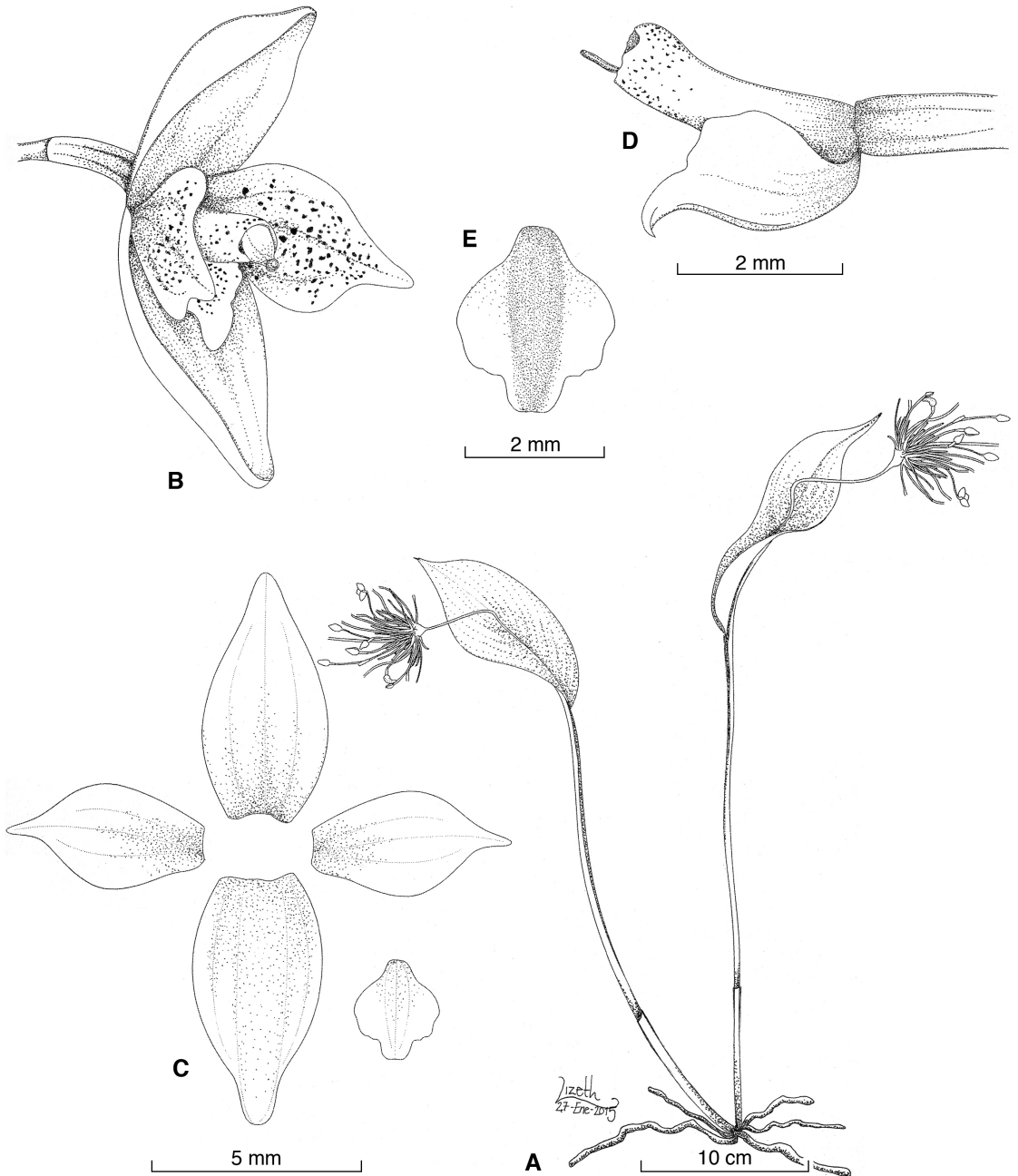


FIGURE 2. *Pleurothallis juvenilis* Rodr.-Mart. & Karremans. A. Habit. B. Flower. C. Dissected perianth. D. Column and lip in lateral view. E. Lip. Illustration by L. Rodríguez-Martínez based on the holotype.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: Colombia. Valle del Cauca: Dagua, San José del Salado, remnant cloud forests at 1850 m elevation, temperature 20°C. December 6, 2014, *L. Rodríguez-Martínez* 276 (COL!). San José del Salado, remnant cloud forests at 1850 m elevation,

temperature 20°C. March 3, 2014, *L. Rodríguez-Martínez* & *C. Rincón-Useche* 208 (CUVC!). San José del Salado, remnant cloud forests at 1850 m elevation, temperature 20°C. Jun 10, 2013, *L. Rodríguez-Martínez* & *C. Rincón-Useche* 114 (COL!).

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: It is known from the mountains around San José del Salado, Dagua municipality, in the Valle del Cauca, Colombia, at elevations around 1900 m. It is found as an epiphyte in the cloud forests on the western Andes, where it can grow on *Tibouchina* sp. (Melastomataceae). Found in bloom in March, June and December.

The main feature used to set aside species of *Pleurothallis* subgen. *Scopula* has been the emergence of the inflorescence well above the leaf base. In most species the inflorescence emerges close to the apex of the narrow leaf. In *Pleurothallis juvenilis* the congested, subfascicled inflorescence emerges from the middle of a broad leaf. Such a habit is found in two other species, *P. cosmetron* Luer and *P. silverstonei* Luer. The latter is most likely the closest relative of *P. juvenilis*, but the new species can be distinguished by the sub-acuminate petals (vs. acute-acuminate), and especially by the much shorter lip (1.5–1.8 vs. 6 mm long) that does not extend beyond the column (vs. at least double the column length). From *P. cosmetron* it is easily distinguished by the obtuse sepals (vs. acute, long-acuminate), the broad, elliptic, shortly apiculate petals (vs. ovate, long-acuminate), and the column that protrudes beyond the lip apex (vs. column much shorter than the lip).

***Pleurothallis lueriana* Karremans & Rodr.-Mart., sp. nov.** (Fig. 3, 5c).

TYPE: Colombia. Valle del Cauca: Dagua, El Queremal, remnant cloud forests at 1600 m elevation, temperature 24°C. August 10, 2014, *L. Rodríguez-Martínez* 220 (holotype: COL!).

DIAGNOSIS: Amongst the species of *Pleurothallis* subgen. *Ancipitia*, *P. lueriana* is immediately distinguished by the thick, dark purple, obtrapezoid lip, with erect lateral lobes, and the pair of apical, retrorse, arm-like lobes on the column. The lip and column of *P. membracidoides* Luer are somewhat similar, but the new species can be easily distinguished by the pubescent petals (vs. glabrous), the fully dark purple lip (vs. basally purple, and yellow-white above the middle) with a conspicuously warty apex along the lateral lobes (vs. inornate lateral lobes) and the conspicuous, pubescent, arm-like lobes near the apex of the column (vs. inconspicuously lobed, non-pubescent).

HETEROTYPIC SYNONYMS: *Pleurothallis jimii* Luer, Mongr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 95: 237. 2004, *nom. inval.* *Ancipitia jimii* (Luer) Luer, Mongr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 95: 254. 2004, *nom. inval.* *Elongatia jimii* (Luer) Luer, Harvard Pap. Bot. 17: 368. 2012, *nom. inval.*

Plant epiphytic, herbaceous, erect, up to 30 cm tall; roots flexuous, thin, 0.5–1 mm diameter, densely fasciculate. *Ramicaul* erect, thin, laterally compressed, ancipitous, up to 10–17 cm long, covered by tubular papyraceous bracts close to the base, up to 3–5 cm long; *leaf* sub-erect, sessile, coriaceous, broadly-elliptic, mucronate, 8–11 × 1–3 cm. *Inflorescence* a sub-fascicle of successive, single-flowered peduncles; pedicels 5–10, persistent, 4.0–4.5 cm long, *floral bracts* 2, 5–7 mm long; ovary 4.5 mm long; *flowers* successive, one open at once; sepals yellow, spotted with dark purple, not spreading, the *dorsal sepal* narrowly ovate, obtuse, 3-veined, 8.0–10.0 × 4.2–4.4 mm; *lateral sepals* fully fused into a concave, ovate, obtuse synsepal, with a rounded concavity close to the base, 4-veined, 9.0–10.0 × 4.2–4.4 mm; *petals* yellow, heavily tainted with dark purple below the middle, narrowly lanceolate, somewhat sigmoid, acute, pubescent below the middle, in natural position conspicuously recurved apically, 9.0–9.5 × 2.0–2.5 mm; *lip* dark purple, obtrapezoid, depressed in the middle, with erect lateral lobes, rugose, with warts on the margins, *column* yellow, white apically, terete, apically arcuate, covered by minute papillae, with a pair of retrorse, arm-like, pubescent, apical lobes, 0.7 mm long, with a short column foot, 3.7–3.9 × 1.5 mm. *Anther* and *stigma* apical; rostellum conspicuous, erect, triangular; *pollinia* 2, narrowly ovoid, joint by a drop-like viscidium.

EPONYMY: The name honors Carlyle Luer who described this unique species for the first time.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: Colombia. Valle del Cauca: Dagua, El Queremal, creciendo en talud de carretera. January 20, 1980. *I. Guarín* 61 (COL!). El Queremal, Km 52 via Antigua Cali-Buenaventura, casa propiedad Napoleon Hoyos, 1400–1500 m elevation. April 20, 2011. *J. Home* 166 (CUVC!). El Queremal, remnant cloud forests at 1,500 m elevation, temperature 20 °C. August 10, 2014. *L. Rodríguez-Martínez* 221 (CUVC!). El Queremal, remnant cloud forests at 1,500

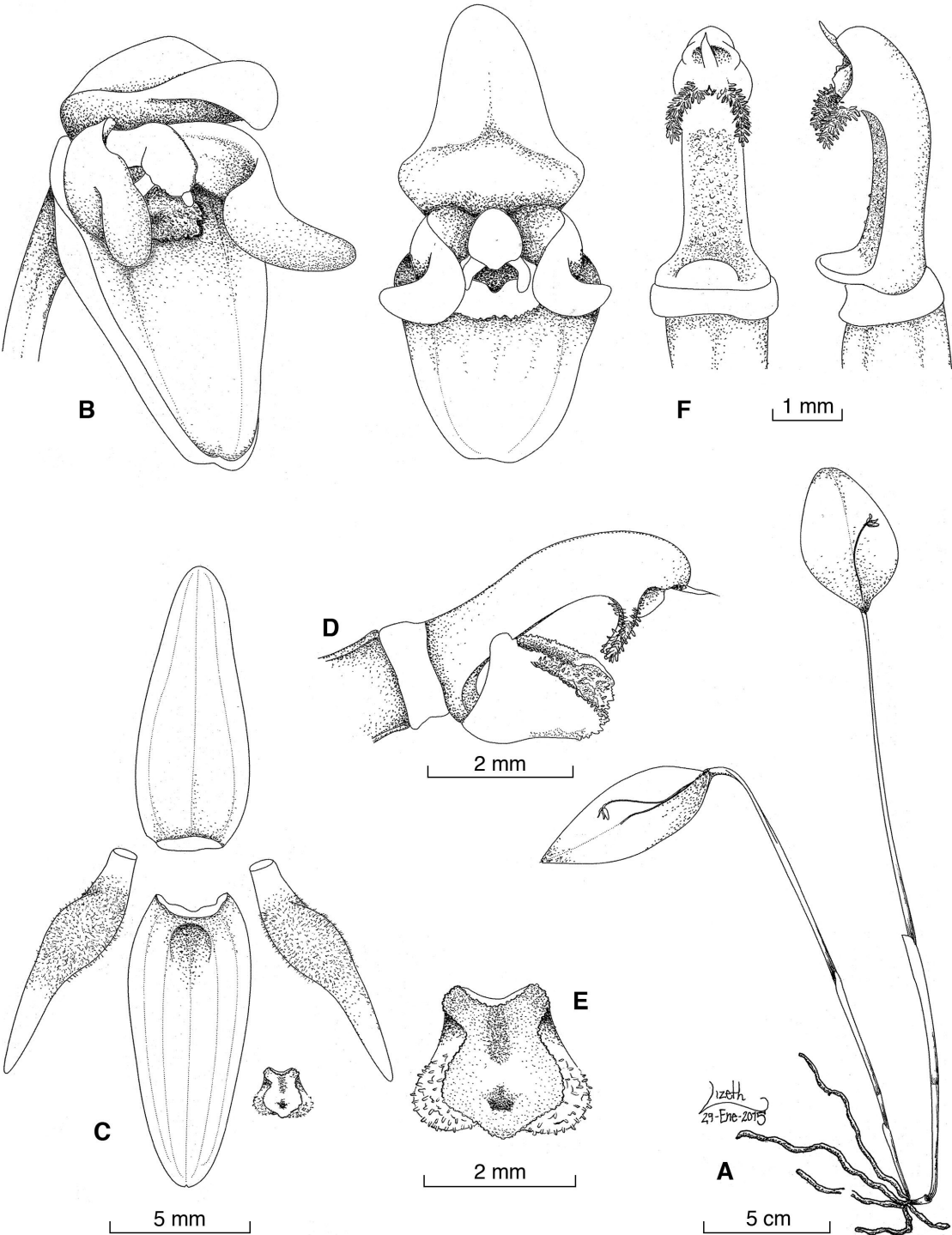


FIGURE 3. *Pleurothallis lueriana* Karremans & Rodr.-Mart. A. Habit. B. Flower. C. Dissected perianth. D. Column and lip in lateral view. E. Lip. F. Column in ventral and side view. Illustration by L. Rodríguez-Martínez based on the holotype.

m elevation, temperature 20 °C. August 10, 2014. *L. Rodríguez-Martínez* 222 (VALLE!). Without collection data, obtained from Orquidea del Valle, Cali, Colombia, cultivated by James Hamilton at Petite Plaisance, Valley Ford, CA, 1 June 2002. *C. Luer* 20136 (MO, holotype of *P. jimii*; illustration of type!). Without collection data, flowered in cultivation on the 22 of November 2013 at the Jardín Botánico José Celstino Mutis, CEPAC-Orquideas BG-101442, *J. Valencia* 2055 (JBB!).

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: It is currently known only from El Queremal, Dagua municipality, in the Valle del Cauca, Colombia, at elevations around 1500 m. It is found as an epiphyte on the side of the old Cali-Buenaventura road in the western Andes.

This species had been previously described as *Pleurothallis jimii* (Luer 2004), nevertheless, it was simultaneously transferred to the generic name *Ancipitia*, invalidating both names. The alternative names *Pleurothallis jimii* and *Ancipitia jimii* (Luer 2004) are invalid under article 36.2 of the ICN-2012, which reads “When, on or after 1 January 1953, two or more different names based on the same type are proposed simultaneously for the same taxon by the same author (so-called alternative names), none of them is validly published”. Although within the publication the two names appeared under different headings, these should be treated as chapters of the same publication and not as individual publications as the author name [Carlyle A. Luer] only appears below the full title “*Pleurothallis* subgenus *Acianthera* and three allied subgenera. A second century of new species of *Stelis* of Ecuador. *Epibator*, *Ophidion*, *Zootrophion*...” on the title page, which is followed by a contents page, citing the mentioned headings. Instead of validating *P. jimii* we opt to describe the species once again because it was originally based on a single specimen from cultivated material without specific locality data, and we prefer at this time to select a specimen of known origin as holotype, several accompanying paratypes with locality data, and which are all accessible for Colombian students.

Amongst the species of *Pleurothallis* subgen *Ancipitia*, *P. lueriana* is immediately distinguished by the thick, dark purple, obtrapezoid lip, with erect, warty lobes, and the pair of conspicuous, apical, arm-like, pubescent lobes on the column.

Pleurothallis queremalensis Rinc.-Useche, Rodr.-Mart. & Karremans, *sp. nov.* (Fig. 4, 5d).

TYPE: Colombia. Valle del Cauca: Municipio de Dagua, El Queremal, remnant cloud forest, 1850 m, 6 July 2013, *L. Rodríguez-Martínez* & *C. Rincón-Useche* 092 (holotype: VALLE!).

DIAGNOSIS: *Pleurothallis queremalensis* is somewhat similar to *P. phratría* Luer & Hirtz but can be easily distinguished by the narrowly ovate dorsal sepal (vs. elliptic), the red, lanceolate petals with the margins serrulate (vs. purple, linear-oblong and margin entire), and the non-apiculate lip (vs. apiculate).

Plant epiphytic, herbaceous, erect, to 12 cm long; *Roots* thin, flexuous, 1 mm wide; *ramicauls* erect, thin, cylindrical, about 3–4 cm long, 1 mm wide, covered by two loose, papyraceous bracts at the base, about 1.5 cm long each; *leaf* apical on the ramicaul, shortly petiolate, coriaceous, narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, apex emarginate, mucronate, the margins shortly revolute, purple on the apical half of the adaxial surface and the whole abaxial surface, 8.3–8.4 × 1.5–1.6 cm. *Inflorescence* racemose, 5 cm long, with at least two, simultaneous flowers, pendulous due to the weight of the flowers; *peduncle* 4 cm long, cylindrical, *floral bract* loose, acute, 6.5 mm long, *ovary* 4 mm long; *flowers* non-resupinate, sepals brownish-orange, translucent, petals bright red, lip yellowish; *dorsal sepal* narrowly-ovate, acute, glabrous, 3-nerved, 1.5 × 0.4 cm; *lateral sepals* completely fused into a synsepal, ovate, acute, 6-nerved, 1.3–1.5 × 1.0–1.2; *petals* lanceolate, subfalcate, acute, 3-nerved, glabrous except for the serrulate margins, 1.2 × 0.3 cm; *lip* sub-orbicular, obtuse, 4.0 × 4.5 mm, in natural position the basal margins of the blade are somewhat incurved, hinged to the column foot by a shortly deflexed base; *column* yellow, straight, terete, 3.0–3.5 × 1.0 mm; *anther* and *stigma* apical; *rostellum* conspicuous, ligulate; *pollinia* 2, ovoid, united by a drop-like viscidium.

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers to the locality where the type specimen of this species was found, El Queremal in the Municipio de Dagua, Valle del Cauca, Colombia.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: *Pleurothallis queremalensis* is known so far from the remnant cloud forest in

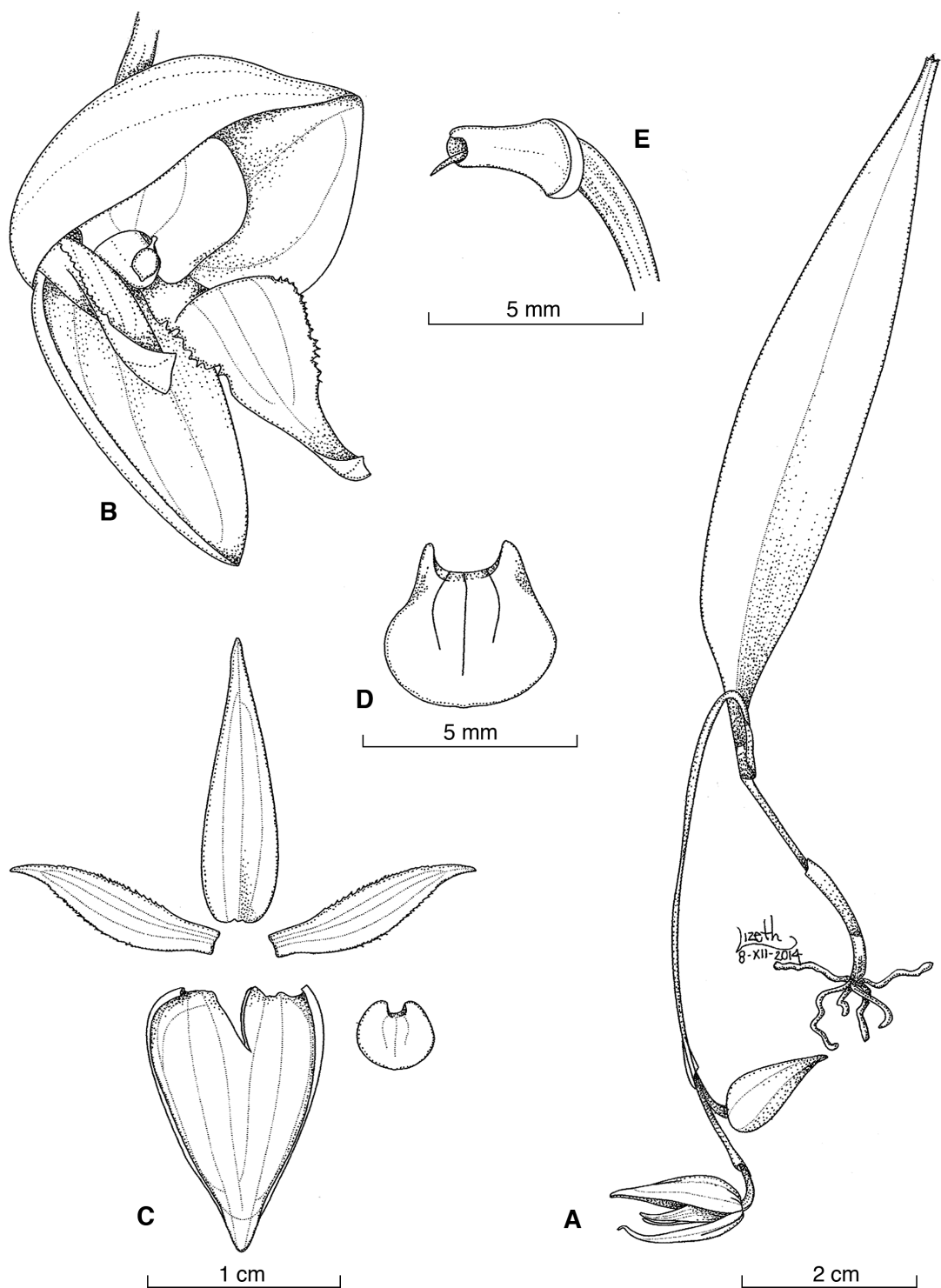


FIGURE 4. *Pleurothallis queremalensis* Rincón-Useche, Rodr.-Mart. & Karremans. A. Habit. B. Flower. C. Dissected perianth, with the lip extended. D. Lip in natural position. E. Column. Illustration by L. Rodríguez-Martínez based on the holotype.



FIGURE 5. A. *Pleurothallis indecora* Rodr.-Mart. & Karremans. B. *Pleurothallis juvenilis* Rodr.-Mart. & Karremans. C. *Pleurothallis lueriana* Karremans & Rodr.-Mart. D. *Pleurothallis queremalensis* Rincón-Useche, Rodr.-Mart. & Karremans. Photographs by L. Rodríguez-Martínez & C. Rincón-Useche (A, B, D) from the plants that served as type, and S. Vieira-Urbe (C) from an un-vouchered specimen.

the western Andes in the municipality of Dagua, corregimiento of El Queremal, department of Valle del Cauca, Colombia. It was observed growing as an epiphyte on *Tibouchina* sp. (Melastomataceae) trees in a fragmented cloud forest at 1800–1900 m elevation. A single specimen was observed in flower in July.

Pleurothallis queremalensis belongs to *Pleurothallis* sect. *Pleurothallis* subsect. *Macrophyllae-Racemosae* (Luer 1999), of which *Pleurothallis lindenii* Lindl. is probably the most representative species. The novelty is closely related to *Pleurothallis cachabensis* Luer & Hirtz, *P. cajamarcae* Schltr. and *P. tiarata* Luer & Hirtz, but the most closely related species is probably *P. phratría*. *Pleurothallis queremalensis* can be distinguished from the latter by the narrowly ovate dorsal sepal (vs. elliptic), the

red, lanceolate petals with the margins serrulate (vs. purple, linear-oblong and margin entire), and the sub-orbicular, non-apiculate lip (vs. cordate, apiculate).

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