NOTES ON THE GENUS CREPIDIUM (ORCHIDACEAE, MALAXIDINAE)

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Abstract: A new species of Crepidium Bl. (Orchidaceae, Malaxidinae), C. christinae, is described from West Java and its affinity is briefly discussed. Additionally, seven new combinations at the species level in this genus are proposed.

Key words: Magnoliophyta, Liliopsida, Orchidaceae, Crepidium, taxonomy, Australasia

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The Australasian orchid genus Crepidium Bl. contains about 200 species (Szlachetko 1995). This number is likely to increase with further detailed study. Recent examination of herbarium materials of Malaxidinae kept mostly in L demonstrated that seven species previously known as Microstylis Nutt. share diagnostic features with members of the genus Crepidium.

The following new combinations are validated below:

Crepidium andamanicum (King & Pantl.) Marg. & Szlach., comb. nov.

Crepidium atrosanguineum (Ames) Marg. & Szlach., comb. nov.

Crepidium bidentiferum (J. J. Sm.) Marg. & Szlach., comb. nov.

Crepidium cupuliflorum (J. J. Sm.) Marg. & Szlach., comb. nov.

Crepidium damusicum (J. J. Sm.) Marg. & Szlach., comb. nov.

Crepidium humeratum (J. J. Sm.) Marg. & Szlach., comb. nov.

Crepidium tijwidelense (J. J. Sm.) Marg. & Szlach., comb. nov.

While revising the herbarium materials from L we came across specimens that do not fit the diagnoses of any species known to us. In our opinion it represents a new species.

Crepidium christinae Marg. & Szlach., sp. nov. (Fig. 1)
A habitu Crepidio oligantho propinquo, sed sepalis forma diversa et labello forma et proportione diversa, magno excavato praedito in parte superiori crasso semiannulo separato recedit.

Pseudobulbs 10.6–16.2 cm long, 2.5–3.5 mm in diameter, cylindrical to fusiform, slender, ascending. Leaves 2–4; petiole 1.5–3.0 cm long, canaliculate, widening towards the base forming a sheath; leaf blade 2.7–11.3 cm long, 2.5–5.4 cm
Fig. 1. Crepidium christinae Marg. & Szlach.: a – lower part of stem and leaf, b – flower, c – tepals, d – lip, spread, e – longitudinal section of lip, f – gynostemium, back view, g – floral bract (van Ooststrun 14111; L – holo).
wide, elliptic to oblong-elliptic (the first leaf orbicular), plicate, acuminate, green. Inflorescence 23.5–30.5 cm long, erect; spike 10.8–14.5 cm long, 100-flowered or more, subdense in lower part, dense above. Flowers rather small, non-supinate. Floral bracts up to 5.5 mm long, wide below base, oblong-triangular, crenate on margins, acuminate. Pedicel and ovary up to 2.0 mm long, slender. Dorsal sepal ca 2.5 mm long, 1.2 mm wide, oblong-ovate, short apiculate to acuminate at apex, 3-nerved. Petals 2.2–2.4 mm long, 0.4 mm wide, linear, slightly sigmoidally curved, short apiculate to acuminate at apex, 1-nerved. Lateral sepals up to 2.0 mm long, 1.1 mm wide, oblong-obovate, slightly falcate, short apiculate to acuminate at apex, 3-nerved. Lip ca 2.5 mm long, 1.7 mm wide, lamina obscurely ovate in general outline, orange, middle lobe as small tooth, 0.1–0.3 mm long, 0.2–0.4 mm wide at base, shortly apiculate at apex, side lobes semi-ovate, long-auriculated; auriculae ca 1.0 mm long, 0.5–0.7 mm wide at base, triangular to falcate; acuminate at apex, central cavity rather deep, wide, surrounded by thin border, from above covered by thick, plicate and crenate rim, semiorbicular in general outline, up to 0.9 mm long, 0.8 mm wide. Ring-form appendages distributed over surface of central part of lip, dark yellow to brown. Gynosternium up to 1.2 mm long, typical for the genus.

**Type:** West Java. Telaga Warna, 13 May 1950, van Ooststrun 14111 (Holotype: L).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Krystyna Łagoda-Zaleska.

**Distribution.** Known so far from the type collection only. Alt. 1450 m.

**Ecology.** Terrestrial.

**Note.** The newly described species is similar to *Crepodium oliganthum* (Schlecht.) Szlach., from which it differs in the lip details. In *C. christinae* the lip lamina is ovate in general outline when flattened, and the lip side lobes are semi-ovate, long-auriculated, nearly as long as the lamina. The lip lamina of *C. oliganthum* is almost orbicular and the side lobes are strongly falcate-lanceolate, much shorter than the lamina. The most characteristic feature of the newly described species, however, is the presence of a large cavity in the lip center which is surrounded in front by a thick rim. There is no such structure in *C. oliganthum*.

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**References**


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