



A new species of *Bulbophyllum* section *Epicrianthes* (Orchidaceae) from Papua Province, Indonesia

J.J. Vermeulen¹, E.F. de Vogel¹, A.P.T.M. Vogel²

Key words

Bulbophyllum
Indonesia
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Abstract *Bulbophyllum dijkstalianum* is described, of section *Epicrianthes*. Within the section, the species is uniquely identified by the stiffly patent rhizome; all other species have a more or less pendulous rhizome.

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Bulbophyllum dijkstalianum J.J.Verm., de Vogel & A.Vogel, *sp. nov.* (section *Epicrianthes*) — Fig. 1

In sectione *Epicrianthidi* rhizoma rigide patenti notata, a *B. macneiceae*, *B. tarantulae*, *B. trichopalon* petalorum appendicibus acuminibus glabris caudatis differt. — Typus: *Perry 119* (holo LAE; iso L), Indonesia, Papua, no locality specified.

Roots: most emerging close to the base of the rhizome. **Rhizome** stiffly patent, up to 20 cm long, up to 6 mm diam, sections between pseudobulbs up to 2.2 cm long, bracts persistent, slightly fibrous. **Pseudobulbs** ellipsoid to ovoid, up to 3 by 1.5 cm. **Leaf** with petiole up to 5 mm, blade ovate, up to 6 by 4 cm, index (length/width) c. 1.5; acute, abaxially glabrous. **Inflorescence** 1-flowered. **Flowers** opening widely. **Pedicel** and **ovary** c. 10 mm long. **Median sepal** somewhat recurved, ovate, c. 12 by 6 mm, index c. 2; acute, margins entire, base broadly attached; thick, glabrous. **Lateral sepals** as the median, but oblique, recurved, c. 13 by 6.5 mm. **Petals** recurved, obliquely triangular, c. 3 by 3 mm excluding appendages, index c. 1; margins with 3 similar appendages, thick; appendages ovoid to ellipsoid, 3.2–4 by 1–1.2 mm, abruptly narrowing into a flattened stalk of 1–1.8 mm long, rather abruptly narrowing towards a caudate tip, papillose. **Lip** somewhat recurved, ovate-triangular, c. 4.5 by 2 mm, index 2.2–2.3 (measured without flattening the lip); subacute, margins entire, glabrous; thick; adaxially concave proximally, the erect margins slightly spreading then slightly converging; with 2 narrow ridges running \pm parallel close to the median line, furrow in between distally converting in a row of irregular pits; surface glabrous; abaxially convex and laterally somewhat extending beyond the margins, surface papillose proximally. **Column** c. 2 mm long, stigma narrowly elliptic, without callus at the base, column foot without teeth near the tip. **Stelidia** porrect, deltoid, c. 0.3 mm long, rounded, with a minute, obliquely triangular, obtuse tooth just below the tip, and an antrorse, triangular, subacute tooth much lower down. **Anther** abaxially with a slight crest, surface \pm glabrous, front margin drawn out into a rounded beak with erose margins. **Pollinia** 4; ovoid, without appendage, the inner somewhat more than 0.5 times as long as the outer.

Eponymy — The species is named in honour of Mr. H.F. Dijkstal for taking the lead in realizing the Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity Naturalis.

Colours — Leaves dark green, slightly suffused with purple. Sepals pale yellowish, densely spotted with red. Petals cream-coloured, distally with some red spots, appendages dark red. Lip dark red, base pale yellowish.

Habitat & Ecology — Unknown.

Distribution — Indonesia, Papua, no locality specified.

Note — Uniquely identified within the section by the stiffly patent, not pendulous, rhizome. The flower morphology is most similar to *B. macneiceae* Schuit. & de Vogel, *B. tarantula* Schuit. & de Vogel and *B. trirhopalon* Schltr.; it differs in having the caudate tips to the petal appendages glabrous rather than hirsute.

¹ Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity Naturalis (section NHN), Leiden University, P.O. Box 9514, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands; corresponding author e-mail: vermeulen@nhn.leidenuniv.nl.

² Hortus botanicus Leiden, Leiden University, P.O. Box 9516, 2300 RA, Leiden, The Netherlands.

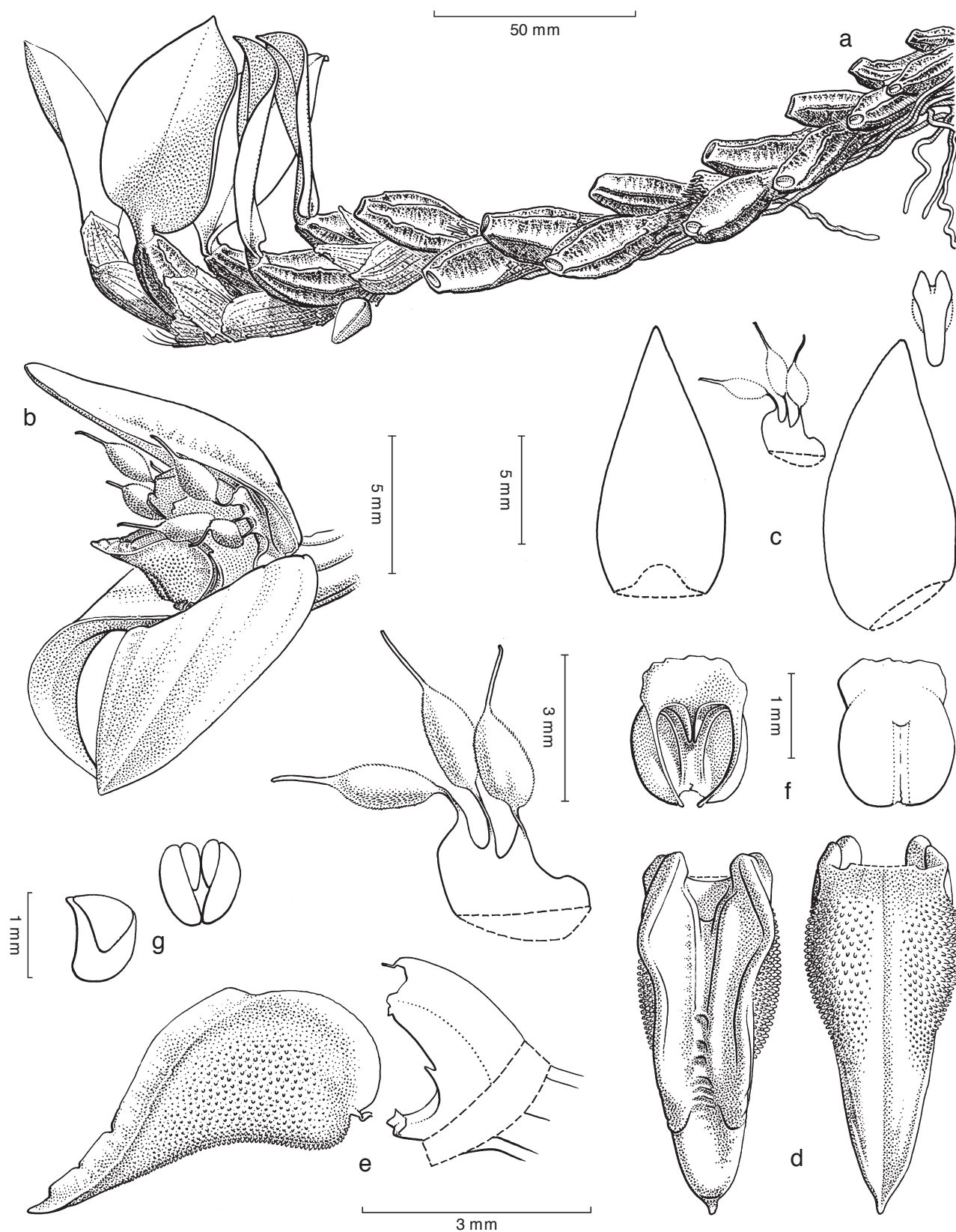


Fig. 1 *Bulbophyllum dijkstalianum* J.J.Verm., de Vogel & A.Vogel. a. Habit; b. flower; c. flower analysis, from left to right: median sepal, petal, lateral sepal, lip; d. lip, left: adaxial side, right: abaxial side; e. column and lip, lateral view; f. anther, left: adaxial side, right: abaxial side; g. pollinia, left: a single pair, right: two pairs (all: *Perry 119* (herbarium, spirit sample)). — Drawn by J.J. Vermeulen, 2010.