

## *Fernandezia ortiziana* (Orchidaceae), a new species from Colombia

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*Fernandezia ortiziana* Kolan. & Szlach. (Orchidaceae), a new species from Colombia, is described and illustrated. The differences between *F. ortiziana* and similar species are briefly discussed and a key to the Colombian species of *Fernandezia* is presented.

The genus *Fernandezia* was described by Ruiz and Pavón (1794) without designating a generic type. The generic distinctness of *Fernandezia* was a taxonomic problem for many years and some of its species were classified under *Centropetalum*, *Nasonia* and *Pachyphyllum* (e.g. Lindley 1846, Kränzlin 1906, Schlechter 1921, Ames & Schweinfurth 1930, Williams 1938, Schweinfurth 1961). Garay and Dunsterville (1972) selected *F. subbiflora* as the generic type of *Fernandezia* and they synonymized *Centropetalum* and *Nasonia* with *Fernandezia*. They (Garay & Dunsterville 1972) proposed a division of *Fernandezia* into two subgenera based on the structure of pollinarium. This proposal was accepted by Senghas (1995). The subgenus *Nasonia* was characterized by having a single tegula, and the nominal subgenus by having two, separate tegulae.

Chase and Whitten (2011) transferred the unispecific genus *Raycadenco* as well as all *Pachyphyllum* and *Orchidotypus* species to *Fernandezia* based on the results of their genetic study of about 12 species. *Fernandezia* species are clearly separable by morphological characters such as: stems concealed by leaf sheaths;

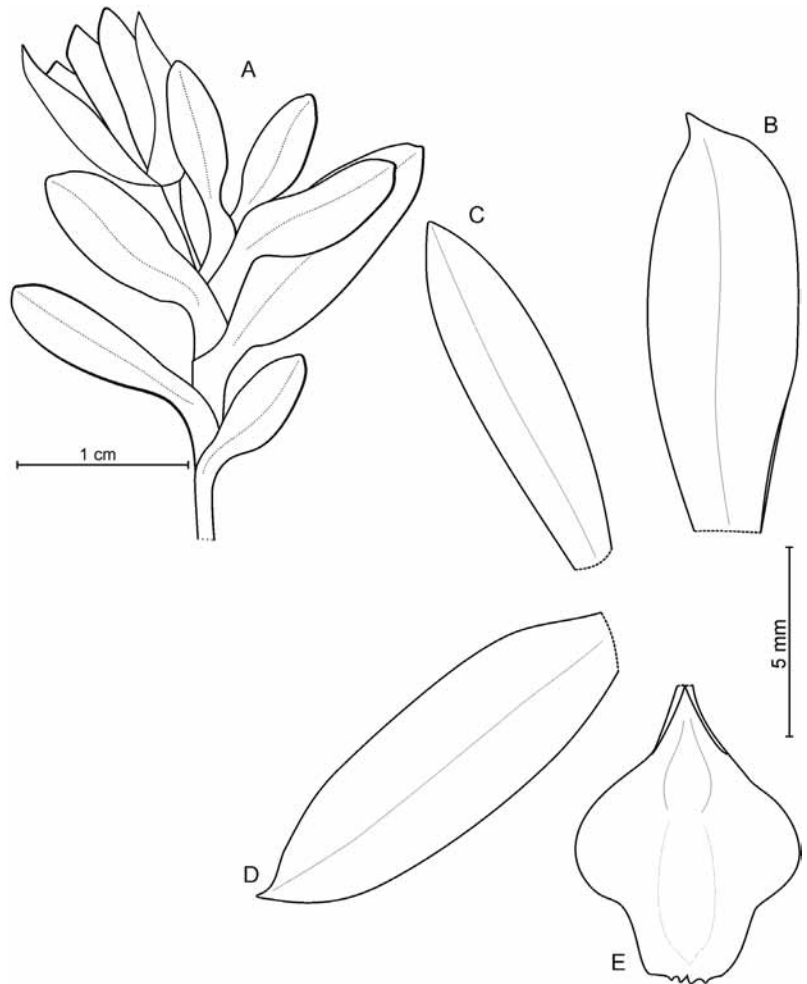
leaves conduplicate, distichous, articulate; inflorescence single-flowered or a fascicle of few, showy, red to yellow, orange, or purple flowers, often with a flabellate lip and a short, erect, broadly winged gynostemium (Atwood & Mora de Retana 1999).

The geographical range of *Fernandezia* extends from Costa Rica to Peru and its occurrence is limited to the high-montane regions. The brightly-coloured flowers suggest hummingbird pollination (Neubig *et al.* 2012).

Four species of *Fernandezia* were known from Colombia so far (Ortiz-Valdivieso & Uribe-Vélez 2007). Three of them, *F. hartwegii*, *F. lanceolata* and *F. sanguinea*, occur in the department of Antioquia (Idárraga-Piedrahíta *et al.* 2011). When we examined the herbarium material, an undescribed species of *Fernandezia* was discovered.

***Fernandezia ortiziana* Kolan. & Szlach.,  
*sp. nova* (Fig. 1)**

TYPE: Colombia. Dept. Antioquia, Mun. Bello, Corregimiento San Félix, Alto de las Baldías, 6°20'N, 75°38'30'', 3150 m



**Fig. 1.** *Fernandezia ortiziana* (from the holotype). — **A:** Habit. — **B:** Dorsal sepal. — **C:** Petal. — **D:** Lateral sepal. — **E:** Lip.

a.s.l., 2 Oct. 2004 *Estudiantes Herbario MEDEL 459* (holotype MEDEL 51049).

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Pedro Ortiz Valdivieso (1926–2012), an eminent Colombian orchidologist.

Plants up to 15 cm tall. Stems erect or ascending, leafy. Leaves fleshy, sheathing at base, blade 0.9–1.5 cm long, 0.4–0.75 cm wide, elliptic, apex rounded, apiculate. Inflorescence axillary, single-flowered or a 2-flowered fascicle. Floral bracts inconspicuous, about 2 mm long. Ovary with pedicel 6–7 mm long. Flowers showy. Tepals 1-veined. Dorsal sepal 10–13 mm long, 2.8–3.5 mm wide, oblong-elliptic, obtuse to subacute. Lateral sepals 10–13 mm long, 2.5–3.2 mm wide, oblong-elliptic, acute. Petals 9–11 mm long, up to 2.5 mm wide, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse. Lip 7–8 mm long, 5.5–6.5 mm wide, 3-lobed; lateral lobes suborbicular; middle lobe

subquadrate, irregularly dentate at apex; with a small thickening at base. Column short, typical for *Fernandezia*.

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT: *Fernandezia ortiziana* is known so far only from one locality in the high-montane region of Alto de las Baldías, department of Antioquia, Colombia. It grows epiphytically in elfin forest at about 3150 m a.s.l.

NOMENCLATORIAL AND TAXONOMIC NOTES: There are three *Fernandezia* specimens on the herbarium sheet number 51049 stored in MEDEL. The holotype of *F. ortiziana* is the plant placed in the lower part of the sheet. *Fernandezia ortiziana* resembles *F. sanguinea* in the vegetative characters, mainly in the flat, elliptic leaves, and the minute thickening present in the basal part of the lip is also observed in *F. nigro-signata*. The unique characters of *F. ortiziana* are that

the tepals are longer than the 3-lobed lip, with an irregular apex, and the sepals are larger than the petals.

### Key to Colombian species of *Fernandezia*

1. Sepals distinctly longer than lip and prominently wider than petals, lip 3-lobed ..... *F. ortiziana*
1. Sepals as long as or shorter than lip and as wide as or narrower than petals, lip unlobed ..... 2
2. Pollinarium with a single tegula ..... *F. sanguinea*
2. Pollinarium with two, separate tegulae ..... 3
3. Lip more or less constricted below the middle, the basal part concave, cochleate ..... *F. lanceolata*
3. Lip not constricted, somewhat sigmoidally curved at base, but not cochleate ..... 4
4. Leaves elliptic-obovate, shortly apiculate ... *F. myrtillos*
4. Leaves lanceolate, acute ..... *F. hartwegii*

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