



Taxonomic notes on Brazilian *Encyclia* (Orchidaceae: Laeliinae)

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Abstract

In a recent taxonomic revision of the Brazilian species of *Encyclia*, we detected a need for several nomenclatural changes. Among the most important, we present here the clarification of several synonyms: *Encyclia kundergraber*, *E. santanae* and *E. zaslawsiana* are synonymized under *E. andrichii*; *E. ghillanyi* under *E. jenischiana*; *E. tarumana* under *E. mapuerae*; *E. edithiana* and *E. maderoi* under *E. replicate*; and *E. marxiana* under *E. viridiflora*. Additionally, we designate lectotypes for *E. ionosma*, *E. jenischiana* and *E. maderoi* and neotypes for *E. mapuerae* and *E. tarumana*.

Key words: Brazilian orchid flora, lectotypifications, neotypifications

Introduction

Encyclia Hooker (1828: 2831) is the second largest genus of Laeliinae, being surpassed only by *Epidendrum* Linnaeus (1763: 1347; van den Berg & Soto-Arenas 2005). More than 150 species have been described in *Encyclia* or transferred from *Epidendrum*. They are distributed from Florida and México to southern Brazil and northeastern Argentina (van den Berg *et al.* 2005, Govaerts *et al.* 2015). *Encyclia* species generally have ovoid or elongate pseudobulbs, two or three leaves and terminal inflorescences with flowers bearing a trilobed lip that is free from the column, which in turn is enclosed by the lateral lobes of the lip. The lip is the most useful feature for species identification in *Encyclia*, especially variation in shape, size and position of the lobes and features of the callus on the midlobe.

There has been no full taxonomic revision for *Encyclia*, and all publications on the genus consist of regional floras (Dressler & Pollard 1974; Saulea & Adams 1983; Christenson & Carnevali 1988), synopses, checklists and iconographies (Hoehne 1952; Pabst & Dungs 1975, 1977; Fowlie & Duveen 1992; Castro Neto 1998, 2006; Withner 1996, 1998, 2000; Campacci 2003; Castro Neto & Campacci 2006), in addition to the description of dozens of species and some natural hybrids. Pupulin & Bogarín (2012) published recently a full revision of the Costa Rican species. For Brazilian species, the most complete treatments including keys and illustrations are old and out-dated (Barbosa Rodrigues 1877, 1882, 1891, Cogniaux 1898), but there is a regional revision for central-western Brazil (Meneguzzo *et al.* 2012). This paper summarizes the main taxonomic findings of the Ph.D. dissertation of the first author, which included a revision of all Brazilian species of *Encyclia* and will be published elsewhere. Bastos (2014) accepted 39 species for Brazil, and the most relevant nomenclatural findings are presented below.

Material and methods

An evaluation of the circumscription of accepted names was carried out by consulting all diagnoses and illustrations (when present) followed by examination of type materials and additional specimens. Lectotypifications were made considering the principles outlined by McNeill (2014, 2015).

Protologues of all binomials applied to species occurring in Brazil and adjacent areas were examined, as well as all specimens from the following herbaria (acronyms follow Thiers 2014): ALCB, AMES*, AMO, BM, CEN, CEPEC, CESJ, ESA, G, GENT, GUA, HB, HEPH, HRB, HRCB, HTO, HUEFS, IBGE, IAC, IAN, INPA, K (including K-L),