Phytotaxa 222 (1): 061–066
www.mapress.com/phytotaxa/

Article

ISSN 1179-3155 (print edition)
PHYTOTAXA
ISSN 1179-3163 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.222.1.6

A new species of *Camaridium* (Orchidaceae: Maxillariinae) from the cloud forests of Colombia

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Abstract

Camaridium perezianum is described from the remnant cloud forests of Valle del Cauca Department (western range of the Andes, southwestern Colombia). This new species is most similar to *C. nutantiflorum*, from which it differs by its subrhombic, apically rounded labellum and by its ligulate, minutely trifid, basally papillose callus. The seemingly bifid callus reported for *C. nutantiflorum* is shown to be an artifact caused by longitudinal splitting when flattening the labellum; the callus in living and liquid-preserved flowers is thick and widely obtuse. A key to the six species of the *C. carinulatum* alliance is provided.

Resumen

Se describe *Camaridium perezianum* de remanentes de bosques de niebla del Departamento Valle del Cauca (cordillera occidental de Los Andes, suroccidente colombiano). Esta nueva especie es similar a *C. nutantiflorum*, del cual difiere por su labelo subrómbico y apicalmente redondeado, y por su callo ligulado, diminutamente trífido, basalmente papiloso. Se muestra que el callo aparentemente bífido de *C. nutantiflorum* es un artefacto causado por una rajadura longitudinal que se forma al aplastar el labelo; el callo en flores vivas y preservadas en líquido es grueso y anchamente obtuso. Se ofrece una clave para las seis especies de la alianza de *C. carinulatum*.

Key words: El Queremal, taxonomy

Introduction

Camaridium Lindley (1824: sub. t. 844) is one of the largest genera of the orchid subtribe Maxillariinae Bentham (1881: 288) (sensu Whitten *et al*. 2007, 2009, Blanco *et al*. 2007). Species of this genus (ca. 80) are distributed from southern Mexico and southern Florida (USA) to Peru and southeastern Brazil (Blanco *et al.* 2007, Whitten *et al.* 2009). Most species occur in Central America (including the group that is sister to the rest of the genus), with more than 80% of them present in Costa Rica and Panama (and with ca. 70% of the species being endemic to either or both of those two countries). It is therefore a reasonable inference that this genus originated in the Central American isthmus (Kirby 2011). At least 17 species of *Camaridium* occur in Colombia (Bernal *et al.* 2015); however, the genera in subtribe Maxillariinae have been poorly studied in this country. This is evidenced by the paucity of taxonomic and floristic treatments in this group for Colombia and of reliable specimen identifications in Colombian herbaria (Valencia 2014: 162).

Camaridium is vegetatively variable, with most species having plants with pseudobulbs (either caespitose or distanced along suberect foliaceous stems), while other species have monopodial stems without pseudobulbs. A few species have dimorphic growth, with caespitose juvenile plants that produce monopodial stems when they reach maturity; in these species, only the monopodial shoots produce flowers. As a rule, the floral bract is somewhat inflated and completely covers the pedicel and ovary, and overlaps with the base of the dorsal sepal. The sepals and petals lack conspicuous fibers; in some other genera of subtribe Maxillariinae, i.e., *Maxillaria* Ruiz & Pavón (1794: 116, pl. 25) sensu stricto, fibers are visible as threads that stick out of from the broken surface of the perianth segments when

Accepted by Cássio van den Berg: 22 May 2015; published: 7 Aug. 2015