A new species of *Crepidium* (Orchidaceae, Malaxidiniae) from New Guinea

Hanna B. MARGOŃSKA & Dariusz L. SZLACHETKO
Department of Plant Taxonomy and Nature Conservation, Gdańsk University,
Al. Legionów 9, PL-80-441 Gdańsk, Poland.
biodarek@univ.gda.pl

**KEY WORDS**
Orchidaceae, Crepidium, taxonomy, New Guinea.

**ABSTRACT**
A new species of the genus *Crepidium* Blume, *C. dressleriannum* Marg. & Szlach. (Orchidaceae, Malaxidiniae), from New Guinea is described, illustrated and compared with *C. olivaceum* (Schrifr.) Szlach.

**RÉSUMÉ**
Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Crepidium* (Orchidaceae, Malaxidiniae) de Nouvelle-Guinée.
Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Crepidium* Blume, *C. dressleriannum* Marg. & Szlach. (Orchidaceae, Malaxidiniae), de Nouvelle-Guinée est décrite, illustrée et comparée à *C. olivaceum* (Schrifr.) Szlach.

---

Our recent studies on Malaxidiniae (Orchidaceae) from New Guinea resulted in finding a new species, which we present below.

*Crepidium dressleriannum* Marg. & Szlach., sp. nov.

*Species huee Crepidio olivaceo appropinquat, sed labello latissimo denticulato in parte superiori, dentibus purpureis, dente mediano oblongo-triangulari nudulato et sepulis trinervosis attenuatisque recedit.*

**TYPUS.** — *Kalkman 4344*, New Guinea, Star Mts., Mt. Antares, 1 km E of junction Bon and Minam Rivers, 1 July 1959 (holo-, L).

Pseudobulbs 4.7 cm long, 1.2-2.6 mm in diameter, cylindrical to fusiform, ascending. Leaves ca. 5; petiole 1-1.7 cm long, canaliculate, widening towards the base forming sheath; leaf blade 2.2-7.7 cm long, 1.2-3.5 cm wide, elliptic to oblong elliptic, plicate, acuminate, light green. Inflorescence 33.5 cm long, erect; spike 22.5 cm long, ca. 50-flowered, subdense in the lower
part, dense above the genus, non greenish centre. wide at the base acuminate. Pedi slender. Dorsal s wide, very obt apex, 3-nerved wide, very nar truncate at apex 5 mm long. 1. falcate, shortly up to ca. 0.8 cm ina obscurely o lobe up to 1.3 1 falcate, plicate, teeth along api being the longer wide at the base teeth are the width 9 mm long. 0.7-0 lar and shortly : auriculae ca. 4 : base, oblong-sc cavity deep, su rim, 2.4-4.2 m nerves slightly
part, dense above. Flowers relatively large as for the genus, nonresupinate, yellow-brown with greenish centre. Floral bracts up to 0.8 cm long, wide at the base, linear to narrowly triangular, acuminate. Pedicel and ovary up to 1.2 cm long, slender. Dorsal sepal ca. 7 mm long, 1.7-1.8 mm wide, very oblong-ovate, shortly apiculate at apex, 3-nerved. Petals 6-6.3 mm long, ca. 1 mm wide, very narrowly obovate, asymmetrically truncate at apex, 1-nerved. Lateral sepals ca. 5 mm long, 1.8-2 mm wide, oblong-ovate, falcate, shortly apiculate at apex, 3-nerved. Lip up to ca. 0.8 cm long, up to 0.5 cm wide, lamina obscurely ovate in general outline; middle lobe up to 1.3 long, ca. 1 mm wide at the base, falcate, plicate, acute at apex; side lobes with 14 teeth along apical margins, with internal tooth being the longest, up to 1 cm long, 0.3-0.4 mm wide at the base, falcate, acute at apex, external teeth are the widest and the shortest, up to 0.5 mm long, 0.7-0.8 mm wide at the base, triangular and shortly apiculate at apex, long-auriculate; auriculae ca. 4 mm long, up to 1.8 mm wide at base, oblong-semi-ovate; acute at apex, central cavity deep, surrounded by lightly plicate, thin rim, 2.4-4.2 mm long, 2-3.5 mm wide, central nerves slightly thickened basally. Gynostemium 1.7-1.8 mm long, typical for the genus. — Fig. 1.

**Etymology.** — Named in honour of Dr. Robert L. Dressler, an eminent American orchidologist.

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

**Ecology.** — Epiphyte. Found on tree-base in secondary forest.

**Notes.** — This species resembles *Crepidium olivaceum* (Schltr.) Szlach., from which it is easily distinguishable by the lip and sepals. The lip of *C. dresleriunum* is widest in the upper half, dentate above widening, with numerous teeth, of which the median one is the longest, oblong-triangular and undulate. The sepals are 3-nerved and tapering towards the apex.

**Acknowledgments.**

We would like to express our gratitude to the curators of B, P and W for their hospitality during personal visits. Curator of L for the loan of herbarium materials, and to R. Ochyra for the latinization of the diagnosis. This study was supported by KBN (Polish Committee for Scientific Research) grants: 6P04C-063-15 and 6P04C-055-16.

*Manuscript received 18 May 2000; revised version accepted 13 October 2000.*