

DRACULA, A NEW GENUS IN THE PLEUROTHALLIDINAE

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The genus *Dracula* is proposed to accommodate about 60 species, most of which customarily have been attributed to a section of the large (ca. 400 species), conglomerate genus *Masdevallia* Ruiz & Pav. The species are easily identified by a combination of distinctive features that exclude them from *Masdevallia* in the strict sense. No intermediate species are known. The first species to be described were attributed to *Masdevallia* by Reichenbach f., and all subsequent authors, probably for convenience, have followed his original course.

Dracula Luer, gen. nov.

Masdevallia Sect. *Saccilabiatae* Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 1238. 1873.

Masdevallia Sect. *Chimaeroideae* Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 34: 125. 1925.

Herbae epiphyticae vel terrestres caespitosae, caulibus secundariis quam foliis brevioribus unifoliatis. Folium tenuiter coriaceum carinatum. Flos solitarius vel in racemo successivus. Sepala caudata basibus plus minusve connata. Petala apicibus bivalvata cum papillis inter laminas vel nodulifera. Labellum in epichilium et hypochilium partitum. Columna crassa semiteres pede non extenso. Pollinia duo.

TYPE: *Dracula chimaera* (Rchb. f.) Luer (*Masdevallia chimaera* Rchb. f.)

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *dracula*, "a little dragon" (*draco*, "dragon"), in allusion to the fancied appearance of many of the species.

The genus *Masdevallia*, based on *M. uniflora* Ruiz & Pav., is characterized by a solitary, more or less fleshy, coriaceous leaf, with or without a petiole, borne by a somewhat shorter secondary stem enclosed by a few tubular sheaths. The rhizome is commonly abbreviated, but it is occasionally repent. The roots are unbranching and provided with velamen. The peduncle is produced from a node on the secondary stem below the junction with the leaf. The flowers are solitary or borne in a raceme, either successively or simultaneously. The sepals are commonly united for some distance, and the apices are usually produced into tails. The petals are thickened in various degrees and proportions, most commonly along the labellar margin and often forming a distinct callus or tooth. The lip is commonly oblong with or without a pair of folds or calli near the middle. The column is semiterete, usually with a well-formed foot with an incurved extension to which the lip is hinged. The anther is deciduous and the two pollinia are attached to a viscid substance.

The genus *Dracula* differs from the above by thinly coriaceous leaves sharply carinate dorsally along the midrib, and gradually narrowed to a conduplicate, sometimes indistinctly petiolate base. Histologically the differences in the leaves are profound (Pridgeon, pers. comm.). The flowers are borne singly or successively (rarely 2 or 3 simultaneously) in an ascending or descending raceme. The petals are usually conspicuously bivalvate at the apex and papillose between the laminae. This pattern is rarely much reduced or modified into a nodular apex. The most distinctive labellum is partitioned (rarely obscurely) into an epichile and hypochile. The epichile may be oblong, rounded or transversely elliptical or reniform, concave, flat

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or convex, often coursed by elevated, radiating veins. The hypochile is usually oblong with erect margins, cleft centrally, and hinged or attached to the base of a thick column-foot without an extension. The anther and pollinia are basically similar.

Only two intergeneric hybrids are known to have been made between *Dracula* and *Masdevallia*, both using *D. chimaera* in the parentage. This paucity may indicate a degree of infertility between the two genera.

×*Dracuvallia* Luer & Escobar, gen. hybr. nov. (*Masdevallia* Ruiz & Pav. × *Dracula* Luer).

×*Dracuvallia* 'Memoria Maria Arcila' (Sanin ex Richardson) Luer & Escobar, comb. nov.

×*Masdevallia* 'Memoria Maria Arcila' Sanin ex Richardson, *Orquideologia* 12:72. 1977.

TYPE: Pollinated 3 Dec. 1972, sown 4 March 1973, first flowered 1 June 1977; flowered by L. & J. Posada at Colomborquideas, El Retiro, Colombia, *R. Escobar 1800* (HOLOTYPE: JAUM); flowered in cult. 29 Jan. 1978, *C. Luer 2351* (SEL).

This recently created hybrid is most similar to its *Masdevallia* parent. The large orange flowers are borne by erect scapes. The petals and lips, however, show intermediate characteristics.

×*Dracuvallia* 'Eric' (Veitch) Luer & Escobar, comb. nov.

×*Masdevallia* 'Eric' Veitch, 1902, [*M. towarensis* Rchb. f. × *D. chimaera* (Rchb. f.) Luer].

×*Masdevallia* 'Circe Stuartii.'

The majority of the species of *Dracula* belong to a polymorphic group with basic similarities (Sect. *Chimaera* and Sect. *Microglossa*), but a few others diverge markedly from the usual pattern. Six sections may be recognized.

Andreettaea Luer, sect. nov.

Pedunculi descendentes floribus successivis. Sepala maculata expansa. Petala elongata cartilaginea supra medium angustata clavellata infra medium obscure valvata papillosa. Epichilium labelli convexum rugosum.

Peduncles descending with racemes of successive flowers. Sepals spotted, widespread. Petals elongated, cartilaginous, narrowed above the middle, clavellate, obscurely valved below the middle, papillose. Epichile of the lip convex, rugose.

A section of one unique species characterized by the petals and the lip.

TYPE: *Dracula andreettae* (Luer) Luer.

Chestertonia Luer, sect. nov.

Pedunculi descendentes floribus successivis. Sepala expansa verrucosa maculata. Petala cartilaginea apicibus clavata nodulifera vel subcucullata. Epichilium labelli transverse reniforme venosum.

Peduncles descending with racemes of successive flowers. Sepals wide-spread, verrucose, spotted. Petals cartilaginous with the apices clavate, nodular, or subcucullate. Epichile of the lip transversely reniform, multi-veined.

A section of two closely allied species characterized by their petals.

TYPE: *Dracula chestertonii* (Rchb. f.) Luer

Dodsonia Luer, sect. nov.

Pedunculi erecti floribus successivis. Sepala plus minusve expansa. Petala apicibus bivalvata cum papillis inter laminas. Labellum pyriforme, epichilio e hypochilio obscure partito apice rotundato convexo sine venis.

Peduncles erect with racemes of successive flowers. Sepals more or less widespread. Petals bivalved at the apex, papillose between the laminae. Lip pyriform, the epichile indistinctly divided from the hypochile, the apex rounded, convex, without veins.

A section of two closely allied species characterized by their lips.

TYPE: *Dracula dodsonii* (Luer) Luer.

Dracula, sect. nov.

Pedunculi ascendentes vel descendentes floribus successivis. Sepala plerumque expansa. Petala apicibus incrassata bivalvata cum papillis inter laminas. Epichilium labelli e hypochilio distincte partitum, 5 mm vel ultra 5 mm latum.

Peduncles ascending or descending with racemes of successive flowers. Sepals usually widespread. Petals thickened at the bivalved apex, papillose between the laminae. Epichile of the lip distinct from the hypochile, 5 mm or more wide.

A section not practically amenable to further division, composed of numerous interrelated species including several groups of closely related species, all characterized by the large epichile of the lip.

TYPE: *Dracula chimaera* (Luer) Luer.

Microglossa Luer, sect. nov.

Pedunculi ascendentes vel descendentes floribus successivis interdum uniflori. Sepala plus minusve expansa vel in cupula connata. Petala apicibus incrassata bivalvata cum papillis inter laminas. Epichilium labelli e hypochilio plus minusve distincte partitum, 4 mm vel minor quam 4 mm latum.

Peduncles ascending or descending with racemes successively or singly flowered. Sepals more or less spread or connate into a cup. Petals thickened at the bivalved apex, papillose between the laminae. Epichile more or less distinct from the hypochile, 4 mm or less wide.

A heterogenous section, not easily further divisible, composed of numerous divergent elements with and without obvious degrees of affinity, characterized by the minute epichile of the lip.

TYPE: *Dracula lotax* (Luer) Luer.

Sodirola Luer, sect. nov.

Pedunculi erecti, racemis paucifloris, floribus aurantiacis tubulosis pendentibus. Petala tenuia spatulata superficiebus papillose. Labellum anguste ligulatum, epichilio e hypochilio obscure partito venis obsolescentibus.

Peduncles erect with few-flowered racemes of orange, tubular, pendent flowers. Petals thin, spatulate, the inner surface papillose. Lip narrowly ligulate, the epichile indistinct from the hypochile, with a few obsolescent veins.

A section of one unique species characterized by the flowers, the petals and the lip.

TYPE: *Dracula sodiroi* (Schltr.) Luer.

KEY TO THE SECTIONS OF *DRACULA*

1. Peduncle erect, ascending, descending, to pendent; epichile of the lip more or less distinct from the hypochile 3.
- 1a. Peduncle erect; epichile of the lip indistinct from the hypochile 2.
2. Flowers orange, tubular, pendent, 2-3 often produced simultaneously; lip narrowly ligulate, with a few obsolescent veins near the apex Sect. *Sodirola*
- 2a. Flowers not orange, tubular, or pendent, produced successively; lip pyriform, the apex rounded, convex, without veins Sect. *Dodsonia*
3. Petals thickened at the bivalvate apex, papillose between the valves 5.
- 3a. Petals nodular at the apex or obscurely valved, not as above 4.
4. Petals narrowed above the middle, clavellate, the inner valve below the middle; epichile convex, rugose Sect. *Andreettaea*
- 4a. Petals more or less nodular and hooded at the apex; epichile transversely reniform, concave, with multiple, radiating veins Sect. *Chestertonia*
5. Inflorescence singly or successively flowered; sepals spreading or often connate into a cup; epichile 4 mm or less in diameter Sect. *Microglossa*
- 5a. Inflorescence successively flowered; sepals widespread; epichile 5 mm or more in diameter Sect. *Dracula*

The following new combinations are necessary: (The nearly completed illustrated monograph of the genus *Dracula* will be delayed until the release of Reichenbach's types.)

Dracula andreettae (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia andreettae Luer, *Phytologia* 39:186. 1978.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula astuta (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia astuta Rchb. f., *Gard. Chron.* 26:584. 1886.

Masdevallia erythrochaete Rchb. f. var. *astuta* (Rchb. f.) Woolward, *Monogr. Genus Masdevallia* 1892.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica.

- Dracula bella** (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia bella Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 9:725. 1879.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula benedictii** (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia benedictii Rchb. f., Xenia Orchid. 2:179, t. 186 III, IV fig. 3-5.
1874.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula burbidgeana** (Rolfe) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia burbidgeana Rolfe, Orchid Rev. 1:265. 1893.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula callifera** (Schltr.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia callifera Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 7:77.
1920.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula carderi** (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia carderi Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 19:784. 1883.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula carderiopsis** (Krzl.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia carderiopsis Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 17:422.
1921.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula chestertonii** (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia chestertonii Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 19:532. 1883.
Masdevallia macrochila Regel, Trudy Imp. S. Peterburgsk. Bot. Sada
11:307. 1890.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula chimaera** (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 463. 1872.
Masdevallia backhouseana Rchb. f., l. c. 11:716. 1879.
Masdevallia wallisii Rchb. f. var. *stupenda* Rchb. f., l. c. 23:270, 473, t.
85. 1885.
Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f. var. *backhouseana* (Rchb. f.) Veitch, Man.
Orchid. Pl. 5:30. 1889.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula deltoidea** (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia deltoidea Luer, Phytologia 39:194. 1978.
DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.
- Dracula dodsonii** (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia dodsonii Luer, Selbyana 3:18. 1976.
DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

- Dracula erythrochaete** (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia erythrochaete Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 18:392. 1882.
DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica.
- Dracula felix** (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia felix Luer, Phytologia 39:201. 1978.
DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.
- Dracula fuliginosa** (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia fuliginosa Luer, Phytologia 39:203. 1978.
DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.
- Dracula gaskelliana** (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia gaskelliana Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 20:294. 1883.
Masdevallia erythrochaete Rchb. f. var. *gaskelliana* (Rchb. f.) Woolward,
Monogr. Genus *Masdevallia* 1892.
DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.
- Dracula gigas** (Luer & Andreetta) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia gigas Luer, Phytologia 39:204. 1978.
DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.
- Dracula gorgo** (Rchb. f. ex Krzl) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia gorgo Rchb. f. ex Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih.
34:136. 1925.
DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica.
(This species may prove to be synonymous with *D. astuta*)
- Dracula gorgona** (Veitch) Luer & Escobar, comb. nov.
Masdevallia gorgona hort., Veitch, Man. Orchid. Pl. 5:31. 1889.
Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f. var. *gorgona* Veitch, Man. Orchid. Pl. 5:31.
1889.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula houtteana** (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia houtteana Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 2:98. 1874.
Masdevallia psittacina Rchb. f., 1. c. 5:817. 1876.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula janetiae** (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia janetiae Luer, Phytologia 39:207. 1978.
DISTRIBUTION: Peru.
- Dracula lactea** (Krzl.) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia lactea Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 17:420. 1921.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Dracula lotax** (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.
Masdevallia lotax Luer, Phytologia 39:210. 1978.
DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula lowii (Rolfe) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia lowii Rolfe, Gard. Chron. 7:416. 1890.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

(This species is often reduced to the synonymy of *M. trinema*, but the description does not agree).

Dracula medellinensis (Krzl.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia medellinensis Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 17:420. 1921.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula microglochis (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia microglochis Rchb. f., Flora 69:558. 1886.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

(This species may prove to be synonymous with *D. velutina*.)

Dracula mopsus (Lehm. & Krzl.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia mopsus Lehm. & Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 17:419. 1921.

Masdevallia triceratops Luer, Selbyana 3:222. 1977.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula mosquerae (Lehm. & Krzl.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia mosquerae Lehm. & Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 34:138. 1925, in synonymy.

Masdevallia carderi Rchb. f. var. *mosquerae* Lehm. & Krzl., l. c. 34:138. 1925.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula nycterina (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia nycterina Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 1238. 1873.

Masdevallia chimaera Lind. & Andre, Ill. Hort. 20:25, t. 117-8. 1873, non Rchb. f.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula platycrater (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia platycrater Rchb. f., Flora 69:559. 1886.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

(This species may prove to be synonymous with *D. trinema*.)

Dracula polyphemus (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia polyphemus Luer, Phytologia 39: 224. 1978.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula pusilla (Rolfe) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia pusilla Rolfe, Kew Bull. 335. 1893.

Masdevallia johannis Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 10:359. 1912.

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Dracula psyche (Luer & Andreetta) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia psyche Luer & Andreetta, Phytologia 39:225. 1978.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula quilichaoensis (Lehm. & Krzl.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia quilichaoensis Lehm. & Krzl., Kew Bull. 110. 1925, as *quilichaoensis*.

Masdevallia iricolor Rchb. f. ex Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 34:180. 1925.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia and Ecuador.

Dracula radiosa (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia radiosa Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 7:684. 1877.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula robledorum (Ortiz) Luer & Escobar, comb. nov.

Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f. var. *robledorum* Ortiz, Orquideologia 10:222. 1975.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula roezlii (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia roezlii Rchb. f., Xenia Orchid. 2:196, t. 186, II. 1874.

Masdevallia winniana Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 16:198. 1881.

Masdevallia roezlii Rchb. f. var. *rubra* hort., Williams, Orchid Growers' Man. ed. 6:398. 1885.

Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f. var. *roezlii* (Rchb. f.) Veitch, Man. Orchid. Pl. 5:31. 1889.

Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f. var. *roezlii* (Rchb. f.) Veitch subvar. *rubra* Veitch, l. c.

Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f. var. *winniana* (Rchb. f.) Veitch, l. c.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula senilis (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia senilis Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 24:489. 1885.

Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f. var. *senilis* (Rchb. f.) Veitch, Man. Orchid. Pl. 5:31. 1889.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula severa (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia severa Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 3:170. 1875.

Masdevallia spectrum Rchb. f., l. c. 3:429. 1875.

Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f. var. *severa* (Rchb. f.) Veitch, Man. Orchid. Pl. 5:31. 1889.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula simia (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia simia Luer, Phytologia 39:229. 1978.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula sodiroi (Schltr.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia sodiroi Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 14:120. 1915.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula tarantula (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia tarantula Luer, Phytologia 39:230. 1978.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula trinema (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia trinema Rchb. f., Flora 69:558. 1886.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula troglodytes (Morr.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia troglodytes Morr., Belgique Hort. 27:97, t. 5. 1877.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula tubeana (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia tubeana Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 9:234. 1878.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula vampira (Luer) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia vampira Luer, Phytologia 39:231. 1978.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

Dracula velutina (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia velutina Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 4:420. 1875.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula venosa (Rolfe) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia venosa Rolfe, Kew Bull. 146. 1901.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula vespertilio (Rchb. f.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia vespertilio Rchb. f., Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) 31:390. 1873.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Ecuador, and Nicaragua.

Dracula wallisii (Rchb. f.) comb. nov.

Masdevallia wallisii Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 4:258. 1875.

Masdevallia chimaera W. G. Smith, Gard. Chron. 3:40, t. 5. 1875, non Rchb. f.

Masdevallia chimaera J. D. Hooker, Bot. Mag. 6152. 1875, non Rchb. f.

Masdevallia chimaera Rchb. f. var. *wallisii* (Rchb. f.) Veitch, Man. Orchid. Pl. 5:31. 1889.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

Dracula woolwardiae (Lehm. ex Krzl.) Luer, comb. nov.

Masdevallia woolwardiae Lehm. ex Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 34:141. 1925.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.