

MISCELLANEOUS NEW TAXA OF BROMELIACEAE (II)

Harry E. Luther *

BRAZIL

Neoregelia elmoreana Luther, sp. nov.

Plate 1

Neoregeliae macrosepalae L. B. Smith similis et affinis sed stolonibus perbrevioribus, foliis adpressis lepidotis et bracteis florigeris minoribus differt.

Plant propagating by short stemmed basal offsets; leaves about 20 in a spreading rosette, 40-80 cm long, sparsely and inconspicuously adpressed lepidote on both sides, the inner bright rose when flowering; sheaths elliptic, 12 cm long, 6-9 cm wide, concolorous with the blades; blades ligulate, rounded and apiculate, 3-6 cm wide, laxly serrate with antrorse 0.5-1 mm long spines; scape short; scape bracts densely imbricate, green; inflorescence many-flowered, 5-9 cm broad; floral bracts lanceolate, 4.5-5.5 cm long, sparsely lepidote, much exceeded by the sepals, green; pedicels slender, 2-2.5 cm long; sepals asymmetrical, sublanceolate, acuminate, 3-3.8 cm long, connate for 2 mm, green; petals acute, ca. 4.5 cm long, lavender-blue apically; ovary ellipsoid, 1-1.2 cm long.

Etymology: Named after James V. Elmore who introduced the plant into horticulture from Brazil in 1975.

Type: BRAZIL. Without specific locality, flowered in cultivation, Dec. 1980, James V. Elmore s.n. (Holotype: SEL; Isotype: US).

Neoregelia elmoreana is quite similar to *N. macrosepala* L. B. Smith but differs from this species by having inconspicuously adpressed lepidote (glossy) leaves, much shorter stolons and shorter floral bracts that are much exceeded by the sepals. *Neoregelia elmoreana* has been in limited cultivation for several years under the cultivar name 'Star of Brazil'.

ECUADOR

Pitcairnia dodsonii Luther, sp. nov.

Plate 2

Ab speciebus omnibus adhuc cognitus foliis trifaris, subpetiolatis, integris; inflorescentia bipinnatis; et sepalis asymmetricis tuberculatisque differt.

Plant known from incomplete and immature material; apparently stemless, flowering 70 cm high (! Dodson); leaves trifarious (! Dodson), subpetiolate, all alike; sheaths elliptic, entire, keeled; blades entire, narrowly lanceolate, attenuate, narrowed toward the base, ca. 50 cm long, ca. 3 cm wide; scape erect, ca. 6 mm in diameter, red; scape bracts entire, foliaceous, red; inflorescence laxly bipinnate with 7 spikes, very sparsely flocculose; primary bracts entire, ovate-attenuate, all but the lowest shorter than the sterile bases of the lateral branches; lateral branches to 8 cm long, laxly 7-14 flowered; terminal branch 9 cm long; floral bracts to 6 mm long, shorter than the pedicels; flowers spreading to pendant; pedicels to at least 8 mm long; immature sepals asymmetrical, truncate, 11 mm long, ecarinate, the exposed part tuberculate, red, the concealed wing even, yellow; petals naked; ovary at least 2/3 superior; ovules unknown.

Etymology: Named after C. H. Dodson who discovered this new species.

* The Mulford B. Foster Bromeliad Identification Center
The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 800 S. Palm Ave., Sarasota, Florida 33577, U.S.A.

Type: ECUADOR: AZUAY: Km 82 on road from Panamerican Highway to Limon, alt. ca. 1950 m, 19 Sept. 1980, C. H. Dodson, C. & J. Luer, P. & H. Morgan, A. Perry & J. Kuhn 10492 (Holotype: SEL; Isotype: US).

The unique combination of trifarious, subpetiolate entire leaves, bipinnate inflorescence and asymmetrical, bicolorous, tuberculate sepals sets this new species apart from all previously known pitcairniae. The ovules of the type are too immature to place this taxon to subgenus.

Pitcairnia simulans Luther, sp. nov.

Plate 3

Pitcairniae sneidernii L. B. Smith affinis sed foliis polymorphis, inflorescentia perlongioribus et bracteis florigeris, sepalis petalisque majoribus differt.

Plant caulescent, flowering to at least 2 m high; leaves persistent, polymorphic, some reduced to spineless, elliptic, elongate sheaths, others petiolate with broad blades; sheaths elliptic, 2 cm wide, nerved, castaneous, densely lepidote; petioles 8-30 cm long, serrate with dark 1 mm long spines; blades broadly lanceolate, 30 cm long, 9 cm wide, entire, acuminate, adaxially glabrous, abaxially pale lepidote and somewhat reticulate; scape erect, rather stout, brown flocculose, ca. 50 cm long; scape bracts lanceolate, acuminate entire, thin; inflorescence simple, over 1 m long, laxly many-flowered, brown flocculose; floral bracts lanceolate, attenuate, 2.5 cm long, membranaceous; pedicels to 15 mm long, slender; flowers erect to spreading, red (! Hansen); sepals narrowly triangular, acuminate, to 4 cm long, ecarinate, nerved; petals 7.5 cm long, naked; ovary 3/4 superior; ovules caudate.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the general resemblance of this species to several other species of *Pitcairnia* with petiolate, polymorphic foliage found in western Ecuador.

Type: ECUADOR: Los Ríos: 7 km E. of Patricia Pilar, along small creek, alt. ca. 1000 feet, 28 July 1980, B. Hansen, R. Wunderlin, R. Saulea, L. Davenport, J. Wiersema, H. Luther & M. Ragan 7942 (Holotype: USF; Isotype: SEL).

Additional collections: ECUADOR: Los Ríos or Pichincha: crest of Montañas de Ila, alt. 600 m, 4 October 1981, C. H. Dodson 11588 (SEL).

Pitcairnia simulans appears to be related to *P. sneidernii* L. B. Smith from Colombia but differs from this species by having polymorphic foliage, a much longer inflorescence and larger floral bracts, sepals and petals. This new species resembles *P. palmoides* Mez & Sodiro, but can be distinguished by its shorter, slender pedicels, longer sepals and shorter petals.

Tillandsia tandapiana Luther, sp. nov.

Plate 4

Tillandsiae multiflorae Bentham similis sed spicis perlepidotis et sepalis subtruncatis differt.

Plant stemless, flowering 70 cm high, leaves erect in a subbulbous rosette, densely lepidote throughout; sheaths ample, broadly elliptic-ovate, dark castaneous within; blades narrowly triangular, 1-1.5 cm wide; scape erect, slender, sparsely lepidote. scape bracts lanceolate, their blades erect and exceeding the internodes; inflorescence laxly 4-pinnate, 18-35 cm long, primary bracts lanceolate, the lowest much exceeding the naked, sterile bases of the branches; spikes dense, 6-10-flowered, 1-2 cm long, densely lepidote; rachis slender, geniculate; floral bracts spreading and not at all concealing

the rhachis, ca. 3 mm long; sepals free, subtruncate, obtuse, 4-5 mm long, lepidote; capsules slenderly cylindrical, 1.4 cm long.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the town of Tandapi.

Type: ECUADOR: PICHINCHA: 2 km NW of Tandapi on road to Quito, alt. ca. 4600 feet, 1 August 1980, R. Wunderlin, B. Hansen, R. Sauleda, M. Ragan, H. Luther, L. Davenport & J. Wiersema 8651 (Holotype: SEL; Isotype: USF, UNA).

Additional collections: ECUADOR: Type locality, 21 March 1980, Dodson & Gentry 9590 (SEL, US); 26 September 1981, H. Luther, E. Besse & J. Halton 642 (SEL).

Tillandsia tandapiana resembles *T. multiflora* Benth. but differs from this species by having somewhat inflated leaf sheaths, densely lepidote spikes and subtruncate, obtuse sepals. From the related *T. penlandii* L. B. Smith this new species can be distinguished by its overall habit, broader leaves and erect, not at all contorted, scape bracts and from *T. pallidoflavens* Mez by its much more densely flowered spikes and geniculate spike rhachis.

HONDURAS

Tillandsia × *correalei* Luther, *hyb. nov.*

Hybrida naturalis e *Tillandsia fasciculata* Sw. et *T. hondurensis* Rauh inter parentes media.

Plant stemless, flowering to 26 cm high, leaves very densely rosulate, sheaths ample, elliptic-ovate, castaneous toward the base; blades narrowly triangular, 1.2-1.5 cm wide, stiffly spreading; scape erect; scape bracts much exceeding the internodes, the lower foliaceous, the upper broadly ovate; inflorescence digitate with 2 few-flowered spikes, the lateral spike distichous flowered, the apical spike polystichous flowered; floral bracts rather thin, nerved, yellow tipped red, lepidote toward their apex, floral bracts of the lateral spike carinate, 3.5 cm long, floral bracts of the apical spike ecarinate, 2.8 to 3.4 cm long; sepals to 3 cm long, posteriorly carinate, connate about half the length; corolla tubular to 5.5 cm long, purple; stamens and style exerted.

Etymology: The specific name honors the collector, Steve Correale of Miami, Florida who first discovered this plant.

Type: HONDURAS: MORAZON: Valley of the Angels, alt. ca. 7000 feet, March 1982, S. A. Correale *s.n.* (Holotype: SEL).

This interesting plant is nearly intermediate between its supposed parents which are sympatric at the type locality (! S. Correale). The relatively small, densely foliated rosette most resembles *Tillandsia hondurensis* Rauh in habit but is somewhat larger than the average for this species. The inflorescence differs from *T. hondurensis* by being branched and much exerted from the rosette and by having at least the lateral spike with distichously arranged flowers. From *T. fasciculata* Sw. this plant can be contrasted by the partially polystichously flowered inflorescence and shortened, few-flowered spikes.

Opposite page: (Upper left) Plate 1, NEOREGELIA ELMOREANA Luther; (Upper right) Plate 2, PITCAIRNIA DODSONII Luther; (Lower left) Plate 3, PITCAIRNIA SIMULANS Luther; (Lower right) Plate 4, TILLANDSIA TANDAPIANA Luther.

