

Fumio MAEKAWA* & Tamotsu HASHIMOTO** : A new
Masdevallia species from Bolivia***

前川文夫*・橋本 保** : ボリビア産 *Masdevallia* 属の1新種***

Masdevallia notosibirica F. Maekawa & Hashimoto, sp. nov.

Sepala in tubum longum connata, angustata, ca. 27 mm longa, 9.5 mm lata, intus hispida; pars libera sepalorum breviter triangulata, apice caudata; caudae filiformes, 5-6 mm longae. Petala anguste et oblique oblonga, apice obscure retusa, basi unguiculata, ca. 6.5 mm longa. Labellum cum pedegynostemii conspicua conjunctum, in positu naturali ca. 3×1.3 mm, marginibus anterioribus profunde recurvatis.

Plant epiphytic, medium-sized for the genus, up to 15 cm tall, densely caespitose. Stem short, 2-3 cm long, sulcate, clothed with 2 tubular sheaths. Leaf rather fleshy, long-petioled, up to 6.5 cm long; lamina light green on the face, dull on the back, oblong-ovate to elliptic oblong, acute to rounded at the tip with a minutely tridentate apex, gradually narrowed below into a faint-coloured petiole and stem, up to 8×2.5 cm; margins more or less recurved; mid-nerve sulcate on the face, carinate on the back. Inflorescence solitary, 1-flowered, about as long as the leaf; peduncle slender, terete 8 cm long, faint green with minute reddish-purple spots. Bract 1 cm long, acuminate, apparently carinate. Pedicel terete, 3 cm long, rather similar texture to the ovary, lustrous white with reddish-purple spots. Ovary deeper-coloured than pedicel, triangular in section, slightly nodding, 6 mm long, 2 mm thick. Sepals reddish-purple except the apical portions, mostly connate into a narrow curved tube which is ca. 27 mm long; apical portions 8-9 mm long including tails; tail yellowish-white, filiform, strongly recurved, 5-6 mm long; dorsal sepal highly carinate at the basal portion, laterals forming an inconspicuous mentum, each sepal 3-nerved, gradually expanded

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Fig. 1. *Masdevallia notosibirica* in cultivation; \times ca. 3/5.

la montaña', coll. by F. Maekawa, M. Nishida & T. Hashimoto, Oct. 11, 1971—type in TI. Ibid., Oct. 12, 1971.

This peculiar *Masdevallia* species of Sect. Tubulosae was collected by the members of the First Scientific Expedition to South America, University of Tokyo, led by Dr. Shuko Iwatsuka in 1971. Among the members Dr. Makoto Nishida and the junior author performed the botanical works. The senior author co-operated with them by his own expense during a part of the term in Bolivia. The description and figures were prepared from the living material on May 17, 1972, at the Botanical Gardens, Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo.

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to the frontpiece and highly constricted at the apical portion, grossy at the basal portion. Petals translucent white, narrowly and obliquely oblong, obscurely retuse at the apex, with a decurved angle at the base, 6.5 mm long. Lip nearly as long as the petals in natural position, jointed by a white linear column-foot; lamina reddish-purple with white undulate-recurved margins, 3×1.3 mm in natural position. Column white, flashed by reddish-purple near the apex, ca. 5.5 mm long, obtusely dentate at the apex. Anther cream-yellow.

BOLIVIA: Siberia, ca. 31.6 km from Comarapa, the way to Cochabamba, Dept. Santa Cruz, epiphytic on the tree of 'ceja de

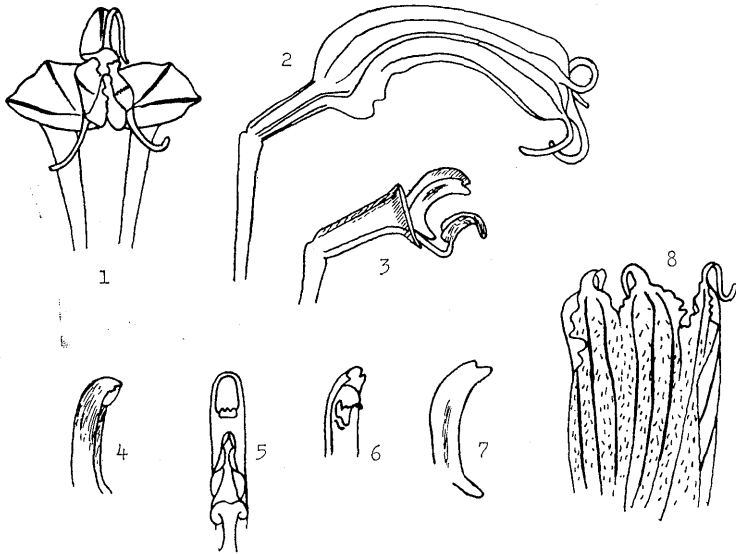


Fig. 2. Flower of *Masdevallia notosibirica*. 1, flower from front; $\times 2 \frac{2}{3}$. 2, flower from side; $\times 1 \frac{1}{3}$. 3, flower from side, sepals removed; $\times 1 \frac{1}{3}$. 4, column; $\times 2 \frac{2}{3}$. 5, column and lip from below. 6, top of column, front-side view. 7, petal; $\times 2 \frac{2}{3}$. 8, sepaline tube broken open; $\times 1 \frac{1}{3}$.

第一次東京大学南米学術調査団に同行した西田誠博士と橋本は植物の調査を分担した。前川はこの調査団がボリビアに滞在中、一部の行動を共にし、調査に協力した。その際の主要な調査地の一つであったコチャバンバ、サンタ・クルス両県の境にある温帯セーハ林（雲霧林）は、ボリビアの人達によってシベリアといわれている。標高約 3000 m で、いつも雲がかかってぬれているため寒く、現地の人々がシベリアを連想したからという。この高木の幹に着生していたのが新種 *Masdevallia notosibirica* である。この属は熱帯アメリカの主として高冷地に分布し、Fr. Kränzlin の *Monographie der Gattungen Masdevallia...*, Fedde Repert. Beih. Bd. 34 (1925) では 14 節約 250 種を記載してある。そしてこの新種が含まれる *Tubulosae* 節には 7 種をあげてある。*Tubulosae* 節は属の中でも花は大形、萼の癒着部分が長く筒状になり、先の 3 裂になった部分が短い点の特徴とする。観賞のため栽培される *Masdevallia* には美しい萼を持った種類があるが、わが国では栽培環境を適切に整えるのがむずかしく、あまりポピュラーなランではない。

記載、写真および図は東大植物園に栽培し、開花したものから用意した。その株は原標本の株を分けたものであるが、惜しいことに夏の暑さに耐え得ず、8月に枯死した。