

JOHN LINDLEY'S IGNORED ORCHID NAMES

GUSTAVO A. ROMERO-GONZÁLEZ^{1,2} AND DELSY TRUJILLO^{3,4}

In the early 1990s, when the senior author consulted the John Lindley Orchid Herbarium, kept separately at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, it became apparent that Lindley had names available for some Peruvian orchids later described by H. G. Reichenbach f. and J. R. Warszewicz.⁵ At that time, an auction catalogue, the source of Lindley's names, could not be located; the validity of Lindley's names was uncertain, and some authors treated the names as not validly published (e.g., *Catasetum secundum* Lindl. in Romero and Jenny, 1992: 246).

The catalogue was published by the famous auction house of J. C. Stevens, at "38, King Street, Covent Garden, London" (for other auctions of Orchidaceae, see Allingham, 1924: 92–127), which announced the sale of a great lot of Warszewicz's orchids in an advertisement appearing in the April 30, 1853, issue of the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* (Stevens, 1853a):

"As the dried specimens and drawings of such as Mr. W. found in flower are now under inspection, a more descriptive advertisement will appear in the next Number of the *Chronicle*. The sale is fixed for the 19th and 20th of May."

The advertisement did appear in the May 7, 1853 issue of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (Stevens, 1853b):

"NEW ORCHIDS

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to notify, that he will sell by Auction, at his Great Room, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on THURSDAY, 19th May, and following day, 12 for 1 o'clock, A MOST IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ORCHIDS, just received from Mr. Warszewicz, who has succeeded at great peril in penetrating into the territory of the Xivaros Indians, near the sources of the Marañon, one of the tributaries of the Amazon river, and whence no European ever before returned; every plant included in the

collection is presumed new to this country; there are about 60 species, many of them exceedingly beautiful, and dried specimens and drawings of those seen in flower by Mr. W. will be produced at the sale; descriptive catalogues may be had of Mr. J. C. Stevens, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London."

The catalogue, based on the previous advertisement, had already been printed by May 7, 1853. John Lindley (1853a), editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (of "The Horticultural Part"), added separately:

"A fresh supply of Orchids has been received from Mr. Warszewicz, and is about to be sold at Stevens's rooms. (See advertisement.) Having this time had an opportunity of examining carefully the dried specimens sent home with them, we are able to say with confidence that the following are undoubtedly quite new, viz.:—*Epidendrum Friderici-Gulielmi*, *giganteum*, and *sclerocladium*; *Maxillaria conica* and *cinnabarina*; *Anachaste sanguinea*, *Chysis plana*, *Catasetum secundum*, *Brassia villosa*, *Eriopsis altissima*, *Gongora cymbiformis*, and *Masdevallia rufolutea*. MR. SKINNER is of opinion that he has identified all these with the specimens and drawings to which we apply the names; but there is in addition a considerable number of Odontoglosses, Oncidiums, and Maxillarias also undescribed, though not susceptible of being identified with the drawings, &c. The pages of Stevens's catalogue explain the peculiarities of each new species, and should be consulted by buyers. It will be seen that many are plants of very striking beauty."

Johnson (1853) transcribed the introductory text of the catalogue:

We thank S. Dalström, G. Gerlach, E. Hågsater, R. Jenny, D. J. Mabberley, T. E. C. Meneguzzo, and particularly G. Carnevali, L. J. Dorr, P. Ormerod, and F. Pupulin for their useful comments; Meneguzzo also provided photographs of relevant specimens in the Lindley Herbarium. We are grateful to Kanchi Gandhi for his careful scrutiny of the text, and to the staff of K and W for their assistance during visits by the senior author. We also thank the staff of the Botany Library, Harvard University Herbaria, particularly J. Warnement and G. Wade, and F. Stauffer, at the Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques, Genève, who went out of their way to locate, unsuccessfully, a copy of the auction catalogue.

¹Harvard University Herbaria, 22 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A.

²Corresponding author: romero@oeb.harvard.edu

³Facultad de Ingeniería Agraria, Universidad Católica Sedes Sapientiae, Jirón Manuel Gonzales Prada Mz. Unica Sub-lote 4-B, Urb. Villa Los Ángeles, Los Olivos, Lima, Perú; dtrujillo@ucss.edu.pe

⁴Herbario San Marcos (USM), Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos.

⁵The proper way to cite the name of Józef Warszewicz Ritter von Rawicz (1812–1866) poses a conundrum. Currently, in the botanical literature, one can find the following spelling variations: Warczewicz, Warszewicz, and Warszewicz. According to Franco Pupulin (pers. comm., 2019) "Warczewicz" and "Warszewicz" are both acceptable transliterations of the original spelling in Polish, adding that "Warczewicz" has gained momentum among botanists. Here we consistently use "Warszewicz," to maintain the status quo, as established in Brummitt and Powell (1992: 693).

“This fine collection of Orchids was made by Mr. Warszewicz, on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, principally on the hitherto unexplored banks of the Marañon River, near its source, and in the territory of the savage Xivaros Indians; the melancholy results attending all former attempts to penetrate into this country by European Naturalists, sufficiently show what must have been the perils Mr. W underwent, and not until he was menaced with the knife of the savage did he desist, and was compelled to make a hasty retreat, however carrying with him a fine collection, which still has to suffer their transport across the Andes to the port of embarkation; and some idea of this may be gathered from the fact of the collection being made previous to the 15th of November, and their embarkation not taking place till the 12th of February. Mr. Skinner, anxious to do justice to this collection, has given them a trial of two months in England, and although the deaths have been great, particularly amongst those of the most delicate habit, yet, what are now offered are perfectly safe and in good condition. Among such quantity of dead and rotten masses, the leaden tickets got much oxidized and often perfectly indistinguishable, consequently, among the Oncids and Odontoglosses, no certain determination can be given, but their remarkable habit show sufficiently that *all* (or with a few exceptions) are either undescribed or quite new to our gardens in Europe. No temptation (Mr. Warszewicz writes to Mr. Skinner) would induce him to repeat such a journey, and it is little likely an opportunity will occur to receive again similar plants. Moreover, Mr. W may be very soon expected in Europe, as he has just been appointed Inspector of the Botanical Garden at Cracow by the Emperor of Austria.”

Johnson (1853) also quoted a few entries of the catalogue, including *Epidendrum porphyreum* Lindl. (“Lot 16 ... a fine crimson flowered species, growing about 1 1/2 ft. to 2 ft. high ...”), which Lindley already had proposed (Lindley, 1841), and added that there had been “... altogether, 176 lots” for sale.

The auction was conducted as announced, and Lindley (1853b), soon after, published the following note (italics of plant names added herein):

“Mr. Warszewicz’s importation, alluded to at p. 292 [Lindley, 1853a], was sold the other day at Stevens’s, when some of the principal lots fetched the following prices:—*Epidendrum Friderici-Guilielmi* (one plant), 16*l.* 16*s.*; other lots of the same from 5*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*; *E. giganteum*, from 1*l.* to 8*l.*; *E. sclerocladium*,

from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 2*s.*; *Anachaste sanguinea*, from 1*l.* to 4*l.*; *Gongora cymbiformis*, from 1*l.* 1*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; *Maxillaria conica*, from 2*l.* 2*s.*; *M. cinnabarina*, from 2*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.*; *Masdevallia rufolutea*, from 1*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*; *Eriopsis altissima*, from 2*l.* 6*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; *Chysis plana*, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; *Brassia villosa*, from 1*l.* 4*s.* to 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Odontoglossum Halli*, from 1*l.* to 3*l.*; *Catasetum secundum*, from 1*l.* 14*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*; *Peristeria fuscata*, from 1*l.* 4*s.* to 2*l.* 15*s.*; *Bletia sanguinea*, from 1*l.* 1*s.* to 2*l.* 8*s.*; a *Lycaste*, from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 3*l.*; and an *Anguloa*, from 1*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 5*s.* Others fetched from 1*l.* to 2*l.* per lot, of which there were in all 176.”

The auction was also announced in Germany, citing 18 orchid species, two solely under a generic name (“*Lycaste* sp.” and “*Anguloa* sp.”) and two previously published species, *Odontoglossum hallii* Lindl. (Lindley, 1837) and *Bletia sanguinea* Poepp. & Endl. (see Poeppig and Endlicher, 1836), plus a number of unrelated orchids from Guatemala (Otto and Dietrich, 1853).

A complete copy of the auction catalogue cited by Stevens and Lindley has not been located. Lindley, nonetheless, cut out the individual, printed descriptions and pasted them on sheets in his orchid herbarium (Fig. 1). According to Lindley (1853a), Skinner had identified the species listed, but the authorship of the names eventually was, except in one case (*Epidendrum Friderici-Guilielmi* Warsz., as the name appears in the *Catalogue*), attributed to Lindley, and the texts accompanying the names, although brief, in most cases do constitute valid descriptions.

Warszewicz next traveled to Germany, apparently carrying his dry specimens and drawings, which were the basis of the many species described in *Orchideae Warszewiczianae recientes* (Reichenbach f., 1854) and subsequent publications (e.g., Reichenbach f. 1856, 1857). These publications included most of the species already cited or described by Lindley.

Lindley proposed a new genus (*Anachaste* Lindl.) and 13 species (Lindley, 1853a). One of his new binomials has already been accepted (*Maxillaria cinnabarina*), and one is a later homonym (*Epidendrum giganteum* Lindl. *non* (Thunb.) Poir 1810).

As mentioned before, despite considerable effort, we have not been able to locate a complete copy of the auction catalogue. However, there is enough compelling evidence in the literature to consider the names Lindley proposed.

Here we reinstate two of the names (*Catasetum secundum* Lindl. and *Eriopsis altissima* Lindl.) in Lindley’s catalogue, relevant to the authors’ research. Another species (*Epidendrum sclerocladium* Lindl.) will be treated in a separate publication (Carnevali et al., in prep.). We encourage other researchers to consider the validity of the remaining names.

A summary of all names proposed by Lindley in the auction catalogue is presented in an Appendix.



FIGURE 1. Lectotype of *Catasetum secundum* Lindl. (see flower in the upper left corner). The faintly shown tracing below (annotated by H. G. Reichenbach f.) is a copy of the original Warszewicz's drawing (No. 14, on sheet number 24628, W). A note by R. A. Rolfe, without date, ("probably *C. incurvum*, Klotzsch") is without fundament, because *C. incurvum* is a separate specie with much larger flower (see Romero and Jenny, 1992). © Copyright of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

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APPENDIX

Here we list, in alphabetical order, the names Lindley described in the auction catalogue most likely published by 7 May 1853. The numbers before the binomials evidently were the “Lot” numbers (see Johnson, 1853). The numbers in brackets and in bold letters (e.g., “**270/14**”), indicate the placement of each specimen in the microfiche edition of the Lindley Herbarium (IDC Publishers, 1987). The text that follows, in quotes, is in each case the description provided by Lindley; the “dry specimen” and/or “drawing” numbers were often transcribed from Lindley’s notes in his herbarium.

The nomenclature involving the species based on these two sets of collections (the ones at K, described by J. Lindley, versus the ones described by Reichenbach.f., at W) is complex. As for the names described by Lindley, it is highly advisable to lectotypify his names because it is uncertain what component of Warszewicz’s collections he employed to elaborate his brief descriptions, even if he kept particular fragments of this collection in his herbarium (K. Gandhi, pers. comm., 2019). Furthermore, according to article 52.2 of the current Code (the “Shenzhen code,” Turland et al., 2018), the types of the species that were described by Reichenbach f. that already had been described by Lindley are not isotypes of Lindley’s species, and Reichenbach f.’s names must be considered heterotypic synonyms, not homotypic synonyms (for an exception, see *Catasetum secundum* Lindl. below).

Anachaste Lindl., *Gen. nov.*, **Catalogue. 1853 [270/14]**.

“22 *Anachaste sanguinea* (Lindley), a new genus, apparently related to *Cochlioda*, with rich blood-red flowers, like that of *Comparettia falcata* in size (see drawing 16).”

Anachaste sanguinea Lindl. **Catalogue. 1853** (see description above).

TYPE: PERU. Sources of the Marañon, *J. R. Warszewicz* 16.

Brassia villosa Lindl. **Catalogue. 1853 [278/7]**.

“34 *Brassia villosa* (Lindley), a new species, near *B. cinnamomea* (dried specimen No 28), bears 2 to 3 flower stems, and richly scented...”

TYPE: PERU. Sources of the Marañon, *J. R. Warszewicz* 28.

Lindley (1854) re-described *Brassia villosa*, apparently based on the same specimen described above, adding “flowers smaller and much more fleshy than in any other of the genus (‘very sweet-scented’—W.). the four warts placed obliquely in front of a short, shaggy, double lamella are very peculiar.”

Catasetum secundum Lindl. **Catalogue. 1853 [245/13]**.

“32 *Catasetum secundum* (Lindley), a new species, with curious violet coloured flowers, all turned towards one side of a drooping raceme (drawing No. 14).”

Romero and Jenny (1992) proposed *Catasetum violascens* Rchb.f. & Warsc. as a natural hybrid between *Catasetum incurvum* Klotzsch and *C. discolor* (Lindl.) Lindl., an entity that has been accepted in the orchid literature. At that time, the authors regarded *Catasetum secundum* Lindl. as not validly published. However, the single flower in the Lindley herbarium (Fig. 1) was designated as the lectotype of *Catasetum* × *violascens* because we could find in the Reichenbach Herbarium only the original *Warszewicz*'s drawing (No. 14, on sheet number 24628; Fig. 2) and a tracing of the flower in the Lindley Herbarium (on sheet 24609, upper right corner). In this case in particular, following article 52.2 of the current Code (the "Shenzhen code," Turland et al., 2018), and because of the lectotypification proposed by Romero and Jenny (1992), *C. violascens* Rchb.f. & Warsz. is a homotypic synonym of *C. secundum* Lindl.

The following nomenclatural changes are needed to reinstate *Catasetum secundum*.

Catasetum × *secundum* Lindl. (*pro sp.*)

Catasetum secundum Lindl., in Stevens's Auction Catalogue. 1853.

A natural hybrid between *Catasetum incurvum* and *C. discolor*.

TYPE: PERU. Sources of the Marañon, "bei Cordillera Huancabamba," *J. R. Warszewicz 14* (Lectotype, here designated: flower in the upper left corner of the sheet, K-Lindl.).

Homotypic synonym: *C. violascens* Rchb.f. & Warsz., *Bonplandia* 2: 97. 1854.

Catasetum × *violascens* Rchb.f. & Warsz., *Bonplandia* (Hannover) 2: 97. 1854.

Chysis plana Lindl. [219/12], *nomen*.

Lindley (1853a) cited this name in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* but apparently did not include it in the catalogue: the label in his herbarium, which has no description, is handwritten. The same sheet bears an annotation by Reichenbach f. referring the specimen to *Chysis bruennowiana* Rchb.f. & Warsz.

Epidendrum frederici-guilielmi Warsz. ex Lindl. *Catalogue*. 1853 [as "*Frederici-Guilielmi* Warcz.": 167/16].

"1 *Epidendrum Friderici-Guilielmi* (Warcz.), a most magnificent new species, with large blood-red flowers certainly one of the finest in the genus; was found in rather damp soil (see drawing & dried specimen)."

In Lindley's handwriting, his label bears the following note: "No. 1 Column white." The original drawing is in the Reichenbach Herbarium (No. 4757).

Epidendrum giganteum Lindl., *Catalogue*. 1853 [150/8], *non* Poir (1810).

"26 *Epidendrum giganteum* (Lindley), a magnificent new species, with enormous panicles of crimson flowers, forming it is native habitat masses of a foot and a half in diameter (see drawing and dried specimen No. 2)."

Epidendrum sclerocladium Lindl., *Catalogue*. 1853 [162/21].
"60 *Epidendrum sclerocladium* (Lindley), a great branching new species, allied to *E. ceratistes*; flowers very fragrant, like pine-apples (No. 30)."

This name will be treated separately (Carnevali et al., in prep.).

Eriopsis altissima Lindl. *Catalogue*. 1853 [as "*altissima*"; 247/11].

"49 *Eriopsis altissima* (Lindley), a new species, with the middle lobe of the lip oblong, entire, white, spotted with dark green (drawing and dried specimen No. 5)."

TYPE: PERU. Sources of the Marañon, *J. R. Warszewicz 5* (Lectotype, here designated: K-Lindl.).

Heterotypic synonym: *Eriopsis sceptrum* Rchb.f., *Bonplandia* 2: 1854. TYPE: PERU. Reichenbach Herb. Orchid. No. 37988 (Lectotype, designated by Romero-González et al., 2015, ambiguous and herein rejected ["*Warszewicz* watercolor in the upper left, a Reichenbach f. drawing of the labellum, and three flowers"], new Lectotype, proposed here: flowers in a packet below the *Warszewicz*'s color drawing, Reichenbach Herb. Orchid No. 37988, W).

Reichenbach f. merely cited the locality and cited *Warszewicz*'s collection. Lindley's label bears, in his handwriting, the following note: "fls yellow, edged with brown."

Eriopsis altissima was already treated in Romero et al. (2015), where we suggested it was the valid name for what up to then was referred to *E. sceptrum*; the lectotype of *E. sceptrum* was shown on p. 123, fig. 16 (see also, therein, fig. 17–20), designated, perhaps ambiguously, as the holotype.

Gongora cymbiformis Lindl. *Catalogue*. 1853 [250/21].

"52 *Gongora cymbiformis* (Lindley), a beautiful new species, with cinnamon coloured flowers spotted with brown, very distinct, Mr. W says this plant generally has from 4 to 5 flower stems from each bulb, of 2 to 3 feet long, he counted as many as 140 flowers, and a delicious perfume was distinguishable 500 feet off (drawing and dried specimen No. 12)."

Masdevallia rufolutea Lindl. *Catalogue*. 1853 [109/18].

"78 *Masdevallia rufolutea* (Lindley), a pretty new species, with good sized yellow flowers, tawny outside... (Drawing No. 21)."

The original drawing is pasted on Reichenbach Orchid. Herb. 38730.

Maxillaria conica Lindl. *Catalogue*. 1853 [255/3].

"17 *Maxillaria conica* (Lindley), a new species, with large ivory white flowers (specimen No. 13)."

See Oakeley (2008: 411, 416–417) for detailed discussions of this name, which currently no doubt appears to be a taxonomic synonym of *Ida fimbriata* (Poepp. & Endl.) A. Ryan & Oakeley (based on *Maxillaria fimbriata* Poepp. & Endl., 1836) (see Pupulin and Karremans, 2017, for the priority of *Ida* A. Ryan & Oakeley over *Sudamerlycaste* Archila).



FIGURE 2. Warszewicz's original drawing of *Catasetum violascens* Rehb.f. & Warsz. on sheet 24628 of the Reichenbach Herbarium (W). Photograph courtesy of G. Gerlach, © Naturhistorisches Museum Wien.

Maxillaria cinnabarina Lindl. **Catalogue. 1853 [255/5].**

“108 *Maxillaria cinnabarina* (Lindley), a new species, with pale yellowish green flowers and a rich apricot coloured lip... ([Dry specimen and/or drawing] No. 58).”

See Oakleley (2008: 214–219) for a detailed and illustrated discussion of this species (as *Ida cinnabarina*). See also Rolfe (1893a,b).

Peristeria fuscata Lindl. **Catalogue. 1853 [248/7–8].**

“37 *Peristeria fuscata* (Lindley), a fine new species, with flowers as large as *P. cerina*, of a pale cinnamon, spotted with brown on the inside, dull pink on the outside, in pendulous racemes, from twelve to twenty flowers in a raceme, richly perfumed....”

Lindley (1856) re-described *Peristeria fuscata*. He added in the protologue: “it is in the rich collection of the Lord

Bishop of Winchester that this fine plant has at last flowered. Plants of it were sold by Stevens in May, 1853, along with other from M. Warzewitz....” Ignoring rules of priority, not quite knowing the group, and citing the prior publication of *Lycomormium squalidum* Rchb.f. (Reichenbach f., 1852), Lindley (1856) later added: “why this species should have been named ‘squalid’ we are unable to guess, for it might as well have been called scarlet; we, therefore, prefer the name of *fuscata*, under which the plant has existed in our gardens for the last three years.”

Jenny (2010) combined the epithet “*fuscata*” in *Lycomormium*, citing as type, however, the collection from the garden of the Lord Bishop of Winchester instead of the original collection from Warszewicz; in the same publication, Jenny listed, separately, *Lycomormium squalidum* (Poepp. & Endlicher) Rchb.f.