The species of the genus *Stelis* Sw. found in the Antilles have been treated in different ways for many years but most have not been published with complete illustrations. In the senior author’s recent treatment of *Stelis* of the Greater Antilles (Luer, 2014), only two illustrations were published. Five species described by Donald D. Dod (1912–2008) were published in Moscosa (1986) with illustrations by one of us (C.A.L.). For convenience, these illustrations are included herein. With the exception of Jamaica, with only two endemic species, and Cuba with three species, all other species in the Antilles east of Cuba are listed alphabetically and treated together. Whenever possible, we attempted to examine all available historical materials, either personally or through analysis of images available on the Jstor Global Plants database, by online access to several herbarium databases, or through personal communication with herbarium curators. In some instances, however, we were unable to locate collections. One of them is the set of type specimens of species described by Donald D. Dod, who extensively collected in Hispaniola. According to Ackerman (2014), the majority of his types have never been distributed and are misplaced and possibly lost.

**JAMAICA**

Only two common, vegetatively similar species are known to inhabit the island, *Stelis micrantha* (Sw.) Sw. and *S. trigoniflora* Garay. They have been repeatedly misidentified in herbaria and literature as *S. ophioglossoides* (Jacq.) Sw. from the Lesser Antilles. Until recently, we have considered them conspecific, and almost 100 herbarium specimens from various institutions have been named *S. micrantha*. Dried collections of the two species are difficult to identify without rehydration of flowers. Vegetatively they are too variable. Re-examination of all these materials would be necessary to determine the two taxa correctly within these collections. Therefore, in this work, we do not cite them in the list of specimens examined. The present treatment is the first to demonstrate the differences between these two taxa. A detailed discussion of both species follows the description of *S. trigoniflora*.


**Plant** medium to large, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, slender to stout, 5–8 cm long, with a tubular sheath from below the middle, and 2–3 sheaths below and at the base. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, elliptical, subacute to obtuse, 8–14 cm long, 1–2 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into a petiole ca. 1.5 cm long. **Inflorescence** 1–3 erect, distichous to subsecund, subdensely many-flowered racemes, 6–17 cm long including the peduncle 3–5 cm long, with a few bracts, subtended by a spathe 5–8 mm long, from below the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts oblique, acute, 2.5 mm long; pedicels 1.5 mm long;

The authors are grateful to the staff members of AMES, MO, and SEL for making their specimens available for study; to the Center for History of Science, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, for permission to use Orlof Swartz’s unpublished illustrations reproduced in Fig. 2 and 4 in the present work; to herbaria cited herein that facilitated loans and provided miscellaneous critical resources; to Kanchi Gandhi (GH) for his assistance with nomenclature; to Wade Collier and Nancy Karam, volunteers at SEL, for help in assembling the illustrations and proofreading an earlier version of the manuscript, respectively; to Stig Dalström for inking the figures presented herein, all based on pencil drawings by the senior author; and to the generosity of the Pleurothallid Alliance for making the inking possible.

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3 Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames, Harvard University Herbaria, 22 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 20138, U.S.A.
ovary 1 mm long; *sepals* yellow-green, often suffused with rose, subequal, glabrous, connate 1 mm, transversely ovate, obtuse, 2.2 mm long, 2.8 mm wide, 3-veined; *petals* purple, transversely ovate, shallowly concave, 0.8 mm long, 1 mm wide, 3-veined, the apex broadly rounded with the margin thickened; *lip* purple, subquadrate, 0.5 mm long, 1 mm wide, 0.8 mm deep, the apex obtuse with thickened margins, concave below a bar with a glenion, the dorsum shallowly concave with a small ovoid callus, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; *column* stout, 0.85 mm long, 0.85 mm broad, the anther and the bilobed stigma apical.

**Etymology:** from the Greek *micranthos,* “small flower,” referring to the size of the flower.

**Additional specimen examined:** JAMAICA. Portland: above Johnson Mountain, 650 m, 14 November 1985, C. Luer, J. Luer, P. Jesup and A. Jesup 11497 (MO).

*Stelis trigoniflora* Garay, Bot. Mus. Leafl. 26: 25. 1978. TYPE: JAMAICA. Without locality, *O. Swartz* s.n. (Lectotype designated by Luer [2014], here clarified: BM [barcode BM000923770]; Isolectotypes: C [barcode CI0016311], LINN [LINN-HS 1405.1], SBT [barcode SBT11282], W [W-Rchb.Orch.0016951]). Fig. 3–4.

Synonym: *SBT11282*, *W* [W-Rchb.Orch.0016951].

*Stelis* trigoniflora Garay, Bot. Mus. Leafl. 26: 25. 1978. TYPE: JAMAICA. Without locality, *O. Swartz* s.n. (Lectotype designated by Luer [2014], here clarified: BM [barcode BM000923770]; Isolectotypes: C [barcode CI0016311], LINN [LINN-HS 1405.1], SBT [barcode SBT11282], W [W-Rchb.Orch.0016951]). Fig. 3–4.

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**Additional specimen examined:** JAMAICA. Portland: above Johnson Mountain, 650 m, 14 November 1985, C. Luer, J. Luer, P. Jesup and A. Jesup 11497 (MO).

*Stelis trigoniflora* Garay, Bot. Mus. Leafl. 26: 25. 1978. TYPE: JAMAICA. Without locality, *O. Swartz* s.n. (Lectotype designated by Luer [2014], here clarified: BM [barcode BM000923770]; Isolectotypes: C [barcode CI0016311], LINN [LINN-HS 1405.1], SBT [barcode SBT11282], W [W-Rchb.Orch.0016951]). Fig. 3–4.

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*Stelis* trigoniflora Garay, Bot. Mus. Leafl. 26: 25. 1978. TYPE: JAMAICA. Without locality, *O. Swartz* s.n. (Lectotype designated by Luer [2014], here clarified: BM [barcode BM000923770]; Isolectotypes: C [barcode CI0016311], LINN [LINN-HS 1405.1], SBT [barcode SBT11282], W [W-Rchb.Orch.0016951]). Fig. 3–4.

Synonym: *SBT11282*, *W* [W-Rchb.Orch.0016951].

**Additional specimen examined:** JAMAICA. Portland: above Johnson Mountain, 650 m, 14 November 1985, C. Luer, J. Luer, P. Jesup and A. Jesup 11497 (MO).
Figure 1. Stelis micrantha (Sw.) Sw.

Figure 2. Stelis micrantha (Sw.) Sw. Swartz's original plate 50 in Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum Incognitarum.

Figure 3. Stelis trigoniflora Garay

Figure 4. Stelis trigoniflora Garay. Swartz’s original plate 49 in Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum Incognitarum.
They are part of an unpublished manuscript, “Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum Incognitarum quas in India occidentali detexit atque delineavit,” deposited in the library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, and are reproduced herein for the first time. The sepals in Swartz’s illustration of E. micranthum (Fig. 2 herein) are more rounded and obtuse, and those of E. trigoniflorum (Fig. 4 herein) are more or less triangular and acute. He was also aware of the size of the flowers because he chose the name micranthum to distinguish the species with the smaller flowers.

**Cuba**

Three species are known from Cuba. One is the common, variable, and widely distributed *Stelis ophioglossoides*, while the other two are uncommon but with related species on Hispaniola and the Lesser Antilles.

*Stelis cubensis* Schltr., Symb. Antill. 9: 60. 1923. TYPE: CUBA. Santiago de Cuba: Sierra Maestra, Loma de Regino near Pico Turquino, 1700 m, 16 April 1915, E. L. Ekman 5407 (Holotype: S; Isotypes: G, NY, US). Fig. 5.

**Plant** small to medium in size, lithophytic to epiphytic, densely caespitose; roots proportionately fleshy. Ramicauls erect, stout, 3–9 cm long, enclosed above the middle by a tubular sheath and 2–3 other sheaths below. **Leaf** erect, thickly coriaceous, narrowly elliptical-linear, obtuse to subacute, subpetiolate, 3.5–8 cm long including a petiole 0.5–0.7 cm wide, 2.5 mm thick, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole ca. 1 cm long. **Inflorescence** 1–3 erect, distichous to secund, simultaneous and subdensely many-flowered racemes, 3–8 cm long, including the peduncle ca. 1 cm long, subtended by a spathe 6–7 mm long, from below the apex of the ramicaul; **floral bracts** oblique, tubular, 1.5 mm long; pedicels 0.75 mm long; ovary 0.75 mm long; **sepals** expanded and recurved, subequal, pale yellow, glabrous, free nearly to the base, ovate, subacute to obtuse, 1–1.1 mm wide, 3-veined; **petals** light green, obcuneate, truncate, shallowly concave, 0.4–0.5 mm long, 0.6 mm wide, faintly 3-veined, the apex broadly truncate with minimal marginal thickening, microscopically cellular; **lip** light green, thick, oblong, 0.6 mm long, 0.4 mm wide, 0.3 mm deep, the apex triangular, obtuse to subacute, shallowly concave below an intact bar, the dorsum convex, cellular, becoming densely pubescent below the middle, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; **column** stout, 0.6 mm long, 0.8 mm broad, the anther and stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology:** from the Latin *minimus*, “the least,” referring to the minute habit.

This little species was collected on a field trip with J. Ackerman, R. and K. Dressler, C. and J. Luer, M. Díaz, and J. Llamacho, who attended the “IV Taller Internacional de Orquideas” at the Soroa Botanical Garden in 1997. These collections lay long-overlooked until preparation for this issue of *Harvard Papers in Botany*. The largest leaf with ramicaul stands no more than 4 cm tall; a loosely flowered raceme of minute, white flowers reaches 5 cm. The three-veined sepals and petals are not unusual in the genus, but the lip with a central callus.

*Stelis minima* Luer & Toscano, *sp. nov.* TYPE: CUBA. Holguín: Moa, Camino a La Melba, Arroyo Las Comadras, 350 m, 29 November 1997, C. Luer 18656 (Holotype: MO). Fig. 6.

Plant small, caespitose, leaves narrowly elliptical, surpassed by a loose, several-flowered raceme of minute, white flowers with three-veined sepals and petals, and a lip with a central callus.

**Plant** small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, slender, 8–15 mm long, with 1–2 tubular sheaths below. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, acute to subacute, 18–30 mm long including a petiole ca. 3 mm long, the blade 0.3–0.6 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** an erect, distichous, lax, subflexuous, several-flowered raceme, 3–5 cm long, including the peduncle ca. 1 cm long, subtended by a spathe 2 mm long, from below the apex of the ramicaul; **floral bracts** oblique, acute, 0.5 mm long, pedicels 0.5 mm long; ovary 0.5 mm long; **sepals** subequal, white, glabrous, similar, ovate, obtuse, 3-veined, 1 mm long, 1 mm wide, connate below the middle; **petals** transversely ovate, concave, 0.3 mm long, 0.4 mm wide, 3-veined, the apex broadly obtuse, thickened along the margin; **lip** subtruncate, 0.4 mm long, 0.4 mm wide, 0.2 mm deep, concave below a central, rounded bar, the apex rounded with a slightly thickened margin, the dorsum slightly convex, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; **column** stout, 0.4 mm long, 0.4 mm broad, the anther and stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology:** from the Latin *minimus*, “the least,” referring to the minute habit.

This little species was collected on a field trip with J. Ackerman, R. and K. Dressler, C. and J. Luer, M. Díaz, and J. Llamacho, who attended the “IV Taller Internacional de Orquideas” at the Soroa Botanical Garden in 1997. These collections lay long-overlooked until preparation for this issue of *Harvard Papers in Botany*. The largest leaf with ramicaul stands no more than 4 cm tall; a loosely flowered raceme of minute, white flowers reaches 5 cm. The three-veined sepals and petals are not unusual in the genus, but the lip with a prominent bar without a glenion is unusual in the Antilles, most closely resembling that of *Stelis pygmaea* Cogn.

*Stelis ophioglossoides* (Jacq.) Sw., J. Bot. (Schrader) 2(2): 239. 1800.

Figure 5. Stelis cubensis Schltr.

Figure 6. Stelis minima Luer & Toscano

Figure 7. Stelis ophioglossoides (Jacq.) Sw.

Figure 8. Stelis ophioglossoides (Jacq.) Sw.
thickened, microscopically cellular-glandular; wide, 3-veined, the apex broadly rounded with the margin long, 2–2.5 mm wide, 3-veined; purple, transversely petals basally less than 1 mm, broadly ovate, obtuse, 2–2.5 mm long; pedicels 1 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; ramicaul; floral bracts oblique, infundibular, acute, 1.5–2 by a spathe 7–9 mm long, from below the apex of the densely many-flowered raceme, 5–10 cm long including the petiole.

Leaf cm long, 0.5–0.9 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, acute, subpetiolate, 3–7 cm long, enclosed by 2–3 tubular sheaths.


MARTINIQUE. Without locality, February 1867–70, L. Hahn 1452a (K); St. Pierre, February 1868, L. Hahn 92 (K, US); without locality, 1879, P. Duss 388 (BR, US); without locality, 1901, P. Duss 4666 (AMES); Deur Chouse, 28 September 1940, H. & M. Stehlé 6461 (US); Gros Morna aux Deux Chorex, 560 m, 4 September 1937, H. Stehlé 2159 (AMES).
DOMINICA. Without locality, 1858, Dr. Imray 305 (K); without locality, 1891, H. A. Nichols 141 (K); without locality, 1932, S. Haweis 31 (US); without locality, January 1882, H. F. A. von Eggers 96 (US). Lisdrara, 457 m, 27 August 1937, W. H. & B. T. Hodge 390 (AMES); forest along Pegoua River, Deux Branches, Concorde Valley, 6 May 1940, W. H. & B. T. Hodge 3483 (AMES); Bains Chauds du Matouba, 1000 ft, 10 December 1959, G. R. Proctor 20357 (AMES); Slopes of Micotrin beyond Fresh Water Lake, 14 July, 1964, R. L. Wilbur 7460 (AMES, US); Trois Pitons, Rosalie to Pont Cassé, 1600 ft, 22 July 1964, R. L. Wilbur 7814 (US); St. George: Bellevue between Rose Hill and Loudiere, 550 m, 23 October 1997, M. A. Nir 46, 47 (AMES, NY).

GUADALOUPE. Bagatelle du Camp Jacob, 500–1000 m, 1893, P. Duss 3340 (AMES, US); Camp les Anglais, 500 m, 9 December 1944, Stehlé 5487 (US); Basse Terre, road to Soufriere above Sainte Claude, 8–11 July 1964, H. A. Hespenheide & D. R. Wiseman 502 (DUKE); Aire de Petit David, Route de Traverse, 8 July 1972, J. Fournet 91 (GUAD); Montre a Louis, 700 m, 4 February 1976, J. Fournet 2504 (GUAD); Petit Bourg, La Glaciere, Jardin J. Fournet, 11 December 1991, J. Fournet 4952 (AMES, GUAD); Mamelles, Debut de la trace des Cretes, 14 December 1991, J. Fournet 4958 (AMES, GUAD); 900 m, 1 November 1995, C. Luer 17765 (MO).


NEVIS. Nevis Peak, south slope, 300–600 m, 11 April 1956, A. C. Smith 10512 (AMES, US).

This species was first described as Epidendrum ophioglossoides by Jacquin in his “Enumeratio systematica plantarum” in 1760, which, without illustrations, comprises a list of the genera and species of plants that he collected in the Caribbean, as well as very brief descriptions of those species that he considered to be new. Jacquin did not indicate a type, and his diagnosis of E. ophioglossoides contained only five words. He cited in the synonymy a plate by C. Plumier (1758, t. 176, fig. 3), but this is now known to represent a species of the genus Acianthera Scheidw., most probably A. floribunda (Lindl.) F. Barros, which is also common in Martinique.

Jacquin intended the “Enumeratio” as a prodomus of a much more detailed and complete work, namely the “Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia,” which would contain illustrations and more ample descriptions. As pointed out by some authors (e.g., D’Arcy, 1970; Stafleau, 1971; Stafleau and Cowan, 1979), the “Enumeratio” and the “Selectarum” should be consulted together for the correct understanding and interpretation of Jacquin’s names. The “Selectarum” was published in 1763 and included not only more information and much longer descriptions, but also engravings of Jacquin’s original drawings, including, in ink, a crude drawing of Epidendrum ophioglossoides. A more lavish work, which contained Jacquin’s colored illustrations, appeared in 1780—the second edition of the “Selectarum,” a rare publication with only 30 extant copies in libraries worldwide (Madriñán, 2013). In this work, Jacquin’s illustration of E. ophioglossoides is depicted in color for the first time.

An extensive account of Jacquin’s botanical expedition to the Caribbean and the publication of the “Selectarum,” including reproduction of the colored plates that appeared in its second edition, was recently published by Madriñán (2013). According to Madriñán (2013: 25), Jacquin abandoned the practice of preparing herbarium specimens after termites destroyed all his dried collections in Martinique. For this reason, together with Van der Schot, Jacquin began to illustrate in detail the plants he collected. This fact might explain the scarcity of Jacquin’s collections from the West Indies mentioned by Stafleau and Cowan (1979). However, some Martiniquais specimens seem to have survived; one of them, original material of E. ophioglossoides, is now preserved at BM. It is mounted on the same sheet with the lectotype of the Jamaican Epidendrum trigoniflorum and is annotated “Herb. Dr. Jacquin.” It has most certainly been among the materials acquired by Joseph Banks (Stafleau and Cowan, 1979). Garay and Sweet (1974) and Garay (1978) seem to have examined this same collection at BM but failed to explicitly cite a specimen accession number or other information that would help identify it. Both publications referred to Jacquin’s specimen as Stelis scabrida Lindl., a name here considered a synonym of S. ophioglossoides. As in the case of E. micrantha, previously discussed in this article, Fawcett and Rendle (1910: 51) designated a lectotype for E. ophioglossoides in their account of the Orchidaceae in the Flora of Jamaica. They did not explicitly indicate which specimen was being selected as the type of E. ophioglossoides. We therefore clarify this by providing the barcode number of the specimen at BM.

Stelis ophioglossoides, superficially similar to numerous species of Central and South America and the Greater Antilles, is characterized by a small to medium-sized caespitose habit with acute, elliptical to narrowly elliptical-oblong, petiolate leaves. The largest variations of the leaf are found in Cuba. A crowded raceme of little greenish to purplish flowers surpasses the leaf. The floral bracts are acute, longer than the pedicels, and more or less conspicuous. The sepals are broadly ovate and obtuse, about 2 mm long, and connate below the middle. The petals are oblong, thin, shallowly concave and three-veined. The lip is ovoid, obtuse, and concave below the bar with a glenion and a small, rounded callus on the dorsum. Citations of S. ophioglossoides (Jacq.) Sw. from Jamaica are misidentifications of S. micrantha (Sw.) Sw. and S. trigoniflora Garay.

*Plant* small, epiphytic, caespitose-ascending, the rhizome abbreviated, covered by more or less horizontal bases of ramiacauls and roots, up to 5 cm long. Ramicauls ascending-fasciculate, slender, 1–3 cm long, enclosed by a tubular sheath and 2–3 other sheaths below. Leaf erect, coriaceous, narrowly obovate, petiolate, obtuse to rounded at the tip, 2–4 cm long including the petiole 0.5–1.5 cm long, 0.3–0.6 cm wide, gradually narrowed below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** 1–3 erect, lax, distichous racemes, 4–6 cm long including the peduncle 1–2 cm long, from the apex of the ramiacaul; floral bracts oblique, acute, 1–1.5 mm long; pedicels 1 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; sepal similar, color unknown, glabrous, ovate, obtuse, 1.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, 3-veined, connate basally; petals thin, obcuneate, broadly rounded at the apex, 0.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, 3-veined, shallowly concave; lip subquadrate, 0.5 mm long, 0.4 mm wide, 0.3 mm deep, concave below a shallowly notched bar, the apex broadly obtuse, the dorsum microscopically pubescent toward the base, hinged to the base of the column; column short, ca. 0.5 mm long and wide, the anther and minute stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology:** named for Morne Chabre, where the species was collected.


*Stelis chabreana* is endemic to the island of Hispaniola. The habit is distinctive, but the flowers are similar to those of *S. pusilla* Kunth, which is ubiquitous in the Andes, and with which *S. chabreana* was confused in Luer (2014). It differs mostly in possessing 3-veined petals instead of single veined.

Vegetatively, this small species is distinguished by a creeping, ascending rhizome, mostly composed of the overlapping bases of ramiacauls and roots. The leaves are narrowly obovate, petiolate, more or less rounded at the tip, and exceeded by a loose, several-flowered raceme. The sepals are ovate, obtuse, three-veined and glabrous; the petals are three-veined; and the tiny lip is concave below a shallowly notched bar.

**Stelis choriantha** Dod, Moscosoa 4: 160. 1986. TYPE: HAITI. Massif de la Hotte: Les Cayes, Formond, 950 m, 15 December 1981, D. Dod 966 (Holotype: JBSD [not located]; AMES [not located], Isotype: MO), C. Luer illutr. 12339. Fig. 10.

*Plant* small to medium in size, epiphytic, densely caespitose; roots slender. Ramiacauls erect, slender, 2.5–3.5 cm long, enclosed by 3 tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical-obovate, obtuse, petiolate, 3–4 cm long including a petiole ca. 1 cm long, the blade 0.8–1.1 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** an erect, distichous, lax, many-flowered raceme with most flowers open simultaneously, to 7 cm long, including the peduncle ca. 1 cm long, subtended by a spathe 4 mm long, from below the apex of the ramiacaul; floral bracts oblique, tubular, 1.5–2 mm long; pedicels 1 mm long; ovary 0.75 mm long; sepals subequal, light yellow-green, glabrous, free nearly to the base, ovate, subacute to obtuse, 1.2 mm long, 1 mm wide, 3-veined; petals obtuse, truncate, shallowly concave, 0.4 mm long, 0.6 mm wide, 3-veined, the apex broadly truncate without thickening; lip thick, oblong-subquadrate, 0.5 mm long, 0.4 mm wide, 0.2 mm deep, the apex contracted into an obtuse triangle, shallowly concave below a rather broad, the dorsal, slightly convex, minutely pubescent above the base, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; column stout, 0.5 mm long, 0.5 mm broad, the anther cucullate with the stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology:** from the Greek *choriantha*, “membranaceous-flowered,” referring to the inflorescence.

**Additional specimens examined:** HAITI. Formond, near Les Cayes, 1000 m, February 1982, D. Dod 1-F (SEL). This species is very similar to the frequent and variable *Stelis domingensis* Cogn. but is distinguished from the latter by a single, laxly flowered raceme conspicuously longer than the leaf.

**Stelis domingensis** Cogn., Symb. Antill. 6: 692. 1910. TYPE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. La Vega: near Constanza, 1400 m, June 1910, H. von Türckheim 3330 (Holotype: BR; Isotypes: AMES, BM, G, K, L, M, W). Fig. 11.


**Plant** small to medium in size, epiphytic, densely caespitose; roots slender. Ramiacauls erect, slender, 2–8 cm long, enclosed above the middle by a tubular sheath and 2–3 other sheaths at the base. Leaf erect, coriaceous, elliptical, obtuse to subacute, petiolate, 2–6 cm long including a petiole 0.5–1 cm long, the blade 0.7–1.6 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** 1–3 erect, distichous to secund, loosely to densely many-flowered racemes with most flowers open simultaneously, 2–8 cm long, including the peduncle ca. 1 cm long, subtended by a spathe 3–5 mm long, from below the apex of the ramiacaul; floral bracts oblique, tubular, 1.5–2 mm long; pedicels 0.5–1 mm long; ovary 0.5–0.75 mm long; sepals subequal, pale green to yellow or yellow-green, glabrous, connate basally,
Figure 9. Stelis chabreana Masn.

Figure 10. Stelis choriantha Dod.

Figure 11. Stelis domigensis Cogn.

Figure 12. Stelis dussii Cogn.
The hypochile is thick and densely pubescent toward the oblong with the epichile triangular and shallowly concave. A minute or obscure apiculum. The petals are cuneate with shorter. The small sepals are ovate, expanded, and free nearly obtuse, and shortly petiolate. The racemes are usually ramicauls more or less equally long. The leaf is elliptical, leaves, one to three usually shorter inflorescences, and on the island of Hispaniola. It is characterized by elliptical

*(NY, US).*

June 1968, A. H. Liogier 11553

José de las Matas, Loma del Oro, south of Mata Grande, 4 (AMES, NY, US); San October 1968, A. H. Liogier 11424 (AMES, NY, US); Cord.

H. F. A. von Eggers Valle Nuevo, 1900 m, 30 May 1887, K; Jarabacoa: Loma de la Sal, 1100–1250 m, 6 May 1986, E. L. Ekman H-1449 (GUAD); Mamelle de Pigeon, 7 July 1973, J. Fournet 917 (GUAD); Mamelle de Petit Bourg, 750 m, 19 January 1992, P. Feldmann 17 (GUAD); Mamelle de Pigeon, 28 October 1875, C. Luer, J. Luer & D. Dod 17762 (SEL).

This species is endemic to the island of Guadeloupe, where it is uncommonly found. It is distinguished by a medium-sized plant with acute, elliptical leaves, and loosely flowered inflorescences shorter than the leaves. The flowers are the largest of all the species of *Stelis* known from the Antilles, excluding Trinidad and Tobago. The sepals are transversely ovate with three primary veins and incomplete lateral, accessory veins that may be present to bring a total of five veins, or they may be totally absent. The petals are thick and three-veined. The lip is thick and shallowly concave below a thick bar, the apex rounded, the hypochile slightly convex, cellular, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; *column* stout, ca. 0.75 mm long and wide, the anther and stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology:** named in honor of the Rev. Pére Antoine Duss, collector of this species.

**Additional specimens examined:** GUADELOUPE. Without locality, 600 m, 26 January 1970, R. Renz 10467 (RENZ); Mamelle de Petit Bourg, 750 m, 19 January 1992, P. Feldmann 17 (GUAD); Mamelle de Pigeon, 7 July 1973, J. Fournet 917 (GUAD); Mamelle de Pigeon, 28 October 1875, C. Luer, J. Luer & P. Feldman 17762 (SEL).

This species is endemic to the island of Guadeloupe, where it is uncommonly found. It is distinguished by a medium-sized plant with acute, elliptical leaves, and loosely flowered inflorescences shorter than the leaves. The flowers are the largest of all the species of *Stelis* known from the Antilles, excluding Trinidad and Tobago. The sepals are transversely ovate with three primary veins and incomplete lateral, accessory veins that may be present to bring a total of five veins, or they may be totally absent. The petals are thick and three-veined. The lip is thick and shallowly concave below a thick bar, the apex rounded, the hypochile slightly convex, cellular, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; *column* stout, ca. 0.75 mm long and wide, the anther and stigmatic lobes apical.

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**Etymology:** named in honor of the Rev. Pére Antoine Duss, collector of this species.
located]; Isotypes: AMES [not located], MO, SEL [not located], NY [not located], US [not located]), C. Luer illust. 12271. Fig. 13.

**Plant** small, epiphytic, densely caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, slender, 1.5–2.5 cm long, enclosed by 2–3 tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, elliptical-obovate, obtuse to subacute, petiolate, 2.5–4 cm long including a petiole less than 1 cm long, the blade 0.7–1.2 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. Inflorescence a succession of erect, distichous, subluxily several-flowered racemes with most flowers open simultaneously, 2–3 cm long, including the peduncle ca. 1 cm long, subtended by a spathe less than 5 mm long, from below the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts oblique, tubular, 1.8 mm long; pedicels 0.5 mm long; ovary 0.5 mm long; sepals expanded, subequal, yellow, glabrous, free nearly to the base, ovate, subacute to obtuse, 1–1.2 mm long, 0.8 mm wide, 3-veined; petals yellow, obcuneate, shallowly concave, 0.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, 1-veined, the apex broadly truncate with minimal thickening; lip yellow, thick, oblong, 1 mm long, 0.3 mm wide, 0.25 mm deep, the epichile subacute, shallowly concave below a narrowly, rounded bar, the hypochile densely pubescent at the base, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; column stout, 0.5 mm long, 0.5 mm broad, the anther cuneate with the stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology**: named for the Rivière Glace, where the species was collected.

This small species, endemic to the western part of Hispaniola, is another entity closely related to Stelis domingensis. Dod’s provisional name for the species was “semperflorens,” because the plant continues to produce flowering racemes, one after another. It is distinguished by a small habit and one to three, several-flowered racemes shorter than the leaf. The sepals are free, ovate, and about 1 mm long. The petals are membranous, cuneate-subtruncate, and faintly single-veined. The lip is oblong with a triangular epichile, and concave around the central margin of the bar. The hypochile is thick and densely pubescent at the base.


This close relative of Stelis domingensis, which is frequent and variable on the island of Hispaniola, is known
only from the Massif de la Hotte in Haiti. It is distinguished from the variations of *S. domingensis* by a larger habit, a long, petiolate leaf, and a subdensely many-flowered raceme that barely surpasses the leaf. The ovate sepals and subtruncate petals of the tiny flowers are basically the same in size and shape. The lip is also similar, but the cavity occupies most of the epichile behind a shortly acuminate tip. Below the middle, the lip is thick and densely short-pubescent.

*Stelis minipetala* Dod, Moscosoa 4: 162. 1986. **Type:** HAITI. Massif de la Hotte, Sierra de Formond, Camp #1C, 1550 m, 6 January 1983, D. Dod 967 (Holotype: JBSD [not located]; Isotypes: AMES [not located], MO, NY [not located], SEL [not located]). Fig. 16.

**Plant** small to medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, slender, 3–5 cm long, enclosed above the middle by a tubular sheath and 2–3 other sheaths at the base. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, elliptical, obtuse, petiolate, 3–5 cm long including a petiole ca. 1.5 cm long, the blade 0.1–1.5 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** an erect, distichous to subsecund, many-flowered raceme, loosely several-flowered below, densely flowered above, with most flowers open simultaneously, 10–15 cm long, including the peduncle ca. 5 cm long, subtended by a spathe 6–7 mm long, from below the apex of the ramiacul; floral bracts oblique, tubular, 2 mm long; pedicels 1.25 mm long; ovary 0.75 mm long; **sepal** widely expanded, subequal, yellow-green, glabrous, free nearly to the base, ovate, obtuse, 2.25 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, 3-veined; **petals** light green, obcuneate-suborbicular, concave, 1 mm long, 1 mm wide, 3-veined, the apex broadly rounded and thickened, cellular-glandular; **lip** light green, thick, subquadrate, 0.9 mm long, 0.8 mm wide, 0.4 mm deep, concave below a thick bar, the apex with a subacute triangular lobe, cellular, becoming densely pubescent toward the base, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; **column** stout, 0.75 mm long, the apical anther with the stigmatic lobes 1 mm wide.

**Etymology:** from the Latin *micronucatus*, “with minute petals,” referring to the petals.

This species, another close relative of *Stelis domingensis*, is known only from the Massif de la Hotte in Haiti. It is distinguished from the variations of *S. domingensis* by a larger habit, a long-petiolate leaf, and a subdensely many-flowered raceme less than half as long as the leaf. The ovate sepals are free nearly to the base. The petals, about a millimeter long, appear small behind a large, expanded clinandrium 1 mm wide with stigmatic lobes, and they are not significantly smaller than the lip.

*Stelis mucronulata* Dod, Moscosoa 4: 164. 1986. **Type:** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Cordillera Central, Piedra Blanca, San Rafael Arriba, La Vigia, 1000 m, 30 November 1981, D. Dod 1039 (Holotype: JBSD [not located]; Isotypes AMES [not located], MO, NY [not located], SEL [not located], US [not located]), C. Luer illustr. 12273. Fig. 17.

**Plant** small, epiphytic, loosely caespitose to shortly repent with the rhizome 1–5 mm long between ramiaculs; roots slender. Ramicauls ascending, slender, 1–2.5 cm long, enclosed by 2–3 tubular sheaths. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, subacute, shortly petiolate, 3–4.5 cm long including a petiole ca. 0.5 cm long, the blade 0.7–0.9 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** an erect, distichous, loosely several-flowered raceme with most flowers open simultaneously, 3–4 cm long, including the peduncle ca. 1.5 cm long, subtended by a spathe 3 mm long, from below the apex of the ramiacul; floral bracts oblique, tubular, 1 mm long; pedicels 1 mm long; ovary 0.5 mm long; flowers: **sepal** expanded, equal, green to straw-colored, glabrous, free nearly to the base, elliptical-ovate, subacute to acute, the laterals minutely apiculate, 1.4 mm long, 1 mm wide, 3-veined; **petals** light green, obcuneate, truncate, shallowly concave, 0.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, 1-veined, the apex broadly truncate with slight thickening on the margin; **lip** light green, thick, oblong-subtrilobed, 0.5 mm long, 0.3 mm wide, 0.2 mm deep, concave below the bar, the apex with a subacute triangular lobe, with obtuse corners of the hypochile below the lobe, the hypochile oblong, densely pubescent toward the base, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; **column** stout, 0.5 mm long, 0.5 mm broad, the anther and stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology:** from the Latin *mucronus*, “a hooked point,” referring to the tips of the sepals.

This little species, endemic to Hispaniola, is related to the long-repent *Stelis repens* Cogn. The rhizome of *S. mucronulata* is slender, shortly repent, and ascending with leaves twice as long as those of *S. repens*. The racemes are similar but shorter than the leaf because the leaf is longer. The sepals are nearly free, ovate with the lateral sepals minutely apiculate. The petals are truncate and single-veined. The lip is similarly three-lobed with the triangular midlobe more deeply concave. The hypochile is densely pubescent at the base.

*Stelis perpusilliflora* Cogn. in I. Urban, Symb. Antill. 6: 386.1909. **Types:** GUADELOUPE. Near Matouba, P. Duss 3756 (Holotype: B [destroyed]; Lectotype selected by Garay and Sweet [1974]: AMES; Isolectotypes: BR, NY, PH, US). Fig. 18.

**Plant** medium in size to large, epiphytic, densely caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, slender, 4–9 cm long, enclosed above the middle by a tubular sheath and 2–3 other sheaths below and at the base. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, elliptical, obtuse to subacute, petiolate, 5–9 cm long including a petiole 1–1.5 cm long, the blade 1–2 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** 1–3 erect, subdistichous to secund, densely several-flowered racemes with most flowers open simultaneously, 2–4 cm long, including the peduncle ca. 5 mm long, subtended by a spathe 3–6 mm long, from below the apex of the ramiacul; floral bracts oblique, tubular, 1.5 mm long; pedicels 1 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; **sepal** not widely expanded, similar, pale green to yellow-green, glabrous, free nearly
to the base, ovate, subacute, shortly acuminate into a small apiculum, 1.8 mm long, 1.2 mm wide, 3-veined; petals light green, obcuneate, shallowly concave, 0.6 mm long, 0.7 mm wide, the apex broadly truncate without thickening, microscopically irregular and cellular; lip light green, subquadrate, 0.6 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, 0.4 mm deep, shortly concave below a thick bar, the apex triangular, subacute, the hypochile slightly convex, cellular, becoming densely pubescent toward the base, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; column stout, 0.5 mm long, 0.5 mm broad, the anther and stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology:** from the Latin *perpusilliflorus*, “very small-flowered,” referring to the inflorescence.

**Additional specimens examined:** GUADELOUPE.
Bains Jaunes, 600 m, 6 Sept. 1938, A. Questel 2094 (US); Grande Decouverte along Trace Victor Huues, 900 ft, 8 December 1939, G. R. Proctor 200331 (AMES); Soufriere, above Sainte Claude, 8–11 July 1966, H. A. Hespeheide & D. R. Wiseman 478 (AMES, DUKE); Pointe-Noire, 650 m, 18 September 1974, J. Jérémié 169 (AMES, P); Saint Claude, Forêt de Bains Jaunes, 8 March 1992, J. Fournet & P. Feldmann 5152 (GUAD); Basse-Terre, Massif de la Soufrière, 1000 m, 5 May 1974, C. & F. Sastre 2888 (GUAD, P); Basse-Terre, Massif de la Soufrière, Bains Jaunes, 900 m, 29 October 1995, C. Luer. J. Luer & P. Feldmann 17764 (MO).


PUERTO RICO. Sierra de Luquillo, 2000 ft, May 1883, H. F. A. von Eggers s.n. (BR); Jayuya, Toro Negro State Forest, 17 February 1961, R. O. Woodbury 4789 (SJ, UPR); Ponce: Toro Negro Forest Reserve, Río Inabón, 1150–1250 m, 23 March 1992, F. Axell & P. Chavez 4308 (UPRRP); same area, beyond the TV tower, 1170 m, 5 November 1995, C. Luer, J. Luer, J. Ackerman & F. Axellod 17786 (MO); Río Grande: Luquillo Mts., Mt. Britton, 860 m, 13 May 1991, J. D. Ackerman & R. Calvo 2691 (UPRRP); Cayey-San Lorenzo, Carite Forest Reserve, 800 m, 4 April 1984, J. D. Ackerman 1979 (UPRRP); El Verde, 21 April 1963, R. O. Woodbury s.n. (UPR).

HAITI. Formond, near Les Cayes, 1000 m, 2 March 1971, R. A. Howard, G. R. Cooley & R. E. Weaver 17642 (AMES).

This relatively frequent species is confined to Puerto Rico, Guaïdo Luquillo, Martinique, and neighboring Dominica. A report from Hispaniola is probably a misidentification of the common and variable *Stelis domingensis* Cogn. *Stelis perpusilliflora* is easily identified by the well-developed rachis and an elliptical, obtuse, petiolate leaf; usually a few racemes much shorter than the leaf; and very small flowers that do not expand well. The sepals are free nearly to the base, the subacute tips shortly apiculate. The petals are cuneate and broadly truncate; the lip is oblong with the apex triangular and subacute. The hypochile is thick and densely pubescent below the middle.


**Plant** very small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, slender, 3–11 mm long, enclosed by 2–3 tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, elliptical, obtuse to subacute, shortly petiolate, 10–22 mm long including a petiole 2–3 mm long, the blade 3–5.5 mm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. Inflorescence an erect, dichotious to secund, loosely few- to several-flowered raceme with most flowers open simultaneously, 10–35 mm long, including the peduncle 5–10 mm long, subtended by a spathe 1–3 mm long, from below the apex of the rachis; floral bracts oblique, tubular, 1–1.25 mm long; pedicels 1–1.5 mm long; ovary 0.75–1 mm long; sepals expanded, not expanded, or ciliostigmatic, subequal, pale green, glabrous, free nearly to a short, sepaline cup, ovate, obtuse, 0.75–1.7 mm long, 0.75–1.7 mm wide, 3-veined; petals light green, transversely oblong, shallowly concave, 0.3–0.5 mm long, 0.6–0.8 mm wide, the apex broadly truncate with a flattened, callous, microscopically cellular, margin; lip light green, thick, subquadrate, 0.4–0.5 mm long, 0.3–0.4 mm wide, 0.2–0.3 mm deep, the apex broadly rounded-subtruncate, shallowly concave between with the thickened, minutely apiculate margin, the hypochile thick, convex, densely pubescent toward the base, the base broadly truncate, hinged to the base of the column; column stout, 0.5 mm long, 0.3–0.5 mm broad, the anther and stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology:** from the Latin *pygmaeus*, “pygmy, little,” referring to the habit.

**Additional specimens examined:** GUADELOUPE. Basse-Terre, Massif de le Soufrière, Bains Jaunes, 600 m, 26 June 1937, H. Stehlé 2573 (AMES); without locality, fl. in cult, 29 October 1995, P. Jesup, 1 June 1997, C. Luer 18520 (MO).

DOMINICA. Sylvania Estate, 549 m, 9–24 August 1938, W. H. Hodge 391 (AMES); Coffee grove near Laudat, July 1964, R. L. Wilbur et al. 7510 (US).

ST. VINCENT. Dalaway District, 1000 ft, 2 March 1971, R. A. Howard, G. R. Cooley & R. E. Weaver 17642 (AMES).

PUERTO RICO. Río Grande, Luquillo, Caribbean National Forest, 19 Apr. 1963, R. O. Woodbury 4175 (SJ); El Yunque, June 1961, R. O. Woodbury s.n. (UPR); Luquillo Forest, 600 m, 3 August 1982, A. H. & P. Liogier & L. F. Martorell 33320 (NY, UPR); Río Grande, Luquillo Mts., Río Grande, S of El Verde, 27 October 1987, J. D. Ackerman & A. Montalvo 2417 (UPRRP); same area, 550–600 m, 19 August 1989, J. D. Ackerman 2625 (UPRRP).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Puerto Plata: Cordillera de Yarao, near trail to Arroyo del Toro, 800 m, 28 June 1968, A. H. Liogier 11877 (AMES, NY, US); La Vega: Alto de Casabito, 1400 m, 11 December 1955, J. Jiménez & L. Ariza J. 3165 (US); Loma “La Cuesta de La Vaca” 1200 m, 20 August 1982, T. Zanoni et al. 22811 (NY, UPRRR).

HAITI. Dept. du Nord; vicinity of Marmelade, 800 m, 28 June 1938, D. Dod s.n. (MO), C. Luer illustr. 12222.
This tiny, caespitose species occurs in the Lesser Antilles, Puerto Rico, and Hispaniola. Tiny ramicauls less than 1 cm long bear elliptical leaves less than 2.5 cm long and 0.5 cm wide. Ovalate sepals form a short cup at the base. Sometimes the flowers are cleistogamous. The petals are broad with a thick, flattened margin. The lip is thick and shallowly concave around a broadly rounded, convex bar within a minutely apiculate margin.


**Type:** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. La Vega: near Constanza, 1450 m, June 1910, H. von Tüerckheim 3329 (Holotype: BR; Isotypes: AMES, K, US). Fig. 21.

**Plant** small, epiphytic, long-repent with the rhizome 0.5–1 cm long between ramicauls; roots slender from a node on the rhizome. Ramicauls ascending, slender, 10–13 mm long, enclosed by 2 tubular sheaths. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, subacute, shortly petiolate, 18–25 mm long including a petiole 3–4 mm long, the blade 5–8 mm wide, narrowly cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** an erect, subsecund, loosely several-flowered raceme with most flowers open simultaneously, 3–4 cm long, including the peduncle 0.5–1 cm long, subtended by a spathe 2 mm long, from below the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts oblique, tubular, 1.75 mm long; pedicels 1.25 mm long; ovary 0.6 mm long; **sepals** yellow, incompletely expanded, unequal, glabrous, free nearly to the base, ovate, subacute to obtuse, the dorsal sepal 1.5 mm long, 1 mm wide, 3-veined, the laterals more or less forward, minutely apiculate, 1.75 mm long, 0.75 mm wide, 3-veined; **petals** yellow, obcuneate-subquadrate, truncate, shallowly concave, 0.4 mm long, 0.4 mm wide, 1-veined, the apex broadly truncate with minimal thickening on the margin; **lip** light yellow, thick, trilobed, 0.6 mm long, 0.3 mm wide, 0.2 mm deep, the apex narrowly triangular, obtuse, concave below the junction of obtuse lateral lobes near the middle, the dorsum densely pubescent above the base, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; **column** stout, 0.4 mm long, 0.4 mm broad, the anther and stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology:** from the Latin *repens*, “repent,” referring to the habit.


**Figure 21. Stelis repens** Cogn.

**Figure 22. Stelis triapiculata** Dod
This little species is the only distinctly long-repent species of the genus known in the Antilles. A disjunct population is known from southeastern Ecuador. The creeping rhizome is slender and up to one centimeter long between ramicauls. The leaves are narrowly elliptical and shortly petiolate, exceeded by a loosely minutely-flowered raceme of tiny, yellow flowers. The lateral sepals are free and apiculate, but connate basally to the dorsal sepal. The petals are truncate and single-veined. The lip is minute and distinctly trilobed above the middle and densely pubescent above the base.

**Stelis triapiculata** Dod, Moscocoa 4: 160, 1986. TYPE: HAITI. Massif de la Hotte, Les Cayes, Formond, 2000 m, 8 January 1983, D. Dod 969 (Holotype: JBSD [not located]; Isotypes: AMES [not located], MO, NY [not located], SEL [not located], US [not located]), C. Luer illustr. 12272. Fig. 22.

*Plant* small to medium in size, epiphytic, shortly ascendent to densely caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, slender, 2.5–8 cm long, enclosed by 3 tubular sheaths. *Leaf* erect, coriaceous, elliptical-obovate, obtuse, petiolate, 3–4.5 cm long including a petiole 5–8 mm long, the blade 0.9–1.6 cm wide, acuminate below into the petiole. *Inflorescence* an erect, distichous, congested, many-flowered raceme with most flowers open simultaneously, 2.5–4 cm long, including the peduncle less than 1 cm long, subtended by a spathe 3–4 mm long, from below the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts tubular, oblique, acute, 2 mm long; pedicels 1 mm long; ovary 0.75 mm long; sepals subequally yellow, glabrous, free nearly to the base, ovate, subacute to acute, apiculate, 1.5 mm long, 1 mm wide, 3-veined; petals obcuneate, truncate, shallowly concave, 0.45 mm long, 0.55 mm wide, 3-veined, the apex broadly truncate without thickening; *lip* thick, oblong-subquadrate, 0.6 mm long, 0.4 mm wide, 0.3 mm deep, shallowly concave below a curved bar, the apex contracted into a narrowly obtuse triangle, the hypochoil thick, convex, densely pubescent above the base, the base truncate, hinged to the base of the column; *column* stout, 0.5 mm long, 0.7 mm broad, the anther and stigmatic lobes apical.

**Etymology**: Latin *triapiculatus* “triapiculate,” referring to the tips of the sepals.

This species, known only from the Massif de la Hotte in Haiti, is very similar to the frequent *Stelis domingensis*. It is distinguished from it by larger, broader leaves, distinctly apiculate sepals, and a triangular tip of the lip.

### Excluded Species

**Stelis aprica** Lindl., Comp. Bot. Mag. 2: 353. 1836.

This species, of which *S. crassifolia* Lindl. is a synonym, is widely distributed and known to occur in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and possibly in Bolivia (Luer 2009, 2018a), but so far has not been found in the Antilles. Collections from the Andes and the Antilles have been misidentified as *S. aprica* in herbaria and literature.

Lindley (1842) described *Stelis crassifolia* based on a cultivated material by Sir Charles Lemon, an amateur gardener, at Carclew House, Cornwall, England. Unfortunately, no type specimen is preserved in Lindley’s herbarium at Kew, and no other original material has been located. As Luer (2018b) pointed out, the West Indian provenance of Lemon’s collection is incorrect. In *Folia Orchidaceae*, Lindley (1859) provided a description of *S. crassifolia*, citing his 1842 publication and a Colombian collection by I. F. Holton, and made no reference to Lemon’s collection from the West Indies. It is possible that both specimens had the same source. We hereby select Lemon’s specimen as neotype as follows:

**Stelis crassifolia** Lindl., Edward’s Bot. Reg. 28: misc. 9, 1842. TYPE: “Imported from the West Indies in Aug 1841 by Sir C. Lemon” (Holotype: Lost). Neotype here designated: COLOMBIA, Cauca, La Paila, 30 April 1853, J. F. Holton 160 (K; Isoneotype: AMES [72181]).


The collection identified as being this species in Luer (2014) refers to *S. chabreana*. Therefore, the name *Stelis pusilla* is excluded from the Antillean orchidflora.

### Literature Cited


