

**A NEW AND STRIKING *SPATHOGLOTTIS*
(ORCHIDACEAE: COLLABIINAE),
HONORING HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF BHUTAN**

NIMA GYELTSHEN¹, KEZANG TOBGYEL¹ & STIG DALSTRÖM^{1,2,3}

¹National Biodiversity Centre, Serbithang, Thimphu, Bhutan

²22304 Ringling Boulevard, unit 119, Sarasota FL 34237, U.S.A.

Lankester Botanical Garden, University of Costa Rica, Cartago, Costa Rica

³Corresponding author: stigidalstrom@gmail.com

ABSTRACT. A new, attractive and morphologically unique species of *Spathoglottis* is described, illustrated and compared with the most similar species. The new species is currently only known from two localities in southeastern Bhutan and differs distinctly from its closest relative, *Spathoglottis hardingiana*, by the glabrous pedicels, forward-curved acuminate apices of the petals, a yellow hypochile of the lip, two pairs of unequal callus “horns” and swellings, and a spirally coiled epichile of the lip, versus a densely pubescent inflorescence and pedicels, a pale purple hypochile, a single pair of erect and clavate, or “bubble-shaped”, callus swellings, and a projecting and narrowly triangular epichile of the lip for *S. hardingiana*.

KEY WORDS: Orchidaceae, Collabiinae, new species, *Spathoglottis*, Bhutan

Introduction. The genus *Spathoglottis* Blume was described in 1825 in *Bijdragen tot de Flora van Nederlandsch Indië* (Blume 1825-1827). The genus currently consists of approximately 50 species (Govaerts 2017) with some additional varieties and natural hybrids, distributed in India, Nepal, Bhutan, throughout subtropical SE Asia, China, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia and the Pacific Islands.

On November 3, 2016, the remote region of Ngangla-Kaktong in the Zhemgang district of Bhutan (Fig. 1) was explored by National Biodiversity Centre’s (NBC) Biodiversity Researchers Nima Gyeltshen and Kezang Tobgyel, and former contract staff Tandin Wangchuk, currently a Forest Ranger I in Trashigang Forest Division. The objective was to collect seeds for the Tree Seed Conservation Project.

The chosen location is also known to support small populations of *Paphiopedilum fairrieianum* (Lindl.) Stein (Fig. 2A, and *P. venustum* (Wall. ex Sims) Pfitzer (Fig. 2B). These orchid species are considered critically endangered throughout their known distribution in the Himalayan tropical to subtropical region but fortuitously grow together in limestone areas in the Ngangla-Kaktong area.

During the 2016 trip, it was observed that, although

small and vulnerable, populations of *Paphiopedilum fairrieianum* (Lindl.) Stein and *P. venustum* (Wall. ex Sims) were still present and appearing healthy. The NBC team therefore decided to make a survey to document the species composition with a total of three plots where *Paphiopedilum* plants were present, with an area of 10 x 10 m² for tree vegetation and 2 x 2 m² for the ground vegetation (Fig. 3). During the composition survey of ground vegetation, a striking terrestrial orchid in full bloom was discovered inside the selected plot, which was at 1038 m.a.s.l. elevation. After returning to the base camp the specimen was processed and scanned and tentatively identified as an unusual *Spathoglottis* species. Later, photos were sent for a positive identification to Dhan Bdr. Gurung (College of Natural Resources, Lobesa, Bhutan), and Stig Dalström who confirmed that the attractive flowers indeed belong to a new and striking *Spathoglottis* species (Fig. 4–6).

Later, on November 8, 2016, the same NBC team made a trip to the remote villages of Martshala and Sarjung in the Samdrup Jongkhar district for additional tree seed collection and pre-collection assessments. Amazingly, another observation of the new *Spathoglottis* species was made growing on



FIGURE 1. The mountains of southern Zhemgang are vast and difficult to explore.

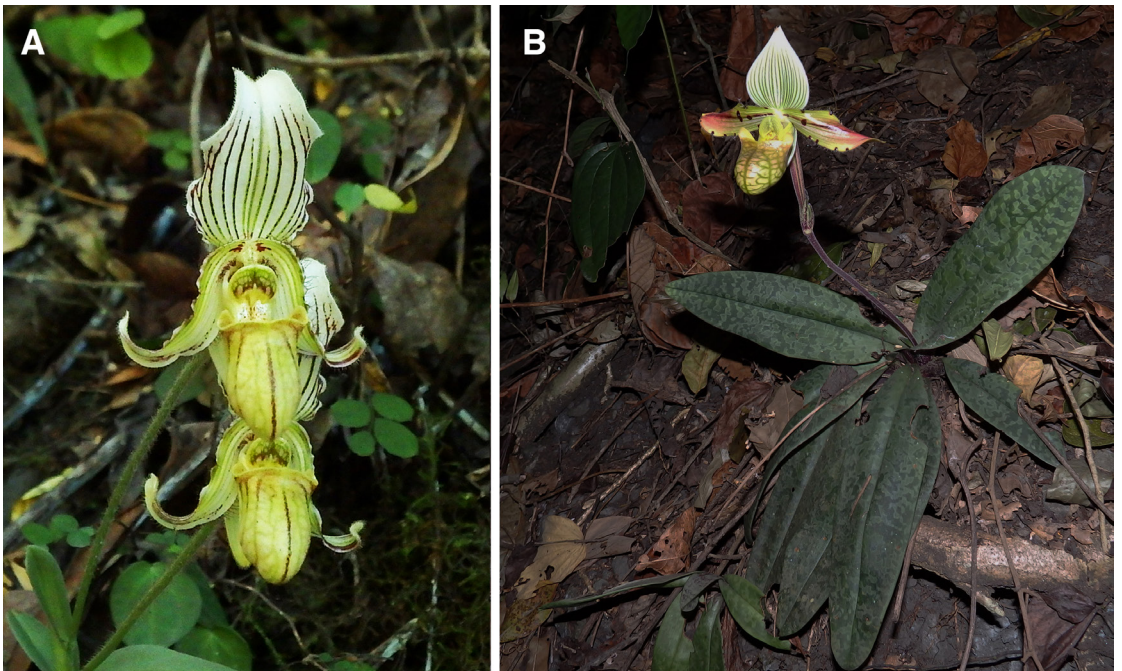


FIGURE 2. Species of *Paphiopedilum* at Ngangla-Kaktong region, Zhemgang, Bhutan. A, *P. fairrie anum*. B, *P. venustum*.



FIGURE 3. Tandin Wangchuk and Kezang Tobgyel collecting data at the type locality of *Spathoglottis jetsuniae*.



FIGURE 4. Natural habitat of *Spathoglottis jetsuniae* in Zhemgang. Photo by Nima Gyeltshen.

limestone outcrops together with *P. fairrieanum*. At this site only a single *Spathoglottis* plant was seen; in a larger population of the *Paphiopedilum*. Additional studies are desirable to achieve a better understanding of the natural distribution, occurrence and threats to this newly discovered and hence, little known *Spathoglottis*.

Only *Spathoglottis ixioides* (D.Don) Lindl., a rather small and yellow-flowered species was previously listed for Bhutan (Pearce & Cribb 2002). The discovery of the new and striking *Spathoglottis* is therefore a welcome contribution to the continuously increasing number of known orchid species documented for the small country known as the “Land of the Thunder Dragon”.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Spathoglottis jetsuniae N.Gyeltshen, K.Tobgyel & Dalström, *sp. nov.*

Type: Bhutan. Zhemgang, Ngangla Trong, terrestrial in shallow layers of soil on or below limestone outcrops, alt. 1038 m.a.s.l., 3 Nov. 2016, N. Gyeltshen, K. Tobgyel & T. Wangchuk Ni.G-708-2016 (holotype: THIM). Fig. 4–6.

Diagnosis. *Spathoglottis jetsuniae* is similar to *S. hardingiana* C.S.P.Parish & Rchb.f. (Fig.7), but differs by having sub-glabrous inflorescence, axis and pedicels, petals with abruptly acuminate apices curved forward, a yellow lip with a pair of spreading fleshy callus lobes and an additional, parallel pair of digitate, or “sausage-shaped”, callus structures above, and a narrow and coiled-up, strap-like mid-lobe. In contrast,

S. hardingiana has distinctly pubescent inflorescence, axis, ovaries and pedicels, acute petals, a pale mauve lip with a single pair of thick and clavate, or bulbous, erect callus structures, and a porrect and narrowly triangular mid-lobe (Parish & Reichenbach 1875; Curtis’s Botanical Magazine 1904).

Terrestrial herb. Roots thin and fibrous, ca. 1–2 mm thick. Pseudobulbs globose-ovoid, ca. 2.5 × 2.0 cm, covered by fibrous sheaths. Leaves 1 to 3, oblanceolate, narrowly acute to broadly acuminate, plicate, ca. 34 × 4 cm long, proximally narrowed into a ca. 3.5 cm long petiole-like base. Inflorescence axillary from the base of the pseudobulb, slender, erect to slightly arching, mainly glabrous turning micro-pubescent towards the apex; raceme many-flowered; peduncle slender with 5 tubular, acute ca. 1.5–3.5 cm long sheaths; rachis straight, ca. 13 cm long and rather dense-flowered; floral bracts narrowly acuminate, 4–10 mm long. Pedicel with ovary slender, glabrous, 4.0–5.5 cm long. Flowers ca. 2.5–2.8 cm across; dorsal sepal white turning bluish magenta with maturity, cuneate, elliptic and bluntly acute, ca. 14 × 6 mm; lateral sepals similar in color and shape, obtuse, ca. 13.0–13.5 × 6.0–6.5 mm; petals similar in color, cuneate, broadly elliptic, slightly oblique apically with an abruptly acuminate, ca. 2.3 mm long apex which is distinctly curved forward in the natural state, ca. 13.5–14.0 × 7.0 mm; lip flexibly attached at the base of the column, basally shallowly concave and indistinctly 3-lobed; lateral lobes rounded, ca. 5.0–5.5 mm long, margins basally entire but increasingly pilose near the base



FIGURE 5. The striking flowers of *Spathoglottis jetsuniae*. Photo by Nima Gyeltshen

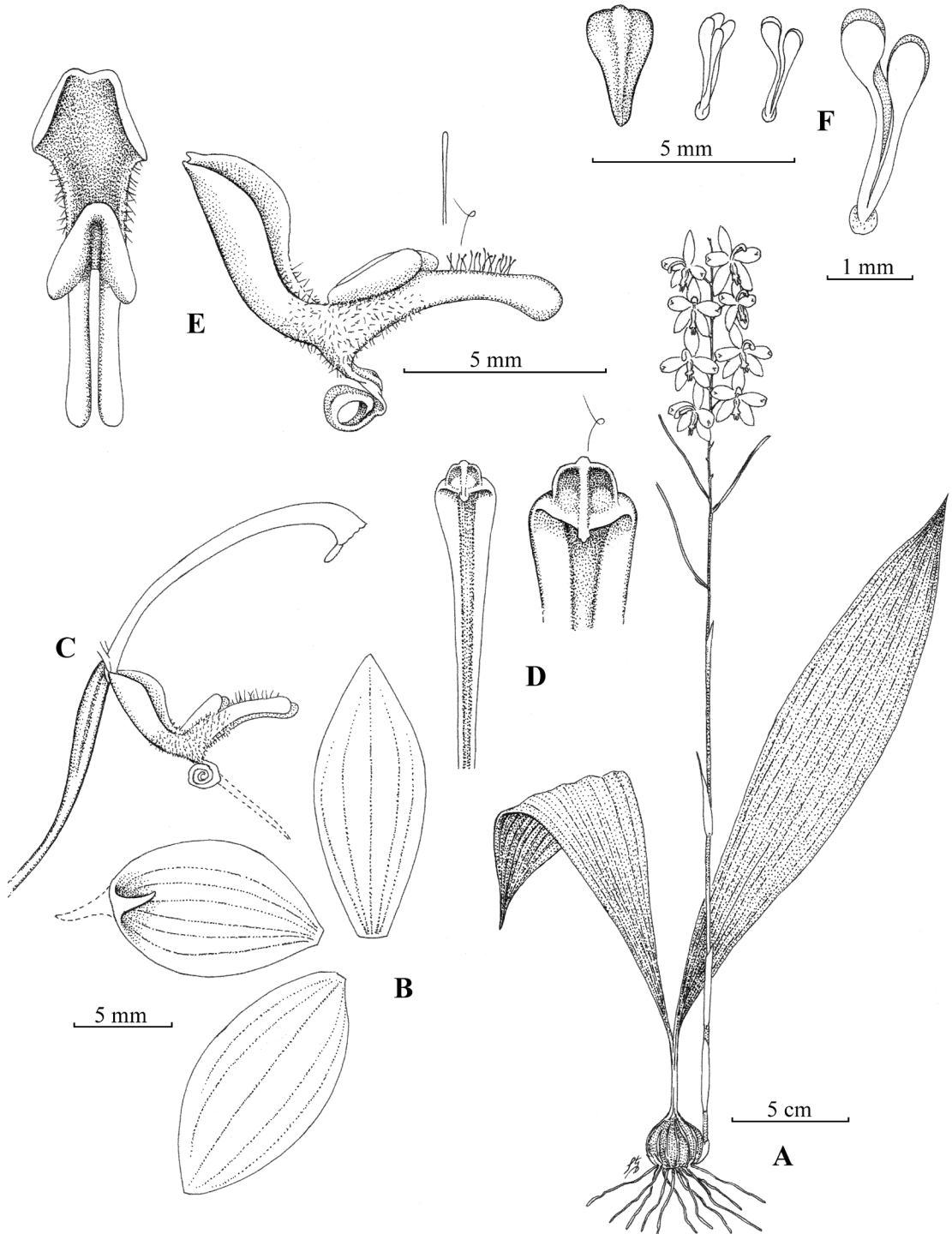


FIGURE 6. *Spathoglottis jetsuniae* N.Gyeltshen, K.Tobgyel & Dalström. A. Plant habit. B. Dissected flower without the lip. C. Lateral view of the lip and column. D. Ventral views of the column. E. Dorsal and lateral views of the lip. F. Dorsal view of the anther cap, and pollinaria. Drawn from the holotype by Stig Dalström.



FIGURE 7. *Spathoglottis hardingiana* from the Curtis' *Botanical Magazine*, plate 7964 (1904).

of the callus, front-lobe reduced to a coiled-up, ca. 6 mm long narrow strap-like structure, callus of a pair of basally pubescent spreading fleshy lobes, with an additional erect and parallel pair of ca. 5.8–6.0 mm long digitate, or “sausage-shaped”, structures; *column* slender, erect and gradually arcuate, narrowly winged throughout and becoming broader towards the apex, ca. 14 mm long; *anther* campanulate, pyriform in upper view, dorsally indistinctly lobulate; *pollinarium* of two sets of four elongate, clavate ca. 2.0–2.3 mm long pollinia. *Capsule* not seen.

PARATYPE: Bhutan, Zhemgang, Ngangla Trong, same area as the holotype, terrestrial on or below limestone outcroppings, alt. ca. 1038 m.a.s.l., 3 Nov. 2016, *N. Gyeltshen, K. Tobgyel & T. Wangchuk Ni.G-708 (THIM)*.

OTHER MATERIAL STUDIED: Samdrup Jongkhar,

Martshala and Sarjung, terrestrial in thin layer of soil on limestone outcrops, alt. 981 m.a.s.l., 8 Nov. 2016, *N. Gyeltshen, K. Tobgyel & T. Wangchuk s.n.* (digital photographs in authors' archives).

ECOLOGY: *Spathoglottis jetsuniae* grows terrestrially in shallow soil on or below NW facing limestone outcrops at approximately 980 – 1000 m.a.s.l. elevation, with the soil pH of 7.1 – 7.8, and in close proximity of *Paphiopedilum fairrieianum* populations. The forest vegetation in the selected plot is mostly dominated by evergreen trees including *Rapanea capitellata* (Wall.) Mez. (RBA = 28.99 %), *Phoebe lanceolata* (Nees.) Nees. (RBA = 27.87 %) and *Acer oblongum* Wall. ex DC. (RBA = 18.11 %), RBA of *P. fairrieianum* was 0.02 % and *P. venustum* was 0.03 %. Total RBA of evergreen tree species in Ngangla and Kaktong habitats were 67.4 % and 63.4 % respectively.

DISTRIBUTION: *Spathoglottis jetsuniae* is so far only known from two localities in southeastern Bhutan.

EPONYMY: *Spathoglottis jetsuniae* is named in loving and respectful honor of Her Majesty the Queen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck of Bhutan, who has a dedicated and sincere interest in the protection of the environment and the wild flora and fauna of Bhutan.

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