

high salt content. The plants found there are psamófito-halophytes, small in size with abundant roots and long, leathery leaves; 2) rocky coastline, characterized by the presence of *Dyckia encholirioides* (Bromeliaceae); 3) forest, with many rocky outcrops and sparse herbaceous layers because the penetration of light in most places is low. This study was conducted between 2010 and 2011, in conjunction with the graduate program at the University of Lavras-MG - Botany Ornamental Plants. Herbarium specimens deposited in the Herbaria Barbosa Rodrigues (RBR) and the Federal University of Santa Catarina (FLOR) were consulted and studied. The field work on the island of Campeche occurred over the years 2010 and 2011, totaling 49 trips lasting three days each. By the end of this work, 25 genera

and 34 species of orchids and a natural hybrid were catalogued, described, and photographed. The genera and species found were: *Acianthera pubescens*, *A. serpentula*, *A. saundersiana*, *A. sonderana*; *Aspidogyne bidentifera*; *Brassavola tuberculata*; *Campylocentrum aromaticum*; *Catasetum cernuum*; *Cattleya leopoldii*; *Cyrtopodium flavum*; *Cleistes macrantha*; *Encyclia odoratissima*; *Epidendrum fulgens*; *Gomesa crispa*; *Maxillaria picta*; *Miltonia flavescens*; *Notylia longispicata*; *Octomeria grandiflora*, *O. montana*, *O. diaphana*; *Oeceoclades maculata*; *Oncidium pumilum*, *O. flexuosum*, *O. ciliatum*, *O. barbatum*; *Ornithocephalus myrticola*; *Polystachya estrellensis*; *Prescottia densiflora*; *Rodriguezia decora*; and *Stanhopea graveolens*.

***Cattleya labiata* Lindl. and its varieties - a reflection**

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Cattleya labiata was discovered in 1818 by William Swainson during his scientific expedition to Brazil. It was described by English botanist John Lindley in 1821. The specific plant came from northeastern Brazil, far from the coast and 500 to 1000 m above sea level where the temperature oscillates between 18 and 22 C. The varieties of *Cattleya labiata* have always been subjects of much controversy among Brazilian hobbyists. A variety in the orchid sense should be based on the existence of more than one factor, including

flower shape, color, design, texture, size, and substance. Over the past 20 years several authors and Brazilian organizations, such as L. C. Menezes, João Paulo de Souza Fontes, Federation of Orquidofilia Gaucha, and Federation of Santa Catarina Orquidofilia, have created their own lists of varieties. According to these works and combining information from charts and table, 37 varieties of *Cattleya labiata* have been described based on the color and shape of the flower and 12 varieties based on the design of the lip.

Novelties in Orchidaceae for the Colombian flora

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During floristic inventories conducted in remnant cloud forests and páramos from the western and eastern Cordilleras of the Andes, several new species and chorological novelties have been reported as the

result of intensive field and herbarium work since 2009. Material from each species found was collected and documented with pictures and field notes; several dried specimens from the most representative herbaria

in the country were also studied. The study and description of all new taxa were supervised by many orchid specialists. Twenty-seven new species and three new chorological records for the Colombian flora have been reported, represented as following for these genera: *Acianthera* Schweid. (2 new species), *Campylocentrum* Benth. (1 new species), *Epidendrum* L. (13 new species), *Lepanthes* Sw. (7 new species and two new records), *Lockhartia* Hook. (1 new species), *Stelis* Sw. (1 new species), and *Telipogon* Kunth (2 new species and one new record). Despite

the high level of perturbation of these ecosystems and human pressures, orchid diversity and the amount of endemism are surprisingly high compared to those of similar, protected ecosystems from the same region. Nevertheless, the scarcity of populations of some of the new species demonstrates 1) the importance and utility of floristic inventories and protection of the orchid diversity of Colombian forests and páramos and 2) the need for urgent short- and long-term conservation strategies in order to save Colombian wild orchid populations from extinction.

Anotaciones sobre la composición de la comunidad de orquídeas en la Reserva Natural Bosque de Yotoco (Valle del Cauca, Colombia)

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Durante el año 2009 se estudió, en La Reserva Natural Bosque de Yotoco, la flora orquídeológica que caracteriza este bosque, uno de los últimos relictos boscosos del Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Con el fin de capturar la diversidad de esta familia de hierbas terrestres, rupícolas como epífitas; se trazaron de manera sistemática 104 transectos (69 verticales, 29 horizontales, 5 lineales) dentro del bosque, cubriendo

más de 30 000 m². Se encontraron 91 morfoespecies, 81 determinadas hasta especie, *Stelis spathulata* y *Stelis argentata* las más abundantes, los forófitos más frecuentes Corbones (*Poulseria armata*), Caimitos (*Pauletaria caimito*) y Lauraceas, sin embargo los más diversos fueron *Eugenia* sp. y *Ficus insipida*. Se registraron 19 nuevas especies, para un aproximado de 100 especies reportadas en la Reserva.

Checklist and illustrated guide to the Cauca River Valley's orchids and the Andean foothills (southwestern Colombia)

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As part of the principal author's doctoral thesis, 21 dry forest patches were explored in the Cauca River Valley bioregion (421,000 ha) in southwestern Colombia.

Sampling was carried out from September 2009 to October 2010 at elevations between 930 and 1200 m. Field work was carried out during 346 hours over a