

Apéndice 4

Bromelias de Monteverde

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Esta lista de 28 especies de la familia Bromeliaceae está basada principalmente en las colecciones de S. Ingram y K. Ferrell-Ingram, obtenidas en el área del Triángulo en la Reserva Biológica Bosque Nuboso de Monteverde, depositadas en el herbario de los Jardines Botánicos Marie Selby (*Marie Selby Botanical Gardens*), y en los archivos mantenidos en el Centro de Identificación de Bromelias Mulford B. Foster (*Mulford B. Foster Bromeliad Identification Center*). Un total de 65 especies han sido encontradas en el área más amplia de la Reserva Monteverde (Apéndice 1). Las especies están ordenadas primero por subfamilias, luego por orden alfabético por género y especie. Los taxones que han sido propuestos para ser reclasificados en los nuevos géneros *Racinaea* y *Werauhia* están indicados entre paréntesis.

Anotaciones no traducidas

Subfamily Bromelioideae

Leaves mostly serrate-margined, ovary inferior, fruit a fleshy berry, seeds unappendaged. No taxa from this subfamily are known from the preserve Triangle; they are mostly from lower elevations in Costa Rica.

Subfamily Pitcairnioideae

Leaves mostly serrate-margined, ovary mostly superior, fruit a dry capsule, seeds caudate or winged.

Pitcairnia atrorubens (Beer) Baker. Inflorescence dense and cylindrical; plant stemless, terrestrial or epiphytic.

Pitcairnia brittoniana Mez. Inflorescence laxly secund-flowered; plant a hemiepiphytic vine.

Subfamily Tillandsioideae

Leaves always entire, ovary superior, fruit a dry capsule, seeds plumose.

Catopsis nitida (Hook.) Griseb. Completely green, tubular epiphytes.

Guzmania angustifolia (Baker) Wittm. An epiphyte with an elongate, leafy stem, red bracts and yellow petals.

G. compacta Mez. Red-striate, soft foliage with a capitate, yellow or red and yellow inflorescence.

G. coriostachya (Griseb.) Mez. Inflorescence conelike, tan with nocturnal, cream

- flowers.
- G. nicaraguensis** Mez & C. F. Baker ex Mez. Red-striate leaves and a short, cylindrical inflorescence of red bracts and yellow petals; the rosette is leafy and compact.
- G. plicatifolia** L. B. Sm. The only Costa Rican *Guzmania* with conspicuously plicate leaf blades and a compound inflorescence; the inflorescence has red bracts and yellow flowers.
- G. scandens** H. Luther & W. J. Kress. This rhizomatous epiphyte can be distinguished by a combination of narrow plicate leaves and a simple inflorescence with purplish bracts and yellow-green flowers.
- G. stenostachya** L. B. Sm. Usually a rather lax and untidy rosette of leaves; the inflorescence is slenderly cylindrical with red bracts and yellow petals.
- Tillandsia adpressa** Andre var. *tonduziana* (Mez) L. B. Smith. A pseudobulbous canopy epiphyte with soft leaves and a drab, small-flowered, compound inflorescence (*Racinaea schumanniana* [Wittmack] J.R. Grant).
- T. excelsa** Griseb. A variable rosette-forming epiphyte with soft, straplike green or reddish leaves and a showy, branched inflorescence of red bracts and lavender-purple petals.
- T. insignis** (Mez) L. B. Sm. & Pittendr. A small, erect, caulescent epiphyte with a simple inflorescence of red bracts and very dark blue-violet petals. Clusters of sterile plants may not be recognized as a bromeliad, appearing more like a gigantic moss.
- T. punctulata** Schldl. & Chamisso. A bulbous rosette with green leaf blades and nearly black leaf sheaths; the inflorescence is simple or compound with red and green bracts and violet petals tipped with white.
- Vriesea bracteosa** (Mez & Werckle) L. B. Sm. & Pittendr. The green, capitate inflorescence with two-flowered, nearly aborted branches is similar to other members of the "Thecophylloid" complex of *Vriesea* (Utley 1983). The leaves are usually erect and unmarked.
- (With the exception of *V. incurva*, the following members of the genus *Vriesea* have earlier been classified in the genus *Werauhia* [J. R. Grant].)
- V. capitata** (Mez & Werckle) L. B. Sm. & Pittendr. Very similar to *V. bracteosa* but leaves are usually narrower and somewhat silver beneath.
- V. comata** (Mez & Werckle) L. B. Sm. & Pittendr. This species is very similar to *V. bracteosa*, but usually somewhat smaller and more compact.
- V. graminifolia** Mez & Werckle. Usually densely clustering with narrow triangular leaf blades and a short secund-flowered inflorescence.
- V. hygrometrica** (Andre) L. B. Sm. & Pittendr. Another "Thecophylloid" but with colorfully tessellated leaf blades.
- V. incurva** (Griseb.) Read. A gray or silver, pseudobulbous canopy epiphyte with a pendent inflorescence of pink bracts and yellow-green petals.
- V. notata** L. B. Sm. & Pittendr. A rather small "Thecophylloid" usually with reddish suffused or tessellated leaf blades. To accurately determine any of these related *Vriesea* species, one should refer to Utley (1983).
- V. pedicellata** (Mez & Werckle) L. B. Sm. & Pittendr. Leaves often suffused with red, and the lateral branches may have up to five flowers instead of the usual two of most "Thecophylloids."
- V. stenophylla** (Mez & Werckle) L. B. Sm. & Pittendr. This "Thecophylloid" is usually somewhat caulescent (*Werauhia stenophylla* [Mez & Werckle] J. R. Grant).
- V. tonduziana** L. B. Sm. From a rosette of spreading, dark green leaves is produced a stout, swordlike inflorescence; the nocturnal flowers are exerted from the underside of the bracts.
- V. umbrosa** L. B. Sm. Similar to *V.*

pedicellata but usually with plain green leaves and a denser cylindrical inflorescence.

V. *viridiflora* (Regel) Wittm. ex Mez. Rather like a smaller, more delicate version of *V. tonduziana*; the scape is relatively much longer.

V. *vittata* (Mez & Werckle) L. B. Sm. & Pittendr. The brown-banded leaf blades and the simple, few-flowered inflorescence distinguish this species.

V. *werckleana* Mez. The largest epiphyte in the preserve, with a rosette of dark green leaves to over 1 m in diameter; the compound inflorescence produces pale green, nocturnal flowers visited by bats.