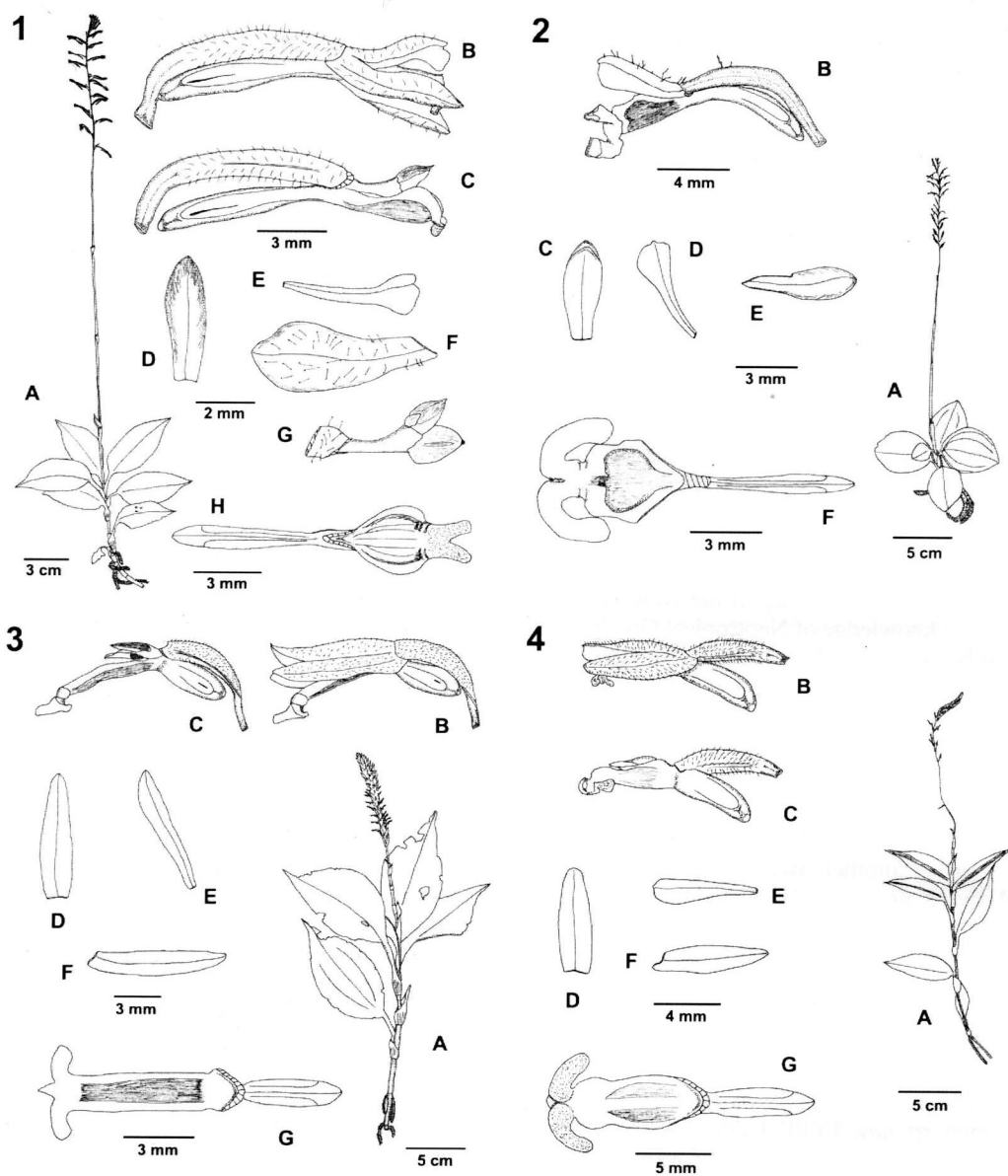


Aspidogyne costaricensis Ormerod & M. A. Blanco, *sp. nov.* TYPE: COSTA RICA. Limón: Canton Matina, cerro between Cerro Chimu and Cerro Matama, 1200 m, 29 April 1985, L. D. Gómez & G. Herrera 23528 (Holotype: SEL; Isotype: MO). Fig. 1.

Synonym: *Erythrodendron* sp. F: Dressler, Monogr. Syst. Bot. 93: 178, 2003.

Species nova subsimilis A. harlingii Ormerod sed lobulis epichilo rectangularis (non oblongo-ligulatis) et brevioribus (1.0 vs. 2.9 mm) differt.

Erect terrestrial herb. Rhizome creeping, rooting at nodes, terete, 3.0 × 0.1–0.2 cm. Stem terete, 6–7-leaved, 3–5 × 0.1–0.3 cm; internodes to 0.75 cm long. Leaves obliquely ovate to ovate-elliptic, acute to subacuminate, 3.7–5.0 × 1.5–2.2 cm; petiole and sheath 0.8–1.4 cm long. Inflorescence pubescent, 29.3 cm long; peduncle 21.3 cm long; sheathing bracts 3–4, lax, to 1 cm long; rachis laxly 15–20-flowered, 8 cm long; floral bracts ovate-elliptic, acuminate, 6 × 2 mm. Pedicellate ovary subcylindric, pubescent, 8–9 mm long. Flowers white, externally laxly pubescent. Dorsal sepal obovate-oblong, obtuse, 4.2 × 1.6 mm. Lateral sepals obliquely obovate-oblong, obtuse, 6.00 × 2.25 mm. Petals



FIGURES 1-4. 1, *Aspidozyne costaricensis* Ormerod & M.A. Blanco. A, plant; B, flower; C, flower minus tepals; D, dorsal sepal; E, petal; F, lateral sepal; G, column; H, labellum and spur. 2, *Aspidozyne harlingii* Ormerod. A, plant; B, flower minus lateral sepal; C, dorsal sepal; D, petal; E, lateral sepal; F, labellum and spur. 3, *Microchilus andrei* Ormerod. A, plant; B, flower; C, flower minus tepals; D, dorsal sepal; E, petal; F, lateral sepal; G, labellum and spur. 4, *Microchilus arietinus* (Rchb.f. & Warming) Ormerod var. *federalensis* Ormerod. A, plant; B, flower; C, flower minus tepals; D, dorsal sepal; E, petal; F, lateral sepal; G, labellum and spur. All drawn from holotype.

ligulate, apical quarter dolabriform, retuse, 4.2×1.3 mm. *Labellum* spurred, trilobed, joined to column for 1.5 mm; spur subcylindric-clavate, obtuse, 6.5-8.0 mm long; hypochile broadly obovate-suborbicular, concave, 3 mm long, 2.5

mm wide (not flat); epichile deeply bilobed from a subquadrate base, puberulent, medially 1.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide basally, lobules rectangular, subtruncate-obtuse, 1.0×0.5 mm. *Column* 4 mm long.

Distribution: Costa Rica.

Additional specimens examined: COSTA RICA. Alajuela: Upala, Bijagua, El Retiro, estribaciones del Cerro Montezuma, 900 m, 25 July 1993, *G. Herrera 6375* (CR); San Ramón, Angeles, Reserva Biológica Alberto M. Brenes, 900–1100 m, 29 June 2002, *M. Blanco et al. 2156* (CR, F, USJ); same area, March 1990, *D. E. Mora-Retana 8* (USJ); same area, 9 June 2001, *C.O. Morales 1618* (USJ); same area, 2 June 1995, *M. Blanco et al. 288* (USJ). Cartago: Jiménez, Selva, Reserva El Copal, 1000–1200 m, 2 June 2001, *M. Blanco & R. Narit 1869* (CR, USJ).

This species appears to be most similar to the Ecuadorian *Aspidogyne harlingii* (described herein), but its flowers differ in having a broadly obovate-suborbicular (not subquadrate) labellum hypochile and much shorter (1.0 vs. 2.9 mm) epichile lobules.

The above description is mostly derived from the type material. Mario Blanco adds the following information on coloration: “Leaves very dark green, iridescent (i.e. with sparkly texture) above, grayish below. Inflorescence rachis and pedicels green; flower bracts reddish. Flowers mostly white; dorsal sepal and lateral lobes [i.e. hypochile] of labellum pale reddish brown,” from notes on *M. Blanco 288*.

Carlos Morales (USJ, pers. comm. to M. Blanco) supplies the following information in regard to coloration of the underside of the leaves: “I have had this species in cultivation for several years; that’s why I know that the color of the abaxial side of the leaves is variable, depending on the environment (forest clearings vs. darker sites): uniformly purple (*Mora-Retana 8*), reddish gray (*Blanco 288*), greenish gray (*Blanco 1869* and my own observation). I have had several plants; two in the greenhouse, which is very dark; the abaxial leaf surface of those plants was uniformly purple. In forest clearings of the A. M. Brenes Biological Preserve I have seen leaves with a greenish gray abaxial side.”