

**Barbosella geminata** Luer, sp. nov.

Species haec *B. longipedi* Schltr. affinis sed nodis rhizomatum elongatorum bifoliatis uniradicatisque, pedunculo brevior, flore minore et labello oblongo distinguitur.

Plant medium in size for the genus, epiphytic, scandent; rhizome stout, elongated, occasionally branching, 3-6 cm long between secondary stems, with a close, tubular sheath near the middle; roots slender, produced singly at the apex (or base) of a segment of rhizome. Secondary stems produced in pairs, each unifoliate, abbreviated, 3-8 mm long, enclosed by 1-2 thin, close, ribbed sheaths. Leaf thick, coriaceous, linear-obovate, the apex acute, tridentate, gradually narrowed below to the base, 25-28 mm long, 3-5 mm wide. Inflorescence a solitary, yellow flower produced by a slender, erect peduncle 4-5 cm long, from the apex of a secondary stem; floral bract oblique, acute, 4 mm long; pedicel 1 mm long, with a filament 3-4 mm long; ovary 2 mm long; dorsal sepal very narrowly ovate, acute, 12 mm long, 1.5 mm wide; lateral sepals connate into an ovate, retuse synsepal 11 mm long, concave below the middle, 5 mm wide spread out; petals narrowly ovate, 8 mm long, 1.25 mm wide, the apex attenuate, acute, the margins microscopically serrulate below the middle; lip oblong, 3 mm long, 1.2 mm wide, the apex obtuse, the base rounded, deeply concave to accommodate the bulbous apex of the column-foot, with an infolded pair of carinae extending forward to the distal third; column stout, 2 mm long, the foot 1 mm long.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *geminatus*, "doubled, paired," in reference to the paired leaves.

TYPE: COSTA RICA: SAN JOSE: epiphytic in cloud forest above Division, alt. 2850 m, Dec. 1979, *Kerry S. Walter* 79-888 (HOLOTYPE: SEL), C. Luer illust. 4830.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica.

This species is similar to the Colombian *B. longipes*, but *B. geminata* may be distinguished by the twice smaller leaves and flowers. A pair of leaves is present at the apex of each segment of elongated rhizome where only a solitary root emerges. Apparently the opposite occurs in *B. longipes*. The apex of each new rhizome is terminated by the development of a single secondary stem and leaf, but the next growth from the apex of the rhizome produces a secondary stem and leaf as well as another prolonged segment of rhizome. In this manner a long, loose mat of entangled, scandent rhizomes is evolved, with a pair of equal-sized leaves at each node of the rhizomes.