

Baskervilla colombiana GARAY nov. sp. — Fig. 1.

Terrestris, glaberrimis; radicibus fasciculatis, satis crassis longisque, puberulis; foliis ad 5, basilaribus rosulatis, longe, attenuateque petiolatis, erectis, usque ad 25 cm longis; petiolis 11—12 cm longis, lamina ovato-lanceolata, breviter acuminata, 12—15 cm longa, medium fere 6.5—7 cm lata, textura tenuiora; pedunculus erectus, distanter 4 vaginatus; vaginis inferioribus foliaceis, lanceolatis, pedunculum arcte amplectentibus, superioribus mox in bracteam decrescentibus, cum spica usque ad 43—45 cm altus; spica cylindracea dense multiflora usque ad 15 cm longa; floribus ut videtur virescentibus, illis *B. janeirensis* BRADE simillimis sed paulo majoribus; sepalo intermedio lanceolato, libero, apice acuto, obscurissime 5-nervoso, 8 mm longo, 2 mm lato; lateralibus ima basi connatis, oblique ovato lanceolatis, suberectis, obscurissime 5-nervis, 8 mm longis, 4 mm latis; petalis columna alte adnatis, oblique dentoideis, obtusis, obscurissime 3-nervis, 5 mm longis, basi 2 mm latis; labello saccato, trilobo, columna alte adnato, extus mediano carinato, carina ad basin sparsim pilosula, apice incrassato bisulcato; lobo intermedio ovato subrotundo, 8 mm longo, medium fere 4 mm lato, lateralibus subfalcatis oblique lanceolatis, acutis, 3 mm longis, 2 mm latis; columna suberecta, terete, 5 mm longa, 1 mm crassa; rostello erecto, lanceolato, acuto; pollinia 4 generis; ovario fusiforme, sessile, cum bractea lanceolata fere aequilongo, 1 cm longo.

Colombia: Distr. Cauca, ad pag. El Tambo, ad La Costa, ca 800 m s. m.,
K. v. SNEIDERN no. 1598!

B. colombiana GARAY is allied to *B. janeirensis* BRADE, differing from it in having larger flowers and dissimilar flower segments. It is between *B. janeirensis* BRADE and *B. paranaensis* (KRZL.) SCHLTR. in the size of the entire plant, the latter being very small flowered. (I disagree with Dr. HOEHNE in the reduction of *B. janeirensis* to synonymy with *B. paranaensis*. I have an isotype specimen of *B. paranaensis* in my collection and a careful examination in relation to the above described new species indicates that the two concepts have to be kept separated.) The genus *Baskervilla* is new for Colombia. Although Colombia is one of the best explored portions of the Andean region, we can expect interesting new types, especially among the terrestrial orchids.

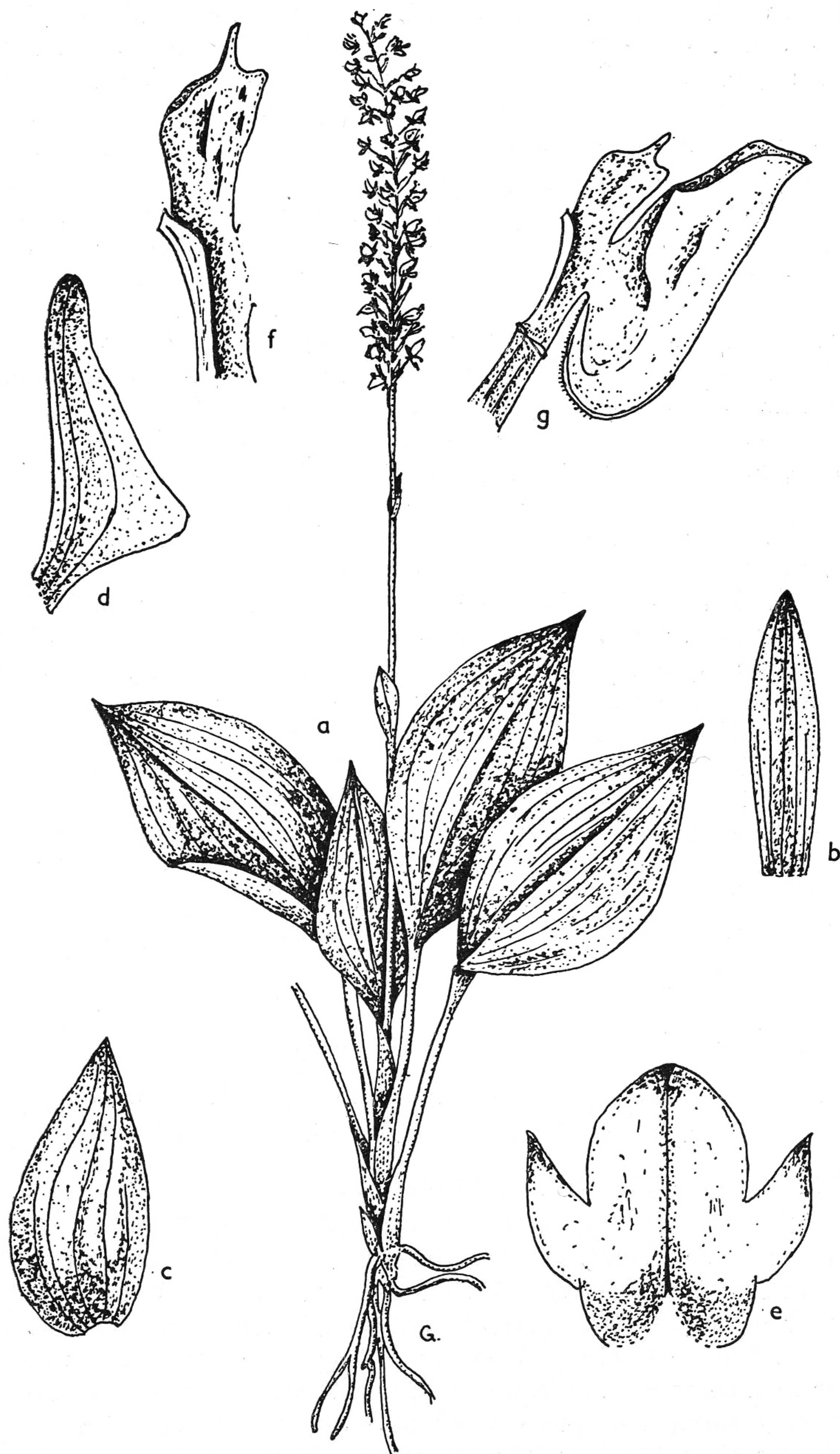


Fig. 1. *Baskervilla colombiana* GARAY nov. sp. — a. Plant, $\frac{1}{3}$ natural size. b. Dorsal sepal, $4\times$. c. Lateral sepal, slightly over $4\times$. d. Petal, $8\times$. e. Lip expanded, $5\times$. f. Column, $8\times$. g. Column with lip, $6\times$.