

32. *Brachionidium Sherringii*, Rolfe; caule primario scandente radicante, secundario brevi spathaceo-vaginato monophyllo, foliis elliptico-lanceolatis v. ovato-oblongis apiculatis, pedunculis gracilibus unifloris, bracteis basi infundibuliformi-spathaceis apice setaceo-acuminatis, sepalo postico ovato longe setaceo-acuminato, lateralibus connatis similibus apice breviter bifidis, petalis sepalo postico similibus margine minutissime denticulatis, labello brevissimo trilobo, lobis rotundatis, disco medio obtuse calloso-carinato, columna brevissima brachiis falcato-ovatis acutis, pollinibus 6 clavato-linearibus basi cohærentibus.

HAB. W. Indies, Id. of Grenada, top of Fedon's Camp, at 2,400 ft. elevation; *R. V. Sherring*!

Caules primarii elongati, secundarii 3-6 lin. longi. *Folia* 8-15 lin. longa, 2-6 lin. lata. *Pedunculi* $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longi. *Bracteæ* $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longæ. *Sepala* et *petala* 7-8 lin. longa, basi $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lin. latæ. *Labellum* $\frac{3}{4}$ lin. longum.

An interesting addition to the genus, and quite distinct from the three Andine species hitherto described. Mr. Sherring found it "growing" on a tree fully exposed to the sun, and all the force of the wind on the "ridge on top of Fedon's Camp, at 2,400 feet elevation." The structure of the pollinia of this genus has not yet been recorded. In the present species they are clavate-linear in shape, six in number, and slightly united at the slender base by a little viscid matter. The lip is delicately articulated to the column, another point left doubtful by Bentham. These facts both confirm the distinctness of the genus, and its position in the group *Pleurothallææ*.