

Cischweinfia pusilla subspecies **furcata** Dressler & Dalström, subsp. nov. Holotype: Panama. Veraguas: El Pantano, N.E. of Santa Fé; flowered in cult. 16 Oct. 2002, *Dressler 6396A* (MO), Clonotype: 18 Aug. 2003, *Dressler 6396B* (PMA). FIGURE 12

A forma typica floribus aliquantum majoribus, ovario verruculoso, labello breviter cuneiforme tum obovato, carinis calli abrupte sub medio divergentibus postea subparallelis dignoscenda.

Ovary verruculose; dorsal **sepal** ca. $16 \times 4-4.5$ mm, narrowly elliptic, acute or apiculate; lateral sepals ca. $15 \times 3.5-4.5$ mm, oblanceolate, apiculate; **petals** $15-17 \times 3.3-5$ mm, elliptic-oblanceolate, apiculate; **lip** $13-14 \times 13-14$ mm, base shortly cuneate, obovate, apiculate; **column** ca. 7 mm, hood 2–2.5 mm, sublacerate; **anther** densely short-hispid.

The flowers of *Cischweinfia pusilla* subsp. *furcata* are a bit larger than those of subsp. *pusilla*, and the shape of the lip is somewhat different (see FIGURES 9–12). The most distinctive feature is the shape of the callus, which approximates a 2-tined fork. Thus, we use the epithet *furcata*, or forked. The flowers of the Veraguas population are often somewhat darker than those of subsp. *pusilla*, and Andrew Maduro has one clone that is very dark and quite handsome in Finca Dracula, Cerro Punta, Panama.

With regard to the elusive “*Cischweinfia pusilla*” of Costa Rica, a few months before his death, C.K. Horich collected a *Cischweinfia* near Cien Manzanas, Cartago Province, Costa Rica. This species was illustrated by Senghas as *C. pusilla* (1995a, 1995b), and there are two paintings of similar plants, also identified as *C. pus-*

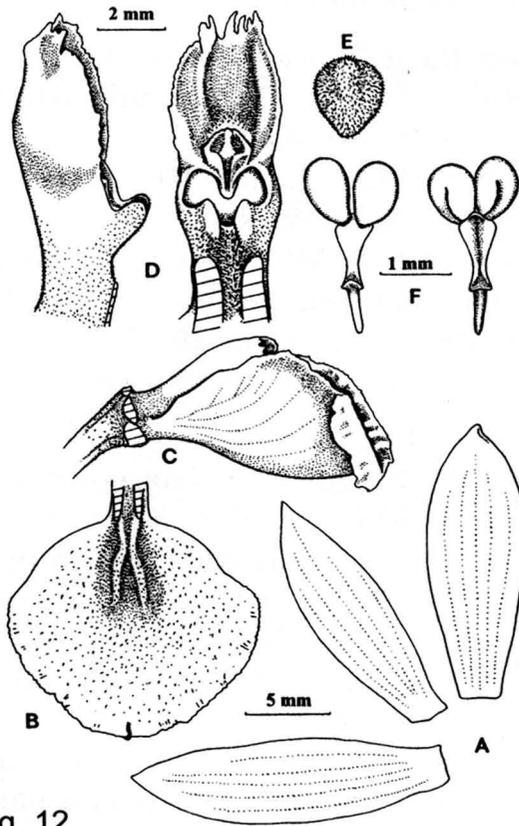


Fig. 12

FIGURE 12. *Cischweinfia pusilla* subsp. *furcata*. A. Sepals and petals. B. Lip flattened. C. Lip-column lateral view. D. Column lateral and ventral view. E. Anther cap dorsal view. F. Pollinarium; voucher: Dressler 6396A (MO).

illa, by R.L. Rodríguez, one collected by Jorge Gómez-Laurito, probably near Turrialba (Rodríguez et al. 1986), and the other without locality (see Kuhn 1980 for a photograph of the painting). Christenson refers to the first Rodríguez painting as true *C. pusilla* but suggests that the other may represent an undescribed species. In this latter suggestion, he is surely correct. Both Senghas' drawing and the paintings by Rodríguez show a plant with the stipe of the pollinarium 2–2.5 mm long and a distinct, narrow beak on the anther, both features quite discordant with *C. pusilla*. The Senghas photograph of this Costa Rican plant (1995a, 1995b) certainly appears to show 10 or 11 white keels, though the keels are not mentioned by Senghas (1995b). This Costa Rican plant is clearly an unnamed *Cischweinfia*. We have visited Cien Manzanas, in the hope of finding this puzzling plant, but as little, if any, natural vegetation remains in the area, we could find no trace of any *Cischweinfia*. One specimen from Costa Rica, however, has been identified as *C. pusilla*, but neither of the flowers had been softened. This plant proves to be the same as the plant collected at Cien Man-

zanas and twice illustrated by Rodríguez, here described as a new species: