

Liquidambar, *Quercus* on bank of Rio Hondo, IX-1971; R.F. Thorne & E. Lathrop 41782 (DS). Figure 3.

Herbae terrestres usque ad 35 cm altae, foliis basilaribus rosulatis membranaceis petiolatis, petiolis ad basin vaginantibus, lamina oblonga vel oblongo-obovata apiculata, basi cuneata vel subtruncata, scapo circa 30 cm longo vaginato, vaginis una vel duabus, racemo 6-12 cm longo, sepalo postico oblongo-ovato, sepalis lateralibus reflexis ovatis, petalis anguste oblanceolatis vel oblongis minute ciliatis, labello obovato profunde cavo ad basin plicato. Terrestrial herb to 35 cm; roots felty, brownish, 2-3 mm in diameter; leaves basal, rosulate 1-3, petioles 8-12 cm, basally sheathing; blades 8.2-12 x 4.3-7 cm, ovate or oblong-obovate, broadly cuneate or subtruncate, apiculate; inflorescence terminal, scape ca. 30 cm, scape bracts 1 or 2, 2-5 x 0.7-0.8 cm, clasping stem; raceme 6-12 cm; sepals and petals reflexed, greenish yellow, lip green, heavily stained and veined with red; dorsal sepal oblong-ovate, lateral sepals ovate, 4-5.2 x 1.8-3 mm; petals narrowly oblanceolate or oblong, minute ciliate 5 x 1.1 mm.; lip obovate, deeply concave, at base plicate, 3.8-4.7 x 3.7-4.5 mm, with branching or reticulate veins; column ca. 2 mm.

Paratypes: Mt. Ovando, in virgin forest, alt. 1 700 m, 1-16-VI-1970; E. Matuda 4189 (LL). Honduras: Dept. Comayagua, in humus in deep forest, near summit of range above El Achote, in cloud zone, above plains of Siguatepeque, 1 830 m. alt., 1-VIII-1936; lip reddish, mottled with green, rest of flower greenish yellow; T.G. Yuncker, R.F. Dawson & H.R. Youse 6236 (AMES).

This species is closely allied to both *C. apiculata* Lindl. and *C. revoluta* Hamer & Garay. From *C. apiculata* it differs in the larger flower without an apical lobule on the lip. From *C. revoluta* it differs in the shorter column and somewhat smaller flower. Both *C. apiculata* and *C. notata* show the curious basal folding of the lip, but the folding is much less prominent in these species than in *C. revoluta*. The heavily marked veins of this species, which coalesce on the base of the lip, are quite striking, and the epithet, *notata*, or marked, refers to this feature.

Cranichis notata is to be expected in Guatemala. As is discussed below, part of Maxon & Hay 3208, one of the syntypes of *C. pseudociliata* Schltr., much resembles *C. notata*. It is a poor specimen, however, and it seems best to lectotypify *C. pseudociliata*, maintaining its status as a synonym of *C. sylvatica*.

***Cranichis talamancana* Dressler, sp. nov.**

HOLOTYPE: Costa Rica; prov. Limón; Cordillera de Talamanca, Atlantic slope, Valle de Silencio, areas just N. of Cerro Hoffman, 4 1/2 airline km. W of the Costa Rica-Panamanian border; elev. 2 350-2 450 m; 9° 08'N, 82° 58'W; gently sloping valley dominated completely by oak forest; terrestrial; perianth brownish green on the back, white on the front, the upper petal with greenish brown veins, pollinia light yellow; 9-IX-1984; G. Davidse, G. Herrera et M.H. Grayum 28651 (MO). Figure 4.

Herbae terrestres circa 32 cm altae, foliis pluribus basilaribus petiolatis ovatis apiculatis, petiolis ad basin vaginantibus, scapo erecto supra medium puberulento,

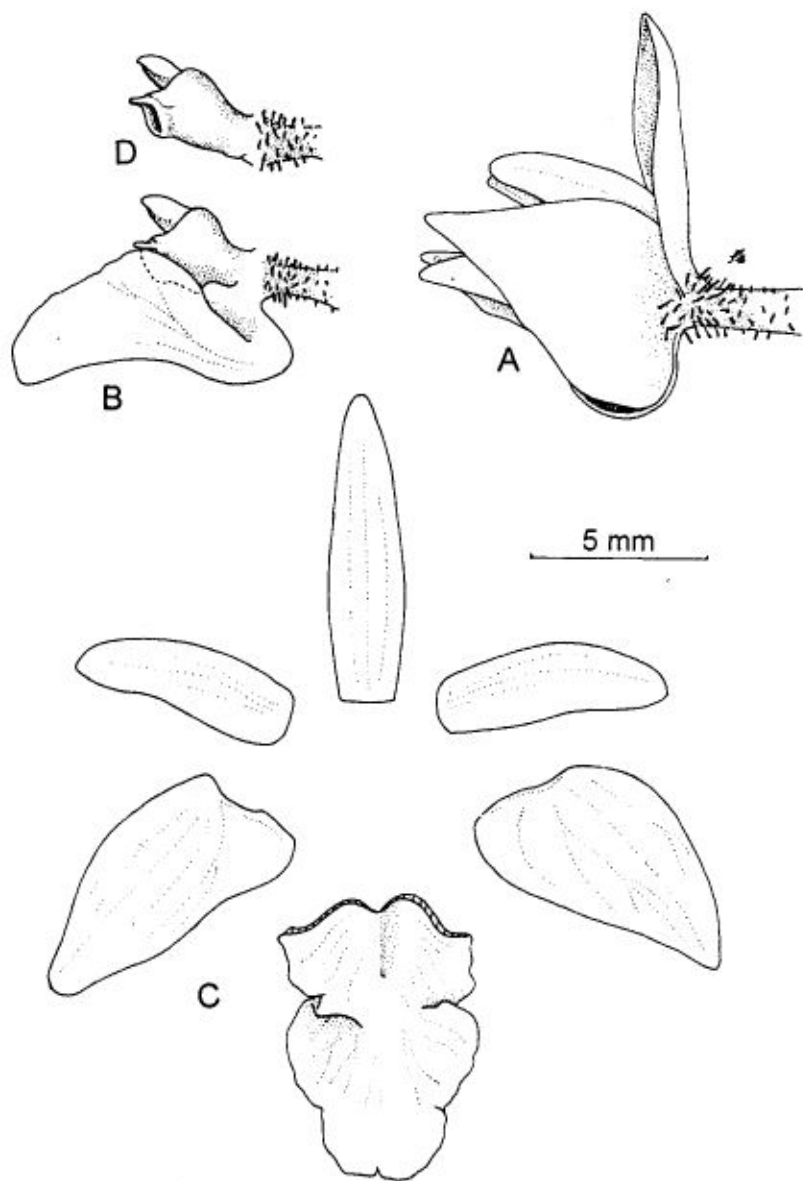


Figure 4. *Cranichis talamancana* A, Flower, lateral view. B, Lip and column, lateral view. C, Perianth parts, flattened. D, Column, lateral view. Based on type specimen.

sepalò postico lanceolato, sepalis lateralibus asymmetrice triangulari-ovatis, petalis oblongo-lanceolatis, labello basi profunde saccato-geniculato trilobato, lobo intermedio late ovato leviter retuso, lobiis lateralibus late rotundatis.

Terrestrial herbs ca. 32 cm; roots felty, brownish, 1-2 mm in diameter; leaves several, basal and cauline, petioles 2.5-4 cm, basally sheathing, blades ovate, shortly apiculate, 4.8-6.5 x 2-2.8 cm; inflorescence terminal, scape ca. 18 cm, raceme more than 5 cm, rachis glandular-puberulent, scape bracts foliar below, 2-4.5 x 0.9-1.8 cm, decreasing in size upward; floral bracts 6-8 x 2 mm, elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate; ovary and pedicel 6-7 mm, glandular-puberulent; flowers white, sepals brownish green without, lip with greenish-brown veins; dorsal sepal oblong-lanceolate, narrowly obtuse, 7.3 x 1.9 mm, lateral sepals asymmetrically deltoid-ovate, narrowly obtuse, 6.2-6.3 x 3-3.2 mm; petals oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, 6 x 1.6 mm; lip 6.5 mm in natural position, ca. 8 mm when flattened, basally deeply saccate-geniculate, blade (above bend) subquadrate-ovate, shallowly trilobed, 4.5 x 5 mm, lateral lobules broadly rounded, midlobe broadly ovate, shallowly retuse; column 3.2 mm.

Cranichis talamancana is most closely allied to *C. saccata* (Fig. 5A, B), but differs from that species in the much wider lip that is only slightly lobed. Also, the column of *C. talamancana* lacks the distinct lateral wing-like lobules that are prominent in *C. saccata*, *C. sylvatica* and some other species. Though superficially similar to *C. acuminatissima*, *C. saccata* and *C. talamancana*, *C.* (or *Ocampoa*) *mexicana* is quite different in the structure of the lip (Fig. 5G, H). For now, I keep all of these in *Cranichis*, as one should consider the many South American species before attempting to break up *Cranichis*, though it is very probable that our current concept of *Cranichis* is either paraphyletic or polyphyletic.

LECTOTYPIFICATION OF *CRANICHIS PSEUDOCILIATA* SCHLTR.,
REP. SPEC. NOV. REGNI VEG. 12: 202. 1913.

In describing this species, Schlechter cites two collections, both from the same area in Guatemala, *Maxon & Hay 3208* and *Goll 205*. This name has been considered a synonym of *C. sylvatica*, and both of these collections at AMES represent that species. However, the specimen of *Maxon & Hay 3208* at US is a larger plant, with more oblong leaves and a single, now rather battered, flower (in packet). The flower is a bit small, but otherwise suggests *C. notata* Dressler, described above. Even if one could be certain that it represents *C. notata*, there would be little profit in basing a species on such sparse material. Except for the small cilia shown on the petals, Schlechter's drawing of *C. pseudociliata* (Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 59: t. 7. 1931) agrees with *C. sylvatica*. The shape of the lip, though broad, fits *C. sylvatica*, and the venation of the lip agrees well with the AMES material of both syntypes, but not with