

3. *Dichaea globosa* Dressler & Pupulin, sp. nov.
 TYPE: Costa Rica. San José: Pérez Zeledón, El General Valley, vic. of San Isidro del General, 730 m, 3 Mar. 1966, A. Molina R., W. C. Burger & B. Wallenta 18291 (holotype, F; isotype, CR).
 Figure 4.

Dichaea morrisii similis, sepalis petalisque obtusioribus, labello ecalloso, basi latiori, apice truncato, ligula columnae deltoidea recedit.

Epiphytic, caespitose, roots 0.5–1 mm diam.; stems 10–50 cm long, 16–20 mm wide across conduplicate sheaths. Leaves 3.8–6.3 × 1–2.1 cm, elliptic-oblong, obtuse, apiculate; peduncle 10–15 mm long; sheathing bract ca. 10 × 8 mm, infundibuliform, acuminate; floral bract 9–10 × 6–8 mm, broadly ovate, acuminate, secondary bract lanceolate, ca. 9 × 2 mm; flowers green, sepals and petals with purple spots, lip dark purple or pinkish purple; dorsal sepal 11.5–15 × 5–10 mm, broadly ovate, acute; lateral sepals 12–14 × 6–9 mm, broadly ovate, acute or apiculate; petals 10–12 × 5–7 mm, obovate, apiculate; lip 10–13 × 10–12 mm, claw 7–8 × 5–8 mm, broadly obovate, midlobe 2–4 × 12 mm, subtruncate, lateral lobes 4–5 mm long, falcate; column 6–7 mm long, with prominent foot, ligule ca. 3 × 2 mm, triangular; ovary ca. 2 mm long, muricate, capsule ca. 21 × 17 mm, subglobose-oblong, muricate.

Within Mesoamerica, this new species is immediately distinguished from *Dichaea morrisii* by the fleshy, subtruncate lip, by the very broad claw of the lip, and by the distinctly obovate, apiculate petals. In Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, the lip of *D. morrisii* is fleshier, is subtruncate, and has a much wider claw (Dodson & Dodson, 1980; Dodson & Vásquez, 1989), thus leading Dressler to use the name *D. robusta* Schlechter (based on a Bolivian plant) for the Central American *D. globosa*. However, the shape of the petals, the color pattern, and the distinct callus at the base of the lip all indicate that the South American plants are more closely allied to *D. morrisii* than to *D. globosa*. Until the variation pattern in South America is better understood, we consider *D. robusta* to be a synonym of *D. morrisii*. The plants of *D. morrisii* of Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Colombia agree very closely with West Indian *D. morrisii*. *Dichaea globosa* is a plant of the Pacific slope, and probably of drier forests than either *D. morrisii* or *D. fragrantissima*.

Distribution, habitat, and phenology. Costa Rica and western Panama at 700–1200 m elevation; flowering all year.

Paratypes. COSTA RICA. **Puntarenas:** Aguirre: rd. from Quepos to San Marcos de Tarrazu, F. Pupulin 2639, D. Castelfranco & J. Cambronero (USJ); Savegre, Quebrada Arroyo, F. Pupulin, D. Castelfranco, P. Cribb, R. L. Dressler 3165 (USJ-spirit); Coto Brus, Zona Protectora Las Tablas, Las Alturas de Cotón, F. Pupulin 4517, H. León-Páez & A. C. Rodríguez (USJ); SE of San Vito, R. L. Dressler 6408 (MO); Cantón de Osa, Rancho Quemado, Sector este, Sierpe, ca. de una laguna, J. Marín y F. Quesada 273 (CR, MO). **San José:** Pérez Zeledón, Fila Costeña, Zapote de Pejivalle, F. Pupulin 2639 & D. Castelfranco, J. Cambronero (USJ); Dota, Crest of Cerro Nara, pressed from cult., F. Pupulin 1124, D. Castelfranco & M. L. Spadari (MO), F. Pupulin 1123, M. L. Spadari & McFarland (USJ), F. Pupulin et al. 2080 (USJ); Nubes de Quizarrá, F. Pupulin 1189, D. Castelfranco & M. L. Spadari (USJ); La Unión General, C. H. Lankester s.n. (AMES). PANAMA. **Chiriquí:** Potrerillos, A. Maduro y J. Nuñez 220 (MO).