

tinguished by the minute, red-brown coalescing spots on the densely short-pubescent sepals. The broad, deep mentum is proportionately large to accommodate the rounded, bowl-shaped lip. The margins of the epichile are conspicuously rolled inward and toothed by the terminations of elevated veins.

***Dracula hawleyi* Luer, sp. nov.**

A speciebus generis *Draculæ* Luer foliis angustis longissimis, cupula sepalorum glabra luteola ochraceo suffusa caudis longis brunneis, petalis bivalvatis spathulatis et epichilio nivei suborbiculato concavo marginibus denticulatis unicarinato cum lamellis pluris imperfectis distinguenda.

Plant medium to large in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems well developed, channeled, unifoliate, 2-2.5 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 tubular sheaths. Leaf erect to suberect, thinly coriaceous, very narrowly obovate to linear, carinate dorsally along the midrib, 17-31 cm long, 1.5-2 cm wide, tridenticulate at the acute apex, gradually narrowed below to the conduplicate base. Inflorescence a 2-to 3(?)-flowered raceme borne by a suberect to horizontal, sparsely bracted, purple peduncle up to 20 cm long, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract tubular, 15-16 mm long; pedicel 30 mm long; ovary yellow, 6 mm long; sepals glabrous, light yellow, suffused with brown within, the dorsal sepal obovate, 22 mm long, 18 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 12 mm into a gaping cup, the free portion broadly ovate, the obtuse apex produced into a slender, brown tail 7 cm long, the lateral sepals ovate, connate 16 mm into a bifid lamina forming a narrow mentum below the column-foot, each lateral sepal 27 mm long, 16 mm wide, the acute apices contracted into brown tails 6.5 cm long; petals ivory, marked with orange below the middle, brown above, spatulate, 4 mm long, 2 mm wide, the acute apex thickened, bivalved, papillose between the valves; lip white, spatulate, 8.5 mm long, 5 mm wide, the hypochile oblong, 3.5 mm long, 2.75 mm wide, with erect, rounded marginal angles, narrowly cleft centrally between toothed lamellae, the base concave, hinged to the column-foot, the epichile suborbicular, 5 mm long, 5 mm wide, concave, the involute margins denticulate, with a central, minutely verrucose carina and 3-4 incomplete, radiating lamellae to either side; column white, stout, semiterete, with a foot 2 mm long.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in honor of Ronald M. Hawley of Mill Valley, California, who discovered this species

TYPE: *ECUADOR*: *CARCHI*: epiphytic in cloud forest above Maldonado, alt. ca. 2500 m, 20 May 1976, R. Hawley & R. Levi 7601, cultivated in Mill Valley, California, flowered in cult. 11 Oct. 1978, *C. Luer 3454* (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Northwestern Ecuador.

Apparently this species has been collected but once in the same remote valley of northwestern Ecuador where several other species of *Dracula* new to botanical science recently have been discovered. *Dracula hawleyi* is most readily compared to *D. levii* Luer (page 369, this issue). Both species have long narrow leaves, but those of the former are slightly wider. The more widely spread flowers of *D. hawleyi* are yellow, suffused with brown within, and with brown tails. Except for being marked with orange and brown, the spatulate petals of the two species are very similar. The lips, however, differ

greatly. The well-demarcated, rounded, toothed epichile of the lip of *D. hawleyi* is coursed by several incomplete lamellae to either side of the central carina. The little, smooth epichile of *D. levii* is indistinctly divided from the hypochile, and only one or two fragments of veins may be seen to either side of the central carina.

Dracula levii Luer, sp. nov.

Inter species generis *Draculae* Luer foliis longissimis angustissimis, cupula sepalorum nivea glabra conica caudis viriscentibus, petalis bivalvatis spathulatis, labello parvo oblongo et epichilio e hypochilio obscure partito ovato concavo non-denticulato unicarinato cum venulis paucis imperfectis dignoscenda.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems well-developed, channeled, unifoliate, 2.5-6 cm long, clothed by 2-3 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect to suberect, thinly coriaceous, very narrowly obovate to linear, carinate dorsally along the midrib, 18-32 cm long, 1.5-2.3 cm wide, the acute apex tridenticulate, gradually narrowed below to the conduplicate base. Inflorescence a 2-to 3(?)-flowered raceme of successive white flowers borne by a suberect to horizontal, sparsely bracted, green peduncle ca. 12 cm long, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract tubular, oblique, 15 mm long; pedicel 20 mm long; ovary yellowish white, 6 mm long; sepals glabrous, white, faintly suffused with yellow toward the base within, the dorsal sepal obovate, unicarinate, 20 mm long, 12 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 15 mm to form a conical tube, the free portion triangular, the subacute apex contracted into a 5-7 cm long greenish white tail, the lateral sepals ovate, connate 15 mm into a bicarinate, bifid lamina 25 mm long, 22 mm wide, the acute apices contracted into tails similar to that of the dorsal sepal; petals yellowish white, spatulate, 4 mm long, 2 mm wide, bivalvate at the thickened apex, both valves acute, erose, narrowed and concave below the middle; lip white, oblong-subpandurate, 7 mm long, 3 mm wide, the hypochile more or less oblong, indistinctly divided from the epichile, 3 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, with erect, rounded, marginal angles incurved to meet above a slender, central cleft, the concave base hinged to the column-foot, the epichile ovate, 4 mm long, 3 mm wide, rounded at the subacute apex, concave, the margin smooth, with a central, minutely verrucose carina and 1-2 incomplete, slightly raised venules to either side; column yellow-white, stout, semiterete, with a foot 2 mm long.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in honor of Robert D. Levi of Mill Valley, California, co-discoverer of this species.

TYPE: ECUADOR: CARCHI: epiphytic in cloud forest above Maldonado, alt., ca. 2500 m, 20 May 1976, R. Hawley & R. Levi 7602, cultivated in Mill Valley, California, flowered in cult. 11 Oct. 1978, *C. Luer* 3455 (HOLOTYPE: SEL); same area, 26 Aug. 1978, *C. Luer, J. Luer & A. Hirtz* 3409 (SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Northwestern Ecuador.

This species was pictured in an article by Ronald Hawley on page 608 of the July 1977 American Orchid Society Bulletin. Apparently *Dracula levii* is confined to one valley in northwestern Ecuador where it has been discovered several times by independent collectors. It is characterized by the