

**Epidendrum** (§ *Euepidendrum*) **dilochioides**  
*L. O. Williams sp. nov.*

Herbae probabiliter caespitosae, epiphyticae, usque ad 3 dm. vel ultra altae. Caulis simplex. Folia elliptica vel elliptico-oblancheolata, obtusa, coriacea. Inflorescentia racemus pauciflorus. Sepala ovato-lanceolata, obtusa, carnosae. Petala late oblancheolata, paulo obliqua, obtusa. Labellum plusminusve orbiculare, trilobatum, bicallosum; lobus medius parvus, inconspicuus, mucroniformis. Columna generis.

Probably caespitose, epiphytic herbs up to 3 dm. or more tall. Stems 5–8 mm. in diameter, unbranched, covered with the old leaf bases. Leaves 6–11 cm. long and 1.5–2.8 cm. broad, elliptic to elliptic-oblancheolate, obtuse, coriaceous, deciduous; leaf-sheaths persisting, finally shredding. Inflorescence a short, few-flowered (about 8-flowered) raceme nearly equalling or shorter than the subtending leaves; bracts 1.5–3 cm. long, 1–2 cm. broad, ovate, acute, chartaceous, navicular, nearly as long as the flowers. Sepals about 11 mm. long and 5 mm. broad, ovate-lanceolate, obtuse, fleshy, with three principal nerves. Petals about 10 mm. long and 4 mm. broad, broadly oblancheolate, somewhat oblique, obtuse with three principal nerves. Lip about 10 mm. long and 11 mm. broad, nearly orbicular in outline, fleshy, 3-lobed, with two small carinae extending from the apex of the

column toward the middle of the lamina; the mid-lobe very small and inconspicuous, hardly more than an obtuse mucro. Column about 4 mm. long, straight, adnate to the lip.

HONDURAS: "west coast of Honduras," September 1939. *Bevan s.n.* (TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 57285).

*Epidendrum dilochioides* is closely allied to *E. estrellense* Ames, a Costa Rican species from which it may be distinguished as follows:

*Epidendrum dilochioides*

Lip not cordate at the base.  
Floral bracts 15-30 mm. long.  
Leaves obtuse.  
Lamina of the lip with two carinae which extend only to the middle.

*Epidendrum estrellense*

Lip cordate at the base.  
Floral bracts about 12 mm. long.  
Leaves acute.  
Lamina of the lip tricarinate, the middle carina extending to the apex.

The mid-lobe of the lip in both species is very inconspicuous.

The specific name of *Epidendrum dilochioides* is suggested by the resemblance of the floral bracts to those of some species of *Dilochia*.