

camino al puente de hamaca sobre el Río Macho, 9°43'46.71"N, 83°51'27.53"W, 2115 m, epífita en ramitas delgadas de *Ocotea* sp. (Lauraceae) en bosque pluvial montano bajo, 21 Enero 2014, D. Bogarín 10843, M. Díaz, M. Fernández & F. Pupulin (holotype, USJ). Fig. 4–5.

Species nova Lepanthes cribbii Pupulin *plerumque similis, inflorescentia folio subequalis vel longiore (vs. breviorum), marginibus sepalorum integris (vs. breviter ciliatis), corpo labelli brevi duabus lamellis pronis semiellipticis munito (vs. corpus elongatum lamellis destitutum), labelli appendice rectangularis rectaque (vs. digitatam, reflexam) ab ea differt.*

The new species is most similar to *L. cribbii* Pupulin, from which it differs by the inflorescence sub equal to longer than the leaf (vs. shorter), the margins of the sepals entire (vs. shortly ciliate), the shorter body of the lip, provided with 2 hemi-elliptic, low flaps (vs. body longer, bare), and the rectangular, straight appendix of the lip (vs. digitate, reflexed).

Epiphytic, caespitose, spreading to pendent herb to 7 cm tall. *Roots* filiform, flexuous, to 0.5 mm in diameter. *Ramicauls* slender, pendent, 1.4–4.5 cm long, covered by 5–9, closely adpressed, ribbed, minutely ciliate-muriculate, pale brown sheets, dilated at apex into an obliquely lanceolate, acuminate ostia, ciliate along the margins, 2.5 × 1.5 mm. *Leaf* ovate, subcoriaceous, flat, grayish green, 1.1–2.4 × 0.5–1.2 cm, the base rounded, gradually contracted into a short, conduplicate petiole, the apex cuspidate-acute, excise, with the tip of the central vein protruding abaxially within the sinus. *Inflorescence* produced on top of and subequal to slightly exceeding the leaf, successively many-flowered (at least to 14), the pedicel slender, terete, to 2 cm long, covered with two tightly adpressed, lanceolate, acute bracts; the rachis fractiflex, to 14 mm long; floral bracts lanceolate, acute, sparsely muriculate, 0.7–0.9 mm long. *Pedicel* terete, 2 mm long. *Ovary* terete, to 1.5 mm long. *Flowers* comparatively large for the size of the plant, the sepals pale greenish yellow to yellow, hyaline, sometimes suffused with rose-purple particularly along the veins (the dorsal sepal almost entirely rose-purple, the lateral sepals yellow in the labeller half), the petals bright yellow, the upper lobes flushed with red almost to the apex, the lower lobes flushed at the base in the labeller side, the lip bright yellow, blotched with red at the base of the lobes, the column red-violet, the anther white. *Dorsal sepal* triangular-lanceolate, acuminate-attenuate, 3-veined, slightly convex, 7.2–7.5 × 3.2–3.4 mm, connate with the lateral sepals for about 1 mm. *Lateral sepals* triangular-lanceolate, subfalcate, acuminate-attenuate, 2-veined, connate at the base for about 1 mm. *Petals* transversely bilobed, 0.7 × 4.0 mm, erect, the upper lobe broader, 0.7 × 2.0 mm, oblong, rounded; the lower lobe 0.4 × 1.8 mm, ligulate-subfalcate, minutely rounded. *Lip* bilobed, broadly H-shaped in general outline, 1.3 × 1.9 mm, the lobes narrowly elliptic-subfalcate, rounded at the base, incurved at the minutely rounded, tomentose apices, erect, the basal margins completely encircling the column; connective short, transversely rectangular, emarginate in front, the frontal margin long-pubescent; the disc provided with two hemi-elliptic, diverging, low flaps, extending over

Lepanthes queveriensis Bogarín & Pupulin, *sp. nov.* TYPE: COSTA RICA. Cartago: Paraíso, Orosi, Queverí, Finca Durman, Parque Nacional Tapantí-Macizo de La Muerte,

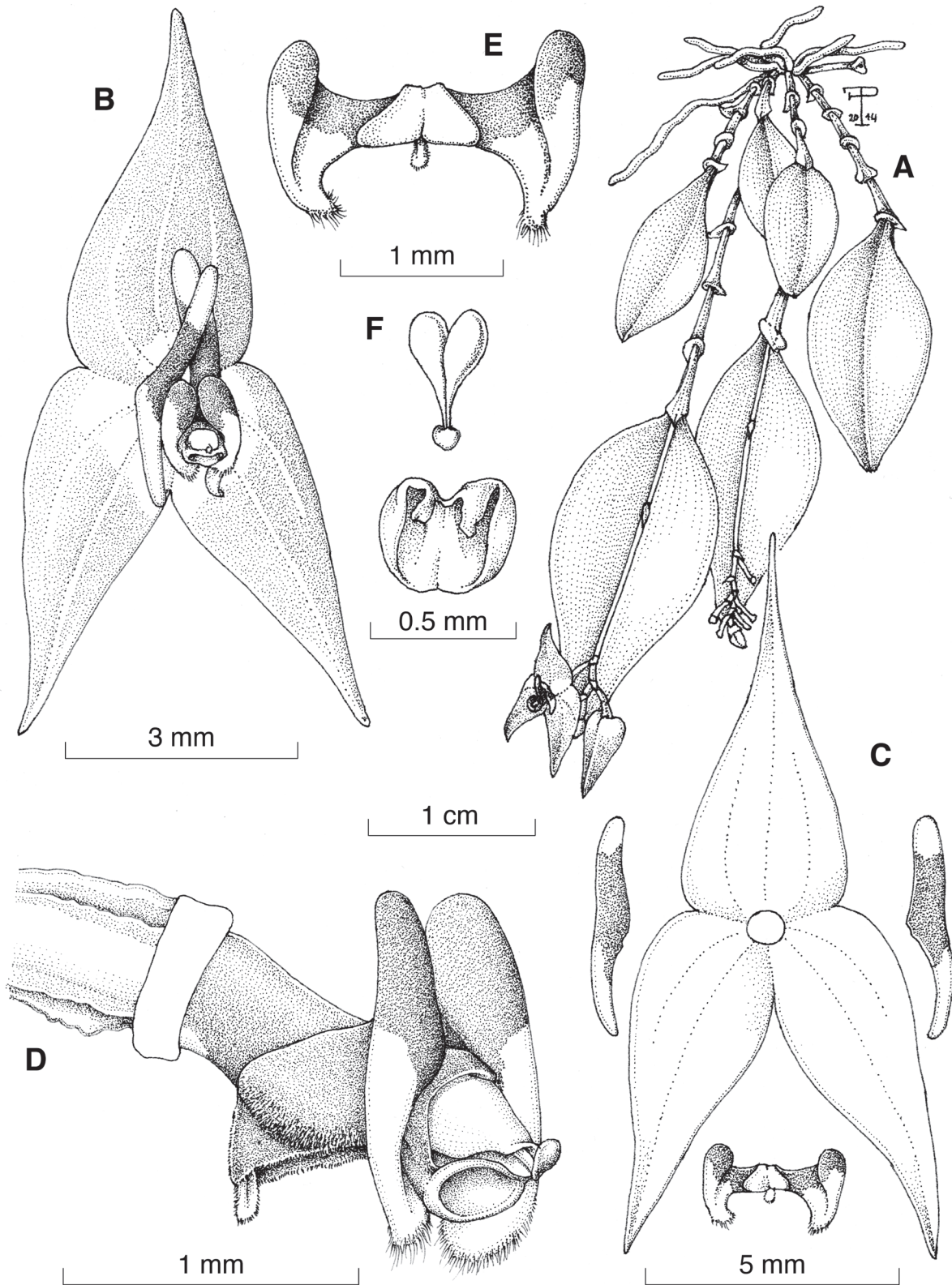


FIGURE 4. *Lepanthes queveriensis* Bogarín & Pupulin. A, habit; B, flower; C, dissected perianth; D, ovary, column and lip, three-quarters view; E, lip, spread; F, pollinarium and anther cap. Drawn by D. Bogarín and F. Pupulin from the holotype.



FIGURE 5. Flower of *L. queveriensis*. **A**, Bogarín 10843 (JBL); **B**, Bogarín 10854 (JBL). Photographs by D. Bogarín (A) and F. Pupulin (B).

the margin of the connective; appendix external, ligulate-subcylindric, sparsely hairy, slightly bent. *Column* terete, broadened at apex, ca. 2 mm long, the anther and the stigma apical. *Anther cap* cucullate, sub orbicular, 2-celled, about 0.5 mm long. *Pollinia* 2, obpyriform, the basal portion attenuate-subfilamentous; viscidium ovate, yellowish brown, apical.

Paratype: Costa Rica. Cartago: Paraíso, Orosi, Queverí, Finca Durman, Parque Nacional Tapantí-Macizo de La Muerte, camino al puente de hamaca sobre el Río Macho, 9°43'46.71"N, 83°51'27.53"W, 2115 m, epífita en bosque pluvial montano bajo, 21 Enero 2014, floreció en cultivo con número de accesión JBL-30046, preparado el 20 febrero 2014, D. Bogarín, M. Díaz, M. Fernández & F. Pupulin 10854 (JBL).

Distribution: Known only from the northern end of the Cordillera de Talamanca in Costa Rica, where it has been collected in the Caribbean watershed.

Habitat and ecology: Epiphytic on twigs of *Ocotea* sp. (Lauraceae) in understory vegetation. Plants were found growing with *L. cascajalensis* and *L. pelvis*. Flowering of cultivated plants has been recorded from January to July, but successive flowering is probably done year-round.

Etymology: Named after the locality of Queverí, at the northern end of the trail Queverí–Macho Gaff. Queverí is a

tributary of the Macho River. It is an indigenous Cabécar dialect probably meaning “the river of the brother.”

Lepanthes queveriensis is apparently related to the group of *L. cribbii* Pupulin (in Pupulin & Bogarín, 2004) / *L. falx-bellica* Pupulin & Bogarín (Pupulin and Bogarín, 2011) / *L. mentosa* Luer (Luer, 1987) / *L. monteverdensis* Luer (Luer, 1987), all characterized by the glabrous sheaths of the ramicaul, the ovate leaves, the narrow petals with subequal upper and lower lobes, and the rounded lateral lobes of the lip flanking the column to the apex and almost hiding it in lateral view. The new species differs from the other members of this eminently Costa Rican group by the inflorescences that reach the apex of the leaf, and distinctly surpass it when old, while they are shorter than the leaf in the other species. Furthermore, the margins of the sepals are ciliate in *L. cribbii* and *L. falx-bellica*, and irregularly dentate-erose in *L. mentosa* and *L. monteverdensis*, whilst in *L. queveriensis* they are entire.

To facilitate species comparisons, the protologues and digital images and/or illustrations of the types, as well as photographs of living flowers and botanical illustrations of the taxa discussed in the present paper, are available for download through the “List of species” page of the *Epidendra* website, <http://www.epidendra.org/taxones/index.html> (*Epidendra*, 2014).