

Macroclinium montis-narae Pupulin, sp. nov.

TYPE: Costa Rica. San José: Dota. Zona Protectora Cerro Nara. Faldas de Cerro Nara. 09°29'40"N 84°00'50"W, 700–800 m, 5 Dec. 1997, toda la flor blanca con punta lila, O. Valverde 517, A. Estrada, E. Volio & G. Mena (Holotype, CR!). FIGURE 2.

Species *Macroclinium lineare* (Ames & C. Schweinf.) Dodson similis, sed inflorescentia racemosa non subcapitata, sepalo postico attenuato et lamina labelli lineari apice abrupte trullato recedit.

Plant epiphytic, small, cespitose, pendent. **Roots** filiform, glabrous. **Pseudobulbs** inconspicuous, elliptic, complanate, closely invested by 4 or 5 conduplicate, leaf-bearing sheaths, apically monophyllous, 5.0 mm long, 2.5 mm wide. **Leaves** conduplicate, laterally flattened, linear-lanceolate to narrowly subfalcate, attenuate, 1.2–3.4 cm long, 0.2 cm wide, the basal ones articulate with imbricating sheaths provided with narrow hyaline, scarious margins. **Inflorescence** racemose, few-flowered, to 2.7 cm long, provided with 4 conspicuous, triangular-lanceolate, concave, acute bracts, 3 mm long, ca. 1 mm wide. **Floral bracts** lanceolate, acute, shorter than the pedicellate ovary, 2 mm long, 1 mm wide. **Ovary** subclavate, 4.5 mm long including the pedicel. **Flowers** small, with white tepals,

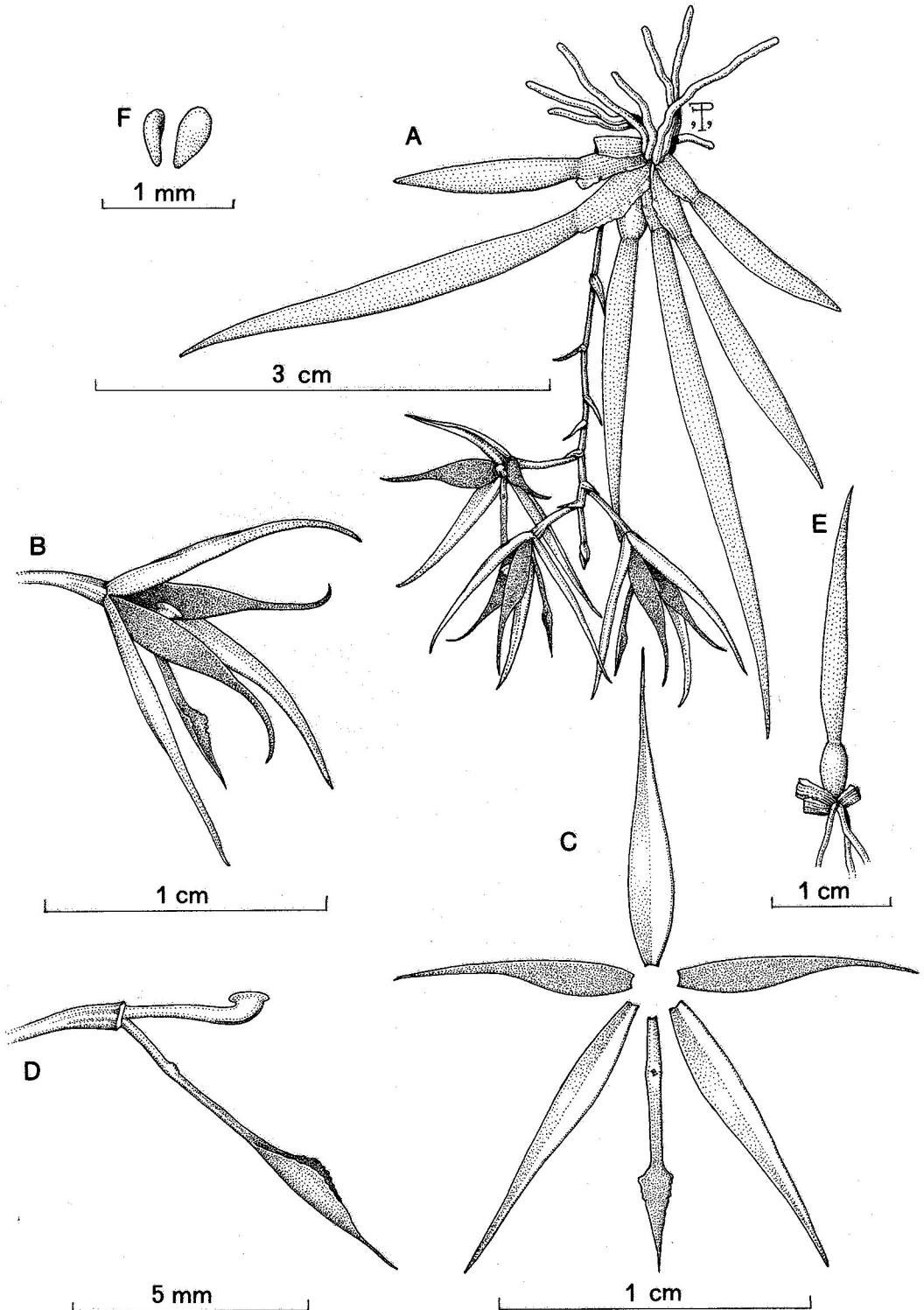


FIGURE 2. *Macroclinium montis-narae* Pupulin. **A.** Habit. **B.** Flower. **C.** Dissected perianth. **D.** Column and lip, lateral view. **E.** Pseudobulb and leaf. **F.** Pollinia. Illustration voucher: *O. Valverde 517, A. Estrada, E. Volio & G. Mena* (CR). Drawn from the holotype.

the column lilac. *Dorsal sepal* lanceolate-elliptic, attenuate, concave, 11.0 mm long, 1.4 mm wide. *Lateral sepals* elliptic-lanceolate, attenuate, concave, free, dorsally carinate toward the base, 10.5 mm long, 1.1 mm wide. *Petals* obliquely lanceolate, abruptly attenuate, 7.7 mm long, 1.1 mm wide. *Lip* unguiculate, apically rhombic-lanceolate, 8.3 mm long, 1.1 mm wide across the lamina; the claw linear, about 1.5 mm long, arising at the base of the column, free; disc obscurely expanded, subcircular, provided with a clump of short papillae; lamina with a narrow, linear isthmus, abruptly expanded into the distal, trullate portion, apically attenuate, with irregularly erose margins. *Column* slender, terete, reflexed at apex, the clinandrium dorsal. *Pollinia* 2, obpyriform, strongly complanate.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in Costa Rica.

Etymology. Named after the type locality along the slopes of Cerro Nara, in central-Pacific Costa Rica.

Ecology. Epiphytic on twigs in premontane, somewhat seasonal, rain forest, at 700–800 m elevation.

Costa Rican central-Pacific lowlands and medium altitude mountains recently proved to be a very rich and botanically underexplored area, from which many new plant species and new records were reported in the last few years (Hodel et al. 1997, Estrada & Cascante 1998, Pupulin 1998b, 2000a, Sánchez 1998). The Cerro Nara is an isolated mountain reaching 1086 m elevation close to the Pacific coast at some 17 km by air from the mouth of Río Naranjo, Quepos, central Costa Rica. The mountain top and crests host an unusually low-altitude cloud forest, whose botanical exploration is underway. The densely forested northeastern slopes of Cerro Nara were established by the Environmental Ministry as a protected area (“Zona Protectora”).

Considering the small size of *Macroclinium* plants, the recent discovery of so many new species in Costa Rica and elsewhere (Bennett & Christenson 1994, Thiv 1995, Dressler & Pupulin 1996, Pupulin 1996, 2000b, Mora-Retana & Pupulin 1997) is no surprise. *Macroclinium montis-narae* may be easily distinguished from other members of the genus by its racemose inflorescence (a feature found only in Mesoamerican species) and the linear lip ending into the abruptly obtrullate distal portion of the lamina.

The following key is included to emend the key proposed by Pupulin (2000c) in a revision of *Macroclinium* in Costa Rica.