

Maxillaria vinacea* Christenson, *sp. nov.

TYPE COLOMBIA. Chocó, Serranía del Baudó, G. Misas U. 323 (holotype: HPUJ)

Species haec Maxillaria atrovinacea Christenson similis est sed floribus parvioribus, callo transverso carinato differt.

Ascending epiphytes rooting at the base. Pseudobulbs ovoid-ellipsoid, compressed, to ca. 4 x 1.2 cm, subtended by foliaceous bracts (see text in Misas, 2005). Leaves one, oblong, petiolate at the conduplicate base, obtuse, to 15 x 1.2 cm. Inflorescences short scapes, about ½ the length of the pseudobulbs, the floral bracts lanceolate, acuminate, slightly shorter than the ovaries. Flowers wine-purple, the anther white with a central purple stripe. Dorsal sepal oblanceolate, acute, concave, ca. 1.6 x 0.4 cm, the lateral sepals elliptic-lanceolate, acute, ca. 1.4 x 0.5 cm. Petals elliptic-lanceolate from a broadly clawed base, acuminate, erect and lightly appressed to the dorsal sepal, ca. 1.2 x 0.4 cm. Lip 3-lobed, ca. 1.1 x 0.6 cm, the lateral lobes obliquely elliptic, obtuse-rounded, the midlobe ovate-elliptic, obtuse, arching, minutely notched at the apex, the callus transverse, quadrangular, “bearing numerous tubercles that insinuate longitudinal crests” (quoting Misas). Column arching, fleshy, ca. 0.4 cm long, the foot short; the anther unadorned; pollinarium typical for the genus.

Etymology: named for the wine-colored flowers.

Distribution: Colombia.