

DRESSLER: *Encyclia fortunae*

*Encyclia fortunae* Dressler, sp. nov.

*E. pseudobulbis orbicularis, complanatis, 1-2- phyllis, foliis ellipticis glaucis, racemo terminale, sepalis lanceolatis, petalis oblanceolatis, labelli subliberi, trilobi, lobis lateralibus orbicularis, intermedio subreniformis, columna aptera.*

Entire plant whitish-glaucous, pendant; pseudobulbs clustered, ovate to suborbicular, strongly flattened, ca. 2 cm. long, 1.2-1.6 cm. wide, the youngest pseudobulb with conduplicate, narrowly triangular sheaths 1,5-3 cm. long, 6-12 mm. wide; leaves 1 or usually 2, elliptic or lance-elliptic, acute, 9-10.5 cm. long, 1.4-2.3 cm. wide; inflorescence simple, 7-10 cm. long, with 6-8 flowers, inflorescence bracts ovate to narrowly triangular, 4-7 mm. long; floral bracts narrowly triangular, 4.5-5 mm. long; ovary and pedicel ca. 6 mm. long, ovary strongly triquetrous, sepals pale green, ligulate-lanceolate, acute, ca. 6 mm. long, the laterals 2.7-2.8 mm. wide, the dorsal ca. 2.3 mm. wide; petals pale green, oblanceolate, obtuse or broadly acute, ca. 5.1 mm. long and 2 mm. wide; lip cream, ca. 5.3 mm. long, the claw ca. 2.3 mm. wide, 3-lobed, lateral lobes orbicular, ca. 1 mm. long and wide, erect, mid-lobe pale green, subreniform, ca. 1.5 mm. long and 2 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, callus fleshy, between lateral lobes, faintly 3-toothed; column ca. 4 mm. long, including teeth, subtriquetrous in section, concave beneath, mid-tooth subquadrate, ca. 1 mm. long and wide, much surpassing the rounded lateral teeth; anther oblong-reniform, ca. 1.4 mm. wide; pollinia 4, ovoid, flattened, ca. 0.6 mm. long, attached to caudicles.

HOLOTYPE: PANAMA; prov. Chiriquí, near Camp Hornito, Fortuna dam site, 82°13'W, 8°44'N, elev. 1000-1400 m.; 27 September 1976; plants grey-green, pendant, sepals and petals pale leaf green, faintly dusky within, lip cream, mid-lobe green, column green, tinged violet above near base, teeth with violet specks and stains, Robert L. Dressler 5520 (US, isotype PMA).

*Encyclia fortunae* is most closely related to *E. glauca*, from which it may be distinguished by even smaller flowers and by the mid-lobe of the lip, which does not fold under as does that of *E. glauca*. *Encyclia campylostalix* also occurs in western Panama, but that species has much larger flowers and proportionately longer column and lip. In the unlikely event that anyone ever wishes to cultivate *E. fortunae*, cool, moist conditions are indicated by its habitat.