

This species is known only from Finca La Selva, where there have been several collections. Plants collected in nearby Chilamate proved to be *S. bilineata*, a species not recorded from La Selva.

Paratypes. COSTA RICA. **Heredia:** all from Finca La Selva: *J. Folsom* 8818 (DUKE), 9156 (DUKE), 10128 (DUKE), *C. Todzia* 842 (CR), 1084 (DUKE).

Scaphyglottis atwoodii Dressler, sp. nov. *Scaphyglottis gracilis* sensu Atwood (Icones Plantarum Tropicarum 14: 1391. 1989), non Schlechter. **TYPE:** Costa Rica. Heredia: 3 km E of Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, Finca La Selva, 50–150 m, 27 Oct. 1979, *C. Todzia* 962 (holotype, MO). Figure 4.

S. bilineatae similis sed base labello cum pede columnae minuto sigmoideo, lobo intermedio labello flabellato papilloso eroso-denticulato, apice columna leviter deflexa in media alis.

Stems slender, superposed, basal stems 6–20 cm, basally with sheaths bearing caducous, reduced leaf blades; leaves oblong or elliptic-oblong, 5.5–9.5 × 0.6–1.1 cm; flowers solitary or fascicled, bracts oblong, brown, conduplicate, 5–7 × 3–4 mm; sepals narrowly oblong, acute, 6 × 1.6–2 mm; petals ligulate, 6 × 0.7–1 mm; lip cuneate, 6 × 3.5–4 mm, shallowly 3-lobed, lateral lobes decurrent, 0.5 × 2 mm, midlobe subflabellate or transversely rhombic, verruculose, base of lip abruptly bent upward, paralleling column foot, and then forward; column ca. 6 mm, with prominent wings, bent at the wings.

Atwood identified these plants as *Scaphyglottis gracilis* Schlechter. Though the protologue shows none of the unique features of that species, Schlechter's drawing of the flower could be taken to represent *S. atwoodii*. A tracing of the plant (AMES), however, shows much narrower leaves, indicating that *S. gracilis* is a synonym of *S. prolifera* Cogniaux. *Scaphyglottis atwoodii* resembles *S. bilineata* (Reichenbach f.) Schlechter in most features but is easily separated by (1) the abruptly bent base of the lip, which, with the column foot appears to form a nectary, (2) the flabellate midlobe of the lip with papillose surface and erose-denticulate distal margin, and (3) the spoon-like column apex bent at the wings. The plants appear to be autogamous, flowering and setting fruits irregularly.

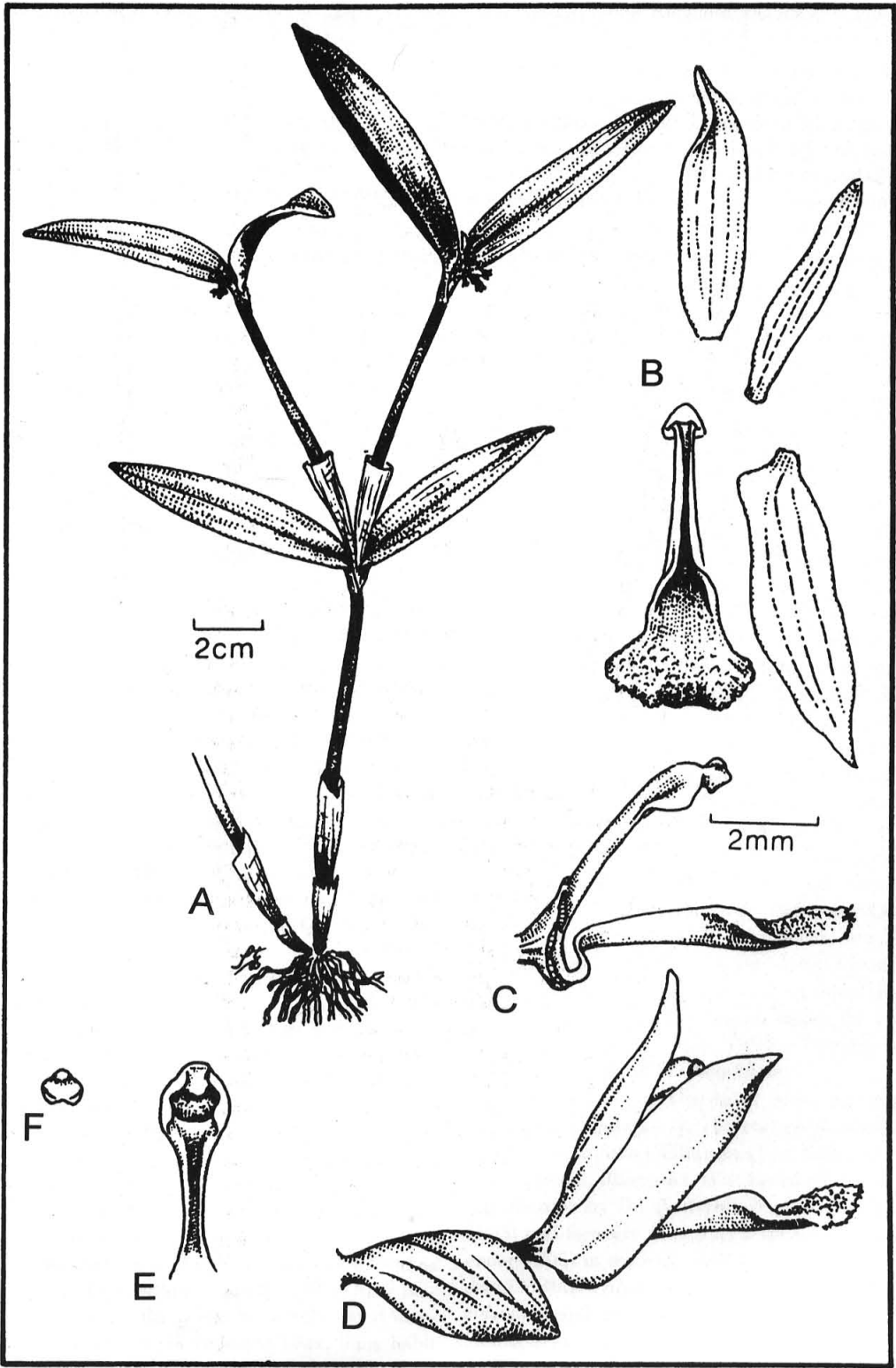


Figure 4. *Scaphyglottis atwoodii* Dressler. —A. Habit. —B. Perianth parts. —C. Lip and column, lateral view. —D. Flower and bract. —E. Column, ventral view. —F. Anther. Based on *Folsom 9156* and *Todzia 1084*.