

SCAPHYLOTTIS

The taxonomy of *Scaphyglottis* is in relatively good order because of Adams's (1993) recent revision, but several novelties have appeared since the revision.

***Scaphyglottis bicallosa* Dressler, sp. nov. TYPE:**
Costa Rica. Cartago: Navarro, flowered at Las Cónnavas, 10 Apr. 1925, *C. H. Lankester 978* (holotype, AMES). Figure 2A–C.

Scaphyglottis amparoanae (Schlechter) Dressler similis, sed floribus minoribus et multioribus, labello pandurato-obovato, basi alte bicalloso differt.

Epiphytic, to at least 45 cm tall; roots smooth, whitish, 0.5–1.5 mm diam.; basal stems 15–23 cm long, with several levels of superposed shoots decreasing in size upward; stems stout but not pseudobulbous, to ca. 5 mm diam., basally covered by verrucose, tubular sheaths; leaves 2, apical, ligulate, 9.5–21 × 0.7–1.2 cm, apically asymmetrically retuse; inflorescence terminal, from a cluster of several bracts, the bracts to 21 × 6 mm, the outer bracts verruculose; raceme 5–6 cm long, fractiflex, with 6–8 flowers; floral bracts 16–21 × 7–13 mm, elliptic, keeled, caducous; sepals and petals greenish buff, lip white with chrome yellow blotch; ovary and pedicel 14–27 mm long; dorsal sepal elliptic, acute, 9–11.5 × 3.6–4 mm, keeled distally; lateral sepals elliptic-lanceolate, subacuminate, 10–12 × 3.4–3.7 mm, keeled distally; petals oblong or lanceolate-oblong, basally cuneate, apiculate, 8.5–10.5 × 2.2–2.5 mm; lip 3-lobed, ca. 5 × 5.5 mm, basally short unguiculate, attached to column foot, sharply bent near base, the bend with 2 high calli, blade obovate, the lateral lobes ca. 1 mm long, mid-lobe transversely oblong, shallowly retuse, 2 × 5.5 mm; column ca. 5 mm long, arcuate, winged, with a prominent, concave foot, the free portion ca. 1.5 mm long, porrect and curving upward to base of lip.

This species is closely allied to *Scaphyglottis amparoana* (Schlechter) Dressler, from which it differs in the smaller, more numerous flowers, and especially in the column foot and the base of the lip. In *S. amparoana* the column foot is porrect, and the blade of the lip is thickest basally, slightly sulcate, and gradually thinner toward the apex (see Fig. 2D–F). In *S. bicallosa* the column foot bends somewhat upward and the base of the blade is bent upward and again downward, with a thick, two-parted callus at the bend. The proportions of the lip and column also suggest that these are distinct species. Noting that the description of *Costaricaea*

amparoana (Schlechter, 1923: 31) indicated relatively small flowers, Adams (1993) apparently feared that the material of *S. bicallosa* might actually correspond to the type of *S. amparoana*. I have examined other specimens of *S. amparoana* from the type locality, La Palma de San José, and while they do have smaller flowers than most other *S. amparoana*, they are larger than the flowers of *S. bicallosa* and they do not show the other distinctive features of that species. Schlechter's sketch of the lip of *S. amparoana* (at AMES) suggests an imperfectly rehydrated flower, but the lip is still quite unlike that of *S. bicallosa*.

Paratype. COSTA RICA. **Cartago:** La Fuente, 1200 m, 9 Apr. 1925, A. Alfaro 72 (AMES, US).

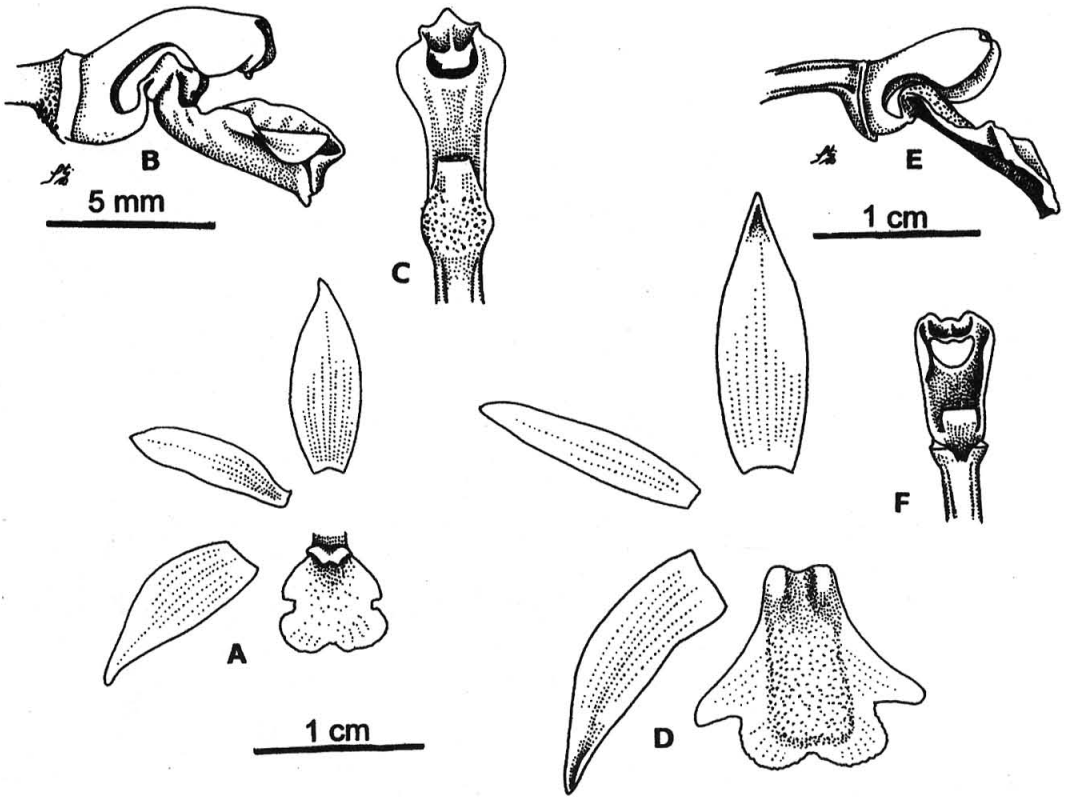


Figure 2. A–C. *Scaphyglottis bicallosa* Dressler (Lankester 978). —A. Perianth parts, flattened. —B. Lateral view of column and lip. —C. Ventral view of column. D–F. *Scaphyglottis amparoana* (Schlechter) Dressler (Dressler 5577). —D. Perianth parts, flattened. —E. Lateral view of column and lip. —F. Ventral view of column.