

Scaphyglottis clavata DRESSLER, **spec. nov.**

Holotype: Panama. Chiriquí: San Félix, arriba de San Félix, flowered in cult. April 2000, R. L. DRESSLER 6287 MO, isotype PMA.

Scaphyglottidi pulchellae Auct. similis, sed pseudobulbis magis incrassatis, floribus aliquantum minoribus, stigma sine lobulo basali decurrenti differt.

Plants epiphytic, to ca. 100 cm tall or long, with several levels of superposed shoots; roots 0.8–1.3 mm in diameter, whitish, spongy; rhizome short; basal stems 18–40 cm, when young covered by lightly striate, acute sheaths, these without leaf blades, or uppermost with



Scaphyglottis clavata, flower of type plant, cultivated in Florida.

Scaphyglottis clavata, Blüte der Typuspflanze, kultiviert in Florida.

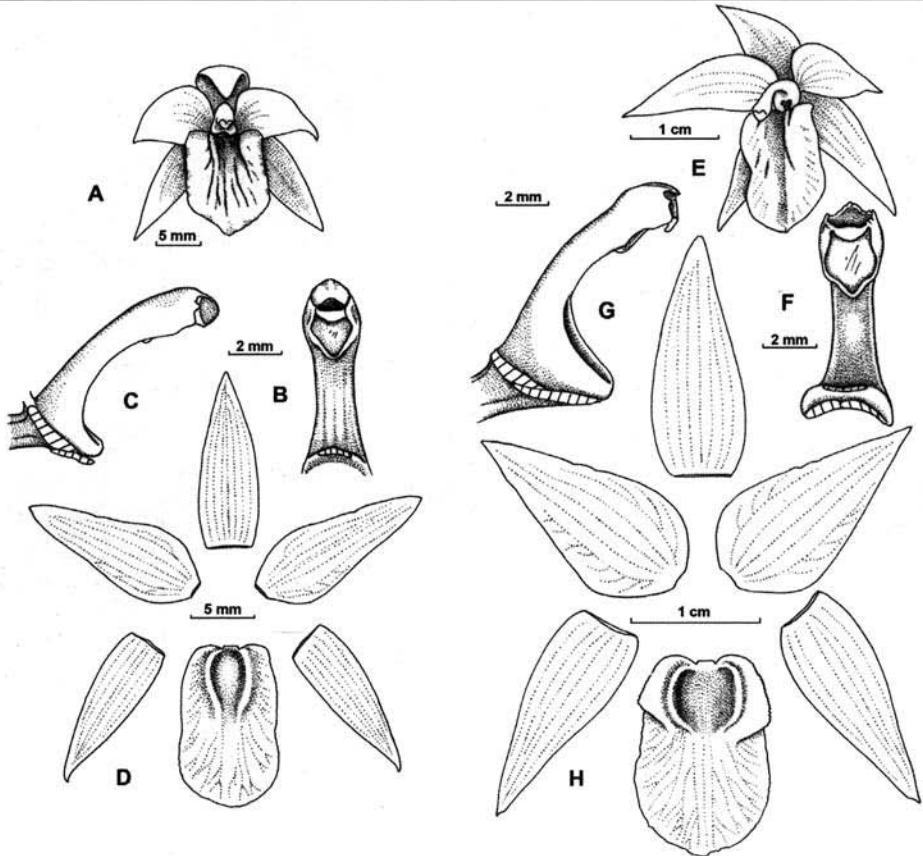
caducous rudimentary blade, uppermost internode thickened, 4-5(-10) x 0.7-0.9 cm. Leaves usually 2, 14-15 x 1-1.6 cm (on basal stems), elliptic-lanceolate, acute or subacuminate (minutely tridentate). Inflorescences successive, of 1-2 flowers, from bract clusters 5-19 x 1.5-4 mm, peduncle 1-1.3 cm, floral bracts 3-4 x 1.5-2 mm, ovate, acute; flowers greenish cream, lip with purple streaks; sepals 10-14 x 3.2-5 mm, lanceolate, narrowly acute; petals 11-14 x 4-6 mm, lance-ovate, acute; lip 12-13 x 7-8.5 mm, obovate-subquadrate truncate-obtuse, apiculate, basally folded to form 2 short ridges; column 7-8 mm, arcuate, with column foot 2-2.5 mm.

Though clearly a relative of *S. pulchella*, this species is distinctive in the thicker, clavate pseudobulbs (to which the epithet refers). The plant is more branched, and the flowers are slightly smaller. The stigma is obovate, rather than slightly 3-lobed in outline, and may be raised above the column but has no decurrent

basal lobe. The original plant was pendent and about a meter long. Two of the older stems that were basally dead have been grown on in Florida, where the plant is quite erect, but is yet scarcely half the size of the parent plant. The plant has flowered several times in cultivation, but that may not give any clue as to its flowering season(s) in nature. The wide leaves of this species suggest that it may be more closely allied to *S. sessiliflora* than to *S. pulchella*.

Other specimens seen: Panama. Chiriquí: above San Félix along mining road 18–27 mi. from Pan American Highway, above Chame or turnoff to Escopeta, 1,200–1,500 m, 12 Mar. 1976, T.B. CROAT 33056 (MO); Cerro Colorado, 24 mi. from bridge over Río San Félix, 1,430 m; 22 Nov. 1979, T. ANTONIO 2623 (MO); Type locality (type plant), 22 Nov. 1979, A. MADURO & E. OLMOS 175 (FLAS, PMA).

Veraguas: 5 mi. W. of Santa Fé on road past Escuela Agrícola Alto de Piedra, alt. 500–1,200 m, 18 mar. 1973, T.B. CROAT 23090 (MO).



Scaphyglottis clavata (A–D) and *S. pulchella* (E–H). A Flower in natural position. B Column, ventral view, C Column, lateral view, D perianth flattened and spread, E Flower in natural position. F Column, ventral view. G Column, lateral view. H Perianth flattened and spread. A–D, drawn from type plant, flowers in alcohol; E–H, drawn from Costa Rican flowers preserved in alcohol, both drawn by Stig DALSTRÖM.

Scaphyglottis clavata (A–D) und *S. pulchella* (E–H). A Blüte in natürlicher Haltung. B Säule von vorn, C Säule von der Seite, D Blüte ausgebreitet, E Blüte in natürlicher Haltung, F Säule frontal, G Säule seitlich. A–D, von der Typuspflanze gezeichnet, Blüten von Alkohol Präparaten, E–H, von aus Costa Rica stammenden Alkoholpräparaten der Blüten, beides von Stig DALSTRÖM gezeichnet.