

Scaphyglottis minutiflora Ames & Correll *sp. nov.*

Herba diffusa, saepe ramosa, nodis radicans. Caules fasciculati, teretes, tenuiter fusiformes, nodis constrictis basibus vaginis pluribus tubulatis imbricatis celatis. Folia in nodis bina, linearia vel lineari-lanceolata, apice acuminate oblique bidentata, erecta vel erecto-patentia. Inflorescentiae in nodis glomeratae. Flores minuti, plures vel numerosi, succedanei, subsessiles. Sepala ovato-elliptica, acuta vel subobtusa, trinervia, concava, lateralalia leviter obliqua et mentum parvum formantia. Petala lineari-oblonga, leviter obliqua, obtusa, uninervia. Labellum columnae pedi subarticulatum, leviter trilobatum, apice expanso truncatum vel leviter retusum; lobi laterales parvi, rotundati, mediani, in positu naturali erecti; lobus medius expansus quadratus marginibus crenulatis incurvatis. Columna generis.

Plant fasciculate, straggly, frequently branching, with adventitious roots at the nodes, 2.5–7.5 dm. tall. Stem terete, slender-fusiform, constricted at the nodes, the individual internodes enveloped at the base by several scarious tubular imbricated sheaths; lowermost internode up to 26 cm. long and 5 mm. in diameter. Leaves produced in pairs at the nodes, erect to erect-spreading, articulated with the leaf-sheaths, linear to linear-lanceolate, obliquely bidentate at the acuminate apex, firmly membranaceous, 5–18 cm. long, 3–10 mm. wide. Inflorescences glomerate, produced at the nodes, composed of several or numerous almost sessile flowers appearing successively from between dry fibrous bracts which form tufts around the flowers. Flowers minute, with pedicellate ovaries which are 3–4 mm. long, white or greenish white marked with maroon or deep violet. Sepals ovate-elliptic, subobtuse to acute, 3-nerved, concave, 2.2–3 mm. long, 1.2–1.5 mm. wide; lateral sepals slightly oblique and connate below the column-foot to form a small mentum. Petals

slightly oblique, linear-oblong, obtuse, 1-nerved, 2-2.5 mm. long, about 0.7 mm. wide. Lip subarticulate with the column-foot, lightly 3-lobed, 5-nerved, truncate to lightly retuse at the apex when spread out, with two deep violet or maroon blotches on each side near the apex, 3-3.5 mm. long, 1.7-2 mm. wide across the lateral lobes when spread out; lateral lobes small, rounded, arising from about the middle of the lip, erect in natural position; mid-lobe quadrate when spread out, with the crenulate margins upcurved in natural position. Column 2-2.5 mm. long. Capsule obliquely ovoid, 5-6 mm. long.

Scaphyglottis minutiflora is most closely allied to *S. Behrri* (Reichb. f.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Hemsl. However, it differs from that species not only in its smaller flowers and broader leaves but also in the shape of the lip. The lip of *S. minutiflora* is elliptic in outline with a broad base and the lateral lobes are produced at about the middle of the lip. The lip of *S. Behrri* is spatulate or obovate in outline, is narrowed at the base and the lateral lobes are produced above the middle or near the apex of the lip. The flowers of both species are produced in fascicles at the nodes. However, the flowers and capsules of *S. minutiflora*, which are essentially sessile, are borne in glomerules and are surrounded by tufts of fibrous bracts, whereas the flowers and capsules of *S. Behrri* are distinctly pedicellate and are subtended by solitary bracts.

BRITISH HONDURAS: Stann Creek Valley, Antelope Ridge, on tree, hilltop in "Mountain cabbage" ridge, Jan. 24, 1940, *Percy H. Gentle 3162* (Herb. Ames).

GUATEMALA: Izabal, La Vigia, between Bananera and Quiriguá, Sept. 15, 1936, *Margaret Ward Lewis 186* (TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 59153); between Bananera and "La Presa" in Montaña del Mico, alt. 40-300 m., epiphyte on small tree, along stream above waterfall, March 28, 1940, *J. A. Steyermark 38248* (Herb. Ames, Herb. Field Mus.).

PANAMA: Coelé, hills north of El Valle de Antón, alt. 800-1000 m., epiphytic, sepals and petals greenish white, labellum marked with maroon, Nov. 21, 1940, *P. H. Allen 2258* (Herb. Ames).

Since *Hexadesmia* and *Scaphyglottis* are now considered to be congeneric (Schweinfurth in Bot. Mus. Leaflet. Harvard Univ. 10 (1941) 27), the following new combinations are necessary for the following Guatemalan species.