

NEW SPECIES

Sobralia crispissima Dressler, *sp. nov.* FIG. 1

HOLOTYPE: PANAMÁ. Chiriquí: al oeste de Volcán, carretera a Río Sereno; alt. 1200 m; 25 ago. 2001, sépalos y pétalos blancos, labelo amarillo-anaranjado con manchas rojas. *A. Maduro & E. Olmos 223* (MO, Isotypes, PMA, FLAS).

Sobraliae lindleyanae Rchb.f. similis, foliis majoribus et floribus brevioribus, labello reflexo margine valde undulato (crispo), marginibus falcatis appendicibus columnae integris dignoscenda.

Roots 6-8 mm in diameter; *stems* 20-40 cm, ca. 5 mm wide, slightly compressed; *sheaths* striate; *leaves* 5 or 6, 9-14 x 3.5-5.4 cm, ovate, slightly attenuate, acute; *inflorescence* terminal, with *floral bracts* con-

cealed in infundibuliform sheaths of inflorescence bracts (upper leaves with reduced blades) with 1 or 2 additional reduced blades of floral bracts exposed, blade of lower inflorescence bract 7-11.5 x 2.2-3.5 cm, blade of upper inflorescence bract ca. 2.5 x 2 cm; ovary and pedicel ca. 20 mm. Sepals and petals white, lip orange-yellow with red spots; sepals 3.5-4.5 x 0.9-1.2 cm, oblong or oblong-oblongeolate, apiculate; petals 3.5-4.5 x 1-1.5 cm, oblong-oblongeolate, obtuse or apiculate; lip 3-4 x 3-3.8 cm, broadly obovate, emarginate, blade strongly reflexed to near middle of tube, with a single rounded basal callus ca. 4.5 x 4 mm, pilose distally, with 3 low ventral keels basally, margin of blade strongly crisped-undulate; column ca. 1.8 cm, with porrect, falcate arms (or "wings").

Sobralia lindleyana Rchb.f. is common as terrestrial or lithophyte in the Llanos del Volcán, north of Hato del Volcán. This new and related species was recently found to the west of Volcán, in forested areas, and very similar plants without flowers were found to the east, usually growing epiphytically. When I noted that this species resembled *S. lindleyana*, Erick Olmos said "No, *S. lindleyana* is the species in the Llanos, its leaves are smaller and the flowers larger," which nicely summarizes the differences between these species. Reichenbach's drawing of *S. lindleyana* is suggestive of *S. crispissima*, but the type specimen is clearly the familiar species of the Llanos. The flowers of *S. crispissima* are somewhat smaller than those of *S. lindleyana*, and the tube is proportionately shorter. These plants may be distinguished from *S. lindleyana* by the following key.

1. Leaves 5-6 cm long; sepals and petals 5.5-6 cm long; tube of lip subequal to sepals and petals; blade of lip spreading, but not reflexed; column arm serratedentate dorsally *S. lindleyana*
1. Leaves 10-14 cm long; sepals and petals 3.5-5 cm long; tube of lip distinctly shorter than sepals and petals; blade of lip reflexed, reaching the middle of the tube; column arm entire dorsally *S. crispissima*

The epithet *crispissima* refers to the strongly wavy margins of the lip.

PARATYPES: MÉXICO. Chiapas: Ocosingo, ca. 8.5 km del camino Monte Líbano-Nahá, tomando el camino a Villa las Rosas y El Pozo Ocotal (PEMEX), aprox. 87.2 km al E de Ocosingo, ca. 940 m, 16°55'N, 91°33'W, Selva mediana perennifolia, de montaña con *Talauma*, *Quercus* y *Terminalia*, sépalos y pétalos blancos, labelo amarillo con manchas

café-rojizo, fecha de colecta 7 ago 1992, prensado de material cultivado 24 sept. 1997, *M. A. Soto, R. Solano y L. Izquierda 6958* (AMO, FLAS). NICARAGUA. Jinotega: Cerro Grande, elev. 3950 ft., Nov., *A. A. Heller 1314* (SEL); Matagalpa: Finca Bavaria, 4100 ft., *A. A. Heller 4980* (SEL). COSTA RICA. Cartago: below Pavones on road from Turrialba to Siquirres, 25 Aug. 1963, *C. H. Dodson 2516* (SEL).