

Sobralia doremiliae Dressler, sp. nov. TYPE: Costa Rica. Cartago: slopes and steep roadside banks along the Río Grande de Orosi about 11 km SSE of bridge at Tapantí, elev. about 1500 m, 10 July 1977, *R. L. Wilbur, F. Almeda & T. Daniel* 22470 (holotype, DUKE). Figure 4.

Herba epiphytica; folia elliptica; flores e bracteis brevissimis nonnullis erumpente; sepala oblanceolata mucronata; petala oblongo-elliptica obtusa; labellum subquadrato-obovatum retusum; discus basi carinis humilis quindecim ornatus.

Epiphytic or on steep slopes, caespitose, stems 10–25 cm; sheaths glabrous or slightly verruculose and scurfy. Leaves elliptic or ovate-elliptic, short-acuminate, 4.5–9.5 × 1.7–3.4 cm. Inflorescence subtended by short, wide, divergent bracts, the floral bracts wide, retuse, scarcely emergent from the inflorescence bracts; flowers subcampanulate, white

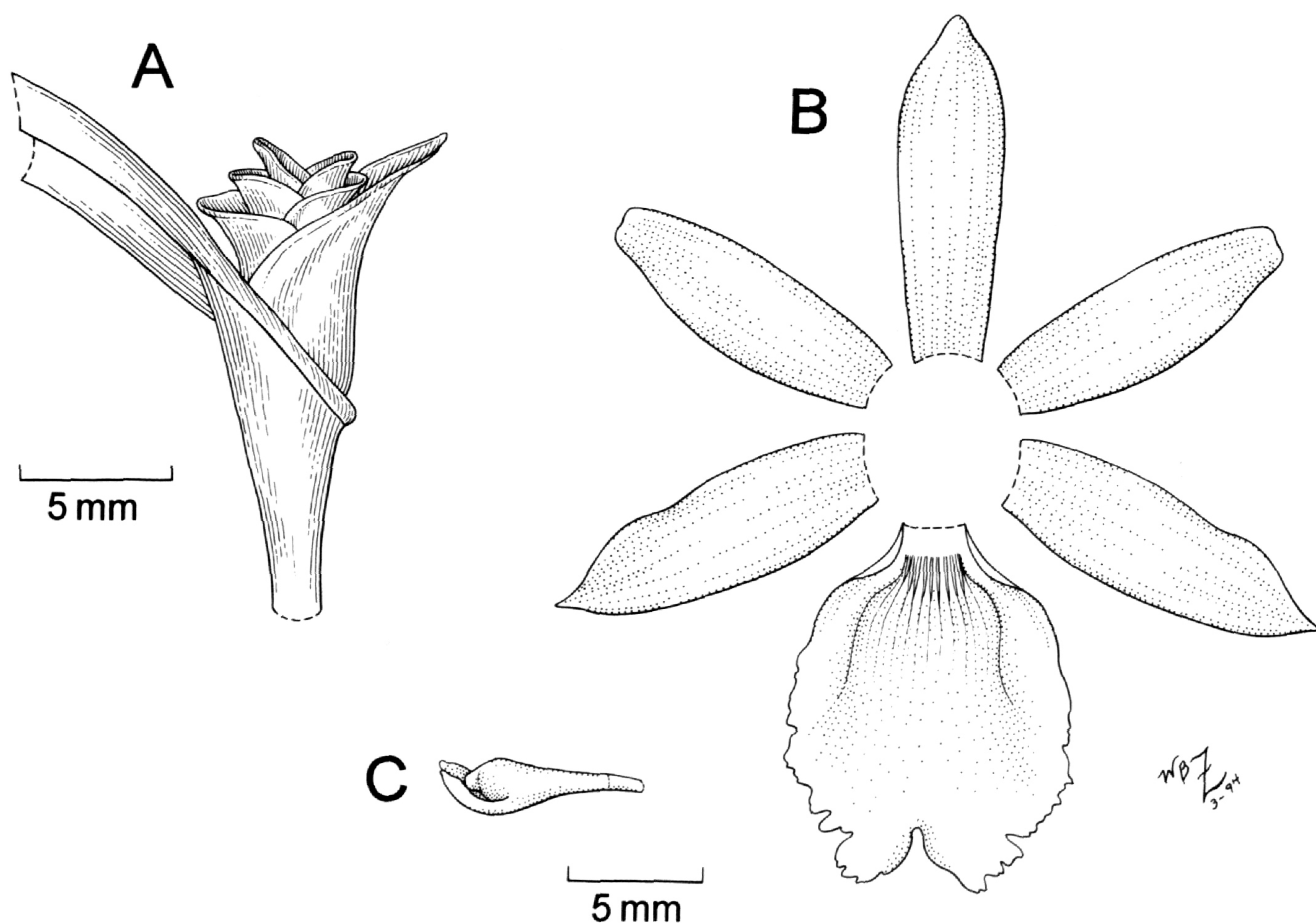


Figure 4. *Sobralia doremiliae* Dressler (Dressler & Mora s.n.). —A. Inflorescence, showing short bracts. —B. Perianth, flattened. —C. Column.

or pale green, base of lip orange or orange-brown; sepals united for 3 mm, oblanceolate or elliptic-oblanceolate, mucronate, $17\text{--}20 \times 5\text{--}6$ mm; petals oblong-elliptic, obtuse, $16\text{--}18 \times 4\text{--}5$ mm; lip basally cuneate, subquadrate-obovate, retuse, $17\text{--}18 \times 11\text{--}12$ mm, margins lacerate-dentate above middle, base with about 15 keels, most shorter than column, central 4 subequal to column; column 8–9 mm, wings falcate, surpassing anther; capsule $4.5\text{--}5 \times 0.8\text{--}1.1$ mm.

The epithet *doremiliae* honors Dora Emilia Mora de Retana, director of the Lankester Garden, with whom we collected and photographed this species near the type locality. The specimen chosen as type includes much more flowering material than our own scanty material (at USJ). I have purposely omitted the “a” of Dora to avoid a seeming diphthong that could lead to mispronunciation (the alternative being hyphenation).

Sobralia doremiliae ranges at least from the San Ramón area of Costa Rica to Cerro Colorado in Panama. It may be recognized by the small, subcampanulate flower and the form of the inflorescence. It somewhat resembles *S. carazoi* Lankester & Ames (see note below); *Smith 1109* is a

mixture of these species. *Sobralia doremiliae*, however, is smaller in all parts, and the ornamentation of the lip is quite different, as are the bracts of the inflorescence. The floral bracts of *S. carazoi* are elliptic and densely scurfy.

The inflorescence of *S. doremiliae* resembles that of *S. lindleyana* Reichenbach f. and *S. macrophylla* Reichenbach f. in that the sheaths of the inflorescence bracts and the uppermost leaves are markedly infundibuliform, the bracts, themselves, are short and wide, and the floral bracts are quite short, remain green, and do not project as an ellipsoid bract cluster (Fig. 4A).

Paratypes. COSTA RICA. **Alajuela:** Los Angeles de San Ramón, 21 VII 1932, *A. M. Brenes 16124* (F), 2 VIII 1932, *A. M. Brenes 16246* (F); La Peña de Zarcero, alt. 1450 m, 22 Aug. 1938, *A. Smith 1109* (AMES, SEL). **Cartago:** weedy roadsides and steep heavily vegetated banks along the ICE road 9 km NW of the Tapantí Dam or 9 km SE of the Tapantí Bridge across the Río Grande de Orosi, alt. ca. 1300 m, *R. L. Wilbur 30765* (DUKE). **San José:** La Hondura de San José, alt. 1300–1700 m, 16, 19 Mar. 1924, *P. C. Standley 37718* (AMES), alt. 1300 m, 15 agosto 1933, *M. Valerio 798* (F). PANAMA. **Chiriquí:** Cerro Colorado, ca. 50 km N of San Félix, elev. ca. 1400 m, 17 Aug. 1975, *R. L. Dressler 5092* (FLAS), elev. 1400–1500 m, 20 Sep. 1977, *R. L. Dressler 5708* (FLAS, PMA).