

of cloud forest in eastern Panama. The epithet honors Marianne Akers, an enthusiastic orchid student in Panama, who has collected the only other pressed specimen I have seen.

OTHER SPECIMEN SEEN: from the type locality, *M. Akers* 488-28 (SEL).

***Sobralia* (*Intermediae*) *mariannae* Dressler, *sp. nov.***

FIG. 4

HOLOTYPE: PANAMA. Panamá, Cerro Jefe, flowered in cult. 24 May 2002, epiphyte, flower white, callus yellow, brown at base, fragrant, *R. L. Dressler* 6352, (MO).

Herba epiphytica caule supra medium foliato, foliis ovatis acuminatis, inflorescentia pedunculo superposita, sepalis oblongis, petalis ellipticis, labello obovato sex carinis trichomatibus crassiusculis quasi digitiformibus ornatis.

Epiphytic or terrestrial, caespitose, *roots* 1.5-2.5 mm, *stems* 28-60 x 0.15-0.2 cm. *Leaves* 4.5-7 x 1.5-2 cm, elliptic-ovate, acuminate, closely spaced at mid-stem and more widely spaced above; sheaths verrucose. *Inflorescence* terminal, with a reduced foliar bract (sometimes two) 2-3 x 0.8-1.6 cm whose inflated sheath covers much of the bract cluster; bract cluster 2-2.5 x 0.4-0.5 cm, about half concealed by sheath of foliar bract, bracts glabrous; *ovary* and pedicel 15-22 mm; flower white, callus yellow, brown at base; *dorsal sepal* 2.7 x 0.67 cm, oblong, apiculate; *lateral sepals* 2.5 x 0.85 cm, oblong-elliptic; *petals* 2.3-2.4 x 0.8 cm, elliptic, acute or apiculate; *lip* 2.5 x 2.1 cm, broadly obovate, 3-lobed distally, with 1 rounded basal callus, 6 yellow keels from base, these short-pilose, reaching near apex, midlobe 6 x 11 mm, retuse; *column* c. 8 x 3 mm.

This species is frequent in the cloud forest on Cerro Jefe. Until recently, we had only a field-collected plant in which the flowers are poorly preserved, but we have found a single flower *in situ* (photo) that was preserved in alcohol, permitting a much more complete description. Even without flowers, the plants are very distinctive, with the leaves closely spaced at mid-stem (1-3 cm apart), with a much longer internode (6-10 cm) above. This species, then, has a distinct peduncle, much like that of *S. fragrans*. This distinctive species may well occur in other areas