

Pleurothallis corynophora Luer, sp. nov.

Planta parva caespitosa, racemo laxo fractiflexo foliis anguste obovatis multilongiore, sepalis ellipticis intus pubescentibus, petalis clavatis apice pubescentibus, labello oblongo ciliato canaliculato.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Secondary stems slender, erect, 3-5 mm long, enclosed by 2-3 ribbed, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, narrowly obovate, subacute, long-petiolate, 20-27 mm long including the 5-10 mm long petiole, 4-5 mm wide. Inflorescence a progressively lengthening loose, flexuous, flexible, successively many-flowered raceme up to 8 cm long including the 2-3 cm long peduncle; floral bract 2 mm long; pedicel 1.5-2 mm long; ovary triquetrous, 1 mm long; sepals rose-brown, long-pubescent within, the dorsal sepal narrowly ovate-elliptical, 6 mm long, 2 mm wide, the lateral sepals connate into an elliptical lamina 5.5 mm long, 3 mm wide, the apex shortly bifid, the apices subacute; petals rose-brown, 4.5 mm long, 1.4 mm wide across the basal, ovate portion, narrowed above the middle, the apex thickened and pubescent; lip dark brown, oblong, 2 mm long, 1 mm wide, the apex rounded with revolute, ciliate margins, the margins thin and erect below the middle, the base truncate, bilobulate, thinly hinged to the column-foot, the disc longitudinally channeled; column semiterete, 2 mm long, toothed at the apex, the foot stout, short.

Etymology: From the Greek coryne, "a mace," and phoros, "bearing," in allusion to the clavate, bristly petals.

Type; Panama: Prov. of Chiriqui: epiphytic in cloud forest above Guadalupe, alt. 2300 m, 8 Dec. 1983, C. Luer, J. Luer & A. Maduro 9299 (Holotype: SEL).

This species seems most closely allied to the Costa Rican P. casualis Ames, but P. corynetes may be identified by the long racemes, clavate petals, and a ciliate lip.