

**STELIS montana** L. O. Williams, sp. nov. Herbae caespitosae, epiphyticae, usque ad 33 cm. altae. Caules secundarii quam folia breviores. Folia oblanceolata, obtusa, coriacea. Inflorescentia racemosa, plusminusve secunda, quam folia longior vel aequitans. Sepala basi connata. Sepalum dorsale ovatum vel lanceolato-ovatum, acutum, apiculatum, quinquenervium. Sepala lateralia late ovata, plusminusve obliqua, acuta, apiculata, basi mentum inconspicuum formantia. Petala plusminusve orbicularia, bidentata. Labellum oblongum vel oblongo-obovatum, obscure trilobatum, basi callo magno ornatum.

Large (for the genus) caespitose epiphytic herbs up to 33 cm. tall. Secondary stems 11–13 cm. long, covered by sheathing cauline bracts, shorter than the leaves. Leaves 17–20 cm. long and 3–3.5 cm. broad, oblanceolate, obtuse, coriaceous, gradually narrowed into a short petiole. Inflorescence racemose, as long as or longer than the subtending leaf, more or less secund. Flowers rather large for the genus, green. Sepals connate for a short distance at their bases. Dorsal sepal 6 mm. long and 3.5 mm. broad (free portion 4.5 mm. long), ovate to lanceolate-ovate, acute, apiculate, 5-nerved. Lateral sepals about 5 mm. long and 4.5 mm. broad, broadly ovate, somewhat oblique, acute, apiculate, 5-nerved, forming a short and inconspicuous mentum at the base. Petals about 1.5 mm. long and 1.5 mm. broad, nearly orbicular, with a small tooth on each side near the middle, terminal half conspicuously thickened. Lip about 2–2.25 mm. long and 0.8–1 mm. broad, oblong to oblong-obovate, obscurely 3-lobed, with a large callus which fills more than the basal half of the lip, terminal part of the lip thin and (when spread out) suborbicular, minutely puberulent dorsally. —CHIRIQUÍ: trail from Cerro Punta to headwaters of Río Caldera, 2250–2500 m. alt., Jan. 4, 1939, *Allen 1463* (Herb. Missouri Bot. Gard., TYPE).

*Stelis montana* is a rather distinctive species which is not closely allied to any other species known to me.

**STELIS STORKII** Ames—COCLÉ: epiphytic, wet north rim, vicinity of El Valle, 800–1000 m. alt., May 21, 1939, *Allen 1826*. This recently described species is new to Panama, having been found first in Costa Rica.