

Stellilabium aciculare sp. nov. TYPE: PANAMA. Prov. Panamá: Cerro Jefe (lower Cafetal); 12 March 1969; on smaller branches of tree near stream, inflorescence to 15 cm, unbranched; flowers wine-red; R. L. Dressler 3617 (Holotype: AMES; Isotypes: MO, PMA). Fig. 1E–F.

Rhachis alata, columna leviter lobata setis longis simplicibus nec ramosis praedita.

Epiphytic, roots 1.0–1.7 mm wide, whitish; stem 4–19 cm, little branched. Leaves 10–14 × 2–3 mm, oblanceolate, membranous, ephemeral. Peduncular bracts 2.0–2.5 × 1.3 mm, narrowly triangular, acute; floral bracts 1.3 × 1.3 mm, triangular, acute, decurrent on stem, rachis c. 1.5 mm wide; ovary and pedicel 4 mm; sepals ovate, concave, narrowly obtuse or acute, 1.8–2.2 × 1.2–2.0 mm; petals elliptic or oblong-obovate, 2.0–2.2 × 1.3–1.6 mm, margin papillose-hispid, basal half papillose-hispid within, 3-veined; lip oblong-ovate, 2.4–3.0 × 1.2–1.4 mm, base cordate, acute, margin papillose-hispid; column ca. 0.8 mm long, 1.3 mm wide, 1.5 mm high, shallowly 3-lobed, with 3 tufts of long, simple, somewhat verruculose-torulose setae.

Additional specimen examined: COSTA RICA, Cartago: Dulce Nombre, alt. ca. 1400 m, 27 February 1924; *Standley 35954* (AMES).

This species shares simple, needle-like setae (whence the epithet) with *S. lankesteri*, but the shape of the column is quite different. In *S. lankesteri*, the short dorsal lobule of the clinandrium has a tuft of setae, and the sides of the elongate column each have a band of similar

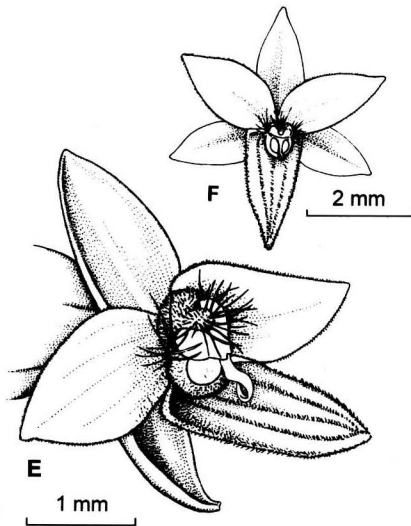


FIGURE 1. *Stellilabium*. A, *S. lankesteri*: lateral view of column; the dorsal tuft of bristles has broken away and is attached to anther (above); most bristles have been lost from the near lateral line (*Lankester 361.*). B–D, *S. fortuneae*. B, lateral view of column; C, perianth parts, flattened; D, flower and adjacent rachis, from a photograph (*Dressler 3617.*). E–F, *S. aciculare*: two views of flower (*Dressler 3465.*). G, *S. butcheri*: flower. H, *S. morii*: flower (*Dressler 5085.*).

setae; the lower lobe of the stigma is porrect and free from the lip (Fig. 1A). In *S. aciculare*, in contrast, the dorsal lobule of the clinandrium is much more prominent, the lateral lobules of the column have tufts of setae, and the lower lobe of the lip is thick and adnate on the lip. This is probably the species illustrated by Braas and Lückel as *S. standleyi*. Similarly, the plant from Guerrero, Mexico (Salazar and Hågsater, 1991), is more similar to *S. aciculare* than to *S. standleyi* but may well represent a distinct species.