

TELIPOGON CAROLIAE Dodson & Escobar, sp. nov.

TYPE: COSTA RICA: CARTAGO: Cerro de la Muerte, km 98 of the Panamerican Highway, near the restaurant La Auxiliadora, on mossy twigs, alt. 2850 m, 20 Aug 1985, R. Escobar, D. Portillo and D. E. de Retana 3640 (JAUM holotype, RPSC, USJ isotypes).

Species haec *T. ardeliani* Braas similis, sed foliis non-reticulatis et columna infra non-lobata ultra stigma non-protrudenti differt.

ETYMOLOGY: Named, to honor Dr. Carol Todzia who first collected the species.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica.

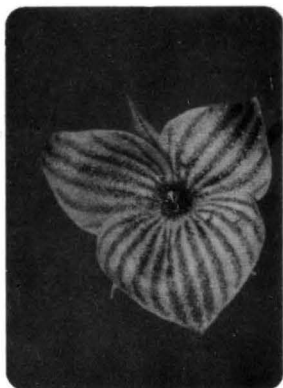
Plant small, caespitose; stems to 0.5 cm long; roots fine, produced from the base of the stem. Leaves 3 to 5, alternate, distichous, obovate-elliptic, to 7.2 x 1.1 cm, acute at the apex, narrowing at the base to unite with the sheath, with net-like venation; sheaths overlapping at the base. Inflorescence terminal, occasionally branched, terete to 27 cm long, to 14-flowered, the flowers non resupinate, usually produced singly in succession; peduncle of 1 or 2 internodes to 5 cm long each; floral bracts triangular, to 3 mm long; pedicel terete, to 2 cm long. Flowers yellow-brown



T. caroliae
(R. Escobar 3600)



T. caroliae
(R. Escobar 3640)

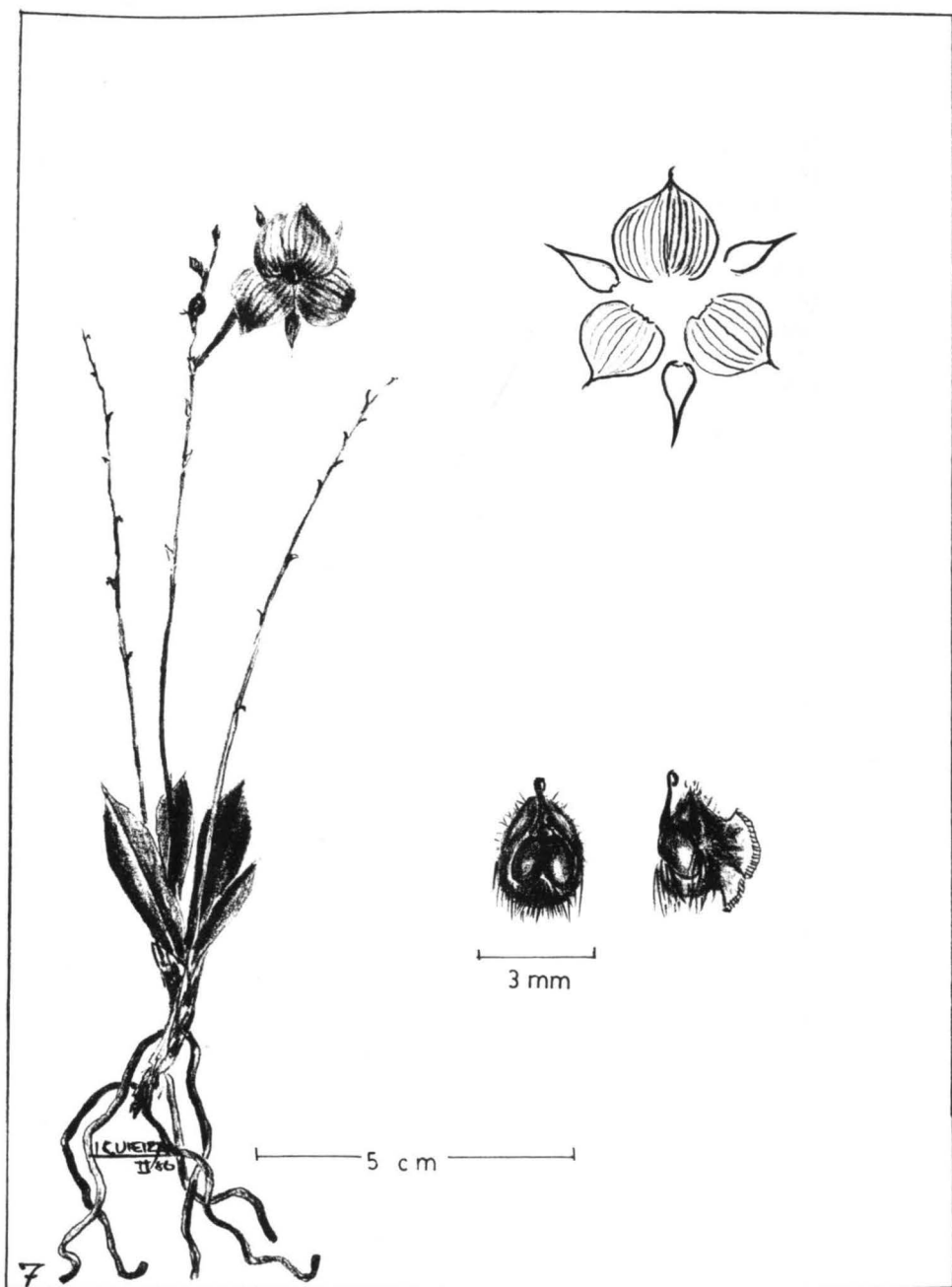


FLORA DE Costa Rica
Telipogon canabae Dodson & Escobar
 Province of Cartago, Cerro de la Muerte,
 Km. 9.8 of the Pan American Highway, near
 Restaurante La Auxiliadora, epiphytic on
 non mossy twigs, alt. 2550 m.
 Flowers small for the genus, concave, dark
 yellow with double brown veins, the petals
 with 7 and the lip with 13; lip without callus,
 but with a shortly pubescent swelling
 at the base, surrounding the column below;
 column purple-brown with 3 bundles on
 top of short, sparse, soft hairs.

Holotype

Collector R. Escobar, D. Penttilä & D. E. de Retana
 No. 3640. Perla 20 August 1985

HERBARIO JARDIN BOTANICO JOAQUIN ANTONIO URIBE



Telipogon caroliniae

Illustration: L.C. Vieira

with broad, unbranched red-brown vein lines, without reticulations, the column, base of the lip and petals purple red. Sepals equal, narrowly ovate, concave, carinate on the back side, to 1 x 0.4 cm; petals broadly ovate-elliptic, obtuse at the apex, to 1.3 x 1 cm, 7-veined, veins unbranched; lip broadly ovate, obtuse at the apex, retuse at the base, to 1.1 x 1.3 cm, the base of the lip forming an unswollen finely hirsute collar surrounding the base of the column; column short, 3 mm long, the stigma projecting on the underside, with red spines in 3 small, sparse, short equal bundles; pollinia 4 in 2 pairs, yellow.

ILLUSTRATIONS: L. C. Vieira No. 7 (JAUM, RPSC).

R. L. Rodriguez, 31 May 1975, No. 965 (USJ).

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

Scape terete.

Petals 7-veined; lip 13-veined without swelling or callus at the base.

Callus lacking.

Column terete, underside of stigma projecting.

Plant caespitose.

OTHER SPECIMENS SEEN: COSTA RICA: SAN JOSE: direct line from Hotel La Georgina to Cerro Frio, of the Cerro Buenavista complex, area with TV and radio towers, alt. 3200 m, in shade of dense stand of *Chusquea*, 20 Sep 1983, G. Davidse 24990 (MO, CR); CARTAGO: Cerro de la Muerte, Villa Mills, Km 98 Panamerican Highway, near Restaurante La Auxiliadora, alt. 2850 m, 28 Oct. 1984, R. Escobar 3600 (JAUM, RPSC); Cerro de la Muerte, near km 94 of the Panamerican Highway, ca. alt 3100 m, collected by E. Abarca, 25 Aug 1985, R. Escobar & D. Portillo 3651 (JAUM, RPSC).

NOTES: This species was discovered by Carol Todzia in 1975 near La Trinidad de Dota, Province of San Jose, and submitted to Don Rafael Lucas Rodriguez to be painted. Dr. Rodriguez apparently did not prepare an

herbarium specimen. It was found again in 1983, 1984 and 1985 and is described from those collections, but is rare in the area. One plant, *R. Escobar 3651*, was found growing with *T. caroliae* and *T. leila-alexandrae* Braas and is intermediate between the two species in many characters. It is potentially a natural hybrid.

NOTAS: Esta especie fue descubierta por Carol Todzia en 1975 cerca a La Trinidad de Dota, provincia de San José y entregada a Don Rafael Lucas Rodríguez para ser pintada. El Dr. Rodríguez aparentemente no preparó un ejemplar de herbario. Se encontró nuevamente en 1983, 1984 y 1985 y se describe con base a éstas colectas, pero es escasa en el área. Una planta, *R. Escobar 3651*, se encontró creciendo con *T. caroliae* y *T. leila-alexandrae* y es intermedia entre las dos especies en muchos caracteres. Potencialmente es un híbrido natural.