

Stellilabium fortuneae sp. nov. TYPE: PANAMA. Chiriquí: Camp Hornito, Fortuna dam site, 8° 44' N, 82° 18' W, 1000–1200 m; 24 September 1976; epiphytic, flowers wine-red; *R. L. Dressler* 5464 (Holotype: MO). Fig. 1B–D.

Rhachis alata, columna glabra, ut in S. campbellioro sed floribus minoribus, petalis patentibus.

Epiphytic; roots 0.7–1.3 mm in diameter; stems 2–12 cm; leaves to 4.0 × 1.5 mm, oblong, thin, ephemeral; peduncular bracts to 2 mm, triangular; floral bracts to 1.0 × 1.2 mm, triangular, decurrent on rachis, rachis 1.0–1.5 mm wide; ovary and pedicel 1.5–2.0 mm; dorsal sepal triangular-elliptic, 1.9 × 0.8 mm; lateral sepals similar, 2.0 × 0.8 mm; petals elliptic, obtuse, 2.5 × 1.2 mm; lip elliptic to ovate, 2.3 × 1.0 mm; column glabrous, cylindric.

Additional specimens examined: Same data as holotype, *Dressler* 5463 (PMA); Cerro Colorado, ca. 50 km N of San Félix, elev. ca. 1450 m; 20 September 1977; *Dressler* 5726, (MO); 1300–1450 m, 15, 16 February 1977; *Dressler* 5618, (MO).

At both Fortuna and Cerro Colorado, there were purple or wine-red forms that set few fruits, whereas other collections (*Dressler* 5463 and 5618) are much smaller plants that set many fruits and had yellow flowers. These were apparently self-pollinating. Named for the type locality, this species resembles *S. campbelliorum* Atwood in color. The flowers are much smaller and the petals spread, rather than curving downward over the lateral sepals. Adequate samples between Monteverde and western Panama may well show them to be part of a single variable species. With such sparse material, it is difficult to evaluate variation, especially in this curious group without bristles on the column.