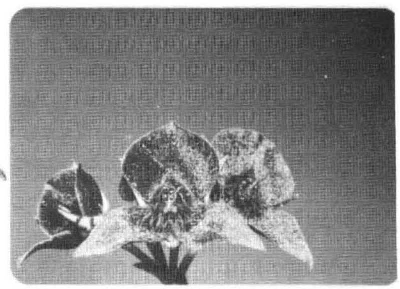
TELIPOGON GUILA Dodson & Escobar, sp. nov.

TYPE: *COSTA RICA*: SAN JOSE: km 94 on the Panamerican Highway on the eastern side of Cerro de la Muerte, epiphytic at the top of a huge tree 30 m tall, alt. 3050 m, Jun 1985, cultivated by A. Campos near La Georgina, flowered in cultivation 3 Aug 1985, *R. Escobar, D. Portillo & D. E. de Retana 3611* (JAUM holotype, RPSC, MO, USJ isotypes).



HOLOTIPO

FLORA DE Costa Rica

Telipogon güila Dodson e Escobar

Province of San José, Km 94 of the Pan american highway, 2830-3050 m, epiphytic at the top of a huge tree, 30 meters tall, June 1985, cultivated by A. Campos near to Georgina.

Flowers non resupinated, very pale yellow, totally covered with irregular, coalescent, red-maroon blotches and spots, and with the veins almost concolorous; petals with 5 veins, branched and with oblique anastomosis; lip with 7 or 9 main veins, some branched, making a total of 13 or 15 in the outer margin; the lip with an elevated, narrow, cordiform blackish-burgundy callus, the lateral lobes embracing the column laterally; column blackish-burgundy with 3 equal bundles of thin, soft, long hairs.

Holotype

Colector R. Escobar, D. Portillo e D. E. de Retana

No. 3611 Fecha, flow. in cult. 3 August 1985

HERBARIO JARDIN BOTANICO JOAQUIN ANTONIO URIBE

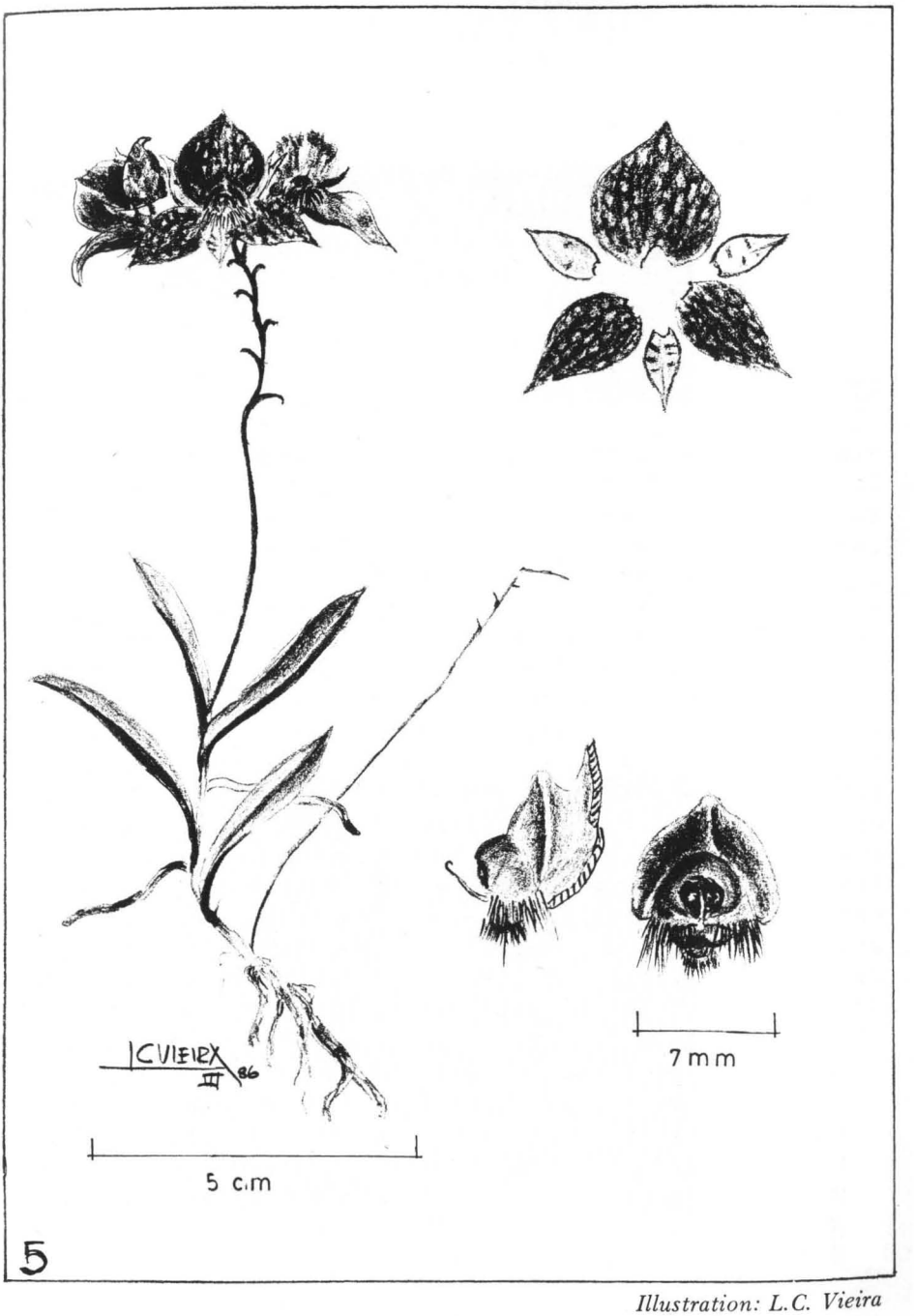


Illustration: L.C. Vieira

Telipogon guila

Species haec *T. biolleyi* Schltr. similis, sed floribus atropurpureo maculatis et callo cordato liberi praeter basim columnae differt.

ETYMOLOGY: Named to honor young boys with sharp eyes and the instincts of monkeys when climbing trees. In Costa Rica such boys are called "guilas". They are usually small and since this species is one of the smallest-flowered members of the genus *Telipogon* in Costa Rica the name seems appropriate.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica.

Plant small, shortly caulescent; total stem to 3 cm long, branched from the apical nodes, the branches 1 cm long; roots very coarse, produced along the stem. Leaves alternate, distichous, elliptic to obovate, to 2.5 x 1 cm, obtuse to acute at the apex, narrowing toward the base, with net-like veination; sheaths surrounding the stem and overlapping. Inflorescence terminal, terete, to 10 cm long, to 5-flowered, produced in succession with up to 4 open simultaneously, unbranched; peduncle of 1 internode, to 6 cm long; floral bracts triangular, apiculate, 4 mm long; pedicel terete, to 1.2 cm long. Flowers non resupinate, basally yellow totally covered with coalescent red-chocolate brown blotches with red vein lines and reticulations; sepals white with transverse red-chocolate markings. Sepals narrowly ovate, long acuminate, concave, carinate on the backside, 0.6 x 0.3 cm; petals narrowly ovate, long acuminate, 1.2 x 8 cm, 5-veined, the veins reticulately branched; lip broadly elliptic, obtuse at the apex, bluntly apiculate, obtuse at the base, 1.2 x 1.2 cm, 13-to 15-veined, the callus at the base of the lip cordiform from a frontal view, finely papillose, with a raised keel down the middle and raised margins that are free from the lip; column emersed in the callus, swollen around the ovoid stigma, with 3 equal bundles of thin, soft, long spines; pollinia 4 in 2 equal pairs, yellow.

T. guila
(R. Escobar 3570)

T. guila
(R. Escobar 3611)

ILLUSTRATIONS: L. C. Vieira No. 5 (JAUM, RPSC).

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

Scape terete.
Petals 5-veined; lip 13-to 15 veined.
Callus cordiform.
Column emersed in the callus, with 3 tufts of equal, thin, soft spines.
Plant short caulescent.

OTHER SPECIMENS SEEN: Cerro de la Muerte, Km 94 Panamerican Highway, not far from La Georgina, alt. 3100 m, discovered by Ricardo Campos, 22 Oct 1984, *R. Escobar & R. Vega 3570* (JAUM).

NOTES: This species was discovered by 10 year old Ricardo Campos in October 1984, but only one plant with the last flower open was found at that time. It was rediscovered by his father in June 1985, when logging trees, growing sympatrically with *T. gleicensteinii* and *T. leila-alexandrae*. Four plants were examined each with 3 or 4 flowers open simultaneously. The pollinia had not been removed by a pollinating agent.

NOTAS: Esta especie fue descubierta por Ricardo Campos de 10 años en Octubre de 1984, pero solamente una planta con la última flor abierta fue encontrada en ese entonces. Fue redescubierta por su padre en 1985, cuando cortaba árboles, creciendo simpátricamente con *T. glicensteinii* y *T. leila-alexandrae*. Cuatro plantas fueron examinadas, cada una con 3 ó 4 flores abiertas simultáneamente. Los polinios no habían sido removidos por el agente polinizador.