

TELIPOGON RETANARUM Dodson & Escobar, sp. nov.

TYPE: COSTA RICA: CARTAGO: National Reserve of Tapanti, alt. 1660 m, ca. 6 km from the entrance, 200 m after a large waterfall on an open side of the road to the right in a very windy and exposed area, 4-5 meters above the ground, epiphytic on two different shrubs of *Piper lanceafolium*, 14 Oct 1984, R. Escobar, R. L. Dressler, M & D. E. & E. Retana 3555 (JAUM holotype, RPSC isotype).

Species haec *T. guilae* Dodson & Escobar similis, sed floribus atropurpureis non-maculatis, petalis obtusis 11-nervatis basi incrassatis pubescentibusque differt.



T. retanarum
(R. Escobar 3555)

HOLOTYPE



Holotype

FLORA DE Costa Rica
Telipogon retanarum Dodson & Escobar
 Province of Cartago, National Reserve of Tapachula, alt. 1660 m, about 6 kilometers from the entrance, 200 m. after a big waterfall, on an open side of the road, in a very windy and exposed area, 4 to 5 meters above the ground, epiphytic on *Piper lanceae* L. H.B.K.
 Flowers very dark maroon-red with a curved ovary, petals with a darker vein, lip with red callus, elevated from the stamens; deep maroon block with 3 bundles of hairs on top, the lateral with just a few hairs, the one on top with many hairs.

Collector: R. Escobar, R. L. Dressler, E. Retana,
 M. Retana & D. E. de Retana
 No. 3555. Date: 14 October 1984

HERBARIJO JARDIN BOTANICO JOAQUIN ANTONIO URIBE

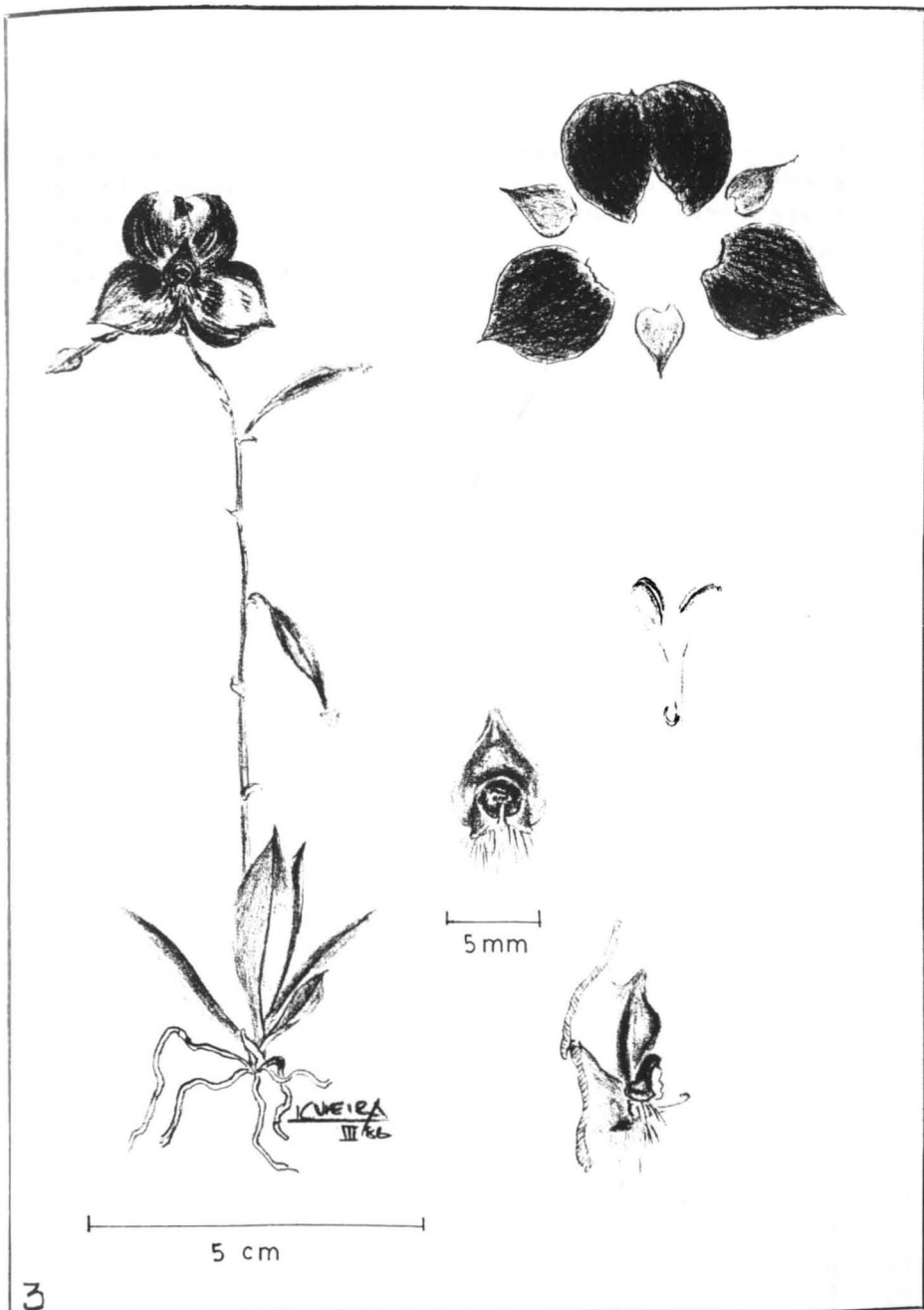


Illustration: L.C. Vieira

Telipogon retanarum

ETYMOLOGY: Named in honor of Marcos, Dora Emilia and Emilia Retana, co-discoverers of this species.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica.

Plant very small, caespitose; stem to 0.5 cm long; roots fine, produced from the base of the stem. Leaves alternate, distichous, elliptical, acute at the apex, narrowing toward the base to join the sheath; with net-like venation; sheaths surrounding the stem. Inflorescence terminal, terete, to 15 cm long, unbranched, to 7-flowered, flowers produced singly in succession; peduncle of 1 internode to 6 cm long; floral bracts triangular, to 3 mm long; pedicel terete, curved, to 1 cm long; flowers nonresupinate. Flowers very dark maroon-red, the callus wine red, the column maroon-black. Sepals equal, ovate, concave, carinate on the backside, to 0.7 x 0.4 cm; petals broadly ovate, acuminate at the apex, to 1.2 x 1 cm, 11-to 13-veined, veins few-branched; lip ovoid, retuse at the apex, apiculate, to 1.4 x 1.2 cm, 13-to 15-veined, veins unbranched, the callus at the base of the lip cordiform-subagittate from a frontal view, to 6 mm long, 4 mm wide, acuminate at the apex with a broad longitudinal keel, with a raised margin somewhat free from the lip, finely papillose-villose, the lateral lobes surrounding most of the column; column emersed in the callus, very short, with the stigma in a deeply sunken pit, with 3 bundles of spines, the lateral bundles sparse, the dorsal dense; pollinia 4 in 2 equal pairs, white.

ILLUSTRATIONS: L. C. Vieira No. 3 (JAUM, RPSC).

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

Scape terete.

Petals 11-to 13-veined; lip 13-to 15-veined.

Callus cordiform-hastate with a raised margin free from the lip.

Column sunken in the callus with the stigma in a pit.

Plant caespitose.

OTHER SPECIMENS SEEN: COSTA RICA: CARTAGO: same locality as the type collection, alt 1630 m, 8 Aug 1985, R. Escobar, D. Portillo and H. Retana 3628 (RPSC, USJ).

NOTES: Two flowering plants were discovered in 1984 with a total of 3 flowers (2 were pollinated) and 5 dark maroon seed pods. In addition to the two flowering plants one seedling was found growing on the petiole of the leaf of a small tree one meter from the ground. No additional plants were encountered. One year later two more plants, flowering for the first time, were found in the same trees and are assumed to have matured within one year.

NOTAS: Dos plantas florecidas fueron descubiertas en 1984 con un total de 3 flores (2 estaban polinizadas) y 5 cápsulas de semilla de color marrón oscuro. Además de las dos plantas florecidas se encontró un "seedling" "creciendo a un metro del suelo en el pecíolo de la hoja de un pequeño árbol. No se encontraron plantas adicionales. Un año más tarde, dos plantas más, floreciendo por primera vez, fueron encontradas en los mismos árboles y se presume que maduraron en el término de un año.