



FIGURE 2. New species of *Trichopilia*. A–C. *Trichopilia olmosii*. A. Flower in natural position. B. Perianth, spread. C. Column and anther, lateral view. D, E. *Trichopilia similis*. D. Perianth, spread. E. Column and anther, lateral view. Both based on alcohol-preserved material from type localities.

pala lanceolata, acuta; petala lanceolata, acuta; labellum cuneatum, rhombico-obovatum, leviter 3-lobatum, emarginatum; columna brevis, basi labelli medio adnata.

Epiphytic, caespitose, roots ca. 1 mm in diameter; pseudobulbs narrowly ovate or ovate-oblong, erect, tapering distally, monophyllous, 3–8 × 1.5–2 cm; leaves elliptic, acute, subpetiolate, 13–18 × 3.6–3.7 cm; sheaths spotted; inflorescence lateral, peduncle 1.5–4.5 cm, peduncle bracts ca. 2 × 0.6–0.7 cm; raceme 2–3 cm, with 1–3 flowers; ovary and pedicel 20–24 mm; flowers cream-white, yellow within; dorsal sepal linear-elliptic, acute, 27 × 3.8 mm; lateral sepals similar, 31 × 4.2 mm; petals similar, 26 × 4.6 mm; lip unguiculate, broadly obovate, 44 × 28 mm, 3-lobed distally, lateral lobes broadly rounded, enfolding column, midlobe transversely oblong, retuse, 14 × 28 mm; column 22–23 mm, basal ¼ adnate to lip.

Trichopilia similis Dressler, sp. nov. TYPE: Panama. Panamá: Cerro Jefe, 800–900 m, 3 Dec. 1970, R.L. Dressler 3907 (Holotype, MO). FIGURE 2D, E.

Herbae caespitosae, epiphyticae; pseudobulbae oblongo-ovatae, unifoliatae; folia late elliptica; se-

Though confused with *Trichopilia maculata* in the past, this species is clearly distinct in

both the erect, tapering pseudobulbs and the usually 2- or 3-flowered inflorescence. The lip has 2 branched keels from the base, with distinct shallow pits enclosed by the branches. This feature is quite unlike either *T. maculata* Rchb.f. or *T. turialbae* Rchb.f., as I know them, but is clearly shown in the drawings of Salvadorian *T. "turialbae"* and Nicaraguan *T. "maculatum"* (Hamer 1974, 1975). I have been unable to study the specimens represented by these drawings, but it seems unlikely that *T. similis* will prove to be so widespread. The epithet, *similis*, or similar, refers to its general similarity to *T. maculata*, *T. turialbae*, and several south American species.

PARATYPES: Same locality as type, 20 Oct. 1967, *Dressler 3099* (SEL); La Encida, region of Cerro Jefe, 26 Oct. 1969, *Dressler 3755* (PMA).