

Lindl., but with the subquadrate mid-lobe of the lip seen in *P. minor*. *P. stenophylla* has even narrower leaves than *P. Huebneri*, but the panicle is described as always shorter than the leaves and the larger flowers appear to be similar to those of *P. minor*.

This extremely polymorphic species extends from Mexico (*P. cerea*), through Central America (*P. clavata*, *P. guatemalensis*, *P. panamensis*), through the West Indies (*P. minor*, *P. cubensis*) to South America (*Stelis foliosa*, *Encyelia nana*, *Encyelia polystachya*, *P. Weigeltii*, *P. altitamellata*, *P. ecuadorensis*, *P. amazonica*, *P. Huebneri* and *P. stenophylla*).

Warrea Warreana (Lodd. ex Lindl.) C. Schweinfurth comb. nov.

Maxillaria Warreana Loddiges ex Lindley Gen. & Sp. Orch. (1832) 148.—Loddiges Bot. Cab. (1833) t. 1884.—Hooker in Bot. Mag. 72 (1846) t. 4235.

Warrea tricolor Lindley in Bot. Reg. 29 (1843) Misc. p. 14.—Cogniaux in Martius Fl. Bras. 3, pt. 5 (1901) 376, t. 81.

Warrea speciosa Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beih. 9 (1921) 98; in Fedde Repert. Beih. 57 (1929) t. 123, nr. 483.

It has been pointed out by Cogniaux (l.c.) that *Warrea tricolor* represents the plant depicted as *Maxillaria Warreana*.

The concept described and figured as *Warrea speciosa* seems to be surely referable to the same species.

According to strict adherence to the rule of priority, it becomes necessary to make the above combination.

Maxillaria attenuata Ames & Schweinfurth in Sched. Orch. 10 (1930) 89.

The occurrence in South America of this Costa Rican species with markedly longer leaves and flowers than