

NEW SPECIES AND COMBINATIONS IN
DRACULA AND *MASDEVALLIA* (ORCHIDACEAE)
FROM COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA

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Dracula anthracina Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Inter species generis *Draculae* Luer species haec foliis anguste linearibus, pedunculo plus minusve horizontali paucifloro et flore mediocri anthracino bene expanso fere plano distinguitur.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems unifoliate, stout, 1.5-2 cm long, enclosed by 2 thin, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, light green, thinly coriaceous, carinate dorsally along the midrib, narrowly linear-obovate, 11-19 cm long, 0.9-1.4 cm wide, the apex acute, tridenticulate, very gradually narrowed below into the conduplicate base. Inflorescence a congested raceme of 2-3 successive flowers borne by a brown, sparsely bracted, more or less horizontal peduncle, 5-10 cm long, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract brown-purple, tubular, 10 mm long, pedicel dark purple, 15 mm long; ovary dark purple, subverrucose, lightly pitted, 6 mm long; sepals deep purple-black externally and internally except for a narrow zone of white along the lower margins of the laterals, glabrous without, verrucose within with short hairs on the margins, broadly ovate, 15 mm long, 12-16 mm wide, the dorsal connate to the laterals for 5-6 mm to form a widely spread, more or less flat flower, the laterals connate for 12 mm to form a shallow, white mentum, the subacute apices contracted into slender, purple-black, filiform tails 3.5-6.5 cm long; petals cream, marked with brown, oblong, 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the apex thickened and bivalvate, papillose between the laminae, the inner valve subacute, the outer rounded; lip white, lightly suffused with pink, spathulate, 7-7.5 mm long, 4.5-5 mm wide, the hypochile oblong, 3 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, with erect, rounded, marginal angles, cleft centrally, the concave base hinged to the column-foot, the epichile suborbicular, verrucose externally, 4-4.5 mm long, 4-5.5 mm wide, concave with incurved, denticulate margins, with a central carina, flanked on either side by a lesser carina and several, irregular, incomplete, raised veins; column yellow-white, semiterete, 5 mm long, with a thick foot.

Etymology: From the Greek *anthrakinos* (*ανθρακινος*), "coal black," in allusion to the color of the flowers.

TYPE: *COLOMBIA*: Without locality, obtained by J & L Orchids, Easton, CT, from H. Schmidt-Mumm, Bogota, Colombia, flowered in cult. 23 Oct. 1978, *C. Luer 3457* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; CLONOTYPES: *R. Escobar 1784*, JAUM; *C. Luer 2160*, SEL).

Distribution: Colombia.

This species may be distinguished from the others with a similar lip by the relatively small, widely spread, flat, deep purple-black flowers.

Dracula citrina Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Inter species generis *Draculae* Luer species haec flore solitario parvo citri-

*The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 800 S. Palm Avenue, Sarasota, FL 33577 U.S.A.

no pubescenti, cupula sepalorum ringenti caudis gracilibus atropurpureis et labello parvo oblongo rosea epichilio unicarinato hypochilio minore differt.

Plant medium-sized, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems stout, unifoliate, 2.5-3 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 imbricating sheaths. Leaf erect, thinly coriaceous, very narrowly obovate, 18-25 cm long, 1.7-2 cm wide, the midrib carinate dorsally, the apex acute, tridenticulate, gradually narrowed below to the conduplicate base. Inflorescence a single-flower (? always) borne by a purple, horizontal to ascending, sparsely bracted peduncle, 7-8 cm long, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract purple, 7 mm long; pedicel purple, 10-11 mm long; ovary purple, 4 mm long; sepals lemon yellow, yellow-orange toward the base with a few purple dots, covered within by a yellow pubescence, the dorsal sepal transversely ovate, 8 mm long, 11 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 5 mm to form a gaping cup, the obtuse apex contracted into a slender, dark purple tail 4.5-5 cm long, the lateral sepals connate 10 mm into a subquadrate lamina 11 mm long, 15 mm wide, the obtuse apices contracted into tails similar to that of the dorsal sepal; petals ivory, marked with brown, oblong, 2.75 mm long, 1.25 mm wide, the subacute apex bivalvate, apiculate between the denticulate valves; lip white, suffused with rose, oblong-subpandurate, 3.75 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the hypochile thick, ovate, 2 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, with erect, rounded, marginal angles, cleft centrally, the concave base hinged to the column-foot, the epichile ovate, 1.75 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, obtuse, verrucose externally, with erect margins to form a concavity nearly filled with a thick, tall, central carina extending from the cleft central portion of the hypochile; column yellow-white, semiterete, 3 mm long, with a thick foot equally long.

Etymology: From the Latin *citrinus*, "lemon yellow," referring to the color of the flowers.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: ANTIOQUIA: Munic. of Urrao, Cerro Plateado between Urrao and Frontino, alt. 2000 m, coll. E. Segura, cult. at Colomborquideas, El Retiro, flowered in cult. 1 Nov. 1981, *C. Luer 6545* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPE: JAUM).

Distribution: Colombia, Western Cordillera.

This small species may be distinguished by the lemon yellow color of the pubescent sepals with slender, dark purple tails. The epichile of the minute, rose, oblong lip is smaller than the thick hypochile. The warty sides of the epichile create a narrow concavity which is nearly filled by a single tall, thick carina.

Dracula inaequalis (Rchb. f.) Luer & Escobar, comb. nov.

Masdevallia inaequalis Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 1: 372, 1874.

The type of this obscure species is represented in the Reichenbach herbarium by a single, poorly preserved flower. It was recently boiled by Dr. L. Garay, and its identity as a *Dracula* confirmed.

Dracula iricolor (Rchb. f.) Luer & Escobar, comb. nov.

Masdevallia iricolor Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 18: 108, 1882, *sphalma*, as *tricolor*, not Rchb. f. 1849.

Masdevallia trichroma Schltr., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 6:57, 1919.

Masdevallia quilichaoensis Lehm. & Krzl., Kew Bull. 110, 1925, sphaema, as *quiliehaoensis*.

Masdevallia iricolor Rchb. f. ex Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 34: 180, 1925.

Dracula quilichaoensis (Lehm. & Krzl.) Luer, Selbyana 2: 197, 1978.

Dr. L. Garay points out that Reichenbach did not err in publishing the binomial *Masdevallia tricolor* a second time. Reichenbach intended the epithet *iricolor*, but a typographical error transformed it to *tricolor*.

***Dracula lehmanniana* Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.**

Inter species *Draculae* Luer species haec pedunculo ascendenti foliis ellipticis plicatis longiore, flore successivo nutanti, sepalis similibus anguste ovatis acuminatis expansis et epichilio labelli suborbiculari concavo multidentulato intus multilamellato distinguitur.

Plant large, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems stout, sharply channeled, unifoliate, 4-7 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, thinly coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, more or less plicate, sharply carinate dorsally along the midrib, 15-25 cm long, 3.5-5 cm wide, the apex acute, tridentulate, the base narrowly cuneate into an indistinct, conduplicate petiole. Inflorescence a successively several-flowered raceme, the flowers 5-7, nutant, easily wilting, borne by a stout, distantly bracted, first horizontal and then ascending, erect peduncle 30-35 cm long, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract tubular, 1.5 cm long; pedicel arcuate, 2.5 cm long; ovary green, subverrucose, 7 mm long; sepals similar, widespread, yellowish, diffusely dotted with brown especially toward the bases, glandular-cellular within, glabrous without, narrowly ovate, acute, attenuated into slender purple-brown tails, the dorsal sepal 80 mm long, 10 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 3 mm to form a flat flower, the lateral sepals 80 mm long, 11 mm wide, connate 9 mm into a narrow, shallow mentum; petals white, marked with brown, oblong, 2.5 mm long, 1.25 mm wide, the bivalvate apex papillose between the laminae, the inner valve subacute, the outer valve rounded, recurved; lip white, spatulate, 8 mm long, 5 mm wide, the hypochile oblong, 2.5 mm long, 2.25 mm wide, the marginal angles rounded, erect, cleft centrally, the concave base hinged to the column-foot, the epichile suborbicular, concave, 5 mm long and wide, the margins sharply multi-denticulate, the apex more incurved than the sides, with a central, branching carina within and numerous radiating veins to either side; column yellow, stout, arcuate, semiterete, 3.5 mm long, the foot thick, nearly equally long.

Etymology: Named in honor of Frederick Carl Lehmann (1850-1903), German Consul in Popayán, Colombia, mineral prospector and orchidologist noted for his color paintings and extensive collections of plants and herbarium specimens numbering more than 10,000 from Colombia, Ecuador and Central America.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: CAUCA: El Tambo, Huisitó, alt. ca. 1800 m, 1978, coll. J. Miranda, cult. by A. Lehmann de Sarria in Popayán, fl. in cult. 25 July 1978, *C. Luer 2982* (HOLOTYPE: SEL); cult. by M. & O. Robledo at La Ceja, fl. in cult. 20 Nov. 1978, *R. Escobar 1902* (CLONOTYPE: JAUM);

cult. by L. & J. Posada at Colomborquideas, El Retiro, fl. in cult. 20 Nov. 1981, *C. Luer* 6768 (CLONOTYPE: SEL).

Distribution: Southern Colombia in the Western Cordillera.

Only two plants of this distinct species were collected in 1978 in a remote area not previously explored botanically. These plants were cultivated in Popayán by Señora Amalia Lehmann de Sarria, granddaughter of F. C. Lehmann.

The large, flat flower with narrow, acute, outstretched, similar sepals is borne on an ascending peduncle to face downward with the white lip hanging from the center. The flowers are extremely sensitive to an increase in temperature or a decrease in humidity. The sepals begin to collapse immediately when a plant is moved to a lighter place (not sunlight) as was witnessed when an attempt was made to photograph the flower. The sepals soon dangle limply along the peduncle, but they promptly regain their original turgor when the flower is immersed in cool water.

The only other species of *Dracula* with narrow similar sepals is *D. platycrater* (Rchb. f.) Luer, but the habit and shape of the lip easily separate the two.

***Dracula orientalis* Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.**

Inter species generis *Draculae* Luer foliis angustissime obovatis, sepalis suborbicularibus albis atropurpureo stictis caudis longissimis, epichilio labelli suborbiculari concavo lamellato hypochilio majore distinguitur.

Plant large, epiphytic, densely caespitose, roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems erect, unifoliate, 3-7 cm long, enclosed by 2 close, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, thinly coriaceous, very narrowly obovate, 17-20 cm long, 1.8-2.1 cm wide, the apex acute, tridenticulate, carinate dorsally along the midrib, gradually narrowed below to the conduplicate base. Inflorescence a descending to horizontal, single-flowered (? always), smooth, red-brown peduncle, 12-15 cm long, from a node low on the secondary stem, the flowers widespread, shallowly cupped, facing downwards; floral bract 1.2 cm long; pedicel 3 cm long; ovary light brown, 6-7 mm long; sepals white, covered by dark purple-brown dots, more or less coalescing toward the bases, shortly spiculate-pubescent within, glabrous without, the dorsal sepal suborbicular, 15 mm long, 20 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 7 mm, the rounded apex abruptly contracted into a slender, dark red-purple tail up to 10 cm in length, the lateral sepals suborbicular, oblique, each 23 mm long, 18 mm wide, connate 20 mm to form a broad, obtuse mentum, the rounded apices abruptly contracted into tails up to 12 cm long, similar to that of the dorsal sepal; petals rose, marked with brown, oblong, 3 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, the rounded apex bivalvate, tuberculate between the laminae; lip white, spatulate, 8 mm long, 5.5 mm wide, the hypochile lightly flecked with light brown, 3 mm long, 3 mm wide, with erect, rounded marginal angles, cleft centrally, the concave base hinged to the column-foot, the epichile suborbicular, concave, toothed, with a primary carina extending from the hypochile, flanked by 3-4 smaller, incomplete, radiating lamellae to either side; column yellow-white, semiterete, 3.5 mm long, the thick foot equally long.

Etymology: From the Latin *orientalis*, "of the East," referring to the easternmost locality.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: NORTE DE SANTANDER: Munic. of Toledo, epiphytic

in cloud forest, road from Toledo to El Sarare, Km 40, before Alto de Santa Inés, alt. 2050 m, 24 May 1982, C. Luer, R. Escobar & D. Portillo 7935 (HOLOTYPE: SEL); same area, Km 43, Alto de Santa Inés, alt. 2200 m, 13 May 1982, C. Luer & R. Escobar 7935A (COL).

Distribution: Colombia, Eastern Cordillera.

Although very similar to the majority of the other species of *Dracula*, this species may be identified by the long, slender leaves, suborbicular white sepals dotted with dark purple-brown and connate into a shallow cup, very long tails, and a white lip similar to that of the other species in which the rounded epichile is larger than the hypochile.

Dracula orientalis is found farther east than any heretofore known species of the genus. It grows in wet cloud forest within sight of the mountains of southwestern Venezuela.

***Dracula pholeodytes* Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.**

Species haec *D. benedictii* (Rchb. f.) Luer similis sed floribus multi-majoribus et epichilio labelli transverse elliptico multicarinato quam hypochilio majore differt.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems unifoliate, channeled, 3-4 cm long, contained within 2-3 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, light green, thinly coriaceous, carinate along the midrib dorsally, narrowly obovate, 18-23 cm long, 1.3-2.1 cm wide, the apex acute, tridenticulate, gradually narrowed below into a conduplicate base. Inflorescence a successively flowered raceme of 3-4 flowers, borne by a purplish, few-bracted, more or less horizontal peduncle 7-12 cm long, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract 9-11 mm long; pedicel 25-30 mm long; ovary red-brown, subverrucose, 7 mm long; sepals glabrous and suffused with brown on white externally, densely verrucose-pubescent and purple-black within, the white background exposed along the margins near the apices and in the mentum of the lateral sepals where it is spotted with purple, the dorsal sepal concave, transversely ovate, 15 mm long, 23 mm wide, connate 11 mm with the lateral sepals to form a deeply cupped flower, the rounded apex abruptly produced into an erect, slender, blackish tail 5 cm long, the lateral sepals transversely ovate, oblique, concave, 20 mm long, 22 mm wide, connate 22 mm into a broad deep mentum, the rounded apices produced into tails 6 cm long, similar to that of the dorsal sepal; petals light tan, marked with brown, oblong, 3 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, the apex thickened and papillose between rounded valves, the inner valve denticulate, the outer recurved; lip white, suffused with rose, spatulate, 6.5 mm long, 5.5 mm wide, the hypochile oblong, 3 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, with erect, rounded, marginal angles, cleft centrally, the base concave and hinged to the column-foot, the epichile transversely elliptical, 4 mm long, 5.5 mm wide, concave with erect, subdenticulate margins, with a central carina, flanked on either side by a lesser carina and several, incomplete, raised veins; column yellowish white, stout, semiterete, 4 mm long, with a thick foot 2 mm long.

Etymology; From the Greek *pholea* ($\phi\omega\lambda\epsilon\alpha$), "a cave," and *dytes* ($\delta\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$), "an enterer," hence one who lurks in a cave, reminiscent of *D. troglodytes*, in allusion to the resemblance of the central apparatus within the deeply cupped black flower to an inhabitant of a cave.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: Eastern Cordillera, without specific locality, obtained

from H. Schmidt-Mumm, Bogota, cult. by M. & O. Robledo at La Ceja, flowered in cult. 10 Oct. 1977, *C. Luer 1976* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; CLONOTYPE: *R. Escobar 1370*, JAUM); BOYACA: near Arcabuco, alt. 2500 m, 19 Aug. 1962, *H. Schmidt-Mumm 117* (COL).

Distribution: Colombia, Eastern Cordillera.

This species is similar to *D. benedictii* (Rchb. f.) Luer, but *D. pholeodytes* may be easily distinguished by the much larger flower (similarly deeply cupped and black) and a larger lip with a much larger, transversely elliptical epichile with multiple radiating carinae.

Upon looking into the darkness of the deeply cupped flower, one sees an apparently upright being, complete with eyes, that immediately reminds one of something in a cave. Since Morren's very apropos name "troglodytes" must drop into the synonymy of *D. benedictii*, it is our desire to preserve the idea.

Masdevallia aenigma Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Species haec *M. auropurpureae* Rchb. f. affinis sed habitu floribusque majoribus, floribus saepe duobus distantibus, petalis sigmoideis et labello non profunde pandurato distinguitur.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems stout, unifoliate, 2-4 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, 12-18 cm long including an ill-defined petiole 3-5 cm long, 2-3 cm wide, the apex subacute to obtuse, narrowly cuneate below to the channeled petiole. Inflorescence usually a 2-flowered raceme (occasionally 1-flowered, rarely 3-flowered), the flowers simultaneous (occasionally successive), relatively distant, 1-1.5 cm apart, borne by an erect, triquetrous peduncle 8-17 cm long, with a bract at the base, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract tubular, oblique, 11-17 mm long; pedicel 12-20 mm long; ovary green, 3-angled, 4-8 mm long; dorsal sepal yellow, carinate, lightly verrucose within, ovate, 8-10 mm long, 5-7 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 4 mm to form a shallow cup, the free portion triangular, the subacute apex contracted into a more or less erect, slender, yellow-orange tail 28-32 mm long; lateral sepals purple, white at the base with a purple spot on either side, verrucose, connate 16-18 mm into an ovate, bifid, bicarinate lamina forming a shallow, white mentum, 20 mm long, 14-18 mm wide, the margins more or less revolute, the obtuse apices contracted into slender, yellow tails 19-20 mm long; petals white, sigmoid, 6-6.5 mm long, 1.5-2.25 mm wide, the apex bilobed, the base dilated with a low, rounded callus; lip dark purple to cream dotted with purple, oblong-subpandurate, 6.5 mm long, 2.25 mm wide, with obtuse marginal folds between the middle and upper thirds, the apex acute, the base truncate, hinged beneath; column purple to green marked with purple, semiterete, 6 mm long, the foot stout, 3 mm long, with a short, incurved extension.

Etymology: From the Latin *aenigma*, "an enigma," in reference to the confusion concerning the identity of this species.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: BOYACA: epiphytic in wet forest between Arcabuco and Moniquira, alt. 2500 m, 26 April 1982, *C. Luer, J. Luer, R. Escobar & D. Portillo 7571* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPE: COL); near Arcabuco, alt. 1800? m, Feb. 1961, *H. Schmidt-Mumm 31* (COL); CUNDINAMARCA:

Santandercito, La Rapida, alt. ca. 2450 m, 1971, *P. Ortiz 597* (Herbarium of P. Ortiz, Bogota).

Distribution: Colombia, Eastern Cordillera.

This species has been known to exist for many years, previous collections having been identified as *M. auropurpurea* as well as other species. *Masdevallia auropurpurea*, however, is a smaller plant with a congested raceme of very similar but smaller flowers with oblong petals and a lip deeply constricted near the middle.

Three populations, two of uncertain locality, are known to us in cultivation. The inflorescence varies slightly, but always distantly flowered. Those plants from one locality usually bear two simultaneous flowers that face downward along the peduncle. Those plants from another locality usually bear two simultaneous flowers facing outward about 90° from the peduncle. Those plants recently discovered between Arcabuco and Moniquira bear one flower, often soon followed by a second.

Masdevallia cacodes Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Planta mediocris caespitosa, caulibus secundariis pedunculoque foliis multibrevioribus, flore solitario foetidissimo, sepalis purpureis in tubum cylindricum connatis caudis aequilongis, petalis oblongis tristriatis, labello apice trilobato spiculato.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems channeled, stout, 2-3 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 thin, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, dark green, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, 7-14 cm long including an indistinct petiole ca. 2 cm long, 1.4-1.8 cm wide, the apex acute, tridenticulate, gradually narrowed below to the subpetiolate base. Inflorescence a solitary, foul-smelling flower borne by a suberect peduncle ca. 1.5 cm long, with a basal bract, from a node on the secondary stem; floral bract green, 10-11 mm long; pedicel 18-20 mm long; ovary green, 8-10 mm long; sepals fleshy, glabrous, purple with longitudinal, green veins externally, the dorsal sepal mottled with purple within, oblong, 15 mm long, 9 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 10 mm to form a cylindrical tube, the free portion broadly triangular, the acute apex produced into a stout, green, antrorse tail 1.5 cm long, the lateral sepals concave, connate 10 mm to form a deep, rounded mentum, 15 mm long, 12 mm wide unspread, the triangular free portions deflexed, the acute apices contracted into thick, green tails 1 cm long; petals cream with 3 prominent, longitudinal, purple stripes, narrowly oblong, 7 mm long, 2 mm wide, cartilagenous, longitudinally concave, the midvein prominent externally, the apex rounded to truncate, slightly narrowed above the base; lip dark red-purple, thick, obovate, 7 mm long, 5 mm wide, the apex spiculate, trilobed, the lobes obtuse, denticulate, the base subcordate, incised, hinged beneath; column cream, suffused with red, semiterete, 6 mm long, the foot 5 mm long with a short, incurved extension.

Etymology: From the Greek *kakodes* (κακοδές), "stinking," referring to the malodorous flower.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: ANTIOQUIA: Munic. of Carolina, Tenche, Represa de Miraflores, alt. 1950 m, 11 Oct. 1975, coll. O. J. Arango & G. Misas, cult. by Arango at La Estrella, flowered in cult. 25 Sept. 1977, *C. Luer 1841* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPE: JAUM); Represa de Guatapé, alt. 1800-2000 m, 1975, coll. O. J. Arango & G. Misas, cult. by M. & O. Robledo at La Ceja, flowered

in cult. Oct. 1977, *R. Escobar s.n.* (JAUM).

Distribution: Colombia, Central Cordillera.

This species is notable for the solitary, short-pedunculate, evil-smelling flower. The thick, oblong petals are boldly 3--striped without an obvious callus on the lower margin. The lip is 3-lobed at the markedly spiculate apex.

Masdevallia clandestina Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Planta parva caespitosa, pedunculo unifloro gracili foliis angustissime ellipticis petiolatis brevioribus, flore albo pallide purpureo maculato tenui caudis gracilibus sursum curvatis, petalis oblongis obtusis cum dente supra basin obtuso, labello oblongo arcuato apice rotundato.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems slender, unifoliate, 1.5-3 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 thin, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, thinly coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, petiolate, 6-9.5 cm long including the petiole 2-3.5 cm long, 0.9-1.3 cm wide, the apex acute, tridentate, narrowly cuneate below into the slender petiole. Inflorescence a small, solitary, whitish flower borne by a slender, erect peduncle 6.5 cm long, with a bract near the base, from a node on the secondary stem; floral bract thin, 8 mm long; pedicel 12 mm long; ovary green, 5 mm long; sepals white, light green toward the bases, lightly dotted with pale purple, the dorsal sepal narrowly oblong, concave, 12 mm long, 3 mm wide, connate 10 mm to form with the lateral sepals a curved, cylindrical tube, the free portion triangular, the acute apex attenuated into an upcurved, white, filiform tail 40 mm long, yellow toward the apex, the lateral sepals ovate, oblique, 17 mm long, 7 mm wide, connate 8 mm to form a shallow mentum, shortly pubescent within, the acute apices contracted into gently upcurved, white, filiform tails 35 mm long; petals yellow with purple spots, oblong, 4 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the apex obtuse with a blunt apiculus, with a broad, low, subverrucose callus on the labellar half, ending in an obtuse tooth above the base; lip light yellow with a few purple spots, oblong, arcuate, 4 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, the rounded apex orange, the base subcordate, acutely revolute, shallowly cleft, hinged beneath, the disc with a pair of low, longitudinal calli; column white with purple spots, semiterete, 3.25 mm long, the foot equally long with an incurved extension.

Etymology: From the Latin *clandestinus*, "secret, concealed," in allusion to the rarity of the small, inconspicuous flowers.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: NORTE DE SANTANDER: epiphytic in cloud forest north of Toledo, Paramo de Mefué, alt. 2600 m, 25 May 1982, *C. Luer, R. Escobar & D. Portillo 7975* (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

Distribution: Colombia, Eastern Cordillera.

Shortly before we were to leave the shrubby Paramo de Mefué, Rodrigo Escobar discovered this little species virtually under his feet while he was trying to reach an *Odontoglossum* higher in the bushy trees. After a prolonged, exhaustive search, only a few of the small, inconspicuous plants could be found in the surrounding, leafy boughs. The plant had not been seen on several prior visits to the paramo.

Masdevallia iris Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Species haec *M. caudatae* Lindl. affinis sed flore minore, sepalis omni-

bus tribus striatis et labello cum callo erecto excavato marginali differt.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems channeled, unifoliate, 1.5-2 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 thin, loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, petiolate, 6-9.5 cm long including the 2-3.5 cm long petiole, 1.8-2.6 cm wide, the apex subacute to obtuse, tridenticulate, cuneate below into the slender, channeled petiole. Inflorescence a single flower borne by an erect to suberect, slender peduncle 5-7 cm long, with a bract above the base, from a node on the secondary stem; floral bract 8 mm long, pedicel 8 mm long; ovary 7 mm long; dorsal sepal yellow, longitudinally veined in red-brown, obovate, 20 mm long, 12 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 10 mm to form a deep, gaping cup, the free portion rounded, the margin erose near the junction with the lateral sepals, contracted at the apex into a slender, erect tail 3-4 cm long, green, turning to orange above the middle; lateral sepals yellow, suffused and longitudinally veined in red, ovate, oblique, 16 mm long, 12 mm wide, connate 5 mm to form a deep, rounded mentum, the rounded apices contracted into tails similar to that of the dorsal sepal; petals white, oblong, 5 mm long, 1.5-2.5 mm wide, the apex tridentate, the lower margin with a winglike carina from an obtuse angle below the apex to a broad, inflexed appendage above the base; lip dull white, oblong, 5.5 mm long, 3 mm wide, the rounded apex orange, with a dark purple, finlike carina in the center of the margin, hollow from beneath, the rounded base suffused with rose, hinged beneath; column white, suffused with purple at the apex and along the margins, stout, semiterete, longitudinally winged, 4.5 mm long, 2 mm deep, the foot incurved, 3 mm long.

Etymology: From the Latin *iris*, "a rainbow," in reference to the many colors of the flowers.

TYPE: VENEZUELA: TACHIRA: Alto de Buenavista, alt. 2250 m, 1972, coll. R. Mejia, cult. by M. & O. Robledo at La Ceja, flowered in cult. 28 Sept. 1977, *C. Luer 1858* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; CLONOTYPE: *R. Escobar 1496*, JAUM).

Distribution: Western Venezuela.

This colorful species is closely related to *M. caudata* Lindl., but *M. iris* may be identified by the smaller flowers with reddish stripes on all three sepals. The margin of the apex of the lip is provided with a tall, finlike, hollow callus. The columns of the two species are similar.

Masdevallia medusa Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Planta grandis caespitosa, pedunculo triquetro foliis crassis ellipticis longiore, racemo congesto floribus longipedicellatis, sepalo dorsali flavo lateralibus dense brunneopurpureo punctatis fere libris lateribus revolutis caulibus longissimis, petalis oblongis supra basim callosis, labello oblongo lateribus obtuse plicatis, apice breviter acuminato subter carinato.

Plant large, epiphytic, caespitose, roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems stout, unifoliate, 2-4.5 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 loose tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, thickly coriaceous, elliptical, 10-20 cm long, 2-3.5 cm wide, the apex obtuse, tridenticulate, gradually narrowed below into an indistinct, channeled petiole 3-4 cm long. Inflorescence a congested raceme up to 6 cm long of 2-5 simultaneous, long-pedicellate flowers, borne by a triquetrous

peduncle 18-40 cm long, with a sheath at the base, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract thin, imbricating, oblique, 10-18 mm long; pedicel 2-6.5 cm long; ovary 3-angled, green, 4 mm long; dorsal sepal yellow, ovate, 12 mm long, 10 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 6 mm to form a short, gaping tube, the free portion triangular with revolute sides, the subacute apex contracted into a slender, yellow-orange tail 3-5.5 cm long; lateral sepals yellow, intensely dotted with purple-brown, oblong, oblique, with revolute margins, 15 mm long, 10 mm wide, connate basally for 4 mm, the apices contracted into yellow tails 2.5-5 cm long; petals white, oblong, 6 mm long, 2 mm wide, the truncate apex apiculate, with a longitudinal callus along the lower margin ending in a broad, rounded swelling above the base; lip cream, dotted with red-purple, oblong-pandurate, 6.5 mm long, 2.75 mm wide, with obtuse marginal folds near the middle, ovate above the middle with an acute, acuminate apex, keeled beneath, rectangular below the middle to the truncate base, hinged beneath; column white, suffused with purple, semiterete, 6.5 mm long, the foot 4 mm long with an incurved extension.

Etymology: Named for the numerous, long, entangled, sepaline tails which project from the congested raceme suggesting the locks of hair of the Greek mythological Medusa.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: BOYACA: epiphytic in scrub cloud forest, Paramo de la Rusia, alt. 3360 m, 1 June 1982, C. Luer, R. Escobar & D. Portillo 8025
HOLOTYPE: SEL; **ISOTYPE:** JAUM); same area, 26 Aug. 1977, R. Escobar, J. & L. Kuhn 1840 (JAUM).

Distribution: Colombia, Eastern Cordillera.

This robust species is locally abundant in scrub cloud forest where it grows intermixed with *M. sceptrum* Rchb. f. Large clusters of leaves produce long peduncles that bear 2-5 nearly simultaneous flowers in a congested raceme, a process that may be repeated from the apex of an old raceme. The sepals are only shortly connate into a gaping tube with the free margins more or less revolute. The apices are produced into long yellow tails.

Masdevallia odontocera Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Planta mediocris caespitosa, pedunculo unifloro foliis ellipticis petiolatis multibreviore, flore pulchro, sepalo dorsali flavo purpureo tri-striato cauda gracili antrorsa, sepalis lateralibus purpureis caudis gracilibus divergentibus sursum curvatis quam cauda sepali dorsalis longioribus, petalis cum dente supra basim longo, labello ovato fere plano truncato.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems slender, blackish, unifoliate, 1.5-3.5 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, elliptical, petiolate, 6-15 cm long including the 2-5 cm long petiole, 1.5-2.5 cm wide, the apex acute, tridenticulate, cuneate below into the slender, blackish petiole. Inflorescence a solitary, showy flower, borne by a suberect, slender peduncle 1.5-4.5 cm long, with a bract at the base, from a node low on the secondary stem, sometimes 2-3 flowering peduncles produced simultaneously from the same node; floral bract 4-7 mm long; pedicel 4-7 mm long, ovary 5 mm long; dorsal sepal yellow with 3 prominent, purple stripes along the veins, red-pubescent within, obovate, 15 mm long, 9 mm wide, connate 12 mm to the lateral sepals to form a broad, sepaline tube, the free portion transversely triangular, the

obtuse apex contracted into a slender, antrorse, yellow tail 1.5-2 cm long; lateral sepals white, suffused with purple above the orange base, with 3 darker purple stripes along the veins, red-pubescent within, ovate, oblique, 25 mm long, 9 mm wide, connate 8 mm to form a shallow mentum, the acute apices attenuated into diverging, lightly upcurved, slender, white tails 2-2.5 cm long; petals white, oblong, 6.5 mm long, 3 mm wide, the apex bilobed, with a longitudinal callus along the lower margin ending in an acute retrorse tooth longer than the unguiculate base of the petal; lip white, flecked with purple, 7.5 mm long, 3.2 mm wide, ovate, truncate at the apex with the purple, obtuse margin recurved, the base narrowly concave, hinged beneath, the disc very shallowly channeled; column white with purple margins, slender, semiterete, 6 mm long, the foot 3 mm long with a slender, incurved extension.

Etymology: From the Greek *odontoceras*, (*οδοντοκερας*), "a tusk," in allusion to the tusklike tails of the lateral sepals.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: NORTE DE SANTANDER: epiphytic in cloud forest, Alto de Santa Inés, alt. 2050 m, 23 May 1982, C. Luer, R. Escobar & D. Portillo 7933 (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPES: COL, JAUM, AAU); Región de El Sarare, between Alto de El Oro and Alto de Santa Inés, alt. 1800-2200 m, 1941, J. Cuatrecasas, R. E. Schultes & E. Smith 12400 (COL).

Distribution: Colombia, Eastern Cordillera.

This pretty, floriferous species is distinguished by the short, single-flowered peduncle; the colorful, striped sepals, the diverging, upswept tails of the laterals noticeably longer than that of the dorsal sepal; the long-toothed petals; and the more or less flat, ovate lip.

Masdevallia posadae Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Species haec *M. bicolor* Poepp. & Endl. affinis sed foliis pedunculisque crassioribus, floribus majoribus, labello subpandurato apice acuminato acuto differt.

Plant medium in size to large, presumably epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems stout, channeled, unifoliate, 1.5-2.5 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, light green, thickly coriaceous, elliptical-obovate, 5-12 cm long, 1.8-2.7 cm wide, the apex obtuse to rounded, tridenticulate, cuneate below into a short, ill-defined petiole. Inflorescence a congested, successively flowered raceme of 2-3 large flowers, 2 often produced simultaneously, borne by an erect, stout, triquetrous peduncle 12-24 cm long, with a bract at the base, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bracts imbricating, 15-22 mm long; pedicel 17-25 mm long; ovary 5-9 mm long; dorsal sepal orange, suffused with brown within near the apex, obovate, 15 mm long, 7 mm wide, connate 8 mm to the lateral sepals to form a cylindrical tube, the free portion triangular, the acute apex contracted into a suberect, orange tail 5-7 cm long, with a low tubercle within at the base of the tail; lateral sepals purple, connate 19 mm into a subquadrate lamina 22 mm long, 24 mm wide expanded, the obtuse apices produced into slender, orange tails 3.5-5.5 cm long; petals white, oblong, 6.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the apex truncate to broadly obtuse, with a low callus along the lower margin; lip ivory, dotted with purple, narrowly oblong-pandurate, 6.5 mm long, 2 mm wide, with obtuse marginal folds just below the middle, the apical portion ovate, acuminate, acute, the basal portion rectangular,

truncate, hinged on the end; column white, suffused with rose, semiterete, 5.5 mm long, the foot 3 mm long.

Etymology: Named in honor of Sr. Jaime Posada Angel of Medellin, Colombia, who obtained and cultivated this species at Colomborquideas.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: ANTIOQUIA: Munic. of Nariño, coll. E. Acevedo, July 1977, cult. by J. Posada at Colomborquideas, El Retiro, flowered in cult. 21 July 1978, *C. Luer 2936* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPE: JAUM).

Distribution: Colombia, Central Cordillera.

This robust species is related to *M. bicolor*, but it may be distinguished from the latter by the thicker leaves, stouter peduncles, and larger flowers with longer tails. The apex of the pandurate lip is shortly acuminate.

Masdevallia scobina Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Species haec *M. melanoxanthae* Rchb. f. affinis sed floribus longipedicellatis, sepalo dorsali crasso verruculoso semitereti, cupula sepalorum non profunda et labello infra medium alte calloso distinguitur.

Plant medium in size to large, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems stout, 1-1.5 cm long, unifoliate, enclosed by 2-3 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, narrowly obovate, 5-11 cm long including the ill-defined petiole ca. 2 cm long, 2-2.5 cm wide, the obtuse apex tridenticulate, narrowly cuneate below into the channeled petiole. Inflorescence a congested, successively many-flowered raceme of up to 12 long-pedicellate flowers, borne by a triquetrous peduncle 15-31 cm long, with a sheath at the base, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bracts white, tubular, thin, papery, imbricating, 8-15 mm long; pedicel 15-23 mm long; ovary green, 7 mm long; dorsal sepal yellow-orange, narrowly triangular, carinate, 22-36 mm long, 7-9 mm wide, the apex produced into an erect, thick, semiterete, verrucose tail, connate 3 mm with revolute margins to the lateral sepals to form a shallow cup exposing the central apparatus; lateral sepals dark purple, verrucose, connate to near the apices into an ovate, bifid lamina, 18-30 mm long, 14-16 mm wide, the apices green, acute, tailless; petals yellow, oblong 4-5 mm long, 2.25 mm wide, the subacute apex bilobed, both halves longitudinally callose; lip white, marked with purple, more or less oblong, 5 mm long, 1.5-2.5 mm wide, markedly verrucose and convex above the middle with the apex rounded, apiculate beneath, with a pair of oblique, verrucose, marginal calli near the middle, narrowed below the middle with an erect, longitudinal callus, concave on either side; column white with rose margins, semiterete, 5 mm long, the thick foot 3 mm long.

Etymology: From the Latin *scobina*, "a rasp," referring to the appearance of the dorsal sepal.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: ANTIOQUIA: Munic. of Urrao, Rio Penderisco, alt. 2100-2200 m, 15 May 1977, coll. by E. Segura, cult. by O. Arango at La Estrella, flowered in cult. 3 Oct. 1977, *C. Luer 1904* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPE: JAUM).

Distribution: Colombia, Western Cordillera.

This species is similar to *M. melanoxantha* from the Eastern Cordillera, but *M. scobina* may be recognized by the long-pedicellate flowers with a thick, verrucose, yellow-orange tail of the dorsal sepal. The lip is also similar, but it is distinguished by the erect, longitudinal callus on the basal half.

Restrepia limbata Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Planta mediocris caespitosa, caulibus secundariis vaginatis folio ovato leviter acuminato acuto paulo longioribus, flore grandi solitario vivido purpureo striato brevipedunculato ad folium appresso, labello oblongo asperulo albo limbato per medianum longitudinaliter purpureo.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems lightly fractiflex, 3-8 cm long, enclosed by 6-8 loose, oblique, more or less compressed, alternating, imbricating, grayish sheaths, the lowermost dotted with brown. Leaf erect, coriaceous, suffused with purple beneath, narrowly ovate, 5-7 cm long, 2-2.7 cm wide, the apex lightly acuminate, acute, apiculate, the obtuse base contracted into a channeled petiole ca. 0.5 cm long. Inflorescence a succession of solitary flowers from near the apex of the secondary stem, the flowers short-pedunculate, appressed to the back surface of the leaf; peduncles slender, erect, fascicled, 2.5-3 cm long; floral bract 5 mm long; pedicel 3 mm long; ovary arcuate, 4 mm long, green with purple spots; dorsal sepal translucent white with a red-purple midvein, narrowly ovate in the lower third, the apex attenuated to an orange, clavate tip, 28 mm long, 3 mm wide at the base; lateral sepals dotted and striped, more or less confluent, with bright red-purple on dull white, connate to near the apices into an elliptical lamina, 25 mm long, 10 mm wide spread, the apices acute; petals translucent white with a purple midvein, the base subovate with a few irregular teeth, attenuated above to a lightly clavate apex, 12 mm long, 1.5 mm wide at the base; lip white on the outer thirds, purple on the inner longitudinal third, oblong, 10 mm long, 3.5 mm wide, minutely verrucose with serrate margins, the apex obtuse to rounded, the base rounded, concave, smooth, with filiform, marginal lobes, firmly fixed to the column-foot; column white, slender, clavate, 5 mm long, the thickened base pedestal-like.

Etymology: From the Latin *limbatus*, "broadly bordered with a color different from the central color," in reference to the purple lip with white sides.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: RISARALDA: Munic. of Pueblo Rico, Ciatocito, alt. 2000-2200 m, coll. by J. M. Serna, cultivated by O. Arango at La Estrella, flowered in cult. 30 Sept. 1977, *R. Escobar 1187* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPE: JAUM), C. Luer illustr. 1877.

Distribution: Colombia, Western Cordillera.

This species is distinguished by the narrowly ovate leaves lightly acuminate to the acute apex. The large, brightly colored flowers are pressed against the back of the leaf by relatively short peduncles, in a manner similar to that seen in *R. muscifera* Lindl. The dorsal sepal points outward horizontally from the vertical synsepal. The oblong, verrucose lip is white on the outer thirds and purple down the middle third.

Restrepia pelyx Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Species haec *R. antenniferae* Kunth similis sed synsepalo basi profunde concavo differt.

Plant medium-sized, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems erect, slender, lightly fractiflex, 4-11 cm long, enclosed by a series of 6-8 inflated, imbricating, more or less compressed sheaths, whitish,

the lowermost spotted with purple-brown. Leaf erect, coriaceous, elliptical, ovate, the blade 6-8 cm long, 3-4 cm wide, the apex obtuse to subacute, minutely apiculate, the rounded base abruptly contracted into a petiole 0.5-1 cm long. Inflorescence a succession of solitary, showy flowers borne by a slender flexible peduncle 4-5 cm long, fasciculate, from near the apex of the secondary stem below the abscission layer; floral bract 6-8 mm long; pedicel 2-3 mm long; ovary 5 mm long; dorsal sepal erect, translucent white, striped with bright rose along the 3 veins, ovate in the lower third, the apex attenuated to a filiform tail clavate at the tip, 29 mm long, 4.5 mm wide; lateral sepals yellow, heavily spotted with red-brown, the spots coalescing toward the base except for 2 conspicuous, well-defined, whitish areas at the base, connate to near the apex into an ovate synsepal, deeply connate at the base, 26 mm long, 15 mm wide expanded, the obtuse apices separating easily; petals translucent white with a red-purple midvein, the lower third narrowly linear-ovate with minutely erose, yellow margins, 16 mm long, 1.25 mm wide at the base; lip light yellow, spotted with purple, oblong-subpandurate, 12 mm long, 5 mm wide, minutely verrucose with serrulate margins, the rounded apex subtruncate-retuse, the truncate base concave, smooth, with a pair of hairlike marginal appendages, united to the column-foot by a stout claw; column white, slender, clavate, 6 mm long, the base broad, pedestal-like.

Etymology: From the Greek *pelux* (πέλυξ), "a wooden bowl," in allusion to the appearance of the concave synsepal.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: ANTIOQUIA; Munic. of Ituango, alt. ca. 2000 m, Sept 1974, coll. J. M. Serna, cult. at La Estrella by O. J. Arango, fl. in cult. 7 Oct. 1977, *R. Escobar 241* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPE: JAUM), C. Luer Illustr. 1947.

Distribution: Colombia.

Although this species is very closely allied to the widespread and variable *R. antennifera*, *R. pelyx* is readily identifiable by the synsepal deeply concave at the base. Numerous colors and color patterns may be seen in *R. antennifera*, and very likely the colors of *R. pelyx* are represented also, but the synsepal of the latter is typically red-brown on yellow, spotted above the middle, and solid in the concave basal half with a pair of conspicuous whitish patches at the base. The dorsal sepal, petals, and lip do not differ significantly from those of *R. antennifera*.

Restrepiopsis insons Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Inter species *Restrepiopsis* Luer species haec statura perparva, flore minuto cleistogamo, sepalo dorsali synsepaloque ovatis purpureo striatis similibus, labello trilobato-ovato bicalloso.

Plant very small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems slender, 3-10 mm long, enclosed by 2-3 close, ribbed, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, green, suffused with purple, fleshy, thick, semiterete, rounded beneath without a visible midrib, elliptical, 10-15 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, the subacute apex apiculate, narrowly cuneate below into the subpetiolate base. Inflorescence a succession of small, solitary, cleistogamous flowers; peduncle 1-3 mm long, subtended by a 1 mm long bract, produced from near the apex of the secondary stem; floral bract 1-2 mm long; pedicel 2-3 mm long, with a prominent filament 1.5 mm long; ovary green, suffused with purple, 2-3 mm long, rapidly increasing in size; sepals greenish white, suffused

and striped with purple along the veins, carinate, the dorsal sepal ovate, acute, 2.75 mm long, 1.25 mm wide, the lateral sepals connate into an ovate synsepal similar to the dorsal sepal, 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide; petals white with purple midvein, ovate, subacute, 2 mm long, 0.6 mm wide; lip white, ovate-trilobed, 1.75 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the apex subacute, the basal lobes short, oblique, erect, subacute, the disc with a pair of low, longitudinal calli, the truncate base hinged to the very short column-foot; column stout, semiterete, 1 mm long, 0.5 mm thick.

Etymology: From the Latin *insons*, "innocent," in reference to the cleistogamous flowers.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: NORTE DE SANTANDER: epiphytic in trees near the river between Abrego and Sardinata, alt. ca. 2000 m, 12 Nov. 1981, cult. at SEL, flowered in cult. 4 April 1982, C. Luer, J. Luer, R. Escobar & D. Portillo 7437 (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

Distribution: Colombia, Eastern Cordillera.

This minute species is one of the most insignificant of the subtribe. From the bases of the tiny, thick leaves the little buds appear but apparently never mature, the ovary soon swelling in size larger than the unopened flower. The lip is ovate with a pair of small, basal lobes.

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After having been permitted recently to examine the types of the following species, we may now reduce a few epithets to synonymy.

Dracula tubeana (Rchb. f.) Luer, Selbyana 2: 198, 1978.

Masdevallia tubeana Rchb. f., Gard. Chron. 9: 234, 1878.

Masdevallia tarantula Luer, Phytologia 39: 230, 1978.

Dracula tarantula (Luer) Luer, Selbyana 2: 198, 1978.

Masdevallia sanctae-fidei Krzl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 17: 414, 1921.

Masdevallia dispar Luer, Phytologia 42: 458, 1979.

Masdevallia tridens Rchb. f., Otia Bot. Hamburgensis 1: 13, 1879.

Masdevallia jubar Luer & Malo, Phytologia 42: 464, 1979.