

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE
MAXILLARIA NOTYLIOGLOSSA RCHB. F. COMPLEX
FROM BOLIVIA

*John T. Atwood, Jr.**

Recently when reviewing the *Maxillaria notyloglossa* alliance at SEL, two distinct species from Bolivia became apparent. The complex includes perhaps a dozen species distributed mainly in South America. Although most species are rhizomatous, the Central American *M. aciantha* Rchb. f. and *M. friedrichstallii* Rchb. f. are caespitose. Several other specimens from Ecuador and Bolivia may represent undescribed species, but further field studies must be undertaken before those species can be circumscribed.

Maxillaria ophioidens Atwood, sp. nov.

Species *M. notyloglossae* affinis sed rostello elongato et diviso aspectu ophioidentium.

Plant rhizomatous, repent; roots about 0.5 mm in diameter; rhizome 2-3 mm in diameter, concealed by rugose sheaths. Pseudobulbs bifoliate, wrinkled on drying, fusiform to oblong, somewhat flattened laterally, 1.5 cm to 3 cm distant on the rhizome, 15-25 mm long, 4 to 6 times longer than wide. Leaves elliptic, sometimes very narrowly so (apparently a response to the available light), retuse and shortly petiolate, 6-12 mm wide and 28-80 mm long. Peduncles with up to 10 chartaceous bracts 2.5-6 cm long, ovary and pedicel about 9 mm long. Flowers yellow, dorsal sepals elliptic, concave, 18.5 mm long and 4.0 mm wide; lateral sepals elliptic, 20 mm long and 4.5-5 mm wide; lateral petals narrowly elliptic, 15.5-16 mm long and 2.5-4 mm wide; lip sigmoid in profile, trulliform as seen from above, 10.5-11.5 mm long and 4-4.5 mm wide, the claw 3.5 mm long, callus fleshy, triangular; column slightly arcuate, 13.5 mm long including the 2.5 mm long foot.

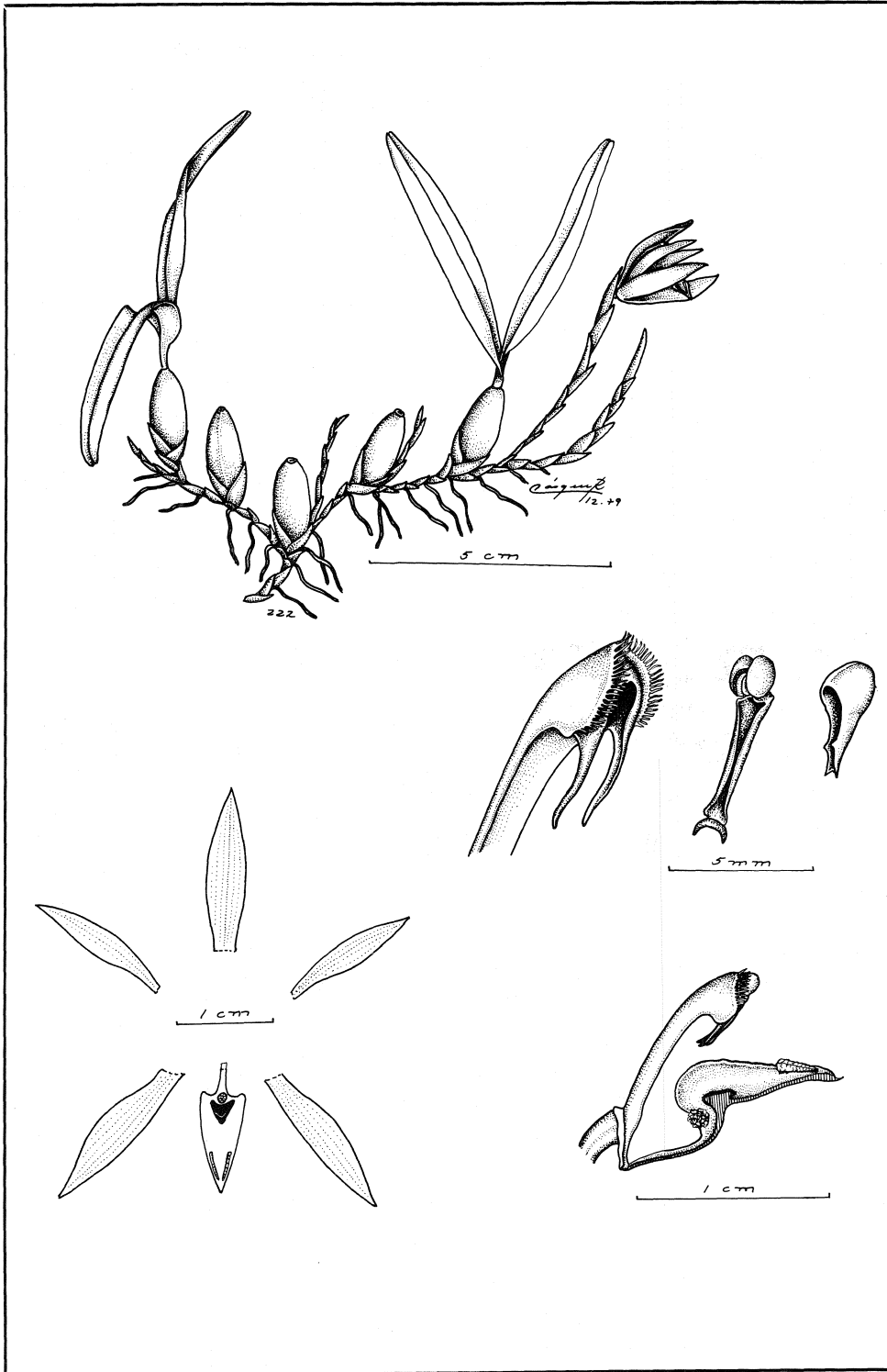
Etymology: From the Latin for the fangs of a snake, alluding to the appearance of the rostellum.

TYPE: *BOLIVIA*: COCHABAMBA: Province Chapare, El Sillar, alt. 1880 m, R. Vásquez 222 (Holotype and Isotype: SEL).

Known distribution: Bolivia.

The vegetative and floral descriptions are based on dried and rehydrated material respectively. This species is similar to other members of the *M. notyloglossa* complex but is readily distinguished by the yellow flowers and the rostellum which resembles a pair of snake fangs. According to Mr. Vásquez, this species grows on moss-covered limbs in wet montane forests, and flowers in December and January.

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MAXILLARIA OPHIODENS Atwood

Maxillaria mariaisabelae Atwood, sp. nov.

Species *M. notylioglossae* affinis sed columnae antice penicellatae.

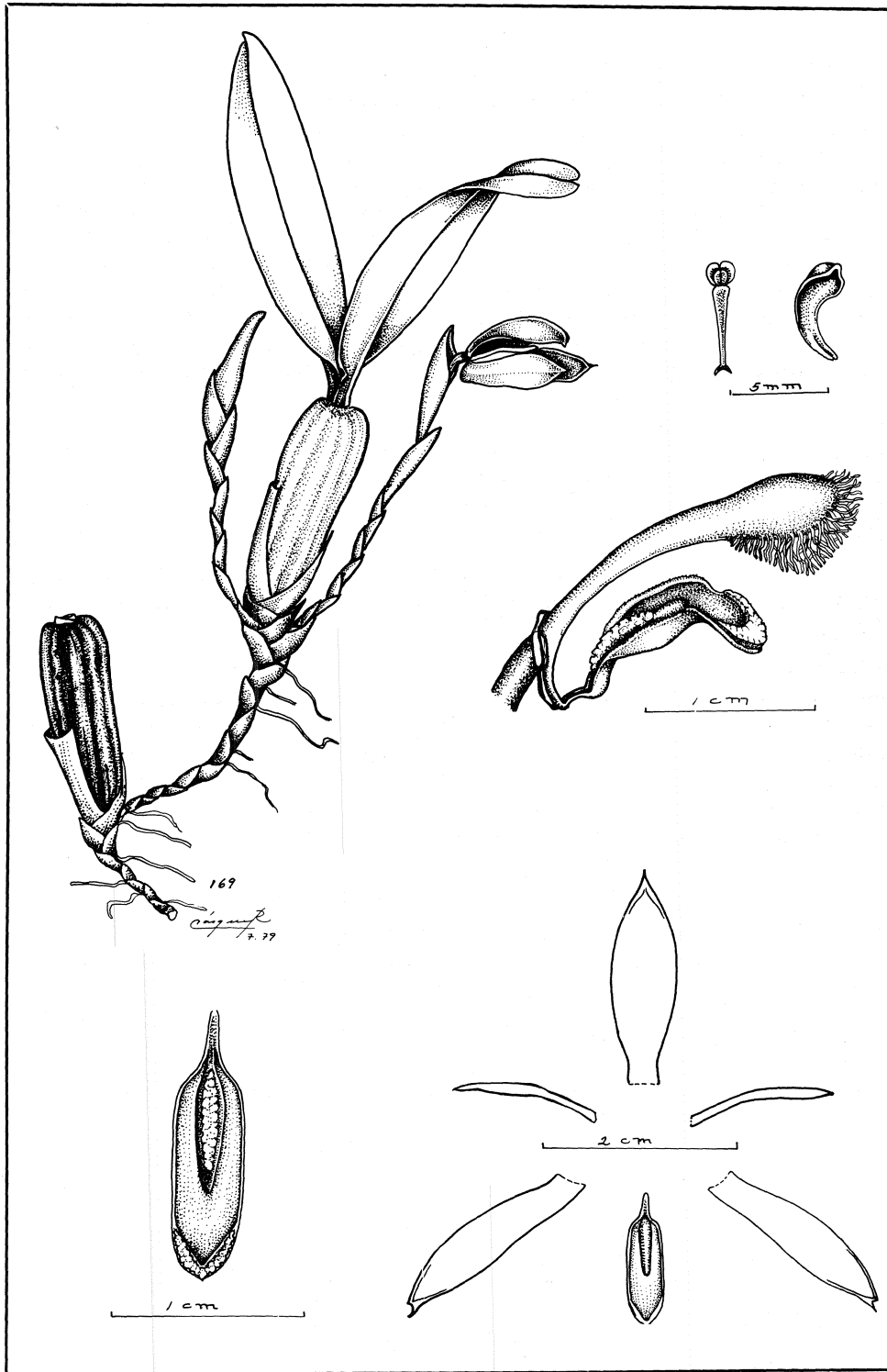
Plant rhizomatous, straggly; roots scattered on the rhizome about 0.5 mm in diameter. Pseudobulbs bifoliate, about 1.5-6 cm apart (even on the same plant), appearing varnished, laterally compressed with 3 or 4 ribs, oblong or rarely slightly fusiform, 20-40 mm tall, 5-15 mm wide. Leaves coriaceous, 3-5.5 cm long, 0.8-1.1 cm wide, retuse and in dried specimens often revolute at the margin. Peduncles suberect, 3-4 cm long, covered with 6 to 8 imbricating bracts; ovary and pedicel about 1 cm long. Flower color rose when viewed from the front, dorsal sepal lanceolate-elliptic, acute, concave, 23 mm long and 4.5 mm wide; lateral sepals oblong-elliptic, 25.5 mm long and 4.0 mm wide, obliquely inserted on the receptacle; lateral petals white, linear, 20 mm long and 1.0 mm wide; lip 12 mm long, 2.6 mm wide including the 4 mm claw, the limb ovate-oblong with the basal wax-bearing callus at least 4 times longer than wide; column arcuate, 17 mm long including the 3 mm long foot and 6 mm long capitate, strongly pubescent apex. Pollinarium about 5 mm tall including the oblanceolate stipe.

Etymology: Named in honor of Maria Isabel Vásquez who discovered the species.

TYPE: BOLIVIA: COCHABAMBA: Province Chapare: Rio Ronco, km 92 on the way from Cochabamba to Villa Tunari, alt. 1810 m, July 1979, *Vásquez 169* (Holotype: SEL).

Known distribution: Bolivia.

The vegetative and floral descriptions are based on dried and rehydrated material respectively. According to Mr. Vásquez, this species occurs in trees covered by moss in montane forests and flowers from June to August. This species resembles other members of the *M. notylioglossa* complex, but dried pseudobulbs have 3 or 4 ribs and appear varnished, the apical third of the column is provided with a shaggy pubescence, and the lateral petals are linear.



MAXILLARIA MARIAISABELAE Atwood