

A NEW SPECIES AND NEW COMBINATION OF COSTA RICAN ORCHIDACEAE

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ABSTRACT. A new species of orchid, *Macroclinium glicensteinii*, is described from Costa Rica, and a new combination (*Maxillaria nicaraguensis*) is made for *Neourbania nicaraguensis*.

Some time ago an avid collector of miniature orchids, Mr. H. Phillips Jesup of Bristol, Connecticut, submitted an orchid to the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens for identification which did not match any of the known species. A second species, which is included in the treatment of the Orchidaceae for the Vascular Flora of La Selva Biological Station (Atwood, 1987), requires a new combination for valid publication under the rules of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Both of these new taxa are detailed below.

Macroclinium glicensteinii Atwood, sp. nov.

FIGURE 1.

Planta parva epiphytica, a ceteris speciebus *Macroclinii* similis, sed ungue labelli brevior et columna longa, apice multo reflexo distinguitur.

TYPE. Costa Rica, from "Vara Blanca," 26 December 1982, (cultivated specimen) OIC 7473 (SEL, holotype).

Plant a twig epiphyte, caespitose, sometimes densely so; roots fibrous, to 1 mm in diameter; pseudobulbs ovate, basally 1 to 2 foliate, apically unifoliate, mostly hidden from view by foliar sheaths; leaves conduplicate, narrowly elliptic, 2-4 cm long and 3(4?) mm wide, the sheaths of the basal leaves provided with conspicuous hyaline margins. Inflorescence few flowered, subumbellate, sometimes with more than one subumbel developing from the same peduncle; peduncle with lanceolate-subulate bracts each sometimes developing a subumbel basipetally. Flowers pale lavender with spotting mostly on the petals, the pedicellate ovaries 10 mm long, subtended by lanceolate bracts 2-4 mm long; sepals subconduplicate, narrowly elliptic-attenuate, 11-14 mm long and to 1.5 mm wide; petals lanceolate-attenuate, 8-12 mm long and to 1.5

mm wide; lip complex and variable, 8-12 mm long, provided with a thickened short claw 1 mm long, with a single pair of lobules at the base, provided additionally at the middle with a pair of membranous lobes of variable shape and with a long, attenuate apex; column 7-8 mm long, the apex abruptly and dorsally reflexed, with an ovate-subulate anther cap; pollinia 2, supported by a long stipe, basally attenuate and 3.5-4 mm long.

PHENOLOGY. Flowering in cultivation in December.

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type locality.

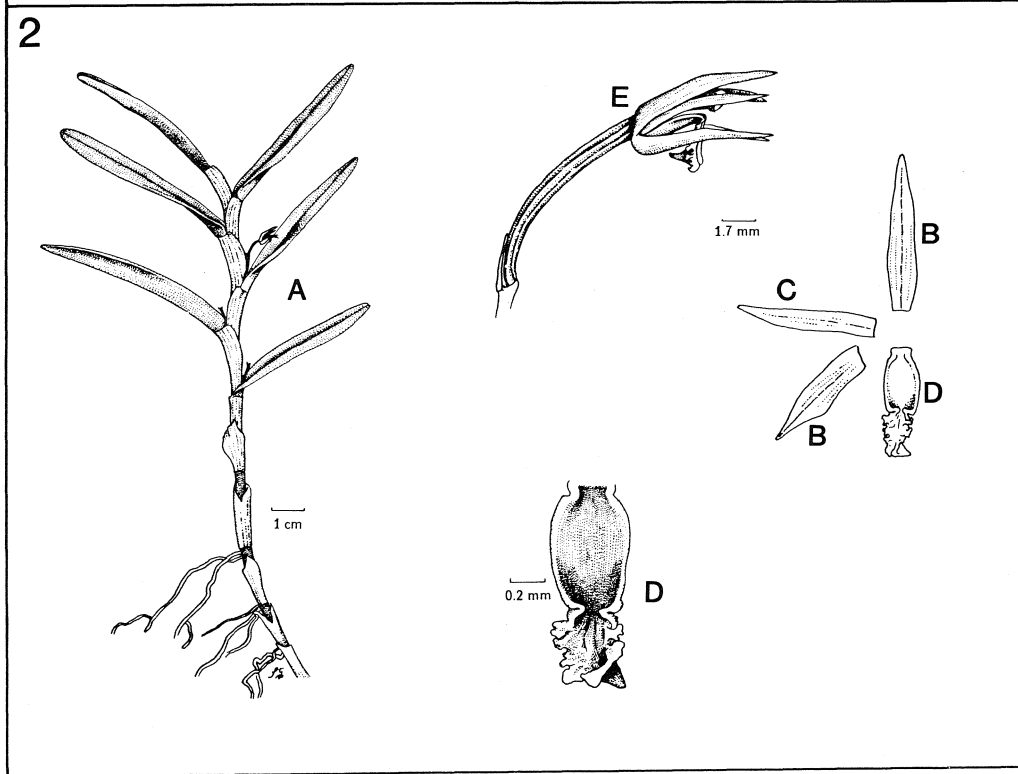
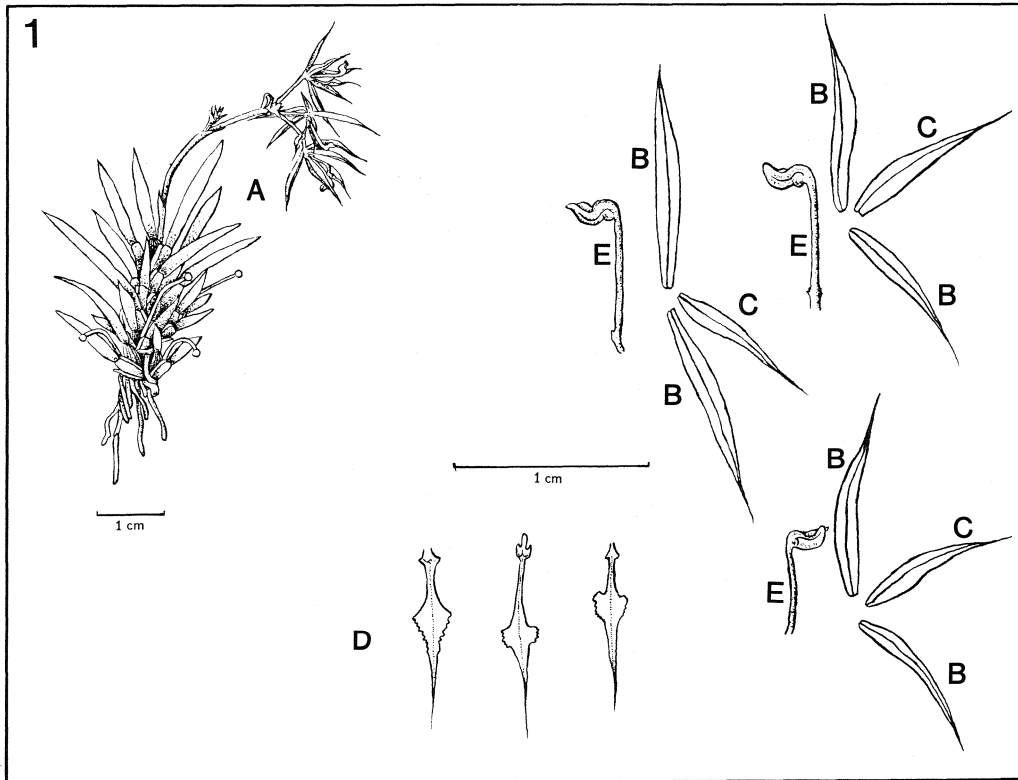
RELATIONSHIPS. This is a member of several closely related species ranging from Mexico into South America. It is perhaps most closely related to *Macroclinium lexarzanum* (Hagsater & Gonzalez) Dodson, but *M. glicensteinii* has a very short claw and column. The lip of *M. lineare* (Ames & C. Schweinf.) Dodson has a much smaller lip according to the original description. It is also close to *M. bicolor* (Lindl.) Dodson differing in its straight column apex, which is also true of *M. coffeicola* (Schltr.) Dodson. *Macroclinium ramonense* (Schltr.) Dodson is described as having a column only 2.5 mm long, and *M. wulfschlaegelianum* (Focke) Dodson, described from Surinam, has similar but much smaller flowers.

NAME. At the request of Mr. Jesups this species is named in honor of Mr. Leon Glicenstein, the original collector of this orchid.

Maxillaria nicaraguensis (Hamer & Garay) Atwood, comb. nov. FIGURE 2.

Neourbania nicaraguensis Hamer & Garay in Hamer, Icones Plantarum Tropicarum t. 1238.

FIGURES 1, 2. 1. *Macroclinium glicensteinii*. A, entire plant. B, sepal. C, petal. D, lip. E, column. 2. *Maxillaria nicaraguensis*. A, entire plant. B, sepal. C, petal. D, lip. E, flower with pedicellate ovary.



1985. TYPE: Nicaragua, Dept. Chontales, *Heller* 7057 (SEL!, lectotype selected here; SEL! and AMES, isotypes).

Maxillaria nicaraguensis is probably related to *M. adendrobium* as evidenced by the similar quasi-monopodial habit, the lack of pseudobulbs and the inflated leaf sheaths as seen in herbarium specimens. Both species have been placed in the genus *Neourbania* Fawc. & Rendle, but I concur with Dressler (1964) that *Neourbania* contains

no feature nor combination of features which usefully distinguish it from *Maxillaria*.

LITERATURE CITED

- ATWOOD, J. T. 1987. The vascular flora of La Selva Biological Station, Costa Rica. Orchidaceae. R. L. WILBUR, ed. *Selbyana* 10: 76-145.
- DRESSLER, R. L. 1964. Nomenclatural notes on the Orchidaceae II. *Taxon* 13: 245-249.