

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES FOR SELBYANA

(Compiled by John Atwood and Harry Luther)

All new species descriptions must agree with the most current edition of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. In addition, it is strongly recommended that each new species be illustrated in some way, either with good photographs or with line drawings. All author citations of species should follow Brummit, R. K. & C. E. Powell (*Authors of Plant Names*, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1992). For instance, the use of 'J. T. Atwood' rather than 'Atwood' avoids confusion with 'Alice Atwood' or 'N. Duane Atwood' (N. D. Atwood). As indicated by Brummit & Powell, there should not be a space between initials and family names of authors. Literature citations for original descriptions should follow B-P-H (Botanico-Periodicum-Huntianum).

The major features described should be shown in boldface as in the example given below and in the order shown. Modifications will have to be made on a case-by-case basis; for instance, very different male and female flowers will have to be described separately.

Under 'PARATYPES' only major political entities should be placed in boldface. These are usually countries when a species range is broad, but within countries the major political entities should be the next lower (e.g., for the USA the states should be in boldface). Type localities need not appear in boldface as only a single locality is possible.

The following sample (fictitious) should be followed for descriptions of new species. The body of the description should also be followed for complete descriptions of established (old) species.

***Mormolyca sagittifolia* Hancock, sp. nov.**

FIGURE XX.

TYPE: PANAMA. Prov. Chiriquí: Fortuna Dam region, along trail to Cerro Hornito (Pate de Macho) on southern ridge of watershed; short, dense forest, 1,800–1,950 m, 2 Aug 1954, *G. McPherson 13567* (Holotype: MO; Isotypes: F, US, SEL).

Planta similis Mormolycae odontopetalae, sed foliis minoribus, petiolatis, vaginis tuberculatis differt.

Plant a conspicuously rhizomatous epiphyte to about 50 cm tall. Stems erect when young, pendent when large, rooted at the base, concealed by tuberculate, non-foliaceous bracts; roots to about 1 mm in diameter. Pseudobulbs ovoid, laterally compressed, 2.5–5 × 1–2.25 cm, 3–10

cm apart, concealed when young by 2–3 tuberculate, foliaceous sheaths, the apex 1-foliate. Leaves with petiole $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ the blade length, the lateral width 3–4 mm; blade coriaceous, narrowly elliptic, 6–15 × 1–3 cm; apex acute. Inflorescences apparently restricted to non-foliaceous bract axils of the mature or immature rhizome; scapes less than 2 cm long; ovary with pedicel 1.3–1.6 cm long, subtended by a subequal, inflated, acuminate floral bract. Flowers well expanded, yellow with many red to maroon spots; lip red or maroon. Sepals dissimilar, ovate, acute; the dorsal somewhat concave, 1.9–2.2 cm × 8.5–10 mm; the lateral sepals 1.8–2.2 × 1.2 cm wide. Petals elliptic-ovate, somewhat oblique, 1.5–1.7 cm × 6–7 mm wide, acute to obtuse. Lip not firmly attached to the column foot, ovate in general outline when spread, 1.2–1.3 × 9–10 mm wide, 3-lobate at about the middle; lateral lobes variable, acute to rounded, somewhat exceeded in front by the fleshy, subquadrate, emarginate callus; midlobe ovate, rounded, with crenulate margin. Column arcuate, about 9 mm long excluding foot and operculum, foot 5–6 mm long; operculum and pollinia unknown, probably as per the genus.

PARATYPES: COSTA RICA. Prov. Puntarenas: Cordillera de Talamanca, forested slopes of Cerro Echandi, 3(?)000–2700 m, 3 Dec 1856, *G. Davidse et al. 23979* (SEL); Cordillera de Talamanca, forested upper slopes of Cerro Burú, 20 Jan 1859, *G. Davidse et al. 23819* (MO). PANAMA. Prov. Chiriquí: Near Fortuna Dam, on slopes of Cerro Hornito above Los Planes, 1,300 m, 6 Jan 1982, *G. McPherson 11850* (MO); path from Linares farm c. 1,400 m to top of Cerro Hornito at 1,750 m, 10 Aug 1984, *J. P. Folsom et al. 7254* (MO, SEL); Near Fortuna Dam, on slopes of Cerro Hornito above Los Planes, forested slopes, 1,300 m, 17 Jan 1883, *G. McPherson 11850* (MO); Cerro Hornito, NNE of Gualaca, 1,750–2,000 m, 25 Dec 1753, *R. L. Dressler 5756* (FLAS).

ETYMOLOGY: [can exclude] named in allusion to the tuberculate leaf sheaths.

Mormolyca sagittifolia is endemic to evergreen (often oak) forests of southern Costa Rica and Chiriquí, Panama at 1,300–2,700 m. It most closely resembles *Mormolyca odontopetala* found to the north, but it is generally smaller in all vegetative parts, occurs at much higher elevations, and has petals with entire margins. Flowering season: August, December and January.