

Acostaea bicornis Luer, sp. nov.

Species haec *A. costaricensis* Schltr. similis sed callo labelli bicorni differt.

Plant very small, epiphytic, densely caespitose; roots comparatively thick, flexuous. Secondary stem abbreviated, 1-3 mm long, enclosed by 2-3 loose, ribbed, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, elliptical-obovate, margined, 5-10 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, the obtuse apex notched, apiculate, the base cuneate into a short petiole. Inflorescence a weak, successively flowered raceme up to 3 cm long including the filiform peduncle, from a node on the secondary stem; floral bract 0.5-1 mm long; pedicel 1-1.5 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; sepals translucent red, glabrous, the dorsal sepal transversely ovate, obtuse, deeply concave, 3 mm long, 5 mm wide expanded, the lateral sepals connate into an elliptical lamina 5 mm long, 3 mm wide; petals translucent yellow, elliptical to lightly falcate, acute, 2 mm long, 0.75 mm wide; lip yellow, more or less oblong, 2 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, the apex bifid with a deflexed apiculum in the sinus, the base membranous, concave, attached with tension to the column-foot, the disc with a broad, elongated callus, rounded below, the apical portion free, subquadrate, the lateral apical angles produced into short, antrorse horns; column yellow-white, membranous with broadly rounded wings, bidentate at the apex, 2 mm long, 3 mm wide expanded, with a broad, concave foot 1.5 mm long.

Etymology: From the Latin *bicornis*, "two-horned," referring to the apex of the callus of the lip.

TYPE: PANAMA: PANAMA: Epiphytic in cloud forest, Cerro Jefe, alt. 1000 m, 2 March 1976, *C. Luer, J. Luer, P. Taylor & R. Dressler 744* (Holotype: SEL).

Distribution: Eastern Panama.

This species is similar to *A. costaricensis* but differs in the two-horned callus of the lip. See next species for discussion.