

about 5 veins,  $14-17 \times 5$  mm, acute. Lip fixed and continuous with the column foot, ca.  $10 \times 4$  mm in natural position, 3-lobate on the upper  $\frac{1}{2}$ , deeply saccate at the base; lateral lobes not projecting in front, embracing the column; mid-lobe fleshy, ovate,  $3-4 \times 3$  mm. Column somewhat arcuate, ca. 1 cm long including the anther; callus rounded and projecting just beyond the sinuses between lobes; column foot ca. 2 mm long; anther ca. 1.5 mm long. Capsule ca. 2 cm long, oblanceolate.

PARATYPES: PANAMA. Prov. Chiriquí: Cerro Hornito, NNE of Gualaca, elev. 1,750–2,000 m, 27 Dec 1977, *Dressler 5761* (SEL). Trocha 3 de noviembre, near Paso de la Zorra shelter, elev. ca. 1,300 m; 5 Apr 1978, *Dressler 5807* (SEL). Cerro Colorado, alt. 1,750 m, *Luer et al. 10559* (MO). South slopes of Cerro Pate Macho along Río Palo Alto; 1,300–1,800 m, 11 Nov 1981, *Knapp, Herre and Coley 2084* (MO). Cerro Colorado, mining road 20 mi above bridge over Río San Félix, 2,000 m, 21 Nov 1979, *Antonio 2611* (MO).

ETYMOLOGY: named for the senior collector, Harry Luther, Director of the Bromeliad Identification Center, Selby Gardens.

*Maxillaria lutheri* is a rather attractive species of cloud forests apparently endemic to western Panama at 1,300–2,000 m. It should also occur in Costa Rica. It belongs to a group of species that includes *M. minor* (Schltr.) L.O. Williams, *M. paleata* (Rchb.f.) Ames and C. Schweinf. (syn: *M. wrightii* (Schltr.) Ames & C. Schweinf.), *M. schlechteriana* J.T. Atwood, *M. sigmoidea* (C. Schweinf.) Ames and Correll, and *M. vaginalis* Rchb.f. It is most closely related to *M. sigmoidea* but the lateral lobes of the shorter lip do not project forward.

***Maxillaria lutheri* J.T. Atwood, sp. nov.**

FIGURE 3.

TYPE: PANAMA. Prov. Bocas del Toro: Cerro Colorado, above the Copper Mine, elev. ca. 1,600 m, Jun 1986, *Luther et al. 1068* (Holotype: SEL).

A *Maxillariae sigmoideae* affinis sed labello longiore et labelli lobis lateralis non falcatis recedit.

Plant an erect to decumbent cane forming epiphyte to about 1 m high. Stems erect when young becoming decumbent with age, the new shoots developing at the base of the pseudobulb; rhizome much elongate, to about 40 cm; roots to about 1.5 mm in diameter. Pseudobulbs small and hidden by 4–5 foliaceous bracts, to ca.  $4 \times 1$  cm, apically 1-foliolate. Leaves very obliquely articulate to the conspicuous sheath; petiole conspicuous, to ca. 7 cm, longer and narrower in the apical leaf, conspicuously narrowed above the articulation; blade somewhat chartaceous, keeled beneath, elliptic, to  $25 \times 3.5$  cm, acuminate, rather dark in dried specimens. Inflorescences appearing along rhizomes of developing shoots; scapes to ca. 4 cm subtended by conduplicate, acute rhizome bracts; ovary 7–8 mm long subtended by a floral bract 1.5–1.8 cm. Flowers campanulate, pink to lavender with white lip. Sepals similar, the laterals forming a rounded mentum, ovate-lanceolate,  $15-20 \times 6-8$  mm, somewhat keeled beneath apically, apex acuminate. Petals oblanceolate to obovate, with

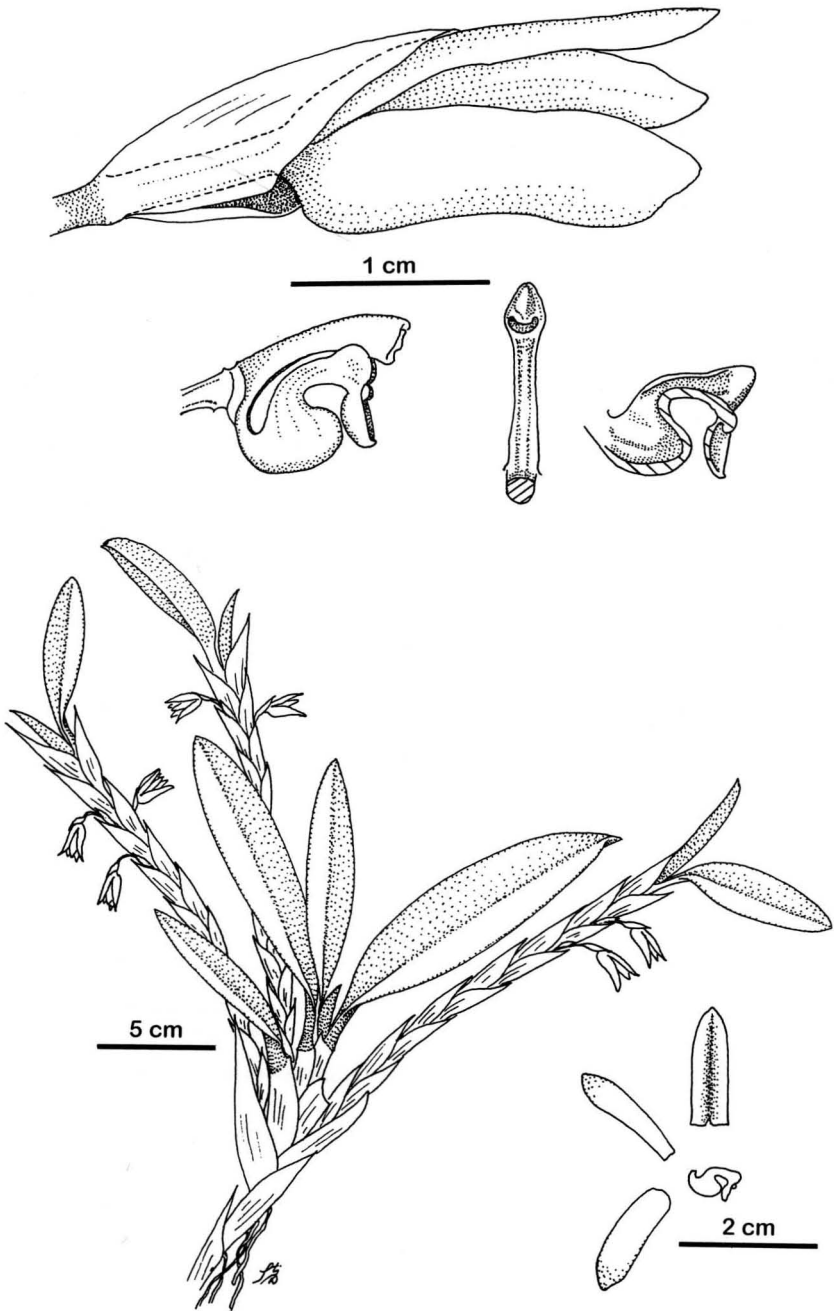


FIGURE 3. *Maxillaria lutheri* J.T. Atwood. Drawn by S. Dalström based on *Luther et al. 1068* (SEL).