

4. *C. galeata*; bracteis membranaceis ventricosis, sepalo supremo venoso falcato: lat. int. intus glandulosis; inferioribus divaricatis apice cochleatis carnosis, labello ascende unguiculato; lobis lateralibus cucullatis intus cristatis; intermedio rotundato carnosò nudo, columnâ basi callosâ.

Circa *Cumbre*, Andium claustrum, Novembre floridam invenit McRae, (v. s. sp.)

*Leaves* numerous, obtuse, flat. *Stem* about one foot and a half high, sparingly clothed with withered squamæ. *Spike* lax, six or nine inches long, with distant flowers, enwrapped in inflated membranous bracteæ. *Flowers* small for the genus, galeate. *Upper sepal* falcate, inflexed, membranous, three-veined; the veins being strongly marked and connected by distinct transverse venulæ; *inner lateral sepals* membranous, obovate-rhomboid, unequal-sided, veiny, at the base obliquely attached to the column, with the veins in a high degree varicose; *lower sepals* at first erect, then divaricating, oblong, with broad, dilated, fleshy apices. *Labellum* ascending, with a long incurved unguis, which has a double tubercle at the base; the lateral lobes cucullate, each with two crests on the inside, of which the innermost consists of a single lamella, and the exterior of several glandular excrescences; the middle lobe rounded, fleshy, naked; crest nearly obsolete, represented by three obscure raised lines near the base. *Columna* erect, clavate, with a membranous margin, having a large callus at the base.

The resemblance of this species to a gigantic *Pterostylis rufa* has been already noticed.