

3. *Lepanthes expansilabia* Bogarín & C.M. Sm., sp. nov. (**Figs. 1C, 4**). TYPE: COSTA RICA. PUNTARENAS: Coto Brus, Limoncito, Unión, ca. 800 m, invent William Chacón, flowered in cultivation at Orquidario Happy Garden, 20 Apr 2011, *D. Bogarín 8766* (HOLOTYPE: JBL; ISOTYPE: CR).

Habitu *Lepanthes erinaceam* Rchb.f. et affinis similis praecipue differt stirpe pendente, ramicaulis vaginis cum ostiis minute ciliatis, lobulis petalorum oblongis subsimilaribus, lobo inferiore flavo, labello expanso lobulis separatis et appendice exposita.

Plants epiphytic, caespitose, pendent herb, up to 11 cm long. **Roots** slender, flexuous, up to 1 mm in diameter. **Ramicauls** more or less descending, up to 7 cm; enclosed by 6–12 ciliate, lepanthiform sheaths, lightly ciliate especially on new growth, the ostia markedly dilated, ciliate. **Leaves** coriaceous, green, elliptic, subobovate, acuminate with a short apiculus, 2.5–4.3 × 1.7–2.2 cm; the cuneate base narrowing into a petiole ca. 3 mm long. **Inflorescence** racemose, distichous, successively flowered, borne above or behind the leaf, shorter than the leaves, up to 2 cm; peduncle 1.7 cm long; rachis 4–5 mm. **Floral bracts** 1 mm long, lightly ciliate. **Pedicel** 1.5 mm long, persistent. **Ovary** up to 1 mm long. **Flowers** yellow, orange, red and purple; sepals light yellow, petals yellow with the upper lobe stained with scarlet, the lip yellow, basally lavender, the column lavender at

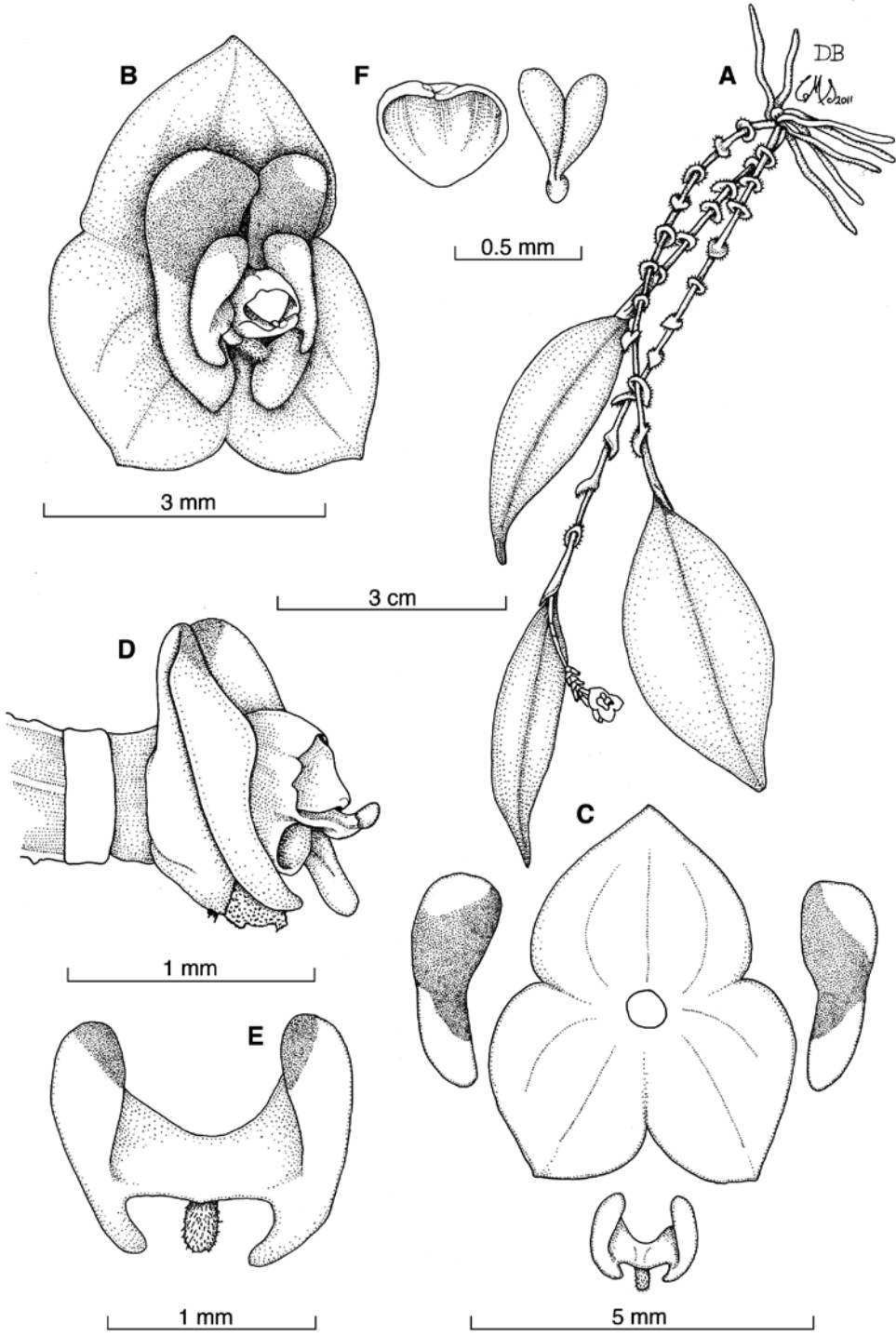


FIG. 4. *Lepanthes expansilabia* Bogarín & C.M. Sm. A) Habit. B) Flower. C) Dissected perianth. D) Column and lip, lateral view. E) Lip, spread. F) Pollinarium anther cap. Drawn by D. Bogarín and C. Smith from the holotype (JBL-Spirit).

apex. **Dorsal sepal** broadly ovate, obtuse or subacute, connate to the lateral sepal for about 1.3 mm, 3.3 mm × 2.8 mm. **Lateral sepals** ovate to elliptic, obtuse, connate for about 1.4 mm, 2.9 mm × 2.7 mm. **Petals** minutely pubescent, transversely bilobed, entire, 1.2 × 3.2 mm; the upper lobes oblong-obovate, truncate, not overlapping, the apex broadly rounded; the lower lobes oblong, obtuse, subfalcate, the apex broadly rounded, smaller than the upper lobes. **Lip** bilobate, spreading, adnate to the column, 1.2 mm × 1.5 mm, expanded; the blades ovate, with rounded ends, falcate; the connectives cuneate, up to 0.5 mm long, perpendicular to the column leaving the appendix exposed; the body oblong, connate to the base of the column; the appendix oblong, pubescent. **Column** cylindrical, 1 mm long; the anther apical; the stigma ventral. **Pollinia** two, ovoid. **Anther cap** cucullate.

Distribution.—Only known from the southern Pacific region of Costa Rica.

Habitat and ecology.—Epiphytic in tropical wet forest, premontane belt transition at 800 m of elevation along the Pacific watershed of Cordillera de Talamanca in southern Costa Rica.

Etymology.—From the Latin *expansus* “spread” and *labium* “lip,” in reference to the spreading lip with the lobes not touching each other, leaving the appendix exposed.

Phenology.—Plants have been recorded in flower in April.

Discussion.—It is similar to *L. erinacea* but differs mainly by the pendent plants (vs. erect) with ramicauls with sparsely ciliate sheaths (vs. heavily ciliate), the petals with the lobes oblong, subsimilar (vs. the upper flabellate, the lower minute, oblique), the lower lobe yellow (vs. red), the lip spreading with the lobes separated and not touching each other, leaving the appendix exposed (vs. the apices of the blades approximate, hiding the appendix) (Fig.1). Other differences are summarized in Table 1.

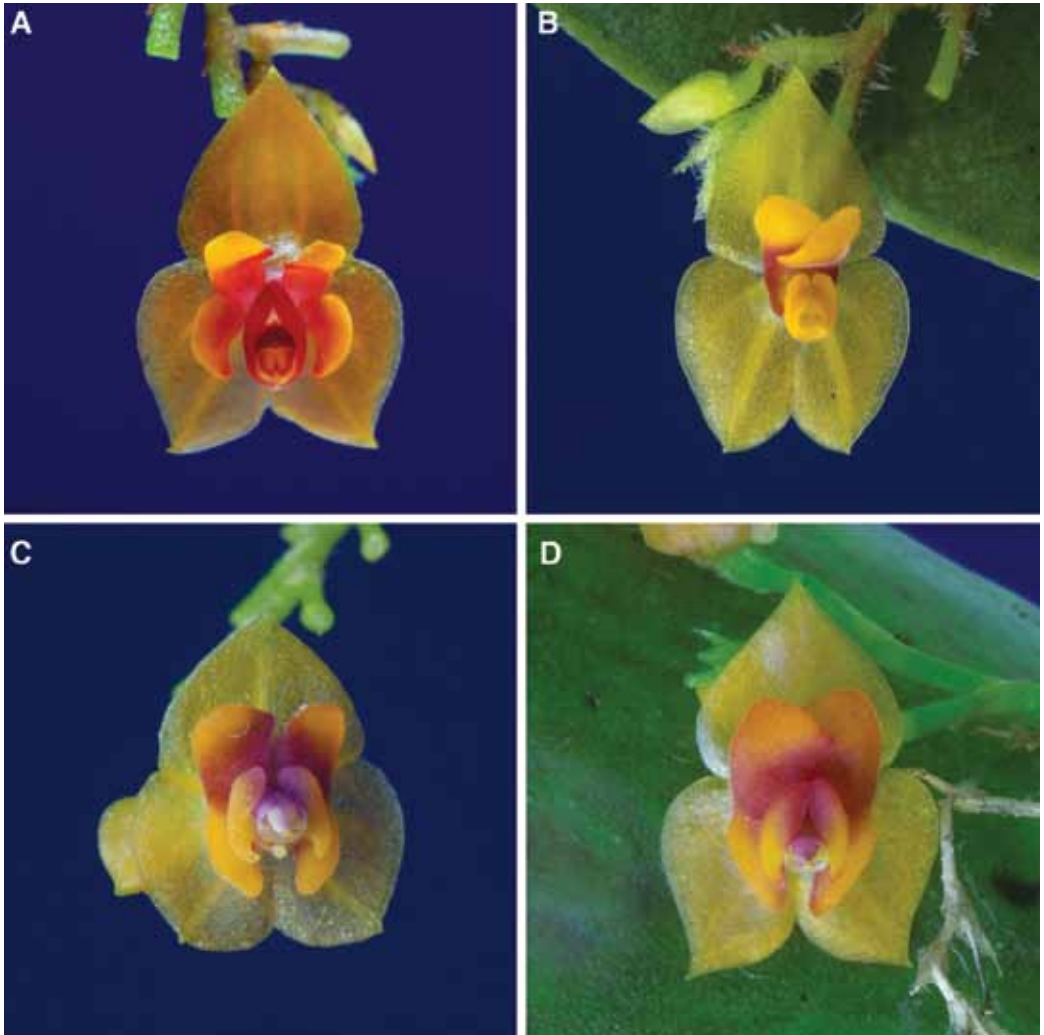


FIG. 1. Floral morphology of species of the *L. ovalis* group in Costa Rica. A) *L. dikoensis*. B) *L. erinacea*. C) *L. expansilabia*. D) *L. tarrazuensis*.