

Erythroides Killipii, sp. nov.

Herba alta, terrestris, e rhizomate cauliformi erecta, circa 62.5 cm. alta. Radices paucae, lanuginosae, e nodis exorientes. Caulis glaber, in sicco plus minusve 5 mm. latus, internodiis inferioribus plus minusve 7 cm. longis, superioribus multo brevioribus. Folia in visu septem, oblique lanceolato-elliptica vel ovato-elliptica, usque ad 9.5 cm. longa et 4.2 cm. lata (folium supremum multo minus), in caulis parte superiore approximata, apice subito acuminata, basi in petiolum cuneato-angustata, textura chartacea, nervis tribus prominentibus. Petiolus alatus, basi in vaginam laxe dilatam tubularem scariosam transeuns. Pedunculus ad racemum circa 18.6 cm. longus, densius pubescens, in sicco angulatus, vaginis quatuor laxis scariosis ornatus. Racemus circa 17.5 cm. longus, dense multiflorus, rhachide pubescenti. Bractee inflorescentiae flores conspicue superantes, lanceolatae, longe acuminatae, basi cucullatae, trinerviae, omnino glabrae, marginibus inferioribus irregularibus vel erosulis, marginibus superioribus integris, involutis, usque ad 1.9 cm. longae et 6.4 mm. latae (bractea basalis). Flores in generis mediocres. Sepala petalaeque in galeam agglutinata, pubescentia. Sepala oblonga, circa 7 mm. longa et 2.1 mm. lata, acuta, uninervia, basi obliqua. Sepalum dorsale lanceolatum, circa 7 mm. longum et 3.4 mm. latum, obtusum, uninervium, basi cucullatum. Petala cum sepalo impari arcte agglutinata, ligulato-spathulata, sepalis paulo breviora, circa 2.25 mm. lata prope apicem, uninervia, marginibus superioribus minutissime erosis. Labellum in situ naturali arcuato-decurvum, parte apicali deflexa et partis inferioris marginibus valde involutis; lamina expansa ligulata, circa 6 mm. longa, tertia parte apicali leviter constricta et subito in laminam latam reniformem circa 4.1 mm. latam, obtuse apiculatam dilatata, pars basalis circa 2.4 mm. lata, callis binis obscuris percurrentibus. Gynostemium breve, rostello alte et acriter bifido. Calcar ovoideum, circa 3.5 mm. longum. Ovarium dense glanduloso-pubescentis.

The habit of this species suggests very much the habit of *Erythroides procera* (*Physurus procerus* *Schltr*, in *Fedde Repert. Beihefte* 7 (1920) 73). In *E. Killipii* the longer floral bracts are entirely glabrous with the margins partly erosulate. In *E. procera* the floral bracts are one-nerved while in *E. Killipii* they are three-nerved. Other marks of distinction are found in the terminal lobe of the labellum and in the stouter, ovoid spur. This species is represented in herbaria by specimens from Central America that have been confused with the more slender *Erythroides vesicifera* (Reichb. f.).

PANAMA, PROVINCE OF CHIRIQUI, Valley of the Rio Caldera, from El Boquete to the Cordillera, *Killip* 3561, February 1st, 1918. 1,400 to 1,600 meters altitude. (Under the same number there is a specimen in the United States National Herbarium accompanied by a different geographical note. The habitat is given on the label as 'Humid forest near Camp I, Holcomb's Trail, near El Boquete, altitude 1,600-1,800 meters.')