

Pleurothallis quinqueseta *Ames sp. nov.* Herba nana, caespitosa. Inflorescentia laxiflora, folium excedens. Sepala petalaeque in caudas perlongas producta. Petala in margine sparse fimbriata. Labellum obscure trilobatum; lobo medio obovato, glanduloso; lobis lateralibus minutis, obtusis, erectis, prope basim disci. Columna (?)

Plant densely caespitose from glabrous whitish spreading roots, excluding the inflorescence 2.5–3.5 cm. tall. Secondary stems very much abbreviated, inconspicuous, monophyllous. Leaves coriaceous, about 2 cm. long, 2–2.5 mm. wide, narrowly oblanceolate, narrowed into a slender petiole, conspicuously marginate, bidentulate at the apex with the mid-nerve produced into a short cusp. Peduncles filiform, with the dichotomously branched inflorescence 4–6 cm. long, much exceeding the leaves. Branches of the inflorescence 4–5 mm. long, subtended by minute hyalescent infundibuliform sheaths. Lateral sepals almost free, 9–12 mm. long (including the slender elongated caudate termination), expanded portion scarcely 4 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, oblong-lanceolate, 1-nerved, the nerve prominent and subcarinate on the outer surface. Dorsal sepal similar to the laterals and equal to them, strongly concave. Petals long-caudate, about 1 cm. long (including the caudate termination), expanded portion 2 mm. long, about 1 mm. wide, with about five unequal fringe-like teeth on each side above the middle, conspicuously 1-nerved. Labellum 2.2–2.5 mm. long, bilobulate near the base, with the lobules erect and rounded at the tip; upper two thirds of the lamina obovate, obtuse, with the margin glandular-ciliate, and the surface distinctly glandulose. Column too mature for studies of the structural details.

Pleurothallis quinqueseta is closely allied to *P. divexa* Ames, from which it differs most conspicuously in the upper sepal being 1-nerved, in the petals being prolonged into caudate tips, and in having a more membranaceous labellum. From *P. setigera* Lindl., a Peruvian species, which is another close ally, it differs in the structure of the labellum and apparently in having the caudate portion of each sepal longer in proportion to the expanded portion.

The name *quinqueseta* is an allusion to the five tails of the perianth. [Fig. 6: 1, general habit about natural size. 2, lateral sepal $\times 4 \frac{1}{2}$. 3, labellum spread out $\times 8$.]

COSTA RICA, Province of San José, La Hondura, *Paul C. Standley* 36283, March 2–4, 1924. 1300–1700 meters altitude. On tree. (TYPE in Herb. Ames No. 29165.): *Standley* 38368, from the same locality, appears to be the same species.