

It is related to *U. denticulata* Benj. of Mexico which has a rose-colored corolla with entire lobes, and to *U. tenuiscapa* Pilger of Brazil.

***Utricularia Williamsii* Steyermark, sp. nov.**

Herba annua 5-10 cm. alta; foliis 1-4, suborbiculari-spathulatis, rotundatis, laminis 2.5-6.5 mm. longis, 1.25-2.5 mm. latis, petiolis 2-3 mm. longis; scapis glabris; bracteis 1-1.5 mm. longis, 2 mm. latis, 3-lobatis, lobis ovatis acutis, 0.4 mm. longis, lobo mediano 0.5 mm. lato, lateralibus 2.5 mm. latis; pedicellis 2-7.5 mm. longis, filiformibus, glabris; calyce glabrato vel minute papillato, calycis lobo superiore late oblongo, apice late rotundato et denticulato, 1.5-2.5 mm. longo, 1.5-2 mm. lato; calycis lobo inferiore suborbiculari-oblongo, late emarginato, 1.25-5 mm. longo, 1-1.5 mm. lato; corolla alba, glabra, labio superiore suborbiculari, rotundato, 2-3 mm. longo, 2-2.5 mm. lato; labio inferiore 3-lobato, rotundato, 1.5-3.5 mm. longo, 0.9-1 mm. lato; calcar lanceolato acutiusculo, 3.5-6 mm. longo.

HONDURAS: flowers white, in oak-pine forest area near Hoya Grande, drainage of the Río Yeguaré at about Long. 87° W. and Lat. 14° N., dept. Morazán, alt. 1500 m., Oct. 17, 1946, *Williams 10639* (type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus., isotype in Herb. Escuela Agrícola Panamericana); other collections from the same general region are: *Molina 527* and *Williams & Molina 10894*.

ALGUNAS ORQUIDEAS CENTROAMERICANAS

Louis O. Williams

ENTRE las orquídeas que hemos colectado en la América Central, son tres, para las cuales parecen necesarias las combinaciones nuevas a continuación.

Liparis fantastica A. & S. var. **cordiformis** (C. Schweinf.) L. Wms., comb. nov.

Liparis cordiformis C. Schweinf. in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 4: 110. 1937.

MEXICO: in leaf mould, rocky slopes in mixed forest, shady places, malpaís near Pátzcuaro, state of Michoacán, alt. 2150 m., Oct. 5, 1933, Nagel 3135.

GUATEMALA: terrestrial, in mixed broad-leaf and cypress forest area, Cerro Chichoy near Chichoy, where departments of Chimaltenango, Quiché and Sololá join, approximately latitude 14° 48' N. and longitude 91° W., alt. 2800-3200 m., January 26-27, 1949, Williams & Molina 15398.

HONDURAS: flowers purple, moist forest floor, cloud forest area in mountains above San Juancito, department of Morazán, alt. 2000 m., Nov. 6, 1947, Williams & Molina 13398.

La variedad se distingue de la especie por sus flores que son sólo dos tercios el tamaño de éstas de *Liparis fantastica* y por la falta de lacinias en el margen del labio. *Liparis fantastica* es originaria de Guatemala y el tipo se colectó sin duda no más de tres o cuatro kilómetros de la localidad citada por la muestra guatemalteca indicada arriba.

Scaphyglottis hondurensis (Ames) L. Wms., comb. nov.

Hexadesmia hondurensis Ames in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 1, N° 6: 1. t, 1933.

HONDURAS: epiphyte on tree, barranco east of Las Mesas, department of Morazán, January 8, 1950, alt. 900 m., Williams 17056.

Nuestra muestra parece ser igual a la lámina del tipo de la especie pero la nuestra tiene cuatro polinias en vez de seis.

Spiranthes Standleyi (Ames) L. Wms., comb. nov.

Stenorrhynchus Standleyi Ames, Sched. Orch. 9: 14, fig. 3. 1925.

COSTA RICA: cultivated as terrestrial at Las Cónovas, originally from Cerro La Carpintera, November 1948, C. H. Lankester s.n.

Entre las especies del género *Spiranthes* ésta es una de las más lindas. Desarrolla bien en cultivación en Las Cónovas en suelos ricos.

T. D. A. COCKERELL

Professor T. D. A. Cockerell who, with Mrs. Cockerell, spent about six months at the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana in 1946 and 1947 collecting bees has published a paper¹ concerning about two thirds of the bees, and some of the wasps which were collected during his visit. Somewhat more than one hundred fifty bees and twenty-one wasps are mentioned. Among the bees some ninety-one are described as new species and five are described in subspecific categories. The types are in a very few within a radius of ten kilometers.

It is interesting to note that the majority of the bees were collected within a kilometer or two of the school and all but the United States National Museum.

¹ "Bees from Central America principally Honduras" in Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum 98: 429-490, 1949. The paper was assembled by K. V. Krombein after Prof. Cockerell's death.