Although I later reduced *Ilex gracilipes* Merr. in Philip. Journ. Sci. **3**: Bot. 237. 1908 to *Ilex asprella* Champ. (1852) this did not, of course, warrant the later use of the same specific name for another species. *Ilex asprella* Champ. is common in southeastern China, occurs also in Formosa, and extends southward in the Philippines at higher altitudes. It is the only deciduous species of *Ilex* known to me in the Old World tropics. *Ilex Merrillii* Briq. (1919), type from the Philippines, is another synonym.

The very different *Ilex gracilipes* I. M. Johnston, was originally described from Guatemalan specimens, the type being *Skutch 1060* from Huehuetenango. Standley and Steyermark, in 1949, cite four Guatemalan localities, stating that the species grows in wet forests and open pastures, sometimes in Abies forests, at altitudes from 1700 to 3000 meters. It also occurs in Mexico, in that part of Chiapas adjacent to the Guatemalan border, —Siltepec, *Matuda 1061, 15618,* alt. 1600-1700 m. The references are:

Ilex Johnstonii *Merr., nom. nov.*

Ilex gracilipes I. M. Johnston in Journ. Arn. Arb. **19**: 124. 1938; Standley & Steyermark in Fieldiana, Bot. **24**: (6): 200. 1949 (Fl. Guatemala **6**: 200), *non* Merrill, 1908.

A NEW UTRICULARIA FROM HONDURAS

Julian A. Steyermark

A SMALL, white-flowered species of Utricularia which is abundant in some of the wet meadows and pine barrens in central Honduras during the wet season was sent to me by Dr. Louis O. Williams with the suggestion that it was probably new, not being any species known to him from Central America.

This species is distinguished by its 3-lobed bracts, the denticulate upper lobe of the glabrate to papillate calyx and the small white corolla of which the lower lobe is 3-lobulate.

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; calcare lanceolato acutiusculo, 3.5-6 mm. longo.

HONDURAS: flowers white, in oak-pine forest area near Hoya Grande, drainage of the Río Yeguare 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 Cóncavas, 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 Cóncavas 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 paper[1] 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.

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[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.