

legítimo ciprés romano, es decir, *Cupressus sempervirens* L., var. *stricta* Ait. Por su aspecto general se parece mucho a los guatemaltecos, pero es de suponer que sus hojas y frutos diferencien las dos especies.

Es preciso, pues, en un estudio de los cipreses centroamericanos, tomar en cuenta el *Cupressus sempervirens* europeo. Es posible y aun probable, que esta especie ha sido naturalizada en partes de nuestra región, porque la hemos observado en parques y fincas de Guatemala y otros países asociada con *C. Lindleyi*. Además, algunos cipreses "romanos" de nuestras tierras son *verdaderos* romanos, y no "chapines" o "nacionales."

## NEW AND NOTEWORTHY ORCHIDS FROM MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

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THIS paper indicates some of the results of our study of the orchids of Mexico and of routine determinations on our own collections from Central America.

### **Cranichis gracilis** L. Wms., *sp. nov.*

Herbae graciles, terrestres, usque ad 1.5-3 dm. altae. Folia ovata vel late ovato-cordata, acuta vel acuminata. Sepalum dorsale lanceolatum vel rhombico-lanceolatum, acutum. Sepala lateralia subovata, obtusa vel acuta. Petala lineari-lanceolata, obtusa, trinervia, arcuata. Labellum anguste ovatum, auriculatum, carnosum, basi leviter gibbosum, obtusum, unicallosum. Columna generis.

Slender terrestrial herbs 1.5-3 dm. tall, with fasciculated roots and basal leaves. Stems slender, with two to four sheathing scales, glandular-pubescent above, becoming glabrous downward. Leaves 1.5-4 cm. long, 1.3-2 cm. broad, ovate to broadly ovate-cordate, acute to acuminate, reticulated with white; petioles slender, about 1 cm. long. Dorsal sepal about 3 mm. long and 1.25 mm. broad, lanceolate to rhombic-lanceolate, acute. Lateral sepals about 3 mm. long and 2 mm. broad, subovate but strongly asymmetric, acute, the contiguous edges strongly auriculate. Petals about 3 mm. long and 2 mm. broad,

obovate, obtuse, 3 nerved. Lip strongly saccate, about 2.5 mm. deep and 3.5 mm. from the attachment to the trilobulate apex; with two small lamellate calluses just back of apex in the throat of the lip. Column of the genus; lobes of the clinandrium lanceolate, acute.

MEXICO: in limey soils near Pueblo Nuevo, state of Durango (northeast of Rosario, Sinaloa); flowers white, leaves with whitish designs, longitude 105° 23' west, latitude 23° 22' north, alt. 1000 m., Dec. 10, 1935, *Juan Gonzales 5166* (TYPE in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.).

*Cranichis gracilis* is perhaps most closely allied to *C. saccata* Ames, a Costa Rican species. *Cranichis gracilis* differs from all of the known species by the strongly saccate lip and the lanceolate segments of the clinandrium.

SPIRANTHES PARASITICA var. **Valerioi** (*Ames & Schweinf.*) *L. Wms.*, comb. nov.

*Spiranthes Valerioi* A. & S. in Sched. Orch. 10: 8. 1930.

The variety is distinguished from the species only in that it lacks the cinnabar-red, spongy thickening on the disc of the lip. The type was collected in Costa Rica by Standley and Valerio, number 43952.

**Pleurothallis anaristella** (*Kränzl.*) *L. Wms.*, comb. nov.

*Masdevallia anaristella* Kränzl. in Fedde Repert. 17: 417. 1921.

*Barbosella Bradeorum* Schltr. in Fedde Repert. Beih. 19: 111. 1923.

*Pleurothallis Bradeorum* A., H. & S. in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 3: 39. 1934.

A fairly common species in the higher mountains of Costa Rica and an attractive one. We have collected it in the Cordillera de Talamanca.

**Pleurothallis minor** (*Rendle*) *L. Wms.*, comb. nov.

*Physosiphon minor* Rendle in Journ. Bot. 38: 275. 1900.  
*Physosiphon Cooperi* Ames, Sched. Orch. 1: 2. 1922.

There seems to be no reason to maintain this species in *Physosiphon* for its characters seem to be those of the genus *Pleurothallis*. We know the species from Guatemala and Costa Rica. It is reasonable to assume that it will be found in the countries between these two.

MALAXIS EHRENBERGII var. **platyglossa** (Rob. & Greenm.)  
L. Wms., comb. nov.

*Microstylis platyglossa* Rob. & Greenm. in Proc. Am. Acad. 32: 35. 1895.

*Malaxis platyglossa* Ames in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 35: 84. 1922.

The differences between the species and its variety are only minor details of the lip. The plant is Mexican.

**Malaxis stricta** L. Wms., sp. nov.

Herbae terrestres, erectae, graciles, usque ad 4 dm. altae, unifoliatae. Folia elliptico-ovalia, vel ovalia, obtusa, sub medio pedunculi. Inflorescentia spica pluriflora. Sepalum dorsale lanceolatum, erectum, obtusum. Sepala lateralia lanceolata, obtusa vel acuta. Petala lineari-lanceolata, arcuata. Labellum anguste ovatum, auriculatum, carnosum, basi leviter gibbosum, obtusum, unicallosum. Columna generis.

Strict, slender terrestrial herbs with a single cauline leaf. Stems up to about 4 dm. tall, swollen into a hypogeous bulb at the base. Leaves elliptic-oval to oval, obtuse, at or below the middle of the peduncle, 3.5-5 cm. long, 1.2-1.8 cm. broad. Inflorescence a many-flowered, narrow spike. Dorsal sepal about 2.5 mm. long and 1-1.2 mm. broad, lanceolate, erect, obtuse, 3-nerved. Lateral sepals about 2.5 mm. long and 1 mm. broad, free from one another nearly to their bases, lanceolate, obtuse or acute, 3-nerved. Petals about 1.5-2 mm. long and about 0.3 mm. broad, linear-lanceolate, arcuate, reflexed, 1-nerved. Lip 2.5-3 mm. long and about 1.5 mm. broad, narrowly ovate, auriculate, obtuse, fleshy, slightly concave at the base, disc with an inconspicuous callus plate. Column of the genus.

MEXICO: between El Parque and Santo Domingo, state of Morelos, alt. about 1800 m., Oct. 19, 1932, *Juan Gonzales*

1561; mountains at Santo Domingo near Tepoztlán, state of Morelos, alt. about 1850 m., Aug. 5, 1936, *Nagel & Juan Gonzales 6120*; open grass slopes, northern exposure, cliffs near Tepoztlán, state of Morelos, longitude 99° 06' west, latitude 18° 59' north, alt. 1800 m., July 27, 1936, *Ostlund & Nagel 6012* (TYPE in the Ames Herbarium at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.).

*Malaxis stricta* is most closely allied to *M. Pringlei* (S. Wats.) Ames, from which it may be distinguished by its broad reflexed petals and the differently shaped sepals.

**Scaphyglottis Bergeriana** (*Schltr.*) *L. Wms.*, *comb. nov.*

*Hartwegia Bergeriana* Schltr. in Fedde Repert. 3: 78. 1906.

We have seen no material of this species but have a copy of the analysis made by Dr. Schlechter. The species is closely allied to *Scaphyglottis pachyphylla* L. Wms., also a native of Mexico.

**BLETIA GRACILIS** Lodd. var. **Roezlii** (*Reichb. f.*) *L. Wms.*, *comb. nov.*

*Bletia Roezlii* Reichb. f. in Linnaea 4: 7. 1877.

*Bletia papillifera* Ames in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 1, no. 6: 5, t. 1933.

The variety is distinguished from the species in having the nerves of the lip raised into verrucose lines. We know the plant from Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras.

**Mormodes maculata** (*Kl.*) *L. Wms.*, *comb. nov.*

*Cyclosia maculata* Klotzsch in Allegem. Gartenzeit. 6: 306. 1838.

*Mormodes pardina* Batem., Orch. Mex. & Guat. t. 14. Sept. 1838; ex Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 24: misc. p. 93. Dec. 1838; Hook. in Bot. Mag. 68: t. 3900. 1841.

Bateman refers, in his Orchidaceae of Mexico and Guatemala, to the fact of his *Mormodes pardina* having been published previously in the Miscellaneous Notices of the Bota-

nical Register. He refers also to the fact that Dr. Klotzsch had already published the species in the *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung*, under the name of *Cyclosia maculata*, but that it was published later than his own was in the Botanical Register. These last observations of Mr. Bateman do not seem to be correct in as much as the first notice of *Mormodes pardina* to appear in the Botanical Register was among the Miscellaneous Notices for December 1838 in which, as a matter of fact, Bateman's Orchidaceae of Mexico and Guatemala t. 14 was cited.

*MORMODES MACULATA* var. **unicolor** (Hook.) L. Wms., *comb. nov.*

*Mormodes pardina* Batem. var. *unicolor* Hook. in Bot. Reg. 67: t. 3879. 1841.

The only modern specimens of this species which we know for Mexico are of this unicolored variety.

**Maxillaria histrionica** (Reichb. f.) L. Wms., *comb. nov.*

*Ornithidium histrionicum* Reichb. f. in Bonplandia 4: 324. 1856.

A Mexican species known from the states of Guerrero and Chiapas.

*MAXILLARIA MINOR* (Schltr.) L. Wms. in Am. Orch. Soc. Bull. 10: 273. 1942, as *Maxillaria minus*.

*Camaridium minus* Schltr. in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 36, Abt. 2: 417. 1918.

When I made the above combination I failed to change the gender of the specific name.

**Dichaea lobata** (A. & C.) L. Wms., *comb. nov.*

*Dichaea echinocarpa* (Sw.) Lindl. var. *lobata* Ames & Correll in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 11: 71. 1943.

*Dichaea echinocarpa* (Sw.) Lindl., Ames & Correl. 1. c. 67, as to plants, not synonymy.

The name *Dichaea echinocarpa* (Sw.) Lindl. may not be used for the plant intended. I believe that the plants discussed by Ames and Correll under *D. echinocarpa* and the variety