

Growth form (b)	<i>Monopodia</i> (Vanda, Angraecum, etc.).
Anther type (2)	<i>Basitoneae</i> .
Tribe (iv)	<i>Orchieae</i> (Habenaria, Orchis, etc.).

The above system, if adopted, will conform to the code without losing sight of the sound principles upon which the original classification was based. — *Tane Road, Laingholm Central Auckland S. W. 4, New Zealand.*

A NEW PSEUDIMA

Louis O. Williams and Paul H. Allen

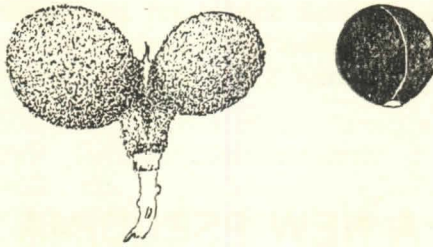
THE GENUS *PSEUDIMA* (Sapindaceae) is new to North America. Two species, *P. frutescens* (Aubl.) Radlk. and *P. pallida* Radlk., known from the Guianas and Amazonian Brazil, are the previously known members of the genus. *Pseudima costaricensis* differs from these species in having relatively narrow leaflets and in the spherical rather than ovoid or ovate seeds. One cell of the ovary is often aborted so that only one seed is produced.

***Pseudima costaricensis* L. Wms. & Allen, n. sp.**

Arbor parva vel arbuscula usque ad 6 m. alta, Folia alterna, 10-12-foliolata, foliola anguste oblongo-elliptica vel elliptica, acuminata. Inflorescentia paniculata. Fructus bilocularis, loculis monospermis. Semina nigra, spherica.

Shrubs or small multiple-stemmed trees up to 6 m. tall, with even-pinnate leaves and usually 10-12 leaflets, the upper leaflets subopposite and largest, the lower ones rarely opposite and reduced in size. Leaves up to 50 cm. long; petiole slender, terete or nearly so, up to about 5 mm. thick at the base, rhachis bisulcate above; leaflets narrowly oblong-elliptic to elliptic, those near the middle of the leaf largest, with about 12 main nerves on each side and an equal number of lesser ones, the petiolules 0.5-1.5. cm. long, canaliculate above. Inflorescence paniculate, up to about 40 cm.

long, obscurely puberulent or in age glabrous. Flowers unknown. Fruit 2-celled with one seed in each cell, the cells spreading and about 4 cm. across and 2 cm. high; seeds black, almost spherical 13-15 mm. long and 12-14 mm. thick.



PSEUDIMA COSTARICENSIS. — A fruit and a seed, natural size.

COSTA RICA: small shrubs or multiple trunked trees 3-6 meters tall, with bright red, ovoid fruits and black seeds. Locally common along streams near Palmar Norte, province of Puntarenas, alt. 30 m., December 2, 1952, *Allen 6651 (type)*; same locality, April 1, 1950, *Allen 5525*.

The type is in the Herbarium of the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana and duplicates of it will be distributed to Field Museum of Natural History and Gray Herbarium at Harvard University as well as to other herbaria. The illustration has been prepared by Dorothy Allen.

A NEW ODONTOGLOSSUM FROM HONDURAS

Louis O. Williams

SPECIMENS of the species of *Odontoglossum* described here were collected by Dr. Shuttleworth practically in our back yard, — where we have collected a great many times. It is difficult to collect thoroughly even one small cloud forest area and new plants will probably be found on Mt. Uyuca for years to come.

The description was made from a living specimen.

Odontoglossum pauciflorum *L. Wms., n. sp.*

Herbae epiphyticae; pseudobulbis ovatis, bifoliatis. Folia elliptica ad lineari-oblancoolata, obtusa vel acuta. Inflorescentia paniculata, pauciflora. Sepalum dorsale lanceolatum, acutum. Sepala lateralia lineari-elliptica, acuta. Petala anguste lanceolata, acuta. Labellum integrum, lamina subcordata, apiculata.

Epiphytic plants up to about 4 dm. tall. Pseudobulbs produced on a short rhizome, narrowly ovate in outline, compressed, bifoliate, about 5-8 cm. long, 2.5-3.5 cm. broad and 1.5-2 cm. thick. Cataphylls often larger than the regular leaves, linear-oblancoolate, acute, one seen about 30 cm. long and 4 cm. broad. Leaves narrowly elliptic to linear-oblancoolate, obtuse or acute, 20-27 cm. long and 2.5-4 cm. broad. Inflorescence short-paniculate, few-flowered. Flowers small; tips of the perianth white in the bud, soon becoming yellow; the sepals and petals brown with yellow bars; the lip white, becoming yellow with age, with maroon markings along the margin just below the blade of the lip. Dorsal sepal lanceolate, acute, 5-nerved, about 20-25 mm. long and 6.5-7.5 mm. broad. Lateral sepals linear-elliptic, acute, 5-nerved, somewhat oblique, prominently keeled dorsally and the keel excurrent, 22-25 mm. long and 5-6 mm. broad. Petals narrowly lanceolate, oblique, acute, 5-nerved, slightly keeled at the tip, 18-22 mm. long and 5-6.5 mm. broad. Lip simple; the basal half narrowly oblong, about 7-8 mm. long and 4 mm. broad, provided with two or four obscure calluses above its middle, parallel with the column; lamina subcordate, apiculate, about 7-9 mm. long and about 8 mm. broad, entire or obscurely serrulate. Column 7-8 mm. long, rather thick, wingless, about as long as the claw of the lip.

HONDURAS: in cloud forest, near La Labranza on Mt. Uyaca, Dept. Morazán, alt. 1840 m., July 1, 1954, *Floyd S. Shuttleworth* s. n. (TYPE in Herb. Escuela Agrícola Panamericana).

This species is not closely allied to any Central American or Mexican *Odontoglossum* known to me. It is unusual in having a lip shorter than the other parts of the perianth.