

the new species is significantly smaller than that of *C. caatingaensis* (10–11 mm long vs 17–22 mm long). In *C. cepula* the claw of the lateral sepals is at least 3 times shorter than the blade, the lip is widest across the lateral lobes and the lip callus is 3-dentate, with the lateral teeth diverging and pointing upward. Noteworthy, *C. sprucei* was considered as conspecific with *C. cepula* (CARNEVALI & al. 2010), but the two taxa may be distinguished based on the flower size (over 30 mm long in *C. sprucei*, less than 25 mm in *C. cepula*) and lip isthmus form (long and narrow vs. short and broad).

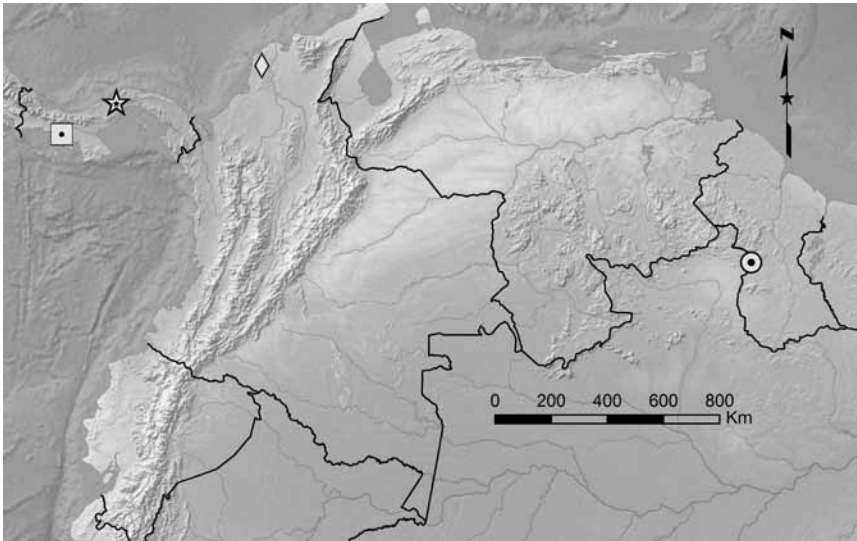


Fig. 3. Localities of the new *Cohniella* species: *Cohniella allenii* (square), *C. christensoniana* (diamond), *C. croatii* (star) and *C. yuroraensis* (circle).

2.2. *Cohniella allenii* KOLAN. & SZLACH., spec. nova (Fig. 4)

Holotypus: Panama: Panamá: Swamp between El[La] Jagua Hunting Club on Río Jagua and El Congor Hill, 2 m, 10 Feb 1935, HUNTER & ALLEN 471 (MO!).

Diagnosis: Species similar to *Cohniella nuda* (BATEMAN ex LINDL.) CHRISTENSON, distinguished by the long inflorescence (longer than leaf) and lip callus form (external ridges distant from the labellum margin).

Eponymy: Dedicated to P. H. ALLEN, co-collector of the type specimen.

Description: Pseudobulb cylindric, unifoliolate. Leaf about 50 cm long, 0.5 cm wide, erect, terete, acute. Inflorescence about 60 cm long, paniculate, subdensely many-flowered. Floral bract 1.5 mm long. Pedicel and ovary 8 mm long. Dorsal sepal 4 mm long, 2.3 mm wide, concave, obovate-subor-

bicular, apiculate, rounded at apex. Petals 4 mm long, 2.3 mm wide, obliquely obovate-subrectangular, apiculate, subtruncate. Lateral sepals 5 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, obliquely ovate from a narrow base, obtuse. Lip 6 mm long, 4 mm wide across lateral lobes, 6 mm wide across middle lobe, deeply 3-lobed; lateral lobes 1 mm wide, ovate-oblong, dolabriform, obliquely rounded at the apex; isthmus about 2 mm long; middle lobe 3 mm long, transversely oval, apex retuse; callus complex, consisting of a basal, canaliculate reniform thickening and three short, ligulate ridges extending to the isthmus base. Gynostemium 2 mm long.

Distribution: Known so far only from Panama (Fig. 3) where until now two *Cohniella* species, *C. ascendens* (LINDL.) CHRISTENSON and *C. lacera* (LINDL.) CETZAL [= *C. stipitata* (LINDL.) CHRISTENSON] were found.

Habitat and ecology: Growing epiphytically in a swampy area near sea level. Flowering occurs in February.

Taxonomic notes: This species resembles *C. ceboletta* and *C. nuda* in the prominent lip isthmus, but unlike in *C. allenii* the lip middle lobe is apically retuse, not bifid. Unlike in *C. ceboletta* and *C. nuda*, the inflorescence of the new species is longer than leaves, and the two external ridges of the lip callus are distant from the labellar margin. The lip lateral lobes of *C. ceboletta* are prominent and the lip is widest across them. Tepals of this species are oblong-obovate to spatulate and the lip callus is complex, consisting of an oblong basal plate with 1–2 basal teeth and three apical keels, the central one being the largest.

2.3. *Cohniella croatii* KOLAN. & SZLACH., spec. nova (Fig. 1, 5)

Holotypus: Panama: Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Cove, S, SE of Pena Blanca Pt, 5 Mar 1969, CROAT 8396 (MO!).

Diagnosis: Species similar to *C. stipitata*, but with callus consisting of two “V”-shaped appendices in the lip base and a triangular, obtuse 3-lobulate pad below.

Eponymy: Dedicated to T. CROAT, the collector of the type specimen.

Description: Pseudobulb cylindric, unifoliate. Leaf about 60 cm long, 0.5 cm wide, erect, terete, acute. Inflorescence incomplete in herbarium material, over 30 cm long, paniculate, subaxly many-flowered. Flowers yellow. Floral bract about 1 mm long. Pedicel and ovary about 14 mm long. Dorsal sepal 5 mm long, 4 mm wide, from a narrow base suborbicular, slightly retuse at the apex. Petals 7 mm long, 3.6 mm wide, oblong-elliptic, somewhat oblique, subobtuse, apex retuse. Lateral sepals 7 mm long, 3.1 mm wide, shortly clawed, blade elliptic, obtuse, oblique. Lip 20 mm long, 6 mm wide across the lateral lobes, 18.5 mm wide across the middle lobe, deeply 3-lobed; lateral lobes 1.8 mm wide, ligulate-lanceolate, sinuous, obtuse; isthmus about 5.5 mm long, thick; middle lobe

13.5 mm long, transversely elliptic-reniform in outline, deeply bilobulate, both lobules overlap, margins undulate; callus consisting of two "V"-shaped appendices in the lip base and a triangular, obtuse 3-lobulate pad below. Gynostemium 3 mm long.

Distribution: Known so far only from Panama (Fig. 3).

Habitat and ecology: Growing epiphytically. Flowering occurs in March.

Taxonomic notes: This species resembles *C. lacera* and *C. nuda*. From the former taxon the new species differs in the shape of the lip callus which in *C. lacera* consists of a laterally compressed semicircular projection and much shorter lip isthmus, which is less than half as long as the lip middle lobe (vs. almost equalling the middle lobe in *C. lacera*). The lip isthmus of *C. nuda* is somewhat similar to the one observed in the new species, but in this orchid the composition of the lip callus is 3-partite.

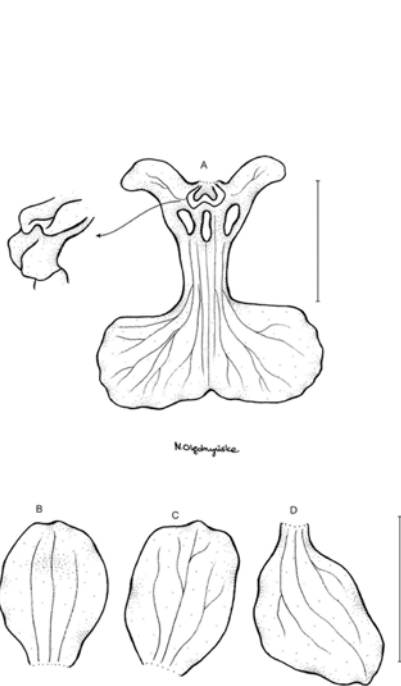


Fig. 4. *Cohniella allenii* KOLAN. & SZLACH. – A. Lip and callus details. – B. Dorsal sepal. – C. Petal. – D. Lateral sepal. – Scale bars = 4 mm. – Drawn by N. OŁĘDRZYŃSKA from the holotype.

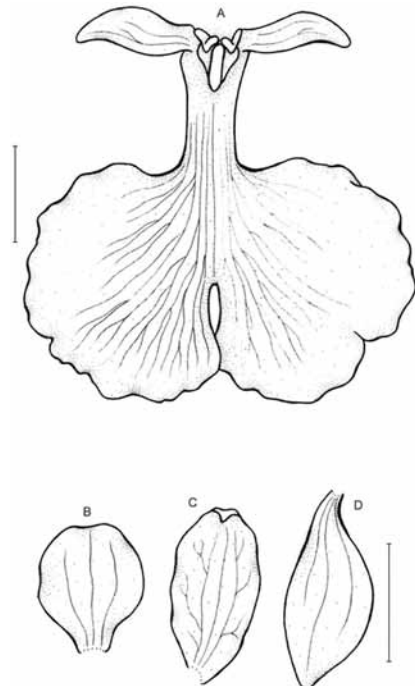


Fig. 5. *Cohniella croatii* KOLAN. & SZLACH. – A. Lip. – B. Dorsal sepal. – C. Petal. – D. Lateral sepal. – Scale bars = 5 mm. – Drawn by N. OŁĘDRZYŃSKA from the holotype.