NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES. XI

BY

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Scaphyglottis Behrii (Reichb.f.) Bentham & Hooker filius ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin Biol. Centr.-Am. 3 (1883) 219.

Ponera Behrii Reichenbach filius in Bonpl. 3 (1855) 220.

Ponera albida Reichenbach filius Beitr. Orch. Centr.-Am. (1866) 103.

Scaphyglottis guatemalensis Schlechter in Fedde Repert. 2 (April 1906) 133.

Scaphyglottis pauciflora Schlechter in Fedde Repert. 3 (August 1906) 47.

Scaphyglottis albida Schlechter in Beihefte Bot. Centralbl. 36, Abt. 2 (1918) 456.

Scaphyglottis Sanctae Martae Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 7 (1920) 122.

Scaphyglottis Bradeorum Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 19 (1923) 113.

A large series of specimens from Panama appears to be referable to *Scaphyglottis Behrii* as indicated by the type description and by an analytical drawing from the Reichenbach Herbarium. The lip is drawn as definitely 3-lobed and a similar condition appears to be implied by the words of the description "labello... ante medium utrinque plicula elevata transversa medium versus arato".

These specimens show surprising variation vegetatively as to thickness and length of stems and as to length of leaves (leaves not mentioned in the description), but the flowers exhibit very slight differences. To be sure, the type of *Ponera Behrü*, which was a cultivated plant, has fleshy stems consisting of spindle-shaped members; but a garden specimen from Panama (Herb. Ames No.

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28051) shows both fleshy stems, similar to those of the type, and narrowly cylindric stems.

The Costa Rican *Ponera albida*, of which we have seen a record of the type from the Reichenbach Herbarium, appears to be a slender-stemmed plant of exactly the same form as much of the Panamanian material of *S. Behrii* and seems to differ from the white-flowered *Ponera Behrii* only in having "ovate" instead of oblong sepals.

The Guatemalan Scaphyglottis guatemalensis, of which we have seen a photograph, a drawing and a flower from the type, is typically a tall, slender-stemmed plant with flowers closely similar to those of Ponera Behrii and P. albida.

Scaphyglottis pauciflora from Costa Rica, as represented by a drawing and floral analysis made under the supervision of Dr. Schlechter, appears to be inseparable from the Scaphyglottis guatemalensis form of the species.

Judging from a photograph and a flower of the type number of Scaphyglottis Sanctae Martae, supplemented by a floral analysis made under the supervision of Dr. Schlechter, it appears certain that this concept should be reduced to S. Behrii. Contrary to Schlechter's comments, the flower possesses the conspicuously stalked ovary which is characteristic of S.guatemalensis (and of S. Behrii) together with closely similar flower-parts. The only discrepancy between these concepts appears to be in the width of the leaves which are broader in S. Sanctae Martae than in most of the forms of S. Behrii.

The Costa Rican Scaphyglottis Bradeorum, of which we have specimens and a flower from the type collection, is apparently synonymous with S. Behrii. It is a slenderstemmed plant with leaves often quite as narrow as those attributed to S.guatemalensis and with flowers closely similar to those of that concept.

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