ellipticae vel ovales, 8–10 mm longae, marginibus glandulose; calycis glabri, tubus nonapophyustus, dense glandulosus, limbus campanulatus, lobis calloso-incrassatis secus margines; corolla immatura.

Epiphytic liana (according to label data). Petiole subteretis, 2–3.5 mm long, densely puberulent. Leaves linear-lanceolate to linear-elliptic, 9–14 cm long and 1–1.5 cm broad, basally broadly obtuse or rounded, slightly cordate, apically long-attenuate, acute, glabrous, margins strongly revolute, 3(–5) pilinerved. Inflorescence 12–14 flowered with lowest nodes sterile; rachis bluntly angled, glabrous, 5–10 cm long, with globular glands scattered along the rachis. Floral bracts somewhat ribbed, short ciliate apically, oblong or oval-elliptic, basally narrowed and rounded, apically obtuse or acute, 13–19 mm long and 5–7 mm broad, pink (fide label data), margins with sessile, globular glands to 0.2 mm in diameter, 3–7 per side. Pedicels subterete, 1 mm long (but immature), glabrous, provided with few, globular glands. Bracteoles oblong, oblong-elliptic or oval, 8–10 mm long and 4–5.5 mm broad, basally rounded, apically broadly rounded, glabrous, completely enveloping floral buds, marginally with few, sessile, globular glands. Calyx immature, glabrous; tube one-fifth total length of calyx, appearing non-apophyseate, surface obscured from view by peltate subsessile, globular glands; limb appearing campanulate; lobes triangular, margins conspicuously glandular callose-thickened, the thickening nearly contiguous at lobe apex; sinus obtuse. Corolla immature. Berry not seen.

**Type:** PANAMA. BOCAS DEL TORO: Chiriquí Trail, between Criollo and Quebrada Higueron, Kirkbride & Duke 779 (HOLOTYPE: NY! photo of holotype: DUKE! ISOTYPE: MO!).

This species is only known from the area of the type collection. Although mature calyces and corollas are lacking, I have no reservations in describing this plant as a new species. Even in bud the stamens (both as to filaments and anthers) exhibit their dimorphic nature, and the floral bracts are large and conspicuous, indicating that the plant is certainly a Cavendishia.

**Cavendishia panamensis** Luteyn, sp. nov.

Frutex terrestris 2.5–3 m altus; petioli glabri vel raro puberuli, (2.5–)6–8(–10) mm longi; folia elliptica, lanceolato-elliptica vel ovata-lanceolata, 9–16 cm × 3–6 cm, basi acuta vel anguste obtusa raro rotundata, apice acuminata vel aliquantum caudato-acuminata; inflorescentia 11–21(–26)–flora; rhachides (3–)8–15 cm longae; bracteae florales roseae, oblongae vel oblongoellipticae raro obovatae, 3–5 cm × 1–2 cm, marginibus glandulose; pedicelli (11–)15–19 mm longi, leviter glandulosi; bracteolae ovatae vel lanceolatae, 1.5–2(–4) mm longae, marginibus et apicibus glandulose; calycis glabri 4–6 mm longi, tubus 1.5–2 mm longus nonapophyustus, dense glandulosus, limbus cylindrico-campanulatus lobis calloso-incrassatis et glandulosis secus margines inclusis 2.5–3.5 mm longus; corolla alba, 2.5–3.5 cm longa, glabra vel pilosa; stamina subaequalia, 27–30 mm longa, filamentis alternatim 4–6 mm et 10–13.5 mm longis, antheris tubulis inclusi alternatim 17–20.5 mm et 25–27 mm longis; stylus 25–31 mm longus.

Erect, often arching, terrestrial shrub, 2.5–3 m tall. Petioles flattened adaxially, (2.5–)6–8(–10) mm long, glabrous or puberulent. Leaves elliptic, lance-elliptic to ovate-lanceolate, 9–16 cm long and 3–6 cm broad, basally acute to narrowly obtuse, rarely rounded, apically acuminate to somewhat caudate-acuminata, glabrous, but with reddish-globular glands, 0.1–0.2 mm in diameter along upper leaf surface, these often caducous leaving a reddish or blackish papillate scar, 5(–7) pilinerved. Inflorescence viscid, 11–21(–26) flowered (often with lowest several nodes sterile); rachis flexuosus distally, glabrous or rarely puberulent, (3–)8–15 cm long, provided along its length and especially at base with tiny, peltate, globular reddish glands. Floral bracts glabrous, oblong to ob lanceolate, rarely obovate, basally narrowed to a slightly clasping base, apically rounded to narrowly obtuse, 3–5 cm long and 1–2 cm broad, pink,
marginally with 7–23 dark red, globular, peltate or sessile glands about 0.7 mm in diameter. Pedicels glabrous, (11–) 15–19 mm long and 1–1.5 mm in diameter, with scattered, globular, reddish glands. Bracteoles ovate to lanceolate, 1.5–2–(4) mm long and 1–2 mm broad, pink, with scattered, dark red, globular glands both along margins and apically. Calyx glabrous, 4–6 mm long; tube cylindric or spreading, rugose to strongly ribbed, 1.5–2 mm long and 2.5 mm in diameter, nonapophyseate, usually so densely covered by dark red, globular to disc-shaped, peltate glands as to obscure surface; limb cylindric-campanulate, (2.5–)3–3.5 mm long including lobes, with scattered, globular to disc-shaped, peltate glands; lobes triangular, obtuse, 1–1.5 mm long and 1.5 mm broad, erect after anthesis, marginally glandular callose-thickened with glands contiguous at lobe apices; sinus broadly rounded. Corolla constricted basally, narrowed to throat, 2.5–3.5 cm long and 8–10 mm in diameter, glabrous or pilose (then glabrous at constricted base), white; lobes triangular, obtuse, 1–2 mm long. Stamens 27–30 mm long; filaments slightly coherent basally, strigose distally, alternately either 4–6 mm or 10–13.5 mm long; anthers including tubules alternately either 17–20.5 mm or 25–27 mm long; thecae 7.5–11 mm long. Style 25–31 mm long. Berry not seen.


This species is endemic to Chiriqui, Panama. It has been collected at 1800–2200 m elevation and flowers January–May.

Cavendishia santafeensis Luteyn, sp. nov.

Frutex epiphyticus, ubiquie glaber; petioli 7–10 mm longi; folia lanceolato-elliptica vel oblongo-lanceolata, 10.5–17.5 cm × 2.5–6 cm, basi rotundata vel obtusa, apice brevis acuminata; inflorescentia 9–12-flora; rhachides 1.5–2.5 cm longae; bracteae florales spathulatae, apice rotundatae et profunde emarginatae, 33–45 mm longae, apice 15–20 mm et basi 2–6 mm latea; pedicelli 8–10 mm longi; bracteaeae spathulatae, 36–44 mm longae, apice 10–12 mm et basi 1 mm latea; calycis 8–8.5 mm longi, tubus 3–3.5 mm longus apophysatus, limbus cylindricus lobis calloso-incrassatis et glandulosus secus margines 3–3.5 mm longis inclusus 5 mm longus; corolla immatura; stili persistentes 33–35 mm longi.

Epiphytic shrub, glabrous throughout. Petioles 7–10 mm long. Leaves lance-elliptic or oblong-lanceolate, 10.5–17.5 cm long and 2.5–6 cm broad, basally rounded or narrowly obtuse, apically short acuminate, 3–5 pinerved. Inflorescence 9–12 flowered, with lowest few nodes sterile; rachis 1.5–2.5 cm long. Floral bracts translucent when dry, spatulate, apically rounded and deeply emarginate, 33–45 mm long and 15–30 mm broad at top, narrowing sharply to 2–6 mm at base, pale reddish-violet, lamina with tiny, red, clavate glands abaxially. Pedicels 8–10 mm long. Bracteoles similar to floral bracts, but 36–44 mm long and 10–12 mm broad at top, narrowing to about 1 mm at base, conspicuously imbricate distally when in bud, margins without glandular fimbriae or callose-thickenings. Calyx 8–8.5 mm long; tube bluntly 5-angled, 3–3.5 mm long, shallowly apophyseate basally, with apophysis undulate not lobed; limb cylindric, 5 mm long including lobes; lobes narrowly triangular, acute, 3–3.5 mm long, erect after anthesis, marginally glandular callose-thickened, glands oblong and running length of each side of lobe; sinus obtuse. Corolla immature, but judging from persistent styles, probably about 35 mm long. Style 33–35 mm long. Berry not seen.

TYPE: PANAMA. VERAGUAS: 5 mi W of Santa Fé on the road past the Escuela Agrícola Alto Piedra, Pacific side of divide, 800–1200 m, Croat 22986 (Holotype: MO! photo of holotype: DUKE!).