long; thecae 6.5–7.5 mm long; tubules ca. 3 mm long, dehiscing by oval clefts ca. 1.5 mm long; style slightly exserted, glabrous, 15–16 mm long. Berry not seen.

**Distribution** (fig. 2). Known only from the type, which was collected along a stream with vegetation over white, sandy soil with a very thin humus layer.

*Didonica crassiflora* is characterized by: densely imbricate, amplexicaul, hirsute leaves; solitary, subsessile, 6-merous flowers; hirsute calyces and pedicels; and tomentose, succulent corollas. It is morphologically similar to *D. subsessilis*, which is probably also its closest relative. Both species have short-petiolate, amplexicaul to clasping leaves, solitary flowers, and succulent corollas. Their differences are mentioned in the diagnoses and key.

2. **Didonica subsessilis** Luteyn, sp. nov. (fig. 5).—**Type**: Panama, Veraguas, top of Cerro Arizona, above Santa Fé, 1400 m, 22 Apr 1980 (fl), B. Hammel & J. Kress 8546 (holotype: DUKE!, photo NY neg. 12661).

Frutex *D. crassiflora* affinis, sed ab eo ramis glabris, folii planis vel involutis tantum amplexentibus nec amplexicaulis crenatis, floribus pentameris glabrisque et bracteolis magnis conspicuis 7–8 mm longis distinguitur.

Epiphytic shrub, vegetatively glabrous. Mature stem terete to subterete, striate; bark reddish-brown when dry; twigs subterete, complanate to bluntly angled, striate, reddish-brown when dry; bud scales 2, broadly ovate, mucronate, ca. 3 mm long. Leaves thick coriaceous, imbricate, subsessile, flat to apparently involute (especially when young), clasping the stem, ovate to ovate-elliptic, 3.2–6 cm long, 2–3.5 cm wide; base rounded and deeply cordate; apex shortly and bluntly acuminate; margin weakly and remotely crenate, slightly revolute; 7–9-veined from near or just above the base, the midrib and lateral veins plane to slightly raised on both surfaces, the reticulate veinlets raised on both surfaces but inconspicuous beneath; petiole subterete, broadly canaliculate above, 2–5 mm long, 2–2.2 mm in diam. Inflorescence with the flowers solitary and somewhat concealed by the involucre leaves, surrounded at the base by the 2 persistent bud scales plus several tiny, ovate, obtuse bracts less than 1 mm long; floral bract ovate, acute, ca. 2 mm long; the mar- gin glandular-fimbriate; pedicel subterete, broadening distally, 1.5–2 mm long, 1.5 mm in diam., bearing numerous glandular fimbriae at articulation with the calyx; bracteoles located near the base, striate, nearly concealing the calyx, elliptic to ± ob lanceolate, apically rounded, 7–8 mm long. Flowers 5-merous; hypanthium cylindric-campanulate, apparently bluntly angled opposite the sinuses, 3–3.5 mm long, 2.5–3 mm in diam.; calyx glabrous, 6–7 mm long, the limb campanulate, ± striate, ca. 5 mm long including the lobes, ca. 7 mm in diam. at the distaltip; lobes triangular, acute, conspicuous, 2–2.5 mm long, ca. 2.8 mm wide at base; sinuses obtuse to narrowly rounded; corolla succulent, bistratose, coriaceous when dry, 7 mm long but still in bud, glabrous without but moderately short-pilose on the lobes within, “buds green”; stamens 10, immature; filaments glabrous, 1.2 mm broad at the base but immature; anthers 6 mm long; thecae 5 mm long; tubules 1 mm long; style glabrous. Berry not seen.

**Distribution** (fig. 2). Known only from the type collection.

*Didonica subsessilis* is characterized by: flat to involute, more or less funnel-shaped (most conspicuous when young), subsessile, clasping, glabrous leaves, which apparently somewhat conceal the flowers at anthesis; solitary, subsessile, 5-merous flowers; conspicuously large bracteoles; essentially glabrous flowers; and succulent corollas. It is morphologically most similar to *D. crassiflora* and is discussed with that species.

3. **Didonica pendula** Luteyn & Wilbur, Brittonia 29:255, figure 1. 1977.—**Type**: Panama, Veraguas, vic. of third branch of Río Santa María, 10–14 km NW of Santa Fé, 650–750 m, 10–11 Oct 1975 (fl), R. L. Dressler 5170 (holotype: DUKE!, photo NY s.n.).

Epiphytic shrub 7–10 dm tall, arising from a lignotuber. Mature stems subterete, smooth or minutely striate, glabrous or puberulent; bark blackish-red when dry; immature stems and twigs of the new growth subterete, striate, glabrous or puberulent, brownish or grayish when dry; bud scales 4 (?), narrowly ovate to linear, long-acuminate, 2.5–5 mm long. Leaves thin-coriaceous, lance-elliptic to ovate, (4.5)6–16 cm long, (1.5)2–5.4 cm wide; base rounded to obtuse or shortly cuneate; apex short- to long-