2 LANKESTERIANA

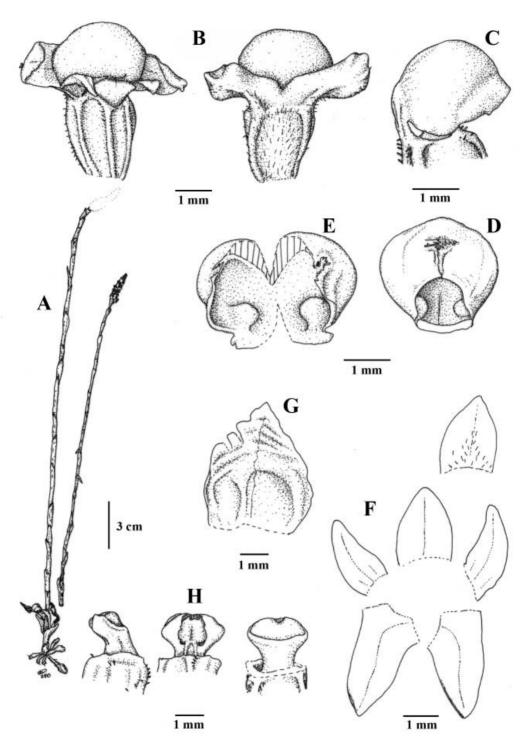


Figure 1. Aa aurantiaca D. Trujillo. A — Habit, plant without spike (left) and inflorescence (right). B — Flower, ventral and dorsal view. C — Lip, lateral view. D — Lip, ventral view. E — Lip, split. F — Dissected perianth. G — Floral bract. H — Column, lateral, dorsal and ventral view. Drawing by D. Trujillo based on Trujillo 212.



FIGURE 2. Inflorescence of *Aa aurantiaca*. Photograph by D. Truiillo.

Differt ab simili Aa rosea Ames flore aurantiaco, sepalis dorsaliter pilosis, petalis trinervatis ovatolanceolatis et foramine labelli angustiore.

Plant small, terrestrial. Roots fleshy, fasciculate, pubescent. Leaves withered at flowering time. Inflorescence slender, erect, up 30 cm long, enclosed by up to 23 diaphanous sheaths, terminated in a densely many flowered cylindrical spike 2.2-5.0 cm long, rachis of the spike sparsely pilose. Floral bracts ovate, acute to obtuse, margins slightly erose, reflexed, 4-5 x 4 mm, somewhat surpassing the flowers. Flowers non-resupinate, orange to reddish orange. Dorsal sepal oblong to ovate, obtuse, dorsally hairy, 1-nerved, reflexed, 2.0 x 1.3-1.5 mm. Lateral sepals shortly connate at the base, obliquely oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, dorsally hairy, somewhat carinate, 1-nerved, 3.0 x 1.5 mm. Petals obliquely ovate lanceolate, obtuse, 3-nerved, reflexed, up to 2.3 x 1.1 mm. Lip

Aa aurantiaca D. Trujillo, sp. nov.

TYPE: Peru. Dept. La Libertad: Prov. Santiago de Chuco, Quirovilca, Yanivilca, 3509 m, 22 May 2005, *D. Trujillo 212* (holotype, HURP; isotypes, HAO, SEL, M) (Fig. 1, 2).

calceolate (semiglobose), transversely elliptic, fleshy (except the margins), obscurely 3-lobed, with a narrow opening, the involute margins lacerate, base with two spherical calli, 2.0 x 2.5 mm (natural position). *Column* short, with an emarginate transverse rostellum, dilated above, 1.5 mm long, straight in young flowers and bent in old flowers. *Anther* erect, lateral margins lightly covered by the clinandrium. *Stigma* quadrate in young flowers and transversely elongate in old flowers. *Ovary* sessile, subcylindric, hairy, 2 mm long.

ETYMOLOGY: From Latin *aurantiacus*, referring to the orange color of the flowers.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the Department of La Libertad, Peru, between 3500 and 4000 m elevation.

PHENOLOGY: Flowering plants have been recorded between May and August.

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY: Plants of this species grow on grassy hillsides. Some populations grow sympatrically with other Aa species with white flowers; whose sepals and petals have light-green tones when young turning into light-cream to cream-brown when older (but never orange). Besides flower color, this Aa species can be distinguished from Aa aurantiaca by its wide opening lip, glabrous sepals and ovary, and acuminate floral bracts which notoriously surpass the flower (50% larger).

Aa aurantiaca is similar to Aa rosei Ames, but it can be distinguished by the orange flowers, dorsally hairy sepals, ovate-lanceolate, 3-nerved petals, and narrower opening of the lip.