



114. ***LEPANTHES CACIQUE-TONE***
Luer & R. Escobar

114. **LEPANTHES CACIQUE-TONE** Luer & R. Escobar, sp. nov.

Planta mediocris, ramicaulibus gracillimis, inflorescentia racemosa densissime secunda folio elliptico longi-acuminato brevior, sepalis ovatis acutis minute denticulatis, petalis parvis transversis lobis, lobis obliquis triangularibus, labelli laminis ovatis apicibus ciliatis, connectivis cuneatis, appendice parva ciliata stigmatis processo approximata.

TYPE: Colombia: Dept. of Antioquia: epiphytic in cloud forest north of the pass between Urrao and Carmen de Atrato, alt. 2700 m, 12 Dec. 1994, collected by R. Escobar, F. Lopez & W. Teague, flowered in cultivation at Colomborquídeas, May 1995, *R. Escobar s.n.* (Holotype: JAUM; Isotype: MO); same locality, 30 May 1995, *C. Luer, J. Luer, R. Escobar, L. Moreno de Posada, B. López, F. López & G. Arteaga 17641* (MO).

ETIMOLOGIA: Nombrada por el cacique indígena Toné a quien dieron muerte los españoles en tierras de Urrao alrededor de 1570.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the local, sixteenth century Indian chief Toné, murdered by the Spaniards around 1570.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls slender, erect, 3-7 cm long, enclosed by 9-14 microscopically scabrous, closely fitting, lepanthiform sheaths with acuminate apices. **Leaf** spreading, thinly coriaceous, elliptical, acute, acuminate, 4-5.5 cm long, 1.2-2 cm wide, the base cuneate, contracted into a petiole less than 1 mm long. **Inflorescence** a congested, secund, long-pedicellate, successively many-flowered raceme up to 20 mm long, borne on top of the leaf by a filiform peduncle 6-35 mm long; floral bract 1 mm long; pedicel 3-4 mm long; ovary 2.5 mm long; **sepals** rose, membranous, carinate, minutely denticulate, widely spread, the dorsal sepal ovate, acute, 6 mm long, 3.25 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 1 mm, the lateral sepals ovate, oblique, acute, 6 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, connate 1.5 mm; **petals** deep red, microscopically pubescent, transversely bilobed, 0.75 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, the lobes obliquely triangular, the tips of the upper lobes overlapping; **lip** deep red, bilaminar, the blades finely pubescent, ovate, 1.6 mm long, with bases rounded, and apices narrowly rounded, ciliate, the connectives narrowly cuneate, the body connate to the base of the column, the sinus obtuse, with a small, triangular, membranous appendix in apposition to a cylindrical process from the stigma; **column** 1.5 mm long, the anther dorsal and the stigma ventral.

Esta especie es aparentemente endémica en la Cordillera Occidental de Colombia, en donde ha sido encontrada varias veces en un paso de montaña. Las flores son evocadoras de las de *L. dunstervilleorum* Foldats, la cual se encuentra en Venezuela occidental y en las Cordilleras Oriental y Central de Colombia. Aunque las hojas de las dos especies son también parecidas en tamaño y forma, el ramicaule de *L. dunstervilleorum* es fuerte, mientras que el de *L. cacique-tone* es más corto y mucho más delgado. Los pedicelos de *L. dunstervilleorum* son dísticos y cortos, con frecuencia más cortos que las brácteas florales, mientras que los pedicelos de *L. cacique-tone* son alargados y densamente secundos. Las flores de las dos especies son muy similares, exceptuando que los pétalos de la últimamente mencionada son proporcionalmente más pequeños con las puntas de los lóbulos superiores traslapadas.

This species is apparently endemic in the Western Cordillera of Colombia, where it has been found several times at a mountain pass. The flowers are reminiscent of those of *L. dunstervilleorum* Foldats, which is found in western Venezuela and the Eastern Cordillera and the Central Cordillera of Colombia. Although the leaves of the two species are also similar in size and shape, the ramicaul of *L. dunstervilleorum* is stout while that of *L. cacique-tone* is shorter and much slenderer. The pedicels of *L. dunstervilleorum* are distichous and short, often shorter than the floral bracts, while the pedicels of *L. cacique-tone* are elongate and densely secund. The flowers of the two species are very similar, except that the petals of the latter are proportionately smaller with the tips of the upper lobes overlapping.



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