

115. **LEPANTHES CANALICULATA** Luer & R. Escobar, sp. nov.

Planta parva caespitosa debilis, inflorescentia racemosa congesta folio angustissime lineari canaliculato brevior, sepalis ovatis acutis denticulatis, petalis transverse lobatis pubescentibus cum lobo interposito filiformi, lobis subaequalibus obliquis anguste triangularibus acuminatis, labelli laminae pubescentibus ellipticis, appendice discoidea concava.

TYPE: Colombia: Dept. of Chocó: above San José del Palmar, Alto de Los Galápagos, epiphytic in cloud forest, alt. 2100 m, collected by A. De Wilde, flowered in cultivation at his home above Pereira, 10 May 1993, C. Luer 16739 (Nolotype: MO); same area, alt. 2050 m, 13 May 1993, C. Luer, J. Luer, R. Escobar, A. De Wilde & J. Gómez 16798 (MO).

ETIMOLOGIA: Del latín *canaliculatus*, "longitudinalmente cóncava", refiriéndose a la hoja madura.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *canaliculatus*, "longitudinally concave," referring to the mature leaf.

Plant small, weak, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls slender, erect, immature ca. 10 mm long, mature to **40 mm** long, enclosed by 6-7 microscopically ciliate, lepanthiform sheaths. **Leaf** coriaceous, the immature leaf erect, elliptical, subacute, flat, ca. 10 mm long, 3 mm wide, the base subsessile, the mature leaf more or less horizontal, narrowly linear, acute, longitudinally concave with involute sides, up to 40 mm long, 1.5 mm wide unexpanded, the base subsessile. **Inflorescence** a congested, distichous, successively few-flowered raceme, up to 2 mm long, borne by a filiform peduncle 6-7 mm long, within the channel on the dorsum of the leaf; floral bracts 0.5 mm long; pedicels 2 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; **sepals** purplish tan, denticulate, carinate-spiculate, the dorsal sepal oblong-ovate, acute, 4.75 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, 3-veined, connate to the lateral sepals for 1.5 mm, the lateral sepals connate 1.25 mm, elliptical, oblique, acute, 3.5 mm long, 2.6 mm wide together, each 2-veined, with the apices in apposition; **petals** red-brown, pubescent, transversely bilobed, 0.75 mm long, 4.5 mm wide, 3-veined, the lobes diverging, subequal, narrowly triangular, oblique, acute, acuminate, with a filamentous middle lobe, 0.75 mm long; **lip** red-brown, bilaminate, the blades pubescent, elliptical oblong with the ends narrowly rounded, 2 mm long, the connectives short, broadly cuneate, the body broad, connate to the base of the column, the sinus obtuse with the appendix discoid, shallowly concave, apiculate, ciliate; **column** 2 mm long, with the anther dorsal and the stigma ventral.

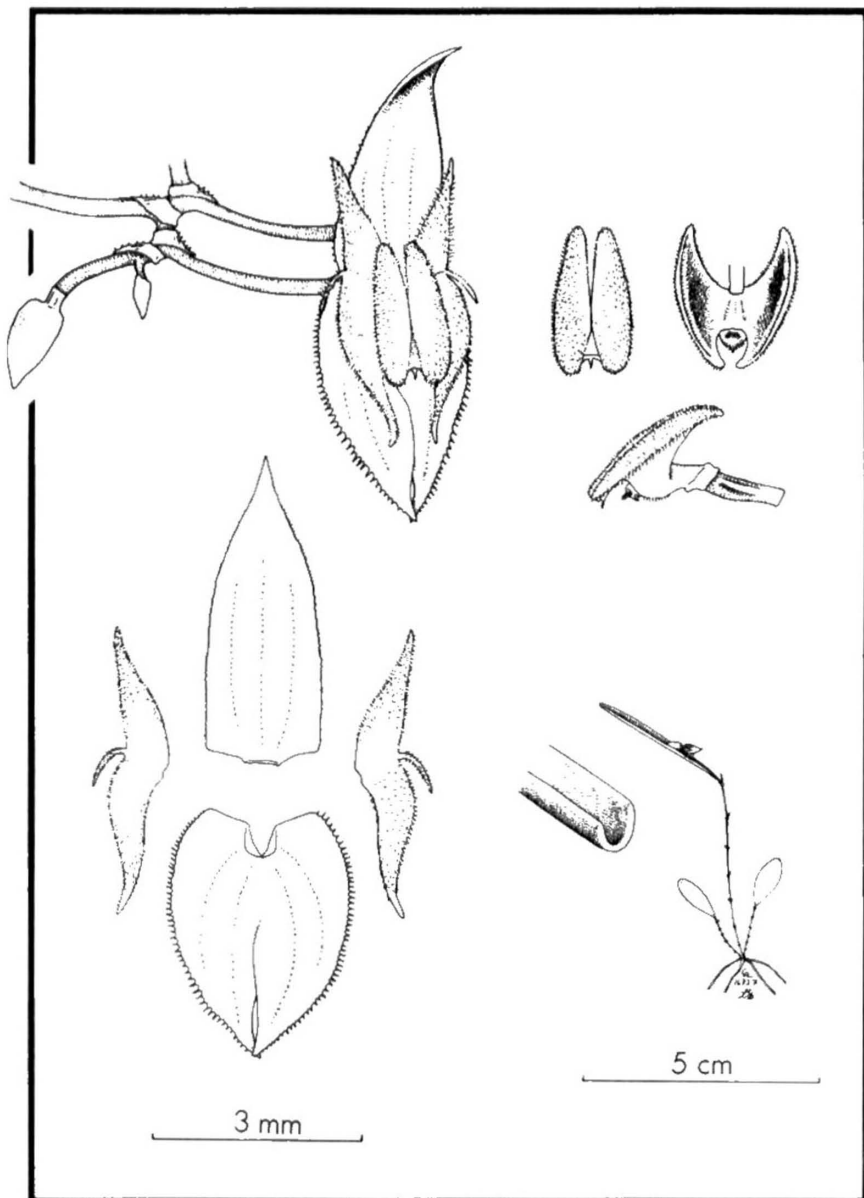
Esta rara especie se da epífita en ramitas delgadas en un ventoso y húmedo paso de montaña entre los departamentos de Chocó y Valle del Cauca. Se distingue por las hojas muy angostas, **longitudinalmente** cóncavas, de únicamente 1.5 milímetros de diámetro. **Los lados de la hoja** se recurvan en tal forma que el dorso de la hoja es el fondo del canal. La base es subsésil con el pedúnculo naciendo dentro del canal. Las hojas inmaduras son mucho más cortas, planas, y el doble de anchas.

Los sépalos son denticulados, los laterales notablemente aproximados. Los lóbulos de los pétalos son pubescentes y acuminados con un filamento-lóbulo medio entre ellos. Las láminas del labelo son elípticas y pubescentes, con conectivas anchas y cortas. El apéndice es discoideo y superficialmente cóncavo como un glóbulo rojo.

This rare species occurs as a twig-epiphyte in a wet, windy pass between the departments of Chocó and Valle del Cauca. It is distinguished by the very narrow, longitudinally concave leaf only 1.5 millimeter in diameter. The sides curve up so that the dorsum of the leaf is the bottom of the channel. The base is subsessile with the peduncle borne within the channel. Immature leaves are much shorter, flat, and twice as broad.

The sepals are denticulate, the approximate laterals **conspicuously** so. The lobes of the petals are pubescent and acuminate **with a filamentous** middle

lobe between them. The pubescent blades of the lip are elliptical with short, broad connectives. The appendix is discoid and shallowly concave like a red blood cell.



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