

119. **LEPANTHES DOLABRATA** Luer & R. Escobar, sp. nov.

Planta parva, ramicaulibus debilis gracillimis, inflorescentia racemosa densissime secunda folio anguste elliptico longissime acuminato brevior, sepalis late ovatis obtusis minute denticulatis, petalorum lobo superiore dolabriformi, lobo inferiore anguste oblongo, labelli laminis ovatis apicibus ciliatis, connectivis cuneatis, appendice parva ciliata.

TYPE: Colombia: Dept. of Antioquia: epiphytic in cloud forest north of the pass between Urrao and Carmen de Atrato, alt. 2700 m, 30 May 1995, C. Luer, J. Luer, R. Escobar, L. Moreno de Posada, B. López, F. López & G. Arteaga 17642 (Holotype: MO).

ETIMOLOGIA: Del latín *dolabratus*, "en forma de hacha", refiriéndose a los pétalos.

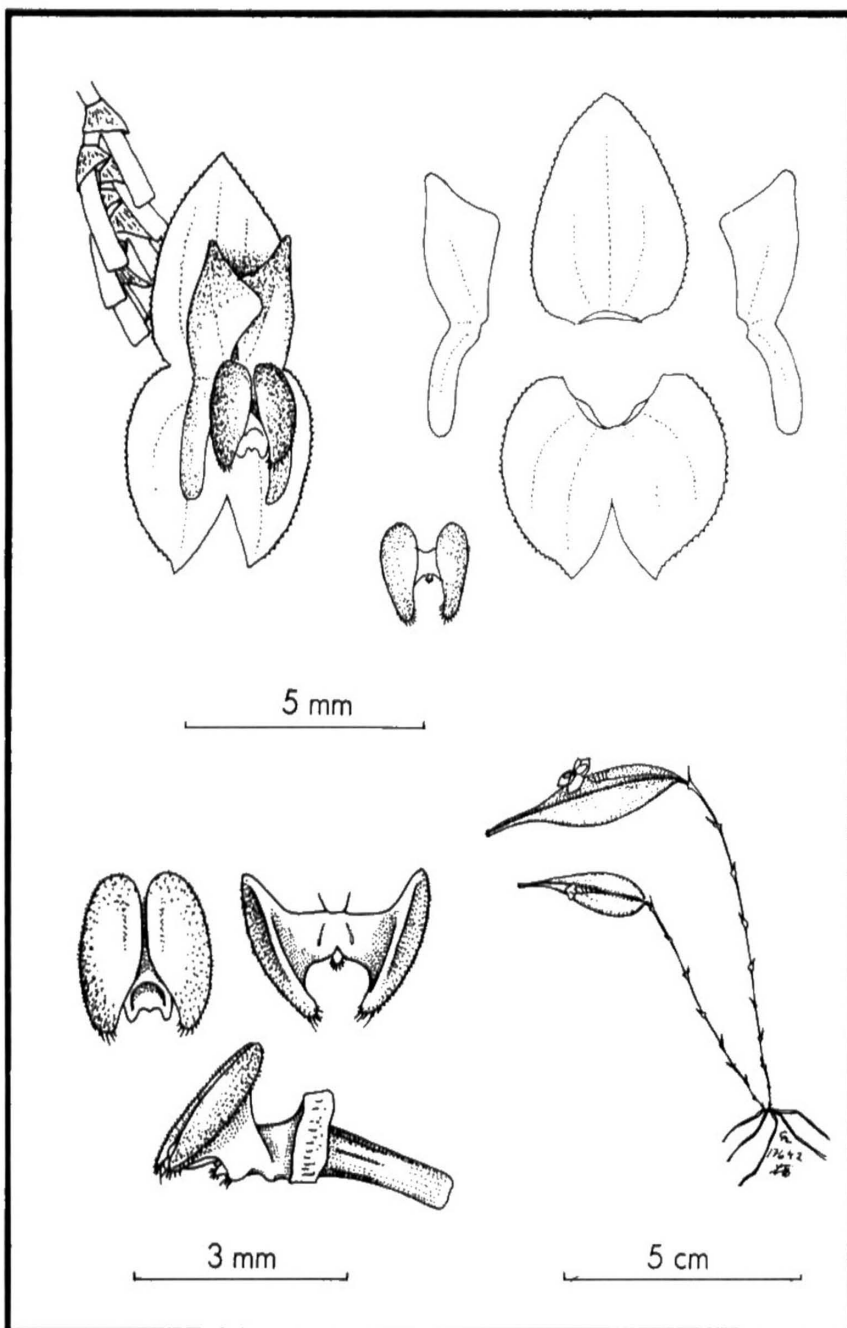
ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *dolabratus*, "shaped like an axe," referring to the petals.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls very slender, weak, erect, 2.5-5.5 cm long, enclosed by 8-9 microscopically scabrous, tightly fitting, lepanthiform sheaths with acuminate apices. **Leaf** spreading, thinly coriaceous, narrowly ovate, acute, long-acuminate, 30-40 mm long, 8-13 mm wide, the base cuneate, contracted into a petiole less than 1 mm long. **Inflorescence** a congested, secund, successively many-flowered raceme up to 7 mm long, borne on top of the leaf by a filiform peduncle 7-18 mm long; floral bract 1 mm long; pedicel 2-2.5 mm long; ovary 1.5 mm long; **sepals** translucent light tan, membranous, carinate, microscopically denticulate, widely spread, the dorsal sepal broadly ovate, obtuse, 4.5-5 mm long, 3.5-4 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 1.5 mm, the lateral sepals broadly ovate, oblique, obtuse, 4-4.5 mm long, connate 1.5 mm into a bifid lamina 4.5-5 mm wide; **petals** brown, microscopically cellular, transversely bilobed, 0.5 mm long, 5 mm wide, the upper lobe oblong, obliquely truncate, 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the lower lobe narrowly oblong, rounded on the end, 2.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide; **lip** brown,

bilaminate, the blades microscopically pubescent, elliptical-ovate, 2 mm long, with rounded ends, the apex ciliate, the connectives cuneate, the body connate to the base of the column, the sinus obtuse, with a minute, ovate, membranous appendix; **column** 1.5 mm long, the anther dorsal and the stigma ventral.

Esta especie, conocida solamente de un paso de montaña en la Cordillera Occidental de Colombia, esta relacionada con *L. escifera* Luer & R. Escobar, una especie que se conoce de las tres cordilleras de Colombia. Vegetativamente las plantas de las dos especies son indifereciables, con los ramicaules débiles, muy delgados, con ápices largamente acuminados. Los obtusos sépalos son microscópicamente denticulados. Los lóbulos superiores de los pétalos de *L. dolabrata* son oblicuamente truncados, "en forma de hachita", parecidos a los de *L. cerambyx* Luer & R. Escobar. Las láminas de los labelos de estas especies son parecidas, pero el apéndice de *L. dolabrata* es nada más que un diminuto lóbulo pubescente, en vez de una estructura pedunculada, cóncava.

This species, known only from a mountain pass in the Western Cordillera of Colombia, is related to *L. escifera* Luer & R. Escobar, a species that is known from all three cordilleras. Vegetatively the plants of the two species with weak, very slender ramicauls and long-acuminate apices are indistinguishable. The obtuse sepals are microscopically denticulate. The upper lobes of the petals of *L. dolabrata* are obliquely truncate, "hatchet-shaped," similar to those of *L. cerambyx* Luer & R. Escobar. The blades of the lips of these species are similar, but the appendix of *L. dolabrata* is merely a minute, pubescent lobule, instead of a concave, pedunculate structure.



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