

***Lepanthes puck* Luer & Vásquez, sp. nov.**

Planta parva, inflorescentia folio anguste elliptico brevior, racemo subdensifloro disticho, sepalis anguste ovatis acuminatis, petalis transverse bilobis truncatis, labelli laminis ovatis connectivis angustis basalibus, appendice anguste triangulari pubescenti.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Secondary stems slender, erect, 1.5-5 cm long, enclosed by 4-6 close, minutely ciliate-scabrous lepanthiform sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, acute, 12-23 mm long, 3-6 mm wide, the base cuneate into a 1 mm long petiole. Inflorescence an erect, subdense, distichous raceme up to 10 mm long, borne behind the leaf by a filiform peduncle 6-9 mm long; floral bract 1 mm long; pedicel 1.5 mm long; ovary 2.3 mm long; sepals light yellow, glabrous, narrowly ovate, acute, acuminate, the dorsal sepal 6.5 mm long, 2.75 mm wide, connate 1 mm to the lateral sepals, the lateral sepals oblique, connate 1.5 mm, 6 mm long, 4.25 mm wide together; petals bright red, cellular-pubescent, transversely oblong, 1 mm long, 3.5 mm wide, the upper lobe subquadrate, truncate, the lower lobe ovate, obtuse; lip bright red, cellular-pubescent, the blades ovate, the apices obscurely notched, the bases rounded, the connectives narrow, from the bases of the blades, connate to the base of the column, the appendix narrowly triangular, pubescent, protruding from the sinus; column 2 mm long, the anther dorsal, the stigma ventral.

Etymology: Named for Puck, a mischievous elf.

Type: *BOLIVIA*: COCHABAMBA: Prov. of Chapare: epiphytic in cloud forest between Cochabamba and Villa Tunari, alt. 2500 m, 4 Feb. 1983, C. Luer, J. Luer, R. Vásquez & E. Besse 8672 (Holotype: SEL).

This undistinguished little plant with narrowly elliptical leaves and short inflorescences is most notable for the flowers with acuminate sepals with reflexed apices, truncate petals, ovate blades of the lip borne along the column by narrow connectives from the base. As a narrowly pubescent organ, the appendix protrudes from the sinus below the base of the column.