

Macroclinium villenaorum D. Bennett, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: PERU. Department of San Martin. Prov. of Moyobamba: below the city along the Mayo River in low trees, 820 m, 15 Mayo 1990, *R. and M. Villena sub Bennett 4978* (Holotype: USM). Fig. 1.

Inter species *Macroclinii Barb. Rodr.* species haec sine pseudobulbis, inflorescentia subumbellata, ramis lateralibus inferne postea crescens, labio acuminato longissimo, anthera calceiformi distinguitur.

Epiphyte, miniature, psygmoid, pseudomonopodial, 3.4 x 4.0 cm. **Roots** emerging from the base of nearly all leaves forming a loose, elongate bundle of new and old roots. **Leaves** conduplicate, distichous, imbricating, completely concealing the much reduced stem. **Inflorescences** lateral, from each leaf axil from only one side of the plant on the type specimen; **peduncle** with 3 to 4 lateral buds, each with a conduplicate, carinate, long apiculate bract. **Sepals** very pale translucent white, **petals** hyaline tinted rose-lavender with 5-6 dark purple-rose spots, **lip** similarly colored with only 1-2 spots, **column** pale green tinged pale brownish in the middle, **anther** yellow, base pale garnet red, **stipe** hyaline, **pollinia** yellow. **Dorsal sepal** 1.09 x 0.16 cm, 3-veined, lanceolate, acuminate, **lateral sepals** 1.4 x 0.09 cm, 3-veined, very narrowly linear, acuminate; **petals** 1.04 x 0.15 cm, oblique, linear-lanceolate, acuminate; **lip** 0.9 x 0.07 cm, 3-lobed, sides mid-lobe lightly involute, **basal lobes** small, erect, front of high callus granulose; **column** 0.6 x 0.15 cm, **anther** 0.28 x 0.09 cm, base swollen, scrotiform, **apex** slipper-shaped, **pollinarium** 0.2 x 0.05 cm, **stipe** long tapered to the oval-shaped viscidium, **pollinia** very small, inserted at right angles on stipe.

ETYMOLOGY: Named to honor Renato and

Mirtha Villena, codiscoverers and growers of the species.

Macroclinium villenaorum is easily distinguished from *Macroclinium lueri* Dodson and Vásquez by the pseudomonopodial growth, the very long, narrowly lanceolate tepals, the granulose frontal surface of the high callus and the unique gibbose or slipper-shaped tip of the anther. Flowering occurs from each leaf axil but from only one side of the plant. Peduncle could be described as a modified panicle with capitate lateral branches.

Comments: Flowering appears to occur when the plant is in active growth during the rainy season usually from late November to early April, or possibly influenced by a long day photoperiod. Lateral floral branches develop on the peduncle in succession.

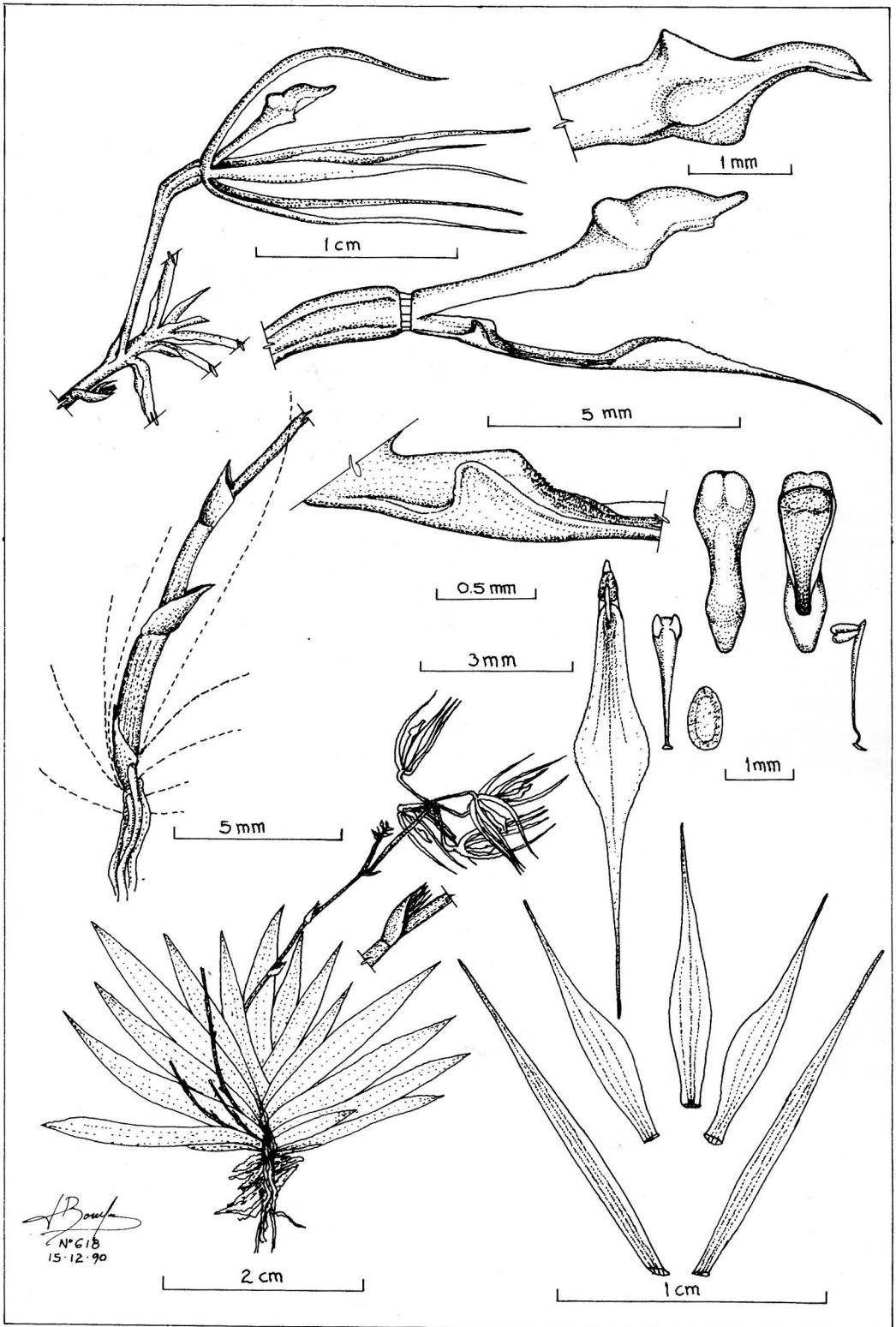


Fig. 1. *Macroclinium villenaorum* Bennett.