

**Pleurothallis sagittilabia** Luer, sp. nov.

Ety: From the Latin *sagittilabius*, "with arrow-shaped lip," referring to the labellum.

Planta mediocris, foliis anguste ovatis acutis longimucronatis, floribus solitariis successivis, sepalo dorsali synsepaloque ovatis concavis leviter acuminatis, petalis subsigmoideis acutis minutissime pubescentibus, labello sagittiforni acuto glabri.

**Plant** medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, densely fasciculate. Ramicauls slender, erect, round in cross section, 9-11 cm long, with a close, tubular sheath above the base and another at the base. **Leaf** coriaceous, sessile, narrowly ovate, 5-6 cm long, 1.2 cm wide, the apex acute, long-mucronate, the base broadly cuneate. rounded. **Inflorescence** a fascicle of solitary, successive, yellow flowers borne from a prostrate spathe 4-5 mm long, at the base of the leaf; peduncles 7-8 mm long; floral bract 3 mm long; pedicel 2.5-3 mm long; ovary 3 mm long; **sepals** glabrous, the dorsal sepal ovate, acute, acuminate, concave, 6 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, 3-veined, the lateral sepals connate into a similar synsepal, 6 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, 4-veined; petals subsigmoid, acute, slightly acuminate, minutely pubescent, 4.5 mm long, 1.3 mm wide, 1-veined; lip triangular-sagittate, 2.6 mm long, 2 mm wide across basal lobes expanded, glabrous, the apex narrowly acute, the basal angles erect, subacute, flanking the column, the disc slightly concave above a low transverse callus above the base, the base subtruncate, firmly hinged to the base of the column; column cylindrical, 1 mm long, the anther and single-lobed stigma apical, the foot rudimentary.

COLOMBIA: **Valle del Cauca**: Finca Zingara, between Cali and Buenaventura, alt. 1900 m, 27 Nov. 1994, *J. Giraldo G. & L. Oiver A. 557* (Holotype: TULV; Isotype: MO), C. Luer illustr. 18412.

This species is closely related to the multiflowered *P. rowleei* Ames, but *P. sagittilabia* is distinguished by the short, successively single-flowered inflorescence. Within the series *Amphygiae* it is most closely related to *P. forceps-cancricri*, but easily distinguished from the latter by the much shorter, non-caudate sepals and petals.

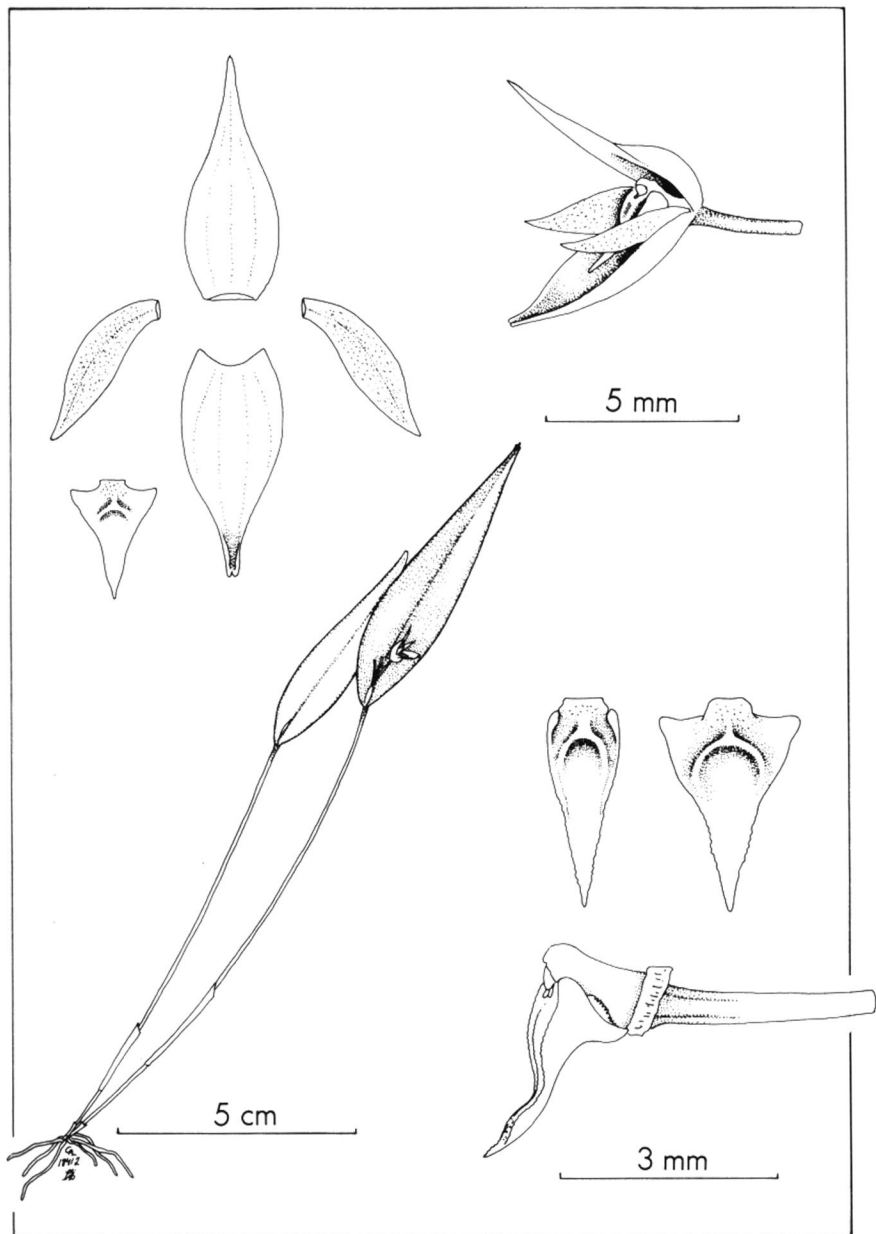


Fig. 43. *Pleurothallis sagittilabia*