

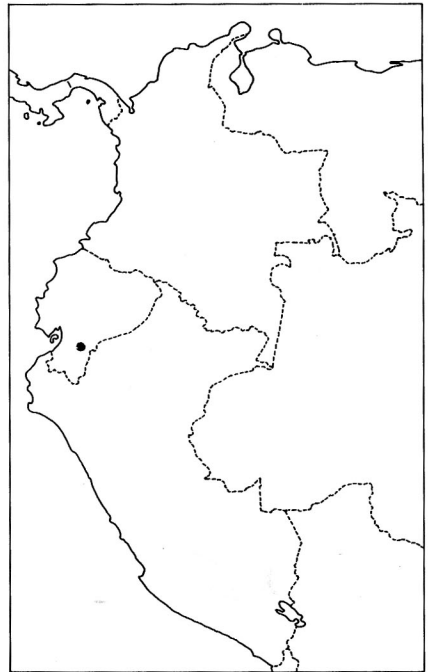
Porroglossum dalstroemii Luer, sp. nov.

Ety.: Named in honor of Stig Dalström of Borlänge, Sweden, who, with Thomas Höjjer, discovered this species.

Planta mediocris caespitosa, pedunculo erecto folio longipetiolato multilongiore, flore mediocri nonresupinato purpureoguttulato glabro, ovario torto, sepallo impari oblongo concavo cum cauda brevi crassissima, sepalis lateralibus transverse oblongis obtusis cum caudis brevibus crassissimis, petalis oblongis clavatis marginibus ambabus cum dente acuto, lamina labelli crassa anguste cuneata truncata sulcata angulis lateralibus obtusis callo basali humili.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls blackish, erect, slender, 10-15 mm long, enclosed by 2-3 tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, long-petiolate, 3.5-5.5 cm long including the blackish petiole 1.5-2 cm long, the blade elliptical, obtuse to subacute, 10-14 mm wide, the base cuneate into the slender petiole. Inflorescence a congested, successively few-flowered raceme, the flowers non-resupinate, borne by an ascending to erect, smooth, slender peduncle 9-12 cm long, with 2 closely applied, distant bracts, from low on the ramicaul; floral bracts tubular, imbricating, 5-6 mm long; pedicel 5-6 mm long; ovary twisted, pitted, 4 mm long; sepals rose, diffusely dotted with purple, glabrous, the middle sepal oblong, deeply concave, 5 mm long, 4 mm wide unexpanded, connate to the lateral sepals for 3 mm, the obtuse apex contracted into a 3 mm long, 1 mm thick, descending tail, the lateral sepals transversely oblong, 5 mm long, 7 mm wide, connate to each other 3.5 mm behind the free apex of the column-foot, the broadly obtuse apices abruptly contracted into obliquely descending, terete tails 4 mm long; petals rose, ovate-oblong, 4 mm long, 1 mm wide, narrowed below the thickened, dilated apex, both margins with an acute process in the middle third; lip uppermost, rose, flecked with purple, the blade thick, narrowly cuneate, sulcate, truncate, 5 mm long, 2.75 mm wide, the lateral angles obtuse, the apex a short, obtuse, sulcate apiculum, the base with a low, transverse callus, deflexed below into a straplike claw bent with tension around the free apex of the column-foot; column stout, semiterete, 2 mm long, the foot 4 mm long, the stigma with a pair of pointed processes.

ECUADOR: Prov. of Morona-Santiago: epiphytic in mossy cloud forest north of Gualaquiza, alt. 1800 m, 30 Jan. 1986, S. Dalström & T. Höjjer 1119 (Holotype: MO), C. Luer illustr. 11698; without locality, collected by Mario Portilla, flowered in cultivation at Hostería Uzhupud near Gualacéo, 15 Feb. 1986, C. Luer 11794 (MO).



Discovered recently in a remote cloud forest in the Oriente of southern Ecuador by the Swedish team of Dalström and Höjjer, this species is related to *P. portillae* with a similarly twisted ovary and a non-resupinate flower. Most species of *Porroglossum* bear resupinate flowers that bend backward to the lip-lowermost position without twisting the ovary, but this species and *P. portillae* bear non-resupinate ("doubly resupinate") flowers by twisting the ovary 360°. The flower of *P. dalstroemii* is similarly colored but smaller than that of *P. Portillae*. The sepaline tails are much shorter and thicker, and the blade of the lip is narrowly cuneate instead of broadly cuneate, and glabrous.