

**Porroglossum sijmii** Luer, sp. nov.

Fig. 13.

Ety.: Named for Antonius P. Sijm of Elbaweg, the Netherlands, who collected this species.

Species haec *Porroglossum condylosepalum* Sweet affinis, sed flore majore, ovario non torto, sepalò dorsali obtuso ecaudato, et labelli callo biconico erecto differt.

**Plant** medium in size for the genus, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, 8-10 mm long, enclosed by 2-3 tubular sheaths. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, faintly rugose, petiolate, 3-4 cm long including the petiole ca. 1.5 cm long, the blade elliptical, subacute, 10-12 mm wide, cuneate below into the petiole. **Inflorescence** a successively few-flowered raceme, the flowers resupinate, borne by an erect, smooth, slender peduncle 8-9.5 cm long, with a bract below the middle, from low on the ramicaul; floral bracts tubular, imbricating, 5 mm long; pedicel 5 mm long; ovary not twisted, 3-4 mm long; **sepals** purple, glabrous, the middle sepal obovate, concave, 9 mm long, 4.25 mm wide unexpanded, connate to the lateral sepals for 4 mm, the apex thick, obtuse, minutely verrucose, the lateral sepals oblong-ovate, 9 mm long, 8 mm wide, connate to each other 4 mm behind the free apex of the column-foot, the broadly obtuse apices contracted into thick tails ca. 3 mm long and 2 mm wide; **petals** oblong, 4.5 mm long, 2 mm wide, with acute marginal angles on both margins, the apex thickened; **lip** glabrous, the blade thick, triangular, truncate, 5 mm long, 3 mm wide, the lateral angles obtuse, the apex transverse with a short, obtuse, sulcate apiculum, the base with an erect, biconical callus, the blade deflexed at the base into a straplike claw bent with tension around the free apex of the column-foot; **column** stout, semiterete, 2.5 mm long, the foot 4 mm long, the stigma with a pair of pointed processes.

ECUADOR: **Zamora-Chinchi**: near Yangana, alt. ca. 2500 m, 30 Aug. 2004, T. Sijm, A. Sijm, et al. 240915 (Holotype: MO), C. Luer illustr. 201010.

This species is most similar to *Porroglossum condylosepalum* Sweet, both species occurring on the eastern slopes of Ecuador, but *P. sijmii* is found in the southernmost part while *P. condylosepalum* occurs in central Ecuador. *Porroglossum sijmii*, differs with a larger flower borne on a non-twisted ovary. The dorsal sepal of *P. sijmii* terminates in a thick, verrucose apex, instead of a short, thick tail. The tails of the lateral sepals are similar. The lip also differs from that of *P. condylosepalum* with a tall, erect callus at the base of the blade.

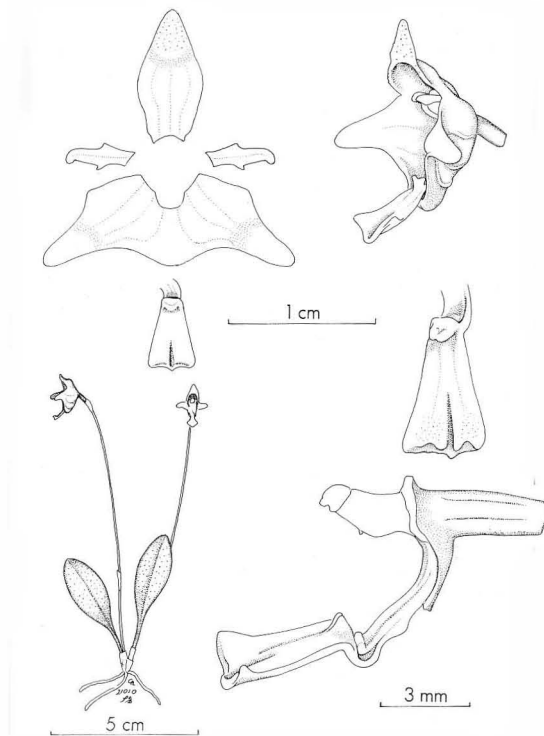


Fig. 13. *Porroglossum sijmii*