



Fig. 5. *Pleurothallis ancistra* Luer & Hirtz.

***Pleurothallis ancistra*** Luer & Hirtz, *sp. nov.*  
TYPE: ECUADOR. Imbabura: epiphytic in wet forest west of Lita, alt. 700 m, Dec. 1983, A. Hirtz 1469 (Holotype: MO). Fig. 5.

Planta parva caespitosa, folio anguste obovato

obtusum ramicauli longiore, racemo plurifloro floribus successivis, sepalo dorsali elliptico intus pubescentibus, sepalis lateralibus profunde connatis, petalis oblongis subtruncatis, labello trilobato lobis lateralibus erectis late uncinatis.

**Plant** small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls slender, erect, 0.5–1 cm long, enclosed by 2 tubular sheaths. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, narrowly obovate, obtuse to rounded, 3–4.5 cm long, 0.5–0.7 cm wide, narrowly cuneate below into a channeled, sessile base. **Inflorescence** an erect, strict, loose, successively several-flowered raceme up to 3–7 cm long including the peduncle ca. 2 cm long, borne from the apex of the ramicaul at the base of the leaf; floral bract oblique, acute, 2.5–3 mm long; pedicel 2 mm long; ovary 1.5–2 mm long; **sepals** yellow, subcarinate, non-spreading, the dorsal sepal elliptical, acute, 3 mm long, 1.4 mm wide, thickened and pubescent within toward the apex, the lateral sepals connate 2 mm into an elliptical, bifid lamina, 3 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, apices free 0.5 mm, subacute; **petals** yellow, membranous, oblong, subtruncate, 2 mm long, 0.6 mm wide; **lip** yellow, trilobed, 2 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, 1.5 mm wide across the lateral lobes expanded, the middle lobe oblong with the apex rounded, slightly concave with the margins cellular, the lateral lobes below the middle, erect, uncinata, antrorse, acute, the disc shallowly sulcate with three low, parallel calli, and with a subverrucose pair of calli converging onto the anterior lobe from the bases of the lateral lobes, microscopically transversely rugose-papillose at the base, the base rounded, delicately hinged to the column-foot; **column** broadly winged, dentate at the apex, 1.5 mm long, the foot thick, 0.75 mm long, the anther, rostellum and stigma ventral.

**ETYMOLOGY:** From the Greek *ankistros*, “with hooks,” referring to the lateral lobes of the lip.

This species belongs to subgenus *Specklinia* section *Unciferae*. It is distinguished by the large, acutely uncinata, lateral lobes of the lip. The small flowers are borne successively in a few-flowered raceme shorter than the leaf. The rachis emerges from the apex of the ramicaul at the base of the leaf without an annulus. Most flowers are cleistogamous, only an occasional flower opening as the raceme slowly lengthens past the apex of the leaf.

**PARATYPE:** ECUADOR. Esmeraldas: epiphytic in forest west of Lita toward San Lorenzo, alt. 300 m, 12 Jan. 1992, C. Luer, J. Luer, A. Hirtz et al. 15579 (MO).