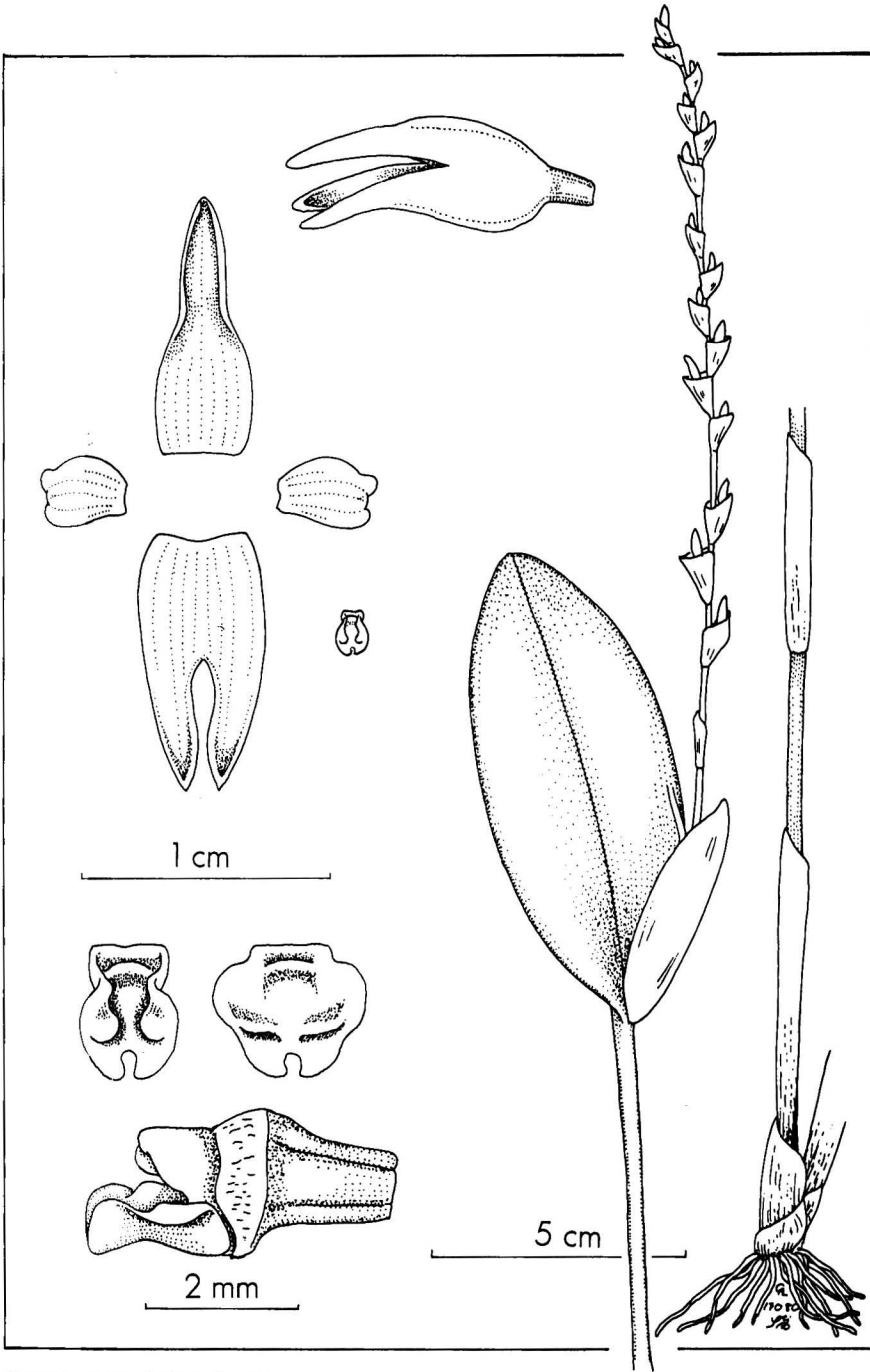


5. **PLEUROTHALLIS INFUNDIBULOSA** Luer, sp. nov.

Inter species subgeneris *Crocodeilanth*e planta spathaue grandibus, bracteis floralibus maximis infundibularibus pedicellum ovarium floris basim



*Pleurothallis infundibulosa* Luer

includentibus, floribus clausis, petalis late retusis et labello minuto apice bilobo distinguitur.

**TYPE:** Colombia: Dept. of Santander: epiphytic in cloud forest west of Galán, Cerro Guicha, headwaters of Quebrada Chiriviti, alt. 8500 ft, 8 Sept. 1944, N. C. Fassett 25732 (Holotype: US), C. Luer illustr. 17080.

**ETIMOLOGIA:** Del latín *infundibulosus*, "con embudos", en referencia a las brácteas florales grandes y prominentes.

**ETYMOLOGY:** From the Latin *infundibulosus*, "with funnels," referring to the large, prominent, floral bracts.

**Plant** large, epiphytic, densely caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls fasciculate, stout, erect, 15-29 cm long, with a tubular sheath near the middle and 2-3 imbricating sheaths about the base. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, elliptical, sessile, subacute to obtuse, 9-12 cm long, 3-4 cm wide, cuneate below into the base. **Inflorescence** an erect, stout, subax, distichous, simultaneously many-flowered raceme, up to 20 cm long including the peduncle 6-7 cm long, with the flowers erect, semiclosed, subtended by a foliaceous spathe 4-4.5 cm long, from the apex of the ramicaul at the base of the leaf; floral bracts infundibular, 12 mm long low in the raceme, 5 mm long toward the apex, enclosing the pedicel, ovary and lower portion of the flower; pedicels 2-3 mm long; ovary 2 mm long; **sepals** lemon yellow (appear to have been suffused with a darker color toward the base), glabrous, the dorsal sepal ovate, narrowly obtuse, concave, 10 mm long, 4 mm wide expanded, 3-veined (faintly and incompletely 7-veined), connate to the lateral sepals for 4 mm to form a cylindrical sepaline tube, the lateral sepals oblong, narrowly subacute to obtuse, 10 mm long, connate 5 mm, 5 mm wide together, each 4-veined; **petals** membranous, translucent, broadly oblong-elliptical, 4 mm long, 2.75 mm wide, 3- to 5-veined, with the apex broadly truncate-retuse, the inner surface convex; **lip** fleshy, ovate-oblong, 1.9 mm long, 2 mm wide expanded, the apex shallowly bilobed with the lobes obtuse, the disc shallowly concave between a pair of low, lunate calli near the middle within the margins, and with a transverse callus above the narrowly concave base, the base truncate, fixed to the base of the column; **column** stout, 1 mm long, the foot obsolescent, the anther apical, the rostellum and stigma subapical.

De esta especie se conoce solamente la colecta original de N.C. Fassett con la Misión Cinchona en la Cordillera Central de Colombia en 1944. La especie se distingue por su hábito grande; una hoja elíptica, sésil; espata foliácea grande; y una inflorescencia erecta de grandes brácteas florales en forma de embudo que encierran el pedicelo, el ovario y

la porción basal de cada flor. Las poco vistosas flores, con los sépalos escasamente separados, aparecen erectas dentro de las brácteas florales. Los pétalos son anchos y convexos con el ápice retuso. El labelo es proporcionalmente pequeño con el ápice bilobulado, y con los callos acostumbrados dentro de las márgenes cerca del medio.

This species is known only from the original collection by N. C. Fassett in the Eastern Cordillera with the Colombian Cinchona Mission in 1944. The species is distinguished by the large habit; a sessile, elliptical leaf; a large, foliaceous spathe; and an erect inflorescence with large, funnel-shaped, floral bracts that enclose the pedicel, ovary and basal portion of each flower. The inconspicuous flowers with barely parting sepals are held erect within the floral bracts. The petals are broad and convex with the apex retuse. The lip is proportionately small with the apex bilobed, and the usual calli within the margins near the middle.