

9. **PLEUROTHALLIS PETIOLARIS** Luer, sp. nov.

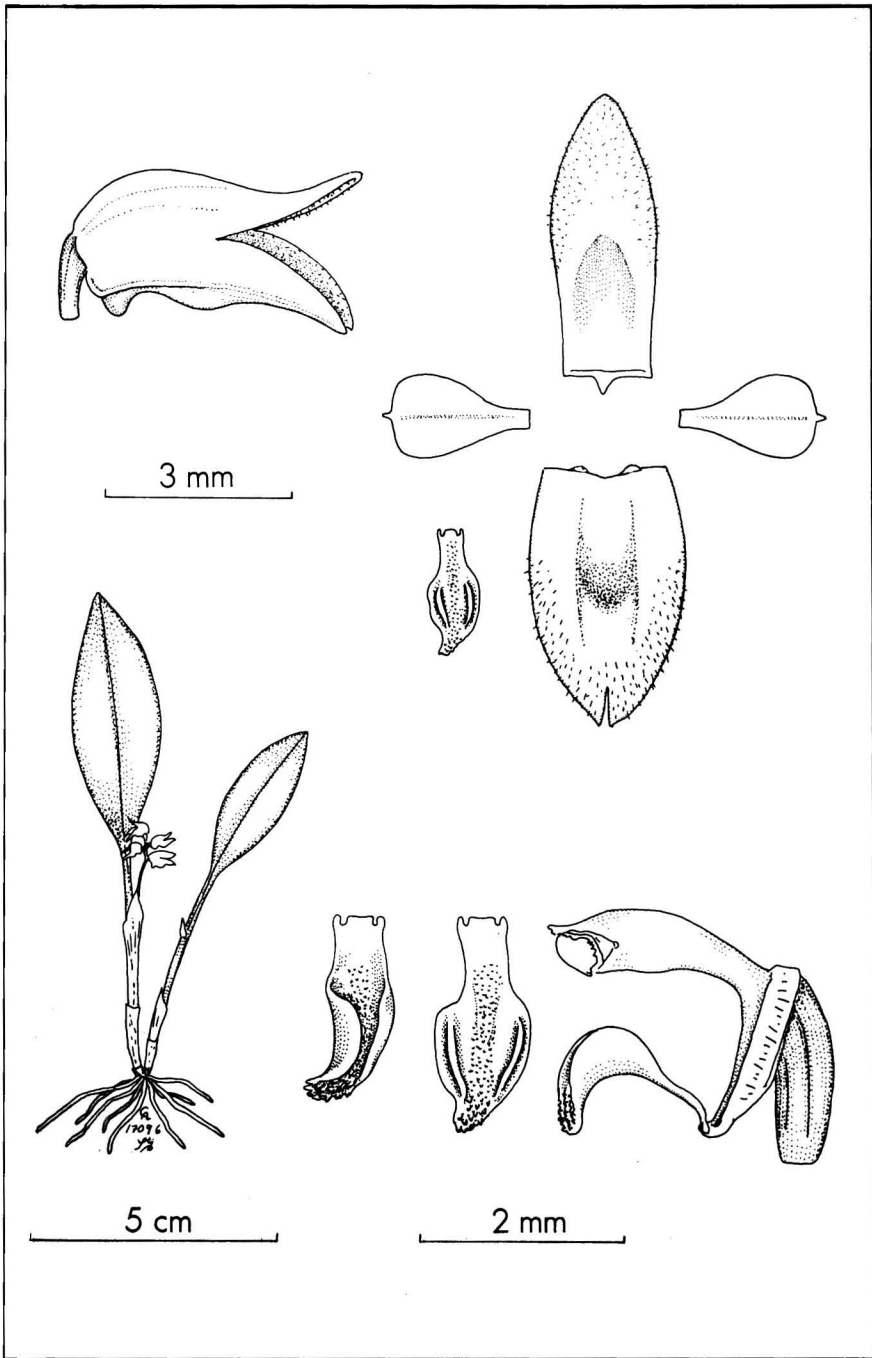
Species haec *P. imraei* Lindl. persimilis, sed habitu multiminore, foliorum petiolis proportione multilongioribus et floribus minoribus differt.

TYPE: Colombia: Dept. of Cauca: epiphytic in moist forest around Santa Maria on the Río Timbiquí, alt. 200-400 m, Aug. 1899, *F. C. Lehmann 9099* (Holotype: K), C. Luer illustr. 17096.

ETIMOLOGIA: Del latín *petiolaris*, “peciulado”, refiriéndose a los largos pecíolos de las hojas.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *petiolaris*, “petiolate,” referring to the long petioles of the leaves.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, densely fasciculate. Ramicauls erect, slender, 1.5-3 cm long, enclosed by 3 long, tubular sheaths, often shed. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, elliptical, acute, long-petiolate, the blade 3.5-4.5 cm long, 1-1.8 cm wide, cuneate below into the slender petiole 0.5-1 cm long. **Inflorescence** an erect, subsecund, simultaneously few-flowered raceme, 6-7 mm long, borne by a slender peduncle ca. 10 mm long, subtended by a spathe 5-6 mm long, from an annulus



Pleurothallis petiolaris Luer

5 mm below the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts 2 mm long; pedicels 1.5 mm long; ovary 1 mm long; **sepals** yellow-green, suffused with brown toward the apices, glabrous externally, finely pubescent within above the middle, carinate, the dorsal sepal obovate, obtuse, 4.5 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, 3-veined, connate to the lateral sepals for 2 mm to form a tube, the lateral sepals connate into an ovate synsepal, 4 mm long, 1.25 mm wide, forming a small but deep mentum below the column-foot, the apex shallowly bifid into 2 acute apices; **petals** translucent brown, obovate-spathulate, 2.25 mm long, 1.25 mm wide, the apex broadly rounded, apiculate, carinate externally along the midvein; **lip** brown, oblong-ovate, arcuate, 2 mm long, 1 mm wide, the apex obtuse, coarsely verrucose, the disc verrucose centrally, with a pair of longitudinal calli within the margins of the dilated middle third, the base unguiculate, truncate, bilobulate, hinged to the column-foot; **column** semiterete, 2 mm long, the foot 1.5 mm long, denticulate at the apex, the anther and the stigma ventral.

Esta especie es aparentemente endémica en los bosques de la costa pacífica colombiana donde fue descubierta por el Cónsul Lehmann. Afín a *P. imraei* Lindl., se distingue por el hábito mucho más pequeño con hojas elípticas sostenidas por un delgado pecíolo proporcionalmente mucho más largo. El racimo de pocas flores es casi tan largo como el pecíolo. Los sépalos están connatos hasta casi la mitad formando un tubo con un pequeño pero agudo y profundo mento debajo del pie-columna. Los sépalos son externamente carinados y finamente pubescentes por dentro; los pétalos son ampliamente espatulados; y el arqueado labelo es verrucoso en el ápice y con callos dentro del dilatado tercio central.

This species is apparently endemic in Pacific coastal forests of Colombia where it was discovered by Consul Lehmann. Related to *P. imraei* Lindl., it is distinguished by the much smaller habit with elliptical leaves borne by a proportionately much longer, slender petiole. The few-flowered raceme is about as long as the petiole. The sepals are connate to around the middle into a tube with a small but acute and deep mentum below the column-foot. The sepals are carinate externally and finely pubescent within; the petals are broadly spathulate; and the arcuate lip is verrucose at the apex and with calli within the dilated margins of the middle third.