

Trichosalpinx fasciculata Luer & Hirtz, sp. nov.

Fig. 46.

Ety.: From the Latin *fasciculatus*, "fasciculate," in reference to the single-flowered inflorescences.

Planta parva caespitosa, pedunculis unifloris fasciculatis folio elliptico leviter longioribus, sepalis purpureis glabris ovatis acutis caudatis, petalis oblongis late obtusis, labello aurantiaco crasso obovato margine supra medium obtuse angulo apice rotundato base subcordato.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, slender, 15-25 mm long, enclosed by 4-5 microscopically ciliate-scabrous, lepanthiform sheaths. **Leaf** erect, thickly coriaceous, elliptical, subacute to obtuse, 7-11 mm long, 4-6 mm wide, contracted below into a petiole 2-3 mm long. **Inflorescence** successively 1-flowered, the peduncles filiform, 13-17 mm long, borne in a fascicle from near the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts 1 mm long; pedicels 3-5 mm long; ovary 0.5 mm long; **sepals** red-purple, glabrous, subcarinate, the dorsal sepal ovate, concave, 8.5 mm long, 2.75 mm wide, 3-veined, connate to the lateral sepals for 0.5 mm, with the apex subacute, contracted into a thickened tail 2.5 mm long, the lateral sepals narrowly triangular, acute, oblique, 7.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, connate 1 mm, each 1-veined, the margins above the middle involute to form a tube; **petals** oblong-obovate, broadly obtuse, 2 mm long, 0.75 mm wide, 1-veined; **lip** orange, thick, obovate, 2.6 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the apex rounded, the margins obtusely angled just above the middle with a small, obscure callus, the disc shallowly channeled above the base, the base subcordate, hinged to the column-foot; **column** terete, 2 mm long, winged above the middle, the anther subapical, the stigma ventral.

ECUADOR: Prov. of Zamora-Chinchipe: Cordillera del Condor, epiphytic in cloud forest east of Los Encuentros, alt. 1550 m, 18 May 1988, C. Luer, A. Hirtz, W. Flores, A. Andreetta & W. Teague 13467 (Holotype: MO); same area, alt. 1650 m, 13 Feb. 1993, D. Dalström, T. Höijer & H. Wanntorp 1908 (MO)

This species with a fascicle of single-flowered inflorescences is known only from the Cordillera del Condor in southeastern Ecuador. Very few species of the genus are single-flowered. Several, successive peduncles slightly longer than the leaf are borne in a fascicle from the apex of the ramicaul. The sepals are red-purple and shortly caudate. The petals are obtuse. The lip is orange and obovate with a broadly rounded apex.

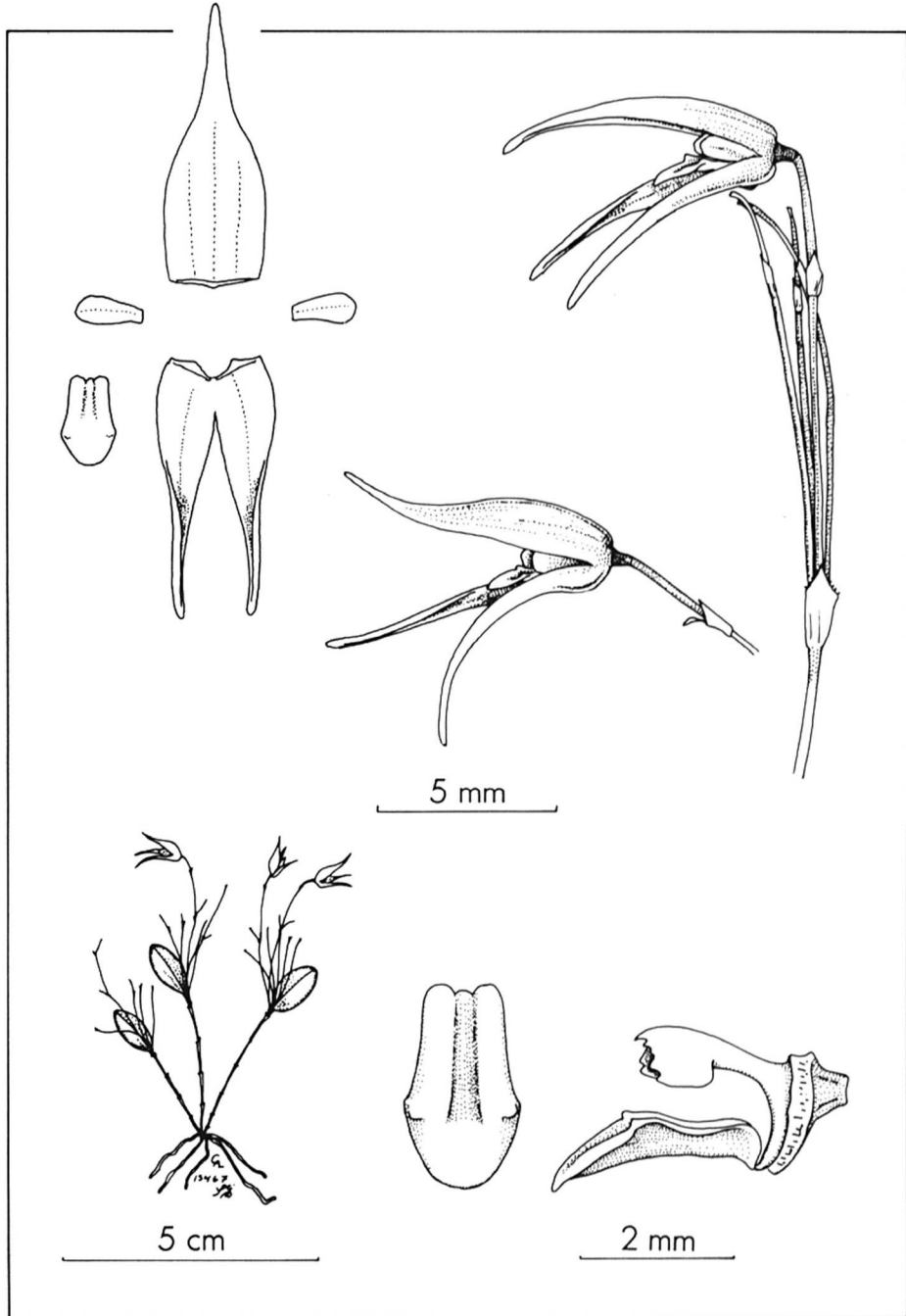


Fig. 46. *Trichošalpinx fasciculata*