

Trichosalpinx psilantha (Luer & Vásquez) Luer, sp. nov.

Fig. 19.

Ety.: From the Greek *psilantha*, "a hairless flower," referring to the glabrous flowers.

Species haec *T. inquisiviënsis* (Luer & Vásquez) Luer similis, sed sepalis glabris, petalis spathulatis denticulatis et labello glabro tenuissimo anguste obtuso distinguitur.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls slender, erect to suberect, 6-10 cm long, enclosed by 5-9 lepanthiform sheaths with broadly dilated, oblique, ciliate ostia. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, suffused in purple beneath, broadly elliptical, obtuse, 3-5 cm long, 2.2-3.2 cm wide, contracted below into a petiole 5-6 mm long. **Inflorescence** a congested, successively 1- to 3-flowered raceme, up to 1 cm long, including the peduncle 5 mm long, produced successively in a fascicle at the base of the backside of the leaf, from near the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts 1-1.5 mm long; pedicels 3 mm long; ovary 1.5 mm long; **sepals** glabrous, yellowish white, suffused with red-purple except basally, the dorsal sepal elliptical, obtuse, 3.5 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, 3-veined, with a rare, microscopic hair, the lateral sepals connate to above the middle into a broadly ovate, deeply concave, bifid lamina with rounded, concave apices, 4 mm long, 2.5 mm wide unexpanded, 4-veined together, forming a shallow mentum with the column-foot; **petals** translucent, oblong-spathulate, the apex rounded and denticulate, 1.5 mm long, 0.6 mm wide, 1-veined; **lip** yellow-white, lightly suffused with purple margins, thin, elliptical with the apex narrowly obtuse, 2.5 mm long, 0.8 mm wide, the disc slightly thickened centrally, the base with a pair of lobules, delicately hinged between to the column-foot; **column** white, stout, 1.75 mm long, the apex bidentate, the anther and stigma ventral, the foot thick, 1 mm long.

BOLIVIA: Dept. of La Paz: Inquisivi, epiphytic in cloud forest between Inquisivi and Cirquata, alt. 2500 m, 27 Jan. 1981, C. Luer, J. Luer & R. Vásquez 5805B (Holotype: SEL).

This species is apparently endemic in northern Bolivia where it was discovered near the locality where *T. inquisiviënsis* was discovered. It is similar in appearance to the latter, but the sepals are glabrous and deeply concave; the petals are spathulate and minutely denticulate; and the lip, also glabrous, is very thin with a narrowly obtuse apex.

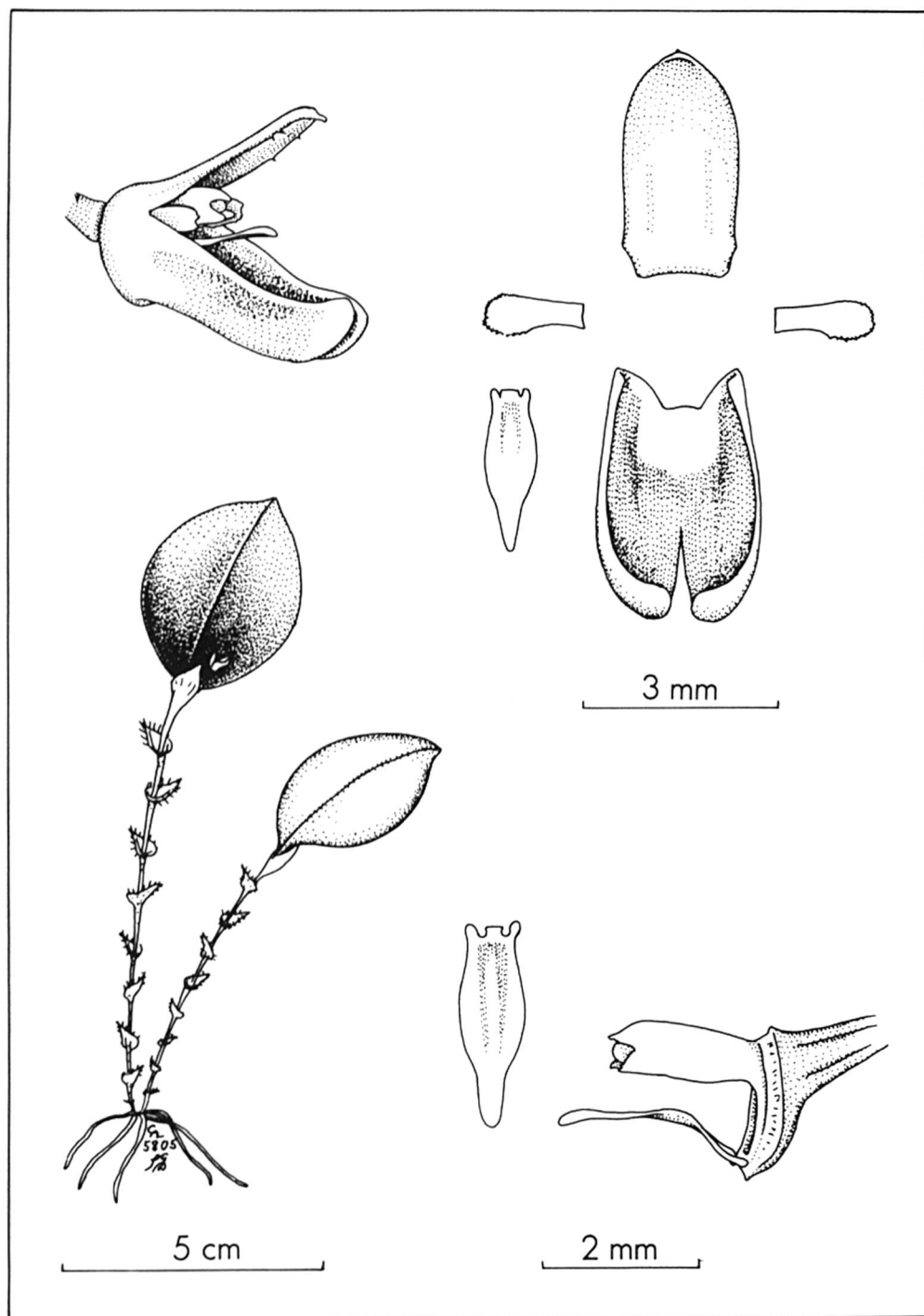


Fig. 19. *Trichosalpinx psilantha*