DICHAEA CAVEROI D. E. Benn. & Christenson

Dichaea caveroi D. E. Benn. & Christenson, sp. nov.

TYPE: *PERU*: AMAZONAS: Condorcanqui, from area closely surrounding the Border Guard Post 'Alfonso Ugarte' PV-3, 1300 m, Aug 1994, *M. Cavero B. 1660 ex Bennett 6725* (holotype: Herb. Bennettianum).

Species haec D. benzingii Dods. similis sed foliis arcuatis, labello ecalloso, viridifloribus, tabula infrastigmate ligulato differt.

Pseudomonpodial **epiphytes**. Stems elongate, leafy throughout, sparsely branching, to 40 cm long. Leaves extremely narrowly linear, acute, arcuate, with minutely ciliolate margins, to 5×0.2 cm. Inflorescences solitary flowers, the peduncles long-persistent, to 1.2 cm long. Flowers cupped, green, the claw with a transverse purple bar. Sepals and petals subsimilar, subequal, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, acute, $7 \times 2.5-3$ mm, the sepals minutely carinate-apiculate, sparsely pusticulate on the reverse. Labellum obscurely three-lobed, elliptic in outline, concave, with short, blunt, subanchoriform lateral lobules, 6×3.3 mm. Column erect with a central constriction, 3.6 mm long, the clinandrium hooded, the tabula infrastigmatica ligulate, elongate, minutely tridentate at the apex, ciliate.

Etymology: Named for our colleague Moises Cavero B. who collected the type specimen in remote northern Peru.

Distribution: Peru.

Observations: *Dichaea caveroi* is similar to the Ecuadorian *D. benzingii* but the leaves are not falcate, the flowers are green and not dark red, the labellum lacks an organized transverse callus, and the column has an elongate, ciliate ligular tabula infrastigmatica.

Comments: We have located an extant isosyntype of *D. stenophylla* Schltr. (*BOLIVIA*: *Buchtien* 7215, US!) and while that species also has narrow leaves they are considerably wider than in D. caveroi.

Habitat: Dense, wet montane forest.

Flowering season: August to September in cultivation.

Illustration voucher: Bennett 6725.

Editor: E. A. Christenson Plate 629



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Plate 629 (2001)