

111. **LEPANTHES ANATINA** Luer & R. Escobar, sp. nov.

Species haec *L. anserinae* Luer & R. Escobar affinis, sed foliis majoribus acuminatis, inflorescentia longiore, sepalis leviter acuminatis et appendice scopuliformi differt.

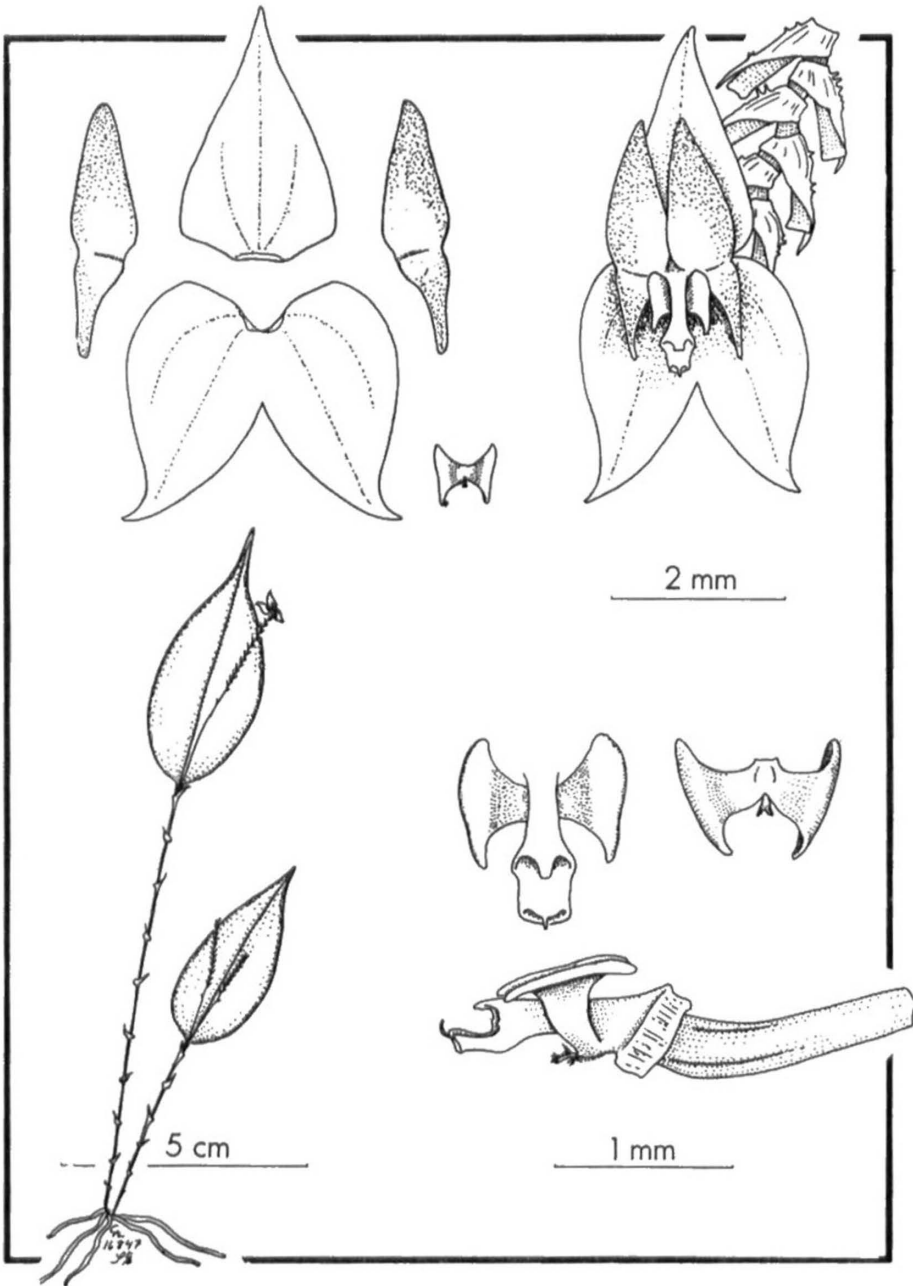
TYPE: Colombia: Dept. of Risaralda: above Pueblo Rico, epiphytic in wet forest along the road to the TV antenna, alt. 1630 m, 14 May 1993, C. Luer, J. Luer, A. De Wilde & J. Gómez 16847 (Holotype: MO).

ETIMOLOGIA: Del latín *anatinus*, "de un pato", en alusión a la fantásica apariencia del labelo y la columna.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *anatinus*, "of a duck," in allusion to the fancied appearance of the lip and column.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots very slender. Ramicauls slender, erect, 3-9 cm long, enclosed by 7-11 microscopically ciliate, lepanthiform sheaths. **Leaf** erect, thinly coriaceous, ovate, acute, lightly acuminate, 4-6 cm long, 1.8-2.3 cm wide, the base rounded or broadly cuneate, contracted into a petiole 2-3 mm long. **Inflorescence** a congested, distichous, successively many-flowered raceme, up to 20 mm long, borne behind the leaf by a filiform peduncle 15-25 mm long; floral bracts, lightly muriculate, 1 mm long; pedicels 1.25 mm long; ovary 1.5 mm long; **sepals** orange, glabrous, subcarinate, the dorsal sepal ovate-triangular, 3.25 mm long, 2 mm wide, 3-veined, connate to the lateral sepals for 0.5 mm, the lateral sepals ovate, oblique, subacute, acuminate, 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, 2-veined, connate 1 mm; **petals** purple, microscopically pubescent, transversely bilobed, 0.8 mm long, 3 mm wide, 1-veined, the lobes opposite, subtriangular, narrowly obtuse, the upper lobe larger; **lip** purple, bilaminar, the blades poorly developed, narrowly ovate as thickened margins of the connectives, 0.75 mm long, not covering the column, the connectives cuneate, the body connate to the base of the column, the sinus acute with the appendix oblong, pubescent, with tufts of hairs at the base; **column** 1 mm long, the clinandrium large with the anther and stigma apical.

Esta especie, conocida solamente de una región en la Cordillera Occidental, está relacionada con *L. anserina* de más al norte, también en la Cordillera Occidental. Aunque las flores son básicamente parecidas, *L. anatina* es considerablemente más grande vegetativamente con hojas ovado-acuminadas mucho más grandes en vez de hojas pequeñas, elípticas y agudas. Los pedúnculos de *L. anatina* son más largos y los racimos llegan a tener una longitud mayor. Los ápices de los sépalos laterales de *L. anatina* son acuminados; aquellos de *L. anserina* son obtusos y apiculados. Los pétalos de *L. anatina* son más anchos y no tan agudos. Las formas



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de los lóbulos del labelo y su posición a cada lado de la expuesta columna son esencialmente los mismos en ambas especies. En vez de una membrana telaraña ampliamente triangular, el apéndice de *L. anatina* es en forma de brocha con mechones de pelos delgados en la base.

This species, known only from one area in the Western Cordillera, is related to *L. anserina* Luer & R. Escobar from farther north, also in the Western Cordillera. Although the flowers are basically similar, *L. anatina* is considerably larger vegetatively with much larger ovate-acuminate leaves instead of small, elliptical and acute leaves. The peduncles of *L. anatina* are longer and the racemes attain a longer length. The apices of the lateral sepals of *L. anatina* are acuminate; those of *L. anserina* are obtuse and apiculate. The petals of *L. anatina* are broader and not as acute. The shapes of the lobes of the lip and their position to either side of the exposed column are essentially the same in both species. Instead of a broadly triangular, membranous web, the appendix of *L. anatina* is brush-like with tufts of fine hairs at the base.