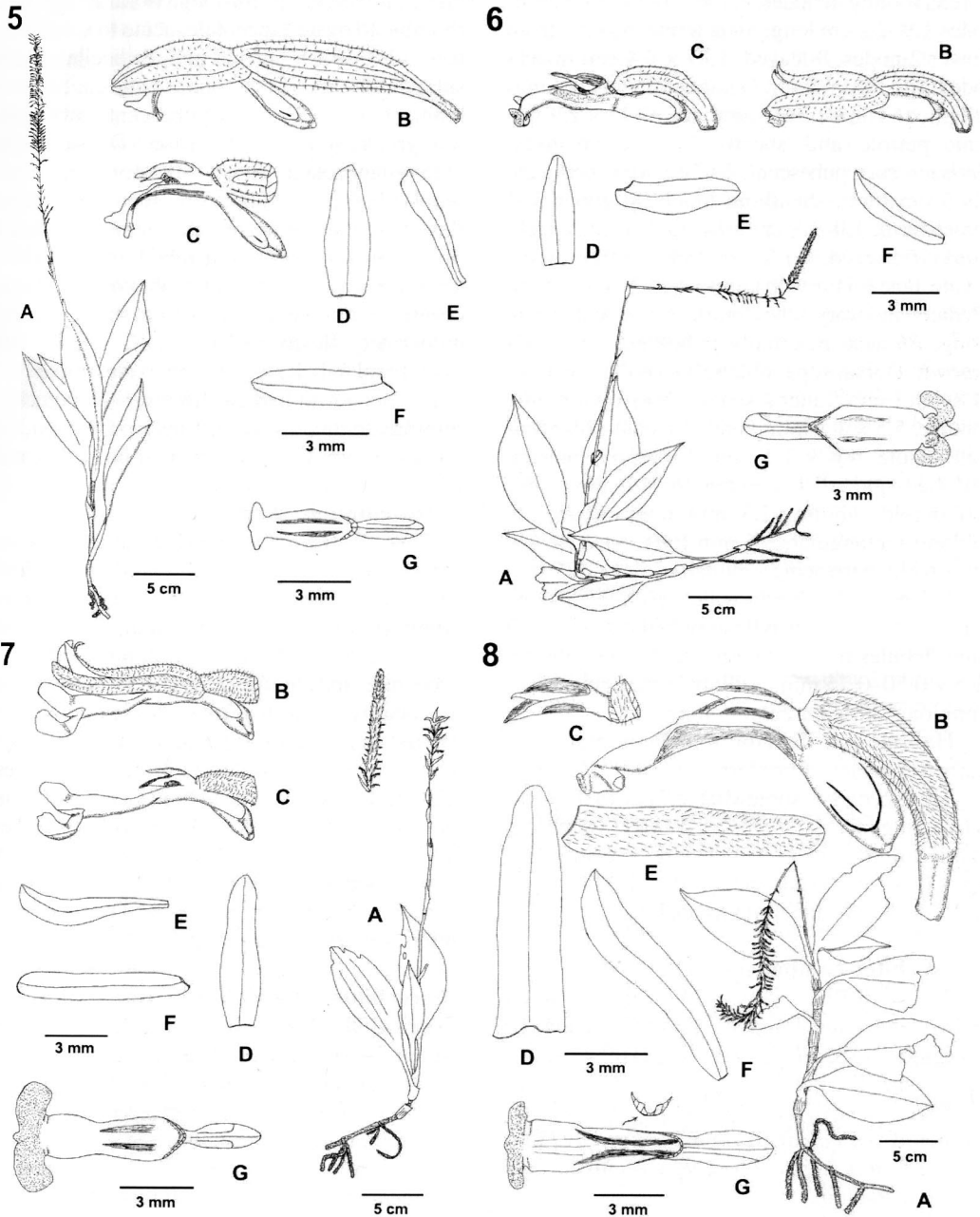




FIGURES 5–8. 5, *Microchilus aspidogynoides* Ormerod. A, plant; B, flower; C, flower minus tepals; D, dorsal sepal; E, petal; F, lateral sepal; G, labellum and spur. 6, *Microchilus astilleroensis* Ormerod. A, plant; B, flower; C, flower minus tepals; D, dorsal sepal; E, lateral sepal; F, petal; G, labellum and spur. 7, *Microchilus campansensis* Ormerod. A, plant (inflorescence apex from isotype); B, flower; C, flower minus tepals; D, dorsal sepal; E, petal; F, lateral sepal; G, labellum and spur. 8, *Microchilus canaliculatus* Ormerod. A, plant; B, flower minus tepals; C, column; D, dorsal sepal; E, lateral sepal; F, petal; G, labellum and spur (cross-section of hypochile arrowed). All drawn from holotype.

1.7–2.5 cm long; rachis subclaxly to densely many-flowered, 15 cm long; floral bracts subrhombic to ovate-lanceolate, acute to subacuminate, 12.0–18.5 × 3.5–4.0 mm. Pedicellate ovary subcylindric-fusiform, pubescent, ca. 5.5 mm long. *Flowers* externally pubescent, tawny yellow-green tinged with rose. Dorsal sepal oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, 7.0 × 1.9 mm. Lateral sepals obliquely ligulate, obtuse, 8.0 × 1.5 mm. Petals ligulate-oblongate, acute, 7.2 × 1.3 mm. *Labellum* spurred, trilobed, joined to column for ca. 1 mm; spur obovoid-fusiform, obtuse, 3 mm long; hypochile subpandurate, moderately fleshy in basal half, 4.8–4.9 mm long, basal half 1.75–1.80 mm wide, middle 1.2 mm wide, apical half ca. 1.8 mm wide; epichile semilunate-anchoriform, finely pubescent, ca. 1.2 × 4.5 mm, lobules truncate-obtuse, 1.2 mm wide. *Column* 2.7 mm long.

Distribution: Peru.

This species is somewhat similar to the Ecuadorian *M. longiflorus* Ormerod but the flowers have a shorter (3.0 vs. 3.75 mm) spur, an evenly (not inequally) subpandurate, narrower ([1.75–]1.20–1.80 vs. 1.7–2.2 mm) labellum hypochile, and shorter (2.7 vs. 3.5 mm) column.

Locality data for this species has been derived from Richard Spruce's itinerary (a copy of which was consulted at Botany Libraries, Harvard University): he visited Cerro Campana only once and this was on the 10th of December, 1855. The holotype of *Microchilus campanensis* is a short-stemmed plant, but the isotype has stems nearly three times as long. The latter condition is probably more typical of the species.

Microchilus campanensis Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: PERU. San Martín: between Moyobamba and Tarapoto, Cerro Campana, 10 December 1855, *R. Spruce* 4465 (Holotype: K-L; Isotype: K). Fig. 7.

Species nova subsimilis M. longiflorus Ormerod *sed calcar floribus brevioribus* (3.00 vs. 3.75 mm), *hypochilo labello angustioribus* (1.75–1.20–1.80 vs. 1.7–2.2 mm) *et columna brevioribus* (2.7 vs. 3.5 mm) differt.

Erect terrestrial herb. *Rhizome* not seen. *Stem* terete, rooting from lower 2–3 nodes, 4–5-leaved, 7.5–20.0 × 0.40–0.55 cm; internodes 1.8–3.2 mm long. *Leaves* obliquely narrowly oblong-elliptic, subacuminate, 7–14 × 2.0–4.8 cm; petiole and sheath 3.8–4.0 cm long. *Inflorescence* pubescent, 34.2 cm long; peduncle 19.2–25.0 cm long; sheathing bracts 5, lax,