

Spanish), University Alfredo Pérez Guerrero, Spirit Collection No. 000845). FIG. 1, 4A.

A Porroglosso procul Luer foliis ellipticis obtusis, petalis lineari-ligulatis subfalcatis, in parte media leviter angustatis, lamina labelli late obtriangulari-obcuneata marginibus lateralibus incurvatis recedit.

Herb epiphytic, caespitose, 4 to 8 cm tall. *Roots* flexuous, 1 mm in diameter. *Ramicauls* terete, erect, abbreviated, blackish at the base 1 mm long, enclosed by 2 to 3 tubular sheaths. *Leaf* coriaceous, spatulate, elliptical-obovate 2-4 x 0.5-1.0 cm, narrowed at the base into a conduplicate petiole 1.5-2.0 cm long. *Inflorescence* a congested, successively flowered raceme 8-10 cm long; the peduncle glabrous, 5.0-9.5 cm long. *Floral bracts* tubular, 4 mm long. *Pedice*l 5 mm long. *Ovary* terete, minutely verrucose, 6-sulcate, 5 mm long. *Flowers* resupinate, held erect, without a detectable fragrance, the dorsal sepal yellow-green suffused with brown, with three brown veins, the lateral sepals yellow-green, the petals translucent, amber with a brown mid-vein, the lip white, spotted with dark brown, the column greenish-white with a cream anther cap. *Dorsal sepal* broadly ovate, concave, tricarinate, 9.5-10.0 x 5.0 mm, contracted into a thick, erect tail, connate to lateral sepals for about 3 mm. *Lateral sepals* subrectangular, tricarinate, 10-11 x 6 mm when spread, connate for about 4 mm to form a laterally compressed cup, contracted at apex into a thickened, horizontally outstretched tails. *Petals* linear-ligulate, the apex rounded and broader than middle portion, 6 x 1 mm. *Lip* unlobed, obcuneate-obtriangular, 4 x 5 mm at its widest portion, hinged to the column foot by a short rectangular strap, motile, with a sulcus running from the apex to the center of the blade, with a basal low, broad callus. *Column* short, stout, semiterete, fleshy, to 3 mm long, with two tooth like processes near the stigma. *Anther cap* transversely ovate, obtuse-apiculate. *Pollinia* droplet shaped, 2 in number, each with a glandular caudicle.

Porroglossum miguelangelii G.Merino, A.Doucette & Pupulin, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: Ecuador. Zamora Chinchipe: without specific locality, 1800 m, collected by Hugo Medina, November 1993, cultivated by Ecuagenera Orchid Nursery in Gualaceo, flowered in cultivation, 20 July 2008, *G. Merino 1* (holotype: QCNE; isotype: Andean Orchids Research Center (CIOA, by the initials in

EPONYMY: Named to the memory of Miguel Ángel Soto Arenas, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the knowledge of orchids.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from southeastern Ecuador.

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY: Epiphytic in shade in premontane and lower montane cloud forests, usually

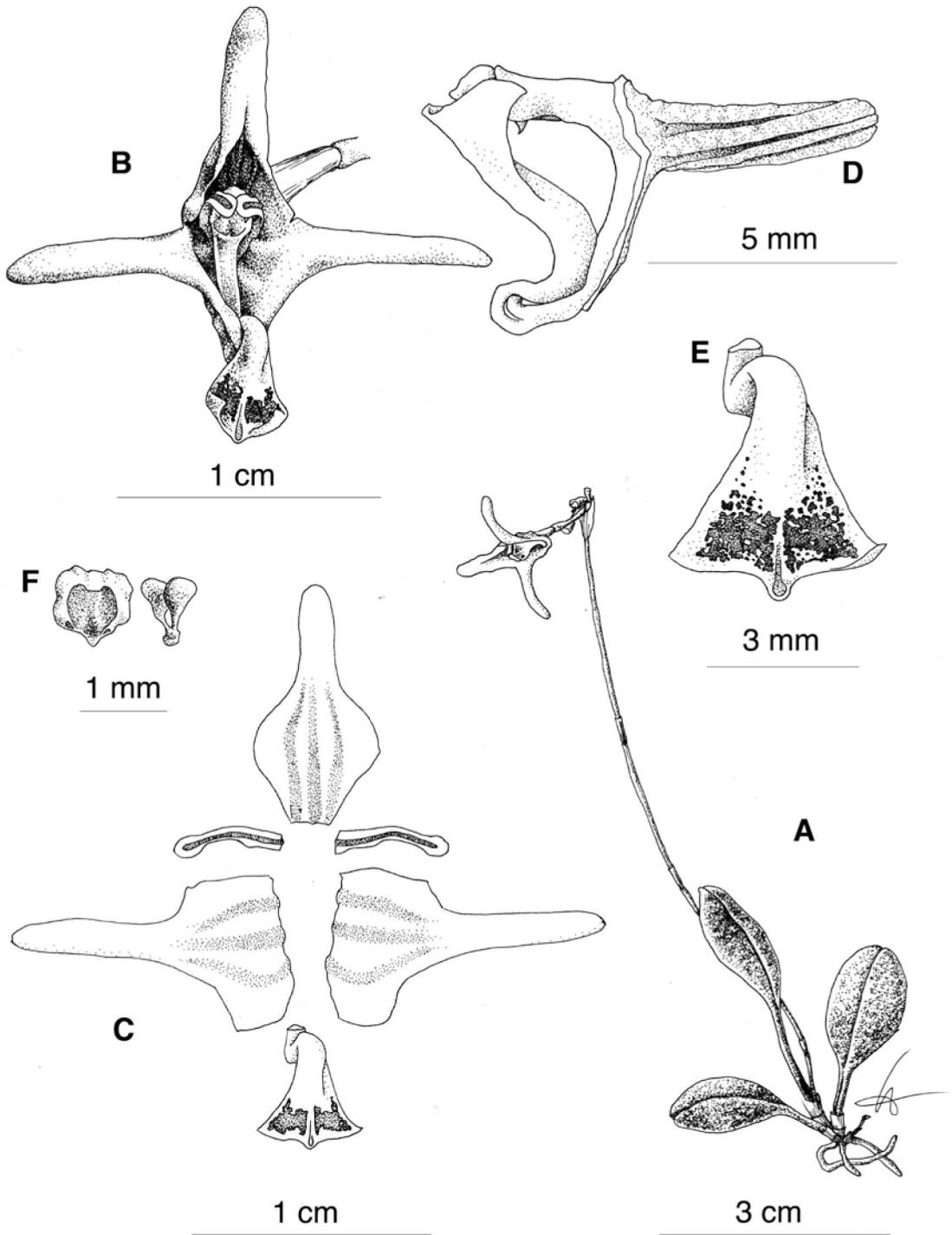


FIGURE 1. *Porroglossum miguelangelii* G.Merino, A.Doucette & Pupulin. A — Habit. B — Flower. C — Dissected perianth. D — Column and lip, lateral view. E — Lip, spread. F — Anther cap and pollinarium. Drawn by A. Doucette from the holotype.

in windy areas, at elevations of 1800 meters, where the plants mostly establish on small trees covered by mosses and lichens.

Porroglossum miguelangelii is most similar to *P. lycinum* Luer from northern Peru, from which it differs by smaller plants, the longer, narrower petals with margins that are not obtusely angled below the middle, the presence of tooth-like processes before the stigma (absent in *P. lycinum*), the spreading, pale green sepals, suffused with yellow at their apices (vs. projected forwards, speckled and suffused with brown in *P. lycinum*). The two species have similarly shaped labella that are both pale green and heavily flecked with dark purple towards their apex.