



R. condorensis Luer & R. Escobar

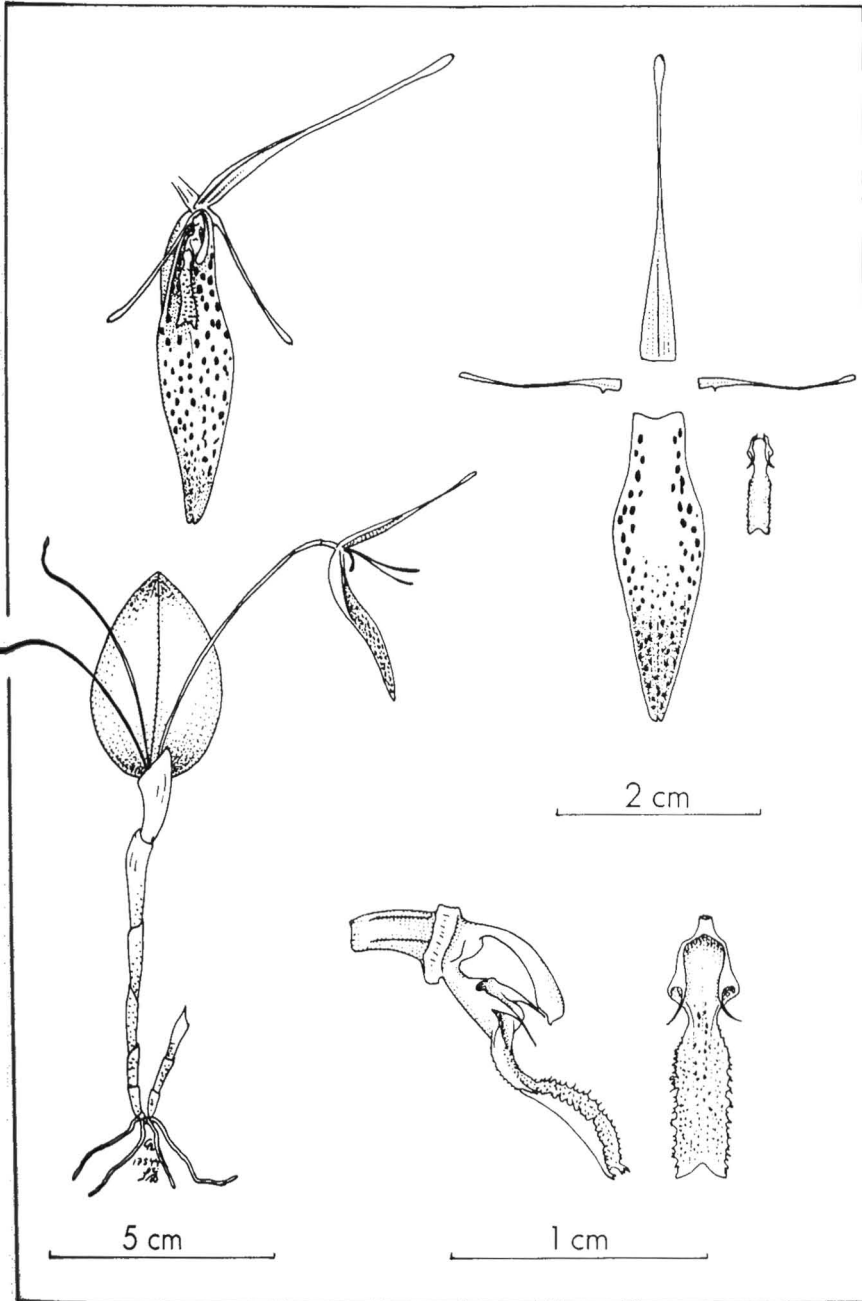
5. **RESTREPIA CONDORENSIS** Luer & R. Escobar, sp. nov.

ETIMOLOGIA: Nombrada por la Cordillera del Cóndor en donde ocurre esta especie.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Cordillera del Condor where this species occurs.

Species haec *R. teaguei* Luer similis, sed sepalis longioribus, petalis integris et labelli epichilio fimbriato differt.

Plant small to medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, 6-7.5 cm long, enclosed by 5-7 thin, whitish, loose, oblique, compressed, imbricating sheaths, the lower sheaths dotted with black. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, suffused with purple beneath, ovate, subacute to obtuse, 3-4 cm long, 2-3 cm wide, the base broadly cuneate or rounded, contracted into a twisted petiole 3-4 mm long. **Inflorescence** a solitary flower, produced successively in a fascicle beyond the back surface of the leaf; peduncle slender, 5-6 cm long; floral bract thin, tubular, 5 mm long; pedicel 5 mm long, with a short filament; ovary 3 mm long; **sepals** membranous, the dorsal sepal free, erect, translucent white, veined in purple, narrowly triangular below the middle, attenuated above the middle with the apex clavate-thickened, 30 mm long, 3 mm wide at the base, the lateral sepals rose, diffusely dotted with purple, connate to the apex into a more or less flat, narrowly elliptical lamina, narrowed above and below the middle, 30 mm long, 9.5 mm wide, the apex acute, minutely bifid; **petals** membranous, translucent white with a purple midvein, narrowly ovate in the lower third, the margins entire or with an occasional cellular process, attenuated above the middle with the apex minutely clavate-thickened, 16 mm long, 1 mm wide above the base; **lip** yellow-orange, dotted with brown, pandurate, 9 mm long, 2 mm wide, the epichile oblong, retuse, fimbriate, the hypochile subquadrate, concave with thin, erect margins, each side with a minute, uncinat process, the disc with a pair of low carinae extending forward from the bases of each process onto the epichile, the base truncate, connected to the column-



Restrepia condorensis Luer & R. Escobar

foot by a rigid, narrow, cylindrical neck; **column** white, slender, clavate, 5 mm long, the base pedestal-like with a pair of low calli.

ECUADOR: Prov. of Zamora-Chinchipec: Cordillera del Condor, without more specific data, flowered in cultivation at Colomborquídeas, 23 May 1995, C. Luer 17544 (Holotype: MO).

Esta especie, la que se encontró en la Cordillera del Cóndor, es superficialmente similar a *Restrepia teaguei* la que ocurre no muy lejos en los adyacentes declives orientales de los Andes. Vegetativamente las dos especies son similares, y las flores de ambas se distinguen por un sinsépalo angostamente elíptico. Basalmente, los pétalos de *R. teaguei* son raramente denticulados, mientras que los de *R. condorensis* son esencialmente enteros. Más característico es el pandurado y angosto labelo de *R. condorensis* con las márgenes del epiquilo fimbriadas. El más corto y ancho labelo de *R. teaguei* es apenas microscópicamente celular-verrucoso.

This species, found in the Cordillera del Condor, is superficially similar to *Restrepia teaguei* which occurs not far away on the adjacent eastern slopes of the Andes. Vegetatively the two species are similar, and the flowers of both species are distinguished by a narrowly elliptical synsepal. Basally, the petals of *R. teaguei* are sparsely denticulate, while those of *R. condorensis* are essentially entire. Most distinguishing is the narrow, pandurate lip of *R. condorensis* with fimbriate margins of the epichile. The shorter, broader lip of *R. teaguei* is merely microscopically cellular-verrucose.