

Trichosalpinx calceolaris Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Fig. 94.

Ety.: From the Latin *calceolaris*, "like a shoe," in allusion to the appearance of the lip.

Planta parva, foliis late ellipticis ramicaulibus brevioribus, vaginis longiciliatis, sepalis lateralibus in synsepalum ovatum connatis, petalis linearibus acutis et labelli callo lato alto oblongo distinguitur.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender. Ramicauls erect, slender, 1.5-2.5 cm long, enclosed by 4 long-ciliate, lepanthiform sheaths. **Leaf** erect, coriaceous, suffused with purple beneath, elliptical, 12-18 mm long including a petiole 2-3 mm long, 7.5-9.5 mm wide, the apex obtuse to rounded, apiculate, the base contracted into the petiole. **Inflorescence** a substrict, loose, successively several-flowered raceme, up to 4 cm long, borne by a filiform, spiculate peduncle 1-1.5 cm long, from near the apex of the ramicaul; floral bracts acuminate, spiculate, 2 mm long; pedicels 0.5 mm long; ovary long-spiculate, 1 mm long; **sepals** white, sparsely long-spiculate externally, the dorsal sepal narrowly ovate, acute, concave, 4.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide unexpanded, 3-veined, free from the lateral sepals, the lateral sepals connate into an ovate, acute, concave synsepal, 4 mm long, 2.2 mm wide, 2-veined; **petals** purple, narrowly linear, acute, 4.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, 1-veined; **lip** purple, fleshy, ovoid, 2.5 mm long, 1 mm wide, the apex acute, the margins minutely crenulate, the disc with a prominent, erect, oblong callus, wider than the blade, papillose on the front surface, the base smooth, concave, truncate, inflexibly attached to the base of the column; **column** purple, erect, stout, terete, 1 mm long, the anther exposed on the ventral surface of the erect gynostemium, the stigma ventral.

COLOMBIA: Dept. of Antioquia: Munic. of Urrao, Pabón, collected by X. Zapata, Nov. 1992, flowered in cultivation at Colomborquídeas, 5 May 1993, *C. Luer 16723* (Holotype: MO); between Urrao and Carmen de Atrato, collected by Juan Philipe Posada, Aug. 1993, flowered in cultivation at Colomborquídeas, May 1995, *C. Luer 17592* (MO); north of the pass between Urrao and Carmen de Atrato, alt. 2700 m, 30 May 1995, *C. Luer, J. Luer, R. Escobar et al. 17634, 17652* (MO).

This species, apparently endemic in a small area around a wet, windy pass in the Western Cordillera of Colombia, is closely allied to *T. pseudolepanthes*. Vegetatively, the two species are very similar. The flowers are also similar, but the con-

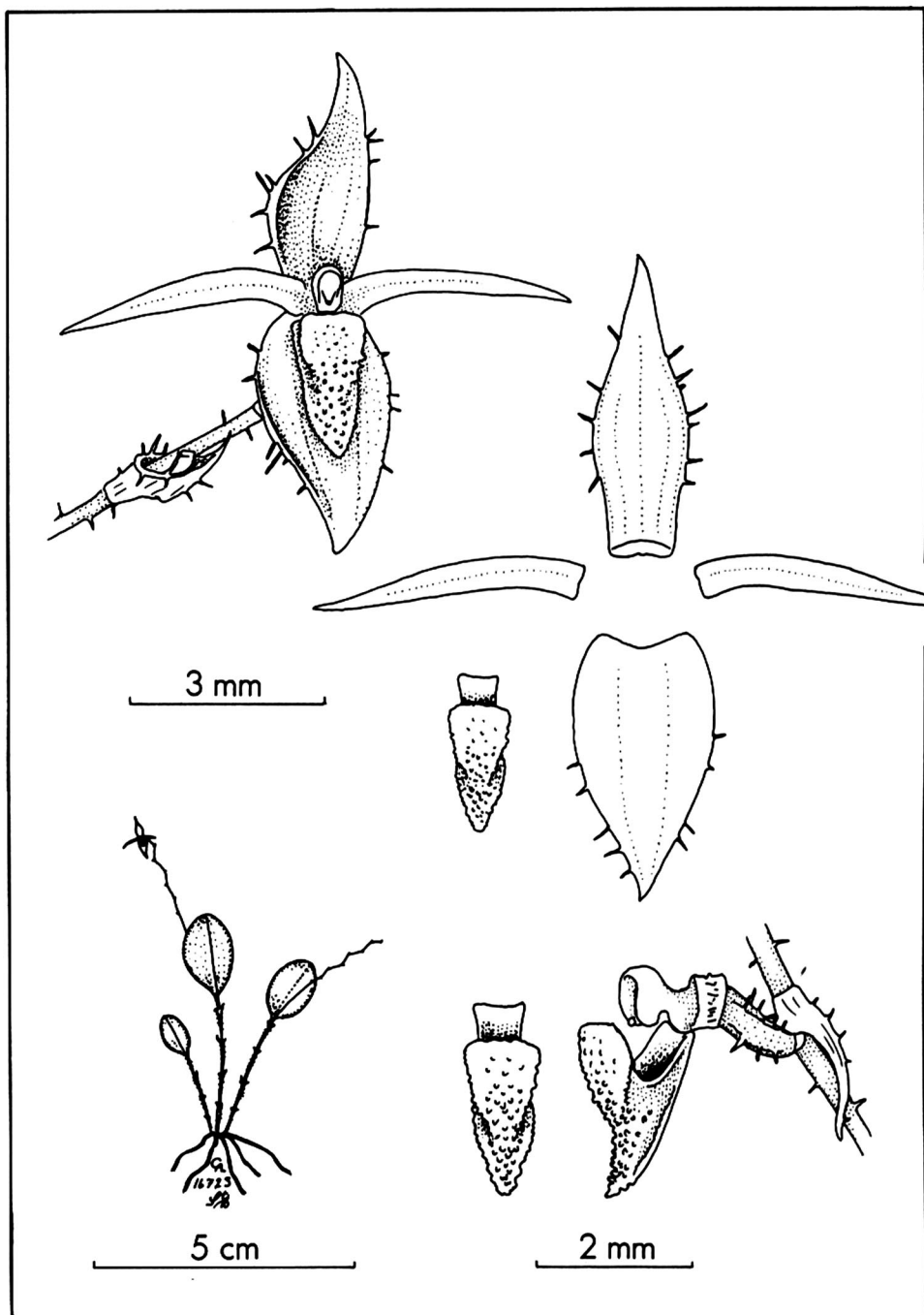


Fig. 94. *Trichosalpinx calceolaris*

nate lateral sepals, and the narrowly linear, outstretched petals of *T. calceolaris* are distinctive. The lips of the two species are also similar, but the callus of *T. calceolaris* is taller and broader than the blade. The callus of *T. pseudolepanthes* is smaller and not as wide as the blade. The lip of *T. calceolaris* has the appearance of a tiny, warty, slipper.