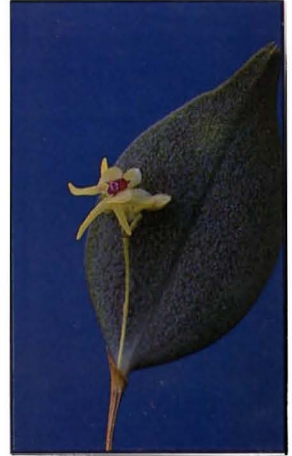




No. 81 - **LEPANTHES ACUTISSIMA**  
Luer & Escobar



No. 83 - **LEPANTHES ANTENNATA**  
Luer & Escobar



No. 92 - **LEPANTHES GEORGII**  
Luer & Escobar



No. 110 - **LEPANTHES ZAPATAE**  
Luer & Escobar



No. 96 - **LEPANTHES MICELLILABIA**  
Luer & Escobar



No. 94 - **LEPANTHES LIMBATA**  
Luer & Escobar



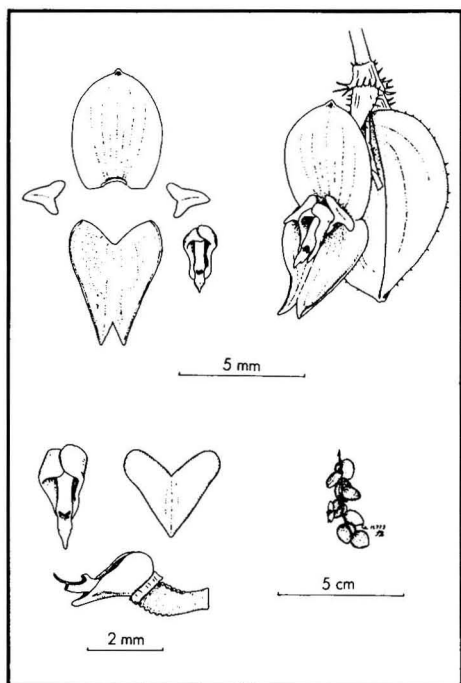
No. 86 - **LEPANTHES CINGENS**  
Luer & Escobar



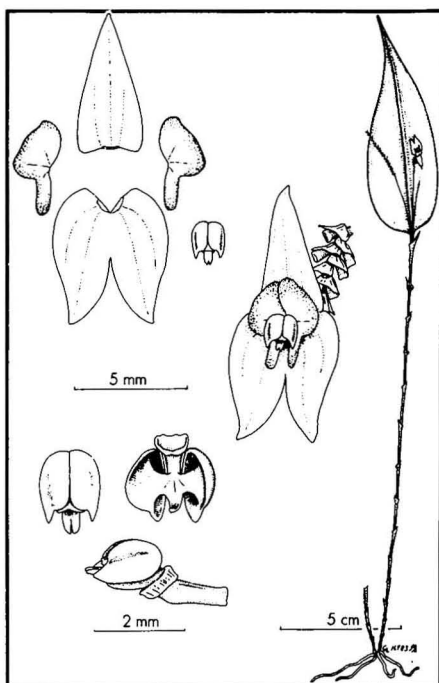
No. 89 - **LEPANTHES CYCLOCHILA**  
Luer & Escobar



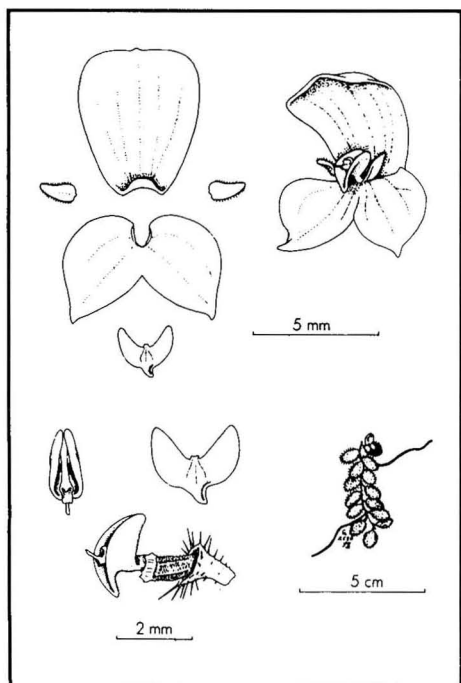
No. 99 - **LEPANTHES PACHOI**  
Luer & Escobar



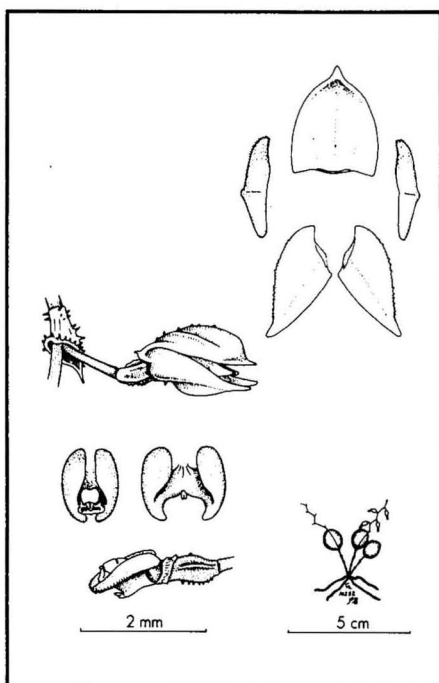
No. 85 - *LEPANTHES CARDIOCHEILA*  
Luer & Escobar



No. 86 - *LEPANTHES CINGENS*  
Luer & Escobar



No. 87 - *LEPANTHES COMPOSITA*  
Luer & Escobar



No. 88 - *LEPANTHES CUCULLATA*  
Luer & Escobar

No. 86 - **LEPANTHES CINGENS** Luer & Escobar, sp. nov.

Planta grandis caespitosa, inflorescentia racemosa congesta folio ovato acuto acuminato brevior, sepalo dorsali triangulari, sepalis lateralibus ovatis obliquis acutis, petalis transverse lobatis, lobo superiore oblongo-ovato obtuso, lobo inferiore anguste oblongo, labelli laminis profunde convexis columnam cingentibus, appendice cymbiformi.

Plant large, epiphytic, caespitose; roots numerous, filiform. Ramicauls slender, erect, 9-21 cm long, enclosed by 13-16 minutely ciliate, lepanthiform sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, ovate, acute, acuminate, 7-10 cm long, 2.5-3.5 cm wide, the rounded base contracted into a petiole 3-4 mm long. Inflorescence a congested, distichous, successively many-flowered raceme, up to 20 mm long, borne behind the leaf by a filiform peduncle 20-30 mm long; floral bracts 1 mm long; pedicels 1 mm long; ovary 1.5 mm long; sepals light green, glabrous, low-carinate, the dorsal sepal triangular, acute, 6 mm long, 3 mm wide, 3-veined, connate to the lateral sepals for 0.75 mm, the lateral sepals ovate, oblique, subacute, 6 mm long, 2 mm wide, 2-veined, connate 2 mm; petals orange with the edge red, microscopically pubescent, transversely bilobed, the upper lobe oblong-ovate, obtuse, 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the lower lobe 1.5 mm wide at the junction with the upper lobe, abruptly contracted into a narrowly oblong lobe 1.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide; lip bright purple, bilaminar, the blades glabrous, ovoid, deeply convex, subacute at the apex, round at the base, 1.5 mm long, enclosing the column, the connectives broadly cuneate, the body broad, connate to the base of the column, the sinus obtuse, filled with a cymbiform, incurved appendix; column 1.5 mm long, with the anther dorsal and the stigma ventral.

**TYPE:** Colombia: Dept. of Risaralda: above Pueblo Rico, epiphytic in cloud forest, Alto de la Línea, alt. 2100 m, 11 May 1993, *C. Luer, J. Luer, R. Escobar & J. Gómez 16783* (Holotype: MO); Pueblo Rico, road to T.V. antenna, alt. 2150 m., coll. by J. F. Posada, R. Escobar et al., Nov. 1993, flowered in cultivation at Colomborquídeas, 27 Feb. 1994, *J. F. Posada s.n.* (JAUM); Valle del Cauca, Alto de los Galápagos, alt. 2000 m., coll. by E. Valencia, sept. 1990, flowered in cultivation at Colomborquídeas 22 Feb. 1994, *R. Escobar 5462* (JAUM); Antioquia, Munic. of Frontino, Alto de Cuevas, alt. 1950 m., coll. by R. Escobar et al., June 1989, flowered in cultivation at Colomborquídeas, 6 March 1994, *R. Escobar 5487* (JAUM).

**ETYMOLOGY:** From the Latin *cingens*, "surrounding," referring to the convex blades of the lip that envelop the column and appendix.

**ETIMOLOGIA:** Del latín *cingens*, "rodeando", en alusión a las láminas convexas del labelo que envuelven la columna y el apéndice.

Superficially this large species, known only from the Western Cordillera, is similar to *L. elata* Rchb.f. and its many relatives. The sepals and petals are not particularly distinctive, but the lip is distinctive with the ovoid blades deeply convex and enclosing the column as the shell of a bivalved mollusk. The boat-shaped appendix beneath the stigma is included within the confines of the blades of the lip.

Esta especie de gran tamaño, conocida solamente de la Cordillera Occidental, es similar a *L. elata* Rchb.f. y sus numerosas parientes. Los sépalos y pétalos no son particularmente diferentes, pero el labelo es distintivo, con las láminas ovoides profundamente convexas que envuelven la columna como la concha bivalvada de un molusco. El apéndice en forma de bote está por debajo del estigma y completamente cubierto por las láminas del labelo.