

MACROCLINIUM BARB. RODR.

Macroclinium exiguum Pupulin, sp. nov. TYPE: Colombia. Antioquia: Represa del Río Nare (Negro), Mun. Guatapé, 3 Apr. 1967, epiphyte on twigs; flowers pink-straw with violet spots on petals; none open, perhaps autogamous, *R.L. Dressler 3010* (Holotype, MO; Isotype, SEL). FIGURE 1.

Inter species generis *Macroclinii* Barb. Rodr. planta parva pseudobulbosa, inflorescentia biflora, floribus magnibus labello trilobato ungue longa auriculis duobus in basi distinguitur.

Plant epiphytic. **Roots** filiform, glabrous. **Pseudobulbs** inconspicuous, subcircular, complanate, closely invested by 2 conduplicate, leaf-bearing sheaths, apically monophyllous, 2.2 mm long, 2.5 mm wide. **Leaves** conduplicate, laterally flattened, subfalcate-elliptic to narrowly elliptic-lanceolate, acute, 0.8–1.2 cm long, 0.2–0.3 cm wide, the basal ones articulate with imbricating sheaths provided with hyaline, scarious margins. **Inflorescence** racemose, 2-flowered, to 1.5 cm long. **Floral bracts** lanceolate, acute, cucullate, shorter than the pedicellate ovary, 2.7 mm long, 1 mm wide. **Ovary** subclavate, 3.8 mm long including the pedicel. **Flowers** small, with pink-straw, hyaline sepals; the petals pink-straw spotted with violet. **Dorsal sepal** narrowly elliptic-lanceolate, attenuate, concave, dorsally carinate, 6.0 mm long, 0.9 mm wide. **Lateral sepals** narrowly linear-lanceolate, attenuate, concave, free, dorsally carinate toward the base, 8.0 mm long, 0.5 mm wide. **Petals** elliptic-lanceolate, attenuate, 6.0 mm long, 0.6 mm wide. **Lip** unguiculate, apically broadly ovate, 3.2 mm long, 1.2 mm wide across the lamina; the claw linear, about 1.4 mm long, arising at the base of the column, free; lamina with a narrow, cuneate isthmus, presenting 2 digitate, deflexed auricles at the base, then abruptly broadly ovate, apically

acuminate, with entire margins. **Column** slender, terete, reflexed at apex, the clinandrium dorsal. **Pollinia** 2. **Fruit** a globose capsule, 4 mm long, 3.3 mm wide.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in Colombia.

Etymology. From the Latin *exiguus*, “small,” in reference to the diminutive size of the plant.

**KEY TO THE COLOMBIAN SPECIES OF
MACROCLINIUM**

- 1. Plant without pseudobulbs; leaves not articulate; anther cap adnate to the base of the clinandrium *M. dentiferum*
- 1. Plant with pseudobulbs; leaves articulate; anther cap free 2
 - 2. Inflorescence 2 flowered *M. exiguum*
 - 2. Inflorescence 3–8 flowered 3
 - 3. Lip basally adnate to the column 4
 - 4. Lip distinctly shorter than column *M. wulfschlaegelianum*
 - 4. Lip longer than column 5
 - 5. Claw of the lip shortly adnate to the column; anther cap attenuate, proboscis-like *M. escobarianum*
 - 5. Claw of the lip adnate to the column to over the mid-point; anther cap different *M. junctum*
 - 3. Lip free from the column 6
 - 6. Lip without lateral lobes *M. lineare*
 - 6. Lip with lateral lobes or auricles 7
 - 7. Lamina of lip pandurate; callus glabrous *M. oberonia*
 - 7. Lamina of lip sagittate, with two retrose auricles at the base; callus puberulent *M. xyphophorus*

In the original collection of *Macroclinium exiguum*, no flowers were widely open, and the species is perhaps autogamous (*vide* collector). *Macroclinium exiguum* may be recognized by the diminutive size of the

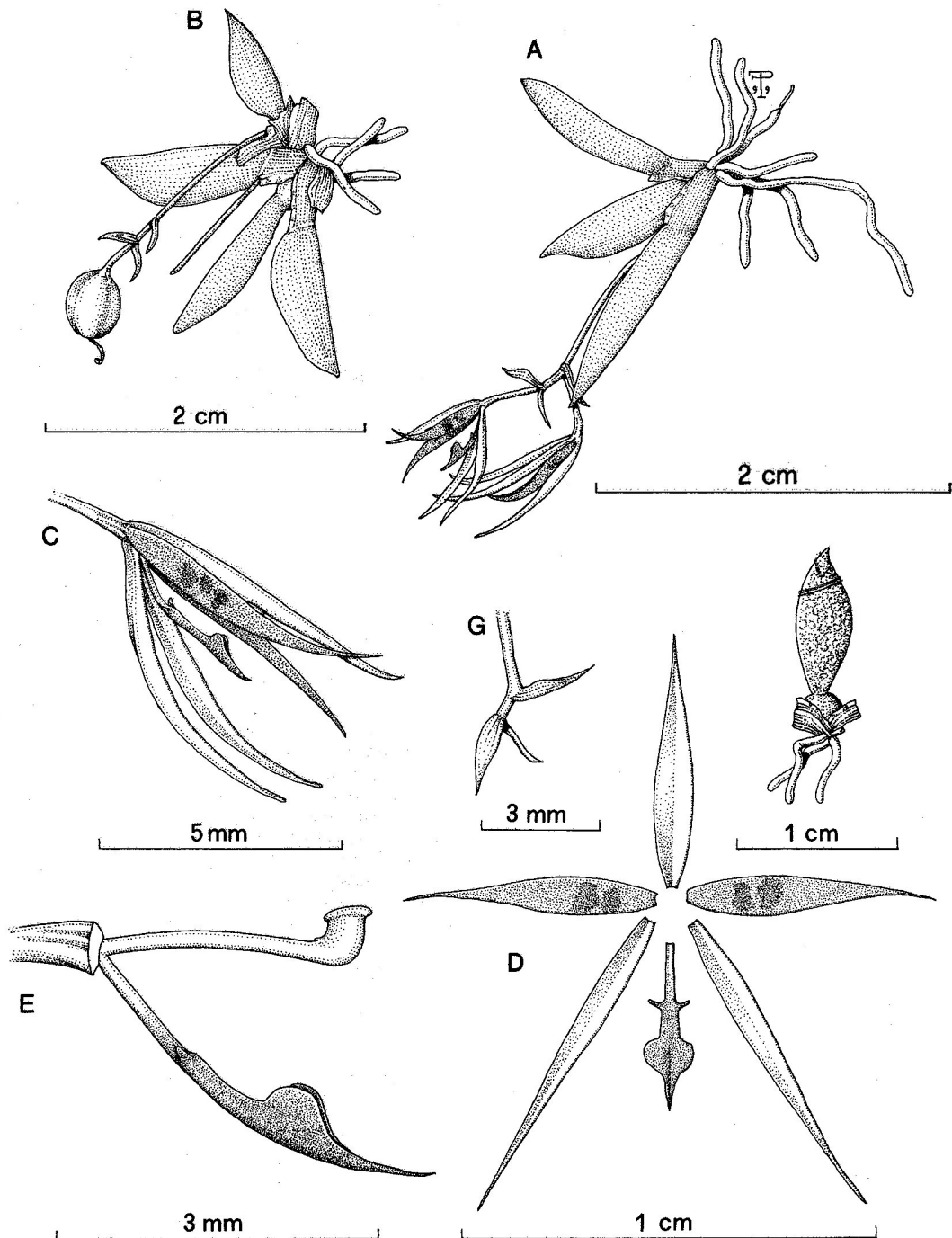


FIGURE 1. *Macroclinium exiguum* Pupulin. A. Habit. B. Fruiting plant. C. Flower. D. Dissected perianth. E. Column and lip, lateral view. F. Pseudobulb and leaf. G. Rachis. Illustration voucher: *R.L. Dressler 3010* (MO). Drawn from the holotype.

plant, the pseudobulbous stem, and the 2-flowered inflorescences, a character otherwise restricted to the eminently South American species of the section *Hirtzae*. As informally circumscribed by Dodson (1991), the section *Hirtzae* includes *Macroclinium* species presenting only 3–5 leaves and subcapitate, 2-flowered, successive inflorescences (Pupulin 1997b). Following this circumscription, *M. exiguum* might be placed in section *Hirtzae*, except that plant habit (i.e., pseudobulbous stem), lip shape (i.e., presence of small, lateral auricles), and column structure (i.e., column terete and operculum not adnate to the base of the androclinium) suggest treating this species as a member of section *Macroclinium*. This requires an amendment of the diagnostic characters of section *Hirtzae*.