



NOTYLIA MANABINA Dodson
Text on reverse side.

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Notylia manabina Dodson, sp. nov.

Notyliae wulschlaegeliana Rchb. f. similis sed inflorescentia capitata, floribus minoribus et labello sagittato differt.

Epiphytic. Rhizome very short; stems short without pseudobulbs. Leaves equitant, closely imbricated, reddish, 7 to 10, obliquely-elliptic, somewhat falcate-incurved, acute, to 4 x 0.8 cm, pustulate on the surface, constricted and articulated below the mid-point. Inflorescences produced from the axils of the leaves, filiform, much longer than the leaves, to 6 cm, with several distant, small, loose sheaths; flower cluster capitate, with 11-17 flowers, additional clusters often initiated from the upper sheaths. Flowers light pink, the petals barred with darker pink; sepals spreading, free, narrowly elliptic, acuminate, to 8 x 2 mm; petals spreading, narrowly ovate, acuminate, to 8 x 1 mm; lip unguiculate for the basal one-half with a pair of small auricles on the sides near the base, the blade broadly ovate-sagittate acuminate at the apex, to 5 x 2 mm; column slender, elongate, clavate and geniculate at the apex, 6 mm long, the stigma forming a slit beneath the anther.

Epifítica; tallos muy cortos, a menudo formando racimos, sin pseudobulbos; varias hojas, dísticas, dehiscentes, verde-rojizas, con protuberancias que parecen verrugas; inflorescencia arqueada, alargada; flores agrupadas en el ápice, de 11 a 17, rosadas.

DISTRIBUTION: Western Ecuador.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the province in Ecuador in which it occurs.

TYPE: ECUADOR: MANABI: Upper slopes of Monticristi, 8 km east of Manta, alt. 300 m, 26 Feb 1977, Luer et al. 1496 (SEL).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: ECUADOR: MANABI: Same locality, 18 Jan. 1960, Dodson 211 (SEL).

OBSERVATIONS: The distichous red-green leaves with wart-like lumps on the surface, the elongate inflorescence with pink flowers clustered at the apex and the shape of the lip distinguish the species. The species is similar to *N. wulschlaegeliana* Rchb.f., but has smaller flowers and a more dense inflorescence.

HABITAT: Epiphyte in tropical dry forest.

FLOWERING SEASON: January to March.

POLLINATORS: Male euglossine bees of *Eufriesia surinamensis* (Linnaeus).

ILLUSTRATION VOUCHER: Dodson 211.

