

During a hike in the mountains at the back of Puerto Galera, in the north of the island of Mindoro, Philippines, in March 2013, Mr. Ravan SCHNEIDER and Aiko, the daughter of his partner Josephine Saniega, found a fallen tree at an elevation of about 600 metres. As is their usual custom, they closely studied the fallen branches and a Cleisostoma species was found in bloom. The flowers were preserved in alcohol for closer study by the author. The flowers have since been studied and compared to species from the Philippines and her neighbouring countries. No match has been found and I hereby conclude that this is a previously undescribed species. I propose to call this species Cleisostoma aikoae COOTES in honour of its discoverer,

Cleisostoma aikoae Cootes sp. nov. Type: Philippines, Mindoro, Mount Thimble at ca.600 metres elevation, on a fallen tree. Holotype: NSW907364

Plant Description:

Growth habit: semi-pendulous, monopodial. Stem: reaching lengths of 12 cm by 3.5 mm in width; bearing the leaves at the apex. Leaves: leathery; alternate; narrowly rectangular; to 9 cm long by 2 cm wide. Inflorescences: pendulous; overall to 19 cm long by 1.5 mm in diameter, bearing many blooms about 4 mm in diameter; rachis to 12

cm long. Flower colour: sepals and petals are yellowish-green apically, reddish-brown basally; labellum is white, with pink markings; spur yellowishgreen. Dorsal sepal: narrowly oblong, cucullate, 2.5 mm long by 1 mm wide. Petals: sub-spathulate, 1.7 mm long by 0.8 mm wide; reflexing slightly. Lateral sepals: falcate, cucullate, 2.5 mm long by 1mm wide. Labellum: three lobed; side lobes square, very small; mid lobe fleshy, apex rounded, barely 1 mm wide. Spur: conical, 3.5 mm long by 1.5 mm in diameter, with two small calli near the entrance. Pedicel and Ovary: to 7 mm long by 0.5 mm in diameter; there is a short acute bract about 2.5 mm long at the base of each flower.

Habitat and Distribution: Cleisostoma aikoae COOTES, is endemic to the Philippines, and grows as an epiphyte, on the undersides of the smaller, outer branches of trees. It grows at elevations of about 600 metres.

Comparison: Cleisostoma aikoae Cootes, does not seem to have any close relatives. It can be compared with Cleisostoma sagittatum Blume, but differs in the much smaller flowers, the unbranching inflorescence, the differently shaped labellum, and the differently shaped mentum.

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