

COSTA RICA: ALAJUELA: Naranjo-Aguas Zarcas, 8.5 km NE of Villa Quesada Hwy. 15, 600 m, *Croat* 46976 (MO); 2 km N of Santa Rosa, 15 km N of Boca Arenal on Quesada-Muelle San Carlos-Los Chiles road, 100 m, 10°38'N, 84°31'W, *Liesner et al.* 15024 (MO). CARTAGO: cultivated, *Madison* 6957 (MO, SEL). LIMÓN: 7 km W of Bribri, 100-250 m, *Gomez et al.* 20386 (CR, MO); 10 mi. S of Punta Cahuita, 3 mi. S of turnoff to Bribri, 70 m, *Croat* 43197 (MO); Cantón de Talamanca, Suretka, 9°34'N, 82°56'W, *Barringer et al.* 3554 (MO); Caribbean Coast, between Río Bananito and Cahuita, 0-10 m, 9°53'N, 82°59'W, *Burger et al.* 10485 (MO); Refugio Gandoca-Manzanillo, 0-5 m, 9°36'N, 82°36'W, *Grayum* 8018 (MO); Hitoy Cerere reserve, Río Cerere, SW of Valle La Estrella, 1 km upstream from Quebrada Barrera, 90-200 m, 9°40.5'N, 83°02'W, *Grayum & Hammel* 5787 (MO); Río Sizaola, between Limón and Shiroles, 6.5 mi. SW of Bribri, 6 mi. SW of Bambú, 50 m, *Croat* 43295 (MO). PUNTARENAS: Cantón de Coto Brus, 6 km W of San Vito de Java, 1,200 m, 8°49'N, 82°58'W, cultivated at Las Cruces Tropical Botanical Garden, *Croat* 57229 (CR, MO). PANAMA: BOCAS DEL TORO: 15 km S of Changuinola, 300-500 m, *Antonio* 3147 (MO); Cerro Banyic, above Quebrada Huron, 170-400 m, *Kirkbride & Duke* 606 (MO); Fortuna Road, Changuinola-Luzon, *Kennedy* 3266 (F, MO); Fortuna Lake-Chiriquí Grande, 1.2-8 km N of Continental Divide, 310-1,000 m, *Churchill et al.* 4635, 4942 (MO), *Croat & Grayum* 60121 (K, MO, RSA), 60171 (CM, MO), 60256 (MO, RSA), 60423 (B, K, MO, RSA, US), *Hampshire & Whiteford* 484 (BM); along road from Fortuna Dam toward Chiriquí Grande, 10 mi. from Continental Divide, 120 m, 8°55'N, 82°10'W, *McPherson* 8587 (MO); Río Guarumo, Chiriquí to 5 mi. S along Río Guarumo, *Lewis et al.* 2051 (MO); Chiriquí Lagoon, Fish Creek Mts., *von Wedel* 2350 (MO). CHIRIQUÍ: Fortuna Road, E of Fortuna, 1,200-1,600 m, *Folsom et al.* 5293 (MO); between Gualaca and Fortuna Dam site, 5.9-11.8 mi. N of Los Planes de Hornito, 1,100-1,470 m, *Antonio* 5175 (MO), *Croat* 48705 (MO, F, DUKE, NY, RSA, S, US), 48716 (FTG, MO), 50095 (F, MO, TEX, W), 49893 (FTG, MISSA, MO), *Knapp & Vodicka* 5517 (MO); vic. Fortuna Dam, N of the lake, 1,100 m, *McPherson* 10407 (MO); along trail from Forestry Nursery to Río Hornito, 1,100-1,200 m, 8°45'N, 82°15'W, *Thompson* 5029 (CM). COCLÉ: Cerro Tute, *Antonio* 2055 (MO); Llano Grande-Colecito, vic. Continental Divide, 400-600 m, *Antonio* 1358, 3598 (MO), *Croat* 49220 (MO), *D'Arcy & Sytsma* 14690 (MO), *Hammel* 1619 (MO), 3483 (MO, SEL), *Sytsma* 3880 (MO, PMA); S of Cascajal, Continental Divide, 800-900 m, 8°45'N, 80°25'W, *Knapp* 1961 (MO); 9-12 mi. from Llano Grande, 170-330 m, *Churchill et al.* 3994, 4165 (MO), *Hammel* 1808, 1908 (MO); El Copé Region, Alto Calvario, 600-800 m, *Folsom* 3183 (MO); El Copé W of sawmill, *Hammel* 2420, 2441 (MO); Continental Divide, sawmill above El Copé, 750-800 m, 8°40'N, 80°36'W, *Knapp & Dressler* 3501 (B, MO); El Valle Region, El Valle de Antón, 2 km W of Cerro Pilón, vic. La Mesa, 860-900 m, *Croat* 37347 (MO, SEL); El Valle de Antón, N of Cerro Gaital, vic. La Mesa, 700 m, *Hammel* 3902 (MO). COLÓN: San Lucas, 100 m, *Hammel* 4549 (MO); Cerro Bruja, S slope, Río Escandaloso, 200 m, *Hammel* 3197 (MO); Portobelo Region, Río Escandaloso, abandoned Manganese mine, 170 m, *Hammel* 2661 (MO, SEL); Río Cascajal, *Croat* 33649 (MO, PMA); Río Guanche, E of Colón, W of Portobelo, 50 m, 9°30'N, 79°40'W, *McPherson* 8513 (MO); Río Boqueron head-

waters, fork with Río Nombre de Diosito, 170 m, *Hammel* 3947 (MO); Río Tato, Dos Bocas, 40-80 m, *Pittier* 4227 (US). VERAGUAS: trail from Barrera to gold mine "Cocuyo," 30-200 m, *Hammel* 5192 (MO). Santa Fe Region, Cerro Tute, beyond Escuela Agrícola Alto Piedra, NW of Santa Fe, 900-1,250 m, *Antonio* 2910, 4039 (MO), *Croat* 48940 (MO), *Sytsma & Antonio* 3049 (MO), 3068 (K, MO), *Sytsma & Andersson* 4658 (MO); between Escuela Agrícola Alto Piedra and Río Dos Bocas, 350-770 m, *Croat* 25941 (MO), 27365 (MO), 27583 (MO), 27749 (MO); 5.9 mi. N of Escuela Circo Alto de Piedra, between Santa Fe and Río San Luis, 480 m, *Croat* 66940 (MO); Río Primero Brazo, 5 mi. NW of Santa Fe, 700-1,200 m, *Croat* 23115 (MO); 3.9-5 mi. N of Santa Fe, 500-1,000 m, *Folsom* 2949 (MO, PMA), *Gentry* 2953 (MO); 1-3 km N of Escuela Agrícola Alto de Piedra, N of Santa Fe, 900-1,250 m, *Mori & Kallunki* 2560 (MO); 6-7 km W of Santa Fe, 970 m, *Nee* 9807 (MO), *Nee* 11220 (MO, PMA); between Santa Fe and Río Calovébora, 735 m, *Croat & Folsom* 34124 (B, CAS, COL, CR, DUKE, F, MBM, MEXU, MO, NY, PMA, RSA, US), *Knapp & Sytsma* 2623 (MO), *Hamilton & Krager* 3965 (MO).

***Anthurium fendleri* Schott, Prodr. 468. 1860.**

TYPE: Venezuela. Colonia Tovar, *Fendler* 1343 (lectotype, K; isolectotype, GH). Figures 137-139.

Anthurium recusatam Schott, Prodr. 467. 1860. TYPE: cultivated plant of unknown origin, illustrated by Schott, Aroideae 525-527, serves as the type.

Anthurium buenaventurae Engl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25: 363. 1898. TYPE: Colombia. Valle: near Buenaventura, vic. Las Juntas near Dagua, 200-600 m, *Lehmann* 5332 (holotype, B; isotype, F).

Anthurium canasas Croat, Aroideana 2(1): 30. 1979. TYPE: Panama. Veraguas: Dist. Cañasas, ca. 1 km above Cañasas on road to Los Valles, 230 m, *Croat* 37051 (holotype, MO; isotypes, B, COL, F, PMA, S, SCZ, US).

Epilithic, epiphytic or terrestrial, on steep rocky banks; stem to 15 cm long, 1-3 cm diam.; roots moderately numerous, descending, greenish to brownish, densely pubescent, moderately elongate, tapered, 2-5 mm diam.; cataphylls moderately thin, broadly lanceolate, 5-10 cm long, acute with sub-apical apiculum at apex, yellowish red, heavily pale-speckled, drying brown, persisting semi-intact to fibrous, eventually deciduous. *Leaves* erect-spreading; petioles (2)4-47 cm long, 5-8 mm diam., D-shaped to subtriangular, narrowly to broadly sulcate adaxially, the margins sharply to bluntly raised, rounded to 1-5-ribbed abaxially, the surface medium green, pale-speckled; geniculum thicker and paler than petiole, becoming fissured transversely with age, (0.5)1-2.5 cm long; blades chartaceous to subcoriaceous, oblanceolate to broadly elliptic, gradually acuminate at apex, usually rounded or shallowly cordate, sometimes acute to obtuse at

base, (15)30–81 cm long, (6)10–34 cm wide, broadest just above the middle, the margins broadly undulate; upper surface semiglossy, dark to medium green, lower surface weakly glossy to semiglossy, slightly paler; midrib flat at base, becoming convexly raised toward the apex above, slightly paler than surface, prominently higher than broad and acutely angular at base below, becoming convexly raised toward the apex; primary lateral veins 8–12 per side, arcuate-ascending, the lowermost free to the margin, loop-connecting to the collective vein in apical third, convexly raised, sometimes sunken in grooves above, prominently convex below; tertiary veins sunken above, raised and darker than surface below; reticulate veins obscure above, weakly visible below; collective vein arising from about the middle of the blade, sunken above, raised below, slightly less prominent than primary lateral veins, 4–12 mm from margin. *Inflorescences* spreading or stiffly erect; peduncle 30–79.5 cm long, 1.6–3.8× as long as petiole, terete or weakly to prominently ribbed abaxially, sometimes also adaxially; spathe spreading and recurving or loosely coiled, caducous, thin, soon drying and weathering, green or green tinged with violet-purple (B & K purple 5/10), linear-lanceolate to narrowly triangular, 5.5–11.5 cm long, 0.9–2 cm wide, broadest near the base, inserted at 60–80° angle on peduncle, narrowly acuminate at apex, acute at base, the margins meeting at 40–50° angle; stipe green, 6–18 mm long; spadix maroon (B & K red-purple 2/10), long-tapered, 7.5–21 cm long, 4–7 mm diam. near base, 2.5–4 mm diam. near apex; flowers square to rhombic, 2.5–3 mm in both directions, the sides smoothly to jaggedly sigmoid; 4–8 flowers visible in principal spiral, 5–10 in alternate spiral; tepals matte, weakly punctate, densely and minutely papillate; lateral tepals 1.3–1.8 mm wide, the inner margins broadly convex, the outer margins 2–3-sided; pistils early emergent, 0.1–0.2 mm, green becoming violet-purple, sometimes green with violet-purple splotches; stigma ellipsoid, light purple-violet, 0.6 mm long, dry and full of slightly exserted bristles at anthesis, becoming dark and caviform, droplets conspicuous, appearing 2–4 days before stamens emerge; stamens emerging in a slow progression from the base, the laterals preceding the alternates by 3–5 spirals, the 3rd stamen preceding the 4th by 1–3 spirals, held just above tepals; anthers creamy to yellow, 0.4–0.5 mm long, 0.8–0.9 mm wide; thecae ovoid, not divaricate; pollen bright to pale yellow, soon fading to white. *Infructescence* pendent; berries violet-purple, obovoid, rounded at apex, 6.7–7 mm long; mesocarp thick, gelatinous, white; seeds 1–

2 per berry, purplish, 4.5–5 mm long, 2–3.5 mm diam., 0.7–2 mm thick.

Anthurium fendleri ranges from sea level to usually less than 1,000 m, less frequently to 2,430 m, generally in partially shaded areas, in tropical dry, tropical moist, premontane wet, and premontane dry (presumably in premontane moist as well) forest life zones in Venezuela and Colombia. In Panama, it is rare and occurs in tropical moist forest.

Anthurium fendleri was previously known only from the Cordillera de La Costa of Venezuela west of Caracas, but is now known to range throughout most of western Colombia into the Serranía de Perijá in northeastern Colombia and western Venezuela, along the Río Meta in the state of Apure and southward along the eastern edge of the Andes to the Departments of Meta and Vichada, in southwestern Colombia. Disjunct populations include those in the Chocó, Colombia, in the Serranía del Darién, Panama, and in central Panama on the Pacific slope near Cañasas in Veraguas Province. Apart from *A. jenmanii*, *A. fendleri* appears to be the only species of sect. *Pachyneurium* that ranges from northern South America (well outside the Amazon Basin) to lowland Amazonia. While *A. jenmanii* achieves this by wrapping around the Guianas and into Amapá, Brazil, *A. fendleri* ranges south through Colombia, as outlined above.

This species differs from most members of the section by virtue of its thinner leaves and dark purple berries, and sometimes markedly rounded to subcordate leaf bases. It is further distinguished by its rich green, oblanceolate-elliptic to broadly elliptic leaves, which dry more or less olive-green and bicolorous, by its sunken tertiary veins, its ribbed petioles, thin, caducous spathe, slender reddish brown spadix, and violet-purple berries.

Anthurium fendleri is apparently most closely related to *A. bonplandii*, and some Colombian material may be confused with that species. *Anthurium bonplandii* differs in having leaves that dry brown and are usually conspicuously dark-glandular punctate and/or pustular (especially below) and acute at the base.

This species is variable in leaf size and shape and the base may vary from nearly acute to subcordate. Specimens from Apure in Venezuela seem to have somewhat more coriaceous leaf blades. *Croat 56578*, collected on rocky cliffs near the Río Claro in Antioquia, Colombia, has unusually coriaceous leaf blades. Another aberrant collection is *Stergios et al. 4568*, from Portuguesa, Venezuela, in Municipio de Ospino; it has leaf blades

which are more coriaceous and less concolorous than usual, and obtuse-cuneate at the base. Other collections from the same area are from lower elevations, and have leaf blades that are more typically thinly coriaceous and bicolorous on drying, and conspicuously shallowly cordate at the base.

Though *A. recusatum* Schott was described from a cultivated plant of unknown origin, the Schott illustrations show it to be remarkably similar to *A. fendleri*, and it is here considered synonymous.

COLOMBIA. Río Magdalena, *Von Bayern* 44 (BOG). ANTIQUÍA: Mpo. San Luis, Puerto Triunfo-Medellín; Río Claro, 51°54'N, 74°51'W, *Croat* 56578 (CM, COL, DUKE, GH, INPA, JAUM, MO, MY, NY, P, PMA, QCA, SEL, US, VEN); N section of cañon of Río Claro, 325 m, 5°53'N, 74°39'W, *Cogollo* 1342 (COL, MO); central section of canyon, 350-475 m, *Cogollo* 615 (COL, MO), 1302 (COL, MO); Dabeiba, 1,350 m, *Backley & Gutierrez* 1822 (COL). ATLÁNTICO: Barranquilla, *Elias* 1477 (F); Sabana Larga, SSW of Barranquilla, *Quillas* 1296 (COL, F, GH, US). BOLÍVAR: Juan Arias-San Pedro, *Casteneda* 9855 (COL). BOYACÁ: Río Casanare, Esmeralda, 130 m, *Cuatrecasas* 3818 (US); CÉSAR: Río Magdalena, above Cañasas on road to Los Valles, Rincón Hondo, *Allen* 285 (MO). CHOCÓ: Serranía del Darién, W of Unguía, Río Tigre Base Camp, 300 m, *Gentry & Aguirre* 15232 (MO, COL); Acandí, Bahía Zardí, 0-5 m, 8°24'N, 77°07'W, *Betancur et al.* 1249 (MO). CUNDINAMARCA: Cascajal-Tabla Grande, Nocaima Region, 1,000 m, *Plowman et al.* 5246 (COL). GUAJIRÁ: Sierra de San Antonio, Cuchilla de La Nueva, 300 m, 11°05'N, 73°30'W, *Cuadros & Gentry* 2962 (MO). MAGDALENA: Río Frio-San Andrés de La Sierra, El Platanal, *Pittier* 1697 (US); Santa Marta, 1,500 m, *Smith et al.* 2305 (K), 2309 (BM, F, GH, MO, NY, US). META: 310 m, 2°96'N, 73°10'W, *Madison* 1224 (GH); Villavicencio-Granada, N of Granada, 520 m, *Croat* 55519 (MO); central mountains, Approach Ridge, 1,100 m, *Philipson & Idrobo* 1900 (COL); Sierra de La Macarena, N escarpment, 800 m, *Philipson* 2312 (COL); 850 m, *Idrobo* 4866 (COL); NE end, Hda. Los Micos, Quebrada Honda, 460 m, *Plowman et al.* 4210 (GJ, US). SAN ANTONIO: Sierra de Santa Marta, 1,000 m, Hanbury-Tracy 449 (K). SANTANDER: Río Surata Valley, Bucaramanga, 400-600 m, *Killip & Smith* 16234 (GH, NY, US). SANTANDER SUR: Bucaramanga-Zapatoca, 5 km S of Girón, 660 m, 7°03'N, 73°12'W, *Croat* 56545 (AAU, B, CAS, CM, COL, DUKE, K, M, MO, NY, RSA, SAR, SEL, UCLA, US); Río Carare-Río Magdalena, Puerto Berrio, 100-700 m, *Haught* 1710 (US); Mpo. Florida Blanca, Verada Los Cauchos, S of Bucaramanga, 1,000 m, 7°01'N, 73°05'W, *Croat* 56388 (CM, COL, K, L, MBM, MO, SAR, SEL, US, W). VALLE: Buenaventura, Las Juntas and Dagua, 200-600 m, *Lehmann* 5332 (B, F); Cali-Buenaventura, Quebrada La Guineá, 1.2 km E of Cisneros, 220-260 m, 3°47'N, 76°46'W, *Croat* 62821 (FT, IBE, MO); Río Dagua-Pepita, 302 m, *André* 373 (K); Cordillera Occidental, La Cumbre, 1,700-2,100 m, *Pennell & Killip* 5756 (NY). VICHADA: Cerro Rocoso, Territorio Faunístico del Tauparro, 100 m, *Vincelli* 1201 (MO). PANAMA: VERAGUAS: above Cañasas on road to Los Valles, *Croat* 37051 (B, CM, COL, DUKE, ENCB, F,

K, KYO, MEXU, MO, NY, PMA, QCA, RSA, S, SAR, SCZ, TEX, VEN, US). VENEZUELA: Cultivated at Jardín Botánico de Ciudad Univ., *Braun* 2 (VEN). APURE: Distrito Achaguas-Rómulo Gallegos, Río Capanaparo, Hato San Joaquín, 100 m, 6°48'-52'N, 68°45'-48'W, *Gragson & Jragson* 92 (US). ARAGUA: Colonia Tovar, *Fendler* 1341, 1343, 1344 (GH); Corgua, El Agricultor, *Trujillo* 3833 (MY); Maracay, *Trujillo* 4889 (MY), *Vogel* 1175 (M); 500 m, *Bunting* 2022C, 2022A (NY); Parque Nacional Henri Pittier, 500-600 m, *Bunting* 4788 (NY); Pozo del Diablo, *Fernández* 270 (MY); Maracay-Ocumare, near Rancho Grande, 1,200 m, *Bunting* 3393A (NY). BARINAS: rd. to Barinas, NE of Santa Bárbara, 200 m, *Gentry & Puig-Ross* 14271 (MO); Barinas-Mérida, N of Barinitas, along Hwy. 1, 450 m, *Croat* 54754 (MO, VEN); between Barinitas-Altamira road and Calderas, 800 m, *Bunting* 2263 (MY, NY). COJEDÉS: Ditto. El Limero, N of Tinaco, 100 m, *Delascio* 4187 (VEN). FALCÓN: 440-1,200 m, *Liesner et al.* 8283 (VEN). FALCÓN-LARA: Cerro Socopo, 500-1,000 m, *Liesner et al.* 8432 (MO, NY, VEN), 8441 (MO, VEN). GUÁRICO: N of San Juan de los Morros at La Puerta, 380 m, *Bunting* 2208 (NY). LARA: Ditto. Jiménez, Paso de Angosturo, 500 m, *Steyermark & Espinoza* 107627 (MO, VEN); Ditto. Palavencino, Valle de el Altar, 250 m, *Steyermark et al.* 109917 (F, VEN). MÉRIDA: Beguilla-Mueuchachi, 1,065-2,430 m, *Steyermark* 56316 (F); El Vigía-Tovar, N of Santa Cruz de Mora, 450 m, *Croat* 54878 (B, MO); Mérida-El Vigía, 650-850 m, *Bunting* 2309A (MY), 2744 (MY, NY), 2792 (MY); Río Caparo, ESE of Santa Bárbara, 100-250 m, *Liesner & González* 9281 (MO). PORTUGUESA: ENE of Agua Blanca, NE of Acricua, 190 m, *Steyermark & Rabe* 96474 (MO, VEN); NNE of Guanare, 1,450-1,520 m, *Steyermark et al.* 126795 (MO, VEN); NE of Boca de Monte, NNE of Guanare, 400-500 m, *Steyermark et al.* 127104 (MO, VEN). Río Saguas, border of Trujillo, El Amparo, 800-850 m, *Bunting* 2294 (MY); Río Tucupido, S of Dam, WSW of Guanare by air, 100-200 m, *Liesner & González* 12544, 12554 (MO); Ditto. Guanare, UNELLEZ property, 9904'N, 69°49'W, *Asymard* 1306 (MO); Mpo. Ospino, La Estación, 800-1,200 m, 9°25'-27'N, 69°30'-31'W, *Stergios et al.* 4568 (MO). TACHIRÁ: La Fria-La Grita, 200-250 m, *Bunting* 2487, 2508 (MY); Lobatera-Ureña, 1,216-1,250 m, *Bunting* 2350 (MY); 13 km NW of Lobatera, *Bunting* 2349 (NY); vic. San Cristóbal, 1,000 m, *Bunting* 4369 (MO, NY); 925 m, *Bunting* 4837 (NY); San Cristóbal-Barinas, 60 km E of San Cristóbal, 460 m, *Bunting* 13020 (NY); San Cristóbal-Santo Domingo, 250-350 m, *Bunting* 2384A, 2398 (MY, NY); 250 m, *Bunting* 2399 (NY); 300-350 m, *Bunting* 2384B (NY); E of Ayarí, 250 m, *Steyermark & Rabe* 96659 (MO, VEN), *Steyermark et al.* 119464 (MO, VEN); Río Frio, Junction of Río Quinimari-Río Frio, 480-500 m, *Steyermark & Liesner* 119115 (MO, VEN); Río Negro, 450 m, *Liesner & Guarigula* 11835 (MO, VEN); Sierra el Casadero, Las Dantas-Las Adjuntas, 850 m, *Steyermark et al.* 120173 (B, CM, K, MO, VEN). TRUJILLO: Sabana de Mendoza-Valera, *Bunting* 2825 (MY); Valera, *Pittier* 10793 (US); 20 km NE of Agua Viva, E of Valerita, 150 m, *Bunting* 2817 (NY). YARACUY: E of Salóm, W of Valencia, NE of Nirgua, 790 m, *Croat* 54612 (BM, K, MO, VEN). ZULIA: Serranía de Perijá, Río Palmar, 450 m, *Chitty & Benkoeski* 3090 (VEN); Ditto. Bolívar, Piedras Blancas-El Río Chiquio, W of Embalse, 6.5 km N of Piedras Blancas, 75-125 m, *Bunting & Alfonso* 8029 (NY); 20-25 km W of La Villa, 225-350 m, *Bunting et al.*

8799 (NY); Dtto. Colón, Casigua el Cubo, 150 m, *Bunting et al.* 7241 (NY); on the outskirts of Casigua El Cubo, sector Los Manuels, 7–14 km N of Casigua, *Bunting et al.* 7377 (NY); Dtto. Lagunillas, Serranía de Ziruma–El Empalado, 13 km N of Embalse, 550–600 m, *Bunting et al.* 11279 (NY); Dtto. Mara, 400–530 m, *Steyermark et al.* 122687A (MO).

Anthurium galactospadix Croat, sp. nov. TYPE:

Brazil. Acre: N bank of Rio Juruá, opposite Cruzeiro do Sul, *Prance et al.* 2924 (holotype, INPA; isotypes, NY, US). Figures 140, 143, 193, 343, 344.

Planta epiphytica; internodia brevía, 2–3 cm diam.; cataphyllum lanceolatum, persistens semi-intactum; petiolus 11.5–28 cm longus, 5–10 mm diam., adaxile uninnervis, abaxile rotundatus vel trinervis; lamina late oblanceolato-elliptica, 51–92 cm longa, 18–34 cm lata; nervis primariis lateralis 7–14 utroque. Pedunculus (4)6–11 cm longus, 3.5–5 mm diam., 0.4–0.7-plo longiores quam petiolo; spatha late lanceolato-elliptica, (4.5)5.5–12 cm longa, 1.5–3.5 cm lata, viridis; spadix leviter contractus, 7.5–11 cm longus, 8–14 mm diam., eburnius. Baccae ignotae.

Epiphytic; stem 2–3 cm diam.; roots dense, short, 3–5 mm diam.; cataphylls coriaceous, lanceolate, 7–9 cm long, acute to emarginate at apex, drying reddish brown, persisting semi-intact as a reticulum of fibers, splitting at apex. *Leaves* erect-spreading; petioles 11.5–28 cm long, 5–10 mm diam., D-shaped, with a prominent medial rib and sharply raised margins adaxially, rounded to 3-ribbed abaxially; geniculum shaped like and slightly thicker than petiole, 0.5–2 cm long; sheath 2.5–6.5 cm long; blades coriaceous to subcoriaceous, broadly oblanceolate-elliptic, acute to acuminate at apex, often attenuate with concave margins to long-acute to obtuse at base, 51–92 cm long, 18–34 cm wide, broadest above the middle, the margins moderately to strongly undulate; midrib sharply raised above, 3-ribbed near the base, becoming obtuse to acute below; primary lateral veins 7–14 per side, departing midrib at 40–50° angle, ascending straight or arcuate to the margin, acutely raised above, convexly raised below; interprimary veins absent except toward base and apex; tertiary veins obscure above, flat and darker than surface below, prominulous on both surfaces on drying; reticulate veins obscure; collective vein absent. *Inflorescences* erect; peduncle (4)6–11 cm long, 3.5–5 mm diam., 0.4–0.7× as long as petiole, terete; spathe usually erect to erect-spreading, sometimes reflexed, coriaceous, dark green to greenish white, broadly lanceolate-elliptic, flattened to navicular, (4.5)5.5–12 cm long, 1.5–3.5 cm wide, broadest at or near the middle, obtuse at

apex (the acumen apiculate), acute at base, sometimes decurrent for up to ca. 1 cm; spadix pale green to creamy white, sessile, scarcely tapered, erect, slightly curved, (4)7.5–11 cm long, 8–14 mm diam. midway, 7–8 mm diam. near apex; flowers square, 1.1–1.9 mm long, 1.1–1.8 mm wide, the sides mostly straight parallel to spirals, jaggedly sigmoid perpendicular to spirals; 13–25 flowers visible in principal spiral, 15–28 in alternate spiral; tepals matte, smooth or covered with a waxy layer or minutely papillate; lateral tepals 0.5–0.8 mm, the inner margins rounded, weakly turned up against the pistil, the outer margins 2-sided; pistils emergent before stamens appear, square, ca. 1 mm in both directions, pale purplish lavender when fresh, colored ± like the tepals when dried; stigma 0.5 mm long, slitlike when young, becoming brushlike; stamens emerging somewhat sporadically from near the base, the laterals emerging to the apex before the first alternates appear, held erect on drying; anthers 0.4–0.6 mm long, 0.4–0.5 mm wide; thecae oblong-ellipsoid, not divaricate. *Inflorescence* erect; spathe persisting; spadix (4)6–13 cm long, 0.8–1.7 cm diam.; mature fruits unknown.

Anthurium galactospadix is restricted to the western Amazon basin in “Trapecio Amazonico” in extreme southeastern Colombia, east-central Loreto near the Brazilian border in Peru, and in Acre and southern Amazonas in Brazil. It comprises epiphytes in tropical wet and tropical moist forest life zones (at least in Peru and Colombia), at 300 m or less.

This species is readily distinguished by its thick, relatively short, whitish spadix with the spathe usually longer than the spadix, its short peduncle, and its broadly elliptic-oblanceolate blades which are often attenuate with conspicuously concave margins toward the base. It is most closely related to *A. ernestii*, which differs in having usually thin, straw-colored cataphylls that persist intact as fine reticulate fibers (vs. semi-intact with more coarse fibers), a shorter and narrower spathe and much less stout spadix which is variously colored but never whitish, and in usually having somewhat orange primary lateral veins upon drying (especially on the lower surface). In addition, the spadix of *A. ernestii* always surpasses the spathe, while in the present species it is shorter than the spathe. The specific epithet for this species comes from “galacto-” (Greek), meaning milky white, alluding to the color of the spadix.

Two collections from Acre in Brazil (*Cid & Nelson* 2563 and *Prance et al.* 7471) are ten-