

1.4–2.3 cm diam.; berries orange, oblong-ovoid, slightly beaked, 6.5–7.4 mm long, 4–4.5 mm diam.; pericarp somewhat thickened, with linear raphide cells; mesocarp transparent, gelatinous; seeds 1–2 per berry, yellowish brown when dried, oblong, sometimes ovoid, 3.5–4.7 mm long, 2.3–2.7 mm diam., 1.6–2 mm thick, with a gelatinous, sticky appendage at both ends.

A member of series *Multinervia*, *Anthurium holmnielsenii* is known only from Ecuador in the provinces of Los Ríos, Imbabura, Pichincha, and Cotopaxi at 250 to 1,500 m in tropical moist and premontane wet forest, where it grows either terrestrially or as an epiphyte.

This species is distinguished by its concolorous, green-drying leaf blades with numerous primary lateral veins and a collective vein arising from near the base, sharply D-shaped petioles, long-tapered, green spadix, and orange berries.

*Anthurium holmnielsenii* is closely allied to *A. acutissimum*, and differs in having petioles with sharply raised margins and spreading-pendent to more or less erect leaves with broader blades (3.3–6.5(7) vs. (6.7)7.5–10(11) times longer than broad).

This species is named in honor of Lauritz B. Holm-Nielsen, who has coordinated much of the botanical activity in Ecuador by the University of Aarhus, Denmark.

ECUADOR. COTOPAXI: Río Guapara, 20 km NW of El Corazón, 250 m, *Sparre 17113 bis* (S). IMBABURA: Collopi, 840 m, *Solis 12889* (F). LOS RÍOS: Río Blanco, Santo Domingo-Esmeraldas, 3 km S of Km 24, 250 m, 0°5'S, 79°15'W, *Croat 50689* (K, MO, QCA). PICHINCHA: El Paraiso-Saguangal, 3 km from El Paraiso, 1,500 m, 0°10'N, 78°46'W, *Oellgaard et al. 37773* (AAU); Pacto-Nuevo Azuay, 5 km N of La Esperanza, 1,300 m, *Holm-Nielsen et al. 24542* (AAU, MO); 15.3 km N of Pacto, road, 2.3 km N of Paraiso, 1,320 m, 0°11'N, 78°04'W, *Croat 61640* (B, K, MO).

***Anthurium iramirezae*** Bunting, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 76: 917–918, 1989. TYPE: Venezuela. Amazonas: Dpt. Río Negro, Serranía de Tapirapeco, outcrop of granitic rocks, 1,350 m, 1°20'N, 64°55'W, *I. Ramirez & Laskowsky 310* (holotype, VEN). Figure 353.

Epilithic; stem thick, reclining horizontally; internodes short; cataphylls persisting. *Leaves* few; petioles 19–40 cm long, subterete, sulcate adaxially, the margins rounded; geniculum 1.7–2.3 cm long, 1–1.2 cm thick; blades held erect on petioles, ovate, obtuse to short-acuminate at apex (the acuminate with a cusp to 1.3 cm long), cordate at base, 30–37 cm long (equaling or twice as long as petioles), 19–24 cm wide (1.5–1.7 × longer than wide);

sinus arcuate; upper surface glossy, lower surface slightly paler and brown glandular-punctate; major veins prominently raised on upper surface; basal veins 2 pairs, free to base (not naked at the sinus); primary lateral veins 7(8) per side, departing midrib at 45–55° angle, almost straight or weakly arcuate-ascending to the margin; tertiary veins prominent on both surfaces. *Inflorescences* longer than leaves; peduncle 45–71 cm long; spathe recurved or reflexed, persistent, green, narrowly oblong-ovate, 11 cm long, 0.8 cm wide, decurrent at base for 8 mm; spadix dark purple, becoming green with age, slightly tapered, sessile, 13.3–15.3 cm long, 7.5 mm diam.; 6–8 flowers visible in principal spiral. *Infructescence* to 1.5 cm diam.; berries unknown.

*Anthurium iramirezae* is endemic to Venezuela, known only from the type locality in an area of premontane rainforest, at 1,250 m.

The description given here is based only on the original type description and the species is therefore imperfectly known.

This species is distinguished by its broadly ovate, subcordate, glandular-punctate blades and narrowly oblong-ovate spathe.

It is most closely related to *A. guanchezii*, but that species differs in having the geniculum remote from the base of the leafy portion of the blade, as well as by having naked basal veins and a narrowly ovate spathe which is 3.6 × longer than broad.

*Anthurium iramirezae* is perhaps most easily confused with *A. wurdackii*, but that species has proportionally narrower (about 1.9 × longer than broad) blades with angular rather than acute sinus and epunctate lower surface, and its spathe decurrent for 3.5 to 7.5 cm.

VENEZUELA. AMAZONAS: Río Negro, Serranía de Tapirapeco, outcrops of granitic rocks, 1,350 m, 1°20'N, 64°55'W, *Ramirez & Laskowsky 310, 318* (VEN).

***Anthurium jenmanii*** Engl., Pflanzenr. IV. 23B(Heft 21): 72. 1905. TYPE: Guyana. Essequibo, *Jenman 5760* (lectotype, K; isocotypes, BRG, NY).

*Anthurium englerianum* Bunting, Acta Bot. Venez. 10: 270. 1975. TYPE: Venezuela. Monagas: between Guácharo & Cueva del Guácharo, 1 km above El Guácharo, *Bunting 2653* (holotype, MY).

*Anthurium trinitatis* Engl., Pflanzenr. IV. 23B(Heft 21): 73. 1905. TYPE: Trinidad, *Fendler 741* (holotype, K; isotype, NY).

Epiphytic, epilithic or terrestrial; stem short, (1)1.5–3 cm diam.; roots dense, spreading to ascending, pale green to brownish, thick and blunt, ca. 5–10 cm long, 3–6 mm diam.; cataphylls