

Ayacucho at 500 to 1,800 m in tropical moist, premontane moist, or tropical dry forest life zones.

This species is characterized by its usually long-petiolate blades which are rather abruptly attenuate in the lower third with concave margins, and especially by having the primary lateral veins in the lower part of the blade departing the midrib at a right angle to the midrib, or even markedly retorse toward the base, before arching upwards toward the margins.

Anthurium latissimum is perhaps most closely related to *A. ernestii*, which has generally smaller leaves that lack the retrorse or perpendicular veins, and usually occurs below 500 m.

Younger plants, represented by *Killip & Smith 24612* for example, may have small blades that are scarcely attenuate at the base. They also differ in having a stubbier spadix with only five to six flowers per spiral. Also noteworthy is *Croat 51171*, which dried greenish in contrast to most other, brown-drying material. It differs in no other respect.

While the tepals of most dried collections are at least sparsely papillate, a collection of cultivated origin believed to be this species (*Croat 52230A*) has densely granulate tepals which appear to be paler than those of most other collections.

PERU. Without locality, cultivated at MO: *Croat 52230A* (B, CAS, CM, F, K, M, MO, NY, P, RSA, S, US, USM). AYACUCHO: Huanta-Río Apurimac, Auima, 750-1,000 m, *Killip & Smith 22836* (NY, US). HUÁNUCO: Prov. Leoncio Prado. Tingo María Region, Lima-Tingo María, Km 504, Río Huallaga, 750 m, *Young & Sullivan 807* (MO); Km 478, 1,400 m, *Young & Sullivan 835* (MO); Ditto. Rupa Rupa, E of Tingo María, Cerro Quemado, 800-850 m, *Schunke 10498* (MO). JUNÍN: San Ramón-Oxapampa, 6 km N of turnout to Satiapo, 700 m, 10°53'N, 75°18'W, *Croat 57727* (AAU, BM, MO, RSA, USM); Prov. Tarma, Tarma-San Ramón, Schunke Hacienda, La Merced, 1,300 m, *Macbride 5678* (F); Tarma-San Ramón, Schunke Hacienda, 1,400-1,700 m, *Killip & Smith 24589, 24612* (NY, US); Río Chanchamayo, La Merced, 1,000 m, *Weberbauer 1939* (B, MO); Río Vitoc, vicinity of Río Chanchamayo, ca. 1,000 m, *Soukup 4405* (US). SAN MARTÍN: Río Huallaga, Tingo María-Huánuco, 20 km from Tingo María, 625-1,100 m, *Allard 21977* (US); Prov. Lamas, Tarapoto-Moyobamba, 10 km NW of Tabalosos, 500 m, 6°15'S, 76°43'W, *Croat 51171* (MO, US); Prov. Mariscal Cáceres, Ditto. Uchiza, Tingo María-Toocache Nuevo, behind Ramal de Aspuzana, 25.8 km N of turnout to Toocache Nuevo from Tingo María-Pucallpa road, 500 m, 9°07'S, 76°03'W, *Croat 57967* (MO).

Anthurium lennartii Croat, sp. nov. TYPE: Ecuador. Loja: Celica-Zapotillo Road, ca. 3 km below Pózul, 1,400 m, *Harling & Andersson 18071* (holotype, MO 2908943; isotype, GB 897-61). Figure 171.

Planta epiphytica; internodia ca. 1.5 cm diam.; cataphyllum persists in fibris tenuibus; petiolus 7-11.5 cm longus, 5-7 mm diam., D-formatus; lamina oblongo-elliptica, 55-98 cm longa, 10-17.5 cm lata, apice obtusa ad rotundata; pedunculus 20.5-37.5 cm longus, 3-4 mm diam.; spatha 7.5-9 cm longa, 1.5-2 cm lata; spadix lentiter contractus, 7 cm longus, 5-6 cm diam., viridis ad lilicinus; baccæ rubentes ad atropurpureæ.

Description based on dried material only. Epiphytic; stem ca. 1.5 cm diam.; roots moderately numerous, pale grayish, shortly pubescent, moderately elongate, ca. 2-3 mm diam.; cataphylls subcoriaceous, ca. 10 cm long, light brown, persisting as linear fibers, soon deciduous. *Leaves* with petioles 7-11.5 cm long, 5-7 mm diam., D-shaped, with the margins sharply raised adaxially, probably 2-3-ribbed abaxially; geniculum slightly thicker than petiole, sometimes fissured transversely, 0.8-1.5 cm long; sheath 3.5-5.5 cm long; blades subcoriaceous, oblong-elliptic, obtuse to semi-rounded at apex (the acumen shortly apiculate), obtuse to narrowly rounded at base, 55-98 cm long, 10-17.5 cm wide, broadest at or near the middle, both surfaces matte, green to yellowish; midrib convexly raised above, somewhat acute at base, becoming prominently convex toward the apex below; primary lateral veins 16-23 per side, departing midrib at (40)55-85° angle, arcuate to the collective vein, convexly raised above and below and paler than surface; interprimary veins moderately numerous, raised on both surfaces; tertiary veins weakly raised above and below; collective vein arising from the base or near the base, less prominent than primary lateral veins, raised above and below, 2-7 mm from margin. *Inflorescences* with peduncle 20.5-37.5 cm long, ca. 3-4 mm diam., 2.9-3.7× as long as petiole, greenish to yellowish green, probably terete; spathe apparently spreading, subcoriaceous, green, broadly linear to linear-lanceolate, 7.5-9 cm long, 1.5-2 cm wide, broadest near the base, abruptly acuminate at apex (the acumen inrolled), acute at base; stipe 13 mm long in front, 3 mm long in back; spadix green, weakly tapered, 7 cm long, 5-6 mm diam. near base, 4 mm diam. near apex, broadest at the base; flowers rhombic to 4-lobed, 1.6-1.9 mm long, 1.5-1.8 mm wide, the sides usually jaggedly sigmoid, sometimes smoothly sigmoid; 6-8 flowers visible in principal spiral, 5-6 in alternate spiral; tepals roughened; lateral tepals 1-1.3 mm wide, the inner margins erose, broadly convex, the outer margins 2-sided; pistils exposed, yellowish; stigma slitlike, dark, ca. 0.4 mm long; anthers 0.5-0.7 mm long, 0.7-0.9 mm wide; thecae ovoid to oblong-ovoid, 0.3-0.4 mm wide, not divaricate. *Inflorescence* with spathe

persisting; spadix 15.5–26 cm long, 2.2–2.5 cm diam., with tepals becoming enlarged and conspicuous, often purplish; berries red to dark purple, after rehydration ovoid to ovoid-ellipsoid, acute to \pm rounded at apex, 6.3–8.5 mm long, 3.7–4.3 mm diam.; pericarp translucent with pale, linear Raphide cells; mesocarp gelatinous, translucent, reddish; seeds 1–2 per berry, yellowish, ovoid to oblong-ovoid, flattened, 3–3.5 mm long, 2–2.7 mm diam., 1–1.5 mm thick, enveloped by gelatinous substance.

Anthurium lennartii is endemic to southern Ecuador, where it occurs in Loja Province, in lower montane moist to premontane dry forest life zones, at 1,400 to 2,700 m. It is expected in adjacent Peru.

This species is characterized by its greenish-drying, oblong-elliptic blades that are obtuse to narrowly rounded at the apex, its basally originating collective vein running fairly close to the margin, its moderately numerous primary lateral veins, and by its weakly tapered spadix. Unique features of *Anthurium lennartii* are its conspicuously accrescent, purplish tepals and red to purple berries.

Anthurium lennartii appears to be superficially similar to *A. manabianum*. The two species share in common general blade color on drying and spadix and spathe shape, but differ in blade shape and stipe length, which is up to 3 cm in *A. manabianum*. An important difference between these species is their distribution, with *A. lennartii* occurring in southern Andean Ecuador and *A. manabianum* in the coastal part of the country, in Manabí Province at 450 m.

Anthurium lennartii is also similar in its appearance to *A. sodiroanum* Engl., a member of sect. *Xialophyllum*, which vaguely resembles other species of sect. *Pachyneurium*. *Anthurium lennartii* differs from *Anthurium sodiroanum* by having shorter nodes, collective vein running closer to the margin, more prominent primary lateral veins, a slightly broader spathe, and an elevational range to 2,700 m.

The new species is named in honor of Lennart Andersson of the University of Göteborg, who collected, with Gunnar Harling, all known species of *A. lennartii*.

ECUADOR. LOJA: 8 km W of Celica on road to Alamor, 2,000 m, Harling & Andersson 22159 (GB); Celica-Gauachanama, Km 8, 2,700 m, Harling & Andersson 22302 (GB); Celica-Zapotillo, 3 km below Pózul, 1,400 m, Harling & Andersson 18071 (GB, MO).

Anthurium leonianum Sodiro, Anales Univ. Centr. Ecuador 17(123): 256. Jan. 1903. TYPE: Ecuador. Imbabura: W slopes of Volcán Cotatachi, 0°22'N, 78°20'W, Sodiro s.n. (holotype, B; isotype, QPLS). Figures 172–174.

Terrestrial on rocky slopes; stem to 3 cm diam.; roots spreading-descending, whitish, appearing pubescent when fresh, thick, rather short, prominently tapered; cataphylls subcoriaceous, lanceolate, longer than petioles, acuminate at apex, drying brown, persisting as fine linear fibers. *Leaves* erect-spreading to spreading; petioles 5–22 cm long, 10–15 mm diam., D-shaped, flattened and with a medial rib to broadly and sharply sulcate adaxially with the margins prominently raised, 5–8-ribbed abaxially, the surface pale-speckled; geniculum thicker and paler than petiole, 1–1.5 cm long; sheath 6–8 cm long; blades coriaceous, obtuse to acute at apex, rounded to acute at base, (23)43–101 cm long, 8–29 cm wide, broadest at or near the middle, the margins prominently undulate; upper surface matte to semiglossy, dark green, lower surface matte to weakly glossy, paler, both surfaces drying yellowish green; midrib flat at base, becoming acutely raised toward the apex and conspicuously paler than surface above, prominently higher than broad at base, becoming acutely raised toward the apex below; primary lateral veins 10–15 per side, departing midrib at 45–60° angle, ascending \pm straight to near margin, then arcuate-ascending and merging with margin, prominently convexly raised above and below; tertiary veins prominulous when dried above and below; collective vein arising from near the apex, raised above and below when dried, usually less than 5 mm from margin. *Inflorescences* \pm erect, equaling or longer than leaves; peduncle 46–91 cm long, 10–17 mm diam., 4–5 \times as long as petiole, subterete to 1-ribbed; spathe reflexed, coriaceous, green, long-lanceolate, 29–35 cm long, 2–5 cm wide, broadest near base; spadix dark purple (pre-anthesis), becoming greenish brown, long-tapered, 23.5–42 cm long, 10–12 mm diam. near base, 5–7 mm diam. near apex; flowers 4-lobed, 2.2 mm long, 1.5 mm wide; 14–15 flowers visible in principal spiral, 7–9 in alternate spiral; tepals weakly and minutely papillate; pistils weakly emergent; anthers ca. 0.5 mm long. *Inflorescence*, 2.5–3 cm diam.; berries dark purple at apex, obovoid.

Anthurium leonianum is endemic to Ecuador in the province of Imbabura from 900 to 1,500 m, in lower montane dry or premontane moist forest life zones.