

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.

This species is recognized by its thick, erect to spreading leaves which dry yellow-green, its petioles which are sharply sulcate adaxially and 5–8-ribbed abaxially, and by its long-tapered, deep purple spadix which becomes greenish brown at anthesis. It is also reported to have deep purple berries.

Anthurium leonianum might be confused with *A. dombeyanum*, which, in Ecuador, occurs only in the provinces of Loja and Tungurahua (only two collections are known from the latter province). *Anthurium dombeyanum* differs mainly in having the petioles rounded abaxially. In addition, the leaf blades of *A. leonianum* are conspicuously yellow-green on drying, while in *A. dombeyanum* they are usually brownish or dull grayish green. The spadix of *A. dombeyanum* is generally shorter than that of *A. leonianum*.

Anthurium leonianum also bears some resemblance to two species from central Colombia, *A. glaucospadix* and *A. caucavallense*. Both have, at least at times, yellowish green leaf blades on drying, though the color more closely approaches that of some specimens of *A. dombeyanum*. Although the cataphylls of the type specimen of *A. leonianum* at Berlin appear to be hooked and re-folded, they are straight and lanceolate on living collections from the same area. It is here believed that the cataphylls of the type specimen are so shaped because of the way it was prepared. This character, along with the lower angle of the primary lateral veins (45–60 vs. 50–90°) and peduncle-petiole ratio (peduncles 4–5 vs. 1–2 times longer than the petioles in *A. leonianum*), serve to distinguish this species from *A. caucavallense*. *Anthurium glaucospadix* also differs in having the primary lateral veins depart the midrib at a broad angle, as well as in having a bluish green, glaucous spadix and red berries.

The name *Anthurium leonianum* was used in the Flora of Río Palenque (Dodson & Gentry, 1978), based on Dodson & Tan 5389, but that collection represents a new and unrelated species, *A. sparreorum*, described in the present treatment. The latter species has a thinner blade with the collective veins arising at the base and running close to the margin, whereas *A. leonianum* has a coriaceous blade with the collective vein arising from one of the primary lateral veins in the upper ¼ of the blade. A character that may be used to distinguish the two immediately is the number of primary lateral veins per side (10–15 in *A. leonianum* vs. (15)20–30 in *A. sparreorum*). *Anthurium sparreorum* is known from lower elevations, generally around 200–300 m in premontane wet forest.

ECUADOR. IMBABURA: Ibarra–Lita, 1,500 m, Cobb 21 E (MO, QCA); Salinas–Lita, 900–1,000 m, 0°45'N, 78°15'W, Juncosa 2262 (K, MO); Tercer Paso, on San Lorenzo RR, 1,100 m, Madison et al. 4960 (MO, SEL); Volcán Cotacachi, W slopes, Sodiro s.n. (B, QPLS); Río Meta, Ibarra–Lita, E of La Carolina, border of Carchi Prov., 1,090 m, Croat 38986 (MO).

Anthurium lindmanianum Engl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25: 367. 1898. TYPE: Brazil. Mato Grosso: Cupim near Palmeiras, Lindman 2455 1/2 (lectotype, S). Figures 175–177.

Anthurium douradense Rizzo, Rev. Goiana Med. 16: 31–33. 1970. TYPE: Brazil. Goiás: Serra Dourada, Rizzo 4532 (holotype, UFG; isotype, RB).

Terrestrial or epilithic, rarely epiphytic; stem frequently creeping over ground, 1–5 cm diam.; roots moderately dense, descending, fuzzy, drying 2–4 mm diam.; cataphylls subcoriaceous, lanceolate, 2–9(15) cm long, acute to acuminate at apex, green, drying reddish brown, persisting ± intact or as coarse linear fibers. Leaves erect-spreading; petioles (2)11–57(65) cm long, (2)8–18 mm diam., bluntly to sharply D-shaped, flattened to slightly sulcate adaxially, rounded abaxially, the surface pale-speckled; geniculum slightly paler and thicker than petiole, (0.2)0.8–2 cm long; blades coriaceous to subcoriaceous, oblanceolate to broadly elliptic, acute to obtuse to short-acuminate at apex, cuneate-attenuate to obtuse to rounded, rarely shallowly cordate at base, (14)20–84 cm long, (4.2)12–29(34) cm wide, broadest usually above the middle, the margins usually flat, sometimes broadly undulate; upper surface glossy to semiglossy, medium green (B & K green 2/2.5), lower surface matte, paler; major veins sometimes paler on both surfaces; midrib convexly raised above, prominently and acutely raised below (about as high as broad); primary lateral veins (4)7–10(14) per side, departing midrib at (30)40–60(80)° angle, arcuate-ascending to the margin or to the collective vein, raised, sometimes becoming sunken toward margin above, raised below; tertiary veins weakly etched, and sometimes concolorous above, prominulous and darker below, conspicuously raised on both surfaces when dried; collective vein arising from about the middle to near the apex of the blade or absent, sunken above, weakly raised below, 5–13 mm from margin. Inflorescences erect to spreading, equaling or longer than leaves; peduncle (15)35–134 cm long, (1)2–12 mm diam., 1.3–2.3(14.6)× as long as petiole, terete; spathe spreading to reflexed, sometimes recurved, subcoriaceous, withering and/or deciduous, yellow-green (B & K yellow-green