ward the apex below, moderately paler than surface and pale-speckled like petiole; primary lateral veins 18–26 per side, departing midrib at 45–60° angle, straight to arcuate, weakly sunken to obscure above, darker than surface below; interprimary veins obscure above, almost as conspicuous as primary lateral veins below; tertiary veins obscure above, weakly visible below; reticulate veins not visible; collective vein arising from the base, equally as prominent as primary lateral veins, 1–4(6) mm from margin. *Inflorescences* erect, shorter than leaves; peduncle 27–50 cm long, 2–4 mm diam., 0.8–1.3× as long as petioles, pale reddish, drying greenish to brownish, terete; spathe spreading-recurled, subcoriaceous, yellow-green tinged with red on the midline, oblong-lanceolate to linear, ca. 3.5–6.5 cm long, 0.8–1.3 cm wide, broadest near the base, acute to abruptly acuminate at apex (the acumen apiculate, 4 mm long), acute at base; spadix maroon (B & K red-purple 2/5), dark brown when dried, slightly tapered, subsessile, somewhat curved, held at 150° angle from peduncle, 4–10(12) cm long, 4–5(6) mm diam. near base, 2–3 mm diam. near apex; flowers ± square to almost 4-lobed, 2–2.4 mm in both directions, the sides ± straight to jaggedly sigmoid; 3–6 flowers visible in principal spiral, 6–9 in alternate spiral; tepals matte, very minutely and densely papillate, punctate, with few droplets appearing as stamens emerge; lateral tepals 1–1.2(2) mm wide, the inner margins straight to convex, the outer margins 2- rarely 3-sided; pistils semiglossy, minutely papillate, emergent before stamens emerge, dark maroon; stigma ellipsoid, 0.3–0.7(0.9) mm long, depressed medially; stamens emerging in a regular sequence from the base, arranged shortly above the tepals, the laterals preceding the alternates by 14–15 spirals, held in a circle around the pistil; anthers white, drying white to brown, 0.5–0.7 mm long, 0.6–1 mm wide; thecae ovoid, not divaricate; pollen white. *Infructescence* not seen.

A member of series *Multinervia*, *Anthurium ottonis* is known from Bolivia in the Department of La Paz and in Puno, Peru, at 890 to 1,700 (2,500) m in lower montane subtropical moist, lower montane subtropical wet, and subtropical moist forest life zones.

This species is distinguished by its erect-spreading leaves, long, pale-speckled, subterete petioles and narrowly straplike blades, and long-pedunculate inflorescence with a moderately stubby, maroon spadix. It is not confused with any other *Pachyneurium* species and apparently has no close relatives. Although on the majority of dried specimens the anthers appear orange to brown, the type specimen displays white-drying anthers.

A collection (*Bogner 903*) cultivated at the Munich Botanical Garden and represented by two sheets at the Kew Herbarium is similar to *A. ottonis* in most respects, except that it has a prolonged, free-ending sheath 4–11.7 cm long. It may represent a new species.

BOLIVIA. LA PAZ: Prov. Inquivisi, Inquivisi–Circuata, 2,500 m, *Besse et al. 656* (SEL); Prov. Loayza, Circuata–Miquilla, Km 28, 1,560 m, *Besse et al. 1839* (SEL); Prov. Nor Yungas, Coroico, Polo-Polo, 1,100 m, *Buchtien 3659, 3661* (US), *3660* (GH, US), *3662* (HBG, US); Coroico (Yolosa jct.)–Caranavi, road parallel to Río Coroico, 670–1,280 m, *Davidson 4790* (MO); Río Huarinilla, 4.5 km below Yolosa, then 14 km W on road up Río Huarinilla, 1,200–1,300 m, 16°12′S, 67°50′W, *Solomon 9390* (MO); below Yolosa, 1,450 m, *Solomon 8652* (B, MO); Prov. Sud Yungas, 15 km toward Irupana, Chulumani, 1,700 m, *Beck 4724* (K, M, MO); Yanacachi, Jirupaysi, 1,650 m, *Buchtien 387* (B); Chulumani, 50 km towards Asunta, 890 m, *Beck 12606* (MO); 26 km towards Asunta, past Tajama, 1,300 m, *Beck 12074* (MO). PERU. CUZCO: Urubamba, Machupicchu, 2,000 m, *Bogner 903* (K). PUNO: San Gavón, *Baker 4358* (cultivated at MO) (MO, NY).

Anthurium oxycarpum Poeppig in Poeppig & Endl., Nov. Gen. Sp. 3: 83. 1845. TYPE: Peru. Loreto: Yurimaguas, *Poeppig s.n.* (lectotype, selected here, G). Figures 211–213.

Anthurium strictum N. E. Br ex Engl., Monogr. Phan. 2: 638. 1879. TYPE: Brazil. Acre: Rio Branco, *N. E. Brown s.n.* (K, identified with Kew Negative #2805).

Epiphytic or terrestrial, sometimes epipetric; stem short or elongate, to 60 cm long, 1–3 cm wide; leaf scars inconspicuous, obscured by root mass, 1 cm high, 1.2 cm wide; roots numerous, dense, spreading, green to whitish, smooth to densely pubescent when dried, short, bluntly tapered, 1–7.5 cm long, (1)2–4 mm diam.; cataphylls membranous to subcoriaceous, lanceolate, prominently 1-ribbed throughout, 5.5–12 cm long, acuminate at apex with subapical apiculum 1–2 mm long, light green, drying thin, yellowish to pale tan (B & K yellow 7/5), persisting ± intact, eventually as fine linear fibers. *Leaves* erect to erect-spreading; petioles (2.5)5–15 cm long, 4–9 mm diam., subterete to C-shaped to D-shaped, flattened to narrowly or obtusely sulcate adaxially, the margins blunt, rounded abaxially, the surface dark green, pale-speckled; geniculum slightly thicker than petiole, 1–2.5 cm long; sheath for 3–4 cm long; blades subcoriaceous, narrowly to broadly elliptic to broadly oblanceolate to narrowly obovate, acute to short-

acuminate at apex (the acumen downturned, inrolled), obtuse to acute or attenuate at base, (12)22–55 cm long, 10–19 cm wide, broadest at or above the middle, the margins flat to broadly undulate; upper surface glossy to semiglossy, occasionally matte, medium to dark green, lower surface matte to weakly glossy, moderately to conspicuously paler; midrib above raised and paler than to concolorous with the surface, below prominently and obtusely to acutely raised at base, becoming convexly raised toward the apex and slightly paler than surface; primary lateral veins 10–25 per side, departing midrib at 40–70° angle, straight to weakly arcuate to the collective vein, weakly raised near the midrib, becoming sunken in grooves toward the margin; interprimary veins weakly sunken above, weakly raised below; tertiary veins weakly sunken above, raised below; reticulate veins obscure; collective vein arising from near the base, sunken above, raised below, paler than surface, 5–11 mm from margin. *Inflorescences* erect, equaling or longer than leaves; peduncle 18.5–54.7 cm long, 3–5 mm diam., 2.5–5× as long as petiole, green, terete; spathe spreading to reflexed at an acute to almost right angle from spadix, coriaceous to subcoriaceous, light to dark green, sometimes tinged with red or maroon at margins, lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, sometimes elliptic, 4.5–12.5 cm long, 1–3 cm wide, broadest usually in the lower third (sometimes at or near the middle), inserted at 35–45° angle on peduncle, abruptly acuminate at apex (the acumen tightly inrolled, 6 mm long), acute to acuminate at base, the margins meeting at 60–80° angle; stipe to 17–20 mm long in front, 0–1 mm long in back; spadix bluish green to green to yellow-green, also reported as creamy and tan, tapered, erect, held at 140–170° angle from peduncle, 4–8.5 cm long, 6–10 mm diam. near base, 3–7 mm diam. near apex; flowers square, 2.4–3.2 mm in both directions, the sides moderately straight parallel to spiral, straight to jaggedly sigmoid perpendicular to spiral; 4–7 flowers visible in principal spiral, 9–11 in alternate spiral; tepals covered with thin, matte, bluish green, waxy bloom, few droplets present at anthesis; lateral tepals 1.3–2 mm wide, the inner margins broadly convex, the outer margins 2–3-sided; pistils weakly emergent at anthesis, matte covered with waxy bloom, green, becoming brown; stigma oblong-ellipsoid, 0.6–0.7 mm long, brushlike and depressed medially before droplets emerge; stamens emerging in a prompt, regular, complete sequence from the base, inclined slightly inward over the stigma; anthers creamy white to orange, 0.5–0.6 mm long, 0.6–0.8 mm wide; thecae oblong-ovoid, scarcely divaricate; pollen white. *Infructescence* with spathe persisting; spadix 6.5–8.5 cm long, 1.8–2.5 cm diam., with berries scattered throughout; berries green, becoming red and eventually purple in the apical half, obovoid-oblong to ellipsoid-obovoid, long-acuminate toward the apex, rounded at apex with radial ridges, 7.5–12.3 mm long, 4.2–5 mm diam near base, toward the apex narrowing to 1.7–2.5 mm diam.; pericarp thin, transparent; mesocarp gelatinous with moderate number of raphide cells; seeds 2 per berry, yellowish, oblong-ovoid, flattened, 5.3–5.5 mm long, 3 mm diam., 1.5–1.8 mm thick, enveloped by transparent, sometimes amber, gelatinous, sticky substance.

Anthurium oxycarpum ranges from southeastern Colombia to Amazonian Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil at 100 to 870 (1,300) m. It occurs in tropical moist, premontane wet and tropical wet forest life zones.

This species is distinguished by its rosulate habit, generally short, densely short-rooted stem, conspicuously veiny leaves (with at least some of the tertiary veins sunken above), and especially by its erect, narrowly ovate-lanceolate spathe and frequently bluish green, slightly tapered spadix. The leaf blades characteristically dry thin and somewhat glossy on the lower surface. Some cultivated plants of this species have markedly bullate and weakly quilted leaf blades, a characteristic not yet observed in the field.

Anthurium oxycarpum is closest to *A. knappiae*, which differs in having petioles two to three times longer, an attenuate leaf base, a much longer peduncle, a nonglaucous spadix, and tepals with conspicuous raphide cells. See discussion of that species for details.

The original type specimen designated by Poeppig was collected in Brazil at Ega (now Tefe), located on the Rio Solimoes at the mouth of the Rio Japurá. Originally deposited at Vienna, this specimen is now lost, and a thorough search of all major herbaria has turned up no duplicates. Consequently, a second Poeppig collection from Yurimaguas in Peru, cited by Engler in his 1905 revision, is here designated as the lectotype. The Yurimaguas collection is also the only one illustrated by Schott (Scott drawing 356; NYBG Negative #3873; microfiche #15: C-7).

Considerable confusion exists regarding the type of *Anthurium strictum*, now a synonym of *A. oxycarpum*. In preparing a description of what he presumed to be *A. dombeyanum* for the Refugium Botanicum, Baker (1871) described and illustrated instead *A. oxycarpum*. Upon realizing this error

and assuming the latter to be a new species, Engler (1879) redescribed it as *A. strictum*, attributing the name to N. E. Brown at Kew. He cited as the type the same material used to illustrate the Refugium Botanicum article, namely a specimen from the Rio Branco in Brazil (at least an inflorescence of the type specimen had been sent to Engler in Berlin by N. E. Brown).

Engler also misidentified as *Anthurium strictum* an Ule collection (*5598*) from western Acre along the Rio Jurua Mirim. While photographing type specimens in Berlin, J. F. Macbride of the Field Museum incorporated into a single photograph an inflorescence of *A. oxycarpum* (labeled *A. strictum*) with the Ule collection misidentified by Engler. The latter collection, which is complete, is actually *A. uleanum*. The mixed collection represented in this Field Museum photograph needs to be corrected. The specimen to the left represents *A. uleanum*, while the one to the right (inflorescence only) represents *A. oxycarpum*.

BOLIVIA. EL BENI: Rurrenabaque, *Cárdenas 1167* (NY); Prov. Ballivian, Misión Fátima Río Maniqui, *Canchi & Hinojosa 1045* (LPB, MO). LA PAZ: Prov. Larecaja, 27.8 km N of Caranavi, *Croat 51651* (MO); Prov. Sud Yugas, Alto Beni Concesión de la Cooperación de San José de Popoy, 600 m, *Seidel & Schulte 2246* (LPB, MO). BRAZIL. ACRE: Abuña–Rio Branco, *Forero et al. 6315* (COL, NY, US, INPA); Rio Branco, Zoobotanical Garden of Federal University of Acre, *Lowrie et al. 170* (INPA, MG, MO, NY); Mpo. Caramari Amazonas, Rio Juruá, N of Cruzeiro do Sul, Lago da Cigana (São Luis), S of Porto Alvaro Nestrinho, 150 m, 7°37′S, 72°36′W, *Croat 62498A* (CM, INPA, MO); Rio Juruá Mirim, *Ule 5598* (B). AMAZONAS: Rio Javarí, behind Estirão de Equador, *Lleras et al. P17284* (INPA, NY); Rio Purus, Monte Verde, *Huber 4623* (MG). RONDÔNIA: NW of Rio Madeira, across from Matuparana, *Calderón et al. 2828* (MO, NY, US); Mpo. Ariquemes, Mineracão Mibrasa, sector Alto Candeias, Km 128, 10°35′S, 63°35′W, *Teixeira et al. 467* (NY, INPA). COLOMBIA. Without locality, *Fantz 4032* (FTG). AMAZONAS: Leticia, *Krukoff 5144* (NY), *Oldenburg 2812* (US); Río Loretoyacu, 100 m, *Schultes & Black 8407* (US, GH); Puerto Nariño, 100 m, *Plowman 3221* (GH, US, SEL), *Madison 3743* (cult. plant of *Plowman 3221* (SEL). ECUADOR. MORONA-SANTIAGO: 20 km from Limón, 700–900 m, *Harling & Andersson 12875* (GB). NAPO: Reserva de Producción Faunística Cuyabeno, N of Laguna Grande, 265 m, *Nielsen 76226, 76516* (AAU), *Poulsen 79692* (AAU); Puerto Napo–Puerto Misahuallí, 3.5 km E of Puerto Napo, 1°2′S, 77°47′W, *Croat 58882* (C, CAS, CM, GH, MO, NY, QCA, RSA, SEL); 8 km below Puerto Misahuallí on Río Napo, 1.5 km S, 1°4′S, 77°36′W, 450 m, *Palacios et al. 404* (MO, QCNE), *Palacios 2859, 2877* (MO), *2961* (MBM, MO, QCNE, W); Lago Agrio–Coca, 8.8 km S of Río Aguarico on road to Coca, San Francisco de Orellana, *Croat 58512A* (MO); confluence of Río Borja and Río Quijos, E bank, ca. 1,300 m, 0°25′S, 77°49′W, *Holm-Nielsen et al. 26234* (AAU); Río Aguarico, *Holm-Nielsen et al. 21115* (AAU, UEC); 30 min. by canoe below San Pablo, 250 m, 0°18′S, 76°25′W, *Laegaard 51563* (QCA); Río Arajuno, Sola Cocha, 500 m, 1°7′S, 77°36′W, *Palacios et al. 896* (MO); Río Lagartococha, 190 m, 0°33′S, 75°13′W, *Lawesson et al. 44409* (AAU); Río Napo, Limoncocha, 240 m, *Foster 3839* (F), *Madison et al. 5432* (MO, SEL, QCA, US, K); Jatún Sacha Biological Reserve, 8 km below Misahuallí, 450 m, 1°04′S, 77°36′W, *Cerón 723, 1312* (MO), *Cerón et al. 1992* (MO, QCNE); 400 m, *Cerón 6289* (MO, QCA), *5963* (KRAM, MO, OOM); Río Wai si aya, 1 km upstream from Río Aguarico, *Brandbyge et al. 33190* (AAU); NAPO–PASTAZA: Tena, *Asplund 9199* (S); Tena–Napo, *Asplund 10253* (S). PASTAZA: Río Curaray, Curaray, 200 m, *Harling & Andersson 17517* (GB). PERU. AMAZONAS: Prov. Bagua, Río Cenepa, Pagat, *Kayap 422* (DUKE, MO). AYACUCHO: Río Apurimac, Kimpitiriki, 400 m, *Killip & Smith 23021* (US). HUÁNUCO: Tingo María Region, Prov. Leoncio Prado, 5 km S of Tingo María, Route 16, 870 m, *Davidson 3424* (MO, LAM); E of Tingo María, *Barbour 20476* (US); Las Palmas–Tingo María, 720 m, *Madison 6743* (QCA, SEL); Puente Durán, *Plowman & Kennedy 5699* (SEL, MO); Río Monzón, *Schunke 5111* (GH, F, US, NY); Jacintillo, W of Tingo María, 800 m, *Plowman & Kennedy 5772* (F, GH); Quebrada Las Pavas, 5 km N of Tingo María, 720 m, *Plowman & Kennedy 5708* (GH); W of Tingo María, Cerro Quemado, 700–800 m, *Schunke 10438* (AAU, BM, MO, NY, RSA, U, US), *10602* (MO); Dtto. Ruppa Ruppa, Carpar Bella, Cave of Los Huarinos, 700–900 m, *Schunke 9465* (CAS, CM, F, G, MO); Río Huallaga, 750–800 m, *Plowman & Ramirez 7569* (F); Tingo María–Monzón, Río Patay Rondos, 650 m, 9°21′S, 76°12′W, *Croat 57946* (CM, MO). JUNÍN: Puerto Bermúdez, 375 m, *Killip & Smith 26604* (US, NY); Oserato Tambo, *Weiss 152* (F); Río Leco, *Soukup 3516* (F); Río Perene, mouth of river, *Weberbauer 11920* (USM). LORETO: Iquitos, road to Quisto Cocha, 100 m, *Plowman 2585* (F, GH); Prov. Alto Amazonas, Andoas, 180 m, 02°55′S, 76°25′W, *Vásquez & Jaramillo 4566* (MO); Río Huallaga, Santa Rosa, below Yurimaguas, 135 m, *Killip & Smith 28714* (NY, US); Yurimaguas, 135 m, *Killip & Smith 28014* (NY, US, F); Yurimaguas–Balsapuerto, 135–150 m, *Killip & Smith 28367* (US); Río Huallaga (lower basin), Balsapuerto, 150–350 m, *Killip & Smith 28628* (US, NY); Río Napo, Entrada de Isla Inayuga, *Croat 20549* (MO); Prov. Coronel Portillo, Caserío de J. C. Mariategui and Mejico, 300 m, 8°15′S, 73°45′W, *Diaz et al. 756* (MO); Prov. Maynas, Iquitos Region, Soledad, Río Itaya, 110 m, *Killip & Smith 29762* (NY, US); Río Amazonas, Explorama Inn, 1 km S of Indiana, 130 m, 3°30′S, 73°01′W, *Croat 61679* (AMAZ, MO), *Gentry et al. 54623* (MO), *55986* (MO), *61772* (MO), *65765* (MO, TEX), *65805* (MO, SAR); 106 m, *Vásquez et al. 12152* (MO); Indiana–mouth of Río Napo, 130 m, 3°28′S, 72°48′W, *Gentry et al. 31429* (MO); Iquitos Region, Las Pebas, Río Ampiyacu, Pijuayal Army Base, 3°10′S, 71°49′W, *Plowman et al. 7131* (F, GH); Indiana–mouth of Río Napo, Yanamono, 130 m, 3°28′S, 72°50′W, *Croat 61739* (AMAZ, MO), *Gentry et al. 27509, 39713, 42256* (MO), *Gentry & Jaramillo 28062* (MO), *Gentry & Vásquez 42296* (MO); Dtto. Mazán, Río Amazonas–Mazán, 100–150 m, *Rimachi 212* (IBE, MO); Veradera de Mazán, *Croat 19428* (F, MO, USM), *20779, 20789* (MO); Prov. Requena, Sinchicuy, 106 m, 3°35′S, 73°15′W, *Vásquez et al. 7830* (MO). MADRE DE DIOS: Prov. Manú, Manú National Park, Cocha Cashu Biological Station, 350–400 m, *Foster 9902* (B, K, MO), *Gentry 2720* (MO), *43638*

(MO, SEL), *Nuñez 5537* (MO), *5738* (MO, W), *5809* (MO, US); Río La Torre, confluence of Río Tambopata and Río La Torre, 39 km SW of Puerto Maldonado, 12°50′S, 69°20′W, *Barbour 4767*, *5424* (MO), *Smith et al. 132* (MO, US), *346* (US), *1387*, *1391* (US). PASCO: Prov. Oxapampa. Palcazú Valley, Iscozazin, 380 m, 10°12′S, 75°15′W, *Foster et al. 7841* (MO); Río San José, Río Chuchurras drainage, 400–500 m, 10°09′S, 75°20′W, *Smith 4037* (MO). UCAYALI: LSU base camp, Quebrada Shesha (trib. of Río Abajao), 65 km NE of Pucallpa, 250 m, 8°02′S, 73°55′W, *Gentry & Díaz 58559* (MO).

Anthurium oxyphyllum Sodiro, Anales Univ. Centr. Ecuador 15(108): 5. 1901. TYPE: Ecuador. Pichincha: near Santo Domingo de Los Colorados, 400 m, *Sodiro s.n.* (holotype, Q). Figures 214–216.

Epiphytic; stem short, (1)1.5–2 cm diam.; roots dense, numerous, ascending to spreading, green, smooth when young, soon becoming tomentose, slender and elongate, to 13 cm long, 2–6 mm diam.; cataphylls membranous, 7–10 cm long, narrowly rounded at apex with subapical apiculum ca. 8 mm long, drying tan (B & K yellow 9/2.5), persisting as fine linear fibers. *Leaves* spreading; petioles 6–25(30) cm long, 4–7 mm diam., D-shaped, flattened to convex to weakly sulcate or occasionally with a medial rib adaxially, the margins sharply raised, rounded abaxially; geniculum thicker and paler than petiole, (0.7)1–2 cm long; blades coriaceous, narrowly elliptic to sometimes narrowly oblanceolate, long-acuminate at apex (the acumen flat), long-attenuate at base, 45–70 cm long, (4)6–11 cm wide, broadest at or near the middle, the margins broadly undulate; upper surface matte, dark to bright green, lower surface glossy to semiglossy, paler; both surfaces drying matte, greenish to yellowish brown; midrib flat to convexly raised above, prominently and acutely raised and paler than surface below; primary lateral veins 25–35 per side, departing midrib at 30–60° angle, ± straight to the collective vein, scarcely raised to flat or weakly sunken above, weakly raised to ± obscure below, drying slightly raised above and below; interprimary veins numerous, almost as conspicuous as primary lateral veins, obscure when fresh, weakly raised when dried; tertiary veins visible when dried; collective vein arising from near the base, equally as prominent as primary lateral veins, raised when dried, 3–6 mm from margin. *Inflorescences* pendent to erect-spreading, shorter than leaves; peduncle (21)24–46 cm long, (3)4–5 mm diam., 1.2–6× as long as petiole, light green tinged with purple or maroon at least at base, terete to subterete and flattened adaxially; spathe deflexed to reflexed, held at 130–160° angle to peduncle, often weakly twisted, subcoriaceous, green to green tinged with purple or red (B & K yellow-green 7/10), lanceolate to oblanceolate, (5)7.2–10.5 cm long, (1.8)2.3–3 cm wide, broadest near the base, inserted at 30–90° angle on peduncle, abruptly acuminate at apex (the acumen inrolled), obtuse to rounded at base, the margins meeting at 100–140° angle; stipe 3–7 mm long or absent; spadix green to yellow-green (B & K yellow-green 6/10), cylindroid, semi-erect to nodding, usually slightly curved, held at (150)130–60° angle from peduncle, 5.8–11 cm long, 3–7 mm diam. near base, 3–5 mm diam. near apex; flowers ± rhombic to 4-lobed, 3–4.5 mm long, 3.7–4.3 mm wide, the sides straight to smoothly or sometimes jaggedly sigmoid; 5–7 flowers visible in principal spiral, 6–8 in alternate spiral; tepals brown, matte to semiglossy, minutely papillate, with abundant droplets present; lateral tepals 1.3–2.5 mm wide, the inner margins broadly convex to straight, scarcely turned up against the pistil, the outer margins 2-sided; pistils prominently emergent, exserted and papillate, the exposed portion squarish, green becoming dark purple; stigma linear to ellipsoid, ca. 0.4 mm long, weakly raised, copious droplets appearing before the stamens emerge; stamens emerging in a regular sequence throughout, held well above the tepals, lateral stamens emerging almost to apex before alternates begin to emerge, arranged in a circle around the pistil; filaments transparent, prominently exserted, thin and flattened, 1.5–1.7 mm long; anthers orange, becoming pinkish or reddish brown, ca. 0.8 mm long, 0.9 mm wide; thecae oblong-ellipsoid, scarcely divaricate; pollen orange, fading to white or tan. *Infructescence* with spathe persisting; spadix 9.5–11.5 cm long, 1–1.5 cm diam., with berries scattered throughout; berries orange, ellipsoid, acute and with radial ridges at apex, 6.8–7 mm long, 3.2–3.7 mm diam.; mesocarp mealy; seeds 1 per berry, yellow-brown when dried, ± ovoid, truncate at both ends, 3.5–5 mm long, 2.2–3 mm diam., 1.5–1.6 mm thick, enveloped by gelatinous, translucent, amber substance.

A member of series *Multinervia*, *Anthurium oxyphyllum* is endemic to the Pacific slope in Ecuador from Carchí to Cotopaxi at 300 to 1,300 m. This species is ecologically variable, with specimens collected both in a lower montane dry forest life zone (Esmeraldas) and a montane rainforest life zone (Carchí). Despite occurring in different life zones, the specimens themselves do not differ significantly in any aspect. However, the type col-