

This species is easily recognized by its strongly quilted-bullate leaf blades with numerous, prominently retrorse, arcuate primary lateral veins (hence the name). Prominently retrorse primary lateral veins are otherwise found only in *A. latissimum* and *A. paraguayense* var. *coroicoanum*, but these lack strongly bullate leaf blades and have retrorse veins only toward the base. Other species may occasionally have a few retrorse primary lateral veins near the base.

Anthurium reflexinervium is a stunning horticultural subject, at present cultivated at several botanical gardens and in a few private collections.

PERU. HUÁNUCO: Tingo María Region, Tingo María-Monzón, Río Patay Rondos, Cuevas de Guácharo, 650 m, 9°21'S, 76°12'W, *Croat 57949* (BM, CAS, CM, MO, NY, RSA, SEL, U, US, USM); Río Huallaga, *Croat 21080* (MO); Prov. Leoncio Prado, Río Huallaga, near airport, 700–800 m, *Plowman 5823A* (GH); Prov. Leoncio Prado, Dtto. Rupa Rupa, Tingo María, 750–800 m, *Plowman & Ramírez 7585* (F, K, MO, NY, SEL).

Anthurium remotigeniculatum Croat, sp. nov.

TYPE: Peru. San Martín: along road between Tarapoto and Yurimaguas, 530 m, *Croat 58114* (holotype, MO 3183169; isotypes, B, GH, K, M, NY, QCA, RSA, SEL, US, USM). Figures 272, 275.

Planta terrestris, aliquando epilithica; internodia brevia, 1.5–6 cm diam.; cataphyllum anguste trigonum; petiolus 10–34 cm longus, 5–10 mm diam., D-formatus; geniculum ad 16 cm remotum; lamina ovata ad obovata vel late elliptica, (20)27–100 cm longa, (9)14–28.5 cm lata; nervis primariis lateraliibus 6–8 utroque; pedunculus 63.5–96 cm longus, 7–17 mm diam.; spathe linearis-lanceolata, 10.5–12 cm longa, 0.5–1.5 cm lata, viridis; stipes usque ad 4 mm liber; spadix longus et graduatim contractus, 10.5–25 cm longus, basi 6–7 mm diam., apice 3–4 mm diam., atroviolaceo-purpureus; baccae rubello-purpureae, ca. 5.8–6 mm longae, 2.8–3.7 mm diam.

Terrestrial, occasionally epilithic; stem short, 1.5–6 cm diam.; roots few, descending, greenish to brown, smooth to densely pubescent, elongate, 4–6 mm diam.; cataphylls coriaceous to subcoriaceous, narrowly triangular to broadly lanceolate, unribbed, 3–7.5 cm long, acute at apex, reddish purple, drying brown (B & K yellow 3/2.5), persisting intact, eventually deciduous. *Leaves* erect to erect-spreading; petioles 10–34 cm long, 5–10 mm diam., D-shaped, narrowly and obtusely sulcate adaxially with the margins blunt, not raised, rounded abaxially, the surface pale-speckled; geniculum thicker, slightly paler than, and more shallowly sulcate than petiole, becoming fissured transversely with age, 1.5–2 cm long, remote from the base of the blade ca. 2–16 cm, rarely contiguous;

blades coriaceous, ovate to obovate to broadly elliptic, abruptly acuminate, sometimes acute at apex (the acumen weakly apiculate and downturned), long-attenuate at base, (20)27–100 cm long, (9)14–28.5 cm wide, broadest at or above the middle, the margins weakly to prominently undulate; upper surface matte to weakly glossy, medium to dark green, lower surface matte, conspicuously to moderately paler, appearing minutely pale-speckled and with translucent, alveolate pattern on high magnification when fresh; both surfaces drying yellowish to yellowish green; midrib above flat to convexly raised at base, becoming more convex toward the apex and paler than surface, below prominently higher than broad at base, becoming convexly raised toward the apex and slightly paler than surface; primary lateral veins 6–8 per side, departing midrib at 30–60° angle, straight near the midrib, becoming arcuate-ascending near the margin, weakly convexly raised and scarcely paler than surface above, prominently raised below, drying prominently raised above and below; interprimary veins weakly visible and sunken above, slightly darker than surface, scarcely raised below; tertiary veins sunken above, weakly raised and darker than surface below; collective vein arising from about the middle of the blade or in the upper third, slightly sunken above, raised and darker than surface below, 5–15 mm from margin. *Inflorescences* erect to spreading, equaling or longer than leaves; peduncle 63.5–96 cm long, 7–17 mm diam., 2–4× as long as petiole, green to green heavily tinged with purple; spathe spreading-recurred, coriaceous to subcoriaceous, plain green or heavily to slightly tinged with purple, linear-lanceolate, 10.5–13.5 cm long, 0.5–3 cm wide, broadest near base, acute at apex (the acumen inrolled), acute to decurrent at base; stipe 1.3–2.5 cm long in front, to 4 mm long in back; spadix maroon to dark violet-purple (B & K purple 2/2.5), long-tapered, curved, 10.2–25 cm long, 6–8 mm diam. near base, 3–4 mm diam. near apex; flowers ± square, 1.8–2.5 mm in both directions, the sides straight to smoothly sigmoid; 4–8 flowers visible in principal spiral, 7–13 in alternate spiral; tepals matte, densely and minutely papillate, scarcely punctate; lateral tepals 0.9–1.8 mm wide, the inner margins convex, the outer margins irregularly 2–3-sided; pistils emergent, densely and minutely papillate, reddish purple, becoming green; stigma linear, slitlike, 0.5–0.7 mm long; the lateral stamens preceding the alternates by 3–4 spirals, the 3rd stamen preceding the 4th by 3–5 spirals, held in a tight cluster above the pistil; anthers yellow, 0.4–0.6 mm long, 0.8–1 mm wide, scarcely exerted; thecae ovoid, slight-

ly or not divaricate; pollen yellow fading to white. *Infructescence* with spathe absent; spadix at least 13 cm long, 1.5 cm diam.; berries obovoid, reddish purple, white at base, rounded at apex (truncate when dried), ca. 6.5–7.5 mm long, 5–6 mm diam., mesocarp juicy, translucent; seeds 2, 4.5–5.0 mm long, 2.5 mm diam., scarcely flattened, reddish purple, minutely pale-speckled.

Anthurium remotigeniculatum is recorded only from Peru, where it occurs in the provinces of San Martín and Amazonas at 530 to 1,160 m, in tropical moist and tropical premontane wet forest life zones.

This species is characterized by its terrestrial habit, short cataphylls that remain semi-intact, D-shaped petioles which are obtusely and bluntly sulcate adaxially, and its elongate, long-tapered, dark purple spadix. Especially significant is the leaf blade base, which is long-attenuate (especially in older plants) and eventually naked, making the geniculum seem remote sometimes for as much as 16 cm from the base of the blade, hence the specific epithet. Also characteristic are the coriaceous leaf blades which are ovate, obovate, or broadly elliptic, dark green above and conspicuously paler below, appearing speckled and with a translucent, alveolate pattern under high magnification on fresh plants.

Anthurium remotigeniculatum is most closely allied to *A. pachylaminum*, which differs in having more coriaceous leaf blades lacking the remote geniculum.

Although most of the specimens of *A. remotigeniculatum* display the remote geniculum characteristic very clearly, there are some exceptions. Specimens lacking this feature otherwise show remarkable similarity to more typical material. Observations on living material show that the same plant may produce the characteristic leaves with a remote geniculum and "normal" leaves at the same time, and such aberrant specimens have thus been included in the species concept.

PERU. AMAZONAS: Prov. Bagua, 15.6 km E of main plaza in Bagua, 5 km above La Peca, 1,051–1,160 m, 5°33'S, 78°21'W, *Croat 58360* (B, BM, F, GH, K, M, MBM, MO, NY, P, QCA, SEL, US, USM, W). SAN MARTÍN: Tarapoto–Yurimaguas, 1,200 m, cultivated at SEL (#81-2283) (MO); Dtto. Tarapoto, Tarapoto–Yurimaguas, Km 13, 750–1,000 m, *Rimachi 5781* (IBE); Km 12–13.5, 700 m, *Rimachi 5173* (IBE); Río Huallaga, Tarapoto–Yurimaguas, 530 m, 6°30'S, 76°21'W, *Croat 58114* (B, K, GH, M, MO, NY, QCA, RSA, SEL, TEX, US, USM).

Anthurium salvadorensense Croat, Selbyana 5(3–4): 333. 1981. TYPE: El Salvador. Ahuacha-

pán: 1.5 mi. SW of Tacuba on road to San Francisco Menéndez, riverbank of Río Chokama, 700 m, *Croat 42169* (holotype, MO 2583750; isotypes, CAS, F, ITIC, K, LE, M, MEXU, RSA, SEL, TEX, US). Figures 269, 273.

Terrestrial or epilithic; stem short, 2–5 cm diam.; roots numerous, dense, descending to spreading or ascending, pale green to tinged reddish, smooth to pubescent, short and moderately thick, bluntly pointed at apex, 4–10 mm diam.; cataphylls moderately coriaceous, shortly lanceolate, 5–12.5 cm long, pale yellowish green, acute and apiculate at apex, drying light to dark brown, persisting partially intact, eventually deciduous. *Leaves* erect to spreading; petioles 9.5–46 cm long, (4)6–10 mm diam., \pm quadrangular to D-shaped, broadly and shallowly to deeply sulcate, sometimes with medial rib adaxially, the margins blunt to sharp and raised, rounded to multi-ribbed abaxially, the surface pale-speckled; geniculum thicker than petiole and paler than petiole, 1–2 cm long; blades subcoriaceous, elliptic to broadly elliptic to oblanceolate, gradually to abruptly acuminate at apex (the acumen downturned, ca. 15 mm long), acute to obtuse to narrowly rounded at base, 25–65 cm long, 8–26 cm wide, broadest at or above middle, the margins undulate; upper surface matte to semiglossy, lower surface matte; medium green above, slightly paler below; midrib above flat with weak medial ridge at base, becoming obtusely angular and eventually sunken toward apex, below higher than broad, 1–4-ribbed at base, becoming prominently and convexly raised or convexly raised with a rib toward the apex and slightly paler than surface; primary lateral veins 7–14 per side, departing midrib at 45–60° angle, straight, loop-connected in the upper half, convexly raised above and below, slightly paler than surface; interprimary veins few, raised above and below; tertiary veins sunken to flat above, raised below; collective vein arising from about the middle of the blade or higher, sunken above, raised below, 5–12 mm from margin. *Inflorescences* erect to spreading; peduncle 13–57 cm long, 3–7 mm diam., 1.4–2.8 \times as long as petiole, light green, terete, weakly multi-ribbed; spathe erect to spreading, becoming recurved, moderately coriaceous, pale yellow-green (B & K yellow-green 8/10), ovate-lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, 4.5–10 cm long, 1–4.3 cm wide, broadest just above the base, inserted at 155–170° angle on peduncle, acuminate at apex (the acumen apiculate and inrolled), subcordate and decurrent on peduncle at base; spadix pale green (B & K green 8/5), sessile, cylindrical