

(RB); Neves Armond, Carmo, *RB 43978* (RB); Mpo. Petropolis, Rodovia Washington Luis, 420 m, *Martinelli 3080* (RB); Reserva do IBDF, Mata do Fação, estrada Fazenda Inglesa para Pati do Alferes, 1,100–1,200 m, *Cavalcante & Marinelli 541* (K); Mpo. de Santo Antônio de Pádua, BR 393, *Pirani et al. 268* (K, MO, SPF); Mpo. Teresopolis, Parque Nacional da Serra dos Orgãos, 1,300 m, *Vidal 5557* (R).

Anthurium solomonii Croat, sp. nov. TYPE: Bolivia. La Paz: Prov. Yungas: 32.1 km N of Yolosa on road to Caranavi, *Solomon & Escobar 12494* (holotype, MO 32475329-30; isotype, LPB). Figures 296, 345, 346.

Planta epilithica aut terrestris; internodia brevia, ad 5 cm diam.; cataphyllum ad 19 cm longum, persistens semi-intactum demum fibris linearis findens; petiolus 7–21 cm longus, 8–10 mm diam., D-formatus, 1-costatus adaxile, 1–2-costatus abaxile; lamina oblanceolata ad oblongo-oblanceolata, (39)65–94 cm longa, (9)18–35 cm lata; pedunculus (4)10–26 cm longus, ca. 5 mm diam.; spathe lanceolata, ultra 6 cm longa, ca. 1.7 cm lata; spadix longeus contractus vel cylindricus, 7.5–19.5 cm longus, 9 mm diam.; baccae laete roseo-purpureae.

Description based on dried material only. Epilithic or terrestrial; stem to 5 cm diam.; roots numerous, gray, finely pubescent, short, 2–4 mm diam.; cataphylls probably subcoriaceous, to more than 19 cm long, brown-gray, persisting semi-intact, eventually as fine linear fibers. *Leaves* with petioles 7–21 cm long, 8–10 mm diam., D-shaped, with an obtuse medial rib and acute, somewhat raised margins adaxially, 1–3-ribbed abaxially; geniculum drying darker than petiole, 0.7–1 cm long; sheath 6 cm long; blades subcoriaceous, oblanceolate to oblong-oblanceolate, acute at apex (the acumen apiculate), narrowly rounded at base, (39)65–94 cm long, (9)18–35 cm wide, broadest above the middle, the margins undulate; both surfaces glossy, matte to glossy, brown to greenish; midrib sharply and prominently acute above, below higher than broad and obscurely 3-ribbed at base, becoming convexly raised toward the apex; primary lateral veins (10)15–19 per side, departing midrib at 40–90° angle, straight, sometimes broadly arcuate, convexly raised on both surfaces; interprimary veins few; tertiary veins raised above and below; reticulate veins raised below; collective vein arising from lower third of the blade or absent in young plants, less prominent than primary lateral veins on both surfaces, 2–7 mm from margin. *Inflorescences* shorter than leaves; peduncle (4)10–26 cm long, ca. 5 mm diam., 0.5–2× as long as petiole; spathe subcoriaceous, presumably lanceolate, more than 6 cm long, ca. 1.7 cm wide, decurrent at base; stipe ca. 2.7 cm long in front, 4 mm long in back; spadix color unknown, long-

tapered to ± cylindroid in small plants, weakly curved, held at 160° angle from peduncle, 7.5–19.5 cm long, 9 mm diam. near base, 4 mm diam. near apex; flowers rhombic, 2.1–2.4 mm long, 1.4–1.7 mm wide, the sides straight to smoothly sigmoid; 9–11 flowers visible in principal spiral, 5–6 in alternate spiral; tepals roughened; lateral tepals 0.9–1.5 mm wide, the inner margins straight to broadly convex, the outer margins 2-sided; stigma linear, 0.5–0.7 mm long; anthers pale yellow, 0.5–0.6 mm long, 0.7–0.8 mm wide, obscuring the pistil; thecae oblong, slightly divaricate. *Infructescence* appearing to be ± erect; spathe deciduous; spadix ca. 21 cm long, 2 cm diam., reddish brown (excluding tepals); berries bright pinkish purple, oblong-ovoid, probably acute and with radial ridges at apex, becoming sunken in on drying, 7.5–8 mm long, 4.6–5 mm diam.; pericarp thickened, with numerous raphide cells; seeds 2 per berry, reddish brown, ± ovoid, flattened, 3.4–3.6 mm long, 2.2–2.4 mm diam., 0.8–1 mm thick, with a gelatinous, translucent, amber appendage at each end.

Anthurium solomonii is known only from La Paz Dept. in Bolivia at 1,000 to 1,400 m in wet subtropical or wet lower montane subtropical forest life zones (according to the Holdridge Life Zone Map for Bolivia).

This species is distinctive, with its spadix longer than the peduncle, a character otherwise known in the section only in *Anthurium plowmanii*. The petiole of *A. plowmanii* is narrowly sulcate adaxially with blunt margins, whereas in *A. solomonii* there is a prominent medial rib adaxially and prominently raised, acute margins. In Bolivia, *A. plowmanii* is known only from Pando and Santa Cruz departments and occurs at less than 900 m, mostly less than 300 m.

The species is named in honor of James Solomon, who has collected extensively in Bolivia and was involved in making all known collections of *A. solomonii*.

BOLIVIA. LA PAZ: Prov. Murillo. Valle de Zongo, 45 km below the dam at Lago Zongo, Cahua hydroelectric plant, 1,200–1,400 m, 16°3'S, 68°1'W, *Solomon 13000* (MO); Prov. Nor Yungas, Yolosa-Caranavi, 32.1 km N of Yolosa, 1,000 m, 16°2'S, 67°39'W, *Solomon & Escobar 12494* (LPB, MO); 10 km by road N and above Caranavi, 1,400 m, 15°47'S, 67°32'W, *Nee & Solomon 30311* (NY).

Anthurium soukupii Croat, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. Cuzco: Urubamba, Machupicchu, 0.5 km N of the union of Río Sayacmarca and Río Aobamba, 2,370 m, *Peyton & Peyton 1486*