Anthurium willifordii is endemic to Loreto Department in Peru, where it has been collected once in the vicinity of the Explorama Camp on the Río Sucusari, a tributary of the Río Napo, at less than 200 m. It was found here as an epiphyte in a tropical moist forest life zone.

This species is a very distinctive one, the chief characters being the short, stubby spadix on a short peduncle and the quilted leaf blades, which are matte above, velvety and frequently tinged red below. The petioles are of variable cross-sectional shape: quadrangular to trapezoidal or sometimes subterete; they are always sharply 3–5-ribbed abaxially.

No other species is likely to be confused with *A. willifordii*, and only *A. superbum* and *A. reflexinervium* share the character of quilted, velvety or red-tinged leaf blades.

The new species is named in honor of Jack Williford, of Brandon, Florida, who originally collected live plants along the Río Sucusari.

PERU. LORETO: Río Napo, Explorama Camp, on Río Sucusari, below 200 m, originally collected by Jack Williford, *Croat 61087* (B, K, MO, NY, USM).

Anthurium wurdackii Bunting, Acta Bot. Venez. 10: 279. 1975. TYPE: Venezuela. Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, 3°45′N, 66°45′W, 825 m, *Steyermark & Bunting 103099* (holotype, VEN; isotypes, MO, MY, NY, US). Figure 341.

Description based on dried material only. Terrestrial or epilithic; stem short, stout, growing horizontally, 1.5–4 cm diam.; cataphylls thick, ca. 4–7 cm long, dark brown, persisting ± intact or weathering into fine linear fibers. *Leaves* erect to spreading; petioles 22–55 cm long, 5–8 mm diam., subterete, somewhat flattened and narrowly sulcate with rounded margins adaxially, rounded abaxially; geniculum 1–1.5 cm long; blades thickly coriaceous, broadly ovate-elliptic to somewhat broadly lanceolate in larger blades, acute to obtuse at apex, shallowly cordate at base, 28–53 cm long, 10.5–26 cm wide, broadest at or just below the middle; sinus broadly and shallowly arcuate; upper surface glossy, dark green, lower surface; midrib flat at base; becoming convexly raised toward apex; basal veins 3–4 pairs, prominently arcuate-ascending, usually merging with the margin, at least the first vein extending to near or above the middle of the blade; primary lateral veins 3–4 per side, departing midrib at 40–60° angle, slightly arcuate, steeply ascending, raised above and below; interprimary veins few, less conspicuous than primary lateral veins; tertiary veins sunken above, raised above and below; collective vein arising in the upper half of the blade or absent. *Inflorescences* longer than leaves; peduncle (44)55–81 cm long, ca. 4–7 mm diam., 1–2× as long as petiole; spathe erect-spreading at anthesis, becoming reflexed to recurled, subcoriaceous, green tinged with maroon at apex at anthesis, becoming purple, lanceolate, (6.5)8–14.5 cm long, 1.5–2.5 cm wide, decurrent for 1.5–2 cm at base; spadix maroon, stipitate to 7–13 mm, narrowly tapered, 6.5–18 cm long, 6–7 mm diam. near base, 3–4 mm diam. near apex; flowers rhombic, 2.7 mm long, 2.9 mm wide, the sides straight to weakly sigmoid; 8 flowers visible in principal spiral, 6 in alternate spiral. *Infructescence* with spathe persisting; spadix 7–21 cm long, 1.5–2 cm diam.; berries white, maroon at apex, ca. 8 mm diam.

Anthurium wurdackii is known only by two collections from Amazonas, Venezuela, on Cerro Yapacana at 825 m in premontane wet forest, and on Cerro Neblina at 780 m in lower montane moist forest.

This species is an atypical member of the section and can be recognized by its subterete petioles, coriaceous, broadly ovate-elliptic leaf blades that are shallowly cordate at the base and have three to four pairs of basal veins and steeply ascending, mostly free-ending primary lateral veins. Also characteristic are the long peduncle, maroon, sharply tapered spadix, and whitish berries that are maroon at the apex.

Anthurium wurdackii is not closely related to any other species in sect. *Pachyneurium*. In leaf texture, it is most similar to *A. bonplandii* subsp. *bonplandii* or subsp. *guayanum*, but those differ in lacking basal veins and having oblanceolate to elliptic leaf blades that are attenuate to obtuse at the base.

VENEZUELA. AMAZONAS: Cerro Yapacana, 825 m, *Steyermark & Bunting 103099* (MO, MY, NY, US, VEN); Dpt. Río Negro, Cerro Neblina, Camp IV, 15 km NNE of Pico Phelps, north branch of river in canyon, 780 m, 0°51′N, 65°57′W, *Liesner 16664* (B, MO).

Anthurium xanthoneurum Bunting, Phytologia 60(5): 298. 1986. TYPE: Venezuela. Amazonas: Dept. Río Negro, Cerro Aratitiyope, ca. 70 km SSW of Ocamo, 900 m, 2°10′N, 65°34′W, *Steyermark et al. 130054* (holotype, NY; isotypes, MO, VEN). Figure 342.