

A NEW *ANTHURIUM* FROM WESTERN ECUADOR
(ARACEAE)

Michael Madison*

A rather nondescript *Anthurium* species from the Río Palenque Science Center had been tentatively identified as *Anthurium interruptum* Sodiro or *A. mindense* Sodiro, but comparison with some recent collections of those species indicates that the Río Palenque material is clearly distinct. It is here described as a new species.

Anthurium incomptum Madison, sp. nov.

Plate 1-A, p. 287

Planta blanda epiphytica, sub-scandens. Caudex viridis, teres, laevis, circa 1 cm crassus, internodiis 8-10 cm longis. Prophylla bicarinata 5-6 cm longa; cataphylla anguste lanceolata, viridia, internodia superantia, 10-13 cm longa, marcescentia, haud fibrosa. Petiolus viridis, laevis, teres, 16-21 cm longus, circa 5 mm crassus, vagina 2-3 cm longa instructus, geniculo 1.5 cm longo. Lamina 25-35 cm longa, 8-12 cm lata, supra nitida, subtus pallida, epunctata, lanceolata vel leviter oblanceolata, basi acuta, apice acuta abrupte cuspidata; nervi laterales 8-12; nervus marginalis irregularis, margine 3-7 mm remotus; nervi secundarii reticulati. Pedunculus teres, viridis, laevis, petiolum superans, 25-40 cm longus, circa 4 mm crassus. Spatha viridis, lanceolata, reflexa, 10 cm longa, 1.5 cm lata. Spadix sessilis, olivaceus vel brunneus, leviter attenuatus, 12-16(-20) cm longus, 6-8 mm crassus, odor cinnameus emittens. Baccae pallide roseo-persicinae, obovatae, apicibus acutis, circa 6 mm longae, 2.5 mm crassae, bispermae; semina ovoidea, complanata, 3.5 mm longa.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *incomptus*, 'unadorned,' referring to the bland appearance of this species which is totally lacking in horticultural interest.

TYPE: ECUADOR: Prov. Los Ríos, Río Palenque Science Center, km 56 Quevedo-Sto. Domingo, elev. 150-220 m, Nov. 1975, *Madison 2114* (SEL).

The type collection is in cultivation at SEL, clonotypes to be distributed to QCA, RPSC, MO, and others.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: Same locality, Oct. 1974, *C. H. Dodson 5671* (SEL, RPSC, US, MO).

The vegetative features of this species correspond to both section *Xialophyllum* Schott and section *Urospadix* Engler. The subacute, ovoid, peach-colored fruits of *Anthurium incomptum* clearly indicate section *Xialophyllum*; section *Urospadix* is characterized by subglobose to ovoid, greenish, yellowish, or purplish fruits. Despite this, *A. incomptum* seems to be most closely related to *A. sodiroanum* Engler in section *Urospadix*, a species which is distinguished by being smaller in all its parts and particularly the lengths of the peduncles and petioles. This crossing of sectional lines reflects the situation that most of Engler's sections in *Anthurium* contain a nucleus of related species together with a number of only loosely allied or superficially related species, often poorly known, which are included for lack of a better place to put them. Hopefully, as the genus is more intensively studied, a new and more meaningful subgeneric classification will emerge.

The strong cinnamon fragrance emitted by the spadices at anthesis suggests pollination by male euglossine bees, but no pollinators have as yet been observed in the natural habitat.

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A NEW *ERYTHROCHITON* (RUTACEAE) FROM ECUADOR

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Erythrochiton giganteus Kaastra & Gentry, sp. nov.

Plate 1-B

Petiolus 13-22 cm longus et 0.7 cm diametro. Lamina folioli circa 65-150 cm longa et minimum 20-25 cm lata. Inflorescentia 50-100 cm longa. Calyx et petala alba.

Unbranched shrub or treelet 2-3.5 m tall and up to 8 cm in diameter. Leaves clustered at apex of trunk, 1-foliolate, the petiole 13-22 cm long and 7 mm in diameter, semi-terete, canaliculate towards the base, thickened to the tip, the leaflet-blade oblanceolate to narrowly obovate, gradually diminishing towards the cuneate-attenuate base, acuminate at the apex, 65-150 cm long, 20-25 cm wide, chartaceous, sparsely punctate. Inflorescence ca. 50-60 cm long (acc. to label up to 100 cm), very narrowly paniculate with the flowers clustered at the tips of short-shoot side branches. Calyx 2.5-3.0 cm long, 1.3-1.7 cm in diameter, consisting of 5 more or less unequal coherent sepals, the free teeth triangular and 5-10 mm long, the apices hard and apiculate, the sepals glandular, adaxially minutely pubescent with appressed hairs 0.2 mm long and provided with club-shaped papillae 0.05 mm long. Petals 6-7 cm long, connate in a tube 4 cm long and 3-5 mm in diame-

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