



***Bomarea rinconii* (Alstroemeriaceae), a new species from the Talamanca Mountains in Chiriqui Province, Panama**

DANIEL ADOLFO CÁCERES GONZÁLEZ

0427 Estafeta Universitaria, David, Chiriquí, Panamá; UCH Herbarium of the Universidad Autónoma de Chiriquí, David Chiriquí, Panama and Herbarium Senckenbergianum, Frankfurt/Main (FR), Germany; Email: consultoria.caceres@gmail.com

Introduction

Bomarea Mirbel (1804: 71; Alstroemeriaceae) includes 122 species (Govaerts 2013) and is divided into four subgenera (Hofreiter & Tillich 2002): *Baccata* (five species), *Bomarea* (ca. seventy species), *Sphaerine* (twelve species) and *Wichuraea* (eighteen species). *Bomarea* is distributed from Mexico and the Greater Antilles to southern South America (Gereau 1994). The centre of distribution of the genus is along the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia (Hofreiter 2008).

The diversity of *Bomarea* species scientifically documented for Panama has not increased in the last two decades: from five species (two endemic) in the *Flora of Panama* of Woodson, Schery and collaborators (Killip 1945) to 12 species (four endemic) in *Flora Mesoamericana* (Gereau 1994) and 12 species (four endemic) in the recent *Catálogo de plantas vasculares de Panamá* (Correa *et al.* 2004). After the recent treatment of *Bomarea* subgen. *Bomarea* sect. *Multiflorae* by Hofreiter (2008), this number decreased to 11 species: *Bomarea acuminata* Baker (1887: 212) is a synonym of *B. andreana* Baker (1882: 205), and *B. caldasii* (Kunth, 1816: 283) Ascherson & Graebner (1906: 431) is synonymous with *B. multiflora* (Linneaus f., 1782: 207) Mirbel (1804: 72), but *B. costaricensis* Kränzlin (1913: 4) is newly reported for Panama. Of these 11 species, four are endemic to Panama and Costa Rica, and only *B. caudatisepala* Gereau (1989: 599) and *B. bracteolata* Gereau (1989: 601) are endemic to Panama (Hofreiter 2008).

No new taxa of *Bomarea* have been described from Panama since Gereau (1989). However, some areas of the country have not been sufficiently collected because difficult orography and landscape, principally in far western (Cordillera de Talamanca) and far eastern Panama.

During a botanical excursion made in 2006, a specimen of *Bomarea* from a cloud forest was collected in the Reserva Forestal Fortuna (Cordillera de Talamanca) in Chiriqui Province. Subsequently, herbarium collections of *Bomarea* from 12 herbaria (B, CR, FR, INB, MO, NY, PMA, SCZ, SEL, UCH, USJ and WU; abbreviations from Thiers 2013) were studied. The specimen did not match any of the known taxa of the genus and hence is described and illustrated here as a new species.

***Bomarea rinconii* Cáceres González, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)**

Type:—PANAMA. Chiriqui Prov.: Distr. Gualaca, Reserva Forestal Fortuna, cloud forest, elevation 1800 m, 8° 46' 12.54" N, 82° 11' 44.02" W, 4 April 2006, Cáceres González 2988 (holotype: UCH!; isotypes: UCH!, PMA!).

This new species is similar to *Bomarea caudatisepala*, but it is characterized by leaves that are 2.6–3.0 times longer than wide (ovate or ovate-lanceolate), involucre bracts that are generally trifid and equal in length, every sepal having a short horn (1.0–1.5 mm long) located 1–2 mm below the apex, inner tepals (4.6–4.9 cm long), stigma trifid (every lobule 2.5–3.0 mm long), whereas *B. caudatisepala* has a horn, but it is longer (7–10 mm long) and located 2–4 mm below the apex, and the involucre bracts are entire.