



Nautilocalyx erytranthus (Gesneriaceae), a new species from Northwestern Amazonia

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Abstract

A new species from western Amazonia is described and illustrated. *Nautilocalyx erytranthus* (Gesneriaceae) is characterized by an obligate terrestrial habit; leaf blades that are cuneate to attenuate at the base; and red funnelform corolla with an oblique limb and reflexed petal lobes with glandular trichomes clustered on the lateral and lower inner surfaces of the throat.

Resumen

Se describe y se ilustra una nueva especie del occidente Amazónico. *Nautilocalyx erytranthus* (Gesneriaceae) se caracteriza por su hábito estrictamente terrestre; por sus láminas foliares cuneadas o atenuadas en la base; y por sus flores de corola roja, infundibuliforme con un limbo oblicuo y los lóbulos de los pétalos reflexos con tricomas glandulares capitados agrupados en la superficie lateral e inferior de la garganta de la corola.

Introduction

The neotropical genus *Nautilocalyx* Linden ex Hanstein (1854: 207) is a member of the tribe Gesnerieae and subtribe Columneinae, which is the largest subtribe with 24 genera and 21% of the total species diversity in the family (Weber et al. 2013). The most recent treatment of the genus is more than one hundred years old (Sprague 1912). During the last 35 years new species of *Nautilocalyx* have been published (e.g., Skog 1974, 1989; Wiehler 1975, 1977, 1978; Skog & Steyermark 1991; Feuillet & Skog 2003; Kriebel 2004; Feuillet 2008), but there are still many undetermined specimens in museum collections. Preliminary molecular phylogenetic analyses support that *Nautilocalyx* as currently circumscribed is paraphyletic (Clark et al. 2006, 2012). An updated classification based on molecular sequence data and extensive taxon sampling will include revised circumscriptions of *Paradrymonia*, *Nautilocalyx*, and *Chrysothemis* (Mora and Clark in review).

Nautilocalyx erytranthus was collected by the second author during expeditions in 2006, 2007 and 2009 to the Tipituni Biological Research Station on the outskirts of the Yasuní National Park in the western Amazon basin of Ecuador. Additional research in herbaria resulted in the documentation of populations from other regions of the Amazon basin (Colombia and Peru) that indicates a relatively wide distribution.

Nautilocalyx erytranthus is commonly grown by horticulturalists and especially by members of The Gesneriad Society, Inc. It is likely that the material currently in cultivation originated from a single introduction by Richard W. Dunn that resulted from a 1995 expedition to the Aguas Negras region located in Ecuador's Cuyabeno Reserve (Dunn 1996).

0°52'S 76°0.5'W, 9–13 January 1988, *Cerón et al. 3185* (MO); Parque Nacional Yasuní, Pozo petrolero Daimi 2, 1°1'S 75°47'W, 200 m, May–June 1988, *Cerón & Hurtado 4070* (US); Cantón Aguarico, Parque Nacional Yasuní, Lagunas de Garza Cocha, 0°55'S 76°11'W, 200 m, 22 September 1988, *Cerón & Gallo 5042* (MO); Cantón Orellana, Yasuní Biosphere Reserve, Tiputini Biodiversity Station (Universidad San Francisco, Quito), sendero Guacamayo, 10°38'11"S 76°8'58"W, 200 m, May 5, 2007, *Clark et al. 9550* (NY, QCNE, SEL, UNA, US); Cantón Orellana, Yasuní Biosphere Reserve, Tiputini Biodiversity Station (Universidad San Francisco, Quito), sendero Harbia, 10°38'11"S 76°8'58"W, 200–250 m, May 20, 2008, *Clark et al. 10181* (QCNE, UNA, US); Parque Nacional Yasuní, carretera y oleoducto de Maxus en construcción, km 46 al Pozo Capiron, 0°41'S 76°29'W, 244 m, 6–12 September 1993, *Dik 357* (SEL, US); 9–11 km S of Coca on road to Auca oil field, 0°30'5"S 76°55'22"W, 5 November 1974, *Gentry 12502* (MO, US); Road from Coca (Puerto Francisco de Orellana) to oil wells of the Auca district, ca. 30 km south of Coca, 1 Oct 1973, *Lugo 2572* (SEL); 14 January 1973, *Lugo 2733* (GB, SEL); 18 November 1973, *Lugo 3442* (SEL, US); Cantón Aguarico, Samona Yuturi, Quichua community on south bank of Río Napo, 0°32'S 76°0'W, 200 m, 11 November 1991, *Neill & Rojas 9946* (MO, UNA); Cantón Orellana, Yasuní National Park, Maxus road and pipeline under construction, km 3 of NPF-Puerto Maxus branch, 0°36'S 76°29'W, 250 m, 8 June 1994, *Pitman & Aulestia 210* (US); Cantón Aguarico, Estación Científica Yasuní; alrededores de la Estación, Sendero Botánico, 0°38'S 76°30'W, 200–300 m, 12 June 1995, *Romoleroux & Foster 1696* (US); Cantón Aguarico, Estación Científica Yasuní, Río Tiputini, al noroeste de la confluencia con el Río Tivacuno, 6 km este de la carretera Maxus, km 44, desvío hacia el pozo Tivacuno, Parcela de 50 hectarias, 0°38'S 76°30'W, 200–300 m, 12 October 1996, *Romoleroux et al. 2587* (US). SUCUMBÍOS. Lago Agrio, 250 m, 31 March 1980, *Brandbyge & Asanza 30384* (US-2 sheets); San Pablo de los Secoyas, Río Wai Si Aya, small northern tributary to Río Aguarico, path going S-SE, 0°14–15'S 76°21–27'W, 300 m, 7 August 1980, *Brandbyge et al. 32573* (AAU, US-2 sheets); Cuyabeno, Aguas Negras, Indian village, 0°05'23"S 76°08'29"W, 81–191 m, April 1996, *Dunn & Smith 9604023* (live material only); Cantón Cascales, Parroquia El Dorado, cooperativa Los Angeles, Bloque 11 Compañía Santa Fe, 3 km entre La Troncal y Los Angeles, 0°0'S 77°12'W, 250 m, 3 May 1997, *Freire et al. 2169* (US); Cantón Gonzalo Pizarro, Parroquia El Dorado, Sector Los Angeles, Pozo Rubi, petrolera Santa Fe, via desde La Troncal hacia pozo Rubi 2, km 5, 0°2'S 77°11'W, 250 m, 12 March 1998, *Freire & Vergara 3077* (US); Along Río Cuyabeno, near Puente Cuyabeno where road from Lago Agrio crosses river, 0°05'S 76°20'W, 400 m, 3 April 1996, *Smith & Dunn 3397* (AAU, QCNE, SRP, US). Peru. LORETO. Provincia Maynas, Caserío Mishana, Río Nanay, Campamento no. 1, 3°50'S 73°30'W, 140 m, 19 November 1981, *Ruiz & Murphy 232* (US).

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