



Anthurium carrasquillanum (Araceae), a new species of section *Decurrentia* from Panama

ORLANDO O. ORTIZ¹ & THOMAS B. CROAT²

¹Universidad de Panamá, Herbario PMA, Estafeta Universitaria, Panama City, Republic of Panama; E-mail: ortizopma@gmail.com

²Missouri Botanical Garden, P.O. Box 299, St. Louis, MO 63166-0299, USA; E-mail: Thomas.Croat@mobot.org

Anthurium Schott (1829: 828) is a monophyletic and neotropical genus, which is present from Mexico to Argentina (Croat 1986, Carlsen & Croat 2013). The genus is estimated by ca. 1500 species in the Neotropics (Boyce & Croat 2012), including 250 that are present in Central America, where the greatest diversity is found in Panama and Costa Rica (Croat 1986). In the Revision of *Anthurium* for Panama (Croat 1986), 16 sections are recognized. Croat *et al.* (2005) described a new section of the genus, called *Decurrentia* Croat (2005: 14), which includes *A. decurrens* Poeppig & Endlicher (1845: 83) and *A. pittieri* Engler (1898: 372). The latter species are present in Panama and Costa Rica (Croat 1986) and were previously classified within Section *Oxycarpium* Schott (1860: 450) based on the work of Schott (1860) and Engler (1905). The *Decurrentia* section is mainly characterized by short internodes, elongate petioles and epunctate leaf blades with an acute base. There are currently 46 species in section *Decurrentia* but some of the species are as yet unpublished.

In the present paper we describe a new species of *Anthurium*, discovered in the Province of Chiriquí (Republic of Panama) during field trips carried out by the first author and his colleagues in 2013–2014 with the aim of studying the Araceae flora of the Fortuna Forest Reserve (Reserva Forestal Fortuna). This region is located in the province of Chiriquí, Panama, which has ca. 1546 species of vascular plants, 54 of which are endemic and 99 belong to the Araceae. It is the third largest group in the region (Mendieta 2006).

Anthurium carrasquillanum Croat & O. Ortiz, sp. nov. (Fig. 1–2)

This new species is characterized by its epiphytic habit, short internodes; dark brown short cataphylls that are moderately broken up but not markedly fibrous; long-petiolate leaves, narrowly lanceolate grayish green-drying blades which lack glandular-punctations, long-pedunculate inflorescences, green violet-purple lanceolate spathe, green tapered spadix and orange berries each with 4 seeds.

Type.—PANAMÁ. Chiriquí: Distrito de Gualaca. Reserva Forestal Fortuna. Sendero Palo Seco, cercano de la División Continental, 08°46'53"N, 82°11'50"W, 895 m, 8 Noviembre 2013, Orlando O. Ortiz, Juvenal Batista & Fredy Miranda 1807 (holotype: PMA-106266!).

Epiphytic; internodes short, 0.1–0.3 cm long, ca. 1 cm diam., drying 7 mm diam.; **cataphylls** 3 cm long, drying dark brown, somewhat intact with broken fragments and few fibers; **petioles** 6.5–14.1 cm long, 1 mm diam., subterete, drying yellowish green to grayish, flattened with a deep adaxial groove with acute margins; geniculum 0.5–1 cm long, darker, not shrunken; **blades** narrowly lanceolate, 12.3–17.8 × 2.3–3.1 cm, 3.1–3.3 times longer than wide, 0.5–0.8 times as long as petioles, narrowly long-acuminate at apex, acute at base, subcoriaceous, drying gray-green, drying matte on both surfaces, weakly bicolorous, lacking glandular-punctations on either surface; **midrib** drying narrowly rounded, somewhat paler above, narrowly rounded, somewhat darker below; primary lateral veins 9–12 pairs, arising at 30–35° angle, not markedly apparent on either surface, often coursing directly to collective vein; collective veins 1 pair, arising from the base, 2–3 mm from margin, not more prominently raised than the primary lateral veins on either surface; tertiary veins moderately obscure; upper surface minutely granular and obscurely short pale-linear, lacking dark glandular punctations; lower surface drying minutely granular, short pale-linear, lacking glandular punctations. **Inflorescence** erect, long-pedunculate; peduncle 20.5–20.8 cm long, drying 1 mm diam., terete, semiglossy, medium green tinged purplish violet; **spathe** lanceolate, 2.6–2.7 × 0.6 cm, spreading to reflexed, green tinged purplish violet, decurrent 0.2 cm at base, deciduous in infructescence; **spadix** cylindroid-tapered, weakly stipitate

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