

NEW SPECIES OF *ANTHURIUM* (ARACEAE) FROM THE PERUVIAN ANDES

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ABSTRACT

(New species of *Anthurium* (Araceae) from the Peruvian Andes) Five new species of *Anthurium* are described from Peru: *Anthurium chinchipense* Croat & Lingán, *A. hamiltonii* Croat & Lingán, *A. magdae* Croat & Lingán, *A. mariae* Croat & Lingán, and *A. piurensis* Croat & Lingán.

Key-words: new species, *Anthurium*, Peru, Andes.

RESUMO

(Novas espécies de *Anthurium* (Araceae) nos Andes peruanos) Neste trabalho são descritas cinco novas espécies para o Peru: *Anthurium chinchipense* Croat & Lingán, *A. hamiltonii* Croat & Lingán, *A. magdae* Croat & Lingán, *A. mariae* Croat & Lingán e *A. piurensis* Croat & Lingán.

Palavras-chave: novas espécies, *Anthurium*, Peru, Andes.

INTRODUCTION

This is one of several anticipated papers dealing with Peruvian Araceae. The authors have embarked on the preparation of an updated checklist of the Peruvian Araceae since the checklist published in 1993 by Lois Brako and Jim Zarucchi (Croat 1993) is already out of date and many more new species are yet to be described. Among the areas yet to be reported on is Oxapampa which is currently the focus of investigations by Rodolfo Vásquez (Missouri Botanical Garden) and his Peruvian colleagues. The senior author has made a thorough revision of the Araceae of the Oxapampa region and has discovered a number of new species of Araceae. During a recent two month long research trip to the Missouri Botanical Garden we were able to separate and determine many previously undetermined plants and some of these proved to be undescribed, including those reported in this manuscript.

Anthurium chinchipense Croat & Lingán, sp. nov. **Type:** Peru. Cajamarca, Huarango, San Martín del Chinchipe, 5°19'17"S, 78°41'05"W, 900 m, 14 Sep. 1999, *Campos et al.* 6200 (holotype, MO; isotypes, B, K, NY, US, USM). Fig. 1a.

Planta terrestris; internodia usque ad 2 cm longa, 0.9–2 cm diam.; petiolus 23.2–70.2

cm longus, 0.4–0.6 cm diam.; lamina 24–52 cm longa, 14.4–37.4 cm lata, cordato-sagitata; lobulas posterioribus (6.4) 7.8–15 cm longus; nervis primariis lateralibus 6–8 utroque; pedunculus 10.3–22.7 cm longus, 0.3–0.4 cm diam.; spatha viride, 7.3 cm longa, 1.1 cm lata; spadix cinereo-viride, 8.3–10 cm longus, 1.1–7 cm diam.

Description based on dried material. Terrestrial; roots 1–4 mm diam., white to gray, short pubescent; stems short; **internodes** up to 2 cm long, 0.9–2 cm diam., terete; **cataphylls** 7.2–9.9 cm long, subcoriaceous, triangular-lanceolate, brown to reddish brown, promptly withering into a mass of pale brown to reddish brown fibers. Leaves erect; **petioles** 23.2–70.2 cm long, 0.4–0.6 cm diam., (0.9) 1.2–1.5 times longer than the blade, U-shaped narrowly and acutely sulcate with acute margins, sometimes 2-ribbed abaxially; sheath up to 3.1 cm long; geniculum 1.3–2.7 cm long; **blades** drying subcoriaceous, 24–52 cm long, 14.4–37.4 cm wide, 1.1–1.3(1.6) times longer than wide, wider at the base, cordate-sagitate, acute to acuminate at apex, bicolorous, olive-green above, brown to reddish brown below; margins straight to slightly convex; posterior lobes elliptic, markedly convergent, directed toward the base, (6.4) 7.8–15 cm long; sinus widely hippocrepiform; **midrib** convex in

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both surfaces, sometimes conspicuously and narrowly acute below; **primary lateral veins** 6–8 per side, straight to arched-ascending, departing midrib at (30) 50–70° angle; **basal veins** 5–10 pairs, fused all to the basal ribs; posterior ribs 3.5–11.1 cm long, recurved toward the base, naked 2.9–9.2 cm along the sinus; **collective veins** arising usually from the uppermost lateral veins, rarely from the 1st pair of basal veins, 1–6 mm from the margins. Inflorescence erect; **peduncle** 10.3–22.7 cm long, 0.3–0.4 cm diam., green, 0.3–0.4 times longer than the petiole; **spathe** coriaceous, green, generally deciduous at fruiting, reflexed, 7.3 cm long, 1.1 cm wide, lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, attenuate at apex, cordate at base; **spadix** grayish green, cylindric, 8.3–10 cm long, 1.1–7 cm diam. at base, 0.4 cm diam. at apex, sessile; flowers 4-lobed, margins sigmoid, 3 × 3 mm; 7–9 flowers visible on the principal spiral, 6–7 flowers visible in the alternate spiral; tepals with the inner margins broadly convex, outer margins 2-sided; **pistils** elliptic-obovate, 2.5 mm long; stigmas rounded; stamens not seen. Infructescence not seen.

Anthurium chinchipense is known only from San Ignacio Province, and is endemic to the locality of San Martín del Chinchipe (thus the name “chinchipense”), at about 900 m elevation in Tropical lower montane rain forest (TLM-rf) and the Tropical lower montane wet forest (TLM-wf).

The species is a member of *Anthurium* section *Belonchium* and is distinguished by its petioles with acute margins, broadly ovate leaves, as well as by the short peduncle and generally deciduous spathe. There is a collection from the same general area (*Rodríguez 1240*) which represents a species that appears to be close to *A. chinchipense*, but it has a brown spadix (versus green in *A. chinchipense*), collective veins arising from the 6th basal veins (instead of the 4th primary lateral vein in *A. chinchipense*), and occurs up to 1240 m in elevation.

Anthurium chinchipense is similar to

A. macleanii Schott (which is one of two species it keys out with in the treatment of the Araceae for Peru (MacBryde 1936), but *A. macleanii* has the blade margin much more concave on the anterior lobe and has a longer, more tapered spadix. The other species *A. chinchipense* keys out to in the Flora of Peru is *A. monzonense* Engl., which differs in having longer blades (65 cm) that are narrowly ovate with a more or less spatulate sinus (versus triangular-sagittate with a broadly hippocrepiform sinus for *A. chinchipense*).

Paratypes: PERU. CAJAMARCA: Huarango, San Martín del Chinchipe, 5°19'17"S, 78°41'05"W, 900 m, 14 Sep. 1999, *Campos et al. 6208* (CAS, F, G, MO, USM).

Anthurium hamiltonii Croat & Lingán, sp. nov. **Type:** Peru. Pasco, Oxapampa Province, Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, Sector San Alberto, Refugio El Cedro, 10°33'46"S, 75°22'93"W, 2450 m, 13 Mar. 2003, *J. Lingán et al. 342* (holotype, MO; isotype, HOXA). Figs. 1 (b–d), 2.

Planta terrestris vel hemiepiphytica; internodia 7–20 mm longa, 1.9–2.1 cm diam.; cataphylla 11.6–15.7 cm longa; petiolus 73.5–93.2 cm longus, 0.6–0.9 cm diam.; lamina ovata, 50–52.2 cm longa, 29.8–34.9 cm lata, cordata ad basim; nervis primariis lateralibus 6–8 utroque; pedunculus 59.5–69.7 cm longus, 0.5–0.7 cm diam.; spathe ovata vel lanceolata, 12.5–16.5 cm longa, 6.4–7.2 cm lata, viride; spadix 6.4–7.8 cm longus, 0.9–1.1 cm diam., flavo-virescens vel virellus.

Description based on dried material. Terrestrial to hemiepiphytic; roots 2–3 mm diam., whitish to grayish brown; stem terete, 1.9–2.1 cm diam.; **internodes** 7–20 mm long; **cataphylls** 11.6–15.7 cm long, obtusely 1-ribbed, lanceolate, subcoriaceous, green to reddish, persistent as reddish brown to dark brown fibers. Leaves erect to spreading; **petioles** 73.5–93.2 cm long, 6–9 mm diam., terete to slightly sulcate, green; sheath 3.9 cm



Figures 1 - a. *Anthurium chinchipense* Croat & Lingán. Type specimen. (Campos et al. 6200); b-d. *Anthurium hamiltonii* Croat & Lingán; b. habit; c. leaf; d. inflorescence at anthesis, note the cylindrical spadix subtended by the broad spathe. (Lingán et al. 342)

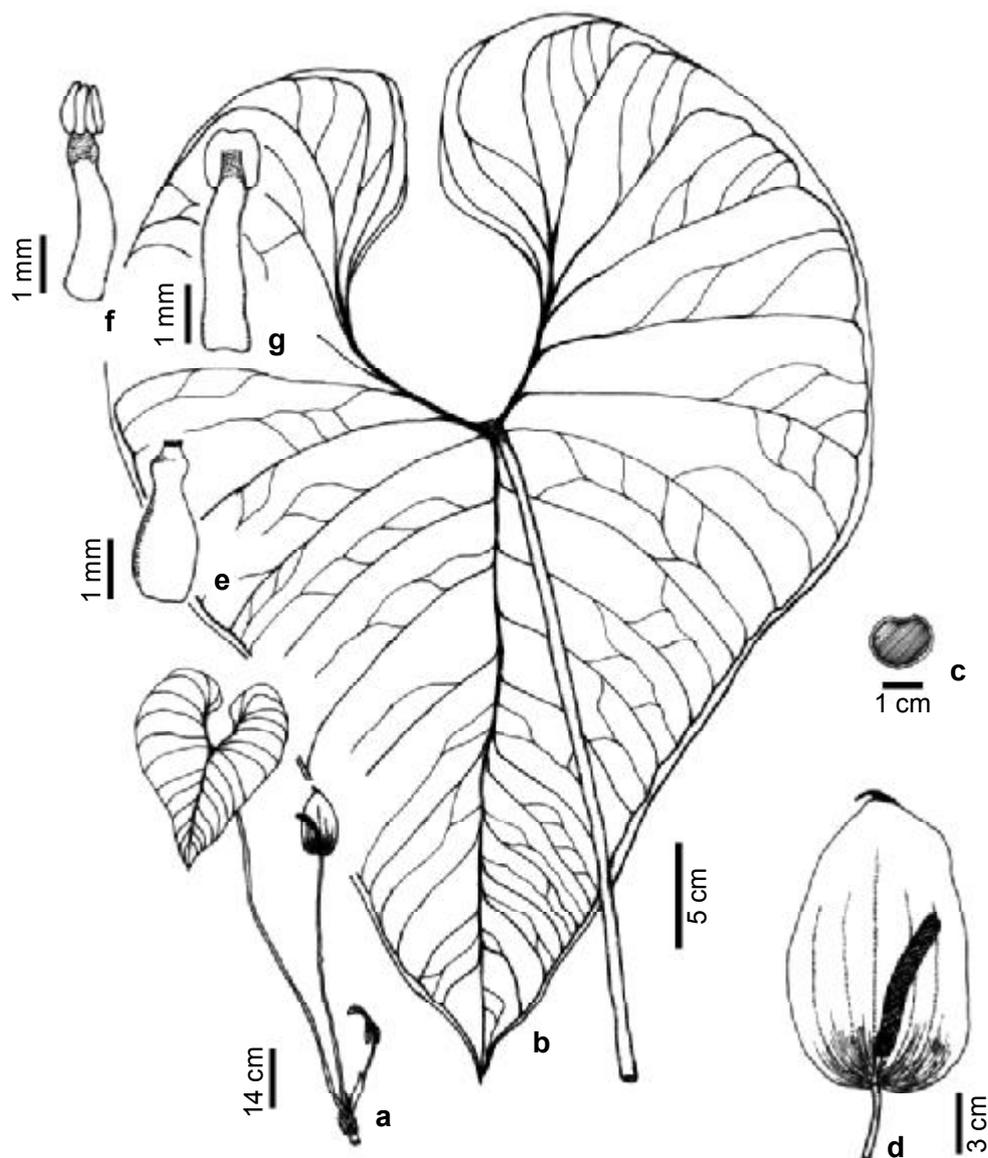


Figure 2 - *Anthurium hamiltonii* Croat & Lingán. a. Habit; b. leaf (abaxial view); c. petiole (cross section); d. inflorescence; e. pistil; f. stamen (anterior view); g. stamen (posterior view). Drawing by J. Lingán, based on several collections including Soukup 2328 (GH), C. Diaz et al. 3258 (MO) and Monteagudo et al. 4507 (MO).

long; geniculum 1.2–1.4 cm long; **blades** subcoriaceous, drying papiraceous, 50–52.2 cm long, 29.8–34.9 cm wide, ovate, acuminate to apex, deeply cordate at base, darker and semiglossy above, slightly paler and matte below; posterior lobes oblong, convergent, 16.9–19.1 cm long, sinus rhombic to spatulate; **midrib** convex on both surfaces; **primary lateral veins** 6–8 per side, more conspicuously convex below, arcuate-

ascending, departing midrib at 30°–50°; **basal veins** 7–8 pairs, the 1st to 6th or 7th coalesced; posterior rib 8.3–8.7 cm long, curved, naked 6.3–6.7 cm along the sinus; collective veins arising from the 4th or 5th pair of basal veins, 1–6 mm from the margin. Inflorescence erect; **peduncle** 59.5–69.7 cm long, 0.5–0.7 cm diam., green, 0.7–0.8 times longer than the petiole; **spathe** subcoriaceous, green, persistent, erect, 12.5–16.5 cm long,

6.4–7.2 cm wide, broadly ovate to oblong-lanceolate, hooding, abruptly acuminate to acute at apex, obtuse to rounded at base, the margins joining at approximately 170° angle; **spadix** cylindrical, 6.4–7.8 cm long, 0.9–1.1 cm diam., yellowish green to greenish; stipe greenish, 0.6–1.9 cm long in front, 2–3 mm long in back; flowers square, the margins slightly sigmoid, 4 × 4 mm; 7–8 flowers visible in the principal spiral, 9–10 flowers visible in the alternate spiral; lateral tepals with the inner margins concave, the outer margin 3-sided, anterior and posterior tepals 5-sided; **pistils** ca. 3 mm long, largely obpyriform; stigmas oblong-linear; stamens ca. 3 mm long, protruding ca. 1 mm long at anthesis; filaments flattened; anthers not convergent above the stigmas at anthesis; thecae not divaricate; pollen light yellow. Infructescence not observed.

Anthurium hamiltonii is endemic to Peru, known from the Department of Pasco in the Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, Sector San Alberto, as well as in the Department of Cajamarca in the Parque Nacional de Cutervo. This species prefers shady areas, but can also be found in exposed areas in Tropical Lower Montane wet forest (TLM-wf), ranging from 2400 to 2500 m elevation.

The species is a member of *Anthurium* section *Belolonchium* and is distinguished by its cordate long-petiolate leaves, cataphylls persistent as a dark brown mass of fibers, and broadly ovate spathe that is erect and held close to the spadix, as well as by the greenish to yellowish cylindrical spadix. The species is probably closest to *A. macleanii* with which it shares cordate leaves and persistent fibrous cataphylls, but the latter has a stipitate and purplish spadix (versus yellowish green in *A. hamiltonii*). *Anthurium monzonense* differs in having proportionally broader and shorter lobes, a much longer petiole sheath and having a more tapered spadix.

The species is named in honor of Hamilton Beltrán at the Museo de Historia Na-

tural (UNMSM), a prolific fieldworker and avid botanical collector of the Peruvian flora who has collected many Araceae.

Paratypes: PERU: CAJAMARCA: Cutervo Province, San Andres de Cutervo, Parque Nacional de Cutervo, 2400 m, 14 Mar. 1989, Díaz *et al.* 3258 (MO). PASCO: Oxapampa Province, Soukup 2328 (MO); Oxapampa District, near the Refugio El Cedro, 10°32'S, 75°22'W, 2200–2400 m, 6 Feb. 2003, Monteagudo *et al.* 4507 (HOXA, MO).

Anthurium magdae Croat & Lingán, sp. nov.

Type: Peru. Cajamarca, San Ignacio Prov., trail to limit of “La Unión”, 2000 m, 1 Nov. 1995, C. Díaz & A. Torres 7832 (holotype, MO-04920427; isotype, USM). Fig. 3a.

Terrestris vel hemiepiphytica; internodia 2–10 cm longa; cataphylla (9)12–18 cm longa, persistens intacta; petiolus 49–65 cm longus; lamina 23–42 cm longa, 16–25.4 cm lata, ovato-cordata; lobus posterioribus (7.5)10–13 cm longus, (7)8–11 cm lata; nervis primariis lateralibus 3–5 utroque; pedunculus 26–45 cm longus; spathe 10–15.5 cm longa, 2–3 cm wide, viridis; spadix luteus, cylindroideus, 8.5–11 cm longus, 0.7–1.2 cm diam.

Description based on dried material. Terrestrial to hemiepiphytic climber; roots not seen; stem to 2 m long, terete, 1.2–1.5(2.2) cm diam.; **internodes** 2.7–10.2 cm long, pale reddish brown, semiglossy, drying finely and densely ribbed; **cataphylls** (9)12–18 cm long, coriaceous, persisting reddish brown, intact, lanceolate. Leaves erect to spreading; **petioles** (33.7)41.8–79.2 cm long, drying 0.4–0.8 cm diam., reddish, terete, 1.2–1.7(2) times longer than blade, 1.2–2.3 times longer than peduncle, brittle, obtusely and broadly sulcate, sometimes bluntly ribbed abaxially at base, weakly glossy to matte; sheath 3.3–7 cm long; geniculum 1–3.2 cm long; **blades** 23–42 cm long, 16–25.4 cm wide, 1.4–1.6 times longer than wide, ovate-cordate to narrowly ovate-cordate, deeply lobed at base, acuminate at apex, drying moderately

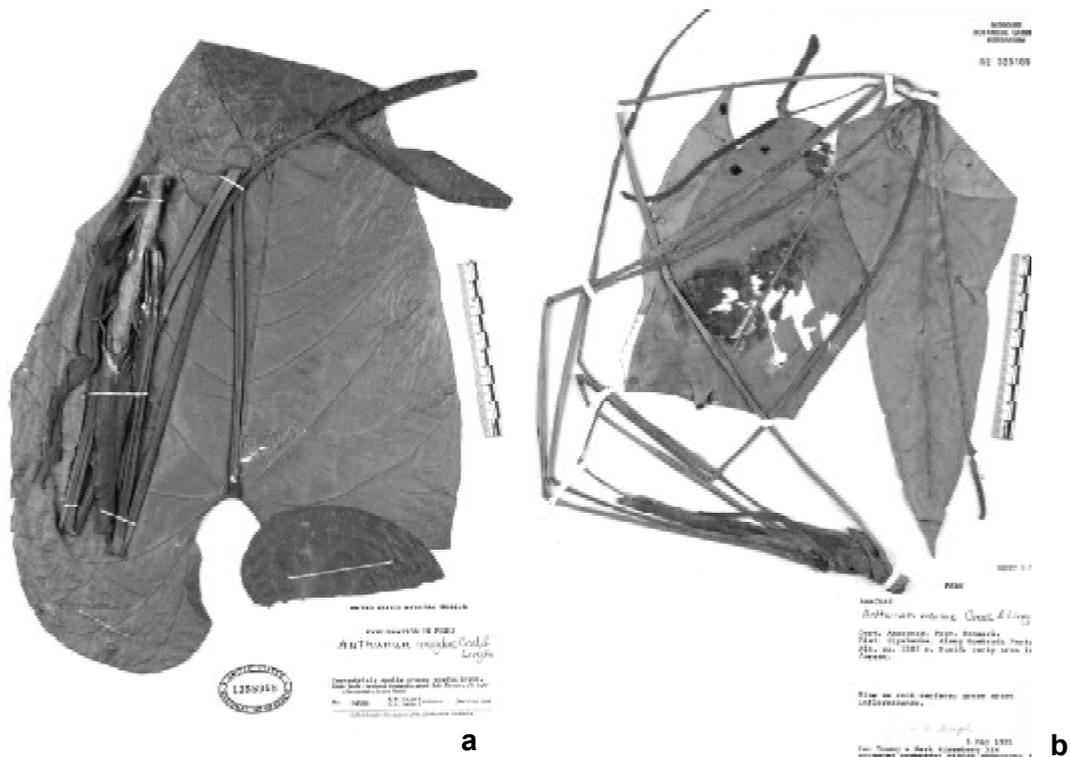


Figure 3 - a. *Anthurium magdae* Croat & Lingán. Type specimen. (Díaz & Torres 7832); b. *Anthurium mariae* Croat & Lingán. Type specimen. (Young & Eisenberg 314)

coriaceous, dark green and semiglossy above, moderately paler and glossy below, drying dark reddish brown and semiglossy above, somewhat paler and reddish brown below; anterior lobes 33 cm long, broadly rounded; posterior lobes (7.5)10–13 cm long, (7)8–11 cm wide; **midrib** and basal veins paler and convex above, paler and acutely raised below; **primary lateral veins** 3–5, arising at an acute angle then spreading at 55–70° angle, prominently arcuate to the margins; raised weakly in valleys above, those toward the apex sunken; tertiary veins darker than surface below, drying more or less prominulous below; lower surface epunctate, densely brownish speckled on drying; collective veins arising from the 1st or 4th pair of basal veins, extending to apex very near the margin, usually about 1 mm from margin but up to 4 mm in loop-connecting areas of primary lateral veins; **basal veins** 5–6 pairs, 1st and often 2nd, sometimes 3rd free to the base, (3rd)4th–5th fused (0.5)1–3 cm long; posterior

rib naked 1.5–2.5 cm along the sinus, sometimes scarcely naked at all. Inflorescence erect; **peduncle** 26–45 cm long, drying 3–4 mm wide; **spathe** green, erect-spreading, 10–15.5 cm long, 2–3 cm wide, lanceolate to oblong-elliptic, subcoriaceous, drying reddish brown; **spadix** 8.5–11 cm long, 0.7–1.2 cm diam., white, broadly rounded at apex; flowers 10–11 per principal spiral, 14–15 per alternate spiral; flowers 1.7–2.0 mm wide and long; tepals broadly rounded on inner margin, 2-sided on outside; **stamens** in a tight cluster around the style; anthers 0.4 mm long, 0.6 mm wide, turning light brown; thecae moderately divaricate. Infructescence not seen.

Anthurium magdae is endemic to Peru, known from Amazonas, Cajamarca and Junín Provinces in Tropical moist forest transition to Premontane (T-mf/P), at 1500–2200 m elevation. The species is characterized by its somewhat scandent habit, persistent intact cataphylls, terete petioles, ovate-

cordate, reddish brown-drying, epunctate, densely brownish speckled blades, green erect-spreading spathe and white cylindroid spadix.

The species is close to *A. lutescens* Engl., but that species has much larger blades (to 55 cm long) and a distinct collective vein that does not merge with the margin (versus so close to the margin on *A. magdae* that it is difficult to discern). In addition, the lower blade surface of *A. lutescens* Engl. is dark-punctate whereas the lower surface of *A. magdae* is epunctate.

The species is named in honor of Magda Chanco, Curator of the USM Herbarium at the Universidad San Marcos in Lima, who has promoted and assisted the senior author in his work with Araceae.

Anthurium mariae Croat & Lingán, sp. nov.

Type: Peru. Amazonas, Bongará Province, Sipabamba District, along Quebrada Fortuna, 1300 m, 5 May 1981, *Young & Eisenberg 314* (holotype, MO; isotypes, B, K). Fig. 3b.

Epiphytica; internodia 1.6 cm longa, 1–1.2 cm diam.; petiolus 46.6–75.4 cm longus; lamina 21.6–32.5 cm longa, 6.3–7.2 cm lata, anguste lanciolata, subcordata ad basim; nervis primariis lateralibus 7–12 utroque; pedunculus 41.1–64.2 cm longus, 0.1–0.4 cm diam.; spathe viridis, 2.6–5.9 cm longa, 0.6–0.8 cm lata; spadix (2) 3–10.6 cm long, 0.3–0.4 cm diam., viride.

Description based on dried material. Epiphyte; roots white, short pubescent, 2–3 mm wide; **internodes** up to 1.6 cm long, 1–1.2 cm diam.; **cataphylls** 3.3–11.2 cm long, lanceolate, subcoriaceous, persisting intact, drying brown to reddish brown. Leaves erect to spreading; **petioles** 46.6–75.4 cm long, 0.2–0.5 cm diam., terete, green; sheath up to 3.2 cm long; geniculum 1.1–1.8 cm long; **blades** drying subcoriaceous, 21.6–32.5 cm long, 6.3–7.2 cm wide, narrowly ovate-triangular, attenuate at apex, subcordate at base, drying yellowish brown; **midrib** raised in both surfaces; **primary lateral veins** 7–12 per

side, not prominent above, conspicuously raised below, straight weakly curved, departing at 50–65° from the midrib; collective veins arising from the 2nd primary lateral veins, (0.1) 0.3–1.1 cm from the margin. Inflorescence erect to spreading; **peduncle** 41.1–64.2 cm long, 0.1–0.4 cm diam., terete, green, 0.85–0.88 times longer than the petiole; **spathe** subcoriaceous, green, persistent, spreading, 2.6–5.9 cm long, 0.6–0.8 cm wide, linear oblong, conspicuously acute to obtuse at apex, acute at base, the margins joining at 25–55° angle; **spadix** long, slender and weakly tapered, (2) 3–10.6 cm long, 0.3–0.4 cm wide near to base, 0.2 mm wide near to apex, green; stipe green, 1.1–1.6 cm long in front, 0.3–0.6 cm long in back; flowers rhombic, margins straight, 3 × 1.5 mm; 2–3 flowers visible in the principal spiral, 4–6 flowers visible in the alternate spiral; tepals with the inner margins straight to weakly convex; **pistils** with stigmas rounded, not protruding; stamens with anthers protruding at anthesis; thecae divaricated. Infructescence not seen.

This species is only known from the Department of Amazonas (Province of Bongará). *Anthurium mariae* occurs ca. 1300 m in elevation, and grows near the banks of creeks in Tropical Lower Montane dry forest (TLM-df).

This species belongs to *Anthurium* section *Calomystrium* and is particularly characterized by its narrowly-lanceolate, weakly cordate leaves drying yellowish brown, cataphylls persisting entire, and slender, green spadix subtended by a subcoriaceous green spathe.

Anthurium mariae is atypical for *Anthurium* section *Calomystrium* in terms of blade shape, drying colors and type of inflorescence, but fits no other section and owing to its persistent, intact cataphylls it is best assigned to *Calomystrium*. It cannot be confused with another *Calomystrium* because other species in the section have ovate-cordate leaves and generally huge spadices (versus

narrowly ovate-triangular with a long, slender spadix for *A. mariae*).

This species is named after María Chávez, mother of the senior author.

Anthurium piurense Croat & Lingán, sp. nov. **Type:** Ecuador. Loja: Along road between Loja and San Lucas, 32.4 km N. of Las Juntas, along Río Marañón, 3°59'15"S, 79°09'28"W, 1981 m, 1 June 2003, T. B. Croat & M. Menke 89983 (holotype, MO; isotypes B, CAS, COL, F, GB, GH, K, NY, QCNE, US, USM). Fig. 4.

Terrestris; internodia brevia, 0.2–0.5 cm long, 1.3–2.3 cm diam.; cataphylla (6.2) 8.7–12.4 cm, persistens in fibras porphyreus; petiolis 42.4–58.8 cm longus, 0.4–0.9 diam., D-formatus; lamina 42.2–57.3 cm longa, 25.7–30.8 cm lata, ovata, profunde cordata ad basim; nervis primariis lateralibus 6–9 utroque; pedunculus 26.8–48.1 cm longus; spathe purpureus vel viride, 6.3–10.4 cm longa, 2.5–5.4 cm lata; spadix cylindricus, 3.7–12.3 cm longus, 0.5–1.2 cm diam., stipitus, purpureus.

Description based on dried material. Terrestrial; roots white, 0.2–0.5 cm diam.; stem terete, reddish brown; **internodes** short, 0.2–0.5 cm long, 1.3–2.3 cm diam.; **cataphylls** subcoriaceous, persisting as a pale brown to reddish brown mass of fibers, (6.2) 8.7–12.4 cm, unribbed, lanceolate, reddish brown, weathering to a reddish brown fibers with fragments of epidermis remaining. Leaves erect to weakly spreading; **petioles** 42.4–58.8 cm long, 0.4–0.9 diam., D-shaped, generally bluntly 3-ribbed abaxially; green; sheath 1.5–2.4 cm long; geniculum 1.6–2.4 cm long; **blades** subcoriaceous, 42.2–57.3 cm long, 25.7–30.8 cm wide, widest at the petiole insertion, ovate, semiglossy to matte on both surfaces, acuminate at apex, deeply cordate at base; margins straight to slightly convex on anterior lobe; posterior lobes oblong, convergent, 12.9–13.6 cm long; sinus rhombic; **midrib** acutely raised in both surfaces; **primary lateral veins** 6–9 per side, straight toward the base of the blade and

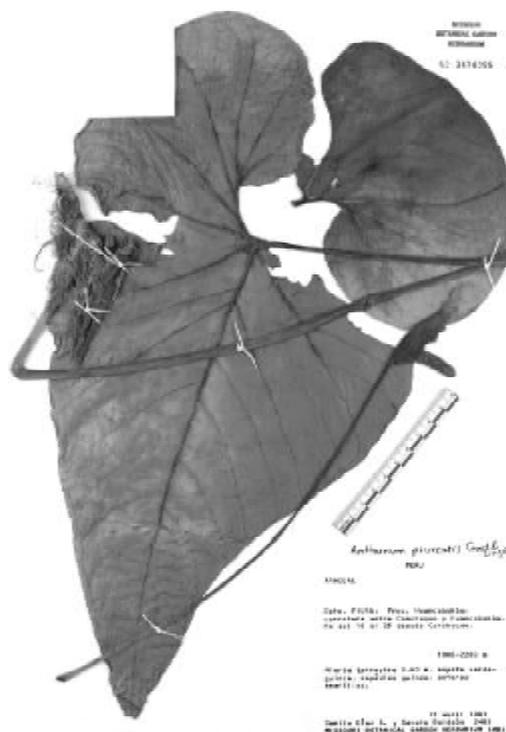


Figure 4 - *Anthurium piurense* Croat & Lingán. (Díaz & Baldeón 2405). Paratypes specimen.

curved toward the apex, acutely raised on both surfaces, departing margins at 40–70° angle; basal veins 8 pairs, 1st and sometimes 2nd free to the base; **posterior ribs** 3.5–6 cm long, strongly curved to the base, naked 2.1–5.5 cm along the margin; collective veins arising from 1st basal veins, 2–5 mm from the margins. Inflorescence erect; **peduncle** 26.8–48.1 cm long, 0.2–0.6 cm diam., green, 0.6–0.9 times longer than the petiole; **spathe** subcoriaceous, purple to green, persisting, erect, hooding spadix, 6.3–10.4 cm long, 2.5–5.4 cm wide, ovate-oblong to elliptic, acute or acuminate at apex, cordate at base; **spadix** cylindric, 3.7–12.3 cm long, 0.5–1.2 cm diam., stipitate, purple; flowers square, margins weakly to markedly sigmoid, 2 × 2 mm; 7–8 flowers visible on the principal spiral, 5–6 flowers visible in the alternate spiral; tepals straight to slightly concave on the inner margins; **pistils** with stigmas elliptic; stamens protruding at anthesis; anthers conspicuously extrorse, overlapping

the stigmas at anthesis; thecae not divaricate. Infructescence spreading; spadix 24.1 cm long, 2.5 cm diam., reddish purple; **berries** 0.7 cm long, 0.4 cm wide, obovate, conical at apex.

Anthurium piurense is known from southern Ecuador (Loja Province) and Peru (Piura Dept.) ranging from 1500–2000 m in Tropical Lower Montane moist forest (TLM-mf).

The species is a member of *Anthurium* section *Belolonchium* and is characterized by ovate leaves with straight margins, cataphylls persisting as pale brown to reddish brown fibers, spathe hooding the spadix, and a stipitate, stubby green spadix.

The species could be confused with *A. hamiltonii*, which also has a cylindrical spadix but that species has a much longer, yellowish green spadix (versus stubby and purple in *A. piurense*).

In the Canchaque-Huancabamba area

Díaz collected a species that looks very similar to *A. piurense*, (Díaz *et al.* 2781), but the collective veins arise from the 4th basal veins and extend farther than the collective veins of *A. piurense*.

Paratypes: PERU. PIURA: Huancabamba, Canchaque-Huancabamba, 1900–2200 m, 17 Apr. 1987, Díaz & Baldeón 2405 (MO); Canchaque, 1500–1900 m, 18 Apr. 1987, Díaz & Baldeón 2478 (MO); between km 15 and km 25 on rd. Canchaque-Huancabamba, 21 Mar. 1989, Díaz & Beltrán 3372 (MO).

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