

A new name for a Brazilian species of Anthurium (Araceae)

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EDUARDO G. GONÇALVES¹

A new name for a Brazilian species of *Anthurium* (Araceae)

Abstract

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Anthurium truncatum is published as a new name for the Brazilian *A. brachypodum* G. M. Barroso of 1957, because the latter name was preoccupied by the Ecuadorian *A. brachypodum* Sodiro of 1901. *A. truncatum* is a rare species, only known from the type collection and a recent collection made 15 km away from the type locality. It is re-described and illustrated, and its sectional relationship is discussed.

Additional key words: aroids, *Anthurium brachypodum*, *Anthurium truncatum*, nomenclature, taxonomy

In 1957, the Brazilian botanist Graziela Barroso described the new species *Anthurium brachypodum* from Espírito Santo state, Brazil (Barroso 1957). The species has not been recollected and has remained unnoticed until lately. In 2009, this species was recollected in Espírito Santo state by Ricardo Campos and brought into cultivation at the Jardim Botânico Inhotim, Brazil. The newly collected material allowed a closer study of this species and its relationship. Because the name *A. brachypodum* is preoccupied by an Ecuadorian species from Pichincha described under the same name by the Jesuit priest Luis Sodiro (1836–1909), a new name is provided for the Brazilian species at this occasion. The description follows the standard for *Anthurium* established by Croat & Bunting (1979).

***Anthurium truncatum* E. G. Gonç., nom. nov.**

≡ *Anthurium brachypodum* G. M. Barroso in Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 15: 98, t. XII. 1957, non Sodiro in Anales Univ. Centr. Ecuador 15(108): 12. 1901 [& id. 16(116): 192. 1902; for further details see Nicolson (1983)]. – Holotypus: Brazil, Espírito Santo, Nova Venécia, Serra de Cima, Duarte 7303 (RB!). – Fig. 1–2.

Acaulescent, rosulate herb. *Stem* thick, internodes short, 3–5 cm diam.; roots greyish white to greenish; *prophylls* weakly two-keeled, 1–2 × 1.5–2 cm, *intermediate cataphylls* lanceolate, 4.5–5.5 × 0.5–1 cm, both kinds persisting as a mass of coarse fibres. *Leaves* spreading; *petioles* 4–6(–11) cm long, 0.5–0.7 cm diam., U-shaped, flattened with obtuse margins adaxially, rounded abaxially, medium to dark matte green when fresh, surface minutely white-speckled; *basal geniculum* thicker than the petiole, clear matte green when fresh, 0.6–0.8 × 0.7–0.8 cm, *apical geniculum* thicker than the petiole, clear matte green when fresh, 0.8–1.5 cm long; *sheath* 1.5–2 cm long; *blades* chartaceous, elliptic, acuminate at apex, obtuse to truncate at base, 19–33.5 × 4.5–7.7 cm, broadest at middle or slightly below; the margins very weakly undulate upon drying; upper surface matte, medium to dark green, lower surface matte, paler; both surfaces drying pale brown; midrib slightly prominent above, obtuse to keeled below, in both surfaces densely covered with white speckles; *venation* poorly visible on both sides in both fresh and dried leaves, *primary lateral veins* numerous (more than 20), impossible to separate from the interprimary veins, departing midrib at

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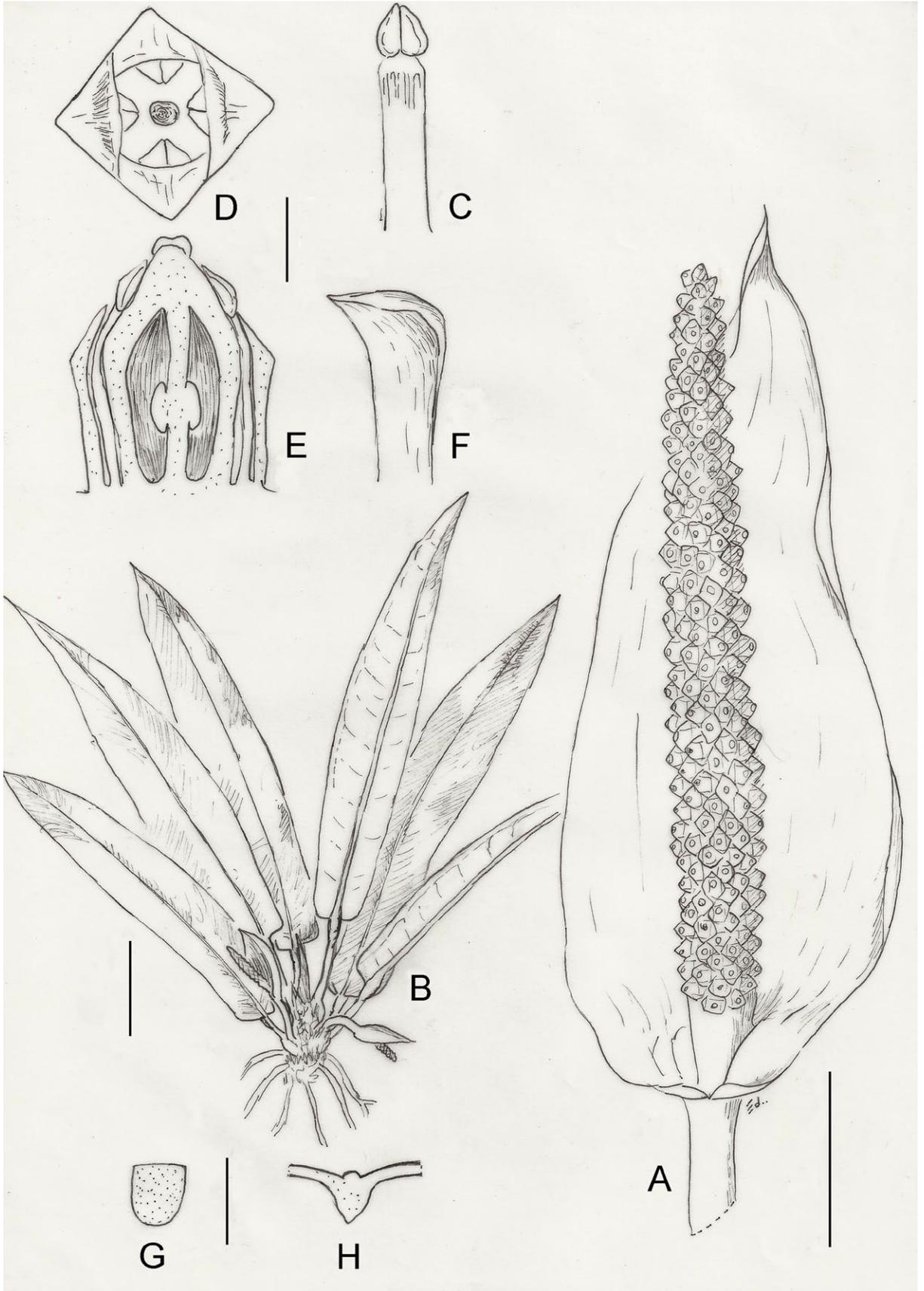


Fig. 2. *Anthurium truncatum* – A: inflorescence; B: habit; C: stamen; D–E: flower, view from top (D), longitudinal section (E); F: tepal, side view; G: cross section of petiole; H: cross section of leaf midrib. – Scale bars: A = 1 cm, B = 4 cm, C–F = 1 mm, G–H = 1 cm. – Drawn by the author from *Gonçalves 2010*.

50–65° angle, arcuate, slightly prominent on upper surface, raised below; *secondary veins* prominulous in both surfaces when dry, *reticulate veins* almost invisible to slightly raised below; *collective vein* 5–6 mm from leaf margin. *Inflorescences* usually pendent after anthesis, much shorter than the leaves; *peduncle* 1–2 cm long, 0.5–0.7 cm diam., 2–4 × shorter than the petioles; *spathe* erect, chartaceous, ovate, semimatte medium green outside, concolorous or a little glaucous inside, densely white-speckled on both surfaces when fresh, 3–5 × 1.5–2.5 cm, broadest near the base, sometimes almost at middle, inserted at 45° angle on the peduncle, cuspidate to acuminate at apex, obtuse at base, spathe margins meeting obtusely to almost at 180°; *spadix* greenish to greyish green, stipitate for 4–5 mm, tapered, 2.6–4 cm long, 0.6–1 cm diam. at base, 3–5 mm diam. at apex, broadest near base; *flowers* rhomboidal, 3–3.5 mm long, 2.8–3 mm wide; 7–8 flowers visible in principal spiral, 5–6 flowers visible in alternate spiral; *tepals* matte, lateral tepals 0.9–1 mm wide, inner margins straight, the outer margins 2-sided; *pistils* emergent, stigma rounded; *stamens* not covering the stigma at all, filaments not exerted, anthers 0.5–0.7 × 0.4–0.6 mm, thecae ovoid, 0.5–0.7 × 0.2–0.3 mm. *Infructescence* unknown.

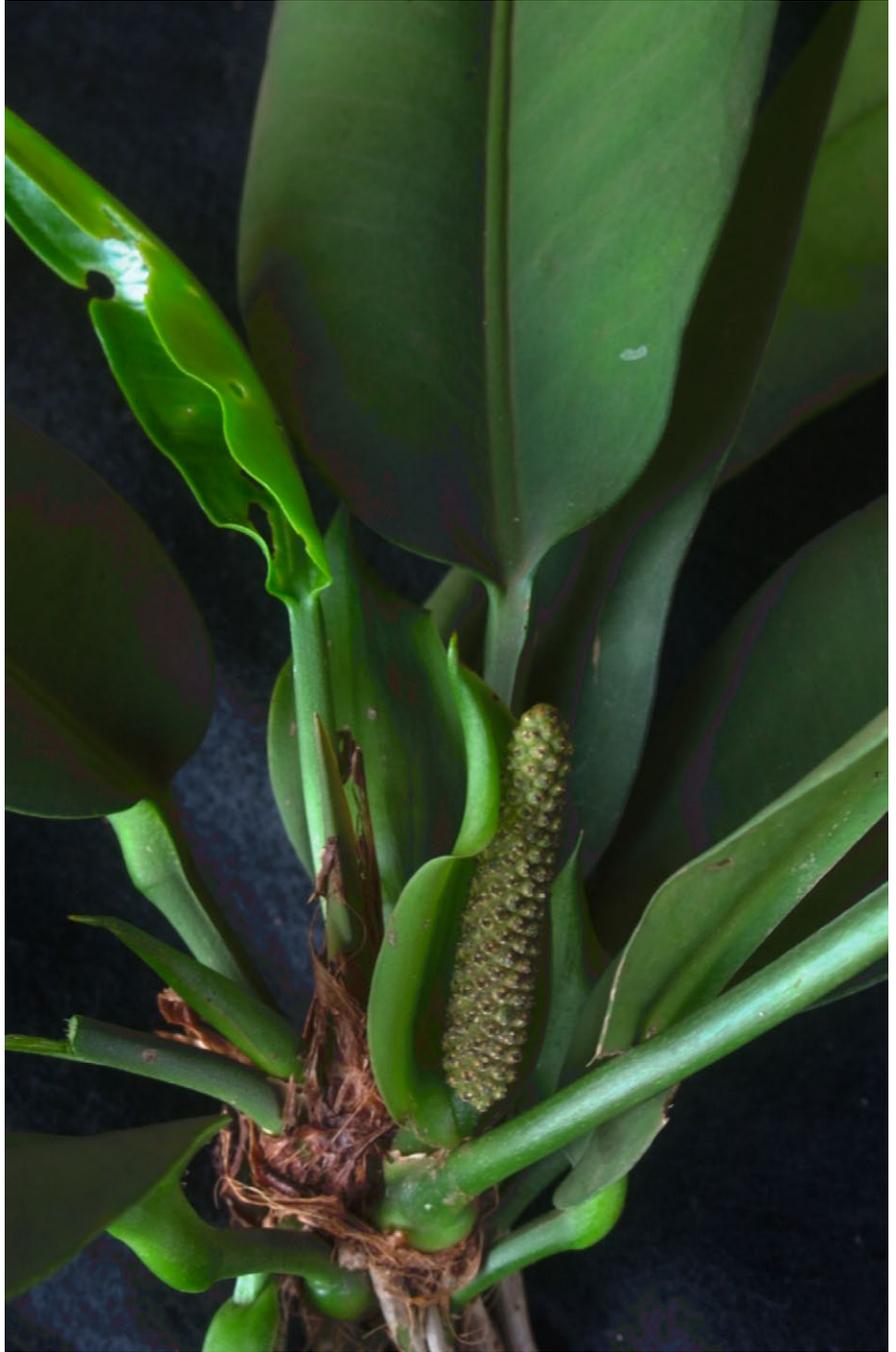


Fig. 1. *Anthurium truncatum* in cultivation. – Photograph by E. G. Gonçalves from the living accession vouchered as Gonçalves 2010.

Additional specimens seen. —

BRAZIL: Espírito Santo: Vargem Alta, collected by Ricardo Campos, flowering on 20.10.2010, E. G. Gonçalves 2010 (MO, UB).

Distribution. — *Anthurium truncatum* is, so far known, restricted to mountainous areas at an altitude of 700–900 m above sea level along the Atlantic coast of the Brazilian state of Espírito Santo. It is known to grow on the forest floor but is expected also to be found on rocks. The new collection from Vargem Alta was obtained c. 15 km away from the type location at Nova Venécia.

Relationship. — The sectional position of *Anthurium truncatum* is uncertain. The general aspect of the plant, such as matte dark green leaves with obscure venation, indicates a possible inclusion in *A.* sect. *Urospadix* subsect. *Obscuriviridia* Engl. Certainly *A. truncatum* resembles *A. coriaceum* (Graham) G. Don, *A. viridispathum* E. G. Gonç., *A. molle* E. G. Gonç. & Jardim, *A. ensifolium* Bogner & E. G. Gonç., *A. erskinei* Mayo and *A. xanthophylloides* G. M. Barroso (Gonçalves 2005; Gonçalves & Salviani 2005; Gonçalves & Jardim 2009). Whether this resemblance is an indication of relationship or a result of

convergent evolution cannot be decided from the morphology alone but needs verification by means of a molecular phylogenetic analysis.

Acknowledgements

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