

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

Author: Gonçalves, Eduardo G.

Source: Willdenowia, 41(1) : 115-118

Published By: Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin (BGBM)

URL: https://doi.org/10.3372/wi.41.41114

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at <u>www.bioone.org/terms-of-use</u>.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

EDUARDO G. GONÇALVES¹

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

Abstract

Gonçalves E. G.: A new name for a Brazilian species of *Anthurium (Araceae)*. – Willdenowia 41: 115–118. – IOnline ISSN 1868-6397; © 2011 BGBM Berlin-Dahlem. doi:10.3372/wi.41.41114 (available via http://dx.doi.org/)

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 Espirito Santo state, Brazil (Barroso 1957). The species has not been recollected and has remained unnoticed until lately. In 2009, this species was recollected in Espirito 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, Espirito 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; pro*phylls* weakly two-keeled, $1-2 \times 1.5-2$ cm, *intermediate* cataphylls lanceolate, $4.5-5.5 \times 0.5-1$ cm, both kinds persisting as a mass of coarse fibres. Leaves spreading; petioles 4-6(-11) cm long, 0.5-0.7 cm diam., Ushaped, 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 $\times 0.7-0.8$ 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, $19-33.5 \times 4.5-7.7$ 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

¹ Jardim Botânico Inhotim, Rua B, 20, CEP 35460-000, Brumadinho, Minas Gerais, Brazil; e-mail: edggon@gmail.com Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Willdenowia on 25 Apr 2024 Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

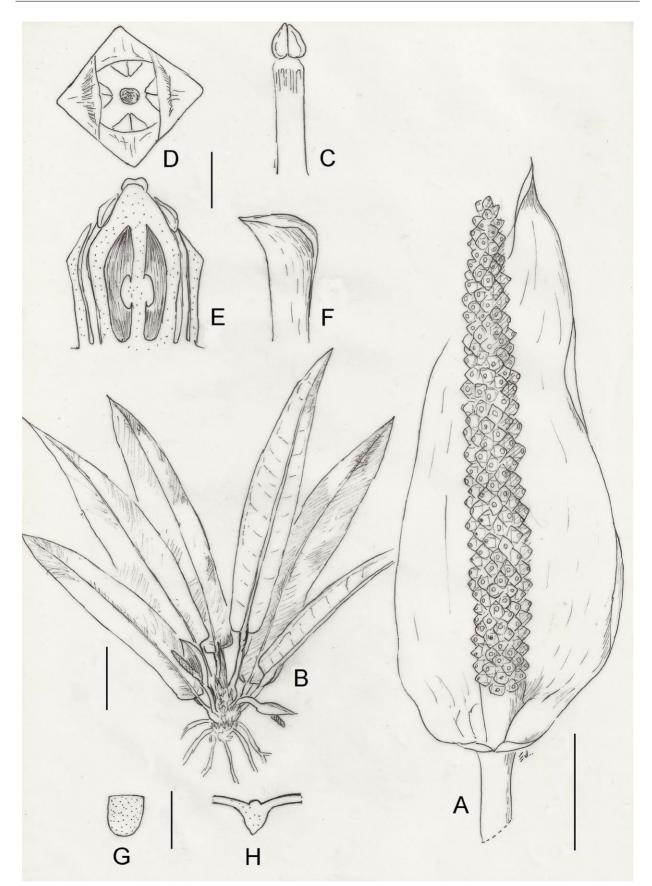


Fig. 2. Anthurium truncatum – A: inflorescence; B: habit; C: stamen; D–E: flower, view from top (D), longitudinal section (E); F: tepal, side view; G: cross section of petiole; H: cross section of leaf midrib. – Scale bars: A = 1 cm, B = 4 cm, C–F = 1 mm, G–H = 1 cm. – Drawn by the author from *Gonçalves 2010*. Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Willdenowia on 25 Apr 2024 Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

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., $2-4 \times$ shorter than the petioles; spathe erect, chartaceous, ovate, semimatte medium green outside, concolorous or a little glaucous inside, densely whitespeckled on both surfaces when fresh, $3-5 \times 1.5-2.5$ 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 $0.5-0.7 \times 0.4-0.6$ mm, thecae ovoid, $0.5-0.7 \times 0.2-0.3$ mm. Infructescence unknown.

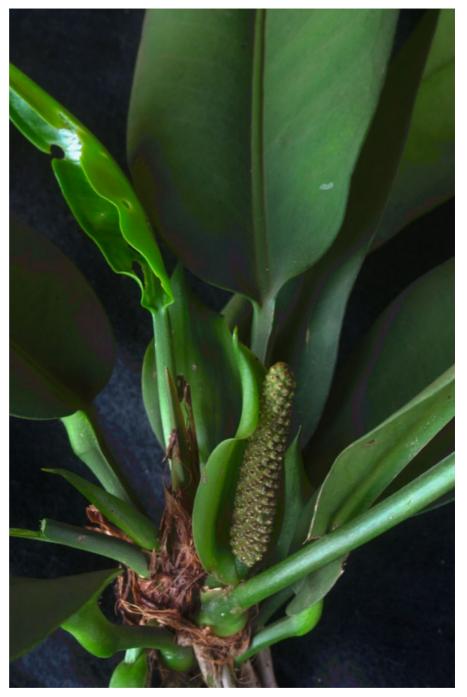


Fig. 1. Anthurium truncatum in cultivation. – Photograph by E. G. Gonçalves from the living accession vouchered as *Gonçalves 2010*.

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 Espirito 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. Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Willdenowia on 25 Apr 2024 Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use 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 decide from the morphology alone but needs verification by means of a molecular phylogenetic analysis.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Ricardo Campos for recollecting this rare species and introducing it into cultivation. A productivity grant from the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq - level 2) is gratefully acknowledged.

References

- Bogner J. & Gonçalves E. G. 2002: Two new aroids from South America. – Willdenowia **32:** 323–329.
- Barroso G. M. 1957: *Araceae* novae. Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro **15:** 89–98, t. I–XIII.

- Croat T. B. & Bunting G. S. 1979: Standardization of *Anthurium* descriptions. – Aroideana **2:** 15–25.
- Gonçalves E. G. 2005: A new species of Anthurium (Araceae) from Espírito Santo State, Eastern Brazil. – Feddes Repert. 116: 92–95.
- Gonçalves E. G. & Jardim J. 2009: Two new species of Anthurium (Araceae) from Serra do Teimoso, Bahia, Brazil. – Kew Bull. 64: 713–717.
- Gonçalves E. G. & Salviani E. R. 2001: Anthurium xanthophylloides G. M. Barroso (Araceae) re-found in Espirito Santo state, Eastern Brazil. – Aroideana 24: 13–17.
- Nicolson D. H. 1983: Sodiro's publications on *Araceae*. – Huntia **58(1):** 3–15.
- Sodiro L. 1901: Anturios ecuatorianos: Diagnoses previas. – Anales Univ. Centr. Ecuador **15(108):** 1–18.