

A close-up photograph of a green leaf, likely from an Anthurium, showing a dense network of veins. The veins are light green and run diagonally across the frame. The leaf surface has a slightly textured, waxy appearance.

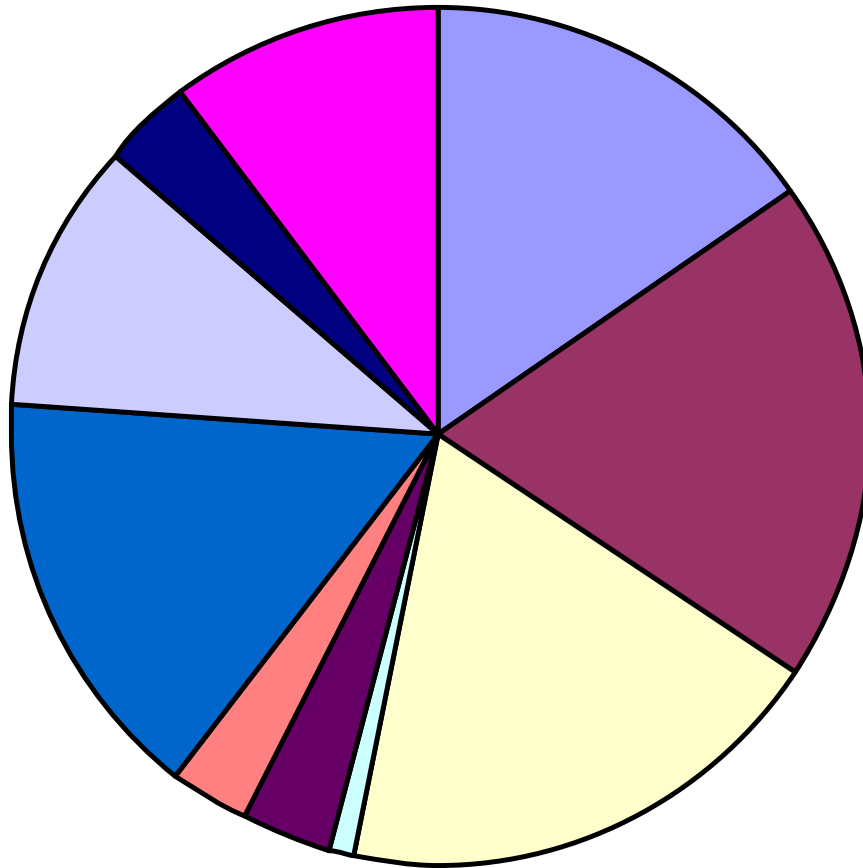
Anthurium of Carchi Province, Ecuador

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Geneviève Ferry

Rio Babosa near Lita, Esmeraldas



Anthurium sectional classification



- Belolonchium
- Calomystium
- Cardiolonchium
- Decurrentia
- Digittinervium
- Pachyneurium
- Polyneurium
- Porphyrochitonium
- Tetraspermium
- Xialophyllum

Section Belolonchium

- Short internodes
- Dense persistent cataphyll fibers
- Frequently with petioles and major veins on lower surface finely ribbed.
- Blade margins often concave
- Blade lacking glandular punctations and pale lineations
- Inflorescences with hooding spathe, frequently with a pendent spadix

Anthurium
latisinatum Croat,
104519 (Belolonchium)



Anthurium
(Belolonchium) 104207





Anthurium
(Belolonchium) 104177



Annathruium
giganteum Engl.
104258





Anthurium 'many-ridged
petiole' 104235
(Belolonchium)





Anthurium teisheri
Croat



**Anthurium
tremulum Sodiro,
104926,**



Anthurium aspericostum
Croat

Anthurium
draconopterum
Sodirol





**(Anthurium
Belolonchium)**

104529





Anthurium
(Belolonchium)104437

Section Calomystrium

- Cataphylls persisting intact
- Petioles frequently terete or weakly sulcate
- Blades usually ovate-cordate, semiglossy
- Both surfaces, especially the lower often dark-punctate, often dark-speckled
- Upper blade surface often short pale-lineate
- Spathe and spadix often colorful, spadix glossy



Anthurium sect.
Calomystrium 103066





**Anthurium
obtusilobum
Schott**



Anthurium (Calomystrium)

104123

Section Cardiolonchium

- Cataphyll thin pale and loosely persistent
- Petioles often ribbed or winged
- Blades usually matte or subvelvety
- Blades drying greenish



Anthurium versicolor Sodito

Find number



Anthurium
waterburyanum
Croat

104467



Anthurium sect. Cardiolonchium

104465





Anthurium (Caridolonchium)

104477



Anthurium
triciafrankia

Cardiolonchium

104539





**Anthurium var.
ecostatum Croat**

The image shows a close-up of an Anthurium var. ecostatum plant. The large, dark green, glossy leaves have prominent veins and several small, irregular holes, likely from insect damage. A long, slender, light green spathe is visible, partially covering the inflorescence. The inflorescence is a dark, elongated spike covered in small, dark, rounded fruits or berries. The background is a blurred mix of green foliage and dry grass.

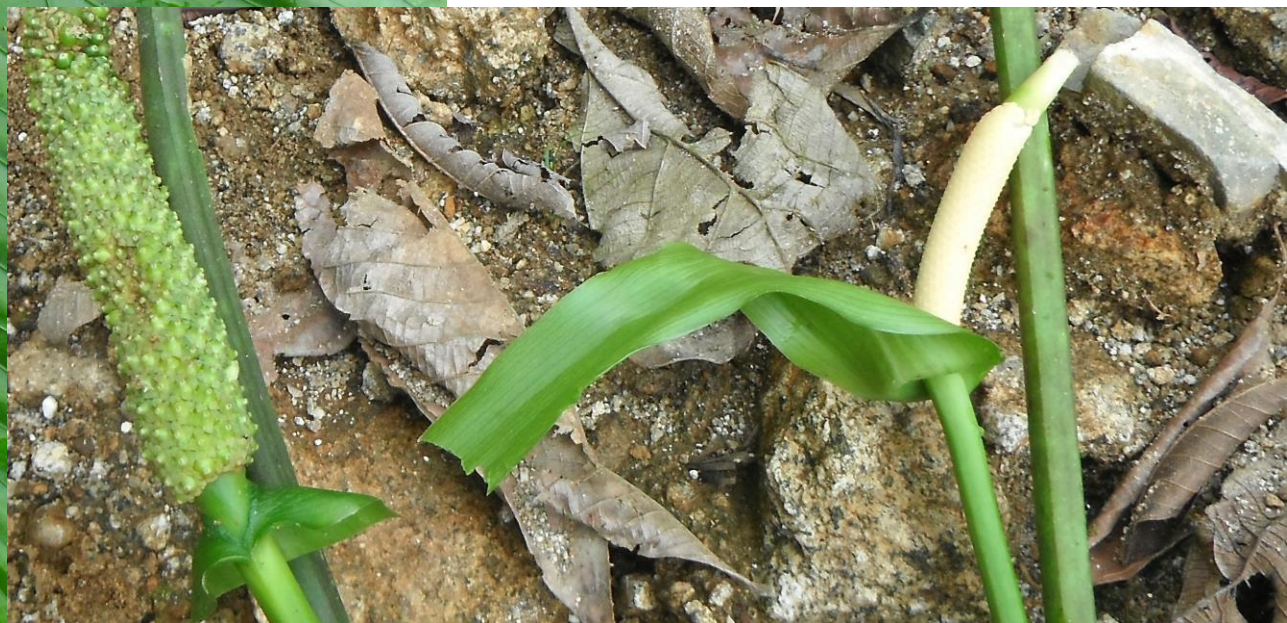
104434



**Anthurium
(Cardiolonchium),
104207**



Anthurium versicolor
Sodiro 104058





Anthurium
Cardiolonchium

104512 or
104525



Anthuriumm
(Calomystrium)

104251





Anthurium
(Cardiolonchium)

104570



**Anthurium sect.
Calomystrium**

104199



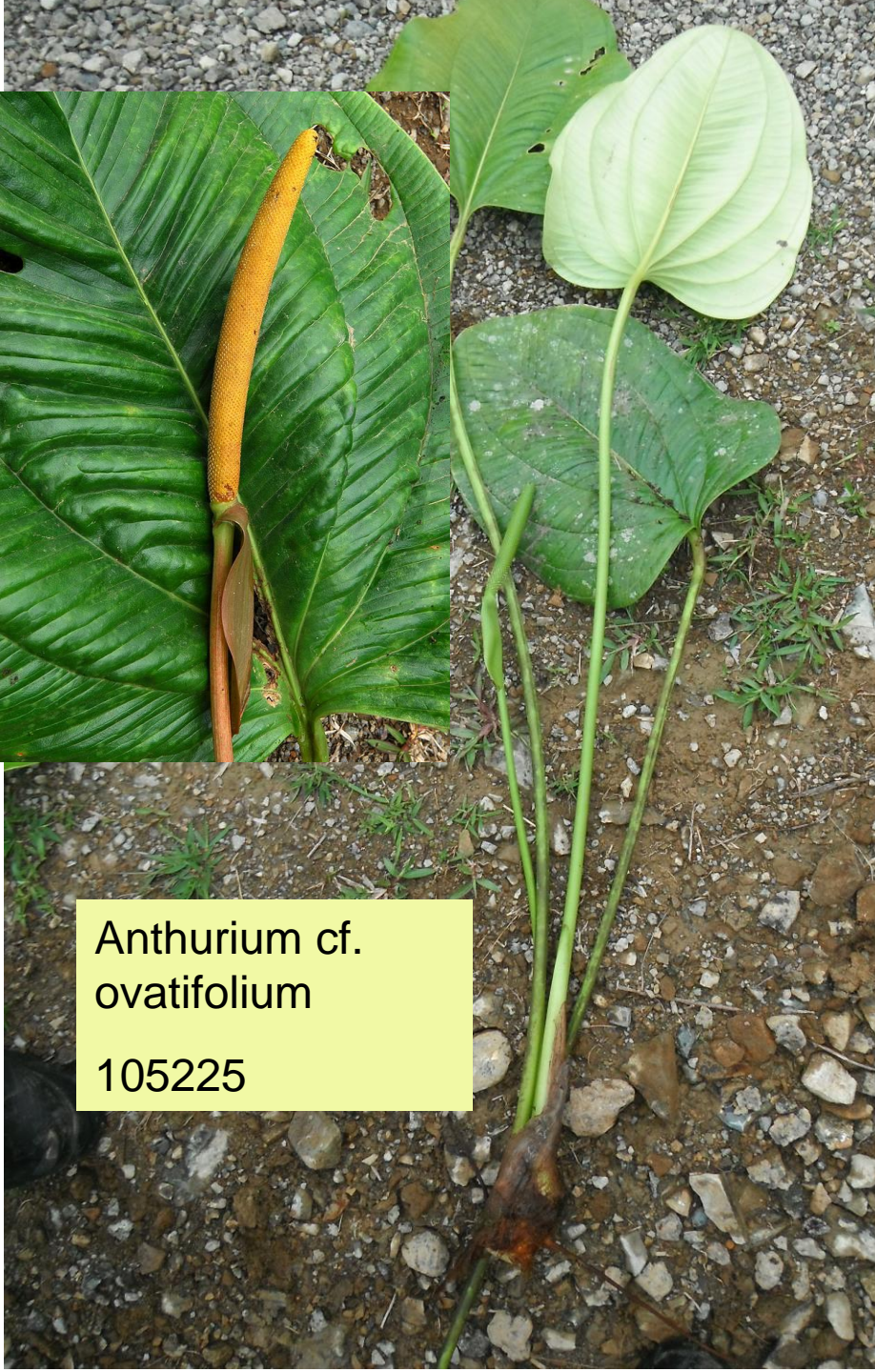
Section Digittinervium

- Cataphylls persisting as fibers
- Petioles typically deeply V-sulcate
- Blades mostly oblong-elliptic
- Basal veins several pairs with at least 2 pairs extending to apex
- Primary lateral veins scalariforme
- Blade surfaces glandular-punctate at least on lower surface
- Ovaries with 2 or more locules per locule
- Berries cuadrangular

Anthurium sect.
Digittinervium

104574





Anthurium cf.
ovatifolium

105225



Section Multinervium

- Internodes short
- Cataphylls persistent as pale fibers
- Petioles typically short
- Blades very elongated with close primary lateral veins
- Blades drying greenish
- Collective veins often arising from the base.
- Leaf vernation involute (with both margins rolled in toward the midrib)



Anthurium oxyphyllum
Croat, sect. *Multinervium*




Anthurium cf. carchiense

104238

Section Polyneurium

- Internodes usually short
- Cataphylls dark brown, mostly fibrous but not dense
- Blades various in shape, mostly semiglossy
- Blades thinly coriaceous
- Primary lateral veins often numerous
- Spadices usually long-tapered



Anthurium boosianum Croat





Anthurium cf.
corrugatum
Sodiro 104554

Anthurium (Polyneurium)

104160





Anthurium
sect.
Polyneurium

Both apparently 104232

Anthurium sect. *Polyphyllium*



Anthurium rivulare Sodiro
(*Polyneurium*) 104063





Anthurium
(Polyneurium), 104408

Section Porphyrochitonium

- Internodes short
- Cataphylls persisting as numerous dark fibers
- Petioles typically shorter than blades, typically sulcate.
- Blades typically much longer than broad
- Blades glandular-punctate at least on the lower surface
- Ovaries with 2 or more obules per locule
- Chromosome base number typically $2N=30$

Anthurium
(Porphyrochitonium)
104256





Anthurium pendulipadix Croat

104234

Section Tetraspermium

- Stems elongate
- Cataphylls usually persisting as fibers
- Petioles usually short, sulcate
- Blades longer than broad, usually rounded to acute at base.
- Blades glandular-punctate on at least the lower surface
- Ovaries with 2 or more ovules per locule
- Chromosome base number $2N=10$





Anthurium sect.
Tetraspermatum



Anthurium sect.

Tetraspermium 104237

Section Xialophyllum

- Internodes elongate, slender
- Cataphylls usually thin, usually persisting as thin fibers
- Blades usually longer than broad, usually acute to rounded at base



Anthurium cf.
mindense

104219



**Anthurium
membranaceum Sodiro**

104257



Anthurium
(Xialophyllium)

104433



Conclusions:

This study of *Anthurium* from a small region in Northern Ecuador shows how rich the aroid flora may be in Andean Regions of the Neotropics.

The region is particularly rich in section *Cardiolonchium* (with 38 species and 39 taxa) and section *Calomystrium* with 38 species. Both are most abundant at middle to lower elevations.

Belolonchium with 32 species is especially abundant at higher elevations. Equally large but found at middle to lower elevations is section *Polyneurium* (32 species), followed by section *Xialophyllum* and section *Porphyrochitonium* (both with 21 species), section *Tetraspermium* (7 species totaling 9 taxa); section *Digitinervium* (with 7 species), section *Multinervium* (with 6 species) and section *Decurrentia* (with 2 taxa). More than 60% of all species are deemed to be new to science.

A photograph of a forest scene featuring a large, heart-shaped leaf of an Anthurium peltatum plant in the foreground. The leaf is green with prominent veins and some yellowish-brown discoloration. In the background, a tree trunk is covered in moss and other epiphytic plants, including a small, reddish-brown plant with a long, thin stem. The scene is illuminated by natural light, creating a dappled effect on the foliage.

Anthurium
peltatum
Sodiroides

**Anthurium
carchiense Croat**

93144



A photograph of a dense tropical forest. In the foreground, there are large, green, deeply lobed leaves, some with holes from insect damage. A prominent reddish-brown stem or inflorescence rises from the foliage. The background is filled with a thick canopy of various green leaves and branches. A yellow rectangular label is positioned in the upper right area of the image.


Anthurium cf. *marmoratum*

93087



Anthurium teisher? 93145





Anthurium
malacophyllum
Sod.

93155

n
illum)



Anthuriurm cf. *longicuspdatum*
93018





Anthurium 93158



**Anthurium
pulverulentum var.
adsimile (Sodirol)
Croat**

93092



Anthurium
(Belonchium)

93061



A photograph of a plant with large, dark green, deeply veined leaves. The leaves are elongated and have prominent, parallel veins. They are growing in a forest setting with a ground covered in brown, dried leaves and some small green ferns. A yellow rectangular label is positioned in the lower right area of the image, containing the text 'Anthurium (Xialophyllum) 93056'.

Anthurium
(Xialophyllum) 93056

Anthurium 93193





Anthurium longepedical Croat
104227



Anthurium hartleyi Croat,
104411 (Calomystrium)





Anthurium andreaeanum
Linden 104413,

