

Anthurium hagsetarianum - a new aroid from Guerrero, Mexico

Anthurium hagsetarianum - nový druh áronovitých z mexického státu Guerrero

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A terrestrial aroid collected on a limestone rock in the vicinity of the village of Filo de Caballo in Guerrero, Mexico, and cultivated in the Biofund Collection of Botanical Institute should be considered as a new species of the genus *Anthurium*, section *Belolonchium*.

In early March, 1979, I had an opportunity to make botanical collections in the area of Parque Nacional Guerrero, or better, on the route marked with the habitations Atoyac - El Paraíso - Parada Panchita - Puerto del Gallo - Filo de Caballo in Sierra Madre del Sur. Our visit to this locality was a result of helpful and friendly consultations with Ing. Eric Hágsater from Sociedad Mexicana de Orquideología; it is one of the richest Mexican regions for orchids and other epiphytes.

A few kilometres before the last named village, at about 1700 m altitude ("bosque de encino y pino") there are isolated limestone rocks in a montane forest, evoking a memory of the well-known Cuban "mogotes" or similar formations in SE Asia.

On the top of one of rocks I collected a small epilithic species of *Anthurium*, at first look a member of the section *Belolonchium*. Living plant was transported to Prague and cultivated in the greenhouse of Biofund Collection.

***Anthurium hagsetarianum* Haager sp. nov.**

Planta epilithica; caudex cortus, circa 2.5-3 cm crassus; petiolus 7-18 cm longus, 0.3-0.4 cm crassus; lamina triangularis vel triangulari-ovata, acuminata, 15-19 cm longa, 3.5-6.5 cm lata; inflorescentia erecta, foliis longior, spatha viridis, 2.2-4 cm longa, 0.7-1.7 cm lata; spadix brunneo-purpureus, 1.5-4 cm longus, 3-8 mm crassus.

Epilithic or terrestrial; stem very short, about 2.5-3 cm in diameter; cataphylla 4-6 cm long, triangular, apiculate, persisting as dark brown reticulate fibers covering stem; roots few, very thick (0.6-0.8 cm), dark green; growing top of root bright yellow, back of top pure white zone ca. 4 cm long; roots glabrous; leaves usually erect, petioles basically terete, shallowly and broadly sulcate, sharply keeled beneath, sometimes slightly 2-ribbed on the sides, 7-18 cm long, 0.3-0.4 cm in diameter, geniculum 1.2-1.8 cm long; blades coriaceous or subcoriaceous, narrowly triangular to very narrowly ovate, acuminate, 15-19 cm long, 3.5-6.5 cm broad, broadest 0.5-3 cm above base which is truncate to semicordate; upper surface semiglossy, dark green, the lower surface light mossy green or greyish-green with darker veins. The colour of blades is identical with that of the well-known *Anthurium coriaceum*. In a dry period margins of blades are longitudinally involved.

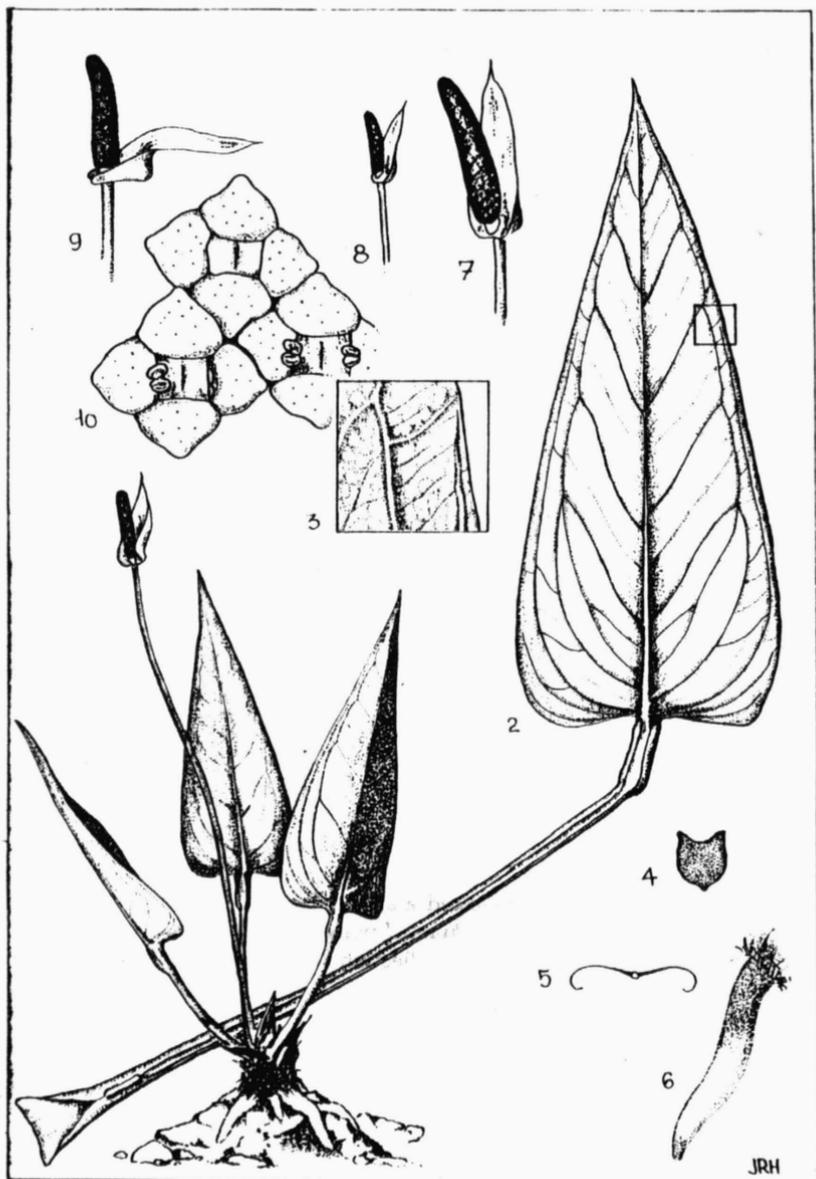


Fig.1. - 1 - Growth habit of the plant ($\times 0.25$); 2 - Leaf ($\times 0.5$); 3 - Part of the leaf showing marginal veins; 4 - Cross-section of petiole ($\times 1.5$); 5 - Cross-section of blade in the dry period with longitudinal involution of margins ($\times 0.25$); 6 - Root ($\times 0.5$); 7 and 8 - Greatest (1989) and smallest (1983) inflorescence of the same plant of *A. hagsetarianum* ($\times 0.5$); 9 - Side view of the inflorescence ($\times 0.5$); 10 - Detailed view of flowers ($\times 7$).

Midrib light green, roundly outstanding at base, flat or sunken at apex, darker than surface and prominent beneath; basal veins 2-3, free, the third reaching to $1/3-1/2$ of the blade length, primary lateral veins 4-6 at each side, departing midrib at 45° angle, 1. and 2. coalesced to collective vein 3-7 mm from margin. In detail, the leaf surface is irregularly structured beneath "pockmarked". Inflorescence erect, usually longer than leaves; peduncle terete, green with very tiny wine-red lines and dots, 21-30 cm long, 2-3 mm in diameter; spathe subcoriaceous, \pm lanceolate, acuminate, 2.2-4 cm long, 0.7-1.7 cm wide, broadest in the $1/4$ of length, surrounding the stipe, swelled dorsally on the base to $2/5$ of length, mossy green, tinged red-wine at base and apex, pure green below; spadix maroon to cardinal-red, 1.5-4 cm long, 3-8 mm in diameter; (4)5-6 flowers visible in the principle spiral, (3)4-5 in the alternate spiral, flowers \pm rhombic to 4-lobbed, ca. 3 mm in diameter, basal margins of tepals straight or convex, tepals glossy, with whitish dots; pistils emergent, green, stigma linear; stamens emerging from base of spadix, pollen ivory white. Inflorescence without pollination droplets. Infructescence not seen.

Type: Mexico, Guerrero, rock in the vicinity of Filo de Caballo, March 1979, coll. Haager sine No. PR 4598-37725. Living in the Biofund Collection of Botanical Institute, Prague.

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