

New Taxa of *Homalomena* (sect. *Curmeria*) from the Neotropics

Thomas B. Croat
Missouri Botanical Garden,
P.O. Box 299, St. Louis, MO 63166

Richard P. Wunderlin
University of South Florida
Tampa, FL

ABSTRACT

Two new species and one new subspecies of *Homalomena* sect. *Curmeria* are described and characterized. These are *Homalomena erythropus* ssp. *allenii* Croat, *H. kvistii* Croat, and *H. moffleriana* Croat & Grayum.

KEY WORDS

Neotropics, *Homalomena*, new species, *Homalomena erythropus* ssp. *allenii*, *Homalomena kvistii*, *Homalomena moffleriana*.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Homalomena*, though predominantly Asian with about 130 species in that region, has 17 neotropical species (all in sect. *Curmeria* (Linden & André) Engl.). In order to complete a revision of *Homalomena* sect. *Curmeria*, and to

make these names available for other research papers that will soon be published, we are publishing these taxa here.

Homalomena erythropus Engl. has very broad distribution, ranging from Costa Rica to northwestern Colombia on the Pacific slope and in the Amazon basin. It consists of two disjunct subspecies. The typical subspecies is restricted to the Amazon basin with a very limited range, occurring only in northern Brazil and southern Colombia. It grows terrestrially and also epiphytically on rotten tree falls (Schultes & Cabrera, observ.) in areas of white sand soil and *Tropical moist forest* (bh-T) (Holdridge life zone system). Material of *H. erythropus* from Central America and northern South America, long considered to be a distinct but unpublished species, has been deemed to be only subspecifically distinct from typical material of *H. erythropus* and it is being described here for the first time.

KEY TO THE SUBSPECIES OF *H. ERYTHROPUS*

- Leaves membranaceous, the frequently branching minor veins moderately distinct; epidermal cells on the lower blade surface smooth; Amazon basin in areas of *Tropical moist forest* (bh-T) in areas of mostly white sand soil *H. erythropus* (C. Martius ex Schott) Engl. ssp. *erythropus*
- Leaves subcoriaceous (drying chartaceous), the minor veins on lower blade surface generally not distinct; epidermal cells on the lower blade surface minutely granular at high magnifications; Central America and northern Colombia; *Tropical wet forest* (bmh-T) in areas of alluvial or lateritic soil *H. erythropus* ssp. *allenii* Croat

Grayum (1997) did not consider the Central American material distinct, but instead treated the species as consisting of

two disjunct populations, one principally Central American and one Amazonian. We believe that the Costa Rican material is

subspecifically distinct, having subcoriaceous blades that dry chartaceous as well as indistinct veins and a somewhat granular lower epidermis on drying. In contrast, ssp. *erythropus* has blades that are much thinner, drying membranaceous, and have distinct, frequently branching minor veins and a smooth lower epidermis on drying. Moreover, the two taxa are disjunct with the ssp. *erythropus* occurring only in the northern Amazon basin, typically in areas of white sand soil and *Tropical moist forest* (bh-T) while ssp. *allenii* is primarily from Central America, ranging into Colombia only in the lowlands of northwestern Colombia in Antioquia, Chocó and Valle Departments. In contrast to ssp. *erythropus*, ssp. *allenii* occurs in areas of *Tropical wet forest* (bmh-T) and typically in alluvial or lateritic soils. The ssp. *erythropus* is not in cultivation and has not been seen alive by the authors, but most likely close examination of live material will show still more characters separating the two subspecies.

Homalomena erythropus* ssp. *allenii

Croat, **ssp. nov.** Type: COSTA RICA, Puntarenas: Esquinas Experiment Station Residence, area between Río Esquinas and Palmar Sur de Osa, 100 feet, 30 May 1950, *Allen 5559* (holotype, MO-2169357; isotypes, EAP, F, K, NY, US). Figures 1, 2, 9.

Internodia brevia; petiolus 13–30 cm longus; lamina elliptica ad oblongo-ovata (14.5)20–60 cm longa, (7.4)20–40 cm lata; nervis primariis lateralibus 10–12 utroque; pedunculus 8–14 cm longus, 0.5–1.3 cm diam.; spathe 8–12 cm longa, 1.6–2.5 cm diam.

Terrestrial to 40 cm high; **internodes** short, (8)1–1.5 cm diam.; sap aromatic, weakly anise-scented; **cataphylls** 7–9 cm long, medium green, but darker than lamina; LEAVES with **petioles** (5)13–30 cm long, elliptic to bluntly or acutely C-shaped in cross-section (the margins sometimes reddish), 8–10 × 5–7 mm diam., laterally compressed, semiglossy, medium green, pinkish toward base, ad-

axial surface narrowly and shallowly sulcate, the margins obtuse; sheaths 4–10 cm long, well developed, auriculate and unequal at apex; **blades** subcoriaceous, elliptic to oblong-ovate, (13)20–35 cm long, (4)10–16 cm wide, 1.8–3.4 times longer than wide, inequilateral, 4–10 mm wider on one side; apex abruptly to gradually acuminate, sometimes almost rounded; base obtuse to rounded, sometimes inequilateral, surfaces usually matte; adaxial surface medium green and concolorous, sparingly to heavily marked with irregular yellowish to grayish green or whitish spots; abaxial surface lighter colored, sometimes semiglossy; **midrib** slightly sulcate, strongly raised (in dried material) above, narrowly convex beneath; **primary lateral veins** mostly (8)10–12 per side, weakly sunken above, weakly raised below, scarcely more prominent than interprimary veins; interprimary veins visible, somewhat darker than surface, somewhat raised; tertiary veins visible and darker than surface below. INFLORESCENCES with **peduncles** rounded on one side, obtusely triangular on the other side, 7–14 cm long, 0.5–1.3 cm diam., darker medium green; **spathe** 8–12 cm long, the tube 1.6–2.5(3.5) cm wide, outer surface brownish green to greenish white to cream with light pinkish cast, the inner surface shiny whitish cream colored; the tube usually pale green; the blade greenish white outside, white inside but glossier, sometimes tinged somewhat pinkish throughout or in part, sometimes with small reddish spots; **spadix** 6.5–11.5 cm long; pistillate section 1.5–2.5 cm long, 0.4–1 cm in diameter, yellowish white, adnate adaxially to the spathe for 0.7–1.5 cm; staminate section 3.7–6 cm long, 3–10 mm diam. at base, narrowing toward the top to 3–5 mm diam., cream to light pinkish colored; pistillate section with ovary slightly obovoid, cream to whitish with faint yellowish green tint, 1.5–2.9 mm long, (8)1–1.5 mm wide at the broadest point; **pistils** greenish, bilocular; **ovules** many per locule, semi-orthotropous; stigma sessile, 4-lobed, discoid, ca. 1.5 mm diam., light yellowish or tan; staminodes absent; sterile staminate



Figs. 1-4. —1, —2, *Homalomena erythropus* ssp. *allenii* Croat. —1 (top L.) (Selby 85-2001). Cultivated plant with inflorescence at staminate anthesis. —2 (top R.) (Selby 85-

section with flowers capitate, white turning lavender, 2–3 mm long, ca. 1.8 mm diam., elliptical-elongate; staminate portion 3.7–6 cm long, 4–6 mm diam.; flowers cream, very light yellow in middle; staminate flowers consisting of (3)4(5) stamens, ellipsoid-rhombic in view from above, 2–3 mm long, 1–1.8 mm wide, distal flowers smaller; stamens truncate, surface irregularly rhomboidal, 0.9–1.9 mm long, 0.4–0.5 mm wide, ca. 1–1.9 mm high, thecae lateral, elliptical to oblong, 0.7–0.8 mm diam., opening by apical pore; pollen ellipsoidal, ca. 25 μ long, 15 mm wide, exine psilate. INFRUCTESCENCE reclining, **berries** numerous, cylindrical, 4–5 mm long, ca. 2 mm diam., whitish with very light greenish tint, 0.8–1 mm long, 0.6–0.7 mm diam., testa ribbed whitish.

Homalomena erythropus ssp. *allenii* ranges from Costa Rica to Colombia. In Central America it ranges from San Jose province in central Costa Rica east along the Pacific Ocean to the Osa Peninsula, and along the Atlantic slope to Colombia. It occurs in *Tropical wet forest* (bmh-T), frequently along streams, from 20–900 m elevation. The Central American material of this taxon, long considered a distinct yet undescribed species, is not separable at the specific level from the older *H. erythropus*, a Brazilian species. The taxon was first collected by Triana in 1862, but that collection, as well as others collected since the 1950 collection by Paul Allen on the Osa Peninsula, remained unnamed.

Paratypes—COSTA RICA. **Puntarenas:** Cantón de Osa, Valle de Térraba, 8°59'00"N, 83°28'00"W, 100 m, 3 Feb. 1994 (st), *Hammel 19416* (MO, QCNE); Los Mogos, Bahía Chai, Quebrada Chocuaco, 8°46'20"N, 83°22'40"W, 200 m, 22 Aug. 1994 (fl), *R. Aguilar et al. 3569* (MO); Osa Peninsula, near Rincón, Boscosa, at Que-

brada Aguabuena, 8°42'01"N, 83°30'48"W, 50 m, 11 Sep. 1996 (fl), *Croat & Hannon 79249* (COL, IMB, MO); short cut road to Golfito from Villa Briceño on Interamerican Highway, W side of Fila Gamba, ca. 6 km from Golfito airport, 8°41'N, 83°12'W, ca. 100 m, 6 Mar. 1985 (st), *Croat & Grayum 59919* (MO); Refugio Nacional de Vida Silvestre Golfito, 3–6 km from Zona Franca near Golfito, road to La Esquina, 8°38'45"N, 83°10'44"W, 100–120 m, 30 June 1994 (fl), *Kress & Alverson 94-3775* (US); 30 June 1994 (fl), *Kress & Patterson 94-4420* (US); road from Pan-American Highway at Piedras Blancas to Rincón, 3.7 mi W of Pan-American Highway, 8°46'N, 83°18'W, 90–105 m, 16 Sep. 1987 (st), *Croat 67702* (MO); ridge between Quebrada Aguabuena and Quebrada Banegás, ca. 5 km W of Rincón de Osa, 8°42'N, 83°33'W, 300–400 m, 8 Oct. 1984 (fr), *Grayum et al. 4065* (B, MO); ridge between Quebrada Banegás and Río Riyito, ca. 7 km W of Rincón de Osa 8°41'N, 83°33'W, 100–300 m, 8 Oct. 1984 (st), *Grayum 4082* (MO, UB); road between Chacarita and Rincón de Osa, ca. 6 km W of Interamerican Highway at Chacarita, 8°45'N, 83°17'W, 20–40 m, 25 May 1986 (fl), *Grayum et al. 7545* (CR, MEXU, MO, QCA, US); 2 Mar. 1985 (st), *Croat & Grayum 59729* (MO, SEL); Reserva Forestal Golfo Dulce Osa Peninsula, Trocha de La Tarde, 10 km SW of La Palma, S of Rincón de Osa, E end of the Río Rincón valley 8°37'N, 83°28'W, 150–200 m, 28 Apr. 1988 (fl), *Hammel & Robles 16762* (MO); Rancho Quemado, ca. 15 km W of Rincón, in bottom end of valley along Río Riyito and Quebrada Quebradón, 8°40'N, 83°34'W, 200 m, 3 June 1988 (fl), *Hammel et al. 17006* (CR, MO); Río Riyito, 8°41'10"N, 83°33'50"W, 200 m, 15 June 1990 (fl), *G. Herrera 3951* (MO); Corcovado National

←

270) Cultivated plant in flower showing heavily variegated leaves. —3, —4 (bottom L., bottom R.) *Homalomena moffleriana* Croat & Grayum (*Grayum et al. 7644*) (*Selby 86-654*). —3 (bottom L.) Cultivated plant with juvenile leaves. —4 (bottom R.) Adult potted plant showing crispate margins.

Park, trail from base of hills to Los Chiles, 8°01'N, 83°31'–33'W, 20–400 m, 9 July 1977 (fr), *Leisner 3079* (MO); 0–1 km upstream from Los Chiles, 8°31'N, 83°31'W, 300–400 m, 10 July 1977 (fr), *Liesner 3121* (MO).

San José: Zona Protectora La Cangreja, Río Negro, ca. 1.5 km E of Santa Rosa de Puriscal, 9°42'N, 84°23'W, 320 m, 14 May 1987 (st), *Grayum et al. 8344* (MO); Quebrada Grande and adjacent ridges, ca. 2 km N of Mastatal de Puriscal, 9°42'N, 84°22'30"W, 340–430 m, 22 July 1988 (fr), *Grayum et al. 8614* (CR); Perez Zelendon Cantón, San Isidro General-Dominical, Fila Tinamastes, 9°18'25"N, 83°46'11"W, 990–100 m, 9 Sep. 1996 (st), *Croat & Hannon 79107* (INB, MO). **PANAMA. Bocas del Toro:** road between Fortuna and Chiriquí Grande, 8.5 mi. N of bridge over Fortuna Lake, 4.3 km N of the Continental Divide, 8°46'N, 82°14'W, 590 m, 10 Mar. 1985 (st), *Croat & Grayum 60185* (B, MO); 7.3 mi. N of bridge over Fortuna dam, 3.2 mi. N of Continental Divide, 8°45'N, 2°15'W, 700 m, 10 Mar. 1984 (st), *Croat & Grayum 60288* (MO); 8.1 mi. S. of Punta Peña, 8°49'N, 82°13'W, 460 m, 29 Mar. 1993 (fl), *Croat 74950* (MO). **Canal Zone:** Pipeline Road, 10 July 1979 (st), *Antonio 1301* (MO). **Coclé:** Alto Calvario region, vicinity of Old Sawmill Works, 4.5 mi. N of El Copé, 2.5 mi. N of Escuela Barrigon, 8°38'N, 80°36'W, 580–740 m, 12 Sep. 1987 (st), *Croat 67534* (MO); Alto Calvario above El Copé, ca. 6 mi. N of El Copé, 8°39'N, 80°36'W, 22 June 1988 (st), *Croat 68785* (MO); 5–6 km N of El Copé, 8°38'N, 80°35'W, 8 July 1994 (fl), *Croat & Zhu 77209* (DUKE, MO); Alto Calvario, New Works, 7 km N of El Copé, 700 m, 9 Apr. 1977 (fl), *Folsom 2486* (MO); New Works at Rivera sawmill, 600–800 m, 12 May 1977 (fl), *Folsom 3148* (MO, US); 7+ km N of El Copé, forest around Rivera sawmill, 700–900 m, 18 May 1977 (fl), *Folsom 3264* (MO); near sawmill above El Copé, Atlantic drainage E of sawmill, 20 June 1978 (fl), *Hammel 3534* (MO); E of El Copé sawmill along small stream, ca. 700 m, 21 June 1978 (fl), *Hammel 3590* (MO); El Copé, 8°38'N, 80°38'W, 700–900 m, 27–29 Apr. 1985 (fl), *Hammel 13635* (MO); El Potroso

sawmill, 1,200–1,300 m, 13 May 1981 (fl), *Sytsma & Anderson 4623* (MO); Atlantic slope along Río San Juan above its fork with Río Tife, ca. 400 m, 12 June 1978 (fl), *Hammel 3444* (MO). **Panamá:** Río Pequení, 10–15 minutes upstream from hydrographic station by motor, 11 Dec. 1974 (fl), *Dressler 4878* (MO); El Llano-Cartí road, near border with San Blas Province, 325–350 m, 17 July 1987 (fl), *Croat 67380* (MO). **Veraguas:** Guabal (Río dos Bocas), ca. 16 km NW of Santa Fe, ca. 500 m, 16–17 May 1975 (fl), *Dressler 5024* (MO); **San Blas:** Nusagandí, trail from camp NW to a Quebrada 9°19'N, 78°15'W, 300 m, 31 July 1984 (st), *de Nevers & de Leon 3603* (MO); Yar Bired (Cerro San José), Continental Divide between Cangandi and San José, 9°20'N, 79°8'W, 400–500 m, 5 Feb. 1986 (fl), *de Nevers & Herrera 6913* (MO); trail to Cerro Óbu (Habú) from Río Urgandi (Río Sidra), 9°23'N, 78°48'W, 100–300 m, 24 June 1986 (fl), *de Nevers 8033* (MO); Pueblo de Playón Chico, Río Ukupseni, 5 km inland above campamento Ilagandi, 9°15'N, 78°14'W, 50–150 m, 7 Nov. 1991, *H. Herrera et al. 1103* (MO); vic. Yannuadi, opposite Isla de Narganá, 5 km from coast, 50–100 m, 23 Oct. 1992 (fl), *H. Herrera 1238* (MO). **COLOMBIA. Antioquia:** Municipio Mutatá: Mutatá-Pavarado, at Hacienda Mocarí, 180 m, 1 May 1987 (fl), *Fonnegra et al. 2034* (HUA). **Chocó:** vic. Novita, *Triana 1692* (COL); Quebrada La Platanilla near Mecana, 6°16'N, 77°19'W, 400–500 m, 7 Jan. 1984 (fl), *Juncosa 1765* (MO); Municipio Nuquí, Serranía del Baudó, Corregimiento Termales, between Jobi and Arusi, near cabañas Pijibá, 5°37'24"N, 77°25'03"W, 5–50 m, 31 Jan. 1995 (fl), *Betancur et al. 6027* (COL, US); Quebrada Chaquí, ca. 200 m, 05°40'N, 77°16'W, Feb.–Mar. 1994 (fl), *G. Galeao et al. 4506* (COL, MO); Municipio Arusí, Estación Biología "El Amargal", 100 m (fl), *M. Mora 139* (COL); Río Mutatá, 6°5'N, 77°25'W, 7 Jan. 1973 (st), *Forero & Gentry 705* (COL, MO); *704* (COL); Municipio de Mutatá: Región del Río Chontadural, 31 July 1978 (fl), *Fonnegra & Rentería 1057* (COL); Municipio Bajía Solano, Parque Nacional de Utría, trail to Beroboro, 0–100 m, 25 Nov.

1998, *Fonnegra & Otero 6746* (HUA, MO).

Valle: Bajo Calima Region, Bahía de Málaga, vic. Málaga Naval Base, Río Bongarito, ca. 10 km E of naval base, 4°00'44.4"N, 77°20'03.8"W, 29 July 1977 (fl), *Croat & Gaskin 80548* (CUVC, MO).

CULTIVATED. Cultivated at Singapore Botanical Gardens, 9 Oct. 1981 (fl), *Croat 53235* (MO, US); Cultivated by Hort. Bull., 7 May 1881, *N. E. Brown sn.* (K); Cultivated at Kew Gardens, Locality unknown, Arastradero near Tamaco, 28 Mar. 1881, *Sanders sn.* (K).

***Homalomena kvistii* Croat, sp. nov.**

Type: COLOMBIA, Valle: along old road from Buenaventura and Cali, 5 km S of Río Sabaletas, along steep soggy road bank, 3°44'N, 76°57'W, 145 m, 10 Feb. 1990, *Croat & Watt 70418* (holotype, MO; isotypes, JAUM, K, US). Figures 5–8.

Internodia brevia, ad 5 cm diam.; petiolus 46–110 cm longus, anguste complanatus; lamina ovata vel anguste ovata, 35–47 cm longa, 16–28 cm lata; nervis primariis lateralibus 23–30 utroque; inflorescencia 2–3 per axil; pedunculus 14–18.5 cm longus; spatha 20–21 cm longa, pallide viridis.

Internodes short, to 5 cm diam.; sap aromatic, smelling of anise; **petioles** 46–110 cm long, 8–10 mm diam, 1.3–2.6 times longer than blades, matte, drying grayish green, finely striate, obtusely flattened adaxially, moderately firm, sheathed 17–18 cm, ¼ to ½ its length, the sheath margins persisting; **blades** ovate to broadly ovate, 35–47 cm long, 16–28 cm wide, 1.6–1.8 times longer than wide, equilateral or slightly equilateral (one side 1–1.5 cm wider), gradually to abruptly and narrowly acuminate at apex, slightly inequilateral and rounded or weakly subcordate at base; adaxial surface dark green and matte above, drying dark gray-green; abaxial surface matte and moderately paler than upper surface, drying yellow-green; **midrib** sunken and slightly paler than surface above, thicker than broad and slightly paler below; **primary lateral veins** 22–30

pairs, obtusely sunken above, weakly pleated-raised below, arising from midrib at an acute angle then spreading at 65–95° angle and broadly arcuate to the margins near the base of blade, spreading at a 55–65° angle near apex of blade; minor veins darker than surface below. **INFLORESCENCES** 2–3 per axil; **peduncles** 14–18.5 cm long, to 8 mm diam., white near base, otherwise pale yellow-green; **spathe** 20–21 cm long, greenish white, pinkish on the outer edge of the tube, slightly constricted above tube (about midway); **spadix** slightly shorter than the spathe; pistillate portion 3.1 cm long, drying 6.5 mm diam.; staminate spadix to 14 cm long, narrowly long-tapered to an acute apex, drying to 5 mm diam.; **pistils** drying with a circular apex 1 mm diam., the stigma oblong, 0.8 mm long. **Berries** not seen.

Homalomena kvistii is known only from the Pacific coast of Colombia and Ecuador near sea level. It is known from only two collections, one each in Colombia and Ecuador, at 100 m and 145 m, respectively. The species is distinguished by its matte, typically broadly ovate, long-petiolate blades and its long-pedunculate whitish spathe.

In terms of the shape and size of the blades, this species is similar to *H. speariae* Bogner & Moffler, but it differs from that species by its proportionately much longer and proportionately less well sheathed petioles, its non-mottled, weakly inequilateral blades, and by the shorter spathe.

The Ecuadorian collection (*Kvist 40482*) was reported with a common name of “Chicha tape” (Cayapa). It is used as an additive in small quantities to corn flour to improve the taste of bread made from the flour.

The species was first collected by Danish botanist and Gesneriaceae specialist Lars Peter Kvist of Aarhus University in Denmark who has collected in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. He collected this species for the first time in Esmeraldas Province of Ecuador in 1982. The species is named in his honor.





Figs. 9–10. —9 (top L.) *Homalomena erythropus* ssp. *allenii* Croat. (Selby 84-432) Cultivated plant with a different pattern of variegation. —10 (top R.) *Homalomena moffleriana* Croat & Grayum. (Selby 86-654). Herbarium type specimen.

Paratypes—ECUADOR. **Esmeraldas:** Río Cayapa, Zapallo Grande, 0°48'N, 78°54'W, 100 m, 1 July 1982 (fl), *Kvist 40482* (AAU, QCNE).

Homalomena moffleriana Croat & Grayum, **sp. nov.** Type: COLOMBIA, Chocó: ca. 10–15 km S of Quibdó on road to Istmina (Panamerican Hwy) then 8–10 km E on road to petroleum exploration camp, 5°35'N, 76°37'W, 90 m, 9 July 1986 (fl), *Grayum et al.*

7644 (holotype, MO-3689954; isotypes, HUA, K, US). Figures 3, 4, 10.

Internodia brevia, 3.5 cm diam.; lamina elliptico-oblanceolata, 30–51 cm longa, 8–18 cm lata; nervis primariis lateralibus 7–8 utroque; petiolus 8–15 cm longus; pedunculus 10–15 cm longus; spatha pallide viridis 17 cm longa, 5 cm diam.

Internodes very short, to 3.5 cm diam.; roots thin and wiry, dense; **cataphylls** pinkish, 8–10 cm long, at least partly persistent; **LEAVES** with **petiole** 8–15 cm long, thicker than broad, narrowly and obtusely sulcate, reddish at base, sheathed nearly throughout, sheath 10–13 cm long; **blades** coriaceous, elliptic-oblanceolate, 30–51 cm long, 8–18 cm wide, acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, the margin hyaline, tightly revolute; adaxial surface dark black-green, often with paler obscure mot-

←

Figs. 5–8. *Homalomena kvistii* Croat (Croat 70418). —5 (top L.) Apex of stem, petiole bases and inflorescences. —6 (top R.) Live type specimen on ground. —7 (bottom L.) Leaf blade adaxial surface. —8 (bottom R.) Close-up of inflorescence.

ting, drying gray-green or sometimes yellow-brown; major veins obtusely sunken above; abaxial surface matte, pale green or yellow-green, drying yellow-brown; primary veins darker than surface; **midrib** convex, greenish brown; **primary lateral veins** 7–8 pairs, weakly raised, green; interprimary veins obscurely visible; minor veins fine, close, moderately obscure. INFLORESCENCES 2 per axil; **peduncle** 10–15 cm long, ca. 8 mm wide, glabrous, pinkish; **spathe** 17–19 cm long, 3–3.5 cm wide when furled, to 5 cm wide at anthesis, flattening to 4.5–9.5 cm wide, acuminate at apex; outer surface uniformly light green with pinkish margins at anthesis, inner surface light green (paler toward apex); **spadix** 10–16.5 cm long; carpellate portion 3–5 cm long, 10–12 mm wide, pinkish; staminate portion 4.5–8 cm long, 7–10 mm wide, white, staminodial zone 2.5–3.5 cm long, 8–10 mm wide; pistillate flowers with ovary obovoid, 1–2 mm long, ca. 1–1.5 mm wide; stigma sessile, discoid, depressed in the center, pilose; staminodia absent; staminate flowers elliptic to rhombic in view from above, 1–2 mm long, ca. 2–3 mm wide, distal ones smaller, connective truncate, thecae lateral; fruits and seeds not known.

Homalomena moffleriana is endemic to Chocó Province of Colombia occurring in primary and secondary forest in areas of pluvial forest at 50 to 150 m.

The species is readily distinguished by its dark green, nearly black leaf blades

with usually obscure maculations. It is not easily confused with any other species.

The species is named in honor of the late Mark Douglas Moffler who was working on a revision of the genus *Homalomena* for his master thesis at the University of South Florida before his untimely death on 4 November 1986.

Paratypes—COLOMBIA. **Chocó**: Serania de Baudo, along road between Las Animas and Río Pató along the valley of Río Animas, 25 km NW of Las Animas 5°20'N, 76°3'W, 150 m, 17 Apr. 1983 (st), *Croat 56027* (MO); ca. 4 km SW of Pató on property of Sr. Gutierrez, 5°30'N, 76°46'W, ca. 150 m, 18 Apr. 1983 (st), *Croat 56138* (COL, JAUM, MO); Municipio Tutunendo, near Río Tutunendo, 11 Apr. 1987 (st), *Gracia & Echavarría 271* (HUA); along road between Medellín and Quibdó at km 208.5 W of Tutunedo, ca. 9 km W of Quibdó, 5°39'N, 76°40'W, ca. 100 m, 20 Apr. 1983 (st), *Croat 56211* (MO); near Río Iró, ca. 10 km S of Istmina, 5°30'N, 76°41'W, ca. 50 m, 13 Mar. 1984 (st), *Croat 57387* (COL, JAUM, MO, QUIBDO).

LITERATURE CITED

- Grayum, M. H. 1997. Araceae, pp. 59–200. *In Manual de Plantas de Costa Rica*, Vol. 2.
- B. E. Hammel, M. H. Grayum, C. Herrera & N. Zamora (eds.), Gimnospermas y monocotiledóneas (Agavaceae-Musaceae). *Monogr. Syst. Bot., Missouri Bot. Gard.* 92:1–694.