them apart from all other members of the genus. The new species is readily distinguished by its densely glandular-fimbriate stems and foliage and large floral bracts, as well as the several features mentioned in Table I.

**Sphyrospermum boekei** Luteyn, sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

A *S. grandifolia* foliis 1–1.5 × 0.5–1 (nec 4–6 × 2.5–3) cm, pedicellis 15–20 (nec 25) mm longis, corollis infundibuliformibus 18–22 mm longis puberulis (nec cylindricis 15 mm longis glabris), filamentisque 13–15 mm longis pilosis (nec 9–11 mm longis glabris) differt.
Erect, spreading terrestrial subshrub, 0.5 m tall. Mature stems subterete or bluntly angled, glabrous, grayish-brown. Immature stems and twigs of new growth subterete or bluntly angled, densely puberulous, reddish-brown. Petiole subterete, slightly flattened dorsally, puberulent when young, 1–1.5 mm long and 0.5 mm in diam. Leaves coriaceous, ovate, 1–1.5 (3.5) × 0.5–1 (1.5) cm, basally rounded, apically short acuminate (the apex itself obtuse), entire, glabrous or with apical tufts of hairs, sparsely glandular-fimbriate on both surfaces, 3-pli-nerved, the nerves obscure but slightly impressed above, obscure beneath. Flowers axillary, fasciculate with 1–3 flowers per axil but usually only 1 maturing, loosely pendent. Floral bracts and bracteoles basal, ovate, 0.2–0.3 mm long, ciliate. Pedicels terete, glabrate, sparsely glandular-fimbriate, cernuous, 15–20 mm long and 0.2 mm in diam, pale green when fresh. Calyx continuous with the pedicel, glabrous except for the lobes, sparsely glandular-fimbriate, 3–4 mm long, pale green when fresh; tube obconic to campanulate, ca 2 mm long; limb campanulate, 1–2 mm long including the lobes; lobes 4, triangular, acute, ca 0.5 mm long, ciliate, eglandular; sinus rounded. Corolla infundibuliform, constricted at the throat, puberulent, 19–22 mm long and 5 mm in diam at the widest point, bright red to maroon when fresh; lobes ovate, ca 1–2 mm long, tightly reflexed and thereby exposing the tips of the anthers at anthesis. Stamens 8, equal, 18–20 mm long; filaments distinct although slightly coherent at extreme base, 13–15 mm long, densely pilose with spreading hairs; anthers including tubules 5–6 mm long; thecae smooth, 2 mm long; tubules dehiscent by short, obliquely terminal pores. Style 18–22 mm long, included or slightly exerted. Mature berry spherical, 5–6 mm in diam, light purple.

Type: ECUADOR. CARCHI: Tulcán-Maldonado road, 41–45 km W of Tufiño, montane cloud forest, 2500–2700 m elev., 13 Apr 1978, James L. Luteyn & Maria L. Lebrón-Luteyn 5733 (Holotype: NY; Isotypes: 20 to be distributed).

Sphyrosporum boekei is a very distinct species not likely to be confused with any other member of the genus. In its elongate pedicels and corolla it is similar to S. grandifolium (Hoerold) A. C. Smith; however, the differences mentioned in the diagnosis are striking.

Sphyrosporum boekei is an impressive shrub in the field, producing an abundance of bright red, long-pendent flowers which quiver with the slightest breeze. It is known only from the Tulcán-Maldonado road, where it is fairly common along the steep roadside banks between 2100 m and 2700 m elevation.

I am pleased to name the species after Jef Boeke who collected the plant and first brought it to my attention.

Additional specimens seen: ECUADOR. CARCHI: Tulcán-Maldonado road, Km 65, 2340 m, Boeke 831 (NY); Km 67, 2400 m, Holm-Nielsen et al. 6126 (AAU, L), 6192 (AAU); Km 71, 2100–2200 m, Holm-Nielsen et al. 6031 (AAU); 13 km SE of Maldonado, 2600 m, Harling & Andersson 12348 (GB); 10 km from Maldonado, 2550 m, Ollgaard & Balslev 8481 (AAU).

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