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A NEW SPECIES OF *DRYMONIA* (GESNERIACEAE) FROM THE CORDILLERA OCCIDENTAL OF THE COLOMBIAN ANDES

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Abstract. Clavijo, L. & A. Zuluaga. 2025. A new species of *Drymonia* (Gesneriaceae) from the Cordillera Occidental of the Colombian Andes. *Darwiniana*, nueva serie 13(1): 167-177.

A new species of the genus *Drymonia* (Gesneriaceae) from the Serranía de los Paraguas in the Cordillera Occidental from the Colombian Andes, is here described. The new species, *Drymonia paraguensis* Clavijo & Zuluaga, is distinguished by a rugose and grooved stem with lenticels, decurrent winged petioles that often fuse with the opposite petiole forming a wing around the node, blades drying dark maroon with four main lateral veins, ovate calyx lobes covering two thirds of the corolla with long attenuate apex, and laciniate corolla lobe margins. The species is only known from three localities in the Serranía de los Paraguas, in the departments of Chocó and Valle del Cauca, a biodiversity hotspot in the tropical Andes that harbors high richness of Gesneriaceae. Detailed morphological comparisons with similar species, digital photographs, an illustration, and a preliminary IUCN risk assessment are provided for the new species.

Keywords. Andes; Chocó Biogeographic region; Columneinae; KBA; taxonomy.

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Se describe una especie nueva del género *Drymonia* (Gesneriaceae) de la Serranía de los Paraguas, Cordillera Occidental de los Andes Colombianos. La especie nueva, *Drymonia paraguensis* Clavijo & Zuluaga, se distingue por los tallos rugosos y acanalados con lenticelas, peciolos alados decurrentes que a menudo se fusionan con el pecíolo opuesto formando un ala alrededor del nudo, láminas secando de color rojizo marrón con cuatro venas laterales principales, lóbulos del cáliz ovados que cubren dos tercios de la corola con un ápice largo y atenuado, y márgenes de lóbulos de la corola laciniados. Esta especie sólo se conoce de la Serranía de los Paraguas, en los departamentos de Chocó y Valle del Cauca, un centro de biodiversidad en los Andes tropicales que sostiene una gran riqueza de Gesneriaceae. Se presentan comparaciones morfológicas detalladas con especies similares, fotografías digitales, una ilustración y una evaluación preliminar de la categorización IUCN de la especie nueva.

Palabras clave. Andes; Columneinae; KBA; región Chocó biogeográfico; taxonomía.

INTRODUCTION

The Serranía de los Paraguas, a mountain range of approximately 150,000 ha on the western slopes of the Cordillera Occidental in the Colombian Andes, is one of the most biodiverse areas in the country; it is recognized by Myers et al. (2000) as part of the Andean biodiversity hotspots and lies in the transition between the Andes and the Chocó Biogeographic region. In 2019, the Serranía de los Paraguas was declared a protected area due to its exceptional biodiversity and high levels of endemism (CVC, 2019). In 2023, it was classified as a Key Biodiversity Area – KBA (Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership, 2025). West to the Serranía de los Paraguas, and

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connected through the San Miguel ridge, is the Cerro Torrá, which harbors an interesting flora with noteworthy endemisms and a great epiphytic richness (Silverstone-Sopkin & Ramos-Pérez, 1995). In this region, Serraniagua, a community environmental organization, has promoted the formation of several natural reserves committed to conservation and sustainability. These reserves are part of a conservation corridor that, along with 66 other reserves, connects the Parque Nacional Natural Orquídeas (Antioquia) with the Farallones de Citará (Antioquia and Chocó), the Cerro de Caramanta (Chocó), the Cuchilla del San Juan (Risaralda), the Parque Nacional Natural Tatamá (Risaralda), and the Serranía de los Paraguas (Valle del Cauca).

In 2019, the Corporación Autónoma del Valle del Cauca (CVC, 2019) created the regional district of integrated management (Distrito Regional de Manejo Integrado – DRMI) Serranía de los Paraguas, which includes the Municipalities of El Cairo, El Dovio and Versalles. The purpose of this area is to preserve the hyper diverse biota of the region in conjunction with sustainable productive strategies led by local community stakeholders. The DRMI extends 39,792 ha and is a conservation corridor for important umbrella species such as the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), venado soche (*Pudu mephistophiles*) and the puma (*Puma concolor*). Among the conservation objects for this conservation area are species of the plant family Gesneriaceae. In 2023, the Serranía de los Paraguas was recognized as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), triggered by 36 endangered species of fauna and flora (Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership, 2025), and with 60 natural reserves. Among these reserves, the Reserva Natural (RN) Cerro El Inglés, RN Galápagos and RN Las Colonias hold one the largest diversity of Gesneriaceae in the Neotropics, with more than 100 species recorded so far; most of this diversity is found only at the RN Cerro El Inglés. Therefore, in an effort to document the flora of the region, we continue exploring the distinct natural reserves of the Serrania de los Paraguas and describe the new species.

The RN Cerro El Inglés (4° 45' N, 76° 17' W) has approximately 1000 ha, with elevations between 2000 and 2500 above sea level. It comprises mainly cloud forests, with 2479 mm of annual rainfall and 17.8 °C average annual temperature (Serraniagua, 2020). The reserve preserves rich endemic flora and fauna, particularly for plant families such as Araceae, Ericaceae, Gesneriaceae, Melastomataceae, Orchidaceae and Rubiaceae (Silverstone-Sopkin & Ramos-Pérez, 1995; Amaya & Smith, 2012). Several new plant species have been described from the RN Cerro El Inglés (Silverstone-Sopkin & Ramos-Pérez, 1995; Clavijo & Clark, 2010; Amaya & Smith, 2012; Amaya-Marquez & Marín-Gómez, 2012; Clavijo et al., 2014; Muñoz-Castillo et al., 2019).

Gesneriaceae, with more than 3400 species (Weber et al., 2013; Möller et al., 2013; GRC 2025), belongs to the order Lamiales. Colombia has the greatest species richness in the Neotropics, with 371 species (Clavijo et al., 2023). The genus *Drymonia* has 88 described species and ranges from southern Mexico to Bolivia, including northern Brazil, Venezuela, and the Guiana Shield. Colombia has the highest species richness with 40 species, followed by Ecuador with 38 (Clark & Clavijo, 2022; Clavijo & Clark, 2024; POWO, 2025).

Drymonia displays a wide range of habits (e.g., herbs, scandent shrubs, nomadic lianas, epiphytes), fruit types (Clark & Clavijo, 2022), and corolla shapes and colors, which include tubular, campanulate, infundibuliform, gibbous corolla tubes, ranging from white to red, visited mainly by bees or hummingbirds. The Cordillera Occidental of the Colombian Andes harbors a great diversity of *Drymonia,* with 27 out of the 40 species recorded in Colombia. Here, we describe and illustrate a new species of *Drymonia* from the Serranía de los Paraguas, in the Cordillera Occidental of the Colombian Andes. The species has leafy calyx and white campanulate corolla, with laciniate lobes; it is compared to the morphologically similar species *Drymonia crispa* Clavijo & J.L. Clark*, D. lanceolata* (Hanst.) C.V. Morton*,* and *D. quadrangulata* Clavijo & J.L. Clark also found in this Cordillera Occidental. This contribution increases the number of *Drymonia* species in Colombia to 41, 29 in the Cordillera Occidental.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Exploration of the RN Cerro El Inglés, RN Galápagos, RN Las Colonias and their surrounding areas started back in 2008. Since then, we have conducted several expeditions to photograph and document the flora of the region. All collections were made following standard herbarium methods, geographic coordinates and photographs were taking in the field. All collections were processed in the Herbario Nacional Colombiano (COL) and the herbarium of the Universidad del Valle (CUVC) where they were deposited. In addition, the following herbaria were visited to look for collections of the new species made by other collectors: COL, CUVC, FMB, JAUM, HUA. The morphology follows The Kew Plant Glossary (Beentje, 2010). We assessed the extinction risk of *Drymonia paraguensis* following the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (2022) and the guidelines of the IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee

(2024). We considered all known collection localities to calculate the area of occupancy (AOO) and the extent area of occurrence (EOO) with the software program GeoCAT (Bachman et al., 2011) with the grid default setting of 2 km^2.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Drymonia paraguensis Clavijo & Zuluaga, sp. nov. TYPE: Colombia. Valle del Cauca: Municipio El Cairo, Corregimiento El Boquerón, vereda El Brillante, Reserva Natural Cerro El Inglés, trocha al sitio La Florida por el alto Santicos, 4°46'37" N, 76°18'3.4" W, 1700-2210 m a.s.l., 6-VIII-2011 (fl), *L. Clavijo, A. Zuluaga & O. H. Marín-Gómez 1726* (holotype COL(637270), isotypes CAUP, CUVC, FMB, JAUM, HUA, MO, NY, PSO, SEL, US). Figures 1–3.

Diagnosis. *Drymonia paraguensis* differs from congeners by a rugose grooved stem with lenticels, winged petioles that fuse with the opposite petiole forming a wing around the node up to 4.3 mm wide; blades usually with 4 main lateral veins, green or green suffused with salmon or maroon to maroon abaxially, drying dark maroon, calyx lobes covering ⅔ of the corolla, ovate with long attenuate apex; corolla lobes laciniate.

Terrestrial herb, subshrub, or shrub, up to 1.6 m tall. Stem scandent basally, then erect, branched, quadrangular in cross-section, grooved, 2.7-6.3 mm diam., herbaceous to subwoody, green to maroon, surface rugose with lenticels, glabrescent with few scattered simple hairs, apical internode and bud sericeous; internodes 3-15 cm long, shorter toward the shoot apex. Leaves opposite, decussate, evenly spaced toward the terminal section of the branch (the oldest leaves fall off leaving only the apical 4-5 pair of leaves), usually equal in a pair; petiole 1.1-5.5 cm long, winged, sinuate apically, wing at the base of the petiole 1.8-4.4 mm wide, the base continues to the opposite petiole forming a wing around the node 2.6-4.3 mm wide, petiole enations green to pink, glabrescent to strigillose in basal leaves, strigose to sericeous in apical leaves; blade elliptic to obovate, 10-25 × 3-9.5 cm, coriaceous, green adaxially, sometimes with the base of the mid vein maroon, green, green suffused with pink or maroon abaxially, drying dark maroon, apex acuminate, base cuneate to attenuate, symmetrical, margin entire, sometimes with minuscules scattered teeth, scarcely strigose adaxially, strigose in apical leaves, glabrescent to scarcely strigose abaxially, 4 (rarely 3) pairs of main lateral veins, venation reticulate, more evident abaxially. Inflorescence a reduced pair-flowered cyme, axillar, with 1-3 flowers per inflorescence; peduncle absent; bracts present, usually caducous, opposite, 2.2-4.8 × 0.8-2.0 mm, green suffused with pink, lanceolate, apex acuminate, margin entire, puberulent to strigose adaxially, glabrate abaxially; pedicel erect to oblique, (7.4-)10.3-37.7(-42.2) mm long, green to maroon, glabrescent to puberulent, enations scattered along the pedicel, whitish, covered with a mucilaginous substance. Calyx green, yellow-green suffused with pink with yellow base, covering ⅔ of the corolla, membranous, persistent in fruit, mid and lateral veins evident; calyx lobes 5, 4 nearly equal, fused basally for 2.8-4.4 mm, ovate to lanceolate, apex long attenuate, base cordate, margin entire to serrulate, folded longitudinally outwards, glabrescent, puberulent toward midvein and base, glabrescent abaxially; ventral and lateral lobes 22-51 × 8-26 mm; dorsal lobe smaller 17-36 × 13-21 mm, conduplicate. Corolla zygomorphic, non–resupinate, protandrous, with a strong lemonish fragrance, tubular, 43-58 mm long; tube oblique relative to calyx, constricted right above the base, then ampliated toward throat, 26–36 mm long, 7-17 mm wide at the middle, 10-18 mm at its widest section, outer surface white and puberulent, inner surface white, yellow ventrally, glabrescent with scattered glandular trichomes around the insertion of the filaments, corolla base 5-7 mm wide, nectary chamber 6-8 mm long, constriction above the base 6-9 mm diam., throat 7-16 mm diam., non-constricted, outer surface white and puberulent, inner surface yellow ventrally, with glandular hairs dorsally; corolla lobes 5, subequal, white, suffused with yellow at base, spreading, orbicular, apex rounded, margin laciniate, glabrous adaxially; ventral lobe 17-19 × 23-27 mm, glabrescent abaxially, lateral lobes 14-19 × 18-21 mm, puberulent abaxially, dorsal lobes 11-16 × 13-19 mm, glabrescent to puberulent abaxially. Androecium of 4 didynamous stamens, filaments 24-37 mm long, adnate to the corolla tube for 9-11 mm, glabrous, with glandular trichomes around the insertion to the corolla tube, coiling after anthesis, staminode absent; anthers oblong, coherent, dehiscence by apical pores, 6.1-6.5 × 1.5-2.3 mm. Gynoecium with a single dorsal oval nectary gland, 2.4-3.0 mm long, glabrous; ovary superior, 6-7 × 3-4 mm, white, oval, sericeous; style included, 18-22 mm long, puberulous, white with claret dorsally to completely claret, the stigma stomatomorphic, white. Fruit a berry ca. 14 x 12 mm, rounded yellow with red spots. Seeds numerous, < 1 mm long.

Etymology. The specific epithet, paraguensis, honors the rich region of the Serranía de los Paraguas, Cordillera Occidental of the Colombian Andes, in the transition between the tropical Andes and the Choco Biographic hotspots, where this species is endemic.

Distribution and preliminary conservation assessment. *Drymonia paraguensis* is endemic to Colombia in the departments of Choco and Valle del Cauca. It is only known from the Serranía de los Paraguas on the western slopes of the Cordillera Occidental (Fig. 3). Although this species is found in preserved areas of the network of private natural reserves of Colombia and is part

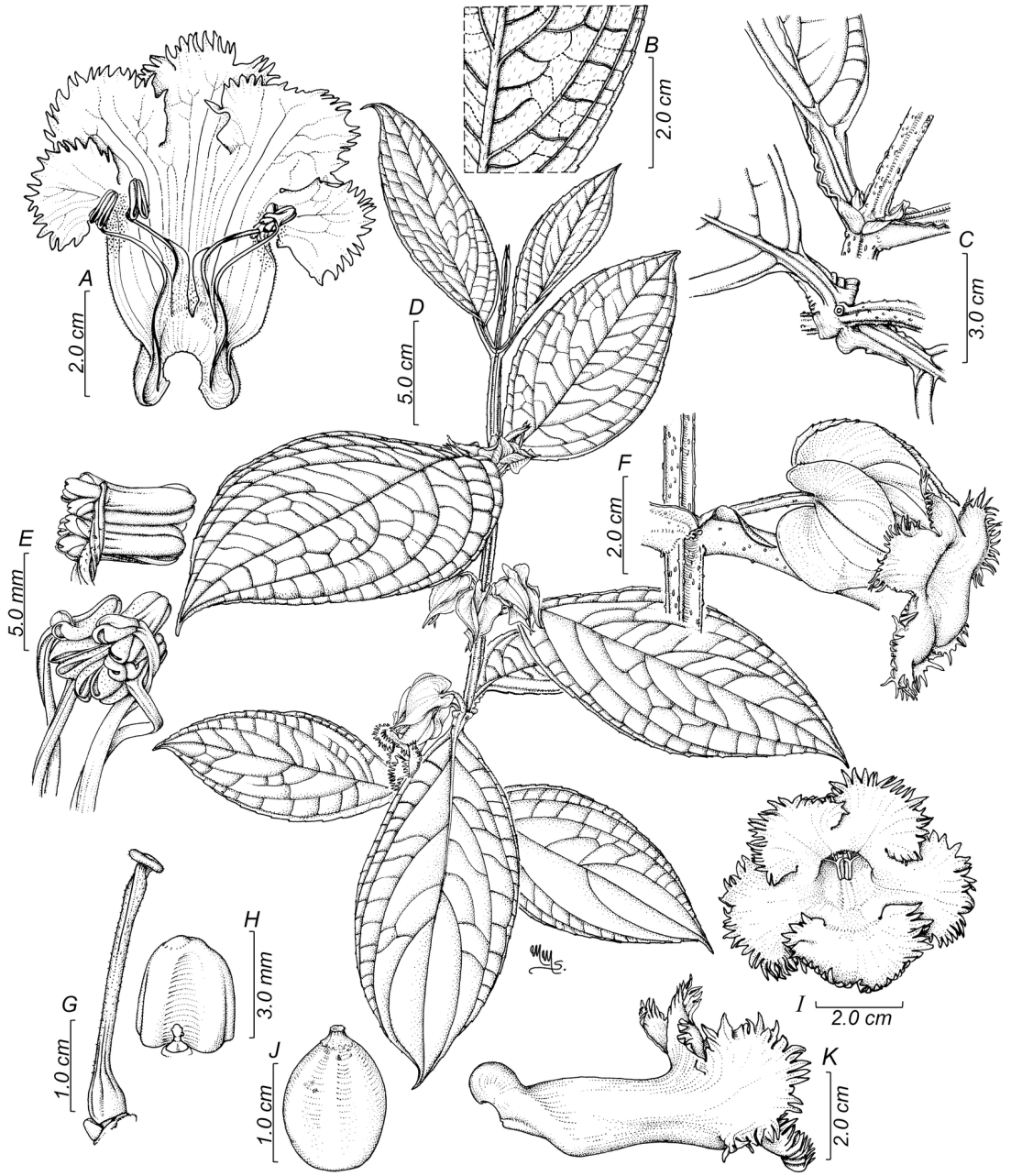

Fig. 1. *Drymonia paraguensis*. **A,** interior view of the flower with androecium. **B,** details of lower leaf surface and margin. **C,** winged petiole and node. **D,** habit. **E,** anthers. **F,** flower. **G,** ovary with nectary gland. **H,** gynoecium with dorsal nectary gland. **I,** front view of the flower. **J,** fruit. **K,** lateral view of the corolla. Drawings based on the holotype *L. Clavijo et al. 1726.*

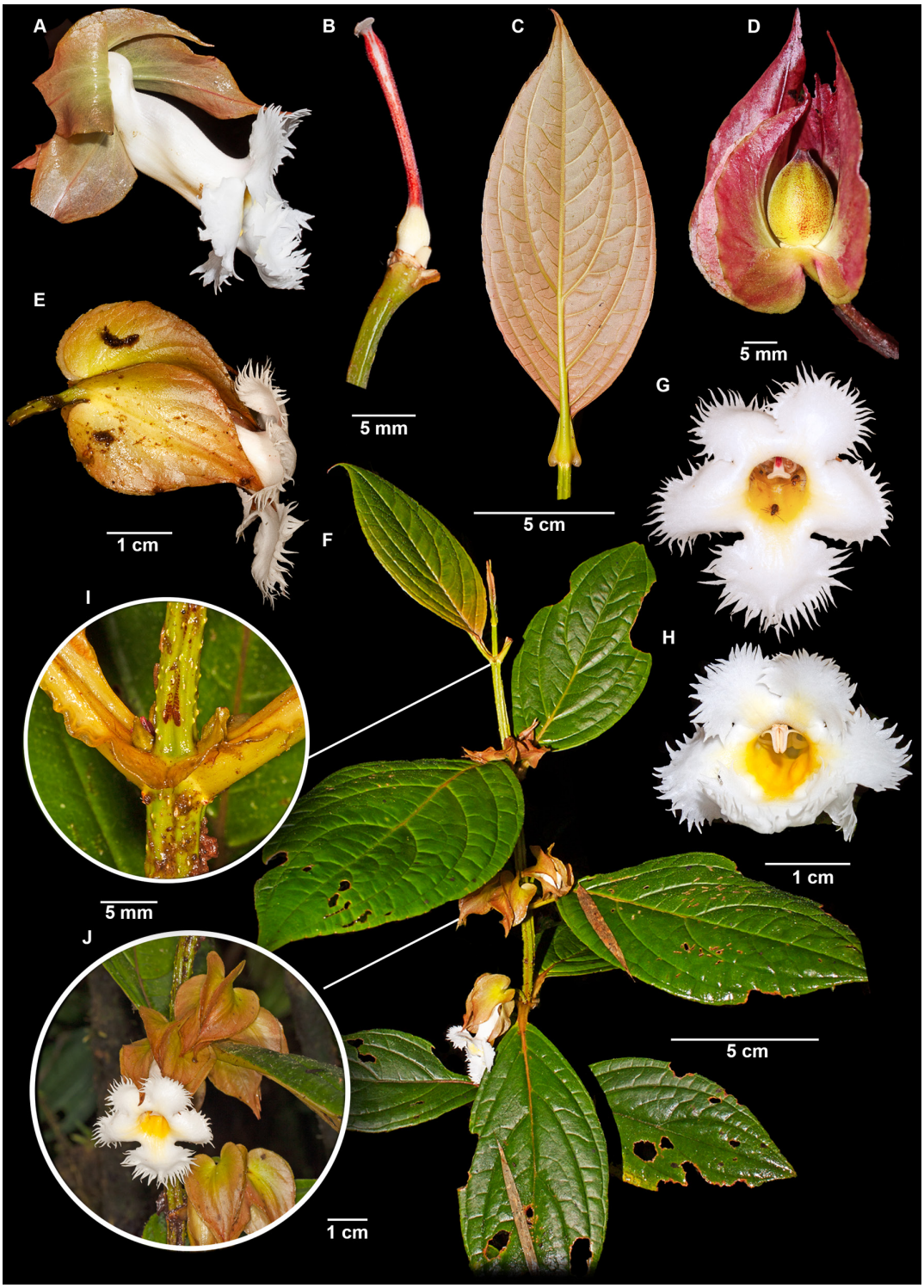

Fig. 2. *Drymonia paraguensis*. **A,** lateral view of the flower. **B,** gynoecium with dorsal nectary gland. **C,** winged petiole and abaxial surface of leave. **D,** fruit with persistent calyx. **E,** lateral view of calyx and corolla. **F,** habit. **G,** front view of flower in female phase. **H,** front view of flower in male phase. **I,** winged petiole and node. **J,** Inflorescence.

of the Serraniagua network, its limited geographic range (EOO = 64.26 km^2 and AOO = 28.00 km^2) and associated subcriteria, including occurrence at fewer than ten locations (B2a), the fact that in these localities the species is not abundant, and the continuing decline of Andean forests (B2b), *Drymonia paraguensis* should be preliminary listed in the Endangered (EN) category.

Phenology. *Drymonia paraguensis* has been recorded in bud in May, in flower in August, and fruit in January and August.

Discussion. *Drymonia paraguensis* is morphologically similar to *D. lanceolata*, *D. quadrangulata,* and *D. crispa* (Fig. 4), which are all present in the Serranía de los Paraguas. These species share a terrestrial habit with erect to scandent shoots, subquadrangular to quadrangular stem in cross-section, a foliaceous calyx that covers at least half the length of the corolla (except in *D. crispa*), a whitish, campanulate to tubular corollas with erose to laciniate corolla lobes, and a succulent indehiscent berry fruit (unknown fruit in *D. crispa*). *Drymonia paraguensis* is distinguished from its similar congeners by the grooved stem (more evident apically), rugose with lenticels, the winged petiole that usually extends to the opposite petiole forming a winged node of 2.6-4.3 mm wide, and the calyx lobes green, yellow-green suffused with coral or claret with yellow base, ovate with apex long attenuate.

In addition, *Drymonia paraguensis* can be distinguished from *D. lanceolata* by the blade green, green suffused with salmon or maroon to maroon abaxially, drying dark maroon (vs. lighter green abaxially, drying olive green), with entire margin (vs. serrate), and 4 (rarely 3) pairs of main lateral veins (vs. 6-9); the calyx lobes ovate, nearly free with margins folded longitudinally outwards (vs. lanceolate, free, with overlapping margins basally), and a stomatomorphic stigma (vs. deeply bilobed). *Drymonia paraguensis* can be distinguished from *D. crispa* by the calyx lobes with entire margin (vs. sinuate), the longer lateral and ventral calyx lobes (22-51 mm in *D. paraguensis* vs. 13-15 mm in *D. crispa*), the tubular corolla (vs. campanulate), the tube white (vs. white suffused with pink, with two pink longitudinal stripes dorsally), the corolla lobes white suffused with yellow at base and laciniate (vs. white suffused with pink and fimbriate); and the stigma stomatomorphic (vs.

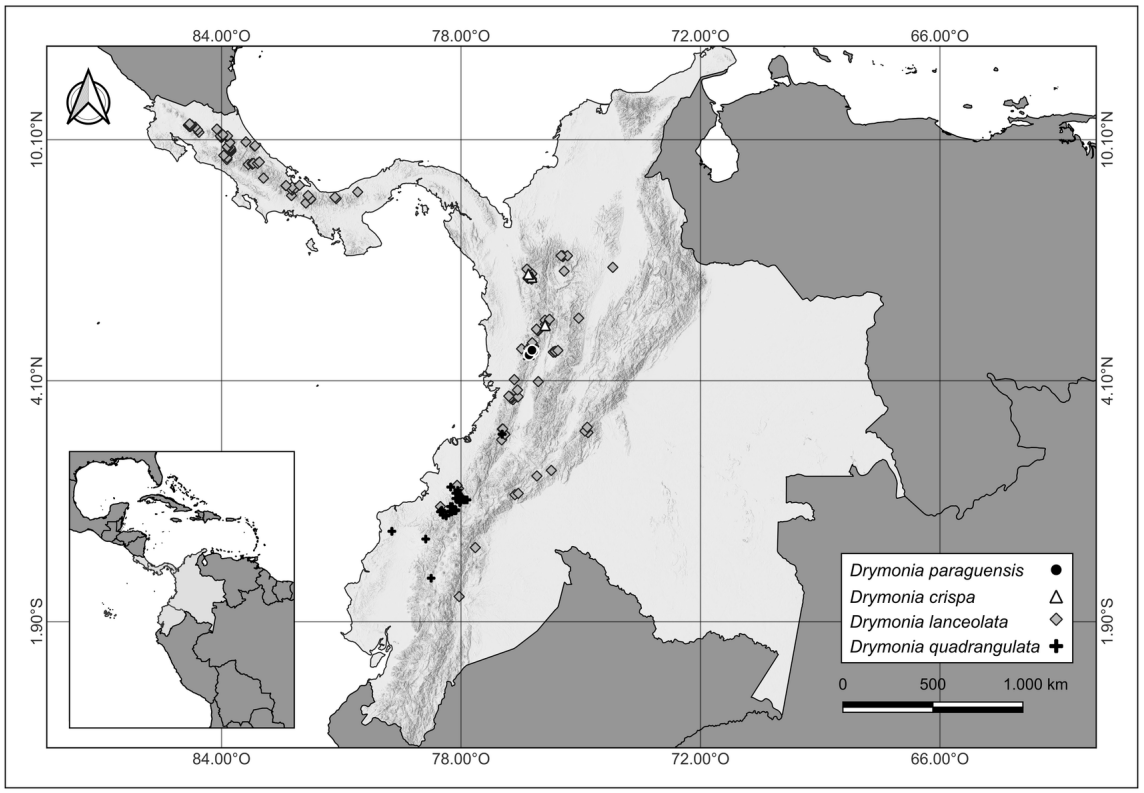

Fig. 3. Entire geographic distribution of *Drymonia paraguensis*, *D. quadrangulata*, *D. lanceolata*, and *D. crispa*.

bilobed). Finally, *Drymonia paraguensis* can be distinguished from *D. quadrangulata* by the blades with entire margins (vs. serrulate to serrate), and 4 (rarely 3) pairs of main lateral veins (vs. 5-7), the flowers with lemonish scent (vs. nonfragrant flowers), the corolla lobes laciniate (vs. incised to short laciniate); and the style 18-22 mm long (vs. 23.5-35.1 mm long). Additional characters to differentiate these species are listed in Table 1.

Additional specimens examined. COLOMBIA. **Chocó**. Municipio San José del Palmar, Carretera de Ansermanuevo a San José del Palmar, desde Alto Galápagos a la Escuela de la vereda San

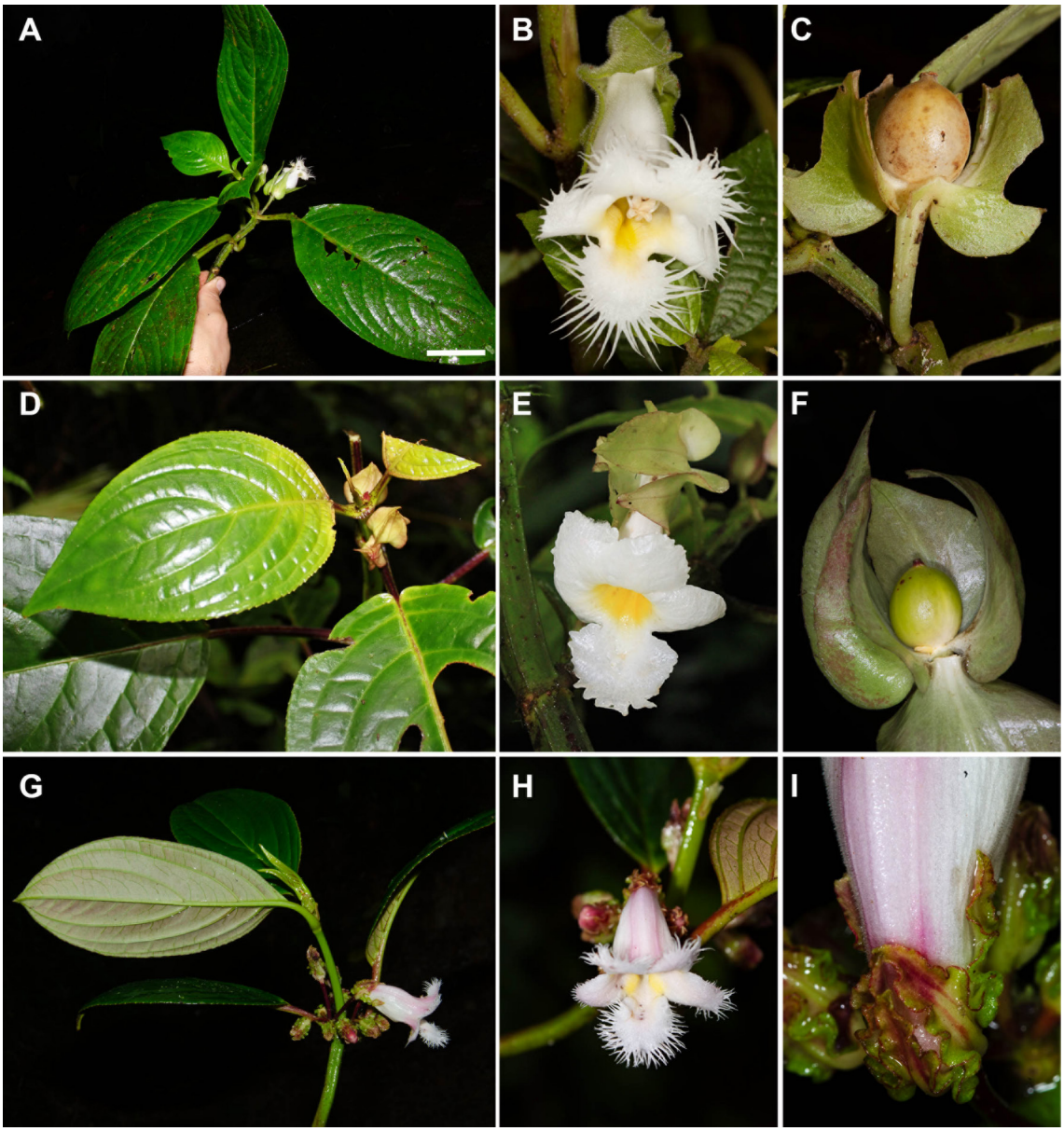

Fig. 4. Morphologically similar species to *Drymonia paraguensis*. **A–C,** *Drymonia lanceolata.* **A,** habit (*J. L. Clark 13341*). **B,** front view of the flower (*L. Clavijo 1717*). **C,** fruit with persistent calyx (*J. L. Clark 13325*). **D–F,** *Drymona quadrangulata*. **D,** node, leaves, and inflorescences (*L. Clavijo 1600*). **E,** front view of the flower (*L. Clavijo 1600*). **F,** fruit with persistent calyx *(J. L. Clark 16320*). **G–H.** *Drymonia crispa* (holotype *J. L. Clark 12975*). **G,** habit. **H,** corolla. **I,** calyx. Photos A, F, and I by J. L. Clark. Photos B–E, and G–H by L. Clavijo.

Table 1. Morphological comparison among *Drymonia paraguensis*, *D. quadrangulata*, *D. lanceolata* and *D. crispa*.

Character	*D. paraguensis*	*D. quadrangulata*	*D. lanceolata*	*D. crispa*
Habit	Terrestrial herb, subshrub, or shrub	Terrestrial, occasionally a facultative epiphyte herb or shrub	Terrestrial herb or shrub	Terrestrial scandent herb or shrub
Stems	Branched	Branched, rarely unbranched	Unbranched	Branched
Stem indument	Glabrescent basally, sericeous apically	Glabrescent to puberulous basally, strigose apically	Glabrescente basally, strigose to strigulose apically	Glabrescent basally, puberulent apically
Stem surface	Grooved, rugose with lenticels	Smooth	Papyraceous	Smooth
Stem shape in cross-section	Quadrangular	Quadrangular to strongly angulate, sometimes winged	Quadrangular to angulate	Subquadrangular
Petiole length (cm)	1.1-5.5	2.17-15.0	2.5-6.0(-14.4)	2.0-4.0
Petiole indument in apical leaves	Strigose to sericeous	Strigose	Strigulose	Strigillose
Petiole shape	Winged, sinuate apically	Terete, grooved, flattened at base	Terete	Terete, flattened at base
Petiole base	Pairs of petiole bases fused together the opposite petiole forming a wing around the node	Pairs of petiole bases fused together forming a perfoliate-like flap or wing	Pairs of petiole bases not fused together	Pairs of petiole bases not fused together
Blade shape	Elliptic to obovate	Elliptic to ovate	Elliptic to broadly elliptic	Elliptic to oblong, rarely obovate
Blade size (cm)	10-25 × 3-9.5	12-26.7 × 5.2-18.5	9.6-20.3(-34.4) × 4.6-14.4	8-15.5 × 3.5-6.6
Blade consistency	Coriaceous	Coriaceous	Membranous to coriaceous	Coriaceous
Blade color abaxially	Green, green suffused with salmon or maroon to maroon	Green	Light green	Green suffused with red to entirely maroon
Blade color when dried	Dark maroon	Maroon	Olive green	Dark maroon
Base	Cuneate to attenuate	Obtuse, rounded or subcordate	Cuneate to attenuate	Cuneate
Margin	Entire	Serrulate to serrate	Serrate	Entire
Blade indument	Scarcely strigose adaxially, glabrescent to scarcely strigose abaxially	Minutely strigose to glabrescent adaxially, glabrescent abaxially	Sparsely strigose to strigulose adaxially, puberulous to strigulose abaxially	Glabrous adaxially, strigillose abaxially
Number of veins	4 (rarely 3) pairs	5-7	6-9	4-5
Veins indument	Glabrescent to scarcely strigose	Minutely puberulent	Strigose to tomentose	Strigose
Bracts (prophylls) shape	Lanceolate	Lanceolate to oblong	Linear to lanceolate	Oblong
Flowers per inflorescence	1-3	1-6	1-3	2-8
Pedicel indument	Glabrescent to puberulent	Strigulose	Strigose to strigulose	Strigillose
Pedicel length (mm)	(7.4-)10.3-37.7(-42.2)	(9.5-)13-38.5(-42)	(10-)24-50	10-22
Calyx lobes shape	Ovate to lanceolate, somewhat cucullate	Lanceolate, cucullate	Lanceolate to ovate	Lanceolate
Calyx lobes apex	Long attenuate	Attenuate	Long acuminate	Acute
Calyx lobes base	Cordate	Cordate	Cordate	Truncate
Calyx color	Green, yellow-green suffused with pink with yellow base	Green, green with reddish or maroon margins, or mostly maroon	Pale green	Whitish with red on both sides of the midvein and green towards the margin
Ventral and lateral calyx lobes (cm)	2.2-5.1 × 8-2.6	2.6-5.3 × 1.0-3.6	2.2-4.6 x 0.7-1.7	1.2-1.3 × 2.0-4.5

Calyx lobes fusion	Fused basally for 2.8-4.4 mm, with overlapping margins at least half their length	Free, with overlapping margins at least half their length	Free, with overlapping margins only at base	Fused at the base for 1.5-3 mm
Calyx margin	Entire to serrulate, folded longitudinally outwards	Entire to minutely serrulate, folded longitudinally outwards	Entire basally, few denticulate	Sinuate
Calyx lobes indument	Glabrescent, puberulent toward midvein and base, glabrescent abaxially	Glabrescent adaxially, glabrescent but strigulose at base abaxially	Densely puberulous to strigose	Strigillose adaxially, strigose abaxially
Corolla position	Oblique relative to calyx	Oblique to perpendicular	Oblique to perpendicular	Oblique
Corolla tube color	White outside, white with yellow ventrally inside	White outside, light yellow inside	White outside, light yellow inside	White suffused with pink outside, white suffused with pink, with yellow stripes ventrally inside
Limb color	White, suffused with yellow at base	White to yellow	White, suffused with yellow at base	White suffused with pink
Corolla lobes margin	Laciniate	Incised to short laciniate	Long-fimbriate	Fimbriate
Filaments length and indument	24-37 mm, glabrous	29.08-35.09 mm, glabrous	28-32 mm, glabrous	17-19 mm, glabrous
Anthers	Oblong	Oblong, sagittate	Oblong, sagittate	Oblong
Nectary gland	Oval	Oval with an irregular acute or obtuse apex	Oval	Oval with emarginate apex
Ovary size (mm)	6-7 × 3-4	4.2-9.88 ×2.10-6.74	ca. 5	4-4.5 × 2.0-2.6
Ovary indument	Sericeous	Puberulous to velutinous	Glabrous to strigulose	Strigose
Style size	18-22 mm long	23.5-35.1 mm long	19-23 mm long	10-19 mm long
Style indument	Puberulous	Puberulous to velutinous	Strigillose	Glabrescent, strigillose at base
Stigma	Stomatomorphic	Stomatomorphic	Deeply bilobed	Bilobed
Fruit	Berry	Berry	Berry	Unknown
Fruit color	Yellow with red spots	Yellow	Yellow	Unknown
Fruit size (cm)	ca. 14 x 12	6.84-16.97 × 5.49-16.50	10-15 × 8-14	Unknown
Flower scent	Lemonish scent	Non fragrant	Fragrant	Non fragrant

Antonio, 4°50’32” N, 76°11’10.6” W, 1710-2000 m a.s.l., 8-VIII-2011 (fr), *L. Clavijo et al. 1741* (COL!, US!); Reserva Cerro El Inglés, trail to Los Santos, 4°45’ 45” N, 76°18’11.988” W, 2078 m a.s.l., 24-I-2016, *M. Perret et al. 166* (CUVC!); Carretera de Alto Galápagos a San José del Palmar, 4°51’35.7978” N, 76°13’25.701” W, 1605-2000 m a.s.l., 22-V-2013 (bud), *J. F. Smith et al. 10880* (COL!, CUVC!); Lado oriental Cerro Torrá, pista aterrizaje helicópteros, 2390 m a.s.l., 4-VIII-1982 (fl), *P. Silverstone 1205* (COL!, CUVC!). **Valle del Cauca**. Municipio El Cairo, Corregimiento El Boquerón, vereda El Brillante, sector La Pradera, Reserva Natural Cerro del Inglés, 4°45’12.9594” N, 76°16’48” W, 2118–2150 m a.s.l., 24-III-2018 (bud), *L. Clavijo et al. 2107* (COL!, CUVC!); Corregimiento El Boquerón, vereda El Brillante, sector La Pradera, Reserva Natural Comunitaria Cerro El Inglés, 4°44’25.7” N 76°17’56” W, 2195 m a.s.l., 12-IX-2021 (fl), *L. Clavijo et al. 2355* (COL); Corregimiento El Boquerón, vereda El Brillante, sector La Pradera, Reserva Natural Comunitaria Cerro El Inglés. Camino al límite con el Departamento del Chocó, 4°44’23.6034” N, 76°18’6.7314” W, 2200 m a.s.l., 28-VIII-2023 (bud), *L. Clavijo et al. 2982* (COL, CUVC); Corregimiento El Boquerón, vereda El Brillante, Reserva Natural Comunitaria Cerro El Inglés, 4°44’27.6” N, 76°17’51.6” W, 2150 m a.s.l., 03-VIII-2019 (bud), *A. Zuluaga et al. 3288* (COL, CUVC); Límite entre San José del Palmar y El Cairo, sector La Florida, camino Los Santicos la Florida, Reserva Natural Cerro del Inglés, 4°44’30.1194” N, 76°17’46.3194” W, 2177 m a.s.l., 20-V-2013 (bud), *J. F. Smith et al. 10836* (COL, CUVC); Vereda El Pacífico, carretera a San José del Palmar, límites con el departamento del Chocó, trocha detrás de la antena, 4°49’58.0476” N, 76°10’56.2332” W, 2003 m a.s.l., 11-XI-2022 (bud), *L. Clavijo et al. 2740* (COL, CUVC); Western slopes of the Cordillera Occidental. Near departmental border with Chocó. Road from San José del Palmar towards las antenas and lookout platform, 4°49’58.101” N, 76°10’55.671” W, 2071 m a.s.l., 13-VIII-2024 (fr), *L. Clavijo et al. 3179* (COL, CUVC).

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