

## Description

Herbaceous, perennial, glabrous, solitary plant. *Stem* erect to curved, greyish, up to 13 cm long, ca. 1 cm thick. *Rosette* compact, 8–16 cm in diameter, *leaves* 4–8 cm long, 1.5–2 cm wide at their broadest part, spatulate to obovate, base amplexicaul, glaucous, slightly pruinose, margin entire, pale green, apex obtuse, mucronulate. *Flowering stem* reflexed to somewhat tortuous, pale green, 1 per rosette, 26–32 cm long including inflorescence, 0.5–1 cm thick near base with obovate to oblanceolate leaves, ascending, 2–3 cm long, 1–1.3 cm wide, pale green, somewhat pruinose, margin entire, base spurred, apex acute. Racemose inflorescence of 12–18 flowers. *Pedicels* 1–1.3 cm long, ca. 2 mm thick, bractlets lanceolate, 1–1.5 cm long, 3–6 mm wide, slightly glaucous, base spurred, apex mucronulate. Calyx of 5 *sepals*, basally fused, nearly equal, adpressed, triangular, 6–8 mm long, slightly pruinose, margin entire, apex apiculate. Corolla cylindrical-pentagonal, 1.2–1.4 cm long, ca. 7 mm wide at base, *petals* lanceolate, fused at base (ca. 3 mm long), dorsally keeled, pale yellow both externally and internally. *Filaments* greenish yellowish, 6 antiseptals, ca. 8 mm long, epipetals ca. 5 mm long, anthers pale yellow, nectary cavity ca. 1.5 mm deep, *nectary* reniform, ca. 2 mm thick, yellowish. *Gynoecium* with 5 free carpels, ca. 5 mm wide near base and 4 mm long, ovary whitish, style greenish, stigma lobes purple. Fruit follicetum opening laterally (Table 2).

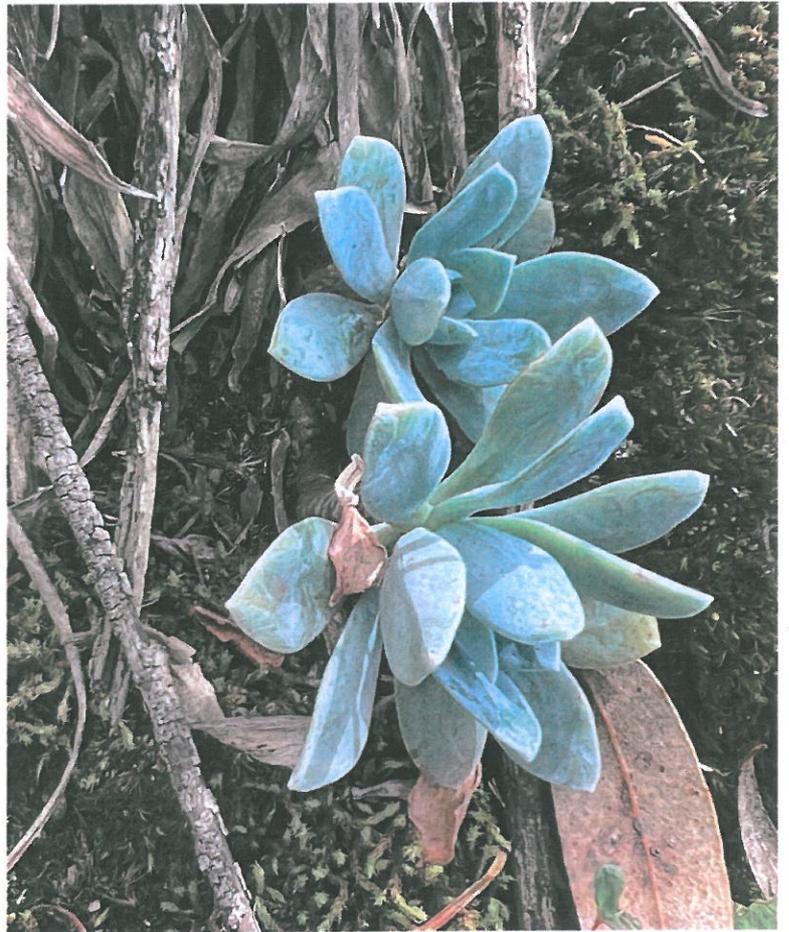
## Discussion

*Echeveria adrianae* is tentatively placed in the Series *Racemosae* (Baker) A. Berger because of its short, glabrous stem and racemose inflorescence. Results of a phylogenetic analysis of most *Echeveria* species from Mexico indicate that the Series *Racemosae* is not monophyletic (De La Cruz et al, 2019, Reyes-Santiago & De La Cruz, 2021). Future molecular analysis will surely shed more light on the exact organisation of *Echeveria* species within the *Racemosae* series and it will probably be necessary to create another series for the South American species.

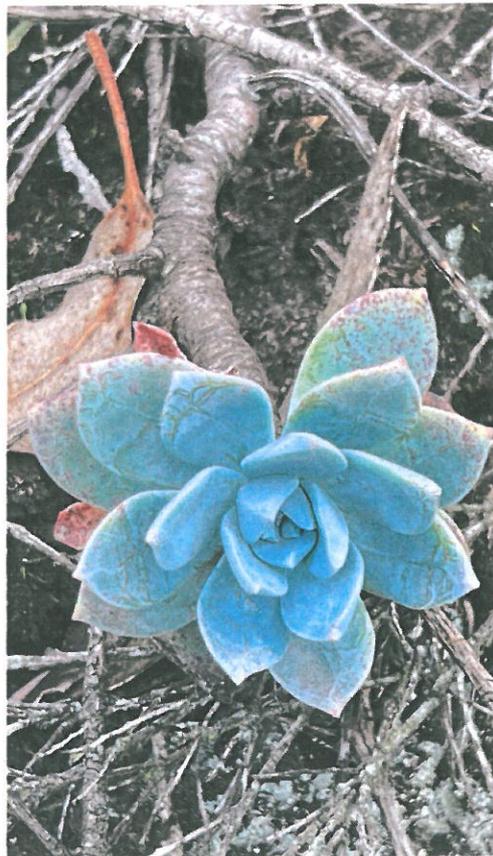
*Echeveria adrianae* sp. nov. stands out mainly for its entirely yellow flowers contrasting with some of its relatives such as *E. cuencaensis* von Poellnitz which displays yellow flowers with red tips, but they both share the characters of the sepals (9 & 10).

## Distribution and habitat

This species is only known from the type locality, which corresponds to a cloud forest, whose arboreal component is characterised by *Ahnus acuminata*, *Brunellia* sp., *Cedrela* sp., *Cinchona* sp., *Clethra* sp., *Freziera* sp., *Morella* spp., *Myrcianthes* sp., *Nectandra* spp., *Ocotea* sp., *Oreopanax* sp., *Symplocos* sp., *Viburnum* sp., *Weinmannia* spp. where various herbaceous species are frequent, such as *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Chusquea scandens*, *Pernettya prostrata*, *Elaphoglossum* spp. among others (11 & 13). In the case of epiphytes and climbing plants, a taxonomic composition very similar to that mentioned for the cloud forest of the previously described species is found.



23



24

21  
*Echeveria mutisii* wachsend  
in der / growing in  
La Nutria Cave

22  
*Echeveria boyacaensis*  
a. Plant ex situ  
b. Ganze Blüte und  
Draufsicht auf die Krone /  
Whole flower and  
top view of corolla  
c. Kelchblätter / Sepals  
d. Innerer Teil der Blüte /  
Inner part of flower  
e. Detail der epipetalen  
Staubblätter und  
Antikelchblätter / Detail of  
epipetalous stamens  
and antiseptals  
f. Detail des Gynoecium  
(Nektarien, Griffel  
und Narbe) /  
Detail of gynoecium  
(nectaries, style and stigma)

23 & 24  
*Echeveria boyacaensis*  
im Habitat / in habitat