

Short botanical notes

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This is a continuation of short taxonomical or floristic notes, which probably would not or not quickly be published. For making them available for other researchers the curators of W and WU decided to edit this series in the Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums. The herbarium acronyms follow the Index Herbariorum (<http://sweetgum.nybg.org/ih/>), nomenclatoric authors are abbreviated according to the "International Plant Names Index" (<http://www.ipni.org/> – search option "authors").

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Typification of *Galium teres* with notes on the *Galium glaucum*-group in the Iberian Peninsula (Rubiaceae)

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Kurzfassung

Für *Galium teres* MERINO wird ein Lectotypus ausgewählt. *G. decumanum* KRENDL wird als Synonym zum älteren *G. teres* festgestellt. Die Auffassung von KRENDL (1979) über die Gliederung der *Galium glaucum*-Gruppe im Gebiet der Iberischen Halbinsel wird mit der Bearbeitung von ORTEGA OLIVENCIA & DEVESA (2007) in Flora Iberica verglichen.

Abstract

A lectotype is chosen for *Galium teres* MERINO. *G. decumanum* KRENDL is stated as synonym to the earlier *G. teres*. The treatment of the *Galium glaucum*-group in the Iberian Peninsula of KRENDL (1979) is compared with Flora Iberica (OLIVENCIA & DEVESA 2007).

Key Words: Rubiaceae, *Galium glaucum*, *G. teres*, *G. decumanum*; type, synonym.

Introduction

KRENDL (1979) distinguished three species in the *Galium glaucum*-group in the Iberian Peninsula: *G. decumanum*, *G. pruinatum* and *G. muricum*. *Galium teres* was thought to be a synonym of *G. ×pomeranicum* not belonging to the *G. glaucum*-group (EHRENDOR-

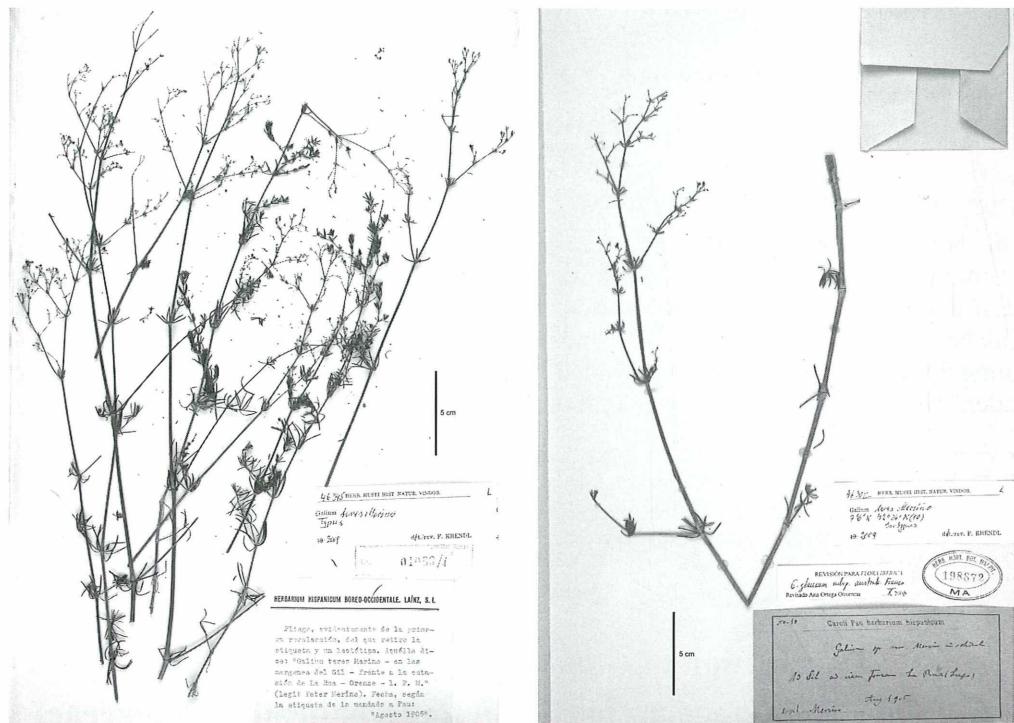


Fig. 1: *Galium teres*, a) lectotype [LOU], b) isotype [MA].

FER & KRENDL 1976). During recent investigations the type of *Galium teres* was found and showed this taxon to be identical with *Galium decumanum*.

Results

Galium teres MERINO, Fl. Galic. 2: 286 (1906)

Lectotype (hic designatus)*: En las margenes del Sil - frente a la estación de La Rua - Orense, Agosto 1905 P. Merino [LOU 1089/1!].

The complete label: "Herbarium hispanicum boreo-occidentale, Lainz, S. I. Pliego, evidentemente de la primera recolección, del que retiro la etiqueta y un lectótipo. Aquélla dice: En las margenes del Sil - frente a la estación de La Rua - Orense I. P.M. [leg. P. Merino]. Fecha, según la etiqueta de lo mandado a Pau: Agosto 1905". Annotation: The word lectótipo is not used in the formal sense, no publication has been found.

Isotype**: *Galium* sp. nov. Merino in schedulis. 10*** Sil ad viam ferrram La Rua (Lugo), Aug. 1905 Merino [MA 198872 (ex herbarium Pau)!] - determined as *Galium glaucum* subsp. *australe* by A. Ortega Olivencia 2006.

** Though the labels are not completely identical, the specimens are obviously from the same collection.

*** unclear whether this number is of Merino or Pau.

= *Galium decumanum* KRENDL, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, 82: 305 (1979), syn.n.

Holotype: Bragança, Monte de S. Bartolomeu, 24.6.1955, A. Fernandes, J. Matos & A. Matos [COI!]

Discussion

KRENDL (1979) distinguished three species of the *Galium glaucum* group in the Iberian Peninsula, with a fourth one found nearby on the French side of the Pyrenees. All these species are diploid ($2n = 22$) in contrast to the tetraploid *G. glaucum* ($2n = 44$) in France. In Flora Iberica (ORTEGA OLIVENCIA & DEVESÁ 2007), part of these have been reduced to the level of subspecies, thus putting units of different ploidy level into one species. Following is a table, outlining how the taxa correspond.

Table 1: Comparison of taxonomic opinions of KRENDL (1979) and ORTEGA OLIVENCIA & DEVESÁ (2007).

KRENDL 1979		ORTEGA OLIVENCIA & DEVESÁ 2007	
	ploidy level		distribution (simplified)
<i>G. teres</i> (sub <i>G. decumanum</i>)	2x	<i>G. glaucum</i> ssp. <i>australe</i>	NW of Iberian Peninsula
<i>G. muricum</i>	2x	<i>G. glaucum</i> ssp. <i>muricum</i>	SE of Iberian Peninsula
<i>G. pruinatum</i>	2x	<i>G. pruinatum</i>	SE of Iberian Peninsula
[<i>G. festivum</i>	2x		Pyrenees (France)]
[<i>G. glaucum</i>	4x		France, N to Denmark, E to Romania (KRENDL 2003)]

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***Astragalus neo-assadabadensis* nom.n. for
Astragalus assadabadensis MAASSOUMI, nom. illeg. (Fabaceae)**

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Astragalus L., a member of the legume family (Fabaceae), is the largest genus in flora of Iran (MAASSOUMI 1998).

The mountainous region of "Assadabad" with its attractive landscape is located in Hamadan province, W. Iran. Due to the fact that with almost 3,000 species (LOCK & SIMPSON 1991) the authors of new taxa of *Astragalus* frequently use the name of the type locality as suitable specific epithet, two different species of *Astragalus* were named *A. assadabadensis*.

Both taxa are narrow endemics which thrive only in Hamadan province. They are members of the Irano-Turanian floristic element: *Astragalus assadabadensis* MAASSOUMI (MAASSOUMI 2005, published "after 5 Aug. 2005" according to the International Plant Names Index, IPNI) and *A. assadabadensis* F.GHAHREM. & PODLECH (GHAHREMANINEJAD & PODLECH 2005, published "29 Jun. 2005" according to IPNI). Thus, according to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (MCNEILL & al. 2006), the former taxon is invalid and needs to be renamed.

***Astragalus neo-assadabadensis* F.GHAHREM. & MAASSOUMI, nom.n.**

≡ *Astragalus assadabadensis* MAASSOUMI, Gen. Astragalus Iran 5: 401 (2005).

Type: Hamadan, Assadabad, 2000 m, D53, without collector, s.n. [holo. TARI].

Acknowledgments

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***Erysimum evinense* POLATSCHEK nom.n.
pro *E. iranicum* POLATSCHEK**

A. Polatschek*

Erysimum iranicum POLATSCHEK wurde 2008 beschrieben. Während weiterer Recherchen für die monographische Bearbeitung der Gattung wurde das gültig beschriebene *E. iranicum* BORNMÜLLER (1896) gefunden, das leider auch in IPNI nicht aufgelistet wird. Es ist daher notwendig, für das jüngere Homonym einen neuen Namen zu vergeben.

***Erysimum evinense* POLATSCHEK, nom.n.**

= *Erysimum iranicum* POLATSCHEK, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, B, 109: 161-162 (2008).

Typus: Iran: Kurdistan: 16 km N Hussainabad between Sanadaj and Saqqez, 2340 m; 20. 5. 1966, J. Archibald 2100 [Holotypus E!, Isotypi K!, W 1968-17076!].

Diese Art wird den Kollegen vom Botanischen Institut Evin/Tehran, Iran, gewidmet - mit ihnen verbindet mich eine langjährige gute Zusammenarbeit.

Erysimum iranicum BORNMÜLLER, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien 48: 551 (1896).

Typus: Iter Persico-turicum 1892-93, Persia occid., ad Chunsar inter Hamadan et Ispahan, 2200 m, 14. 3. 1892, J. Bornmüller 2069 [Lectotypus W 1896-4011!, Isotypi BP!, E!, JE!, LD!, PR!].

= *Erysimum griffithianum* BOISS., siehe POLATSCHEK (2010).

Anmerkung: Die Beschreibung ist als Differenzdiagnose zu *Erysimum sisymbrioides* ["foliis runcinatis", "floribus bracteatis (vel axillaribus)"] bzw. *Erysimum griffithianum* ("Schoten klein") im Text versteckt.

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Quid est *Erysimum hieracifolium* L. (Brassicaceae)?

A. Polatschek* & E. Vitek*

Kurzfassung

Für *Erysimum hieracifolium* L. wird ein Typus festgelegt. Dieser zeigt, dass dieses Taxon identisch mit dem später publizierten, aber in vielen Floren über lange Zeit verwendeten *Erysimum odoratum* EHRH. ist. Daher wird dieser Name als nomen conservandum vorgeschlagen werden.

Abstract

A type for *Erysimum hieracifolium* L. is selected. It proves this taxon to be identical with the later published, but widely and long time used *Erysimum odoratum* EHRH. - this name will be proposed as nomen conservandum.

Key Words: Cruciferae, *Erysimum hieracifolium*, *E. odoratum*, taxonomy, type.

Introduction

During history *Erysimum hieracifolium* L. has been either ignored or used in a sense differing from the original description [e.g. for the whole *E. virgatum* group, especially what is today mainly *E. marschallianum* and *E. strictum* (BALL 1964, the mentioned specimens of Portugal are *E. merxmüllerii*), or *E. marschallianum* and *E. virgatum* (TAIYAN Z. & al. 2001)]. In JALAS & SUOMINEN (1994) *E. hieracifolium* is listed as synonym with question mark under *E. crepidifolium* RCHB., at four species under the synonyms "E. hieracifolium sensu ..., non L." is given.

Some of this taxa are even in a different section of the genus. Basically many unclear specimens with dentate leaves have simply been determined or named *Erysimum hieracifolium*.

Results

Erysimum hieracifolium has been published by LINNÉ in Cent. I. Plant. (1755)¹. There are seven elements, which could be used for typification. Two specimens in the Linnean Herbarium in London² (837.7, 837.9), one specimen in the Burser herbarium in Uppsala³ (11:36), and the four sources given in the text: "Erysimum (hieracifolium) foliis lanceolatis serratis. Roy lugdb. 342. Dalib. paris. 201. Leucojum luteum sylvestre hieracifolium Bauh. pin. 201. Leucojum sylvestre indorum, flore parvo pallidiore. Raj. hist. 781."

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None of the three specimens shows the decisive character "foliis lanceolatis serratis" Obviously they have not been the basis for the description and therefore cannot be used for typification. Burser 11:36 can be appointed to *E. marschallianum* ANDRZ. ex DC., Linné 837.7 to *E. virgatum* ROTH, and 837.9 is juvenile, probably either *E. virgatum* or *E. marschallianum*.

With the sources of Dalibard, Bauhin and Rajus a doubtless clarification of the name is also not possible.

In Van Royen's herbarium in Leiden is a specimen which shows, written by his own hand: "Erysimum foliis serratis lanceolatis Roy. Prodr." Doubtless this specimen is original material of Van Royens taxon in the Prodromus (VAN ROYEN 1740). Linné used exactly the same phrase in his description. Obviously this is one of the rare cases, when Linné took over a name completely of an earlier source, without adding any contents by himself. Therefore this specimen is also suitable as type for Linné's *Erysimum hieracifolium*. It is chosen as lectotype here.

1737–1738 Linné worked together with Van Royen in Leiden. May be he has even seen this specimen during this time. The plant can be identified without any problem as *Erysimum odoratum* EHRH. (1792), as it is understood and used in many floras (e.g. BALL 1964, JALAS & SUOMINEN 1994).

Erysimum hieracifolium L., Cent. I. Plant.: 18 (1755).

Lectotype (hic designatus): *Erysimum foliis serratis lanceolatis*, Van Royen [L 901.248-239!, photo W 1981-13732!].

= "Erysimum foliis serratis lanceolatis", Adriani Van Royen, Flora Leydensis Prodromus: 342 (1740).

= *Erysimum odoratum* EHRH., Beitr. Naturk. 7: 157 (1792).

Lectotype (POLATSCHKE 1974: 178): *Plantae selectae Europaeum*, nr. 77 [M!, Isotypus G!].

Discussion

None of the elements available for *Erysimum hieracifolium* L. is in agreement with a name described by Linné earlier. Whichever element is chosen, it will have consequences to the actually used names. All names to which the elements can be assigned [*E. marschallianum* ANDRZ. ex DC. (1821), *E. virgatum* ROTH (1797), *E. odoratum* EHRH. (1792)], are later published.

Based on the description with a very informative character, which only can be found in one species of *Erysimum* in Europe, the specimen of Van Royen has to be chosen as lectotype. Consequently the misunderstood and often wrongly used *Erysimum hieracifolium* L. (1755) would have priority over the widely and long time used *Erysimum odoratum* EHRH. (1792). Therefore this taxon will be formally proposed as nomen conservandum in one of the next issues of Taxon.

¹ ROTHMALER (1941) cites Juslenius as author for *Erysimum hieracifolium*. This was never followed, neither for this *Erysimum* nor for other taxa described in the "Centuria"

² available under <http://www.linnean-online.org/>

³ available under <http://www-hotel2.uu.se:8888/cgi-bin/wwwdrive.fytotek/>

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