

## 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 as 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. merxmülleri*), 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)<sup>1</sup> There are seven elements, which could be used for typification. Two specimens in the Linnean Herbarium in London<sup>2</sup> (837.7, 837.9), one specimen in the Bursar herbarium in Uppsala<sup>3</sup> (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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\* A. Polatschek, E. Vitek, Botanische Abteilung, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Burgring 7, 1010 Wien, Austria – ernst.vitek@nhm-wien.ac.at

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 Prodrumus (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, *Florae Leydensis Prodrumus*: 342 (1740).

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

Lectotype (POLATSCHEK 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*.

<sup>1</sup> 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"

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

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

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