

Vol. 30(2): 317–318 (2020) ISSN: 0971-2313 (Print edition) ISSN: 2582-2438 (Online edition)

https://dx.doi.org/10.22244/rheedea.2020.30.02.10

Lectotypification of two names in *Pterospermum* (Malvaceae)

Rekha G.1,2,*, Gnanasekaran G.1 & D. Narasimhan1

¹Department of Botany, Madras Christian College (Autonomous), Tambaram East, Chennai, Tamil Nadu – 600 059, India

²Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Anaikatty, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu – 641 108, India

*E-mail: rekha.taxo@gmail.com

Abstract: Pterospermum obtusifolium Wight and P. rubiginosum B.Heyne ex G.Don are lectotypified here.

Keywords: Courtallum, Endemic, Lectotype.

Introduction

The tropical Asian genus, *Pterospermum* Schreb. (Malvaceae) comprises *c*. 30 species in the world (Mabberley, 2017). The genus is represented by 11 species in India (Chandra, 1993), of which three are endemic (Singh *et al.*, 2015). In this paper, the lectotype for *P. obtusifolium* and *P. rubiginosum* are designated as per articles 9.11 and 9.12 of Shenzhen Code (Turland *et al.*, 2018) after a thorough scrutiny of literature, and consultation of original specimens housed in various herbaria (CAL, DD, E, G, K, LINN, MH and NY).

Pterospermum obtusifolium Wight, Ill. Ind. Bot. 1: 78. 1838. *Lectotype* (designated here): INDIA, **Tamil Nadu**, Tirunelveli, Courtallum, *s.d.*, *Wight* 227 (K [K000671799 digital image!]). Fig. 1

Notes: While describing *P. obtusifolium*, Wight (1838) cited 'habo Courtallum in dense forest' without specifying any other collection details. The search of original materials in various herbaria (CAL, DD, E, K, MH, NY) resulted in finding six specimens collected by Wight from Courtallum during August 1835 (Wight 227 [K000671799], Wight 67 [E00179745], Wight 168 [E00179046], Wight s.n. [E00179047] and Wight 66 [E00533322,

NY222345]). All these specimens have the annotations by the original author and hence can be considered as syntypes. Of these, *Wight* 227 (K000671799) is designated here as the lectotype as it is well preserved and matches with the protologue.

Pterospermum rubiginosum B.Heyne ex G.Don, Gen. Hist. 1: 538. 1831. *Lectotype* (designated here, or perhaps neotype): INDIA, **Kerala**, Ernakulam district, Alway, s.d., B. Heyne s.n. (K [K001112280 digital image!]). Fig. 2

Notes: The Moravian German Missionary, Benjamin Heyne named a Pterospermum as P.



Fig. 1. Lectotype of *Pterospermum obtusifolium* Wight (K000671799). © The Board of Trustees for The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Reproduced with permission.



Fig.2. Lectotype (or perhaps neotype) of *Pterospermum rubiginosum* B.Heyne ex G.Don (K001112280). © The Board of Trustees for The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Reproduced with permission.

rubiginosum, and the name got enlisted in Wallich's Numerical List (or Catalogue) (Wallich, 1829). This name was later validated by Don (1831) by providing a description based on Heyne's manuscript at LINN, without providing any specimen details. A thorough search for Heyne's collection in various herbaria including LINN resulted in tracing seven specimens (with Wall. Numer. List No. 1168): E (E00273765, E00273766), G (G00358521, G00358522) and K (K001112279, K001112280, K000671803). Although, there is no specimen of this species by Heyne from East Indies (India) annotated by Don available at LINN, the other specimens at different herbaria (E, G, K) have been considered here as the original materials according to article 9.4 of ICN (Turland et al., 2018). Among them, the sheet K001112280 is here designated as the lectotype (or perhaps the neotype), since the annotation by B. Heyne is pasted on the top left side of the sheet and also fits well with the description provided in the protologue.

Acknowledgements

Authors are grateful to the Head of Office, Botanical Survey of India, *southern* Regional Centre, Coimbatore, for permission to consult the specimens and the authorities of E, G, K, NY for providing the digital images of original materials. Authors are also thankful to Dr. K.N. Gandhi (Senior Nomenclatural Registrar, HUH, Cambridge) for his valuable suggestions.

Literature Cited

CHANDRA S.K. 1993. Pterospermum Schreb. nom. cons. In: SHARMA B.D. & M. SANJAPPA (eds.), Flora of India. Volume 3. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata. pp. 447–454.

DON G. 1831. *A general history of the Dichlamydeous Plants*. Volume 1. J.G. & F. Rivington, London. p. 538.

MABBERLEY D.J. 2017. Mabberley's Plant-Book: A portable dictionary of plants, their classification and uses. Fourth Edition. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

SINGH P., KARTHIGEYAN K., LAKSHMI NARASIMHAN P. & S.S. DASH 2015. Endemic vascular plants of India. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata. p. 245.

TURLAND N.J., WIERSEMA J.H., BARRIE F.R., GREUTER W., HAWKSWORTH D.L., HERENDEEN P.S., KNAPP S., KUSBER W.H., LI D.Z., MARHOLD K., MAY T.W., MCNEILL J., MONRO A.M., PRODO J., PRICE M.J. & G.F. SMITH 2018. International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants (Shenzhen Code) Adopted by the Nineteenth International Botanical Congress Shenzhen, China, July 2017. Regnum Vegetabile 159. Koeltz Scientific Books, Koenigstein. pp. 1–254. https://doi.org/10.12705/Code.2018

WALLICH N. 1829. A Numerical list of dried specimens of plants in the East India Company's Museum, collected under the superintendence of Dr. Wallich of the Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta. London. p. 32.