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Validation of *Mimulicalyx paludigenus* (Scrophulariaceae), a Species Endemic to China

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ABSTRACT. In the course of writing the account of Scrophulariaceae for the *Flora Yunnanica*, it was noticed that one species of *Mimulicalyx*, *M. paludigenus*, described from Yunnan Province, south-western China, in 1979 was invalid because two type specimens (one fruiting, one in flower) were designated. The name is validated here, with the fruiting specimen designated as the holotype.

Key words: China, *Mimulicalyx*, Scrophulariaceae, validation.

Mimulicalyx P. C. Tsoong has been described as a genus endemic to China by Tsoong (1979) in his account of Scrophulariaceae in the Chinese-language *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae*, Tomus 67. Up to now only two species, *M. rosulatus* P. C. Tsoong and *M. paludigenus*, were recorded in this genus. While preparing the account of Scrophulariaceae for the *Flora Yunnanica*, we found that a nomenclatural mistake existed in *M. paludigenus*. Two specimens, representing flowering and fruiting stages, were designated as types simultaneously (Tsoong, 1979). The name, therefore, did not accord with Article 37 of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (Zhu, 2001) and made the name *Mimulicalyx paludigenus* Tsoong invalid. Unfortunately, this problem was not discovered in the English and updated edition of the *Flora of China* (Hong et al., 1998). The specimen that represented flowering material could not be found during re-examination, so *Mimulicalyx paludigenus* is validated here by reference to the previously published diagnosis by Tsoong (1979) and by designating the fruiting specimen, *C. W. Wang 81476*, as the holotype.

Mimulicalyx paludigenus P. C. Tsoong ex D. Z. Li & J. Cai, sp. nov. TYPE: China. Yunnan: Mong-tze Hsien, Shau-shin-jay, 1400 m, 5 Sep. 1935 (fr), *C. W. Wang 81476* (holotype, PE).

Latin diagnosis: Tsoong, in *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae* 67(2): 400. 1979.

Although the holotype of *Mimulicalyx paludigenus*, which represents merely the fruiting stage, does not exhibit floral characters, it is easy to distinguish the pair of species by their vegetative characters. In *M. paludigenus*, leaves are 3–4 cm long, borne on the stems oppositely and are mostly amplexicaulous except the basal one or two pairs with 0.4 cm long petioles; the margin is entire or with a few small teeth; the pedicel is longer than the bract, and to 4 cm long or longer at the fruiting stage. In *M. rosulatus*, basal leaves are in a cluster and more than 4 cm long with a 1–1.5 cm long petiole; cauline leaves are 0.8–2.5 cm long and amplexicaulous; bracts are conspicuously shorter than pedicels, but the pedicel is usually not more than 3 cm long at the fruiting stage.

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