



## *Teucrium chowii* Y.H.Tong & N.H.Xia, a new name to replace *T. integrifolium* C.Y.Wu & S.Chow

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*Teucrium* Linnaeus (1753: 562), with about 250–260 species, is one of the largest genera of subfamily Ajugoideae, Lamiaceae (Li & Hedge 1994, Harley *et al.* 2004). The Mediterranean basin is the diversity center of this genus, where ca. 250 species are distributed (Harley *et al.* 2004, Ozcan *et al.* 2015). *Teucrium* can be easily distinguished from other members of Lamiaceae by a lack of corolla upper lip and nongynobasic style (Li & Hedge 1994, Ozcan *et al.* 2015). Recent phylogenetic research revealed that *Teucrium* was not monophyletic, as several small genera were nested within it, such as *Teucriidium* Hooker (1853: 203), *Spartothamnella* Briquet (1895: 161) and *Oncinocalyx* Muelle (1883: 69) (Salmaki *et al.* 2016).

In the most recent treatment of the genus in *Flora of China*, 18 species and nine varieties were recognized in China (Li & Hedge 1994). Later, two more species were reported from Taiwan and Xizang respectively (Clement 1993, Hsieh & Huang 1996), which increased the species number to 20. When identifying some *Teucrium* specimens collected from Guizhou Province, China, we happened to notice that the name of a unique species with entire leaves endemic to Guizhou, i.e. *T. integrifolium* C.Y.Wu & S.Chow in Chow (1965: 344), was a later homonym of *T. integrifolium* Benth (1870: 33), which is applied to another totally different species endemic to Australia. Thus, *Teucrium integrifolium* C.Y.Wu & S.Chow is illegitimate according to Art. 53.1 of the Melbourne Code (McNeill *et al.* 2012). Based on an extensive literature revision (Chow 1977, Chen & Wu 1988, Li & Hedge 1994, Xiang *et al.* 2018), it is confirmed that this nomenclature issue has not been treated. Therefore, a replacement name is proposed here and some relevant taxonomic notes are also given.

### Taxonomy

*Teucrium chowii* Y.H.Tong & N.H.Xia, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name:—*Teucrium integrifolium* C.Y.Wu & S.Chow in Chow (1965: 344), non *T. integrifolium* Benth (1870: 133).

**Type:**—CHINA. Guizhou: Shibing Couty, Maxi Xiang, Guanping River, river valley, under broadleaved forests, 14 July 1959, *South Guizhou Expedition 2781* (holotype PE barcode 00031124!, isotypes PE barcode 00784861!, KUN barcode 1219090!).

**Notes:**—*Teucrium chowii* is a rare species endemic to Guizhou Province, China. This species is used as a traditional Chinese medicine to treat sword wounds and stop bleeding by the local people (Chen *et al.* 2000). Chow (1965) assigned it to *Teucrium* sect. *Pleurobotrys* Hemsley (1890: 311), for it has 2-flowered verticillasters, conspicuously 2-lipped calyx with pilose annulate throat, and stamens twice as long as corolla tube. *Teucrium chowii* is closely related to *T. bidentatum* Hemsley (1890: 312), but the former has subsessile leaves with entire margin and longer corolla (1.2 cm) with hairy lip center, while the latter has petioles 5–9 mm long, leaf blade margin of apical half 3–4-serrate and shorter corolla (1 cm) with glabrous lip center (Chow 1965).

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