

白花铃子香的模式指定

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摘要: 作者在对铃子香属 (*Chelonopsis*) 进行系统学研究过程中发现白花铃子香 (*C. albiflora*) 的模式标本已遗失。为了使这一名称的用法得以保持, 根据国际植物命名法规 (维也纳法规) 之规则 9.11 和 9.15, 作者为其指定了一个新模式。同时本文也对白花铃子香 (*C. albiflora*) 和轮叶铃子香 (*C. souliei*) 的种间关系进行了讨论。

关键词: 铃子香属; 白花铃子香; 唇形科; 命名法; 模式指定

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Typification of the Name *Chelonopsis albiflora* (Labiatae)XIANG Chun-Lei^{1,2}, PENG Hua^{1*}

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Abstract: Typification elements within the protologue of *Chelonopsis albiflora* are fully discussed. The absence of cited original material has led to our choice of a suitable neotype in order to preserve current usage of the name.

Key words: *Chelonopsis*; *C. albiflora*; Labiatae; Nomenclature; Typification

The genus *Chelonopsis* Miq. is endemic to East Asia (Mabberly, 1997), mainly distributed in China and Japan. It was first described by Miquel (1865) and includes 16 species (Harley *et al.*, 2004), of which the following three species of *Chelonopsis* sect. *Aequidens* C. Y. Wu et H. W. Li occur infrequently in Southwestern China: *C. albiflora* Pax et Hoffm. ex Limpr., *C. souliei* (Botani) Merr. and *C. forrestii* Anthony (Wu and Li, 1977).

C. albiflora was first reported by Pax and Hoffmann (1922) based on two specimens collected by Giraldii: "Ost-Tibet: Bejü-Batang, Bachufer bei Scha u ndo, 3 400 m (n. 2221); Batang-Litang, Gebüsch um Mba ju tschi, 3 400 m (n. 2230)". *C. albiflora* was treated as a synonym of *C. souliei* by Merrill (1947) because both share the same characters, e.g. most of the leaves are in whorls of three. However, after an examination of a large number of specimens, we found that many characters are different between these two species as described by Wu (1959), Wu and Li (1977), Li and Hedge (1994). The leaves of *C. al-*

biflora are lanceolate, 3.5–6 × 0.8–1.3 cm; cymes usually 1-flowered; peduncle less than 3 mm; and corolla 1.5–2 cm. In contrast the leaves of *C. souliei* are ovate-lanceolate, 5–6 × 2–2.5 cm, much larger than those of *C. albiflora*; cymes usually 3-flowered; peduncle ca. 1 cm; and corolla up to 3.5 cm.

In our taxonomic revision, it is necessary to consider the neotypification of the name *C. albiflora* in order to preserve current usage, because of the absence of cited original specimens.

Materials and method

Before selecting a neotype, a number of herbaria (IBSC, K, KUN, MO, P, PE, WRS) were consulted in order to ascertain whether the original materials had been destroyed or not. The most important selection criteria were specimen characteristics that were identical to the characteristics mentioned in the protologue and the authenticity of the material.

Acronyms for herbaria follow Index Herbariorum (Holmgren *et al.*, 1990). Prescriptions of the ICBN (McNeill *et al.*, 2006)

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have been followed.

Typification

Chelonopsis albiflora Pax et Hoffm. ex Limpr. in Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov. Beih.: 12: 477. 1922. Type: China. Sichuan Province: Near Batang county, Mt. Yuangen, 9 Aug. 1981, Qinghai-Tibet expedition, 4668. (Neotype designated here, KUN).

Most collections of the Limpricht were deposited in WRS� (Holmgren *et al.*, 1990). Merrill (1947) doubted that the original specimens of *C. albiflora* had been destructed during the World War II. We appealed to Dr. Krzysztof Świerkosz and Agnieszka Kreitschitz of the herbarium of WRS�, who courteously confirmed to us that these specimens were destroyed and there was no duplicate deposited in other centers previous to the destruction of the herbarium. Under Article 9.11 and 9.15 of the Code (McNeil *et al.*, 2006), if no original material is extant, a neotype may be selected to preserve the usage of the name established by the original specimens.

We have examined the character elements within the protologue of the species in order to select suitable material for typification. After examining many specimens, we selected the specimen Qinghai-Tibet expedition 4668 (KUN) as a suitable candidate for neotype for the following reasons: 1, the specimen was collected from the place where is near to the type locality; 2, characters of the specimen are identical to the prologue; 3, more information is provided by this specimen than other specimens also collected near the type locality.

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