

Nomenclatural corrections in Convolvulaceae diversae.

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ABSTRACT

New combinations and new reductions to synonymy are reported here for 11 Convolvulaceae so that nomenclaturally satisfactory names are available for use in the on-line World Checklist of Convolvulaceae. The new names and new combinations replace names in current use that were found to be illegitimate or had earlier epithets available that must be taken up to comply with the Code. Published on-line www.phytologia.org *Phytologia* 97(3): 219-223 (July 1, 2015). ISSN 030319430.

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In working through more than 8,500 published scientific names for a world checklist of Convolvulaceae, a number of nomenclatural problems were encountered. Some of these are resolved here to make corrected names and new combinations available for use in the recently completed family checklist that is available now on the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families site (<http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/>). In other cases, species have been resurrected from synonymy or forgotten names have been resurrected that displace names in current use, and the relevant synonymies are succinctly summarized.

Astripomoea A.Meeuse

Astripomoea malvacea* var. *parviflora* (Rendle) Staples, *comb. nov.

≡ *Astrochlaena stuhlmanii* var. *parviflora* Rendle, Fl. Trop. Africa Convolv. 4(2): 122. 1905. Type: [country unknown] “Nile Land” Taruma, near Tulpanga, *Kässner* 437 (syntype BM); Tanzania, plateau north of Lake Nyasa, *Thomson s.n.* (syntype K).

= *Astripomoea malvacea* var. *volkensii* (Dammer) Verdc. (1958), *nom. superfl.*, *syn. nov.*

Verdcourt (1958: 193) should have taken up the earlier epithet available at varietal rank instead of making a new combination based on *Astrochlaena volkensii* Dammer (1895) and reducing Rendle’s variety under it.

Ipomoea L.

Ipomoea capitellata Choisy, Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève 6: 457 [Convolv. Or. 75] 1834.

Type: Nepal, Mungger, 5 Oct. 1811, *N. Wallich sub Wallich Cat.* 2250 (holotype G-DC!; isotype K-W!).

= *Ipomoea bracteata* Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. 4(2): 14, t. 1374. 1848, non Cav. (1799). Type: India, [Kerala] Quilon, anno 1837, *R. Wight* '2383' (isotypes K[x2]!).

≡ *Ipomoea deccana* D.F.Austin, Rev. Handbk. Fl. Ceylon 1: 324. 1980, *syn. nov.* Type: based on same type as Wight's name.

Ipomoea capitellata disappeared in synonymy almost a century ago under *Ipomoea pes-tigridis* L., based on Hallier's taxonomic concept, which combined entire-leaved plants and deeply palmately lobe-leaved plants under a single species. In the course of nomenclatural review for the World Checklist of Convolvulaceae it became clear that two distinct species are involved, and Choisy's name for it is much older than Austin's later replacement name. Noltie (2005) found no Wight specimens in E that could be type material for *I. bracteata* Wight; two sheets of original material were discovered in Kew. The diagnostic features are the entire, cordiform leaves, capitate inflorescences with ovate bracts, distinctly cordate basally.

Ipomoea descolei O'Donell, Lilloa 23: 440. 1950.

= *Argyreia choisyana* Regel & Körn., Index Semin. (LE) 1858: 40. 1859, *non* Wight ex C.B. Clarke (1883). Type: Russia. cultivated in the St. Petersburg Botanic Garden (holotype, LE!), *syn. nov.*

The Regel and Körnicke name has long been problematic because it predates the later *A. choisyana* (Wight) Wight ex C.B. Clarke (1883), which has often been used in floras and Indian botanical literature, despite being illegitimate. Discovery of original material for *A. choisyana* Regel & Körn. in the LE herbarium in 2013 finally solved the puzzle: it is a South American species, not an Asian one, and because the epithet is blocked in *Ipomoea*, it becomes a synonym of the later name, *I. descolei*.

Ipomoea pes-tigridis L. var. ***africana*** Hallier f., Bull. Herb. Boissier 6: 539. 1898.

= *Ipomoea pes-tigridis* L. var. *strigosa* (Hallier f.) Baker & Rendle in Dyer, Fl. Trop. Africa 4(2): 159. 1905, *syn. nov.*

Lejoly and Lisowski (1992: 47), in their account of central African *Ipomoea*, should have taken up the earlier name at varietal rank, which they listed in synonymy, rather than var. *strigosa*, which post-dates it.

Ipomoea peteri (Kuntze) Staples & Govaerts, *comb. nov.*

≡ *Mouroucoa peteri* Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 3(2): 218. 1898 ("*Murucod*"), *nom. nov.*

≡ *Ipomoea sericophylla* Peter in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4(3a): 31. 1891 non Meisn. (1869). Type: Guatemala, Zacatal, *Bernoulli & Cario* 1892 (lectotype GOET005709).

= *Ipomoea tuxtensis* House, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 18: 256. 1908. *syn. nov.*

Staples et al. (2012: 676) resolved the disposition of the Peter Convolvulaceae names, including *I. sericophylla* Peter, but at the time it was not apparent that *Mouroucoa petersii* Kuntze is an older name for the species known as *I. tuxtlensis* House and a new combination in *Ipomoea* is required.

Ipomoea ternifolia* var. *villosa (Choisy) Staples & Govaerts, *comb. nov.*

≡ *Ipomoea muricata* Cav. var. *villosa* Choisy in De Candolle, Prodr. 9: 353. 1845. Type: Mexico. Cuernavaca, 20 Oct. 1827, *Berlandier 974* (lectotype, designated here, G [G00135571]!).

= *I. ternifolia* var. *leptotoma* (Torr.) J.A. McDonald, Harvard Pap. Bot. 6: 120. 1995, *nom. superfl.*

≡ *Ipomoea leptotoma* Torr., Bot. Mex. Bound. 150. 1859, *syn. nov.*

= *Ipomoea ternifolia* var. *wootonii* Kelso, Rhodora 39: 151. 1937, *syn. nov.*

McDonald (1995: 120) should have taken up the varietal name *villosa* instead of making a new combination based on a name at specific rank.

Jacquemontia Choisy

Jacquemontia breviacuminata (Mart. ex Choisy) Buril, *comb. nov.*

≡ *Convolvulus breviacuminatus* Mart. ex Choisy in De Candolle, Prodr. 9: 409. 1845. Type: Brazil. Piauí: in campis prope Campo-Grande et Castello praedia, *Martius Obs. no. 2459* (holotype M).

= *Jacquemontia racemosa* Meisn. in Martius, Fl. Bras. 7: 308. 1869, *nom. illeg.*

Meisner coined a new name in *Jacquemontia* while citing an older name, *C. breviacuminatus*, in synonymy with it, thereby making his new name illegitimate. The error is corrected here by taking up the earliest available epithet in *Jacquemontia* now.

Jacquemontia cephalantha Hallier f., Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst. 16(Beih. 3): 30. t.p. 1898, publ. 1899.

≡ *Ipomoea cephalantha* Dammer, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 23(Beibl. 57): 39. 1897, non Baker (1894). Type: Brazil: civitate São Paulo ad Serra da Bocaina in campo, *Glaziou 19670* (syntype B†; isosyntypes K, R); civitate Minas ad Biribing prope Diamantina, *Schwacke 8206* (syntype B†).

≡ *Jacquemontia hallieriana* Ooststr., Recueil Trav. Bot. Néerl. 33:216. 1936. *nom. superfl.*

Ooststroom rejected the name *J. cephalantha* on the grounds that its basionym is illegitimate and coined a replacement name. The modern ICN however, allows the epithet *cephalantha* to be used in *Jacquemontia* and interpreted as a new name, credited to Hallier, and dating from his publication. Taking this route means that the avowed replacement name is superfluous.

Jacquemontia gabrielii (Choisy) Buril, *comb. nov.*

≡ *Ipomoea gabrielii* Choisy in De Candolle, Prodr. 9: 378. 1845. Type: [French Guiana] Cayenne, *Gabriel s.n.* (holotype G).

= *Jacquemontia ciliata* Sandwith, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1930: 156. 1930, *syn. nov.*

The type specimen of *I. gabrielii*, once located in the Geneva herbarium, proved to be a *Jacquemontia* and conspecific with the species long known as *J. ciliata*, a much later name.

Merremia Dennst. ex Endl.

Merremia grandidentata (C.H. Thoms.) Staples & Simões, *comb. nov.*

≡ *Ipomoea grandidentata* C.H. Thoms., Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis 20: 18. 1911. Type: U.S.A. Missouri: St. Louis, cultivated in Missouri Botanical Garden, Oct.-Nov. 1980, C.H. Thompson s.n. (syntype MO!).

This species, under a name long overlooked in *Ipomoea*, clearly belongs to the genus *Merremia* s.l., which will soon be broken up into segregate genera. By making a new combination for it now we draw attention to the species, place it where it belongs, and point out the need for collectors in Mexico to locate the wild populations and gather material for further study. The protologue states that the seeds cultivated in the Missouri Botanical Garden glasshouse came from a plant that originated in “Torreón, Mexico” (Coahuila state). It is unfortunate that Thompson (1911: 19) did not accept the opinion of Hans Hallier, mentioned in the protologue, that this species is a genuine *Merremia*, for that is where it belongs.

Merremia martini (H.Lévl.) Staples & Simões, *comb. nov.*

≡ *Ipomoea martini* H.Lévl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 9:453. 1911. Type: China. [Guizhou] Kouy-Tcheou, env. de Gan-pin, 9 Sept. 1897, L. Martin sub E. Bodinier 1806 (holotype E!).

≡ *Ipomoea wilsonii* Gagnep., Not. Syst. 3: 150. 1915, *nom. illeg.*, *syn. nov.*

= *Merremia hungaiensis* (Lingelsh. & Borza) R.C.Fang, in Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. 64(1): 76. 1979.

≡ *Ipomoea hungaiensis* Lingelsh. & Borza, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 13: 389. 1914, *syn. nov.*

It was pointed out many years ago by Launert (1979: 145) that *I. martini* is conspecific with *I. hungaiensis*, but the new combination in *Merremia* was not made then and the note was forgotten until the literature search for the WCSP compilation unearthed it. *Bodinier 1806* is also a syntype for *I. wilsonii*, which makes this name superfluous and illegitimate.

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