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Typification of the Iberian endemic *Salvia valentina* Vahl (*Labiatae*)*

Abstract

Ferrer-Gallego, P. P., Peris, J. B., Roselló, R. & Laguna, E.: Typification of the Iberian endemic *Salvia valentina* Vahl (*Labiatae*). — Fl. Medit. 28: 63-66. 2018. — ISSN: 1120-4052 printed, 2240-4538 online.

The typification of the name *Salvia valentina* Vahl (*Labiatae*) is discussed. A lectotype collected in Sierra de la Murta (Valencia province, Spain) by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu in 1716 and preserved in the herbarium of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris at P is designated as the lectotype.

Key words: *Salvia*, lectotype, nomenclature, Spain.

Introduction

The genus *Salvia* L. (*Labiatae*) represents a cosmopolitan assemblage of nearly 900-1000 species displaying a remarkable diversity in growth forms, secondary compounds, floral morphology and pollination biology (Hedge 1992; Walker & Elisens 2001; Walker & Sytsma 2007). The demonstration of the non-monophyly of the genus (Walker & al. 2004) has led to a reinvestigation of the defining character of the genus, the elongation of the connective tissue of the stamen (Walker & Sytsma 2007).

In the Iberian peninsula the genus comprises 18 species and several infraspecific taxa and hybrids (Hedge 1972; Sáez 2010). *Salvia valentina* was described by Vahl (1804: 268) from material collected by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu in 1716 in La Murta (Valencia province, Spain). It is a narrow endemic plant distributed only in the Valencian Community and Catalonia (Spain). This species was treated as infraspecific taxon of *S. sylvestris* L. [lectotype designated by Hedge (1961: 564), Herb. Burser XIII: 117 in UPS-Burser] as f. *valentina* (Vahl) Pau, or subsp. *valentina* (Vahl) O. Bolòs & Vigo, or as subspecies of *S. nemorosa* L. (*S. nemorosa* subsp. *valentina* (Vahl) O. Bolòs & al.) (see Bolòs & al., 1993). Furthermore a variety was described: var. *barcinonensis* (O. Bolòs & Vigo) O. Bolòs & Vigo (\equiv *S. nemorosa* var. *barcinonensis* O. Bolòs & Vigo) with holotype at BC 596928. However, these names are currently considered as synonymous of the *S. valentina* s. str. (Sáez 2010). On the other hand, a hybrid of *S. valentina* and *S. verbenaca* subsp. *controversa* (Ten.) Briq. has been described from

*To Prof. Dr. Ramón Figuerola Lamata (1953-2017), *in memoriam*.

material collected in Valencian province (Rótova, pr. Gandia), as *S. ×rosuae* Figuerola & al. (1990) (with holotype at VAL ex VF 15150).

The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the nomenclatural stability of the Vahl's name *Salvia valentina* by lectotypification. The lectotype is based on the protologue and consultation of Vahl's original material in the Jussieu herbarium at P (Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris). Jussieu's handwriting was identified by comparison with published samples (Burdet 1976).

Background and typification of the name *Salvia valentina*

The Vahl's protologue (1804: 268) of *Salvia valentina* consists of a diagnosis "*SALVIA foliis cordato-lanceolatis inaequaliter crenatis, bracteis cordatis attenuatis basi coloratis calyce longioribus*", with a complete and extensive morphological description of this plant in Latin. The protologue also contains a synonym cited from Barrelier (1714: ic. 1317) "*Horminum hispanicum, foliis herbae venti, flore coeruleo*", the geographical locality "*Habitat in regno Valentino locis aridis et desertis*", and material from the Jussieu herbarium "*Ex herbario Jussiaei*". The synonym is accompanied by an excellent illustration (see Barrelier 1714: page 25, n. 237, ic. 1317), and therefore it is original material and candidate for the lectotype of this name.

In accordance with the transcription of Folch (Salvador 1972), Joan Salvador and Antoine and Bernard de Jussieu were in Valencian area (incl. Sierra de la Murta) between 24 October 1716 and 8 November 1716. The herbarium of this travel is preserved in the Jussieu herbarium at P, and several duplicate sheets are at BC (BC-Salvador) (see Bolòs 1946; Layssus & Layssus 1970; Ibáñez 2006).

In the Antoine Laurent de Jussieu herbarium at P there is only a herbarium sheet of this plant, P-JU-5239 (code according to *Catalogue de l'Herbier d'Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu* 1868, conserved in the *Laboratoire de Phanérogamie* of the *Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris*, MNHN) (see Stafleu 1964). This sheet, also with code P00657955, bears a fragment well preserved and developed, with leaves and flowers, and a label handwritten by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu "*Salvia valentina / Sclarea folio lanceolato hispanica Barr. obs. / N. 233 [237] p. 25. / horminum hispanicum foliis herba venti - / flore coeruleo Barr. ic. 1317. / in deserto La Murta dicto Regni valentini*" (image available at <http://mediaphoto.mnhn.fr/media/14594288337061omA6Xl67zCEPhR8>).

We have been unable to trace any further original material, e.g., in the Salvador herbarium at BC (see Ibáñez 2006) or in the Vahl's personal herbarium at C. In conclusion, although the Barrelier's illustration match with the traditional concept and current use of Vahl's *Salvia valentina*, according to Art. 9.5 of the *ICN* (see also Art. 40 Note 2) (see McNeill & al. 2012) the specimen at P (with code P00657955) can be considered as a syntype, and therefore it has priority in the lectotype designation (see Art. 9.12 of the *ICN*). Fortunately, the specimen match with the traditional concept and current use of the name (e.g., Sáez 2010; Mateo & Crespo 2014) and it is designated as the lectotype of *Salvia valentina*.

Salvia valentina Vahl, Enum. Pl.: 268. 1804

≡ *S. sylvestris* f. *valentina* (Vahl) Pau (1896: 86)

≡ *S. nemorosa* subsp. *valentina* (Vahl) O. Bolòs & al. (1993: 1215)

≡ *S. sylvestris* subsp. *valentina* (Vahl) O. Bolòs & Vigo (1996: 347)

Lectotype (designated here):—[SPAIN]. “La Murta dicto Regni valentini” [La Murta, Valencia] (P-JU-5239 [code P00657955!]) (image available at <http://mediaphoto.mnhn.fr/media/14594288337061omA6Xl67zCEPhR8>).

Note: The material of this species indicated by Vahl (1804) in the protologue as “Ex herbario Jussiaei” perhaps is represented by a single specimen (i.e., P-JU-5239 [code P00657955!]). However, it is not the holotype of the name since the author indicated in the protologue other element, i.e., the Barrelier’s illustration (1714: ic. 1317) (see McNeill 2014).

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the handling editor and two anonymous referees for the great help in revising the manuscript.

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