New Taxa and Nomenclatural Actions

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A new species of *Lathyrus* L. (Fabaceae) from Turkey

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*Lathyrus* L. belongs to the tribe Fabeae within the Fabaceae (Leguminosae). It contains more than 200 taxa and has an almost worldwide distribution (Allkin et al., 1986). Tutin & Heywood (1981) reported, in *Flora Europaea*, that 54 species are known from the area. In *Flora of Turkey*, Davis (1970) stated that the genus is represented by 67 taxa at the species, subspecies, and variety level. However, the number of taxa known from Turkey has since increased to 75 (Davis et al., 1988; Günes & Özhatay, 2000; Genç & Şahin, 2008; Genç, 2009).

*Lathyrus tefennicus* H. Genç & A. Şahin, sp. nov.

**(S1-3. Fig. 1, S1-4. Fig. 2)**

Type: Turkey, Burdur Tefenni Province: 37°17′; 33.71′′N, 29°35′40.07″E, alt. 1250–1370 m, grassy places around *Pinus* forests in the Burdur Tefenni Province, 2009-06-20, H. Genç 1200 (holotype, FUH; isotype, GUL).


Distribution: *Lathyrus tefennicus* grows in grassy places around *Pinus* forests, alt. 1250–1370 m. Flowering and fruiting occurs in May–July. It is endemic to the Burdur Tefenni Province, and belongs to the Mediterranean element of the Turkish flora. The species was collected from only one locality and is rare, confined to a limited area of approximately 2000 m². The population is not in good condition and the number of individuals is approximately 50–300. Therefore, it could be regarded as being in the Critically Endangered (CR) category (IUCN, 2001).

Online supplementary data:

S1-1. Additional statements
S1-2. Table 1. Some characters of *Lathyrus tefennicus* and other closer relatives in *Lathyrus* section Platystylis
S1-3. Fig. 1. *Lathyrus tefennicus* sp. nov. a, Habit (from holotype). b, Standard ×3. c, Keel ×3. d, Wings ×5. e, Calyx, stamen, and ovary ×3.5. f, Seed ×6. g, Flower ×3. h, Legume ×1.5. i, Leaflet ×2.
S1-4. Fig. 2. Geographic location of *Lathyrus tefennicus* sp. nov. (⋆), *L. pallescens* (△), *L. brachypterus* (●), *L. cilicicus* (◦), *L. spathulatus* (■), and *L. variabilis* (□) in Turkey.
S1-5. References
S1-6. Appendix

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Validation of the name *Callicarpa bodinieri* var. *iteophylla* (Lamiaceae)

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*Callicarpa bodinieri* H. Léveillé var. *iteophylla* C. Y. Wu, var. nov.

Type: China. Yunnan: Mengla, 1953-06-03, Yong-Shu Wang 27 (holotype, KUN 0484466; isotype, KUN 0484467!).


*Callicarpa bodinieri* H. Léveillé var. *iteophylla* C. Y. Wu is endemic to southern Yunnan province of China, and it occurs in mixed forests at altitudes between 600 and 1600 m. This new variety is easily distinguished from var. *bodinieri* and var. *rosthornii* (Diels) Rehder in that the leaf blade is lanceolate, oblanceolate, or obovate-oblong, and 2–4 cm wide (vs. narrowly elliptic, elliptic, or ovate-elliptic, and 4–7 cm wide in var. *bodinieri*), and subglabrous on both surfaces (vs. abaxially grayish stellate pubescent in var. *rosthornii*).

The genus *Callicarpa* L. belongs to the family Lamiaceae or Labiatae (Harley et al., 2004; Heywood et al., 2007), although it is sometimes placed in the family Verbenaceae (e.g. Fang, 1982; Chen & Gilbert, 1994). This genus consists of approximately 140 species distributed throughout temperate, subtropical, and tropical Asia and America, tropical Australia, and some Pacific islands (Harley et al., 2004). Approximately 48 species are recorded in China (Chen & Gilbert, 1994). *Callicarpa bodinieri* H. Léveillé is a very important Chinese medicinal plant, and it occurs in southern China and Vietnam. Among this species, three varieties are recognized, var. *bodinieri*, var. *rosthornii* (Diels) Rehder and var. *iteophylla* C. Y. Wu. However, C. *bodinieri* var. *iteophylla* C. Y. Wu was not validly published in the original description in 1977 (Wu et al., 1977: 406), because two gatherings were simultaneously designated as types (i.e. one flowering type and one fruiting type (in Chinese)) contrary to Article 37.1 and 37.2 of ICBN (McNeill et al., 2006). In the Catalogue of type specimens (Cormophyta) in the herbaria of China (Jin & Chen, 1994), this name was also not validated. Unfortunately, this problem was not discovered during preparation of the Chinese edition of *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae* (Fang, 1982), nor the updated English edition of *Flora of China* (Chen & Gilbert, 1994).

To enable its formal use, this name is herein validated with the flowering specimen designated as the holotype. According to Article 46.2, the authorship of the name *Callicarpa bodinieri* var. *iteophylla* is ascribed to C. Y. Wu.

**Additional specimens examined (paratypes):**

China. Yunnan: Mengla, Sheng-Ji Pei 59-9905, 59-10285; ibid., Yan-Hui Li 5031 (KUN); Jingdong, Ying Tsiang 12495 (KUN); ibid., Ming-Kong Li 1503 (KUN); Menghai, Chi-Wu Wang 73962 (KUN); Jinghong, Kai-Li Yue 61 (KUN); Guangnan, Shou-Zheng Wang 787 (KUN); no locality, Yunnan University Exped. 2707 (KUN).

**Online supplementary data:**

S4-1. Fig. 1. Holotype of *Callicarpa bodinieri* H. Léveillé var. *iteophylla* C. Y. Wu (Yong-Shu Wang 27, KUN 0484466).

S4-2. Fig. 2. Isotype of *Callicarpa bodinieri* H. Léveillé var. *iteophylla* C. Y. Wu (Yong-Shu Wang 27, KUN 0484467).

S4-3. Fig. 3. One paratype of *Callicarpa bodinieri* H. Léveillé var. *iteophylla* C. Y. Wu (Yong-Shu Wang 27, KUN 0484467).

S4-4. Fig. 4. One paratype of *Callicarpa bodinieri* H. Léveillé var. *iteophylla* C. Y. Wu (Ying Tsiang 12495, KUN 0484468).

S4-5. References

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