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(2010) Proposal to conserve the name *Senecio gerardi* against *Inula provincialis* (*S. provincialis*) (*Compositae*)

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(2010) *Senecio gerardi* Godr. & Gren. in Grenier & Godron, Fl. France 2: 122. Nov 1850 [*Dicot.: Compos.*], nom. cons. prop. Lectotypus (hic designatus): France, Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur, Var, montagne Sainte-Victoire, *Castagne* (NCY No. 013523).

(=) *Inula provincialis* L., Sp. Pl.: 884. 1 Mai 1753, nom. rej. prop. Lectotypus (hic designatus): France, “Collendaneis Galloprovinciae”, Herb. Burser VI: 127 (UPS).

Senecio gerardi Godr. & Gren. is a species distributed in NE Spain, SE France and NW Italy. It is a perennial herbaceous plant morphologically close to *S. doronicum* (L.) L. and characterized by bearing short supplementary bracts widened at the base, leaves abruptly attenuate and tomentose beneath, and solitary to few capitula. It grows in calcareous mountains with some thermophile influence.

Senecio gerardi has consistently been accepted and widely used in the taxonomic literature from its publication in 1850, e.g., by Willkomm (in Willkomm & Lange, Prodr. Fl. Hispan. 2: 115. 1865), Nyman (Consp. Fl. Eur.: 354. 1879), Rouy & Camus (Fl. France 7: 328. 1901), Coste (Fl. Descr. France 2: 308. 1903), Briquet & Cavillier (in Burnat, Fl. Alpes Marit. 6: 36. 1916), Chater & Walters (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 4: 197. 1976), Pignatti (Fl. Ital. 3: 124. 1982), and Bolòs & Vigo (Fl. Països Catalans 3: 845. 1995). In most of these cases, this taxon is included in *S. doronicum* s.l., and the epithet “*gerardi*” is used at infraspecific ranks. [It should be noted that, if published as “*gerardi*”, epithets formed from the name Gerard or Gérard, which dates at least to the Early Middle Ages when Latin was the international language of Europe and thus has a well-established Latinized form, are not correctable under ICBN Art. 60.11 (see Rec. 60C.2, McNeill & al. in Regnum Veg. 146. 2006).]

In preparing a revision of *Senecio* sect. *Crociseris* (Rchb.) Boiss., we realized the names *S. provincialis* (L.) Druce (in Rep. Bot. Exch. Club Soc. Brit. Isles 3: 423. 1914), based on *Inula provincialis* L., and *S. gerardi* are synonymous, the former having priority over *S. gerardi*. Nevertheless, *S. provincialis* has scarcely been used in taxonomic works. It was only used by Kerguélen (Index Synon. Fl. France: 168. 1993) and Greuter (in Greuter & Von Raab-Straube, Med-Checklist 2: 712. 2008), both including *S. gerardi* as a synonym of *S. provincialis*.

In the protologue of *Inula provincialis*, Linnaeus (Sp. Pl.: 884. 1753) cited Burser’s herbarium VI: 127 and indicated “Habitat in Collendaneis Galloprovinciae”. According to Jarvis (Order out

of Chaos: 591. 2007), Burser’s specimen kept at UPS is the only original material, although Jarvis wrongly references the sheet (i.e., Herb. Burser VI: “123” instead of VI: 127). In any case, the sheet corresponds undoubtedly to *S. gerardi*, showing short supplementary bracts widened at the base, and leaves abruptly attenuate and tomentose beneath, all diagnostic characters to discriminate from *S. doronicum*. The sheet includes a whole plant with a solitary capitulum and young basal leaves on the left side of the sheet. The handwritten label includes the name “*Jacobaea rotundifolia incana* Bauh.”, the locality “In Collendaneis Galloprovinciae”, and the number “127”. Thus, the mentioned sheet is designated as lectotype of the name *Inula provincialis*.

On the other hand, the protologue of *S. gerardi* mentions several localities “Hab. Mende, à la Margueride, Causse-Mejean au-dessus de Monteil; serre du Bouquet près de Nimes; mont Sainte-Victoire (*Castagne*); Toulon; Prades dans les Pyrénées-Orientales”. Since Godron is the author of *Senecio* in *Flore de France*, it is feasible to designate the lectotype on Godron’s material. According to Stafleu & Cowan (in Regnum Veg. 94: 961. 1976) the main set of Godron’s collection is kept at NCY, but there is also Godron material at AUT, BR, FI, GOET, P, and W. The curators of NCY, P, BR, and FI kindly replied to our request to examine this material. Among these available collections, we have found two sheets of potential type material, one at P and the other at NCY. The first one (P No. 00697590, as photo!) contains two specimens, the one on the left corresponds to a Godron collection labelled in his handwriting, dated 1850 but without locality. The second one (NCY No. 013523, as photo!) corresponds to a *Castagne* collection labelled in Godron’s handwriting, including locality (“Ste. Victoire”) but without date. The locality perfectly matches the information provided in the protologue; consequently, we prefer to select as lectotype this last-mentioned specimen. It contains one plant with a solitary capitulum in fruit. It is interesting to note that the first identification by *Castagne* is *Serratula nudicaulis* DC., and subsequently Godron wrote “falsi” next to *Castagne*’s identification and he added “*Senecio gerardi* nob”. In the protologue Godron also mentioned this.

In summary, the name *S. provincialis* has rarely been used. Therefore, in order to preserve nomenclatural stability in accordance with ICBN Art. 14.2, conservation of the name *S. gerardi* over *S. provincialis* is here proposed. If the proposal were to be rejected, the name *S. provincialis* would have to replace the widespread usage by botanists of *S. gerardi*, which would be highly undesirable.

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(2011) Proposal to conserve the name *Euphorbia acuta* Engelm. against *E. acuta* Bellardi ex Colla (*Euphorbiaceae*)

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- (2011) *Euphorbia acuta* Engelm. in Emory, Rep. U.S. Mex. Bound. 2(1): 189. 1–20 Apr 1859 [*Dicot.: Euphorb.*], nom. cons. prop. Typus: U.S.A., “N. Mex.”, 1851, *Wright 1839* (MO).
- (H) *Euphorbia acuta* Bellardi ex Colla, Herb. Pedem. 5: 132. 6–30 Apr 1836, nom. rej. prop. Typus: *Bellardi?* [deest].

The name *Euphorbia acuta* Bellardi ex Colla was published in *Herbarium Pedemontanum* (Colla, l.c.), with a short and vague morphological description. The reference to “umbrella 4-fida” is sufficient to place the species within *Euphorbia* L. subg. *Esula* Pers. because this is the only infrageneric taxon in northern Italy that possesses pseudoumbellate inflorescences. However, none of the remaining characteristics are diagnostic, and based solely on the description it is not possible to attribute this name to any of the numerous species of *Euphorbia* subg. *Esula* that occur in the region. No precise collection information is provided in the protologue, but reference is made to a specimen in the Bellardi Herbarium. This herbarium is now housed at TO, as is the Colla Herbarium. A search in both these collections for a possible type of *E. acuta* Bellardi ex Colla failed to locate any specimen to which this name could be attributed (L. Guglielmo, pers. comm.). Likewise, in a detailed account of the 3167 species represented in the Herbarium Pedemontanum (TO-HP), Montacchini & al. (in *Allionia* 39: 9–37. 2003) listed 28 species of *Euphorbia*, but there was no mention of *E. acuta*. In his brief protologue, Colla (l.c.) wrote that the original material was in poor condition, and it appears not to have survived until present. Therefore, it is impossible to ascertain what species *E. acuta* Bellardi ex Colla represents, and thus the name is best treated as nomen dubium. We are aware of only two publications in which *E. acuta* Bellardi ex Colla was included, and both are general checklists of a bibliographic nature: Govaerts & al. (World Checkl. Bibliogr. Euphorb.: 862. 2000) and Oudejans (World Catal. Sp. Publ. Tribe Euphorb. Geogr. Distr.: 41. 1990). In the former, the name was treated as an unplaced synonym. It has apparently never been mentioned in any Flora or revision of *Euphorbia* subsequent to its original publication. In particular, it is worth emphasizing that the name was not cited in the only complete monograph of the genus (Boissier in Candolle, *Prodr.* 15(2): 3–188. 1862) nor in the treatments of *Euphorbia* for *Flora Europaea* (Smith & Tutin in Tutin & al., *Fl. Europ.* 2: 213–226. 1968) and *Flora d'Italia* (Pignatti, *Fl.*

Ital. 2: 26–50. 1982), despite the name being presumably based on a plant from the Piedmont region of Italy.

Twenty-three years after the publication of *Euphorbia acuta* Bellardi ex Colla, Engelmann (l.c.) applied the specific epithet to a species collected in western Texas or eastern New Mexico, United States. This name and the alternative *Chamaesyce acuta* (Engelm.) Millsp. (in *Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser.* 2: 407. 1916) have since been applied to a well-characterized species of *Euphorbia* known from limestone outcrops of southern New Mexico and western Texas, as well as the adjacent states of Chihuahua and Coahuila, Mexico. Specimens determined and filed under this name occur in numerous herbaria. Furthermore, the species is a phylogenetically important one, because molecular data demonstrate that it forms part of a small clade of three species that is sister to all of the remaining nearly 300 species of *Euphorbia* subg. *Chamaesyce* sect. *Anisophyllum* Roeser (the former genus *Chamaesyce*; Y. Yang, in prep.). It is also one of just three species in the section that has a C₃ or transitional C₃-C₄ photosynthetic system, whereas all remaining species presumably share the C₄ photosynthetic system (R. Sage, in prep.). The epithet has been widely used in floristic literature in the United States and northeastern Mexico, both under *Euphorbia* (e.g., Watson in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* 18: 150. 1883; Hemsley, *Biol. Cent.-Amer., Bot.* 4: 85. 1887; Wheeler in *Amer. Midl. Naturalist* 30: 480. 1943; Johnston in *Correll & Johnston, Man. Vasc. Pl. Texas*: 971. 1970; in *Wrightia* 5: 136. 1975; Mayfield in *Sida* 14: 573. 1991) or its segregate *Chamaesyce* (e.g., Webster in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 48: 425. 1967; Mayfield in *Phytologia* 75: 181. 1993; Jones & al., *Vasc. Pl. Texas*: 109. 1997; Turner & al., *Atlas Vasc. Pl. Texas* 1: 281. 2003; Poole & al., *Rare Pl. Texas*: 79, 206. 2007; Jercinovic in *New Mexico Botanist Newslett.* 40: 4. 2007). This name also appears in Boissier's (l.c.: 18) monograph of the genus, the revision of *Euphorbia* subg. *Chamaesyce* in the United States (Wheeler in *Rhodora* 43: 176–178. 1941) where a lectotype was selected, as well as a number of anatomical, cytological, and molecular phylogenetic studies (Webster & al. in *Taxon* 24: 28, 32. 1975, in *Amer. J. Bot.* 69: 411. 1982; Powell in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 65: 602. 1978; Urbatsch & al. in *Amer. J. Bot.* 62: 497. 1982; Jordon & Hayden in *Collect. Bot. (Barcelona)* 21: 83, 84. 1992; Simmons & Hayden in *Brittonia* 49: 163. 1997; Steinmann & Porter in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 89: 462, 473. 2002; Bruyns & al. in *Taxon* 55: 401. 2006; Park & Jansen in *J. Pl. Biol.* 50: 646, 648. 2007; Steinmann & al. in *Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid* 64: 127. 2007; Zimmermann & al. in *Pl. Syst. Evol.* 286: 48. 2010).