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NOTE

LECTOTYPIFICATION OF TWO NAMES IN THE GENUS *GYMNOSTACHYUM* (ACANTHACEAE)

M.C. Shameer & V.K. Sreenivas

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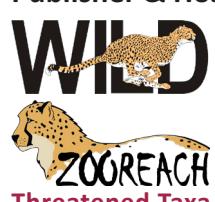


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The genus *Gymnostachyum* Nees, belongs to the family Acanthaceae, comprises about 52 species (www.plantsoftheworldonline.org), distributed mainly in tropical Asia (www.efloras.org). In India, 11 species and four varieties have been recorded to date from various geographical regions (Karthikeyan et al. 2009); of which, 12 taxa are recorded so far from peninsular India (Gamble 1924; Prabhukumar et al. 2015). As part of the ongoing taxonomic revision in the genus *Gymnostachyum* in India, the need for lectotypification of two names was identified, viz., *G. glabrum* (Dalzell) T. Anderson (1850: 338, 1867: 506) and *G. glabrum* var. *denticulatum* C.B. Clarke (1885: 509). Clarke (1885) delineates var. *denticulatum* from latter by its distinctly toothed and glabrous nature of lamina. The lectotypes are designated here according to ICN Shenzhen Code Art. 9.3 (Turland et al. 2018).

***Gymnostachyum glabrum* (Dalzell) T. Anderson (1867: 506)**

Cryptophragmum glabrum Dalzell (1850: 338)

Type (lectotype, designated here): India, Maharashtra, Bombay Ghats, N.A. Dalzell s.n., (K000885669) [K; digital image!] Image 1.

Residual syntypes: India, Maharashtra, South Concan, M Law s.n., (K000885668) [digital image!]

Nomenclatural notes: Dalzell (1850) proposed the name *Cryptophragmum glabrum* based on his collections from Bombay Ghats and Law's collection

LECTOTYPIFICATION OF TWO NAMES IN THE GENUS *GYMNOSTACHYUM* (ACANTHACEAE)

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from South Concan (present day Konkan) region, India. Later, Anderson (1867) transferred the name to the genus *Gymnostachyum*, as *G. glabrum*. During the study, we have traced two specimens, which represent duplicates from a heterogenous collection (Dalzell's and Law's) with one sheet each. Both the sheets are well preserved and bear flowers and fruits. According to ICN Art. 9.3 (Turland et al. 2018), the specimen collected by the author and kept in K (K000885669) fits the description, and is preserved very well with locality and collector name, which is considered as the best choice and designated here as the lectotype.

Apart from this, we have also traced one more specimen from CAL (CAL0000019998), unfortunately, the collector's name, date of collection and locality were missing in the sheet, hence not considered as type.

***Gymnostachyum glabrum* (Dalzell) T. Anderson var. *denticulatum* C.B. Clarke (1884: 509).**

Type (lectotype, designated here): India, Maharashtra, Concan Ghat, Kala Naddi, December 1852, D Ritchie 1211 (K000885672) [digital images!] Image 2.

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Image 1. Digital Image of proposed lectotype housed at K (barcode K000885669).



Image 2. Digital Image of proposed lectotype housed at K (barcode K000885672).

Residual syntypes: India, Maharashtra, Ram Ghat, February 1853, D Ritchie 1211 (K barcode K000885670) [digital image!]; N.A. Dalzell s.n., (K000885671) [digital image!]

Nomenclatural notes: Clarke (1884) proposed a new variety of *G. glabrum*, var. *denticulatum* based on the collections of Dalzell & Ritchie from Concan Ghats of India. Earlier both the collectors had included their collections under the name *Cryptophragmum glabrum*. In the protologue, the author mentioned about two collections and we have traced three sheets, all are housed at K. We found that Ritchie collected the plants in two seasons, viz., December 1852 (K000885672) and February 1853 (K000885670) and both the specimens were mounted on a single sheet with a single collection number. All the sheets are well preserved and bear flowers and fruits. In Dalzell's collection, he has not mentioned the locality, collection number and date of collection. According to ICN Art. 9.3 of Shenzhen code (Turland et al. 2018), the specimen collected by Ritchie and mounted on the right side of the sheet with locality, date and collection number kept at K (K000885672) fits the description, which is considered as the best choice and designated here as the lectotype.

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