



## NOTE

Typifications in *Argyreia* (Convolvulaceae)

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ABSTRACT: Lectotypes are designated for three combinations in *Argyreia* (Convolvulaceae) viz. *A. involucrata*, *A. lawii*, and *A. sericea*.KEY WORDS: *A. involucrata*, *A. lawii*, *A. sericea*, Lectotype, Typification.

## INTRODUCTION

The present assessment on typification is based on a taxonomic revision of the genus *Argyreia* Lour. for India. *Argyreia* is a native of continental Asia, and a two species has been reported for Australia (Van Oostroom, 1953; Australian Plant Census database: <http://www.chah.gov.au/apc/index.html>, 2016). In India, *Argyreia* is represented by ca. 40 species (Santapau and Henry, 1983), and it ranks as the second largest genus of the Indian Convolvulaceae. Nevertheless, after Clarke's contribution of Convolvulaceae for the *Flora of British India*, no revisionary work has been done for India. Important are the revisions for Malesia by Van Oostroom (1953: 46 species) and China by Fang and Staples (1995: 22 species).

The authors, therefore, undertook examining non-typified specific names in *Argyreia* and found that three combinations *A. involucrata* C.B. Clarke, *A. lawii* C.B. Clarke, and *A. sericea* Dalz. need to be lectotyped. In doing so the Melbourne Code has been followed.

*Argyreia involucrata* C.B. Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 4: 187. 1883. Syntypes: India. "Argyreia n. 23, Herb, Ind, Or. *H. f. & T.*; Western Deccan Peninsula; Concan and Bababoodan Hills, *Law*; Bombay, *Dalzell*" [Herb, Ind, Or. *H. f. & T.* = J.D. Hooker and T. Thomson's East India Herbarium at Kew]

**Lectotype** (designated here): **Maharashtra**, Bombay, *s.d.* N.A. *Dalzell* 23 *Argyreia* K (K001081780), digital image! **Fig. 1A.**

Within the protologue, Clarke (1883) cited syntype collections and regardless of the collector names (including his own collections), he grouped the collections and annotated or labelled the relevant specimens as, 'Argyreia No. 23' formerly housed at the Herbarium Indie Orientalis. We could trace six specimens labelled as such. Two of these are preserved at K (K000830651 and K001081780) while BM

(BM000035631), GH (00135004), M (M0184923) and S (S12-202), have a single sheet, each. The label (*Argyreia* No. 23), collector and locality of collection (Concan and Bababoodan Hills; Bombay) convince us that these specimens are part of the original material on which the description of this species was based. The Kew herbarium also possesses four more specimens collected by J.S. Law but without a label 'Argyreia No. 23', so it's uncertain whether these specimens were part of the original materials. Two of the specimens at Kew, a specimen with barcode number K001081780 agree well with the protologue, whereas K000830652 actually is *A. kudajadrya* Biju and Matthew (Biju, 1997). The BM specimen does not agree with the protologue. It is the type of *A. involucrata* var. *inequalis* as was labelled by G. Staples. The specimen at GH, M, and S represent *A. sericea* Dalz. So, they are to be excluded as candidates for a lectotype for the combination *A. involucrata* although stickered as 'TYPUS'. They may be regarded as syntypes.

Hence, the specimen K001081780 is designated here as the lectotype (see Art. 9.2; McNeil *et al.*, 2012).

*Argyreia lawii* C.B. Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 4:190. 1883. Syntypes: India. "Argyreia n. 28, Herb, Ind, Or. *H. f. & T.*; The Concan and Malabar, Bababoodan Hills, *Law*, & c."

**Lectotype** (designated here): **Karnataka**, Bababoodan Hills *s.d.*, Law 28 *Argyreia*, K (K000830722), digital image!, isolectotype K (K000830721), GH (00135003), P (00584825), digital image! **Fig. 1B.**

C. B. Clarke (1883) described this species based on collections he received from J. S. Law and named in honour of him. Clarke cited the specimens as 'Argyreia no. 28' within the protologue. Four specimens so labelled have been traced at above mentioned herbaria. Among those K000830722 is selected as a lectotype for combination *A. lawii*.



**Fig. 1.** Lectotype of **A: *Argyreia involucrate*** (Dalzell, Bombay, *Argyreia* No. 23, K). **B: *Argyreia lawii*** (Law, Malabar Concan, K) **C: *Argyreia sericea*** (Dalzell, Bombay, *Argyreia*, K) Reproduced with the kind permission of the board of trustees, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

*Argyreia sericea* Dalz. in N.A. Dalzell & G.S. Gibson, Bombay Fl.: 169. 1861.

**Lectotype** (designated here): **Maharashtra, Bombay s.d. Dalzell s.n. K (K000830639)**, digital image!

#### Fig. 1C.

When describing *A. sericea* Dalzell did not cite any specimen. However, we have found a collection of Mr. Dalzell which was presented to the Kew Herbarium by Mrs. Dalzell in April 1878, specimen barcode number K000830639. The Kew Herbarium also has K001081768 which is labelled as 'PossibleType', but it's neither a collection of the author nor mentioned in the protologue so it's uncertain that Dalzell had referred this specimen for preparation of diagnosis. Although the specimen K000830639 is not mentioned in the protologue it's a collection by the author and so presumably original material and it's possible for the uncited specimen to be a part of the original material (see Art. 9.12; McNeil *et al.*, 2012; Turland, 2013). We designate the specimen K000830639 as the lectotype for the species *A. sericea*.

**Note:** Dalzell has cited a reference of No. 985 of Grahams Catalogue of Bombay Plants which suggests that this species may be *Ipomoea bracteata*. But, Graham, doubtfully mentioned '*I. bracteata*?' and remarked that his species might not be the same species treated by G. Don (Gen. Hist. 4: 278. 1837), who in turn used *I. bracteata* (Vahl) Roem. & Schult. Perhaps Graham's remark led Dalzell to name Graham's doubtful species as *A. sericea*. We have compared the type of *I. bracteata* with the collection of Mr. Dalzell (proposed lectotype of *A. sericea*), they do not match.

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