Lectotypification of Brazilian species of Vitex Tour. ex L. (Lamiaceae)
Lectotipificação de espécies brasileiras de Vitex Tour. ex L. (Lamiaceae)

Flávio França

Abstract: Lectotypes are designated for the following taxa of Vitex Tour. ex L. (Lamiaceae) from Brazil: Vitex brevilabiata Ducke, V. duckei Huber, V. gardneriana Schauer, V. schaueriana Moldenke, V. triflora Vahl var. angustiloba Huber, V. triflora var. kraatzii Huber and V. triflora var. tenuiflora Huber.

Keywords: Vitex. Lamiaceae. Verbenaceae. Brazil.

Resumo: Lectótipos são designados para os seguintes taxa de Vitex Tour. ex L. (Lamiaceae) do Brasil: Vitex brevilabiata Ducke, V. duckei Huber, V. gardneriana Schauer, V. schaueriana Moldenke, V. triflora Vahl var. angustiloba Huber, V. triflora var. kraatzii Huber e V. triflora var. tenuiflora Huber.


1 Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana. Departamento de Ciências Biológicas. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brasil (flaviofranca@hotmail.com).
INTRODUCTION
The name *Vitex* was first used by Tournefort (1719), when he described five species. Linnaeus (1753) included four species in the genus. Almost a hundred years later, Schauer (1847) published a global revision of *Vitex*, in which he listed 59 species. In his contribution to “Flora Brasiliensis”, Schauer (1851) included ten species of *Vitex*, later, Moldenke (1959) recognized 36 species for Brazil.

An inventory of Brazilian *Vitex* species (in preparation) has revealed that some names have no designed holotype, and this paper aims to lectotypify these.

RESULTS


This species name is based on two sheets (A. Ducke s.n. RB 18954 and A. Ducke s.n. RB 311) both deposited in the herbarium of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden – RB - (Ducke, 1925). There are duplicates of A. Ducke s.n. RB 18954 at Kew (K). The sheet RB 311 was selected as lectotype because its leaves are more developed than the sheet 18954.


Huber (1908) described *V. duckei* based on two specimens: MG 8441 (MG, RB) and MG 8605 (MG). MG 8441 sheet has few flowers, but MG 8605 contains many flowers, with buds and opened flowers. This sheet is therefore designated here as the lectotype for this species.


Schauer (1847) described *V. gardneriana* based on two collections, one of Gardner and another of Houlette. He mistakenly said that the specimens were collected in Rio de Janeiro, but he stated, in “Flora Brasiliensis” (Schauer, 1851), that the material was collected at “rivis Capiberibe, Moxoto”, a river located in Pernambuco.

The material deposited at the herbarium at Kew (K) under Gardner’s number (Gardner 1107, two sheets) was designated as ‘cotype’ of *V. gardneriana* by Moldenke. However, the protologue lists only a numberless Gardner collection, so the material from Kew is apparently not the type of the species.

Schauer (1847) indicated that he saw the material in the herbaria of Martius and De Candolle. The specimen from Geneva (G), where the De Candolle collections are deposited was not examined. Only the Houlette material deposited at BR, where are the Martius collections, was studied here.

The Houlette specimen from BR display clearly the principal features of the species and includes the citation of Schauer in “Flora Brasiliensis”, “in rivis Capiberibe Moxoto”. Based on this, it is designated here as the lectotype of this species.


Schauer (1847) described *V. montevidensis* var. *parviflora* based on two collections: J. S. Blanchet 2782 and Riedel s.n. The Riedel’s specimen could not be found, but the one of J. S. Blanchet 2782 is well represented. There are duplicates of J. S. Blanchet 2782 in Kew (K) and Vienna (W). Schauer (1847) cited collections deposited in Berlin (B), Vienna (W) and Saint Petersburg (LE) (“berol. c. vindob. et petr.”). The only material cited by Schauer (1847) examined was the one from Vienna (W), however, it matches the original description of this species. Additionally, a label giving the correct locality data is given. Therefore this specimen is designated here as the lectotype of *Vitex montevidensis* var.
parviflora and V. schaueriana, name proposed by Moldenke (1937), because there is an earlier species named V. parviflora.


Huber (1908) described this variety based on three specimens: Huber s.n. MG 254 (MG, NY – fragments-), Huber s.n. MG 524 (MG, RB) and R. Siqueira s.n. MG 6886. The latter specimen (R. Siqueira s.n. MG 6886) is designated as lectotype, because it is the most representative, clearly showing the variety characters mentioned in the protologue.


This variety was described by Huber (1908) based on two sheets: Huber s.n. MG 1729 and A. Ducke s.n. MG 2873. The former has some damage to its leaves, the latter is better conserved. Therefore, the specimen A. Ducke s.n. MG 2873 is designated here as the lectotype of this variety.


Huber (1908) described this variety based on nine specimens, all collected by A. Ducke: MG 1890, MG 2872, MG 3758, MG 4927, MG 2908a, MG 7914, MG 8381, MG 6759, and MG 2950b. The specimen A. Ducke s.n. MG 6759 has the main characters for the recognition of the variety and, therefore, it is designated here as lectotype of V. triflora var. tenuifolia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was partially supported by Mellon Foundation/Margaret Mee and MCT/PPBio-Semi-árido Grant. I thank Raymond Harley and Cásio van den Berg for helping with the English language and nomenclatural aspects.

REFERENCES


