

Lectotypification of *Phyllanthus baeobotryoides* and *P. macrocalyx* (Phyllanthaceae) from India

Ravikiran S. Pagare*, Anup S. Deshpande & Sharad S. Kambale

Department of Botany, Goa University, Goa 403206, India (*corresponding author's e-mail: ravikiran.pagare@gmail.com)

Received 9 May 2016, final version received 25 Jan. 2017, accepted 10 Feb. 2017

Pagare R.S., Deshpande A.S. & Kambale S.S. 2017: Lectotypification of *Phyllanthus baeobotryoides* and *P. macrocalyx* (Phyllanthaceae) from India. — *Ann. Bot. Fennici* 54: 199–202.

The names *Phyllanthus baeobotryoides* Wall. ex Müll.Arg. and *P. macrocalyx* Müll.Arg. from India are lectotypified.

Phyllanthus comprises 750–800 species distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of the world (Mabberley 2008). Balakrishnan and Chakrabarty (2007) reported from India 53 species and 4 varieties belonging to 6 subgenera, of which 20 species and 2 varieties are endemic to the country (Singh *et al.* 2015). Nayar (2014) reported 34 species from the Western Ghats, of which 15 are confined to this region.

While studying the herbarium specimens of *Phyllanthus* housed at CAL, the first author came across some type specimens. After a detailed study of the specimens and scrutiny of the literature it was found that *P. baeobotryoides* Wall. ex Müll.Arg. and *P. macrocalyx* Müll.Arg. warrant lectotypification. Hence, lectotypes for the two names are designated from the original materials in accordance with the Art. 9.2 of Melbourne Code (McNeill *et al.* 2012).

***Phyllanthus baeobotryoides* Wall. ex Müll.Arg.**

Linnaea 32: 15. 1863. — LECTOTYPE (designated here): India orientali (Bangladesh), Sillet (Sylhet), Wallich 7942B! (K001128597 image!; Fig. 1); isolectotype K000246542

image!, CAL0000022635!, CAL0000022636! and CAL0000022703!).

Müller (1863) validated the name *P. baeobotryoides* Wall. (*nom. nud.*) based on the gathering Wallich *Cat. No. 7942*. The Wallich Catalogue does not have a number 7942, but has 7942A “*Phyllanthus baeobotryoides* Wall.” Hort Cal and 7942B Sillet (or Silhet). Multiple specimens were seen under collection number 7942B at CAL, E, G and K. There is only one specimen housed at K-W bearing the number 7942A (K001128597), and the specimen also has a photocopied cut up label of the list number, name of the plant, and place name (affixed at the top centre), from the Catalogue: 7942A “*Phyllanthus baeobotryoides* Wall.” Hort Cal. There are two more specimens of 7942B at K-W, of which K000246543 has an annotation slip, wherein it is written “Sylhet merit De Silva 1825”. Francis de Silva was one of the plant collectors of Wallich, collecting plants in Sylhet. The other specimen K001128597 is without any annotation.

There are four more specimens bearing the number 7942B at E (E00314318, E00314319, E00314320, E00314321), and a specimen at GDC (G00325325) indicated as ‘holotype’ and one



Fig. 1. Lectotype of *Phyllanthus baebotryoides* Wall. ex Müll.Arg. (K001128597). Reproduced with permission from the copyright owner (Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew).

more specimen at G (G00434917) indicated as “isotype”. All those herbarium specimens were considered to be original materials. Hence, among the available original materials collected in Sillet (Sylhet), India (Bangladesh) the complete representative specimen housed at K-W (K001128597 image!) is designated here as a lectotype.

***Phyllanthus macrocalyx* Müll.Arg.**

Linnaea 32: 48. 1863. — LECTOTYPE (designated here): India

(India orientalis), prov. Malabar Concan, 1861, *Stocks, Law & C. s.n.* (G-DC-G00316734 image!; Fig. 2); isolectotype G-DC-G00316733).

Müller (1863) described *P. macrocalyx* based on a collection made by Stocks, Law & C. *s.n.* from Malabar Concan, India Orientalis. The author did not cite a precise locality or a holotype. Three specimens mounted on single herbarium sheets were found in G-DC, denoted by two barcodes, i.e., G00316733 (single specimen) and G00316734 (two specimens). The specimen



Fig. 2. Lectotype of *Phyllanthus macrocalyx* Müll. Arg. (G-DC-G00316734). Reproduced with permission from the copyright owner (Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève).

G00316734 which has a prominent calyx is designated here as a lectotype.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the Board of Trustees of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K) and De Candolle Herbarium (G-DC) for permission to publish the image of the selected lectotype and the authorities of CAL, for permission to consult the herbarium. Authors are thankful to Prof. M.K. Janarthanam and Head, Department of Botany, Goa University for the guidance and availing laboratory facilities. RSP thanks to UGC-RGNF (2013-14/RGNF-2013-14-SC-

GOA-44299) and SSK thanks to University Grants Commission (F.4-2/2006 (BSR)/ BL/14-15/0489 dated 1 July 2015) for the financial assistance.

References

- Balakrishnan N.P. & Chakrabarty T. 2007: *The family Euphorbiaceae in India: a synopsis of its profile, taxonomy and bibliography*. — Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.
- Mabberley D.J. 2008: *Mabberley's plant-book: a portable dictionary of plants, their classification and uses*, 3rd ed. — Cambridge University Press.

- McNeill J., Barrie F.R., Buck W.R., Demoulin V., Greuter W., Hawksworth D.L., Herendeen P.S., Knapp S., Marhold K., Prado J., Prud'homme van Reine W.F., Smith G.F., Wiersema J.H. & Turland N.J. 2012: International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Melbourne Code). — *Regnum Vegetabile* 154: 1–208.
- Müller J. 1863: Euphorbiaceae. Vorläufige Mittheilungen aus dem für De Candolle's Prodrromus bestimmten Manuscript über diese Familie, von Dr. J. Müller (Müll.Arg.), Conservator des De Candolle'schen Herbariums. — *Linnaea* 32: 1–126.
- Nayar T.S., Rasiya Beegam A. & Sibi M. 2014: *Flowering plants of the Western Ghats, India*, vol. 1: Dicots. — Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Singh P., Karthigeyan K., Lakshminarasimhan P. & Dash S.S. 2015: *Endemic vascular plants of India*. — Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata.