






The correct identity of *Lasiosiphon microphyllus* (Meisn.) Meisn. (Thymelaeaceae) and the new combination *Lasiosiphon kuntzei* (Gilg.)

R.Kolokoto & Magee



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Background: While working towards a taxonomic revision of the genus *Lasiosiphon* (Thymelaeaceae), it became clear that the current application of the name *Lasiosiphon microphyllus* did not correspond to the identity of the type material.

Objectives: To effect the requisite nomenclatural changes.

Method: Herbarium specimens from NBG and PRE as well as the type collections of *L. microphyllus* and *Lasiosiphon suavissimus* were studied.

Results: Nomenclatural corrections are required for the taxa currently treated as *L. microphyllus* and *L. suavissimus*.

Conclusions: *Lasiosiphon microphyllus* is recognised as the earliest name for the tetramerous species currently known as *L. suavissimus*. *Gnidia kuntzei* is the earliest available name for the pentamerous taxon currently treated as *L. microphyllus* and the new combination *Lasiosiphon kuntzei* (Gilg.) R.Kolokoto & Magee is provided.

Keywords: new combination; *Gnidia microphylla*; *Gnidia suavissima*; *Gnidia kuntzei*; Greater Cape Floristic Region; Karoo; Richtersveld; new synonym.

Introduction

Lasiosiphon Fresen. (Thymelaeaceae) is a genus of subshrubs, shrubs or small trees from Africa and Madagascar (Wright 1915). *Lasiosiphon* was only recently resurrected from the large, polyphyletic genus *Gnidia* L., largely based on the phylogenetic analyses of Beaumont et al. (2009) (Magee & Manning 2017; Manning & Boatwright 2013), and the taxonomy of the species is still unclear. The genus has its centre of diversity in southern Africa, with approximately 29 species currently recorded from the region (Magee & Manning 2017). Madagascar is also rich in *Lasiosiphon* species (Boatwright et al. 2017), with 13 recognised in the taxonomic revision of Rogers (2009). However, the number of species in tropical Africa remains unclear, with all of the species still placed within *Gnidia*.

During the study for a taxonomic revision of the genus *Lasiosiphon*, nomenclatural issues were encountered around *Lasiosiphon microphyllus* (Meisn.) Meisn. This species was described as *Gnidia microphylla* Meisn. (1841), based on a collection made by J.F. Drège (1794–1881) near the mouth of the Orange River in Northern Cape, South Africa. Although Meisner (1841) described the species as tetramerous, he later (Meisner 1857) transferred it to the otherwise pentamerous genus *Lasiosiphon*, and expanded its circumscription to include pentamerous specimens from the Karoo region of South Africa. Our review of the application of these names has led us to question this decision.

Materials and methods

Herbarium specimens were examined from BOL, NBG, PRE and SAM (acronyms following Thiers 2017), the primary holdings of southern African flora. These were compared with images of type specimens on JSTOR Global Plants (<https://plants.jstor.org>) and the NY Herbarium (<http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/vh/>).

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Results

The name *L. microphyllus* is currently applied to a taxon that is widely distributed across the dry interior of South Africa (Bredenkamp 2013; Meisner 1857; Retief & Meyer 2017; Wright 1915). However, the type specimen collected by J.F. Drège (*Drège 2976a*) is from the Richtersveld near the north-western border of South Africa (Figure 1). The type differs significantly from collections from interior South Africa in its glabrous, \pm membranous involucre bracts and in its tetramerous flowers with a shorter, glabrous hypanthium \pm 5 mm long. In contrast, populations from interior South Africa have puberulous, papery involucre bracts and pentamerous flowers with a longer, hairy hypanthium \pm 10.5 mm long. The current application of *L. microphyllus* to the pentamerous taxon from the interior is obviously incorrect, and the name should be restricted to populations from the northwest coast matching the type. These populations are currently known under the name *Lasiosiphon*

suavissimus (Dinter) Domke. (Figure 1), described from southern Namibia. Examination of the type of *L. suavissimus* confirms that it corresponds closely with the type of *L. microphyllus*, and we regard the two as representing the same taxon. As *L. microphyllus* is the earlier name, we apply it here to the tetramerous taxon from the Richtersveld and southern Namibia, reducing *L. suavissimus* into synonymy.

The pentamerous taxon from the South African interior is, therefore, currently without a name. Wright (1915) treated *Gnidia kuntzei* Gilg. as a synonym of *L. microphyllus*. The type specimen of *G. kuntzei* is pentamerous and was collected near Middelburg (*Kuntze s.n.*) in the dry interior (Figure 1). It shares all the diagnostic characters with other pentamerous populations from the South African interior currently included in *L. microphyllus* and is the oldest available name for this taxon. We reinstate it and provide the new combination *L. kuntzei* (Gilg.) R.Kolokoto & Magee.

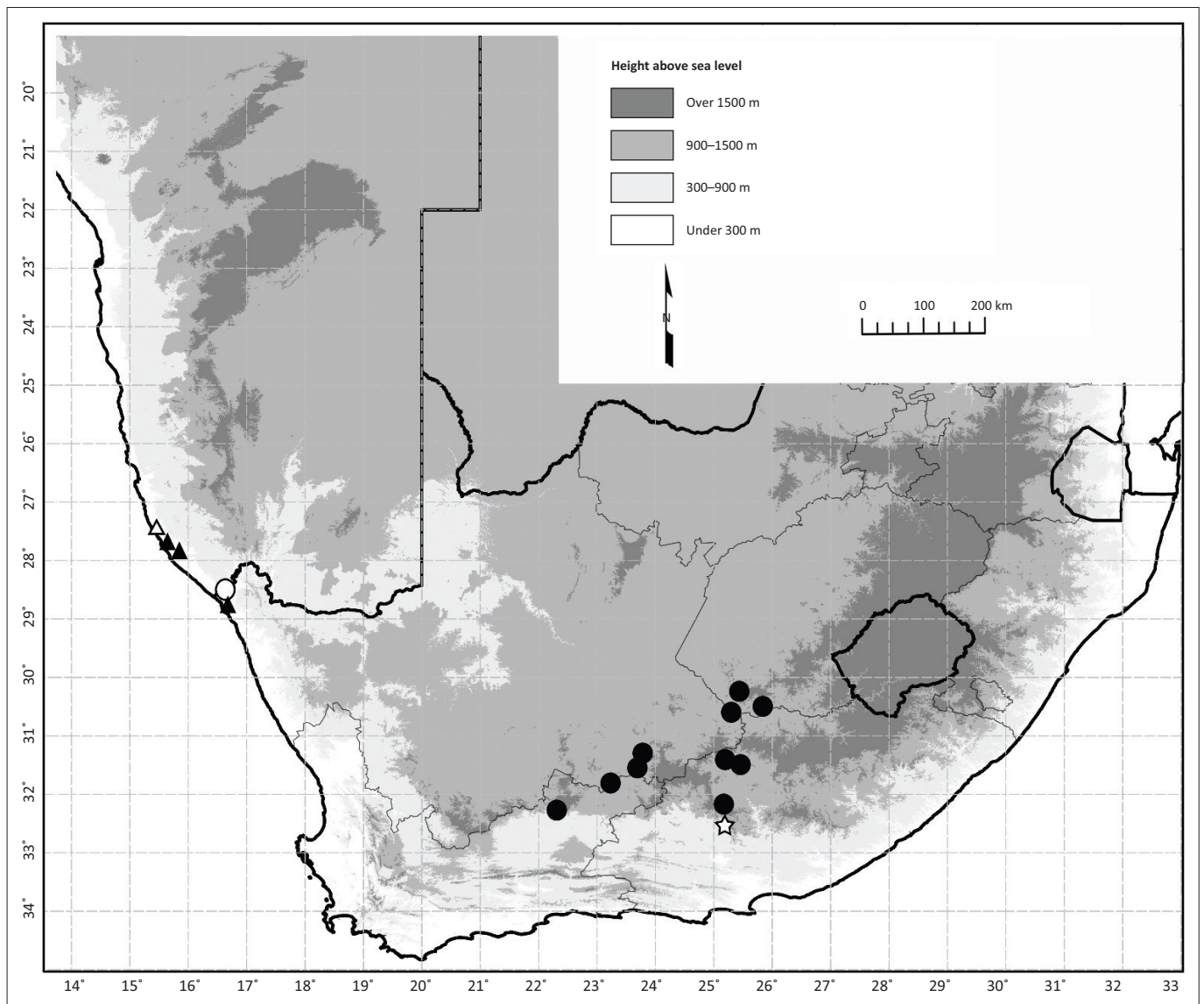


FIGURE 1: Distribution of *Lasiosiphon microphyllus* (●) and *L. suavissimus* (▲). The type localities of *L. microphyllus* (○), *L. suavissimus* (△) and *L. kuntzei* (☆) are also indicated.

The relevant nomenclatural changes are formalised below:

- (1) *Lasiosiphon microphyllus* (Meisn.) Meisn. in De Candolle, Prodr. 14: 593 (1857). *Gnidia microphylla* Meisn. in Linnaea 14: 432. (1841). Type: South Africa [Northern Cape], 'in collibus siccis prope Kuigunjels ad fl. Garip, alt. 200 ped.' [dry hills near Kuigunjels, near the mouth of the Orange River, 200 feet], Drège 2976a (NY, holo.-image!).
Gnidia suavissima Dinter. in Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 340 (1920), *syn. nov.* *Lasiosiphon suavissimus* (Dinter) Domke. in Biblioth. Bot. 111: 91 [in obs.] (1934). Type: Namibia, 'Namaland, Zwischen Angras-Juntas und Buntfeldschuh' [between Angras-Juntas and Buntfeldschuh], July 1913, Schäfer 504 (B, holo.-image!).

Additional specimens examined

NAMIBIA. Iikaras. 2715 (**Bogenfels**): flache Östlich der Buchberg (-DD), 28 June 1929, Dinter 6450 (NBG; SAM); Buntfeldschuh (-DC), 7 Sept. 1922, Dinter 3769 (SAM).

SOUTH AFRICA. Northern Cape. 2816 (**Oranjemund**): southern Richtersveld, Sandveld, S of Groot Derm, ca. 1–30 km S of Alexander Bay (-DA), 12 Sept. 2001 *Jurgens 122329* (NBG). **Precise locality unknown**: sand dunes at Witbank, Little Namaqualand, 6 Oct. 1926, Pillans 5150 (BOL).

- (2) *Lasiosiphon kuntzei* (Gilg.) R.Kolokoto & Magee, **comb. nov.** *Gnidia kuntzei* Gilg. in Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 3 (3): 280 (1898). Type: South Africa, Eastern Cape, Middelburg Road, Capland, 17 Feb 1894, *Kuntze s.n.* (NY, holo.-image!).
Lasiosiphon microphyllus sensu Meisn. (1857) et mult. auct. pp. excl. type, non Meisn. (1841).

Additional specimens examined

SOUTH AFRICA. Northern Cape. 3024 (**Prieska**): De Aar, Diepfontein (-BA), Aug. 1946, *Henrici 3999* (PRE); Diepfontein, Aug. 1946, *Brueckner 737* (PRE). 3025 (**Colesburg**): 39 km South of Petrusville on road to Colesberg via Perdeberg, Farm Matjiesfontein (-BD), 6 Apr. 1981, *Herman 610* (PRE); Colesburg, Coleskop (-CA), Oct. 1935, *Throne 51946* (SAM). 3123 (**Victoria West**): Richmond, hillside just N of town along N1, S-slope (-BD), 18 May 2017, *Manning 3627* (NBG); Victoria West, Noblesfontein (-CC), Feb. 1931, *Thorne s.n.* (SAM); Murraysburg-Nelspoort, 1.9 km N of entrance to Farm Towerfontein, (-DC), 19 Apr. 1997, *Steiner 3209* (NBG). Western Cape. 3222 (**Beaufort West**): Karoo National Park outside Beaufort West, Middle plateau above Klipspringer Pass west of Rooiwal area close to old soil dam (-AD), 6 Dec. 2005, *Bester 6086* (NBG; PRE); Karoo Nature Reserve, Zebra Camp (-AD), 19 May 1981, *Linger 2014* (PRE); Beaufort West, Karoo National Park, on rocky ridge at Boesmanvalle (-AD), 3 Nov. 1984, *Bengis 457* (PRE). Eastern Cape. 3125 (**Middelburg**): Middelburg (-AC), *Devoon s.n.* (SAM); Middelburg, 2 miles [3.2 km] N of Grootfontein, Randjieveld around pollentrap (-AC), 18 Feb. 1963, *van Zinderen Bakker 1127* (PRE); Middelburg, Maryland, Schoobee,

at foot of small range of hills (-AD/BC), Apr. 1944, *Thorns s.n.* (NBG). 3225 (**Somerset East**): Farm Waterval, outside Mountain Zebra National Park (-AA), 12 Dec. 2005, *Bester 6372* (PRE). **Precise locality unknown**: *Tyson 1486* (SAM); *Flanagan 1379* (SAM).

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no financial or personal relationships that may have inappropriately influenced them in writing this article.

Authors' contributions

R.K. is the lead author, A.R.M. helped to resolve the nomenclature and conceptualise the manuscript, and A.R.M., J.S.B, J.C.M and L.V.S. provided significant input to all drafts of the manuscript.

Ethical considerations

This article followed all ethical standards for research without direct contact with human or animal subjects.

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