BORAGINACEAE

LECTOTYPIFICATION OF THE BASIONYM, ECHIUM GLAUCOPHYLLUM

Buek (1837) based his combination Lobostemon glaucophyllus (Jacq.) H.Buek on Echium glaucophyllum Jacq. Although not directly referring to Jacquin, Buek did so indirectly by citing 'E. glaucophyllum Pers.' referring to the use of the name by Persoon (1805) who cites Jacquin's original publication. Buek also included as a synonym, E. laevigatum Lam., a superfluous and illegitimate name for E. glaucophyllum. The species in question was described in Jacquin's Collectanea (1789a).

Jacquin (1789b) simultaneously and subsequently compiled *Icones plantarum rariorum*, the publication dates of which are multifarious (Schubert 1945). The illustration of *E. glaucophyllus* appeared in vol. 2, fascicle 3 in 1789 and the accompanying text was issued with the appearance of fascicle 16 (Jacquin 1795). Many of the Jacquin names published in *Collectanea* have been typified by illustrations in his *Icones plantarum rariorum*. Jacquin based many new names on specimens collected from plants cultivated in botanical gardens such as Schönbrunn (D'Arcy 1970). However, there is a Boos specimen at W (here chosen as lectotype) which appears to be one of a few associated with Jacquin that was collected and dried in the field. Franz Boos (1753–1832), later to become Director of the mentioned garden, probably collected the specimen while accompanying the official Austrian expedition to Mauritius (Neilreich 1855). Boos arrived at the Cape in May 1786 and remained there for nine months before proceeding to Mauritius in February 1787. He called at the Cape again in the summer of January 1788 on his return to Europe, and arrived back in Vienna in July (Garside 1942; Gunn & Codd 1981).

Garside (1942: 211, 212) based his statements regarding the collection dates of the *Oxalis* specimens of Boos & Scholl, on the analysis by Salter, who had an unrivalled field knowledge of this genus in South Africa. Salter assumed that the *Oxalis* specimens were collected during Boos' first expedition from May to July, 1786.

In the protologue, Jacquin mentions 'Ad Promontorium bonae Spei creicit; sub dio apud nos floret Julio, hyemem agens in hybernaculo', i.e. 'growing near the Cape of Good Hope, blossoms in July when growing outside, kept in hibernation' (under cover) in the winter. '*Julio*' could mean the month of collection in the Cape. We interpret the protologue as referring to a plant cultivated in the Schönbrunn garden which subsequently flowered in July.

The herbarium sheet *Boos s.n. sub W0001202* consists of two separate specimens, the one on the left numbered '2' and the one on the right numbered '1'. On the accompanying label is written in an unidentified hand '1. Cap. B. Sp. Boos.' and '2. Hort. Schönbr.' and on the reverse similarly, in an unidentified hand '1. Cap. B. Spei. Boos.' and '2. Hort. Bot. Schönbr.' Specimen '1' was therefore collected in the field by Boos and specimen '2' was sampled from a plant cultivated later in the Schönbrunn garden—the one mentioned in the protologue as flowering in July. Accordingly, we choose the specimen on the right ('1') as lectotype.

Echium glaucophyllum Jacq., Collectanea: 325, 326. (1789) \equiv Lobostemon glaucophyllus (*Jacq.*) *H.Buek*, Linnaea 11: 139 (1837). Lectotype designated here: without locality, *Boos s.n. sub W0001202* (W!).

This lectotypification maintains application of the name *Lobostemon glaucophyllus* which is currently considered the correct name (Buys 2002).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the curator of the Natural History Museum, Vienna (W) for allowing access to the designated type specimen and John McNeill and Bruno Wallnöfer for commenting on the manuscript.

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