



Nomenclatural and taxonomical novelties in southamerican *Glandularia* (Verbenaceae)

NATALY O'LEARY, PAOLA PERALTA & MARIA EMA MÚLGURA

Instituto de Botánica Darwinion, Labardén 200, CC 22 (B1642HYD) San Isidro, Buenos Aires, Argentina; noleary@darwin.edu.ar

In this work, a lectotype for a Chamisso's species is designated, two new synonyms within *Glandularia* are proposed, and a distributional misleading remark is clarified.

Glandularia marrubioides (Chamisso 1832: 269) Troncoso (1975: 738). *Verbena marrubioides* Cham. Lectotype (here designated):—[Brazil] Bras. merid., F. Sellow s.n. (HAL barcode #0098278!, isolectotype BR barcode #5503926!, probably isolectotype K barcode #000470549!).

Note:—In the protologue of *Verbena marrubioides*, Chamisso indicates “*Brasilia meridionalis*, Campo d’Utra, alibique Sellow”. The holotype, supposed to be housed at B (cfr. Staffleu & Cowan 1985), has been destroyed; a photograph of this specimen is available within the series of the Field Museum, neg. #17429! Two duplicates of the mentioned specimen were located at BR (barcode #05503926) and HAL (barcode #0098278), and a possible third one at K (barcode #000470549). Specimens at BR and HAL bear the same label that the one on the destroyed type at B, with the typical “N”, in Chamisso’s handwriting, used for this author to indicate his new taxa. The specimen at K indicates “Herb. Reg. Berolinense, *Verbena marrubioides*, Brasilia, Sellow legit” and is probably another duplicate of the type at B. Another two specimens collected by Sellow in Brazil, with number 3905, were located at K (barcode #000470547 and #000470548) and could also constitute original material. The specimen at HAL is designated here as lectotype because it perfectly fits the protologue and the original description, and is the most complete of the studied original material.

Glandularia jordanensis (Moldenke 1947: 237) N. O’Leary & P. Peralta (2007: 228). *Verbena jordanensis* Moldenke. Type:—Brazil. São Paulo. Campos do Jordão, April 1945, J. E. Leite 3474 (holotype FCAB, isotypes GH barcode #96113!, NY barcode #138279!, SI barcode #003929!).

Verbena lobata var. *sessilis* Moldenke (1953: 293). *Verbena subpetiolata* N. O’Leary (in O’Leary et al. 2007: 613). Type:—Brazil. Paraná. S. José dos Pinhães, Varzea, 2 December 1952, G. Hatschbach 2876 (holotype NY barcode #138289!, isotype SI barcode #003867!). **Syn. nov.**

Note:—The study of the type specimens and the original descriptions of both taxa, along with the study of additional specimens, allow us to conclude that both names refer to the same entity. Consequently, in this work, *Verbena subpetiolata* is considered as a synonym of *Glandularia jordanensis*. The only difference that has been found is a non significant larger leaf size in specimens determined as *V. subpetiolata*.

Glandularia aristigera (S. Moore 1895: 439) Troncoso (1968: 636). *Verbena aristigera* S. Moore. Lectotype (designated by P. Peralta & M. E. Múlgura 2011: 368):—Brazil. Mato Grosso do Sul. Fazenda near Pão d’Assucar, S. Moore 1083 (BM barcode #0070617!, isolectotype SI barcode #003677! fragment ex BM).

Verbena cochabambensis Moldenke (1945: 45). Type:—Bolivia. Cochabamba. Maica, 2500 m, March 1941, *M. Cárdenas* 2212 (holotype NY barcode #138256!; isotype SI barcode #003819!, US barcode #118683!). *Syn. nov.*

Note:—Peralta (2009) states that *Verbena cochabambensis* is similar to *G. aristigera*, differing because the first one looks as a more prostrate creeping plant, with smaller floral bracts and larger calyx. However, the study of numerous specimens, together with the analysis of both type material and original descriptions, has led us to the conclusion that both names refer to the same entity. Consequently, in this work *V. cochabambensis* is considered as a synonym of *G. aristigera*.

Glandularia dissecta (Willd. ex Spreng. in Sprengel 1825: 750) Schnack & Covas (1944: 475). *Verbena dissecta* Willd. ex Spreng. Type:—“Chile”, sine data, *L. Née s.n.* (holotype B-W 11139!, isotype B† photo, photograph Field Museum neg. #17460!).

Note:—The label on the type specimen of *Verbena dissecta* indicates “Chile”. However this is probably a geographical mistake given that Luis Née, as a member of the crew of the Malaspina expedition also travelled along the banks of the de la Plata River (River Plate). It is most likely that this material proceeds from Montevideo or neighboring Maldonado (Uruguay), and collected by Née during September 29th 1789 to October 4th 1789 (Muñoz Garmendia 2001). This presumption is sustained in the fact that all material that has been studied, related to this taxon, proceeds from the de la Plata River region.

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