



## Typification of names in the genus *Anaphyllum* (Araceae)

M. SIVADASAN<sup>1,\*</sup>, V. ABDUL JALEEL<sup>2</sup>, P. C. BOYCE<sup>3</sup>, A. H. ALFARHAN<sup>1</sup>, M. A. EL-SHEIKH<sup>1</sup> & S. M. AL-OBAID<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Botany & Microbiology, College of Science, King Saud University, P. O. Box 2455, Riyadh-11451, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Botany, Sir Syed College, Taliparamba, Kannur, 670 142, Kerala, India.

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation (IBEC), Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300-Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia.

\*Corresponding author E-mail: [drmsivadasan@gmail.com](mailto:drmsivadasan@gmail.com)

### Abstract

The little-known and small genus *Anaphyllum* (Araceae), represented by only two species endemic to India, namely *A. beddomei* and *A. wightii*, has remained without correctly designated types. Their syntypes are recognized and the names are here typified. The correct bibliographic reference to the protologue of *A. wightii* is provided for the first time.

**Key words:** Endemic, Lasioideae, lectotypes, syntypes, types

### Introduction

The genus *Anaphyllum* Schott (1857: 126) (Araceae) is endemic to India with only two species confined to South India on the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka states. *Anaphyllum* was published by Schott with the only species *Anaphyllum wightii* Schott (1857: 127) based on specimens collected by Wight in 1835 from Courtallum in the present Tamil Nadu state, India. Engler (1911) added *Anaphyllum beddomei* Engler (1911: 26) to this then-monotypic genus based on specimens collected by Major R.H. Beddome in 1873 from Tinnevely Hills of former Malabar and Travancore Province, now in Tamil Nadu state, India.

During revisionary work of the genus and also while updating the checklist of Araceae as part of a project on preparation of a ‘Checklist of plants of India’, it was noticed that both the species, *Anaphyllum beddomei* and *A. wightii* appear to be as yet untypified and are investigated here.

### Typification

*Anaphyllum beddomei* Engler, Pflanzenr. Heft 48 (IV. 23C): 26. 1911.

**Lectotype (designated here):**—INDIA. Tinnevely Hills, Prov. Malabar & Travancore, no date, *R.H. Beddome* 7869 or 7873 (BM!, BM000958557). Fig. 1

**Other specimens studied:**—INDIA. Tinnevely Hills, 1873, *R.H. Beddome s.n.* (K!, K000499256); Anamallays, 4000 ft. elev., 1873, *R.H. Beddome s.n.* (CAL!, CAL0000027004); Prov. Malabar & Travancore, *R.H. Beddome* 217 (BM!, BM000957455).

In the protologue of *Anaphyllum beddomei* (Pflanzenr. Heft 48 (IV. 23C): 26–28. 1911), Engler (1911) cited specimens as “*Beddome n. 7869-7873—Herb. Hort. Calcutta, Herb. Brit. Mus.*”, which can be assumed to refer to a total of five specimens numbered consecutively from 7869 to 7873. In the absence of indicating a single specimen as the type, all of the specimens cited in the protologue are to be treated as syntypes (Art. 9.5 of ICN, McNeill *et al.* 2012).

There are two specimens in the herbarium of The Natural History Museum, London (BM), both are probably syntypes, and one among them (BM000958557) bears a label reading “Prov. Malabar & Travancore: Tinnevely Hills.