



Lectotypification of Peruvian Melastomataceae described by Cogniaux from Weberbauer collections

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Abstract

We provide a comprehensive reference for lectotypifications of Peruvian Melastomataceae taxa described by Cogniaux in 1908 from Weberbauer specimens at Berlin. Of the 45 taxa described from the Cogniaux publication, we designate new lectotypes for 39 taxa: *Axinaea nitida*, *Axinaea tetragona*, *Blakea villosa*, *Brachyotum asperum*, *Centradeniastrum roseum*, *Calyptrella robusta*, *Graffenrieda foliosa*, *Macrocentrum fasciculatum* var. *peruvianum*, *Miconia alpina*, *Miconia atrofusca*, *Miconia brevistylis*, *Miconia chrysanthera*, *Miconia crassistigma*, *Miconia densifolia*, *Miconia dumetosa*, *Miconia falcata*, *Miconia floccosa*, *Miconia fruticulosa*, *Miconia glutinosa*, *Miconia grisea*, *Miconia hamata*, *Miconia lugubris*, *Miconia monzoniensis*, *Miconia neriifolia* var. *brevifolia*, *Miconia nigricans*, *Miconia secundifolia*, *Miconia setinervia*, *Miconia urbaniana*, *Miconia weberbaueri*, *Myrmidone peruviana*, *Tibouchina asperifolia*, *Tibouchina brevisepala*, *Tibouchina calycina*, *Tibouchina calycina* var. *parvifolia*, *Tibouchina cymosa*, *Tibouchina laevis*, *Tibouchina rhynchantherifolia*, *Tibouchina virescens*, and *Tibouchina weberbaueri*.

Introduction

The renowned botanist and plant explorer, Augusto Weberbauer, was a Prussian botanist who began his career at the Royal Botanic Garden in Breslau (Weberbauer 1945). By 1901 he arrived in Lima, and spent the next 42 years exploring, documenting, botanizing and studying the plants and phytogeography of the Peruvian Andes (Weberbauer 1945, León 2002, Luteyn *et al.* 2008). His composite works on the Andean flora (Weberbauer 1911, 1936, 1945) were some of the first phytogeographic studies for the region (León 2002). He collected over 8000 plant specimens (Velarde 1968), and mainly sent duplicates to Berlin-Dahlem (B), but later to F, G, GH, NY, US and other European herbaria (Stafleu & Cowan 1967, León 2002). Only a few hundred duplicates remained in Peru, and were deposited in MOL and USM in Lima (León 2002, Luteyn *et al.* 2008).

The majority of the Weberbauer material was described by botanists based at Berlin (Luteyn *et al.* 2008). In 1908, A.C. Cogniaux, a Belgian botanist, described 45 new species of Melastomataceae (roughly half of these in *Miconia* Ruiz & Pavón 1794:60) based on Weberbauer collections deposited at Berlin. Cogniaux is known for his expertise in the Melastomataceae and Cucurbitaceae. We do not know if Cogniaux traveled to the Berlin-Dahlem (B) or if the material was sent to him. However, we are certain this material was the basis for his descriptions because the Berlin sheets are annotated in his hand (as discerned from extant photos). At BR, he kept a fragment of each B specimen for his personal herbarium. Through personal communication, we have confirmed that none of the Berlin material is extant (R. Vogt, pers. comm.). Negatives of the original B material are available through the Field Museum (fieldmuseum.org/explore/our-collections/berlin-negatives), with numerous photos of these negatives available at additional herbaria (*e.g.*, NY, US), also accessible through the Global Plants Initiative portal (plants.jstor.org).

Here we present a comprehensive document of all new and previous lectotypifications on the taxa described by Cogniaux based on (now destroyed) Weberbauer material at Berlin (Cogniaux 1908). We have decided to follow previous authors (Wurdack 1953, Renner 1989, Cotton 2003), and choose a specimen