



## Valid publication of the name *Anaphalis hymenolepis* (Asteraceae)

WEN-BIN YU

Key Laboratory of Biodiversity and Biogeography, and Plant Germplasm and Genomics Center, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, 650201, China. email: [yuwenbin@mail.kib.ac.cn](mailto:yuwenbin@mail.kib.ac.cn)

*Anaphalis* Candolle (1838: 271), with approximately 110 species, is mainly distributed in tropical and subtropical Asia, but a few species occur also in temperate Asia, Europe, and North America. There are 54 species in China, of which 40 species are endemic (Zhu & Bayer 2011). During checking names validly published in the catalogues of Jin & Chen (1994, 1999, 2007; see Yu *et al.* 2011), we found that the currently accepted name *Anaphalis hymenolepis* Y.Ling was not validly published (Chen *et al.* 1966: 99), because two gatherings, *K.T. Fu 1051* (male) and *T.P. Wang 5506* (female), were simultaneously indicated as types in the protologue contrary to Articles 40.1 and 40.2 of International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (McNeill *et al.* 2012). Subsequently, Li (2009: 114) discovered that the name *A. hymenolepis* was not validly published with two gatherings cited as types; however, he failed to validate this name, because he termed the gathering *K. T. Fu 1051* as “Lectotype” contrary to Article 40.6.

In the protologue, Chen *et al.* (1966) listed three gatherings, “*K.T. Fu 1051* (typus ♂ HP) and *T. P. Wang 5506* (typus ♀ HP) and 6990” [sic!]. The three gatherings are preserved at the herbarium of Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences (PE) in good order, and they were studied by Y.Ling, with his script on the identification label. Noteworthily, the sheet 00493318 of gathering *K.T. Fu 1051*, consisting of three flowering plants with roots, was annotated as “No. 1017” on a small label (Figure 1), which differs from the collection number 1051 given on the complete collection label. The sheet 00493320 of gathering *T. P. Wang 5506* contains two flowering branches without roots (<http://www.nhpe.org/pe/00493320>), and the sheet 00493319 of gathering *T. P. Wang 6990* includes two (or three) flowering male plants with roots (<http://www.nhpe.org/pe/00493319>). To validate the name of this species, the sheet 00493318 of gathering *K. T. Fu 1051* is designated as the holotype (Figure 1). Y.Ling published a Latin diagnosis of this species in 1966, which is referred to here to satisfy Article 39.2. According to Article 46.2, the authorship of the name *A. hymenolepis* is still to be attributed to Y.Ling.

### *Anaphalis hymenolepis* Y.Ling, *sp. nov.*

Validating description: that of *Anaphalis hymenolepis* Y.Ling in Chen *et al.* (1966: 99), not validly published contrary to Articles 40.1 & 40.2. Type:—CHINA. Gansu: Xiahe, Qingsui, 2500 m, 5 July, 1973, *K.T. Fu 1051* (holotype, PE barcode 00493318!); Gansu: Xiahe, Qingsui, 2800m, 3 July, 1973, *T.P. Wang 6990* (paratype, PE barcode 00493319); Gansu: *T.P. Wang 5506* (paratype, PE barcode 00493320!).

### Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the curators of the herbaria PE for allowing us to study their specimens; and to anonymous reviewers and Dr. Alexander Sennikov for their valuable comments and suggestions. This study is supported by the National Science and Technology on Basic Research Program (2013FY112600), and the Large-Scale Scientific Facilities of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (2009-LSFGBOWS-01).