



## Lectotypifications in species of *Chusquea* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Bambuseae) from southern South America

CAROLINA GUERREIRO<sup>1\*</sup>, MABEL A. LIZARAZU<sup>1</sup> & ANDREA S. VEGA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto de Botánica Darwinion, Labardén 200, C.C. 22, San Isidro, B1642HYD, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

<sup>2</sup>Cátedra de Botánica General, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Av. San Martín 4453, C1417DSE, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

\*Author for correspondence: [cguerreiro@darwin.edu.ar](mailto:cguerreiro@darwin.edu.ar)

### Abstract

Lectotypes of *Chusquea phacellophora*, *C. tenella*, *C. uruguayensis* and *C. valdiviensis* are herein designated on the basis of specimens deposited at Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (MVM), Muséum National d'Historie Naturelle (P) and Smithsonian Institution (US) herbaria.

### Introduction

*Chusquea* Kunth (1822: 151) is the most diverse woody bamboo genus in the world, comprising ca. 169 species (Fisher *et al.* 2014). *Chusquea* is distributed from Mexico to Argentina and Chile with a large group of endemic species in Brazil and one disjunct species in the Juan Fernandez Islands, another in the West Indies, and a third in the Sierra Parima of Venezuela and Brazil, and the Guayana highlands (Clark 1995). It has the widest latitudinal range of any bamboo genus, 24°N to 47°S, and the widest altitudinal range, from sea level to over 4000 m (Judziewicz *et al.* 1999). The species of *Chusquea* are often significant, sometimes dominant components of montane forest and high altitude grassland vegetation (Judziewicz *et al.* 1999).

Based on a recent taxonomic study of woody bamboos native to Northeastern Argentina (Lizarazu 2012, 2013), the revision of the Argentinean species of the genus *Chusquea* (Guerreiro & Rúgolo 2012) and the upcoming treatment of the Chilean species of the genus for the Flora of Chile project (Guerreiro & Vega unpubl.), four taxa were detected that remain without typification. For this reason, lectotypes are herein designated for the following taxa: *Chusquea phacellophora* Pilger (1923: 456), *C. tenella* Nees (1835: 492), *C. uruguayensis* Arechavaleta (1897: 546) and *C. valdiviensis* Desvaux in Gay (1854: 446). The label and characters exhibited by the specimens selected agree with the original descriptions of these species. In some cases, holotypes were deposited at Berlin Dahlem Herbarium (B), but these were destroyed during the Second World War and duplicates of them are preserved at BAA and US herbaria.

In the taxonomic treatment accepted names are in bold face and synonyms are in italics. Type protologues were checked in original publications and type specimens are cited. In cases where type specimens are fragments, the kind of material available is described: inflorescence, spikelets, leaf blade, line drawing, etc. For each taxon, details about the selected lectotype material are included, as well as the isolectotypes and the herbaria where they are housed. Herbarium acronyms follow Thiers (2014). Usually, herbaria have identification (accession) numbers and/or barcodes to designate their specimens, and when this is the case, these numbers are given after the herbarium acronym. Information on specimens housed at BAA was obtained from Vega (2013).

### Taxonomic Treatment

**1. *Chusquea ramosissima*** Lindman (1900: 24). Lectotype (designated by Parodi 1941: 338):—PARAGUAY. Cordillera de Villa Rica, in silvis abundans, 30 September 1874, B. Balansa 134a [S 055423 photo SI!, isolectotypes BR, S 0510846 photo SI!, US 2874652! (fragm. ex S)].

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