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Neotypification and identity of the name *Clematis jinzhaiensis* (Ranunculaceae)

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Clematis jinzhaiensis Xue & Wang (1986: 406) was described on the basis of a single collection from Jinzhai of Anhui Province in China. According to the protologue, the type specimen was collected by Z. W. Xue (No. 21) on 20 September 1982, which was deposited at the herbarium of the Institute of Biology (AIB) in Hefei, Anhui. After *C. jinzhaiensis* was published, however, researchers have failed to access this specimen at AIB. During the taxonomic revision of *Clematis* Linnaeus (1753: 543) sect. *Campanella* Tamura (1987: 38), we made it clear that the type was kept and finally lost by the authors (Xie 2005; Fig. 1b), so the type material was never deposited at AIB.

Due to no original material of *C. jinzhaiensis* appears to be available, we propose a specimen (*J.Z.Shao 0120*, PE 0029910) as a neotype (Fig. 1a), because it was collected at the same locality, and its morphology is consistent with the original material. This specimen was presented by Jian-Zhang Shao, a Professor of Anhui Normal University. Shao also attached two letters (in Chinese) in the same folder (PE barcodes: 1509460 and 1509464) companying with the specimen and explaining in detail how the authors of *C. jinzhaiensis* published the new species. In one of the two letters (PE barcode: 1509460, Fig. 1b), Prof. Shao claimed that *J. Z. Shao 0120* was collected from the "same individual" as the original material of *C. jinzhaiensis*.

Clematis jinzhaiensis definitely belongs to sect. Campanella (1987: 38) by its erect sepals and hairy stamens (Tamura, 1995; Wang & Bartholomew, 2001; Wang & Li, 2005). Xue & Wang (1986) described that the species have simple or sometimes ternate leaves and purple flowers, and is probably similar to C. repens Finet & Gagnepain (1903: 548) and C. pseudootophora M.Y.Fang (1980: 355). However, based on the illustration of the original material, the protologue (Xue & Wang, 1986), and the neotype, we found that the floral as well as the vegetative characters of C. jinzhaiensis are consistent with C. lasiandra Maximowicz (1876: 213). The latter species is very widely distributed from South-Western (Yunnan, Sichuan Prov.), Central (Hunan, Jiangxi, Shannxi, Gansu Prov. etc.), Eastern (Zhejiang, Anhui Prov. etc.), and Southern (Guangxi, Guangdong, Prov.) China to Japan, and this species is highly variable morphologically. Clematis lasiandra has various kinds of leaves, e.g., ternate, pinnate (5 leaflets), bi-ternate, or rarely simple, sometimes on the same individual. This type of variation is not rare in *Clematis*. Many species show leaf type variation within population or even within a single individual, e.g., C. pinnata Maximowicz (1876: 216; Xie et al., 2005), C. ranunculoides Franchet (1886: 360; Wang, 1993), etc. The sepals of C. lasiandra are pinkish to purple and erect, and the filaments of the anthers have long hairs, and it often flowers after September. The illustration of the original material (Xue & Wang, 1986: 407) and the neotype of C. *jinzhaiensis* clearly represent terminal young shoots of C. lasiandra, which often have ternate leaves and sometimes have simple or pinnate leaves. Herewith, we treat C. *jinzhaiensis* as a new synonym of *C. lasiandra*.

Clematis lasiandra Maximowicz (1876: 213).

- **Type:**—JAPAN. Hab. In Kiusiu: Naga-Yama, in valle profunde ad pedem, silvis vetustis, init. Octobris fl. et frt. *Maximowicz s.n.* (holotype, LE; photo of holotype, PE!).
- C. jinzhaiensis Xue & Wang (1986: 406) syn. nov.
- Type:—CHINA. Anhui: Jinzhai, elevation 800 m, 24 Sept. 1981, J. Z. Shao 0120, Barcode: PE00029910 (neotype, designated here, PE!). (Fig. 1a)

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