



Lectotypification of the name *Cistus stipulatus*, basyonim of *Helianthemum stipulatum* (Cistaceae)

P. PABLO FERRER-GALLEGO^{1*} & FERNANDO BOISSET²

¹*Servicio de Vida Silvestre. Centro para la Investigación y Experimentación Forestal. Generalitat Valenciana - VAERSA. Avda. Comarques del País Valencià 114. E-46930 Quart de Poblet, Valencia, Spain; e-mail: flora.cief@gva.es*

²*Departamento de Botánica, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad de Valencia, Avda. Dr. Moliner s/n, 46100 Burjassot, Valencia, Spain*

*author for correspondence

Abstract

The typification of the name *Cistus stipulatus* Forsskål (≡ *Helianthemum stipulatum* (Forsskål) Christensen) is discussed. The designation of the nomenclatural type is based on an assessment of Forsskål's original material. The name is lectotypified selecting a specimen from the Herbarium Forsskål in the National Herbarium Copenhagen at C.

Key words: Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica, Forsskål, *Helianthemum*, nomenclature, typification

Introduction

The family Cistaceae Jussieu (1789: 294) comprises 8 genera: *Cistus* Linnaeus (1753: 523), *Crocianthemum* Spach (1836: 370), *Fumana* Spach (1836: 359), *Halimium* (Dunal in Candolle 1824: 267) Spach (1836: 365), *Helianthemum* Miller (1754: without page), *Hudsonia* Linnaeus (1767a: 323, 327; 1767b: 11, 74), *Lechea* Linnaeus (1753: 90), *Tuberaria* (Dunal 1824: 270) Spach (1836: 364), and about 180 species of plants adapted to sunny places and poor soils, distributed in the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere. As a consequence of ancient diversification (Guzmán & Vargas 2009) most of its diversity (5 genera and 97 species) is located in the Mediterranean region, with a secondary center in the eastern United States. The Old World genus *Helianthemum*, constitutes a well-supported monophyletic group (Guzmán & Vargas 2009), that includes about 110 taxa of small herbs or subshrubs (at species and subspecies level) distributed in Macaronesia, N Africa, Europe, W and C Asia, with the higher diversity concentrated in the western Mediterranean, and particularly in the Iberian Peninsula (Greuter *et al.* 1984, López González 1993, Arrington & Kubitzki 2003, Parejo-Farnés *et al.* 2013). Some taxa first described by several authors in *Cistus*, but currently included in *Helianthemum* (see Burt & Lewis 1949, Jafri 1977, López González 1992) are taxonomically very complex, and have already been typified in many cases (López González 1992).

Helianthemum stipulatum (Forsskål) Christensen (1922: 20) [≡ *Cistus stipulatus* Forsskål (1775: 100–101)] is a slender shrublet, usually erect, up to 30 cm tall; leaves 5–22 × 2–12 mm, linear to elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, acute or apiculate, with revolute margins; stipules 3–5 mm long, persistent; flowers sessile in 3–12-flowered leaf-opposed cymes; outer sepals linear, 2–4 mm long; inner sepals 5–6 mm long, stellate-hairy between and on the ribs, ciliate, slightly enlarged in fruit; petals yellow; capsule 4–5 mm long and seeds 1–1.2 mm long. According to Proctor & Heywood (1968), and Greuter *et al.* (1984) this species occurs in Greece, Southwest Asia and Egypt, and indigenous in Cyprus (Meikle 1977).

Continuing our nomenclatural study of the Cistaceae names (Ferrer-Gallego & Laguna 2012; Ferrer-Gallego *et al.* 2013a, 2013b), this paper proposes the lectotypification of *Helianthemum stipulatum* based on the study of the protologue and consultation of Forsskål's original material conserved at C.