



## Type designation for *Reseda hookeri* (Resedaceae)

P. PABLO FERRER-GALLEGO<sup>1,2</sup>, INMACULADA FERRANDO<sup>1,2</sup> & EMILIO LAGUNA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Servicio de Vida Silvestre, Centro para la Investigación y Experimentación Forestal (CIEF), Generalitat Valenciana, Avda. Comarques del País Valencià 114, 46930 Quart de Poblet, Valencia, Spain

<sup>2</sup> VAERSA. Avda. Cortes Valencianas 20, 46015 Valencia, Spain

Author for correspondence: P. Pablo Ferrer-Gallego, [flora.cief@gva.es](mailto:flora.cief@gva.es)

### Abstract

The typification of the name *Reseda hookeri* Guss. (Resedaceae) is discussed. The designation of the corresponding type is based on the consultation of Gussone's original material and the literature cited in the protologue. A specimen at NAP (Herbarium Neapolitanum, University of Naples, Italy) is designated as the lectotype, and a specimen at BOLO (Herbarium of the University of Bologna, Italy) is designated as the epitype.

**Key words:** Epitype, Gussone, lectotype, nomenclature, Resedaceae, *Reseda hookeri*

### Introduction

The genus *Reseda* Linnaeus (1753: 448) is composed of ca. 65 species distributed in temperate areas of the Old World, with a center of diversity around the Mediterranean basin (Martín-Bravo *et al.* 2007). Many of their species grow on basic soils of arid habitats, others are ruderal weeds, and a few are confined to high mountains. The taxonomy of the genus is complex, and fruiting individuals are required to fully identify most taxa. Apart from the numerous treatments in local floras, the most comprehensive taxonomic accounts of the Resedaceae were published by Müller Argoviensis (1857, 1868), and Abdallah & de Wit (1978). In addition, a study of phylogenetic relationships and biogeography of the family based on molecular markers (ITS, trnL–F) was recently published (Martín-Bravo *et al.* 2007).

*Reseda hookeri* Gussone (1855: 28), a member of *R.* sect. *Leucoreseda* De Candolle in Duby (1828: 67), is distributed in Spain, France, Italy and Algeria, and inhabits sand dunes and cliffs (Aránega 1992, 1994; Valdés Bermejo 1993; Tison *et al.* 2014). Morphologically, this species is well characterized, because it is the only species in the section with non-papillose seeds (Aránega 1992).

Taxonomically, Aránega (1992, 1994) has proposed its re-evaluation at the species rank, but some authors (Valdés Bermejo 1993; Martín-Bravo & Luceño 2007; Tison *et al.* 2014) prefer the subspecific rank given the apparently continuous variation of characters between this plant and *R. alba* Linnaeus (1753: 449).

*Reseda hookeri* is a threatened species in the Valencian Community (eastern Iberian Peninsula, see Aguilera *et al.* 2009) and also in Spain (VV.AA. 2000; Crespo & Juan 2003). However, from the standpoint of the nomenclature, the name *R. hookeri* still remains untypified (Aránega 1992). The aim of this paper is the designation of a type for this name, on the basis of consultation of Gussone's original material and literature cited in the protologue.

### Type designation

Gussone's protologue (1855: 28) of *Reseda hookeri* consisted, among other elements, of a diagnosis “*R. pallide virens glaberrima, caule basi suffruticoso, foliis pinnatis, foliolis decurrentibus undulatis subfalcatis approximatis, in radicalibus alterne minoribus, impari reliquis brevioribus aut vix excedente, calycibus patentibus 5-partitis, capsulis oblongo-ellipticis 4-dentatis*”, followed by two references with illustrations of this plant (Reichenbach 1838, fig. CI, n. 4449 “*R. suffruticulosa*”; Barrelier, 1714: ic. 587 [no 583? in reference] “*Reseda minor incisifoliis*”), and the *inductio locotypica* “*Inde herbosis rara; Lacco, Punta S. Angelo*” as well as phenological data “*Aprili, Octobri.*”. An