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Typification and nomenclatural notes on twenty-three names of *Buddleja* (Schrophulariaceae)

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Abstract

Twenty-three *Buddleja* names, either accepted species or recognized synonyms, are here lectotypified, or a typification remark is provided. Nomenclatural notes are also included, specifying the legitimacy of names of *Buddleja*.

Introduction

Buddleja Linnaeus (1753: 112) belongs to the predominantly southern hemisphere Scrophulariaceae *s.s*. (Oxelman *et al*. 2005, Tank *et al*. 2006), with a broad distribution in tropical, subtropical and temperate zones of Africa, America and Asia, but with the greatest species diversity in the Americas (Marquand 1930, Norman 2000, Chen *et al*. 2007). With nearly 100 species it is the largest genus of tribe Buddlejeae (Norman 2000).

Plants of *Buddleja* are usually trees, shrubs or subshrubs, rarely herbs, occurring mostly in warm tropical and subtropical regions. Leaves are commonly opposite and often have stellate or glandular trichomes on abaxial leaf surfaces. Flowers are generally tetramerous and mostly actinomorphic, with plants either hermaphroditic or functionally dioecious. Ovaries are superior and bilocular. Fruits are capsules or berries with numerous small seeds, which are often winged.

This group has not been studied thoroughly since Norman's revision in 2000, recently Christenhusz (2009) proposed lectotypifiaction of *B. davidii* Franch. During the revision of *Buddleja* for the *Flora Argentina* project (Zuloaga & Anton., ined.) several names were identified to need typification or nomenclatural clarification.

Materials and methods

Protologues from all analyzed names have been examined, and type specimens have been studied, from the corresponding herbaria or from online access to herbaria websites (G, available at http://www.ville-ge.ch/musinfo/bd/cjb/chg/; P, available at https://science.mnhn.fr/all/search), from JSTOR Global Plants (http://plants.jstor.org/), or from personal communication with herbaria curators. Whenever the specimen has a barcode number, this is indicated following the herbarium acronym (Thiers 2015).

It is important to note the recent statements by McNeill (2014), where the author explained that according to Art. 40, Note 1 of the ICN (McNeill *et al*. 2012), one can only be sure that a certain specimen is a holotype if it is clear that the author did not use any other material, and there is no other duplicate, either in different herbaria or in the same herbarium. This observation explains the need to designate lectotypes in many historical cases.

Nomenclatural checklist

A. Accepted *Buddleja* taxa for the Argentinean flora (following Zuloaga *et al*. 2008) needing typification.

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