

REVISED TYPIIFICATION OF THE LINNAEAN NAME *POLYPODIUM PARASITICUM* (THELYPTERIDACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Status of the type specimen of Linnaean name *Polypodium parasiticum* is discussed. It was not supported as original material. Revised typification for this name is suggested.

Keywords: China, Lectotype, Linnaean name, Osbeck, *Polypodium parasiticum*, Thelypteridaceae.

INTRODUCTION

Linnaeus (1753) first coined the name *Polypodium parasiticum* L. (current name: *Christella parasitica* (L.) H.Lév., Thelypteridaceae), in "Species Plantarum". This species is widely distributed in China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam (Li et al. 2013). In the protologue Linnaeus gave the provenance "Habitat in India supra arbores" and specimen "Osbeck. 41."

But Linnaean apostle Pehr Osbeck never visited India and actually collected plants near Canton (now Guangzhou), China (Osbeck 1771, Cook 2010, Bretschneider 2011). This cited specimen "Osbeck 41" has not been found in the Linnaean Herbarium, London (LINN) or elsewhere. Holttum (1974) considered an Osbeck specimen (S-P-2653) collected in Canton, China, now in the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (S) as lectotype (see Jarvis 2007a). Hansen & Fox Maule (1973), however, did not confirm this S specimen as original material for the name. They studied Osbeck's correspondence with Linnaeus and found that serial numbers of specimens that Osbeck sent to Linnaeus also appeared,

written in pencil, on Osbeck specimens. In this way, they identified original materials. The lectotype specimen does not have any such number written in pencil which is essential to prove that Osbeck sent it to Linnaeus. Also it was not present in LINN.

This specimen is annotated as from the herbarium of the Linnaean apostle Lars Montin. Linnaeus distributed his additional or duplicate specimens to his apostles and friends including Montin (Jarvis 2007b). But this sheet does not show any proof, such as an annotation by Linnaeus, essential to establish that Linnaeus saw this specimen or that he had it in his possession while preparing the protologue. Montin may have obtained it directly from Osbeck or from another source, rather than necessarily from Linnaeus.

The lectotype is therefore not confirmed as original material for the name. It also cannot be treated as a neotype due to Linnaeus' citation of Rheede tot Drakestein's figure (1703 Vol. 12 t. 10) in the protologue, making it original material. We therefore select Rheede tot Drakestein's figure from "Hortus Indicus Malabaricus" (Fig. 1) as lectotype. This figure was drawn from plant collected from Malabar region (in Kerala, India) and superficially resembles plants

currently known as *C. parasitica*. However, this figure cannot demonstrate features like glandular hairs in veins, nature of anastomosing veins, etc essential to identify this species (Holttum 1976). Thus we select a specimen from type locality Kerala as epitype (Fig. 2).

Typification:

Polypodium parasiticum L., Sp. Pl. 2: 1090. 1753 [1 May 1753]. *Aspidium parasiticum* (L.) Sw., J. Bot. (Schrader) 1800(2): 35. 1801. *Nephrodium parasiticum* (L.) Desv., Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris 6: 260.

1827. *Christella parasitica* (L.) H.Lév., Fl. Kouy-Tcheou 475. 1915. *Cyclosorus parasiticus* (L.) Farwell, Amer. Midl. Naturalist 12. 258. 1931. *Thelypteris parasitica* (L.) Tardieu, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 7: 75. 1938.

Lectotype (designated here): Rheede tot Drakestein, *Hortus Indicus Malabaricus*, "Kari-welli-panna-maravara" 12: t. 17, 1703 [Icon] (Fig. 1).

Epitype (designated here): India. Kerala: Kozhikode (Calicut), Manakkadavu, 28 Jun. 2016, *P. vijisha* 13844 (CAL!) (Fig. 2).

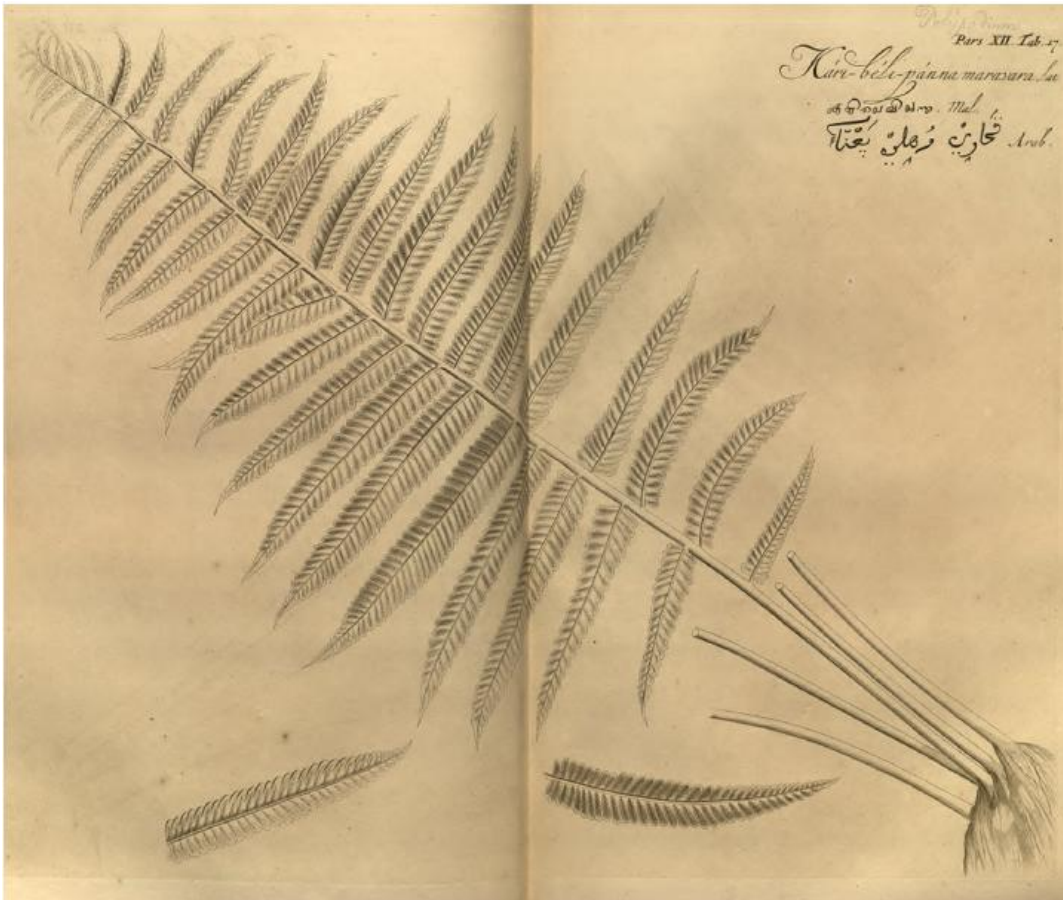


Fig. 1. Rheede tot Drakestein's figure of "Kari-welli-panna-maravara" from Hortus Indicus Malabaricus



Fig. 2. Epitype from Kerala, India (Vijisha P. 13844)

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