

On the typification of *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss. (Compositae)

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On the typification of *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss. (Compositae)

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ABSTRACT

SÁNCHEZ-MATA, D., A. GONZÁLEZ BUENO & R. RODRÍGUEZ NOZAL (1994). On the typification of *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss. (Compositae). *Candollea* 49: 543-548. In English, English and Castilian abstracts.

The original material (holotype) of *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss. located in the Geneva Conservatory and Botanical Garden Herbarium (G) which was previously unknown, is here described from the Pavón's Spanish herbarium. Information and also all data to establish the source of the specimen is provided, as well as general comments about this Iberian endemic taxon.

RESUMEN

SÁNCHEZ-MATA, C., A. GONZÁLEZ BUENO & R. RODRÍGUEZ NOZAL (1994). Sobre la tipificación de *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss. (Compositae). *Candollea* 49: 543-548. En inglés, resúmenes en inglés y castellano.

Se da a conocer a la comunidad científica botánica el material original (holotipo) de *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss. localizado en el Herbario del Conservatorio y Jardín Botánico de Ginebra (G). Este material, desconocido hasta ahora, procede de las colecciones de material ibérico de José Pavón; se detallan los datos históricos necesarios para establecer su origen y se describe el mismo considerándolo como holotipo del taxon en cuestión del que, además, se aportan datos de diversa índole.

KEY-WORD: COMPOSITAE — Endemism — Iberian Peninsula — *Santolina oblongifolia* — Holotypus — Pavón's Spanish Herbarium.

Introduction

The destination of the plants, basically American, collected by J. Pavón (1754-1840) is relatively well-known. MILLER states who (1970) was responsible for the distribution of the lots sold to J. B. Lambert between 1816 and 1827; PICHI-SERMOLLI (1949) studied the collections sold to F. B. Webb between 1826 and 1827; LACK (1979) studied the source of the collections deposited in the Berlin herbarium (B) and, recently, RODRÍGUEZ NOZAL (1993) has done a study on the dispersion and current location of the collections from the illustrated botanical expeditions to America.

We are aware, from E. Boissier's own comments (1845), that he was unable to study the collections of J. Pavón, then deposited in the Royal Gardens, during his stay in Madrid in 1837; but in Madrid some years later he bought, through F. G. Reuter, some six or eight thousand specimens of which a quarter came from Extremadura in Spain, neighboring Portugal, and Madrid and its surroundings. The sale of this material was carried out by the sons of J. Pavón through M. Colmeiro (BURDET, 1985). The proofs of the illustrations of the then unpublished "*Laurographia florae*

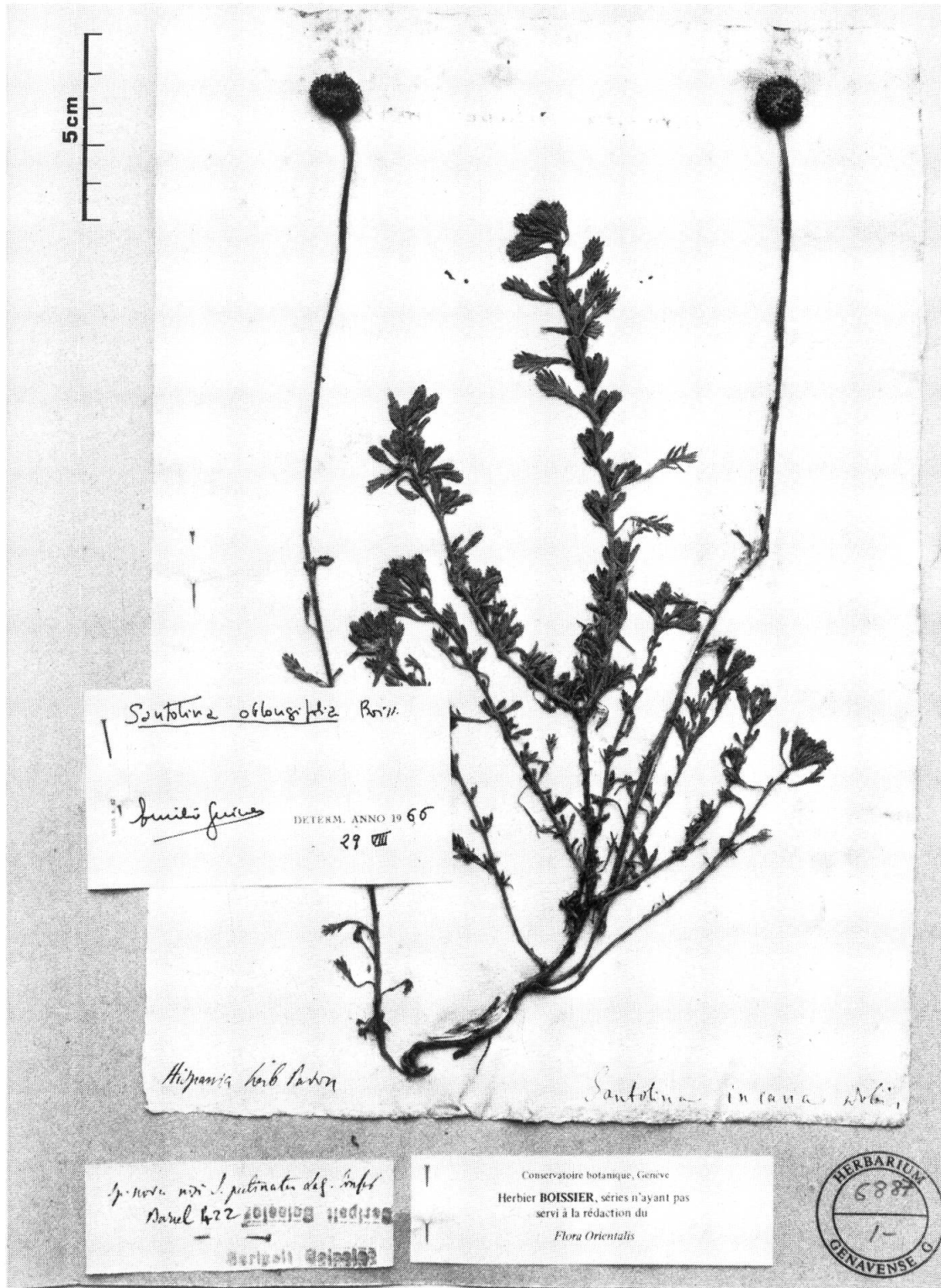


Fig. 1. — Holotype of *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss. (G) from Pavón's Spanish herbarium.

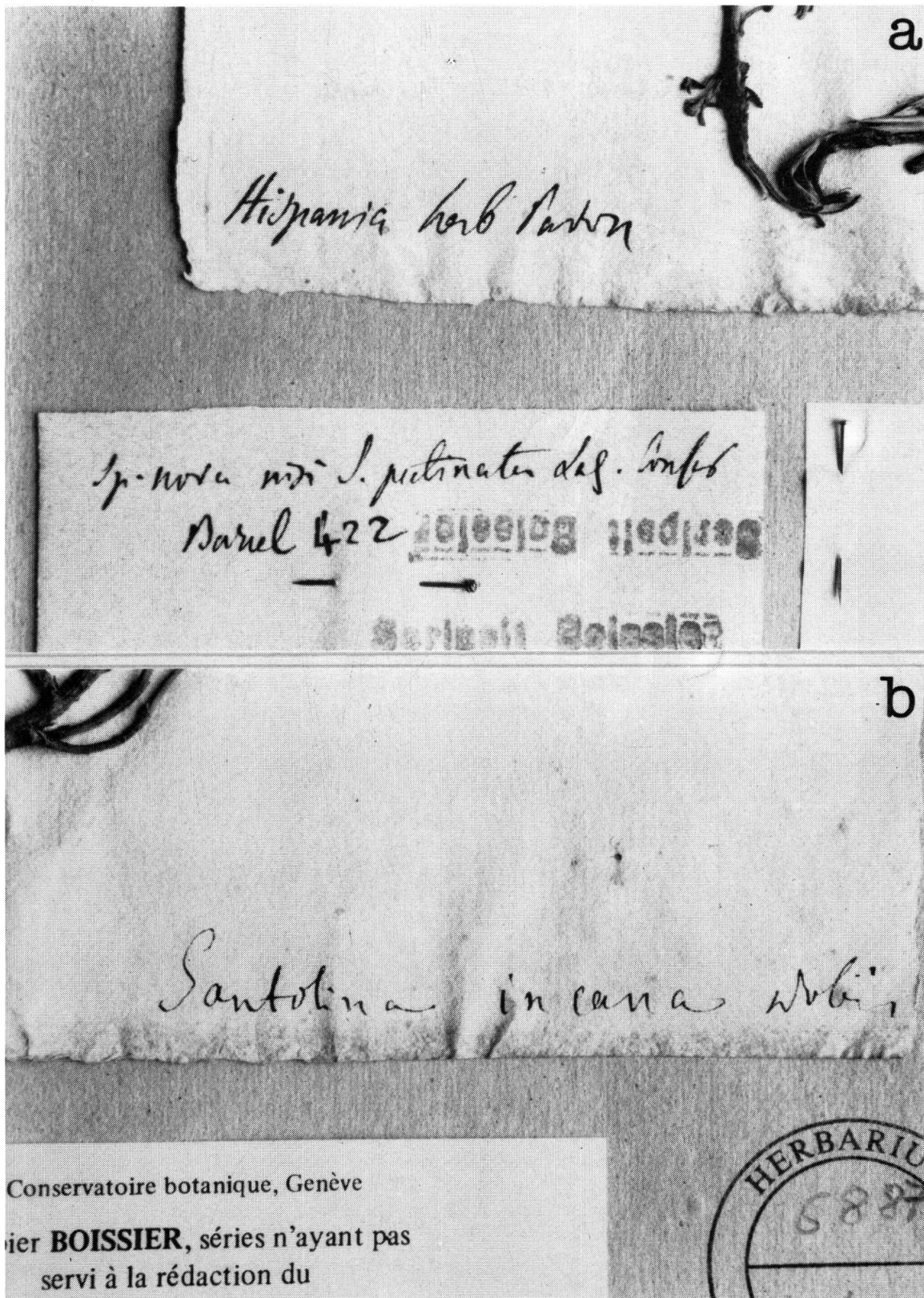


Fig. 2. — a, label and handwritten notations by Boissier; b, handwritten notations "manu ignota". Holotype of *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss. (G) from Pavón's Spanish herbarium.

peruviana et chilensis" (GONZALEZ BUENO & NAVARRO ARANDA, 1989) must have been among this material, to judge from the comments made by C. F. Meissner in his monograph on *Lauraceae*, published in the "Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis" by DE CANDOLLE (1864); this same source was used by J. L. Howard to obtain the material for his "Illustration of the Nueva Quinologia of Pavón", in 1858, conserved today in the British Natural History Museum (ESTRELLA, 1987; GONZALEZ BUENO & BERMEJO, 1989).

Discussion

It has thus been proved that E. Boissier made use of the material collected by J. Pavón in the preparation of his "Diagnoses plantarum orientalium novarum" (1843-1859). This material has "Hispania" as its only indication of source, which may pose a certain ambiguity in the chorology and typification of the plants, which must be solved. RIVAS GODAY (1955) maintains that the only collections carried out in Spain by J. Pavón are from his birthplace in the province of Cáceres (Casatejada) and surroundings; this information is incomplete, as WILLKOMM & LANGE mention material from the surroundings of Madrid in their "Prodromus florae hispanicae" (1861-1880). However, current available information makes it possible to affirm that most of his collections on the Peninsula took place before he left for America (1777) and, as RIVAS GODAY indicated (op. cit.), in locations close to Casatejada (Cáceres).

Regarding the taxon in question, *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss., it must be pointed out that, from the phytochorological point of view, the "Gredos camomile" is a mountain-growing taxon endemic in the Iberian Central System; its area is limited to the Bejarano-Gredense sector (Gredense and Bejarano-Tormantino subsectors) following the Iberian biogeographical typology proposed by RIVAS-MARTINEZ & al. (1990).

In view of the above, it seems clear that the original material of *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss., collected by J. Pavón and conserved in his "Spanish herbarium" (teste Boissier), was collected in the mountainous areas belonging to the Gredos-Béjar-Tormantos massif; in these mountains, not so far from Casatejada, *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss. characterises certain subnitrophilic communities (*Artemisio glutinosae-Santolinion rosmarinifoliae*) and it is not even uncommon occasionally to find this taxon in (oro)-supramediterranean broom and gorse lands (*Cytiso oromediterranei-Echinopartetum barnadesii*; *Cytiso oromediterranei-Echinopartetum pulviniformis*; *Cytiso oromediterranei-Genistetum cinerascens echinopartetosum barnadesii*).

Typification

The typification is therefore clear. We consider the specimen located in the Geneva Conservatory and Botanical Garden (G) to be the holotype of *Santolina oblongifolia* Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser.2 (3,3): 18. 1856 (Fig. 1); this has been proved to be the only material studied by Boissier to describe the species (art. 7.3 ICBN, GREUTER & al., eds., 1988). In the protologue he states "Hab. in Hispania loco non notato (Herb. Pavon)... Flores in meo specimine destructos nec achenia describere potui"; these words prove that Boissier had the specimen in his possession at the time of writing the description and this agrees with the phenological state of the specimen in question.

The holotype comprises a single sample, somewhat fragmented, with two floriferous scapes each bearing a capitulum and numerous sterile stalks (Fig. 1). The original specimen from Pavón's Spanish herbarium is on white paper, approximately 21 × 30 cm, and is stuck on a double sheet of grey paper of the type commonly used in the Geneva herbarium. The handwritten notations and gummed labels are described below (print.: printed text; mss: handwritten text; und.: underlined text).

- On the back of Pavón's original sample: "Santolina incana nobis" [mss. Pavón].
- On the front of Pavón's original sample: In the lower right-hand corner Pavón's handwritten notation from the back is repeated: "Santolina incana nobis" [manu ignota] (Fig. 2b); this notation copied from the back must have been made to facilitate the identification of the material when mounted and viewed from the front (Fig. 1). In the lower left-hand corner is the following notation: "Hispania herb Pavon" [mss. Boissier] (Fig. 2a).

There are three labels stuck on the paper mounting of the holotype from G, as well as a stamp in black ink:

1. "sp. nova mihi S. pectinata Lag. Confer/Barrel. 422" [mss. Boissier]. A double stamp in blue ink indicates "scripsit Boissier" (Fig. 2a).
 2. Conservatoire botanique, Genève/Herbier BOISSIER, séries n'ayant pas/servi à la rédaction du *Flora Orientalis* [print.] (Fig. 1).
 3. Revision label by E. Guinea: "Santolina oblongifolia [und.] Boiss. [mss. E. Guinea]/Emilio Guinea [mss. E. Guinea and signed]/DETERM. ANNO 19 [print.] 66 [mss. E. Guinea]/29 VIII [mss. E. Guinea] (Fig. 1).
- A circular stamp in black ink indicates: "HERBARIUM GENAVENSE G" (Fig. 1).

Finally it must be added that, inexplicably, the holotype in question is not mentioned or described by GUINEA in his monograph "Santolina europaeae" (1970), in spite of his having previously reviewed Pavón's material (1966); he only mentions the material studied in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanical Garden in Madrid (MA 126798) from the Exsiccata Plantae d'Espagne 1863 by E. Bourgeau, collected in the "Puerto del Pico" (East Gredos) that year by the French collector; moreover the classification of this taxon does not appear in the comprehensive work published by BURDET, CHARPIN & JACQUEMOUD on the nomenclatural typifications of the Iberian taxa regarding Compositae, described by Boissier or Reuter (1983).

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