



Retypification of the name *Eryngium palmatum* (Apiaceae)

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Eryngium palmatum was described by Roberto de Visiani and Josif Pančić in *Plantae serbicae rariores aut novae* (1870: 20). Wörz (2010) stated that, although the original description is from 1870, Pančić recorded *E. tricuspdatum* Linnaeus (1753: 8) eleven years earlier with the same localities that Visiani and he cited in the protologue for *E. palmatum*. In fact, Pančić reported *E. tricuspdatum* already in 1856: 520, for the following localities: “*bei Ravanita, Sv. Petka im Cupriaer, Banja im Aleksinacer, Ugljarevo im Kragujevac*“. Describing the new species *E. palmatum* in 1870, Visiani and Pančić cited all the previously mentioned localities with the addition of mt. Ogradjenik: “*Hab. in saxosis calcareis prope Ravanica, Sv. Petka in circ. Cupria, ad Banja circ. Aleksinac, Uljarevo circ. Kragujevac, et mont. Ogradjenak Serbiae meridionalis*”.

The first typification of the name *E. palmatum* published by Wörz (2010) is based on material from a locality which has neither been mentioned in the protologue nor in the earlier publication from 1856. He consulted numerous herbaria searching for the possible type of *E. palmatum*. To that purpose he also searched the special collection *Herbarium Pancicianum*, in BEOU, that holds ca. 16000 herbarium sheets collected by Pančić (Vukojičić *et al.* 2011). The place he did not search was the Herbarium Patavinum in Padova (PAD), where the herbarium collection of Roberto de Visiani is deposited.

Wörz (2010: 235) selected as lectotype of *E. palmatum* a specimen collected by Pančić and deposited at W: **Lectotype** (designated by Wörz 2010: 235):—SERBIA. Gruženviš: Ramaća, July 1847, *Pančić s.n.* (W 0046535, image!)

The information listed on the label of the lectotype deposited in W testifies in favour of the fact that this specimen cannot be considered as a part of the original material (Art. 9.3 of the Melbourne Code, McNeill *et al.* 2012)—the substrate is “schistoso argillaceo” versus “in saxosis calcareis”, the locality is not cited in the protologue and finally, the original identification was not revised by Visiani or Pančić. The 'lectotype' must therefore be considered as neotype (McNeill *et al.* 2012, Art 9.9)

According to Article 9.19 of the Melbourne Code (McNeill *et al.* 2012), the choice of a neotype can be superseded if any of the original material is rediscovered. Since we found two specimens with the data explicitly cited in the protologue, we are designating one of them as a lectotype.

Eryngium palmatum Pančić & Visiani (1870: 20)

Type:—SERBIA. Moravica District: S. merid. [Serbia meridionalis], in saxosis calc. M. Ogradjenik, July [1866], *Pančić s.n.* (lectotype designated here: PAD H0016461!). Fig. 1.

Note:—The new lectotype was sent by Pančić to Visiani for an opinion, who later crossed out 'tricuspdatum'—the original name on the label, and added the name *palmatum* VP (= Visiani Pančić). Although the label of this specimen of *E. palmatum* from Ogradjenik (Mt. Javor in West Serbia) has no written year of collection, we conclude it was collected in the summer of 1866. This conclusion was based on the analysis of Pančić's travelogues (Pančić 1867), as well as study of the herbarium material in BEOU.