

# Correspondence



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# A new combination in *Phedimus* (Crassulaceae), with neotypification of *Sedum latiovalifolium*

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According to recent molecular studies ('t Hart 1995, Ham 1995, Ham & 't Hart 1998, Gontcharova *et al.* 2006, Thiede & Eggli 2007, Gontcharova & Gontchaov 2009), the genus *Phedimus* Rafinesque (1817: 438) was segregated from *Sedum* Linnaeus (1753: 430). This taxonomic treatment of *Phedimus* is also supported by morphological evidences (Ohba *et al.* 2000, Ohba 2001, Fu *et al.* 2001).

During the preparation of the account of the Crassulaceae for the *A Synonymic List of Vascular Plants in Korea*, it was decided that *Phedimus* should be separated from *Sedum*. Most of correct names in *Sedum* which is found in Korean peninsula have combinations in *Phedimus* already. However, *Sedum latiovalifolium* Y.N.Lee (1992: 8), which is described as a endemic to Korea has not yet been transferred to *Phedimus*.

Meanwhile, regarding taxonomic identity of *S. latiovalifolium*, 't Hart & Bleij (2003) considered that *S. latiovalifolium* was tentatively treated as synonym of *P. ellacombianum* (Praeger 1917: 41) 't Hart (1995: 168). However, the former has morphologically clear difference from the latter by the broadly ovate leaves arranged in rosettes (Lee 1992, Lee *et al.* 2003, Park 2007). Therefore, for this species, we propose below a new combination under *Phedimus*.

## *Phedimus latiovalifolium* (Y.N.Lee) D.C.Son & H.J.Kim, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: Sedum latiovalifolium Y.N.Lee (1992: 8).

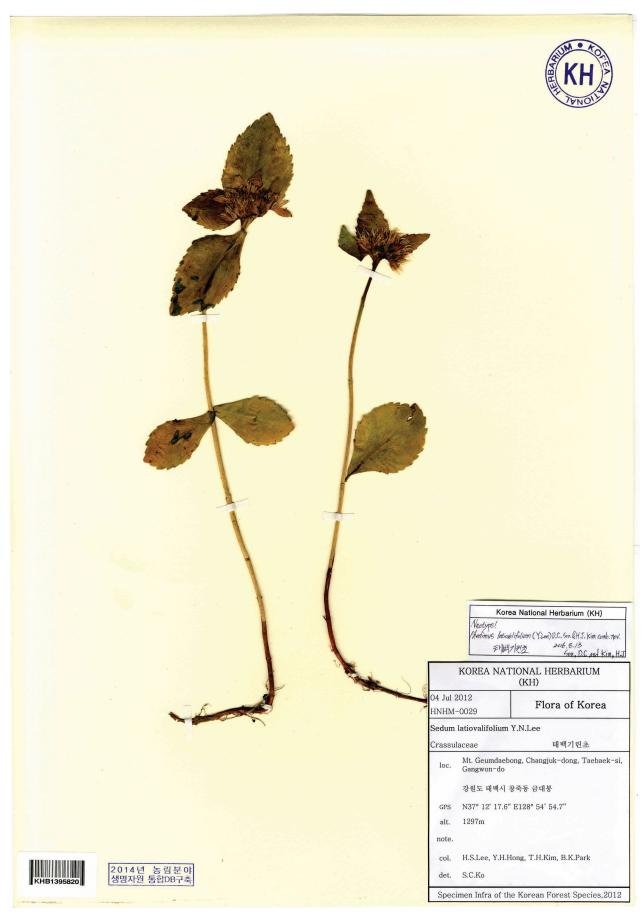
Type (neotype, designated here):—KOREA. Gangwon-do: Taebaek-si, Changjuk-dong, Mt. Geumdaebong, 4 July 2012, *H.S.Lee, Y.H.Hong, T.H.Kim & B.K.Park HNHM-0029* (KH barcode KHB1395820!), Fig. 1.

Note:—*S. latiovalifolium* was described as a new species by Lee (1992) who had been worked in Ewha Womans University. In the protologue, he cited the type localities as "Kumdaebong, Mt. Taebaik, Kangwon-do [Present address: Mt. Geumdaebong and Mt. Taebaek in Gangwon-do], about 1200 m above sea level" and mentioned that the holotype of *S. latiovalifolium* to be house at Ewha Womans University (EWH). However, factually he did not keep all type specimens for the names which had been published since 1986 at EWH, but conserved at his personal herbarium (Korea Plant Research Institute, KPRI). After he died at June 22, 2008, all specimens including type specimens which were conserved at KPRI were donated to National Institute of Biological Resources (KB) by his family at June 2, 2009. On that basis, after examining herbarium specimens of KB and EWH, we could find only a single specimen which is contained in the type folder at KB. However, the specimen in the type folder cannot be the holotype (because collector names are perfectly fit the protologue, whereas collection locality is not annotated in the label, and remarks etc. does not fit the protologue, besides the collection date is posterior to the protologue), and it led us to concluded that the holotype of *S. latiovalifolium* has gone lost. According to Art. 9.11 and 9.13 of International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICN, McNeill *et al.* 2012), if holotype is lost and other original material is no longer in existence, a neotype may be selected. Therefore, we designate the specimen *H.S.Lee, Y.H.Hong, T.H.Kim & B.K.Park HNHM-0029* at Korea National Arboretum (KH) as neotype of *S. latiovalifolium*, due to its completeness and good state of preservation as well as having all diagnostic morphological features.

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**FIGURE 1.** Neotype of *Phedimus latiovalifolium* (Y.N.Lee) D.C.Son & H.J.Kim (*H.S.Lee, Y.H.Hong, T.H.Kim & B.K.Park HNHM-0029*, KH barcode KHB1395820).

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