



New species, taxonomic renovations, and typifications in *Gaultheria* series *Trichophyllae* (Ericaceae)

PETER W. FRITSCH^{1,2}, LU LU^{1,3}, HONG WANG³ & DE-ZHU LI³

¹Both authors contributed equally to this work

²Department of Botany, California Academy of Sciences, 55 Music Concourse Drive, San Francisco, California 94118-4503, USA.

Email: pfritsch@calacademy.org

³Key Laboratory for Plant Diversity and Biogeography of East Asia; Plant Germplasm and Genomics Center, Germplasm Bank of Wild Species, Kunming Institute of Botany, CAS, Kunming 650201, China. Email: lulu@mail.kib.ac.cn; wanghong@mail.kib.ac.cn; dzl@mail.kib.ac.cn

Abstract

Expeditions to the Gaoligong Mountains and Biluo Snow Mountains in western Yunnan Province, China have uncovered new taxonomic information about the species of *Gaultheria* series *Trichophyllae* (Ericaceae) that are known to occur in these ranges. Based on these data, we describe two species as new to science (***G. ciliisepala*** and ***G. stenophylla***) and elevate four varieties (*Chiogenes suborbicularis* var. *albiflorus*, *G. sinensis* vars. *crassifolia* and *major*, and *G. trichophylla* var. *obovata*) to the species level (as ***G. albiflora***, ***G. crassifolia***, ***G. major***, and ***G. obovata***, respectively). We provide a lectotype and a revised description for ***G. eciliata*** because the type was discovered to also include individuals of *G. albiflora*. Similarly, we provide a lectotype and a revised description for ***G. sinensis*** because the type was discovered to also include an individual of *G. crassifolia*; moreover, the protologue of *G. sinensis* includes paratypes of three other species. Illustrations and photographic images of living plants in the field are included for all species. Our additions and changes raise the number of species recognized in *G.* series *Trichophyllae* from 10 to 16, with more to be expected as the Himalaya-Hengduan Mountains are further surveyed for these plants.

Introduction

Gaultheria Kalm ex Linnaeus (1753: 395) series *Trichophyllae* Airy Shaw (1941: 308) (Ericaceae: Vaccinioideae: Gaultherieae) is a group of diminutive evergreen shrublets endemic to the Himalaya-Hengduan Mountains of eastern Asia. Like most members of *Gaultheria*, the species of this series possess a capsule that is surrounded by an expanded and fleshy calyx, and most or all contain oil of wintergreen, i.e., methyl salicylate, detectable as a sweet odor or taste upon damage to various organs, typically rhizomes, stems, leaves, or fruits. Within *Gaultheria* the group is characterized by the combination of leaves generally less than 1 cm long, solitary axillary flowers, paired apical bracteoles, and five calyx and corolla lobes. *Gaultheria* series *Trichophyllae* has consistently been recovered as monophyletic in molecular phylogenetic studies (Bush *et al.* 2009; Lu *et al.* 2010; Fritsch *et al.* 2011). In the most recent global classification of *Gaultheria* (Middleton 1991), it is placed together with three other series [*G.* series *Hispidulae* Airy Shaw (1941: 308), series *Novaguineenses* D.J.Middleton (1991: 236), and series *Pernettyoideae* D.J.Middleton (1991: 237)] in *G.* section *Chiogenopsis* D.J.Middleton (1991: 235). In molecular phylogenetic studies, however, the series forms part of a “core East Asian” clade and is sister to a “*G. leucothoides* sensu lato” clade, a group comprising the members of *G.* series *Leucothoides* (Airy Shaw 1941: 308) D.J.Middleton (1991: 254) and those from several smaller series (Lu *et al.* 2010).

The most recent global taxonomic treatment of the taxa comprising *Gaultheria* series *Trichophyllae* is that of Airy Shaw (1941), who recognized seven species and several other vaguely defined varieties. Airy Shaw noted that this treatment was considered to be provisional, in light of the relatively few collections made up to then. Various subsequent taxonomic additions and other changes (see, e.g., Xu 1981; Long 1988; Fang and Stevens 2005; Fritsch *et al.* 2008) have resulted in the current recognition of ten species. Fritsch *et al.* (2008) considered *G. hypochlora* Airy

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