



## Lectotypifications in Atherospermataceae and Monimiaceae from Argentina

JUAN B. MARTÍNEZ-LABORDE<sup>1\*</sup>, JUAN C. OSPINA<sup>2</sup> & CHRISTIAN A. ZANOTTI<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departamento de Biotecnología-Biología Vegetal, Escuela T. S. de Ingeniería Agronómica, Alimentaria y de Biosistemas, Ciudad Universitaria, 28040 Madrid, Spain.

<sup>2</sup>Instituto de Botánica Darwinion, Labardén 200, C.C. 22, B1642HYD, San Isidro, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

\* Corresponding author: [juanbau.martinez@upm.es](mailto:juanbau.martinez@upm.es).

### Abstract

Lectotypes for the names of one Atherospermataceae and one Monimiaceae species from Argentina are here designated.

### Introduction

The family Monimiaceae Jussieu (1809: 133) is mainly distributed in tropical and subtropical areas of the Southern Hemisphere, and currently comprises 28 genera and 195–200 species of trees, shrubs or rarely lianas (Renner *et al.* 2010). Molecular research conducted by Renner (1998, 1999) confirmed that traditionally circumscribed Monimiaceae (Philipson 1993) were polyphyletic and both Siparunaceae Schodde (1970: 325) and Atherospermataceae R. Brown (1814: 553) should be considered as separate families. Morphologically, both families differ from Monimiaceae mainly in their anthers of valvar dehiscence (by slits in Monimiaceae) and their basal ovules (apical in Monimiaceae), whereas Atherospermataceae differ from Siparunaceae in the presence of two appendages at the base of each stamen, which are absent in the latter, as well as in their fruit, constituted by plumose achenes instead of drupelets (Schodde 1970, Philipson 1993, Renner 1998).

The Monimiaceae *sensu lato*—i.e., as traditionally circumscribed—from Argentina and Chile were studied by Martínez-Laborde (1983a, b). Only two species were found in Argentina, one of which (*Laureliopsis*) belongs nowadays in the Atherospermataceae. A taxonomic revision of Atherospermataceae and Monimiaceae for the *Flora Argentina* project is currently being carried out by the authors (Martínez-Laborde *et al.* unpubl.). In the framework of this revision it was noticed that the names of both species have not been lectotypified so far. To designate the corresponding lectotypes we follow the ICBN (McNeill *et al.* 2012), and suggestions published by McNeill (2014).

In the following treatment, accepted names are in boldface and synonyms are in italics. Protologues were checked in original publications. Digital images of all cited specimens in HAL, HBG, K, and P were observed at JSTOR website (<http://plants.jstor.org>) or at the websites of the above-mentioned herbaria; the image from SGO was provided by the curator, whereas the MA specimen was examined in person. For each taxon, details about the selected lectotype material are included, as well as remaining syntypes and the herbaria where they are deposited. Herbarium acronyms follow Thiers (2015).

### Lectotypifications

**Atherospermataceae** R. Brown (1814: 553).

1. **Laureliopsis philippiana** (Looser) Schodde (1983: 299). *Laurelia philippiana* Looser (1934: 9). *Laurelia serrata* Philippi, *hom. illeg.* (1857: 401). **Lectotype (herein designated)**:—CHILE. Valdivia. Prope Corral, 1856, *H. Krause s.n.* (SGO-049090 [SGO000002058]); remaining syntypes: Valdivia, *R. A. Philippi s.n.* (HAL0110084, K000802593); *R. A. Philippi s.n.* (HBG-507573, MA 271540).