

Lectotypification of the name *Regnellidium diphyllum* (Marsileaceae)

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Regnellidium Lindman (1904: 2) is a genus that includes only the extant species *Regnellidium diphyllum* Lindman (1904: 14) in the family Marsileaceae Mirbel (1802: 126), which encompasses a total of three extant genera of aquatic, heterosporous ferns. While the other two genera within the family, *Marsilea* L. (1753: 1099) with 50–75 spp., and *Pilularia* L. (1753: 1100) with 3–6 spp., are nearly cosmopolitan in distribution, the extant species of *Regnellidium* is restricted to a small region of South America, found only in northeastern Argentina, southern Brazil, and Uruguay (Schultz, 1949; de la Sota & Mitchel 1970; Tryon & Tryon 1982; Kramer, 1990; Alonso Paz & Bassagoda, 2002; Cúneo *et al.*, 2013). It was only in 1892, on the first Regnell expedition, that Lindman discovered the plants, which he described as *Regnellidium* (Lindman, 1904), on the banks of the Rio Grande do Sul, in southern Brazil. The species was not found again until November 1935, when it was located at Santa Maria by Dr. W. Rau and at São Leopoldo by Dr. J. Dutra (Johnson & Chrysler, 1938). Today it is widely cultivated in Botanic Gardens.

Searching for original material for the name in different herbaria as part of a revision of Salviniales Link (1833: 155) in Argentina, it became apparent that the species *Regnellidium diphyllum* had never been formally typified.

When *Regnellidium diphyllum* was described, in the protologue Lindman cited two specimens from Southern Brazil: *Lindman A933* (K 000632694!), and *Lindman 1229* (S 05-9091!). In order to avoid any ambiguity regarding the application of the name, here a lectotype is designed. Relevant taxonomic literature was accessed online from the Biodiversity Heritage Library (biodiversitylibrary.org) and Botanicus Digital Library (botanicus.org). Historical literature that could not be accessed online was obtained from the library of the Instituto de Botánica Darwinion, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Stockholm sheet of *Lindman A933* with the herbarium number S-05-9090(!), is designated here as lectotype because it is the most complete and fertile material, the specimen shows the characters used by Lindman to characterize this species: herba limosa et aquatica, habitus Marsiliae, exceptis foliis, quae semper 1-jugo-composita, foliolis Bauhiniae instar dextrorsum et sinistrorsum divergentibus, fructus seus sporocarpia velut in Marsilia prope basin petiole oriunda". Also the specimen *Lindman A933* was used to illustrate the species in the original work. The specimen *Lindman 1229* is regarded as syntype because it consist of sterile plants.

Regnellidium diphyllum Lindman (1904: 14)

Type (lectotype designated here):—BRAZIL, Piratiny, in campo limoso hinc inde inundatis, palustribus, 17-XII-1892, *C.A.M. Lindman A933* (S-05-9090!). Isolectotypes (designated here): S-R-5453!, S 06-8594 (plants preserved in alcohol), K 000632694!, US 00067471!.

Lectoparatypes:—BRAZIL, Rio Grande do Sul: Brasiliae civit. Rio Grande do Sul: Cachoeira, in aqua stagnante, specimen aquaticum sterile, 22-II-1893, *C. A. M. Lindman A 1229* (S 05-9091!; S 05-9092!).

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