Lectotypification of the name *Cistus stipulatus*, basyonim of *Helianthemum stipulatum* (Cistaceae)

P. PABLO FERRER-GALLEGO1* & FERNANDO BOISSET2

1 Servicio de Vida Silvestre. Centro para la Investigación y Experimentación Forestal. Generalitat Valenciana - VAERSA. Avda. Comarques del País Valenciá 114. E-46930 Quart de Poblet, Valencia, Spain; e-mail: flora.cief@gva.es
2 Departamento de Botánica, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad de Valencia, Avda. Dr. Moliner s/n, 46100 Burjassot, Valencia, Spain

*author for correspondence

Abstract

The typification of the name *Cistus stipulatus* Forsskál (= *Helianthemum stipulatum* (Forsskál) Christensen) is discussed. The designation of the nomenclatural type is based on an assessment of Forsskál’s original material. The name is lectotypified selecting a specimen from the Herbarium Forsskkålii in the National Herbarium Copenhagen at C.

Key words: Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica, Forsskål, *Helianthemum*, nomenclature, typification

Introduction

The family Cistaceae Jussieu (1789: 294) comprises 8 genera: *Cistus* Linnaeus (1753: 523), *Crocanthemum* Spach (1836: 370), *Fumana* Spach (1836: 359), *Halimium* (Dunal in Candolle 1824: 267) Spach (1836: 365), *Helianthemum* Miller (1754: without page), *Hudsonia* Linnaeus (1767a: 323, 327; 1767b: 11, 74), *Lechea* Linnaeus (1753: 90), *Tuberaria* (Dunal 1824: 270) Spach (1836: 364), and about 180 species of plants adapted to sunny places and poor soils, distributed in the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere. As a consequence of ancient diversification (Guzmán & Vargas 2009) most of its diversity (5 genera and 97 species) is located in the Mediterranean region, with a secondary center in the eastern United States. The Old World genus *Helianthemum*, constitutes a well-supported monophyletic group (Guzmán & Vargas 2009), that includes about 110 taxa of small herbs or subshrubs (at species and subspecies level) distributed in Macaronesia, N Africa, Europe, W and C Asia, with the higher diversity concentrated in the western Mediterranean, and particularly in the Iberian Peninsula (Greuter et al. 1984, López González 1993, Arrington & Kubitzki 2003, Parejo-Farnés et al. 2013). Some taxa first described by several authors in *Cistus*, but currently included in *Helianthemum* (see Burtt & Lewis 1949, Jafri 1977, López González 1992) are taxonomically very complex, and have already been typified in many cases (López González 1992).

*Helianthemum stipulatum* (Forsskál) Christensen (1922: 20) [= *Cistus stipulatus* Forsskál (1775: 100–101)] is a slender shrublet, usually erect, up to 30 cm tall; leaves 5–22 × 2–12 mm, linear to elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, acute or apiculate, with revolute margins; stipules 3–5 mm long, persistent; flowers sessile in 3–12-flowered leaf-opposed cymes; outer sepals linear, 2–4 mm long; inner sepals 5–6 mm long, stellate-hairy between and on the ribs, ciliate, slightly enlarged in fruit; petals yellow; capsule 4–5 mm long and seeds 1–1.2 mm long. According to Proctor & Heywood (1968), and Greuter et al. (1984) this species occurs in Greece, Southwest Asia and Egypt, and indigenous in Cyprus (Meikle 1977).

Continuing our nomenclatural study of the Cistaceae names (Ferrer-Gallego & Laguna 2012; Ferrer-Gallego et al. 2013a, 2013b), this paper proposes the lectotypification of *Helianthemum stipulatum* based on the study of the protologue and consultation of Forsskål’s original material conserved at C.