

as the correct name for this taxon following the principle of priority (ICN Art. 11.4, Turland & al. in Regnum Veg. 159. 2018), establishing *P. klotzschianus* as a synonym.

Apparently coincidentally, Müller (l.c. 1863: 53) established a *Phyllanthus klotzschianus* var. *robustus* as the alpha variety of his *P. klotzschianus*, briefly describing the species as “ramulis penultimis validis trigonis, ramulis ultimis densiusculis distincte tristichis v. superne sub-distichis coriaceis 5–8 cm. longis, 8–12 mm. latis obtusiusculis” without indicating a typical element. Santiago & al. (l.c. 2006: 149, 153) indicated “*Claussen 786*” as the lectotype for both names, which would have established the alpha variety as the typical one, but they failed to meet the requirements of Art. 7.11 to accomplish lectotypification. To achieve this same outcome, the specimen of this gathering at P (barcode P04828078) is thus here simultaneously designated as lectotype of *P. klotzschianus* and its var. *robustus*.

After extensive research in online databases, we have not found the name *Phyllanthus robustus* mentioned in the collections of international and national herbaria. Indeed, the name *P. robustus* has been neglected for approximately two centuries, and recognized only recently through the study of Colla’s collections in the work of Moraes & al. (l.c.). Thereafter, the name *P. robustus* has appeared only in species lists like Bouman & al. (l.c. 2022: 47) that incorporated the species in *P. sect. Xylophylla*.

It is noteworthy that *Phyllanthus klotzschianus* is the main species and the most representative one of *P. sect. Choretropsis*, with the largest distribution of any species of the group and being

very well represented in national and international herbaria as the second-most collected *Phyllanthus* species in Brazil, according to SpeciesLink. In view of the reasons set out above, the introduction of a new name for this well-known and established taxon would break with the principle of avoiding disadvantageous nomenclatural changes (Art. 14.1, 14.2 and 56.1 of the ICN), and, for this reason, we propose the conservation of the commonly used later name *P. klotzschianus* against *P. robustus*.

Author information

PO, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1609-6452>

IC, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2626-5280>

JCRM, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9696-1978>

VCS, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3733-7892>

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(2911) Proposal to conserve the name *Clerodendrum umbellatum* (Labiatae) with a conserved type

Pierre J. Meerts^{1,2}  & Marc S.M. Sosef¹ 

¹ Meise Botanic Garden, Nieuwelaan 38, 1860 Meise, Belgium

² Université Libre de Bruxelles, Av. F.D. Roosevelt 50, CP 244, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

Address for correspondence: Pierre J. Meerts, pierre.meerts@plantentuinmeise.be

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(2911) *Clerodendrum umbellatum* Poir. in Lamarck, Encycl. 5: 166. 9 Jan 1804 [Angiosp.: *Verben.* / *Lab.*], nom. cons. prop. Typus: Nigeria, près de la ville d’Oware [Warri], *Palisot de Beauvois* (G barcode G00366283), typ. cons. prop.

In the current use of the name, *Clerodendrum umbellatum* is a scandent shrub, with flowers in axillary cymes, a white corolla with a red spot in the throat, and a calyx with whitish lobes (for a good illustration, see Hooker in Bot. Mag.: t. 4354. 1848). The species is native to tropical Africa, where it is widely distributed from Senegal to Ethiopia and Tanzania. It has been introduced to tropical

America and Asia for ornamental purposes. In recent floristic literature, *Clerodendrum umbellatum* has been widely used as the accepted name for this species, appearing in around 20 works including: Huber (in Hutchinson & Dalziel, Fl. W. Trop. Afr., ed. 2, 2: 442. 1963), Moldenke & Moldenke (in Dassanayake, Revis. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 4: 437. 1983), Verdcourt (Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Verbenaceae: 97. 1992), Burkill (Useful Pl. W. Trop. Afr. 5: 254. 2000), Hawthorne & Jongkind (Woody Pl. W. Afr. Forests: 424. 2006), Paton & al. (Fl. Gabon, Labiatae: 38, t. 9. 2022). On top of that, authoritative databases such as the World Checklist of Vascular Plants (<https://wcvp.science.kew.org/taxon/862461-1>), Plants of the World Online

(<https://powo.science.kew.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:862461-1>), the African Plant Database (<https://africanplantdatabase.ch/en/nomen/123088>) and World Flora Online (<http://www.worldfloraonline.org/taxon/wfo-0000887447>) all use the binomial *Clerodendrum umbellatum* as the accepted name for the species.

Four years after the publication of *Clerodendrum umbellatum*, Palisot de Beauvois described *Clerodendrum scandens* P. Beauv. (Fl. Oware 2: 6, t. 62. 1808). The latter has been regarded as a synonym of *Clerodendrum umbellatum* in the vast majority of the publications mentioned above, including the authoritative online databases. Thomas, in his monograph of the genus *Clerodendrum* for Africa (in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 68: 58. 1936), also considered *Clerodendrum scandens* to be a synonym of *Clerodendrum umbellatum*, but, possibly thinking it had priority, preferred the first as the accepted name. However, he most likely did not see the type specimen of *Clerodendrum umbellatum* (see below), which is not cited among the specimens examined under *Clerodendrum scandens*.

The protologue of the name *Clerodendrum umbellatum* mentions a single specimen collected by Smeathman in Sierra Leone and handed to Lamarck by [Palisot de] Beauvois. It consists of a single shoot, conserved in Lamarck's herbarium curated at P (P00358547). The labels clearly indicate it was collected by Smeathman in Africa, and donated by Beauvois, hence there is no doubt that this is the specimen referred to in the protologue and hence the type of the name. It consists of a flowering branch with two pairs of upper leaves. The inflorescence comprises four branches inserted on the uppermost node of the shoot, thus forming an umbellate structure, from which Poiré presumably derived the epithet. However, this specimen departs from the current use of *Clerodendrum umbellatum* in several important characters. The colour of the corolla is admittedly difficult to ascertain in dry condition (protologue: “m’a paru rougeâtre”), but the orange-salmon tinge differs from the usually whitish to pale brownish colour of dried corollas of the species known as *Clerodendrum umbellatum*. Most significantly, the specimen shows several features at variance with those exhibited by the species to which the name is currently applied: the calyx at anthesis seems to be uniformly dark red versus tube green, lobes whitish; the calyx lobes are narrowly triangular, ca. 3.5 × 1.5 mm versus ovate to ovate-triangular, 4–9 × 2–4 mm. The leaves on the specimen are coriaceous, wholly glabrous, with the upper surface glossy, as against dull membranous leaves, with the upper surface sparsely puberulous (at least on the veins). [In E. Africa, *Clerodendrum umbellatum*, as currently understood, comprises morphotypes with glossy, coriaceous leaves, formerly recognized as *Clerodendrum cordifolium* (Hochst.) A. Rich. (Tent. Fl. Abyss. 2: 170. 1850).] All the traits exhibited by the type of *Clerodendrum umbellatum* Poir. are diagnostic of *Clerodendrum splendens* G. Don (in Edinburgh Philos. J. 11: 349. 1824), published 20 years after *Clerodendrum umbellatum*. The illustration of *Clerodendrum splendens* by Jaeger & Moldenke (in Phytologia 30: 394–395, fig. 6 & 7. 1975) is strikingly similar to the type specimen of *Clerodendrum umbellatum*. We have concluded that the type

specimen of *Clerodendrum umbellatum* Poir. represents the species commonly known as *Clerodendrum splendens*.

Clerodendrum splendens is widespread in west tropical Africa, from Senegal to Angola. It was already in cultivation and commercially available in Europe soon after its description (Lindley in Gard. Chron. 48: 783. 1841, in Edwards's Bot. Reg. 28: 7. 1842; Lemaire, Hort. Universel 5: 325. 1844; Scheidweiler in J. Hort. Prat. 1: 35 & 146. 1845). Due to its bright red flowers, it has become a popular ornamental species almost worldwide, under the name “flaming glory-bower”. In cultivation, this plant has won the Royal Horticultural Society's Award of Garden Merit (<https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/trials-awards/award-of-garden-merit/agm-lists>, consulted 23 Apr 2022; <https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/29544/clerodendrum-splendens/details>). It is reported as escaped from cultivation in Asia, tropical America, and South Africa (<https://powo.science.kew.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:862410-1>; <https://www.gbif.org/fr/species/7999246>; consulted 23 Apr 2022).

Clerodendrum splendens is much used in traditional medicine (Burkill, l.c.: 253) and is receiving increasing interest for its possible pharmaceutical applications (Kouakou & al. in B. M. C. Compl. Altern. Med. 13: 149. 2013; Ebele Obi & al. in Phytomed. Plus 2: 100147. 2022). It is also used in green environmental technologies (Pandey & al. in Ecotoxicol. Environm. Safety 54: 358–364. 2016). A Google search using “*Clerodendrum splendens*” returned 14,200 hits (22 Apr 2022), most of which related to gardening and nurseries catalogues worldwide.

Due to the fact that the type specimen of *Clerodendrum umbellatum* has been misinterpreted (or not consulted) for almost two centuries, and following the rules of the ICN, *Clerodendrum splendens* would have to be regarded as a synonym of *Clerodendrum umbellatum*, while the species commonly known under that name would have to be called *Clerodendrum scandens*. In light of the above, this would be a highly undesirable situation.

According to Art. 57.1, the only way to preserve a name that has been widely and persistently used for a taxon not including its type is by a proposal to conserve the name. Therefore, we propose to conserve the name *Clerodendrum umbellatum* Poir. with a conserved type with the aim of preserving nomenclatural stability (Art. 14.2 of the ICN).

The specimen selected as the proposed conserved type of *Clerodendrum umbellatum* is the type of the name *Clerodendrum scandens* which, we now know erroneously, has been regarded as a synonym of *Clerodendrum umbellatum* for almost two centuries.

Author information

PJM, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4215-027X>

MSMS, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6997-5813>

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