



Typification and nomenclature of the names published in *Plantae Serbicae Rariores aut Novae—Decas III*

MORENO CLEMENTI*, SNEŽANA VUKOJIČIĆ, ANTONELLA MIOLA & MARJAN NIKETIĆ

¹Department of Biology, University of Padova, via Ugo Bassi 58 B, 35131 Padova, Italy; e-mail: moreno.clementi@bio.unipd.it

²Institute of Botany and Botanical garden Jevremovac, University of Belgrade, Takovska 43, Serbia

³Natural History Museum, Belgrade, Njegoševa 51, Serbia

*author for correspondence

Abstract

We provide information on the typification of the names of one genus (*Lactucopsis*), two sections (*L. sect. Mulgediopsis*, *L. sect. Prenanthopsis*), two unranked subgeneric names (*Hieracium* [unranked] *Chlorocarpa*, *H.* [unranked] *Melanocarpa*), ten species (*Dianthus moesiacus*, *Eryngium palmatum*, *Haplophyllum boissierianum*, *Hieracium schultzeanum*, *Lactucopsis aurea*, *Lactucopsis brevirostris*, *Lactucopsis mulgedioides*, *Mulgedium sonchifolium*, *Picridium macrophyllum*, *Stachys anisochila*), and one form (*Gypsophila spergulifolia* f. *serbica*) validly published in Roberto de Visiani and Josif Pančić's work *Plantae Serbicae Rariores aut Novae—Decas III*, published in 1870, and one variety (*Knautia macedonica* var. *lyrophylla*) published in *Verzeichnis der in Serbien wildwachsenden Phanerogamen* (1856). Additional nomenclatural notes deal with three other species, five new combinations, seven invalid names and one invalid combination that were also discussed or published in Visiani & Pančić (1870). Seven nomenclatural types for eight validly published taxa are designated here.

Key words: *Herbarium Dalmaticum*, *Herbarium Pancinianum*, Istituto Veneto di Scienze Lettere ed Arti, lectotypification

Introduction

This paper is the fourth of a series (see Clementi *et al.* 2014, 2015a, 2015b) concerning the typification of the taxa published in the four works stemmed from the collaboration of Roberto de Visiani (1800–1878) with Josif Pančić (1814–1888), Visiani (1860), Visiani & Pančić (1862, 1865, 1870). Information on the two botanists and their work together can be found in the previous papers. The aim of this work is to typify the eighteen names validly published in Visiani & Pančić (1870) whenever possible, as well as to provide additional notes on the other names discussed or published therein. Visiani & Pančić (1870) presents many more nomenclatural challenges than their previous works, mainly because they integrated a complex manuscript by Carl Heirich Schultz “Bipontinus” (1805–1867), who had died a few years before. Both authors were in regular contact with Schultz-Bipontinus and had received from him permission to publish numerous species that he had recognised as new. Visiani disliked Pančić's propensity to ask for help to Schultz-Bipontinus, as he felt that this was slowing the progress of their publications and feared that disseminating information on the plants of Serbia might have given others the chance to describe them.

Materials and methods

Most of the plants collected by Pančić that were described by Visiani or jointly with Visiani are held in the Herbarium of Padova (PAD) and in the Herbarium of the University of Belgrade (BEOU), in the special collection *Herbarium Pancinianum* (Vukojičić *et al.* 2011). The following herbaria were also consulted: BOLO, BP, BUNS, CL, G, GOET, HAL, JE, K, NAP, P, PRC, UPS, W, and WU (abbreviations follow Thiers 2015). We consulted as well numerous letters exchanged between Pančić and Visiani from 1857 to 1870. This material is conserved at the Historical Library of the Botanical Garden of Padova (collocation: AR-B12), and at Library of the Institute of Botany and Botanical garden *Jevremovac* in Belgrade. To the best of our knowledge, all the typifications are in accordance with the current concepts of the species whenever we do not state otherwise.

Typification of the names and nomenclatural notes

Picridium macrophyllum Visiani & Pančić (1870: 3, Tab. XVI)

Lectotype (designated by Conti *et al.* 2015: page):—SERBIA. Mokra Gora, [1]866, *J. Pančić s.n.* (BEOU 11147).

Note:—Conti *et al.* (2015), along with all other sources that we could find, ascribe this taxon to the genus *Reichardia* Roth (1787: 35) as *R. macrophylla* (Vis. & Pančić) Pančić (1874: 460), now the generally accepted position. Nonetheless, we realised that in fact that combination was already validly published in Visiani (1872), so that Pančić's name is a later isonym, with no nomenclatural status, of *R. macrophylla* (Vis. & Pančić) Visiani (1872: 70).

Mulgedium sonchifolium Visiani & Pančić (1870: 5, Tab. XVII)

Lectotype (designated here):—SERBIA. Озрен пл. близу Бање Сврљишке [Mount Ozren near Svrlijske Spa], Јун [June] [1]847, *J. Pančić s.n.* (BEOU 11189), Fig. 1.



FIGURE 1. Lectotype of *Mulgedium sonchifolium* Vis. & Pančić and *Lactucopsis aurea* Sch.Bip.

Additional specimens examined:—SERBIA. Serb[ia] Meridionali, Jun[io] [1]856, *J. Pančić s.n.* (BEOU 14752).

Note:—This taxon is now generally treated in the genus *Lactuca* Linnaeus (1753: 795) (e.g. Euro+Med 2015, Niketić 2014) as *L. aurea* (Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić 1870: 7) Stebbins (1937: 14), a name hereafter typified on the same specimen. An in-depth analysis of the nomenclature of this taxon is carried out in the following paragraph on *Lactucopsis aurea* Sch.Bip.. The name *Lactuca sonchifolia sensu* Pančić (1856: 559) is cited in the protologue as a synonym, but the type of *L. sonchifolia* Willdenow (1803: 1530) is explicitly excluded, so that the name is legitimate, save on transfer to the genus *Lactuca* (see paragraph on *L. aurea*).

Lactucopsis Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 5)

Type (designated by Kirpicznikov in Komarov *et al.* 1964: 286):—*Lactuca chaixii* Villars (1779: 32).

Note:—*Lactuca chaixii* is currently regarded as a synonym of *Lactuca quercina* Linnaeus (1753: 795).

Lactucopsis aurea Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 7)

Lectotype (designated here):—SERBIA. Озрен пл. близу Бање Сврљишке [Mount Ozren near Svrliške Spa], Јун [June] [1]847, *J. Pančić s.n.* (BEOU 11189), Fig. 1.

Note:—This name is often incorrectly ascribed to Visiani & Pančić or to Schultz-Bipontinus ex Visiani & Pančić (e.g. Euro+Med 2015). If this were the case, it would be invalid, as it is treated by Visiani and Pančić as an unaccepted synonym or alternative name for *Mulgedium sonchifolium* Visiani & Pančić (1870), a fact that is only explained in a final note in the protologue and might not be immediately clear. As was already pointed out by Stebbins (1937), Visiani and Pančić in fact unambiguously attribute both the name *L. aurea* and its description, separate from that of *M. sonchifolium*, solely to Schultz-Bipontinus, with the following words: “*Schultz Bipontinus [...] supra plantam hanc [Mulgedium sonchifolium] [...] novum genus condiderat, quod aliis quoque Mulgedii et Lactucae speciebus ditatum in scheda manuscripta et adhuc inedita sequenti modo illustraverat*” (i.e. “Schultz Bipontinus [...] had established a new genus on this plant [*Mulgedium sonchifolium*], which he had illustrated also with some new species of *Mulgedium* and *Lactuca* in the following way, in a yet unpublished manuscript”). The sentence we have quoted, numerous letters exchanged between Visiani and Pančić, and the presence of *Lactuca sonchifolia sensu* Pančić (1856) in the synonymies of both protologues, also make it clear that *M. sonchifolium* and *L. aurea* were intended to apply to precisely the same taxon, with the same circumscription, at the same rank, for which reason we believe they should share the same type. As both the names *L. aurea* and *M. sonchifolium* are validly published, in the same work, they would appear to have equal priority. Still, we believe it could be argued that Visiani and Pančić, by implicitly rejecting Schultz-Bipontinus’s name in favour of their own, effected a choice as provided by Art. 11.5 of the ICN (McNeill *et al.* 2012), thus establishing priority of the final epithet “*sonchifolium*” over “*aureum*”. It follows from this very peculiar situation that the epithet “*aureum*”, though valid, can never be used to form any correct combination, as “*sonchifolium*” must always be preferred, and is only to be taken into account in matters of homonymy, save for the cases in which the provisions of Art. 11.5 cannot apply. When Stebbins (1937) moved *M. sonchifolium* to *Lactuca*, he could not adopt the epithet *sonchifolia*, which was unavailable because of *L. sonchifolia* Willdenow (1803: 1530). Therefore, in this case, Art. 11.5 does not apply, as the resulting combination would be illegitimate. Stebbins (1937: 14) correctly created a new combination based on Schultz-Bipontinus’s name, *Lactuca aurea* (Sch.Bip.) Stebbins, rejecting the later *Lactuca visianii* Bornmüller (1905: 29). The label of the specimen selected as type, along with the name “*Mulgedium sonchifolium*”, bears the designation “*Botryoseris sonchifolia DC.*”. The genus “*Botryoseris*” seems to have never been published (by De Candolle or anybody).

Mulgedium aureum Sch.Bip. ex Visiani & Pančić (1870: 5), *nom. inval.*

Note:—Despite being listed by some sources (e.g. IPNI 2015), this name was not validly published, as it was not accepted by the authors in the original publication, but merely listed as an unpublished synonym (Art. 36.1a, McNeill *et al.* 2012). It was, nonetheless, the name that Visiani and Pančić almost always used for this taxon in their correspondence.

Lactucopsis sect. Prenanthopsis Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 6)

Type (designated here):—*Lactucopsis brevirostris* Fenzl ex Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 6).

Note:—This is the only species definitively cited by Schultz-Bipontinus under this section, so that it could be considered its “holotype” (see Art. 10.1 Note 1, McNeill *et al.* 2012).

Lactucopsis* sect. *Eulactucopsis Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 6), *nom. inval.*

Note:—As the name of this section was formed from the name of the genus by adding the prefix “*Eu-*”, it is invalid according to Art. 21.3 of the ICN (McNeill *et al.* 2012). Since it contains the type species of the genus as a whole, *Lactuca chaixii* Vill., its correct name is the autonym *L. sect. Lactucopsis* (Art. 22.1 of the ICN, McNeill *et al.* 2012), automatically established as Schultz-Bipontinus established *L. sect. Prenanthopsis* and *L. sect. Mulgediopsis* in Visiani & Pančić (1870).

Lactucopsis* sect. *Mulgediopsis Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 8)

Type (designated here):—*Lactucopsis plumieri* (Linnaeus 1759: 1192) Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870).

Note:—This is the only species definitively cited by Schultz-Bipontinus under this section, so that it could be considered its “holotype” (see Art. 10.1 Note 1, McNeill *et al.* 2012).

Mulgedium* sect. *Chrysolmulgedium Sch.Bip. ex Visiani & Pančić (1870), *nom. inval.*

Note:—This name is merely cited in Visiani & Pančić (1870) as having been used in a letter by Schultz-Bipontinus to Pančić. As it was not accepted in Visiani & Pančić (1870), it is invalid (Art. 36.1, McNeill *et al.* 2012).

Lactucopsis mulgedioides Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 6)

Syntypes:—Specimens named “*Lactuca mulgedioides*” in the gathering from year 1859 titled “*Iter cilicico-kurdicum*” collected by Theodor Kotschy (1813–1866) and already labelled as a new species by the collector and Pierre Edmond Boissier.

Note:—In the protologue, Schultz-Bipontinus explicitly cited the provisorial name “*Lactuca mulgedioides*”, which was applied to a collection with duplicates widely distributed to herbaria in Europe. As the name *L. mulgedioides* was not effectively published simply by the distribution of such specimens (Art. 29.1, McNeill *et al.* 2012), and as Schultz-Bipontinus provided a short diagnosis, the name *Lactucopsis mulgedioides* was validly published by him as a new species in Visiani & Pančić (1870). A validating description for the name *Lactuca mulgedioides* appeared a few years later (*Lactuca mulgedioides* Boissier & Kotschy ex Boissier (1875: 815), with no mention of Schultz-Bipontinus’s work. We consider the series of duplicates cited by Schultz-Bipontinus as syntypes designated by him (see Art. 9.5 and Art. 40 Note 1, McNeill *et al.* 2012).

Lactucopsis brevirostris Fenzl ex Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 6)

Syntype:—Specimens named “*Lactuca brevirostris*” and numbered “№ 335” in the gathering from year 1836 labelled “*In monte Tauro*”, collected by Theodor Kotschy.

Note:—Schultz-Bipontinus cited in his treatment the name “*Lactuca brevirostris* Fenzl”, a *nomen nudum* that was first adopted by Eduard Fenzl (1808–1879) “*in sched.*” (Kotschy 1858: 384), and that was later applied also by Kotschy to a gathering of his, with duplicates distributed to many herbaria in Europe. Schultz-Bipontinus, having seen some of Kotschy’s specimens, considered that they had to be included in his new genus *Lactucopsis*, and proposed for that taxon the name *Lactucopsis brevirostris*, intending it as a new combination based on Fenzl’s invalid “basionym”. In his treatment, he then compared *Lactucopsis brevirostris* with *Lactuca deltoidea* (Bieberstein) Meyer (1831: 56) (see also following paragraph) stating that the latter “is different because of the larger head, with 8–10 flowers, and the more compressed achenes, which are prolonged in a thinner and paler beak” (“*diversa capitulo 8–10-floro et acheniis magis coppersis, in rostrum gracilius pallidius abeuntibus*”). Schultz-Bipontinus, by making this comparison, provided the earliest validating diagnosis for the name first proposed by Fenzl, as defined by Art. 38.2 (McNeill *et al.* 2012), thus establishing it as new species. Boissier later used the final epithet from Schultz-Bipontinus’s name to form the illegitimate new combination *Lactuca brevirostris* (Fenzl ex Sch.Bip.) Boissier (1875: 817, there incorrectly cited as having been published by Visiani and Pančić instead of Schultz-Bipontinus), whose name was unavailable because of the earlier homonym *Lactuca brevirostris* Campion ex Bentham (1852: 237). Killian & Greuter were the first to propose a legitimate new combination for *Lactucopsis brevirostris* under *Lactuca*: *L. fenzlii* Killian & Greuter (in Greuter 2003: 234). In their treatment, they did not correctly cite the author who validly published the basionym of their replaced synonym, as required by Art. 46.3, since they too attributed it to Visiani and Pančić. Nevertheless, according to Art. 41.6 (McNeill *et al.* 2012), this error does not preclude the validity of their new name. We consider the series of duplicates cited by Schultz-Bipontinus as syntypes designated by him (see Art. 9.5, Art. 40 Note 1, McNeill *et al.* 2012).

Lactucopsis deltoidea (M.Bieb.) Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 6), *comb. inval.*

Note:—The new combination proposed by Schultz-Bipontinus is marked with a question mark (“?”). It is therefore invalid, having been proposed in anticipation of the future acceptance of a particular position of the taxon in question (Art. 36.1, McNeill *et al.* 2012).

The following new combinations, also proposed by Schultz-Bipontinus in Visiani & Pančić (1870) are typified by the type of their basionyms (Art. 7.3, McNeill *et al.* 2012): *Lactucopsis chaixii* (Vill.) Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 6) ≡ *Lactuca chaixii* Vill. (1779: 32); *Lactucopsis altissima* (M.Bieb.) Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 6) ≡ *Lactuca altissima* Bieberstein (1808: 242); *Lactucopsis wilhelmsiana* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey. ex DC.) Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 6) ≡ *Lactuca wilhelmsiana* Fisch. & C.A.Mey. ex De Candolle (1838: 134); *Lactucopsis quercina* (L.) Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 7) ≡ *Lactuca quercina* Linnaeus (1753: 795), *Lactucopsis plumieri* (L.) Sch. Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 8) ≡ *Sonchus plumieri* Linnaeus (1759: 1192).



FIGURE 2. Lectotype of *Hieracium schultziae* Pančić & Vis. ex Sch.Bip..

Hieracium schultzianum Pančić & Vis. ex Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 9, Tab. XVIII, figs. 1–2)

Lectotype (designated here):—SERBIA. In Serbia, s.d., *J. Pančić* s.n. (NAP, unnumbered in Pasquale’s herbarium), Fig. 2.

Note:—The specimen that we selected as type is the only one that we were able to locate, the label is in Visiani’s handwriting and bears his signature. It was collected in Serbia by Pančić and sent by Visiani to Giuseppe Antonio Pasquale (1820–1893), director of the Botanical Garden of Naples. Despite the lack of a date, it must have been collected before 1865, since, as we can understand from the correspondence, Pančić sent all the specimens of this taxon that remained to him to Visiani in that year and none other afterwards. This is supported also by the lack of a precise locality in its label, as Pančić only communicated to Visiani the exact place where he collected *H. schultzianum* in 1868. Moreover, this specimen might have been used to draw picture number 2 in the iconography accompanying the protologue. Specimens of this species were initially identified and recorded by Pančić as “*Hieracium pallescens*” (Pančić 1856: 561). He later sent them to Schultz-Bipontinus, who recognised them as members of a new species, which he intended to name “*H. panicii*” and for which he recognised two varieties. As already mentioned, Schultz-Bipontinus prepared a manuscript with the protologue for the new names, but died before he could publish it. Pančić and Visiani, having received the manuscript by Schultz-Bipontinus, published it in their paper almost unaltered. In the protologue, Visiani and Pančić unambiguously ascribe both the description and the diagnosis of this taxon to Schultz-Bipontinus, with the following words: “*Shultz Bip. [...] diagnosi supra exposita firmaverat et sequenti descriptione et [plantam hanc] observationibus hucusque ineditis illustraverat*”, i.e. “Schultz Bip. [...] authored the diagnosis given above and the following description and illustrated [this plant] with observations still unpublished”. In his manuscript, Schultz-Bipontinus had proposed the name “*Hieracium panicii*”, which was changed by Pančić and Visiani to *H. schultzianum* in his honour. They cite themselves as authors of this latter name, in reversed order with respect to the publication as a whole. In the protologue, two varieties of *H. schultzianum* are also recognised: “Var. I” and “Var. II”. The first one is described as “Spithameum” (i.e. “one span tall”), the second as “Pedale” (i.e. “one foot tall”), plus a short description for each. These designations might be confused for names, but they were probably intended as phrase names or simply as parts of the description proper, so that they should not to be regarded as names (Art. 26.3). Since the introduction of Zahn’s concept of collective species, this taxon is commonly accepted as a subspecies, *Hieracium sparsum* subsp. *schultzianum* (Pančić & Vis. ex Sch.Bip.) Zahn in Engler (1922: 1020). However, Assyov & Petrova (2012: 228) and Niketić (2014: 218) consider it as a separate microspecies, probably apomictic.

Hieracium* [unranked] *Chlorocarpa Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 10)

Note:—Schultz-Bipontinus intended this name and the following to represent an unranked group under *Hieracium* subg. *Archieracium* ser. *Aurella* [unranked] *Glauca* Fries (1862: 66). According to Art. 37.3 (McNeill *et al.* 2012) the names are validly published, but being unranked, they have no status in questions other than homonymy. Selection of a type would be unwarranted.

Hieracium* [unranked] *Melanocarpa Sch.Bip. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 10)

Note:—See the note for the previous name.

Scabiosa macedonica var. *lyrophylla* (Pančić) Visiani & Pančić (1870: 11, Tab. XIX, fig. 1)

≡ *Knautia macedonica* var. *lyrophylla* Pančić (1856: 547)

Neotype:—SERBIA. In pratis montanis Kurilovo S[erbia] austr[alis], Jul[io], *J. Pančić* s.n. (BEOU-9264!), Fig. 3.

Additional specimens examined:—SERBIA. M[onte] Pleš, [1]868, *J. Pančić* s.n. (BEOU-9265!); SERBIA. In pratis M[ontis] Pleš, Jul[io] [1]869, *J. Pančić* s.n. (WU-Kerner 0083295!).

Note:—In Visiani & Pančić (1870) the new combination *S. macedonica* var. *lyrophylla* was proposed for *K. macedonica* var. *lyrophylla*, a taxon previously described by Pančić alone, which we typify here. In an observation, Visiani and Pančić explain that this variety is not different from a specimen by Emanuel von Friedrichstahl (1809–1842) that they had seen in W, which they imply to be part of the original material used by August H. R. Grisebach (1814–1879) to describe his species. Still, they consider it far removed from the description that the same Grisebach gave for the taxon, “for the slender velvety-greyish stem, the leaves greyish-hairy on the underside, the bilamellate styles, the involucels prolonged into teeth on two of the corners (rather than on all of them)” (“*caule gracili velutino-incano, foliis subtus incano-villosis, stylo bilamellato, involucelli angulis duobus (nec omnibus) in dentem productis*”). We were not able to locate any specimen that was certainly collected by Pančić before the publication of the protologue. The specimen here selected as type bears a signature that might not be Pančić’s, though it is conserved in his herbarium and the handwriting seems his. The locality of Kurilovo was cited in the protologue. The specimen that we designate here

as a neotype might in fact be a lectotype; should this be demonstrated, our designation would then need to be corrected accordingly under Art. 9.9 (McNeill *et al.* 2012). The locality of the additional specimen that we mention, Pleš, was incorrectly set as “Plés” in Visiani & Pančić (1870) and is absent in the protologue. This taxon is now generally treated in *K. macedonica*, (Euro+Med 2015), sometimes as a separate variety bearing Pančić’s name (Niketić 2014: 218).



FIGURE 3. Neotype of *Knautia macedonica* var. *lyrophylla* Pančić.

Scabiosa lyrophylla Visiani & Pančić (1870: Tab. XIX fig. 1), *nom. inval.*

Note:—The illustration (with analysis) of *S. macedonica* var. *lyrophylla* appearing in Visiani & Pančić (1870) is labelled “*Scabiosa lyrophylla*”, a name previously considered by Visiani, who had the pictures made. As it is clear that the authors did not accept this name, it was not validly published in Visiani & Pančić (1870).

Scabiosa macedonica var. *indivisa* Vis. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 12), *nom. inval.*

Note:—The name is invalid for two reasons. Firstly, from the synonymies listed in the protologue, it is clear that this variety is meant to comprise the type of the species, but it does not comply with the provisions of Art. 26 (McNeil *et al.* 2012). Secondly, it is only intended as a provisional name, to be adopted “in case [*Scabiosa macedonica* var. *lyrophylla* (Pančić) Vis. & Pančić] could not be distinguished as a separate species” from *Knautia macedonica* Grisebach (1846: 178) (“*ni sufficeret ad hasce plantas specificè distinguendas*”). This strange sentence is explained by taking the fact that, as is clear from their correspondence, Visiani and Pančić considered their plant as a probably separate species (“*Knautia lyrophylla*”) from at least 1861 and almost up to the publication of Visiani & Pančić (1870). As already mentioned, they changed their mind on the appropriate rank for this taxon after seeing a specimen by Friedrichstahl in W, but they failed to remove this now useless section from their work.

Scabiosa macedonica var. *lyrata* Vis. in Visiani & Pančić (1870), *nom. inval.*

Note:—This name was intended as a provisional name, and is therefore invalid (see the previous paragraph). Were it valid, it would be illegitimate, as *Knautia macedonica* var. *lyrophylla* Pančić is cited as a synonym.



FIGURE 4. Lectotype of *Stachys anisochila* Vis. & Pančić.

Stachys anisochila Visiani & Pančić (1870: 13, Tab. XX, fig. 1)

Lectotype (designated here):—SERBIA. s.l., s.d., s.c. s.n. (BEOU-8391-8393, bottom-right specimen), Fig. 4.

Labels:—SERBIA. Občinske [Ovčinske] Stene, Aug[usto], *J. Pančić s.n.*; SERBIA. C[irculo] Valjevensis, M. Медведник [Medvednik], [1]856, *J. Pančić s.n.*; SERBIA. Кошље у Подрињу [Košlje in Podrinje], [1]866.

Note:—Three unmounted specimens and three separate labels are present in the same herbarium sheet; it is not possible to connect each one to the appropriate label. The label with no year of collection bears the provisional name “*Stachys anisocheilos*”, which was used by Pančić (*in litt.*) until 1861. All data on all three labels are compatible with the protologue, so that all specimens on the sheet are certainly part of the original material and any of them could be selected as type. We here select the most complete. Some localities in the protologue (Visiani & Pančić 1870) are erroneously cited: *Košlje* as “Koslie”, *Ovčinske Stene* as “Občinske stene”, *Arilje* as “Krilje”. This species is now generally accepted as a separate member of the *S. recta* group (Euro+Med 2015, Niketić 2014: 225).



FIGURE 5. Lectotype of *Haplophyllum boissierianum* Vis. & Pančić.

Haplophyllum boissierianum Visiani & Pančić (1870: 14 “*Haplophyllum*”, Tab. XX, fig. 2)

Lectotype (designated here):—SERBIA. M[onte] Panjak, [1]868, *J. Pančić s.n.* (BEOU-3709!), Fig. 5.

Additional specimen examined:—SERBIA. Panjak M[onte] Zlatibor, [1]866, *J. Pančić s.n.* (BEOU-3708!).

Note:—Both the specimen here selected as type and the additional specimen are certainly part of the original material; we here select the more complete of the two. The name was wrongly spelt “*Haplophyllum*” in the protologue, a correctible typographical error (Art. 60.1, McNeill *et al.* 2012). This name is now generally accepted (Niketić 2014: 217).

Gypsophila spergulifolia Grisebach (1843: 183 “*Gyptophila*”)

Note:—Visiani and Pančić discussed the identity of some specimens of this taxon, that they shared, from 1857, and soon suspected them to be members of some unknown variety of *G. spergulifolia*. It was probably during this period that Visiani commissioned the preparation of the illustration that was later published along with the protologue, which bears the invalid name “*Gypsophila spergulifolia* var.”. Visiani and Pančić’s determination was eventually confirmed by Grisebach himself in 1866 (Pančić *in litt.* 18 October 1866), as is explained in the protologue (see also the following paragraph). Pančić, in the aforementioned letter, proposed to Visiani to include the plant in their upcoming work “as a new form of a rare and little known species” (“*come forma nuova di una rara e poco conosciuta specie*”). In their work, but not in the illustration, they listed the plant with the wrong spelling “*Gyptophila*” (correctible under Art. 60.1, McNeill *et al.* 2012). This name is now generally accepted (Euro+Med 2015).

Gypsophila spergulifolia* f. *serbica Griseb. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 15, Tab. XX, fig. 3)

Lectotype:—SERBIA. Serbia australis in m[onte] Slatibor [Zlatibor] aridis serpentinae, s.d., *J. Pančić s.n.* (GOET-014241!), Fig. 6.

Additional specimens examined:—SERBIA. s.l., s.d., s.c. s.n. (PAD-H0022793!); SERBIA. s.l., s.d., s.c. s.n. (PAD-H0022795!); SERBIA. In apricis M. Zlatibor S[erbia] merid[ionali] substr[ato] serpent[inaceo], Jul[io], *J. Pančić s.n.* (GOET!); SERBIA. M. Zlatibor S[erbia] merid[ionali], Jul[io], *J. Pančić s.n.* (PAD-H0022794!).

Note:—From the endnote of the protologue (“*Grisebach [...] binas formas distinxit*”, i.e. “Grisebach [...] distinguished two forms”), as well as from the numerous letters that we analysed, it is clear that Grisebach was the first who recognised this new form. Indeed, Grisebach’s letter addressed to Pančić (11 October 1866, Jović 1998: 323, let. № 164) reads [in translation]: “both plants belong to the same species, but two forms are distinguished by the following subordinate and variable characteristics”, followed by a short description of both (“f. *albanica*” and “f. *serbica*”). Not so clear is whether the main description in the first paragraph on *G. spergulifolia* in Visiani & Pančić (1870) was meant as a wider treatment for whole species or as the protologue of the new infraspecific taxon *G. spergulifolia* f. *serbica*. Visiani and Pančić unambiguously stated that they had only seen specimens of that form (“*planta Albaniae nobis adhuc invisae*”), which was the one to be “*hic fusius descripta*” (i.e. “described more at length here” [in Visiani & Pančić 1870]). However, the heading of the whole chapter reads simply “*Gypsophila spergulifolia* Griseb., Spicil. fl. Rumel. 1 p. 183”, and the differential characters of f. *serbica* are omitted from the main description. That paragraph does, still, include characters from the capsule and seeds, which are lacking in Grisebach’s protologue. Therefore, we conclude that the main description in the first paragraph, though based only on specimens of f. *serbica*, was meant to apply to the species as a whole. The name *G. spergulifolia* f. *serbica* must then be validated solely by the observations that can be found in the endnote, which contains a short diagnosis and an unambiguous attribution of both it and the name itself to Grisebach. It should be noted, furthermore, that Grisebach had distinguished the plants from Serbia as members of a new *variety*, not as a new *form*, as is evident from the label that he himself wrote for the specimen that he had received by Pančić and that kept in his herbarium, here chosen as a lectotype (but which might in fact be a holotype, since we know of no other original material). Nevertheless, when he wrote to Pančić, he used the word “*forma*”, which Pančić twice reported to Visiani (*in litt.* 18 October 1866, 8 April 1869). Visiani did not accept “*forma*” as a formal rank in any of his works (and both Pančić and Grisebach only very rarely did), but in preparing the manuscript for Visiani & Pančić (1870) he apparently decided not to change what he believed was Grisebach’s choice (which further confirms the ascription of the name to him). This name is accepted in Niketić (2014: 217), but in accordance with the initial intention of the author, we consider the rank of variety more appropriate. In fact, the rank of form is most often reserved for deviations from the type, usually based on a single morphological difference, that appear sporadically, while in this case there seem to exist two quite distinct vicariant taxa, as all collected specimens from Serbia closely match the diagnosis and description (dense glandular pedicels, obtuse calyx, emarginate petals, and other) (Niketić pers. obs.). At the rank of variety, the correct name for this taxon is *G. spergulifolia* var. *serbica* (Griseb.) Stroh (1939: 458).



FIGURE 6. Lectotype of *Gypsophila spergulifolia* f. *serbica* Griseb.

Gypsophila spergulifolia* f. *albanica* Griseb. in Visiani & Pančić (1870:15), *nom. inval.

Note:—This name is invalid, as it was clearly intended to comprise the type of the species, but does not comply with the provisions of Art. 26.2 (McNeill *et al.* 2012). The correct name is the autonym *G. spergulifolia* Grisebach (1843: 183) f. *spergulifolia*, automatically established as he published *G. spergulifolia* f. *serbica* in Visiani & Pančić (1870).

***Gypsophila boissieri* Vis. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 16)**

Note:—When Pierre Edmond Boissier (1810–1886) moved *Heterochroa spergulifolia* Jaubert & Spach (1842: 28) to the genus *Gypsophila* Linnaeus (1753: 406), he created the illegitimate combination *G. spergulifolia* (Jaubert & Spach) Boissier (1867: 559), a later homonym of *G. spergulifolia* Grisebach (1843: 183). Visiani alone (on Pančić's suggestion, as we learn from a letter dated 8 April 1869) proposed this name as a replacement, in a note in Visiani & Pančić (1870). Boissier himself later recognised his error and, unaware of Visiani's work, published the superfluous new name *G. jaubertiana* (Boissier 1888: 89). Boissier's name was long accepted as correct, while it appears that Visiani's was entirely neglected (e.g. see Stroh 1939: 467); *G. boissieri* is, nonetheless, the correct name of *H. spergulifolia* when treated in the genus *Gypsophila*. This species is now generally treated under *Bolanthus*, as *B. spergulifolius* (Jaubert & Spach) Huber-Morath in Huber-Morath *et al.* (1967: 23) (e.g. Euro+Med 2015).

Dianthus moesiacus Visiani & Pančić (1870: 17, Tab. XIX, fig. 2)

Lectotype (designated here):—SERBIA. Vrška Čuka, s.d., J. Pančić s.n. (BEOU-1861, first specimen from the right), Fig. 7.

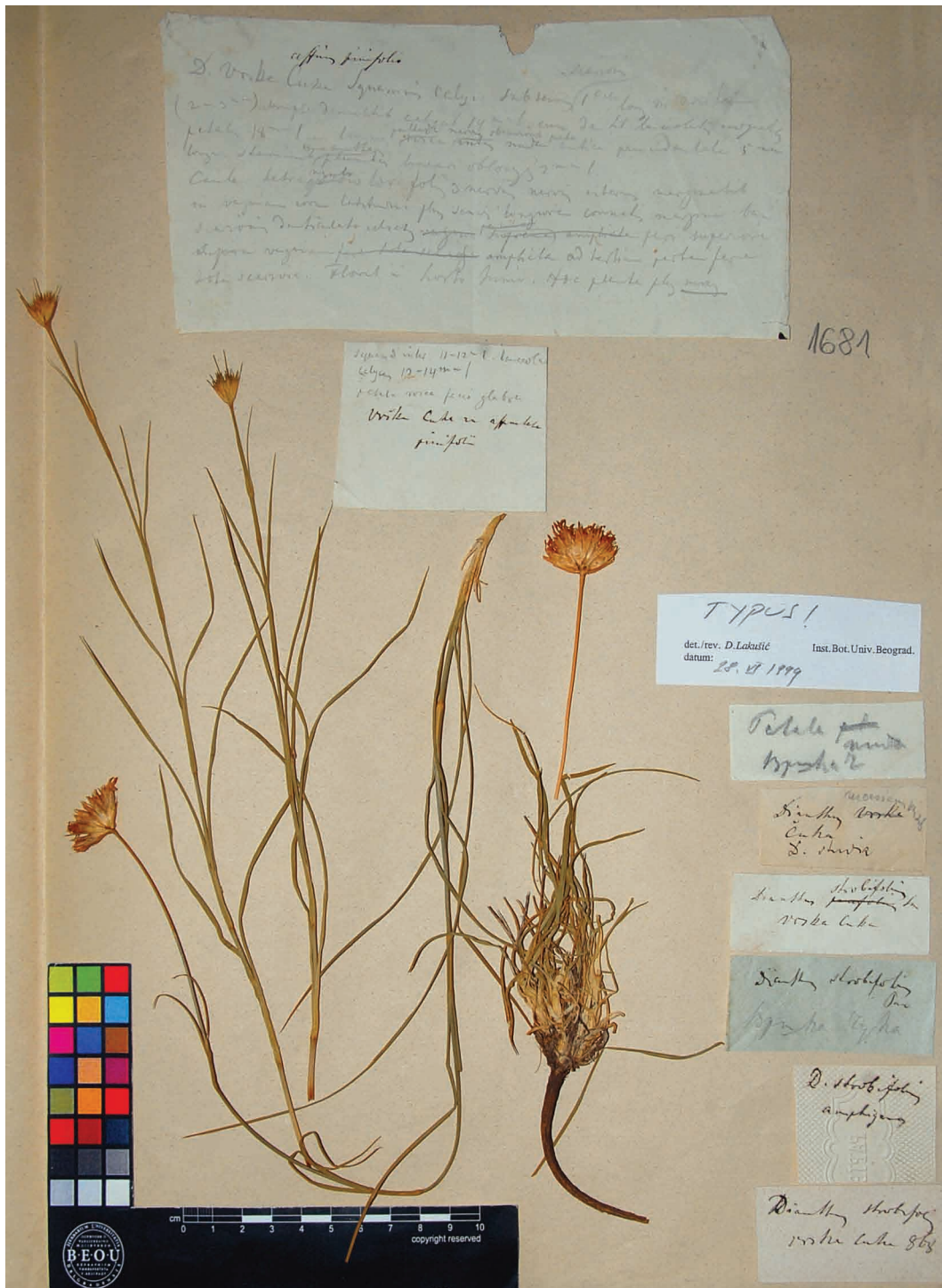


FIGURE 7. Lectotype of *Dianthus moesiacus* Vis. & Pančić.

Note:—We located four unmounted specimens on the same sheet in Belgrade (BEOU-1861) that are part of the original material for this taxon. The sheet bears seven separate labels by Pančić and one by Visiani. Four labels by Pančić bear the name “*Dianthus strobilifolius*”, a provisional name that Pančić proposed for this species, widely used throughout the correspondence. Two others, including Visiani’s, bear the uncertain determination as *Dianthus pinifolius* Sm. in Sibthorp & Smith (1809: 284), a closely related species. As it is not possible to link any of the four specimen to the only label bearing a date (1868), but they all were certainly collected before the publication of the protologue, all labels bearing just provisional names, we here select the most complete of the specimens.

Nasturtium proliferum Heuffel (1853: 624, Tab. XXI)

Note:—Visiani and Pančić chose to illustrate this species, that they had provisionally called “*Nasturtium congestum*” as they believed Heuffel’s description to be too short. This taxon is now generally treated as *Rorippa prolifera* (Heuff.) Neireich (1866: 263).

Eryngium palmatum Pančić & Vis. in Visiani & Pančić (1870: 20, Tab. XVIII, fig. 3)

Lectotype (designated in Kuzmanović *et al.* 2013):—SERBIA. Moravica District: S[erbia] merid[ionali], in saxosis calc[areis] M. Ogradjenik, Jul[io] [1866], Pančić *s.n.* (PAD-H0016461!).

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