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Stachys lallaniana R.Kr.Singh & Sanjeet Kumar, a replacement name for *S. malacophylla* Skan (Lamiaceae)

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Abstract

A new name, Stachys lallaniana R.Kr. Singh & Sanjeet Kumar is proposed here as a replacement name for the illegitimate S. malacophylla Skan, being a later homonym of S. malacophylla Greene. In addition, the name S. malacophylla Skan is also lectotypified.

INTRODUCTION

Stachys L. consists of about 365 species worldwide and constitutes the largest genus in subfamily Lamioideae, and one of the largest genera of family Lamiaceae (Akçiçek 2020, POWO 2023). The species are usually annual or perennial aromatic herbs or subshrubs, leaves simple, sessile or petiolate, entire or toothed, inflorescences axillary or crowded into terminal spikes or racemes, calyx tubular, unequally 5-toothed, 5 or 10-veined, Corolla tubular, 2-lipped, stamens 4, didynamous, anther cells 2, style equally or subequally 2-cleft at

the apex, nutlets ovoid-oblong, smooth or tuberculate, obtuse-rounded at the apex, blackish-brown (Sebsebe 1993).

The genus *Stachys* in South Africa is represented by 41 species and one variety, of which 24 species are endemic (POWO 2023). The endemic species of South Africa are *S. albiflora* N.E.Br., *S. aurea* Benth., *S. bolusii* Skan, *S. comosa* Codd, *S. cuneata* Banks ex Benth., *S. cymbalaria* Briq., *S. erectiuscula* Gürke, *S. flavescens* Benth., *S. flexuosa* Skan, *S. humifusa* Burch. ex Benth., *S. lamarckii* Benth., *S. linearis* Burch. ex Benth., *S. malacophylla* Skan, *S. obtusifolia* MacOwan, *S. rehmannii* Skan, *S. reticulata* Codd, *S. rivularis* J.M.Wood & M.S.Evans, *S. rudatisii* Skan, *S. scabrida* Skan, *S. sessilifolia* E.Mey., *S. sublobata* Skan, *S. thunbergii* Benth., *S. tubulosa* MacOwan and *S. zeyheri* Skan. Of these, the name *S. malacophylla* Skan (1909: 421) is illegitimate because it is a later homonym of *S. malacophylla* Greene (1898: 343), in accordance with Article 53.1 of the ICN (Turland et al. 2018). Therefore, a new name *S. lallaniana* R.Kr.Singh & Sanjeet Kumar, is herein proposed as a replacement name for *S. malacophylla* Skan. The lectotype for the name *S. malacophylla* Skan is designated here, as per the guidelines and recommendations of Article 9 of the Shenzhen Code (Turland et al. 2018).

NOMENCLATURE

Stachys lallaniana R.Kr.Singh & Sanjeet Kumar, *nom. nov.*

Stachys malacophylla Skan, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1909(10): 421. 1909, *nom. illeg., non* Greene (1898: 343).

Lectotype (designated here): South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Queenstown, 4000 ft., 22 January 1896, *E.E. Galpin 1955* (K000193127!, Figure 1); isolectotypes GRA0002445-0!, PRE0237983-0!, Z000021136!.

Remaining syntypes: South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Queenstown, Hangklip mountain, 6300–6500 ft., 7 April 1901, *E.E. Galpin 5891* (GRA0002447-1!, GRA0002447-2!, GRA0002447-3!, K000414650!, PRE0237985-0!, PRE0588067-0!,)

Distribution: Endemic to Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

Etymology: The species is named in remembrance of late Shri Lallan Singh, a great nature lover and father of lead author.

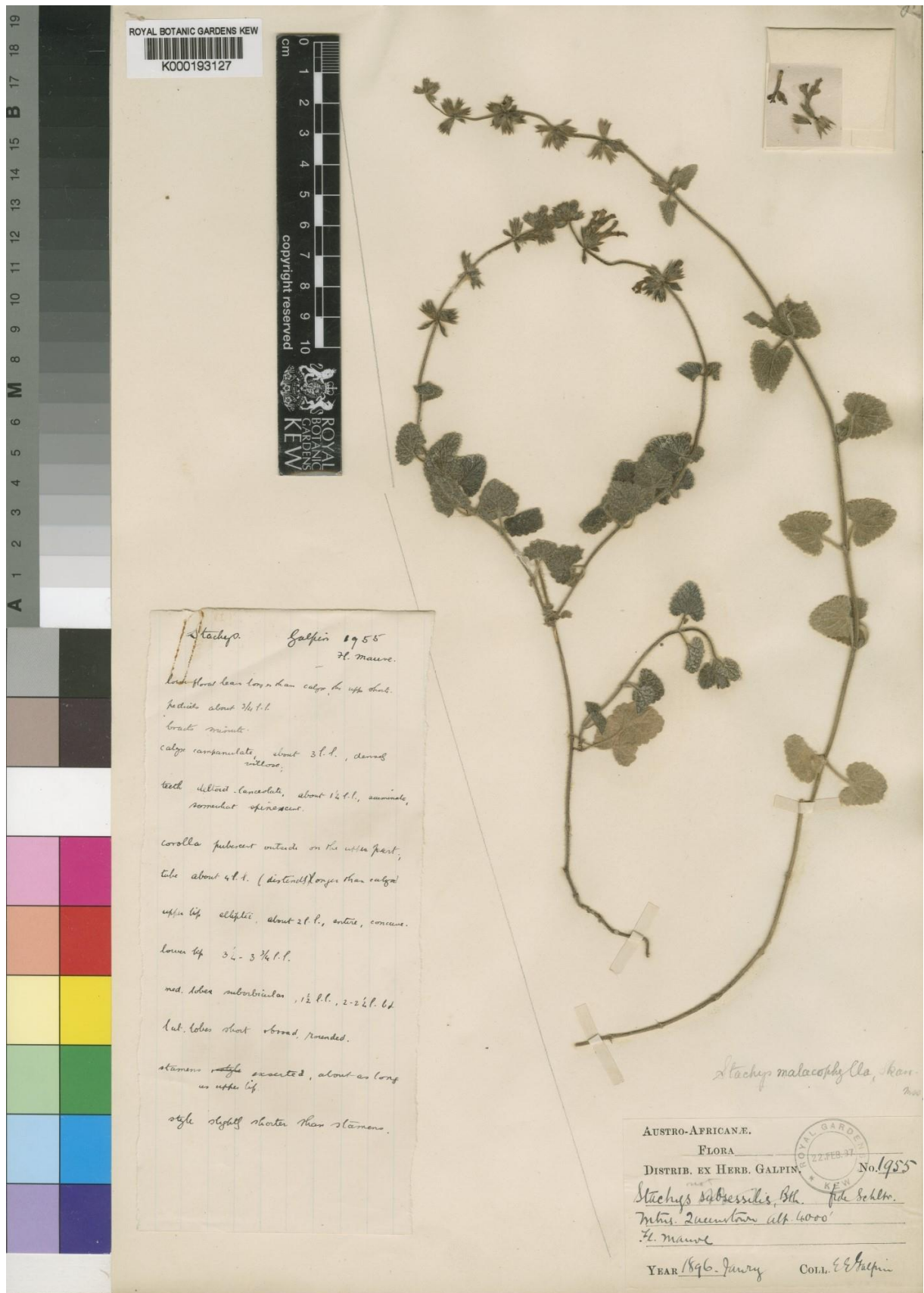


Figure 1: Lectotype of *Stachys malacophylla* Skan (K000193127, © The Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)

Notes: In the protologue of *Stachys malacophylla*, Skan (1909) mentioned type information as “CAPE COLONY. Queenstown Division; Queenstown, 1220 m., Galpin, 1955; Hangklip Mountain, 1920–1980 m., Galpin, 5891”, but in keeping with the practice of the time, he did not designate a holotype. Pertaining to this type specification, ten specimens belonging to the original material were traced (GRA0002445-0, GRA0002447-1, GRA0002447-2, GRA0002447-3, K000193127, K000414650, PRE0237983-0, PRE0237985-0, PRE0588067-0 and Z000021136). Skan’s types are known to be held at K (Stafleu and Cowan 1985). The two specimens at K were considered here for choosing a lectotype for the name *S. malacophylla* Skan, because these specimens were examined by Skan while describing *S. malacophylla*. The specimen K000193127 is better preserve, contain the morphological description of the plant by E.E. Galpin and therefore selected here as the lectotype as it agrees well with the protologue.

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