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Original Paper

Nomenclatural novelties in *Ouratea* (Ochnaceae)

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Abstract: Replacement names *Ouratea brasiliensis* R. Kr. Singh, *O. lallansinghii* R. Kr. Singh and *O. sastrei* R. Kr. Singh are proposed for the illegitimate names *O. longipes* Sastre, *O. palmata* Ducke and *O. elongata* Sastre respectively. Lectotype is designated for the name *O. palmata* Ducke.

Keywords: Brazil, Endemic, Guyana, Illegitimate, Later homonym, Lectotype, Replacement name

Introduction

The genus *Ouratea* Aubl. (Ochnaceae) is represented by about 295 species, distributed from Mexico to tropical America, Ascension and West-Central tropical Africa (POWO, 2024). In Brazil, the genus is represented by about 144 taxa, namely *Ouratea acicularis* R.G.Chacon & K.Yamam., *O. acuminata* (DC.) Engl., *O. acuta* (Tiegh.) Sastre, *O. angustissima* Sastre & Offroy, *O. aquatica* (Kunth) Engl., *O. attenuata* Tiegh., *O. bahiensis* Sastre, *O. barrae* (Tiegh.) Lasser, *O. blanchetiana* (Planch.) Engl., *O. campos-portoi* Sleumer, *O. cardiosperma* (Lam.) Engl., *O. cassinifolia* (DC.) Engl., *O. castaneifolia* (DC.) Engl., *O. caudata* Engl., *O. cauliflora* Fraga & Saavedra, *O. cearensis* (Tiegh.) Sastre & Offroy, *O. cerebroidea* Sastre, *O. chrysopetala* Ule, *O. cidiana* Sastre, *O. claudei* Salvador, E.P.Santos & Cervi, *O. coccinea* Engl., *O. conduplicata* Engl., *O. confertiflora* (Pohl) Engl., *O. crassa* Tiegh., *O. crassifolia* (Pohl) Engl., *O. curvata* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl. ex Dwyer, *O. cuspidata* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. decagyna* Maguire, *O. discophora* Ducke, *O. disticha* Tiegh., *O. dorata* L.Marinho & Amorim, *O. duckei* Huber, *O. engleri* Tiegh., *O. erecta* Sastre, *O. ferruginea* Engl., *O. fieldingiana* (Gardner) Engl., *O. flexuosa* Rusby, *O. floribunda* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. garcinioides* Ule, *O. gardneri* (Tiegh.) Sastre & Offroy, *O. gigantophylla* (Erhard) Engl., *O. glaucescens* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. glazioviana* (Tiegh.) Sastre & Offroy, *O. glomerata* (Pohl) Sastre & Offroy, *O. gracilis* D.B.O.S.Cardoso & L.Marinho, *O. grandiflora* (DC.) Engl., *O. grandifolia* (Planch.) Engl., *O. guianensis* Aubl., *O. hassleriana* Chodat, *O. hatschbachii*

K.Yamam., *O. hemiodonta* (Tiegh.) Sastre & Offroy, *O. hexasperma* (A.St.-Hil.) Baill., *O. hoehnei* Sleumer, *O. humilis* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. impressa* (Tiegh.) Lemée, *O. inundata* Engl., *O. iquitosensis* J.F.Macbr., *O. javariensis* Sastre, *O. lanceolata* (Pohl) Engl., *O. lancifolia* R.G.Chacon & K.Yamam., *O. linearis* (A.Gray) Sastre & Offroy, *O. leprieuri* Tiegh., *O. longipes* Sastre, *O. luschnathiana* (Tiegh.) K.Yamam. ex Sastre & Offroy, *O. macranthos* (Erhard) Tiegh., *O. margaretae* Sastre, *O. miersii* (Planch.) Engl., *O. multiflora* (Pohl) Engl., *O. nana* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. neoweddelliana* (Tiegh.) Sastre & Offroy, *O. nervosa* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. oblongifolia* Rusby, *O. oleifolia* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. oliviformis* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. opaca* Engl., *O. orbignyana* (Tiegh.) Liesner, *O. orgyalis* S.Moore, *O. ovalis* (Pohl) Engl., *O. palmata* Ducke, *O. palatinatensis* Sastre & Offroy, *O. papulosa* Sastre, *O. parviflora* (DC.) Baill. var. *parviflora*, *O. parviflora* var. *granulosa* (Tiegh.) K.Yamam. ex Sastre & Offroy, *O. parvifolia* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. patens* Engl., *O. pendula* Poepp. ex Engl., *O. pendulosepala* Sastre, *O. pilgeri* Tiegh., *O. pilinervosa* Sastre & Offroy, *O. pisiformis* Engl., *O. plana* Tiegh., *O. platicaulis* Sastre, *O. poeppigii* Tiegh., *O. polita* (C.Presl) Engl., *O. polygyna* Engl., *O. pulchella* (Planch.) Engl., *O. pulchrifolia* Ducke, *O. purpuripes* S.Moore, *O. pycnanthos* Sastre & Offroy, *O. pycnostachys* (Mart. ex Erhard) Engl., *O. pygmaea* (Tiegh.) Sastre & Offroy, *O. racemiformis* Ule, *O. ramifera* Tiegh., *O. ramiflora* Sastre, *O. ramosissima* Maguire & Steyerm., *O. repens* (Tiegh.) Sastre & Offroy, *O. riedeliana* Engl., *O. rigida* Engl., *O. riparia* Sleumer, *O. robusta* F.O.Silva & M.R.V.Barbosa, *O. roraimae* Engl., *O. rosipes* S.Moore, *O. rotundifolia* (Fielding & Gardner) Engl., *O. rubescens* Tiegh., *O. salicifolia* (A.St.-Hil. & Tul.) Engl., *O. scandens* Ule, *O. schomburgkii* (Planch.) Engl., *O. scottii* Sastre subsp. *scottii*, *O. scottii* subsp. *occidentalis* Sastre, *O. sellowii* (Planch.) Engl., *O. semiserrata* (Mart. & Nees) Engl., *O. septentrionalis* Sleumer, *O. simulans* S.Moore, *O. spectabilis* Engl., *O. spruceana* Engl., *O. stipulata* (Vell.) Engl., *O. suaveolens* (A.St.-Hil.) Engl., *O. subcaudata* Sleumer, *O. subscandens* (Planch.) Engl., *O. subvelutina* (Planch.) Sastre & Offroy, *O. superba* Engl., *O. tenuifolia* Engl., *O. terminalis* (Vell.) Tiegh., *O. theophrasta* (Planch.) Baill., *O. thyrsoidea* Engl., *O. vaccinioides* (A.St.-Hil. & Tul.) Engl., *O. vellozoi* (Tiegh.) Sastre & Offroy, *O. verruculosa* Engl., *O. verticillata* (Vell.) Engl., *O. vieirae* Sastre, *O. vulgaris* (Vell.) Tiegh., *O. weberbaueri* Sleumer, *O. xerophila* Rizzini and *O. yamamotoana* Fraga, G.H.Shimizu & D.B.O.S.Cardoso, of which 99 taxa are endemic, viz. *O. acicularis*, *O. angustissima*, *O. bahiensis*, *O. barrae*, *O. blanchetiana*, *O. campos-portoi*, *O. cassinifolia*, *O. caudata*, *O. cauliflora*, *O. cearensis*, *O. chrysopetala*, *O. cidiana*, *O. conduplicata*, *O. confertiflora*, *O. crassa*, *O. crassifolia*, *O. cuspidata*, *O. disticha*, *O. dorata*, *O. duckei*, *O. floribunda*, *O. garcinioides*, *O. gardneri*, *O. gigantophylla*, *O. glaucescens*, *O. glazioviana*, *O. glomerata*, *O. gracilis*, *O. grandifolia*, *O. hatschbachii*, *O. hemiodonta*, *O. hoehnei*, *O. humilis*, *O. inundata*, *O. javariensis*, *O. lanceolata*, *O. lancifolia*, *O. linearis*, *O. longipes*, *O. macranthos*, *O. margaretae*, *O. miersii*, *O. multiflora*, *O. nana*, *O. neoweddelliana*, *O. nervosa*, *O. oleifolia*, *O. opaca*, *O. orgyalis*, *O. ovalis*, *O. palmata*, *O. palatinatensis*, *O. papulosa*, *O. parviflora* var. *parviflora*, *O. parviflora* var. *granulosa*, *O. parvifolia*, *O. patens*, *O. pendulosepala*, *O. pilgeri*, *O. pilinervosa*, *O. plana*, *O. platicaulis*, *O. poeppigii*, *O. polita*, *O. polygyna*, *O. pulchella*, *O. pulchrifolia*, *O. pycnanthos*, *O. pycnostachys*, *O. pygmaea*, *O. racemiformis*, *O. ramifera*, *O. ramiflora*, *O. repens*, *O. riedeliana*, *O. riparia*, *O. robusta*, *O. rosipes*, *O. rotundifolia*, *O. rubescens*, *O. salicifolia*, *O. scandens*, *O. sellowii*, *O. semiserrata*, *O. septentrionalis*, *O. stipulata*, *O. suaveolens*, *O. subcaudata*, *O. subscandens*, *O. subvelutina*, *O. tenuifolia*, *O. terminalis*, *O.*

vaccinioides, *O. vellozoi*, *O. verticillata*, *O. vieirae*, *O. vulgaris*, *O. xerophila* and *O. yamamotoana* (Flora e Funga do Brasil, 2024; POWO, 2024). However, the names *O. longipes* Sastre (1981: 408) and *O. palmata* Ducke (1938: 53) are illegitimate because these names are later homonym of *O. longipes* (Tiegh.) T.Durand & H.Durand (1909: 88) and *O. palmata* Tiegh. (1902: 260) respectively according to Article 53.1 in Turland et al. (2018). Therefore, a new, replacement name is proposed here for each illegitimate name. Additionally, lectotype is designated for the name *O. palmata* Ducke, and the guidelines and recommendations of Article 9 of ICN (Turland et al., 2018) were followed.

In Guyana, the genus is represented by about 41 taxa, namely *Ouratea acuminata* (DC.) Engl., *O. attenuata* Tiegh., *O. bipartita* Sastre, *O. candelabra* Sastre, *O. cardiosperma* (Lam.) Engl., *O. castaneifolia* (DC.) Engl., *O. cataractarum* Sandwith, *O. cerebroidea* Sastre, *O. cernuiflora* Sandwith, *O. elongata* Sastre, *O. fasciculata* Maguire & Steyerm., *O. ferruginea* Engl., *O. gillyana* (Dwyer) Sandwith & Maguire subsp. *gillyana, O. gillyana* subsp. *pachypoda* Maguire & Steyerm., *O. guianensis* Aubl., *O. guildingii* (Planch.) Urb., *O. jansen-jacobsiae* Sastre, *O. kanukuensis* Sastre, *O. leblondii* (Tiegh.) Lemée, *O. longifolia* (Lam.) Engl. var. *longifolia, O. longifolia* var. *microcalyx* Engl., *O. maasiorum* Sastre, *O. macrocarpa* Sastre, *O. mazaruniensis* A.C.Sm. & Dwyer, *O. oliviformis* Engl., *O. pisiformis* Engl., *O. pseudotatei* Maguire & Steyerm., *O. rigida* Engl., *O. roraimae* Engl., *O. rupununiensis* Engl., *O. schomburgkii* (Planch.) Engl., *O. scottii* Sastre subsp. *scottii, O. sculpta* (Tiegh.) Sastre, *O. soderstromii* Sastre, *O. spruceana* Engl., *O. superba* Engl., *O. superimpressa* Sastre, *O. takutuensis* Sastre, *O. tatei* Gleason, *O. timehriensis* Sastre and *O. vaccinioides* (A.St.-Hil. & Tul.) Engl., of which 15 taxa are endemic, viz. *O. bipartita*, *O. candelabra*, *O. cataractarum*, *O. cernuiflora*, *O. elongata*, *O. fasciculata*, *O. gillyana* subsp. *gillyana*, *O. kanukuensis*, *O. maasiorum*, *O. mazaruniensis*, *O. pseudotatei*, *O. rupununiensis*, *O. superimpressa*, *O. takutuensis* and *O. timehriensis* (POWO, 2024). However, the name *O. elongata* Sastre (2001: 116) is illegitimate because it is a later homonym of *O. elongata* (Oliv.) Engl. (1893: 80) in accordance with Article 53.1 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018). Therefore, a replacement name is herein proposed.

Nomenclature

Ouratea brasiliensis R.Kr.Singh, *nom. nov.*

≡ *Ouratea longipes* Sastre, Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl. Belg. 51(3-4): 408, f. 6. 1981, *nom. illeg.*, *non* (Tiegh.) T.Durand & H.Durand, Syll. Fl. Congol. 88. 1909.

Holotype: Brazil, Bahia, Marau, Mata costeira, 19 January 1967, *R.P. Belém & R.S. Pinheiro 3194* (P00542323!, Figure 1); isotypes UB185446, UB00041092.

Paratypes: Brazil, Bahia, ca. 6 Km South-West of Itacaré, on side road South from the main Itacaré-Ubaitaba road, South of the mouth of the Rio de Contas, high coastal evergreen forest on heavy loam, 29 January 1977, *R.M. Harley et al. 18358* [CEPEC19210, K001202143! (Figure 2)].

Distribution: Endemic to Brazil.

Etymology: The new name is named after country Brazil.

Figure 1: Holotype of *Ouratea longipes* Sastre (P00542323, © Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris)

Figure 2: Paratype of *Ouratea longipes* Sastre (K001202143, © The Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)

Figure 3: Lectotype of *Ouratea palmata* Ducke (RB00600738, © Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro)

Figure 4: Isolectotype of *Ouratea palmata* Ducke (RB00598127, © Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro)

Figure 5: Isolectotype of *Ouratea palmata* Ducke (RB00600739, © Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro)

Figure 6: Holotype of *Ouratea elongata* Sastre (P00542330, © Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris)

Figure 7: Isotype of *Ouratea elongata* Sastre (US00924256, © Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.)

Ouratea lallansinghii R.Kr.Singh, *nom. nov.*

≡ *Ouratea palmata* Ducke, Arq. Inst. Biol. Veg. 4(1): 53, pl. 4. 1938, *nom. illeg.*, *non* Tiegh., Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot. sér. 8, 16: 260. 1902.

Lectotype (designated here): Brazil, Borba, Rio Madeira, 27 April 1937, *A. Ducke 34605* (RB00600738!, Figure 3); isolectotypes RB00598127! (Figure 4), RB00600739! (Figure 5).

Distribution: Endemic to Brazil.

Etymology: The new name is named after my father late Shri Lallan Singh.

Notes: Ducke (1938) mentioned type information for *Ouratea palmata* as “Habitat circa Borba (prope flumen Madeira inferius, civitate Amazonas) in silvis umbrosis humidis non inundatis, leg. A. Ducke, florif. 27-4-1937, fructif. 5-7-1936, H.J.B.R. 34.605”. Three specimens were traced for the name *O. palmata* Ducke (RB00598127, RB00600738 and RB00600739). Specimen RB00600738 is better preserved, has a well-developed inflorescence and leaves, therefore it is designated here as the lectotype as it agrees well with the protologue.

Ouratea sastrei R.Kr.Singh, *nom. nov.*

≡ *Ouratea elongata* Sastre, Novon 11(1): 116. 2001, *nom. illeg.*, *non* (Oliv.) Engl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 17: 80. 1893.

Holotype: Guyana, Potaro-Siparuni Region, Pakaraima Mountains, Cipo Mountain, ca. 2 km from summit escarpment at headwater Cipo Creek, 4°54'N, 60°05'W, drainage slopes in mixed montane forest, sandstone talus, 1000 m, 27 January 1993, *T.W. Henkel, M. Chin & W. Ryan 1001* (P00542330!, Figure 6); isotype US00924256! (Figure 7).

Distribution: Endemic to Guyana.

Etymology: The new name is named after Claude Henri Léon Sastre, French Botanist.

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