

# TIPIFICATION OF THREE NAMES OF SPECIES OF *RUBUS* L. (*ROSACEAE*)\*

by

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## Resumen

MONASTERIO-HUELIN, E. (1996). Tipificación de tres nombres específicos de *Rubus* L. (*Rosaceae*). *Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid* 54: 198-200 (en inglés).

Se designa lectótipo para tres binómenos de *Rubus* que viven en la Península Ibérica: *R. enevieri* Boreau, que también se encuentra en el nordeste de Francia, *R. lusitanicus* R.P. Murray, especie del norte de Portugal, y *R. muricola* Sennen, propio de los Pirineos catalanes.

Palabras clave: *Spermatophyta*, *Rosaceae*, *Rubus*, tipificación, Península Ibérica

## Abstrac

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Three binomials of *Rubus* present on the Iberian Peninsula are designated as lectotypes: *R. enevieri* Boreau, which is also found in Northwest France, *R. lusitanicus* R.P. Murray, a local species from the north of Portugal, and *R. muricola* Sennen, a regional species found in the Catalan Pyrenees.

Key words: *Spermatophyta*, *Rosaceae*, *Rubus*, typification, Iberian Peninsula.

## INTRODUCTION

Two of the species discussed below have been mentioned in previous works on Iberian brambles by the present author: *Rubus genevieri* Boreau, whose presence on the Iberian peninsula could not be confirmed by MONASTERIO-HUELIN (1991), and *R. lusitanicus* R.P. Murray which MONASTERIO-HUELIN & CASTROVIEJO (1993) ventured to compare with *R. henriquesii* Samp. In both cases, the doubts which arose were due to the need to make an identification based only on the description of the protologue, as it was impossible to locate material from the type specimen.

After contacts with various herbaria, the author has been able to examine material from the type specimens, allowing reaffirmation or correction of previous suppositions originally thought. A brief commentary and a formal lectotypification of these two Portuguese species is given here and a third, *R. muricola* Sennen, found in the Catalan Pyrenees, is added.

***Rubus genevieri* Boreau**, Fl. Centre France ed. 3, 2: 193 (1857)  
≡ *R. thyrsiflorus* var. *genevieri* (Boreau) Nyman, Consp. Fl. Eur.: 219 (1878); *R. radula* subsp. *genevieri* (Boreau) Boulay in Rouy & E.G. Camus, Fl. France 6: 91 (1900)

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*Ind. loc.*: "LOIRET. forêt d'Orléans (Jullieu).—Angers, Avrillé.—DEUX-SÈV. Les places près les Jumeaux (Guyon).—VEND. Mortagne (Genevier)".

*Typus*: "Rubus radula W. et N., Les Places Cm Les Jumeaux, (2... [?]), 1er. août 1834 [54?], Guyon" (ANG ex Herb. Boreau, lectotype, designated here).

SAMPAIO (1903a) mentioned this species for the north of Portugal, based on specimens held in MA and PO. On reexamining these specimens for the study of Iberian brambles, I considered that I was dealing with a single species but did not want to risk identifying it as *R. genevieri* Boreau, as I did not have the material from the type specimen with which to compare it. Finally, I was sent one of the voucher specimens—collected by Guyon—from ANG, to which Boreau refers in the protologue; it consists of an inflorescence and a stem leaf and contains, as well as Guyon's handwritten label, a revision label by G. Genevier, dated 1867, which includes the binomial given by Boreau.

I have no doubt as to the identification of my material as *R. genevieri* Boreau, but I still consider the disjunction in the distribution of the Portuguese populations and those of Northwest France to be unusual. When SAMPAIO (1903b) cites this species as being from the mountains of Montesinho, he adds that it had been collected in Verín (Orense, Galicia) by Merino; subsequently this author does not mention it for this location either in the flora of Galicia (1905) or in his other publications. I have not come across it either in the material collected by Merino (LOU) or in the territory indicated by Sampaio. This species appears to be somewhat scarce, and so far we can only be sure that it can be found in Northwest France and in the north of Portugal, as the classical citations for Germany and Great Britain are considered doubtful by modern authors (WEBER, 1986; EDEES & NEWTON, 1988).

Among the peninsular species the nearest is *R. radula* Weihe, which differs from *R. genevieri* in being less hairy, with fewer prickles (6-9, compared to 8-12 for

*R. genevieri* Boreau) of smaller size. The two taxa also differ in the general appearance of the inflorescence, which in *R. genevieri* Boreau is more open, has longer peduncles, and narrows up to 16 cm under the apex (12 cm in *R. radula* Weihe). Moreover, the ornamentation of the pollen in *R. genevieri* Boreau is clearly different from that of the rest of the brambles on the peninsula (MONASTERIO-HUELIN & PARDO, 1995).

**Rubus lusitanicus** R.P. Murray in Bol. Soc. Brot. 5: 189 (1888)  
 ≡ *R. apiculatus* var. *lusitanicus* (R.P. Murray) Sudre, Rubi Eur.: 133 (1911)

*Ind. loc.*: "In sylvis prope Caldas do Gerez (Lusitania) abundat. Junio".

*Typus*: "Flora lusitanica, Rubus lusitanicus R.P. Murray, Gerez, VI.88, R.P. Murray" (BM, lectotype, designated here).

MONASTERIO-HUELIN & CASTROVIEJO (1993) regretted not being able to confirm the supposed similarity between *R. henriquesii* Samp. and *R. lusitanicus* R.P. Murray, due to the lack of material from the specimen type on which to base their study. Subsequent to publication of the work, Dr. D.E. Allen (voluntary curator of European *Rubus* in BM) told us in a letter of the existence of a voucher specimen of the Murray species in BM, and offered to send it to us on loan for study.

After a review of the type material, I consider that it is not the same species, as *R. lusitanicus* R.P. Murray has fewer prickles and of a smaller size, there is less hairiness and the stalked glands are generally longer. I am unaware of any other material which could be identified as *R. lusitanicus* R.P. Murray, so it must therefore be considered as a "local species" (WEBER, 1977; NEWTON, 1980).

**Rubus muricola** Sennen in Bol. Soc. Ibér. Ci. Nat. 26: 127-128 (17-I-1928), pro hybrid. ["*muricolus*"]  
 ≡ *R. ambifarius* f. *muricola* (Sennen) Hruby in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 33: 378 (1934)

*Ind. loc.*: "Cerdagne: Estavar, par les vieux murs ou les marges ensoleillés, 1120 m."

*Typus*: "PLANTES D'ESPAGNE.-F. SENNEN / Nº 4730. × *Rubus muricolus* Sennen / = *Rubus Thyrsanthus* × *cereticus*? ej. / Cerdagne: Estavar, marges, vieux murs, 1220 m. / 1923-14-VII" (MA 55063, lectotype, designated here).

At about the same time (1927-28), Sennen names three species of the sect. *Corylifolii* Lindl. (*R. muricola*, *R. berchmansii* and *R. aloysii*), collected in the same location. When I compared them, I found that *R. berchmansii* Sennen, Pl. Espagne 1927, n.º 6069 (1927-28), in sched., differed from the others in that the prickles of the rachis of the inflorescence were stronger and more curved; moreover, taxonomically they are very similar to *R. aloysii* Sennen, Pl. Espagne 1927, n.º 6071 (1927-28), in sched., nom. nud. After reviewing the herbarium material (MA, BCC) from other Catalan locations (vall d'Aran and vall de Boí) and comparing it with Sennen's three taxons, I identified the species as *R. muricola* Sennen. The fact that the three plants are from the same location and that the morphological differences between them are so small leads me to believe that both *R. berchmansii* Sennen and *R. aloysii* Sennen could be local morphotypes of *R. muricola* Sennen.

A similar Central European species is *R. grossus* H.E. Weber in Ber. Bayer. Bot. Ges. 60: 9 (1989), which differs from my species basically in that it has a greater number of prickles both on the rachis of the inflorescence and in the pedicel. I consider these characteristics to be sufficient justification not to include them in the same species. It would also be interesting to see if

there are differences with *R. costei* Sudre in Bull. Géogr. Bot. 24: 49 (1914), of which so far I have been unable to locate material from the type specimen. Based on the location given in the protologue ("dans l'haute vallée d'Aran") and the description, I believe that this could be the same species. In this case, the name *R. costei* Sudre will, naturally, have priority over Sennen's name.

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