Typification of *Solanum* (Solanaceae) species described by Martín de Sessé y Lacasta and José Mariano Mociño

by

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Abstract


Lectotypes, neotypes or epitypes are confirmed or designated here for 16 of the 22 names coined by Martín Sessé y Lacasta and José Mariano Mociño that were described as members of the large genus *Solanum* (Solanaceae): *Solanum bifidum*, *S. cordovense*, *S. declinatum*, *S. dichotomum*, *S. diphyllum*, *S. lanceifolium*, *S. lanceolatum*, *S. lineatum* (both homonyms), *S. longifolium*, *S. mexicanum*, *S. nutans*, *S. sarmentosum*, *S. scandens*, *S. tiaotalpense* and *S. uniflorum*. A brief introduction assesses the importance of the Sessé & Mociño expedition (the Real Expedición Botánica a Nueva España) to the botany of their time, and identifies difficulties in identifying and neotypifying or lectotypifying names coined by them. More than half of the names coined by Sessé and Mociño have no material associated with them. The currently accepted name for each taxon is given, and taxa of uncertain status are indicated. Each typification is accompanied by a discussion of the reasoning behind the choice of specimen, and all newly designated types are illustrated.

Keywords: typification, historic collections, exploration, Mexico, Central America.

Introduction

The 18th century expeditions to the New World financed by the Spanish Crown greatly increased scientific knowledge of the flora of the Americas, as these great journeys traversed lands previously only visited by observers, not collectors, and thus subsequently brought back to Spain many new plants, both as herbarium specimens and as seeds that were grown out and the plants brought into cultivation. Solanaceae featured prominently in these novelties not only because the Americas are the centre of diversity at both the generic and specific ranks in the family (see Knapp, 2007a), but also because many Solanaceae are relatively weedy and easy to cultivate. *Solanum* L., with ca. 1500 species, is the largest genus in the Solanaceae and one of the ten most species-rich genera of flowering plants (Frodin, 2004). As part of the collaborative project “PBI Solanum: a world-wide treatment” (see Knapp & al., 2004a; http://www.nhm.ac.uk/solanaceae), descriptions of all species of *Solanum* together with details of types and nomenclature are being provided via an on-line taxonomic resource, *Solanaceae Source*. One of the goals of the PBI Solanum project is to designate lectotypes for all *Solanum* names, helping to stabilise nomenclature...
and facilitate further taxonomic research. This paper is the second of a series (see Knapp, 2007b) on the nomenclature of *Solanum* in which lectotypes for the names described by a particular author or authors (rather than for a taxonomic section of *Solanum*) are designated.

The Real Expedición Botánica a Nueva España, better known to botanists as the Sessé and Mociño Expedition, lasted sixteen years (1787-1803), and throughout the “expedition” various combinations of members travelled as far from Mexico City as Vancouver (British Columbia, Canada) via California (Simpson, 1938, 1962) and south to El Salvador (Mociño, 1993; maps in Maldonado & Puig-Samper, 2000). The original participants of the expedition were Martín de Sessé y Lacasta (director and botanist), Vicente Cervantes (botanist), José Longinos Martínez (naturalist/zoolo-gist), Juan de Castillo and Jaime Senseve (both botanists); José Mariano Mociño and Juan Maldonado later became important members of the group. Full accounts of the personalities and events of the expedition can be found in McVaugh (1977), Maldonado (1997) and San Pío & Puig-Samper (2000).

The botanists of the expedition were up-to-date in the botany of their time; they prepared work for publication while they were in the New World, and once back in Spain in 1804 they began to compile a publication of their findings (Blanco, 2000). Sessé calculated that the expedition had collected some 3500 herbarium specimens of which 2500 species were new to science, as were almost 200 new genera and when he returned to Spain, the team had already prepared at least three manuscripts, all done in the Linnaean system, ready for publication (Blanco, 2000). Sadly, however, the funds necessary for the completion of the work dried up, at least in part due to the massive expenditures made by the Spanish government during the Napoleonic Wars. Sessé died in 1805, and Mociño left Spain for exile in France under a political cloud in 1812 (see Fuertes et al., 1999). Some of the new plants were described by Casimiro Gómez Ortega, Antonio José Cavanilles and Mariano Lagasca, and many of the herbarium specimens were sold to other herbaria in Europe by José Pavón, who was in charge of the Oficina Botánica where the specimens were held. Pavón began to sell off the office’s assets due to financial difficulties after his botanical partner Hipolito Ruiz’s death in 1816 (see Steele, 1964; Castroviejo, 1998). These specimens were labelled as coming from “Pavón” with no recognition of their original collectors or provenance. New species described from these specimens were often assumed to come from Peru, where Pavón himself had collected (McVaugh, 2000a). In addition to specimens, water-colour and pencil drawings were made (McVaugh, 1982; McVaugh, 2000b), and some new taxa were described from these by various authors. These drawings are today held in the archives of the Real Jardín Botánico of Madrid and in the Torner Collection of the Hunt Botanical Institute (McVaugh, 1982; Zamudio, 2000). Typification of names associated with these drawings is very complex; two of the *Solanum* names treated here have been so typified (see *S. mexicanum* and *S. uniflorum*).

Between 1887 and 1897 two of the manuscripts from the archives of the Real Jardín Botánico were edited and published in Mexico, with the authorship attributed to Sessé and Mociño (Sessé & Mociño, 1888, 1894). McVaugh (1977, 2000a) considers the *Flora Mexicana* (1891-1897) to be a compilation of original field and other notes and the *Plantae Novae Hispaniae* (1887-1891), although published earlier, to be the edited version of these same notes. There is not necessarily a one-to-one correspondence of names or even concepts between the two works. Rickett (1947) and McVaugh (1977, 2000a) have considered the second edition of *Flora Mexicana*, which was revised and reset, to have priority over the first edition from page 49 onwards; *Solanum* appears beginning on page 50, so the second edition (1894) has priority for *Solanum* names. Many new names were proposed in both these works, but in the hundred years between their initial preparation in the late 18th century and publication in the late 19th century, many of the new taxa had already been described by others, so relatively few of Sessé and Mociño’s names are accepted today (see below). McVaugh’s (2000a) catalogue of the scientific names of the expedition is incredibly useful, and his notes were extensively used here. More recently, facsimile editions of the Caribbean (Blanco et al., 2000) and Central American (Mociño, 1993; Maldonado, 2006) manuscripts of the expedition have been published, but all new names in those fascimiles are not validly published under the current Code, so are of historic interest only (see Knapp & Davidse, 2006).

The French botanist Michel-Félix Dunal worked with Agustin Pyramus de Candolle in both Montpellier and Geneva, and in his monographs of *Solanum* (Dunal, 1813, 1816), and in his treatments of *Solanum* for Poiret’s *Supplément* to Lamarck’s *Encyclopédie* (Dunal, 1814) and de Candolle’s *Prodromus* (Dunal, 1852) published many new *Solanum* names based on either drawings ( originals and copies, depending upon the date of publication, see McVaugh, 2000b) from the Sessé and Mociño expedition (see above) or material he attributed to “Pavón in herb. Boiss.” Many names based on herbarium specimens in G attributed to Pavón are really based on collections from...
the Sessé and Mociño expedition, and their provenance must be carefully checked against the duplicates of these sheets and manuscripts in MA. Table 1 lists these *Solanum* names; for details of their identity and typification see Solanaceae Source (http://nhm.ac.uk/solanaceaesource).

In 1936 the entire Sessé and Mociño herbarium was sent to Dr. Paul C. Standley in the Field Museum in Chicago for naming. The specimens were loose in numbered folders; the numbers had been assigned by Dr. José Cuatrecasas apparently indicating an opinion that the sheets therein were somehow related (see McVaugh, 2000a). These numbers, although they are often treated as such, are not collecting numbers, and sometimes different species in different genera bear the same “Madrid number” (McVaugh, 1990); these numbers are better cited as “Herb. Sessé & Mociño” than as collecting numbers in the modern sense (McVaugh, 2000a). Before the return of the material to Madrid, each sheet was given a label (see lower right hand corner of the sheets in Figs. 1-4) and was photographed with the negative being assigned a number in a sequence between 41100 and 48937 (McVaugh, 2000a); these F negative numbers were the only unique references to these sheets until they were given herbarium numbers at MA. The photographs from

Table 1. *Solanum* names published by Michel-Félix Dunal based at least in part on either the drawings (those from 1814-1816) or specimens (in 1852) of the Sessé and Mociño expedition. Accepted names are in bold face type, for details of synonymy and typification please see data on Solanaceae Source (http://nhm.ac.uk/solanaceaesource) and in the text. In his catalogue of the relevant scientific names of plants of the Sessé and Mociño expedition, McVaugh (2000a) includes *Solanum heterodoxum* Dunal and *S. pubigerum* Dunal (both published in 1813), but neither of these names is based on Sessé and Mociño material although Dunal cited expedition material in his later treatments of these names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species name</th>
<th>Publication</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum anoplocladum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 346. 1852.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Solanum appendiculatum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>Solan. Syn. 5. 1816.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum bulbocastanum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 3: 749. 1814.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum californicum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 86. 1852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum calycinum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 3: 747. 1814.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum dulcamaroides</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 3: 751. 1814.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum ensifolium</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 186. 1852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum hernandesii</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 3: 771. 1814.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum leptanthum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 3: 747. 1814.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum luridum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 113. 1852.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Solanum mexicanum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 3: 770. 1814.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Solanum mocičianum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 3: 757. 1814.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Solanum mocičianum</em> Dunal var. luteiflorum Dunal</td>
<td>in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 164. 1852.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Solanum porphyranthum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 244. 1852.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Solanum pyriforme</em> Dunal var. uniflorum Dunal</td>
<td>in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 369. 1852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solanum rudepannum</strong> Dunal</td>
<td>in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 264. 1852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum tricolor</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 3: 756. 1814.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum tridynamum</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 3: 776. 1814.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum ulmoides</em> Dunal</td>
<td>in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 130. 1852.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
these negatives are widely distributed in herbaria around the world, and so I have here cited the F negative number in addition to the MA barcode for each specimen cited in the text where it is cited for the first time. Some duplicates of these specimens were retained at F, but I have not comprehensively assessed the holdings there for isotype material.

In Solanum, 22 new names were coined in the Sessé and Mociño publications. Sessé and Mociño also used many Linnaean (and other) names, some of which were subsequently wrongly attributed to them in Index Kewensis (and from that, into the International Plant Names Index, IPNI, http://ipni.org). In the Plantae Novae Hispaniae Sessé and Mociño give literature attributions (e.g., to Linnaeus’s Hortus Cliffortianus (1738) as “Hort. Cliff.” or their own Flora Mexicana as “Fl. Mex.”) to Solanum species when they used another author’s concept, but this is not always the case. Thus, deciding if Sessé and Mociño were intending to coin a new name can sometimes be difficult, but McVaugh (2000a) provides clear advice on identification of names used in their previously published (usually Linnaean) sense. In both works, Sessé and Mociño often copied the Linnaean diagnosis almost exactly, and usually cited in the distribution the Linnaean distribution in addition to their own. In some cases (see Solanum diphyllum and Solanum scandens below) the situation is more complicated. It must be remembered that the principle of priority was not firmly established at the time Sessé and Mociño were working (see Knapp et al., 2004b), and that re-use of epithets was common (Linnaeus himself even did it, see Jarvis, 2007). Species included by Sessé and Mociño identified as species already described are listed in McVaugh (2000a) in the format “Solanum aethiopicum (L.) sensu Sessé & Mociño”; I have generally not considered any of these as intentional new namings by Sessé and Mociño (but see Solanum diphyllum and S. scandens below).

Ten of the new Solanum names in Flora Mexicana and Plantae Novae Hispaniae have no herbarium material specifically associated with them at MA or in any other of the herbaria where the Sessé and Mociño duplicates ended up (McVaugh, 2000a). All of these names are from the more preliminary, note-like (McVaugh, 2000a) Flora Mexicana. These names are included here, with an indication of their possible identity, but I feel in most cases it will be more appropriate to either neotypify them with modern specimens in Mexican herbaria from the Sessé and Mociño’s type localities (as I have done for two names here) or propose them for rejection under the provisions of the International Code for Botanical Nomenclature (McNeill et al., 2006), thus removing a potentially destabilising influence. Several of these taxa are under current study by members of the PBI Solanum group, so decisions about their status will be taken in a monographic context. I neotypify two of these names here as part of a monographic study on the Dulcamaroid clade (sensu Bohs, 2005).

McVaugh suggested that the typification of Sessé and Mociño’s names from herbarium material alone was dangerous and uncertain (“difficult and ordinarily impossible”, McVaugh, 2000a: 28), but it is important to fix their usage; this is best done by consulting the printed works in conjunction with the specimens and drawings. Understandable confusion as to the identities of these species at the time of editing and publication of Sessé and Mociño’s works has meant that labelling of specimens is not always clear, and decisions as to types must be made on practical criteria. As will be seen below, ascertaining the identity of a name is often impossible or very difficult due to the absence of specimens or illustrations. Specimens are preferable to illustrations in typifying solanums, as so often key characteristics of species are microscopic details of pubescence or flower parts. I therefore feel that lectotypes or neotypes must be sought in Sessé and Mociño’s herbarium wherever possible, and I have here typified all Solanum names that are represented by identifiable specimens in the Sessé and Mociño herbarium at MA, except two, which I have neotypified with specimens from MEXU. Because the labels on the specimens sometimes do not correspond exactly with the protologue, either in name or description, some of the names are neotypified, rather than lectotypified, here (see Article 9.6, Recommendation 9B1 of the ICBN, McNeill et al., 2006).

**Taxonomic treatment and typifications**

**Solanum ayacuyense** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 52. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Acayucae circuitibus” [México: Veracruz, Acayucan, 17°56’S, 94°55’W].

Type material not located, no specimens at MA.

Current accepted name: of uncertain status, incertae sedis.

This plant is described as an erect glabrous herb, reddish woolly, with entire lanceolate leaves that are scabrous above and woolly beneath, and terminal, dichotomous panicles with nodding sordid white flowers. The type locality Acayucan, is in southern Veracruz. This plant could be Solanum umbellatum Miller (see S. lanceifolium below) or S. schlechtendalianum Walp., both of which occur in the type locality (M. Nee, pers. comm.). Specimens of these taxa from the type locality should be sought in Mexican herbaria in order to select a neotype.

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**Solanum bifidum** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 51. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in aridis agris San Martini de Tesmelucan” [México: Puebla, San Martín Texmelucan, 19°17'N, 98°26'W].

Neotype (designated here), MA 604639 (F neg. 48313, Fig. 1 A); isotype, MA 604640 (F neg. 48312).

Current accepted name: *Solanum lanceolatum* Cav.

A series of sheets at MA correspond to the description of *S. bifidum* (MA 604604 (F neg. 48308), MA 604605 (F neg. 48307), MA 604637 (F neg. 48311), MA 604639 (Fig. 1 A), MA 604640). Annotation labels affixed to the sheets MA 604604 and MA 604605 by the Solanum expert C.V. Morton in 1962, suggest that these two sheets are type material of *S. bifidum*, but he never published this decision. I disagree with this assessment. Of the material matching the original description, these two sheets lack the key character of caulin prickles (spines). The original description mentions that the midrib is prickly beneath “costaque inferiore aculeata” and that the prickles are tomentose “Aculei tomentosi, denmo apice glaberrimo”, and MA 604639 (labelled “S. incanum N”, see Fig. 1 A) is the sheet that best matches that character, with prickles tomentose except at the apex and prickles all along the midrib of the leaf undersides. MA 604640 (also labelled “S. cinereum”) appears to be from the same gathering as the neotype, as it is morphologically very similar with prickly stems. Of the other sheets that correspond to the description MA 604637 and MA 604638 bear labels with no species designation, and MA 604604 and MA 604605 are labelled “S. incanum N” with the word “incanum” overwritten by the word “canescens” in a slightly different type of ink. These latter two sheets appear to be from the same gathering, with narrow leaves and unarmed stems.

**Solanum cordovense** Sessé & Mociño in 1962, suggest that these two sheets are type material of *S. bifidum*, but he never published this decision. I disagree with this assessment. Of the material matching the original description, these two sheets lack the key character of caulin prickles (spines). The original description mentions that the midrib is prickly beneath “costaque inferiore aculeata” and that the prickles are tomentose “Aculei tomentosi, denmo apice glaberrimo”, and MA 604639 (labelled “S. incanum N”, see Fig. 1 A) is the sheet that best matches that character, with prickles tomentose except at the apex and prickles all along the midrib of the leaf undersides. MA 604640 (also labelled “S. cinereum”) appears to be from the same gathering as the neotype, as it is morphologically very similar with prickly stems. Of the other sheets that correspond to the description MA 604637 and MA 604638 bear labels with no species designation, and MA 604604 and MA 604605 are labelled “S. incanum N” with the word “incanum” overwritten by the word “canescens” in a slightly different type of ink. These latter two sheets appear to be from the same gathering, with narrow leaves and unarmed stems.

**Solanum bifidum** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 51. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in aridis agris San Martini de Tesmelucan” [México: Puebla, San Martín Texmelucan, 19°17'N, 98°26'W].

Neotype (designated here), MA 604639 (F neg. 48313, Fig. 1 A); isotype, MA 604640 (F neg. 48312).

Current accepted name: *Solanum lanceolatum* Cav.

Both sheets (MA 604616 (Fig. 1 B), MA 604615) of the plants corresponding to the description of *S. cordovense* at MA bear original labels naming them as “S. luridum N”, and appear to be from the same plant although they have different “numbers” (see McVaugh, 2000a for the significance of the numbers on the original labels, they do not correspond to collecting numbers as we use them today). This material is a good match for the type material of *S. luridum* Dunal at G, which was labelled by Pavón as “[Solanum] luridum M[exi]co” (McVaugh, 2000a). McVaugh (2000a) wondered why Nee (1993) treated *S. cordovense* (1894) as a valid name with *S. luridum* (1832) in synonymy, but *S. luridum* Salisb. (a synonym of *S. lycopersicum* L.) pre-dates Dunal’s use of the name. No modern collections from this area were recorded by Nee (1993), but he expected it there in appropriate habitats.

**Solanum declinatum** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 54. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in montibus calidis Teuzitlani” [México: Puebla, Teziutlán, 19°49’N, 97°21’W].

Neotype (designated here), MA 604645 (F neg. 48223, Fig. 1 C); probable isotype, MA 60444 (F neg. 48235).

Current accepted name: *Lycianthes lenta* (Sw.) Bit- ter [Nee, 1986].

There are three specimens of *Lycianthes lenta* at MA. Two of these (MA 604644, MA 604645, the lectotype) have labels with the name “Solanum reclina- tum N”, while the third and best specimen (MA 604643) is labelled “Solanum decemfidum N” – the published epithet may have been a concatenation of these two herbarium names. These sheets are also syn- type material of *Solanum lentum* Sw. var. *echinatum* Dunal, another possible misreading of the “reclina- tum” of the label. As a lectotype, I have chosen the specimen with flowers labelled “Solanum reclina- tum” (MA 604645). This same sheet was cited as “authentic material” by Nee (1986).

**Solanum dichotomum** Sessé & Moc., Pl. Nov. Hisp.: 35. 1888 [as “dichothomum”]

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Mazatlán” [México: Sinaloa, Mazatlán, 23°12’N, 106°25’W].

Lectotype (designated here), MA 604601 (F neg. 48342, Fig. 1 D); isolectotypes, MA 604599 (F neg. 48341), MA 604600 (F neg. 48339).

Current accepted name: *Solanum refractum* Hook. & Arn.

Although Sessé and Mociño cite “Fl. Mex.” as the origin of the diagnosis of *S. dichotomum*, no such name nor a plant of this description appears in that work. The sheets at MA that correspond to the description are of two types: 1) a set of stems with large leaves with slightly lobed margins (MA 604599, MA 603600, MA 604601), and 2) two sheets of very young branches with smaller entire leaves that are more densely pubescent both above and below (MA 604602 (F neg. 48340), MA 604603 (not photographed at F)). Of these sheets, MA 604599 and MA 604603 bear no la-
Fig. 1. A, neotype of *Solanum bifidum* Sessé & Moc. (=*Solanum lanceolatum* Cav.) (MA 604639); B, neotype of *Solanum cordovense* Sessé & Moc. (MA 604616); C, neotype of *Solanum declinatum* Sessé & Moc. (=*Lycianthes lenta* (Sw.) Bitter) (MA 604645); D, lecto-type of *Solanum dichotomum* Sessé & Moc. (=*Solanum refractum* Hook. & Arn.) (MA 604601).
...have been interpreted as sig-

ding they were using the name in the

cientific sense of that manuscript, and cited “Quahunahua-
dyphlum” is said to come from “Tuxtlae ac Ahualulci

cally used, and should not be interpreted as such (Mc-

taxon, despite its being published after the more pol-

taxonomic treatment, where Linnaeus’s

type of this taxon, as Sessé and Mociño’s use of the name

dependent, later hand, and is a mixture of

cs of these sheets. These are not collecting numbers as current-

git of S. dioctobum based on its label that matches the original

ing the duplicate status of some of these sheets.

Solanum bicoine

Current accepted name: Solanum nudum Dunal.

Sessé and Mociño’s use of the name S. diphyllum is very


Ind. loc.: “Habitat juxta Orizavam” [México: Ver-

Neotype (designated here), MA 604635 (F neg. 48352, Fig. 2 B); isotype, MA 604634 (F neg. 48353).

Current accepted name: Solanum umbellatum Miller.
Fig. 2. A, lectotype of Solanum diphyllum Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum nudum Dunal) (MA 604655); B, lectotype of Solanum lancefolium Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum umbellatum Miller) (MA 604635); C, neotype of Solanum lanceolatum Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum nudum Dunal) (MA 604660); D, neotype of Solanum lineatum Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum pubigerum Dunal) (Panti-Madero 155, MEXU).
No sheet in the Sessé and Mociño herbarium at MA is labelled “S. lancifolium”, but the specimens selected as neotypes here correspond well with the description of a tomentose shrub with terminal dichotomous inflorescences and lanceolate, entire leaves with thin, erect, stellate trichomes. Specifically, S. lanceifolium was stated to have a strong odor: “Proprietas. Tota planta foetidissimo et narcotico odore pollet”. C.V. Morton suggested in annotation labels dated 1962 that the two sheets selected here were potential type material of S. lanceifolium, despite their not being named as such on the sheets. Both these sheets are S. umbellatum, an unarmed plant with a strong foetid, almost narcotic odor, both are labelled “S. foetidum N”, and neither has any descriptive element to the label. I have chosen the better of these two sheets as the neotype (MA 604635, Fig. 2 B), and the other sheet (MA 604634) as an isotype as it is so similar that I feel it is likely to have come from the same gathering.

**Solanum lanceolatum** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 53. 1894, nom. illeg., non Cav., 1795

Ind. loc.: “Habitat et floret cum praecedente”; “Habitat in Tuxtlae confinitis” [México: Veracruz, Santiago Tuxtla, 18°28’N, 95°18’W, alt. 195 m, or San Andrés Tuxtla, 18°27’N, 95°13’W].

Neotype (designated here), MA 604660 (F neg. 48331, Fig. 2 C).

Current accepted name: *Solanum nudum* Dunal.

The description is of a glabrous shrubby plant with lanceolate, entire leaves and lateral umbellate inflorescences with about 5 flowers. McVaugh (2000a) suggests this could be *S. diphyllum* L. or one of its relatives in section Geminata, all of which are glabrous shrubs with lateral leaf-opposed inflorescences and simple, entire leaves. Differentiating which species of the group this name represents is difficult without specimens; these plants are all remarkably similar and difficult to distinguish (see Knapp, 2002). This name could potentially represent *S. pubigerum* M. B. S. lineatum, or *S. apbyodendron* S. Knapp, all of which are common in the area of the type locality. In order to fix the usage of this name I have chosen to lectotypify it using one of the several sheets of this species that matches the description in having relatively narrow leaves and few-flowered inflorescences (Fig. 2 C; MA 604660). This sheet is unlabelled except by later botanists. See *S. diphyllum* above for a discussion of mixed collections of these three very similar species in the Sessé and Mociño herbarium.

**Solanum lineatum** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 51. 1894, nom. illeg., non Ruiz & Pav., 1799


Neotype (designated here), México. Distrito Federal: pedregal de San Ángel, oeste de volcán Xitle, M.A. Panti Madero 155 (MEXU, Fig. 2 D).

Current accepted name: *Solanum pubigerum* Dunal.

Sessé and Mociño (1894) used the epithet “lineatum” twice in Flora Mexicana for two different plants from different localities (see below for the second *S. lineatum*), making these two names homonyms with equal priority (Article 53.6, McNeill & al., 2006). Both, however, are illegitimate as they are homonyms of *S. lineatum* Ruiz & Pav. The description of this plant as an unarmed shrub with entire lanceolate glabrous leaves and suprapyllary dichotomous inflorescences with middle-sized (“mediocres”) white flowers and black fruit the size a cherry suggests *Solanum pubigerum* Dunal or *S. aligerum* Schltdl., both relatively common throughout montane central Mexico. Plate 6331.0673 in the Torner Collection of Sessé and Mociño Biological Illustrations (Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation) is unlabelled, but represents *S. pubigerum*, and plate 6331.0841, similarly unlabelled, is probably *S. aligerum* Schltldl., a very similar species with larger flowers. Although Sessé and Mociño may have collected both species, *S. pubigerum* is far more common in the area of Mexico City (where both type localities are) and I have seen no material of *S. aligerum* from the type locality. I am therefore neotypifying *S. lineatum* with a modern specimen of *S. pubigerum* (Panti Madero 155, MEXU; see Fig. 2 D) from the Pedregal de San Ángel in the valley mountains around Mexico City, and also recognising *S. lineatum* from page 53 as the same species (see below).

**Solanum lineatum** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 53. 1894, nom. illeg., non Ruiz & Pav., 1799

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in oppido S. Augustini prope Mexicum” [México: Distrito Federal, Tlalpan (San Agustín), 19°17’N, 99°10’W].

Neotype (designated here), México. Distrito Federal: municipio Tlalpan, cerca de Xitle, N. Herrera C. 129 (MEXU, Fig. 3 A).

Current accepted name: *Solanum pubigerum* Dunal.

The description of this plant is slightly different to that of the *S. lineatum* described on page 51 (see above); it is said to be an unarmed shrub with entire lanceolate leaves and dichotomous inflorescences opposite the leaves at the tips of the stems composed of 5-flowered umbels with small white flowers and black fruit the size of that of *Solanum nigrum* L. This match-
Fig. 3. A, neotype of Solanum lineatum Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum pubigerum Dunal) (Herrera C. 129, MEXU); B, lectotype of Solanum longifolium Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum muricatum Aiton) (MA 206020, lower left hand fragment); C, epitype of Solanum mexicanum Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum bulbocastanum Dunal) (MA 604608); D, neotype of Solanum nutans Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum dulcamaroides Dunal) (MA 604674).

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Mexici hortis, vulgo Melon de China” [no specific locality].

Lectotype (designated here), MA 604636, lower small specimen (F neg. 48309, Fig. 3 B).

Current accepted name: Solanum muricatum Ait.

Material under the name of “S. longifolium” in the Sessé and Mociño herbarium is referable to at least three species, none of which McVaugh (2000a) considered to match the description. He appears not to have noticed the difference between the small fragment mounted at the bottom of MA 604636 (Fig. 3 B), and the larger stem on the same sheet. C.V. Morton equated S. longifolium (annotation label in 1962) with S. laurifolium Miller (= S. lanceolatum Cav.) but also appears not to have recognised the fragment in the lower part of the sheet as different. The larger stem on MA 604636 is indeed S. lanceolatum Cav., but the smaller fragment is S. muricatum Ait., the pepino, and exactly corresponds to the description in Flora Mexicana. The description of S. longifolium is of a herb with linear leaves and a fruit the size of an apple, fragrant, acid and slightly sweet. Although there is no fruit on the specimen, the stem fragment is of S. muricatum, which has apple-sized, fragrant fruits that are highly esteemed in the Andes. It is interesting that the common name for this plant was “Melón de China” as it is a native of the Andes, not of the Old World. A poor specimen that is a possible isotype is at F (F 845045). Further confusion over the name S. longifolium in the Sessé and Mociño collections is caused by a specimen sold by Pavón to de Candolle in Geneva. McVaugh (2000a) mentions that the holotype of S. ensifolium Dunal in G is labelled “S. longifolium N vs. Rubias”, but that sheet is of an armed plant armed with prominent prickles on stems and leaves. The duplicate of that collection in MA (MA 604619, F neg. 48338) is labelled “S. igneum ... N v. Rubias” and is a specimen of the Puerto Rican endemic S. drymopilum O.E. Schulz, for which S. ensifolium is the older name.


Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Tepetlpa montibus prope Sancti Angeli oppidum” [México; Distrito Federal, Monte Teperea [Tepelpa], near San Ángel].

Lectotype (designated by Spooner & al., 2004), plate 6331.0261 in the Torner Collection of Sessé and Mociño Biological Illustrations, Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation (incorrectly cited as 0621 in Spooner & al., 2004); isotype, Dunal, unpubl. Tab. 31, at MPU; epitype (designated here) MA 604608 (F neg. 48273, Fig. 3 C).

Current accepted name: Solanum bulbocastanum Dunal.

Spoonser & al. (2004) lectotypified S. mexicanum with the Torner Collection plate 6331.0261 (labelled “Solanum mexicanum N”, see Plate 7 in Spooner & al., 2004) of S. bulbocastanum that is also the type of that name, thus making the epithets homotypic. They (Spoonser & al., 2004) inadvertently transposed digits in the citation of the Torner Collection plate number, citing it as 0621, but the correct Torner Collection accession number is 6331.0261. Dunal clearly saw the Sessé and Mociño drawing when Mociño brought them to Montpellier, and the resident artist, Toussaint-François Node Veran, made a very accurate copy, today held at the herbarium in Montpellier (MPU). This drawing has been designated an isotype by Spoonser & al. (2004). Two specimens of S. bulbocastanum (MA 604607 (F neg. 48274), MA 604608 (Fig. 3 C) are potential epitypes of both S. mexicanum and S. bulbocastanum; they are both labelled “S. simplicicaule N”. Dunal (1852) described S. symphysicaulis from a sheet in G from “Pavón” where he seemingly mis-read the epithet “simplicicaule” written by Pavón on the G sheet as “symphysicaule” (see McVaugh, 2000a). The two sheets are isotypes of S. symphysicaulis. I have chose MA 604608 as the epitype because it has several mature stems two of which have flowers.

Solanum miltomate Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 53. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Tuxtlae confinis” [México: Veracruz, Santiago Tuxtla, 18°28’N, 95°18’W, alt. 195 m, or San Andrés Tuxtla, 18°27’N, 95°13’W].

Type material not located, no specimens at MA.
Current accepted name: of uncertain status, incertae sedis.

From the description of this plant as glabrous and shiny with paired leaves and 1-flowered inflorescences and the name of “miltomate”, I suspect this may be a species of *Physalis*, possibly the cultivated *Physalis philadelphica* Lam. This species is known in Mexico as *miltomate* or *tomatillo* (in English as the husk tomato) and is commonly cultivated. The flowers are said to be purple, which does not match *Physalis*, but this could be a misinterpretation of the dark marks in the throat of most *Physalis* flowers; neotypification of this name should use material in Mexican herbaria.

**Solanum nutans** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 50. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Surinam et urbe Queretaro” [México: Querétero, Querétero, 20°36’N, 100°23’ W].

Neotype (designated here), MA 604674 (F neg. 48343, Fig. 3 D).

Current accepted name: *Solanum dulcamaroides* Dunal.

A footnote in *Flora Mexicana* (1894: 50) equates this name with *S. scandens* of the *Plantae Novae Hispaniae*, and the description of *S. scandens* in *Plantae Novae Hispaniae* is exactly the same as that of *S. nutans* with the exception of a reference to a drawing in the Sesse and Mociño collection in the description of *S. nutans* (“ic. H.N.”). The reference here is to *S. scandens* L., a plant from Surinam described by Linnaeus from material sent by Anders Dahlberg from Surinam, the correct name for which is *S. uncinellum* Lindl., a very different species to that collected in Mexico. The reference to a drawing or painting (“ic. H.N.”) may refer to an unlabelled plate 6331.1503 in the Torner Collection of Sessé and Mociño Biological Illustrations (Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation) which is probably *S. dulcamaroides*, but the plate is not annotated by either de Candolle or Dunal. The name *S. scandens* was used in a different sense in the second edition *Flora Mexicana* (see below) and another name was introduced for perhaps the same plants (*S. sarmentosum*, see below), so I consider it necessary to typify all of these names in order to stabilise their usage. No specimens are labelled “*S. nutans*” in the Sessé and Mociño herbarium at MA, but MA 604674 (Fig. 3 D) is labelled “*S. scandens* IC.” and I am interpreting this as a reference to the citation of a drawing in the diagnosis of *S. nutans* (equated incorrectly with *S. scandens* L.). Another specimen (MA 604676 (F neg. 48318)) labelled “*S. scandens* IC.” has a lengthier label with the locality “Hav. et Queretaro” and a short description, this is of a Cuban plant and is here equated with *S. scandens* Sessé & Moc. that was published in 1894, not the plant erroneously equated with *S. scandens* L. (see below).

**Solanum ocoapense** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 52. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Ahualulci montibus” [México: Tabasco, Ocuapan, 17°51’N, 93°29’W, or San Luis Potosí, Ahualulco, 22°24’N, 101°10’W].

Type material not located, no specimens at MA. Current accepted name: of uncertain status, incertae sedis.

McVaugh (2000a) suggests this species is named for Ocoapan in western Tabasco, but the type locality is cited as Ahualulco, which is in the mountains of San Luis Potosí. Both these areas were visited by members of the expedition, and I think it is more likely that the plant comes from the latter as no *Solanum* species in coastal Tabasco have the combination of characters in the description. The plant is described as spiny, with lobed leaves and small cauline prickles, and purple, nodding flowers. This sounds like a member of *Solanum* section *Torva* (see Nee, 1999), of which *S. lanceolatum* Cav. is the one of the few purple-flowered taxa occurring in the mountains of San Luis Potosí (Nee, pers. comm.).

**Solanum sarmentosum** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 51. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Queretari et Temescaltepec hortis” [México: Querétero, Querétero, 20°36’N, 100°23’ W and México, Temascaltepec, 19°02’N, 100°03’W]

Lectotype (designated here), MA 604621 (F neg. 48321, Fig. 4 A); isolecotype, MA 604620 (F neg. 48319).

Current accepted name: *Solanum dulcamaroides* Dunal.

Both *S. sarmentosum* and *S. nutans* from *Flora Mexicana* cite Queretaro as one locality, suggesting confusion over the naming these two taxa in Sessé and Mociño’s manuscripts. As stated above (see *S. nutans*), I consider it helpful to lectotypify all the names associated with this set of specimens in order to stabilise usage and synonymy. Two specimens in the Sessé and Mociño herbarium at MA bear original labels of “*S. sarmentosum* N” [MA 604621 (Fig. 4 A), MA 604624 (F neg. 48317)]. MA 604621 also has a reference to a drawing, as does the protologue; neither of these sheets cites a locality. An additional unlabelled specimen (MA 604620) is morphologically very similar to MA 604621 and I suggest these come for the same gathering and should be treated as duplicates. The
Fig. 4. A, lectotype of Solanum sarmentosum Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum dulcamaroides Dunal) (MA 604621); B, lectotype of Solanum scandens Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum boldoense Dunal & A DC.) (MA 604676); C, lectotype of Solanum tlacopalense Sessé & Moc. (=Solanum Wendlandii Hook. f.) (MA 604681); D, epitype of Solanum uniflorum Sessé & Moc. (=Lycianthes mocinianum (Dunal) Bitter) (MA 604649).
neotype designated for *S. nutans* above may also be form the same gathering as these two specimens, and all these collections are potential epitype material for *S. dulcamaroides*, which is based on one of the Sessé and Mociño drawings seen by Dunal in Montpellier (probably Troner collection 6331.1503, but the painting is not annotated by Dunal or de Candolle, see above).

**Solanum scandens** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 53. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Havanae hortis; vulgo *Jazmin de Italia* appellatur” [Cuba: La Habana, 23°07’N, 82°21’W].

Lectotype (designated here), MA 604676 (F neg. 48318, Fig. 4 B); isolecotype MA 604675 (not photographed at F).

Current accepted name: *Solanum boldoense* Dunal & A. DC.

Considerable confusion exists over the use of the epithet “scandens” in Sessé and Mociño’s works (see above), but it is clear that on page 53 of *Flora Mexicana*, they were using *S. scandens* in the sense of a new name, different from that of Linnaeus, which they renamed *S. nutans* (see above and *S. sarmentosum*). The specimen (MA 604676, Fig. 4 B) labelled “S. scandens IC.” in the Sessé and Mociño herbarium at MA is clearly duplicates from the same gathering. MA 604680 (not photographed at F) appears to be from the same gathering, and I have designated it here as an isotype. The “IC.” referred to on the label may be plate 6331.1503 of the Torner Collection, whose identity must be confirmed (see above).

**Solanum tabascense** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 52. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Ahualulci sylvis” [México: Tabasco, sin. loc. or San Luis Potosí, Ahualulco, 22°24’N, 101°10’W].

Type material not located, no specimens at MA.

Current accepted name: of uncertain status, incertae sedis.

No locality named Ahualulco exists today in Tabasco, but this plant could be from Ahualulco in San Luis Potosí (see *S. ocoapense* above). This plant is described as a flexuous unarmed shrub with roughened stems, opposite branches and leaves, and simple, short 7-flowered inflorescences with purple flowers. This does not sound like a member of the genus *Solanum*, but could be one of the epiphytic *Solanaceae* such as *Merinhpodium neuranthum* (Hemsl.) Donn. Sm., many of which have tuberulate stems. That species, however, is not known from Tabasco or San Luis Potosí, but does occur in Chiapas (Knapp & al., 2005).

**Solanum tlacotalpense** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 52. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat ad fluviorum ad Tuxlentium ripas” [México: Veracruz, Tlacotalpan, 18°37’N, 95°39’W].

Lectotype (designated here), MA 604681 (F neg. 48334, Fig. 4 C); isolecotypes, MA 604680 (F neg. 48333), MA 604682 (F neg. 48335).

Current accepted name: *Solanum wendlandii* Hook. f.

The type locality is probably near Tlacotalpan which is ca. 50 km NW of San Andrés Tuxtla in Veracruz. Three rather mouldy, leafless specimens of *S. wendlandii* (MA 604680, MA 604681 (Fig. 4 C), MA 604682 in the Sessé and Mociño herbarium at MA are clearly duplicates from the same gathering. MA 604680 bears a label in Pavón’s hand of “Capsicum frutescens NE” and a fragment of an additional label; MA 604682 and MA 604681 both are labelled “S. heterophyllum D”, but MA 604681 has in addition “N Ic. olim Tlaco-talpense” a short description and another label stating “S. tlacotalpense N” written by one person and “Desc. fol. 32” (a reference to the composite drawing held in the Torner Collection 6331.1998, which has a flower and fruit of *S. wendlandii* on the right hand side of the drawing (with a fruit of Theaceae on the left hand side), see http://huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/HIBD/Departments/Art/Torner) written by another, making it the obvious choice for a lectotype (Fig. 3 C). McVaugh (2000a) assumes that this is the same species characterized but not described in Mociño (1993) and said to be from Nicaragua. *Solanum wendlandii* is found commonly cultivated throughout Central America and southern Mexico (and in many subtropical and tropical regions of the world), and is indigenous from Veracruz to Panama. The drawing said to be of *S. wendlandii* in the Torner Collection (6331.1471, reproduced in Knapp & al., 2006) bears no resemblance to any of these collections, and is certainly not *S. wendlandii*, but instead may be the plate used to describe *S. calycinum* Dunal. This plate looks very much like a plant of the African cultivated species *S. macrocarpon* L.

**Solanum totonacum** Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 53. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in calidis Tenamplucis montibus” [México: Puebla, Tenamplucos, 20°10’N, 97°24’W].
Type material not located, no specimens at MA.
Current accepted name: of uncertain status, incertae sedis.

This plant is described as herbaceous and spiny, with lanceolate, sinuate leaves in pairs with spiny veins and red cherry-like fruits with spiny calyces. This description suggests a member of the Micracantha group (see Levin & al., 2006; previously section *Micracantha* Dunal sensu Nee, 1999) which includes *S. lanceifolium* Jacq. and *S. adhaerens* Wild. (now known as *S. volubile* Jacq.) in this region. The species in this group are very similar morphologically and are distinguished on the details of pubescence and floral morphology. An exact identification is not possible from Sessé and Mociño’s description.

*Solanum tuxtlense* Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 52. 1894

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Tuxtlae suburbis” [México: Veracruz, Santiago Tuxtla, 18°28’N, 95°18’W, alt. 195 m, or San Andrés Tuxtla, 18°27’N, 95°13’W].

Type not located, no specimens at MA.

Current accepted name: of uncertain status, incertae sedis.

This plant is described as a fistulose herb with short-petiolate leaves in unequal pairs, ovate, subdentate leaves with short petioles, and axillary solitary short-petiolate leaves in unequal pairs, ovate, subdentate sedis.

*Solanum uniflorum* Sessé & Moc., Fl. Mex. ed. 2: 51. 1894, nom. illeg., non Swartz, 1797

Ind. loc.: “Habitat in calidissimus montibus del Espinal” [México: Veracruz, El Espinal, 20°16’N, 97°24’W].

Type material not located, no specimens at MA.

Current accepted name: of uncertain status, incertae sedis.

The description of this plant as a twiner, with 10-toothed calyx suggests it is a species of *Lycianthes*, but accurate identification in the absence of herbarium material or illustrations is not possible. Several species of *Lycianthes* of similar description occur in the state of Veracruz (see Nee, 1993), but this taxon sounds most like *Lycianthes lenta* (Sw.) Bitter. I prefer to let neotypification await monographic or regional study of this complex genus.

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