Valid publication of the names *Viburnum chingii* var. *impressinervium* and *V.* *formosanum* var. *pubigerum* (Adoxaceae)

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*Viburnum carnosulum* var. *impressinervium* and *V.* *formosanum* var. *pubigerum*, described from China, were not validly published because two type specimens (one fruiting, one flowering) were designated for each of them in the original publication. To enable formal use, the two names are validly published here, the former as *V.* *chingii* var. *impressinervium*.

Valid publication and legitimacy of names are basic in both horticultural cataloging and taxonomic revision. In cataloging *Viburnum* names in China, we met two intended infraspecific names, which we wish to accept, but which bear an identical nomenclatural problem.

“*Viburnum carnosulum* var. *impressinervium* Hsu” was described from Sichuan Province, China (Hsu 1975: 112). Under Art. 37.1 and Art. 37.2 of the Code (McNeill et al. 2006), this name was not validly published because two specimens belonging to different gatherings (see Art. 37, Ex. I) were indicated as types in the original publication, viz. *W.K. Hu & Z. He 10105* (flowering, PE), and *F.T. Wang 7289* (fruiting, NAS). This name was later treated as a basionym for “*V. chingii* var. *impressinervium* (Hsu) Hsu” (Hsu 1988: 46), which, although not a validly published new combination, was used thereafter (Zhou 1994: 51, Ma 2003: 1527). To enable formal usage, “*V. chingii* Hsu var. *impressinervium* (Hsu) Hsu” requires valid publication. After checking the two specimens indicated as types in the original publication (Hsu 1975), and comparing them with the original description, we consider *W.K. Hu & Z. He 10105* as a better choice of the holotype for *V. chingii* var. *impressinervium* because it corresponds with the original publication very well, and its vegetative and floral characters are important in classification of the four varieties of *V. chingii* P.S. Hsu (Hsu 1988: 16).

Another similar case occurs in the same publication (Hsu 1975). Hsu (1975: 126) indicated
two specimens belonging to different gatherings as types for “Viburnum formosanum var. pubigerum” Hsu”, viz. S. S. Sin 531 (flowering, IBSC) and S.K. Lau 28866 (fruiting, IBK); thus, this is also not a validly published name under Art. 37 of the Code. In 1975, Hsu treated his intended variety within V. formosanum subsp. leiogynum P.S. Hsu and in 1988 under V. formosanum Hayata subsp. formosanum but this does not affect the nomenclatural situation. To enable formal usage of this name, which has already been employed by Ma (2003: 1528), valid publication is necessary. Both the original description (Hsu 1975) and the account in the Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae (Hsu 1988: 95) have suggested that this variety differs from its related variety mainly by vegetative and floral characters. Therefore, we are designating the flowering specimen, S.S. Sin 531, as the holotype of V. formosanum var. pubigerum.

Under Art. 45 of the Code, we are completing the valid publication of these two new varieties by designating in each case a holotype. Because both the names and their validating diagnoses are here ascribed to P.S. Hsu (1975), under Art. 46.2 he is the author of these names.

**Viburnum formosanum** var. **pubigerum**
P.S. Hsu, var. nov.


This variety differs from Viburnum formosanum Hayata var. formosanum by having the twigs, petioles, and inflorescences densely yellowish-brown fascicular pubescent.

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**References**


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