

Justicia addisoniensis (Acanthaceae), *comb. nova*

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Examination of the type material showed that *Hypoestes addisoniensis* Elmer [‘as *addisoniense*’] is different from other *Hypoestes* in its solitary or few flowers clustered in leaf axils and bitheous anthers spurred on lower thecae and is a member of *Justicia*. Therefore, a new combination, *Justicia addisoniensis* (Elmer) C.M. Gao & Y.F. Deng, is proposed herein.

Hypoestes is a genus of Acanthaceae consisting of about 150 species and distributed in the Old World tropics (Balkwill & Norris 1985, Hu 2002, Mabberley 2008). It is characterized by the combination of a resupinate corolla, monotheous anthers and the flowers being held in a series of monochasial or singal-flowered inflorescence units (cymules). It is similar to *Dicliptera*, but differs from the latter by the anthers being monotheous while they are bitheous in *Dicliptera*.

Hypoestes addisoniensis Elmer was published by Elmer (1913) based on the collection *Elmer 12715* from Philippines. It was originally described that the species has few flowers clustered in the upper leaf axils, and bitheous anthers spurred on lower thecae. These characters indicated that it is not a species of *Hypoestes*. Merrill (1915) transferred it to *Polytrema*. Seven years later, he (Merrill 1922) transferred it to *Hallieracantha*. Both *Hallieracantha* and *Polytrema* are now considered synonyms of *Ptyssi-*

glottis (Hansen 1992). *Ptyssiglottis* is similar to *Justicia* but easily distinguished from the latter by its anther-thecae without mucronate appendages at the base, and therefore, this species might be excluded from *Ptyssiglottis*. Bremekamp (1952) placed the species into *Calophanoides*, which was recognized as an independent genus by some authors (Ridley 1923, Bremekamp 1943, Hu 2002), but it is now widely accepted as a synonym of *Justicia* and treated as sect. *Harnieria* (Graham 1988, Hedrén 1989, Scotland & Vollesen 2000, Wood 2001). After examining the type material, it is concluded that it is a member of *Justicia*. The necessary new combination is proposed here.

Justicia is the largest pantropical genus in Acanthaceae and consists of about 600 species (Graham 1988, Mabberley 2008). Graham (1988) divided *Justicia* into sixteen sections. *Justicia addisoniensis* belongs to sect. *Harnieria*, which is characterized by shrub habit, single- or

few-flowered inflorescences in the axils of leaf-like bracts, and having well differentiated bracts and bracteoles (Hedrén 1989).

Justicia addisoniensis* (Elmer) C.M. Gao & Y.F. Deng, *comb. nova

Hypoestes addisoniensis Elmer, Leaflet. Philipp. Bot. 5: 1697. 1913, 'as *addisoniense*'. — *Polytrema addisoniensis* (Elmer) Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 10: 341. 1915. — *Hallieracantha addisoniensis* (Elmer) Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 20: 457. 1922. — *Calophanoides addisoniensis* (Elmer) Bremek., Philipp. J. Sci. 80: 20, in obs. 1952. — TYPE: Philippines. Palawan: A. D. E. Elmer 12715 (holotype PNH; isotypes GH!, K!, MO!, US!).

The species is endemic to Palawan, Philippines. The epithet is derived from the locality Addison's Peak in Palawan.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: **Philippines.** Ulugan bay, Palawan, Sept. 1910, *E. D. Merrill* 7235 (P); Iraan Mountains, Aborlan, Palawan, Jun. 5, 1950, *M. D. Sult* 3991 (PNH 12530) (L); Tarateon River, Aborlan, Palawan, Mar. 4, 1951, *G. E. Edanõ* 2671 (PNH 14182) (L); Victoria Mountains, Panacan, Aborlan, Palawan, May 9, 1950, *M. D. Sult* 3746 (PNH 12312) (L).

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