Valid publication of the name *Cyclogramma costularisora* (Thelypteridaceae), endemic to Yunnan, China

Wen-Jun Li¹,² & Kai-Yun Guan¹,*

¹) Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 818 South Beijing Road, Urumqi, 830011, Xinjiang, China (‘corresponding author’ s e-mail: guanky@mail.kib.ac.cn)
²) University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 19A Yuquan Road, Beijing 100049, China

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*Cyclogramma costularisora* Ching ex K.H. Shing, described as a new species in 1999, was not validly published because the herbarium in which the types were conserved was not indicated. Here the name is validated by indicating that the holotype is deposited in PE.

The fern genus *Cyclogramma*, with ten species, is mainly distributed in the mountains of subtropical regions. There are nine species recognized in China, of which seven are endemic to the country (Lin et al. 2013).

*Cyclogramma costularisora* was described as a new species from Yunnan by Shing et al. (1999). In the protologue, one collection was cited as type, but the herbarium in which the specimen was conserved was not indicated. According to article 40.7 of the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants* (McNeill et al. 2012), for the name of a new species or infraspecific taxon published on or after 1 January 1990, the single herbarium or institution in which the type is conserved must be specified. Therefore, the name *C. costularisora* was not validly published, despite meeting all of the other requirements for valid publication of a new taxon. That omission was not noticed in *A catalogue of type specimens (Cormophyta) in the herbaria of China* (Jin & Chen 2007) or during the preparation of *Flora of China* (Lin et al. 2013). To enable formal usage of the name, it is here validated by specifying the herbarium.

In their original publication Shing et al. (1999) did provide a validating description and diagnosis in 1999, which constitute a valid publication reference under Art. 39.2 of McNeill et al. (2012). Therefore, according to the Article 46.2, Ching & K.H. Shing remain the authors of the name *C. costularisora*.

*Cyclogramma costularisora* Ching ex K.H. Shing


*Cyclogramma costularisora* is endemic to Yunnan, China and grows in shaded, moist places in a forested valley. The species is similar to *C. leveillei*, but is distinguished by the following characters: the proximal 2 or 3 pairs of pinnae are gradually shortened and reflexed; sparse appressed short hairs occur on intercostal areas; and the sori are attached near bases of veinlets and very close to costules.
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References


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