On the identity of *Hexalobus jussiaeanus* Baill. (Annonaceae)

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**ABSTRACT**
The application of the name *Hexalobus jussiaeanus* Baill. has remained unclear since its original publication in 1868. The type, and sole basis of the species, is a specimen in the Jussieu Herbarium in Paris that lacks any information on its origins. The Jussieu specimen is found to be a collection of *Uvaria narum* (Dunal) Blume (Annonaceae), a species from southern India and Sri Lanka. *Hexalobus jussiaeanus* should therefore be considered a junior synonym of *Uvaria narum*.

**KEY WORDS**
Annonaceae, India, Jussieu, Sri Lanka, new synonym.

**RÉSUMÉ**
Sur l’identité de *Hexalobus jussiaeanus* Baill. (*Annonaceae*).

**MOTS CLÉS**
Annonaceae, Inde, Jussieu, Sri Lanka, synonyme nouveau.
INTRODUCTION

Baillon (1868) described *Hexalobus jussiaeanus* based solely on a specimen in the Jussieu Herbarium. Botermans et al. (2011), in their revision of this Afro-Madagascan genus, excluded the species from *Hexalobus* following the recommendation of Fries (1930: 72), who had seen the type in the Paris herbarium but was unable to state its correct generic placement. The specimen is included in the microform version (IDC 6206) of specimen photographs from the Jussieu Herbarium (Braem 1995), but the image is not of good quality. A high-resolution image was kindly supplied by the curators at P. The specimen, as Baillon indicated, bears no information regarding its origins or collector. It consists of a leafy twig bearing one flower and the remains of another. The flower is notable for the corolla consisting of a single whorl of six petals, basally connate to a considerable degree. Sympetally of the corolla is a relatively rare feature in the Annonaceae (van Heusden 1992), but it is typical of *Hexalobus*. However Baillon also considered a sympetalous species of *Uvaria* as a possible identity for the Jussieu specimen, and a determination label by J. H. P. A. Ghesquière attached to the type also indicates *Uvaria* as the correct placement. The presence of stellate hairs on the sepals, just visible on the high-resolution image, provides strong support for this. While *Uvaria* is a large palaeotropical genus of some 220 species (Zhou et al. 2010), few of these have the petals connate and this is usually restricted to a short basal portion only. The relatively extensive join evident in the corolla of the Jussieu specimen restricts the choice further and it became clear that *Uvaria narum*, a species from southern India (Mitra 1997) and Sri Lanka (Huber 1985), was the most likely candidate. Specimens in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (K) matched the image of the type of *Hexalobus jussiaeanus* very well. I therefore have little doubt in considering *Hexalobus jussiaeanus* a synonym of *Uvaria narum* and dispose of this unplaced name in Annonaceae.

SYSTEMATICS

*Uvaria narum* (Dunal) Blume

(Fig. 1)


*Hexalobus jussiaeanus* Baill., Adansonia 8: 348 (1868), syn. nov. — Type: s.loc., s.dat., s.coll. s.n. [Herb. A.L. de Jussieu catal. no. 10770B] (holo-, P-JU[P00662851]).

REMARK

Note that Dunal (1817) based *Unona narum* entirely on narum-panel of Rheede tot Draakestein (1679), but miscited the plate number as 9 rather than 10 (Nicolson et al. 1988). Mitra (1982), in effectively lectotypifying *Unona narum*, continued Dunal’s error, but such a mistake in citation can be corrected.

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REFERENCES

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Fig. 1. — Holotype of *Hexalobus jussiaeanus* Baill. (P00662851; Herb. A.L. de Jussieu catal. no. 10770B).


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