

MENONVILLEA LINEARIFOLIA (BRASICACEAE), A NEW COMBINATION FOR A CHILEAN ENDEMIC

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Abstract. The long-overlooked, Chilean-endemic *Cremolobus linearifolius* turned out to be a species of *Menonvillea* synonymous with the much-later published *M. minima*. The new combination *M. linearifolia* is proposed, and a lectotype is designated for it.

Keywords: Brassicaceae, Chile, *Cremolobus*, Cruciferae, *Menonvillea*

During work with Dr. Dmitry A. German (ALTB) to determine the most accurate number of accepted species and infraspecific taxa in the Brassicaceae, the status of one species, *Cremolobus linearifolius* Hook. & Arn., came into question. The name was not recognized by all botanists who dealt with the South American members of the family, including Rollins (1955) and Khanna and Rollins (1965), who revised the genera *Menonvillea* DC. and *Cremolobus* DC., respectively. Khanna and Rollins excluded the species from *Cremolobus* based on their observation of a photo of one type collection sheet (*Cuming 905* at GL and now permanently housed at E) and indicated that the fruiting specimens lacked the fruit valves and suggested that the plants belong to *Menonvillea* rather than *Cremolobus*. However, their fruit observation was made on *Bridges 1283* mounted on the same sheet of the above type. They indicated that *C. linearifolius* is affiliated with *M. gayi* Phil. or *M. chilensis* (Turcz.) Jackson. In fact, Hooker and Arnott (1833: 138) provided an adequate description of the fruit by stating "...siliculae lobis subglobosis rugosis immarginatis, stylo thecaphorum aequante." and that "It differs from *Cremolobus* by the turgid lobes of the silicle, which are quite destitute of margin, and it may perhaps form the type of a new genus." Furthermore, Al-Shehbaz (2008) did not deal with the species in his account of the Brassicaceae catalogue of the Southern Cone (Argentina and Chile), though late in the following year (28 September 2009) he annotated both sheets of *Cuming 905* as *M. minima* Rollins. More recently, Salariato et al. (2014) recognized *M. minima*, but nothing was said on *C. linearifolius* due to oversight by one of us (IAS).

In order to use the acceptable name in two manuscripts submitted by the authors for publication, the status of

Cremolobus linearifolius vs. *Menonvillea minima*, two binomials published 132 years apart, has to be resolved, and there are two alternatives. The first is to submit a proposal to reject the first name *C. linearifolius*. In order to do so, a rejection proposal has to be published in *Taxon*, then accepted by the Committee on Spermatophytes, which is highly unlikely because *M. minima* is dealt with taxonomically only in Rollins (1955) and Khanna and Rollins (1965). Should the rejection proposal pass, it is almost certain that it will miss being included in the program of the Nomenclature Section and approved by it and the XX International Botanical Congress in Madrid in July 2024. Otherwise, it has to wait until the XXI Botanical Congress in ca. 2030. The second alternative is to transfer *C. linearifolius* to *Menonvillea* and reduce the later-published *M. minima* to synonymy, as in the following new combination. This will facilitate the use of *M. linearifolia* immediately, an alternative which we strongly prefer.

Menonvillea linearifolia (Hook. & Arn.) Al-Shehbaz & Salariato, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Cremolobus linearifolius* Hook. & Arn., Bot. Misc. 3: 138. 1833.

TYPE: CHILE. [Región de Coquimbo [Región IV]; Coquimbo, *H. Cuming 905*. Lectotype, here designated: E [00298966]; Isolectotype: E [00298967].

Heterotypic synonym: *Menonvillea minima* Rollins, Contr. Gray Herb. 177: 52. 1955, *syn. nov.* TYPE: CHILE. Región de Atacama [Región III];, Prov. Huasco, Huasco, September 1885, *F. Philippi 1848*, Lectotype, designated by Salariato et al. (2014: 281); SGO [77941]; Isolectotypes: G, SGO [77940].

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