

Lectotypification of *Actinotus paddisonii* R.T.Baker (Apiaceae: Mackinlayoideae)

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Abstract

A lectotype is here designated for *Actinotus paddisonii* R.T.Baker (Apiaceae: Mackinlayoideae), a species occurring in Queensland, New South Wales and possibly Western Australia.

Introduction

Actinotus paddisonii R.T.Baker (Apiaceae) occurs in Queensland and New South Wales. Several specimens of *Actinotus* collected in Western Australia are given the phrase name *Actinotus* sp. Comet Vale (A.V. Milewski 1093) (*FloraBase* 2015). However, they are possibly conspecific with *A. paddisonii*, and require further study in order to determine their taxonomic status.

The current paper lectotypifies *Actinotus paddisonii* which was originally published (Baker, 27 September 1905) as ‘Paddisoni’ without citation of specimens. One or more collections of this species were displayed at the April, 1904 meeting of the *Linnean Society of New South Wales*, but Baker indicated that he required better material before formally publishing his new species (Baker 1905, p. 226). In describing *A. paddisonii*, he noted that the new species had been discovered by “Mr. A. Paddison of New Angledool”, and that “it is named after Mr. A. Paddison ...”. Type material was sought by searching records in *Australia’s Virtual Herbarium* (AVH; CHAH 2015) and *Global Plants* (JSTOR 2015). Collections were examined at NSW, and the latter website enabled the examination of an image of a specimen held at MEL.

A lectotype is here selected from amongst specimens collected by Arthur Paddison of New Angledool that would have been received by Baker prior to publication of the protologue. Baker (ex Curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney) is likely to have used these specimens to produce the published description of *Actinotus paddisonii*. The designated lectotype, NSW250718 (Figure 1), includes flowering and fruiting material that reflects the original description, and the features illustrated in Plate IV of the protologue. The left element on the sheet appears to have formed the basis of the illustration of this plate. An original drawing by Baker (held at NSW), likely to have been used for the plate, is shown in Figure 2.



NATIONAL HERBARIUM OF NEW SOUTH WALES (NSW)
Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney

Actinotus paddisonii R.T. Baker

LECTOTYPE

Det.: P.G. Kodela & M.J. Henwood 14 Jan 2015

APIACEAE

Loc.: New Angledool.

AUSTRALIA NSW North Western Plains

Lat: 29°07'S Long: 147°55'E Alt.:

Coll.: A. Paddison s.n.

Date: Mar 1905

Notes:

[ex Technological Museum Sydney]

Dups. to: MEL

Assoc:



NSW250718

NSW
Neg No 2171
Date 21.vii.1992



NATIONAL HERBARIUM OF N.S.W.
LECTOTYPE

Actinotus paddisonii R.T. Baker

DET. P.G. Kodela & M.J. Henwood

14 Jan 2015

TYPE.

TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM HERBARIUM, SYDNEY.

Bot. Name *Actinotus Paddisonii*, R.T.B

N. O.

Loc: New Angledool

Date March 1905

Coll: A. Paddison

R. T. BAKER.

Fig. 1. Designated lectotype of *Actinotus paddisonii* R.T. Baker (NSW250718).



Fig. 2. Original drawing of *Actinotus paddisonii* R.T.Baker used for plate IV of the protologue. Pencil on paper, R.T. Baker.

NSW575612 is undated but is possibly part of the same collection as NSW575611. It is mounted on cardboard and is annotated by Baker (in his hand writing) as “*Actinotus paddisoni* sp. nov.”; indicating it was possibly used for a presentation to the *Linnean Society of New South Wales* in April, 1904. This material is mostly in advanced stages of fruiting, and Baker (1905, p. 226) indicated that it, alone, was not adequate for describing the species, writing in 1905 that since the exhibition “more perfect data” had been obtained to enable it to be “now described as new”. The additional “data” are likely to include Paddison’s March 1905 collections, which contain more flowering material. However, we did not find any annotations by Baker to indicate that he recognised the 1905 specimen, alone, to be the “type”. Thus, there is no unequivocal evidence that the specimen collected by Paddison in 1905 should be considered to be the holotype. The specimen annotated by Baker for presentation to the *Linnean Society of New South Wales* in 1904 provides further evidence that Baker used Paddison’s 1904 collection to partially develop his concept of this species. Under these circumstances it is necessary for us to designate a lectotype for *A. paddisonii*.

Nomenclature

Actinotus paddisonii R.T.Baker, *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 30(2): 225, pl. iv (27 Sep 1905)

Lectotype (here designated): New Angledool, March 1905, *A. Paddison s.n.* (NSW250718); isolecto: MEL230039

Residual syntypes: Angledool, March 1904, *A. Paddison s.n.* (BRI, CANB, MEL, NSW575611, PERTH); probable residual syntype: New Angledool, [undated], *A. Paddison s.n.* (NSW575612)

Acknowledgments

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References

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- CHAH (2015) *Australia’s Virtual Herbarium* (AVH). The Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria. <http://avh.chah.org.au> [accessed January 2015]
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- JSTOR (2015) *Global Plants* <http://plants.jstor.org/> [accessed January 2015]