



## Replacement names for *Cyrtandra humilis* Elmer and *Cyrtandra umbellata* Kraenzl., two endemic Philippine species (Gesneriaceae)

JAY EDNEIL C. OLIVAR<sup>1</sup> & ALEXANDRA MUELLNER-RIEHL<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Molecular Evolution and Plant Systematics & Herbarium (LZ), Institute of Biology, Leipzig University, Johannisallee 21-23, 04103 Leipzig, Germany

<sup>2</sup>German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany  
 (email: jay\_edneil.olivar@uni-leipzig.de, muellner-riehl@uni-leipzig.de)

*Cyrtandra* Forster & Forster (1776: 5) is the largest genus in the family Gesneriaceae, with over 800 species distributed throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific (Atkins *et al.* 2013). Members of the genus are important understory elements in primary forests, with varying habits (Burt 2001). The Philippines is considered a center of diversity for the genus, with approximately 105–150 spp. (Atkins *et al.* 2013, Johnson *et al.* 2017).

In the course of an ongoing research project, aimed at the taxonomic revision of Philippine cyrtandras and the investigation of their evolutionary and biogeographic history, two names were found to be later homonyms and are therefore illegitimate under Art. 53.1 of the ICN (Turland *et al.* 2018). *Cyrtandra humilis* Elmer (1908: 345) and *Cyrtandra umbellata* Kraenzlin (1913: 330) were found to be later homonyms of *Cyrtandra humilis* Blume (1826: 769) and *Cyrtandra umbellata* de Vriese (1856: 13), respectively. Therefore, replacement names for these two endemic species are herein proposed.

***Cyrtandra coriaceifolia*** Olivar & Muellner-Riehl, *nom. nov.*

≡ *Cyrtandra humilis* Elmer (1908: 345), *nom. ileg.*, non Blume (1826: 769)

Type:—PHILIPPINES, Benguet: Baguio, March 1907, *Elmer 8855* (syntype, A00054973!, E00062591!, K000831623!).

Etymology:—Specific epithet derived from the species' coriaceous leaves which are congested toward the apex of the stem.

Note:—The species is characterized by short stems (ca. 4 to 9 dm high) with coriaceous leaves congested towards the apex of the stem and 3–5 large, white, hirsute flowers clustered at the axils of the leaves.

***Cyrtandra bacanii*** Olivar & Muellner-Riehl, *nom. nov.*

≡ *Cyrtandra umbellata* Kraenzl. (1913: 330), *nom. ileg.*, non de Vriese (1856: 13)

Type:—PHILIPPINES, Benguet, December 1908, *Bacani 15900*, (syntype, K000831685!, US00126363!)

Etymology:—Specific epithet commemorates E.S. Bacani who first collected the plant.

Note:—Both species, that of Kraenzlin (1913: 330) and the one from Indonesia described by de Vriese (1856: 13) have umbelliform inflorescences, but the former can be distinguished by possessing a distinctly long-peduncle (ca. 9 to 10 cm) and having broad glabrous leaves.

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