

Typifications of four names in *Globba* L. (Zingiberaceae)

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ABSTRACT

In course of taxonomic studies carried out on Indian members of the genus *Globba* L. (Zingiberaceae Martinov.), the following four names, viz. *Globba brachycarpa* Baker, *G. canarenis* Baker, *G. pauciflora* Baker and *G. platystachya* Baker, required typifications; new lectotypes are designated herewith in accordance with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants.

RÉSUMÉ

Typifications de quatre noms chez Globba L. (Zingiberaceae).

À partir d'études taxonomiques menées sur les espèces indiennes du genre *Globba* L. (Zingiberaceae Martinov.), il ressort que les quatre noms suivants, *Globba brachycarpa* Baker, *G. canarenis* Baker, *G. pauciflora* Baker et *G. platystachya* Baker doivent être typifiés. De nouveaux lectotypes sont désignés ici conformément au Code International de Nomenclature botanique.

KEY WORDS
Flora of British
India, J. G. Baker,
lectotypification.

MOTS CLÉS
Flora of British
India, J. G. Baker,
lectotypification.

INTRODUCTION

The taxonomy of the genus *Globba* L. (Linnaeus 1771), in the ginger family, remained of high interest to the botanical taxonomic fraternity throughout the time. The genus is identified by its small, delicate flowers with the long, arched filament over its labellum (Sangvirotjanapat *et al.* 2019). Morphotaxonomy of this genus has always been critical making species delimitation and grouping of its members a hectic task for the taxonomists. Anther crest or appendages in *Globba* have been considered as the most important character in infrageneric segregation and species delimitation (Horaninow 1862; Schumann 1904; Larsen 1972). However, later this was accompanied with additional morphological characters of inflorescence and bracts (Larsen 1972) and eventually molecular phylogenetic studies (Williams *et al.* 2004). At present this genus is distributed from Southeast Asia to Australia (Leong-Škorničková & Newman 2015), and comprises of about 112 species and divided into three subgenera and seven sections (Williams *et al.* 2004).

Taxonomy of *Globba* in India has faced quite a challenge from time to time due to several confusions and complexities on the nomenclature and identities of its members. Investigations on the Indian members of *Globba* revealed the necessity for the typification of the following names, *viz.* *G. brachycarpa* Baker, *G. canarensis* Baker, *G. pauciflora* Baker and *G. platytachya* Baker, described by Baker (1890) in Hooker's *Flora of British India* for their correct and unambiguous applications in future. Hence, the lectotypes are designated for these names in accordance with the *Shenzhen Code* (Turland *et al.* 2018) to fix proper application of these names.

SYSTEMATICS

Family ZINGIBERACEAE Martinov.

Genus *Globba* L.

Globba brachycarpa Baker

(Fig. 1)

Flora of British India 6: 205 (Baker 1890).

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Malaysia** • Perak; 2000–3000 ft. alt.; IX.1881; *King's Collector* 2414; lectotype: K[K000255299] (**here designated**) [Fig. 1]; residual syntypes: CAL[CAL0000000904, CAL0000000905]!

NOTES

Baker (1890) described this species based on specimens collected by “King’s Collector” with number “2414” from “Perak” (Malaysia) at an altitude of 2000–3000 ft. While searching for specimens we could locate only three such specimens, two at CAL and one at K; which comply with the details provided in the protologue. Therefore, all these specimens are considered as original material, and as well as the syntypes, *vide* Art. 9.4 and 9.6 of ICN (Turland *et al.* 2018). Among these, K000255299 bears original remarks as mentioned in the protologue that, this species is close to the *G. schomburgkii* Hook.f., which was published in Curtis’s Botanical Magazine

(Hooker 1877) with plate no. “6298”. Additionally, this is a better-preserved specimen than the other traced original specimens, bearing flowers and fruits, which concur with the description provided in the protologue. Hence, K000255299 is selected as the lectotype for the name *Globba brachycarpa* Baker in conformity with the Art. 9.3, 9.4 and 9.12 of the *Shenzhen Code* (Turland *et al.* 2018).

Globba canarensis Baker

(Fig. 2)

Flora of British India 6: 206 (Baker 1890).

TYPE MATERIAL. — **India** • Canara, *Law.s.n.* lectotype, K[K000640603], (**here designated**) digital image! [Fig. 2]; residual syntypes: K[K002592284, K002592285], digital images!; L[L0488013], digital image!; P[P00252247], digital image!

NOTES

Baker (1890) while compiling the genus *Globba* for the *Flora of British India*, described this as one of the two imperfectly known species of this genus to him, as he mentions “anthers not seen”! As already discussed, anther appendage played a crucial role in delimiting the taxonomy of the genus throughout the time. However, this species was still described relying upon the other available characters based on the specimens collected by J. S. Law from “Canara” [Karnataka] in India. While searching for specimens, we could locate five such specimens (three at K, one at L and one at P) which comply with the details provided in the protologue. Among these, K000640603 bears the name “*Globba canarensis*” written by Baker himself and is better preserved than the other found original materials. The same sheet also bears a label of lectotype annotated by K. Williams at 2002; however, no published article or data could be traced dealing with the typification of this name. Therefore, this annotation cannot be regarded as a valid lectotypification and the name is still to be treated as untypified. Therefore, in the present circumstances, K000640603 is selected as the lectotype for the name *G. canarensis* Baker in accordance with the Art. 9.3, 9.4 and 9.12 of the *Shenzhen Code* (Turland *et al.* 2018).

Globba pauciflora Baker

(Fig. 3)

Flora of British India 6: 205 (Baker 1890).

TYPE MATERIAL. — **India** • Andaman Islands *King's Collector*, 376 lectotype: CAL[CAL0000000886]! (**here designated**) [Fig. 3]; residual syntypes: CAL[CAL0000000887, CAL0000000888, CAL0000000889, CAL0000000890, CAL0000000891, CAL0000000892]!; PBL[PBL0000000259], digital image!

NOTES

Baker (1890) described this species based on specimens collected by “King’s Collector” with number “376” from “Andaman Islands” in India. While searching for specimens we located eight such specimens (seven at CAL and one at



FIG. 1. — Lectotype of *Globba brachycarpa* Baker. (K000255299) © The Board of Trustees, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.



FIG. 2. — Lectotype of *Globba canarensis* Baker. (K000640603) © The Board of Trustees, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.



FIG. 3. — Lectotype of *Globba pauciflora* Baker. (CAL0000000886) © Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata.



Fig. 4. — Lectotype of *Globba platystachya* Baker. (K000640601) © The Board of Trustees, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

PBL) which comply with the details provided in the protologue. Among these, [CAL0000000886](#) is a better-preserved specimen and, also contains a flower on the sheet and fruits in the voucher folder which are essential for the identification of this taxon. Additionally, the sheet bears original annotations of flowers having “anthers with 2-lateral appendages which are bifid”. As mentioned earlier, anther crests or appendages being essential for identification of *Globba* species as well as for their placement in infrageneric groups, this information bears immense importance. To ascertain the correct identity and unambiguous nomenclatural use, typification of this name becomes essential. Hence, [CAL0000000886](#) is selected as the lectotype for the name *Globba pauciflora* in conformity with the Art. 9.3, 9.4 and 9.12 of the *Shenzhen Code* (Turland *et al.* 2018) for owing to its best preserved condition amongst the other original materials and being in complete compliance with the protologue.

Globba platystachya Baker
(Fig. 4)

Flora of British India 6: 206 (Baker 1890).

TYPE MATERIAL. — India • Canara; Eastern Indian herbarium of J. D. Hooker & Thomas Thomson 14; *Law s.n.*; lectotype: K[K000640601] (here designated) digital image!, [Fig. 4]; residual syntypes: K[K000640602], digital image!; P[P00234523], digital image!

NOTES

Baker (1890) described this species as the second imperfectly known species of this genus to him in the *Flora of British India* based on specimens collected by J. S. Law from “Canara” [Karnataka] in India with details as mentioned “Hk. f. & Thoms. Herb. Ind. Or. 14”. Despite of unknown anther appendage structure, based on its other morphological traits, Baker described this as a distinct species in a similar manner to *G. canarensis*. We traced three such specimens (two at K, one at P) which completely agree with the details provided in the protologue. Among these, [K000640601](#) is a better-preserved specimen containing a flower and a fruit, and, also the handwritten annotation of “*G. platystachya* Baker” by Baker himself. Therefore, this specimen is selected as the lectotype for the name *Globba platystachya* Baker in conformity with the Art. 9.3, 9.4 and 9.12 of the *Shenzhen Code* (Turland *et al.* 2018).

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