

TWO NEW COMBINATIONS IN *TRYPHANE* (ALSINACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Two scientific names in the genus *Tryphane* are validly published.

RESUMEN

Dos nombres científicos del género *Tryphane* se publican como válidos.

Áskell and Doris Löve (1976) treated *Minuartia* as several smaller paraphyletic genera, including *Lidia*, *Alsinanthe*, and *Tryphane*. Evidently their arguments for this have been ignored. Their discussion follows:

The redefinition of the strictly Mediterranean genus *Minuartia* L. by Hiern (1899), which made it possible to accommodate within its limits even arctic species, certainly was caused by a misunderstanding of considerable magnitude, although later authors and even two monographers (Mattfeld 1921, 1922; McNeill 1962) seem to have accepted this without hesitation. The group so widely defined is highly unnatural from whatever modern point of view it is looked upon, as shown most clearly by the apparent difficulties experienced by McNeill in dividing it into subgenera, sections, and even subsections and series, some of which are not only morphologically heterogeneous but also characterized by distinct basic chromosome numbers and by karyomorphology different from that of their supposedly closest relatives.

Minuartia s. str. is known to have the basic chromosome number $x = 15$, whereas other groups within the collective genus have been reported to have basic numbers as variable as $x = 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13$, and 23. We have had the opportunity to make cytotaxonomical studies, still mainly unpublished, of considerable living and herbarium material of numerous species from arctic and boreal regions in Eurasia and North America and also of populations from the Mediterranean and the southwestern Asiatic area of the collective genus. These studies, which also include detailed observations on pollen and seed coat morphology, have convinced us that this unnatural assemblage needs to be divided into groups that better fit the modern biological definition of a genus.

Therefore, in the *Cytotaxonomic Atlas of the Arctic Flora* (Löve & Löve 1975) we have resuscitated some long ignored but well-defined and more restricted genera that are represented in the tundra of the north lands, and proposed new names for a couple of groups for which valid names at that level were not available.

The authors went on to discuss *Porsildia*, *Wierzbickia*, *Lidia*, *Alsinanthe*, *Tryphane* and *Neumayera*, noted their chromosome numbers, and provided a useful key to the genera, but while they made new combinations in *Alsinanthe*, *Porsildia*, and *Lidia*, they evidently neglected making any in *Tryphane*, a genus proposed by Reichenbach (1841). We adopted three of these genera in the *Colorado Flora* (Weber & Wittmann 2001) and followed the nomenclature as given in Löve (1983).

In his Icelandic flora Á. Löve (1983: 194) used the combination *Tryphane rubella*, attributing the authorship to Reichenbach. He also listed a subspecies *propinqua* (Richardson) Löve & Löve. Neither name appears to have been published hitherto. Search as we might in his bibliography (Weber 1995), we have not been able to find a place wherein Áskell and Doris made the combinations. As Áskell often said, "Even Jove nodded."

Rabaler et al. (2005) cite, without discussion, *Tryphane rubella* (Wahlenberg) Reichenbach as a synonym of *Minuartia rubella* (Wahlenberg) Hiern. We agree that the various varieties and subspecies mentioned as synonyms are trivial.

To resolve this problem and use the names, we propose to validate them as follows:

Tryphane rubella (Wahlenb.) A. & D. Löve ex W.A. Weber., comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Alsine rubella* Wahlenb., Flora Lapp. 128, pl. 6. 1812.

Tryphane rubella subsp. **propinqua** (Richardson) A. & D. Love ex W.A. Weber, comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Arenaria propinqua* Richardson, in J. Franklin, Narr. Journey Polar Sea 738. 1823.

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