

Lectotypification of names of New Zealand members of *Veronica* and *Hebe* (Plantaginaceae)

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ABSTRACT: This paper, a further contribution toward a revised classification of *Hebe*, lectotypifies 20 names in *Veronica* and *Hebe* from New Zealand. These names are: *Veronica* subg. *Koromika* J.B.Armstr., *V.* subg. *Pseudoveronica* J.B.Armstr., *V. buechananii* Hook.f., *V. buxifolia* var. *patens* Cheeseman, *V. cupressoides* var. *variabilis* N.E.Br., *V. diosmifolia* A.Cunn., *V. dorrien-smithii* Cockayne, *V. lewisii* J.B.Armstr., *V. lycopodioides* Hook.f., *V. macroua* var. *dubia* Cheeseman, *V. menziesii* Benth., *V. obovata* Kirk, *V. parviflora* var. *phillyreaefolia* Hook.f., *V. pinguifolia* Hook.f., *V. salicifolia* G.Forst., *V. stricta* Benth., *V. tumida* Kirk, *Hebe brachysiphon* Summerh., *H. corriganii* Carse, and *H. corymbosa* G. Simpson.

KEYWORDS: Scrophulariaceae, Plantaginaceae, *Hebe*, *Veronica*, typification, nomenclature, New Zealand flora.

Introduction

This paper is part of a series contributing to a revision of the classification of *Hebe* in New Zealand (e.g. Bayly *et al.* 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004; Garnock-Jones *et al.* 2000; Kellow *et al.* 2003a, b). Its purpose is to designate lectotype specimens and species for some names that were previously not, or only inadequately, typified. It deals mostly with the names of species and varieties, but also with the names of two subgenera. Most of the names typified here were published in the genus *Veronica*, in which many hebes were previously classified (i.e. prior to the works of Pennell 1921, Andersen 1926, Cockayne & Allan 1926), and in which some recent authors (e.g. Albach *et al.* 2004) suggest they should still belong.

The details of names provided here are deliberately brief, and only names being typified are listed. Many of these names are basionyms for names in current use, some are regarded as synonymous with previously published names, and one possibly applies to a hybrid. In general, however, the taxonomic status and synonyms (nomenclat-

ural or taxonomic) of these names are not discussed here; they will be outlined in our forthcoming revision. The subgeneric names are not currently used in *Hebe*, but are typified here because they need to be considered in the new subgeneric classification of *Veronica* that has recently been proposed (Albach *et al.* 2004) but not formally implemented for New Zealand taxa.

Materials and methods

This work is based on a survey of relevant taxonomic literature and an examination of herbarium specimens at AK, BM, CHR, K, MEL, and WELT (herbarium abbreviations follow Holmgren *et al.* 1990). Types are designated according to the requirements and recommendations of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN; Greuter *et al.* 2000). Photographs of cited lectotypes from CHR, K, and WELT are available at WELT. Photographs are reproduced here only for lectotypes at K so that chosen specimens are unambiguously identified, which is otherwise difficult given that the sheets are unnumbered and

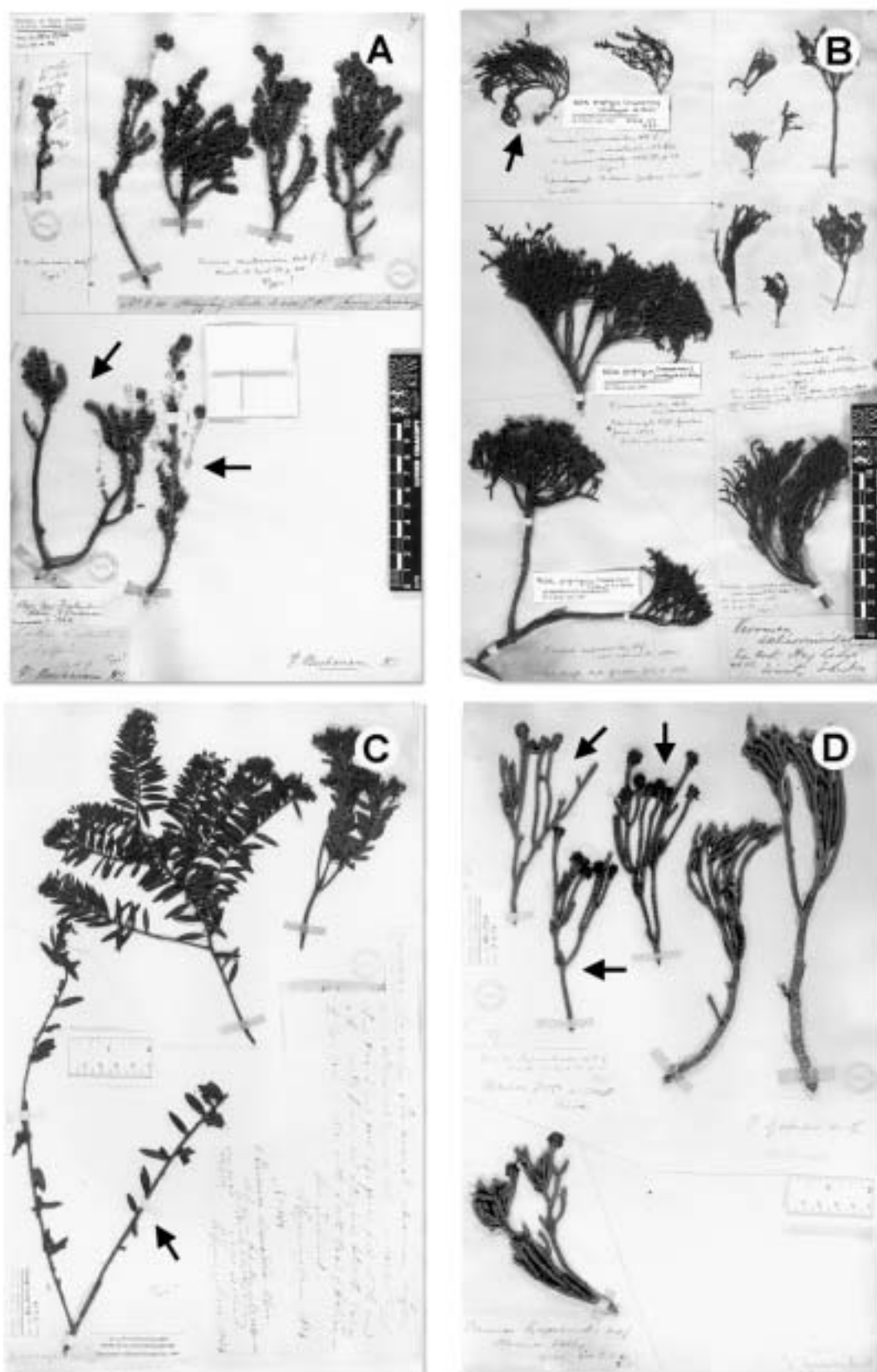


Fig. 1 Lectotype specimens, indicated by arrows where necessary, of: (A) *Veronica buchananii*; (B) *V. cupressoides* var. *variabilis*; (C) *V. diosmifolia*; (D) *V. lycopodioides*.

often include several specimens. An exclamation mark (!) after a specimen number indicates that it has been examined by us. The term isoelectotype, which is not defined in the ICBN, is used here, as in other similar works, for any specimen that is considered a duplicate of the lectotype. Abbreviations for author names are those of Brummitt & Powell (1992).

Results

Names of subgenera of *Veronica*

Veronica subg. *Koromika* J.B.Armstr., *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute* 13: 349 (1881).

LECTOTYPE SPECIES (here designated): *Veronica pubescens* Benth., *DC. Prodrromus* 10: 460 (1846).

NOTES: Armstrong's brief description, 'Capsules dorsally compressed, ovoid, valves often splitting at the tips', describes most of the species he included in this subgenus (a notable exception being *V. macrantha*), and there are no morphological grounds for distinguishing any particular species as the type. The name is derived from the common name 'koromiko', now generally applied to many shrubby hebes. This was originally a Māori name that probably traditionally also applied to a range of species, but was chiefly used for the larger, willow-leaved shrubs of the lowlands of the main islands of New Zealand (e.g. *Hebe salicifolia* – a name not specifically used in Armstrong's treatment – and similar species (Beever 1991)). The name is typified here, such that both the traditional and modern usages of the associated common name are not contradicted.

Veronica subg. *Pseudoveronica* J.B.Armstr., *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute* 13: 351 (1881).

LECTOTYPE SPECIES (here designated): *Veronica lycopodioides* Hook.f., *Handbook of the New Zealand Flora*: 211 (1864).

NOTES: The description given by Armstrong is 'leaves scale-like, appressed, often most densely quadrifariouly imbricated, often dimorphic'. All members of the subgenus as he defined it have scale-like, appressed leaves. All except for *V. cupressoides* have imbricate leaves. Dimorphic foliage – i.e. distinct adult and juvenile/'reversion' leaves – has not been seen in all species (Moore & Ashwin in Allan 1961), but is common. On these grounds, several species equally match the description and could be candidates for type status. The chosen species is one of the 'true whipcords' (informal group "Flagriformes" of Moore (in Allan 1961)),

the group of species best represented in Armstrong's circumscription of the subgenus.

The name of this subgenus was originally published as '*Pseudo-veronica*'. Under ICBN Art. 60.9 (and Ex. 16) this is treated as an error to be corrected by deletion of the hyphen.

Names of species and varieties of *Veronica*

Veronica buchananii Hook.f., *Handbook of the New Zealand Flora*: 211 (1864).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'Otago, lake district, alpine, alt. 3–5000 ft. [900–1500 m], *Hector and Buchanan*'.

LECTOTYPE (here designated; Fig. 1A): Otago, New Zealand, lake district, subalpine, *Hector and Buchanan no. 9*, Herb. Hookerianum, K!, two pieces on lower left of sheet.

NOTES: This name is lectotypified because Hooker's description was probably based on at least two Hector and Buchanan collections (numbered 9 and 10), both mounted on the same sheet. The lectotype is that which most clearly matched the locality 'lake district' given in the protologue.

Veronica buxifolia var. *patens* Cheeseman, *Manual of the New Zealand Flora ed. 1*: 523 (1906).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'Plentiful from Nelson to Foveaux Strait ...'.

LECTOTYPE (designated in part by L.B. Moore, in Allan 1961; here designated more precisely): Mt Arthur Plateau, Nelson, alt. 4000 ft [1200 m], *T.F. Cheeseman*, AK 8076!, two uppermost pieces only.

ISOLECTOTYPE: WELT 5359!

NOTES: The lectotype sheet designated by Moore (in Allan 1961) is a mixed collection. The type definition is further refined here (see ICBN Art. 9.14), so that it now comprises only the two uppermost pieces on the sheet. The piece on the lower left of the sheet, and some material in the fragment bag, is *Hebe masoniae* (L.B.Moore) Garn.-Jones, and is not part of the lectotype. Further lectotypifying in this way preserves the current taxonomic interpretation of the name, i.e. as a taxonomic synonym of *H. odora* (Hook.f.) Cockayne.

Veronica cupressoides var. *variabilis* N.E.Br., *Gardeners' Chronicle* 1: 20, Fig. 5 (1888).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'Hay Lodge

garden', 'from Kew', 'from Messrs. J. Veitch & Sons', 'plant grown in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden'.

LECTOTYPE (here designated; Fig. 1B): Edinborough [*sic*] Botanic Gardens, Sept. 1887, K!, single piece with mature leaves, in upper left corner of sheet.

NOTES: The lectotype matches details of the protologue, and is one of two specimens on the same sheet labelled 'Type!' in what is probably the hand of N.E. Brown. The lectotype sheet also includes material from Kew Gardens and Hay Lodge, as well as additional Edinburgh specimens collected in 1893, i.e. after publication of the protologue.

Veronica diosmifolia A.Cunn., *Botanical Magazine* 63: Sub Plate 3461 (1836).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'In Nova Zealandia: in sylvis densis prope ortum fluminis Wycaddy; etium circa cataractus prærupatas rivi Keri-Keri, ad sinum Bay of Islands dictum; alibique in insula septentrionali. 1834. *Rich. Cunningham*'.

LECTOTYPE (here designated; Fig. 1C): a slender twiggy shrub 3–12 ft [1–3.5 m] high found first at the head of the Wycaddy [Waikare] River and afterwards below the fall of the Keri Keri – also on the South Head of Hokianga, New Zealand, *R. Cunningham no. 301*, 1834, Allan Cunningham's New Zealand herbarium, K!, piece mounted on the lower left of sheet (which also includes material collected by Hector).

NOTES: Among the three sheets of R. Cunningham specimens at K, the lectotype best matches the details of locality and date of collection cited in the protologue. The specimen is badly damaged, but it is possible to discern most of the critical morphological features. It is not known from which of the localities stated on the label this specimen was collected.

Veronica dorrien-smithii Cockayne, *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute* 44: 51 (1912).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: See below.

LECTOTYPE (here designated): Growing overhanging the water of L. Tekua Taupo [Lake Tuku a taupo], tobacco country, Chatham Island, *L. Cockayne 8003*, Feb. 1901, WELT 5293!

ISOLECTOTYPES: CHR 328354!, AK 7660!

NOTES: The original description mentions two collections, *Cockayne 8003* (listed directly under the description, as if citing a type) and *Cockayne 8005* (discussed in the notes as a distinctive variant that might warrant a separate varietal name; also said to be growing in Cockayne's garden).

Cockayne & Allan (1926) later indicated that this description was drawn up from a cultivated plant. They state that a 'type specimen' (their quotes) is referred to in the protologue (= *Cockayne 8003* given the format of the protologue?), but then go on to imply that the 'type' (their quotes) is *L. Cockayne 8005* (treated in the protologue as a distinctive variant). This confusing discussion by Cockayne & Allan (1926) seems at odds with the content of the protologue. Since no type was unambiguously designated in either the protologue or in Cockayne & Allan's subsequent discussion, it is considered necessary to choose a lectotype. That designated here is the one that best matches the content of the protologue.

Veronica lewisii J.B.Armstr., *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute* 13: 357 (1881).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'Downs near the sea in the south of Canterbury'.

LECTOTYPE (here designated): Timaru Downs, *J.F. Armstrong*, Herb. Armstrong, CHBG! (on indefinite loan from Christchurch Botanic Gardens to CHR).

NOTES: There are two potential types in Herb. Armstrong that equally match the protologue (the other is labelled 'Timaru', and does not specify a collector), and there are no strong grounds for preferring one over the other as lectotype. Because they are each labelled slightly differently, it is not clear whether or not they are part of the same collection. The same is true for two other potential syntypes (or isolectotypes): WELT 5322! ('South Canterbury', 'near the sea'); MEL 1595924! ('South Canterbury, 1881, ex herb. J.B. Armstrong').

Veronica lycopodioides Hook.f., *Handbook of the New Zealand Flora*: 211 (1864).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'Middle Island: Southern Alps, Ribbon-wood range, Big Ben, Macaulay river, etc., alt. 3–5000 ft. [900–1500 m], *Sinclair and Haast*; Wairau gorge, alt. 4–5000 ft. [1200–1500 m], *Travers*; Otago, Lindis Pass, subalpine, *Hector and Buchanan*'.

LECTOTYPE (here designated; Fig. 1D): Wairau Gorge, 4000–5000 ft [1200–1500 m], *Travers 27*, Herb. Hookerianum, K!, three flowering pieces on upper left of sheet (which also includes material collected by Hector (Clarence Valley, 4000 ft [1200 m]) and Sinclair).

NOTES: This name was previously lectotypified by Moore (in Allan 1961), but her chosen type (*Haast 115*, K!) does not match the protologue in several respects. These are: (i)

that it is from Cameron Valley, a locality not specifically mentioned in the protologue; (ii) the collector was Haast only, not ‘Sinclair and Haast’ (Sinclair had drowned three years previously); and (iii) it was collected in New Zealand on 27 October 1864, at almost the same time as Hooker’s *Handbook* was published in London (September–October 1864; Stafleu & Cowan 1979), so it is unlikely that the specimen was used in drafting the description (i.e. it is probably not a syntype). Given these discrepancies, and that original syntype material exists, Moore’s lectotypification is not supported (ICBN Art. 9.10, 9.17) and designation of another lectotype is justified. The new lectotype chosen here comprises three flowering pieces that are a good match for both the morphological and collection details provided in the protologue. This change in typification does not affect our taxonomic interpretation of the name.

Veronica macroura var. *dubia* Cheeseman, *Manual of the New Zealand Flora* ed. 1: 501 (1906).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: ‘Coast north of the Manukau Harbour, *T.F.C.*’.

LECTOTYPE (here designated): Muriwai cliffs near Motutara, *T.F. Cheeseman*, March 1884, AK 7671!

ISOLECTOTYPE: AK 7672!

NOTES: No specimens in Herb. Cheeseman at AK exactly match the vague collection details given in the protologue, although there are specimens at CHR (328752!), K!, and WELT (16617!) that are labelled with these or very similar words. Cheeseman’s herbarium does, nonetheless, include four specimens (the 15 twigs mentioned by Moore in Allan 1961) from the coast north of the Manukau Harbour that provide more specific locality information and collecting dates (summarised by Herrick & Cameron 1994). These specimens vary, particularly in leaf shape and size, but all agree with the morphological details of the protologue. The lectotype, chosen from among them, includes a good range of material, and was partly chosen because of the existence of a duplicate specimen (the isolectotype) that may be of value should the lectotype be damaged or lost. It is not known which, if any, of the CHR, K, and WELT specimens cited above might also be represented (as duplicates) by the specimens in Herb. Cheeseman.

Veronica menziesii Benth., *DC. Prodrromus* 10: 461 (1846).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: ‘In Novâ Zeelandiâ (Menzies!) ... (v. in herb. Hook.)’.

LECTOTYPE (here designated; Fig. 2A): New Zealand,

Menzies, Herb. Hookerianum, K!, piece on left of sheet only.

NOTES: Two Menzies specimens in Herb. Hookerianum match details in the protologue. These are mounted on the same sheet but, from annotations by N.E. Brown, this may not always have been the case. The two specimens are both from the same species (= *Hebe diosmifolia* (A.Cunn.) Andersen). That chosen as the lectotype is the larger of the two.

Menzies collected plants at Dusky Sound in 1791, from where the type was assumed to have been collected, e.g. by Hooker (1853) and Cockayne & Allan (1926). However, it is extremely unlikely that the species, which is endemic to northern New Zealand, was collected at that locality. Given that Menzies apparently collected nowhere else in New Zealand, it also seems that the lectotype is possibly incorrectly labelled, and was not collected by him.

Veronica obovata Kirk, *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute* 9: 502 (1877).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: ‘Broken River, Canterbury. *Alt.* 2,000 feet [600 m]. J.D. Enys and T. Kirk’.

LECTOTYPE (here designated): Broken River, *T. Kirk* 685, Herb. T. Kirk, WELT 47647!

ISOLECTOTYPE: K!

NOTES: No specimens were found with labels precisely matching details given in the protologue, particularly with respect to the collectors (none mention Enys) and altitude. The lectotype is selected from the range of specimens collected by Kirk at Broken River, most of which are, morphologically, a good match for the protologue. A number of these specimens, in a range of herbaria (e.g. CHR 327064!, 331975!; MEL 1595944!), potentially represent the same gathering as the type (i.e. are potential isolectotypes), but since they lack the Kirk number 685 this cannot be known with certainty.

Veronica parviflora var. *phillyreaefolia* Hook.f., *Flora Novae-Zelandiae* 1: 192 (1853).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: ‘Nelson; abundant, *Bidwill*’.

LECTOTYPE (here designated; Fig. 2B): Nelson, New Zealand, *Bidwill* no. 13, K!

NOTES: The lectotype is one of the two potential syntypes found at K. The other, *Bidwill* no. 12, mounted on two sheets (one that includes several pieces mounted with material collected by Colenso; one a solitary piece on a sheet that also includes material collected by Cheeseman),

gives the same locality information and matches the lectotype morphologically.

Veronica pinguifolia Hook.f., *Handbook of the New Zealand Flora*: 210 (1864).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'Middle Island: common on the mountains of Nelson and Canterbury, Wairau gorge, alt. 3–5000 ft. [900–1500 m], *Travers*; Southern Alps, common, ascending to 5000 ft. [1500 m], *Haast*'.

LECTOTYPE (here designated; Fig. 2C): Canterbury, New Zealand, *Haast 574*, Herb. Hookerianum, K!, piece mounted on bottom left of sheet (which also includes two other collections).

NOTES: The potential syntypes in Herb. Hookerianum at K (*Haast 574*, 663; *Travers s.n.*, Wairau Gorge, 4000–5000 ft [1200–1500 m]) show a range of morphological traits; the lectotype is that which best seems to match Hooker's description. When compared with other specimens it is a better match to the protologue in the combination of its branchlets (pubescent above with close-set transverse scars), leaves (not keeled, with midrib obscure), and capsules (obovate-oblong, pubescent, not much longer than the calyx). Information from records of received specimens, in the library at K, indicate that the lectotype collection is from 'River [illegible, possibly Godley?] and open hillsides 3000 ft. [900 m] March', and that it is one of the 'plants collected during a journey to the sources of the river Waitaki in the Southern Alps ...'. The specimen is reasonably small-leaved when compared with many specimens usually included – e.g. by Moore (in Allan 1961) – in circumscriptions of the species.

Veronica salicifolia G.Forst., *Florulae Insularum Australium Prodromus*: 3 (1786).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'F. [Forster], 'Nova Zeelandia' [by reference ('ibidem') to the preceding description of *Veronica catarractae*].

LECTOTYPE (designated by L.B. Moore; here designated more precisely; Fig. 2D): Habitat in Nova Zeeland, [Forster], the Forster herbarium, presented by the corporation of Liverpool, August 1885, K!

NOTES: Moore (in Allan 1961) cited the type as 'K, Forster'. Since there are two Forster collections of *V. salicifolia* at K, which are not part of the same specimen (ICBN Art. 8.3; they have had separate herbarium histories since their collection), it seems appropriate to be more specific. The two specimens at K are equally morphologi-

cally consistent with Forster's brief description of *V. salicifolia*. The main reason for our choice of lectotype is that the specimen, although lacking any intact leaf buds, would clearly, from the shape of its leaf bases, have a sinus in the leaf bud. This is a feature characteristic of *V. salicifolia*, as the name is currently applied (Moore in Allan 1961; as *Hebe salicifolia* (G.Forst.) Pennell). This feature is more difficult to discern on the other Forster specimen at K.

Veronica stricta Benth., *DC. Prodromus* 10: 459 (1846).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'in Novâ Zeelandia (herb. Mus. brit!), ad ostium flum. Thames et juxta Auckland (Sinclair!) ... (v. in herb. Hook. et Mus. brit.)'.

LECTOTYPE (designated by L.B. Moore in Allan 1961; here designated more precisely; Fig. 3A): Auckland, N.Z., *Sinclair*, Herb. Hookerianum, K!, four uppermost pieces on sheet only (sheet also includes another Sinclair specimen, of two pieces, from Thames).

NOTES: Bentham based his description on material in both BM (presumably collected by Banks and Solander?) and in Herb. Hookerianum at K. Moore (in Allan 1961), quoted the original localities from the protologue ('ad ostium flum. Thames et juxta Auckland'), and listed the type as 'BM, *Sinclair*'. We have found no Sinclair specimens with these details at BM, and suggest that the Sinclair specimens to which Moore and the protologue refer are those at K in Herb. Hookerianum. These comprise two separate specimens mounted on the same sheet, labelled 'M [?] of Thames' and 'Auckland'. These specimens represent two different species. The two lowermost pieces are *Hebe pubescens* (Benth.) Cockayne & Allan subsp. *pubescens* (described by Bentham, as *Veronica pubescens*, at the same time as *V. stricta*), and are presumably from near Thames, this subspecies occurring chiefly on the Coromandel Peninsula (Bayly *et al.* 2002). The four uppermost pieces comprise the lectotype of *H. stricta*, and are presumably from Auckland. This lectotypification does not conflict with the original diagnosis and preserves the established usage of the name *V. stricta*, e.g. by Moore (in Allan 1961; as *H. stricta* (Benth.) L.B. Moore), as suggested by ICBN Recommendation 9A.5.

Veronica tumida Kirk, *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute* 28: 521 (1896).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'South Island: Nelson – Mount Rintoul and Ben Nevis, *F.G. Gibbs!* Mount Starvation, *W.H. Bryant!* Otago –

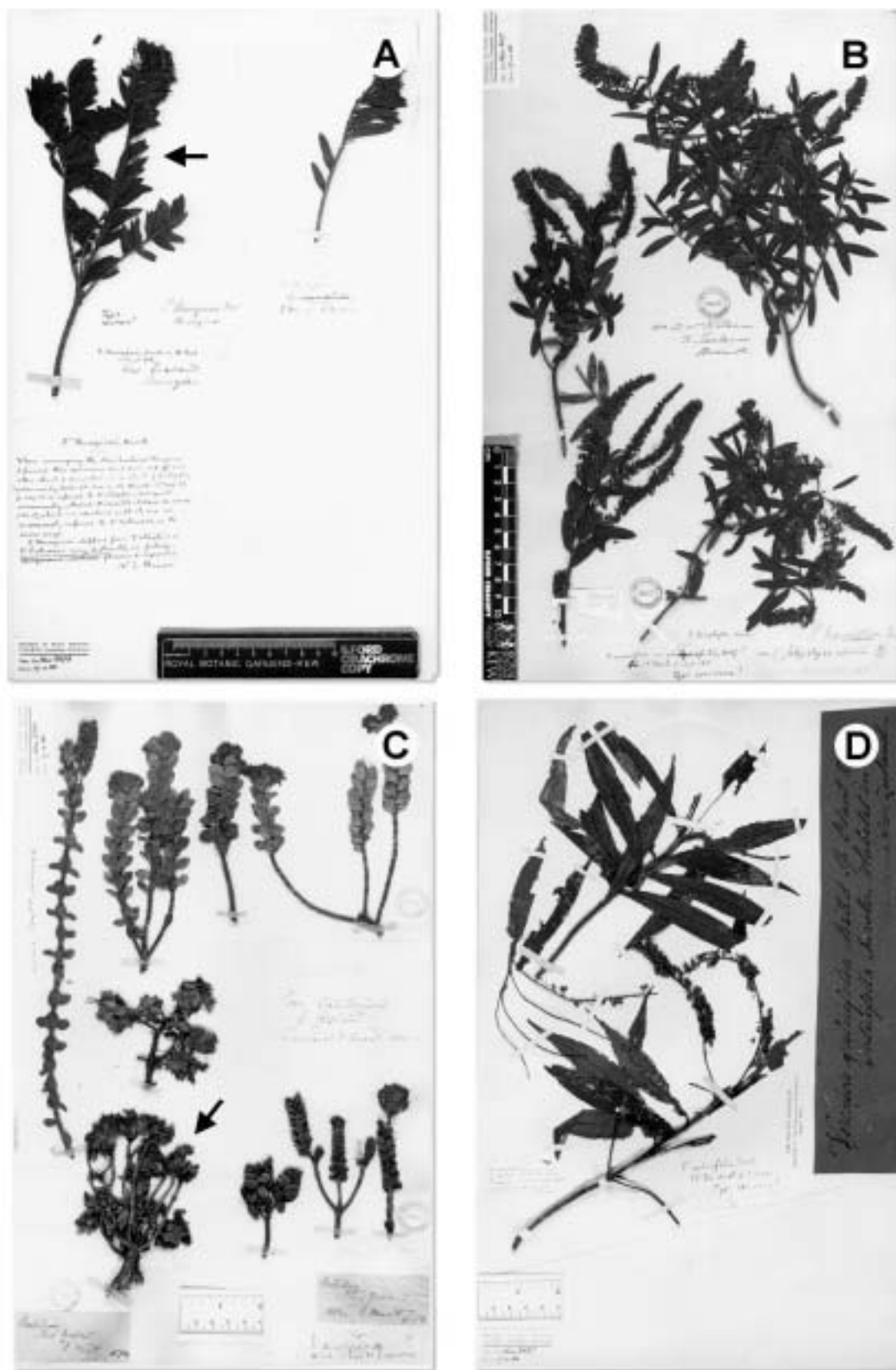


Fig. 2 Lectotype specimens, indicated by arrows where necessary, of: (A) *Veronica menziesii*; (B) *V. parviflora* var. *phillyreaefolia*; (C) *V. pinguifolia*; (D) *V. salicifolia*.

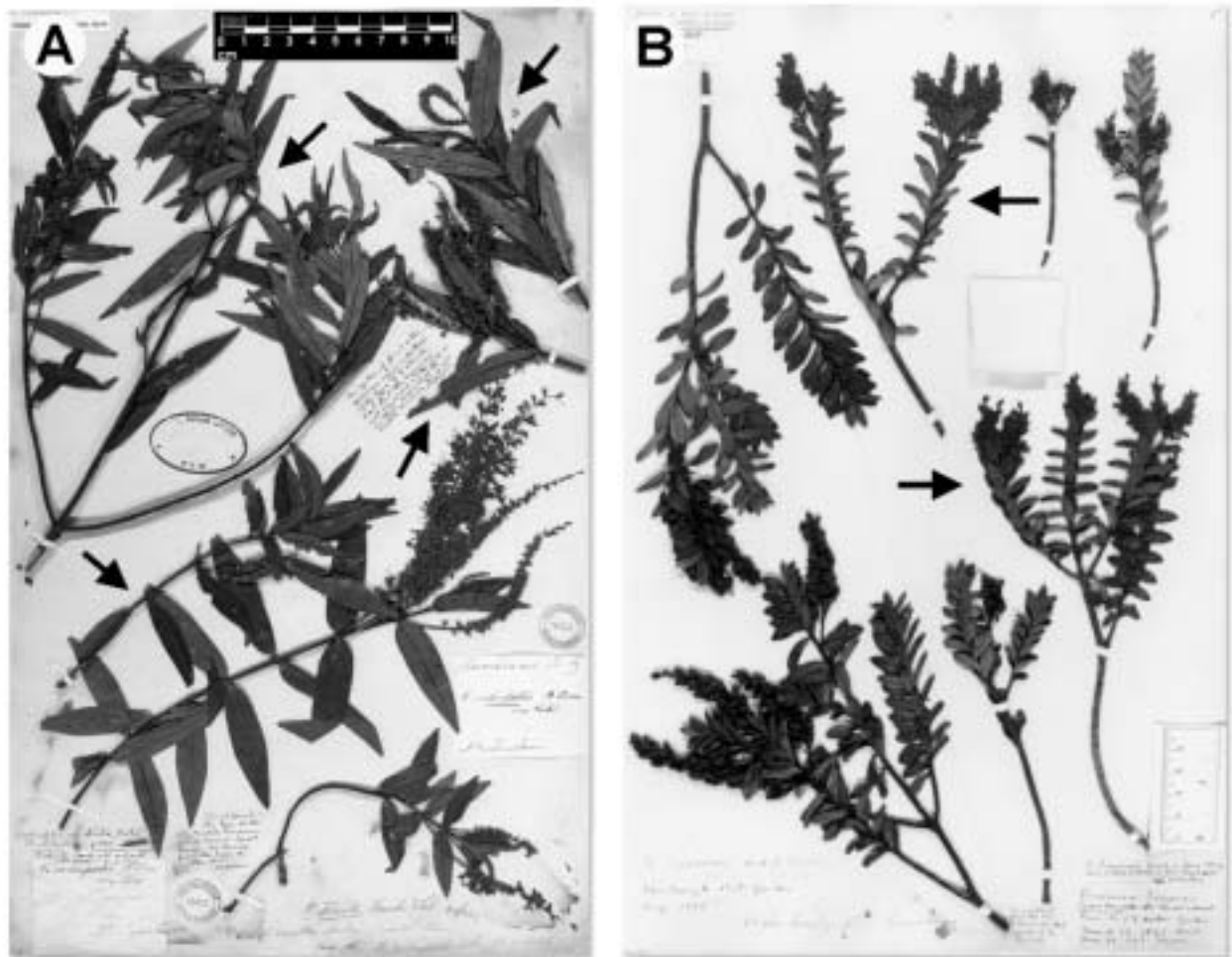


Fig. 3 Lectotype specimens, indicated by arrows where necessary, of: (A) *Veronica stricta*; (B) *Hebe brachysiphon*.

J. Buchanan! 3,000 ft.–4,500 ft [900–1200 m]’.

LECTOTYPE (here designated): Ben Nevis, *F.G. Gibbs*, 15 Jan. 1896, private herbarium of T. Kirk, WELT 43493/A!
 NOTES: Two sheets originally with the same WELT number (now labelled ‘43493/A’ and ‘43493/B’) have the same collecting details, except that one gives the date as ‘Jan. 1896’, while the other gives the more precise ‘15/1/96’. It is not known whether this difference in labelling is the result of a transcription error, or might indicate that the two sheets comprise separate collections. Both sheets match the morphological description given in the protologue and details of one of the cited specimens, and were presumably in Kirk’s possession prior to the publication of the description (they were collected at least a month before Kirk’s paper was read to the New Zealand Institute, and several months before the paper was published). Accepting

that the sheets might possibly comprise two collections, only one is chosen as the lectotype (that with more reproductive material). It is likely that these specimens were not available to L.B. Moore at the time of her revision (in Allan 1961), as they were among a backlog of specimens at WELT that were not unpacked or registered until 1972.

Sheets sent from the Kirk herbarium to D. Petrie, T.F. Cheeseman, and L. Cockayne labelled ‘Mount Starveall’ (AK 8186!, WELT 5349!) and ‘Ben Nevis’ (WELT 5348!) possibly also comprise original material used by Kirk, but since none bears information on collector or collecting date, this cannot be known with certainty. A further Gibbs specimen from Ben Nevis (CHR 332264!, originally from the Carse herbarium) is undated.

A specimen from Petrie’s herbarium labelled ‘Otago’,

J. Buchanan (WELT 13093!), is probably also part of the original material and could represent the collection from which Kirk described the capsules of *Veronica tumida* (these are absent or poorly developed on the lectotype and other potential syntypes). This sheet was not chosen as lectotype primarily because, when compared with the chosen sheets, it comprises much less material (three small fragments). Since the species has not otherwise been recorded from Otago, the locality given on this Buchanan specimen is assumed to be incorrect.

Names of *Hebe* species

Hebe brachysiphon Summerh., *Kew Bulletin* 9: 397 (1927).
TYPE AS CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'From Sir J.D. Hooker's garden, March–June 1893. (Type)'.

LECTOTYPE (here designated; Fig. 3B): from Sir J.D. Hooker's garden, 26 June 1893, K!, flowering pieces on top left and bottom right only (these are mounted on the same sheet as pieces collected in March 1893, and with another specimen – comprising two pieces – collected at Edinburgh Botanical Gardens).

NOTES: Although Summerhayes clearly designated a type, the sheet includes material collected at different times (fruiting pieces, 25 March 1893; flowering pieces, 26 June 1893). This material is possibly all from the same cultivated plant, but the entire sheet is not technically one 'gathering' or one 'specimen' (sensu ICBN Art. 8.2), and it is necessary to designate particular pieces as the lectotype. The flowering pieces are chosen here because they potentially provide more characters for comparison or identification.

Hebe corriganii Carse, *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute* 60: 573 (1930).

SPECIMENS/LOCALITIES CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'North Island: McLaren's Falls, near Tauranga (Bay of Plenty). D. Corrigan! B. Sladden! South Island: near Westport, W. Townson, ex Herb. Cheeseman'.

LECTOTYPE (here designated): McLaren's Falls, Wairoa River, Bay of Plenty, *B. Sladden*, Carse herbarium 1237/6a, CHR 328473!

NOTES: The protologue cites specimens from both South Island and North Island, probably representing two different species. The South Island specimen has not been located with certainty, but probably represents the previously described species *Veronica townsonii* Cheeseman (because that species matches the protologue better than

any other from that area, and because there are several Townson specimens collected there). The decision to use a North Island specimen as lectotype is consistent with details provided in the protologue and preserves the concept of the name as it is generally used (as suggested by ICBN Recommendation 9A.5). The lectotype is morphologically similar to the other potential North Island types discussed by Moore (in Allan 1961) and, among these, is the best match for locality and collector information given in the protologue.

Hebe corymbosa G.Simpson, *Transactions of the Royal Society of New Zealand* 79: 428 (1952).

TYPE AS CITED IN PROTOLOGUE: 'Type specimen – from a plant in cultivation at Dunedin, collected by Mr. N. Potts of Opotiki, at Dun Mountain, Nelson – in the herbarium, Plant Research Bureau, Wellington'.

LECTOTYPE (here designated): From plant in cultivation, collected by Mr N. Potts at Dun Mtn, Nelson, *G. Simpson*, Jan 1949, CHR 75693!, two flowering pieces at top of sheet.

ISOLECTOTYPE: K!

NOTES: The type of *Hebe corymbosa* designated in the protologue contains three pieces that are probably from the same cultivated plant, but these were not all collected at the same time (the fruiting, lowermost, piece was collected in April, not January). As such, the entire sheet is not derived from one 'gathering' (sensu ICBN Art. 8.2), and it is necessary to designate particular pieces as the lectotype. Since the protologue includes details of both flowers and fruits, Simpson probably used all material on the sheet when drafting his description, and any of it could equally be chosen as the type. The flowering pieces are chosen here because they potentially provide more characters for comparison, and because they are represented by additional material at K.

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