

Lectotypification of

Chamaedorea ferruginea (Arecaceae)

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Moore (1951) named and described *Chamaedorea ferruginea*, basing it on a 1939 collection of Richard Evans Schultes (*Schultes 905*) from 950 m elevation at Latani in the District of Choapam in northeastern Oaxaca, Mexico (**Figs. 1–2**). The specimen consists of a leaf and attached petiole and a staminate inflorescence. The leaf has fenestrate apical and basal pinnae and a densely ferrugineous-lepidote petiole, characters unknown in *Chamaedorea*, while the staminate inflorescence has nerved flowers with the petals connate apically and there adnate to the pistillode and the corolla opening by lateral slits, a character well documented in *Chamaedorea*. The characters of the leaf suggest *Reinhardtia elegans*, a species known to occur in that part of Oaxaca and easily mistaken for *Chamaedorea*.

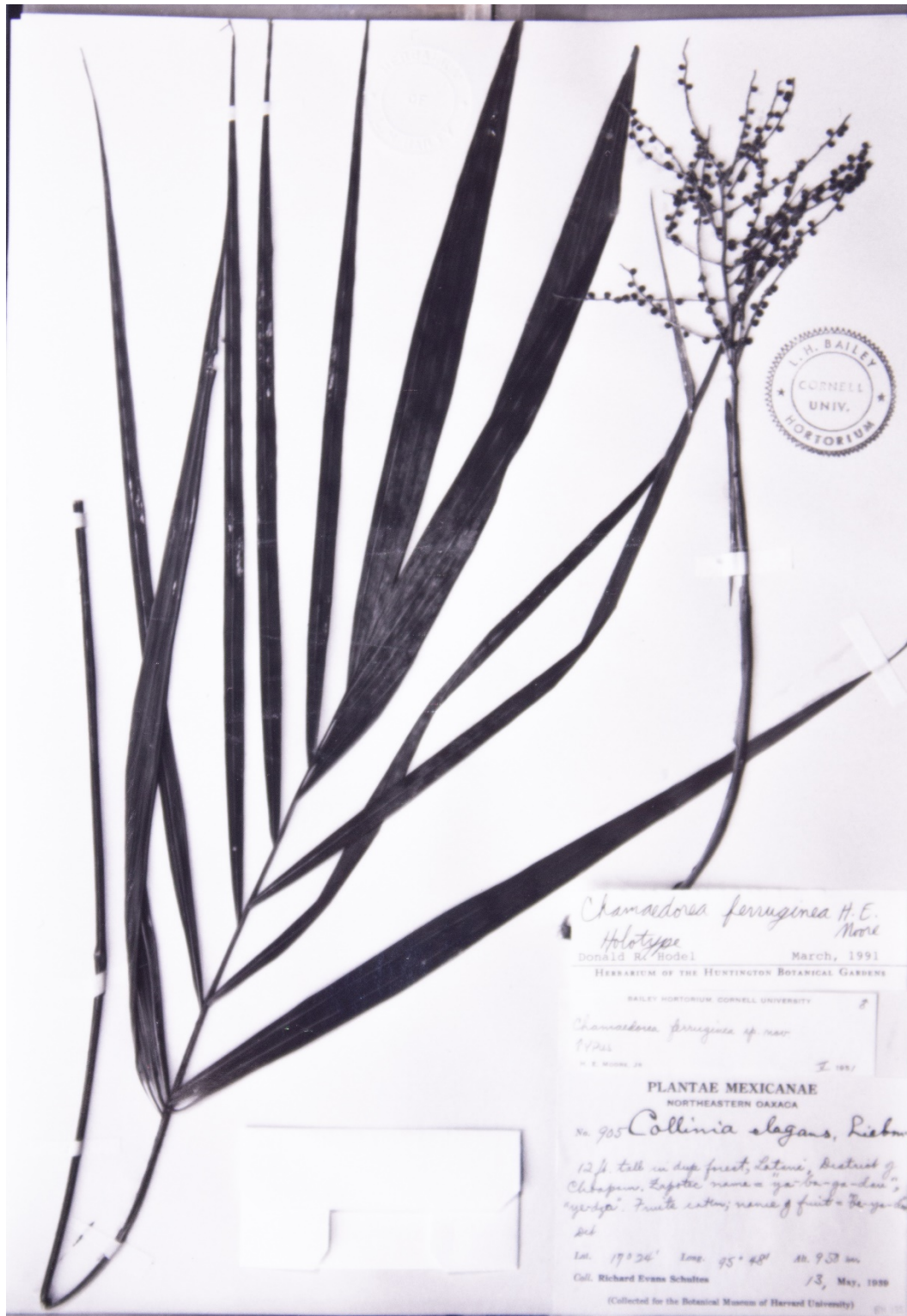
In my monograph of *Chamaedorea* (Hodel 1992), I noted the anomalous nature of the type of *Chamaedorea ferruginea* and alluded that it was likely a mixed collection. Because I am preparing a treatment of *Chamaedorea* for *Flora Mesoamericana* and need to account for *C. ferruginea*, I am lectotypifying this species here, basing it on the staminate inflorescence only and excluding the leaf.

Chamaedorea ferruginea H. E. Moore, Gentes Herb. 8:236, t. 98. 1951. Type: Mexico, Oaxaca, *Schultes 905* (lectotype, here designated, inflorescence only, BH!).

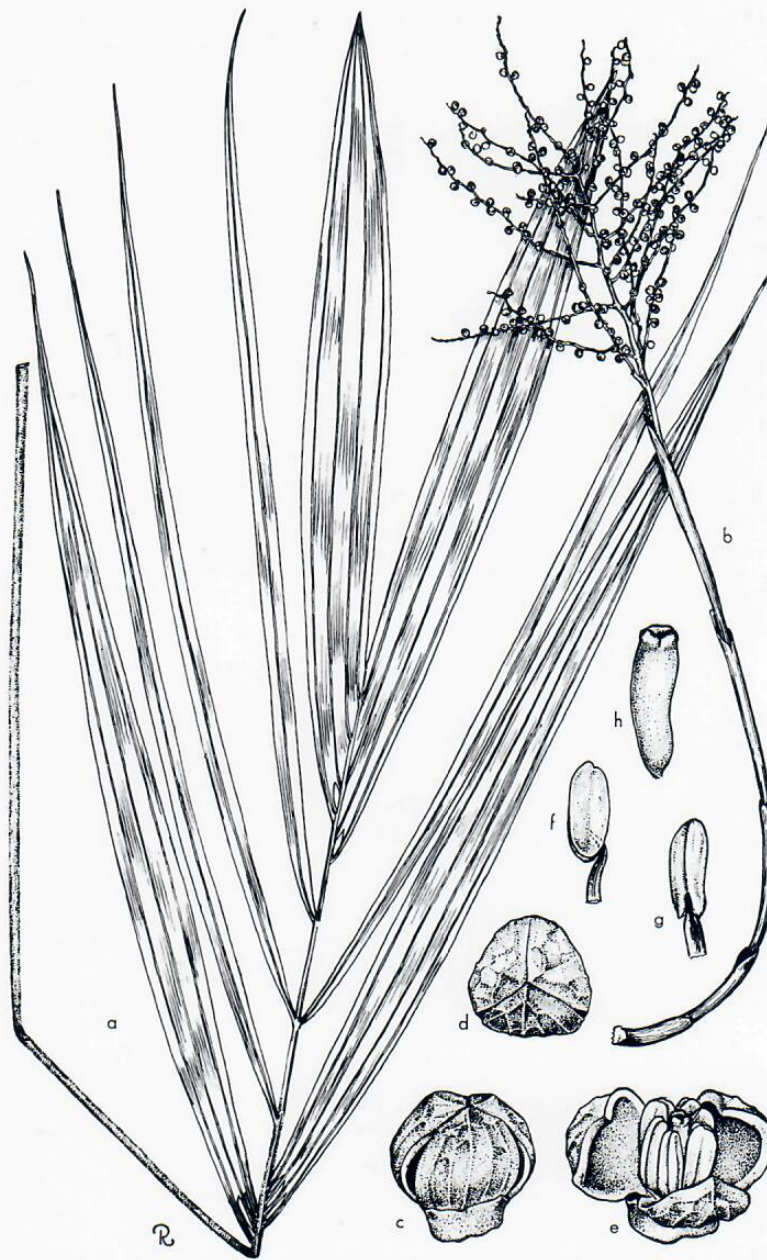
The mixed holotype of *Chamaedorea ferruginea* could be lectotypified as either a *Chamaedorea* or a *Reinhardtia* because the inflorescence and the leaf are readily identifiable with these two genera, respectively. I chose *Chamaedorea* because Moore had originally assigned it to this genus, likely basing it on the staminate inflorescence; thus, I have lectotypified the inflorescence to retain its association with its original genus, *Chamaedorea*. This designation makes the *Reinhardtia* leaf an excluded syntype. For the *Flora Mesoamericana*, I treat *Chamaedorea ferruginea* as a synonym of *C. liebmannii*.

Acknowledgements

I thank my long-time colleague Michael H. Grayum of the Missouri Botanical Garden, a master of all things nomenclatural, among his many other botanical talents, for guiding me through this exercise.



1. The holotype of *Chamaedorea ferruginea*, Schultes 905, at BH. The lectotypified staminate inflorescence is on the right and the *Reinhardtia* leaf, now an excluded syntype, is on the left.



98. *CHAMAEDOREA FERRUGINEA*. a, leaf $\times \frac{1}{2}$; b, spadix $\times \frac{1}{2}$; c, d, e, staminate flower, side, top, expanded $\times 8$; f, g, stamen $\times 10$; h, pistillode $\times 12$.

2. *Chamaedorea ferruginea*, original figure from Moore (1951), which is nearly an exact depiction of the actual herbarium sheet. The staminate *Chamaedorea* inflorescence is on the right and the *Reinhardtia* leaf, now an excluded syntype, is on the left. Reprinted from Gentes Herbarum 8: 232 (1951). Courtesy of L. H. Bailey Hortorium.

Literature Cited

Hodel, D. R. 1992. *Chamaedorea* Palms. The Species and their Cultivation. International Palm Society, Lawrence, KS. 358 pp.

Moore, H. E. 1952. *Palmae novae variae*. Gentes Herb. 8: 223–238.

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