

Australian Journal of Taxonomy

Open-access, online, rapid taxonomy

https://doi.org/10.54102/ajt

Solanum perarmatum A.R.Bean (Solanaceae), a new name to replace S. horridum Dunal

A.R. Bean

Queensland Herbarium and Biodiversity Sciences, Department of Environment and Science, Mt Coot-tha Road, Toowong 4066, Queensland.

Corresponding author: tony.bean@des.qld.gov.au
Tony Bean https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4116-2810



© Copyright of this paper is retained by its authors, who, unless otherwise indicated, license its content under a CC BY 4.0 license

Abstract

Solanum perarmatum A.R.Bean is a new name coined to replace the illegitimate *S. horridum* Dunal, for a species endemic to Western Australia. It is compared to the similar *S. cleistogamum* Symon.

Cite this paper as: Bean AR (2024). Solanum perarmatum A.R.Bean (Solanaceae), a new name to replace S. horridum Dunal. Australian Journal of Taxonomy 77: 1–2. doi: https://doi.org/10.54102/ajt.zfbpi

Introduction

Solanum horridum Dunal, published in 1814, is an illegitimate name as it is a later homonym of Solanum horridum Salisb., published on page 134 of 'Prodromus Stirpium in Horto ad Chapel Allerton vigentium' (Salisbury 1796). Solanum horridum Salisb. is itself a nomenclaturally superfluous and illegitimate replacement name for Solanum aculeatissimum Jacq. (see Turland et al. 2018, Art. 52.1). Despite its illegitimacy, the pre-existence of S. horridum Salisb. means that S. horridum Dunal is unavailable for use and a new name for the latter taxon is required (see Turland et al. 2018, Art. 53.1 and Art. 53 Note 2).

Taxonomy

Solanum perarmatum A.R.Bean nom. nov.

Solanum horridum Dunal in Poir., Encycl., Suppl. 3: 763 (1814), nom. illeg. non Salisb. (1796). Type: [Western Australia] Cote occidentale de la Nouvelle Hollande, undated [Jul-Aug 1801?],

collector unknown (lecto: P 00256152, *fide* Symon (1981: 195--196)).

S. horridum var. repandifolium Dunal in DC., Prodr. 13: 297 (1852). Type: [Western Australia] Nova Hollandia, undated [Jul-Aug 1801?], N. Baudin s.n. (holo: BM 000846843).

Diagnostic features. Solanum perarmatum is distinctive by virtue of its prostrate habit, entire ovate leaves, and abundant long prickles on the stems and calyx. It is easily distinguished from all associated Solanum species except S. cleistogamum Symon. S. perarmatum and S. cleistogamum are very similar, but the corolla of S. cleistogamum is 6–9 mm long (vs. 13–16 mm long for S. perarmatum), and its fruits are 9–12 mm diameter at maturity (vs. 18–22 mm diameter for S. perarmatum).

Distribution. Solanum perarmatum is endemic to Western Australia, and is almost confined to the Pilbara bioregion, extending from the coast to about 400 km inland.

Etymology. The epithet is derived from the Latin *perarmatus*, meaning 'very thorny, heavily armed'.

This paper was submitted on 15 August 2024 and published on 6 November 2024 (2024-11-05T20:56:10.795Z). It was reviewed by Anna Monro and an anonymous reviewer, and edited by Kevin Thiele. Australian Journal of Taxonomy. ISSN: 2653-4649 (Online).

VERSION OF RECORD

Notes. The type of *Solanum horridum* Dunal was collected during the Baudin expedition, presumably in July or August of 1801, when the crew of the *Géographe* mapped the coastline north from Shark Bay *en route* to Timor.

Disclosures

No conflict of interest

Acknowledgments

I am grateful to Anna Monro and an anonymous referee for their helpful comments.

References

Salisbury, R.A. (1796). *Prodromus Stirpium in Horto ad Chapel Allerton vigentium*. Prodromus stirpium in horto

ad Chapel Allerton vigentium - Biodiversity Heritage Library (biodiversitylibrary.org) Accessed 12 May 2024.

Symon, D.E. (1981). A revision of the genus *Solanum* in Australia. *Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens* 4: 1–367.

Turland, N.J., Wiersema, J.H., Barrie, F.R., Greuter, W., Hawksworth, D.L., Herendeen, P.S., Knapp, S., Kusber, W.-H., Li, D.-Z., Marhold, K., May, T.W., McNeill, J., Monro, A.M., Prado, J., Price, M.J. & Smith, G.F. (eds.) (2018). International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Shenzhen Code) adopted by the Nineteenth International Botanical Congress Shenzhen, China, July 2017. Regnum Vegetabile 159. Glashütten: Koeltz Botanical Books. DOI https://doi.org/10.12705/Code.2018 Accessed 5 July 2024.



This paper was typeset using Prince www.princexml.com