VALIDATION OF THE NAME *PARAPHLOMIS HISPIDA* C.Y. WU (LAMIACEAE)

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In the course of working on Lamiaceae for regional Floras in Yunnan Province, China, it was found that *Paraphlomis hispida* C.Y. Wu was not a validly published name under the Article 37.1 in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (McNeill *et al.* 2006). Three specimens were cited for *Paraphlomis hispida*, but none of them was designated as the type of this species in the protologue (Wu 1959). Unfortunately, this problem was not realized in the updated English edition of the Flora of China (Li and Hedge 1994). To enable formal use of the name, *Paraphlomis hispida* is here validated with one of these three specimens designated as the holotype.

As the name and validating diagnosis are ascribed to Wu (1959), under the Article 46.2, C.Y. Wu is the author of the name *Paraphlomis hispida*.

Validation

Paraphlomis hispida C.Y. Wu, Sp. Nov. TYPE: China, Yunnan Province: Si-chou, Fardoe, 1,300 m, forest floor, 8 Dec. 1939, *C.W. Wang* 85447 (Holotype: Herbarium, Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica (KUN)); China, Yunnan, Mar-li-po, Tung-ting, 1,200-1,500 m, in open thickets, 22 Nov. 1947, *K.M. Feng* 13539 (Paratype: KUN).

Validating description and diagnosis are referred to C.Y. Wu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 8(1): 39 (1959).

Paraphlomis hispida is similar to P. patentisetulosa C.Y. Wu ex H.W. Li and P. javanica (Bl.) Prain, their key characters are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. A	comparison	of kev	features of	three Pa	raphlomis :	species.
I WOIC IT II	Comparison	01 110,	icutui co oi	uni cc i u	· upittonitis i	pecies.

Species	Stem	Petiole	Leaf	Calyx	Nutlet
P. hispida	Densely retrorse, fine strigose	Slender, up to 15 cm	Membranous, $3-20 \times 1.8-11.5$ cm	Bristly	Truncate
P. javanica	Retrorse, strigose	Slender, up to 8 cm	Membranous, 3-15 (-30) × 1.5-8.5 (-14) cm	Not bristly	Triquetrous
P. patentisetulosa	Densely fine tawny, patent-setose	Flat, 2-8 cm	Thin papery, 5.5-14.5 × 2.5-7 cm	Bristly	Triquetrous

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Paraphlomis hispida is confined to East Asia, known from China (SE Yunnan) and Northern Vietnam. It occurs in dense tropical forests or thickets, at altitude of 1,200-1,500 m.

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