

# Nomenclatural clarification of *Brunsvigia striata* (Amaryllidaceae: Amaryllideae)

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The name *Brunsvigia striata* W.T.Aiton (1811), a species endemic to South Africa, is illegitimate and nomenclaturally superfluous, as it is based on the illegitimate name *Amaryllis striata* Jacq. (1797), which is a later homonym of *Amaryllis striata* Lam. (1783), while another legitimate name is available, namely *Amaryllis nervosa* Poir. (1810). Thus, a new combination in *Brunsvigia* is made here based on the correct replacement name, *Amaryllis nervosa* Poir. (1810).

**Keywords:** *Brunsvigia nervosa*, homonym, lectotype, nomenclature, southern Africa, synonyms, taxonomy.

## Introduction

*Brunsvigia* Heist. (Amaryllidaceae) comprises ± 18 species endemic to southern Africa (Dyer 1950; Manning & Goldblatt 2012; Snijman 2012; Duncan et al. 2016). The genus is most diverse in the Greater Cape Floristic Region, with four species in the summer-rainfall region (Snijman & Archer 2003).

The name *Amaryllis striata* Jacq. was published by the Dutch-born Austrian botanist Nikolaus Joseph Baron von Jacquin for a plant collected in the Cape and cultivated at the Schönbrunn Botanic Gardens (Dyer 1950; Glen & Germishuizen 2010). Jacquin's name formed the basis for an intended new combination in *Brunsvigia* published by the English botanist and landscape gardener William Townsend Aiton in his *Hortus kewensis* (Aiton 1811). This name, *Brunsvigia striata* W.T.Aiton was subsequently adopted for the species (Dyer 1950).

However, the earlier homonym *Amaryllis striata* Lam. [now *Hippeastrum striatum* (Lam.) H.E.Moore (1963)] had already been applied to a plant from Brazil (Lamarck 1783; Moore 1963). This renders *A. striata* Jacq. an illegitimate later homonym (ICN Art. 53.1, Turland et al. 2025). Poiret (1810) accordingly proposed the replacement name *Amaryllis nervosa* Poir. (1810) for the illegitimate *A. striata* Jacq. (ICN Art. 41.1, Turland et al. 2025). This nomenclatural complication was, however, overlooked by Aiton (1811) when he published the name *Brunsvigia striata*, citing *A. striata* Jacq. as the intended basionym and thereby indirectly including the type of the legitimate replacement name *A. nervosa* (ICN Art. 7.3, Turland et al. 2025). The name *B. striata* is thus to be treated as a new name rather than as a new combination (ICN Art. 6.10, Turland et al. 2025) and is nomenclaturally superfluous (ICN Art. 52.1, Turland et al. 2025). The circumscription of the species was recently expanded to include *Brunsvigia minor* Lindl. (1826) (Snijman & Archer 2003) but the earliest legitimate name for the taxon remains *A. nervosa* Poir., which requires transfer to *Brunsvigia*.

## Results

***Brunsvigia nervosa* (Poir.) Masw.**, comb. nov. IPNI LSID: urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77368116-1 *Amaryllis nervosa* Poir. in Encycl. [in J.B.A.M. Lamarck] Suppl. 1: 321 (1810), non *Amaryllis nervosa* Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 278 (1816), nom. illeg., as nom. nov. pro *Amaryllis striata* Jacq. in Pl. Rar. Hort. Schoenbr. 1: 36 & t. 70 (1797), nom. illeg., non Lam., Encycl. 1(1): 125 (1783). *Brunsvigia striata* W.T.Aiton in Hort. Kew., ed. 2, 2: 231 (1811), nom. superfl. [*Loxanthes striata* (Jacq.) Salisb. in Gen. Pl.: 117 (1866), combination not validly published, ICN Art. 35.2, Turland et al. (2025)]. Type: SOUTH AFRICA, 'Cap Bonae Spei', without precise locality or date, illustration in Jacq., Pl. Rar. Hort. Schoenbr. 1: t. 70 (1797).

*Brunsvigia minor* Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 11: t. 954 (1826) ['1825']. *Amaryllis minor* (Lindl.) D.Dietr. in Syn. Pl. 2: 1180 (1840). Type: SOUTH AFRICA, Cape of Good Hope, without precise locality or date, grown by James H. Slater, illustration in Lindl., Bot. Reg. 11: t. 954 (1826) ['1825'].

*Brunsvigia striata* var. *rosea* Herb. in Amaryllidaceae: 280 (1837). Type: SOUTH AFRICA, without precise locality or date, Masson s.n. (BM000911875, lecto. designated here –digital image!). Note: Herbert (1837) cited material in both Sir Joseph Banks' and Aylmer Bourke Lambert's herbaria. The sheet annotated '*Brunsvigia striata*; *Amaryllis striata*' in the Natural History Museum (BM) was collected by the English plant collector and gardener for the Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, Francis Masson, in 'Africa australis' [southern Africa]. Francis Masson made collecting expeditions to the Cape for Sir Joseph

Banks, and his herbarium specimens were then preserved in Sir Joseph Banks' herbarium (Stafleu & Cowan 1981; Glen & Germishuizen 2010). Sir Joseph Banks' herbarium specimens are now part of the Natural History Museum collection (Stafleu & Cowan 1976). Therefore, there is no doubt that the one sheet annotated at BM was seen by Herbert (1837) in preparation for the formation of his variety taxon, and we select it as lectotype.

[*Brunsvigia minor* var. 2 *floribus roseis* Herb. in Amaryllidaceae: 281 (1837), not validly published, ICN Art. 23.7(b) & 24.2, Turland et al. (2025)].

[*Brunsvigia humilis* Eckl. ex Baker in Handb. Amaryll.: 97 (1888), pro syn. *Brunsvigia minor* Lindl., Bot. Reg. 11: t. 954 (1826), not validly published, ICN Art. 36.1, Turland et al. (2025)].

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### Authors' contributions

MM (SANBI): writing – original draft, investigation and conceptualisation; writing – review and editing. JCM (SANBI & University of KwaZulu-Natal) and DS (SANBI): review and editing.

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