

**NOTES ON THE NAMES OF TWO SPECIES  
OF *CAMPANULA* (CAMPANULACEAE)  
VALIDATED BY R. H. BEDDOME**

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In 1907, R. H. Beddome published a list of the *Campanula* species found in cultivation. Until recently it has been overlooked that Beddome validated two species names in this publication. *Campanula lacei* Duthie ex Bedd. is a species from the Himalayas of North-West India. It is lectotypified here and shown to be a synonym of *Adenophora himalayana* Feer. One of the syntypes of this species was collected from the far west of Nepal, but *Adenophora* has been overlooked in recent enumerations of the flora of Nepal. *Campanula pelia* Haussk. ex Bedd. is a species from Thessaly, Greece, and is the correct name for the taxon variously referred to as *Campanula andrewsii* var. *pelia* Halácsy or *Campanula thessala* Maire.

*Keywords.* *Adenophora*, Greece, India, lectotype, Nepal.

INTRODUCTION

Richard Henry Beddome (1830–1911) is well known for his publications on the animals and plants of southern India. He was Conservator of Forests for the Presidency of Madras from 1860 until 1882. Swapping, as it were, the Pulney Hills for those of Putney, he retired to London. In addition to continuing his research into ferns, one of his main interests in retirement was horticulture. In his late seventies, he published a series of three papers in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, listing taxa in cultivation in groups of particular interest to him. These were Gesneriaceae (Beddome, 1908a), Acanthaceae (Beddome, 1908b) and the genus *Campanula* (Campanulaceae) (Beddome, 1907). I have recently compiled a list of names of angiosperms published by Beddome (Turner, 2012). In the current paper, I look in detail at two species names in *Campanula* validated by Beddome.

*CAMPANULA LACEI*

As Beddome's entry is short it can readily be reproduced here:

[*Campanula*] *Lacei* Duthie MS

Hab.: Kumaon 13,000 ft; Chamba State 6,000 feet (India). A pretty species, lower leaves lanceolate, serrate, upper ones linear; flowers large, several on terminal racemes. [C.] Younghusbandi, Prain, seems to be a pubescent form of this species.

The description is very brief but sufficient to validate the name. *Campanula younghusbandii* Prain seems not to have been published (though there are a couple of sheets from Tibet annotated with this name in the Kew herbarium), so its citation does not make *Campanula lacei* superfluous. In the Kew herbarium there are two sheets from the Western Himalaya of India that seem to be those referred to by Beddome. One sheet bears two Duthie collections (nos 3121 and 3122) from Kumaon, now in the state of Uttarakhand, and the other is a Lace collection (*Lace* 1642) from the Pangi Valley, Chamba, in what is now Himachal Pradesh (though the label says the collection was made at 8,000 ft). The *Duthie* 3122 collection is here chosen as lectotype of *Campanula lacei* as it is the best of the three candidate specimens at Kew.

The name *Campanula lacei* first appeared in print in Duthie's *Catalogue of the plants of Kumaon* (Duthie, 1906), but as there was no description it is there a nomen nudum. Duthie indicates that *Campanula lacei* is known from the Kutti Valley at 12–13,000 feet. It is clearly the plant that Duthie mentions in his report of a collecting expedition through Kumaon in 1884 (Duthie, 1885, 1886) as a species allied to *Campanula linifolia*. The Duthie specimens from Kumaon are labelled *Campanula kumaonensis* but this epithet has been struck out. Duthie was reputed to be slow in making his mind up in his taxonomic work (Gamble, 1922) and perhaps he had second thoughts about *Campanula kumaonensis*. In the meantime, Sir George Watt had proposed, but not published, *Campanula lacei* (some sheets at K and E are annotated *C. lacei* Watt – doubtless honouring John Henry Lace (1857–1918), the collector of *C. lacei* in Chamba), so Duthie took up that name for the Kumaon catalogue.

The plant is clearly *Adenophora himalayana* Feer, one syntype of which is *Duthie* 3122, the other being *Duthie* 5735 from Nepal. Heinrich [Henri] Feer worked on Campanulaceae in Geneva for a few years around 1890, but succumbed to tuberculosis and died in 1892 (Briquet, 1940). Dr Martin Callmänder kindly checked the Geneva herbarium for Feer's types of *Adenophora himalayana*. He managed to locate the sheet of *Duthie* 5735 annotated by Feer as *Adenophora himalayana*. This came from the De Candolle family herbarium that was not incorporated into the general herbarium in Geneva until 1921. The specimen label states that the collection was made on 29 vii 1886 from rocks at Káwa in the Káli Valley at 10–11,000 feet. Another hand has written 'W. Nepal' on the label. There is a sheet with an identical label in the herbarium of the Natural History Museum (BM). In the Kew herbarium there is a sheet of *Duthie* 5735 of the same date but the location details differ, with the specimen reported as being collected in the Kutti Yangti Valley, 10–11,000 feet, in the Byáns District of Kumaon, India. The Archives of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew contains a set of eight bound volumes of *Mr J.F. Duthie's Lists*, a catalogue of his plant collections made in North-West India. This indicates a collection numbered 5736 made on 31 vii 1886 in the Kutti Yangti Valley, Kumaon, of the same *Campanula* sp. as 5735

but the remarks column says the specimen is inadequate. One supposes that the Kew specimen of *Duthie* 5735, which consists of three flowering stems, is in fact a duplicate of the Nepal collection, and not 5736 from Kumaon. The inference is that the label details were confused at some stage on the Kew specimen. Haridasan & Mukherjee (1996) confirm that duplicates of both *Adenophora himalayana* syntypes are present in the Calcutta and Dehra Dun herbaria in India.

The Kali River forms the international border between the far west of Nepal and Kumaon, India. It has done so since 1815, so Duthie would have been well aware on which side of the border he collected. Notably, despite having a type from Nepal, *Adenophora himalayana*, or indeed the genus *Adenophora*, is absent from recent enumerations of the flora of Nepal (Hara, 1982; Press *et al.*, 2000).

The full citation and new synonymy is given below. I refrain from lectotypifying *Adenophora himalayana* at present as the duplicate of *Duthie* 3122 seen by Feer may yet be found.

***Adenophora himalayana*** Feer, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 12: 618 (1890). – Type: India, [Uttarakhand], Kumaon, Byáns, rocks in valley above Nápalcha, 13,000 ft, 13 ix 1884, *J.F. Duthie* 3122 (syn CAL, DD, ?G, K!); Nepal, [Darchula District], Káli Valley, Káwa, 10–11,000 ft, 29 vii 1886, *J.F. Duthie* 5735 (syn BM!, CAL, DD, G(photo!), K!).

*Campanula lacei* Duthie ex Bedd., J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 32: 207 (1907), **syn. nov.** – Type: India, [Uttarakhand], Kumaon, Byáns, rocks in valley above Nápalcha, 3,000 ft, 13 ix 1884, *J.F. Duthie* 3122 (lecto K!, designated here; iso CAL, DD, ?G).

#### *CAMPANULA PELIA*

Beddome's description is as follows:

[*Campanula*] *pelia* Haussk. MS. Herb. Kew.

Hab. Thessaly.

One of the lyrate-leaved section; very close to *rupestris*; however in this the calycine lobes are prominently toothed.

Though very brief, the description is sufficient to diagnose the species. In a revision of the Aegean species of this group of *Campanula*, Phitos (1964) keys out *C. rupestris* and *C. pelia* (as *C. thessala* Maire) in the same couplet. He uses corolla characters to distinguish the two, but the descriptions confirm that the sepal character is also diagnostic.

Beddome's species is apparently based on a Sintenis specimen from Greece (*Iter thessalicum* 1896 No. 1) in the Kew herbarium that was widely distributed as *Campanula pelia* by Haussknecht. *Campanula andrewsii* var. *pelia* Halácsy represents an independent validation of the unpublished Haussknecht name but at the rank of variety by von Halácsy who had a duplicate of the Sintenis specimen in his Greek herbarium (now in WU), and also cited a collection made by O. Reiser from Thessaly. In a preliminary paper, Phitos (1963) recognised *Campanula andrewsii* var. *pelia* and cited with doubt, as he

had not seen the type, *C. thessala* Maire as a synonym. He stated that if the identity of *Campanula thessala* Maire could not be confirmed, the new combination *Campanula pelia* based on von Halácsy's varietal name would be needed. Lammers (2007) included, as an accepted species, *Campanula pelia* (Halácsy) Hausskn. & Sint. ex Phitos based on the use of the binomial by Phitos as outlined above. However, this is not a valid publication under the ICBN Art. 34.1(b) (McNeill *et al.*, 2006), nor is it the earliest (ignoring Beddome's) use of *Campanula pelia*. The binomial was used by Beauverd & Topali in publications arising from an expedition to Greece in 1935 (Beauverd & Topali, 1937, 1938). In the revision (Phitos, 1964), Phitos considered *Campanula thessala* as the correct name for the species though he had not seen Maire's type. Beauverd & Topali, apparently unnoted by Phitos, had confirmed the synonymy to their satisfaction by asking Maire in Algeria to confirm the identity of some of their specimens from Greece (Beauverd & Topali, 1938: 172). The type could not be found in the herbarium in Algiers recently (S. Benhouhou, pers. comm.). It may have been relocated to France around the time of Algerian independence, but could not be found in the Montpellier herbarium (P. Schäfer, pers. comm.), the likely new home for such specimens. Maire's name was a later homonym of *Campanula thessala* Gand. The latter appeared in an obscure publication and has been generally ignored. Examination of a photograph of the type from the Lyon herbarium shows it to be the widespread *Campanula persicifolia* L.

**Campanula pelia** Hausskn. ex Bedd., J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 32: 211 (1907). – Type: Greece, Thessalie, Volos, Lechonia, 28 iv 1896, *P.E.E. Sintenis: Iter thessalicum 1896 No. 1* (lecto K!, designated here; iso CLF, E, JE, LD[×3], M, P[×3](photos!), W, WU[×2](photos!)).

*Campanula andrewsii* var. *pelia* Halácsy, Magyar Bot. Lapok 11: 170 (1912). – Type: Greece, Thessalie, Volos, Lechonia, 28 iv 1896, *P.E.E. Sintenis: Iter thessalicum 1896 No. 1* (lecto WU (Herb. Halácsy Graec.) [sheet no. WU 0064247] (photo!), designated here; iso CLF, E, JE, K!, LD[×3], M, P[×3](photos!), W, WU [sheet no. WU 0037904] (photo!)).

*Campanula thessala* Maire, Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 68: 376 (1921), *nom. illegit., non C. thessala* Gand. (1883). – Type: Greece, Thessalie, Volo, 21 iv [1908], *R. Maire 3152* (holo AL [but not found there]).

**Campanula persicifolia** L., Sp. Pl. 164 (1753). – Type: *Herb. Linn. No. 221.11* (lecto, designated by Hartvig (1991), LINN).

*Campanula thessala* Gand., Contr. Fl. Terr. Slav. Merid. 1: 21 (1883), **syn. nov.** – Type: Greece, Thessali, Mt Olympus, vii 1851, *T. de Heldreich 2367* (holo LY (photo!); iso NCY (photo!), P[×2] (photos!)).

Refer to Lammers (2007) for a full synonymy.

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