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Typification of names published by Vincenzo Tineo from Sicily

GIULIO BARONE^{1,2,4}, GIANNIANTONIO DOMINA^{1,2,5*}, EMILIO DI GRISTINA^{1,6}, GIULIA MIRABILE^{1,2,7}
& MARIA LETIZIA GARGANO^{3,8}

¹ Department of Agricultural, Food and Forest Sciences, University of Palermo, Viale delle Scienze, bldg. 4, I-90128 Palermo, Italy.

² NBFC, National Biodiversity Future Center, Piazza Marina 61 (c/o palazzo Steri), I-90133 Palermo, Italy.

³ Department of Soil, Plant, and Food Sciences, University of Bari, Via G. Amendola, 165/A, 70126 Bari, Italy.

⁴ ✉ giulio.barone01@unipa.it; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6345-3117>

⁵ ✉ gianniantonio.domina@unipa.it; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4184-398X>

⁶ ✉ emilio.digristina@unipa.it; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7603-3608>

⁷ ✉ giulia.mirabile@unipa.it; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8070-307X>

⁸ ✉ marialetizia.gargano@uniba.it; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0511-5363>

*Author for correspondence

Abstract

The nomenclature of 13 European taxa described by Vincenzo Tineo from Sicily is discussed. *Alyssum nebrodense* is neotypified on a specimen collected by Tineo and housed in PAL. *Bromus tenuis* (basonym of *Vulpiella tenuis*), *Carex intricata* (*Carex nigra* subsp. *intricata*), *Ophrys sicula*, *Orchis markusii* (*Dactylorhiza markusii*), *Scilla sicula* (*Oncostema sicula*), and *Viola parvula* are lectotypified using specimens deposited in PAL; *Iris pseudopumila* is lectotypified by a specimen preserved in K, *Mespilus insecnae* (*Crataegus insecnae*), *Scilla ughii* (*Oncostema ughii*), and *Statice tenuicula* (*Limonium tenuiculum*) are lectotypified by specimens housed in NAP; *Rothia tenuifolia* (*Andryala tenuifolia*) is neotypified by a specimen by Michele Lojacono-Pojero housed in P; *Statice parviflora* (*Limonium parvifolium*) is lectotypified on a specimen housed in FI. For each taxon both the currently accepted name and synonymies are provided. The type indication is followed by nomenclatural and taxonomic notes in which the original material found is commented and the reasons for the choice of the types are discussed.

Key words: endemism, herbaria, Italian vascular flora, Mediterranean flora, nomenclature, taxonomy

Introduction

The knowledge of the nomenclatural types of species is the basis for scientific research, without it the most refined investigation techniques and daily research activities risk to become pointless (Domina *et al.* 2012).

Italy is one of the Mediterranean countries with the highest floristic knowledge (Scoppola & Blasi 2005, Domina *et al.* 2012), despite this, numerous names of plants described for the Italian territory still lack nomenclatural bases (Peruzzi *et al.* 2015, 2018). With the aim of filling part of this gap, the nomenclature of 13 names belonging to currently accepted species described by Vincenzo Tineo from Sicily is discussed here. In some cases these are endemic species confined to geographically limited territories: *Limonium parvifolium* (Tineo in Gussone 1845: 806) Pignatti in Heywood (1971: 374), *L. tenuiculum* (Tineo ex Gussone 1832: 90) Pignatti in Heywood (1971: 365), *Oncostema hughii* (Tineo ex Gussone 1832: 162) Speta (1987: 265). Other taxa are distributed in wider areas: *Andryala rothia* (Tineo 1827: 280) Candolle (1838: 244), *Carex nigra* subsp. *intricata* (Tineo ex Gussone 1844: 574) Rivas Martínez (1976: 110), *Viola parvula* (Tineo 1817: 5) Rouy & Foucaud (1896: 49), *Vulpiella tenuis* (Tineo 1817: 3) Kerguelén (1977: 347).

Vincenzo Tineo (1791–1856) was the second director of the Botanical Garden of Palermo. He assumed this role succeeding to his father, Giuseppe Tineo, at the age of 23. Under his leadership, botanical studies flourished within the Palermo office; he established connections with other scholars from Italy and abroad. As a result, Palermo became a preferential destination for many European researchers seeking to study botany in the central Mediterranean region. Tineo has published 119 new names (IPNI 2023) in 5 books: “Plantarum Rariorum Siciliae minus cognitarum” (1° ed.

Tineo 1817, 2° ed. Tineo 1847), “Catalogus Plantarum Horti Regii Panormitani ad Annum 1827” (Tineo 1827), “Flora Siculae Prodromus” (Gussone 1827–1832), “Flora Siculae Synopsis” (Gussone 1842–1845), and only one article in journal, i.e. *Annali di Agricoltura Siciliana* (Tineo 1855). Most of these proposed taxa are now considered synonyms of species with a wider range. Several scholars studied nomenclature and taxonomy of the taxa published by Tineo (Heyn 1963, Brullo 1980, Arrigoni 1982, Nardi 1984, Palanov 1988, Kamari & Artelari 1990, Galbany-Casals *et al.* 2006a, 2006b, Domina & Mazzola 2007, Aghababayan *et al.* 2008, Sánchez Agudo *et al.* 2012, Iamónico 2013, Peruzzi & Carta in Harpke *et al.* 2015, Domina 2015, Scafidi & Domina 2019, Di Gristina *et al.* 2021, Bartolucci *et al.* 2022, 2023). Despite this, various names still lack the indication of nomenclatural types.

Material and methods

The names of the accepted endemic (Peruzzi *et al.* 2015) and not endemic (Peruzzi *et al.* 2018) taxa of the vascular flora of Italy, as originally described by Vincenzo Tineo, are here included. We examined the effective place of publication of the surveyed names. The bibliographic data was searched in the available digital sources and in the libraries of the main European institutions. The original material of the investigated species was initially searched in PAL, which includes the Herbarium by Vincenzo Tineo. Duplicates and other material were sought also in the following Italian and European herbaria: B, BM, BOLO, FI, G, K, KFTA, NAP, P, W, and WU (herbarium acronyms follow Thiers 2023). The articles of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi, and Plants* (hereafter ICN) follow Turland *et al.* (2018). Species are listed alphabetically according to their original published name. Special attention has been paid to the bibliographic verification of the nomenclatural types marked in the herbaria but for which formal nomenclature acts have not been published. Details concerning the type locality or localities cited in the protologue are reported beneath the heading “Ind. Loc.” (Indicatio Locotypica). Nomenclatural notes are given for each taxon.

Typification of the names

1. *Alyssum nebrodense* Tineo, Pl. Rar. Sicil.: 12. 1817. [August 1817]

≡ *Odontarrhena nebrodensis* (Tineo) L. Cecchi & Selvi, Inform. Bot. Ital. 45(2): 308. 2013. subsp. *nebrodensis*

Ind. Loc.:—“in Nebrodibus”.

Neotype (here designated):—[Sicily] Madonie, May, *s. c.* [manu V. Tineo] (PAL6348!, image available at: http://147.163.8.207/zoomify/view_img.asp?ic=6348).

Note:—Some specimens by Tineo were found in the main European herbaria (B, K, KFTA). KFTA0002142, K000484826, and B100244972 bears labels handwritten by V. Tineo each reporting only the name without locality and date. In PAL is housed the specimen without date PAL6348 from the Madonie Mountains. It is worth noting that during the 19th century, both the names “Nebrodi” and “Madonie” were used to designate the mountain range that runs along the Tyrrhenian coast of Sicily between the northern Himera river and the Pollina river. Due to historical circumstances, it is unlikely that this specimen could be considered original material. The Palermo herbarium was looted and damaged during the revolutionary uprisings of 1820 (see Coppoler 1828). For this reason, we decided to designate PAL6348 as neotype of the name. It is complete in all its parts, fits the original description and corresponds to the actual use of the name that applies to an accepted species occurring in the mountains of Sicily and Greece. The subspecies *nebrodensis* is endemic to the Madonie Mountains (Brullo & Brullo 2020).

2. *Bromus tenuis* Tineo, Pl. Rar. Sicil.: 3. 1817. [1 August 1817]

≡ *Brachypodium tenue* (Tineo) Tineo, Cat. Pl. Hort. Panorm.: 48. 1827. [December 1827] ≡ *Vulpia tenuis* (Tineo) Parl., Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot. s. 2, 15(5): 299. 1841. [May 1841] ≡ *Loretia tenuis* (Tineo) Willk., Ill. Fl. Hispan. 1(9): 127, pl. 77a. 1884. [September 1884] ≡ *Cutandia incrassata* (Salzm. ex Loisel.) Benth. var. *tenuis* (Tineo) Hack., Fl. Advent. Montpellier: 122. 1912. [January 1912] ≡ *Vulpiella stipoides* (L.) Maire var. *tenuis* (Tineo) Maire, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Afrique N. 33(4): 95. 1942. [April publ. 25 August 1942] ≡ *Vulpia stipoides* (L.) Dumort. subsp. *tenuis* (Tineo) H.Scholz, Willdenowia 6 (2): 296. 1971. [22 October 1971] ≡ *Vulpiella stipoides* (L.) Maire subsp. *tenuis* (Tineo) H.Scholz, Willdenowia 7(2): 420. 1974. [1 October 1974] ≡ *Vulpiella tenuis* (Tineo) Kerguélen, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 124(5–6): 347. 1977. [15–30 September 1977]

Ind. Loc.:—“Hab. prope Agrigentum”.

Lectotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *Vulpia tenuis* Parl., *Bromus tenuis* Nob., *Bromus littoreus* Guss., Girgenti spiaggia, Terranova, April, s. c. [manu V. Tineo] (PAL77156!, image available at http://147.163.8.207/zoomify/view_img.asp?ic=77156).

Note:—We traced on sheet at PAL (code PAL77156) including a single plant, and two handwritten labels by Vincenzo Tineo: one from “Girgenti” [now Agrigento city, S-Sicily] and the other from “Terranova” [now Gela town, S-Sicily] without date. As already done in other contributions (Nardi 1984, Domina & Mazzola 2007, Scafidi & Domina 2019), Tineo’s specimens in PAL, although not reporting the collection date, are presumptively considered original material. PAL77156 was checked by C. A. Stace in November 1980, but it has not been used for nomenclatural acts by this author, as in our knowledge. PAL77156 matches the protologue and corresponds to the current application of the name. This taxon has controversial interpretations. Some authors consider it an independent species (Bartolucci & al. 2018), others a subspecies of *Vulpiella stipoides* (Valdés & Scholz 2009), still others a synonym of *V. stipoides* (Stace 2022). The nomenclatural type designation can help specialists clarify its taxonomy.

3. *Carex intricata* Tineo ex Guss., Fl. Sicul. Syn. 2(2): 574. 1844. [July–October 1844]

≡ *Carex cespitosa* L. var. *intricata* (Tineo ex Guss.) Fiori, Fl. Italia 1(1): 132. 1896. [December 1896] ≡ *Carex goodenowii* J.Gay f. *intricata* (Tineo ex Guss.) Foucaud, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 47(2–3): 98. 1900. [early May 1900] ≡ *Carex vulgaris* Fr. var. *intricate* (Tineo ex Guss.) Husn., Cypéracées 1: 32. 1905. [June–July 1905] ≡ *Carex rigida* Schrank var. *intricata* (Tineo ex Guss.) Briq., Prodr. Fl. Corse 1: 202. 1910. [October 1910] ≡ *Carex nigra* (L.) Reichard subsp. *intricata* (Tineo ex Guss.) Rivas Mart., Publ. Inst. Biol. Aplicada 42: 110. 1967. [July 1967] ≡ *Carex fusca* All. f. *intricata* (Tineo ex Guss.) Gamisans, Candollea 29(1): 43. 1974. [31 May 1974]

Ind. Loc.:—“In nemoribus montosis; Boschi di S. Fratello (Tin.)”.

Lectotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *C. intricata* *, Spica mascula solitaria foemineis tribus distantibus infimis radicali longe pedunculata, suprema sessili, stigmatibus binis, fructibus subrotundo-canescentibus, apiculatis, squama ovata vel [...] scabra subcanescentibus lanatis S. Fratello, Montesoro laghetto, 16 June 1831, s. c. [manu V. Tineo] (PAL50306!).

Note:—There is one specimen at PAL including two individuals and the following three labels (Vincenzo Tineo handwriting): “*Carex intricata* Tin., Montesoro laghetto, Giugno 1831”, “*Carex intricata* *, S. Fratello, Montesoro laghetto, 16 Giugno 1831”, and a third including the Latin description of the species (which is partially reported by Gussone 1844: 574). Two additional specimens were traced at K (barcodes K000960446 and K000960448); they are collected by Vincenzo Tineo in the Nebrodi Mountains. However, it is not certain whether these specimens belong to the original material because their dates of entry into the herbarium are after 1844. PAL50306 was checked by P. Jiménez-Mejías in November 2010, but, to our knowledge, it has not been used for nomenclatural acts by this author. The specimen here designated as lectotype of the name fits the original description and corresponds to the current use of the name that is applied to a taxon occurring in Spain (Sierra Nevada), Morocco (Atlas Mountains), Corse, and Sicily (Koopman 2011).

4. *Iris pseudopumila* Tineo, Cat. Pl. Hort. Panorm.: 283. 1827. [after 1 December 1827]

Ind. Loc.:—“In montosis prope Panormum; San Martino”.

Neotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *Iris pseudo-pumila lutea* Tin., prope Panormum, s. d., *V. Tineo s. n.* (K000464975 photo! Image available at: <http://specimens.kew.org/herbarium/K000464975>).

Note:—Epithet originally published as “*pseudo-pumila*”, to be corrected in “*pseudopumila*” (Art. 60.9 of ICN).

No certain original material was found in the studied herbaria. We found 3 specimens at K (barcodes K000464973, K000464974, and K000464975) collected by Vincenzo Tineo, but without collection dates. K000464973 reports only Sicily, includes two individuals lacking the rhizome, fixed to the same sheet; K000464974 and K000464975 are mounted in the same sheet, both are coming from the surroundings of Palermo, the first one (K000464974) includes a single individual with purple tepals lacking the rhizome, the second (K000464975) includes two individuals with yellow tepals, purple at the apex and streaked with purple at the base, one of these individuals is complete with rhizome. K000464975 includes two labels: “*Iris pseudo-pumila lutea* Tin, prope Panormum, Comm. Tineo” and “Herb. J. Ball, F.R.S., August 1890”. We select here K000464975 as neotype of the name because better fits the original description, being complete in all its parts. In the wild the species forms extensive populations made up of individuals with yellow tepals streaked with purple; individuals with entirely yellow or entirely purplish tepals are also found. The neotype here designated corresponds to the current concept of the species (Colasante 2018).

5. *Mespilus insegnae* Tineo in Guss., Fl. Sicul. Syn. 2(2): 830. 1845. [1 January–September 1845]

≡ *Crataegus insegnae* (Tineo) Bertol., Fl. Ital. 7(5): 629. 1850

Ind. Loc.:—“Isnello nel bosco di Montaspro (Tin.)”.

Lectotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *Mespilus Insegnae* Tin., Isnello Bosco di Montaspro. Affine al *M. monogyna*. Porta i fiori più piccoli ed i frutti ovali-allungati anche più piccoli. Le foglie trifide o pennatifide e qualche volta le lacinie sono distinte e distanti come nelle foglie pennate, le lacinie sono anguste ed acuminate. Trasmetto a Minà per raccoglierne quantità di saggi. [Close to *M. monogyna*. It bears smaller flowers and also smaller oval-elongated fruits. The trifid or pennatifid leaves and sometimes the laciniae are distinct and distant as in pinnate leaves, the laciniae are narrow and acuminate. I ask to Minà to collect quantities of samples.], s. d., s. c. [manu V. Tineo]; 3a. *Mespilus Insegnae* Tin., Aprili Majo 12, in nemoribus montosis, s. c. [manu Gussone] (NAP0001790 photo!).

Note:—The epithet commemorates Giuseppe Inzenga, but the name was originally published as “insegnae”. In Giovanni Gussone herbarium at NAP there is a specimen with one twig with leaves and fruits sent by V. Tineo to G. Gussone bearing two labels: one written by Tineo with the locality and the description of the species; the other one prepared by Gussone and including the reference to his *Flora Sicula Synopsis* (Gussone 1845). In the herbarium of Francesco Minà-Palumbo in Castelbuono (MINA) there is a specimen (MINA3769) including two twigs with leaves and fruits and two labels: one by F. Minà-Palumbo’s with the indication “*Mespilus Insegnae* Tin, b. *pubescens*, Pomieri, 17 June 1847”; the other label was by V. Tineo and includes the indication “*Mespilus Insegnae* Tin., Montaspro 1830”. No original material was found in PAL.

Here we designate the specimen housed in NAP as lectotype of the name *Mespilus insegnae* because it is more complete and better conserved. The specimen here designated fits the original description and corresponds to the current use of the name that is considered an accepted, independent, species (Bartolucci *et al.* 2018) or a hybrid (Pignatti 2017).

6. *Ophrys sicula* Tineo, Pl. Rar. Sicil. [Ed. 2]. 1: 13(–14). 1846. [15 March 1846]

≡ *Ophrys lutea* Biv. var. *sicula* (Tineo) Nyman, Consp. Fl. Eur. 4: 699. 1882. [October 1882] ≡ *Ophrys lutea* Biv. f. *sicula* (Tineo) Soó, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 24(1–3): 25. 1927. [25 May 1927] ≡ *Ophrys fusca* Link var. *sicula* (Tineo) E.G. Camus, Iconogr. Orchid. Europe Text 1(2): 292. 1928. [after 1 July 1928] ≡ *Ophrys lutea* Biv. subsp. *sicula* (Tineo) Soldano, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Mus. Civico Storia Nat. Milano 133(10): 115. 1993. [1992 publ. September 1993]

Ind. Loc.:—“In apricis collibus herbosis, in montosis, et in pascuis sterilibus maritimis. Palermo, Militello val di Noto; S. Biagio sotto Cammarata Guss. etc.; Avola Bianca”.

Lectotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *Ophrys sicula* Tin., Palermo, s. d., V. Tineo (PAL87520!, Image available at: http://147.163.8.207/zoomify/view_img.asp?ic=87520).

Note:—In PAL we found one specimen (PAL87520) bearing two identical labels “*Ophrys sicula* Tin, Palermo, Tin [manu V. Tineo]” and seven individuals belonging to the same collection. In FI we found one herbarium sheet (FI002695) bearing one label (“*Ophrys sicula* Tin, Palermo, Tin [manu V. Tineo], *O. lutea* b Parl. Fl. It, da Tineo in Maggio 1847”) referred to two individuals and another label (“*Ophrys lutea* b Parl. Fl. It, da Inzenga in Genn. 1847”) close to other 2 individuals. The lectotype here designated (PAL87520) matches the protologue and corresponds to the current application of the name referred to a species occurring in Central Mediterranean (Delforge 2016).

7. *Orchis markusii* Tineo, Pl. Rar. Sicil. [Ed. 2] 1: 9(–10). 1846. [15 March 1846]

≡ *Orchis pseudosambucina* Ten. subsp. *markusii* (Tineo) Nyman, Consp. Fl. Eur. 4: 693. 1882. [October 1882] ≡ *Orchis romana* Sebast. f. *markusii* (Tineo) Soó, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 24(1–3): 30. 1927. [25 May 1927] ≡ *Orchis sulphurea* Sims var. *markusii* (Tineo) Jahand. & Maire, Cat. Pl. Maroc 1: 151. 1931. [after 1 August 1931] ≡ *Dactylorhiza romana* (Sebast.) Soó var. *markusii* (Tineo) Soó, Ann. Univ. Sci. Budapest. Rolando Eotvos, Sect. Biol. 3: 337. 1960. [November 1960], *comb. inval.* ≡ *Dactylorhiza romana* (Sebast.) Soó var. *markusii* (Tineo) Soó, Nom. Nov. Gen. Dactylorhiza: 3. 1962. ≡ *Dactylorhiza markusii* (Tineo) H. Baumann & Künkele, Mitteilungsbl. Arbeitskreis Heimische Orchid. Baden-Württemberg 13(4): 461. 1981. [28 December 1981] ≡ *Dactylorhiza romana* (Sebast.) Soó subsp. *markusii* (Tineo) Holub, Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 19(2): 214. 1984. [31 May 1984]

Ind. Loc.:—“In sylvatis montosis herbosis. Palermo a Gibilrossa, nel boschetto de’ sugheri presso il Convento”.

Lectotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *Orchis markusii* Tin, Sopra Gibilrossa nel Boschetto de’ Sugheri, 1 Aprile 1835, s. c. [manu V. Tineo] (PAL80920!, image available at: http://147.163.8.207/zoomify/view_img.asp?ic=80920).

Note:—Pedersen (2006: 425) reports “Type: Italy, Sicily, Palermo, Gibilrossa, 1827, *Tineo s.n.* (holotype?PAL, isotype FI (photo seen)”. However, no holotype was cited by Tineo (1846: 9–10) in the protologue (see Art. 9.6 of ICN); moreover, several herbarium samples from different collections prior to the publication of the name were found (preserved in FI and PAL). FI002724 bears two specimens by Vincenzo Tineo and the following labels: “*Orchis markusii* Tin. Gibilrossa Boschetto di Querce, da Tineo Luglio 1848” and “*Orchis markusii* Tin, Palermo a Gibilrossa Tin., da Tineo in maggio 1847”. These specimens were checked by L. Hautzinger in February 1974, who added a label with the indication “Lectotype”; no nomenclatural acts, however, were published. In our opinion, we cannot be certain that FI specimens are original material of the name because the date of collection is missing and the dates of arrival in FI are later than 1846. Three specimens are housed at PAL and they were collected by V. Tineo in Gibilrossa in 1834 (PAL87510) and in 1835 (PAL87511, PAL80920). We here designate the specimen PAL80920 as lectotype of the name *Orchis markusii*. It includes one individual, complete in all its part, and bears a label in Tineo’s handwriting. PAL80920 matches the protologue and corresponds to the current application of the name, which refers to a taxon accepted by some authors (Wucherpfennig 2004, Pacifico & Biagioli 2016). Morphologically, it is considered distinct from *Dactylorhiza romana* (Sebastiani 1813: 12) Soó (1962: 3) (the basionym, *Orchis romana* Sebast., was lectotypified by Iamónico *et al.* 2020) or regarded as its synonym by other authors (Bullini *et al.* 2001, Pedersen 2006, Delforge 2016) based on molecular data.

8. *Rothia tenuifolia* Tineo, Cat. Pl. Hort. Panorm.: 280. 1827. [after 1 December 1827]

≡ *Andryala tenuifolia* (Tineo) DC., Prodr. 7: 244. 1838.

Ind. Loc.:—“In arvis prope Panormum; alli Ficarazzi”.

Neotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *Andryala tenuifolia* Tin. in D.C. Prodr 7 p 245, in arvis arenosis ficarazzi, May 1879, *M. Lojacono-Pojero 29649*, (P03772068 photo!, image available at: <http://mediaphoto.mnhn.fr/media/1441347354235biA985OD3tcLKk51>).

Note:—No original material was found in the studied herbaria. Therefore, in accordance with the Art. 9.8 of the ICN, a neotypification would be required. In PAL is housed a specimen (code PAL11874) collected in May at Ficarazzi (a village near Palermo) by V. Tineo; no date was reported; it bears the name *Andryala tenuifolia*, so it was labelled after 1838. PAL11874 consists of a damaged portion of plants with few leaves and capitula that does not allow a clear lecture of the diagnostic characters. Therefore, we prefer to designate as neotype a specimen collected from Ficarazzi by Michele Lojacono-Pojero preserved at P (distributed within his Centuries “Plantae Siculae Rariores”). It is a well-preserved specimen rich in leaves and capitula. The neotype designated here matches the protologue and corresponds to the current application of the name that is referred to a plant endemic to Sicily, peninsular Italy, Sardinia and Corse (Greuter 2006).

9. *Scilla sicula* Tineo in Guss., Fl. Sicul. Syn. 2(2): 813. 1845. [1 January–September 1845]

≡ *Scilla peruviana* var. *sicula* (Tin.) Fiori, Fl. Italia 1(1): 189. 1896. ≡ *Oncostema sicula* (Tineo) Speta, Phyt. (Horn) 26: 265. 1987.

Ind. Loc.:—“Praeter loca natalia in Synopsi notata provenit etiam prope le Grotte (Tin.) [in argillosis collibus; Catania, Misterbianco (Bivona), Lago palici presso Pelagonia, e Caltanissetta nel bosco di Mammiano (Tineo) in Fl. Sic. Syn. 1: 405 sub *S. peruviana*].

Lectotype (here designated):—[Sicily] , *Scilla sicula*—vedi descrizione nel Cartolare, S. Corymbo haemisphaerico maximo foliis brevioribus floribus [...] remote [...] marginaliusculi, foliis linearibus obtusiusculis adpressis, apice recurvis biseriatum bracteisque longe ciliatis. prope le Grotte, in vallibus, aprili 1835, s. c. [manu V. Tineo] (PAL61077!, image available at: http://147.163.8.207/zoomify/view_img.asp?ic=61077).

Note:—In BOLO is housed a specimen sent by Tineo to Antonio Bertoloni coming from Grotte but without any date. In PAL we found one specimen (PAL61077) with the handwritten label by V. Tineo including the Latin description. This specimen includes two inflorescences and two leaves, it fits the original description and corresponds to the current use of the name that applies to a species endemic to Sicily and Malta (Brullo & Brullo 2020).

10. *Scilla ughii* Tineo ex Guss., Fl. Sic. Prodr. suppl. 1: 162 (102). 1832.

≡ *Caloscilla ughii* (Tineo ex Guss.) Jord. & Fourr., Icon. Fl. Eur. 1(7–8): 15. 1867. ≡ *Scilla peruviana* subsp. *ughii* (Tineo ex Guss.) K.Richt., Pl. Eur. 1: 220. 1890. ≡ *Scilla peruviana* var. *ughii* (Tineo ex Guss.) Fiori, Fl. Italia 1(1): 189. 1896. ≡ *Oncostema ughii* (Tineo ex Guss.) Speta, Phyt. (Horn) 26(2): 265. 1987.

Ind. Loc.:—“In rupibus calcareis aquilonem spectantibus; Maretimo”.

Lectotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *Scilla ughii* Tin., Maretimo, 10 May 1829, *V. Tineo* (NAP0001789 Photo!).

Note:—Three specimens of *Scilla hughii*, collected in the island of Marettimo by Vincenzo Tineo, occur in PAL (codes PAL61048, PAL61049, PAL61050); no date is reported in the labels. In NAP is housed a specimen sent by Tineo to Gussone; it is dated 10 May 1829 (NAP0001789). We here designate as lectotype of the name *Scilla hughii* the specimen housed in NAP, which clearly belongs to the original material by including the date of collection. This specimen was checked by P. Mazzola in February 1986, but it has not been used for nomenclatural acts. The lectotype here designated fits the original description and corresponds to the current use of the name that applies to a species strictly endemic to Marettimo (Brullo & Brullo 2020).

11. *Statice parvifolia* Tineo in Guss., Fl. Sicul. Syn. 2(2): 806. 1845. [1 January–September 1845]

≡ *Limonium parvifolium* (Tineo) Pignatti, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 64: 364. 1971.

Ind. Loc.:—“Pantelleria a Gelfizer”.

Lectotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *Statice pavifolia* Tin., Pantelleria, Sept. 1845 [received], Tineo (FI002268!), image available at: <http://parlatore.msn.unifi.it/img72/FI002268.jpg>.

Note:—We traced two specimens at PAL (codes PAL60289 and PAL60291) collected by Vincenzo Tineo in the island Pantelleria; no collection date occurs. PAL60289 includes also a handwritten Latin description of the species. A specimen from Pantelleria and collected by V. Tineo is housed in NAP and it included a Latin description; however, it missed again the date of collection. Similarly in G (barcode G00440212) is housed a specimen from Pantelleria by Tineo missing the date of collection; this specimen was seen by M. Erben in 1977, but it has not been used for nomenclatural acts. Finally, there is a specimen at FI (barcode FI002268) collected by V. Tineo in Pantelleria and received in September 1845; it includes a portion of plant complete in all its parts.

While we can just hypothesize that the specimens from Palermo, Naples and Genève were collected before the publication of the name, we are certain of this for the specimen held in Florence. We, therefore, designate here FI002268 as lectotype of the name *Statice parvifolia*. It fits the original description and corresponds to the current use of the name that applies to a species strictly endemic to the island of Pantelleria (Brullo & Brullo 2020).

12. *Statice tenuicula* Tineo ex Guss., Fl. Sic. Prodr. suppl. 1: 90(–91). 1832.

≡ *Limonium tenuiculum* (Tineo ex Guss.) Pignatti, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 64: 365. 1971.

Ind. Loc.:—“Marettimo”.

Lectotype (here designated):—[Sicily] *Statice tenuiculum* Nob., Marettimo, 1832, V. Tineo (NAP0001792 Photo!).

Note:—There are two specimens at FI (barcodes FI002299 and FI002300) collected by V. Tineo in Marettimo, but without collection date. The specimen PAL60382 was collected in Marettimo in June (no year of collection was reported) by V. Tineo. Finally, a specimen at NAP (barcode NAP0001792), collected by Tineo in Marettimo, is dated (year 1832); it includes one individual with flowers. A further NAP specimen (NAP0001793) was collected the 10 May 1829, but it includes an individual without flowers. NAP0001792 (date and with flowers) is here designated as lectotype of the name *Statice tenuicula*; it fits the original description and corresponds to the current use of the name that applies to a species strictly endemic to the island of Marettimo (Brullo & Brullo 2020).

13. *Viola parvula* Tineo, Pl. Rar. Sicil.: 5. 1817. [1 August 1817]

≡ *Viola tricolor* L. subsp. *parvula* (Tineo) Rouy & Foucaud, Fl. France (Rouy) 3: 49. 1896. [July–August 1896]

Ind. Loc.:—“Hab. in Nebrodibus. Sulla Curma grandi”.

Lectotype (lectotype here designated):—[Sicily] *Viola parvula* Tin., Colma Grande, MAy, s. c. [manu V. Tineo] (PAL73332!).

Notes:—Scoppola & Lattanzi (2012: 49) indicate as “Typus” of the name the specimen “In Nebrodibus. Sulla Curma grande, Tineo (G)”. However according to Arts. 7.11 and 9.23 of the ICN, this is not a valid lectotype designation because the phrase “designate here” (or equivalent) and the term “lectotypus” (or equivalent) are missing. Despite careful searches after a digital loan request, the staff at the Geneva herbarium was unable to locate the specimen reported in Scoppola & Lattanzi (2012).

There is one sheet at PAL (code PAL73332) bearing six plants and a label handwritten by Vincenzo Tineo reporting “Colma Grande” [= Curma Grandi (in Sicilian)] on the Madonie mountains (previously known as Nebrodi). As already done in other contributions (Nardi 1984, Domina & Mazzola 2007, Scafidi & Domina 2019), Tineo’s specimens, although not reporting the collection date, is presumptively considered original material and is here designated as lectotype of the name. This lectotype matches the protologue and corresponds to the current application of the name that is considered a Mediterranean mountainous and S. European element belonging to the *Viola tricolor* group (Scoppola & Lattanzi 2012).

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