

# NEW COMBINATIONS IN *SIDALCEA* (MALVACEAE)

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## ABSTRACT

The new combinations ***Sidalcea asprella*** Greene subsp. ***elegans*** (Greene) Halse and ***Sidalcea asprella*** Greene subsp. ***virgata*** (Howell) Halse are made.

## RESUMEN

Se hacen la nuevas combinaciones ***Sidalcea asprella*** Greene subsp. ***elegans*** (Greene) Halse y ***Sidalcea asprella*** Greene subsp. ***virgata*** (Howell) Halse.

The name *Sidalcea elegans* Greene, native to California and Oregon, has had a checkered history. Since it was published in 1914 it has either been ignored (Jepson 1925; Peck 1941); has been a synonym of *S. asprella* Greene (Roush 1931; Jepson 1936; Wiggins 1951); or has been treated as a subspecies of *S. malviflora* (DC.) A. Gray (as '*malvaeiflora*') (Hitchcock 1957; Peck 1961; Munz 1973; Dimling 1991).

The study of Andreassen and Baldwin (2003) using molecular phylogenetic data has aided in clarifying the relationships among the species within the genus. The results indicate that *Sidalcea malviflora* and *S. asprella* are recovered in two separate clades with *S. elegans* (as "*S. asprella* 2") falling out in the '*asprella*' clade. Hill (2009) then resurrected *S. asprella* and *S. elegans* as distinct species for the second edition of *The Jepson Manual* (Hill 2012). In preparation for the forthcoming vol. III of the *Flora of Oregon* it was determined that *S. elegans* is best treated as a subspecies of *S. asprella* so the following combination is made:

***Sidalcea asprella*** Greene subsp. ***elegans*** (Greene) Halse, **comb. nov.** *Sidalcea elegans* Greene, Cybele Columb. 1:35. 1914. *Sidalcea malviflora* (DC.) A. Gray subsp. *elegans* (Greene) C.L. Hitchc., Univ. Wash. Publ. Biol. 18:27. 1957 (as '*malvaeiflora*'). TYPE: U.S.A. OREGON, Josephine Co.: Eight Dollar Mountain, 12 Jun 1904, C.V. Piper 6171 (HOLOTYPE: US-00098128).

*Sidalcea virgata* Howell, an Oregon endemic, has had a less checkered past. It has been considered a species by Piper and Beattie (1915), Roush (1931), Peck (1941, 1961), Wiggins (1951) and by the *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* (Hitchcock & Cronquist 2018). Hitchcock (1957) called it a subspecies of *S. malviflora* and Dimling (1991) called it a variety of *S. malviflora*.

The position of *Sidalcea virgata* in Andreassen and Baldwin's (2003) phylogenetic study is unresolved. However, it does appear to be part of a large clade which contains *S. asprella*, but not *S. malviflora*. Morphological examination of *S. virgata* and *S. asprella* throughout their range in Oregon leads to the conclusion that *S. virgata* should be treated as a subspecies of *S. asprella* requiring a new combination.

***Sidalcea asprella*** Greene subsp. ***virgata*** (Howell) Halse, **comb. nov.** *Sidalcea virgata* T.J. Howell, Fl. N. W. Amer. 101. 1897. *Sidalcea malviflora* (DC.) A. Gray subsp. *virgata* (Howell) C.L. Hitchc., Univ. Wash. Publ. Biol. 18:24. 1957 (as '*malvaeiflora*'). *Sidalcea malviflora* (DC.) A. Gray subsp. *asprella* (Greene) C.L. Hitchc. var. *virgata* (Howell) Dimling, Madroño 38(4):276. 1991 (as '*malvaeiflora*'). TYPE: U.S.A. OREGON: Marion Co.: Silverton, Jun 1882, T.J. Howell s.n. (LECTOTYPE, designated by Dimling 1991: ORE; ISOLECTOTYPES: GH-00058113 [as image], US-01108143 [as image], WTU).

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