

CLARIFYING THE NOMENCLATURE OF *LATHYRUS PULCHER* J. GAY AND *L. TREMOLSIANUS* PAU (*LEGUMINOSAE*)

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ABSTRACT: Salisbury published the name *Lathyrus pulcher* in 1796 as a replacement for *L. tingitanus* L., making it illegitimate. In 1857, J. Gay published another *L. pulcher* based on a Spanish specimen (Bourgeau no. 980), and this name has since been widely used. However, Gay's name is also illegitimate as a later homonym of Salisbury's. The species has occasionally been cited as *Lathyrus tremolsianus* Pau (1891), a legitimate name based on a well-typified specimen from eastern Spain. Examination of the original materials confirms that Gay's *L. pulcher* and *L. tremolsianus* refer to the same species. According to the Madrid Code (Art. 53 Note 4), rejecting Salisbury's illegitimate name does not validate Gay's, and conserving Gay's name would not be justified given that *L. tremolsianus* is available and well-founded. Therefore, *L. pulcher* J. Gay should be abandoned, and the correct name for the species is *L. tremolsianus* Pau. **Keywords:** *Fabaceae*; homonym; illegitimate name; International Code of Nomenclature; lectotype; nomenclature; synonym; typification.

RESUMEN: Aclaración del uso de los nombres *Lathyrus pulcher* y *L. tremolsianus* (*Leguminosae*). Salisbury publicó el nombre *Lathyrus pulcher* en 1796 como sustituto de *L. tingitanus* L., lo que lo hace ilegítimo. En 1857, J. Gay publicó otro *L. pulcher* basado en un ejemplar español (Bourgeau n.º 980), y este nombre ha sido ampliamente utilizado desde entonces. Sin embargo, el nombre de Gay también es ilegítimo, al ser un homónimo posterior del de Salisbury. La especie ha sido referida ocasionalmente como *Lathyrus tremolsianus* Pau (1891), un nombre legítimo basado en un espécimen bien tipificado procedente del este de España. El examen del material original confirma que *L. pulcher* de Gay y *L. tremolsianus* se refieren a la misma especie. Según el Código de Madrid (Art. 53 Nota 4), la eliminación del nombre ilegítimo de Salisbury no valida el de Gay, y la conservación del nombre de Gay no estaría justificada dado que *L. tremolsianus* es un nombre disponible y correctamente establecido. Por lo tanto, *L. pulcher* J. Gay debe abandonarse, y el nombre correcto para la especie es *L. tremolsianus* Pau. **Palabras clave:** *Fabaceae*; homónimo; nombre ilegítimo; Código Internacional de Nomenclatura; lectotipo; nomenclatura; sinónimo; tipificación.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Lathyrus* L. (*Leguminosae*; *Viciae*) consists of 160 species and is distributed throughout the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, with 52 species in Europe, 30 species in North America, 78 species in Asia, and 24 species extending into tropical East Africa and 24 species into temperate South America (ALLKIN & al., 1985; GOYDER, 1986; ASMUSSEN & LISTON, 1998). The main center of diversity is the eastern Mediterranean region, with smaller centers in North and South America (KUPICHA, 1983; SIMOLA, 1986).

Many species of *Lathyrus* are widely introduced and naturalised, and are extensively used as cover crops, for fodder (e.g., *L. cicera* L., *L. hirsutus* L., and *L. sativus* L.), as ornamental (e.g., *L. odoratus* L., *L. latifolius* L., and *L. sylvestris* L.), and as human food (e.g., *L. sativus*, *L. ochrus* (L.) DC., and *L. montanus* Bernh. [with edible root tubers]). They are also used for erosion control, as green manure, and in traditional medicine. However, some species contains toxins that can cause lathyrism (KUPICHA, 1983; GOYDER, 1986; NEUBERT & MIOTTO, 2001).

A total of 50 taxa of the genus *Lathyrus* are recognized in *Flora iberica* (GALLEGO, 1999). One of these Iberian species has been the subject of nomenclatural conflict for years, as it has been referred to either as *Lathyrus pulcher*

J. Gay (GAY, 1857), an illegitimate later homonym of *L. pulcher* Salisb. (see SALISBURY, 1796) or *Lathyrus tremolsianus* Pau (PAU, 1891). This species inhabits grasslands, rocky slopes, shrub clearings, roadsides, field margins, and also occurs in moist areas. It is distributed throughout Spain and the northwest of Africa (GALLEGO, 1999, 2002; HORMAT, 2007).

The present study addresses the identity of both names and provides a thorough analysis of the long-standing conflict surrounding the correct name for this species. In this paper, the protologues and original material used by SALISBURY (1796), GAY (1857), and PAU (1891) in their descriptions of the species *L. pulcher* and *L. tremolsianus* are examined. To ensure nomenclatural stability, a lectotype is designated to definitively establish the application of the name *Lathyrus tremolsianus*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This work is based on the analysis of the protologues of *Lathyrus pulcher* Salisb., *Lathyrus pulcher* J. Gay, and *Lathyrus tremolsianus* Pau, and the study of specimens conserved in several herbaria. All original specimens have been carefully evaluated to determine the precise taxonomic application of the names. The identity of the designated type is verified against the traditional and

current use of the name. Acronyms of the herbaria consulted (i.e., LY, MA, P, VTA) are according to THIERS (2025 [continuously updated]). All *ICN* Articles cited in the text refer to the *Madrid Code* (TURLAND & al., 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Historical background

Richard Anthony Salisbury published in 1796 the name *Lathyrus pulcher*, citing the name *Lathyrus tingitanus* from the second edition of Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum* (LINNAEUS, 1762: 1032), as "L. [*Lathyrus tingitanus*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. p. 1032" (Fig. 1). LINNAEUS (1753: 732) described his *Lathyrus tingitanus* through a short diagnosis "LATHYRUS pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis diphyllis: foliolis alternis lanceolatis", cited from ROYEN (1740: 263), and followed by a synonym "*Lathyrus tingitanus*, siliquis orobi, flore amplo ruberrimo" cited from MORISON (1699: 55). The provenance is reported in the protologue as "*Habitat in Mauritania*" (SALISBURY, 1796: 338). In the second edition of *Species Plantarum*, LINNAEUS (1762) copied almost exactly the protologue of *L. tingitanus*, simply adding "stipulis lunatis" to the diagnosis.

Lathyrus tingitanus is a well-known species (see e.g., ASMUSSEN & LISTON, 1998: 387–401; KENICER & al., 2005: 1199–1209; WANG & al., 2015: e0118542) native to the Iberian Peninsula, southern France, Sardinia, north-western Africa (Morocco and Algeria), and the Macaronesian islands (Azores, Canary Islands, and Madeira). It has also been introduced in the United States, Mexico, Australia, and other parts of the world. The species is utilized for forage and pasture, and is also appreciated for its ornamental value (WIERSEMA & LEÓN, 1999: 289).

The name *L. pulcher* Salisb. is a validly published name, but it constitutes an illegitimate replacement name for *L. tingitanus* L. (LINNAEUS, 1753: 732). Since its publication, Salisbury's name has never been adopted by any subsequent authors. It remains virtually unknown in the botanical literature, lacks a designated type, and no original material is known to exist.

On the other hand, GAY (1857: 311) published the same name *Lathyrus pulcher* with a complete description of the plant, followed by a concrete gathering by Bourgeau: "*Lathyrus pulcher*. J. Gay in Bourg. pl. hisp. exsicc., n. 980 (januar. 1851)", the provenance "*Habitat in Hispaniae olim Murciae monticulo Padron de Bien servida, juxta fodinas de Riopar, cum Lathyro filiformi ibidem rarissimo, ano 1850, die junii 26 floridus (Bourgeau!)*". The protologue also includes several detailed remarks and a formal diagnosis. I have found several specimens that are part of the gathering cited in the protologue (i.e., syntypes), preserved at LY (barcode LY0201271 (fig. 2), P (barcode P03080072), and VTA (barcode VTA068653) (fig. 3). These herbarium sheets contains well-preserved specimens, with leaves and flowers, but no fruits. The specimens are accompanied by a printed and original label from Bourgeau's exsiccatum (*Plantae Hispaniae exsiccatae*), numbered 980 and dated 26 June 1850. The labels read: "E. Bourgeau, Pl. d'Espagne, 1850. | 980. *Lathyrus pulcher*, Gay sp. nov. ined. | (J. Gay.) | Padron de Bien Servida près Riopar. | 26 Juin."

Lathyrus pulcher is a species distributed in Spain and Morocco. This species has occasionally been referred to as *Lathyrus tremolsianus* Pau (PAU, 1891: 29), a name used

by several authors (e.g., BALL, 1964: 277; BOLÒS & VIGO, 1984: 523), but it has fallen into disuse in recent years (even by the same authors, see e.g., BOLÒS & al., 2005). In contrast, J. Gay's name has been increasingly adopted in recent years, it has been widely used in floras, red books, flora protection lists, websites, and checklists, and is accepted by both scientists and amateurs, especially in recent years (GALLEGO, 1999, 2002, 2011; SÁNCHEZ & al., 2002; BOLÒS & al., 2005; FENNANE & IBN TATTOU, 2005; HORMAT, 2007; MATEO & al., 2015; GARCÍA & al., 2017; CUETO & al., 2018; TARDÍO & al., 2022), and is recognized in several relevant databases (see e.g., Compartiendo el CONocimiento ECológico Tradicional [trans.: Sharing Traditional Ecological Knowledge] Conect-e; available at <https://www.conecte.es/index.php/es/>; African Pant Database, available at <https://africanplantdatabase.ch/en/nomen/specie/146800/lathyrus-pulcher-j-gay>; eflora Maghreb, available at <https://efloramaghreb.org/specie/225824>; https://herbariovirtual.ua.es/hoja_lathyrus_pulcher.htm; <https://www.conecte.es/index.php/es/plantas/2999-lathyrus-pulcher>), as the accepted name for this Iberian–North African distribution plant.

However, *L. pulcher* J. Gay (in 1857) is an illegitimate later homonym of *L. pulcher* Salisb. (in 1796) (see *ICN* Art. 53 Note 4; TURLAND & al., 2025).

The protologue of the name *Lathyrus tremolsianus* includes the provenance "Barranco de Domingullo, Segorbe, Apr. 1884" and a brief diagnosis "A. L. silvestri L. omnino diversa pedunculis 2-floribus longissimis, foliis linearangustatis, stipulis petiole equantibus etc. Gracilis habitu O. canescentis L.f., foliis angustis". The protologue also indicated "*Lathyrus silvestris* Mihi pl. exs. ad amicos (non L.)". I have found a relevant specimen at MA, with barcode MA 01-00070551 (fig. 4), that is part of the original material used by Pau to describe his species. The sheet bears a plant with leaves and flowers, and a handwritten label by Pau, annotated as: "Caroli Pau Herbarium hispanicum. | *Lathyrus silvestris* L. sp. nov.? | *L. Tremolsianus* Pau. | Valentia: Barranco de Domingullo (Ferrer): Segorbe. | Apr. 1884. | *L. silvestris* Cav.! e loco Valldigna". This specimen is designated as the lectotype of the name *Lathyrus tremolsianus*.

Consequently, based on the lectotypes provided herein for *L. pulcher* J. Gay and *L. tremolsianus*, these two names can be considered as conspecific. Nevertheless, *L. pulcher* J. Gay is an illegitimate name, and the correct name for this species is *L. tremolsianus*.

However, the rejection of the name *L. pulcher* Salisb. would do nothing to salvage usage of the name *L. pulcher* J. Gay, as stated in *ICN* Art. 53 Note 4: A validly published earlier homonym, even if illegitimate, rejected under Art. 56 or F.7, or otherwise generally treated as a synonym, causes rejection of any later homonym that is not conserved, protected, or sanctioned (but see Art. F.3.3) (see TURLAND & al., 2025). An alternative would have been to conserve Gay's name against to Salisbury's to preserve its usage. However, one can legitimately question the chances, and thus desirability, of such a proposal, as both alternative names, *L. pulcher* J. Gay and *L. tremolsianus* Pau, poll roughly equally (29 to 28, 27 to 19 since 2000) in Google Scholar searches. This is especially so as the incorrect usage of the former name has been in clear defiance of the Rules of the Code.

Therefore, the well-established name *L. pulcher* J. Gay should be abandoned as a later homonym of the

illegitimate name *L. pulcher* Salisb., and the name *L. tremolsianus* (published 34 years after Jacques Étienne Gay's name) should be adopted as the current and legitimate name for this species.

Typification of the name

Lathyrus tremolsianus Pau, Not. Bot. Fl. Españ. 4: 29. 1891
Lectotype (designated here): “Caroli Pau Herbarium hispanicum. | *Lathyrus silvestris* L. sp. nov.? | *L. Tremolsianus* Pau. | Valentia: Barranco de Domingullo (Ferrer): Segorbe. | Apr. 1884. | *L. silvestris* Cav.! e loco Vallidigna”, MA, with barcode MA-01-00070551 (fig. 4).
 – *Lathyrus pulcher* Salisb., Prodr. Stip. Chap. Allerton: 338. Nov–Dec 1796, nom. illeg. (*ICN Art.* 52).
 – *Lathyrus pulcher* Gay, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 4, 8: 311. 1857, nom. illeg. (*ICN Art.* 53.1).
 Original material: Padron de Bien Servida près Riopar, 26 June 1850, *E. Bourgeau* 980; LY0201271 (fig. 2), P barcode P03080072 and VTA barcode VTA068653 (fig. 3).

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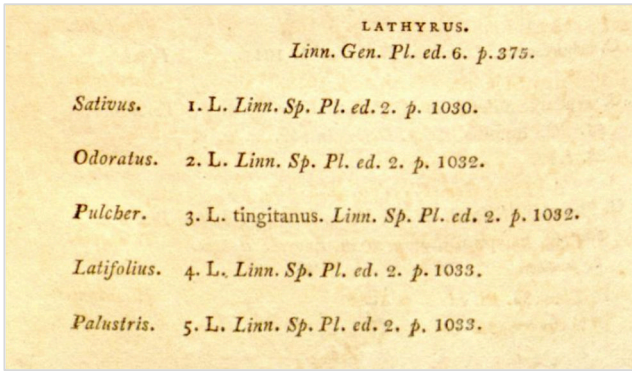


Figure 1. Richard Anthony Salisbury originally published the name *Lathyrus pulcher* in 1796. In this publication, he cited the name *Lathyrus tingitanus* from the second edition of Linnaeus's *Species Plantarum* (1762: 1032), thereby making the name *Lathyrus pulcher* illegitimate under the rules of botanical nomenclature.

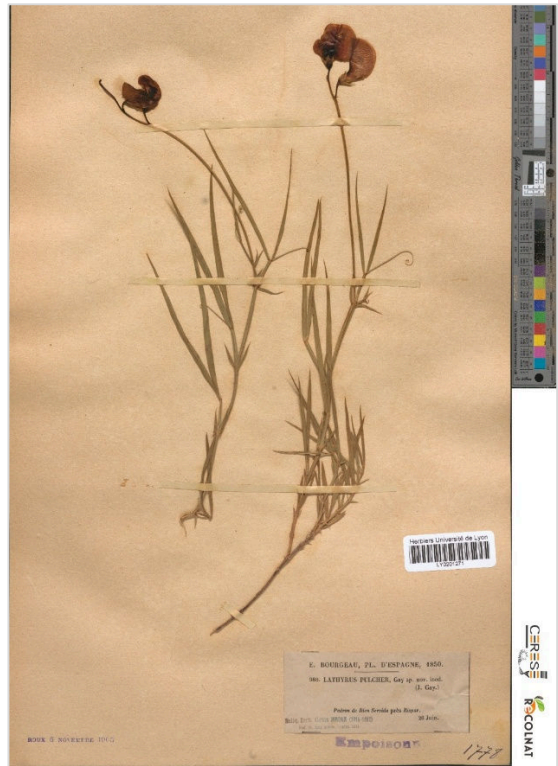


Figure 2. Original material of *Lathyrus pulcher* J. Gay, LY (barcode LY0201271). (Photograph courtesy of Herbarium LY; reproduced with permission).



Figure 3. Original material of *Lathyrus pulcher* J. Gay, LY (barcode VTA068653). (Photograph courtesy of Herbarium VTA; reproduced with permission).



Figure 4. Lectotype of *Lathyrus tremolsianus* Pau, MA (barcode MA-01-00070551). (Photograph courtesy of Herbarium MA; reproduced with permission).

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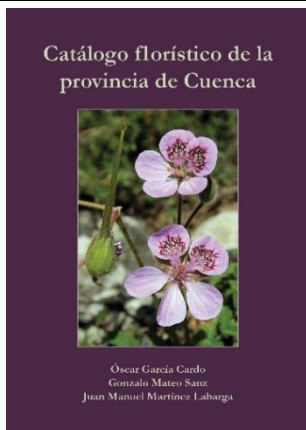
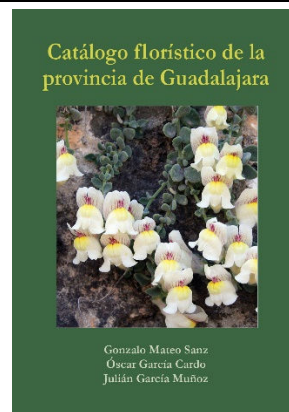
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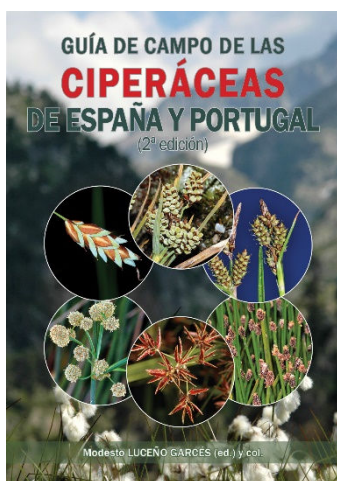
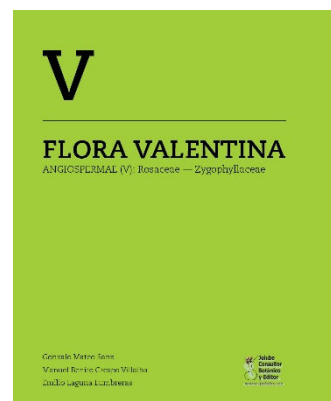
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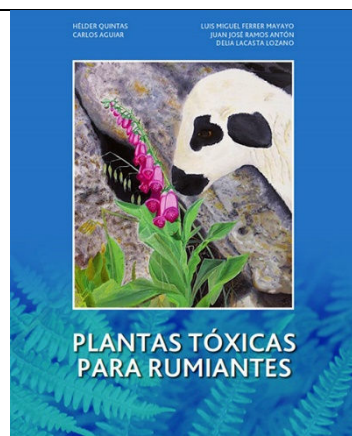
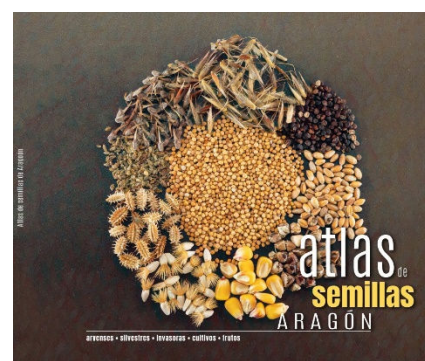
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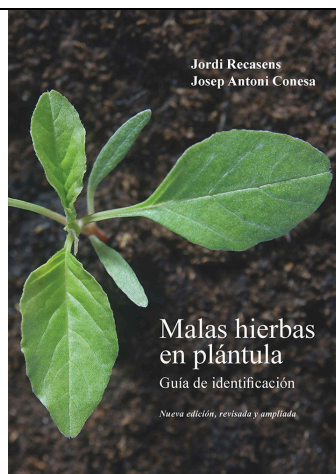
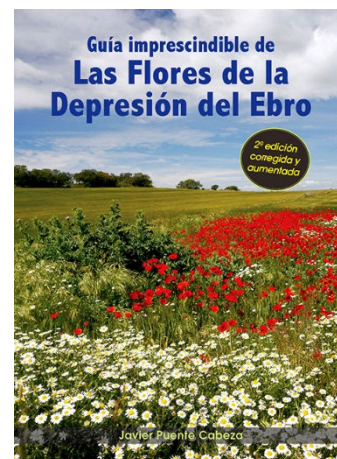
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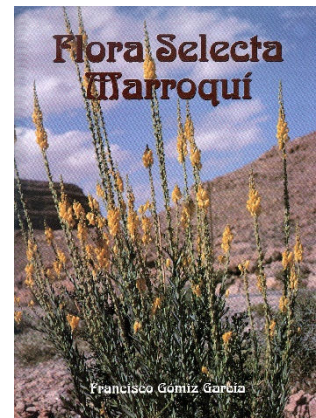
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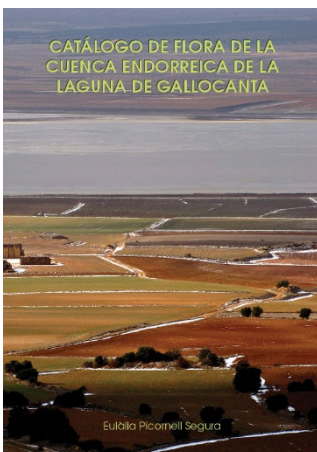
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