

A NEW COMBINATION IN *VIBURNUM* SECT. *ODONTOTINUS* (ADOXACEAE)

BRUCE A. SORRIE

University of North Carolina Herbarium
North Carolina Botanical Garden
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3280

ABSTRACT

Plants generally identified as *Viburnum dentatum* var. *deamii* (Rehder) Fernald (*V. pubescens* var. *deamii* Rehder) are distinct from *V. dentatum* in the presence of stipules and stipitate-glandular cymes and are appropriately treated at specific rank: ***Viburnum deamii*** (Rehder) Sorrie, comb. nov. *Viburnum dentatum* var. *indianense* (Rehder) Gleason (*V. pubescens* var. *indianense* Rehder) is a synonym of *V. deamii*.

KEY WORDS: *Viburnum deamii* (Rehder) Sorrie, Adoxaceae, *Viburnum dentatum*, *Viburnum* sect. *Odontotinus*

Rehder (1924) described two new entities from the Ohio River Basin and placed them within *Viburnum pubescens* (Aiton) Pursh: *V. pubescens* var. *deamii* Rehder and *V. pubescens* var. *indianense* Rehder. Later, Svenson (1940) argued convincingly that *V. pubescens* is a later name for *V. dentatum* L. in the broad sense, thus leading to combinations authored by Fernald (1941) and Gleason (1952a, b) that transferred each of the two varieties to *V. dentatum*.

McAtee (1956) placed excessive emphasis on leaf vestiture in maintaining var. *deamii* and var. *indianense* as infraspecific taxa within *Viburnum dentatum*. Var. *deamii* is more or less densely pubescent on leaf undersides and has stellate hairs over the entire petiole. Var. *indianense* has glabrate leaf undersides and petiole hairs are more or less confined to the groove on the upper surface. Many intermediates exist, however, and numerous herbarium specimens cannot readily be assigned. Moreover, both taxa overlap greatly in range and occupy identical habitats. These two taxa do not appear to be clearly separable from one another as distinct entities.

While the stellate pubescent leaves and petioles of *Viburnum dentatum* var. *deamii* superficially align it with typical *V. dentatum*, the stipules and stipitate-glandular cymes of var. *deamii* more strongly argue for evolutionary affinity with *V. bracteatum*. Additional research is needed to resolve relationships. Meanwhile, it is prudent to emphasize the robust distinctions between typical *V. dentatum* and *V. dentatum* var. *deamii* by treating the latter at specific rank.

Viburnum deamii (Rehder) Sorrie, comb. et stat. nov. *Viburnum pubescens* var. *deamii* Rehder, J. Arnold Arb. 5: 58. 1924. *Viburnum dentatum* var. *deamii* (Rehder) Fernald, Rhodora 43: 649. 1941.

Viburnum pubescens var. *indianense* Rehder, J. Arnold Arb. 5: 59. 1924. *Viburnum dentatum* var. *indianense* (Rehder) Gleason, Phytologia 4: 24. 1952.

LITERATURE CITED

- Fernald, M.L. 1941. Another century of additions to the flora of Virginia. Rhodora 43: 485–665.
Gleason, H.A. 1952a. Change of name for certain plants of the "Manual Range." Phytologia 4: 20–25.
Gleason, H.A. 1952b. The New Britton & Brown Illustrated Flora of the Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada. New York Botanical Garden, Bronx.

- McAtee, W.L. 1956. A review of the nearctic *Viburnum*. Published by the author, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
- Rehder, A. 1924. New species, varieties and combinations from the herbarium and the collections of the Arnold Arboretum. *J. Arnold Arb.* 5: 49–59.
- Svenson, H.K. 1940. Plants of southern United States. *Rhodora* 42: 1–19.