

NOTES ON AUSTRALASIAN ORCHIDACEAE 7: UPDATES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF *SULLIVANIA* (DIURIDEAE: DRAKAEINAE)

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ABSTRACT. *Sullivania* F.Muell. (Orchidaceae) is recognised as a validly published genus having priority over *Paracaleana* Blaxell, and thirteen species (eleven described) in *Paracaleana* are here transferred to it.

KEY WORDS/PALABRAS CLAVE: Australia, *Caleana*, *Caleya*, flora, nomenclatural adjustments, ajustes nomenclaturales, orchid, orquídea, *Paracaleana*

Introduction. *Sullivania* F.Muell. and *Caleana* R.Br. are sister genera within the subtribe Drakaeinae and molecular studies have confirmed their close ancestral relationship (Miller & Clements 2014, Peakall et al. 2021). Differences in their morphology (Blaxell 1972) and pollination syndromes (Cady 1965, Bower 2014) support their status as distinct genera. The same molecular studies also confirm that within *Sullivania* there are two distinct groups of species, those with narrowly linear leaves and those with ovate to ovate-lanceolate leaves. These two groups were formally recognised respectively as subgenera: *Sullivania* subg. *Sullivania* and *Sullivania* subg. *Tanychila* (D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. (Jones et al. 2002, Jones & Clements 2005).

There has been debate about the use of the generic name *Sullivania* as compared to *Paracaleana* Blaxell (Hopper & Brown 2006). In the Australian Plant Name Index (APNI 2021) the following definitive statement is provided about the status of the genus *Sullivania*: *Mueller cites this name as “Sullivania, F. v. Mueller, inedited” and provides a brief diagnosis. This was interpreted by Hopper & Brown, Austral. Syst. Bot. 19(3): 215 (2006), as being a provisional name and thus not validly published. However, as Mueller provided the place of publication for all other generic names in this work, his use of “inedited” is here interpreted as an indication that the name had not been previously published. The diagnosis provided is sufficient for valid*

publication of the name under ICN Art. 38.1 (Shenzhen Code, 2018). The key interpretation here for validity of the name is the interpretation of ‘inedited’, which appears to indicate simply that the name was previously unpublished by Mueller, rather than an expression of taxonomic non-acceptance by Mueller. This is consistent with other usage of the word by Mueller.

On this basis, *Sullivania* (Mueller 1882) is the earliest validly published generic name available for the group of species included by some authors under the name *Paracaleana* (Blaxell 1972). *Paracaleana* is therefore considered a taxonomic synonym of *Sullivania* as first proposed by Jones and Clements (2005). Those species described in *Paracaleana*, but lacking combinations in *Sullivania*, require nomenclatural adjustments to facilitate their recognition and conservation by Federal and State agencies and are therefore transferred to *Sullivania* in this paper.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Sullivania F.Muell., J. Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales 15: 229 (1882). Type: *Caleya sullivaniai* F.Muell., designated by Jones and Clements (2005).

Paracaleana Blaxell, Contr. New South Wales Natl. Herb. 4: 281(1972). Type: *Caleana minor* R.Br.

Sullivania* subgen. *Sullivania

Sullivania lyonsii (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

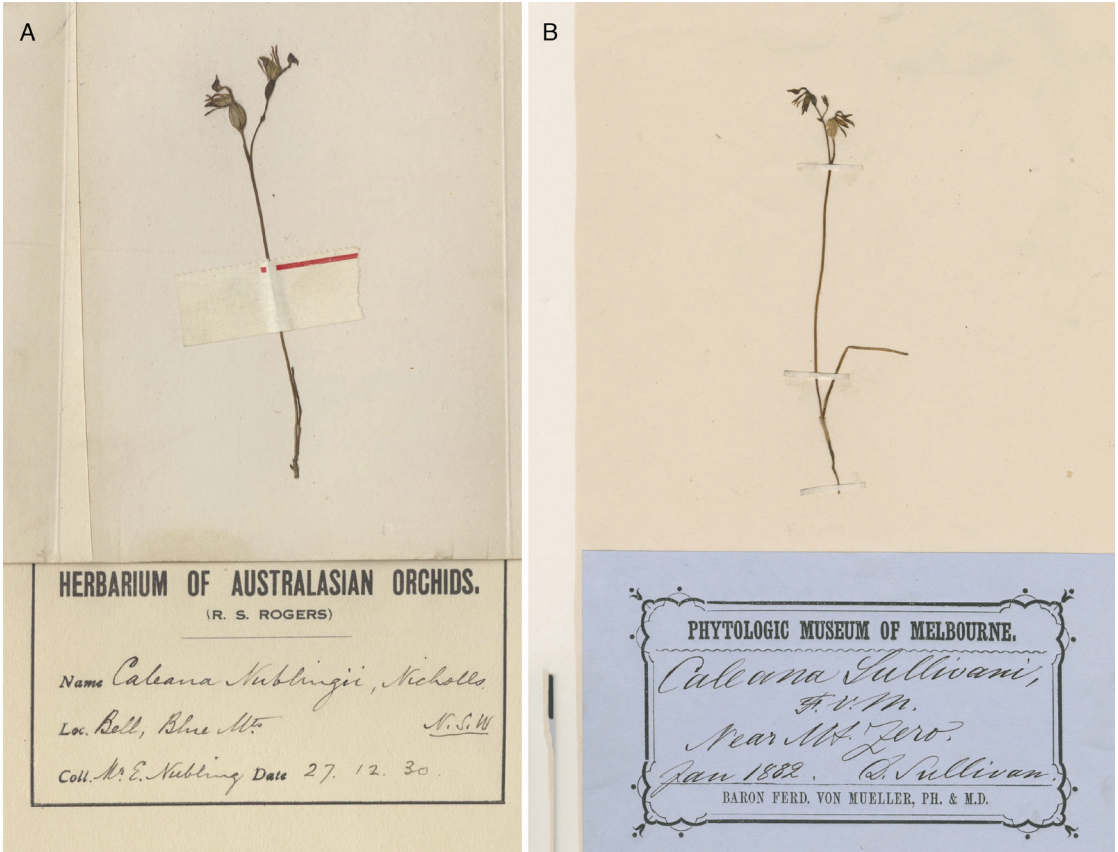


FIGURE 1. **A.** *Caleana nublingii* (= *Sullivania nublingii*), syntype (AD 966090281). **B.** *Caleya sullivanii* (= *Sullivania sullivanii*), holotype (MEL 39741).

Basionym: *Paracaleana lyonsii* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot. 19(3): 219-221, Figs 4, 5 (map) (2006). Fig. 2a.

Sullivania minor (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., The Orchadian 15(1): 36 (2005). Fig 2b.

Note: Developmental embryological research on plants of *S. minor* revealed that this species is a facultative apomict (Clements 1995). It is capable of producing seed through sexual or apomictic reproductive means, even in the same capsule. Seed produced through apomixis facilitates the production of potential new plants, even in the absence of suitable pollinators. Apomixis can also lead to the development, and possible continuance, of mutational forms, and it is thought both *S. nublingii* and *S. sullivanii* originated in this manner. Of the two, *S. nublingii* is the rarest – a small population having been

found only once, in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales. However, *S. sullivanii* occurs in two main populations, approximately 400 km apart, one in the Grampians, Victoria and the second in the Mt Lofty Ranges, South Australia.

Sullivania nublingii (Nicholls) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Caleana nublingii* Nicholls, Victorian Naturalist 48(1): 15, 17, plate (1931). Fig. 1a.

Sullivania sullivanii (F.Muell.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Caleya sullivanii* F.Muell., Chem. & Druggist, Austral. Suppl. 4(45): 68-69 (1882). Fig. 1b.

Sullivania subgen. *Tanychila* (D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., The Orchadian 15(1): 36 (2005).



FIGURE 2. **A.** *Sullivania lyonsii*. **B.** *Sullivania minor**. **C.** *Sullivania alcockii*. **D.** *Sullivania brockmanii*. **E.** *Sullivania dixonii*. **F.** *Sullivania disjuncta**. **G.** *Sullivania ferricola*. **H.** *Sullivania gracilicordata*. **I.** *Sullivania granitica*. **J.** *Sullivania hortorum*. **K.** *Sullivania nigrita**. **L.** *Sullivania parvula*. **M.** *Sullivania terminalis*. **N.** *Sullivania triens*. **O.** *Caleana major*. All photos by G. Brockman except (B) and (O) by Z.Groeneveld. * indicates species previously transferred to *Sullivania* but included here for completeness.

Type species: *Paracaleana nigrita* (J.Drummond ex Lindl.) Blaxell

Sullivania alcockii (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana alcockii* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot.19(3): 222-223, Fig. 2, 6, 7 (map) (2006). Fig. 2c.

Sullivania brockmanii (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana brockmanii* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot.19(3): 223-225, Figs 2, 8, 9 (map) (2006). Fig 2d.

Sullivania disjuncta (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., *The Orchadian* 15(1): 36 (2005). Fig 2f.

Sullivania dixonii (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana dixonii* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot.19(3): 228-229, Figs 2, 12, 13 (map) (2006). Fig 2e.

Sullivania ferricola (A.P.Br. & G.Brockman) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana ferricola* A.P.Br. & G.Brockman, *Nuytsia* 30: 287-289, Fig. 1 (2019). Fig 2g.

Sullivania gracilicordata (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana gracilicordata* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot.19(3): 229-230, f.2, 14, 15 (map) (2006). Fig 2h.

Sullivania granitica (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana granitica* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot.19(3): 230-232, Figs 2, 16, 17 (map) (2006). Fig 2i.

Sullivania hortiorum (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana hortiorum* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot.19(3): 232-234, Figs 2, 18, 19 (map) (2006). Fig 2j.

Sullivania nigrita (J.Drummond ex Lindl.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., *The Orchadian* 15(1): 36 (2005). Fig 2k.

Sullivania parvula (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana parvula* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot.19(3): 237-238, Figs 2, 23, 24 (map) (2006). Fig 2l.

Sullivania terminalis (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana terminalis* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot.19(3): 239-240, Figs 2, 25, 26 (map) (2006). Fig 2m.

Sullivania triens (Hopper & A.P.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Paracaleana triens* Hopper & A.P.Br., Aust. Syst. Bot.19(3): 240-242, Figs 2, 27, 28 (map) (2006). Fig 2n.

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