

A new name for *Potentilla koreana* Ikeda et Im

Nové jméno pro *Potentilla koreana* Ikeda et Im

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In 1992, I described a new species of *Potentilla* from Korea. It is allied to *Potentilla fragarioides* L., and its name, *P. coreana* Soják, reflects its geographical distribution. In 2001, H. Ikeda and Im revealed and described another new species related to *P. rosulifera* H. Lév. and *P. riparia* Murata of the *P. fragarioides* group under the name *Potentilla koreana* Ikeda et Im.

According to Art. 53.3 (Ex. 9) of the Code (Greuter et al. 2000), the two very similar names should be treated as homonyms. That is why I introduce a new name for the latter of the two names, *P. koreana* Ikeda et Im:

***Potentilla squamosa* Soják, nom. nov.**

Nomen substitutum: *Potentilla koreana* Ikeda et Im, *Journ. Jap. Bot.* 76: 125, 2001, *nom. illeg.*, non *P. coreana* Soják, *Preslia* 64: 216, 1992.

Potentilla squamosa is very close to another Korean species, *P. rosulifera* H. Lév. The latter, however, is primarily distinguished by its ternate, long petioled cauline leaf (inserted approximately in the middle part of stem) and long styles. *P. squamosa* has the cauline leaf simple, sessile, and shorter styles. From more distantly related species, *P. riparia* Murata and *P. freyniana* Bornm., it differs either by its non-thickened rhizomes or by lacking boat-shaped scaly leaves on rhizome. *P. squamosa* occurs in the central and southern parts of the Korean Peninsula.

All the taxa mentioned above belong to *Potentilla* sect. *Fragarioides* (Wolf) Juz. My recent studies, however, show that the sect. *Fragarioides* and the sect. *Potentilla* may be classified as a single section. My previous observations suggested that characters of anthers might be used to distinguish the two sections. The group of *P. fragarioides* is characterized by narrow anthers with an extremely narrow connective. *P. reptans* and allied species of the sect. *Potentilla*, however, have anthers with relatively narrow to moderately broad connective so that the intersectional difference is not convincing and cannot be generally used to distinguish the two sections. The only remaining character is the leaf shape, probably a rather weak basis for the discrimination of the two groups at the level of section.