

Typification of names of Chilean *Senecio* (Compositae) published by Luigi Colla, including a relevant nomenclatural implication

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Abstract. The typification of the names of *Senecio* L. from Chile published by the Italian botanist Luigi Colla (1766–1848) based on Carlo Bertero's collections are addressed here for the first time. The specimens used by Colla are kept at TO but they have never been critically studied by previous authors working on the genus *Senecio* in South America. This study showed that the misinterpreted name *S. berterioanus* Colla is the correct name for the taxonomic entity hitherto known as *S. sinuatilobus* DC. Among the five Colla's names treated, two names are currently accepted and the remaining three are synonyms of previously published names. The names *Senecio berterioanus* Colla, *S. linearifolius* Colla, *S. plantagineus* Bertero ex Colla, *S. valparadisiacus* Colla, and *S. viscosissimus* Colla are lectotypified, as well as the names *S. arnicoides* Hook. & Arn., *S. chilensis* Less., and *S. glabratus* Hook. & Arn. New insights for properly interpreting Bertero's collections are also provided.

Keywords: Asteraceae, Carlo G. Bertero, Chile, history of botany, South America, typification

INTRODUCTION

The contribution of Carlo Giuseppe Bertero (1789–1831) to the botanical science in the New World is well known, as well as the importance of his collections in the description of new species by his contemporary European botanists (Looser 1936; Pichi-Sermolli 1951; Delprete et al. 2002). After undertaking a nearly five-year expedition to the Antilles and northern Colombia, he returned to Europe in 1821. In Paris, in 1827, Augustin-Pyramus de Candolle (1778–1841) and Benjamin Delessert (1773–1847) suggested to him to choose Chile — a land that was botanically poorly known at that time (Delprete et al. 2002) — as destination of his next expedition. Bertero ended up living in Chile from January 1828 till September 1830, focusing the collecting activity in the central region though he also visited the Juan Fernández Islands (March–May 1830). From Chile he sailed to Tahiti and died early 1831 by shipwreck on the journey back to Valparaíso.

Antoine Lasègue (1793–1873), the last and long-lasting curator of Delessert's herbarium, mentioned that Bertero collected in Chile more than 15,000 herbarium specimens (Lasègue 1845). Thanks to the critical account of Bertero's botanical work undertaken by Delprete et al. (2002), we now know that Bertero sent from Chile his collections to Delessert at Paris, who took the responsibility of distributing the duplicate sets as follows: (1) to his mentor Giovanni Balbis (1765–1831), now at TO-HG (Herbarium Generale of the University of Turin, hereafter TO); (2) to his friend Luigi Colla (1766–1848), also currently housed at TO; (3) to A.-P. de Candolle, now at G-DC, (4) one set for himself, now at G; and (5) conserving the rest for Bertero's return. It was likely this latter part that was sold by Delessert's heirs at an auction and acquired by the Botanische Reiseverein (Unio itineraria) and distributed in 1835 to the shareholders of this society (Wörz 2007). Regarding the plants received by Candolle, the Catalogue of Candolle's herbarium (Candolle et al. 1794–1921) reveals that the set intended for him arrived in different shipments between 1830 and 1833: ca. 300 specimens in February 1830; 212 in September 1830; 140 in October 1830; 96 in March 1831 (50 from Juan Fernández); and 262 in June 1833.

Luigi Colla also received a set of Bertero's Chilean collections. He was an Italian lawyer and botanist, owner of a botanical garden at Rivoli near Turin, Piedmont Region, Italy (Stafleu & Cowan 1976). This material served him to prepare and publish the work *Plantae rariores in regionibus chilensibus a clarissimo M. D. Bertero nuper detectae et ab A. Colla in lucem editae* (Colla 1834, 1835), the logical continuation to Bertero's work published in the revue *El Mercurio Chileno* in 1829 (Delprete et al. 2002). *Plantae rariores* was published in seven fascicles issued in three different volumes of the *Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*, although some parts were published in advance as separata (Pichi-Sermolli 1951). The fascicle V, preprinted as a separatum in the second half of 1834 and issued in the volume 38 of the *Memorie* in 1835, includes the description of seven species of the genus *Senecio* L. (Compositae): *S. berteroanus* Colla, *S. cinereus* Colla, *S. linearifolius* Colla, *S. plantagineus* Bertero ex Colla, *S. valparadisiacus* Colla, and *S. viscosissimus* Colla.

The original material upon which Colla based the descriptions of these species, now at TO, has never been critically studied by the previous authors working on this plant group. Cabrera (1949) revised only a few duplicates of the type material kept at GH. This explains that Colla's names remain untypified and even that one of them has been misinterpreted thus far. The aim of the present contribution is therefore to establish the type of these names to remove any ambiguity about their usage.

Except for the names *Senecio cinereus* and *S. viscosissimus*, a single specimen has been located in Colla's personal herbarium for each name. Two specimens bear an original label handwritten by Bertero with the specific locality, collection date, and "collection number" (see comments below); these specimens correspond to *S. berteroanus* and *S. valparadisiacus* (Fig. 1A). In contrast, the labels of *S. linearifolius* and *S. plantagineus* are not original (not handwritten by Bertero), the locality is reduced to "Chili", and show "ex Bertero 1830", which most probably corresponds to the date of reception of the specimens by Colla (Fig. 1B).

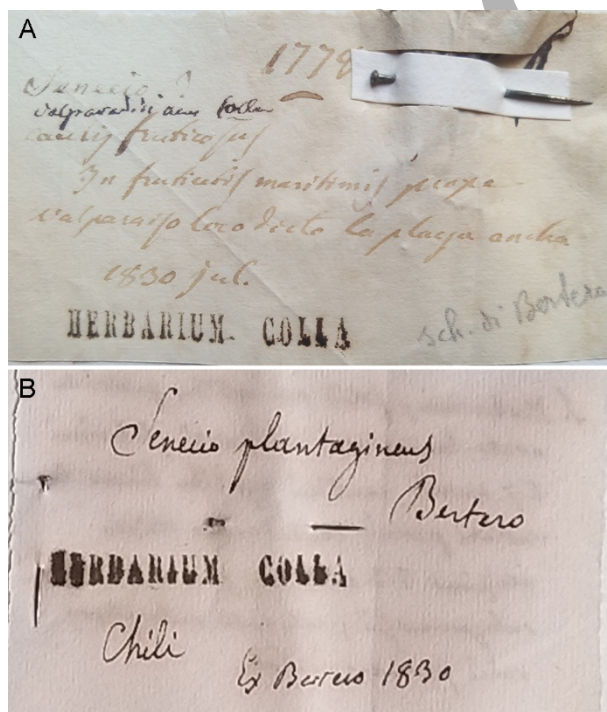


Figure 1. Examples of labels of Bertero's collections at TO. **A.** Label of the lectotype of *Senecio valparadisiacus* Colla handwritten by Bertero: "1778 / Senecio ? / caulis fruticosus / in fruticetis maritimis prope valparaiso loco dicto la playa ancha / 1830 jul." and identified by Colla: "valparadisiacus Colla" (TO0165774). **B.** Label of the lectotype of *S. plantagineus* Bertero ex Colla handwritten by Balbis (TO0165539).

For *Senecio viscosissimus*, no specimen has been found in Colla's herbarium, but duplicates of the putative original material have been located in Geneva and Paris. Only the name *S. cinereus* remains uncertain (Cabrera 1949; Calvo 2020) because no original material has been located in the personal herbarium of Colla or in other herbaria. The absence of original material at Colla's herbarium for the last two names aligns with Vignolo-Lutati's (1955) earlier work on the Bertero collections housed at TO. *Senecio cinereus* is not dealt with further here.

It is also noteworthy that Bertero's numbers assigned to his Chilean collections are not really collection numbers as understood today but a sort of species identification numbers, which entails that two different gatherings of the same species are identified with the same number. This makes difficult to firmly establish which specimen is original material and which is not when the label information available to Colla is vague. In addition, it is impossible to rule out the possibility that the different gatherings numbered in the same way were not mixed when distributed. The case of *Senecio plantagineus* is particularly evident. On the one hand, the protologue indicates "Chili" as the provenance of the material, which matches the information of the specimen available to Colla, the only one unnumbered (Fig. 1B). On the other hand, the collection locality of the specimen G01094904 is Rancagua (Nov. 1828) whereas that of P01816736 is Valparaíso (Aug. 1830); both are in Bertero's hand and numbered "618" (Fig. 2A, B). The duplicates distributed by the *Unio itineraria* have both localities indicated on the label: "in sylvaticis herbis collium editiorum Valparaíso, Rancagua Chili [...] Bertero nr. 618", making it impossible to attribute these specimens to the gathering from Rancagua or from Valparaíso (Fig. 2C).

Among the five Colla's names treated and typified below, two names are currently accepted and the remaining three correspond to synonyms of names that are also lectotypified here; these are *S. chilensis* Less., *S. arnicoides* Hook. & Arn., and *S. glabratus* Hook. & Arn. The name *Senecio berteroanus* appears for the reason of priority to be the correct name for the taxonomic entity hitherto known as *S. sinuatilobus* DC.

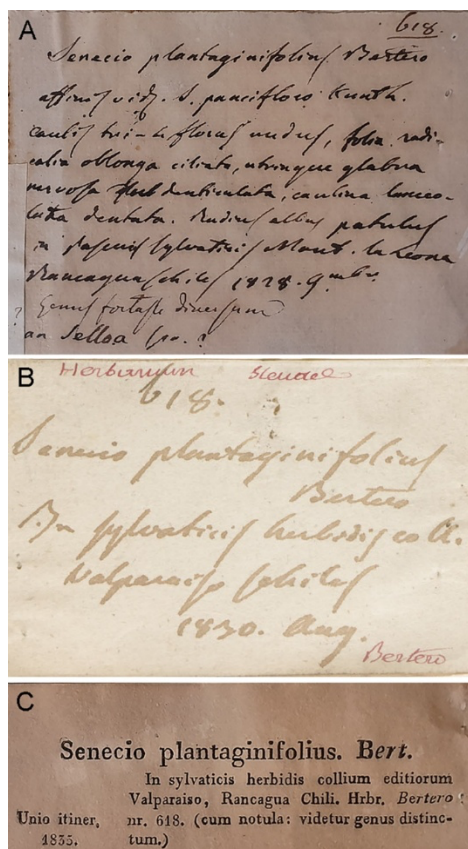


Figure 2. Example of different gatherings by Bertero numbered in the same way. **A.** Label of Bertero 618 from Rancagua made in November 1828 (G01094904). **B.** Label of Bertero 618 from Valparaíso made in August 1830 (P01816736). **C.** Label of the duplicates distributed by the Unio itineraria with the two localities, Rancagua and Valparaíso, and no collection date (G01094917).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is based on the review of available literature and an examination of herbarium specimens deposited at CONC, G, G-DC, and P. Additionally, digital images of specimens from GH, HAL, MPU, NY, SGO, and TO, were also studied. For the specimens that were not already available online, digital images were expressly requested to SGO and TO. The eight names that are the subject of this study are lectotypified following the International Code of Nomenclature (ICN) for algae, fungi, and plants (Turland et al. 2025) and presented in alphabetical order. They are accompanied by a discussion justifying the typifications and provision of relevant nomenclatural and historical aspects.

NOMENCLATURE

(1) *Senecio berterianus* Colla, Pl. Rar. Chil. 2: 32. 1834; reimpr. Mem. Reale Accad. Sci. Torino 38: 32. 1835 [“Berterianus”, see Stuessy & Marticorena 1990].

Type: Chile, Valparaíso, “in fruticetis marit. Quintero”, Jul. 1830, *Bertero 1777* (lectotype, **designated here**: TO [TO0160360] photo!; isolectotypes: G [G01094743, G01094744]!, G-DC [G00487033]!), GH, HAL [HAL0112745] photo!, NY [NY00259412] photo!, P [P01816535, P01816536] photo!). Fig. 3.

(=) *Senecio sinuatilobus* DC., Prodr. 6: 417. 1838.

Type: Chile, Valparaíso, “in pascuis arenosis maritimis Quintero”, Aug. 1829, *Bertero 1303* (lectotype, designated by Freire & Salomón in Freire et al. (2026, 40): G-DC [G00487229]!; isolectotype: P [P01816534] photo!).

The single specimen kept at Colla’s personal herbarium labelled as “*Senecio berterianus*” is numbered *Bertero 1777*. A detailed study of the type material reveals that *Senecio berterioanus* and *S. sinuatilobus* correspond to the same taxonomic entity.

As already pointed out by Cabrera (1949), the original concept of *Senecio berterioanus* was misinterpreted by Candolle (1838), who related it to the taxonomic entity currently accepted as *S. glanduloso-hirtellus* Reiche (corresponding to *S. coquimbensis* in Cabrera’s sense, see Calvo and Saldivia 2022). Under *S. berterioanus*, Candolle mentioned a Gaudichaud specimen from Coquimbo, and a Bertero specimen from Quintero. In Candolle’s herbarium, the folder “*S. Berterianus* Colla” only contains the Gaudichaud material, which certainly corresponds to *S. glanduloso-hirtellus*. The Bertero specimen from Quintero (*Bertero 1304*, G00487141) is placed in the folder “*S. Berterianus* β . *obtusum* DC.”, nowadays accepted as a synonym of *S. cerberioanus* J.Rémy (Cabrera 1949). It is also noteworthy that the isolectotype of *S. berterioanus* kept at G-DC [G00487033] is placed under the name *S. glabratus* instead of under *S. sinuatilobus* as one might expect.

To make matters more complicated, Freire et al. (2026) selected as lectotype of *Senecio sinuatilobus* the collection *Bertero 1303* [G00487229], but erroneously indicated as isolectotypes three specimens that actually correspond to duplicates of *Bertero 1777*, the type collection of *S. berterioanus*. These are therefore excluded from the type material of *S. sinuatilobus* and treated as isolectotypes of *S. berterioanus*. The only duplicate of *Bertero 1303* that I located is P01816534, which is not cited in Freire et al. (2026).

Cabrera (1949, 480) stated that he did not find the type material of *Senecio berterioanus* and tentatively placed it in the synonymy of *S. glabratus* based on the original description. Freire et al. (2026) did not contribute much on this issue and followed Cabrera’s treatment. Due to the location of the type material at TO and the subsequent study, I can resolve that *S. berterioanus* and *S. sinuatilobus* are the same entity. This is in line with the treatment by Cabrera, who actually did unwittingly study the isolectotype of *S. berterioanus* at GH and placed it under *S. sinuatilobus* (Cabrera 1949, 395). Colla’s name *S. berterioanus* has priority over *S. sinuatilobus* (Turland et al. 2025: ICN Art. 11.4).



Figure 3. Lectotype of *Senecio berterioanus* Colla (TO0160360).

(2) *Senecio linearifolius* Colla, Pl. Rar. Chil. 2: 31. 1834; reimpr. Mem. Reale Accad. Sci. Torino 38: 31. 1835, *nom. illeg.*, non *S. linearifolius* A.Rich. (1834).

Type: Chile, O'Higgins, "in petrosis calidis collium et secus flumen Cachapual Rancagua, Oct. 1828" [from duplicates distributed by Unio itineraria], *Bertero 620* (lectotype, **designated here**: TO s.n. photo!; isolectotypes: G-DC [G00486972]!, MPU [MPU012683, MPU012684] photo!, NY [NY00259106] photo!, P [P03782312, P03735606, P03735608, P03735609] photo!).

(=) *Senecio chilensis* Less., Linnaea 6: 248. 1831.

Type: Chile, O'Higgins, "in petrosis secus flumen Cachapual, Rancagua", Oct. 1828 [date from duplicates distributed by Unio itineraria], *Bertero 620* (lectotype, **designated here**: G-DC

[G00486972]!; isoelectotypes: MPU [MPU012683, MPU012684] photo!, NY [NY00259106] photo!, P [P03782312, P03735606, P03735608, P03735609] photo!, TO s.n. photo!).

In the protologue of *Senecio linearifolius* Colla there is no direct or indirect citation of any specimen but an illustration. In the personal herbarium of Colla, a specimen labelled under this name and numbered *Bertero 620* has been located. The original material for *S. linearifolius* includes therefore an uncited specimen and the illustration depicted in tab. XXIX (Colla 1834). The specimen is selected to serve as lectotype of this name. Several specimens numbered *Bertero 620* have been located, but a mismatch around the collection date exists. While one specimen at MPU and one at P show the date Oct. 1829, the specimens G01094903 and P03735608, both with labels handwritten by Bertero, are dated Nov. 1828 and Oct. 1828 respectively. The last one coincides with the date of the duplicates distributed by the Unio itineraria and it is adopted here as the date of the specimen here designated as the lectotype. Based on this, the specimen G01094903, dated Nov. 1828 by Bertero, may correspond to another gathering and is therefore not regarded as type material. In contrast, the date Oct. 1829 (in an unknown hand) on the specimens MPU012684 and P03782312 is considered an error to be corrected because in October 1829 Bertero was in Quillota instead of Rancagua (Delprete et al. 2002, 635). On this matter, it is important to note that in the table 2 provided in Delprete's work, there is an error between the localities and the collections periods; it should read: Quillota, July–November 1829 and Juan Fernández Islands, March–May 1830, not vice versa. Otherwise, the dates in the main text are correct. Lastly, the specimen SGO000006085 bears a label handwritten by Bertero but two months are indicated on it: Oct. Nov. 1828. The material is mounted on a sheet that also includes a gathering by Claude Gay (1800–1873) from Colchagua and the individual plants are not associated with the respective labels (Muñoz Schick 1999). It is therefore excluded from the type material.

The name *Senecio linearifolius* Colla was published in the second half of 1834 (Pichi-Sermolli 1951), whereas the homonym *S. linearifolius* A.Rich. was published at an unknown date in 1834 (Stafleu & Cowan 1976). In most databases (IPNI 2026; POWO 2026; Tropicos 2026), Richard's name is treated as having priority because Colla's name is regarded as being first published in 1835 in the *Memorie* instead of in the separate of 1834 (see Introduction). Moreover, the name *S. linearifolius* A.Rich. is widely applied to an accepted species from Australia (Thompson 2015; POWO 2026). In the absence of precise publication's dates, except for the year 1834, Richard's name is considered as having priority over Colla's name in pursuit of nomenclatural stability.

Senecio linearifolius Colla is a later synonym of *S. chilensis* (see complete synonymy in Cabrera (1949) and Freire et al. (2014). Lessing (1831) cited two syntypes in the protologue of *S. chilensis*: “Chile; pr Talcaguano ill. de Chamisso; in eadem terra lectam misit quoque cel. Bertero”. In the treatment of *Senecio* from Chile, Cabrera (1939, 112, 113) stated that he studied the photographs of the two specimens formerly housed at B and destroyed during World War II. He indicated as type the collection by Chamisso: “Concepción: Talcahuano, leg. Chamisso (Typus a *S. chilensi* Less.: B.; fot. LP.)”, but omitted any observation on Bertero's specimen: “Chile, leg. Bertero, 1830 (B.; Fot. Field. Mus. 15549: LP., GH.)”. Cabrera's nomenclatural act could be accepted as an indirect lectotypification of the name *S. chilensis*, however, Chamisso's specimen at B is no longer extant and I was unable to locate any duplicate. In contrast, the photograph of Bertero's specimen shows an information label that perfectly matches that corresponding to the specimen that served Colla to describe *S. linearifolius* and also the duplicate received by Candolle. Assuming therefore that Lessing used a duplicate of *Bertero 620* for the description of *S. chilensis*, this name is here lectotypified on the duplicate kept at G-DC with barcode G00486972.

The name *Senecio argenteus* Kunze ex DC., another later synonym of *S. chilensis*, was also typified on the collection *Bertero 620* (Freire et al. 2014, 86). In this case, the duplicate MPU012683 was selected as lectotype. Hence, the three names are lectotypified on different duplicates of the same collection.

(3) *Senecio plantagineus* Bertero ex Colla, Pl. Rar. Chil. 2: 32. 1834; reimpr. Mem. Reale Accad. Sci. Torino 38: 32. 1835.

Type: Chile ["Chili"], s.l., s.d., *Bertero s.n. [618]* (lectotype, **designated here**: TO [TO0165539] photo!).

(=) *Senecio arnicoides* Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beechey Voy.: 32. 1830.

Type: Chile, Biobío, Concepción [from protologue], s.d., *Beechey s.n. [Lay & Collie]* (lectotype, **designated here**: G [G01094919]!). Fig. 4.

(=) *Haplosticha arnicoides* (Hook. & Arn.) Pruski, Phytoneuron 2021-65: 43. 2021.

As stated in the Introduction, it is hard to establish the original material of *Senecio plantagineus* because two different gatherings are involved and the specimen used by Colla lacks the information to link it to one or another: no specific locality is indicated, no date ("ex Bertero 1830" most probably corresponds to the date of reception as in the case of *S. linearifolius*), and the phenological state does not help either. One of the two collections was made in Rancagua in November 1828 (see G01094904; Fig. 2A), the other in Valparaíso in August 1830 (see P01816736; Fig. 2B). Both are in Bertero's hand and match the localities and collection periods indicated by Delprete et al. (2002). To further complicate the situation, the duplicates distributed by the Unio itineraria in 1835 (under the name "*Senecio plantaginifolius*. Bert."; Fig. 2C) bear the two localities on the label and no date, presuming therefore that the material was indistinctly treated and mixed during the distribution process. To avoid an arbitrary decision, and considering that Colla's name does not have priority, I prefer designating the specimen at TO as the lectotype and exclude from the type material the rest of the specimens deposited in other herbaria.

Concerning the type of *Senecio arnicoides*, Pruski (2021, 43) considered as presumed holotype an individual plant mounted on a sheet that contains five individuals originating from Herbarium Hookerianum. Although these are labelled as belonging to four gatherings, Pruski interpreted the five plants as corresponding to five different gatherings, and attributed the plant mounted to the left of the barcode "5275402" to a Beechey collection. If indeed it is hard to be certain which annotation belongs to the different specimens, I see no evidence to associate this individual to Beechey and consider it as the holotype of the name. It rather seems to be part of the Bridges collection barcoded K000527540. The fact that none of the five plants matches exactly the protologue description of "*corymbo subtrifloro*", as explicitly cited by Pruski, does not support his interpretation either. In this line, Noltie (2010, 168), who carried out a comprehensive analysis of the original material linked to the taxa described in *The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage*, stated that no type material of this species was found at E or K. Otherwise, I located a specimen at G labelled as originating from Beechey's Expedition containing three individuals, two with the inflorescence broken and the third clearly displaying "*corymbo subtrifloro*". On this basis, it seems reasonable to amend the designation by Pruski and consider the specimen at G as the most plausible original material of *S. arnicoides*. This seems another example of Beechey's unicates that ended up in Geneva via Delessert as Lasègue (1845) stated (see the case of *S. bipinnatifidus* Hook. & Arn. in Calvo (2021). In this regard,

Noltie (2010, X) does not support this hypothesis and attests that it is almost certain that Hooker and/or Arnott retained material by themselves from each collection. The uncertainty around the vicissitudes and current whereabouts of the “missing” types at E and K leads us to designate the specimen at G as the lectotype of *S. arnicoides* rather than treating it as the presumed holotype. The placement of this species within the genus *Senecio*, or within *Haplosticha* Phil. as recently proposed by Pruski (2021), goes beyond the scope of this contribution.

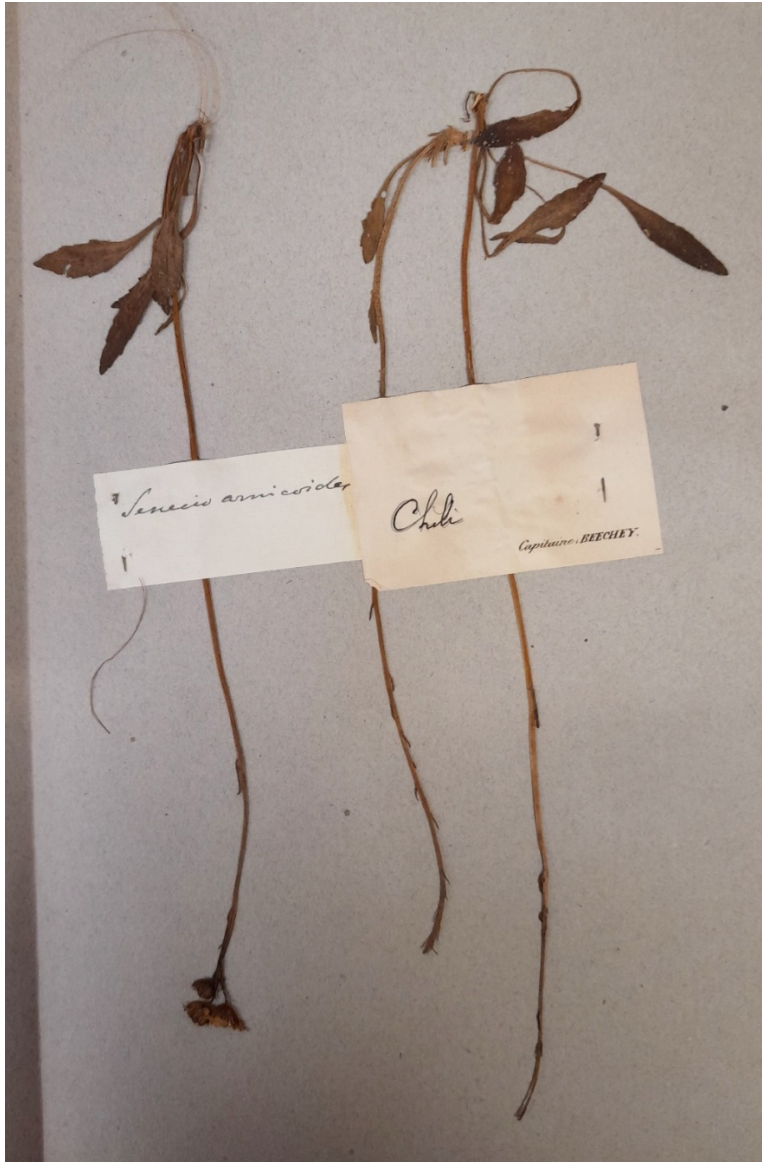


Figure 4. Lectotype of *Senecio arnicoides* Hook. & Arn. (G01094919).

(4) *Senecio valparadisiacus* Colla, Pl. Rar. Chil. 2: 32. 1834; reimpr. Mem. Reale Accad. Sci. Torino 38: 32. 1835.

Type: Chile, Valparaíso, “in fruticetis maritimis prope Valparaíso loco dicto la playa ancha”, VII.1830, *Bertero 1778* (lectotype, **designated here**: TO [TO0165774] photo!; isolectotype: CONC-29266!).

(=) *Senecio glabratus* Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beechey Voy.: 32. 1830.

Type: Chile, Biobío, Concepción [from protologue], s.d., *Beechey s.n.* [Lay & Collie] (lectotype, **designated here**: G [G01094868]!). Epitype, **designated here**: Chile, Valparaíso, X.1832, *Gay s.n.* (G [G01094920]!).

This is another case where under the number *Bertero 1778* two gatherings exist. Both come from Playa Ancha (now Valparaíso) but were made in different months, July (see TO0165774) and August (see P03749241). Bertero rested in Valparaíso from June to September 1830 before sailing to Tahiti to never return (Delprete et al. 2002). Hence, it is not surprising that he collected twice the same species in the same area during the austral winter. Since the lectotype at TO is dated Jul. 1830, the specimens collected in Aug. 1830 are considered as belonging to another gathering and excluded therefore from the type material. These include the duplicates distributed by the Unio itineraria.

Freire et al. (2026: 24) corrected to lectotype the original Cabrera's designation of isotype of the specimen GH00012232 (Cabrera 1949, 478). This specimen is part of the duplicates distributed by the Unio itineraria, and therefore, it does not belong to type material.

Concerning the type material of *Senecio glabratus*, the following information is provided in the protologue: “we have only seen one, and that an indifferent specimen”. Noltie (2010, 169) did not locate it in E or K. He stated that “in a type cover at K are two sheets, ex herb. Hooker annotated by him with the name, but these are later collections [...] and are not original material”. Undoubtedly these specimens are K002620797, K000527598, and K000527599. Again, I found at G a specimen annotated “Herb. Beechey / *Senecio glabratus*” in Hooker's hand. Following same criterion applied to the case of *S. arnicoides* (see above), it is selected to serve as nomenclatural type of the name *S. glabratus*. It consists of a small distal portion of a flowering stem, which could explain the remark made by Hooker and Arnott in the protologue: “an indifferent specimen”. The fragment shows four capitula, one with mature achenes, and a few inflorescence bracts but completely lacks cauline leaves, which are a relevant character to critically identify the species. In the interest of a precise application of its name, an epitype is here designated (G01094920). The selected specimen is a Gay collection from Valparaíso; probable duplicates are kept at G-DC (G00487074) and P (P03749244).

The type locality of *Senecio glabratus* is Concepción, in Biobío Region, but the species has not been recorded farther south of the regions of Valparaíso and Metropolitana (Cabrera 1949; Endemic Plants of Chile 2026). This discrepancy might be the result of confusion on the provenance of the type material.

(5) *Senecio viscosissimus* Colla, Pl. Rar. Chil. 2: 33. 1834; reimpr. Mem. Reale Accad. Sci. Torino 38: 33. 1835.

Type: Chile, Valparaíso, “in sterilibus saxosisque loco dicto « La Plazilla » Valparaíso”, Sep. 1830, *Bertero 1819* (lectotype, **designated here**: G-DC [G00487075]!; isoelectotypes: G [G01094745, G01094746]!, G-DC [G00487020]!, P [P01816595] photo!, P [P01816737]!).

No specimen of *Senecio viscosissimus* has been found in the personal herbarium of Colla in TO. This is supported by the fact that this name is not cited in the catalogue published by Vignolo-Lutati (1955). The locotype indication provided by Colla in the protologue reads: “in fruticetis siccis collium *Valparaíso* loco dicto *la Posta*”. The only Bertero's collection that matches the description provided in the protologue and comes from Valparaíso is *Bertero 1819*; the locality recorded on the label is: “in sterilibus saxosisque loco dicto « La Plazilla » Valparaíso”. If “La Plazilla” [Placilla], located c. 12 km from Valparaíso to the way to Santiago, could also have been known as “La Posta” [staging post] goes beyond my knowledge, but it cannot be ruled out either. In any case, Cabrera (1949, 413) indicated the same Bertero's

collection as the potential type: “Fot. Field Mus. 34.236”, which corresponds to a photograph of the specimen at G-DC [G00487075]. Leaving aside the slight mismatch on the locality, it seems reasonable to consider *Bertero 1819* as the original material of the name *S. viscosissimus* and designate the better specimen as the lectotype. On this basis, the specimen G00487075 at G-DC is selected as lectotype of the name *S. viscosissimus*. It was sent to Candolle from Delessert’s herbarium and bears a label handwritten by Antoine Guillemin (curator at Delessert’s herbarium; Stafleu 1970) with the following information: “Senecio / Valparaiso (Chili) 7^{bre} 1830 / D. Bertero”. The year “1833” at the bottom right corresponds to the date of reception at Candolle’s herbarium. The specimen is mounted on a sheet that also contains a Poeppig gathering of the same species (G00487035).

One of the duplicates of *Bertero 1819* distributed by the Unio itineraria, now at P [P01816737], served Steudel (1841, 564) to publish the nomen nudum *Senecio placillae* Steud.

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