***Acacia delavayi*** Franch. *Pl. Delavay.* :194 (1890)

**Name Status:** Non-Current Name

**Name Type** Basionym Source. Maslin et al. (2013: 40)

**Accepted Name:** *Senegalia delavayi* (Franch.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger

**Type Citation:** "Yun-nan, in collibus incultis ad Kiang-yn; fruct. 5. Sept. 1888 (Delavay)"

**Type Designation:** Lectotype (designated by Maslin et al. 2019: 382): Yunnan Province, ‘Coteaux incultes, Kiang yn’ [Uncultivated hill, Kiang-yu (sphalm. ‘yn’, fide Bretschneider (1898b), page 878); this locality is today known as Heqing County, located in Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, northwest Yunnan between Dali Lake and Lijiang], 5 Sep. 1888, J.M. Delavay s.n. (P barcode P02436157]); isolectotypes: ?K n.v. a note on P barcode P02992388 sheet states that a duplicate of that specimen is at herb. K, but we did not locate it there, KUN 0952825 barcode 1206520 specimen ex P, P barcode P02436158], P barcode P02436159], P barcode 02992388 **Source:** Maslin et al. (2019: 382); Sun & Chen (1990: 262)

**Notes:** Originally published as 'Delavayi'. "In the protologue of Acacia delavayi only a single, un-numbered Delavay collection (dated 5 September 1888 and collected from Kiang-yn) was cited by Franchet (1890), and no herbarium of lodgement was indicated (but it is noted that Franchet worked at herb. P at that time). The original description included both flowers and fruits. Sun and Chen (1990) cited Delavay s.n. at herb. P as the holotype of A. delavayi. However, at P there are five sheets of Delavay s.n., four supporting fruiting specimens and labelled as having been collected from 'Kiang-yn' on 5 Sep. 1888. The fifth sheet supports a flowering specimen and is labelled as having been collected from Yunnan, but without a precise locality and is undated. While the flowering specimen is almost certainly original material (and the source of the flower description in the protologue) it is not regarded as a syntype because it does not bear the Delavay collection details that were given in the protologue. This specimen must have been collected at a different time from the fruiting ones because the flowering and fruiting periods for Senegalia delavayi do not overlap. The four fruiting specimens are syntypes but there is no evidence that only one was used to prepare the original description. Therefore, in conformity with ICN Art. 9.10 (Turland et al., 2018) and as discussed by McNeill (2014), the Sun and Chen (1990) holotype citation is corrected to that of lectotype. Furthermore, a second step lectotypification is under undertaken here to precisely fix the application of this name (cf. ICN Art. 9.17). Accordingly, P [barcode P02436157] has been chosen as the lectotype because it is a well-preserved specimen and is accompanied by a Delavay collection label that gives the collection details that appear in the protologue. In 1978 this specimen was labelled as holotype of A. delavayi by the late Ivan Nielsen (who worked extensively on Asian species of Acacia), but Nielsen never published that typification." (Maslin et al. 2019: 385).