***Acacia pruinescens*** Kurz *J. Asiat. Soc Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist.* 45(4):296, 298 (1877)

**Name Status:** Non-Current Name

**Name Type** Basionym Source. Maslin et al. (2019: 433); Maslin et al. (2013: 41)

**Accepted Name:** *Senegalia pruinescens* (Kurz) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger

**Type Citation:** "Not unfrequent in tropical forests of the southern Pegu Yomah; also Ava, Khakyen Hills, east of Bhamo ( J. Anderson)."

**Type Designation:** Lectotype (first designated by Nielsen 1980: 355, 2nd step designated by Maslin et al. 2019: 433): CHINA, “Poneshee” [located in Yunnan on the border with Myanmar, c. 51 km E of Bhamo, in Dehong Dai & Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Yingjiang County, fide Pei et al. (1991)], 26 Apr. 1868, D.J. Anderson s.n.
(CAL 140803 [barcode 0000012937]; isolectotype: CAL, without accession or barcode number **Source:** Maslin et al. (2019: 433)

**Notes:** "In the protologue of Acacia pruinescens, Kurz (1877 018760) cited the species as occurring in 'southern Pegu Yomah; also Ava, Khakyen Hills, east of Bhamo (J. Anderson)'. Although not explicitly stated in that work, the Yomah collection was very likely a reference to Kurz's own gathering of the species, see Kurz (1874). Acacia pruinescens is therefore regarded here as having been based on Anderson and Kurz specimens which are regarded here as original material. Nielsen (1980) designated a J. Anderson specimen at herb. CAL that was collected from ‘Poneshee’ as the lectotype of A. pruinescens, presuming that it was the same gathering as was cited in the protologue, despite having a seemingly different locality. Nielsen's interpretation is regarded as reasonable because Anderson (1878) clearly indicated that 'Ponsee' was in the Kakhyen hills (which was cited in protologue, as 'Khakyen Hills', and attributed to Anderson). This locality is in far western Yunnan, on the border with Myanmar (see lectotype citation above) and is shown on the map of Bretschneider (web ref. 9, given as 'Pangsi'). However, because there are two specimens of the Anderson gathering at CAL, a second step lectotypification is done above to more precisely typify this name (cf. ICN Art. 9.17). These two specimens have identical labels, each annotated ‘A. pruinescens’ by Kurz and showing the collection information as given by Nielsen (1980), except the date of collection is 1868, not 1866 as cited by Nielsen. CAL 140803 [barcode 0000012937] has been selected as the lectotype because it is the better-preserved specimen." (Maslin et al. 2019: 434)
"Chakrabarty and Gangopadhyay (1996) were seemingly unaware of the lectotypification of Acacia pruinescens by Nielsen (1980), and consequently cited 'Myanmar, Pegu, Yomah to Poungyee, Kurz 1744' at CAL as the holotype of the species. Despite this locality being very similar to one of those given in the protologue, Kurz 1744 was not explicitly cited there, but this collection is certainly original material. It is noted that Kurz 1744 appears to be atypical for Senegalia pruinescens in having glabrous peduncles, even though Kurz (1877 '1876') described A. pruinescens as having hairy or non-hairy peduncles." Maslin et al. (2019: 434). Although the date 1876 appears on the cover of the bound volume 45 of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, on page iv of the journal it clearly states that Part 4 [in which A. pruinescens was described] was issued on 19 April, 1877.