

Taxa proposed by Pourret based on the specimens conserved in Salvador Herbarium (18th century)

Mrs Laura Gavioli^{1,2}, Dr Neus Nualart¹, Dr Neus Ibáñez¹

¹*Institut Botànic De Barcelona (IBB, CSIC-Ajuntament de Barcelona) and Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain,*

²*Facultat de Farmàcia (Universitat de Barcelona), Barcelona, Spain*

The Salvador Herbarium (17th–18th century) is the oldest and best-documented pre-Linnaean one in Spain and consists of 4,960 plant sheets collected by the brothers Joan and Josep Salvador and their father Jaume, or acquired by exchange with important contemporary botanists such as Boerhaave, Tournefort, Antoine and Bernard de Jussieu, Petiver, Magnol, Nissole, Triumfetti, Vaillant, Garelli, and Garidel. Its labels bear pre-Linnaean names used in the works of Tournefort, Bauhin, Lobel, Dodoens, Magnol or Clusius, among others.

Around 1782, the collection was revised for the first time by Pierre André Pourret (1754–1818), a French clergyman who lived in exile in Spain at Santiago de Compostela from 1789 until his death. Pourret added the Linnaean name of the species to the labels of the collection and, in some cases, took out duplicates for his own herbarium, now conserved in MAF as an independent historical collection. In addition, he sent some of these specimens to Lamarck in Paris and to Willdenow in Berlin, which are now preserved in the P and B-Willdenow herbaria, respectively.

Pourret described some taxa based on the specimens of Salvador Herbarium as new species under the Linnaean system. Nevertheless, he also proposed other taxa on the labels of the Salvador Herbarium that had never been described anywhere. In this study, we have identified all names proposed by Pourret on labels of this herbarium—including those validly described and published and those not described anywhere—in order to clarify the revisions made by this botanist and elucidate the history of the herbarium during the 18th century. Research has included the study of the protologues of these names, papers including information about the typification of these taxa, online taxonomic databases and for the pre-Linnaean nomenclature, we used the Codex Botanicus Linnaeanus (Richter, 1835–1839).

