

***ROSA MIRONOVAE*, A NEW REPLACEMENT NAME FOR *R. MUTABILIS* N.V.  
MIRONOVA (ROSACEAE)**

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A new name, *Rosa mironovae* M. Idrees & J.M.H. Shaw, is proposed as a replacement name for the illegitimate name *R. mutabilis* Mironova (Rosaceae), a later homonym of *R. mutabilis* Correvon.

The genus *Rosa* L. (1753) (Rosoideae: Rosaceae, Jussieu, 1789), comprises about 150–200 species, distributed mainly throughout the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere (Gandoger, 1881; Rehder, 1949; Yü *et al.*, 1985; Matthews, 1995; Ku and Robertson, 2003; Wissemann and Ritz, 2005), except one species from tropical Africa. Approximately, half of the species of *Rosa* grow in Asia, while in North America and Europe about a quarter of the total number of species occurs in each continent. Species in this genus are economically important as ornamental shrubs and cut flowers, as well as cosmetics and pharmaceutical research (Yi *et al.*, 2007; Jager *et al.*, 2007; Özçelik *et al.*, 2013; Verma *et al.*, 2020).

Classical taxonomy (Rehder, 1940; Wissemann, 2003) divided the genus into four subgenera based on the diagnostic characters of fruits structure, i.e., *R.* subgen. *Hesperhodos* Cockerell (1913), *R.* subgen. *Hulthemia* (Dumortier 1824) Focke (1888), *R.* subgen. *Platyrhodon* (Hurst 1928) Rehder (1940) and subgen. *Rosa* (Rehder 1940). The first three subgenera are monotypic containing one or two species, while the fourth subgenus *Rosa* harbours about 95% of all species, and is subdivided into ten sections. Many attempts were made to reconstruct the phylogeny of this genus, most of which suggested that the divisions of most subgenera and sections based on morphology were artificial (Matsumoto *et al.*, 1998, 2000, 2001; Iwata *et al.*, 2000; Wu *et al.*, 2000, 2001; Wissemann and Ritz, 2005; Bruneau *et al.*, 2007; Koopman *et al.*, 2008; Qiu, 2012; Liu *et al.*, 2015). Species identification and boundaries in the genus have been notoriously difficult due to intraspecific variation, polyploidy, and interspecific hybridization (Crépin, 1893; Erlanson, 1929; Erlanson-MacFarlane, 1966; Melville, 1967; Wissemann, 2003; Ritz *et al.*, 2005, Joly and Bruneau, 2006; Joly *et al.*, 2006; Schanzer and Vagina, 2007; Mercure and Bruneau, 2008; Ritz and Wissemann, 2011; Kellner *et al.*, 2012; Fougère-Danezan *et al.*, 2015; Gao *et al.*, 2015, 2019).

Taxonomic confusion in the genus *Rosa* is attributed to its complicated evolutionary history of the wild species, and subsequent interbreeding with the cultivated species (Ritz *et al.*, 2005). The absence of clear morphological variation, their recent radiation, incomplete lineage sorting and polyploidy are some features that make the complexity in the genus (Joly and Bruneau, 2006; Wissemann and Ritz, 2005). Morphological characteristics as the basis for the taxonomic classification also cause confusion due to similarity in the features. Sometimes, the morphological features are under severe selection pressure, that is, rapid speciation brings changes in some characters (Meyen, 1973). Sometimes this has resulted in convergence, at other times closely related taxa appear morphologically divergent (Ritz *et al.*, 2005; Schanzer and Kutlunina, 2010), the genus *Rosa* has examples of both (Atienza *et al.*, 2005; Koopman *et al.*, 2008).

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The name *Rosa mutabilis* Bradbury ex James was first described in 1823 but the name was invalid, because there was no validating description or diagnosis (Art. 38.1(a) of ICN; Turland *et al.*, 2018). Jame (1823) mentioned the following information in the original protologue “the new species of Rose, pointed out by Mr. Bradbury and by him called *Rosa mutabilis*. This is a very beautiful species, rising sometimes to the height of eight or ten feet”. The Plants of the World Online database (<https://powo.science.kew.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:733422-1>, accessed 8 June 2023) listed the name as an unpublished synonym of *Rosa setigera* Michx. (1803). According to Nelson and Grills (1998), the cultivar *Rosa* ‘Tipo Ideale’ was first described by Lady Ross-of-Bladensburg in 1921, based on a plant growing in Borromean Islands in the Lago Maggiore in northern Italy, not far from Isola Bella, the famous residence of Prince Gilberto Borromeo (1859–1941). In 1895, Gilberto Borromeo, Prince of Angera had presented a plant of this Rose as a gift to Henri Correvon, the Swiss gardener, who, published it as *Rosa mutabilis* Correvon (1934). It was distributed in cultivation by Daisy Hill Nursery, and as early as 1929–1930 it was listed in the rose catalogue (Thomas, 1987; who noted that as ‘Mutabilis’ and this rose reached Britain in 1916). Eventually, this lovely rose was identified as a cultivar of the Chinese rose, *Rosa chinensis* ‘Tipo Ideale’ (Thomas, 1980; Moore, 1921; Nelson and Grills, 1998), now listed in PF (RHS Plant Finder 1997; POWO, 2023) as *R. × odorata* ‘Mutabilis’.

Recently, Mironova (2012) published a new dwarf wild species from the Rostov region, Russia *Rosa mutabilis* Mironova, sp. nov. (2012) that belongs to the *Rosa* sect. *Gallicanae* (DC. 1818) Ser. (1825), subsect. *Pygmaeae* Muzunova (2001). According to ICN Art. 53. 1 (Turland *et al.*, 2018), it is an illegitimate later homonym of *R. mutabilis* Correvon (1934). A new replacement name, *Rosa mironovae* M. Idrees & J.M.H. Shaw, is therefore proposed here. The specific epithet honours Prof. Dr. Natalia V. Mironova (Botanical Garden, Rostov-on-Don, Russia), author of the replaced name, who first described this new species.

### Nomenclature

*Rosa mironovae* M. Idrees & J. M. H. Shaw, *nom. nov.*

**Replaced name:** *Rosa mutabilis* N.V. Mironova in Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) **97**(3): 376 (2012), *nom. illeg.* non *R. mutabilis* Correvon in Rev. Hort. [Paris]. n.s., **24**: 60 (1934) nec. *R. mutabilis* Bradbury ex James in Account Exped. Pittsburgh [ed. Philadelphia] **1**: 69 (1823) *nom. inval.*

**Type:** Russia. Prov. Rostoviensis, distr. Kujbyscheviensis, in 15 rkm ad pag. Lysogorka, in declibus lapidosis, 9 June 2006, *N. Mironova s.n.* (LE–holo).

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