

## ***Schoenoplectus × flevensis* (*S. lacustris* × *S. tabernaemontani*, Cyperaceae) – A nomenclatural correction**

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### **Abstract**

Additional detail is provided to validate the new combination *Schoenoplectus × flevensis* (D.Bakker) Lansdown & Rumsey **comb. & stat. nov.**

Following our recent paper on the presence of the hybrid between *Schoenoplectus lacustris* (L.) Palla and *S. tabernaemontani* (C.C. Gmel.) Pallain the British Isles (Lansdown & Rumsey, 2020) in which we made a novel combination for this hybrid, it has been pointed out to us that our name was not validly published because a “full and direct reference given to its author and place of valid publication, with page or plate reference and date” was not provided as stipulated in Art. 41.5 (Turland et al., 2018). In order to correct this oversight and validate the new combination we address this below.

*Schoenoplectus × flevensis* (D.Bakker) Lansdown & Rumsey **comb. & stat. nov.**

Basionym: *Scirpus lacustris* subsp. *flevensis* D. Bakker (1954) *Acta Botanica Neerlandica* 3(4): 434.

Holotype: Ketelveld, bij de uitmonding van de Yssel (Flevoland), ondiep uoet water, Netherlands, 1 July 1953, Bakker, D. 1153 (**L** 0442940).

*S. × flevensis* is most readily recognised by possessing a stem size typical of *S. lacustris* but (usually) glaucous in colour, combined with lax and open panicles due to the length of the secondary branches. In British plants the anthers are typically <2 mm, often withered and empty, in contrast to both parents.

### **References**

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