

as he considers *Malva africana* inapplicable due to the presence of “*Malva africana* Mill. ex Steud.” (Steudel, 1821: 506). However this last binomial is a “*nomen nudum*” whereas in the follow-up edition (Steudel, 1841, vol. 2: 93) it is invalide (ICBN, art. 34.1) as “non-accepted” by the author, who considers it synonymous with former *Malva americana* L., and prints it in italics like all the names he defines as non valid and which are therefore not reckoned among the genera and the species mentioned at the foot of each page in his *Nomenclator Botanicus*; the same criteria is used in later *Index Kewensis* (cfr. Burdet, 1985). In fact even Steudel, in the first edition of his work (Steudel, 1821: pg. IV) said he had wished to record each and every name he knew about, including those in botanical garden catalogues (often “*nomina nuda*”), «even if sometimes the indicated plants are clearly false or to refer to other» («*quamvis interdum plane sint fictae, saltem ad alias referendae*»), this obviously means that by recording these names he didn't mean to validate them according to the article 32.1(c) of ICBN, which means referring to a former description or diagnosis (*Malva americana* L. in this case), that would have also brought to the formation of names that are illegitimate because fixed after the ones they are synonymized with. This is also proved by the fact that the word “vid.” appears before most names of species to which it refers to. Thus these names should not be quoted as «ex Steud.», contrary to *Index Kewensis* for example.

Malva africana (Cav.) Soldano, Banfi & Galasso subsp. *africana*

Malva africana (Cav.) Soldano, Banfi & Galasso subsp. *bicolor* (Rouy) Soldano, Banfi & Galasso, **comb. nov.** (bas.: *Lavatera maritima* Gouan subsp. *bicolor* Rouy, *Fl. France*, 4: 46. 1897)

Malva agrigentina (Tineo) Soldano, Banfi & Galasso, **comb. nov.** (bas.: *Lavatera agrigentina* Tineo, *Pl. Rar. Sic. Pugill.*, 1: 13. 1817)

Malva micans (L.) Alef. (= *Lavatera triloba* L. subsp. *triloba*, non *Malva triloba* Cav., non *Malva triloba* Thunb.)

Malva minoricensis (Cambess.) Rodr. (= *Lavatera triloba* L. subsp. *pallescens* (Moris) Nyman)

Malva multiflora (Cav.) Soldano, Banfi & Galasso, **comb. nov.** (bas.: *Malope multiflora* Cav., *Diss.*, 2: 85. 1786) (= *Malva linnaei* M.F.Ray; = *Lavatera cretica* L., non *Malva cretica* L.)

The synonymy utilized for the basionym is drawn from Fernandes (1993).

Malva olbia (L.) Alef. (≡ *Lavatera olbia* L.)

Malva plazzae (Atzei) Soldano, Banfi & Galasso, **comb. nov.** (bas.: *Lavatera plazzae* Atzei, *Boll. Soc. Sarda Sci. Nat.*, 30 (1994/95): 151. 1995)

Malva punctata (All.) Alef. (≡ *Lavatera punctata* All.)

Malva thuringiaca (L.) Vis. (= *Lavatera thuringiaca* L. subsp. *ambigua* (DC.) Nyman [wild]; ≡ *Lavatera thuringiaca* L. subsp. *thuringiaca* [culton])

The subdivision of this entity in two subspecies does not make sense, as the type of the species corresponds to the cultivated form while *Lavatera thuringiaca* L. subsp. *ambigua* (DC.) Nyman matches the original wild one.

Malva trimestris (L.) Salisb. (≡ *Lavatera trimestris* L.)

Malva unguiculata (Desf.) Alef. (= *Lavatera bryoniifolia* Mill., non *Malva bryoniifolia* L.)