

SECTION 12. REJECTION OF NAMES

PROP. 1 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the section as relevant matter has already been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Not recommended for acceptance.

ART. 59

A name or epithet must not be rejected, changed or modified, merely because it is badly chosen, or disagreeable, or because another is preferable or better known.

Examples: This rule was broken by the change of *Staphylea* to *Staphylis*, *Tamus* to *Thamnos*, *Thamnus* or *Tamnus*, *Mentha* to *Minthe*, *Tillaea* to *Tillia*. *Vincetoxicum* to *Alexitoxicum*; and by the change of *Orobanche rapum* to *O. sarothamnophyta*, *O. Columbariae* to *O. columbarihaerens*, *O. Artemisiae* to *O. artemisiepiphyta*. All these modifications must be rejected. — *Ardisia quinquegona* Blume (1825) must not be changed in *A. pentagona* A. DC. (1834) although the specific epithet *quinquegona* is a hybrid word (Latin and Greek).

PROP. 1 (1940 — 9, '50 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as it has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 24, '50 — 76; LYCETT)

Omit the words „or because another is preferable or better known”.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 29; MANSFELD and ROTHMALER)

Am Schluss ist anzufügen: oder dass er seinen ursprünglichen Sinn verloren habe.

PROP. 4 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

A name must be rejected as illegitimate if it was nomenclaturally superfluous when published, i.e. if the taxon to which the name was given, with the given circumscription and taxonomic position possessed already a correct name or, as to species and lower taxa, if there, in lack of a correct name under the said conditions, yet already existed a possibility to form a new combination with the aid of an earlier legitimate epithet within the same rank (cfr art. 69).

The replacing of a legitimate name merely because it is badly chosen or disagreeable is not allowed, nor is the changing of its spelling unless in cases mentioned in sect. 13 or, as to generic names, when a corrected spelling has been accepted as nomen conservandum according to art. 17.

Ex. The ex. given in the present Rules under art. 60 :1, followed by those under 60 :2, with the exclusion of the incorrect ex. of *Tetragonolobus*, which should be replaced by the following ex.: The name *Rhodochiton volubile* Zucc. 1834 is an illegitimate name, since Zuccarini did not adopt the earliest legitimate epithet of the species, namely *atrosanguineum*, when he transferred *Lophospermum atrosanguineum* Zucc. to the new genus *Rhodochiton*; the correct name is *Rhodochiton atrosanguineum* (Zucc.) Rothm. — After the ex. *Seseli*, add the following ex.: The name *Lamium moluccellaefolium* proposed by Fries 1819 (Nov. Fl. Suec. part. V, as *molluccellaefolium*, cfr art. 74) should not be replaced by *L. intermedium* Fr., although this was proposed by Fries himself in a later part of the same work (part. VI, 1823). — The name *Ellichrysum* Mill. was changed by Persoon into the grammatically more correct form *Helichrysum*, and this latter spelling has been adopted as nomen conservandum. In the corresponding case *Eleocharis* R. Br., the corrected spelling *Heleocharis* has not been conserved, and thus the original spelling must stand. — Rafinesque (in Amer. Monthly Mag. 2, 1818, 268) substituted the name *Pteretis* for *Struthiopteris* Willd., while he found the latter name „abominable”, a reason for change not allowed according to art. 60. As the name *Struthiopteris* Willd. was however a later homonym and there was at that time no other legitimate name available for this genus, the name *Pteretis* was not actually superfluous and must therefore be considered legitimate.

Note. Names which are illegitimate according to art. 60 may be retained as nomina conservanda according to art. 17 (cfr below under art. 61).

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Furtado): Not recommended.

Proposal 2 (Lycett): Not recommended. See the example on *Ardisia*.

Proposal 3 (Mansfield and Rothmaler): Recommended for acceptance.

Proposal 3 (Hylander): The proposal of Hylander means a combination of Art. 59 and 60. I cannot recommend this.

NEW ARTICLE 59 bis

PROP. (1950 — 24, '50 — 76; LYCETT, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY)

(1) A change of name of a taxonomic group, based solely on grounds of priority or on the operation of the homonym rule, shall be open to challenge if the new name is to displace a name long in general use, and if its adoption would be likely to lead to confusion or misunderstanding among growers or users of the plant.

(2) Any such challenge must be signed by at least 5 persons concerned in the cultivation or use of the plant in question within 5 years of the publication of the proposed change, or may be made before publication by the discoverer of the new name; must be lodged with the acting Secretary of the Botanical Congress; and must set out fully and clearly the grounds of the challenge.

(3) The Botanical Congress shall set up a Committee (called

hereafter the Competent Authority) to consider and report upon such objections.

(4) The Competent Authority shall, within one year of the lodging of such objection with the aforesaid Secretary decide (by a simple majority) the validity or otherwise of the objection and the Secretary shall communicate this decision to the objectors.

(5) Where the objection is sustained the proposed name shall be inserted in a list of *Nomina Excludenda* and published forthwith (in a manner to be determined).

(6) The list of *Nomina Excludenda* shall also be communicated to the next ensuing Botanical Congress and such names shall henceforth appear only in synonymy as *Nomina Excludenda* and shall not be available for use for the plant in question or for any other.

(7) If the verdict be against the objection, the objectors may appeal against it, after due notice, at the next ensuing Botanical Congress.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

The Spec. Committee for Cultivated Plants will have to report on this proposal. In my opinion acceptance of the proposal is not recommendable

ART. 60

A name must be rejected if it is illegitimate (see Art. 2). The publication of an epithet in an illegitimate combination must not be taken into consideration for purposes of priority (see Art. 45) except as indicated under Art. 61.

A name is illegitimate in the following cases:

(1) If it was nomenclaturally superfluous when published, i.e. if the group to which it was applied, as circumscribed by its author, included the type of a name which the author ought to have adopted under one or more of the Rules.

Examples: The generic name *Cainito* Adans. (*Fam.* II, 166: 1763) is illegitimate because it was a superfluous name for *Chrysophyllum* L. *Sp. Pl.* ed. 1, 192: 1753); the two genera had precisely the same circumscription. — The genus *Unisema* Raf. (*Med. Repos. N. York*, V, 192: 1819) was so circumscribed as to include *Pontederia cordata* L., the type of *Pontederia* L. (1753). Under Art. 50 the name *Pontederia* L. ought to have been adopted for the genus concerned. *Unisema* was therefore nomenclaturally superfluous. — *Chrysophyllum sericeum* Salisb. (*Prodr.* 138: 1796) is illegitimate, being a superfluous name for *C. Cainito* L. (1753), which Salisbury cited as a synonym. — On the other hand, *Cucubalus latifolius* Mill. and *C. angustifolius* Mill. (*Gard. Dict.* ed. 8. nn. 3, 4: 1768) are not illegitimate names, although these species are now re-united with *C. Behen* L. (1753), from which Miller separated them: *C. latifolius* Mill. and *C. angustifolius* Mill. as circumscribed by Miller did not include the type of *C. Behen* L.

(2) If it is a binary or ternary name published in contravention of Art. 16, 50, 52 or 54, i.e. if its author did not adopt the earliest legitimate epithet available for the group with its particular circumscription, position and rank.

Example: *Tetragonolobus Scandalida* Scop. (1772) is an illegitimate name because Scopoli did not adopt the earliest epithet available, namely *siliquosus*, when he transferred *Lotus siliquosus* L. (1759) to *Tetragonolobus* (see Art. 54). On the other hand, *Seseli selinoides* Jacq. (*Enum. Stirp. Vindob.* 51, 227: 1762) is not an illegitimate name, although it is now treated as conspecific with *Peucedanum Silaus* L. (1753), Jacquin (*loc. cit.* 46). Jacquin did not transfer *Peucedanum Silaus* to *Seseli* as *Seseli selinoides*; he described the latter as a new species, based on a cultivated specimen of a plant found wild near Lanzendorf. As circumscribed by Jacquin, *Seseli selinoides* and *Peucedanum Silaus* were mutually exclusive.

(3) If it is a later homonym (see Art. 61).

(4) If it is a generic name which must be rejected under Art. 67.

(5) If its specific epithet must be rejected under Art. 68.

PROP. 1 (1940 — 1; WHEELER)

Add at the end of „(1)“: An avowedly and actually superfluous name is forever illegitimate in any combination or rank and its type is automatically the type of the name for which it was substituted.

Examples: An avowedly superfluous name is one which is proposed with an available name cited in synonymy or with a reference citation to such a name. An example of a name shown to be superfluous by the citation of a reference leading to an available name is *Calystegia sepium* var. *rosea* Choisy, DC. *Prod.* 9 : 433. 1845, where „Bot. Mag. 2. 732“ is cited. In this publication of 1804 there is the available name of the same rank: *Convolvulus sepium* var. *americanus*. An example of an avowedly but not actually superfluous name is *Pteretis* Raf., *Amer. Monthly Mag.* 2 : 268. 1818, which was substituted for *Struthiopteris* Willd. on the untenable ground that *Struthiopteris* was „abominable“. But the generic name *Struthiopteris* had been employed by two authors prior to Willdenow, hence Rafinesque's name, though avowedly superfluous, was actually necessary.

PROP. 2 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

Antrag zu Art. 60 auf Änderung des zweiten Satzes in:
Ein ungültiger Name oder ein Epitheton in einer ungültigen Kombination wird bei Prioritätsfragen nicht berücksichtigt.

PROP. 3 (1940 — 12; FOSBERG)

To article 60 add: „The application of a name is to be determined by the sense in which it is used in its first valid publication. Previous invalid publications do not affect it excepting only when they are useful in doubtful cases as a help in determining the application in the earliest valid publication.“

PROP. 4 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Delete „(see Art. 2)“ and substitute:
„, that is, if it is contrary to a rule.“

PROP. 5 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

In front of the second paragraph insert:
„Art. 60 bis.“

PROP. 6 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Delete subdivisions (2), (3), (4), and (5) and change the beginning

paragraph of this enumeration to read as follows:

„A name of a taxonomic group is illegitimate if it was nomenclaturally superfluous ... etc.”

PROP. 7 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

In subdivision (2) delete:

„52 or 54”

In subdivision (2) delete:

„51, 52, 53, 54, or 55”

also delete subdivisions (3), (4) and (5) and substitute as follows:

„(3) If it is later homonym (see Art. 30, 61, 70).

„(4) If it is a *nomen ambiguum* (see Art. 62), or a *nomen dubium* (see Art. 63), or a *nomen confusum* (see Art. 64), or if it is based on a monstrosity (see Art. 65).

„(5) If it is a generic name which is contrary to Art. 25 or which must be rejected under Art. 67.

„(6) If it is a specific epithet contrary to Art. 27 or which must be rejected under Art. 68.

„(7) If it is a subdivisional epithet which is contrary to Art. 28 or which must be rejected under Art. 30, 61 bis or 68.

„(8) If it is a name of a subdivision of a genus which is contrary to Art. 24, 26 or 53.

„(9) If it is a name of a group above the rank of genus which name is contrary to Art. 23 or 66.

„(10) If it is a name of a hybrid which is contrary to Art. 31, 32, 33 or 34.

„(11) If it is a name of a Fungus which is contrary to Art. 57.

„(12) If in general it is contrary to Art. 13, 18, 50, 56, 58, 59 and 65 bis.

PROP. 8 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Under subdivision (2) delete the last sentence of the Examples, that is the sentence that begins as follows:

„As circumscribed by Jacquin, ...”

PROP. 9 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Modify as follows:

A name must be rejected if it is illegitimate (see art. 60—68). An illegitimate name or epithet (cfr art. 16) must not be taken into consideration for purposes of priority, except as indicated under art. 61.

PROP. 10 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as it has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Wheeler): Rejected by the Utrecht Conference. In the discussion on this proposal Hylander moved to add in the second paragraph after „A name” the words „even if validly published”. This motion was carried unanimously. I can see now no good reason to add these words. They seem to me superfluous.

Proposal 2 (Handel-Mazzetti): Rejected by the Utrecht Conference.

Proposal 3 (Fosberg): Referred by the Utrecht Conference to the Spec. Comm. on Typification. In my opinion acceptance of the proposal is not advisable as it seems superfluous.

Proposal 4 (Boivin): This should be left to the Editorial Comm. If the new Art. 8 bis is accepted, reference should be made to that Article.

Proposal 5—8 (Boivin): In my opinion it is not advisable to accept these proposals. The cases are already provided for in the Rules.

Proposal 9 (Hylander): Not recommended.

Proposal 10 (Furtado): Not recommended.

NEW RECOMMENDATION XXXVI bis

PROP. (1950 — 11; JAPANESE BOTANISTS)

When botanist A found that a living botanist B unconsciously published a homonym newly given to any botanical rank, A must advise B about it, so that B can correct it accordingly.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Though I appreciate the contents of this proposal, it seems out of place to have an advice for etiquette incorporated in the Rules.

ART. 61

A name of a taxonomic group is illegitimate and must be rejected if it is a *later homonym*, that is if it duplicates a name previously and validly published for a group of the same rank based on a different type. Even if the earlier homonym is illegitimate, or is generally treated as a synonym on taxonomic grounds, the later homonym must be rejected. When the new name is simultaneously published for more than one group, the first author who adopts one of them, rejecting the other, or substitutes another name for one of them, must be followed.

Examples: The generic name *Tapeinanthus* Boiss. ex. Benth. (1848) given to a genus of *Labiatae*, is a later homonym of *Tapeinanthus* Herb. (1837), a name previously and validly published for a genus of *Amaryllidaceae*; *Tapeinanthus* Boiss. ex. Benth. must therefore be rejected as was done by Th. Durand (*Ind. Gen. Phan.* 703:1888) who renamed it *Thuspeinanta*. — The generic name *Amblyanthera* Müll. Arg. (1860) is a later homonym of the validly published generic name *Amblyanthera* Blume (1849) and must therefore be rejected.

although *Amblyanthera* Blume is now reduced to *Osbeckia* L. (1753). — *Astragalus rhizanthus* Boiss. (*Diagn. Fl. Or.*, Ser. 1, II, 83 : 1843) is a later homonym of the validly published name *Astragalus rhizanthus* Royle (*Illustr. Bot. Himal.* 200 : 1835), and it must therefore be rejected, as was done by Boissier who renamed it *A. cariensis* (*Diagn. ser. 1. IX*, 57 : 1849). — Linnaeus (*Sp. Pl.* : 1753) published *Aira 1 spicata* on p. 63 and *Aira 7 spicata* on p. 64, but in 'errata' (vol. II, after 'Nomina trivialia' and 'Addenda', line 9 from base) substituted *indica* for *spicata* of species 1 on p. 63; the name *Aira spicata* L. is therefore valid for species 7 on p. 64.

Note. Mere orthographic variants of the same name are treated as homonyms, when they are based on different types. — see Art. 70.

PROP. 1 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

Art. 61 ist zu streichen.

Sollte dies aber nicht angenommen werden, als Eventualantrag:

„regelwidrig ist oder“ ist zu streichen. In diesem Falle:

Beispiele: *Arundo villosa* Trin., *Spec. Gram.*, 3, t. 352, 1836 ist gültig und zur Kombination unter *Timouria* zu verwenden, da das ältere Homonym *A. villosa* Schult., *Mant.*, 2, 287, 1828 nur als Synonym veröffentlicht ist. — O. Kuntze verwendete den Namen *Cacalia* L. in regelwideriger Weise für *Vernonia* und machte darunter alle Kombinationen und viele neue Namen, worin ihm niemand folgte. Diese Speziesnamen können unter *Cacalia* in der richtigen Auffassung gegeben werden.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 11; JAPANESE BOTANISTS)

In art. 61 „is illegitimate and must be rejected“ would be changed to ‚cannot be maintained‘.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Modify as follows:

A name must be rejected if it is a later homonym, i.e. if it duplicates a name previously and validly published for a taxon based on another type within the same rank. Even if the earlier homonym is illegitimate or is generally treated as a synonym on taxonomic grounds or has been rejected according to art. 17 in favour of a later synonym, the later homonym must be rejected.

Generic names are homonyms when they are quite identical or when they are considered merely as orthographic variants of the same word, i.e. in the following cases:

- (1) When they are derived from personal names and differ merely in the ending being -a or -ia (ex.: *Eschweilera* and *Eschweileria*; *Columella* and *Columellia*; *Hariota* and *Hariotia*),
- (2) When they are derived from Greek words beginning with spiritus asper, this being transcribed with h or omitted (ex.: *Holopetalum* and *Olopetalum*),
- (3) When they are derived from Greek words containing the diphthongs $\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$ or $\alpha\epsilon$, these being transcribed with ai or ae or e, resp. ei or i or e and oi or oe or e (ex.: *Chaeturus* Willd. 1787 and *Chaeturus* Link ap. Schrad. 1799 are considered as orthographic

variants, and the lastmentioned name must therefore be replaced by *Chaetopogon* Janchen 1913).

(4) When they are derived from Greek words containing the letter κ , this being transcribed with *k* or with *c*, except in cases where it is the initial letter of the names, when they are considered as not homonymous (ex. *Scytanthus* and *Skytanthus*).

In other cases, generic names with slightly different spelling, which are likely to cause confusion may by decision of an International Botanical Congress or its executive organs be declared as homonymous (e.g. *Bradlea* Adans., *Bradlaeia* Neck., *Bradleja* Banks ex Gaertn. and *Braddleya* Vell., which all commemorate Richard Bradley and, esp. due to various spelling of each of them by later authors, cannot be used without serious risk of confusion).

Ex. of different generic names: The ex. given now under art. 70: *Rubia* and *Rubus* *Peltophorus* and *Peltophorum*. — Add the following: *Hillebrandia*, *Hildebrandia* and *Hild(en)brandtia*; *Robergea* and *Robergia*; *Hovea* and *Howea*; *Erycibe* and *Erysibe*; *Lachnaea* and *Lachnea*; *Tripteris* and *Triopterus*; *Symphystemon* and *Symphystemon*; *Pleuripetalum* and *Pleuropetalum*; *Codonanthe* and *Codonanthus*; *Podanthes*, *Podanthus* and *Podanthum*; *Asterostemma* and *Astrostemma*; *Asperella* and *Asprella*; *Toxicodendron* and *Toxicodendrum*.

Epithets are considered identical even if they differ in the adjectival ending (e.g. *acer* and *acris*; *tricolor* and *tricolorus*; *glandulifer*, *glanduliferus*, *glanduliger* and *glanduligerus*) or if they are orthographic variants of the same word as mentioned in art. 74 and App. . . .

Ex. The present ex. under art. 61 with addition of the following two: De Candolle in 1834 raised *Rhizalis salicornioides* Haw. to a genus of its own with the name *Hariota* „DC. non Adans.”, and this generic name has been retained by most subsequent authors. As it is, however, a later homonym of *Hariota* Adans. 1763, Britton & Rose in 1915 substituted for *Hariota* DC. the new name *Hatoria*, and this should be taken up although *Hariota* Adans. has been rejected in favour of the later synonym *Rhizalis* Gaertn. 1788, unless *Hariota* DC. is conserved against *Hariota* Adans. — *Agarum* Bory 1826 must be conserved against *Agarum* Link ap. Schrad. although the latter name is a synonym of *Phyllophora* Crov. 1830, which is n. cons.

When an author simultaneously publishes the same new name for more than one taxon, the first author who adopts one of them, or substitutes another name for one of them, must be followed.

Ex. The ex. *Aira spicata* L. as given in Synopsis of Proposals. . . . 6th Intern Bot. Congress, p. 48.

Note 1. (New.) If a generic name has an earlier homonym the spelling of which is, however, due to an unintentional orthographic or typographic error, which has later been corrected by its author, this earlier homonym does not make the later one illegitimate.

Ex. In 1857 (*Revue Hortic.* 4) Lemaire substituted the new name *Wagneria* for the generic name *Calyptrostigma* Trautv. & Mey., this latter being a later homonym of *Calyptrostigma* Klotzsch ap. Lehm. 1844. There is, however, an earlier name *Wagneria* Klotzsch 1854, but this was later (1855) by its own author corrected into *Wageneria*, as it was intended to commemorate the German plant collector H. Wagener. Thus the name *Wagneria* Lemaire must be considered legitimate.

Note 2. (New.) As soon as two generic names with slightly different spelling are considered as „orthographic variants” and thus homonymous, also specific names within the resp. genera must be considered as homonymous, if their epithets are identical (or considered as orthographic variants).

Exceptions. In order to avoid disadvantageous changes in the nomenclature, names of orders, families and genera which should according to art. 60—61 be rejected but which have for a long time been in common use, may be conserved according to art. 17.

PROP. 4 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as it is incorporated in the proposed Art. 52.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Handel-Mazzetti): Rejected by the Utrecht Conference. It may be emphasized that it would be very disadvantageous to delete art. 61 or to alter its meaning.

Proposal 2 (Japanese Botanists): Not recommended. It would weaken the sense of the article.

Proposal 3 (Hylander): Not recommended. The first part of this proposal is the same as the present article. The proposed additions are dealing with orthography and that has found a place in section 13. It seems superfluous to repeat it here. This article is dealing with names which are homonyms under these Rules and we need not give a definition of the latter as that is given elsewhere.

Proposal 4 (Furtado): Not recommended.

NEW ARTICLE 61 bis

PROP. (1940 — 15; DE TONI)

„Um zu vermeiden, dass die strenge Anwendung des vorhergehenden Art. 61 eine folgenschwere Umwälzung der botanisch-systematischen Nomenklatur bringe, werden in Analogie des Art. 21 geeignete beizubehaltende Homonymen-Listen, als Ausnahme des Art. 61, verfasst. Der neueste Homonym, der in den beizubehaltenden Listen eingeschlossen ist, muss den Alten vorgezogen werden”.

Note: „Die Listen der beizubehaltenden Namen werden der Billigung des internationalen Kongresses durch Unterkommissionen und Nomenklaturkommissionen unterbreitet. Diese Listen werden für neue Zusätze offen gehalten”.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Referred to the Spec. Comm. concerned by the Utrecht Conference. The proposal means the introduction of Nomina (epitheta) specifica conservanda.

NEW ARTICLE 61 ter

PROP. (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

A name of a taxonomic group is treated as illegitimate if it was published with alternative ranks. A name of a subdivision of a species is treated as illegitimate if its rank is not clearly stated.

„Examples: Alternative ranks: *Antennaria parvifolia* Nuttall var. or f. *rosea* Greene, *Athyrium Filis-femina* f. or var. *rubellum* Gilbert. Undetermined rank: *Thalictrum thyrsoideum sylvanum* Lunnell”.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

This proposal is recommended for acceptance, at any rate the first sentence. The second sentence might involve too many name-changes. Perhaps as an alternative it could be added to the last sentence „and if published after Jan. 1 1951”.

NEW ARTICLE 61 quater

PROP. 1950 — 40; MELVILLE and MILNE-REDHEAD

To avoid disadvantageous changes in the nomenclature of species of Phanerogamae by the strict application of Articles 60 and 61, the Rules shall provide lists of specific names (or epithets) which must be retained as exceptions. These names shall concern only a limited number of species, and especially those of trees and other plants which are extensively cultivated, or which are otherwise of economic importance. The names to be conserved shall be by preference those which have been in general use in the fifty years immediately preceding the Seventh International Botanical Congress, Stockholm, 1950. The list of these names shall form an appendix to the Rules.

Note 1. These lists of conserved names shall remain permanently open for additions.

Note 2. Any proposal of a name for conservation must be accompanied by a detailed statement of the case for its conservation.

Note 3. A conserved name is conserved against all other names for the group, whether these are cited in the corresponding list of rejected names or not, so long as the group concerned is not united or re-united with another group bearing a legitimate name. In the event of a union or re-union with another group, the earlier of the two competing names is adopted in accordance with Art. 56.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

This article means the introduction of Nomina (epitheta) specifica conservanda. To be judged by the special committee concerned. I still doubt very much the advisability of the introduction of this new principle in the Rules.

NEW ARTICLE 61 quinquies

PROP. 1950 — 40; MELVILLE and MILNE-REDHEAD

In order to avoid confusion or inconvenience in industries concerned with well-known plants (i.e. plants of economic importance), earlier synonyms or homonyms which would endanger the use of the currently accepted name of any such plant shall be placed on a list of *Nomina proscripta* (or *Nomina praetercunda*), following agreement at an International Botanical Congress. Such a name shall thereafter be ignored or treated as non-existent nomenclaturally in so far as it affects the protected name, and a name which is illegitimate under Art. 60 on account of an earlier quoted synonym shall become legitimate, when the synonym is proscribed. The proscription of a name under this rule shall in no way affect the nomenclature of other species. The procedure for submitting names for inclusion in a list of *nomina proscripta* shall be the same as that prescribed for *Nomina conservanda* (Art. 21).

This Rule shall not be retroactive, but shall take effect from (the date of its acceptance or an agreed date). Subsequently a published alteration of the name of a well-known economic plant, under Arts. 60 or 61, may be suspended, for consideration at an International Botanical Congress, if a case for the application of the rule be duly made out and published in a botanical journal of international repute.

Note 1. The protected names are, of course, not exempt from alterations due to changes in taxonomic opinion.

Note 2. It is understood that the typification of species considered under this rule shall be investigated before action is taken.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

This proposal is an alternative to the preceding one. The proposers have asked the opinion of the present staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew and among them there was a balance in favour of the above proposal.

ART. 62

A name of taxonomic group must be rejected if, owing to segregation, it is used with different meanings, and so becomes a permanent source of error. A list of names to be abandoned for this reason (*Nomina ambigua*) will form Appendix IV.

Examples: The generic name *Alsine* L., being used by various authors for three genera of *Caryophyllaceae* (*Stellaria* L., *Spergularia* J. et C. Presl, *Minuartia* L.), has been a permanent source of confusion and error (see Sprague in *Kew Bull.* (1920) 308). — The name *Rosa villosa* L. *Sp. Pl.* ed. I, 491 (1753) is rejected, because it has been applied to several different species, and has become a source of confusion. — *Lavandula Spica* L. *Sp. Pl.* ed. 1, 572 : 1753 included the two species subsequently known as *L. officinalis* Chaix and *L. latifolia* Vill. The name

Lavandula Spica has been applied almost equally to these two species and, being now completely ambiguous, must be rejected (see *Kew Bull.* 1932, p. 295).

PROP. 1 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

Antrag zu Art. 62 auf Änderung des ersten Satzes in:

Ein Name einer systematischen Gruppe ist zu verwerfen, wenn er durch mindestens 100 Jahre ausschliesslich oder fast ausschliesslich für eine andere Gruppe oder mehrere andere Gruppen verwendet wurde, als jene, der er richtig zukommt (nomen abusum oder sinistrum), denn sein Gebrauch in diesem Sinne würde ständig zu Verwirrung und Irrtümern Anlass geben.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 29; MANSFELD and ROTHMALER)

Art. 62 soll lauten:

Ein Name einer systematischen Gruppe ist zu verwerfen, wenn er auf Grund einer Anwendung in verschiedenen Sinne ständig zu Verwirrung und Irrtum Anlass gibt. Eine Liste solcher Namen (Nomina ambigua) wird im Anhang der Regeln gegeben. (Anhang IV).

PROP. 3 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Modify als follows: A name of a species or a subdivision of a species may in the same way be rejected if, owing to its use with different meanings (esp. due to segregation or misinterpretation) or owing to the common use of a younger homonym for another taxon, it becomes a permanent source of confusion and error.

A list of names abandoned for this reason (nomina ambigua) is given in App. ...

PROP. 4 (1950 — 62; FOSBERG)

Delete the Art.

PROP. 5 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as is has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52 quinquies.

PROP. 6 (1950 UTRECHT CONFERENCE)

Combine Art. 62 and Art. 63.

PROP. 7 BREMEKAMP

Delete the last sentence.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (H a n d e l - M a z z e t t i): Not recommended.

Proposal 2 (M a n s f e l d and R o t h m a l e r): This seems to me an improvement of the wording of the article.

Proposal 3 (H y l a n d e r): Not recommended.

Proposal 4 (F o s b e r g): There is much in favour of this proposal as undoubtedly the article may be used to create a list of Nomina Specifica conservanda. On the other hand there certainly are many ambiguous names of which one would gladly be rid. The proposal was accepted by the American Botanists.

Proposal 5 (F u r t a d o): Not recommended.

Proposal 6 (U t r e c h t C o n f e r e n c e): If proposal 4 is rejected, acceptance of this proposal is recommended. The text of the combined article will have to be revised.

Proposal 7 (B r e m e k a m p): Recommended for acceptance, as such a list may lead to the introduction of nomina specifica conservanda.

ART. 63

A name of a taxonomic group must be rejected when its application is uncertain (*nomen dubium*).

Example: *Ervum siloniense* L. (Cent. II, Pl. 28, 1756) is a name the application of which is uncertain; it must therefore be rejected (see Schinz und Thell. in *Vierteljahrsschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich*, LVIII, 71:1913).

PROP. 1 (1950 — 48; H Y L A N D E R)

Modify as follows: A name may by decision of an International Botanical Congress or its executive organs be rejected if its application is uncertain.

A list of such names (nomina dubia) is given in App. ...

PROP. 2 (1950 — 83; F U R T A D O)

Delete the Art. as it has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52 sexies.

PROP. 3 (1950 U T R E C H T C O N F E R E N C E)

Combine Art. 62 and Art. 63.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (H y l a n d e r): The proposal for a list of „nomina dubia” is in my opinion not to be recommended. It is as Fosberg has said for the „nomina ambigua” also for these names in reality an introduction of the „nomina specifica conservanda”. The compilation of such a list would moreover take years.

Proposal 2 (F u r t a d o): Not recommended.

Proposal 3 (U t r e c h t C o n f e r e n c e): See under Art. 62.

NEW ARTICLE 63 bis

PROP. (1950 — 62, '50 — 71; L I T T L E)

A name (of a taxonomic group) more than one hundred years old

but which has not been accepted as valid, so far as known, by any subsequent author (exclusive of indexes of nomenclature) within the first one hundred years after publication (or by Jan. 1, 1950, in the case of a name published before 1850) must be rejected as a *nomen extinctum* if it is an earlier synonym or earlier homonym of any name otherwise valid and accepted in use.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

This too is a proposal for „Nomina Specifica Conservanda”. See also Art. 61 quinquies.

I believe that the introduction of this principle in the Rules will have disastrous consequences.

RECOMMENDATION XXXVII

When the correct application of a *nomen dubium* has been established by subsequent investigation (of types etc.), authors adopting it should for purposes of precision cite the name of the author who published the additional certifying evidence as well as that of the original author. The connective *secundum* (abbreviated *sec.*) should be used between the names of the original and certifying authors. It is also desirable to add the date of certification.

Example: The generic name *Bembix* Lour. (*Fl. Cochinch.* 282:1790) was a *nomen dubium* from the time of its publication until 1927, when Spencer Moore (in *Journ. of Bot.* LXV, 279) identified it with *Ancistrocladus*: the latter name has been proposed for conservation, but should the name *Bembix* be adopted it should be cited as *Bembix* Lour. sec. Spencer Moore.

NO PROPOSALS

ART. 64

A name of a taxonomic group must be rejected if the characters of that group were derived from two or more entirely discordant elements, especially if those elements were erroneously supposed to form part of the same individual. A list of names to be abandoned for this reason (*Nomina confusa*) will form Appendix V.

Examples: The characters of the genus *Schrebera* L. (*Sp. Pl.* ed. 2, 1662:1763, *Gen. Pl.* ed. 6, 124:1764) were derived from the two genera *Cuscuta* and *Myrica* (parasite and host) (see Retz. *Obs.* VI, 15:1791). The characters of the genus *Actinotinus* Oliv. (in Hook., *Ic. Pl.* t. 1740:1888) were derived from the two genera *Viburnum* and *Aesculus*, owing to the inflorescence of a *Viburnum* having been inserted into the terminal bud of an *Aesculus* by a native Chinese collector. The names *Schrebera* and *Actinotinus* must therefore be abandoned.

PROP. 1 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

Zu den Nomina confusa (richtiger Plantae compositae) des Art. 64 sind auch jene Pflanzen zu rechnen, deren Beschreibung z. B. ein blühendes Exemplar mit Früchten verbindet, die einer anderen

Familie angehören, oder, wie es bei Loureiro vorkommt, gar nicht vorlagen, sondern dazu erfunden wurden.

**PROP. 2 (1950 — 13, '50 — 62; SMITH and WEHMEYER,
AMERICAN TAXONOMISTS)**

Substitute the following:

„A name of a taxonomic group must be rejected if the characters of that group were derived from two or more entirely discordant elements, unless it is possible to select one of these elements as a satisfactory type of the name. [A list of names to be abandoned under the article (*nomina confusa*) will form Appendix V.]”
Present examples may be retained.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 13; SMITH and WEHMEYER)

A name of a taxonomic group must be rejected if the characters of that group were derived from two or more entirely discordant elements, unless it is possible to select one of these elements as a satisfactory type. For nomenclatorial purposes names of lichens are to be considered as names applying to only the algafungous association and as such are excepted from the above ruling. If either the fungus or algal component is referred to by means of a binomial, this binomial must be arrived at in accordance with the rules applying to its respective group.

PROP. 4 (1950 — 18, '50 — 20, '50 — 53; DIEHL)

Add sentence to read as follows:

„For purposes of nomenclature lichens are to be treated as fungi except as limited by Art. 20 (d).”

PROP. 5 (1950 — 20, '50 — 45, '50 — 62; ROGERS)

For „especially” substitute „and”.

PROP. 6 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Delete the word „especially” and add the following note:

„Note: For nomenclatural purposes, Lichens are treated as individuals.”

PROP. 7 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Modify as follows: In the same way a name may be rejected if the characters on which it was based were derived from two or more entirely discordant elements, esp. if these were erroneously supposed to form part of the same individual.

If a new genus with a new species has been based on such discordant elements and its name is rejected for this reason, even the epithet of the species is considered illegitimate and must not be taken into consideration for purposes of priority.

A list of names rejected for that reason (nomina confusa) is given in App. ...

Ex. Add: The name *Lobelia Gregoriana* Bak. fil. (in Journ. of Bot. 32, 1894, 66) must be rejected as it was based on leaves of a *Senecio* species (later called *S. Brassica* R. E. Fr. & Th. Fr. jr.) and an inflorescence of a *Lobelia*; the latter was by R. E. Fries and Th. Fries called *L. keniensis*, and this name should be taken up. — In the same way the name *Senecio keniensis* Bak. fil. (l.c. 140) must be replaced by the later names *S. Brassica* R. E. Fr. & T. Fr. jr. and *S. keniodendron* R. E. Fr. & Th. Fr. jr., as it was based on trunks of the former and inflorescences of the latter. — In 1893, Zukal described (in Österr. Bot. Zschr. 43, 73) a new genus of *Myxomycetes*, *Hymenobolus* (later changed to *Hymenobolina* Zukal), which was said to differ from all other *Myxomycetes* by being parasitical. This statement was, however, as later shown, due to a misinterpretation of the so called plasmodia, which were in fact the mycelium of a Deuteromycete, *Illosporium roseum* Mart. ex. Fr. The names *Hymenobolus* and *Hymenobolina* of Zukal are thus nomina confusa, founded on a fungus mycelium and sporangia of a Myxomycete and must be rejected as well as the epithet of the species. The Myxomycete concerned was later on described as a new species of the genus *Licea* as *Licea singularis*, which is the correct name within this genus. By some authors it is placed in the genus *Orcadella* and should then be called *O. singularis* (Jahn) R. Sant. (in Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 42, 1948, 46), not *O. parasitica* as proposed by Hagelstein.

Note. For purposes of nomenclature lichens are, with the exceptions mentioned in art. 38 and 57, treated as Fungi, i.e. their names are considered as applying exclusively to their fungal component but for practical reasons used also for the whole consortium of fungus and alga.

PROP. 8 (1950 — 62; CAMP)

Add the following sentence:

„For nomenclatural purposes names given to Lichenes shall be considered as also applying to their fungal components.”

PROP. 9 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as it has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52 quinquies.

PROP. 10 (BREMEKAMP)

Delete the last sentence.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Handel-Mazzetti): Not recommended.

Proposal 2 (American Taxonomists): Accepted by the Utrecht Conference.

Proposal 3 (Smith and Wehmeyer): Not recommended.

Proposal 4 (Diehl): To be judged by the Spec. Committee on Lichens and Fungi.

Proposal 5 (Rogers): Not recommended. Rejected by the American Botanists.

Proposal 6 (Boivin): Not recommended.

Proposal 7 (H y l a n d e r): The additional paragraph seems to be superfluous.

Proposal 8 (C a m p): Accepted by the American Botanists. By the Utrecht Conference referred to the Spec. committees concerned.

Proposal 9 (F u r t a d o): Not recommended.

Proposal 10 (B r e m e k a m p): Recommended for acceptance cf. Art. 62.

NEW ARTICLE 64 bis

PROP. (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

An epithet of a subspecies or a lower subdivision of a species meaning typical, genuine etc. (such as *typicus*, *genuinus*, *verus*) must not be transferred under an epithet founded on another nomenclatural type; a combination so formed must be rejected as illegitimate. An epithet consisting of a specific epithet preceded by the prefix *eu-* must not be used under another specific epithet than that preceded by the prefix.

Ex. *Rhinanthus major* Ehrh. has been divided in several „seasonal races” commonly designated as subspecies. One of these, the „vernal race”, was in the same year (1901) called *Rh. major* subsp. *typicus* by Neuman and *Alectorolophus major* subsp. *eumajor* by Sterneck, which latter epithet was transferred under *Rhinanthus major* by Schinz & Thellung in 1914. The name *Rhinanthus major* Ehrh. must, however, be rejected as a later homonym and get another name, *Rh. serotinus* (Schönb.) Sch. & Thell., ampl. Hyl. Under this name no one of the subspecific epithets concerned can be used; the correct subspecific name seems to be *Rh. serotinus* subsp. *vernalis* (Zinger) Hyl. — If *Setaria italica* and *S. viridis* are taken as subspecies of one collective species (which then must be called *S. italica* as based on the earlier basynym *Panicum italicum* L. 1753, not *S. viridis*, based on *Panicum viride* L. 1759), the latter should be called subsp. *viridis* Thell. 1912, not subsp. *eu-viridis*, although the lastmentioned epithet is of earlier date, made under *Panicum viride* by Asch. & Graebn. 1.... — The subspecific epithet *eu-grandifolia* made by Schneider for a subspecies of *Tilia platyphylla* ('*platyphyllos*') is not in accordance with art. 65 and should be rejected..

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Not recommended. This has been dealt with in Art. 28 bis.

ART. 65

A name of a taxonomic group must be rejected when it is based on a monstrosity.

Examples: The generic name *Uropedium* Lindl. was based on a monstrosity which is now referred to *Phragmipedium cordatum* Rolfe. — The name *Ornithogalum fragiferum* Vill. (*Hist. Pl. Dauph.* II, 269: 1787) was based on a monstrosity, and must therefore be rejected: on transference to the genus *Gagea* the specific epithet *fragiferum* must also be rejected: the oldest name for the normal plant being *Ornithogalum fistulosum* Ram. ex DC. (1795), the species must be called *Gagea fistulosa* (Ram. ex DC.) Ker Gawl.

PROP. 1 (1950 — 5; VAN DIJK)

Delete the Art.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Add the following note:

„Note. If it is found useful or desirable to name monstrosities and to use names and epithets based on monstrosities, the use of such names must then be restricted to the monstrosities themselves and these names have no priority over names based on normal plants.”

PROP. 3 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Modify as follows: A name must be rejected if it is based on a monstrosity caused by a parasite or a gall forming organism.

Ex. The name *Agrostis pumila* L. (Mant. I, 1767) was based on specimens of *A. tenuis* Sibth. in a dwarf state caused by the smut fungus *Tilletia decipiens* and should not be taken up instead of the later name of Sibthorp.

PROP. 4 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as it has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52 quinquies.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

- Proposal 1 (V a n D i j k): Accepted by the Utrecht Conference. It is perhaps advisable to retain the article at least provisionally.
Proposal 2 (B o i v i n): Not recommended. We must not introduce names which have no status under the Rules.
Proposal 3 (H y l a n d e r): Not recommended.
Proposal 4 (F u r t a d o): Not recommended.

NEW ARTICLE 65 bis

PROP. 1950 — 39; BOIVIN

A name of a taxonomic group must be rejected if it is not ultimately based on actual plants or specimens, even though the existence of such a group is possible or probable.

„Example: *Equisetum sylvaticum* L. var. *pauciramosum* Milde f. *neoserotinum* Vict. must be rejected because at the time it was described the describer did not know that any such plant existed, even though he rightly supposed that it would certainly turn up if searched for diligently.”

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

This new Article seems superfluous.

ART. 66

The name of an order, suborder, family or subfamily, tribe or subtribe, must be changed when it is taken from the name of a genus which is known not to belong to the group in question.

Examples: If the genus *Portulaca* were excluded from the family now known as *Portulacaceae*, the residual group could no longer bear the name *Portulacaceae* and would have to be renamed. — Link (*Hort. Berol.* I, 230 : 1827) gave the name *Tristeginae* to a „suborder” of *Gramineae*, from *Tristegis* Nees (now treated as a synonym of *Melinis* Beauv.). Nees (in Hooker and Arnott, *Bot. Beechey's Voy.* 237 : 1836) treated the group as a tribe, under the name *Tristegineae*. When Stapf (in *Fl. Cap.* VII, 313 : 1898) excluded *Tristegis* from the tribe *Tristegeae* he legitimately renamed the tribe *Arundinelleae*.

PROP. 1 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Delete the Art.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as it has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52 bis.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

I can see no reason to delete the article. It may seem superfluous, but as a matter of fact, this case is not dealt with in any of the articles of sect. 12.

ART. 67

Names of genera are illegitimate in the following special cases and must be rejected.

(1) When they are merely words not intended as names.

(2) When they coincide with a technical term currently used in morphology unless they were accompanied, when originally published, by specific names in accordance with the binary method of Linnaeus. On and after Jan. 1, 1912, all new generic names coinciding with such technical terms are unconditionally rejected.

(3) When they are unitary designations of species.

(4) When they consist of two words, unless these words were from the first combined into one, or joined by a hyphen.

Examples: (1) *Anonymos* Walt. *Fl. Carol.* 2, 4, 9, etc. : 1788) must be rejected as being a word applied to 28 different genera by Walter to indicate that they were without names.

(2) The generic name *Radicula* Hill. (*Brit. Herb.* 264 : 1756) coincide with the technical term *radicula* (radicle), and when originally published, was not accompanied by specific names in accordance with the Linnean method. These were not added until 1794 (by Moench), after the publication of the generic name *Rorippa* Scop. (1760). *Radicula* Hill must therefore be rejected in favour of *Rorippa*. — *Tuber Micheli* ex Fries (*Syst. Myc.* II, 289 : 1823) was accompanied by binary specific names, e.g. *Tuber cibarium*, and is therefore admissible. — Names such as *Radix*, *Caulis*, *Folium*, *Spina*, etc. cannot now be validly published as new generic names.

(3) Ehrhart (*Phytophylacia* : 1780, and *Beitr.* IV, 145—150 : 1789) proposed unitary names for various species known at that time under binary names, e.g. *Phaeocephalum* for *Schoenus fuscus*, and *Leptostachys* for *Carex leptostachys*. These names, which resemble generic names, should not be confused with them, and must be rejected, unless they have been published as generic names by a subsequent author: for example the name *Baeothryon* employed as a unitary name of a species by Ehrhart, was subsequently published as a generic name by A. Dietrich (*Spec. Pl.* II, 89 : 1833).

(4) The generic name *Uva ursi* Miller (*Abridg. Gard. Dict.* ed. 4, 1754) as originally published, consisted of two separate words unconnected with a hyphen, and must therefore be rejected. On the other hand, names such as *Quisqualis* (composed of two words combined into one when originally published), *Sebastiano-Schaueria* and *Neves-Armondia* (both hyphenated when originally published) are admissible.

PROP. 1 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Transfer Art. 67, 1 and 3 to Art. 25. Modify the remainder as follows: A generic name must be rejected as illegitimate, if it coincides with a technical term currently used in morphology, unless it was accompanied, when originally published, by specific names in accordance with the binary method of Linnaeus. Generic names coinciding with such technical terms and published on or after January 1, 1912, are unconditionally rejected.

Ex. The generic name *Radicula* Hill (*Brit. Herb.* 1756, 264), which coincides with the technical term *radicula* (radicle), was, when originally published, accompanied by specific names not formed in accordance with the Linnaean method. Under *Radicula* binary names were not published until 1794 (by Moench), after the publication of the generic name *Rorippa* Scop. (1760). *Radicula* Hill must therefore be rejected in favour of *Rorippa*. — *Tuber* as under art. 76 : 2, unchanged. — Replace the last sentence in ex. under the present art. 67 : 2 by the following: The name *Calyptra* Theiss. & Syd. (*Ann. Mycol.* 15, 1917) must be rejected as it coincides with the term *calyptra* currently used in moss morphology; it must be replaced by *Capnodinula* Speng. 1918, if this is considered as congeneric, or else be given a new name.

Note. In cases where it is doubtful whether a term is „currently” used in morphology or not, this should be decided by an International Botanical Congress or its executive organs.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as it has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52 quinquies.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (H y l a n d e r): Not recommended. The example *Calyptra* could perhaps be included.

Proposal 2 (F u r t a d o): Not recommended.

ART. 68

Specific epithets are illegitimate in the following special cases and must be rejected.

- (1) When they are merely words and not intended as names.
- (2) When they are merely ordinal adjectives being used for enumeration.
- (3) When they exactly repeat the generic name without the addition of a transcribed symbol (tautonym).
- (4) When they were published in works in which the Linnaean system of binary nomenclature was not consistently employed.

Examples: (1) *Viola „qualis”* Krocker (*Fl. Siles.* II, 512 and 517:1790); *Atriplex „nova”* Winterl. (in *Ind. Hort. Bot. Univ. Pest.* fol. A. 8, recto et verso: 1788), the word „nova” being here used in connection with four different species of *Atriplex*.

(2) *Boletus vicesimus sextus*, *Agaricus octogesimus nonus*.

(3) *Linaria Linaria*, *Nasturtium Nasturtium-aquaticum*.

(4) The name *Abutilon album* Hill. (*Br. Herb.* 49 : 1756) is a descriptive phrase reduced to two words, not a binary name in accordance with the Linnean method, and must be rejected: Hill's other species was *Abutilon flore flavo*. Linnaeus is regarded as having used binary nomenclature for species consistently from 1753 onwards, although there are exceptions, e.g. *Apocynum foliis Androsaemi*, *Sp. Pl.* ed. 1, 213.

PROP. 1 (1940 — 3; SWEDISH BOTANISTS)

Add to the Art.

(4) When they repeat the generic name with the addition of *-inus* (*-a*, *-um*), *-formis* (*-e*) or *-oides*.

The present (4) becomes (5).

Examples: (4) *Cyperus cyperinus*, *Sedum sediforme*, *Erysimum erysimoides*.

PROP. 2 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

Antrag zu Art. 68, als 3 a:

wenn sie den Namen der Gattung, in der sie stehen, mit der Endung *-oides*, *-opsis* oder *-formis* wiederholen.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

After „Specific epithets” insert: „and names of subdivisions of species”.

PROP. 4 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Transfer (1) and (2) to Art. 27, Note 2. Transfer (4) to the proposed new Art. 43 bis. Modify the remainder as follows:

Specific epithets are illegitimate and must be rejected when they exactly repeat the generic name with or without the addition of a symbol or a word (such specific names are called tautonyms). The epithet is considered identical with the generic name even if it differs in the ending being Greek instead of Latin or vice versa.

Ex. To the ex. given under the present art. 68 : 3, add the following: *Melilotus Melilotus-indica*. — *Pedicularis Sceptrum-Carolinum*, if generically separated from *Pedicularis*, should be called *Sceptrum Carolinum*. — *Solanum Lycopersicum*, if generically separated from *Solanum* as *Lycopersicon* (which is the earliest legitimate name for such a genus), must bear the name *Lycopersicon esculentum* Moench (under *Lycopersicum*, 1794); the epithet *Lycopersicum* is considered identical with the generic name *Lycopersicon* and should not be used for a combination under the lastmentioned name.

PROP. 5 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as it has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52 quinquies.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Swedish Botanists): Rejected by the Utrecht Conference.

Proposal 2 (Handel-Mazzetti): Not recommended.

Proposal 3 (Boivin): Recommended for acceptance.

Proposal 4 (Hylander): It seems preferable to leave the article unchanged.

Proposal 5 (Furtado): Not recommended.

NEW ARTICLE 68 bis

PROP. UTRECHT CONFERENCE

Subdivisional epithets as *typicus*, *originarius*, *genuinus*, etc. are illegitimate.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

This proposal is the result of a discussion by the Utrecht Conference on Rec. XVIII.

ART. 69

In cases foreseen in Art. 60—68 the name or epithet to be rejected is replaced by the oldest legitimate name, or (in a combination) by the oldest legitimate epithet which will be, in the new position, in accordance with the Rules. If none exists, a new name or epithet must be chosen. Where a new epithet is required, an author may, if he wishes, adopt an epithet previously given to the group in an illegitimate combination, if there is no obstacle to its employment in the new position or sense.

Examples: *Linum Radiola* L. (1753) when transferred to the genus *Radiola*, must not be called *Radiola Radiola* (L.) Karst., as that combination is contrary to Art. 68 (3): the next oldest specific epithet is *multiflorum*, but the name *Linum multiflorum* Lam. (1778), is illegitimate, since it was a superfluous name for *Linum Radiola* L.: under *Radiola* the species must be called *R. linoides* Roth. (1788), since *linoides* is the earliest legitimate epithet available. — The combination *Talinum polyandrum* Hook. (in Bot. Mag: t. 4833:1855) is illegitimate, being a later homonym of *T. polyandrum* Ruiz et Pav. (*Syst. Fl. Per.* I, 115:1798): when Bentham transferred *T. polyandrum* Hook. to *Calandrinia*, he called it *Calandrinia polyandra* Fl. Austral. I, 172:1863. This is treated not as a new combination, but as a new name, *C. polyandra* Benth. (1863).

PROP. 1 (1940 — 1; WHEELER)

Examples: Change last sentence to read: This is treated, not as a new name, but as a new combination, *C. polyandra* (Hooker) Bentham.

PROP. 2 (1940 — 6, 1950 — 62; REHDER)

Modify as follows:

In cases foreseen in Art. 60—68 the name or epithet to be rejected is replaced by the oldest legitimate name, or (in a combination)

by the oldest legitimate epithet which will be, in the new position, in accordance with the Rules. If none exists, a new name or epithet must be chosen. Where a new epithet is required, an author may, if he wishes, adopt an epithet previously given to the group in an illegitimate combination, if there is no obstacle to its employment in the new position or sense; *the resultant combination is treated as a new name.*

PROP. 3 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

von „das der Gruppe“ an zu ändern in:

das der Gruppe vorher in regelwidriger Weise oder in einer anderen regelwidrigen Kombination gegeben worden ist, falls sich nicht seine Anwendung in derselben oder einer geänderten Stellung oder Auffassung verbietet. Im Beispiel: *linoides* ist ihr ältestes regelgemässes Epitheton, daher für sie zu verwenden.

PROP. 4 (1950 — 11; JAPANESE BOTANISTS)

Examples—line 5. „the earliest legitimate epithet“ should be changed to 'the oldest legitimate epithet', as in the rule—lines 2-3 „oldest legitimate name and oldest legitimate epithet“, and in Examples line 3 „oldest specific epithet“ are being used.

Lines 5-6. „The combination“ should be changed to 'The binary name', because of *Talinum polyandrum* Hooker, which is independent from *T. polyandrum* Ruiz et Pavon.

PROP. 5 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Delete the last sentence of the examples, the one that begins as follows: „This is treated, . . .“ and substitute: „The latter must be retained as there is no obstacle to its use under the genus *Calandrinia*.“

PROP. 6 (1950 — 62; WEATHERBY)

Change to read as follows:

„In cases foreseen in Articles 60-68 the name or epithet to be rejected is replaced by the oldest legitimate name or epithet which will be, in its new position, in accordance with the Rules. If none exists, a new name must be given to a group above the rank of species. To species or their subdivisions an author may give a new name or take the epithet from an illegitimate combination previously applied to the group; his choice is binding on subsequent authors.“

Also delete the last sentence under the „examples“: This is treated, not . . . etc.“

PROP. 7 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Delete the Art. as it has been incorporated in the proposed Art. 52.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Wheeler): Rejected by the Utrecht Conference. The amendment is in direct opposition to the intention of the article.

Proposal 2 (R e h d e r): Accepted by the Utrecht Conference, but rejected by the American Botanists. I recommend acceptance of this proposal as the addition removes all possible doubt with regard to the meaning of the article.

Proposal 3 (H a n d e l - M a z z e t t i): Not recommended.

Proposal 4 (J a p a n e s e B o t a n i s t s): The first paragraph is in my opinion a useful textual amendment.

Proposal 5 (B o i v i n): It can in my opinion not be doubted that there is an obstacle; if the name is not *treated* as a new one, it is illegitimate. For this reason I cannot recommend acceptance of this proposal.

Proposal 6 (W e a t h e r b y): Rejected by the Utrecht Conference. Accepted by the American Taxonomists. I see no advantage in the amendment.

Proposal 7 (F u r t a d o): Not recommended.

SECTION 13. ORTHOGRAPHY OF NAMES

PROP. 1 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Modify the title as follows: „Orthography of names and epithets.”
Transfer the present section 14 to this section.

Insert the following subdivisions: § 1. „General regulations”, § 2. „Names and epithets based on personal names”, § 3. „Initial letter of epithets”, § 4. „Gender of generic names”.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

The modification of the title was already proposed by R o b y n s on the Utrecht Conference and agreed upon. It is recommended for acceptance by the Congress. The same addition was proposed by R o b y n s for section 12.

In case H y l a n d e r's proposal to incorporate the present section 14 in this section, is accepted, the wording can be left to the Editorial Committee.

NEW ARTICLES

PROP. (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Delete the Articles and Recommendations of Section 13, Orthography of names (Art. 70, 71, Rec. XXXVIII—XLIV and replace it by the following proposed Articles.

Section 13. Orthography of names and epithets.

§ 1. General regulations.

Art. 70. . . . The Latin used in scientific botanical nomenclature only contains the same letters as classical Latin, with addition of k and w. Names and epithets must not contain other letters than those, and no diacritical signs are allowed, with exception for “ which may

for the matter of clearness be used in the combination *ë*. If they are founded on personal or geographical names containing one or more of the following diacritical signs, namely *˘, ˆ, ˇ, ˘, ˙, ˚, ˜, (,)*, (in Polish: *ł*), these must be suppressed, while *ü, ä* and *ö* are transcribed to *ue, ae* and *oe* respectively. The letters *ŷ* and *đ* are transcribed to *th* and *d*, resp.

Art. 71. ... The original spelling of a validly published generic name must be retained even if philologically incorrect, except in the case of a typographic error, or unless an amended form has been accepted as a nom. cons. Generic names founded on personal names and not formed in accordance with the regulations given in art. 75 should however, be amended in accordance with these, if they were validly published on or after January 1, 1952, or even before that date in the case of names having been derived by the ending *-us* or *-ius* instead of *-a* or *-ia*.

Ex. The generic names *Riccardius*, *Marchesinus*, *Nardius*, *Herbertus* and *Pallavicinius*, published by S. F. Gray 1821 (Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl.), must be altered into *Riccardia*, *Marchesinia*, *Nardia*, *Hertia* and *Pallavicinia* respectively.

Art. 72. ... When an author at the valid publication of a new generic name spells it in more than one way but afterwards consistently adopts one of these spellings, this must be adopted. If he does not, one of the forms should be conserved acc. to art. 17.

As to names with varying spelling in Linnaeus' *Species plantarum* ed. 1, 1753, or in his *Genera plantarum* ed. 5, 1754, or names which are differently spelled in these two works, the form used in the list of types of Linnean genera (App. ...) must be adopted.

Art. 73. ... The spelling of a name of higher rank than generic must follow the generic name from which it has been derived. If the original author of the former first published it in a deviating form, this spelling must be amended.

Art. 74. ... Epithets of specific and lower rank should be formed according to the following rules (art. 76—78) and to the accepted list of normalized spelling (App. ...). Epithets not concerned in the said articles or list should be corrected, if they are clearly based on an orthographic or typographic error; errors in declination of epithets should also be corrected (cfr. art. 76—78).

Ex. Starbäck 1887 described a Discomycete under the name *Mollisia Cotoneasteris*; when transferring it to the genus *Pyrenopeziza*, Nannfeldt 1932 corrected the epithet to *Cotoneastri*, which spelling should be adopted. — The name *Hieracium scandinaviorum*, made by K. Johansson 1927 on the base of *H. bifidum* Kit. ssp. *scandinaviorum* Zahn 1921, should be corrected to *H. scandinavorum* (Zahn) K. Joh. — The name *Glyceria alnasteretum* made by Komarov 1914 is absurd and should be altered to *G. alnasteretorum*.

§ 2. Names and epithets based on personal names.

Art. 75. ... Names of genera and subgenera and substantival names of sections which are derived from personal names merely by an

ending and validly published on or after January 1, 1952 must be formed in the following manner.

When the name of the person ends in a vowel, the letter a is added, except when the name ends already in a, when -ea is added.

When the name of the person ends in a consonant, the letters -ia are added, except when the name ends in -er, when -a is added, or when it has a Latin form ending in -ius or -us, when these endings are transformed in -ia and -a respectively.

Art. 76. ... Epithets consisting of a personal name in the genitive case must be in accordance with the corresponding nominative case of the name, which is formed acc. to the following regulations.

(1) Christian names and surnames identical with Christian names should, if they do not already possess a Latin form, be translated to the corresponding classical or mediaeval Latin form and be declined in the corresponding manner; an epithet formed acc. to this rule must not be altered. Epithets consisting of the genitive case of a surname of this type formed acc. to the following moment should retain their form if they were validly published before January 1, 1952; after this date they should be altered into the philologically correct Latin form. If no corresponding form exists in classical or mediaeval Latin, the names should be latinized acc. to the following moment.

(2) Surnames of other types which do not end in a or do not already possess a Latin form (as e.g., Linnaeus, Retzius, Gunnerus, Martius) should, when they belong to men, be latinized by adding the suffix -us if ending with a vowel or with -er, and -ius in other cases. In some cases surnames, especially in older times, had a special Latin form more deviating from the common form of the name, and epithets taken from such forms must not be altered. The nominative ending -ius corresponds to the genitive ending -ii, the ending -us to -i, the ending -a to -ae.

(3) Epithets taken from names of women are ruled by the corresponding regulations, but the endings -ius and -ii are replaced by -ia and -iae, and the endings -us and -i by -a, resp. -ae.

(4) The corresponding plural forms of the genitive case are -iorum and -orum (corresponding to -ius and -us), resp. -iarum and -arum corresponding to -ia and -a).

Epithets formed in contradiction to the regulations in mom. 2—4 should be altered in correspondance with them.

Art. 77. ... If an epithet consists of more than one Christian name or of a Christian name, followed by a surname, each of these names must be declined; if otherwise formed, the epithet must be reestablished into accordance with this rule.

Art. 78. ... Adjectives based on personal names and used as epithets must be derived from the original Latin or latinized form in

accordance with art. 76. To surnames thus latinized and to Christian names (and surnames identical with Christian names, as mentioned in art. 76, mom. 1) ending in -er or a vowel other than a, the ending -anus is added; if they end in -us or -a, resp. in -ius or -ia, these endings are altered into -anus and -ianus respectively; if otherwise formed, the ending -ianus should be appended to the name or to the Latin stem of the name.

If the ending -anus has been used instead of -ianus or vice versa, this should be corrected; an exception is made for epithets derived from names ending in -er by the ending -ianus instead of -anus, which should retain their original form if validly published before January, 1952.

§ 3. Initial letter of epithets.

Art. 79. ... Specific and other epithets should be written with a small initial letter, except those which are names in the nominative or genitive case of persons (historical, biblical, or mythological), places (in the widest sense of the word), ships, or animal individuals, which are spelled with an initial capital. Titles of persons are spelled with a small initial letter even if combined with a name. The words sancti and sanctae combined with a personal name should be spelled with an initial capital.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Hylander's proposal to replace the present section 13 by a number of New Articles cannot be recommended. Part of the cases mentioned in these articles are better dealt with by means of Recommendations as in the present rules. The redaction is moreover simpler and clearer in the present form and without special reference to classic Latin. More especially I disagree with his articles 70, 76 and 79. The latter especially seems superfluous.

ART. 70

The original spelling of a name or epithet must be retained, except in the case of a typographic error, or of a clearly unintentional orthographic error. When the difference between two generic names lies in the termination, these names must be regarded as distinct, even though differing by one letter only. This does not apply to mere orthographic variants of the same name.

Note 1. The words „original spelling” in this article mean the spelling employed when the name was validly published. They do not refer to the use of an initial capital or small letter, this being a matter of typography, dealt with by Art. 25 and 26 for names of genera and subgenera, etc. and by Rec. XLIII for specific and other epithets.

Note 2. The use of a wrong connecting vowel or vowels (or the omission of a connecting vowel in a specific epithet, or in that of a subdivision of a species) is treated as an unintentional orthographic error which may be corrected¹⁾ (see Rec. XLIV).

1) The reading passed by the Congress is „peut subir une correction“: (see also „British proposals“ Art. 74).

Note 2 bis. The liberty of correcting a name must be used with reserve, especially if the change affects the first syllable, and above all the first letter of the name.

Example: The spelling of the generic name *Lespedeza* must not be altered, although it commemorates Vicente Manuel de Céspedes (see *Rhodora* XXXVI. 130 — 132, 390—392: 1934).

Note 3. In deciding whether two or more slightly different names should be treated as distinct or as orthographic variants, the essential consideration is whether they may be confused with one another or not: if there is serious risk of confusion, they should be treated as orthographic variants. Doubtful cases should be referred to the Executive Committee.

Note 4. Specific and other epithets of Greek origin, differing merely by having Greek and Latin terminations respectively are orthographic variants. Epithets bearing the same meaning and differing only slightly in form are considered as orthographic variants. The genitive and adjectival form of a person name are, however, treated as different epithets (e.g. *Lysimachia Hemsleyana* and *L. Hemsleyi*).

Examples of retention of original spelling: The generic names *Mesembryanthemum* and *Amaranthus* L. (1753) were deliberately so spelt by Linnaeus and the spelling must not be altered to *Mesembrianthemum* and *Amarantus* respectively, although these latter forms are philologically preferable. — *Valantia* L. (1753) and *Clutia* L. (1753), commemorating Vaillant and Cluyt respectively, must not be altered to *Vaillantia* and *Cluitia*²⁾: Linnaeus latinized the names of these botanists deliberately as „Valantius“ and „Clutius“. — *Phoradendron* Nutt. must not be altered to *Phoradendrum*. — *Triaspis mozambica* A. Juss. must not be altered to *T. mossambica*, as in Engl. Pflanzenv. Ost-Afrikas, C. 232 (1895). — *Alyxia ceylanica* Wight must not be altered to *A. zeylanica*, as in Trimen, *Handb. Fl. Ceylon*, III, 127 (1895). — *Fagus sylvatica* L. must not be altered to *F. silvatica*. The correct classical spelling *silvatica* is recommended for adoption in the case of a new name (Rec. XLII), but the mediaeval spelling *sylvatica* deliberately adopted by Linnaeus must not be altered.

2) In some cases an altered spelling of a generic name is conserved; e.g. *Bougainvillea* (see list of *nomina conservanda proposita*).

Examples of typographic errors: *Saurauja* Willd. (1801) was a typographic error for *Saurauia*; Willdenow in his herbarium always wrote the name correctly, as *Saurauia*. — *Globba brachycarpa* Baker (in Hook. f. *Fl. Br. Ind.* VI, 205 : 1890), and *Hetaeria alba* Ridley (in *Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* XXXII, 404 : 1896), being typographic errors for *G. trachycarpa* and *H. alta* respectively, should be cited as *Globba trachycarpa* Baker and *Hetaeria alta* Ridley (see *Journ. of Bot.* LIX, 349: 1921). — *Thevetia nereifolia* A. Juss. ex Steud. is an obvious typographic error for *T. neriiifolia*. — *Rosa Pissarti* Carr. (in *Rev. Hort.* 1880, 314) is a typographic error for *R. Pissardi* (see *Rev. Hort.* 1881, 190).

Examples of unintentional orthographic errors: *Hexagona* Fries (*Epicr.* 496 : 1836—38) was an unintentional orthographic error for *Hexagonia*: Fries had previously (*Syst. Myc.* I, 344 : 1821) cited *Hexagonia* Poll. erroneously as „*Hexagona* Poll“. — *Libertia Laurencei* Hook. f. (*Fl. Tasman.* II, 34 : 1860) being an orthographic error for *L. Lawrencei* Hook. f. (*l.c.* 373, t. 129), the latter spelling should be adopted: the collector's name was Lawrence, not Laurence. — *Gluta Benghas* L. (*Mant.* II, 293 : 1771), being an orthographic error for *G. renghas*, should be cited

as *G. renghas* L., as has been done by Engler (in DC. *Monogr.* IV, 224 : 1883): the vernacular name used as a specific epithet by Linnaeus is „Renghas” not „Benghas”. — *Pereskia opuntiaeflora* DC. (in *Mém. Mus. Par.* XVII, 76 : 1828) should be cited as *P. opuntiaeflora* DC. (cf. also *Rec.* XLIV, and *Art.* 70, Note 2). — *Cacalia napeaeifolia* DC. (in DC. *Prodr.* VI, 328 : 1837) and *Senecio napeaeifolius* (DC.) Sch. Bip. (in *Flora*, XXVIII, 498 : 1845) should be cited as *Cacalia napeaeifolia* DC. and *Senecio napeaeifolia* (DC.) Sch. Bip. respectively, the specific epithet refers to the resemblance of the leaves to those of the genus *Napaea* (not *Napea*), and the connecting vowel „i” should have been used in stead of „ae”.

Examples of different names: *Rubia* and *Rubus*, *Monochaete* and *Monochaetum*, *Peponia* and *Peponium*. *Iria* and *Iris*, *Desmostachys* and *Desmostachya*, *Symchyostemon* and *Symphostemon*, *Gerrardina* and *Gerardiina*, *Durvillea* and *Urvillea*, *Elodes* and *Elodea*, *Peltophorus* (*Gramineae*) and *Peltophorum* (*Leguminosae*).

Examples of different specific epithets: *Senecio napeaeifolius* (DC.) Sch. Bip. (vide supra) and *S. napifolius* Macowan are different names; the epithets *napeaeifolius* and *napifolius* being derived respectively from *Napaea* and *Napus*.

Examples of orthographic variants. — Generic names. *Astrostemma* and *Asterostemma*, *Pleuripetalum* and *Pleuropetalum*, *Columella* and *Columellia*, both commemorating Columella, the Roman writer on Agriculture, *Eschweilera* and *Eschweileria*, *Skytanthus* and *Scytanthus*. The four generic names *Bradlea* Adans., *Bradlaeia* Neck., *Bradleja* Banks ex Gaertn. *Braddleya* Vell., all commemorating Richard Bradley (1675—1732), must be treated as orthographic variants because each of them has been spelt by subsequent authors both as „Bradleia” and as „Bradleya” and one only can be used without serious risk of confusion. — Specific epithets: *chinensis* and *sinensis*; *ceylanica* and *zeylanica*; *napaulensis*, *nepalensis*, *nipalensis*; *polyanthemos* and *polyanthemus*, *macrostachys* and *macrostachyus*; *heteropus* and *heteropodus*, - a, - um; *poikilantha* and *poikilanthos*; *pteroides* and *pteroides*; *trinervis*, -e and *trinervius*, -a, -um.

PROP. 1 (1940 — 6, 1950 — 62; REHDER)

Omission of Note 2 proposed.

PROP. 2 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

Zu Art. 70 beantrage ich:

Jedoch steht dem Autor selbst das Recht zu, einen von ihm gegebenen Namen, der eine irrtümliche Voraussetzung ausdrückt, auf Grund des Art. 4/2 zu ändern. Die irrtümlich gegebenen Namen parvior und parvissimus (und etwaige analoge) gelten als minor und minimus (und analog). Unbeabsichtigte orthographische Irrtümer sind auch Schreibweisen, die auf Lesefehlern beruhen; wer diese feststellt, soll jene berichtigen.

Beispiele: Franchet hatte eine *Silene lutea* veröffentlicht und änderte den Namen mit Recht in *S. adenanthe*, als er erfuhr, dass die Pflanze nicht gelb blüht. *Valeriana Jatamansi* Jones beruht auf der falschen Voraussetzung, dass die Pflanze die Droge „Jatamansi” liefere. Da der Autor selbst den Namen aber nicht änderte, muss er bestehen bleiben. Die Änderung des Namens *Aconitum superbum* Fritsch in *A. Sostarcianum* Fritsch ist unberechtigt, da der erste Name keine falsche Voraussetzung ausdrückt. *Rhododendron Jenestierianum* ist irrtümlich statt *Gene-stierianum*, wie sich der Missionär schrieb, dem es gewidmet ist. *Impatiens pinfanensis* und *I. ganpiuana* beruhen auf falsch gelesenen Namen der Ortschaften Pinfa und Ganpin (Nganping) und sind zu ändern in *pinfanensis* und *ganpiniana*. *Gentiana wasenensis* wird aus demselben Grunde *G. wassuensis*. *Philippensis* (nach den Philippinen) kann in *philippinensis* berichtigt werden.

PROP. 3 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

Anträge zu Art. 70:

Als Homonyme sind auch Namen zu betrachten, welche dieselbe Bedeutung oder Herkunft haben und einander so ähnlich sind, dass sie leicht verwechselt werden können.

PROP. 4 (1940 — 14; M. L. SPRAGUE)

Add the following Note:

„Note 2 bis. The use of the terminations *i* or *ae* instead of *ii* and *iae*, prescribed in Rec. XL (b) and XLI, is treated as an unintentional orthographic error which may be corrected.

Examples: *Dioscorea Lecardi* De Wild. may be corrected to *D. Lecardii*, and *Berberis Wilsonae* Hemsl. et E. H. Wils. may be corrected to *B. Wilsoniae*: the genitive forms derived from Lecard (m) and Wilson (f.) prescribed by Rec. XL (b) and XLI are *Lecardii* and *Wilsoniae* respectively.”

PROP. 5 (1940 — 14; SPRAGUE)

Add the following as examples of different names: *Podantha* and *Podanthes*, *Microlepia* and *Microlepis*.

Add the following generic names as „Examples of orthographic variants“: *Asprella* and *Asperella*, *Cajan* and *Cajanus*, *Sesban* and *Sesbania*, *Parinari* and *Parinarium*, *Oxytheca* and *Oxythece*, *Kentranthus* and *Centranthus*.

PROP. 6 (1950 — 29; MANSFELD and ROTHMALER)

Der erste Satz soll lauten: Die ursprüngliche Fassung eines Namens oder eines Epithetons ist beizubehalten, falls es sich nicht um einen aus dem Text der Erstveröffentlichung erkennbaren oder vom Autor selbst berichtigten Druckfehler oder Irrtum handelt.

Am Schluss des Artikels ist anzufügen: Orthographische Varianten sind Namen oder Epitheta, die nur durch folgende Unterschiede voneinander abweichen:

- 1) ae, oe und e; ei, i, j und y; c und k; c und z; oe, ö und o; ae, ä und a; ue, ü und u.
- 2) Vorhandensein oder Fehlen eines h vor einen Vokal oder nach einem Konsonanten (Aspiration).
- 3) Fehlen oder Vorhandensein eines c vor t.
- 4) Einfache oder doppelte Schreibung eines Konsonanten.
- 5) Fehlen oder Vorhandensein oder Verschiedenheit von Bindevokalen oder mehreren Buchstaben in zusammengesetzten Wörtern. Das gilt nicht für Namen, die verschiedene Ableitung haben.
- 6) Verschiedene Transkription eines nichtlateinischen oder nichtgriechischen Wortes insbesondere desselben Personennamens. Das gilt nicht für das Fehlen oder Vorhandensein von Praefixen oder Suffixen oder Übersetzungen in andere Sprachen.

Epitheta sind ausserdem orthographische Varianten, wenn sie gleiche Bedeutung und nur wenig verschiedene Form haben, insbesondere

wenn sie sich nur in der Endung unterscheiden. Das gilt nicht für die genitivischen und adjektivischen Formen eines Personennamen und Verschiedenheit des zweiten Wortteiles bei zusammengesetzten Wörtern.

Von den Anmerkungen ist die dritte und vierte zu streichen, als neue dritte Anmerkung ist zu setzen:

3. Die Veränderungen, die ältere Autoren bei der Übernahme von Personennamen in die Nomenklatur oft vorgenommen haben, sind absichtliche Latinisierungen oder Wortkürzungen, kleine Irrtümer; sie müssen daher beibehalten werden.

Von den Beispielen für typographischen Irrtümer ist zu streichen: Saurauja Willd.

Den Beispielen für orthographische Varianten ist zuzufügen: *Elodea*, *Helodea*; *oxyrhynchus*, *oxyracus*, *oxyrrhynchus*; *autumnalis*, *auctumnalis*.

Den Beispielen für verschiedene Artnamen ist zuzufügen: *Lysimachia Hemsleyana* und *L. Hemsleyi*.

PROP. 7 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Under „Examples of orthographic variants” delete the following: „each of them has been spelt by subsequent authors both as „Bradleia” and „Bradleya” and”.

PROP. 8 (1950 — 62; RICKETT)

Change to read as follows:

„The original spelling of a name or epithet must be retained, except manifest orthographic or typographic errors. When two or more generic names are so similar as to cause confusion, they are to be treated as variants of the same name.”

Retain the present Note 1 and affirm the amendment accepted at Amsterdam in 1935; the note to read:

„The words ‚original spelling’ in this Article mean the spelling employed when the name was validly published. They do not refer to the use of an initial capital or small letter, this being a question of typography dealt with by Arts. 25 and 26 for names of genera and subgenera, etc., and by Rec. XLIII for specific and other epithets.” Delete the present Note 2 and substitute Note 2 bis accepted at Amsterdam in 1935, which reads:

„The liberty of correcting a name must be used with reserve, especially if the change affects the first syllable, and above all the first letter of the name.”

Delete the present version of Note 3 and change to read as follows: „When it is doubtful whether names are sufficiently alike to be confused, they should be referred to the Executive Committee.”

Delete the present Note 4 and substitute the following:

„In names in which *v* and *j* were used as vowels or *u* and *i* as consonants these letters should be changed to accord with modern usage.

„Examples: *Saurauia*, *Satureia*, *Castilleia*, *Naias*, *Euonymus*; not *Saurauja*, *Satureja*, *Castilleja*, *Najas*, *Evonymus*.”

„Examples of retention of original spelling: [present examples to be used].

„Examples of typographic errors: [present examples to be used with the exception of the first, *Saurauja*].

„Examples of retention of similar names: *Rubia* and *Rubus*, *Iris* and *Iria*, *Symphystemon* and *Symphostemon*, *Peltophorus* and *Peltophorum*, *Elodes* and *Elodea*; such names are sufficiently diverse taxonomically that their use does not result in confusion.

„Examples of rejection of similar names and epithets: *Astrostemma* and *Asterostemma*; *Pleuropetalum* and *Pleuripetalum*; *Bradlea*, *Bradlaeia*, *Braddleja* and *Braddleya*. Since the plants in each of these groups are closely related, or for other reasons, only the oldest name is legitimate, the other(s) being later homonyms. Specific epithets like the following cannot be used in the same genus: *chinensis* and *sinensis*; *napaulensis*, *nepalensis* and *nipalensis*; *macrostachys* and *macrostachyus*; *trinervis* and *trinervius*.”

PROP. 9 (1950 — 62; WEATHERBY)

Note 2 ter. An additional note:

„In epithets taken from the names of persons, the use of the terminations *-i* and *-ae* instead of *-ii* and *-iae* [where the latter are correct under Rec. XL (a) and (b)] is treated as an unintentional orthographic error which may be corrected.”

PROP. 10 (1950 — 83; FURTADO)

Add to the first sentence in the second line before the fullstop „Or of a change made in the original name and epithets in order to conform with the prescriptions and recommendations regarding gender, transcription or termination”.

Note 4A: Revise: (a) Generic names of Greek origin differing merely by Greek and Latin terminations respectively, but involving no change in gender or other grammatical accident of words are orthographic variants or homonyms; where change in terminations indicates a difference in gender or other accident, the generic names must be considered as different, (not homonymous).

(b) Orthographic variants may also be formed by a slight difference in spelling adopted for the sake of correct Latin form, correct etymology or euphony in transliterating or transcribing a foreign word in Latin (without the change of gender or case), or by a decision of the Congress (Art. 21 B). Different generic names made by slightly altering the spelling of the same word of foreign origin must be submitted for the decision of the Congress if they are likely to be confused as homonyms or orthographic variants.

(c) Specific and other epithets differing slightly in form and having the same meaning, or differing only in Greek and Latin terminations are considered as orthographic variants or homonyms, even when these terminations indicate a difference in gender or case, or sometimes in other accident also; the proper noun in any inflexion and the adjectives derived from it are however different epithets e.g. (*Lysimachia*) *Hemsleyana* and *L. Hemsleyi*.

(d) Changes made in the original spelling of specific and other

epithets in order to conform with prescriptions and recommendations in regard to gender, transcription and termination do not constitute different epithets.

Examples: Add (a) Different Generic Names: *Anodendron* and *Anadendron*; *Boea* and *Bouea*; *Gyrinops* and *Gyrinopsis*.

(b) Orthographic variants: Generic names: *Bulbophyllum* and *Bulbophyllon*; *Anadendron* and *Anadendrum*; *Dysoxylon* and *Dysoxylum*; *Eleocharis* and *Heleocharis*; *Bambos* and *Bambusa*; *Houmiri* and *Humiria*; *Swertia* and *Sweertia*; *Sesban* and *Sesbanea*; *Dictyosperma* and *Dictyospermum*.

(c) Orthographic variants and homonyms; (1) *Andreoskia* Reichb. apud Spach is a later homonym of *Andreoskia* DC. and an orthographic variant of *Heleocharis*; *Bambos* and *Bambusa*; *Houmiri* and *Humiria*; *Swertia* and *Sweertia*; Ehret. and orthographic variant of *Bourreria* P. Br. and of *Beurreria* Spreng.; (3) *Schultzia* Spreng. a later homonym of *Schultzia* Rafin. and an orthographic variant of *Schultzia* Spreng.; (4) *Silvaea* Meissn. a later homonym of *Silvaea* Hook. et Arn. and an orthographic variant of *Silvia* Allem.; (5) *Wendtia* DC. an earlier homonym of *Wendtia* Meyen and an orthographic variant of *Wendia* Hoffm.; (6) *Dictyosperma* Wendl. et Dr. is a later homonym of *Dictyospermum* Wight and *Dictisperma* Raf. and an orthographic variant of *Dictyospermum* Wendl. et Dr.

(d) Orthographic variants: epithets: *integer-ra-grum*; *Kunstleri*, *Kunstlerii* and *Kuenstleri*; *sandwicensis-e* and *sandwichensis-e*.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Rehder): Not recommended. Rejected by the American Taxonomists.

Proposal 2 (Handel-Mazzetti): Acceptance of the first part of this proposal is not recommended. It introduces a quite new principle in the Rules, viz. that the author of a name should have a right to alter it in contradiction with the present art. 59.

The last sentence of this proposal might be a useful addition to the article. Still I hesitate to recommend it as it might lead to unnecessary changes; the spelling of geographic names is often quite different in the various languages.

Proposal 3 (Handel-Mazzetti): This addition seems to be superfluous. In my opinion such a case is dealt with in note 3.

Proposal 4 (M. L. Sprague): Recommended for acceptance. It is a logical addition to note 2.

Proposal 5 (Sprague): I can agree with the idea that the examples given by Sprague are real orthographic variants, but it must be settled in every instance what the correct form of the name is e.g.: *Parinari* or *Parinarium*. Up to now in similar cases (see *Humiria* versus *Houmiri*; *Vochysia* versus *Vochy*) one of the names was conserved against the other, and this is perhaps the best solution. For this reason this addition does not seem recommendable.

Proposal 6 (Mansfeld and Rothmaler): An accurate definition of the orthographic variants ought to be welcomed. An addition of this kind would in my opinion improve the usefulness of the article.

Proposal 7 (Boivin): Recommended for acceptance.

Proposal 8 (Rickett): This was accepted by the American Botanists.

I cannot recommend it for acceptance as a whole. Deletion of note 2 is in my opinion no improvement.

Proposal 9 (Weatherby): Nearly the same as proposal 4. This proposal was accepted by the American Botanists. If proposal 4 is accepted, this one would become superfluous.

Proposal 10 (Furtado): Though I cannot recommend this proposal for acceptance, the examples may be recommended for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

NEW ARTICLE 70 bis

PROP. 1940 — 9; FURTADO

Epithets of species and of lower groups must be written with a small initial.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

See under Rec. XLIII. Though I myself prefer the small initial for all specific and subspecific epithets, I do not think we should go so far as to make this practice, which is not essential to nomenclature, obligatory. Better leave it a recommendation.

NEW ARTICLE 70 ter

PROP. 1940 — 9; FURTADO

Names or epithets of taxonomic groups higher than species are written with an initial capital letter.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

This article seems to be superfluous. But for some eccentric people — and they will follow their mind under all circumstances — I believe that everyone writes these taxa with a capital initial.

RECOMMENDATION XXXVIII

When a new name is derived from a Greek word containing the *spiritus asper* (rough breathing), this should be transcribed as the letter *h*.

NO PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATION XXXIX

When a new name for a genus, subgenus or section is taken from the name of a person, it should be formed in the following manner.

(a) When the name of the person ends in a vowel the letter *a* is added

(thus *Bouteloua* after *Boutelou*; *Ottoa* after *Otto*, *Sloanea* after *Sloane*), except when the name ends in *a*, when *ea* is added (e.g. *Collaea* after *Colla*).

(b) When the name of the person ends in a consonant, the letters *ia* are added (e.g. *Magnusia* after *Magnus*, *Ramondia* after *Ramond*), except when the name ends in *er*, when *a* is added (e.g. *Kernerera* after *Kerner*).

(c) The syllables which are not modified by these endings retain their original spelling, even with the consonants *k* and *w* or with groupings of vowels which were not used in classical Latin. Letters foreign to botanical Latin should be transcribed, and diacritic signs suppressed. The German *ä*, *ö*, *ü* become *ae*, *oe*, *ue*; the French *é*, *è* and *ê* become generally *e*. In works in which diphthongs are not represented by special type, the diaeresis sign should be used where required, e.g. *Cephaëlis*, not *Cephaelis*.

(d) Names may be accompanied by a prefix or a suffix, or modified by anagram or abbreviation. In these cases they count as different words from the original name.

Examples: *Durvillea* and *Urvillea*; *Lapeyrousea* and *Peyrousea*; *Englera*, *Englerastrum* and *Englerella*; *Bouchea* and *Ubochea*, *Gerardia* and *Graderia*; *Martia* and *Martiusia*.

PROP. 1 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

(c) After „become generally *e*”, add the following:

„or sometimes *ae* when necessary in order to retain the accent in its original position.”

PROP. 2 (1950 — 62; WEATHERBY)

(b) Modify as follows:

Delete „*Magnusia* after *Magnus*” and add at the end: In latinized names ending in *-us*, this termination is dropped before adding the suffix (*Dillenia*, not *Dilleniusia*).”

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Boivin): Recommended for acceptance.

Proposal 2 (Weatherby): The addition is recommended for acceptance. However I see no reason for the proposed deletion. On the contrary it seems to me desirable to let the example of *Magnus* remain in the Rules. *Magnus* is a latin, not a latinized name.

RECOMMENDATION XL

When a new specific or other epithet is taken from the name of a man, it should be formed in the following manner.

(a) When the name of the person ends in a vowel, the letter *i* is added

(thus *Glazioui* from Glaziou, *Bureaui* from Bureau), except when the name ends in *a*, when *e* is added (thus *Balansae* from Balansa).

(b) When the name ends in a consonant, the letters *ii* are added (thus *Magnusii* from Magnus, *Ramondii* from Ramond), except when the name ends in *-er*, when *i* is added (thus *Kernereri* from Kerner).

(c) The syllables which are not modified by these endings retain their original spelling, even with the consonants *k* or *w* or with groupings of vowels which were not used in classical Latin. Letters foreign to botanical Latin should be transcribed and diacritic signs suppressed. The German *ü*, *ö*, *ü* become *ae*, *oe*, *ue*, the French *é*, *è*, *ê*, become generally *e*. The diaeresis sign should be used where required.

(d) When epithets taken from the name of a person have an adjectival form they are formed in a similar way (e.g. *Geranium Robertianum*, *Verbena Hasslerana*).

PROP. 1 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

Bei den Beispielen sollte gesagt sein: nicht aber *H. Smithii* oder *McCallae*.

PROP. 2 (1940 — 14; M. L. SPRAGUE)

The first sentence to read as follows:

„When a new specific or other epithet is taken from the name of a man it should be formed in the following manner (unless the personal name is already Latin or Greek, in which case the appropriate Latin genitive should be used, e.g., *Alexandri* from Alexander, *Francisci* from Franciscus, *Augusti* from Augustus, *Magni* from Magnus).”

Delete the example of *Magnusii* from Magnus.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Add the following:

„(e) If a specific or other epithet comes from a man's name for which a latin form already exists, this latin form may be used.

Examples: *Caroli* (Charles), *Johannis* (John, Jean).

PROP. 4 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Add the following:

„(f) If a specific or other epithet comes from a man's name which happens to end like a typical latin word, this name may be treated as if it were already a latin word.

„Examples: *Balansae* (from Balansa), *Olgae* (from Olga), *Hookeri* (from Hooker), *Turneri* (from Turner), *Chiaonis* (from Chiao).”

PROP. 5 (1950 — 62; WEATHERBY)

(b) Modify as follows:

Delete „*Magnusii* from Magnus” and add at the end: „In latinized

names such as Treviranus and Linnaeus, the classical Latin genitive is used (*Trevirani*, *Linnaei*)."

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1: Not recommended.

Proposal 2: Recommended for acceptance.

Proposal 3: This is included in proposal 2. When the latter is accepted, this one becomes superfluous.

Proposal 4: Not recommended.

Proposal 5: This was accepted by the American Botanists. It agrees with proposal 2. When the latter is accepted, it becomes superfluous.

RECOMMENDATION XLI

The same provisions apply to epithets formed from the names of women. When these have a substantial form they are given a feminine termination (e.g. *Cypripedium Hookerae*, *Rosa Beatricis*, *Scabiosa Olga*, *Omphalodes Lucilliae*).

NO PROPOSALS

NEW RECOMMENDATION XLI bis

PROP. (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Epithets taken from place names are preferably adjectives and usually take the terminations *-ensis*, or *-(a)nus*, or *-icus*.

„Examples: *Rubus quebecensis* Bailey (from Québec), *Ostrya virginiana* (Miller) W. (from Virginia); *Polygonum pensylvanicum* L. (from Pennsylvania)“.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Recommended for acceptance. I would prefer to read „geographic“ instead of „place“.

RECOMMENDATION XLII

New specific (or other) epithets should be written in conformity with the original spelling of the words from which they are derived and in accordance with the rules of Latin and latinization.

Examples: *silvestris* (not *sylvestris*), *sinensis* (not *chinensis*).

PROP. 1 (1950 — 5; VAN DIJK)

New specific (or other) epithets should be written in conformity with the original spelling of the words from which they are derived and in accordance with the rules of Latin and latinization.

In the case of the orthographic variants of frequently used epithets

enumerated in Appendix..... the orthography as occurring in the first column is recommended for future use, while in names originally published in the form indicated in the second column it will be admissible to replace the original orthography by the recommended one simply by treating it as an unintentional orthographic error.

Example for Appendix.....

Correct Orthography	Incorrect Orthography
silvestris	sylvestris
sinensis	chinensis

PROP. 2 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Delete „in accordance with” and substitute:
„with due regard to”
Also delete the examples.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (V a n D i j k): Recommended for acceptance. It would be of great help for horticulturists, etc. if epithets such as *silvestris*, *sinensis* etc. were always written in the same way. It would save much time, which is now lost in checking the original spelling, and it would prevent errors on labels etc.

Proposal 2 (B o i v i n): Not recommended.

RECOMMENDATION XLIII

Specific (or other) epithets should be written with a small initial letter, except such as are derived from names of persons (substantives or adjectives) or are former generic names (substantives or adjectives) in any grammatical case), or are vernacular names.

Examples: (1) geographical epithets: *Aster novi-belgii*, *Ficus indica*, *Circaea lutetiana*. — (2) personal epithets: *Phyteuma Halleri*, *Malva Tournefortiana* — (3) generic names: *Brassica Napus*, *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*, *Puccinia Hieracii*. — (4) vernacular names: *Schinus Molle*, *Astrocaryum Tucuma*, *Gluta Renghas*.

PROP. 1 (1950 — 5; VAN DIJK)

Modify als follows:

Specific and subspecific epithets should be written with a small initial letter.

PROP. 2 (1940 — 9; FURTADO)

Delete the Rec.

PROP. 3 (1940 — 14; E. M. WAKEFIELD)

To read as follows:

„Specific (or other) epithets should be written with a small initial letter, except those which are derived from names of persons (substantives or adjectives) or are generic names (substantives or adjectives, whether in the nominative or in any oblique case).

„Examples: *Geranium molle*, *Rosa stylosa*, *Helleborus viridis* (descriptive epithets); *Ficus indica*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Aster novi-belgii* (geographical epithets); *Malva Tournefortiana*, *Phyteuma Halleri*, *Rosa stylosa* var. *Desvauxiana* (epithets derived from names of persons); *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*, *Brassica Napus*, *Puccinia Menthae* (epithets which are generic names, either in the nominative or in the genitive case). The epithet of *Phyllosticta hedericola* is written with a small initial letter, because *hedericola* is a compound word and not merely the generic name *Hedera*. Similarly the epithet of *Erysimum cheiranthoides* is a compound of the generic name *Cheiranthus* with the suffix *-oides*, and is accordingly spelt with a small initial letter.”

PROP. 4 (1950 — 20, 1950 — 62; CAMP)

Delete the present text and insert the following:

„All specific or other epithets may be written with a small initial letter if so desired. Botanists wishing to use capital initial letters for particular specific or other epithets, either as substantives or adjectives, may do so when they are derived from names of persons, or are vernacular names, or are unmodified generic names; whether in the nominative or genitive case.” The examples may be retained.

PROP. 5 (1940 — 6, 1950 — 62; REHDER)

Proposed Change.

Specific (or other) epithets should be written with a small initial letter except those which are derived from names of persons substantives or adjectives), or are taken from generic names (*pre-Linnaean and post-Linnaean*), or from vernacular names.

PROP. 6 (1950 — 80; POLUNIN)

Modify as follows: All specific and trivial names or epithets should be written with a small initial letter, although writers desiring to use capital initial letters for particular names or epithets may do so when these are directly derived from the names of persons (or deities), or are vernacular (or barbaric) names, or are previously published (including pre-Linnaean and invalid) unmodified generic names.

PROP. 7 (1950 — 78; HERTER)

Zu streichen, dafür zu setzen: Spezifische Epitheta werden mit grossen Anfangsbuchstaben geschrieben.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Although I myself have at one time taken up a rather uncompromising attitude with regard to this question, I now feel that it is after all but

of minor importance. However, if a change should be made, I would recommend acceptance of proposal 1. The difficulty to find out whether an epithet is a vernacular name, would in this case be obviated. Proposal 7 will probably find but little support.

RECOMMENDATION XLIV

In the formation of specific (or other) epithets composed of two or several roots taken from Latin or Greek, the vowel placed between the two roots becomes a connecting vowel, in Latin *i*, in Greek *o*; thus *menthifolia*, *salviifolia*, not *menthaefolia*, *salviaefolia*. When the second root begins with a vowel and euphony requires, the connecting vowel should be eliminated (e.g. *lepidantha*). The connecting vowels *ae* should be retained only where this is required for etymological reasons (e.g. *caricaeformis* from *Carica*, in order to avoid confusion with *cariciformis* from *Carex*). In certain compounds of Greek words, no connecting vowel is required, e.g. *brachycarpus* and *glycyphyllus*.

PROP. 1 (1940 — 10; HANDEL-MAZZETTI)

Caricaeformis (von *Carica*) kann neben *cariciformis* (von *Carex*) wohl gebildet werden, aber nach der Anmerkung 2 in derselben Gattung nicht bestehen.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Add the following paragraph:

„Compound words shall be written as one word and not with a hyphen joining their component parts, even if originally spelt with a hyphen.

„Examples: *atriformis* (and not *atri-formis*), *longepedunculata* (and not *longe-pedunculata*), *Euequisetum* (and not *Eu-Equisetum*), *Carex albonigra* (and not *Carex albo-nigra*), but the following which are not compound words but groups of words used as epithets, are correctly hyphenated: *Veronica Anagallis-aquatica*, *Betula terrae-novae*, *Aster novi-belgii*, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*. (Vide Art. 27)“.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 62; RICKETT)

Change to read as follows:

„When two or more Greek or Latin stems are united to form a name or epithet, this should be done as nearly as possible in accord with classical usage. When needed a connecting vowel may be inserted, *o* in Greek, *i* in Latin; and Latin stems for this purpose should generally be taken as ending in *i*. The original spelling of existing compounds should, however, be retained except for manifest orthographic or etymological errors.

„Examples: *Polygonum* (the first stem ends in a vowel and no connecting vowel is needed); *menthifolius* (the ending of the stem *mentha* is changed to *i*); *atropurpureus* (*atripurpureus* would be more correct by classical standards, but the use of the unchanged stem in *o* is sanctioned by usage and such words must

not be altered); *Odontoglossum, cruciformis* (connecting vowels inserted to prevent conjunction of consonantal stems with following consonants—*o* in the first, which is Greek, *i* in the second, which is Latin)."

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Handel-Mazzetti): This addition seems hardly necessary.

Proposal 2 (Boivin): Acceptance recommended, but it would be better to make it a new recommendation.

Proposal 3 (Rickett): Accepted by the American Botanists. I cannot recommend acceptance of the proposal. In his argument Rickett again emphasizes that Note 2 of Art. 70 should be deleted, but I fail to see the reason. As a compromise Rickett has added the last sentence to his new wording of the present Recommendation. The difference between the two texts depends on the explanation given to the word „manifest”. Rickett's meaning is not quite clear, but everyone can interpret the above text in this sense that a wrong connecting vowel is a „manifest orthographic error”. It would in my opinion be better to place the rules for the correction of names in an article and not in a Recommendation.

ART. 71

When the spelling of a generic name differs in Linnaeus *Species Plantarum* ed. 1, and *Genera Plantarum*, ed. 5, the correct spelling is determined by the following regulations.

(1) If Linnaeus subsequently to 1753—54 consistently adopted one of the spellings, that spelling is accepted, e.g. *Thuja* (not *Thuya*).

(2) If Linnaeus did not so, then the spelling which is more correct philologically is accepted, e.g. *Agrostemma* (not *Agrostema*).

(3) If the two spellings are equally correct philologically, and there is a great preponderance of usage in favour of one of them, that one is accepted, e.g. *Rhododendron* (not *Rhododendrum*).

(4) If the two spellings are equally correct philologically, and there is not a great preponderance of usage in favour of one of them, then the spelling that is in accordance or more nearly in accordance with the Recommendations is accepted, e.g. *Ludwigia* (not *Ludvigia*), *Ortegia* (not *Ortega*).

NO PROPOSALS

SECTION 14. GENDER OF GENERIC NAMES

RECOMMENDATION XLIV bis (in the place of Art. 72)

The gender of generic names should be determined as follows.

(1) A Greek or Latin word adopted as a generic name should retain its classical gender. In cases where the classical gender varies the author

should choose one of the alternative genders. In doubtful cases general usage should be followed.

The following names, however, whose classical gender is masculine, should be treated as feminine in accordance with historic usage: *Adonis*, *Orchis*, *Stachys*, *Diospyros*, *Strychnos*; *Hemerocallis* (m. in *Sp. Pl.*; Lat. and Gr. *hemerocallos*, n.) should also be treated as feminine in order to bring it into conformity with all other generic names ending in *-is*.

(2) Generic names which are modern compounds formed from two or more Greek or Latin words should take the gender of the last. If the ending is altered, however, the gender should follow it.

Examples of names formed from Greek ¹⁾ words: The generic name *Andropogon* L. was treated by Linnaeus as neuter, but it, like other modern compounds in which the Greek masculine word *pogon* is the final element (e.g. *Centropogon*, *Cymbopogon*, *Bystropogon*), should be treated as masculine. Similarly all modern compounds ending in *-codon*, *-odon*, *-panax*, *-stemon* and other masculine words should be masculine. The generic names *Dendromecon* Benth., *Eomecon* Hance and *Hesperomecon* E. L. Greene should be treated as feminine, because they end in the Greek feminine word *mecon*, poppy: the fact that Bentham and E. L. Greene respectively ascribed the neuter gender to the names *Dendromecon* and *Hesperomecon* is immaterial. Similarly all modern compounds ending in *-achne*, *-carpha*, *-cephala*, *-chlamyos*, *-daphne*, and other feminine words should be feminine. The generic names *Aceras* R. Br., *Aegiceras* Gaertn. and *Xanthoceras* Bunge should be treated as neuter because they end in the Greek neuter word *ceras*; the fact that Robert Brown and Bunge respectively made *Aceras* and *Xanthoceras* feminine is immaterial. Similarly all modern compounds ending in *-dendron*, *-nema*, *-stigma*, *-stoma*, and other neuter words should be neuter. Names ending in *-anthos* (or *-anthus*), and those in *-chilos* (or *-chilus*) ought strictly speaking to be neuter, since that is the gender of the Greek words *anthos* and *cheilos*. These names, however, have been with very few exceptions treated as masculine, hence it is recommended to assign that gender to them. Similarly those ending in *-gaster*, which should strictly speaking be feminine, are recommended to be treated as masculine in accordance with botanical custom.

Examples of compound generic names where the termination of the last word is altered: *Hymenocarpus*, *Dipterocarpus* and all other modern compounds ending in the Greek masculine *carpos* (or *carpus*) should be masculine. Those in *-carpa* or *-carpaea*, however, should be feminine, e.g. *Callicarpa* and *Polycarpaea*; and those in *-carpon*, *-carpum* or *-carpium* should be neuter, e.g. *Polycarpon*, *Ormocarpum* and *Pisocarpium*.

(3) Arbitrarily formed generic names or vernacular names used as generic names should take the gender assigned to them by their authors. Where the original author has failed to indicate the gender, the next subsequent author may choose a gender, and his choice should be accepted.

Examples: *Taonabo* Aubl. *Hist. Pl. Guiane*, I. 569 : 1775) should be feminine: Aublet's two species were *T. dentata* and *T. punctata*. — *Arati* Adans. (*Fam.* II, 326 : 1763), was published without indication of gender: the feminine gender was assigned to it by Desvaux (*Journ. de Bot.* I, 120 : 1813), who was the first subsequent author to adopt the name, and his choice should be accepted. Boehmer (in Ludwig, *Gen.* ed. 3, 436 : 1760), and Adanson (*Fam.* II, 356 : 1763), failed to indicate the gender of *Manihot*: the first author to supply specific epithets was

1) Examples of names formed from Latin words are not given as these offer few difficulties.

Crantz (*Inst. Rei Herb.* I, 167:1766), who proposed the names *Manihot gossypifolia* etc., and *Manihot* should therefore be treated as feminine.

PROP. 1 (1950 — 29; MANSFELD and ROTHMALER)

soll folgende Fassung erhalten:

Alle adjektivischen Epitheta erhalten die dem Geschlecht ihrer Kategorienbezeichnung (Art. 11 und 12) entsprechende Endung. Es werden also unabhängig vom Geschlecht des Gattungsnamens insbesondere alle spezifischen Epitheta entsprechend der vorangehend zu denkenden Kategorienangabe species in weiblicher Form gebraucht.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 48; HYLANDER)

Delete the Rec. and replace it by the following new Articles.

§ 4. Gender of generic names.

Art. 80. All epithets under one and the same generic name must take the same gender.

Ex. The generic name *Cistus* is now treated as masculine acc. to common use, though Linnaeus 1753 under this name treated only some species (now removed from the genus) as masculine and gave the epithets of the rest (i.e. the species still retained in *Cistus*) a feminine form. Under *Lotus*, in Linnaeus *Species plantarum*, ed. 1, some specific epithets have a masculine, the rest a feminine form; they should all be treated as masculine. *Rhus* should be treated as feminine though some of its species by Linnaeus 1753 have a neutral epithet.

Art. 81. The gender of generic names is ruled by the following regulations.

Generic names ending in *-os* or *-us* are treated as masculine with the following exception.

Exceptions. The following generic names (mostly classical tree names) and compounds ending with them are treated as feminine: *Aesculus*, *Ailanthus*, *Alnus*, *Amygdalus*, *Anacampseros*, *Arbutus*, *Arctostaphylos*, *Aspalathus*, *Buxus*, *Carpinus*, *Cedrus*, *Cerasus*, *Chrysobalanus*, *Cissampelos*, *Cissus*, *Cocos*, *Cornus*, *Corylus*, *Crataegus*, *Cupressus*, *Diospyros*, *Ebenus*, *Elaeagnus*, *Erythrobalanus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Fagus*, *Ficus*, *Fraxinus*, *Juniperus*, *Laurus*, *Malus*, *Maytenus*, *Mespilus*, *Metrosideros*, *Microcos*, *Morus*, *Myrtus*, *Nardus*, *Padus*, *Peumus*, *Pinus*, *Platanus*, *Populus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus* (*Pirus*), *Quercus*, *Rhamnus*, *Rhus*, *Sambucus*, *Sapindus*, *Schinus*, *Sorbus*, *Strychnos*, *Syagrus*, *Symplocas*, *Tamarindus*, *Tamus*, *Taxus*, *Ulmus*, *Zizyphus*.

Generic names ending in *-a* are treated as feminine except when they are Greek words ending in *-ma* or compounds ending in such, when they are treated as neutral.

Note. Names ending in *-coma* or *-toma* are treated as feminine; these endings are of Greek origin but have a latinized form.

Generic names ending in *-e* or *-is* are treated as feminine.

Exceptions: *Secale* is neutrum, *Cucumis* is masculine.

Generic names ending in *-um* are treated as neutral.

Generic names ending in *-on* are treated as neutral with the following exceptions: compound names ending in *-codon*, *-geton*, *-odon*,

-*pogon*, or -*stemon* are treated as masculine, compound names ending in -*mecon* are treated as feminine.

Names ending in another way take, (1) if they are Greek or Latin words or compounds ending in such words, the classical gender of the word, resp. of the latter part of the name; (2) if they are arbitrarily formed or vernacular names, the gender assigned to them by their original author. If in the former case the classical gender varies, the author has the right of choice between the genders; in doubtful cases, general usage should be followed. If in the cases mentioned under (2) the original author did not indicate the gender, the next subsequent author has the right of choice and must then be followed.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Mansfield and Rothmaler): From a practical point of view the proposal to regard all generic names as feminine, would deserve our attention.

Proposal 2 (Hylander): In 1935 the Congress decided to make the former art. 72 a recommendation. To come back on this decision as Hylander proposes, would require very strong reasons, which I fail to see.

The proposed new art. „80” seems to be a useful new recommendation. The proposed new art. „81” did evoke in me the memory of some unpleasant hours, which I was forced to spend in my youth in learning by head „lists of exceptions”. Under reference to art. 3 of the Rules I strongly object to the proposed new article.

NEW ARTICLE 72 bis

PROP. 1940 — 9, 1950 — 83; FURTADO

Epithets denoting either species or the subordinate groups of a genus or species, when adjectival in form and not used as substantives agree in gender with the generic name.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Not recommended. It is a mere repetition of art. 28.

SECTION 15. VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION XLV

When writing in modern languages botanists should use Latin scientific names or those immediately derived from them, in preference to names of another kind or origin (popular names). They should avoid the use of the latter unless these are very clear and in common use.

NO PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATION XLVI

Every friend of science should oppose the introduction into a modern language of names of plants which are not already there, unless they are derived from Latin botanical names by means of some slight alteration.

NO PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATION XLVII

Only the metric system should be used in botany for reckoning weights and measures. The foot, inch, line, pound, ounce, etc. should be rigorously excluded from scientific language.

Altitude, depth, rapidity etc. should be measured in metres. Fathoms, knots, miles etc. are terms which should disappear from scientific language.

NO PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATION XLVIII

Very minute dimensions should be reckoned in (micromillimetres, microns, or thousandths of a millimetre) and not in fractions of millimetres or of lines etc.; fractions encumbered with ciphers and commas easily give rise to mistakes.

NO PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATION XLIX

Authors should indicate clearly and precisely the scale of the figures which they publish.

NO PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATION L

Temperature should be expressed in degrees of the centigrade thermometer of Celsius.

NO PROPOSALS

CHAPTER IV. INTERPRETATION AND MODIFICATION OF THE RULES

ART. 73

A small permanent International Executive Committee is established with functions including the following:

- (1) Interpreting the Rules in doubtful cases, and issuing considered „Opinions” on the basis of the evidence submitted.
- (2) Considering *Nomina conservanda*, *Nomina ambigua*, *Nomina dubia* and *Nomina confusa*, and making recommendations thereon to the next International Botanical Congress.
- (3) Considering all proposals for the modification of the Rules accepted at the preceding Congress.
- (4) Reporting on the effects of modifications of the Rules accepted at the preceding Congress.

PROP. 1 (1950 — 29; MANSFELD and ROTHMALER)

Der Passus Nr. 2 soll lauten:

Der Exekutiv-Ausschuss hat das Recht zur sofortigen Entscheidung über ihm zugeleitete Vorschläge zur Aufnahme weiterer Namen in die Listen der *Nomina conservanda*, *Nomina ambigua*, *Nomina confusa*. Lehnt der Exekutiv-Ausschuss die Aufnahme eines Namens in die genannten Listen ab, so kann der Antragsteller die Entscheidung des folgenden Kongresses anrufen.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

- (1). Add the following:

„All such „opinions” must be published to take effect. They are susceptible of being invalidated by a subsequent „opinion”, or by a following Botanical Congress.”

PROP. 3 (1950 — 62; FOSBERG)

- (1). Add the following:

„All such opinions must be published and submitted to debate and to a vote at the next International Botanical Congress. They may be followed until such time as they are accepted or rejected by vote of a Congress.”

PROP. 4 (1950 — 62; FOSBERG)

- (2). Suggestion to the Editorial Committee.

Delete „*nomina ambigua*.” [This change becomes necessary if Fosberg's proposal to delete Art. 62 is accepted by the Congress.]

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Proposal 1 (Mansfeld and Rothmaler): For the *Nomina conservanda* the procedure has already been set out in Art. 22.

Proposal 2 (Boivin) and 3 (Fosberg): I quite agree, but as the situation at present is it seems rather useless to alter an article that does not work and that cannot work. We are still waiting for the first „opinion” to be issued.

In my opinion this paragraph of the Rules will have to be altered completely. However, what we need first of all, is a serviceable organisation.

Nowhere in the Rules such vague statements are to be found as in Art. 73 and 74, which deal with such an organisation.

„A small permanent International Executive Committee is established”. What is „small”? How is it „established”?

„These Rules can be modified only by competent persons”. But who is a competent person?

The most remarkable thing in these two articles is in my opinion that the persons who really do the work in Nomenclature are not mentioned. They are apparently doing it without any sanction. The only sanction they obtain, is that at the beginning of a Congress the Exec. Comm. meets and agrees with all that has been done.

There is something „homely” in such an organisation, but I feel that we should realize we are living now in the 20th century and that our organisation needs the perhaps somewhat unpleasant, but at any rate, advantageous preciseness and efficiency which is a characteristic for the present time.

I would propose to appoint a small committee to develop a scheme for an organisation as is meant in the present art. 73.

ART. 74

These Rules can be modified only by competent persons at an International Botanical Congress convened for the express purpose. Modifications accepted at one Congress remain on trial until the next Congress, at which they will receive sanction unless undesirable consequences, reported to the Executive Committee, show need for further amendment or rejection.

NO PROPOSALS

APPENDIX I

REGULATIONS FOR DETERMINING TYPES

PROP. 1 (1950 — 20, '50 — 44; ROGERS)

To adopt, as a part of Appendix I, the following

REGULATIONS FOR FIXING GENERIC TYPES

I. Rules.

1. The type species shall be the species or one of the species included in the genus when first validly published after the applicable date set forth in Art. 20. If a genus included but one species when originally published, that species is the type. The types of genera adopted through citations of literature published before the starting-point for the group in question (with or without change of name) shall be selected from those of the original species which received names in the first legitimate publication.
2. When, in the original publication of a genus, one of the species was definitely designated as type, that species shall be accepted as the type, regardless of other considerations. If *typicus* or *typus* was used as a new specific name for one of the species, that species shall be accepted as the type as if it were definitely designated.
3. The publication of a new generic name as an avowed substitute for an earlier one does not change the type of the genus.
4. If a genus without an originally designated type contains among its original species one with the generic name used as a specific name, either as an accepted name or synonym, that species is to be accepted as the type.
5. If a genus when originally published included more than one species, and no species is definitely designated as type, nor indicated according to Paragraph 4, the choice of the type shall accord with the following principles:
 - (a) Species inquirendae or species doubtfully referred to the genus or mentioned as in any way exceptional are to be excluded from consideration selecting the type.
 - (b) Species which definitely disagree with the generic description (provided others agree), or which possess characters stated in the generic description as rare or unusual, are to be excluded from consideration in selecting the type.
6. Among species equally eligible, the preference shall be given to the first known to have been designated as the type.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the selection of types of genera previously published, but of which the type would not be indicated by the preceding regulations, the

following points are to be taken into consideration.

i. The type species should usually be the species or one of the species which the author had chiefly in mind. This is often indicated by

(a) A closer agreement with the generic description.

(b) Certain species being figured (in the same work).

(c) The specific name, such as *vulgaris*, *communis*, *medicinalis* or *officinalis*.

ii. The type species should usually be the one best known to the author. It may be assumed that an indigenous species (from the standpoint of the author), or an economic species, or one grown in a botanical garden and examined by the author, would usually represent an author's idea of a genus.

iii. The preceding conditions having been met, preference should be shown for a species which will retain the generic name in its most widely used sense, or for one which belongs to a division of the genus containing a larger number of species, or for the historically oldest species.

iv. If it is impossible to select a type under the conditions mentioned above the first of equally eligible species should be chosen.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 70; FOSBERG)

Appendix I. Regulations for the Determination of Types. (See under Art. 18 etc.).

**PROP. 3 (1950 — 13; A. H. SMITH and WEHMEYER, 1950 — 74;
WEHMEYER)**

Appendix I. Regulations for fixing generic types.

I. Rules.

1. The type species shall be the species, or one of the species, included in the genus when first validly published after the applicable date set forth in Art. 20.

If a genus included but one species when originally published, that species is the type.

2. If the author designated a type that species shall be accepted as the type regardless of other considerations.

3. If *typicus* or *typus* was used as a specific epithet for one of the species that one shall be accepted as the type as though it were definitely designated.

4. If the type species of a genus were not designated by the author of the genus, in the original publication, then a species may be proposed for conservation as the type of the genus (*species leptotypica conservanda*).

Upon favorable action of the International Executive Committee and the Congress such species shall henceforth be regarded as the types of their respective genera.

II. Recommendations for selecting lectotypes (Monographers are, of course, free to select a species of their choice as the type of a genus when the author of that genus failed to designate the type in the original publication and no *species leptotypica* has been formally designated by the Congress, but a type selected in this manner is not to be regarded arbitrarily as binding for future workers).

i. The type species should usually be the species or one of the species which the author had chiefly in mind. This is often indicated by

(a) A closer agreement with the generic description.

(b) Certain species being figured (in the same work).

ii. The lectotype should usually be the one best known to the author of the genus. It may be assumed that an indigenous species (from the standpoint of the author), or an economic species, or one grown in a botanical garden and examined by the author, would usually represent an author's idea of a genus.

iii. The preceding conditions having been met, preference should be shown for a species which will retain the generic name in its most widely used sense, or for one which belongs to a division of the genus containing a larger number of species, or for the historically oldest species.

iv. If it is impossible to select a lectotype under the conditions mentioned above the first of equally eligible species should be chosen.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

See also under Art. 18—18 quinquies.

I prefer a regulation of the typification in the Rules. As a matter of fact all proposals for this Appendix are presented as Rules and Recommendations, and their place is therefore in my opinion in Section 2.

Proposals 1 and 3 have much in common, but I want to recommend the acceptance of my own proposal given under art. 18. Perhaps a note could be added regarding the genera of which one of the species is named *typicus* or *typus*. To regard names like *vulgaris* or *medicinalis* as indications of the type the author has in his mind does not seem recommendable.

The best thing would be that at the Congress an agreement in principle with regard to one of the proposals (art. 18—18 quinquies and Appendix I) could be reached. In that case the final redaction might be left to a special committee.

APPENDIX II

NOMINA FAMILIARUM CONSERVANDA

PROP. 1 (1950 — 68; CAMP)

A proposed list of „appropriate names” of families ending in *-aceae* to be either appended to or incorporated in Appendix II, in whole or in part.

Arecaceae Reichenb.—(Palmae).

Poaceae R. Br.—(Gramineae).

Brassicaceae Lindl.—(Cruciferae).

Fabaceae Reichenb., from a pre-Linnean genus—(Leguminosae). [Those who wish to recognize segregate families may do so under the names *Mimosaceae* Reichenb. and *Caesalpiniaceae* Klotzsch & Garcke; „*Papilionaceae*” is to be rejected.]

Hypericaceae Lindl.—(Guttiferae). [Those who wish to recognize a segregate family may use also *Clusiaceae* Lindl.]

Ammiaceae Presl.—(Umbelliferae).

Lamiaceae Lindl.—(Labiatae).

Asteraceae Lindl.—(Compositae). [Those who wish to recognize segregate families may use *Ambrosiaceae* Reichenb., *Cichoriaceae* Reichenb., etc.] Among the foregoing are the following well known family names which ought to be preserved. Therefore the following names are proposed for conservation.

Caesalpiniaceae Klotzsch & Garcke, Bot. Erg. Wald. 157. 1862; conserve over *Cassiaceae* Link, Handb. 2: 135. 1831.

Hypericaceae Lindl. Nat. Syst. ed. 2, 77. 1836; conserve over *Symphoniaceae* Presl, Symb. Bot. 1: 71. 1832.

Clusiaceae Lindl. Nat. Syst. ed. 2, 74. 1836; conserve over *Symphoniaceae* Presl, Symb. Bot. 1: 71. 1832.

Asteraceae Lindl. Nat. Syst. ed. 2, 251, 253. 1836; conserve over all prior familial names referring to a family, whether broadly or narrowly defined, which includes the type-genus *Aster* L. [Note: As typified, the majority of prior names (e.g. *Carduaceae*—1770, *Mutisiaceae*—1832) apply to lesser groups; in the event of segregation beyond *Ambrosiaceae* and *Cichoriaceae*, the bulk of the larger genera would still remain in the *Asteraceae*. This proposal, therefore, seeks to contribute to future nomenclatural stability.]

Cichoriaceae Reichenb. Fl. Exc. 248. 1831; conserve over all prior familial names referring to a segregate family which includes the type-genus *Cichorium* L.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 68; CAMP)

Should the Congress reverse the action of the Utrecht symposium and follow the implied desire of the American Jury to leave Art. 23 much as it is, a stand obviously confirmed by its action in this place (Appendix II), the following would seem appropriate for those desiring typifiable names for all families of flowering plants as set forth as the basic principle of Art. 23. The corresponding lectotypes are also listed. It may be necessary to conserve certain of these names against earlier but little-used names based on other genera.

Arecaceae (Palmae). T.: *Areca* L.

Poaceae (Gramineae). T.: *Poa* L.

Brassicaceae (Cruciferae). T.: *Brassica* L.

Fabaceae. (Leguminosae). T.: *Faba* Zinn (*Vicia faba* L.). [Those who recognize segregate families may use such names as *Mimosaceae* (T.:

Mimosa L.), *Caesalpiniaceae* (T.: *Caesalpinia* L.), etc.; *Papilionaceae* is to be rejected.]

Hypericaceae (Guttiferae). T.: *Hypericum* L. [Those who recognize segregate families may use *Clusiaceae* (T.: *Clusia* L.), etc.]

Ammiaceae (Umbelliferae). T.: *Ammi* L.

Lamiaceae (Labiatae). T.: *Lamium* L.

Asteraceae (Compositae). T.: *Aster* L. [Those who recognize segregate families may use such names as *Ambrosiaceae* (T.: *Ambrosia* L.), *Chichoriaceae* (T.: *Cichorium* L.), etc.]

PROP. 3 (1950 — 63; LITTLE)

Ginkgoaceae Engler in Engler & Prantl, *Natürl. Pflanzenfam. Nachträge* II—IV Teil, 19, 341. 1897.

Nom. rejic.: *Salisburyaceae* Link, *Handb. Erkenn. Gewächse* 2: 523. 1831; in index; „*Salisburyacea*” as ordo on p. 469.

Salisburyaceae Link ex Pfeiff., *Nomencl. Bot.* 2: 1024. 1874.

Pinaceae Lindl., *Veg. Kingd.* 226. 1846.

Pinaceae Lindl., *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot. Ed. 2*, 313. 1836; alternative name.

Nom. rejic.: *Dammaraceae* Link, *K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin Abhandl.* 1827: 157. 1830.

Araucariaceae Engler, *Syllab. Vorles. Bot.* 61. 1892. Type genus: *Araucaria* Juss. (1789). *Dammaraceae* Link, *K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin Abhandl.* 1827: 157. 1830. Type genus: *Dammara* [Rumph.] Lam. (1786—88), *nom. rejic.*

Taxodiaceae Schimp., *Traité Paléont. Veg.* 2: 309. 1870; as „ordo.” Type genus: *Taxodium* Rich. (1810). *Cunninghamiaceae* Sieb. & Zucc., *Fl. Jap.* 2: 1, 3. 1842 (?). Type genus: *Cunninghamia* R. Br. (1826), *nom. conserv.*

Stemonaceae Engler in Engler & Prantl, *Natürl. Pflanzenfam.* 2 (5): 8. 1888.

Stemonaceae Franch. & Sav., *Enum. Pl. Jap.* 2: 92. 1879; *nom. nud.*

Nom. rejic.: *Roxburghiaceae* Wall., *Pl. As. Rar.* 3: 50. 1832.

Zingiberaceae Lindl., *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot. Ed. 2*, 322. 1836.

Zingibéracées L. C. Rich., *Démonstr. Bot. Anal. Fruit*, 61, 72, 77. 1808; *nom. subnud.*

Nomina rejicienda: *Alpiniaceae* Link, *Enum. Pl. Hort. Berolin.* 1: 2. 1821; rank between ordo and genus.

Curcumaceae Dumort., *Anal. Fam.* 20, 25. 1829.

Betulaceae Dumort., *Anal. Fam. Pl.* 11, 12. 1829; as „fam.”

Betulaceae Agardh, *Aphor. Bot.* 208. 1825; as subdivision of „ordo.”

Betulaceae Bartl., *Ord. Nat. Pl.* 99. 1830; as „ordo.”

Nom. rejic.: *Corylaceae* Mirbel, *Élém. Phys. Vég.* 2: 906. 1815.

Dichapetalaceae Engler in Engler & Prantl, *Natürl. Pflanzenfam.* 3 (4): 345. 1896.

Nom. rejic.: *Chailletiaceae* DC., *Prodr.* 2: 57. 1825.

Vitaceae Lindl., *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot. Ed. 2*, 30. 1836.

Nom. rejic.: *Leeaceae* DC., *Prodr.* 1: 635. 1824: as „trib.”

Leeaceae Dumort., *Anal. Fam. Pl.* 21, 27. 1829; as „fam.”

Leeaceae Bartl., *Ord. Nat. Pl.* 354. 1830; as „ordo.”

Elaeocarpaceae Lindl., *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot. Ed. 2*, 97. 1836.

Nom. rejic.: Aristoteliaceae Dumort., Anal. Fam. 37, 41. 1829.
Caryocaraceae Szysz. in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 3 (6): 153. 1893.
Nom. rejic.: Rhizobolaceae Lindl., Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot. Ed. 2, 76. 1836.
Caricaceae Dumort., Anal. Fam. 37, 42. 1829.
Nom. rejic.: Papayaceae Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Nederl. Ind. 940. 1826. „Blume, Batav. Cour. 1823”; not seen.
Lecythidaceae Lindl., Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot. Ed. 2, 523. 1836.
Nom. rejic.: Napoleonaceae Dumort., Anal. Fam. 28, 29. 1829.
Belvisiaceae Lindl., Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot. 180. 1830.
Onagraceae Dumort., Anal. Fam. 36, 39. 1829; as „fam.”
Nom. rejic.: Circaeaceae Lindl., Synops. Brit. Fl. 109. 1829; as „order.”
Fuchsiaceae Dumort., Anal. Fam. 39. 1829; as „trib.”
Epilobiaceae „Vent.”; DC., Prodr. 3: 35. 1828; *pro synon.*

PROP. 4 (1940 — 1; WHEELER)

Add to the list: *Dichapetalaceae* and *Onagraceae*.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

See also under Art. 23.

Proposal 1 and 2 (Camp): I can agree with these proposals (accepted by the American Botanists) and I even could agree with the proposal to delete the exceptions given in art. 23. I do not believe that botanists are so slow-witted that it would take them more than a couple of months before they would know that *Poaceae* and *Gramineae* are names for the same group. That most botanists during the last 50 years spoke of Labiatae is no reason to force that name upon everyone for the future. In reading Camp's argument I came to the conclusion that we acted somewhat overhastily in Utrecht. On the other hand the Utrecht Conference certainly did not mean to neglect the typification of the families. These families with irregularly formed names (*Palmae*) certainly need typification.

Proposal 3 (Little) and 4 (Wheeler): With most proposed additions for the list of *Nom. fam. cons.* I can agree. Instead of *Onagraceae* the name *Oenotheraceae* is often used. If the latter is rejected, it should be included under the *Nomina rejicienda*.

APPENDIX III

NOMINA GENERICA CONSERVANDA

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

The various proposals for *Nomina Generica Conservanda* which follow here, can hardly be dealt with on the Congress Meetings. They will have to be judged by the various special committees. These committees should be given acting power from the Congress.

ALGAE

CLASSES	NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
PROP. 1 (1950 — 17; MATTFELD)		
Schizophyc.	<i>Aphanothece</i> Nägeli	<i>Coccochloris</i> Sprengel
Schizophyc.	<i>Gloeocapsa</i> Kützing	<i>Bichatia</i> Turpin
Schizophyc.	<i>Hydrococcus</i> Kützing	<i>Hydrococcus</i> Link.
Schizophyc.	<i>Microchaete</i> Thuret	<i>Microchaete</i> Benth.
		<i>Microchaeta</i> Nutt.
		<i>Microchaeta</i> Reichb.
Schizophyc.	<i>Nodularia</i> Mertens	<i>Nodularia</i> Link.
Schizophyc.	<i>Trichodesmium</i> Ehrenberg	<i>Trichodesmium</i> Chevall.
PROP. 2 (1950 — 62; AMERICAN TAXONOMISTS)		
Chlorophyc.	<i>Cladophora</i> Kütz.	<i>Annulina</i> Link.
Phaeophyc.	<i>Zonaria</i> Ag.	<i>Zonaria</i> Roussel
		<i>Villania</i> Nieuwl.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Helminthora</i> J. Ag.	<i>Helminthora</i> Fries
Rhodophyc.	<i>Gelidium</i> Lamour.	<i>Cornea</i> Stackh.
		<i>Clavatula</i> Stackh.
		<i>Kaliformia</i> Stackh.
		<i>Clavaria</i> Stackh.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Pterocladia</i> J. Ag.	<i>Cornea</i> Stackh.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Catenella</i> Grev.	<i>Kaliformis</i> Stackh.
		<i>Kaliformia</i> Stackh.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Iridaea</i> Bory	<i>Iridea</i> Stackh.
		<i>Mazzaella</i> De-Toni
		<i>Iridophycus</i> Setch. & Gardn.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Lomentaria</i> Lyngbye	<i>Kaliformis</i> Stackh.
		<i>Dasyphylla</i> Stackh.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Gasteroclonium</i> Kütz.	<i>Sedoidea</i> Stackh.
		<i>Dasyphylla</i> Stackh.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Plumaria</i> Schmitz	<i>Plumaria</i> Stackh.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Dasyphila</i> Sond.	<i>Dasyphylla</i> Stackh.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Chondria</i> Ag.	<i>Kaliformis</i> Stackh.
		<i>Dasyphylla</i> Stackh.
Rhodophyc.	<i>Laurencia</i> Lamour.	<i>Osmundea</i> Stackh.
		<i>Kaliformis</i> Stackh.
		<i>Pinnatifida</i> Stackh.

BACILLARIOPHYTA

NOMINA CONSERVANDA

NOMINA REJICIENDA

PROP. 1 (1950 — 73; RUTH PATRICK)

<i>Auricula</i> Castr. emend. Parag. ex De-Toni <i>Brebissonia</i> Grunow, ex De-Toni <i>Hantzschia</i> Grun. ex De-Toni <i>Huttonia</i> Grove & Sturt, ex De-Toni <i>Pantocsekia</i> Grunow, ex De-Toni <i>Peronia</i> Brebisson & Arnott, ex De-Toni <i>Pinnularia</i> Ehr. ex Cleve <i>Reicheltia</i> Turpin ex Van Huerck <i>Surirella</i> Turpin ex Van Huerck	<i>Auricula</i> Tourn. ex Spach <i>Brebissonia</i> Spach <i>Hantzschia</i> Auersw. <i>Huttonaea</i> Harv. <i>Pantocsekia</i> Griseb. ex Pantoc. <i>Peronia</i> Redoute <i>Pinnularia</i> Lindl. & Hutt. <i>Gomphopleura</i> Reich. ex Temp. <i>Suriraya</i> De-Toni
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FUNGI

CLASSES

NOMINA CONSERVANDA

NOMINA REJICIENDA

PROP. 1 (1940 — 24; MARTIN)

Basid.	<i>Guepinia</i> Fries 1828	<i>Guepinia</i> Fries 1825 <i>Guepinia</i> Bastard
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PROP. 2 (1950 — 1; SINGER and A. H. SMITH)

Basid.	<i>Cortinarius</i> Fr.	<i>Cortinaria</i> Gray
Basid.	<i>Pleurotus</i> (Fr.) Quél.	<i>Crepidopus</i> (Pers.) ex Gray
Basid.	<i>Marasmius</i> Fr. s.l.	<i>Micromphale</i> Gray
Basid.	<i>Rhodophyllus</i> Quél.	<i>Entoloma</i> (Fr.) Quél. <i>Leptonia</i> (Fr.) Quél. <i>Nolanea</i> (Fr.) Quél.
		<i>Eccilia</i> (Fr.) Quél. <i>Claudopus</i> (Fr.) Gill.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 20, 1950 — 57; WEHMEYER)

Ascom.	<i>Pleospora</i> Rab.	<i>Pyrenophora</i> Fr.
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PROP. 4 (1950 — 41; BENHAM)

Fung. imp.	<i>Candida</i> Berkhout	<i>Syringospora</i> Quinquaud
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PROP. 5 (1950 — 43; ROGERS)

Basid.	<i>Calvatia</i> Fr.	<i>Langermannia</i> Rostk. <i>Hippoperdon</i> Mont.
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CLASSES	NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
Basid.	<i>Tremella</i> Pers.	<i>Tremella</i> Dill. ex Gray <i>Gyraria</i> Nees ex Gray
Ascom.	<i>Gautieria</i> Vitt.	<i>Gautieria</i> Raf.
Basid.	<i>Montagnites</i> Fr.	<i>Montagnea</i> Fr.
PROP. 6 (1950 — 37; DONK)		
Basid.	<i>Aleurodiscus</i> Rabenh.	<i>Cyphella</i> Fr.
Basid.	<i>Amanitopsis</i> Roze	<i>Vaginata</i> S. F. Gray
Basid.	<i>Auricularia</i> Bull. ex Brong. 1824	<i>Auricularia</i> Brongn. 1822
Basid.	<i>Calocera</i> (Fr.) Fr.	<i>Corynoides</i> S. F. Gray
Basid.	<i>Cladoderris</i> Pers. apud Gaud.	<i>Cymatoderma</i> Jungh.
Basid.	<i>Clavaria</i> Fr.	<i>Clavaria</i> Stackh.
Basid.	<i>Clitopilus</i> (Fr.) Kummer	<i>Pleuropus</i> Pers. ex S. F. Gray
Basid.	<i>Collybia</i> (Fr.) Kummer	<i>Gymnopus</i> Pers. ex S. F. Gray
Basid.	<i>Corticium</i> Fr.	<i>Corticium</i> S. F. Gray <i>Phlebia</i> Fr. <i>Athelia</i> Pers. <i>Ricnophora</i> Pers. <i>Hyphoderma</i> Wallr.
Basid.	<i>Cortinarius</i> Pers. ex S. F. Gray	<i>Cortinaria</i> Pers. ex S. F. Gray
Basid.	<i>Craterellus</i> Pers.	<i>Craterella</i> S. F. Gray
Basid.	<i>Flammula</i> (Fr.) Kummer	<i>Flammula</i> (DC.) Fourr.
Basid.	<i>Galera</i> (Fr.) Kummer	<i>Galera</i> Bl.
Basid.	<i>Hirneola</i> Fr. 1849	<i>Hirneola</i> Fr. 1825
Basid.	<i>Hymenochaete</i> Lév.	<i>Hymenochaete</i> Beauv. apud Lestib.
Basid.	<i>Lachnocladium</i> Lév.	<i>Eriocladus</i> Lév.
Basid.	<i>Mycobonia</i> Pat.	<i>Hirneola</i> Fr. 1825
Basid.	<i>Marasmius</i> Fr.	<i>Micromphale</i> S. F. Gray
Basid.	<i>Omphalina</i> Quél.	<i>Perona</i> Pers.
Basid.	<i>Panaeolus</i> (Fr.) Quél.	<i>Coprinarius</i> (Fr.) Kummer
Basid.	<i>Peniphora</i> Cooke	<i>Corticium</i> S. F. Gray <i>Hyphoderma</i> Wallr.
Basid.	<i>Pleurotus</i> (Fr.) Kummer	<i>Crepidopus</i> S. F. Gray <i>Resupinatus</i> Ch. Nees ex S. F. Gray <i>Pterophyllus</i> Lév. <i>Hohenbühelia</i> S. Schulz apud S. Schulz, Kanitz & Knapp.
Basid.	<i>Polystictus</i> Fr.	<i>Coltricia</i> S. F. Gray <i>Striglia</i> S. F. Gray
Basid.	<i>Pterula</i> Fr., 1830	<i>Pterula</i> Fr., 1825
Basid.	<i>Ramaria</i> (Fr.) Bonorden	<i>Ramaria</i> S. F. Gray <i>Cladaria</i> Ritgen

CLASSES	NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
Basid.	<i>Septobasidium</i> Pat. in Morot	<i>Gausapia</i> Fr. <i>Glenospora</i> Berk. et Desm. <i>Campylobasidium</i> Lagerh. ex F. Ludwig
Basid.	<i>Tomentella</i> Pat.	<i>Caldesiella</i> Sacc.
Basid.	<i>Tremellodon</i> (Pers.) Fr.	<i>Hydnogloea</i> Currey apud Berk. et Br. <i>Pseudohydnum</i> P. A. Karst.
Basid.	<i>Tricholoma</i> (Fr.) Kummer	<i>Tricholoma</i> Benth.
Basid.	<i>Volvaria</i> (Fr.) Kummer	<i>Volvaria</i> DC.
Basid.	<i>Xerocomus</i> Quél. apud Moug. et Ferry in Louis	<i>Versipellis</i> Quél.
Fung. imp.	<i>Aschersonia</i> Mont.	<i>Aschersonia</i> Endl.
Ascom.	<i>Gyromitra</i> Fr.	<i>Gyrocephalus</i> Pers.

PROP. 7 (1950 — 1; SINGER and A. H. SMITH)

Delete from the proposed list of nomina generica conservanda (R. Maire) the genera: *Agaricus* and *Galera*. *Volvaria* should be either conserved against *Volvariopsis* Murrill (1911) or abandoned in favour of it.

HEPATICAЕ

NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
PROP. 1 (1950 — 62; EVANS)	
<i>Adelanthus</i> Mitt.	<i>Adelanthus</i> Endl.
<i>Androcryphia</i> Nees	<i>Adelocolea</i> Mitt.
<i>Diplophyllum</i> Dumort.	<i>Noteroclada</i> Tayl.
<i>Gymnomitrion</i> Corda	<i>Diplophyllum</i> Lehm.
<i>Plagiochasma</i> Lehm. & Lindenb.	<i>Diplophylleia</i> Trev.
<i>Radula</i> Dumort.	<i>Cesius</i> S. F. Gray
<i>Scapania</i> Dumort.	<i>Aytonia</i> Forst & Forst.
	<i>Aytonia</i> Thunb.
	<i>Rupinia</i> L.f.
	<i>Martinellius</i> S. F. Gray
	<i>Martinellius</i> S. F. Gray

PROP. 2 (1950 — 68; LITTLE)

<i>Lembidium</i> Mitt.	<i>Lembidium</i> Koerber
<i>Lepidozia</i> (Dumort.) Dumort.	<i>Mastigophora</i> Nees 1833
<i>Mastigophora</i> Nees 1838	<i>Mastigophora</i> Nees 1833
<i>Reboulia</i> Raddi corr. Nees	<i>Strozzius</i> S. F. Gray
	<i>Rhakiocarpon</i> Corda in Opiz

NOMINA CONSERVANDA

Reboulia Raddi corr. Nees
Treubia Goeb.
Trichocolea Dumort. corr. Nees
Bazzania S. F. Gray corr. Carringt.
Herberta S. F. Gray corr. Lindb.
Marchesinia S. F. Gray corr. Carringt.
Mylia S. F. Gray corr. Lindb.
Nardia S. F. Gray corr. Carringt.
Pallavicinia S. F. Gray corr. Trev.

Riccardia S. F. Gray corr. Trev.

NOMINA REJICIENDA

Otiona Corda in Opiz
Achiton Corda in Opiz
Treubia Pierre ex Boerlage
Thricolea Dumort.
Tricolea Dumort.
Bazzanius S. F. Gray
Donnia S. F. Gray
Herpetium Nees
Herbertus S. F. Gray
Herbertia S. F. Gray
 corr. Garringt.
Herbertia Sweet
Marchesinius S. F. Gray
Phragmicoma Dumort.
Mylia Leman
Mylilus S. F. Gray
Nardius S. F. Gray
Mesophylla Dumort.
Pallavicinia De Not.
Pallavicinius S. F. Gray
Pallavacinia S. F. Gray corr.
 Lindb.
Pallavicina S. F. Gray corr.
 Carringt.
Pallavicinia S. F. Gray corr.
 Lindb. ex Carringt.
Herverus S. F. Gray
Herbertus S. F. Gray
Riccardius S. F. Gray
Roemeria Daddi

MUSCI

PROP. 1 (1950 — 62, '50 — 67; LITTLE)

<i>Barbula</i> Hedw.	<i>Streblotrichum</i> Beauv.
<i>Bartramia</i> Hedw.	<i>Barbual</i> Lour.
	<i>Cephaloxis</i> Beauv.
	<i>Bartramia</i> L.
	<i>Bartramia</i> Salisb.
<i>Ephemerum</i> Hampe	<i>Bartramia</i> Collinson
	<i>Ephemerum</i> (-um) Mill.
<i>Hedwigia</i> Beauv.	<i>Ephemerum</i> Reichenb.
	<i>Hedwigia</i> Sw.
	<i>Hedwigia</i> Medic.

 NOMINA CONSERVANDA

 NOMINA REJICIENDA

Helodium Warnst.
Meesia Hedw.

Myrinia Schimp.
Timmia Hedw.
Tortula Hedw.

Amblyodon Bruch & Schimp.

Helodium Dumort.
Meesia Gaertn.
Diplocomium Weber & Mohr
Amblyodum Beauv.
Myrinia Liljo
Timmia J. F. Gmel.
Tortula Roxb.
Tortula Ritgen
Meesia dealbata Hedw.
Amblyodum Beauv.

PTERIDOPHYTA ET PHANEROGAMAE

FAMILIAE

NOMINA CONSERVANDA

 NOMINA REJICIENDA

PROP. 1 (1940 — 12; FOSBERG)

Morac.
Legum.

Artocarpus Forst.
Inocarpus Forst.

Sitodium Parkins.
Aniotum Parkins.

PROP. 2 (1940 — 14; BURTT)

Saxifrag.
Compos.
Ericac.
Gesneriac.

Brexia Noronha ex Thouars
Didelta L'Heritier
Pernettya Gaudich. ap. Mirb.
Ramonda Rich. ap. Pers.

Venana Lamarck
Breteuillia Buc'hoz
Pernettya Scop.
Ramonda Mirbel
Chaixia Lapeyr.

PROP. 3 (1940 — 14; SEALY)

Amaryll.

Hippeastrum Herbert

Leopoldia Herbert

PROP. 4 (1940 — 14; STEARN)

Liliac.

Apicra Haworth

Apicra Willd.

PROP. 5 (1940 — 18; BECHERER)

Gleicheniac.
Marattiac.
Polypodiac.

Angiopteris Hoffm.
Gleichenia Sm.
Hymenolepis Kaulf.

Angiopteris Adanson
Gleichenia Necker
Hymenolepis Cass.

PROP. 6 (1940 — 19; WERDERMANN)

Cactac.
Cactac.

Phyllocactus Lk.
Epiphyllum Haw.

Epiphyllum Haw.
Zygocactus K. Schum.

FAMILIAE	NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
PROP. 7 (1940 — 21; WHEELER)		
Euphorbiac.	<i>Pedilanthus</i> Necker	<i>Tithymalus</i> Miller <i>Tithymaloides</i> C. Gomp. Or <i>Ventenatia</i> Tratt. <i>Crepidaria</i> Haw.
Euphorbiac.	<i>Cnidocolus</i> Pohl	<i>Jussiaea</i> Houston <i>Bivonea</i> Rafin. <i>Mesandrinia</i> Rafin.
PROP. 8 (1940 — 23; PFEIFFER)		
Cyperac.	<i>Rhynchospora</i> Vahl	<i>Triodon</i> L. C. Rich. <i>Dichromena</i> Michx.
PROP. 9 (1940 — 25; HARA)		
Liliac.	<i>Helionopsis</i> Gray	<i>Sugerokia</i> Miquel
PROP. 10 (1950 — 2; MERRILL)		
Laurac.	<i>Neolitsea</i> (Benth.) Merrill	<i>Bryantea</i> Raf.
PROP. 11 (1950 — 5; VAN STEENIS)		
Gesneriac.	<i>Didissandra</i> Clarke	<i>Ellobum</i> Bl.
Saururac.	<i>Houttuynia</i> Thunb.	<i>Houttuynia</i> Houtt.
Euphorbiac.	<i>Endospermum</i> Bth.	<i>Endospermum</i> Bl. <i>Endospermum</i> Endl.
Gesneriac.	<i>Cyrtandropsis</i> Lautb.	<i>Cyrtandropsis</i> Clarke
Myrsinac.	<i>Labisia</i> Lindl.	<i>Angiopetalum</i> Reinw.
PROP. 12 (1950 — 9; C. A. SMITH)		
Compositae	<i>Dimorphotheca</i> (Vaill.) Moench	<i>Gattenhoffia</i> Neck
PROP. 13 (1950 — 10; E. C. VERDOORN & C. A. SMITH)		
Amaryll.	<i>Hessea</i> Herb.	<i>Hessea</i> C. W. Berg
PROP. 14 (1950 — 32; DAVIS)		
Compos.	<i>Brachycome</i> Cass.	<i>Brachyscome</i> Cass.
PROP. 15 (1950 — 38; A. C. SMITH)		
Schisandrac.	<i>Schisandra</i> Michx.	<i>Stellandria</i> Brickell
Annon.	<i>Oxymitra</i> Bl.	<i>Oxymitra</i> Bisch. ex Lindenb.
Linac.	<i>Durandea</i> Planch.	<i>Durandea</i> Delarb.
Araliac.	<i>Schefflera</i> J. R. & G. Forst.	<i>Sciodaphyllum</i> P. Br.

FAMILIAE	NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
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PROP. 16 (1950 — 58; REEDER & COWAN)

Rutac.	<i>Xanthoxylum</i> Miller	<i>Zanthoxylum</i> L.
Rutac.	<i>Fagara</i> L.	<i>Fagara</i> Duhamel

PROP. 17 (1950 — 59; JOHNSON & GARDEN)

Myrtac.	<i>Thryptomene</i> Rafin.	<i>Gomphotis</i> Rafin.
Rutac.	<i>Correa</i> Andr.	<i>Correia</i> Vell.
		<i>Corraea</i> Sm.
Proteac.	<i>Grevillea</i>	
	R. Br. ex Salisb. corr. R. Br.	<i>Lysanthe</i> Salisb.
		<i>Stylurus</i> Salisb.
		<i>Grevillia</i> R. Br. ex Salisb.

PROP. 18 (1950 — 60; BREMEKAMP)

Rubiac.	<i>Acranthera</i> Arn. ex Meisn.	<i>Psilobium</i> Jack
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PROP. 19 (1950 — 61; ALSTON, BALLARD & HOLTUM)

Schizaeac.	<i>Schizaea</i> Smith	<i>Lophidium</i> Rich.
Gleicheniac.	<i>Gleichenia</i> Smith	<i>Gleichenia</i> Necker
Marattiac.	<i>Angiopteris</i> Hoffm.	<i>Angiopteris</i> Adanson
		<i>Angiopteris</i> Mitchell
Polypod.	<i>Coniogramme</i> Fée	<i>Notogramme</i> Presl
Polypod.	<i>Ctenopteris</i> Kunze	<i>Xiphopteris</i> Kaulf.
		<i>Prosaptia</i> Presl

PROP. 20 (1950 — 62; AMERICAN TAXONOMISTS)

Schizaeac.	<i>Schizaea</i> Smith	<i>Lophidium</i> Rich.
Pinac.	<i>Cedrus</i> Trew	<i>Cedrus</i> Duham.
		<i>Cedrus</i> Mill.
Palmae	<i>Pritchardia</i> Seem. & Wendl.	<i>Pritchardia</i> Ung.
		<i>Pritchardioxylon</i> Drude
		<i>Eupritchardia</i> Kuntze
Morac.	<i>Artocarpus</i> Forst. & Forst.	<i>Sitodium</i> Parkinson
Polygon.	<i>Coccoloba</i> P. Br.	<i>Guiabara</i> Mill.
		<i>Guiabara</i> Adans.
		<i>Coccolobis</i> P. Br.
		<i>Naucorephes</i> Raf.
		<i>Schlosseria</i> Mill.
		<i>Uvifera</i> Kuntze
Meliac.	<i>Guarea</i> Allam.	<i>Elutheria</i> P. Br.
Euphorbiac.	<i>Cnidocolus</i> Pohl	<i>Jussievia</i> Houst.
		<i>Jussievia</i> Houst.
		<i>Bivonea</i> Raf.

FAMILIAE	NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
Euphorbiac. Euphorbiac.	<i>Cnidoscolus</i> Pohl <i>Pedilanthus</i> Neck.	<i>Mesandrinia</i> Raf. <i>Tithymalus</i> Mill. <i>Tithymaloides</i> Ortega <i>Ventenatia</i> Tratt. <i>Crepidaria</i> Haw. <i>Tithymalus</i> Mill. <i>Condalia</i> R. & P. <i>Fremontia</i> Torr. <i>Fremontia</i> Torr. (in Frém. Rep. 1843) <i>Fremontia</i> Torr. (Proc. A.A.A.S. 4). <i>Fremontodendron</i> Coville
Euphorbiac. Rhamnac. Sterculiac.	<i>Tithymalus</i> Hill <i>Condalia</i> Cav. <i>Fremontia</i> Torr. (Smithson. Contr. Knowl. 5')	<i>Pilocereus</i> Lemaire <i>Cephalophorus</i> Lemaire <i>Cephalophora</i> Cav. <i>Buceras</i> P. Br. <i>Epacris</i> Forst & Forst. <i>Achras</i> L. <i>Sapota</i> Mill. <i>Achras</i> L. emend. Loefl. <i>Manilkara</i> Adans.
Cactac. Cactac.	<i>Pilocereus</i> K. Schum . <i>Cephalocereus</i> Pfeiffer	
Combretac. Epacridac. Sapotac.	<i>Bucida</i> L. <i>Epacris</i> Cav. <i>Achras</i> L. emend. Loefl.	
Sapotac.	<i>Pouteria</i> Aubl. technically this name is a nomen confusum.	
Styrac.	<i>Halesia</i> Ellis	<i>Halesia</i> P. Br. <i>Halesia</i> Loefl. <i>Hillia</i> Boehm. <i>Halia</i> St. Lag. <i>Mohria</i> Britton <i>Carlomohria</i> Greene <i>Mohrodendron</i> Britton
Composit.	<i>Conyza</i> Less.	<i>Conyza</i> L. <i>Marsea</i> Adans. <i>Eschenbachia</i> Moench <i>Aromia</i> Nutt.
Composit.	<i>Amblyopappus</i> H. & A.	
PROP. 21 (1950 — 65; LITTLE)		
Fagac. Sarraceniace.	<i>Castanopsis</i> (D. Don) Spach <i>Darlingtonia</i> Torr. (1853)	<i>Balanopsis</i> Raf. <i>Darlingtonia</i> DC. <i>Darlingtonia</i> Torr. (1851) <i>Chrysamphora</i> Greene <i>Spondogona</i> Raf. <i>Cosmibuena</i> Ruiz & Pav. (1794).
Sapotac. Rubiace.	<i>Dipholis</i> A. DC. <i>Cosmibuena</i> Ruiz & Pav. (1802)	

PROP. 22 (1950 — 82; JANCHEN)

Gramin.	<i>Monerma</i> PB.	<i>Lepturus</i> R. Br.
Gramin.	<i>Lepturus</i> Trin. partim, non R. Br.	<i>Lepidurus</i> Janchen nomen eventuale
Palmae	<i>Nipa</i> Thunb.	<i>Nypa</i> Rumph (1757) Wurmb. (1779)
Arac.	<i>Ambrosinia</i> L.	<i>Ambrosina</i> Bassi
Liliac.	<i>Endymion</i> Dum.	<i>Hyacinthoides</i> Heist. <i>Usteria</i> Medik. non Willd.
Zingib.	<i>Zingiber</i> Boerh. ex Boehm. (1760) Adanson (1763)	<i>Zinziber</i> Mill.
Simarub.	<i>Simaruba</i> Aubl. (1775) corr. DC. (1811) non <i>Simaruba</i> Boehm (1760)	<i>Simarouba</i> Aubl.
Euphorb.	<i>Gymnanthes</i> Sw.	<i>Ateramnus</i> P. Br.
Sapind.	<i>Melicocca</i> L.	<i>Melicoccus</i> P. Br.
Malvac.	<i>Thespesia</i> Soland.	<i>Bupariti</i> Duham.
Gentian.	<i>Lisianthus</i> L.	<i>Lisianthus</i> P. Br. <i>Lysianthus</i> Adans.
Labiatae	<i>Anisomeles</i> R. Br.	<i>Epimeredi</i> Adans.
Solanac.	<i>Lycopersicum</i> Hill	<i>Lycopersicon</i> Mill.
Scrophul.	<i>Leptandra</i> Nutt.	<i>Veronicastrum</i> Heist. ex Fabr.
Compos.	<i>Leyssera</i> L. (1763) corr. DC.	<i>Asteropterus</i> Adans. <i>Leysera</i> L.
Maratt.	<i>Danaea</i> Sm. (1793) non <i>Danaea</i> All. (1785) corr. Nyman (1854/55)	<i>Misonymus</i> Christ
Polypod.	<i>Struthiopteris</i> Hall. (1768) emend. Willd. (1809) non Schop. (1760) nec Weis (1770) nec Bernh. (1800)	<i>Pteritis</i> Raf. <i>Matteuccia</i> Tod.
Polypod.	<i>Scolopendrium</i> Adans.	<i>Phyllitis</i> Hill (1756) Ludwig (1757)
Polypod.	<i>Polystichum</i> Roth (1799) partim, Schott (1834)	<i>Hypopeltis</i> Michx.
Polypod.	<i>Aspidium</i> Swartz	<i>Tectaria</i> Cavan.
Zosterac. (Potamog.)	<i>Posidonia</i> Koenig	<i>Alga</i> Boehmer <i>Caulinia</i> DC.
Gramin.	<i>Digitaria</i> Hall. (1786), non Adans. (1763)	<i>Syntherisma</i> Walter
Gramin.	<i>Baldingera</i> G. M. Sch.	<i>Typhoides</i> Moench
Gramin.	<i>Lasiagrostis</i> Link	<i>Achnatherum</i> P. B.
Gramin.	<i>Avenastrum</i> Jessen (1863) emend. Beck (1890)	<i>Helictotrichon</i> Bess.

FAMILIAE	NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
Cyperac.	<i>Heleocharis</i> R. Br. (1810) corr. Lestib. (1819)	<i>Eleocharis</i> R. Br.
Liliac.	<i>Paradisa</i> Mazzucato (1810) corr. Bertol (1839)	<i>Liliastrum</i> Ortega <i>Paradisea</i> Mazz.
Orchid.	<i>Chamaeorchis</i> L. C. Rich (1818) corr. Koch (1837)	<i>Chamorchis</i> L. C. Rich.
Orchid.	<i>Gennaria</i> Parl.	<i>Digomphotis</i> Raf.
Orchid.	<i>Microstylis</i> (Nutt.) Lindl.	<i>Malaxis</i> Soland. <i>Achroanthes</i> Raf.
Orchid.	<i>Malaxis</i> Swartz partim., non Soland.	<i>Hammarbya</i> O. Kuntze
Amarant.	<i>Amarantus</i> L.	<i>Amaranthus</i> L.
Aizoac.	<i>Mesembrianthemum</i> L. corr. Sprengel	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i> L.
Caryoph.	<i>Malachium</i> Fries	<i>Myosoton</i> Moench <i>Malachia</i> Fries
Caryoph.	<i>Moenchia</i> Ehrh. non Roth	<i>Alsinella</i> Moench
Caryoph.	<i>Melandryum</i> Roehl. corr. Rehb.	<i>Melandrium</i> Roehl. <i>Physacarpus</i> Neck.
Crucif.	<i>Coluteocarpus</i> Boiss.	<i>Vesicaria</i> Adans.
Crucif.	<i>Kernera</i> Medik.	<i>Gonyclisia</i> Dulac
Crucif.	<i>Rapistrum</i> Crantz non Hall.	<i>Schrankia</i> Medik. non <i>Schranckia</i> Scop.
Crucif.	<i>Ricotia</i> L.	<i>Scopolia</i> Adans.
Crucif.	<i>Neslia</i> Desv.	<i>Rapistrum</i> Hall. <i>Vogelia</i> Medik. non J. F. Gmel.
Crucif.	<i>Vesicaria</i> Lam. non Adans	<i>Alyssoides</i> Mill.
Resedac.	<i>Astrocarpus</i> Neck.	<i>Sesamoides</i> Ortega
Rosac.	<i>Pirus</i> L. corr. Hall.	<i>Pyrus</i> L.
Legum.	<i>Gleditschia</i> L. corr. Scop.	<i>Gleditsia</i> L.
Legum.	<i>Lotononis</i> (DC.) Eckl. et Zeyh.	<i>Amphinomia</i> DC.
Legum.	<i>Sarothamnus</i> Wimm. imm.	<i>Cytiso-Genista</i> Ortega
Legum.	<i>Soja</i> Moench	<i>Glycine</i> L. partim
Cactac.	<i>Peireskia</i> Mill. corr. Steud.	<i>Pereskia</i> Mill
Umbell.	<i>Physospermum</i> Cuss.	<i>Danaa</i> All.
Umbell.	<i>Silaus</i> Bernh.	<i>Silaum</i> Mill.
Umbell.	<i>Selinum</i> L. partim. non L. 1753	<i>Thysselinum</i> Adans. <i>Carvifolium</i> Vill.
Pirolac.	<i>Pirola</i> L. corr. Neck.	<i>Pyrola</i> L.
Gentianac.	<i>Erythraea</i> Neck. corr. Borckh.	<i>Centaurium</i> Hill <i>Centaurion</i> Adans. <i>Erithrea</i> Neck.
Gentianac.	<i>Limnanthemum</i> S. G. Gmel.	<i>Nymphoides</i> Hill

FAMILIAE	NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
Asclepiad.	<i>Heurnia</i> R. Br. corr. Sprengel	<i>Huernia</i> R.Br.
Boragin.	<i>Alkanna</i> Tausch non Adans.	<i>Baphorhiza</i> Link
Boragin.	<i>Arnebia</i> Forsk.	<i>Echioides</i> Ortega
Labiatae	<i>Calamintha</i> Lam.	<i>Clinopodium</i> L.
Solan.	<i>Scopolia</i> Jacq. corr. Moench non Adans.	<i>Scopola</i> Jacq.
Campan.	<i>Specularia</i> A. DC.	<i>Legousia</i> Durande
Campan.	<i>Hedraianthus</i> A. DC. corr. Griseb.	<i>Apenula</i> Neck. <i>Edraianthus</i> A.DC.
Compos.	<i>Diotis</i> Desf. non Schreb.	<i>Otanthus</i> Hoffgg. et Link
Compos.	<i>Haenselera</i> Boiss. non Lag.	<i>Rothmalera</i> Font-Quer
Compos.	<i>Podospermum</i> DC.	<i>Arachnospermum</i> F. W. Schmidt
Compos.	<i>Mulgedium</i> Cass.	<i>Cicerbita</i> Wallr

PROP. 23 (1950 — 68; LITTLE)

Annonac.	<i>Oxymitra</i> (Bl.) Hook. f. et Thoms.	<i>Oxymitra</i> Bisch.
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PROP. 24 (1950 — 11; JAPANESE BOTANISTS)

Liliac.	<i>Chionographis</i> Maximowicz	<i>Siraitos</i> Rafinesque
Liliac.	<i>Heloniopsis</i> A. Gray	<i>Hexonix</i> Rafinesque <i>Kozola</i> Rafinesque <i>Sugerokia</i> Miquel
Orchidac.	<i>Perularis</i> Lindley	<i>Tulotis</i> Rafinesque
Orchid.	<i>Bletilla</i> Reichenbach fil.	<i>Jimensia</i> Rafinesque
Saururac.	<i>Houttuynia</i> Thunberg	<i>Polypara</i> Loureiro <i>Houttuynia</i> Houttuyn
Juglandac.	<i>Platycarya</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	<i>Petrophiloides</i> Bowerbank
Fagac.	<i>Castanopsis</i> Spach	<i>Balanoplis</i> Rafinesque
Fagac.	<i>Pasania</i> Oerstedt	<i>Balanaulaux</i> Rafinesque <i>Arcaula</i> Rafinesque
Betulac.	<i>Cyclobalanopsis</i> Oerstedt	<i>Perytis</i> Rafinesque
Staphyleac.	<i>Euscaphis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	<i>Hebokia</i> Rafinesque.
Flacourtiac.	<i>Idesia</i> Maximowicz	<i>Polycarpa</i> Linden ex Carrière <i>Cathayaia</i> Ohwi <i>Idesia</i> Scopoli
Oleac.	<i>Forsythia</i> Vahl	<i>Forsythia</i> Walter <i>Rangium</i> Jussieu
Convolv.	<i>Pharbitis</i> Choisy	<i>Distremis</i> Rafinesque
Cuc.	<i>Citrullus</i> Forskål	<i>Auguria</i> Miller <i>Colocynthis</i> Ludwig.

PALEOBOTANY

FAMILIAE	NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
PROP. 1 (1950 — 22; SCHOPF)		
Medullosac.	<i>Dolerotherca</i> Halle	<i>Discostachys</i> Grand'Eury
PROP. 2 (1950 — 22; ARNOLD)		
Megalopteridae	<i>Megalopteris</i> Andrews	<i>Cannophyllites</i> Brongniart
PROP. 3 (1950 — 22; SCHOPF)		
Calamariac.	<i>Calamites</i> Brongniart	<i>Calamitis</i> Sternberg
Ordo		
Lycopodiales	<i>Stigmaria</i> Brongniart	<i>Variolaria</i> Sternberg
PROP. 4 (1950 — 28; SELLING)		
Ordo		
Cordaitales	<i>Cardiocarpus</i> Ad. Brongniart	<i>Cardiocarpus</i> Reinw.
Form genus	<i>Glossopteris</i> Ad. Brongniart	<i>Glossopteris</i> Rafinesque
Lepidodendrac.	<i>Lepidophyllum</i> Ad. Brongniart	<i>Lepidophyllum</i> Cass.
Calamitac.	<i>Macrostachya</i> W. Ph. Schimper	<i>Macrostachya</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich.

APPENDIX IV

NOMINA AMBIGUA

PROP. 1 (1940 — 16; MELVILLE)

Ulmus campestris L.

PROP. 2 (1940 — 17; DIXON)

Hypnum myosuroides Hedw.

PROP. 3 (1940 — 26; HOUTZAGERS)

Populus canadensis Moench, *P. balsamifera* L., *P. monilifera* Aiton, *P. angulata* Aiton, *P. Sargentii* Dode.

PROP. 4 (1940 — 22; BURTT DAVY)

Populus canadensis Moench, *Populus balsamifera* L.

PROP. 5 (1950 — 22; SCHOPF)

Dictyoxyylon Will., *Halonia* L. et H., *Knorria* Sternb., *Lyginodendron* Gourlie, *Radicites* Potonié, *Sparganium* Unger, *Sporangites* Daws., *Syringodendron* Sternb., *Tylodendron* Weiss.

PROP. 6 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Alsine L., *Rosa villosa* L.

PROP 7 (1940 — 20; REHDER, PALMER and CROIZAT)

Pinus maritima Mill., *Quercus rubra* L., *Quercus serrata* Thbg., *Crataegus coccinea* L., *Crataegus tomentosa* L., *Tilia alba* Ait., *Betula alba* L.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

It is recommended to accept the proposal B r e m e k a m p and to avoid a list of Nomina ambigua. There is no need to have these names on a list. If a name is ambiguous one treats it like that. If anyone subsequently thinks he can prove it is not ambiguous he must have the right to do so. If we can create a list of names it is nearly impossible to correct it. An Intern. Botan. Congress cannot decide properly on such things. Those special facts can only be judged by those who have actually worked on the group.

APPENDIX V

NOMINA CONFUSA

PROP. 1 (1940 — 25; HARA)

Heloniopsis A. Gray.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 16; BENSON)

Prosopis odorata Torr.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 37; DONK)

Hypolyssus Pers., *Muciporus* Juel.

PROP. 4 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Schrebera L., *Actinocotinus* Oliv.

PROP. 5 (1950 — 85; ROGERS)

1. *Nomina specifica confusa*: *Corticium ferax* Ell. & Everh., *Darwiniella antarctica* Speg., *Ephelidium aurantium* Speg., *Gamosporella Hysterioides* Speg., *Heterobasidium chlorascens* Mass., *Hymenolobus parasiticus* Zukal, *Hypolyssus undulatus* Pers., *Hyporhamma reticulatum* sensu Corda, *Langloisula spinosa* Ell. & Everh., *Lasiophoma Maydis* (Speg.) Speg., *Muciporus corticola* Juel, *Peniophora admirabilis* Burt, *Phyllonchoeta Solani* Frag. & Cif., *Physalosporella chilensis* Speg., *Thelephora calcea* Pers. * *glebulosa* Fr., *Trachythyriolum brasilianum* Speg., *Trichochora marginata* (Theiss.) & Syd.

2. *Nomina generica confusa*: *Darwiniella* Speg., *Ephelidium* Speg., *Gamosporella* Speg., *Heterobasidium* Mass., *Hymenobolina* Zukal, *Hypolyssus* Pers., *Hyporhamma* Corda, *Hypospila* Fr., *Langloisula* Ell. & Everh., *Lasiophoma* Speg., *Meliolinopsis* Beeli, *Muciporus* Juel, *Periconia* Tode ex Fr., *Physalosporella* Speg., *Soppittiella* Mass., *Trachythyriolum* Speg.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

See the comment under Appendix IV. The same is true for *Nomina Confusa*.

APPENDIX VII

NOMENCLATURE OF GARDEN PLANTS

PROP. 1 (1950 — 12; HELLYER)

Paragraph 'g' to have the following addition:

„If a fancy name is used as the „specific” epithet to cover all the hybrids between two or more species it should incorporate a word such as „hybrids” or „crosses” which makes evident the hybrid origin of the plants.”

Example: *Lilium* × 'Bellingham Hybrids'.

**PROP. 2 (1950 — 24, '50 — 75; LYCETT, ROYAL
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY)**

It is proposed that paras. f) and g) be deleted, and the following substituted:

- f) Hybrids raised in gardens, between two or more species, the parents being known, are designated by a name consisting of three terms: the *first*, that of the genus to which the parents belong; the *second*, a formula consisting of the names of the parents in alphabetical order separated by the sign \times (the pollen parent may be distinguished by the sign σ , the seed parent by φ , these symbols being inserted after the name), or where it seems useful or necessary by a 'specific name' preceded by the sign \times , in substitution for the formula; the *third*, the name of the particular form of the hybrid being referred to.
- (a) The *first* term (the generic name) follows the Rules, so far as generic names are concerned, given in Art. 32 and 33 of the Rules of Botanical Nomenclature.
- (b) The *second* term, when a 'specific name' is substituted for the formula, should be a 'fancy' name, formed and validated by publication in the same way as that of a horticultural variety but without other description than that it is a substitute for a given formula.
When a formula is used it is also validated by publication without a description. All plants raised between the two or more species represented by one formula or name carry the same second term.
- (c) The *third* term, denoting the particular form, is subject to the same rules as names of garden-raised varieties.
- g) When the parentage of a garden-raised hybrid is unknown, the hybrid is designated by the generic name and that of the form or 'variety' preceded by the sign \times , the *second* term being omitted.

Notes.

1. The above rules were printed in the Journal of the Royal Hort. Soc., Vol. LXX, p. 180 (1945), in an article entitled „The Naming of Garden Plants”, where the reasons for putting them forward are set out.
2. The proposed rule for garden-raised hybrids of which the parentage is known calls for the universal use of a trinomial, as for all garden-raised varieties of species.
3. It calls for the use of a formula for the parentage as the *second term* and recommends that this should generally be the only form for that term, the substitution of a name for the formula being exceptional and only to be made when a given group of hybrids of the same specific parentage shows such characters in common as to warrant it.
4. When such substitution is warranted it calls for a „fancy” specific name instead of a Latin one. It calls for no description to validate the *second term* other than the statement of parentage, which carries certain implications but does not seek to define precisely the limits of the characters which the formula implies. It therefore avoids the need for a Latin description for the „hybrid species”.
5. It must be emphasized that the *second term* belongs to a range of

plants which may show great diversity of characters, for the characters of both parent species may sometimes vary between wide limits. The parent species will in few instances be genetically pure and, even when they are, disturbing factors may intervene, leading to variations among the offspring. Only when the same individual plants are used as parents is it to be expected that the hybrid offspring will vary within a narrow range and not always then.

6. The *third term* belongs to the particular form of the hybrid named and calls for definite recognizable description, but being a „fancy” name, the description need not be in Latin. This term is inalienable from the plant or the group with characters varying from it within such narrow limits that they call for no modification of the description. Such hybrids will not usually come true from seed and can be increased true to type only by vegetative means.

Ignoring the possibility of sporting, the *third term* of the name will carry the same connotation of characters for the whole period of that hybrid's existence, even though the other terms, i.e. the generic and „specific” names be legitimately changed.

7. Both the *first* and *second terms* may be subject to change. The genus (or genera) may be split or combined, just as *Cattleya* and *Laelia*, *Rhododendron* and *Azalea*, have fared, and the various old genera now constituting *Prunus* or *Narcissus*. Much the same applies to the species, which will call for changes in the formula, and *with it a change in the substituted name* (i.e. the *second term*). There is always the possibility of error in the naming of the parents, which would also call for a change in the formula and the substituted name. To these vicissitudes the *third term*, to which the description alone applies, is not subject. It is inalienable, like the description, from the plant. Properly formed, according to the Rules at the outset, it would probably be the most stable name in the whole range of plant nomenclature.

8. These Rules cannot be made retrospective without involving very large numbers of name changes, but many older names may (no matter what their form) be regarded as belonging to the third term and equally inalienable and stable and, when slight variation arises in seedlings of the same specific parentage, they can be used without causing ambiguity by attaching a subvarietal name to them.

In practice the formula (and even the „specific name” which may be substituted for it) will frequently be omitted and we may well have therefore *Eucryphia* × 'Rostrevor' and *E.* × 'Rostrevor Triumph' as names within the Rules, instead of *Eucryphia* (*E. glutinosa* × *R. Billardieri*) 'Rostrevor' or the substitute name *E.* × *intermedia* 'Rostrevor'. This finds a vast number of sanctions in practice, for example in *Narcissus* and *Iris*. We rarely write *Narcissus* × *imcomparabilis* 'Fortune' for instance, or *Iris* × *variegata* 'Flaming Sword'.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 72; CAMP)

Delete the present Appendix VII and its title and insert the following:

Appendix VII. NOMENCLATURE OF PLANTS ORIGINATED OR MAINTAINED IN CULTIVATION.

Preamble: The principles and rules governing the naming of plants by botanists are accepted as governing the naming of plants of natural origin maintained in cultivation. Names of species and botanical varieties (or other categories) are thus fully provided for. Special garden forms raised as seedlings or mutant „sports” or as hybrids between species have often to be named by non-botanical workers and the following suggestions are framed for this purpose. These recommendations are not to be regarded as generally retroactive but are intended as a guide for the future.

Section I. General Considerations.

Hort. 1. The name of an infraspecific variation originated or maintained in cultivation which is not part of a recognized wild population should be placed after the species to which it belongs and its status should in general be indicated by such terms as „cultivar” or „horticultural variety” (abbreviated as „cv.” „hort. var.”); the term „variety” (abbreviated as „var.”) may also be used where advisable.

Note: The phrase „originated or maintained in cultivation” shall be understood as also covering those instances where an unusual plant is raised from seed collected in the wild, or where all or even part of a wild plant is brought into cultivation and propagated and which, in either case, is thought to be essentially unique for its kind. Although it is to be understood that the use of the term „variety” for plants which have arisen in cultivation is permissible, it would seem that its best function would be served by reserving its use for those individuals in cultivation which are representative of botanically recognized wild varieties. Thus the term „variety” eventually would have similar significance in horticultural and botanical literature.

Hort. 2. A newly proposed name should be in Latin form only when accompanied by a validly published description in the Latin language as set forth in the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature.

Hort. 3. The name will thus usually be a vernacular („fancy”) name, in general beginning with a capital letter; e.g. *Galega officinalis* cv. George Hartland (not *Galega officinalis* var. *Hartlandii*); *Dianthus deltoides* cv. Brilliant; Pea „Masterpiece.” These fancy names do not form combinations with the binary name and if the name of their author is cited it remains the same even if the preceding name is changed: e.g. *Syringa vulgaris* „Decaisne” Lemoine may also be listed as Lilac „Decaisne” Lemoine.

Hort. 4. Names of cultivars must not be translated when transferred from other languages, if these are written in Roman characters, but must be preserved in the language in which they were originally described. Where desirable a translation may be placed in brackets [] after the name.

Hort. 5. Where names of cultivars appeared first in a language not printed in Roman characters these may be transliterated. Such transliterations are binding on their subsequent use in languages using Roman characters and may not be modified or „corrected” unless it can be demonstrated that the original transliteration was in gross error. Where desirable a translation may be placed in brackets [] after the transliteration.

Hort. 6. The following practices should be observed in the coining of new names for cultivars:

(a). So far as possible the name should consist of a single word; three words is considered a maximum.

(b). A name for one cultivar of a kind of plant should not be used for another cultivar of that kind, even though it may be attached to a different species. Thus the use of the name *Narcissus Pseudonarcissus* „Victoria” should preclude the use of „Victoria” as a name for a cultivar of any other species of *Narcissus*, such as *Narcissus poeticus* „Victoria.” Similarly, it would seem advisable to avoid duplication of name among cultivars of such groups as the flowering-cherries, -peaches, -plums, and -almonds, all of which are often placed in the genus *Prunus*. There should of course, be only one *Iris* „Bridesmaid,” one Apple „Baldwin” and so on.

(c). Names for cultivars likely to be confused with one another should be avoided. For instance, the use of „Alexander” should preclude the use of „Alexandra,” „Alexandrina,” and possibly even „Duchess Alexandra,” as names for cultivars of the same kind of plant.

(d). Where personal names are used to designate cultivars, the prefixes „Mr., Mrs., and Miss” and their equivalents in other languages should be avoided.

(e). Excessively long words and words difficult to pronounce should be avoided.

(f). The articles „a” and „the” and their equivalents in other languages should be avoided where they do not form an integral part of the substantive; e.g. „Colonel” (not „the Colonel”); „Giant” (not the Giant”).

(g). Existing names should not be altered to conform to these rules, but attention should be paid to them in all new names proposed.

Hort. 7. The names of horticultural hybrids are formed as provided in the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature (see Arts 14, 31—34). If a Latin name has been given to a hybrid of uncertain parentage it should be treated like a vernacular (fancy) name: e.g. *Rhododendron Atrosanguineum*, *Rhododendron Purpureum grandiflorum*. Where the typography is such that the botanical and vernacular names are not differentiated, the vernacular name of such plants should be set in quotation marks; e.g. *Rhododendron* „Purpureum grandiflorum.”

Hort. 8. In general, greater precision is to be achieved by using parental formulae for hybrids. However, when named, all plants raised from crossings between individuals of the same two species would receive the same „specific” name; the same principle applies to hybrids involving

individuals of more than two species. Similarly, all plants raised from the same bigeneric or multigeneric combinations receive the same generic name; those involving the same genera but different combinations of species receive different „specific” names. Where the genetic situation is such that a „hybrid group” or *grex-hybrida* results, variations between seedlings, or reasonably stable lines derived from them, are indicated where necessary by cultivar names framed as described in Hort. Section I, 1—6, or in the following Section II. It is to be noted that, in practice, in complicated hybrids the vernacular name is frequently attached to that of the genus e.g.: *Iris* 'Ambassadeur', *Rhododendron* 'Flamboyant.'

Hort. 9. Publication. In order to be valid a name must be published. The following items should govern publication.:

(a). The publication of the name of a cultivar is effected by a recognizable and adequate description, with or without a figure, in any language written in Roman characters; in the case of horticultural hybrids the parental formulae also should be given.

Note: This should not be construed as discouragement of the publication of a figure with the description; in many instances a figure showing the distinguishing characters is quite as important as the necessary text.

(b). The name and description, with credited authorship, should appear in a recognized horticultural or botanical periodical, or in a monograph or other scientific publication available to the public through subscription or purchase. Publication in a horticultural catalog also is acceptable, but only if it is on reasonably permanent paper, if the date of issue of the catalog is accurately stated (the year and month of issue being a minimum requirement), and if there is evidence that the catalog was promptly distributed to the libraries of a reasonable number of representative botanical gardens, arboreta, and similar institutions interested in horticulture both in the country of issue and also in a series of foreign countries. Publication of a name also may be effected by means of a paid advertisement in a recognized horticultural periodical, so long as the requirements in this and the foregoing paragraph (Hort. 9a) are fulfilled.

(c). The originator of a cultivar is not to be formally credited with authority for the name unless he, himself, as author, publishes the name as specified in the foregoing paragraphs (Hort. 9 a, b).

Note: Individuals, but not commercial firms, should be authors of names. For example: Should a new name be validly published for the first time in a catalog of the „Pleasant Valley Nurseries, Ltd.,” authorship of the name should be clearly stated; in general this will be the originator or, in some instances, a responsible employee of the firm designated to name and describe the new material. Unless clearly stated otherwise, new names published in horticultural and similar periodicals will be credited to the authors of the articles in which the names appear.

(d). The mention of a cultivar without description, no matter how or

where published, is not valid publication, even when a figure is given.

Hort. 10. The reintroduction of an old cultivar under a different name is illegal. However, a cultivar which has been known for some time but which is without adequate nomenclatural recognition may be reintroduced under an adequate name but only if, at the time of publication, all ascertainable facts concerning its history are clearly stated.

Section II. Special Categories.

Hort. 11. Various categories of importance to both general and experimental horticulture, such as hybrids, apomicts, etc., are considered in the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature (§ 6, Art. 31, et seq.). Where pertinent, those Rules are considered as having application in formal nomenclatural usages of materials produced or maintained in cultivation.

Hort. 12. Graft chimaeras (sometimes erroneously called „graft hybrids”) are designated by a formula and, where it seems useful or necessary, by a name.

The formula consists of the names of the two taxonomic groups (taxa) from which the tissues were derived, in alphabetical order, and connected by the sign +.

The name will be preceded by the sign +. Where species of different genera are involved, a „generic” name derived from the names of the contributing genera may be used.

Examples: *Solanum* + *tubingense* (= *Solanum Lycopersicum* + *nigrum*); + *Laburnocytisus Adami* (= *Laburnum anagyroides* + *Cytisus purpureus*).

Note: Hybrids and graft chimaeras derived from the same species may sometimes be designated by the same „generic” name, but should not carry the same „specific” name. Thus, the hybrid *Cydonia oblonga* × *Pyrus communis* = × *Pyronia Vietchii*, whereas the graft chimaera *Cydonia oblonga* + *Pyrus communis* = + *Pyronia Daniellii*. However, they sometimes may be designated by somewhat different „generic” names; Wilmott [Bot. Soc. Exch. Club Br. Isls. 13: 249, 250. 1948.] maintains that + *Crataego-mespilus* Simon would be correct for the *Crataegus* + *Mespilus* graft chimaera („graft hybrid”), but not for the [„sexual”] hybrid, which is × *Cratae-mespilus* E. G. Camus.

Hort. 13. In „grafted or „budded” plants, when it is desired to indicate the materials of which such plants are made up, the name of the uppermost species, variety, clone, etc., precedes the name of the next lower, the names being separated by a slanting line or lines.

Examples: *Viburnum Carlesi*/V. *Lantana*; *Syringa vulgaris* cl. Decaisne/*Ligustrum ovalifolium*; Rose Betty Uprichard/*Rosa multiflora*; Apple Grimes Golden/Malling 2. In „double-” or „triple-worked” materials the same sequence would be followed.

Hort. 14. As applied in horticultural writings the category of „variety” seldom is equivalent to the botanical „variety;” it often is highly

ambiguous, and biologically quite different „varieties” appear within the same group. Therefore as an aid to greater precision in the nomenclature of cultivated plants the following categories may be recognized:

(a). The *line*: a sexually reproductive and uniform-appearing group propagated entirely by means of seed, its stability maintained by selection (this known as „reguing the line” by practical plantsmen). The epithet would be prefixed by the word „line” (Latin, *linea*, abbreviated as „ln.”).

Examples: *Dianthus deltoides* ln. Brilliant; *Petunia* ln. Rosy Morn.

Note: It seems that little would be gained by inserting a „specific” epithet between genus and the name of this selected line of garden petunias in the foregoing example, especially since it has never been positively proved what the exact ancestors were, with *P. axillaris* and *P. violacea* being suspect. However, for those desiring a complete hierarchy the following might be used: *Petunia* gh. *Hybrida* ln. Rosy Morn. Here the admittedly spurious specific epithet, „*P. hybrida*” (which would imply the presence of a natural species), would be transferred to the category of hybrid-group (*grex-hybrida*), signifying a group of garden hybrids with a presumed common set of ancestors [see paragraph (c) for „*grex-hybrida*”].

(b). The *clone*: essentially uniform material derived from a single individual and propagated entirely by vegetative means, as by cuttings, divisions, grafts, etc. The epithet would be prefixed by the word „clone” (abbreviated as „cl.”), or indicated by the symbol CL.

Examples: *Pelargonium zonale* cl. Mrs. Pollock; *Syringa vulgaris* cl. Decaisne, or for brevity, *Syringa* cl. Decaisne; *Rhododendron* cl. Flamboyant; *Picea pungens* var. *glauca* clone R. H. Montgomery.

(c). The *hybrid-group*: a group of hybrids originating from the same parents or series of parents, but whose individuals vary in appearance; the group would be delimited by the potential variations inherent in the parental stocks. The epithet would be prefixed by the hyphenated words „hybrid-group” (Latin, *grex-hybrida*, abbreviated as „gh.”).

Examples: *Rhododendron* gh. Ghent [the „Ghent hybrid azaleas”, sometimes listed as „*R. gandavense*” and recorded as the highly variable back-crosses and segregates of *R. luteum* × (*calendulaceum* × *nudiflorum*) × *viscosum* × *arborescens*]; for greater precision a particular clone of this group would be listed as *Rhododendron* gh. Ghent cl. Flamboyant; *Rosa* gh. Hybrid Tea; *Dahlia* gh. Double Decorative.

(d). The *line-hybrid*: a predictably uniform group derived by repetitive hybridization from a series of two or more constantly maintained breeding stocks, these parental „lines” being maintained either by continued inbreeding or as clones. The epithet, or identifying symbol or number, would be prefixed by the hyphenated words „line-hybrid” (Latin, *linea-hybrida*, abbreviated as „lh.”).

Examples: This is the standard practice in the „hybrid seed corn” industry — e.g. United States Department of Agriculture, hybrid seed corn No. 13 (usually abbreviated as „hybrid corn, US-13”) — which, for greater precision in formal,

international literature where the word „corn” has various applications, might be listed as *Zea mays* lh. US-13. This method also is an increasingly common practice in the production of ornamentals — e.g. some of the so-called named „races” and „varieties” of *Lilium* offered for sale in large lots while yet seedlings (which, biologically, are neither races nor varieties but controlled hybrids derived from particular combinations between clonally maintained parental lines), the lots presumably virus-free and predictably uniform in ultimate color of flower and plant habit, including season of bloom.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

This Appendix needs certainly revision. However we must be careful to do nothing in this matter without consulting the horticulturists. The latter must agree with our decisions. On the other hand, we will have to see that the special provisions are compatible with the botanical Rules.

The new set of Rules set up by C a m p seems to me a good basis for a discussion.

Here follow some remarks on C a m p's proposals.

Hort. 7. The reason for this regulation I cannot follow. It sounds illogical to me.

Hort. 8. I feel that here is a tendency to introduce more genetical knowledge in Nomenclature than will be good for the latter. It seems to me that only those plants should receive the same generic name, which according to their features belong to the same genus, and I am convinced that is the soundest way, botanically, genetically and horticulturally. Names like *Iris* ‚*Ambassadeur*’ are in my opinion useful for horticultural purposes, i.e. in those cases where we can speak of „horticultural species” or „interspecific hybrids”.

Hort. 12. It seems to me that intergeneric chimaeras and hybrids will but seldom be referable to the same genus, but this again is a question of taxonomy, not of nomenclature.

NEW APPENDIX VIII

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING FOSSIL PLANTS

PROP. 1 (HAMSHAW THOMAS and SPRAGUE)

Appendix VIII. *Special Provisions concerning Fossil Plants.*

Chapter PB I. *Categories of taxonomic groups* (vide I.R. Chapt. II).

Art. P.B. 1. — Since the names of the species, and consequently of many of the higher taxonomic groups, are usually founded on specimens of detached organs and great difficulty is involved in proving the connection between two or more of these organs and in reconstructing the complete plant, *organ genera* and *artificial genera* (*form Genera*) are distinguished as categories within which species are recognized. An organ genus is a genus established for detached parts belonging to the same morphological category.

An *artificial genus* (*form genus*) is a genus known to contain species which are unrelated according to the ordinary systems of taxonomy but to which specimens may be provisionally referred as a matter of convenience in the absence of characters indicating their taxonomic relationship.

Chapter P.B. II. *Names of taxonomic groups* (vide I.R. Chapt. III).
Section 1. *General Principles: priority.*

Art. P.B. 2. — In organ genera and artificial genera (*form genera*) the valid generic name is the earliest published generic name used for a specimen or group of specimens of the same morphological category, provided that this name is in conformity with the Rules of Nomenclature and the provisions of Arts. 20 and 21.

Section 2. *Nomenclature of the taxonomic groups according to their categories.*

Par. 1. *The Names of Organ Genera.*

Art. P.B. 3. — Names of organ genera are substantives, resembling the names of genera, but definitely associated with the designation of a particular plant organ. They may be composed in any way and derived from any source. Organ genera may be grouped in families bearing names taken from one of the genera and ending in *-aceae*.

Par. 2. *The names of Artificial Genera (Form Genera).*

Art. P.B. 4. — Names of artificial genera (*form genera*) are mainly those sanctioned by long usage for application to detached organs of uncertain affinities. They must be used only with their original meaning and so subsequent alteration of diagnostic characters is permissible. A genus can be regarded as artificial only when it is proved to contain species which are taxonomically unrelated, and when there is no safe ground for discrimination between the unrelated elements. Artificial genera must not be associated in larger groups bearing names formed in the manner prescribed for families, sub-families, tribes and sub-tribes in Arts. 23, 24. If necessary they may be associated provisionally in larger groups with names ending in distinctive syllables different from those used for ordinary taxonomic groups. Artificial genera are to be regarded as having no type species. (A list of artificial genera will be provided.)

Section 3. *Conditions and dates of valid publication of names.*

Art. P.B. 5. — For fossil plants the name of a genus or of a group of higher rank, published without being accompanied by a description or by a reference to a previous description, but characterised by enumeration of the groups of lower rank included in it is considered as validly published if the publication took place before January 1, 1936.

Art. P.B. 6. — From January 1, 1936, the name of a genus or a group of

higher rank is not considered as validly published unless it is accompanied by a description of the group or by a reference to a previously and effectively published description of it.

Art. P.B. 7. — From January 1, 1936, the name of a genus of extinct fossil plants is not considered as validly published unless it is accompanied by figures or by a reference to previously published figures showing the essential characters.

Art. P.B. 8. — The name of a *monotypic genus* of fossil plants published after January 1, 1936, must be accompanied by a description of the genus indicating its difference from other genera.

Art. P.B. 9. — From January 1, 1936, the name of a species or subdivision of a species is not validly published unless it is accompanied by a figure showing the essential characters in addition to the description.

Art. P.B. 10. — From January 1, 1936, the date of the name of a species, or subdivision of a species is that of the simultaneous publication of the description and figure (or if these are published at different dates, the later of the two dates).

Section 4. *Choice of names when two groups of the same ranks are united.*

Art. P.B. 11. — Among extinct fossil forms a plant which has been partially or wholly reconstructed by the association of fragments referable to different organ genera and bearing different names must be given a distinct binary name if it is wished to designate the plant as a whole. With certain exceptions (to be specified) the generic name employed for this purpose must not be a name permanently associated with an organ genus.

Art. P.B. 12. — For any reconstructed plant placed in a combination genus the valid name is the first name given to a combination of organs, the subsequent discovery that any isolated part of the same plant bore an earlier name does not affect the name of the combination.

Art. P.B. 13. — The names of organ genera and artificial (form) genera are not invalidated by the discovery that the organs so named formed part of one original plant which is referred to a distinct combination genus.

RECOMMENDATIONS

P.B. I. — In describing organ genera it should be clearly indicated for which kind of organ the genus is established. It is desirable that the name should indicate the morphological category of the organ. (For leaves a combination with *phyllum*, for fructifications combinations with *carpus* or *theca* etc.)

P.B. II. — In describing organs of uncertain nature or affinities, a name suggesting definite relationship with a recent plant should be avoided.

P.B. III. — Botanists describing new fossil plants should try to avoid the creation of new artificial genera.

P.B. IV. — When it is discovered that an organ genus contains elements which are taxonomically unrelated, an attempt should be made to separate the discordant elements and so to avoid the transference of the organ genus to the category of artificial genera.

P.B. V. — When referring species of fossil plants to genera or to groups of higher rank published without a description or with an inadequate one, authors should give a description of the groups or emend a previous description to show the sense in which they are employing the name.

P.B. VI. — When species are added to an undefined or ill-defined monotypic genus, a new or emended generic description should be provided.

P.B. VII. — In the citation of the name of a genus or of a group of higher rank originally published without a description, the name of the describing author should be appended to the citation, preceded by the word *def.*

P.B. VIII. — Names should be established for combination genera only when the different organs are found in definite organic connection or in exceptional circumstances where there is exact agreement in characteristic structural features between closely associated organs recognisable as distinct organ species.

Association and similarity in *general* structural features do not form valid grounds for the establishment of a combination genus.

PROP. 2 (SPRAGUE)

In order to bring the main body of the Rules into harmony with the special provisions of Appendix VIII it has been necessary to add to the Rules five new Articles (Art. 42 bis, 43 bis, 44 bis, 46 bis, 57 bis) and one new Recommendation (Rec. X bis), to insert new paragraphs in five Articles (Art. 10, 16, 25, 37, 41) and in one Recommendation (Rec. X), and to delete one Article (Article 39, replaced by Art. 42 bis, and 44 bis). These proposed additions are the following:

Art. 10. — Add the following paragraph: —

„In fossil plants, *organ genera*, *artificial genera* (*form genera*) and *combination genera* are distinguished (vide Appendix VIII, Art. P.B. 1, 11—13, Rec. P.B. I—IV, VIII).”

Art. 16. — Add the following paragraph to the footnote: —

„For the valid names of organ genera, artificial genera (*form genera*), and combination genera of fossil plants, see Appendix VIII, Art. P.B. 2, 11—13, and Rec. P.B. VIII.”

Art. 25. — Add the following paragraph: —

„For the names of organ genera, artificial genera and combination genera

of fossil plants, see Appendix VIII, Art. P.B. 3, 4, 11, 12, and Rec. P.B. IV, VIII."

Rec. X. — Add the following paragraph: —

„(i) In organ genera of fossils, to indicate by the formation or ending of the generic name the morphological category of the organ (e.g. for leaves, a combination with *-phyllum*, for fructifications, combinations with *-carpus*, *-theca* etc. may be used)."

„(j) In describing fossil organs of uncertain nature or affinities, a name suggesting definite relationship with a recent plant should be avoided."
Insert after Rec. X: —

Rec. X bis. — In describing new fossil plants botanists should try to avoid the creation of new artificial genera."

Art. 37. — Insert the words „of recent plants" after „A name of a taxonomic group."

Insert the following paragraph before the examples: —

„For the name of a genus, or of a group of higher rank, of fossil plants, published before Jan. 1, 1936, an enumeration of the groups of lower rank included in it is accepted in lieu of a description (vide Appendix VIII Art. P.B. 5)."

Art. 41. — Add the following paragraph: —

„An exception is made for the names of genera and groups of higher rank of fossil plants, published before January 1, 1936, which are validated by mention of the subordinate groups concerned (vide Appendix VIII, Art. P.B. 5, and Rec. P.B. V, VI).

Insert the following new articles: —

Art. 42 bis. — In fossil plants, the name of a genus or of a group of higher rank, published before Jan. 1, 1936, is validated either (1) by the provision of a description or a reference to a previously and effectively published description, or (2) by the mention of the subordinate groups included in it. On and after that date the name of a genus or of a group of higher rank is not validly published unless it is accompanied by a description of the group or a reference to a former description; and that of a genus is not validated unless it is, in addition, accompanied by figures, or by a reference to previously published figures, showing the essential characters (vide Appendix VIII, Art. P.B. 5—7)."

„**Art. 43bis.** The publication of the name of a monotypic new genus of fossil plants, based on a new species, and published before Jan. 1, 1936, is validated by the provision of a combined generic and specific description. After that date it must be accompanied by a description of the genus indicating its difference from other genera (vide Appendix VIII, Art. P.B. 8)."

„**Art. 44bis.** From January 1, 1936, the name of a species, or subdivision of a species, of fossil plants is not validly published unless it is accompanied by a figure showing essential characters in addition to the description (vide Appendix VIII, Art. P.B. 9)."

„**Art. 46bis.** In the citation of the name of a genus (or of a group of higher rank) of fossil plants originally published without a description, the name of the describing author is appended to the citation, preceded by the word „def.” (vide Appendix VIII, Rec. P.B. VII —.’ ’

„**Art. 57bis.** Among extinct fossil forms a plant which has been partially or wholly reconstructed by the association of fragments referable to different organ genera and bearing different names must be given a distinct binary name (vide Appendix VIII, Art. P.B. 11—13).”

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

The above provisions were prepared by H a m s h a w T h o m a s at the request of the Amsterdam Congress. It was decided at the Utrecht Conference that they ought to be treated as new proposals for the Stockholm Congress.

They will have to be judged by the Paleobotanists and compared with the various new proposals on Paleobotany which are to be found with the other proposals on the various articles and recommendations.

NEW APPENDIX

NOMINA DUBIA

PROP. 1 (1940 — 17; DIXON)

Gymnostomum aestivum Hedw.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Not recommended for acceptance. See comment under Appendix IV and V.

NEW APPENDIX

NOMINA EXCLUDENDA

PROP. (1950 — 20, '50 — 56; AMERICAN COMMITTEES ON MYCOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE)

„Proposals for nomenclatorial changes, based solely upon grounds of priority, shall be submitted to a Committee appointed for the purpose by the International Botanical Congress, which shall have the duty of excluding from the application of the Rules such names as appear, after consideration of the reasons advanced for the proposed change, to be likely to cause confusion or general inconvenience in any industry in which the plant may be used. In particular names which have long been generally overlooked or ignored, or which have been so incompletely or inaccurately defined as to cause doubt as to the plant to which they were originally applied, shall be so excluded, and the *Nomina excludenda* shall be published in the same way as *Nomina Generica conservanda*.

„The right of anyone concerned to challenge such proposed name changes shall remain for x years from the date of publication of the proposed changes.”

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Not recommended for acceptance. It is practically the same as *Nomina Specifica conservanda*.

NEW APPENDIX

RULES FOR CITATION

PROP. (1950 — 20; 1950 — 62; RICKETT)

„It is recommended that the editors of the next edition of the International Rules be instructed to bring all citations of literature therein into conformity, selecting that standard of citation which seems best fitted to the needs of taxonomy.

„It is proposed that the system used be embodied in a set of suggestions to form an appendix to the Rules and to serve as a model for botanists in the future.”

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Recommended, as it seems a good suggestion. It is perhaps somewhat beyond the scope of the Rules, and it is making the latter more or less a handbook for taxonomic work, but that will only stimulate the use of the book.

SUPPLEMENTUM

SPECIES LECTOTYPICAE PROPOSITAE

PROP. 1 (1940 — 17; DIXON)

The following are the proposed lectotypes for the *Nomina Generica conservanda* adopted at the Cambridge and Amsterdam Congresses:

Acidodontium megalocarpum (Hook.) Ren. et Card.; *Aloina aloides* Kindb.; *Amphidium lapponicum* Schimp.; *Anacolla Webbia* Schimp.; *Anoetangium compactum* Schwaegr.; *Atractylocarpus mexicanus* Mitt.; *Atrichum undulatum* (Hedw.) P. Beauv.; *Aulacomnium androgynum* (Hedw.) Schwaegr.; *Batramidula Wilsoni* Bry.; *Crossidium squamigerum* (Viv.) Jur.; *Cynodontium polycarpum* (Hedw.) Schimp.; *Distichum capillaceum* (Hedw.) Bry.; *Ditrichum homomallum* (Hedw.) Hampe; *Drummondia prorepens* (Hedw.) Jennings; *Ephemerella recurvifolia* (Dicks.) Schimp.; *Gymnostomum calcareum* Bry.; *Gyroweisia tenuis* Schimp.; *Haplohymenium triste* (Ces.) Kindb.; *Hookeria lucens* Sm.; *Hygroamblystegium tenax* (Hedw.) Jennings; *Hypnum cupressiforme* Hedw.; *Lepidopilum polytrichoides* (Hedw.) Brid.; *Leptostomum macrocarpum* (Hedw.) R. Br.; *Leptodon Smithii* Mohr; *Leucoloma bifidum*

Brid.; *Mittenothamnium reptans* (Hedw.) Card.; *Neckera pennata* Hedw.; *Papillaria nigrescens* (Hedw.) Jaeg.; *Platygyrium repens* (Brid.) Bry.; *Pterygoneurum ovatum* (Hedw.) Dix.; *Ptychomitrium polyphyllum* (Sw.) Fűrnr.; *Tortella humilis* (Hedw.) Jennings; *Trichostomum brachydontium* Bruch.

PROP. 2 (1950 — 1; SINGER and A. H. SMITH)

List of proposed lectotypes of the genera of Agarics:

Agaricus campestris L. ex Fries; *Cantharellus cibarius* Fries; *Schizophyllum commune* Fries; *Amanita bulbosa* Schaeff. ex Gray; *Vaginata livida* Pers. ex Gray; *Lepiota colubrina* Pers. ex Gray; *Gymnopus purus* (Pers. ex Fr.) Gray; *Omphalia adusta* (Pers. ex Fr.) Gray; *Pleuropus fornicatus* Pers. ex Gray; *Crepidopus ostreatus* (Jacq. ex Fr.) Gray; *Apus alneus* L. ex Gray; *Resupinatus applicatus* (Batsch ex Fr.) Gray; *Russula lutea* (Huds. ex Fr.) Gray; *Mycena galericulata* (Scop. ex Fr.) Gray; *Micromphale venosum* Pers. ex Gray; *Lactarius deliciosus* (L. ex Fr.) Gray; *Pratella campestris* (L. ex Fr.) Gray; *Cortinaria violacea* (Bolt. ex Fr.) Gray; *Prunulus extinctorius* Bolt. ex Gray; *Coprinus comatus* (Pers. ex Fr.) Gray; *Asterophora lycoperdoides* Bull. ex Gray; *Merulius aurantiacus* (Wulf. ex Fr.) Gray; *Corniola lobata* (Pers. ex Fr.) Gray; *Gomphus clavatus* (Pers. ex Fr.) Gray; *Galorrheus deliciosus* (L. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Lentinus lepideus* Fr.; *Nyctalis parasiticus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Xerotes afer* Fr.; *Rhipidium stypticum* Wallr.; *Cortinarius violaceus* (L. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Gomphidium glutinosus* (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Hygrophorus eburneus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Marasmius rotula* (L. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Trogia*: *Cantharellus apolorutis* Mont.; *Lenzites betulina* (L. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Pluteus*: *Agaricus pluteus* Batsch ex Fr.; *Paxillus involutus* (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.; *Panus conchatus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Bolbitius fragilis* (L. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Heliomyces elegans* Lév.; *Rhymovis involutus* (Batsch ex Fr.) Rab.; *Hiatula Benzoni* (Fr.) Mont.; *Leptomyces lignifraga* (Mont.) Mont.; *Plicatura Alni* Peck.; *Armillaria luteovirens* A. et S. ex Fr.; *Tricholoma equestre* (L. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Clitocybe infundibuliformis* (Schaeff. ex Fr.); *Collybia dryophila* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Omphalia umbellifera* (L. ex Fr.); *Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Volvaria speciosa* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Entoloma lividum* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Clitopilus prunulus* (Scop. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Leptonia anatina* (Lasch) Quél.; *Nolanea pascua* (L. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Eccilia*: *Agaricus (Eccilia) purkensis* Fr.; *Pholiota squarrosa* (Muell. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Hebeloma fastibile* (Fr.) Quél.; *Flammula flavida* (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Naucoria*: *Agaricus (Naucoria) centunculus* Fr.; *Galera hypnorum* (Batsch ex Fr.) Quél.; *Crepidotus mollis* (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Psalliota campestris* (L. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Stropharia aeruginosa* (Curt. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Hypholoma Candolleianum* (Fr.) Quél.; *Psilocybe*: *Agaricus semilanceatus* Fr.; *Psathyra spadiceogrisea* (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Panaeolus campanulatus* (L. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Psathyrella gracilis* (Fr.) Quél.; *Inocybe geophylla* (Sow. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Lepista Alexandri* Gill.; *Annularia Fenzlii* (Schulz.) Gill.; *Claudopus byssisedus* (Pers. ex Fr.) Gill.; *Locellina Alexandri* Gillet; *Pluteolus reticulatus* (Fr.) Gill.; *Tubaria*

furfuracea (Fr.) Gill.; *Amanitopsis vaginata* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Cortinellus: Agaricus (Tricholoma) vaccinus* Fr.; *Lepista gilva* (Pers. ex Fr.) Roze; *Panellus stypticus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Phyllotus applicatus* (Batsch ex Fr.) Karst.; *Scytinotus ringens* (Fr.) Karst.; *Camarophyllus pratensis* (Pers. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Hygrocybe miniata* (Fr.) Karst.; *Leptotus retirugis* (Fr.) Karst.; *Leptoglossum muscigenum* (Batsch ex Fr.) Karst.; *Lentinellus cochleatus* (Fr.) Karst.; *Hemicybe ursina* (Fr.) Karst.; *Gymnopilus liquiritiae* (Pers. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Gymnocybe Weinmannii* (Fr.) Karst.; *Phialocybe epibrya* (Fr.) Karst.; *Simocybe centunculus* (Fr.) Karst.; *Galerula pityria* (Fr.) Karst.; *Tapinia pannoides* (Fr.) Karst.; *Rounequeria strophosa* (Fr.) Karst.; *Riparites tricholoma* (A. et S.) Karst.; *Chitonina: Agaricus poderes* Berk. et Br.; *Naematoloma sublateritium* (Fr.) Karst.; *Pannucia noli-tangere* (Fr.) Karst.; *Deconica atrorufa* (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Anellaria separata* (L. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Chalymmota campanulatus* (L. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Onchopus clavatus* (Batt. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Pseliophora atramentaria* (Bull. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Coprinellus deliquescens* (Bull. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Lyophyllum leucophaeatum* Karst.; *Coprinopsis Friesii* (Quél.) Karst.; *Armillariella mellea* (Fl.D. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Oudemansia platensis* (Speg.) Speg.; *Laccaria laccata* (Scop. ex Fr.) Berk. et Br.; *Schulzeria rimulosa* Schulz. et Bres.; *Gyrophila equestris* (L. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Omphalia infundibuliformis* (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Omphalina umbellifera* (L. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Calathinus hypnophilus* (Berk.) Quél.; *Rhodophyllum lividus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Dryophila squarossa* (Muell. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Hylophila fastibilis* (Fr.) Quél.; *Pluteolus reticulatus* (Fr.) Gill.; *Pratella campestris* (L. ex Fr.) Gray; *Geophila aeruginosa* (Curt. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Drosophila Candolleana* (Fr.) Quél.; *Coprinarius campanulatus* (L. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Dictyolus retirugis* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Mucidula mucida* (Schrad. ex Fr.) Pat.; *Melaleuca vulgaris* Pat.; *Androsaceus rotula* (L. ex Fr.) Pat.; *Dochmiopus variabilis* (Pers. ex Fr.) Pat.; *Lacrymaria velutina* (Pers. ex Fr.) Pat.; *Geopetalum petaloides* (Bull. ex Fr.) Pat.; *Neurophyllum clavatum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Pat.; *Phylloporus Pelletieri* (Lév.) Quél.; *Leu(co)coprinus flavipes* Pat.; *Limacium eburneum* (Bull. ex Fr.) Schroet.; *Lactaria deliciosa* (L. ex Fr.) Schroet.; *Lactariella lignyota* (Fr.) Schroet.; *Russulina lutea* (Huds. ex Fr.) Schroet.; *Cortiniopsis lacrimabundus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Schroet.; *Astrosporina praetervisa* Quél.; *Hyporhodium lividus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Schroet.; *Rhodosporus cervinus* (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Schroet.; *Russuliopsis laccata* (Scop. ex Fr.) Schroet.; *Oncopus clavatus* (Batt. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Crinipellis stipitaria* (Fr.) Pat.; *Cymatella marsmioides* (B. et C.) Pat.; *Delicatula: Omphalia integrella* (Pers. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Lentinellus cochleatus* (Pers. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Omphalotus olearius* (D.C.) Gill.; *Urospora: Pleurotus mitis* (Pers. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Pleurotillus: Pleurotus hypnophilus* (Berk.) Quél. sensu Fay; *Cystoderma: Lepiota amianthina* (Scop. ex Fr.) Karst.; *Fusispora: Lepiota sistrata* (Fr.) Quél.; *Flammopsis lubrica* (Fr.) Fay.; *Conocybe: Galera tenera* (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Agrocybe: Pholiota praecox* (Pers. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Pholiotina: Pholiota blattaria* (Fr.) Gill.; *Ryssospora: Flammula apicrea* (Fr.) Gill.; *Myxocybe: Pholiota radicata* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Clypeus: Inocybe praetervisa* Quél.;

Schinzinia pustulata Fay.; *Cyphellopus*: *Agaricus acetabulosus* Sow.; *Dermocybe cinnamomea* (L. ex Fr.) Fay.; *Hydrocybe decipiens* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fay.; *Telamonia torva* (Fr.) Fay.; *Sphaerotrachys*: „*Myxacium*” *liquidum* (Fr.); *Myxacium collinitum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fay.; *Phlegmacium decoloratum* (Fr.) Fay.; *Atylospora*: *Psathyra corrugis* (Fr.) Quél.; *Fluteopsis*: „*Agaricus phellospermus* Secret”; *Psilocybe*: „*Psilocybe foenicicci* Pers.”; *Glyptospora*: *Agaricus velutinus* Pers. ex Fr.; *Lentispora*: *Coprinus tomentosus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Ephemerocybe*: *Coprinus ephemerus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Hexajuga*: *Clitopilus prunulus* (Scop. ex Fr.) Quél.; *Octojuga*: *Claudopus variabilis* var. Karst.; *Gomphos*: *Cortinarius castaneus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Fr.; *Mastoleucomyces ramentaceus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Kuntze; *Orcella obesa* Batsch ex Kuntze; *Pocillaria crinita* (L. ex Fr.) Kuntze; *Pseudofarinaceus vaginatus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Kuntze; *Mastocephalus cepaestipes* (Bolt. ex Fr.) Kuntze; *Latzinaea pascua* (L. ex Fr.) Kuntze; *Lactifluus deliciosus* (L. ex Fr.) Kuntze; *Clarkeinda poderes* (Berk. et Br.) Kuntze; *Chamaeceras androsaceus* (L. ex Fr.) Kuntze; *Dendrosarcus nigrescens* Paul. ex Kuntze; *Melanoleuca vulgaris* Pat.; *Dictyopanus*: *Polyporus rhipidium* Berk.; *Hymenogloea Riofrio* (Pat.) Pat.; *Melanotus bambusinus* Pat.; *Agaricochaete mirabilis* Eich.; *Inoloma violaceus* (L. ex Fr.) Ricken.

PROP. 3 (1950 — 21; MCCLINTOCK)

Dracocephalum virginianum L.

PROP. 4 (1950 — 60; BREMEKAMP)

Delete *Hedyotis auricularia* (Species lectotypicae generum Linnaei) and substitute *Hedyotis fruticosa* L.
Delete *Psychotria asiatica* L. (Species lectotypicae nominum genericorum conservandorum Phanerogamarum).

PROP. 5 (1950 — 62; KEARNEY)

Delete *Malvastrum coccineum* (Pursh) A. Gray and replace it by *Malvastrum carpinifolium* A. Gray.

PROP. 6 (1950 — 58; REEDER & COWAN)

Zanthoxylum Clava-herculis L.

PROP. 7 (1950 — 39; BOIVIN)

Species lectotypicae generum Linnaei: For „*Thalictrum aquilegiifolium*” substitute; „*Thalictrum foetidum*”.
Delete: „*Alsine media*”.

PROP. 8 (1950 — 86; DOTY)

List of proposed Lectotypes of the genera of Clavarioid Fungi:
Baumannella togoensis Hennings; *Cantharellus cibarius* Fries; *Capitoclavaria*: *Clavaria capitata* Lloyd; *Caripia*: *Hypolysus Montagnei* Berkeley;

Chloroneuron: *Neurophyllum viride* Patouillard; *Cladaria*: *Clavaria amethystina* Fries; *Clavaria fragilis* Fries; *Clavariachaeta*: *Dendrocladium Peckoltii* Lloyd; *Clavariella*: *Clavaria apiculata* Fries; *Clavulina*: *Clavaria cristata* Fries; *Clavulinopsis sulcata* van Overeem; *Corynoides fabarum* S. F. Gray; *Cnazonaria*: *Clavaria selipes* Greville; *Cratarellus*: *Cantharellus cornucopioides* Fries; *Cymatella minima* Patouillard; *Dendrocladium*: *Pterula hirsuta* Hennings; *Dictyolus retirugis* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quélet; *Eriocladus brasiliensis* Lévillé; *Gloiocephala epiphylla* Masee; *Gomphus*: *Cratarellus clavatus* Persoon; *Irpex pendulus* Fries; *Merisma foetidum* Persoon ex Gray; *Mucronella*: *Hydnum calvum* Albertini & Schweinitz ex Fries; *Myxomycidium pendulum* Masee; *Phacorhiza sclerotinoides* Persoon; *Phaeoclavulina*: *Clavaria Broomei* Cotton & Wakefield; *Phaeopterula*: *Pterula hirsuta* P. Hennings; *Physalacria inflata* (Schweinitz) Peck; *Pistillaria quisquiliaris* Fries; *Pistillina hyalina* Quélet; *Ramaria*: *Clavaria rugosa* Bull. ex Fries; *Skepperia convoluta* Berkeley & Curtis apud Berkeley; *Skepperiella*: *Cratarellus spathularius* Berkeley & Curtis; *Sparassis crispus* Fries; *Sterbeekia*: *Cantharellus cornucopioides* Fries; *Stichoclavaria*: *Clavaria falcata* Persoon; *Stichoramaria*: *Clavaria rugosa* Bull. ex Fries; *Thelephora terrestris* Ehrb. ex Fries; *Typhula placorrhiza* Reichard ex Fries; *Xerotus afer* Fries.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

To be referred to the Special Committees. This can only be judged by specialists.



ADDENDA

RECOMMENDATION VIII

PROP. 5 1950 — 84; LAM

sub (b) 3. Dr. H. W. Rickett claims that eventually *-opsea* would be an etymologically more correct ending than *-opsida*. No objection. Add (g): Author's names (see Art. 46) and application for the type method (Art. 18) are compulsory, the latter, however, only in this sense that names of taxa above the order need not be coined after those of the next lower rank.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

I can agree with the above proposal. The proposer informed me that Dr. H. W. Rickett and Dr. W. H. Camp are of the opinion that nomenclatural typification should be strictly compulsory even to the highest ranks.

ART. 37

PROP. 9 (1950 — 87; HOLTUM)

Add to the first paragraph:

„in a work not earlier than the starting-point specified in Art. 20 for the group (or taxon) in question”.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

This addition is in my opinion superfluous.

ART. 44

PROP. 4 (1950 — 87; HOLTUM)

Add: „The name of a species is not validly published by citation of a description of a variety or taxon of lower category”.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

Recommended for acceptance.

ART. 60

PROP. 11 (1950 — 87; HOLTUM)

Delete: (1) If it was superfluous etc.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

The deletion is not recommended.

SECTION 13

PROP. 2 (1950 — 88; BOOM)

Raise Rec. XXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, and XLIV to the rank of Articles.

COMM. RAPPORTEUR

It is not recommended to accept this proposal.