

(281) Proposal to amend Article 46.1 to mention the rules for which the determination of the correct author is critical

Michael A. Wisnev¹ & Jefferson Prado²

¹ Los Angeles, California 90068, U.S.A.

² Instituto de Pesquisas Ambientais (IPA), Herbário SP, Av. Miguel Estéfano, 3687, 04301-012, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Address for correspondence: Michael A. Wisnev, miwisne@gmail.com

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Article 46.1 of the *Shenzhen Code* (Turland & al. in Regnum Veg. 159. 2018) states “In publications, [...] it may be desirable [...] to cite the author(s) of the name concerned [...]. In so doing, the following rules apply.” One could argue that this statement is not much more than a Recommendation, because in general there are no adverse consequences under the *Shenzhen Code* for an incorrect author citation.

However, Art. 46.1 does not mention the rules for which the determination of the correct author is critical. For example, Art. 41.5 states that a full and direct reference to the author is required to validly publish a new combination, name at new rank or replacement name. The determination of the correct author impacts what the original material for a name would be, which in turn will affect its typification. The wrong authorship could also mistakenly imply valid publication in the wrong place, thereby impacting priority and possibly homonymy with another name. Homonyms are distinguished by their different authorship.

Because Art. 46.1 informs readers of the purpose of Art. 46, these important rules should be mentioned.

(281) Amend Art 46.1 as follows (new text in bold, deleted text in strikethrough):

“46.1. **The determination of the author(s) of a name and its publication is critical for application of certain rules in this Code; see, e.g., Art. 9.4 (original material), 11 (priority), 41.5 (requiring a full and direct reference to the author of a basionym or replaced synonym to publish a new combination, name at new rank, or replacement name), and 53 (homonyms).** In publications, particularly those dealing with taxonomy and nomenclature, it may be desirable, even when no bibliographic reference to the protologue is made, to cite the author(s) of the name concerned ~~(see also Art. 22.1 and 26.1).~~ **In so doing For these purposes,** the following rules in Art. 46–50 apply (see also Art. 22.1 and 26.1).”

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(282) Proposal to amend Article 60 Note 4 by specifying possible options of the grammatical gender and number of epithets honouring certain non-binary persons

Ihor G. Olshanskyi

M.G. Kholodny Institute of Botany, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Tereshchenkivska Street 2, Kyiv 01601, Ukraine

Address for correspondence: Ihor Olshanskyi, olshanskyi1982@ukr.net

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Article 60.8 of the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants* (Turland & al. in Regnum Veg. 159. 2018) explains the terminations of specific and infraspecific epithets derived from personal names; in particular, the grammatical gender-determined terminations applied depending on the gender of a person. However, the epithets mentioned in this Article refer only to persons of either the male or female gender. I consider such an approach

as not covering all currently recognized gender identities. In particular, it does not take into account non-binary people whose gender identities are beyond the binary gender system (e.g. Matsuno & Budge in Curr. Sex. Health Rep. 9: 116–120. 2017; see also https://nonbinary.wiki/wiki/Main_Page, accessed 22 Mar 2023).

Non-binary (also nonbinary) is an umbrella term encompassing several categories of social gender identities falling outside the

traditional sociobiological binary gender framework, including persons whose gender identity falls between or outside the basic biological male and female identities, persons who experience being male or female at separate times, and persons who do not experience having a gender identity or reject having a gender identity. It is advisable to use people's preferred pronouns and grammatical gender identifiers (in addition to names and terms for gender). For example, some non-binary people use they/their/them/themselves in singular or have explicitly developed neutral pronouns (also sometimes termed neopronouns), such as *xe/xyr/xem/xyrself* or *ze/zir/zem/zirs*, rather than *he/his/him/himself* or *she/her/her/herself* (Richards & al. in *Int. Rev. Psychiatry* 28: 95–102. 2016; Hekanaho in *Neuphilol. Mitteilungen* 121: 498–509. 2020). The first person in Australia in 2003 and the first person in the United States in 2016 obtained legal recognition of their non-binary gender.

Therefore, I propose to amend Art. 60 Note 4.

(282) Amend Art. 60 Note 4 as follows (new text in bold):

“Note 4. If the gender and/or number of a substantival epithet derived from a personal name is/are inappropriate for the gender and/or

number of the person(s) whom the name commemorates, the termination is to be corrected in conformity with Art. 60.8. **However, the grammatical gender used for a person whom the epithet commemorates may be determined by the preferred gender identity of that person. Also, an epithet honouring a non-binary person in some cases may be created by adding -iorum, -iarum, or another indicator of grammatical plurality.**”

The proposed amendment will not affect the stability of existing nomenclature but will provide for the future an option of forming epithets of scientific names of organisms with due consideration of the gender identities and rights of non-binary people.

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(283) Proposal to amend the use of the termination *-ara* in forming nothogeneric names

Julian M.H. Shaw

Horticultural taxonomy, Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley, Woking, Surrey, GU23 6QB, United Kingdom

Address for correspondence: Julian M.H. Shaw, julianshaw@rhs.org.uk

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Article H.6 of the *Shenzhen Code* (Turland & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 159. 2018) provides instructions for the formation of nothogeneric names for intergeneric hybrids. Article H.6.3 and H.6.4, dealing with the formation of nothogeneric names for intergeneric hybrids involving three or more genera, provide for a name to be formed from the name of a person to which is added the termination *-ara*. This is a very workable procedure. However, when the personal name used already ends with *-a*, addition of the termination *-ara* produces a double *a* in the name, as in *×Hayataara* J.M.H. Shaw, named for Bunzō Hayata (1874–1934). There are at least 48 nothogenera in *Orchidaceae* where the personal name used ends with *-a*. None is known from other families.

At times, nothogeneric names based on personal names ending with *-a* have been formed by the addition of a modified termination *-ra* as, for example, *×Iwanagara* Iwanaga & Wreford for Ernest T. Iwanaga, *×Kagawara* Kagawa & Wreford for Hiroshi Kagawa and *×Yamadara* M. Yamada & Wreford for Masao Yamada, whereas *×Perreiraara* Perreira & Wreford for Robert J. Perreira conforms to the present rule. The current proposal is designed to simplify the spelling and pronunciation of nothogeneric names by avoiding the

formation of the double *a* in the name. A precedent exists in Art. 60.8(c) where the adjectival ending *-anus/ana/anum* is reduced to *-nus/na/num* for personal names ending with *-a*.

It would also be instructive to include in each Example provided for Art. H.6.3 and H.6.4. the personal name on which the nothogeneric name is based.

(283) Amend Art. H.6.3 and Art. H.6.4 to form nothogeneric names when a personal name already ends with *-a* by addition of the modified termination *-ra*, and add to Ex. 6 and Ex. 7 (new text in bold):

“H.6.3. The nothogeneric name of an intergeneric hybrid derived from four or more genera is formed from the name of a person to which is added the termination *-ara*, **except when the personal name already ends with *-a* in which case the termination *-ra* is added**; no such name may exceed eight syllables. Such a name is equivalent to a condensed formula.”

“Ex. 6. *×Beallara* Moir (in *Orchid Rev.* 78(929): *New Orch. Hybr.* [1, 3]. 1970) **commemorating J. Ferguson Beall** (*Brassia* R. Br. *× Cochlioda* Lindl. *× Miltonia* Lindl. *× Odontoglossum* Kunth);