International Botanical Congress
Cambridge (England), 1930
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Proposals by British Botanists
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—PROPOSALS BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE, APPOINTED BY THE IMPERIAL BOTANICAL CONFERENCE, LONDON, 1924.

The undersigned have the honour to propose to the International Botanical Congress, to be held at Cambridge (England) in 1930, that the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature be amended as follows:

(1) That the Articles and their examples be replaced by the Articles and examples given in the subjoined Memorandum (International Code).

(2) That the Recommendations be retained with the omissions, alterations and additions specified in the subjoined Memorandum (Amendments to Recommendations).

J. RAMSBOTTOM (Brit. Mus.). T. A. SPRAGUE (Kew), Convener.
A. J. WILMOTT (Brit. Mus.). E. M. WAKEFIELD (Kew).
PROPOSALS BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON NON-MEDICINAL APPLIED BOTANICAL RESEARCH, IMPERIAL BOTANICAL CONFERENCE, LONDON 1924.
Introduction.

Experience of the working of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature during the last 24 years having suggested that certain modifications were desirable, the Sub-Committee has prepared the following proposed "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature," which represents a revised and amended edition of the International Rules. It differs from the latter in the following respects.

(1) The type method is explicitly introduced into the Code (see Art. 17, 55, 56). The principle of applying names by reference to nomenclatural types was accepted at the Brussels Congress (1910), and a new Recommendation (XVIII bis) referring to types was then inserted, but the reformulation necessitated in various Articles was not undertaken. This has now been carried out.

(2) A Latin diagnosis is no longer made compulsory for names of new groups. We believe that botanists should be strongly recommended to supply diagnoses in Latin, when they publish descriptions of new groups in a modern language, but that it is quite impracticable to reject the innumerable new names, which were unaccompanied by such diagnoses, published since 1907.

(3) Tautonyms ("Duplicating binominals"), i.e. names of species in which the specific epithet is exactly the same as the generic name, are no longer rejected. We dislike tautonyms, but their rejection has resulted in endless disputes as to the correct specific epithets to be used for the species concerned. We need mention only such cases as Calamagrostis {lanceolata or canescens} and Cydonia (maliformis or oblonga). Hence we believe that to accept tautonyms is the less of two evils.

(4) All later homonyms are now rejected (unless they are Nomina generica conservata), except where the earlier homonym was a nomen nudum. Under the Rules the name of one group frequently depends on the taxonomic validity of another group. But it is unreasonable to expect a South African botanist, for example, to undertake a critical research into European species of Senecio, in order to determine whether the name of the South African Senecio barbareifolius Turcz. is or is not invalidated by the prior homonym S. barbareifolius Reichb. This source of instability in nomenclature and of waste of time is now removed.

(5) An attempt has been made to remove various sources of ambiguity in the Rules. This necessitated a considerable amount of re-wording, and finally led to the re-drafting of the Rules as a whole. Owing partly to the use of the expression "valid name" in two different senses in the Rules (in Art. 15, and Art. 51, 56), much time has been spent in discussions whether particular names were "valid." The expression "valid name" is now defined as the correct name, under this Code, for a given group, whereas any name published in
According to the Code, a "legitimate" name, whether valid or not in a given classification. The use of this distinction throughout the Code removes this source of ambiguity. Similarly, a consistent use of the words "name" and "epithet" has been introduced. The examples have been revised throughout, as some were found to be inapplicable.

(6) The Articles of Chapter III, Sections 6 and 7, of the Rules are very difficult to consult in their present arrangement and form. An attempt has been made to arrange the subject-matter in a more convenient sequence.

(7) The establishment of an Advisory Committee with the functions indicated (Art. 77) should secure greater uniformity in nomenclature through the publication of their "Opinions."

We believe that the adoption of the proposed International Code would lead to greater precision and stability in nomenclature, and at the same time remove much ambiguity. Such relatively few changes as may be required by the new Article on homonyms are much outweighed by the gain in stability and the consequent saving of time. It is hoped that the changes introduced in the Code may lead to its acceptance by botanists who have hitherto, on various grounds, been unable to accept the International Rules.

The redrafting of the Rules has led to an increase in the number of Articles from 58 to 78. The actual number of new Articles, however, is only 10 (namely Nos. 17, 23, 24, 25, 34, 44, 68, 75, 76, 77). Certain Articles of the Rules were too comprehensive for clarity, and each of these has therefore been divided, for convenience of consultation: thus Art. 51 of the Rules has been divided into Art. 20, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69 and 70 of the Code. Rec. II and III of the Rules are replaced by Art. 26 and 27 of the Code.

Chapter I. General Considerations (Art. 1–3, 8–9) and Guiding Principles (4–7).

Art. 1. Botany cannot make satisfactory progress without a precise system of nomenclature, which is used by the great majority of botanists in all countries.

Art. 2. The precepts on which this precise system of botanical nomenclature is based are divided into principles, rules and recommendations. The principles (Art. 1–9, 10–14, and 15–19*) form the basis of the rules and recommendations. The object of the rules (Art. 19–78*) is to put the nomenclature of the past into order and to provide for that of the future. They are always retroactive: names or forms of nomenclature contrary to a rule (illegitimate names or forms) cannot be maintained. The recommendations deal with subsidiary points, their object being to bring about greater uniformity and clearness in future nomenclature: names or forms contrary to a recommendation cannot on that account be rejected, but they should not be copied.

Art. 3. The Rules of nomenclature should be neither arbitrary nor imposed by authority. They should be simple and founded on considerations sufficiently clear and forcible for everyone to comprehend and be disposed to accept.

Art. 4. The essential points in nomenclature are: (1) certainty in the application of names; (2) stability of names. It follows that names or forms which will cause error, ambiguity or confusion should be avoided or rejected, and also that no superfluous names should be created.

Other considerations such as absolute philological and grammatical correctness, regularity or euphony of names, more or less prevailing custom, regard for persons, etc., are relatively subsidiary.

Art. 5. In the absence of a relevant rule, or where the consequences of rules are doubtful, established custom should be followed.

Art. 6. Botanical nomenclature is independent of zoological nomenclature in the sense that the name of a plant is not to be rejected simply because it is identical with the name of an animal. If, however, an organism is transferred from the animal to the vegetable kingdom, its zoological names are to be accepted in

* Art. 19 is both a principle and a rule.
botanical nomenclature with their original zoological status; and if an organism is transferred from the vegetable to the animal kingdom its names retain their botanical status.

Art. 7. Scientific names of all groups should be in Latin or Greek. When taken from any language other than Latin, or formed in an arbitrary manner, they are treated as if they were Latin Latin terminations should be used as far as possible for new names.

Art. 8. Nomenclature deals with: (1) the terms which denote the rank of taxonomic groups (Art. 10–14); (2) the names which are applied to the individual groups.

Art. 9. This Code applies to all classes of the plant kingdom, recent and fossil.

Chapter II. Categories of taxonomic groups, and the terms denoting them (Art. 10–14).

Art. 10. Every individual plant, interspecific hybrids excepted, belongs to a species (species), every species to a genus (genus), every genus to a family (familia), every family to an order (ordo), every order to a class (classis), every class to a division (divisio).

Art. 11. In many species we distinguish varieties (varietas) and forms (forma), in the case of parasites special forms (forma specialis); and in some cultivated species, modifications still more numerous; in many genera sections (sectio) and series (series), in many families tribes (tribus).


If this list of categories is insufficient, it may be enlarged by the intercalation of supplementary groups, provided that this does not give rise to confusion or error.

Names of forms and hybrids believed to have arisen under cultivation are dealt with in Art. 39.

Examples: Grex is a category which may be intercalated between subgenus and sectio; clon between forma and individuum.
Art. 13. The definition of each of these categories varies, up to a certain point, according to individual opinion and the state of the science; but their relative order, sanctioned by custom, must not be altered. No classification is admissible which contains such alterations.

Examples of inadmissible transposition: a form divided into varieties, a species containing genera, a genus containing families or tribes.

Art. 14. A plant resulting from cross-fertilization between plants belonging to different groups is a hybrid (*hybrida*).

Chapter III. **Names of taxonomic groups** (Art. 15–76).

Section I. **General Principles.**

Art. 15 [formerly 16]. The essential purpose in giving a name to a taxonomic group is to supply a concise means of referring to that group.

Art. 16 [part of former Art. 15]. Each taxonomic group, with a given circumscription position and rank, can bear only one valid name (i.e. correct name under this Code).

Art. 17 [new]. The application of names of taxonomic groups is determined by means of nomenclatural types. A nomenclatural type is that constituent element of a group to which the name of the group is permanently attached, whether as an accepted name or as a synonym.

The type of the name of an order or suborder is a family, that of the name of a family, subfamily, tribe or subtribe is a genus, that of a generic name is a species, that of the name of a species or group of lower rank is usually a specimen or preparation. In species named by Linné, however, the type is frequently a description or figure given by a previous author. The same applies to Fries and certain other authors. Where permanent preservation of a specimen or preparation is impossible, the application of the name of a species or subdivision of a species is determined by means of the original description and figure.

Note.—The nomenclatural type is not necessarily the most typical or representative element of a group; it is merely that element with which the name of the group is permanently associated.

Examples: The type of the name *Malvales* is the family *Malvaceae*; the type of the name *Malvaceae* is the genus *Malva*; the type of the name *Malva* is the species *Malva sylvestris* L.; the type of the name *Polypora amboinensis* Fries is the figure and description in Rumph. Herb. Amboin. vi. p. 129, t. 57, fig. 1.

Art. 18 [formerly 17]. Changes in nomenclature should be made only after adequate taxonomic study.
Section 2. **Principle of priority of publication.**

Art. 19 [part of former Art. 15]. When it is necessary to choose between two or more names or epithets which have been applied within a given taxonomic group, the principle of priority of publication is applied, the earliest name or epithet which will be in accordance with the rules being chosen.

Note.—This principle does not apply to groups of higher rank than the family—vide Art. 25.

Section 3. **Limitation of the principle of priority.**

Art. 20 [formerly part of Art. 51: 5°]. A name of a taxonomic group has no status under this Code, and has no claim to recognition by botanists, unless it is *validly* published (vide Sect. 6, Art. 41-49).

Art. 21 [formerly 19]. Legitimate botanical nomenclature for all groups of plants begins with the publication of Linné, *Species Plantarum*, ed. 1 (1753), with the following exceptions:

(a) Muscineae, 1801 (Hedwig, *Species Muscorum*).
(b) Fungi: Uredinales, Ustilaginales and Gasteromycetes, 1801 (Persoon, *Synopsis methodica Fungorum*).
(c) Fungi caeteri, 1821–32 (Fries, *Systema mycologicum*).
(d) The following Algae: Nostocaceae homocysteae, 1891–93 (Gomont, *Nostocaceae homocysteae*); Nostocaceae heterocysteae, 1886 (Bornet et Flahault, *Nostocaceae heterocysteae*); Desmidiaceae, 1848 (Ralfs, *British Desmidiaceae*); Oedogoniaceae, 1900 (Hirn, *Monographie und Ikono-graphie der Oedogoniaceen*).

It is agreed to associate generic names which appear in Linné's *Species Plantarum*, ed. 1 (1753), and ed. 2 (1762–63), with the first subsequent descriptions given under those names in Linné's *Genera Plantarum*, ed. 5 (1754) and ed. 6 (1764).

Art. 22 [formerly 20]. As the strict application of rules sometimes leads to undesirable changes in nomenclature, certain widely used names are conserved as exceptions. These names are principally such as have come into general use in the fifty years following their publication, or have been used in monographs and important floristic works, or are widely known to horticulturists, foresters and the general public. They include names of families (Appendix II), genera (Appendix III) and species (Appendix IV).

These lists of conserved names will remain permanently open for additions. Any proposal of an additional name should be accompanied by a detailed statement of the cases for and against its conservation. Such proposals should be submitted to the Advisory Committee (vide Art. 77) for its opinion.

The application of conserved names is determined by nomenclatural types, or by substitute-types where necessary or desirable.
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 reunited with another group bearing a legitimate name. In the event of union or reunion with another group, the earlier of the two competing names is adopted in accordance with Art. 60.

Examples.—The generic name *Spergularia* J. et C. Presl (1819) is conserved against *Alsine* L. (1753), emend. Reichb. (1832) (=*Delia* Dum. + *Spergularia*), although *Alsine* L. (1753), partim, is not included in the list of rejected names: *Spergularia* was conserved as including *Delia* (*Alsine* L., partim). If the genus *Weihea* Spreng. (1825) is united with *Cassipourea* Aubl. (1775), the combined genus will bear the prior name *Cassipourea*, although *Weihea* is conserved, and *Cassipourea* is not.—If *Mahonia* Nutt. (1818) is reunited with *Berberis* L. (1753), the combined genus will bear the prior name *Berberis*, although *Mahonia* is conserved.—*Nasturtium* R. Br. (1812) was conserved only in the restricted sense, for a monotypic genus based on *N. officinale* R. Br.: hence, if it is reunited with *Rorippa* Scop. (1760), it must bear the name *Rorippa*.

Art. 23 [new]. When a name proposed for conservation has been provisionally approved by the Advisory Committee, botanists are authorized to retain it pending the decision of the next International Botanical Congress.

Section 4. **Nomenclature of the taxonomic groups according to their categories.**

§1. **Nature of names: unitary, binary or ternary.**

Art. 24 [new]. Genera and groups of higher rank are known by unitary names. Groups of lower rank than the genus are known by combinations consisting of the name of the genus followed by one or two epithets (binary or ternary combinations).

§2. **Names of groups above the rank of family (unitary names).**

Art. 25 [new]. Names of groups above the rank of family are not subject to the principle of priority of publication.

Art. 26 [formerly Rec. II]. Names of groups above the rank of order may be taken from any source. They must, however, be in the plural.

Examples.—*Angiospermae*, *Gymnospermae*; *Monocotyledoneae*, *Dicotyledoneae*; *Pteridophyta*; *Coniferae*; *Fungi*, *Lichenes*, *Algae*.

Art. 27 [formerly Rec. III]. Names of orders (ordines) are formed from the name of their type-family by adding the suffix *-ales* to the stem of the family name; names of suborders (subordines) are formed in a similar way by adding the suffix *-ares*.

Examples of names of orders: *Liliales* (from *Liliaceae*), *Polygonales* (from *Polygonaceae*), *Urticales* (from *Urticaceae*). Examples
of names of suborders: Bromeliaries (from Bromeliaceae), Malvares (from Malvaceae), Euphorbiaries (from Euphorbiaceae).

§3. NAMES OF FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES, TRIBES AND SUBTRIBES (UNITARY NAMES).

Art. 28 [formerly 21]. Names of families (familiae) are formed from the accepted name of their type-genus by adding the suffix -aceae to the stem of the generic name.

Examples: Rosaceae (from Rosa), Salicaceae (from Salix), Amaryllidaceae (from Amaryllis).

Note.—Certain names of families not so formed are conserved—see Appendix II.

Art. 29 [formerly 23]. Names of subfamilies (subfamiliae) are formed from the names of their type-genera by adding the suffix -oideae to the stem of the generic name; similarly those of tribes (tribus) take the suffix -eae, and those of subtribes (subtribus) take the suffix -inae.

Examples of subfamilies: Asphodeloideae (from Asphodelus), Rumicoideae (from Rumex); tribes: Asclepiadeae (from Asclepias), Phyllantheae (from Phyllanthus); subtribes: Metastelmatinae (from Metastelma), Madiinae (from Madia).

§4. NAMES OF GENERA (UNITARY NAMES).

Art. 30 [formerly 24]. Names of genera are substantives (or adjectives used as substantives), in the nominative singular, and written with a capital initial letter. They may be taken from any source whatever, and may even be composed in an absolutely arbitrary manner.

Examples: Rosa, Convolvulus, Cornucopiae, Hedysarum, Bartramia, Liquidambar, Gloriosa, Impatiens, Manihot, Meborea, Ifloga (an anagram of Filago).

§5. NAMES OF SUBDIVISIONS OF GENERA (BINARY NAMES).

Art. 31 [formerly 25]. The epithets of subgenera and sections are preferably substantives in the same way as generic names; those of subsections series and subseries are preferably adjectives in the nominative plural, agreeing in gender with the generic name. All such epithets are written with a capital initial letter. The epithet is either separated from the generic name by a term abbreviation or symbol indicating its rank, or is placed within parentheses.

§6. Names of species (binary names).

Art. 32 [formerly 26]. Names of species are binary combinations consisting of the name of the genus followed by a single specific epithet. If an epithet consists of two or more words, these must be either united into one or joined by hyphens. Symbols forming part of specific epithets proposed by Linné must be transcribed.


§7. Names of groups below the rank of species (ternary names).

Art. 33 [formerly 28]. Names of groups below the rank of species are ternary combinations consisting of the name of the species followed by the distinctive epithet of the group. It is often desirable to insert before the distinctive epithet a term abbreviation or symbol indicating the rank of the group.

Examples: *Andropogon ternatus* subsp. *macrothrix*, or *Andropogon ternatus* *macrothrix*; *Herniaria hirsuta* var. *diandra*, or *Herniaria hirsuta* *diandra*; *Minuartia tenuifolia* subvar. *Barrelieri* or *Minuartia tenuifolia* *Barrelieri*.

§8. Names and formulae of hybrids (or putative hybrids).

Art. 34 [new]. Groups of hybrid origin should not be given names unless they possess relatively constant morphological characters (vide Art. 38).

Art. 35 [formerly 31]. Hybrids between two species of the same genus are designated by a formula indicating their parentage and, whenever it seems useful or necessary, by a name.

(1) Sexual hybrids. The formula consists of the names of the two parents connected by the sign ×. The name resembles that of a species and is subject to the same rules, but is distinguished by the presence of the sign × before the “specific” epithet.

When the direction of the cross is unknown, the names of the parents are given in alphabetical order. When known, it is indicated by inserting the signs ♂ and ♀, the name of the female parent coming first.

(2) Asexual hybrids (graft-hybrids, chimaerae etc.). The formula consists of the name of the two parents in alphabetical order connected by the sign +. The name has a “specific” epithet different
from that of the corresponding sexual hybrid (if any), and the epithet
is preceded by the sign +.
Example of sexual hybrids: *Geum × intermedium* (*Geum rivale × urbanum*); *Mentha × Lamarckii* (*Mentha longifolia? × rotundifolia*); *Salix × cernua* (*Salix herbacea × lapponum, teste Moss; S. herbacea × repens, testibus A. et G. Camus*).

Art. 36 [formerly 32]. Bigeneric hybrids (i.e. hybrids between
species of two genera) are also designated by a formula and, whenever
it seems useful or necessary, by a name.
The formula consists of the names of the two parents connected
by a sign, as in Art. 35 (1).
The name consists of a new “generic” name usually formed by
a combination of the names of the parent genera, and a “specific”
epithet. All hybrids (whether sexual or asexual) between the same
two genera bear the same “generic” name.
(1) Sexual hybrids. In the formula, the connecting sign × is
used. The name is preceded by the sign X.
(2) Asexual hybrids. In the formula, the connecting sign + is
used. The name is preceded by the sign +. The “specific” epithet
is different from that of the corresponding sexual hybrid (if any)
between the same species.
Examples of sexual hybrids: × *Odontioda Boltonii* (*Cochlioda Noezliana × Odontoglossum Vuylstekeae*); × *Pyronia Veitchii* (*Cydonia oblonga × Pyrus communis*).
Examples of graft hybrids: + *Pyronia Danielii* (*Cydonia oblonga + Pyrus communis*).

Art. 37 [formerly 33]. Ternary hybrids, or those of a higher
order, are designated like ordinary hybrids by a formula and, when­
ever it seems useful or necessary, by a name. Such as are trigeneric
or polygeneric are given new “generic” names usually formed by
a combination of the names of the parent genera.
Examples: *Salix × Straehleri = Salix aurita × cinerea × repens*, or *S. (aurita × repens) × cinerea*.
Examples of new generic names: × *Brassolaeliocattleya* (composed of the three names *Brassavola, Laelia* and *Cattleya*), × *Potinara, × Vuylstekeara*.

Art. 38 [formerly 34]. When there is occasion to distinguish
different hybrid forms of the same parentage, each of these should
be given a separate “specific” epithet. When necessary, the parent­
age is indicated within parentheses.
Examples: *Mentha × villosa, M. × alopecuroides*, and *Mentha × Lamarckii* are different hybrids, all supposedly of the parentage *M. longifolia × rotundifolia*. None of these should be treated as a variety of one of the others.
§ 9. NAMES OF PLANTS OF HORTICULTURAL ORIGIN.

Art. 39 [formerly 30]. Forms and hybrids of horticultural origin, or recognized only by horticulturists, are given fancy epithets, preferably vernacular, as different as possible from the botanical epithets of species and varieties. When they can be referred to a given species, subspecies or botanical variety, the fancy epithet follows the name of that group. When they cannot be referred to any species, the fancy epithet follows the generic name.

Examples: *Galega officinalis* "George Hartland"; *Cypripedium* "Goliath."

Section 5. Conditions of effective publication.

Art. 40 [formerly 35]. Publication is effected, under this Code, either by sale to the general public, or by general distribution among specified representative botanical institutions, of printed matter or indelible autographs.

No other kind of publication is accepted as effective: communication of new names at a public meeting, or the placing of names in collections or gardens open to the public, does not constitute effective publication.

Examples: Effective publication without printed matter: *Salvia oxyodon* Webb et Heldr. was published in July 1850 in an autograph catalogue placed on sale (Webb et Heldreich, *Catalogus plantarum hispanicarum, etc. ab A. Blanco lectarum*, Parisiiis, Jul. 1850, folio).—Non-effective publication at a public meeting: Cusson announced his establishment of the genus *Physospermum* in a memoir read at the Société des Sciences de Montpellier in 1773, and later in 1782 or 1783 at the Société de Médecine de Paris, but its effective publication dates from 1787 in the Mémoires de la Société Royale de Médecine de Paris, vol. v, 1re partie.

Note.—The preparation of a list of representative botanical institutions is referred to the Advisory Committee.

Section 6. Conditions and dates of valid publication of names.

Art. 41 [first paragraph from former Art. 37, 38; second paragraph from former Art. 37]. A name of a taxonomic group is not validly published unless it is both (1) effectively published (vide Art. 40), and (2) accompanied by a description of the group or by a reference to a previously and effectively published description of it.

Mention of a name on a ticket issued with a dried plant without a printed or autographed description does not constitute valid publication of that name.

Note.—A plate or figure with analyses is, in certain circumstances, accepted as equivalent to a description (vide Art. 47, 48).
Examples of names not validly published: *Egeria* Neraud (Bot. Voy. Freycinet, 28: 1826), published without description or reference to a previous description under another name; *Sciadophylhum heterotrichum* Decaisne et Planch. in Rev. Hortic. sér. IV, iii. 107 (1854), published without description or reference to a former description.

The name *Loranthus macrosolen* Steud. originally appeared without a description, on the printed tickets issued about the year 1843, with Sect. II. nn. 529, 1288 of Schimper's herbarium specimens of Abyssinian plants: it was not validly published, however, until A. Richard (Tent. Fl. Abyss. i. 340: 1847) supplied a description. *Nepeta Sieheana* Hausskn. was not validly published by its appearance without a description in a set of dried plants (W. Siehe, Bot. Reise nach Cilicien, No. 521: 1896).

Art. 42 [formerly 36 bis]. On and after January 1, 1912, the name of a new taxonomic group of fossil plants is not validly published unless it is accompanied by illustrations or figures showing the essential characters of the fossils concerned, as well as by a description.

Art. 43 [part of former Art. 37]. A name of a taxonomic group is not validly published when it is merely cited as a synonym. *Acosmus* Desv., cited as a synonym of the generic name *Aspicarpa* Rich., was not validly published thereby. *Ornithogalum undulatum* Hort. Berol. ex Kunth, Enum. Pl. iv. 348 (1843), cited as a synonym under *Myogalum Boucheanum* Kunth, was not validly published thereby: when transferred to *Ornithogalum* this species must be called *Ornithogalum Boucheanum* (Kunth) Aschers. in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. xvi. 192 (1866). Similarly *Erythrina micropteryx* Poepp. was not validly published by being cited as a synonym of *Micropteryx Poeppigiana* Walp. in Linnaea, xxiii. 740 (1850): the species in question, when placed under *Erythrina* must be called *Erythrina Poeppigiana* (Walp.) O. F. Cook in U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull. no. 25, p. 57 (1901).

Art. 44 [part new, part from former Art. 37]. A name of a taxonomic group is not validly published unless it is definitely accepted by the author who publishes it. A name proposed provisionally (nomen provisorium seu eventuale) in anticipation of the eventual acceptance of a group, or of a particular circumscription position or rank of a given group, or merely mentioned incidentally, is not validly published.

The generic name *Conophyton* Haw.—suggested by Haworth (Rev. Gen. 82: 1821) for *Mesembryanthemum* sect. *Minima* Haw. I. c. 81 in the following words: "If this section proves to be a genus, the name of *Conophyton* would be apt"—was not validly published since Haworth did not then adopt that name: the correct name for the genus is *Conophyton* N. E. Brown in Gard. Chron. Ser. III.
The name *Himantandra* F. Muell., incidentally mentioned in remarks on *Eupomatia Belgraveana* F. Muell. (Australas. Journ. Pharm., Jan. 1887; Bot. Centralbl. xxx. 325)—"The anther-appendage is analogous to that of *Doryphora*; consequently this *Eupomatia* might subgenerically or perhaps even generically be separated (as *Himantandra*)"—is not thereby validly published: valid publication as a generic name dates from 1912, when Diels (Engl. Jahrb. xlix. 164) actually adopted *Himantandra* and supplied a generic description.

In 1891, Baillon (Hist. Pl. x. 49) suggested that *Tecoma spiralis* Wright might perhaps represent a new genus intermediate between *Radermachera* and *Tecoma*, or a new section. Three years later K. Schumann suggested independently (Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. iv. Abt. 3b 238) that *Tecoma spiralis* Wright might be treated as the type of an independent genus *Neurotecoma*, but stated that the material available was insufficient for a thorough investigation of the question. Neither *Spirotecoma* Baill. nor *Neurotecoma* K. Schum. was validly published by its author. The name *Spirotecoma* Baill. was, however, validly published by Dalla Torre et Harms (Gen. Siphonog. 467, n. 7734 : 1904) as a generic name, with a reference to the previously published diagnosis in Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. *Cotema* Britton et P. Wils. (Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, xvi. 107 : 1920), being also based on *Tecoma spiralis*, is a synonym.

Art. 45 [part of former Art. 38]. A group is not characterized, and the publication of its name is not validated, merely by mention of the subordinate groups included in it: thus the publication of the name of an order is not validated by mention of the included families; that of a family is not validated by mention of the included genera; that of a genus is not validated by mention of the included species.

The family name *Rhaptopetalaceae* Pierre (Bull. Soc. Linn. Par. ii. 1296 : maio 1897), which was accompanied merely by mention of constituent genera, *Brazzeia*, *Scytopetalum* and *Rhaptopetalum*, was not validly published, as Pierre gave no description: the family bears the later name, *Scytopetalaceae* Engl. (Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. i. 242 : 1897, serius) which was accompanied by a description.

The generic name *Ibidium* Salisbury (Trans. Hort. Soc. i. 291 : 1812) was published merely with the mention of four included species. As Salisbury supplied no generic description, the publication of *Ibidium* was invalid.

Art. 46 [part of former Art. 38]. A name of a genus is not validly published unless it is accompanied: (1) by a description of the genus; or (2) by the citation of a previously and effectively published description of the genus under another name; or (3) by a reference to a previously and effectively published description of the genus as a subgenus or section.
An exception is made for the generic names published by Linné in *Species Plantarum* ed. 1 (1753) and ed. 2 (1762–63), which are treated as having been validly published on those dates (vide Art. 21).

Note.—In certain circumstances, a plate with analyses is accepted as equivalent to a generic description—vide Art. 47.


Art. 47 [(1) new; (2) part of Art. 38]. The name of a *monotypic* new genus based on a *new* species is validated: (1) by the provision of a combined generic and specific description (*descriptio generico-specifica*); (2) by the provision of a plate with analyses showing essential characters, but this applies only to plates and generic names published before January 1, 1908.

The generic name *Sakersia* Hook. f. (Hook. Ic. Pl. Ser. III. i. 69, t. 1086: 1871) was validly published, being accompanied by a combined generic and specific description of *S. africana* Hook. f. (nov. gen. et sp.), the only known species.

The generic name *Philgamia* Baill. in Grandidier, Hist. Madag., Pl., Atlas III. t. 265 (1894) was validly published, as it appeared on a plate with analyses of *P. hibbertioides* Baill. (nov. gen. et sp.), published before January 1, 1908.

On the other hand the generic name *Villebrunnea* Gaud. Voy. Bonite, Bot., Atlas, tt. 91, 92 (1839–46) was not validly published, because the two plates on which it appeared represented two different species, *V. integrifolia* Gaud, and *V. crenulata* Gaud., and no generic description was supplied. These two species are now referred to different genera.

Art. 48 [formerly 37]. The name of a species or of a subdivision of a species is not validly published unless it is accompanied (1) by a description of the group; or (2) by the citation of a previously and effectively published description of the group under another name; or (3) by a plate or figure with analyses showing essential characters, but this applies only to plates or figures published before January 1, 1908.

Examples of validly published names of species: *Onobrychis eubrychidea* Boiss. Fl. Or. ii. 546 (1872), published with a description; *Hieracium Flahaultianum* Arv.-Touv. et Gaut., published on a label with a printed diagnosis in a set of dried plants (Hieraciotheca gallica, nos. 935–942: 1903); *Cynanchum nivale* Nyman, Syll. Fl. Eur. 108 (1854–55), published with a reference to *Vincetoxicum nivale* Boiss. et Heldr. previously described; *Panax nossibiensis*

Examples of names of species not validly published are given under Art. 41 and 43 (see also Art. 72).

Art. 49 [formerly 39]. The date of a name (unitary, binary or ternary), or of an epithet, for purposes of priority, is that of its valid publication as a legitimate name or epithet. In the absence of proof to the contrary the date placed on the work containing the name or epithet is accepted as correct.

For fossil plants, on and after January 1, 1912, the date 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.

A legitimate name or epithet is one that is strictly in accordance with the rules of this Code.

Examples: Specimens of Mentha foliicoma Opiz were distributed by Opiz in 1832, but the name dates, for purposes of priority, from 1882, when it was validly published with a description by Déséglysse (Menth. Op. in Bull. Soc. Etudes Scient. Angers, 1881-1882, 210); Mentha bracteolata Opiz (Seznam, 65: 1852), originally published without description, dates from 1882, when a description was supplied by Déséglysse (I. c. 211).—There is some reason for supposing that the first volume of Adanson's Familles des Plantes was published in 1762, but in the absence of certainty the date 1763 on the title-page is assumed to be correct. Individual parts of Willdenow's Species Plantarum were published as follows: vol. i, 1798; vol. ii. 2, 1800; vol. iii. 1, 1801; vol. iii. 2, 1803; vol. iii. 3, 1804; vol. iv. 2, 1806; and not in the years 1797, 1799, 1800, 1800, 1805 respectively, which appear on the title-pages of the volumes. It is the former series of dates which is accepted as correct. The third volume of Willkomm & Lange's Prodromus Florae Hispanicae, the title-page of which bears the date 1880, was published in four parts, pp. 1-240 in 1874, pp. 241-512 in 1877, pp. 513-736 in 1878, p. 737 to the end in 1880; and these latter dates are accepted as correct.

Section 7. Citation of authors' names for purposes of precision.

Art. 50 [formerly 40]. In order that the name (unitary, binary or ternary) of a taxonomic group may be accurately and completely indicated, and that its date of publication may be readily ascertained, it is necessary to cite the author who first published the name concerned.

Examples: Simaroubaceae Lindley, Simarouba Aublet, Simarouba laevis Grisebach, Simarouba amara Aublet var. opaca Engler.

Art. 51 [formerly 41]. An alteration of the diagnostic characters or of the circumscription of a group does not warrant the citation of an author other than the one who first published its name.
When the changes have been considerable, an indication of their nature, and of the author responsible for the change, is added, the words: *mutatis charact.*, or *pro parte*, or *excl. gen.*, *excl. sp.*, *excl. var.*, or some other abridged indication being employed.


Art. 52 [formerly 42]. When a name of a taxonomic group has been proposed but not published by one author, and is subsequently published and ascribed to him (or her) by another author, the name of the latter author should be appended to the citation with the connecting word “ex.” The same procedure should be adopted for names of garden origin cited as “Hort.”

If it is desirable or necessary to abbreviate such a citation, the name of the publishing author as the more important should be retained.

Examples: *Havetia flexilis* Spruce ex Planch. et. Triana; *Campion lasiantha* R. Br. ex DC.; *Gesneria Donklarii* Hort. ex Hook., or *Gesneria Donklarii* Hook.

Art. 53 [formerly 43]. When an epithet is used for the same group in a combination other than that used by the original author, the original author should be cited within parentheses, the name of the author of the new combination being added. It is often useful to indicate also the combination or rank in which the epithet was originally employed.

Examples: *Sorbus* sect. Aria Pers. on transference to *Pyrus* becomes *Pyrus* sect. Aria (Pers.) DC.—*Cheiranthus trisitis* L. on transference to *Matthiola* becomes *Matthiola trisitis* (L.) R. Br. or *Matthiola trisitis* (L. *Cheiranthus*) R. Br.—*Medicago polymorpha* var. orbicularis L. when raised to specific rank becomes *Medicago orbicularis* (L.) All., or *Medicago orbicularis* (L., *M. polymorpha* var.) All.

Section 8. Retention of names or epithets of groups which are remodelled or divided.

Art. 54 [formerly 44]. An alteration of the diagnostic characters, or of the circumscription of a group, does not warrant a change in its name, except in so far as this may be necessitated: (1) by transference of the group (Art. 57–59); or (2) by its union with another group of the same rank (Art. 60–61); or (3) by a change of its rank (Art. 62).

Examples: Robert Brown circumscribed the genus *Myosotis* more narrowly than did Linné, but the generic name has not been and should not be changed. Various authors have united with *Centaurea Jacea* L. one or two species which Linné had treated as distinct; the group thus constituted must be called *Centaurea*
Jacea L. sensu ampl. or Centaurea Jacea L. em. Visiani, or em. Godron, etc.: the creation of a new name such as Centaurea vulgaris Godr. is superfluous.

Art. 55 [formerly 45]. When a genus is divided into two or more genera, the generic name must be retained for one of them, or (if it has not been retained) must be re-established. When a particular species was originally designated as the type, the generic name must be retained for the genus including that species. When no type was designated, a type should be chosen according to the regulations given in Appendix I.

Example: The genus Glycine L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 753 (1753) was divided by Adanson (Fam. Pl. ii. 324, 327, 562: 1763) into the two genera Bradlea and Abrus. This procedure is contrary to Art. 55: Adanson should have kept the name Glycine for one of the genera, and it is now retained for part of Glycine L. (1753).

[It is suggested that the regulations for choosing types of generic and specific names should be prepared by the Permanent International Committee or by an ad hoc Committee.]

Art. 56 [formerly 47]. When a species is divided into two or more species, the specific epithet must be retained for one of them, or (if it has not been retained) must be re-established. When a particular specimen was originally designated as the type, the specific epithet must be retained for the species including that specimen. When no type was designated, a type should be chosen according to the regulations given in Appendix I.

The same provisions apply to subdivisions of species, for example to a subspecies divided into two or more subspecies, or to a variety divided into two or more varieties.

Examples: Lychnis dioica L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 437, was divided by Philip Miller (Gard. Dict. ed. 8, nn. 3, 4: 1768) into two species, L. dioica L. em. Mill. and L. alba Mill.—G. F. Hoffman (Deutschlands Flora, 1800, i. 166) divided Juncus articulatus L. (1753) into two species, J. lampocarpus Ehrh., and J. acutiflorus Ehrh. The name J. articulatus L. should, however, have been retained for one of the segregate species, and has been re-established in the sense of J. lampocarpus Ehrh. (vide Briq. Prodr. Fl. Corse, i. 264: 1910).

[Re proposed regulations, see note under Art. 55.]

Section 9. Retention of epithets of groups below the rank of genus on transference to another genus or species.

Art. 57 [formerly part of 48]. When a subgenus or section is transferred to another genus (or placed under another generic name for the same genus), the original subgeneric or sectional epithet must be retained, or (if it has not been retained) must be re-established unless one of the following obstacles exists: (1) that the resulting
binary combination has been previously and validly published for a different subgenus or section; or (2) that there is an earlier validly published subgeneric or sectional epithet available.

Note.—This rule applies even if the rank of the group is changed from subgenus to section or vice versa.


Art. 58 [formerly part of 48—see also former 53]. When a species is transferred, *without change of rank*, to another genus (or placed under another generic name for the same genus), the original specific epithet must be retained or (if it has not been retained) must be re-established, unless one of the following obstacles exists: (1) that the resulting binary combination has been previously and validly published for a different species; (2) that there is an earlier validly published specific epithet available.

Examples: *Antirrhinum spurium* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 613 (1753), on transference to the genus *Linaria*, became *Linaria spuria* (L.) Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 15 (1768). *Chailletia hispida* Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. i. 343 (1868) when placed under the generic name *Dichapetalum* (an earlier name for the same genus), became *Dichapetalum hispidum* (Oliv.) Baill. Hist. Pl. v. 140 (1874). *Lotus siliquosus* L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1178 (1759) was transferred to the genus *Tetragonolobus* Scop. as *Tetragonolobus Scandalida* Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, ii. 87 (1772). As Scopoli did not retain the specific epithet *siliquosus* on transference, it was rightly re-established by Roth as *Tetragonolobus siliquosus* (L.) Roth, Tent. Fl. Germ. i. 323 (1788).

Examples of obstacles: (1) *Spartium biflorum* Desf. (1798–1800), when transferred by Spach in 1849 to the genus *Cytisus* could not be called *Cytisus biflorus*, but was renamed *Cytisus Fontanesii*, because the name *Cytisus biflorus* L’Hér. (1789) was validly published for a different species before the transference was made.—The earliest synonym of *Calochortus Nottaliii* Torr. et Gray (in Pacific Rail. Rep. ii. 124 (1855–1856) is *Fritillaria alba* Nutt. (Gen. Amer. i. 222 : 1818), but the original specific epithet *alba* cannot now be restored because the name *Calochortus albus* Dougl. was validly published in 1839 (Maund, Botanist, t. 98) for a different species, and the combination *Calochortus albus* (Nutt.) Hort. Berol. was not published until later (Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin, ii. 318 : 1899).

*Santolina suaveolens* Pursh (1814) on transference to *Matricaria* must be called *Matricaria matricarioides* (Less.) Porter (1894): the original specific epithet *suaveolens* cannot be accepted under *Matricaria* because of the existence of the previously and validly published name, *Matricaria suaveolens* L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 297 (1755).
Art. 59 [formerly part of 48]. When a variety or other subdivision of a species is transferred, *without change of rank*, to another genus or species (or placed under another generic or specific name for the same genus or species), the original sub-divisional epithet must be retained or (if it has not been retained) must be re-established, unless one of the following obstacles exists: (1) that the resulting ternary combination has been previously and validly published for a subdivision based on a different type, even if that subdivision is of different rank; (2) that there is an earlier validly published subdivisional epithet available.


Section 10. *Choice of names when two groups of the same rank are united, or in Fungi with a pleomorphic life-cycle.*

Art. 60 [formerly 46]. When two or more groups of the same rank are united the oldest legitimate name or (in groups below the rank of genus) the oldest legitimate epithet is retained. If the names or epithets are of the same date, the author who unites the groups has the right of choosing one of them. The author who first adopts one of them, citing another as a synonym or referring it to a subordinate group, must be followed.

Examples: K. Schumann (in Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. iii. Abt. 6, 5 : 1890), in uniting the three genera *Sloanea* L. (1753), *Echinocarpus* Blume (1825) and *Phoenicosperma* Miq. (1865–1866) rightly adopted the oldest of these three generic names, *Sloanea* L., for the resulting genus.

If the two genera *Dentaria* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 653 (1753), Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 295, no. 726 (1754) and *Cardamine* L. 1. c. 654, l. c. 295, no. 727 are united, the resulting genus must be called *Cardamine* because this name was chosen by Crantz (Class. Crucif. 126 : 1769), who was the first to cite one of the generic names as a synonym of the other.

rightly retained the name *I. verticillata* Forsk. for the resulting species because *verticillata* is the oldest of the three specific epithets.

Robert Brown (in Tuckey, Narr. Exped. Congo, App. V. 484: 1818) appears to have been the first to unite *Waltheria americana* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 673 (1753) and *W. indica* L. c. Since he adopted the name *Waltheria indica* and stated that he considered *W. americana* to be a variety of it, the name *W. indica* must be retained for the combined species.

Art. 61 [formerly 49 bis]. Among Fungi with a pleomorphic life-cycle the different successive states of the same species (anamorphoses, status) can bear only one valid generic and specific name (binary combination), namely, the oldest legitimate one given, starting from Fries, Systema, or from Persoon, Synopsis, to the state containing the form which it has been agreed to call the perfect form.

The perfect state is that which ends in the zygospore or oospore in the Phycomycetes, in the ascus stage in the Ascomycetes, in the teleutospore or its equivalent in the Uredinales, in the spore in the Ustilaginales, and in the basidium in the Eu-Basidiomycetes.

Generic and specific names given to other states have only a temporary value. They cannot replace a generic name already existing and applying to one or more species, any one of which contains the “perfect” form.

The nomenclature of Fungi which have not a pleomorphic life-cycle is governed by the ordinary rules.

Examples: The names *Aecidium* Pers., *Caeoma* Link and *Uredo* Pers. designate different states (aecidiosporic with or without pseudoperidium, uredosporic) in the group *Uredinales*. The generic name *Melampsora* Cast. Obs. ii. 18 (1843), applied to a genus which is defined by means of the teleutospores, cannot therefore be replaced by the name *Uredo* Pers. in Römer, Neu. Mag. i. 98 (1794), since the name *Uredo* is already used to designate a state.—Among the Dothideaceae (Ascomycetes) a species of the genus *Phyllachora* Nitschke, *P. Trifolii* (Pers.) Fuck. Symb. 217 (1869-70) has an older synonym, *Polythrincium Trifolii* G. Kunze, Myk. Heft. i. 13, t. 1, f. 8 (1817) based on the conidial state of this species. The name *Polythrincium* cannot displace that of *Phyllachora* because it represents an inferior state.—The name *Ramularia* Ung. is used for a group of Fungi Imperfecti (Deuteromycetes—Hyphomycetes) several species of which are known to be conidial states of species of the genus *Mycosphaerella* Johans. (Ascomycetes, Sphaeriaceae). Thus *Ramularia Tulasnei* Sacc. belongs to *Mycosphaerella Fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau, and *Ramularia Trifolii* Jaap to *Mycosphaerella carinithiaca* Jaap. But the perfect state of many species of the “genus” *Ramularia* is not known, and in some cases probably does not exist. Hence the practical necessity for retaining the name *Ramularia* to designate the group of Fungi Imperfecti in question.
Section II. Choice of names when the rank of a group is changed.

Art. 62 [formerly 49]. When a tribe becomes a family, when a subgenus or section becomes a genus, when a subdivision of a species becomes a species, or the reverse of these changes takes place, and in general when a group changes its rank, the earliest legitimate name or (in groups below the rank of genus) the earliest legitimate epithet given to the group in its new rank is valid, unless that name or the resulting combination is a later homonym (vide Art. 65).

Note.—When a subgenus becomes a section or vice versa the original subgeneric or sectional name must be retained (see also Art. 57).

Examples: Campanula sect. Campanopsis R. Br. Prodr. 561 (1810) was first raised to generic rank by Schrader, and as a genus must be called Wahlenbergia Schrad. Cat. Hort. Goett. (1814), not Campanopsis (R. Br.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. ii. 378 (1891).—Magnolia virginiana var. foetida L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 536 (1753), raised to specific rank, must be called Magnolia grandiflora L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1082 (1759), not Magnolia foetida (L.) Sarg. in Gard. and For. ii. 615 (1889).—Lythrum intermedium Ledeb. Ind. Hort. Dorp. (1822), when treated as a variety of Lythrum Salicaria L., must be called L. Salicaria var. gracilius Turcz. (in Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. xvii. 235: 1844), not L. Salicaria var. intermedium (Ledeb.) Koehne (in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. i. 327: 1881). In all these cases the name or epithet given to the group in its original rank is replaced by the first legitimate name or epithet given to it in its new rank.

Section 12. Rejection of names.

Art. 63 [formerly 50]. 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 (see also Art. 74).

Examples: This rule was broken by the change of Staphylea to Staphylis, Tamus to Thammus 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. columbariaherens, O. Artemisiae to O. artemisiephiphyta. All these modifications must be rejected.

Ardisia quinquegona Blume (1825) must not be changed to A. pentagona A. DC. (1834), although the specific epithet quinquegona is badly formed, the first constituent word being Latin the second Greek.

Art. 64 [replacing former Art. 51: 1°]. 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. 49).
A name is illegitimate in the following cases:

(1) If it was superfluous when published, i.e. if there was a valid name (see Art. 16) for the group to which it was applied, with its particular circumscription, position and rank (see Art. 19).

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 generic name Unisema Raf. (Med. Repos. N. York, v. 192: 1819) is illegitimate because Rafinesque so circumscribed his genus as to include Pontederia cordata L., the type-species of Pontederia L. (1753): Unisema Raf. was therefore a superfluous name for Pontederia L. 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. 19, 57, 58 or 59, i.e. if its author did not adopt the earliest legitimate epithet available for the group with its particular circumscription position and rank.

Examples: Tetragonolobus Scandalida Scop. (1772) is an illegitimate name because Scopoli did not adopt the earliest specific epithet available, namely, siliquosus, when he transferred Lotus siliquosus L. (1759) to Tetragonolobus.—On the other hand, Seseli selinoides Jacq. (Enum. Stirp. Vindob. 51, 227: 1762) is not an illegitimate name, although it is now treated as a synonym of Peucedanum Silaus L. (1753). 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 Lanzendorff. As circumscribed by Jacquin, Seseli selinoides and Peucedanum Silaus were mutually exclusive.

(3) If it is a later homonym (see Art. 65).

(4) If it is a generic name rejected under the provisions of Art. 71.

(5) If it is a name of a species with an epithet rejected under the provisions of Art. 72.

Art. 65 [vide former Art. 27, 29, 51: 2°, 53]. 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.
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. was therefore rightly rejected by Th. Durand (Ind. Gen. Phan. 703: 1888), who replaced it by the new generic name *Thuspeinanta*.

The generic name *Stylidium* Swartz (1807) is a later homonym of the validly published generic name *Stylidium* Lour. (1790), and should therefore be rejected under the Rules, although *Stylidium* Lour. is now reduced to *Alangium* Lam. (1783). The name *Stylidium* Swartz is being proposed for conservation, however, because it is very widely known, and the genus is the type of the family name *Stylidiaceae*.

*Astragalus rhizanthus* Boiss. (Diagn. Pl. Or., Ser. I. ii. 83: 1843) is a later homonym of the validly published name *Astragalus rhizanthus* Royle, Illstr. Bot. Himal. 200 (1835), and it was therefore rightly rejected by Boissier, who renamed it *A. cariensis* Boiss. (Diagn. Ser. I. ix. 57: 1849).

Note.—Mere orthographic variants of the same name are treated as homonyms—vide Art. 74.

Art. 66 [vide former Art. 29, 51: 2°]. Two subdivisions of the same species, even if they are of different rank, cannot bear the same subdivisional epithet, unless they are based on the same type. If the earlier subdivisional name (ternary combination) was validly published, the later one is illegitimate and must be rejected.

Examples: The ternary combinations *Silene angustifolia* subsp. *vulgaris* Briq. and *Silene angustifolia* var. *vulgaris* Briq. (Prodr. Fl. Corse, i. 544, 545: 1910) may both be employed because they are based on the same type, and the one group includes the other.

Art. 67 [formerly part of Art. 51: 4°]. A name of a taxonomic group must be rejected if, owing to its use with different meanings, it becomes a permanent source of confusion or error. A list of names to be abandoned for this reason (Nomina ambiguа) is appended to this Code (Appendix V).

Examples: The generic name *Statice* L. (sensu restricto) ought strictly speaking to be used for the segregate genus *Armería* Willd. (1809). It has, however, been so long and widely applied to the segregate genus *Limonium* Mill. that it has become a permanent source of confusion and error.

The name *Rosa villosa* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 491 (1753), is rejected, because it has been applied to several different species, and has become a source of confusion.

Art. 68 [new]. A name of a taxonomic group must be rejected when its application is uncertain (nomen dubium). When a subsequent investigation (of types etc.) has established its application, it may be adopted, but the name of the author who published the
additional certifying evidence should be added for purposes of precision. It is also desirable to add the date of certification.

Examples: *Ervum soloniense* L. (Cent. II. Pl. 28: 1756) is a name the application of which is uncertain: it must therefore be rejected (vide Schinz et Thell. in Vierteljahresschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, lvi. 71: 1913).

The generic name *Bembix* Lour. (Fl. Cochinch. 282: 1790) was a *nomen dubium* from the time of its publication until 1927, when Spencer Moore identified it with *Ancistrocladus* (Journ. Bot. 1927, 279). It is proposed to conserve the latter name. If, however, the name *Bembix* is adopted for the genus concerned, it must be cited as *Bembix* Lour. teste S. Moore (1927).

Art. 69 [formerly part of Art. 51: 4°]. 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*) is appended to this Code (Appendix VI).

Examples: The characters of the genus *Schrebera* L. Sp. ed. 2, 1662 (1763), Gen. Pl. ed. 6, 124 (1764), were derived from the two genera *Cuscuta* and *Myrica* (parasite and host)—vide 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.

Art. 70 [formerly Art. 51: 3°]. A name or epithet 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 caudatum* 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 next oldest name being *Ornithogalum fistulosum* Ram. ex DC. (1805), the species must be called *Gagea fistulosa* (Ram.) Ker-Gawl.

Art. 71 [formerly 54]. Names of genera are illegitimate in the following cases and must be rejected:

(1) When they were 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 Linné. 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 for the first combined into one, or joined by a hyphen.

Examples: (1) *Anonymos* Walt. Fl. Carol. 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 47, 52, 58 (1788), 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) coincides with the technical term radicula (radicle), and was not accompanied, when originally published, 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 binominal 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, *Phytophylacium* (1780) and Beitr. iv. 145–150 proposed unitary names for 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 the latter, 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* Moench (Meth. 470 : 1794), as originally published, consisted of two separate words unconnected by 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.

Art. 72 [formerly 55]. Specific epithets are illegitimate in the following special cases and must be rejected:

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

(2) When they are merely ordinal numbers employed in an enumeration.

(3) When they were published in works in which the Linnean system of binary nomenclature for species was not consistently employed.

Examples: (1) *Viola "qualis"* Krocker, Fl. Siles. ii. 512, 517 (1790); *Atriplex "nova"* Winterl in Ind. Hort. Bot. Univ. Pest. fol. A 8, recto et verso (1788)—the word "nova" is here used in connection with 4 different species of *Atriplex*. 
(2) Boletus vicesimus sextus. Agaricus oclogesimus nonus.

(3) The name Abutilon album Hill, Brit. Herb. 49 (1756), being only incidentally in accordance with the Linnean method, must be rejected: Hill’s other species was Abutilon flore flavo. Linné is regarded as having employed his system of nomenclature for species consistently from 1753 onwards although there are numerous exceptions, e.g., Apocynum foliis androsaeeni, in Sp. Pl. ed. 1.

Art. 73 [formerly 56]. In the cases foreseen in Art. 64–72, 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 accordance with the rules. In default of such, 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.

Section 13. Orthography of names.

Art. 74 [former Art. 57, modified]. The original spelling of a name must be retained, except in the case of a typographic error, or of an unintentional orthographic error. When the difference between two names, especially two generic names, lies in the termination, these names are to 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 means the spelling employed when the name was validly published.

Note 2.—The use of a wrong connecting vowel or vowels in a specific epithet (or in that of a subdivision of a species) is treated as an unintentional orthographic error, and may therefore be corrected. —See Rec. XIII.

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 Advisory Committee.

Examples of retention of original spelling: The generic names Mesembryanthemum L. (1753) and Amaranthus L. (1753) were deliberately so spelt by Linné, and the spelling must not be altered to Mesembrianthemum and Amaranthus 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 Cluytia: Linné latinized the names of these botanists deliberately as “Valantius” and “Clutius.” —Triaspis mozambica A. Juss. must not be altered to T. mossambica, as in Engl. Pflanzenw. Ost-Afrikas, C. 232. Alyxia ceylanica.
Wight must not be altered to *A. zeylanica*, as in Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon, iii. 127.

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. Brit. 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 (vide Journ. Bot. 1921, 349). *Thevetia nereifolia* A. Juss. ex Steud. is an obvious typographic error for *T. neriifolia*.

Examples of unintentional orthographic errors: The name *Stewartia* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 698 (1753) was published with this spelling owing to a mistaken impression on the part of Linné that the family name of the third Earl of Bute was Stewart (not Stuart): it should therefore be corrected to *Stuartia*, as has been done by L'Héritier (Stirp. 153: 1785). *Hexagona* Fries, Epicr. 496 (1836–38) was an unintentional orthographic error for *Hexagonia*: Fries had previously (in Syst. Myc. i. 344: 1821) cited *Hexagonia Poll. erroneously as "Hexagona Poll."

Examples of different names: *Rubia* and *Rubus*, *Monochaete* and *Monochaetum*, *Peponia* and *Peponium*, *Iria* and *Iris*, *Symphyostemon* and *Symphostemon*, *Iria* and *Iris*, *Symphyostemon* and *Symphostemon*, *Gerrardina* and *Gerardiina*, *Durvillea* and *Urvillea*.

Examples of different specific epithets: *Senecio napaeifolius* (DC.) Sch. Bip. in Flora, xxviii. 498 (1845) should be cited as *Senecio napaeaefolia* DC. and *Senecio napaeifolius* (DC.) Schrad. 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 instead of "ae."

Examples of orthographic variants:—Generic names: *Astrostemma* and *Astrostemma*, *Pleuriptetalum* and *Pleuroptetalum*, *Columella* and *Columellia*, both commemorating Columella, the Roman writer on agriculture, *Eschweilera* and *Eschweileria*. The four
generic names Bradlea Adans., Bradiaeia Neck., Bradleja Banks ex Gaertn., Bradleya Vell., all commemorating Richard Bradley (1675-1732), are also orthographic variants: each of them has been spelt by subsequent authors both as "Bradleia" and as "Bradleya" so that no two of them could be used without serious risk of confusion.

Specific epithets: chinensis and sinensis; ceylanica and zeylanica; napaulensis, nepalensis, nipalensis.

Art. 75 [new]. When the spelling of a generic name differs in Linné's Species Plantarum ed. 1, and Genera Plantarum, ed. 5, the correct spelling should be determined by the following regulations.
(1) If Linné subsequently to 1753-54 consistently adopted one of the spellings, that spelling should be accepted, e.g. Thuja (not Thuya).
(2) If Linné did not do so, then the spelling which is more correct philologically should be 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 should be accepted, e.g. Rhododendron (not Rhododendrum).
(4) If the two spellings are equally correct philologically and there is no 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 should be accepted, e.g. Ludvigia (not Ludvigia), Ortega (not Ortega).

Section 14. Gender of generic names.

Art. 76 [new]. The gender of generic names is governed by the following regulations:

I. A Greek or Latin word adopted as a generic name normally retains its classical or mediaeval gender, even if the author who published it gave it a different gender. Where, however, the classical or mediaeval gender varies, or is in dispute, or where it differs from the gender usually ascribed to the generic name, the gender of the latter shall be fixed by the Advisory Committee. A list of such generic names with their genders is given in Appendix VII.

II. Generic names which are modern compounds formed from two or more Greek or Latin words take the gender of the last. If the termination is altered, however, the gender will follow it.
Examples of names formed from Greek* words: The generic name Andropogon L. was treated by Linné as neuter, but it, like all other compounds in which the Greek masculine word pogon is the final element (e.g. Centropogon, Cymbopogon, Tragopogon) is now treated as masculine. Similarly all compounds ending in -codon, -myces, -odon, -panax, -stemon and other masculine words are masculine.

* It seems unnecessary to give examples of names formed from Latin words, as these offer few difficulties.
The generic names *Dendromecon* Benth., *Eomecon* Hance and *Hesperomecon* E. L. Greene are 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 compounds ending in -achne, -carpha, -cephala, -chlamys, -daphne and other feminine words are treated as feminine.

The generic names *Aceras* R. Br., *Aegiceras* Gaertn. and *Xanthoceras* Bunge are neuter because they end in the Greek neuter word *ceras*. Robert Brown and Bunge respectively made *Aceras* and *Xanthoceras* feminine, but this is immaterial. Similarly all compounds ending in -dendron, -nema, -stigma, -stoma and other neuter words are 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 agreed to assign that gender to them.

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

III. Arbitrarily formed generic names or vernacular names used as generic names take the gender assigned to them by their authors. Where the original author has failed to indicate the gender, the next subsequent author has the right of choice.

Examples: *Taonabo* Aubl. Hist. Pl. Guiane, i. 569 is feminine: Aublet's two species were *T. dentata* and *T. punctata*. *Agati* Adans. Fam. ii. 326 (1763) was published without indication of gender. The feminine gender was assigned to *Agati* by Desvaux (Journ. Bot. 1813, i. 120), who was the first subsequent author to adopt the name, and his choice is decisive. Boehmer (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 Crantz (Inst. Rei Herb. i. 167: 1766), who proposed the names *Manihot gossypifolia* etc. *Manihot* is therefore feminine.

Chapter IV. Interpretation and modification of this Code.

Art. 77 [new]. A small permanent International Advisory Committee shall be established with the following functions:

1. Interpreting the Code in doubtful cases, and issuing considered "Opinions" on the basis of the evidence submitted.
2. Considering additional Nomina conservanda, Nomina ambiguа, and Nomina confusa, and making recommendations thereon to the next International Botanical Congress.

3. Considering all proposals for the modification of this Code, and reporting thereon to the next Congress.

4. Reporting on the effects of modifications of the Code accepted at the preceding Congress.

Art. 78 [former Art. 58, modified]. This Code can be modified only by an International Botanical Congress. Modifications accepted at one Congress remain on trial until the next Congress, at which they will receive final sanction unless undesirable consequences, reported to the Advisory Committee, show need for further amendment or rejection.

Appendix I. Regulations for determining types.

Appendix II. Nomina conservata familiarum.

Appendix III. Nomina generica conservata.

Appendix IV. Nomina specifica conservata.

Appendix V. Nomina ambiguа.

Appendix VI. Nomina dubia.

Appendix VII. Nomina confusa.

The preparation of App. I-II. and IV-VII. is referred to the proposed Advisory Committee (Art. 77). It is suggested that the word "conservata" should be substituted for "conservanda" used in "Nomina generica conservanda" in the International Rules.
COMMENTARY.

Heading.—"International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature" seems an unsuitable title for a Code which includes Principles and Recommendations in addition to Rules. International Code seems better.

Chapter I.

Art. 1.—The Code refers solely to Botanical nomenclature—hence "Natural History" may be replaced by "Botany," and "naturalists" by "botanists." Botany can make progress without a regular system of nomenclature, but it cannot make satisfactory progress. A precise system is required in order to obtain good results.

Art. 2.—In the English text the word "precepts" seems better than "prescriptions," as it corresponds more nearly in meaning to the French "précisions" (and the German "Vorschriften"). The suggested re-wording of Art. 2 seems to make it clearer. The expression "valid name" is used in the 1912 Rules in two different senses: in Art. 15 "valid designation" means the correct designation according to the International Rules, whereas in Art. 51 and 56 "valid name" means a name formed and published in accordance with the International Rules. A particular group may receive several names published in accordance with the International Rules, but each group (with a given circumscription position and rank) can bear only one correct name. Hence the term "legitimate" name is now proposed for a name published in accordance with the Code, while the term "valid" name is used for the correct name according to the Code. It seems desirable to introduce the definition of "illegitimate" names into Art. 2.

Art. 3.—The wording of the English text is revised.

Art. 4.—In our opinion, certainty of application of names is more important than fixity of names and should come first. The term "stability" seems preferable to "fixity." Under a stable system there is no creation of superfluous names.

Art. 5.—The original wording is unsatisfactory: no custom contrary to rule can be upheld whether it leads to confusion or not. The whole point is that in the absence of a relevant rule custom is followed.


Art. 7.—The original wording is somewhat ambiguous, and has led to authors changing Greek terminations of generic names to
Latin ones, contrary to Art. 24. It is not strictly true that scientific names are in Latin for all groups: the binary combination *Manihot Aipi*, for example, is composed of two Brazilian vernacular names.

Art. 8.—It seems undesirable to use the expression "names" in two different senses.

Art. 9.—The exceptions form part of the Code, hence if the words "The rules and recommendations" are replaced by "This Code," the reference to exceptions may be omitted.

**Chapter II.**

It seems desirable to distinguish "groups" and "categories of groups." *Ranunculus bulbosus* and *Rosa* are examples of natural groups. Species and genera are two categories of groups.

Art. 10.—A hybrid between two or more species cannot be said to belong to a species—hence it is desirable to add the words "inter-specific hybrids excepted."

Art. 11.—The category "series" is so frequently employed in large genera that it seems desirable to include it in this Article.

Art. 12.—The first sentence seems to require re-wording. A *subdivision* of a group is not formed by putting the syllable sub (sub) before the name of a group. It is the term denoting a subordinate category that is formed by adding the prefix sub. By the addition of *Series* and *Subseries* the number of degrees is raised to twenty-four. As the principles of botanical classification are the same for wild and cultivated plants, the words "for wild plants only" may perhaps be omitted. The words "names of forms and hybrids believed to have arisen under cultivation are dealt with in Art. 39" are added.

Art. 13.—It is the definition of the category, or of the term applied to it, which varies, not of a name—see Art. 8, new wording.

Art. 14.—The term mule (*mistus*) is now obsolete, the result of cross fertilization between two varieties of the same species being now termed a hybrid (*hybrida*).

**Chapter III.**

**Section 1. General Principles.**

Logically Art. 16 of the 1912 Rules, dealing with the purpose of names, should precede Art. 15 of the 1912 Rules: they are therefore transposed.

Art. 15 (formerly 16). The revised wording seems to bring out the essential point more clearly.
Art. 15 of the 1912 Rules really includes two distinct Principles:
(1) that each taxonomic group can bear only one valid name;
(2) the principle of priority of publication.

There are no exceptions to "(1)" which is a basic principle. It becomes Art. 16 of this Code, under "Section 1. General Principles." On the other hand "(2)" is merely a means to an end, enabling choice to be made between names, and is subject to various limitations such as starting-points, conserved names, etc. Hence it seems desirable to treat "(2)" as a separate article, Art. 19, with a separate sectional heading "Section 2. Principle of priority of publication."

Art. 17 [new]. It is now generally recognized that names should be applied according to a type method. Art. 17 embodies this principle.

Art. 18 [formerly 17]. The point which seems to require emphasis is that changes in nomenclature should be made only by those who have actually studied the groups concerned.

Art. 18 of the 1912 Rules is neither a principle nor a Rule: it is merely a summary of the subjects dealt with in the succeeding articles. It seems to be superfluous, and is therefore omitted.

Section 2. Principle of priority of publication.

Art. 19 [part of former Art. 15]. The wording has been revised: it is frequently the oldest epithet, not the oldest name (designation) which is chosen. It seems desirable to add a note referring to Art. 25, which states that the principle of priority does not apply to names of groups above the rank of family. This was implied in the 1912 Rules, names of such groups being there dealt with in Recommendations II and III, not in rules.

Section 3. Limitation of the principle of priority.

Art. 20 [formerly part of Art. 51: 2°] embodies the most important limitation of the principle of priority, namely, that names have no status unless they are validly published.

Art. 21 [formerly 19]. The revised wording emphasizes the fact that Linné, Species Plantarum ed. 1 (1753) is the general starting-point of botanical nomenclature. The final paragraph has been widened so as to cover the case of the generic name Ebenus L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1 (1753), which was omitted in Gen. Pl. ed. 5 (1754), and of the new generic names which appeared in L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2 (1762–63).

Art. 22 [formerly 20]. It seems advisable to state that the lists of conserved names are permanently open for additions, and to explain the limitations of conservation. Examples are added to make these clear.
Art. 23 [new]. In order to avoid creation of superfluous names, it seems desirable to authorize the ad interim retention of generic names where a prima facie case for their conservation has been established. This has already been proposed by Hall (Candollea, ii. 519: 1926.)

Section 4. Nomenclature of the taxonomic groups according to their categories.

Art. 24 [new]. It seems desirable to have an Article pointing out that names are of three categories as regards their form, namely, unitary, binary and ternary. It is perhaps not generally realized that the name of a subdivision of a genus, e.g. that of a section, is really a binary combination in which, however, the two elements, the generic name and the sectional epithet are separated, usually by a term abbreviation or symbol. A name can stand by itself, whereas an epithet cannot do so. Since the same so-called sectional "name" may be employed for two or more groups in different genera, it is evidently an epithet, and not a name: e.g. *Panicum* sect. *Bifaria*, *Korthalsella* sect. *Bifaria*; *Baccharis* sect. *Discolores*, *Ormosia* sect. *Discolores*, *Combretum* sect. *Discolores*.

Similarly, names of subdivisions of species are really ternary combinations, though the distinctive epithet of the subdivision is usually separated from the specific epithet by a term, abbreviation or symbol. There seems to be no valid objection to the practice, common in America, of omitting the term indicating the category of the subdivision in abbreviated citations. In full citations, or where precision is required, the term denoting rank should be included, or the rank should be indicated in some other way.

Art. 25 [new], 26, 27. In the 1912 Rules there were no Articles concerning names of groups above the family, but merely Recommendations. It seems desirable to state explicitly (in Art. 25) that the names of these groups are not subject to the principle of priority of publication.

Rec. III. of the 1912 Rules states that names of suborders take the ending *-inae*, and Art. 23 of the same Rules states that the name of subtribes end in *-inae*. These two suffixes are so similar that names of suborders might easily be mistaken for names of subtribes, and vice versa. Hence it seems desirable to adopt the suffix *-ares* for names of suborders, in Art. 27 of the Code.

Art. 28 [new]. Nominally (under Art. 15 of the 1912 Rules) names of families are subject to the principle of priority of publication, but in actual practice most botanists accept commonly used family names without investigation. If the rule of priority were followed strictly, many well-known family names would lapse into synonymy (vide Post et Kuntze, Lexic. 612; Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xxii. 2; Journ. Bot. 1922, 69). Perhaps the most satisfactory method of dealing with this problem would be to include a list of
accepted names of families as an Appendix to the Rules. At present, the same family may pass under three different names, e.g. Onagraceae, Epilobiaceae, Oenotheraceae; Temstroemiaceae, Theaceae, Camelliaaceae. If this proposed method is approved, Art. 28 [formerly 21] should be modified accordingly.

The wording of Art. 29 [formerly 23] and 30 [formerly 24] has been slightly modified.

Art. 31 [formerly 25]. The wording is amended by the substitution of "epithets" for "names." See the remarks under Art. 24, above.

Art. 32 [formerly 26]. Names of species are combinations, not of two names, but of a generic name and a specific epithet. The wording is revised accordingly.

Art. 27 and 29 of the 1912 Rules are primarily concerned with homonyms and accordingly come under "Section 12. Rejection of names"—vide Art. 65, 66.

The second parts of Art. 27 and 29 (1912 Rules) state that (1) the same specific "name" (i.e. epithet) may be given in several genera; (2) the same "name" (i.e. epithet) may be employed for subdivisions of different species; (3) the subdivisions of any one species may bear the same "name" (i.e. epithet) as other species. These three propositions, being self-evident, are now omitted.

Art. 33 [formerly 28]. See the remarks re ternary combinations (paragraph 2) under Art. 24 (new).

Art. 34 [new]. One of the basic principles of nomenclature (vide Art. 41) is that names of groups are not valid unless they are associable with descriptions. It follows that when a valid name is mentioned we know approximately the characters of the group concerned. Where the result of a given cross is not a definite describable entity, it seems inconsistent as well as useless to give it a name: a formula is preferable in such a case. It seems desirable that names should be used only in accordance with Art. 38 (formerly 34).

Art. 35 [formerly 31] and 36 [formerly 32]. Rehder's suggestion to distinguish sexual hybrids by the sign × and asexual hybrids by the sign + seems excellent. His further suggestion that sexual and asexual hybrids between the same species should bear different epithets is justified by the fact that the two kinds of hybrid are different entities, possessing different sets of characters. The suggested positions of the hybrid signs will serve to distinguish intergeneric hybrids (where the sign precedes the "generic" name) from others.

Art. 36 [formerly 32]. It is surely undesirable that a hybrid between species of two genera should bear the generic name of one of them.
Art. 37 [formerly 33]. It seems fitting to include the case of trigeneric or polygeneric hybrids here. They might alternatively be included under Art. 36 (formerly 32) by replacing the words "bigeneric" by "intergeneric," "two genera" by "two or more genera," and "the two parents" by "the parents."

Art. 38 [formerly 34]. The proposal (in the 1912 Rules) to recognize "species" and "varieties" of hybrids does not seem particularly happy: "Mentha × Lamarckii" seems preferable to "× Mentha villosa β Lamarckii" or "× Mentha alopecuroides β Lamarckii."

Art. 39 [formerly 30]. The wording has been revised. Some "fancy" names are actually in Latin: hence the wording "preferably vernacular" seems better than "in common language."

Section 5. Conditions of effective publication.

Section 4 of the 1912 Rules is replaced by two Sections: "Sect. 5. Conditions of effective publication" and "Sect. 6. Conditions and dates of valid publication of names." Effective publication is concerned with the medium of publication (printed matter or indelible autographs) and the mode of distribution. Valid publication is dependent on the provision of a description of the group concerned, and on certain other factors.

Art. 40 [formerly 35]. The new wording is more explicit: "sale or public distribution" is not very definite, and might include "sale by auction" or "distribution of leaflets in the street." Distribution among representative botanical institutions will ensure real publicity, whereas distribution among individual botanists will not do so.

Section 6. Conditions and dates of valid publication of names.

Art. 41 [containing parts of former Art. 37, 38]. It seems desirable to add this general article, stating that no name of a group is validly published unless it is associated with a description. The requirement of a Latin diagnosis on and after January 1, 1908 (former Art. 36), is omitted, being replaced by a new Recommendation.


Art. 43 [part of former Art. 37]. As this is a general Rule, it seems best to make it a separate Article, instead of placing it under publication of species.

Art. 44 [new]. Much uncertainty in nomenclature has been caused by the acceptance—by some authors only—of provisional names, "nomina eventualia." In the interests of stability, it seems desirable to reject them.
Art. 45 [part of former Art. 38]. This is again a general Rule, and should not be included under a Article dealing primarily with generic names.

Art. 46 [part of former Art. 38]. The original wording of Art. 38 seems unsatisfactory. The phrase "characterized conformably to Art. 37" is capable of more than one interpretation: it might refer to the second paragraph of Art. 37 as well as to the first, in which case the name of a new genus based on an old species would be validated by the provision of a figure with analyses of that old species, which is certainly undesirable, as that is not equivalent to a generic description. No provision was made in the 1912 Rules for the validation of the new generic names in Sp. Pl. ed. 2—see remarks under Art. 21.

Art. 47 [partly new, partly from former Art. 38]. This deals with two exceptional cases of validation of generic names, and can be more clearly stated in an independent Article.

Art. 48 [formerly 37]. Art. 37 of the 1912 Rules contained various provisions of a general nature, applying also to groups other than species (see new Art. 41 and 43).

Art. 49 [formerly 39]. Dates of epithets were not explicitly mentioned in the original Article.

Section 7. Citation of authors' names for purposes of precision.

Art. 50 [formerly 40]. The wording is revised.

Art. 51 [formerly 41]. The wording is slightly revised.

Art. 52 [formerly 42]. A second paragraph is added, as proposed by Rehder in Journ. Arn. Arb. x. 50 (1929).

Art. 53 [formerly 43]. The importance of retaining the name of the original author of an epithet is emphasized: under a type method it is more important than that of the transferring author, as it indicates the type.

Section 6 of the 1912 Rules was difficult to consult owing to its highly comprehensive character. This defect is remedied by its division into four sections (8, 9, 10 and 11 of this Code) dealing respectively with division, transference, union and change of rank.

Section 8. Retention of names or epithets of groups which are remodelled or divided.

Art. 54 [formerly 44]. It seems much better to specify the exceptions rather than to refer merely to the former Art. 51, which is very inconvenient to consult, and has a back reference to the Rules of Sections 4 and 6.
Art. 55 [formerly 45]. It is generally considered that the original Article is unsatisfactory, owing to its having been drafted before a type method was in general use.

Art. 56 [formerly 47]. This now comes in its proper place, immediately after the corresponding Article dealing with division of genera. In the 1912 Rules it was separated by Article 46, dealing with union of groups. The examples given were not particularly clear.

Section 9. Retention of epithets of groups below the rank of genus on transference to another genus or species.

Art. 57, 58 and 59 [formerly parts of 48]. Art. 48 of the 1912 Rules is now divided into three Articles for the sake of clearness. The provisions relating (1) to transference of subgenera and sections, (2) to that of species, and (3) to that of subdivisions of species are different in each case, hence it is inconvenient to include them all in one Article.

Art. 58. Under the revised wording a validly published name of a species may not be duplicated: thus the existence of Matricaria suaveolens L. (1755) (whether that species is kept up or reduced) invalidates Matricaria suaveolens (Pursh) Buchenau (1894). This makes for stability in nomenclature.

Art. 59. Under the revised wording the same subdivisional epithet may not be used for two subdivisions of the same species even if they are of different rank, unless they are based on the same type. This will remove an occasional source of confusion.

Section 10. Choice of names when two groups of the same rank are united, or in Fungi with a pleomorphic life-cycle.

Art. 60 [formerly 46]. The wording has been revised: in groups below the genus it is the oldest epithet which is retained, not the oldest name.

Art. 61 [formerly 49 bis]. A clause defining the perfect state in the Phycomycetes has been added. The example of Phoma, being now unsatisfactory, is replaced by that of Ramularia.

Section 11. Choice of names when the rank of a group is changed.

Art. 62 [formerly 49]. The wording has been revised: in groups below the rank of genus it is the earliest epithet given in the new rank not the earliest name (or combination) given in the new position which is retained.
Section 12. Rejection of names.

Art. 63 [formerly 50]. The clause relating to earlier homonyms which are "non-valid" is omitted—see Art. 65.

Art. 51 of the 1912 Rules included five different categories of names which must be rejected, and the fourth category itself included two different classes of rejected names, while the fifth comprised names which are "contrary to the rules of sections 4 and 6." Hence it has seemed desirable, for the sake of clearness, to divide Art. 51 (1912 Rules) into six Articles, Nos. 64-67, 69, 70.

Art. 64 [replacing former Art. 51: 1°]. It seems desirable to indicate the various categories of illegitimate names, supplying references to the relevant Articles.

Art. 65 [parts of former Art. 27, 29, 51: 2°]. It seems highly desirable that the provisions relating to homonyms should be contained in a single article instead of being scattered through the Rules. This Article prohibits the duplication of names which have been published with a description (or reference to a former description), even if they are illegitimate. It will stabilize nomenclature, especially in the numerous cases where there is doubt or dispute whether a prior homonym is illegitimate or not.

Art. 66.—See remarks under Art. 59.

Art. 67 [formerly part of 51: 4°]. As botanists frequently do not agree whether or not a particular name "has become a permanent source of confusion and error," it is essential to have an official list of such names.

Art. 68 [new]. The rejection of "nomina dubia" is in accordance with Art. 4: one of the essential points in nomenclature is certainty in the application of names.

Art. 69 [formerly part of 51: 4°]. As there may be difference of opinion whether a particular name is a "nomen confusum" or not, it is essential to have an official list of "Nomina confusa." The generic name *Crinodendron* Molina has been shown to be based on a mixture of at least two species belonging to different families, and was therefore rejected, under International Rules, Art. 51: 4°, as a "nomen confusum" by Sprague (Kew Bull. 1907, pp. 14, 15). It has, however, been retained by Schneider (Ill. Handb. Laubholzk. ii. 364: 1909).

Art. 70 [formerly 51: 3°]. The wording is modified so as to include epithets as well as names.

Art. 71 [formerly 54]. The statement in Examples 1° of Art. 54 (1912 Rules) that "generic names such as *Lignum, Radix, Spina, Radicula,* etc., would not now be admissible" is evidently intended to have the force of a rule, and its substance is therefore incorporated.
in Art. 71. A new provision is inserted, rejecting words such as Anonymos which are not real generic names.

Art. 72 [formerly 55]. The second provision of Art. 55 (1912 Rules) rejecting tautonyms ("duplicating binomials") is omitted. It has been shown that rejection of names of this category has led to instability of nomenclature (vide Journ. Bot. 1924, pp. 41–47). Hence, although we dislike tautonyms, we consider that to accept them is the less of two evils. A new provision is inserted, rejecting words which are not real specific epithets. Another new provision is inserted, by which "incidental binomials" such as those which occur in Garsault's works and Hill's British Herbal, are rejected.

Art. 73 [formerly 56]. The wording is revised.

Art. 74 [formerly 57]. The correct spelling of generic names is discussed in Kew Bull. 1928, pp. 113, 285, 337, and 1929, p. 38.

Art. 75 [new]. The subject is discussed in Kew Bull. 1928, pp. 294–296, 341, and 1929, p. 39.

Art. 76 [new]. The subject has been discussed in Journ. Bot. 1921, pp. 157–158: Rehder's suggested modification (Journ. Bot. 1921, p. 290), that indeclinable names borrowed from non-classical languages should bear the gender assigned to them by their authors, has been accepted.

Art. 77 [new]. The numerous instances in which expert nomenclaturists place different interpretations on the Rules show the need for an Advisory Committee.

Art. 78 [former Art. 58, modified]. Experience has shown that the full effects of a proposed rule may not be immediately apparent: hence it seems desirable that final sanction should not be given to any modification of the Code until the succeeding Congress.

(2) Amendments to the Recommendations.

(1) Rec. I.—Omit the words "with the sign x placed before the generic name." Omit the words "and also half-breeds."

(2) Omit Rec. II and III. These are now replaced by Art. 25–27 of this Code.

(3) Omit Rec. Vb, as now unnecessary, later homonyms being rejected under Art. 65 of this Code.

(4) Rec. Vg.—Substitute the word "legitimate" for "valid."

(5) Rec. X.—Add the words: "or from vernacular names." In the English text, replace the first "taken" by "derived," and the second "taken" by "borrowed."

(6) Omit Rec. XIV, as now unnecessary, later homonyms being rejected under this Code.
(7) Rec. XVI.—Substitute the following text: "Botanists proposing new epithets for subdivisions of species are recommended to avoid such as have been used previously in the same genus, whether for species or for subdivisions of other species."

(8) Omit Rec. XVII, as now unnecessary, since "half-breeds" are now included under "hybrids."

(9) Rec. XVIIIbis.—Substitute the following text: "When publishing names of new groups to indicate carefully the subdivision which is the type of the new name: the type-genus in a family, the type-species in a genus, the type-variety or specimen in a species. This type determines the application of the name in the event of the group being subsequently divided."

(10) Rec. XX.—Substitute the following text: "When publishing the name of a new group with a description written in a modern language to publish simultaneously a Latin diagnosis of that group.

(11) Omit Rec. XXVbis, as now unnecessary—see Art. 53 of this Code.

(12) Rec. XXVter.—Substitute the words "Gen. ed. 5, 322" for "Gen. ed. 4, 332."

(13) Rec. XXVII.—Replace the words "that subdivision which was first distinguished or described" by "the type-subdivision."

(14) Rec. XXVIII.—Replace the words "that subdivision which was first distinguished or described" by "the type-subdivision."

(15) Rec. XXIX. 1°.—Replace "-ineae" by "-ares." In the English text, replace the word "root" by "stem." Delete all after the word "unless," substituting the following: "the resulting name must be rejected under the provisions of Section 12."

(16) Rec. XXIX. 2°.—Replace the words "retain the old names" by "retain the original epithet or name." Delete all after the word "unless," substituting "the resulting name must be rejected under the provisions of Section 12."

(17) Rec. XXIX 3°.—Replace the word "epithets" by "epithet." Delete all after the word "unless," substituting "the resulting name must be rejected under the provisions of Section 12."

(18) Omit the reference (after Art. 50 of the 1912 Rules) to Rec Vb and XIVf, as these are now omitted.

(19) Omit Rec. XXX.—All doubtful cases should be referred to the Advisory Committee—see Art. 74, Note 3.

(20) Omit Rec. XXXI.—The substance of this Recommendation is now incorporated in Art. 74.

(21) Re-number the Recommendations consecutively.
II.—PROPOSAL BY T. A. SPRAGUE (KEW).

I have the honour to propose to the International Botanical Congress to be held at Cambridge (England) in 1930 that the generic names contained in the subjoined schedule be added to the list of Nomina generica conservanda.

T. A. SPRAGUE,
August, 1929.
Proposal for the conservation of 90 additional generic names.

It is generally agreed that no name should be conserved without careful scrutiny of its claims. In order that botanists may be able to judge each case on its own merits, the reasons for the conservation of each name are summarized below. Where there seem to be objections, these also have been stated.

The names recommended have been selected from a considerably larger list of names to which attention has been drawn since the publication of the International Rules, ed. 2 (1912), and are restricted to those for whose conservation a prima facie case seems to have been established. Among them are ten proposed by Drs. Fernald and Weatherby (Rhodora, xxxi. 91: 1929), nine proposed by Drs. Schinz and Thellung (Vierteljahresschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, lxxii. 206: 1927), six by the Committee on Australian Botanical Nomenclature (Journ. Bot. 1925, 210; Kew Bull. 1925, 343), two by Dr. A. Becherer (Le Monde des Plantes, 1927, No. 52–167, p. 1; Magyar Bot. Lap. xxvii. 15: 1928), one (Laya) by Dr. H. M. Hall (Candollea, ii. 515: 1926), and one (Securidaca) by Dr. S. F. Blake (in litt.). The writer is also indebted to Dean Elmer D. Merrill for drawing his attention to twenty-one generic names, twelve of which are now proposed for conservation, namely Paphiopedilum, Cudrania, Pellionia, Elatostema, Loranthus, Lindera, Micromelum, Mischocarpus, Ampelocissus, Ancistrocladus, Gardenia, Lasianthus.

Where the writer has omitted names proposed by the above botanists, it should not be assumed that he is opposed to their conservation, but merely that he is not yet convinced that conservation is necessary under the Rules, or alternatively that it is definitely advantageous.

The following circumstances may be considered as justifying the conservation of a generic name:

I. When it is widely known and used, especially in floras, revisions and monographs, and the alternative name or names are relatively little known.

II. When confusion would result from its rejection.

III. When its rejection would involve the resuscitation of a long neglected name.

I. General use of a conserved name.

An extensive bibliography and wide currency of a generic name may be due to various causes:

(1) The genus may contain a large number of species, e.g., Satyrium (120 spp.), Zeuxine (75), Epidendrum (750), Elatostema (250), Loranthus (700), Lindera (104), Dalea (200), Heteropteris (80), Ampelocissus (80), Combretum (350), Leucopogon (120), Gardenia (150), Lasianthus (180), Stylidiium (100), Celmisia (60), Olearia (60–70).
It may possess a wide geographical distribution and hence be included in numerous "floras," e.g., Cudrania, Pellionia, Muchenbeckia, Cyathula, Coronopus, Securidaca, Oreomyrrhis, Cephalaria.

(3) It may be well known in horticulture, e.g., Cortaderia, Bowiea, Ophiopogon, Zephyranthes, Moraea, Ixia, Epidendrum, Bougainvillea, Chimonanthus, Jamesia, Camoënsia, Douglasia, Armeria, Nemophila, Aescyphanthus, Gardenia, Cephalaria, Celmisia, Olearia, Helichrysum.

(4) It may include important economic plants, e.g., Broussonetia, Berlinia, Apios, Trachyspermum.

(5) The genus may have been taken as the type of a family, e.g., Ancistrocladus, the type of the family Ancistrocladaceae.

II. Confusion resulting from its rejection.

The worst cases of confusion are those where, in default of conservation in a particular application, a name becomes transferred to another genus. Thus, if not conserved, Goodyera becomes Epipactis, Epipactis becomes Serapia, and Serapia becomes Serapiastrum. If neither Holcus nor Sorghum is conserved, Sorghum becomes Holcus, and Holcus becomes Ginannia. Similarly Brassavola becomes Epidendrum, and Epidendrum is replaced by Phaedrosanthus. Failing conservation, Cayratia becomes Columella Lour., and Columella Ruiz et Pav., the type of the family Columelliaceae, must take another name. Examples might be multiplied. There are about thirty in the list of 90 names here proposed for conservation.

III. Resuscitation of long-forgotten names.

Among long-forgotten names which, in default of conservation of later ones, would be resuscitated are Mondo and Atamosco Adans. (1763), Aulacia, Bembix, Botria, Columella, Dasus, Pedicellia, Polychroa, Vanieria, all of Lour. Fl. Cochinch. (1790), Nomochloa Beauv. (1819), and Calacinum Raf. (1836). The descriptions supplied by Loureiro were so inadequate or misleading that the identity of some of his genera, e.g., Bembix, has been established—after a lapse of over 130 years—only by examination of the type-specimens (cf. Journ. Bot. 1927, 279).

Categories of conserved names.

The generic names proposed for conservation include: (1) later synonyms, e.g., Combretum; (2) later homonyms, e.g., Schrankia Willd. (1806), non Medic. (1792); and (3) transferred applications. Nomenclatural purists may perhaps object to the inclusion of names of the third category, on the ground that the name of a group should never be applied so as to exclude the original elements of that group. On the other hand, the rigid exclusion of names of this category would result in highly confusing changes in nomenclature,
the avoidance of which forms the essential purpose of conservation. Hence, in exceptional cases, such as Ixia, Epidendrum, and Celmisia, it seems desirable to conserve a name from a later date than that of the original publication.

Nine of the ninety names in the list are proposed as conserved spellings. According to the International Rules, Art. 24, 57, the "correct" spelling of the well-known genera Bougainvillea and Helichrysum is Buginvillea and Elichrysum. As the two former spellings are very widely known not only to botanists but among the outside public, it is suggested that they should be conserved. Other examples of this category are Haplolophium, Haplopappus, Haplophyllum, Heleocharis (all of which were originally published without the initial "H"), Rhysopterys and Rhynchospora (originally published as Ryssopterys and Rynchospora respectively), and Xanthoxylum (in place of Zanthoxylum). There are precedents for conserving particular spellings; thus Sesbania, Cajanus and Vochysia are already conserved against Sesban, Cajan and Vochy.

The general question of the correct spelling of generic names is discussed in Kew Bull. 1928, 113, 285, 337; et l.c. 1929, 38.
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<td>171</td>
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<td>Setaria Beauv. Agrost. 51, 178, explic. pl. 9, t. 13, fig. 3 (1812); Fl. Owar. ii. 80, t. 110, fig. 2 (1818); non Ach. (1798), Michx. (1803).—Standard-species: <em>S. viridis</em> (L.) Beauv.</td>
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**PHANEROGAMAE (SIPHONOGAMAE).**


Blysmus Panz. ex Schultes, Mant. ii. 41 (1824).—Standard-species: B. compressus (L.) Panz.


Bowlesia Harv. ex Hook. f. in Bot. Mag. t. 5619 (1867); non Haw. in Phil. Mag. Ixiv. 299 (1824).—Standard-species: B. volubilis Harv.


Moraea L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 59 (1762); Gen. Pl. ed. 6, 27 (1764).—Standard-species: M. juncea L.

|-----|-----------|---------------------|------------------|


Broussonetia L'Hér. ex Vent. Tabl. iii. 547 (1799); non Ortega, Nov. Pl. Descr. Decad. 61, t. 7 (1798).—Standard-species: B. papyrifera (L.) Vent.


Adenostyles Blume Bijdr. 414 (1825).*


Peramium Salisb. in Trans. Hort. Soc. i. 301 (1812), sine descr.

Phaedrosanthus (Phadrosanthus) Neck. Elem. iii. 133 (1790), partim.

Papyrius Lam. Illust. t. 762 (1798).

Vanieria Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 564 (1790).

Polychroa Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 559 (1790).

* Homonymum prius Adenostyles Cass. (1816) nomen illegitimum est, quia synonymum absolutum seu nomenclaturale nominis Cacaliae L. (1753) sit (testo cl. Briquet in litt.).
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<td>2312</td>
<td>Amaran.</td>
<td>Cyathula Blume, Bijdr. 548 (1825); non Lour. (1790).</td>
<td>Karkinetron Raf. I.c. iii. 11 (1836).</td>
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<td>3050</td>
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<td>dontostemon Andrz. ex DC. Prodr. i. 190 (1824), pro syn.; Ledeb. Fl. Alt. iii. 4, 118 (1831).— Standard-species: D. integrifolius (L.) Ledeb.</td>
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<td>3051</td>
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<td>Chorispora R. Br. ex DC. Syst. ii. 435 (1821).— Standard-species: C. tenella (Pall.) DC.</td>
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<td>3377</td>
<td>Rosac.</td>
<td>Aremonia Neck. Elem. ii. 100 (1790).— Standard-species: A. Agrimonoides (L.) DC.</td>
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<td>3557</td>
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<td>Hoffmanseggia Cav. Ic. iv. 63, tt. 391, fig. 1, 392 (1797).— Standard-species: H. falcaria Cav.</td>
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<td>3874</td>
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<td>Apios Moench, Meth. 165 (1794).— Standard-species: A. tuberosa Moench.</td>
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<td>Ormecarpus Neck., Elem. iii. 82 (1790).</td>
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<td>Cailliea Guill. et Perr. Fl. Seneg. 239 (1833).</td>
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<td>Westia Vahl in Skrivt. Naturh.-Selsk. vi. 117 (1810).</td>
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<td>Larrea Ortega, Nov. Pl. Descr. Decad. 15, t. 2 (1797).</td>
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<td>Parosela Cav. Descr. Pl. 185 (1802).</td>
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<td>Bradlea Adans. Fam. ii. 324, 527 (1763).</td>
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<td>Lindleya Nees in Flora, 1821, i. 299, 328.</td>
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<td>Trachyspermum Link, Enum. i. 267 (1821).—Standard-species: T. Ammi (L.) Sprague (T. copticum Link).</td>
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<td>6130</td>
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<td>Laser Borkh. in Der Botaniker, Heft xiii-xv. 246 (1795).—Standard-species: L. trilobum (L.) Borkh.</td>
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Electronia L. Mant. i. 6, 52 (1767), excl. fruct. et syn.
Chaerfolium Haller, Hist. i. 327 (1768) [forsen lapsu pro "Cerifolium "]
Cerifolium Haller, Hist. i. 328, et l.c. iii. 193 (1768); Haller, Nomenclator, 69 (1769).
Caldasia Lag. Amen. ii. 98.
Ammios Moench, Meth. 99 (1794).
Bradlaeia Neck. Elem. i. 169 (1790).
Xolisma Raf. in Am. Monthly Mag. iv. 193 (1819).
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<td>Solandra Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 69 (1803).</td>
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<td>Anonymos (Gron.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. ii. 392 (1891).</td>
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<td>Aplolophium Cham. in Linnaea, vii. 556 (1832).</td>
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Stylidium Swartz in Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. 7, 146 (1805); et in Mag. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, i. 48, tt. 1, 2 (1807), et l.c. v. 89 (1811); non Lour. (1790).—Standard-species: S. graminifolium Swartz.


Olearia Moench, Meth. Suppl. 254 (1802).—Standard-species: O. tomentosa (Wendl.) DC.

Cassinia R. Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 126 (1817); non R. Br. ex Ait. (1812).—Standard-species: C. aculeata (Labill.) R. Br.
|-----|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 9028| —         | Angianthus Wendl. Coll. ii. 31, t. 48 (1809).—  
Voy. 148 (1833), nomen provisorium; DC in DC.  
Prodr. vii. 294 (1838); non Layia Hook et Arn.  
Reasons for and against conservation.


The name Pteridium is adopted for P. aquilinum (Pteris aquilina) and other species with double indusia by Sim, Ferns S. Africa, Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., Christensen, Ind. Filicum, and by most recent authors except those who employ the name Pteris in that sense. The latter, however, is correctly applied to a genus of about 150 species with a single indusium (vide Maxon in Journ. Bot. 1923, 7 ; Schinz et Thellung in Vierteljahrsschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, lxi. 415: 1916).


The conservation of the above names is desirable in order to avoid confusion. The name Diectomis Beauv. (1812) was based on a figure and description of a species of Anadelphia, but by an error these were transposed with a description and figure of Apluda. Unless Anadelphia is conserved, it will be replaced by Diectomis Beauv., which will have to be associated with the description and figure given by Beauvais by error under Apluda. This would not only be very inconvenient, but might lead to confusion with the well-known genus Diectomis Kunth.


The name Rhapis has been used by Hitchcock, Grasses of Cuba (Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. xii.), Hitchcock and Chase, Grasses of W. Indies (Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. xvii.), and in several works on the botany of the Southern United States since 1903. Chrysopogon has been used in the United States in the sense of Sorghastrum Nash.

There are about 20 species mostly in the hotter regions of the Old World.

171. Setaria Beauv. Agrost. 51, 178, explic. pl. 9, t. 13, fig. 3 (1812) : versus Chaetochloa Scribn. (1897).

The conservation of Setaria seems desirable in order to prevent the transference of the name to the genus of Lichens commonly known as Alectoria. The question is discussed very fully by Stapf
in Kew Bull. 1921, 124. He takes the view that *Setaria* Ach. and *Setaria* Ach. ex Michx are invalid under the Rules, but as this may be considered as doubtful, the conservation of *Setaria* Beauv. is suggested.


For over a century the name *Holcus* has been applied almost universally to the genus typified by *H. lanatus*, which includes about eight species. But there can be no question that the type-species of *Holcus* L. was *H. Sorghum* L., which is also the type of the genus *Sorghum* Adans. (1763). Hence under International Rules, *Sorghum* will become *Holcus*, and the genus generally known as *Holcus* will become *Ginannia* unless either *Holcus* or *Sorghum* is conserved. *Ginannia*, and *Holcus* (vice *Sorghum*), have been adopted by Hubbard in Rhodora, xviii. 231, 233 (1916).


The name *Cortaderia* is proposed for conservation by Mr. J. E. Dandy, who has supplied the following note.

“The genus consists of about a dozen species, including the well known and frequently cultivated pampas-grass, *Cortaderia argentea* (Nees) Stapf, which is the type-species of both *Cortaderia* and *Moorea*. The name *Cortaderia* has always been used for the genus, *Moorea* not having been taken up. *Cortaderia* was fully described by Stapf, who also gave a key to and enumeration of the species. *Moorea* on the other hand was published in a discussion by Lemaire, who merely gave a very brief differential diagnosis (in French). Stapf (in Gard. Chron., Ser. 3, xxxiv. 399–400: 1903) rejected the name *Moorea*, remarking that the differential characters given by Lemaire ‘missed the point altogether,’ and deciding that ‘*Moorea*, Lemaire, stands as the name of a practically undiagnosed genus.’ Since, however, it is possible to argue that the genus *Moorea* was effectively (albeit very unsatisfactorily) published, it would be safest to conserve *Cortaderia*.”


About 20 species in the temperate regions. In order to terminate the ever-recurring dispute as to the correct name of this genus, it seems desirable, as suggested by Schinz and Thellung (Vierteljahrs-schr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, lxxii. 209: 1927) to conserve either *Puccinellia*
or *Atropis*. The name *Puccinellia* is preferable because it was accompanied by an excellent generic description as well as by good descriptions of the five species included.

468 (partim) *Blysmus* Panz. ex Schultes, Mant. ii. 41 (1824): versus *Nomochloa* Beauv. (1819).

*Blysmus* is included in *Scirpus* by a majority of authors, but there are many who regard it as an independent genus. As a genus, it should under International Rules bear the name *Nomochloa* Beauv. (1819), a name which appears never to have been taken up since its original publication. *Blysmus*, on the other hand, is well known, and has been used since 1824 for the group by those who have regarded it as a genus. Among the numerous works in which it has been adopted are the following:—Link, Hort. Berol. (1827); Kunth, Enum. Pl. (1837); Meissn. Gen. (1842); Parlatore, Fl. Ital. (1852); Ledeb. Fl. Ross. (1853); Steud. Syn. Pl. Glum. (1855); Blytt, Norges Flora (1861); Moore & More, Cyb. Hibern. ed. 1 (1866); Schlosser & Vukot. Fl. Croat. (1869); Nyman. Conspr. Fl. Eur. (1878-82); H. C. Watson, Topogr. Bot. ed. 2 (1883); Palla, Kenn.Gatt. Scirpus (Engl. Jahrb. x. 297: 1888); Fritsch, Excursionfl. Oesterreich (1897); Palla,Gatt. mitteleur. Scirpoid. (Allg. Bot. Zeitschr. vi. 215: 1900); Schinz & Keller, Fl. Schweiz, ed. 1-4 (1900-23); Halácsy, Conspr. Fl. Graec. (1904); Babington, Man. Brit. Bot. ed. 9, 10 (1904, 1922); Husnot, Cypéracées (1906); Suireishchikov, Ill. Fl. Mosc. Gub. (1906); Rendle & Britten, List Brit. Seed-Pl. (1907); Chenevard, Cat. Vasc. Pl. Tessin (1910); Rouy, Fl. France (1912); Börner, Uebers. mitteleur. Scirpoid.-Scirpin. (Abb. Nat. Ver. Bremen, xxi. 260: 1913); Javorka, Magyar Flora (1924).

*Blysmus* has been proposed for conservation by Dr. A. Becherer (Le Monde des Plantes, Juillet-Aout 1927, p. 1), to whose paper the reader is referred for details regarding the publication of *Nomochloa*. The genus includes three species, natives of Europe and Asia.


The case of *Eleocharis* is similar to that of No. 9006 *Elichrysum*. In order to secure uniformity in spelling, it is suggested that the more correct form *Heleocharis* should be legitimized by conservation.


The Greek word rynchos (beak) is so commonly employed in botanical nomenclature that it seems convenient that all generic and specific names in which it occurs should be spelt correctly (according to derivation). The generic name is already conserved as "*Rynchospora* Vahl, Enum. ii. 229 (1806)", which citation is inaccurate.
The spelling *Rhynchospora* may be legitimized by inserting the words "corr. Willd. Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. 71 : 1809" within parentheses after "*Rhynchospora* Vahl."

1011. **BOWIEA** Harv. ex Hook. f. in Bot. Mag. t. 5619 (1867) ; non Haw. (1824) : versus *Schizobasopsis* Macbride (1918).

A monotypic South African genus of Liliaceae-Asphodeleae, "containing one of the most curious plants in the vegetable kingdom, sometimes grown under glass as an oddity, and as an illustration to students of botany." The preceding quotation from L. H. Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, 538 (1914) is given to show that the genus is known outside purely botanical circles. Its use as a type for students is illustrated by its inclusion—in heavy type—in Engler-Gilg, Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien ed. 9/10, 156 (1924). *B. volubilis* Harv. is well known in South Africa as a plant poisonous to stock.

The name **Bowiea** Harv. has been adopted in all taxonomic, morphological and horticultural literature on the subject. It was taken up by Baker, Revision of the genera and species of Scilleae and Chlorogaleae (1873) ; Irmisch, Die Wachstumsverhältnisse von Bowiea volubilis (1879) ; Benth. et Hook. f. Gen. Pl. (1883) ; Pax in Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. (1888) ; Baker in Dyer, Fl. Cap. (1896) ; Dalla Torre et Harms, Gen. Siphonog. (1900) ; Wood, Natal Plants, t. 303 (1906) ; Thonner, Blütenpflanzen Afrikas (1908) ; Marloth, Flora of South Africa (1915) ; Goebel, Organographie, ed. 3 (1922), and earlier editions ; Phillips, Genera of South African Flowering Plants (1926) ; Phillips in Bot. Surv. S. Afr., Mem. 9, p. 20 (1926).

Macbride (Contrib. Gray Herb. n.s. lvi. 3 : 1918) has pointed out that **Bowiea** Harv. is antedated and invalidated by **Bowiea** Haw. (1824), and has therefore re-named it *Schizobasopsis* in strict accordance with the International Rules, Art. 51, 2°. He also pointed out that, under the Rules, *Chamaealoe* Berger (1905), a generic name adopted in Engler's Pflanzenreich (1908), and Marloth's Flora of South Africa (1915), must be called **Bowiea** Haw.

The transference of the name **Bowiea** from one South African genus of Liliaceae, to which it has been applied for over sixty years, to another South African genus of Liliaceae would, however, certainly result in confusion, and is therefore contrary to one of the basic principles of the Rules (Art. 4, 2) : "to avoid or to reject the use of forms and names which may cause error or ambiguity, or throw science into confusion." Hence it seems desirable to conserve **Bowiea** Harv.

1140. **OPHIOPOGON** Ker-Gawl. in Bot. Mag. t. 1063 (1807) : versus *Mondo* Adans (1763).


The fact that Mondo Adans. (1763) is a prior name for the genus was overlooked until 1921, when O. A. Farwell (Amer. Midl. Nat. vii. 41) resuscitated Mondo after 158 years of oblivion. Since then Mondo has been adopted by Koidzumi in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xl. 332 (1926) and L. H. Bailey, Gentes Herbarium, ii. 17 (1929).

As the genus is well-known in cultivation, and all the horticultural references with the exception of Bailey’s recent paper are under Ophiopogon, the case for the conservation of that name seems very strong. Up to the end of the year 1920, thirty-three illustrations of the various species appeared under Ophiopogon, and none under Mondo.


Name recommended for conservation by Fernald and Weatherby, Circular, Dec. 1927, pp. 2, 5. Zephyranthes was adopted by Kunth, Enum. v. 480 (1850); Benth. et Hook. f. Gen. Pl. iii. 723 (1883); Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ii. Abt. 5, 107 (1888); Baker, Handb. Amaryll. 30 (1888); Dalla Torre et Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 74 (1900); and in the following floras: Gay, Fl. Chile, vi. 66 (1853); Hemsl. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Bot., iii. 332 (1884); Gray’s New Man. Bot. ed. 7, 298 (1908); Hauman et Vanderweken, Cat. Phanerog. Argent. i. 284 (1917). The name Atamosco has been adopted in Post et Kuntze, Lexic. Gen. Phan. 52 (1903), and in Mohr, Plant Life of Alabama, 447 (1901); Britton and Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, i. 532 (1913); Small, Fl. S.E. United States, ed. 2, 289 (1913); Wootton and Standley, Fl. New Mexic. 147 (1915); Britton and Millsapugh, Bahama Flora, 77 (1920), and other publications emanating from Washington and New York.

A horticulturally important genus of about 50 species about 15 of which are in cultivation. Twenty-two new species have been described under Zephyranthes since 1895, and only one under Atamosco. Zephyranthes is used in horticultural literature to the exclusion of Atamosco: it was adopted in Nicholson, Dict. Gard. iv. 239 (1887); Bailey, Standard Cyclop. Hortic. vi. 3541 (1917), and Olmstead, Standardized Plant Names, 536 (1923). Ninety-four
per cent. of the illustrations under the genus are under Zephyranthes
and only six per cent. under Atamosco.

1265. Moraea L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 59 (1762) : versus Morea Mill. Fig.
Pl. ii. 159, t. 239 (1758).

About 80 species, mostly natives of South Africa. The name
Moraea L. is so firmly established in botanical and horticultural
literature for this beautiful genus of Iridaceae that it seems undesir­
able to have to replace it by Morea.

in Konig & Sims, Ann. Bot. i. 226 (1804), excl. sp. ; Baker in Journ.
Linn. Soc., Bot. xvi. 90 (1877) ; non L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 36 (1753) :
versus Morphixia Ker-Gawl. (1827), etc.

The name Ixia has been adopted for this genus in Endl. Gen.,
Dyer, Fl. Cap., and almost all horticultural works.

A South African genus including 24 species of which at least 15
are or have been in cultivation. If the name is not conserved, then
Aristea becomes Ixia and Ixia becomes Morphixia, which would
cause great confusion (vide Am. Journ. Bot. 1923, x. 512 ; Kew
Bull. 1926, 100).

1331. Renealmia L. f. Suppl. 7 (1781) : versus Alpinia L. (1753).

Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl. i. 230 (1922) has shown that the
original species of Alpinia L. (1753) is a Renealmia, hence unless the
latter name is conserved it will be replaced by Alpinia. Since
Alpinia has been applied in most floras, and in Engl. Pflanzenreich,
to a different genus, the replacement of Renealmia by Alpinia L.
would undoubtedly lead to confusion.

ii. Abt. 6, 84 (1889), descr., partim ; emend. Rolfe in Orch. Rev. iv.
363 (1896) ; versus Cordula et Stimegas Raf. (1836).

In view of the comparatively large bibliography under the well-
known name Paphiopedilum and the fact that the prior name Cordula
was not resuscitated by Rolfe until 1912, and not accepted by any
other author until 1920, it seems both desirable and expedient to
conserve the former. The case for its conservation may be stated
as follows :—

The name Paphiopedilum possesses the advantage of indicating
the relationship of the genus with the other genera of Cypripedilinae,
namely Cypripedium, Selenipedium and Phragmopedilum, whereas
Cordula does not.

Paphiopedilum was adopted by Pfitzer in Engl. & Prantl, Nat.
Pflanzenfam. (1889), and in Engl. Pflanzenr. (1903) ; Kerchove
(1896) ; and by Schlchter, Orchideen (1915), and "Das System der
been used also in the following floras: Forbes & Hemsl. Enum. Pl. Chin. (1903); J. J. Smith, Orch. Java (1905); Koorders, Exkursionsfl. Java (1911); Schlechter, Orch. Deutsch.-Neu-Guin. (1911); Schlechter, Orch. Sino-Jap. Prodr. (1919); Ridley, Fl. Mal. Penins. (1924).

Many figures have been published under *Paphiopedilum* in the Orchid Review, Botanical Magazine, Orchis, and various horticultural journals, and none under *Cordula*.

*Cordula* has been adopted by Ames in the following works: Ames, Orchid. (1920); Merrill, Bibliogr. Enum. Bornean Pl. (1921); Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl. (1924).

The genus includes nearly 50 species, natives of Tropical Asia and New Guinea. Many species and hybrids are in cultivation. A detailed account of the history of the names *Paphiopedilum* and *Cordula* is given in Kew Bull. 1927, 306.


The name has been continuously in use since 1753 for the genus typified by *S. lingua* L. It was employed in this sense by Swartz, L. C. Richard, Endlicher, Bentham et Hooker, and Pfitzer in Engler et Prantl, and in Camus’s Monographie and Iconographie, as well as in most floras.

The name *Serapiastrum* proposed by Otto Kuntze in 1908, appears to have been adopted only in North America and Switzerland (vide Journ. Bot. 1926, p. 113).


The name *Diplectrum* was restored by Post and Kuntze, Lexic. Gen. Phan. (1903), but no other authors appear to have used it since the early part of the nineteenth century.


The name *Epipactis* has been continuously in use in this acceptation for over a hundred years. It was adopted by L. C. Richard,
Endlicher, Bentham et Hooker, and Pfitzer in Engler et Prantl, and in Camus's Monographie and Iconographie as well as in a great majority of floras.

The conservation of *Epipactis* (sensu L. C. Rich.) would avert the necessity of using the name *Serapias* for the genus, which would be bound to cause confusion, since *Serapias* has been generally applied to *S. lingua* L. and its congeners (vide *Journ. Bot.* 1926, pp. 109-113, where a detailed case for the conservation of the name has been presented).


The genus includes about 75 species, natives of China, India, Malaysia, Polynesia and Tropical Africa. The name *Zeuxine* has been accepted in the following general works:—


*Zeuxine* has also been adopted in many floras including:


The name *Adenostylis* Blume has apparently been adopted only by Ames, *Orchidaceae* (1908) and Merrill, *Enum. Philipp. Pl. Pl.* (1925).


The name *Goodyera* has been continually in use since the date of its publication. It was accepted by L. C. Richard, Endlicher, Bentham et Hooker, and Pfitzer in Engler et Prantl, and in Camus's *Monographie et Iconographie*, as well as in an overwhelming majority of floras.
In default of the conservation of *Goodyera* the genus will have to be called *Epipactis*. As the latter name is generally associated with a different genus, confusion would certainly be caused (vide Journ. Bot. 1926, p. 113).


The generic name *Epidendrum* is almost universally applied to a very well-known orchidaceous genus comprising about 750 species, but under a strict application of the Rules of Nomenclature it should be used for the genus commonly known as *Brassavola*; and the genus now known as *Epidendrum* would become *Phaedrosanthus*. In order to avoid such confusing changes in nomenclature it is suggested that *Epidendrum* L. (1763) should be conserved, with *E. nocturnum* Jacq. as its standard-species.

Apparently the only authors who have adopted the name *Epidendrum* in the sense of *Brassavola* are Britton and P. Wilson in Sc. Surv. Portorico and Virgin Islands, v. 202 (1924).

1923. **Broussonetia** L'Hér. ex Vent. Tabl. iii. 547 (1799) : versus *Papyrius* Lam. (1798).


The name *Papyrius* was adopted by Cavanilles, Descr. (1802), and in Lam. Encycl. v. 3 (1804), and then fell into oblivion until 1891 when it was resuscitated by Otto Kuntze. An Asiatic genus, including 3–4 species. *B. papyrifera* (L.) Vent., the "Paper Mulberry," is a very well known economic plant.


Until recently the identity of *Vanieria* has been in doubt and the name has been taken up hitherto only by Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl. (1923).

The genus includes about 3 species, widely distributed in Tropical and Subtropical Asia and Australasia.


*PELLIONIA* was also adopted in Weddell’s monograph of Urticaceae, and in his account of that family in De Candolle’s Prodromus, in Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl., Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., and Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog.

The name *Polychroa* has been adopted in strict accordance with the International Rules by Merrill in his Enumeration of Philippine Flowering Plants, but he himself has suggested to the writer that *PELLIONIA* should be conserved.


The generic name *ELATOSTEMA* was proposed by J. R. and G. Forster for two new species collected by them during their voyage to the Pacific, which they named *E*. *pedunculatum* and *E*. *sessile* respectively. It is now agreed that these two species belong to different genera, *E*. *pedunculatum* being assigned to *Procris* Comm. ex Juss. (1789), and *E*. *sessile* being retained in *ELATOSTEMA*. Unfortunately, however, as pointed out by C. B. Robinson (Philipp. Journ. Sc. v. 508 : 1911) and W. A. Setchell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. xii. 169 : 1926) the original generic description and figures of *ELATOSTEMA* were prepared from *E*. *pedunculatum*, which is consequently the type-species of *ELATOSTEMA*. Hence under a strict application of the International Rules, *Procris* (about 13 species) should now be called *ELATOSTEMA*, and the large genus (about 250 species) very widely known in botanical literature as *ELATOSTEMA* will become *Langeveldia*. Setchell (1.c. 168) has adopted the names *ELATOSTEMA* and *Langeveldia* in this sense.

The name *ELATOSTEMA* has been used for the genus typified by *E*. *sessile* J. R. et G. Forst. in practically all works published during the 70 years 1856–1925 in which that genus was mentioned. It may suffice to give a selection of the more important books concerned;

The genus includes about 250 species in Eastern and Southern Asia, Tropical Africa, the Mascarene Islands, Australia, New Zealand and Polynesia.


The genus, as defined in Nat. Pflanzenfam., now includes about 700 species, and is very widely known to botanists under the name Loranthus. The original species of Loranthus, L. americanus L. (Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 331), belongs to the genus Psittacanthus, hence, in default of conservation, Psittacanthus will become Loranthus, and the large and important genus Loranthus will be known as Scurrula.

Linné added a second species of Loranthus in Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 988 (1759), namely, L. occidentalis L., which is an Oryctanthus. In Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 472 (1762) he added L. Scurrula L., L. lonicerioides L., and L. Stelis L. L. Scurrula is still retained in Loranthus, whereas L lonicerioides and L. Stelis are now assigned respectively to the genera Elytranthe and Struthanthus. L. Scurrula is therefore proposed as the standard-species of Loranthus L. (1762), as its selection would maintain the name Loranthus in the current acceptation.

2208. MUEHLENBECKIA Meisn. Gen. 316; Comm. 227 (1840): versus Calacinum Rafin. (1836), etc.

The name Muehlenbeckia was adopted in Benth. Fl. Austral., Benth. et Hook. f. Gen. Pl., Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. The earlier names Calacinum and Karkintron have not been used in any flora or other botanical works since their original publication (vide Journ. Bot. 1925, 211). Sarcogonum was adopted by Rusby in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, iv. 251 (1895) and later papers.

There are about 20 species from Central and S. America, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea.

2312. CYATHULA Blume Bijdr. 548 (1825); non Lour. (1790).

As was pointed out by Hiern (Cat. Afr. Pl. Welw. 890: 1900), and confirmed by Spencer Moore (Journ. Bot. 1925, 249), Cyathula geniculata Lour. is conspecific not with C. prostrata Blume, to which
Moquin (DC. Prodr. xiii. sect. 2, 326 : 1849) reduced it, but with Achyranthes aspera L.; and Cyathula Lour. is consequently a synonym of Achyranthes L. The genus with which Blume erroneously identified Cyathula Lour. is thus left without a name, for Cyathula Blume was merely a misapplication of a generic name and has no claim to recognition under a strict application of the International Rules. Hiern rejected Cyathula Blume in favour of Desmochaeta DC. But the latter was a new name for Pupalia Juss. (emended by the exclusion of Pu-pal-valli Rheede, Hort., Malab. vii. t. 43), and its type-species was the same, namely, Achyranthes lappacea L. Hence Desmochaeta should be relegated to the synonymy of Pupalia, as in Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog. 148 (1900).


The genus includes about 10 species, natives of Tropical and South Africa, Asia and America.


As pointed out by the writer (Kew Bull. 1928, 349), the correct spelling (under the Rules) of this generic name is Bugainvillaea. In order to avoid the necessity of adopting such an uncouth and unfamiliar spelling for a very widely known garden plant, it seems desirable to conserve the almost universally used form Bougainvillea. There are precedents for this, Sesbania being conserved against Sesban, Cajanus against Cajan, and Vochysia against Vochy, although in these cases the alteration concerned the ending of the word.


*Nuphar* Smith was proposed for conservation by Janchen in 1909, as against Nymphae a Linn. (1753). It was not added to the list of Nomina Conservanda because it appeared to be the correct name for the genus under the International Rules. Fernald has since discovered, however, that it is antedated by Nymphozanthus L. C. Rich., which was actually first published in May, 1808, instead of 1811 as
given in the Index Kewensis and Dalla Torre et Harms, Genera Siphonogamarum. Hence the conservation of *Nuphar* should be reconsidered.

*Nymphozanthus* appears to have been taken up only by Desv. Fl. Anjou, 80 (1827), Fernald in Rhodora, 1919, xxi. 185, and Schinz et Thellung in Vierteljahresschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, lxvi. 275 (1921); et in Schinz et Keller, Fl. Schweiz, ed. 4, i. 251 (1923), whereas *Nuphar* has been used in almost all other standard works, with the exception of those in which the name *Nymphaea* has been erroneously applied to the genus (vide Conard in Rhodora, 1916, xviii. 161–164).

Species about 23.


Rehder has recently shown (Sarg. Pl. Wils. i. 419 : 1913) that *Chimonanthus* is antedated by *Meratia* Lois. *Chimonanthus* is so well known both in taxonomic and horticultural literature that it seems desirable to conserve it although the genus includes only two species.


A few species are of economic importance, being Indian timber-trees, and the name *Lindera* has been adopted by Watt, Dict. Econ. Prod. India (1890), Gamble, Man. Indian Timbers (1902), and Brandis, Indian Trees (1906). A large number of species have been illustrated under this name.
The name Benzoin Fabric. (1763) was not accepted by his contemporaries, and appears to have been overlooked until 1891, when it was revived by Otto Kuntze. In 1831, however, Nees published a genus Benzoin having the same type-species, Laurus Benzoin L. (Wall. Pl. As. Rar. ii. 61, 63). Benzoin Nees was taken up by Nees, Syst. Laurin. (1836); Endl. Gen. (1837); Meissn. Gen. (1841); Sieb. et Zucc. Fl. Jap. Nat. (1846); Duch. in Orb. Dict. vii. 257 (1849), fide Pfeiffer, Nomencl.; Gray, Man. Bot. N. United States, ed. 2 (1856).

Benzoin Nees (1831) was reduced to Lindera Thunb. (1783) by Blume in 1851, and does not seem to have been used after 1856, except by Mez, Lauraceae Americanae (1889), who rejected Lindera Thunb. on account of the prior Lindera Adans. (1763). The latter is an extremely doubtful genus, based on Myrrhis lutea Daucoides Moris. Hist. iii. 302, sect. 9, t. 10, which was cited by Linné as a synonym of Chaerophyllum coloratum L. (Mant. i. 57 : 1767), though it does not agree with that species either in foliage or fruits.

As stated above, Benzoin Fabricius (1763) was revived by Otto Kuntze in 1891 (Rev. Gen. 568), and was accepted in Coulter, Botany of Western Texas (1894); Millspaugh & Nuttall, Flora of West Virginia (1896); Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. N. States and Canada, ed. 1, 2 (1897, 1913); Small, Fl. Southeastern United States, ed. 1, 2 (1903, 1913), Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubholzk. i. 351 (1905); Robinson, Nomenclature of the New England Lauraceae (Rhodora, 1906); Gray’s New Manual of Botany (1908); Rehder in Journ. Arn. Arb. i. 144 (1919); Wiegand & Eames, Fl. Cayuga Lake Basin (1926).

The genus includes about 104 species, of which only two are American. On the basis of convenience as regards numbers of references to literature the argument in favour of Lindera versus Benzoin is very strong, since the ratio of Asiatic to American species is 50 : 1, and almost all the important literature of the ± 100 Asiatic species during the last 77 years is under the name Lindera. On the other hand the very great majority of references to the two American species during the past 37 years are under Benzoin.

It may perhaps be considered inadvisable to conserve Lindera, as this course would cause a certain amount of inconvenience to botanists dealing with the North American flora, although it would avoid a much greater amount of inconvenience to those concerned with the flora of Asia. A somewhat similar case was that of Bassia Koenig, which some botanists working on the floras of India and Malaya would have liked to see conserved. As this course would, however, have caused considerable inconvenience to Australian botanists, who use the prior name Bassia All. for another genus, and as the prior name Madhuca had in the meantime been widely accepted, the proposal to conserve Bassia Koenig was dropped (vide Journ. Bot. 1924, 80; 1925, 211).

Name recommended for conservation by Fernald and Weatherby, Circular, Dec., 1927, pp. 2, 6. The genus is nowadays generally known as **Coronopus**, which name was adopted in the revision by Muschler (Engl. Jahrb. xli. 111-147: 1908), and by Thellung in Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mittel-Eur. iv. I. 92 (1913). It includes 10 species, among which are two very well known and widely dispersed weeds, namely, **C. procumbens** Gilib. and **C. didymus** (L.) Sm.

3050. **Dontostemon** Andr. ex DC. Prodr. i. 190 (1824), pro syn.; Ledeb. Fl. Alt. iii. 4, 118 (1831): versus **Andreoskia** DC. (1824).


The prior name **Andreoskia** DC. Prodr. (1824) was adopted by Reichb. Conspr. (1828); G. Don, Gen. Syst. (1831) and Bartl. Ord. (1830), but apparently by no modern authors.

In view of the fact that the genus is comparatively small and unimportant and has only a small bibliography, it might perhaps be considered hardly worth while to conserve **Dontostemon**, more especially since the name is badly formed (it should have been spelt **Odontostemon**). In default of conservation, however, an awkward situation will result. The earliest name, **Andreoskia** DC. (1824) would normally be adopted, but another genus of Cruciferae already bears the name **Andrzieiwowskya** Reichb. (1823), with an orthographic variant **Andreoskia** Spach (1838), the latter being the form adopted by Dalla Torre et Harms. It seems probable that **Andrzieiwowskya** Reichb. and **Andreoskia** DC. would be regarded as too similar for genera belonging to the same family (vide Rec. XXXI). In that case the name **Hesperidopsis** (DC.) Kuntze (1891) would be taken up.

In order to remove doubt, and possibility of confusion, it seems desirable either (1) to conserve **Dontostemon** or (2) to obtain a declaration by an International Congress or Committee that **Hesperidopsis** is the correct name of the genus under the Rules.

3051. **Chorispora** R. Br. ex DC. Syst. ii. 435 (1821): versus **Ormycarpus** Neck. (1790) et **Chorispermum** R. Br. (1812).

Name recommended for conservation by Schinz and Thellung (Vierteljahrsschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, lxxii. 206: 1927). About 12 species in Central Asia and the Mediterranean region. The name **Chorispora** has been used extensively as seen by the following list of works where it is adopted:—Delessert, IC. Sel. (1823); DC. Prodr. (1824); Ledeb. Fl. Alt. (1831); Jacquem. Voy. Bot. (1838 ?);

The name is suggested for conservation against Ormyxcarpus, Necker, Elem. iii. 82 (1790), which as far as can be ascertained has not been used since its original publication and then was not accompanied by a specific name; also against Chorispermum R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iv. 129 (1812), which name has been adopted by very few authors, namely: Sprengel, Anleitung (1818); Poiret, Dict. (1823); Kuntze, Rev. Gen. (1891); Post et Kuntze, Lexicon (1903); Druce, List Brit. Pl. (1908). It appears inadvisable to conserve Chorispermum on account of its similarity in sound with the accepted generic name Corispermum (Chenopodiaceae).


The genus is monotypic, and it might perhaps seem hardly worth while to conserve the generic name Jamesia, but for the fact that the species is well known in cultivation under that name—vide Nicholson, Dict. Gard. ii. 206 (1885), Bailey, Standard Cyclop. Hortic. iii. 1716 (1915), Bean, Trees and Shrubs, ed. 3 (1921), and Rehder, Man. Cult. Trees and Shrubs (1927). C. K. Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubholzk. i. 375 (1905), adopted Jamesia, but replaced it by Edwinia in the corrigenda (p. 807).


The name Aremonia is recommended for conservation by Dr. A. Becherer (Magyar Bot. Lap. 1928, xxvii. 15), in whose paper further details may be found.


The competing name Morongia Britton was in currency among American Codists for about 30 years, being adopted by Cooke and Collins, Econ. Pl. Porto Rico (1903), Britton and Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2 (1913), Small, Fl. S.E. United States, ed. 2 (1913), and Britton and P. Wilson, Bot. Porto Rico (1924). Now the prior name Leptoglottis DC. has been resuscitated, after a lapse of a century, by Standley in Journ. Wash. Acad. Sc. xv. 458 (1925), and is used in Standley, Fl. Panama Canal Zone (1928), and by Britton and Rose in North American Flora (1928).

At the time when the conservation of Schrankia Willd. was proposed, there was a great deal to be said in its favour, but the recent publication of Britton and Rose’s revision of the genus in the North American Flora under the name Leptoglottis somewhat alters the circumstances of the case, as it contains descriptions of 12 new species out of a total of 27, and is the most important modern account of the genus. It may now possibly be considered inadvisable to conserve Schrankia Willd., although that name is well established in botanical literature, whereas Leptoglottis was ignored for a century after its publication.


The name Cailliea was used in Endl. Gen. and by Macbride in Contrib. Gray Herb. n.s. lix. 16 (1919).

The genus contains about twelve species from tropical Africa, Asia and Australia.


The name Westia has been taken up only by Macbride in Contrib. Gray Herb. n.s. lix. 20 (1919).

There are about 26 species, native of Tropical Africa.

3557. HOFFMANSEGGIA Cav. Ic. iv. 63, tt. 391, fig. 1, 392 (1797) : versus Larrea Ort. (1797).

Name recommended for conservation by Fernald and Weatherby, Circular, Dec. 1927, pp. 3, 7. As stated by these authors the name Larrea Cav. has been applied for 125 years to a genus of Zygophyllaceae, so that the supersession of Hoffmanseggia by Larrea Ort. would necessarily create confusion. The genus includes about 40 species in America (from Texas to Patagonia) and South Africa. The name Hoffmanseggia was adopted by Persoon, Syn. (1805), Spreng. Syst. (1825), DC. Prodr. (1825), Endl. Gen. (1841), Benth. et Hook. f. Gen. Pl. (1865), Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. (1892), Dalla Torre et Harms, Gen. Siphonog (1901), and in most of the relevant floras such as Torr. and Gray, Fl. N. Am. (1840), Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. (1871), Hems. Biol. Centr.-Amer. Bot. (1880), Reiche, Fl. Chile (1897), Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. (1908), Small, Fl. S.E. United States, ed. 2 (1913), and Standley, Trees and Shrubs of Mexico (1922).

The desirability of conserving the name Hoffmanseggia has been recognized by Briquet (Brockmann-Jerosch, Festschrift Carl Schröter, 656, adnot. 8 : 1925).


The name Camoënsia has been adopted in Trans. Linn. Soc. xxv. 301, t. 36 (1865); Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. (1871); Monteiro, Angola, i. 177, t. 6 (1875); Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. (1892); Hook. f. Bot. Mag. t. 7572 (1898); Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. (1908); and Engl. Pflanzenw. Afr. (1915). Giganthemum appears to have been adopted only by Hiern, Cat. Welw. Afr. Pl. i. 285 (1896).

The genus comprises 2-3 species in West Africa. C. maxima Welw. is cultivated in many Botanic Gardens, and has been figured in Italian, German, French, and British horticultural periodicals.

Camoënsia was published with a good generic description, whereas Giganthemum was accompanied by the following totally inadequate description, which is useless for purposes of scientific identification. "Frutex validus, alte scandens, foliis pinnatifolios, floribus albis speciosissimis, omnium Leguminosarum, quas hucusque novis,
maximis, plusquam semi-palmaribus. Obs. An affin. generi Macran-thus Loureiro ? Welwitsch evidently did not supply the preceding information as a generic description but as an indication of the habit and possible horticultural value of the species. It was included in a Catalogue of Seeds which he had sent to Portugal as suitable for cultivation in that country, the Azores, and Madeira. But for the fact that this information was published in Latin it would hardly have been regarded by anyone as a generic description. The name Giganthemum was subsequently suppressed, at Welwitsch’s request, and replaced by Camoënsia. If, however, it is decided that the name Giganthemum is technically valid, it seems desirable that it should be rejected, under Art. 20, in favour of Camoënsia.

Name recommended for conservation by Fernald and Weatherby, Circular, Dec. 1927, pp. 3, 7. Contrary to what is stated by these authors, both Dalea P. Br. Nat. Hist. Jam. p. 239 and Dalea P. Br. l.c. 341 are accompanied by generic diagnoses: these follow the specific phrases instead of preceding them.


As the genus contains over 200 species, and the greater part of its literature is under Dalea, it certainly seems worth while to con­serve that name.


A cogent objection to replacing the well known name *Apios*, based solely on *A. tuberosa* Moench. (*Glycine Apios* L.), by *Bradlea* Adans., is that the latter name is ambiguous. *Bradlea* Adans. seems to have covered all the Linnean species of *Glycine* except *G. Abrus*, that is to say it included species now referred to *Apios*, *Wisteria*, *Rhynchosia*, *Amphicarpaea*, *Glycine* and *Fagelia*. During the period 1901–1907 Britton used it in the sense of *Wisteria* Nutt. (cf. Man. Fl. N. States and Canada, ed. 1–3, p. 549), but in 1913 he treated it as synonymous with *Apios*, for which genus he employed the name *Glycine* (cf. Britton and Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, ii. 418).

The name *Glycine* was originally given by Linné (Gen. Pl. ed. 1, 349) to replace *Apios* Boerh. In 1753, however, *Glycine* L. included eight species, now assigned to seven genera. The genera *Apios*, *Wisteria*, *Abrus*, *Rhynchosia*, *Amphicarpaea* and *Fagelia* have been segregated from *Glycine* L., and the name *Glycine* is generally applied to the residue, namely *G. javanica* L. This application of *Glycine* was accepted in standard works such as DC. Prodr. (1825), Endl. Gen. (1841), Benth. et Hook. f. Gen. Pl. (1865), Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. (1894), Dalla Torre et Harms, Gen. Siphonog. (1901). It appears to the writer that the interests of botany will be served better by preserving historic continuity in nomenclature and retaining the name *Glycine* in its traditional application to *G. javanica* L. and its congeners, than by transferring it on purely technical grounds to the genus *Apios*.


Name recommended for conservation by Fernald and Weatherby, Circular, Dec. 1927, pp. 3, 8. Briquet (Brockmann-Jerosch, Fest­schrift Schröter, 655–665: 1925) has divided *Larrea* Cav. (*Covillea* Vail) into two genera, *Covillea* and *Schroeterella*, nov. gen., the former including only *Covillea nitida* (Cav.) and *C. Ameghinoi* (Speg.). If this segregation is accepted, the question arises whether it is worth while to conserve the name *Larrea* for a genus comprising only two species.

The “creosote bush,” *Larrea mexicana* Moric. which is the best known species of *Larrea* Cav. (sensu lato), must, according to Briquet’s classification, be called *Schroeterella tridentata* (DC.) Briq., whether *Larrea* Cav. is conserved or not.


It seems desirable to legitimize the philologically correct spelling *Xanthoxylum* in order to secure uniformity. The Z is so obviously wrong in a word composed from xanthos (yellow), that many authors do not accept the form *Zanthoxylum*, which is technically “correct” according to the International Rules (vide Kew Bull. 1928, 365).

This case is analogous with that of Haplopappus, as regards the formation of the name. The Greek word haplos is so well known in such terms as haploid, haplostemonous, etc., that it seems desirable to retain its correct spelling in all compounds.

4089. MICROMELUM Blume, Bijdr. 137 (1825) : versus Aulacia Lour. (1790).


Aulacia Lour. (1790) was identified with Micromelum in Journ. Bot. 1925, 282. Up to the present it does not appear to have been adopted by any botanist.


This case is analogous to that of No. 492, Rhynchospora, q.v.


On the other hand the prior name Banisteria L. has been accepted by Small in North American Flora (1910), Standley, Trees and Shrubs of Mexico (1923), and Britton and P. Wilson, Flora of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands (1924).

As the type-species of Banisteria L. (1753) is Banisteria brachiata L. (Heteropteris brachiata DC), C. B. Robinson and Small acted strictly in accordance with the International Rules of Nomenclature in replacing Heteropteris by Banisteria. In view, however, of the
fact that the name *Banisteria* Juss. has been applied since 1832 down to the present day to another genus, now correctly known as *Banisteriopsis* C. B. Robinson, it seems advisable, in order to avoid confusion, to reject the somewhat ambiguous name *Banisteria* L. (which included three genera of Malpighiaceae and one rhamnaceous plant) in favour of *Heteropteris*.


The following statement of the case for conservation of *Securidaca* L. (1759) has been kindly furnished by Dr. S. F. Blake of the U.S. Department of Agriculture:

"This case, involving 50 names in *Securidaca* and about 150 in *Dalbergia*, requires comment. In Sp. Pl. (1753) Linnaeus had a single species of *Securidaca*, *S. volubilis*. No description was given, and the sole basis was a reference to "*Sparteum scandens, citrifolium*, etc.," of Plumier. This is shown by the illustrated edition of Plumier (pl. 246, f.2) to be *Dalbergia monetaria* L. f., and the name *Dalbergia volubilis* (L.) Urb. (Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov. 16 : 136, 1919), based on *Securidaca volubilis*, has recently been taken up for this species by Urban. On the generally recognized principle that a genus based on one species is typified by that species, the name *Securidaca* would have to be referred to the synonymy of *Dalbergia* L. f. (nomen conservandum), and *Elsota* Adans. would be used for *Securidaca* of all later authors.

The description of the genus in ed. 5 of the Genera is composite. The characters of calyx and corolla refer to *Securidaca* Auct., but the genus is placed in the Decandria, indicating a leguminous plant. The characters of pericarp and seed might refer to *Securidaca*, *Dalbergia*, or *Nissolia*. The material in the Linnaean Herbarium consists of 3 sheets, 2 of a species of *Securidaca* from northern South America and 1 of a *Nissolia* (probably *N. fruticosa* Jacq.) in fruit, the latter and one of the former marked *Securidaca volubilis* in Linnaeus' hand.

In 1759 Linnaeus (Syst. ed. 10, p. 1155) placed *Securidaca* in the Octandria, and gave a description referring definitely to *Securidaca* Auct. He still used the specific name *volubilis* for his only species, but the reference is "Brown. jam. 287" (Browne had two species of *Securidaca*, the first being referable to *Securidaca virgata* Sw., the second to *S. Brownii* Griseb.). Jacquin in 1760 (Enum. Pl. Carib. 7, 27) placed the genus in the Octandria, and his brief diagnosis is distinctive of *Securidaca* Auct. His treatment was adopted by Linnaeus in Sp. Pl. ed. 2, p. 992, and in Gen. Pl. ed. 6 (where Jacquin is given as authority for name).

The type-species of *Securidaca* L. (1759, not 1753) would be *S. volubilis* L. 1759 (not 1753) = *S. erecta* Jacq. 1760 (= *Securidaca diversifolia* (L. 1753) Blake 1923).

The name *Elsota* has been used only by Kuntze (Rev. Gen. Pl.) and Blake, N. Amer. Fl. 25 : 370. 1924."


An Australian genus of 3 species.

4820. **Mischocarpus** Blume, Bijdr. 238 (1825); et in Rumphia, iii. 166 (1847): versus *Pedicellia* Lour. (1834).


*Pedicellia* appears to have been adopted only by Pierre, Fl. For. Cochinch. (1895).

4910. **Ampelocissus** Planch. in DC. Monogr. v. pars 2, 368 (1887): versus *Botria* Lour. (1790).


*Botria* Lour. has not hitherto been taken up by any botanist.

The genus includes about 80 species, mainly from Tropical Africa, Asia and Australia, a few only in America.

4918 partim (subgen. II). **Cayratia** Juss. in Dict. Sc. Nat. x. 103 (1818), in obs.: versus *Columella* Lour. (1790).

*Cayratia* was treated as a section of the genus *Cissus* by Planchon in his monograph of the Ampelidaceae, but is now widely recognized as an independent genus (vide Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine; Gamble, Fl. Madras; Domin in Fedde, Repert xi. 264: 1912).

*Columella* Lour. has been adopted by Merrill (Philipp. Journ. Sc., Bot. xi. 131: 1916; Enum. Philipp. Pl. iii. 8: 1923) “in order that this case may be brought to the attention of future congresses and that *Columella* of Loureiro may be definitely abandoned in favour of *Cayratia.*” *Columella* Lour. has been adopted also by Craib (Fl. Siam. Enum. i. 310: 1926).

The adoption of the name *Columella* Lour. in place of *Cayratia* would entail the rejection of *Columellia* Ruiz et Pav., the type of the family *Columelliaceae.*
The genus consists of about 25 species from tropical Asia and Australia.


The prior name **Lindleya** Nees does not appear to have been adopted by any later author. Its adoption for this genus would lead to confusion with **Lindleya** H. B. K. (Rosaceae).

**Haemocharis** Salisb., which has been adopted in Kuntze, Rev. Gen., Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., and Urb. Symb. Antill., is intrinsically invalid having been published without a description. It is not so well-known as **Laplacea**, and has therefore less claim to conservation.

The genus comprises about 25 species, 17 in Tropical America and 8 in the Malay Archipelago.


The name **Cleyera** has been adopted for this genus by Choisy, Mém. Ternstroem. 21 (1855); Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind.; Benth. et Hook. f. Gen. Pl.; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind.; Franch. et Sav. Enum. Pl. Jap.; Hemsl. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Bot.; and others. In Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., it is included in **Eurya**, but it is treated as an independent genus by many authors. Fawcett and Rendle have suggested that the genus should bear the name **Eroteum** Sw. under International Rules, on the ground that **Cleyera** Thunb. was a nomen confusum (vide Journ. Bot. 1922, 362; 1923, 17, 52, 83). By conserving **Cleyera**, as amended by Siebold et Zuccarini, this change of name would be avoided.


**Freziera** was proposed by Swartz as a substitute for **Eroteum**, on the ground that the latter name was too like **Erodium** (Willd. Sp. Pl. ii. 1180 : 1800). Being an unnecessary absolute synonym of **Eroteum** it is a "nomen abortivum." The earliest valid publication of **Freziera** appears to have been by Choisy in 1855. If **Freziera** is congeneric with **Lettsomia** Ruiz et Pav. (1794), which apparently differs only in having 5 stigmas instead of 3-4, then the latter
name will have to be adopted for the genus unless *Freziera* is conserved. As *Lettsomia* Roxb. is a name of a well-known genus of Convolvulaceae, its transference to a genus of Theaceae would lead to confusion.


The genus in question, which is generally regarded as the type of an independent family, Ancistrocladaceae, has been known in botanical literature since 1850 under the name *Ancistrocladus*. It includes 13 species, 11 from tropical Asia and two from tropical Africa.

S. Moore has recently shown (Journ. Bot. 1927, 279) that *Bembix* Lour. (1790) is a prior name. Loureiro’s description of *Bembix* was so incomplete and misleading that its identity had remained an unsolved puzzle for 137 years.

In the circumstances it seems highly desirable that *Ancistrocladus* should be conserved.


Hiern, Cat. Afr. Pl. Welw. ii. 369, 472 (1898), has shown that *Olinia* is a synonym of *Plectronia* L. (1767). The type-specimen of *Plectronia ventosa* in the Linnean Herbarium is *Olinia cymosa* Thunb., and Linnaeus’s generic description was undoubtedly based on that species, except the description of the fruit and seed which he adopted from Burmann. He erroneously cited *Rhamnus* foliis subrotund-acuminatis, fructu racemoso Burm. Afr. 257, t. 94, which is a *Canthus*, as a synonym. Hence, unless *Olinia* is conserved, it will be replaced by *Plectronia* L., a name which has been widely used for the genus *Canthus* (Rubiaceae). This would undoubtedly lead to confusion.

5538. **Combretum** Linn. in Loefl. Iter Hisp. 308 (1758); Linn. Syst. ed. 10, 999 (1759): versus *Grislea* L. (1753).

Combretum is an important pantropical genus containing about 350 species, and has been known under that name since 1758. It has been shown recently that the earliest name for the genus is *Grislea* L. (1753), which has been applied erroneously from 1758 to 1923 to a genus of Lythraceae now known as *Pehria* (vide Journ. Bot. 1923, 115, 238). The substitution of *Grislea* for Combretum would obviously cause great confusion as well as many changes in nomenclature.


The genus includes about 12 species in Europe and the Orient. It has been included under *Chaerophyllum* L., but is now generally regarded as generically distinct. Schinz and Thellung (Vierteljahresschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, iii. 552, 1909; lxxii. 217, 1927).
maintained that the correct generic name of *Anthriscus* Hoffm. is *Chaerefolium* Haller (1768), whereas the writer (Journ. Bot. 1927, 15) held the correct name to be *Cerefolium* Haller (1768).


The name *Chaerefolium* has been adopted by Schinz et Thellung, 11. cc. (1909, 1927), et in Schinz & Keller, Fl. Schweiz, ed. 3, i. 383 (1909), ii. 259 (1914), ed. 4, i. 480 (1923); Thellung in Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mittel-Europa, v. Theil 2, 1014 (1926); Druce, British Plant List, ed. 2, 49 (1928).

If *Anthriscus* Hoffm. is not conserved, it will be necessary to decide whether *Chaerefolium* Haller (1768) or *Cerefolium* Haller (1768) is the correct name under International Rules. The writer is still firmly of the opinion that *Cerefolium* is the correct name. Supposing, however, that Schinz and Thellung’s view should be upheld, the further question will then arise whether it is either desirable or permissible to use such very similar names as *Chaerophyllum* and *Chaerefolium* for two closely allied genera of Umbelliferae. The conservation of *Anthriscus* Hoffm. would not only remove these difficulties, but would be very convenient, since most of the literature is under that name.


6014. *TRACHYSPERMUM* Link, Enum. i. 267 (1821) : versus *Ammios* Moench, Meth. 99 (1794).

Name recommended for conservation by Schinz and Thellung (Vierteljahresschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, lxxii. 206 : 1927). A genus containing seven to ten species in Asia and Africa, and formerly included under *Carum* or *Ptychotis*. The name *Trachyspermum* has been adopted by De Candolle in DC. Prodr. (1830), Drude in Engl. et

The prior name Ammios Moench, Meth. 99 (1794) does not appear to have been adopted by any subsequent author. It was borrowed by Moench from the pharmaceutical name of his Ammios muricata (Sison Ammi L.), namely Ammios veri semina ("seeds of the true Ammi"). It is doubtful whether it is permissible under International Rules (Art. 57) to maintain both Ammi and Ammios as generic names, as they are merely nominative and genitive cases of the same word, but it is certainly undesirable, as it might lead to confusion, since both genera belong to the Umbelliferae-Ammineae.

It is suggested that, in order to remove uncertainty, the name Trachyspermum should be conserved. Alternatively, it might be made clear (under Art. 57) that the name Ammios is invalid because it is merely the genitive case of Ammi.

6130. LASER Borkh. in Der Botaniker, Heft. xiii-xv. 246 (1795) : versus Bradlaeia Necker, Elem. i. 169 (1790).

Name recommended for conservation by Schinz and Thellung in Vierteljahresschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, Ixxii. 207 (1927). A detailed account of the history and synonymy of the genera Siler Mill. and Laser Borkh. was given by the late Dr. Thellung in Le Monde des Plantes, 26e Année (3e Série), No. 38-153, pp. 2-4 (1925).

The name Bradlea with its variants Bradleia, Bradlea, Bradlacia, Bradleja, Bradleya has become hopelessly ambiguous, having been applied to five different genera, namely Wisteria, Apios (Leguminosae), Siler Crantz (Umbelliferae), Glochidion (Euphorbiaceae) and Amphirrhox (Violaceae)—vide Kew Bull. 1928, 348. In the writer’s opinion Bradlea Adans. (1763) is clearly a nomen abortivum: Adanson segregated Abrus from Glycine L., and instead of retaining the latter name for the residue, proposed a new generic name Bradlea for it, thus contravening International Rules, Art. 45. Hence Bradlaeia Necker is a legitimate name under the Rules, and will replace Laser Borkh. unless the latter is conserved.

6200. LYONIA Nutt. Gen. i. 266 (1818) : versus Xolisma Raf. (1819).

Name recommended for conservation by Fernald and Weatherby, Circular, Dec. 1927, pp. 4, 8. As stated by these authors, the use of Lyonia Ell. (1817) for the asclepiadaceous genus Seutera Reichb. would create confusion in the nomenclature both of Asclepiadaceae and Ericaceae. Hence it seems highly desirable to conserve Lyonia Nutt.

6262 partim, LEUCOPOGON R. Br. Prodr. 541 (1810) : versus Perojoa Cav. (1797).

The prior name *Perojoa* has been applied only to a single species, and has not been used since in any work dealing with Australian Botany (vide Journ. Bot. 1925, 212, Kew Bull. 1925, 344).

Over 120 species, mostly from Australia.


The name *Galax aphylla* appears to have been given by Linnaeus originally to *Anonymos seu Belvedere* Gron. Fl. Virg. 25, the generic name "*Galax*" alluding to the resemblance of the inflorescence with its numerous small white flowers to the "Milky Way" (galaxias), and "*aphylla*" to the fact that Clayton’s specimens consisted of inflorescences without leaves. In Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 200 (1753), however, Linnaeus erroneously added the synonym *Viticella* Mitch. Gen. 24, which is *Nemophila* Nutt., and in Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 93 (1754) he adopted Mitchell’s description of *Viticella*. If the description of the genus has precedence over the source of the name, the name *Galax* will have to be transferred to the genus commonly known as *Nemophila* (Hydrophyllaceae), unless it is conserved for the other element of the Linnean genus, to which it has been applied since 1818.


The single European species *D. Vitaliana* (L.) Hook. f., was treated as the type of an independent genus *Gregoria* Duby (1828) in DC. Prodr. (1844), Willkomm et Lange, Prodr. Fl. Hisp. (1870) ; Nyman, Conspl. Fl. Eur. (1878–82) ; Coste, Fl. France (1903) ; Lázaro é Ibiza, Comp. Fl. Esp. (1907) ; Rouy et Fouc. Fl. France (1908). Only Bertoloni, Fl. Ital. (1835) ; Spach, Veg. Phan. (1840) ; Reichb. Nomencl. (1841) ; Caruel in Pari. Fl. Ital. (1889), and Bubani, Fl. Pyren. (1897) appear to have adopted the generic name *Vitaliana* for it. Recent European floras concerned include it in *Douglasia*, e.g. Fiori et Paoletti, Fl. Anal. Ital. (1899), Koch, Syn. ed. 3 (1903) ; Schinz et Keller, Fl. Schweiz, ed. 3, 4 (1909, 1923).
A French edition of Donati’s Della storia naturale marina dell’ Adriatico (Venezia, 1750) was published at La Haye in 1758. This edition cannot be set aside, for purposes of priority, as a mere translation of the pre-Linnean work, since the translator incorporated certain corrections received from the author (Donati)—vide the “Avertissement” on the reverse of the title-page. There is an excellent and full generic and specific description accompanied by a good figure with analyses, and the name Vitaliana Sesl. ex Donati may therefore be considered as dating from 1758. The German translation (Halle, 1753) was probably pre-Linnean.

Schinz and Thellung cite Vitaliana from L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 206 (1762) as a “nomen eventuale”, quoting Linné’s observation “Si semina tantum duo capsulam replentia, videtur Vitaliana genus proprium constitueru” (If there are only two seeds filling the capsule, Vitaliana seems to constitute an independent genus). In the writer’s opinion, it is not certain that Linné would have adopted the name Vitaliana, if he had subsequently accepted the genus, hence the mention in L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2 (1762) cannot be regarded even as a “nomen eventuale.” This, however, is immaterial, since its valid publication as shown above, dates from 1758.

The writer is in entire agreement with Schinz and Thellung’s general conclusion (ibid. 222, adnot.): that a long forgotten name of a genus, for which a later name is in general use, should be added at once to the list of rejected names. The generic name Vitaliana does not seem to have been adopted between 1841 and 1889, and was not included in De Candolle’s Prodromus nor in the Index Kewensis. It was included, however, in Pfeiffer’s Nomenclator.


At present the name Statice is used in horticultural circles and by some botanists for the Sea-Lavenders (Limonium), whereas other botanists apply it in strict accordance with the International Rules to the Sea-Pinks or Thrifts (Armeria). The result is that the name Statice has become altogether ambiguous, and should be rejected, the two names Armeria and Limonium being conserved in its place.
The correct application of the name *Statice* according to International Rules is discussed in *Journ. Bot.* 1924, 267.


If *Armeria* Willd. is conserved against *Statice* L., as suggested above, it will also be necessary to conserve *Limonium* in order to prevent the application of the name *Statice* to the residue of the Linnean genus *Statice*, namely to *Limonium*.


Name proposed for conservation by Schinz and Thellung in *Vierteljahrsschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich*, lxxii. 207 (1927). The genus includes three species in Atlantic North America and has been known as *Bartonia* for over a century. The genus *Agina* Necker was based on *Sagina virginica* L., which has been identified with *Bartonia tenella* Willd. Post et Kuntze (*Lexic. Gen. Phan.* 14 : 1903) seem to be the only authors who have adopted *Agina*. Under the American Code, *Agina* is rejected because Necker did not definitely state on which particular species of *Sagina* L. he based his genus. It is, however, perfectly obvious in comparing the description of *Agina* with that of *Sagina virginica* L. (Sp. 128), that it was that species.


The name *Nemophila* has been used in *Endl. Gen.*, *DC. Prodr.*, Benth. et Hook. f. *Gen. Pl.*, *A. Gray, Syn. Fl.*, *Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam.*, and *Engl. Pflanzenreich*, as well as by many other well-known botanists. The genus contains from 20–50 species of which at least seven are in cultivation. A detailed account of the history of the generic name *Nemophila* and the overlooked earlier name *Viticella* is given by Macbride in *Contrib. Gray Herb.* n.s. lxx. 29 (1919), where he regrets that under the existing rules he has to make so many changes in nomenclature. Unless *Nemophila* is conserved it must be replaced either by *Galax* (q.v.) or *Viticella*.


The name *Nama* has been used for the genus typified by *N. jamaicensis*, in *DC. Prodr.* ; *Endl. Gen.* ; Benth. et Hook. f. *Gen. Pl.* ; *A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am.* ; *Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam.* ; *Engl. Pflanzenreich*.

There are 36 species, of which one, *N. Parryi* A. Gray, is in cultivation.

*Nama* L. (1753) included only one species, namely, *N. zeylanica* L. It is a nomen rejiciendum, the name *Hydrolea* L. (1763) having
been conserved for the genus in 1905. The intention evidently was to retain the name *Nama* in its common acceptation, but as *Nama* (1753) is a synonym of *Hydrolea*, this can be affected only by conserving *Nama* (1762) with *N. jamaicensis* as a standard-species.

*Nama* has been used in the sense of *Hydrolea* by Britton et Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, ii. 71 (1913).


This case is comparable to those of No. 4012 (partim) *Haplophyllum* and No. 8852 *Haplopappus*.


The name *Aeschynanthus* is more generally used by botanists than *Trichosporum* D. Don. During the twenty years 1906–1925, fifty-five new species were published under *Aeschynanthus* and only twenty-three under *Trichosporum*. The fact that *Aeschynanthus* has considerably greater currency in botanical literature than
Trichosporum D. Don would in itself hardly warrant the conservation of the former name, since both are well known. There are, however, two additional reasons for conserving Aeschynanthus. In the first place Trichosporum Fries, Summa Veg. Scand. 492 (1846) is a well known genus of Fungi—Hyphomycetes, including about 70 species, and its name will have to be changed if Trichosporum D. Don is accepted. Secondly the name Aeschynanthus is exclusively used for the genus in horticultural literature, and practically all the illustrations (105 : 9) are under Aeschynanthus.

8285. Gardenia Ellis in Phil. Trans. li. 935, t. 23 (1761) ; non Colden (1756) : versus Warneria L. (1759).

The genus comprises over 150 species in the tropics of the Old World, including the "gardenia" of florists. The name Gardenia has been employed for it since 1761, and its bibliography is very extensive. The prior homonym Gardenia Colden (1756), which was given to a genus of Hypericaceae (or a section of Hypericum) was overlooked in botanical literature from 1760 to 1922—vide Amer. Midl. Nat. viii. 34 (1922) ; Kew Bull. 1929, 12, 143.


Dasus Lour. (1790) was indicated as a prior generic name in Journ. Bot. 1925, 250, but has not yet been taken up by any botanist.


Name originally proposed for conservation by Schinz and Thellung in Vierteljahresschr. Nat. Ges. Zürich, lxxii. 207 (1927). Dr. Schinz, however, has since informed the writer (in litt. June 7, 1928) that when he and the late Dr. Thellung proposed Cephalaria for conservation, they were unaware that Lepicephalus had been revived by Litvinoff in 1916 (Trav. Mus. Bot. Acad. Sc. Petrograd, xv. 147–153). Though the fact that the prior name Lepicephalus has been revived undoubtedly weakens the case for conserving Cephalaria, the writer is nevertheless of opinion that the latter
name has been used so extensively in botanical literature that it is expedient to conserve it.


Several species are in cultivation, and the genus is included in Bailey’s Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture (1914), and Manual of Cultivated Plants (1924). Over fifty figures (of thirteen species) have been published, all under the name Cephalaria.


The name Candollea Labill. (1805) was adopted by F. Mueller, Second Cens. Austral. Pl. (1889), and Schönland in Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. (1889). The procedure of these authors was strictly in accordance with the International Rules of Nomenclature, since the existence of the “valid” generic name Stylidium Lour. (1790) precludes the use of the later Stylidium Swartz (Art. 51: 2°). The fact that Stylidium Lour. is now reduced to Alangium Lam. (1783) does not affect the “validity” of the former generic name.
A "valid name" is one that is published in accordance with the International Rules (vide Art. 56).

Since the name *Candollea* Labill. (1806) is currently employed for an Australian genus of Dilleniaceae (sometimes treated as a section of *Hibbertia*) it would be extremely confusing to have to adopt the name *Candollea* Labill. (1805) for the genus commonly known as *Stylidium*. Hence it seems desirable to conserve *Stylidium*. An additional reason is that the genus is the type of the family name Stylidiaceae.


The generic name is already conserved as "*Haplopappus* Cass. in Dict. Sc. Nat. lvi. (1828) 168," which is inaccurate. It is suggested that the words "corr. Endl. Gen. 385: 1837" should be added, within parentheses, after the generic name *Haplopappus*, in order to make it clear that that spelling is conserved.


The name *Celmisia* Cass. has been used for this genus in DC. Prodr., Endl. Gen., Benth. et Hook. f. Gen. Pl., Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., Benth. Fl. Austral., Hook. f. Handb. N.Z. Fl., Cheeseman, Ill. N.Z. Fl., Cheeseman, Man. N. Z. Fl. ed. 1, 2, Cockayne, N.Z. Pl. and their Story. There are about 60 species, fifty-eight of these being from New Zealand, of which about sixteen are well-known in cultivation. Unless *Celmisia* is conserved it will have to be applied under International Rules to the small South African genus *Alciope*, to which it was originally given by Cassini, which application would cause much confusion.

The name *Elecismia* given to this genus by Dr. B. L. Robinson in Proc. Amer. Acad. xlix. 511 (1913), in strict accordance with the International Rules, does not appear to have been used by any other author.


8994. *Cassinia* R. Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 126 (1817) ; non R. Br. (1813) : versus *Chromochiton*, *Achromolaena* and *Apalochlamys* Cass. (1828), and *Rhynea* DC. (1837).

The name *Cassinia* was originally given by R. Brown (Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, v. 184: 1813) to a genus and species which he named
C. aurea. He subsequently discovered (Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 103 : 1817) that Cassinia aurea (1813) was synonymous with Angianthus tomentosus Wendl. (Coll. ii. 32, t. 48 : 1809); and as his first Cassinia had thus become a synonym, he then proceeded (l.c. 126) to name a second genus in honour of Cassini. This second Cassinia has been adopted by Cassini in Dict. Sc. Nat. xxxiv. 504 (1825), et l.c. lvi. 219 (1828), sensu restricto; in DC. Prodr. (1837); Endl. Gen. (1838); Hook. f. Fl. N. Zel. (1853); Hook. f. Handb. N.Z. Fl. (1864); Bentham. Fl. Austral. (1866); Bentham. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. (1873); F. Muell. Census Austral. Pl. (1882 & 1889); Nicholson, Dict. Gard. (1884); T. Kirk, Student's Fl. N.Z. (1889); O. Hoffm. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. (1890); C. Moore, Handb. Fl. N.S. Wales (1893); Bois, Diet. Hort. (1893-99); Bailey, Queensl. Fl. (1900); Cheeseman, Man. N.Z. Pl. (1906 & 1925); Census Pl. Victoria (1923).

The name Rhynea DC. in DC. Prodr. vi. 154 (1837) was adopted (as a separate genus including only the South African species) by Endl. Gen. (1838); and Harv. & Sond. Fl. Cap. (1864-65); but recent writers on South African botany e.g. Thonner, Blütenpfl. Afr. (1908), and Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Pl. (1926), have treated it as a synonym of Cassinia.

In 1828 Cassini (Dict. Sc. Nat. lvi. 220-223) segregated three genera, Chromochiton, Achromolaena and Apalochlamys from Cassinia (1817). Unless the latter name is conserved it will be replaced by one of these three.

The genus comprises about 20 species, natives of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. About six species are or have been cultivated in Europe.

C. aculeata (Labill.) R. Br. is suggested as the standard-species, because it is typical of the majority of R. Brown's species of Cassinia. Dr. O. Stapf informs me that C. leptophylla R. Br., which might be regarded as the type-species, is an Ozothamnus.


There is no doubt, as has been shown by Briquet (Burnat, Fl. Alp. Marit. vi. 261 : 1917), that the "correct" spelling of the generic name, under a strict application of the International Rules, is Elichrysum. The genus, however, is very widely known among botanists and horticulturists as Helichrysum, and there are many botanists to whom the form Elichrysum is so distasteful that they would undoubtedly refuse to adopt it. In the writer's opinion, this is clearly a case in which the (philologically) more correct spelling should be legitimized by conservation.


The name Angianthus has been adopted in Benth. Fl. Austral. and in all Australian floras published since that date.


Name recommended for conservation by H.M. Hall in Candollea, ii. 515 (1926). Dr. Hall has favoured the writer with the following supplementary note: “In proposing this generic name for addition to the list of nomina conservanda I had no intention of changing the original spelling Layia. Through a typographical error it appeared in my paper in the form Laya. As this spelling, however, is in accordance with recommendation IVa, and also has been adopted by Hayek and Hegi (Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mittel-Eur. vi. Hälftte 1, 532: 1915), I suggest that the name might be conserved in the philologically correct form Laya.”
III.—PROPOSAL BY M. L. GREEN (KEW).

I have the honour to propose to the International Botanical Congress to be held at Cambridge (England) in August 1930 that the application of the Nomina Generica Conservanda should be determined by reference to Standard-Species to which the generic names are permanently attached, whether as accepted names or as synonyms.

M. L. GREEN,
August, 1929.
Proposed Standard-Species of Nomina Generica Conservanda.

M. L. GREEN.

7. ZAMIA L. : Z. pumila L.
(P. asplenifolius (Labill.) Hook. f.).
31. CUNNINGHAMIA R. Br. : C. sinensis R. Br. (C. lanceolata (Lamb.) Hook.).
32. SEQUOIA Endl. : S. sempervirens (Lamb.) Endl.
48. WELWITSCHIA Hook. f. : W. mirabilis Hook. f. (W. Bainesii (Hook. f.) Carr.).
60. CYMODOCEA Konig : C. aequorea Konig (C. nodosa (Ucria) Aschers.).
143. TRAGUS Hall. : T. racemosus (L.) All.
150. ZOYSIA Willd. : Z. pungens Willd.
194. LEERSIA Sw. : L. oryzoides (L.) Sw.
201. EHHRARTA Thunb. : E. capensis Thunb.
221. CRYPSIS Ait. : C. aculeata (L.) Ait.
269. CORYNEPHORUS Beauv. : C. canescens (L.) Beauv.
272. VENTENATA Koel. : V. avenacea Koel. (V. dubia (Leers) Cosson).
286. CTENIUM Panz. : C. carolinianum Panz. (C. aromaticum (Walt.) Hitchc.).
308. BUCHLOE Engelm. : B. dactyloides (Nutt.) Engelm.
320. ECHINARIA Desf. : E. capitata (L.) Desf.
374. LAMARCKIA ("Lamarkia") Moench : L. aurea (L.) Moench.
452. LIPOCARPHA R. Br. : L. argentea (Vahl) R. Br.
454. ASCOLEPIS Nees : A. eriocauloides (Steud.) Nees.
465. FICINIA Schrad. : F. filiformis (Lam.) Schrad.
468. partim. SCHONOPLECTUS Palla : S. laccistris (L.) Palla.
471. FIMBRISTYLIS Vahl : F. dichotoma (L.) Vahl.
492. RHYNCHOSPORA Vahl : R. alba (L.) Vahl.
575. ARENGA ("Areng") Labill. : A. saccharifera Labill. (A. pinnata (Wurmb.) Merr.).
594. CHAMAEDOREA Willd. : C. gracilis (Jacq.) Willd.
670. DESMONCUS Mart. : D. polyacanthos Mart.
708. SYMPOLOCARPUS Salisb. : S. foetidus (L.) Salisb.
723. AMORPHOPHALUS Blume : A. campanulatus (Roxb.) Blume.
739. PHILODENDRON Schott : P. grandifolium (Jacq.) Schott.
748. ZANTEDESCHIA Spreng. : Z. athiopica (L.) Spreng.
779. HELICODICEROS Schott : H. crinitus Schott (H. musciuorus L. f.) Engl.).
784. BIARUM Schott : B. tenuifolium (L.) Schott.
800. LYGINIA R. Br. : L. barbata R. Br.
815. MORMONIA Schott : M. papyracea (L.) Schott.
816. HYPODISCUS Nees : H. aristatus (Thunb.) Nees.
830. PAEPALANTHUS Mart. : P. Lamarckii Kunth.
878. PHAENOMENON Schott : P. grandiflorum (Jacq.) Schott.
904. CYANOTIS D. Don : C. barbata D. Don.
909. DICHORISANDRA Mikan : D. thyrstiflora Mikan.
910. TINANTIA Scheidw. : T. fugax Scheidw.
924. HETERANTHERA Ruiz et Pav. : H. reniformis Ruiz et Pav.
937. LUZULA DC. : L. campestris (L.) DC.
944. NARTHECIUM Huds. : N. ossifragum (L.) Huds.
955. AMIANTHIUM A. Gray : A. muscatoxicum (Walt.) A. Gray.
967. TRICYRTIS Wall. : T. pilosa Wall.
987. SIMETHIS Kunth : S. bicolor (Desf.) Kunth (S. planifolia L. f.) Gren. et Godr.).
992. THYSANOTUS R. Br. : T. junceus (Salisb.) R. Br.
1006. SCHOENOLIRION Durand : S. album Durand.
1007. CHLOROGALUM Kunth : C. pomeridianum (DC.) Kunth.
1018. HOSTA Tratt. : H. japonica Tratt. (H. plantaginea (Lamb.) Aschers.).
1029. HAWORTHIA Duval : H. arachnoidea (L.) Duval.
1046. AGAPANTHUS L'Hérit. : A. umbellatus L'Hérit.
1050. NOTHOSCORDUM Kunth : N. striatum (Jacq.) Kunth (N. bivalve (L.) Britton).
1053. BRODIAEA Smith : B. grandiflora Smith (B. coronaria (Salisb.) Jepson).
1108. CORDYLINE Comm. : C. terminalis (L.) Kunth.
1110. SANSEVIERIA Thunb. : S. thyrsiflora Thunb.
1118. SMILACINA Desf. : S. stellata (L.) Desf.
1129. REINECKEA Kunth : R. carneae (Andr.) Kunth.
1161. LACHNANTHES Elliot : L. tinctoria (Walt.) Elliot.
1175. NERINE Herb. : N. sarniensis (L.) Herb.
1211. URCEOLINA Reichb. : U. urceolata (Ruiz et Pav.) M. L. Green, comb. nov.
1225. TACCA Forst. : T. pinnatifida Forst.
1248. BOBARTIA Salisb. : B. juncea Salisb. (B. spathacea (L.) Ker-Gawl.)
1283. LIBERTIA Spreng. : L. ixioides (Forst.) Spreng.
1284. BELAMCANDA Adans. : B. chinensis (L.) DC.
1289. PATERSONIA R. Br. : P. sericea (Muell.) R. Br.
1292. ELEUThERINE Herb. : E. plicata (Sw.) Klatt (E. bulbosa (Mill.) Urb.).
1315. WATSONIA Mill. : W. Meriana (L.) Mill.
1321. HELICONIA L. : H. Bihai (L.) L.
1360. TAPEINOCILUS Miq. : T. pungens (Teysm. et Binn.) Miq.
1449. PTEROSTYLIS R. Br. : P. curta R. Br.
1494. LISTERIA R. Br. : L. ovata (L.) R. Br.
1534. CALOPOGON R. Br. : C. pulchellus R. Br. (C. tuberosus (L.) Britton, Sterns et Pogg.).
1558. OBERONIA Lindl. : O. iridifolia (Roxb.) Lindl.
1587. STELIS Sw. : S. ophioglossoides (Jacq.) Sw.
1631. CALANTHE R. Br. : C. veratrifolia (Willd.) R. Br.
1648. EULOPHIA R. Br. : E. barbata Spreng. (Serapis capensis L.).
1694. DENDROBIUM Sw. : D. crumenatum Sw.
1697. ERIA Lindl. : E. siellata Lindl.
1705. BULBOPHYLLUM Thou. : B. nutans Thou.
1822. SACCO-LABIUM Blume : S. pusillum Blume.
1882. CARYA Nutt. : C. tomentosa Nutt.
1901. ZELKova Spach : Z. crenata (Desf.) Spach.
1918. **Maclura** Nutt. : *M. aurantiaca* Nutt. (*M. pomifera* (Raf.) Schneider).
1957. **Brosimum** Sw. : *B. Alicastrum* Sw.
1971. **Cecropia** Loefl. : *C. pettata* L.
2023. **Persoonia** Sm. : *P. lanceolata* Andr.
2026. **Isopecgon** R. Br. : *I. anemonifolius* (Salisb.) Knight.
2028. **Sorocephalus** R. Br. : *S. imbricatus* (Thumb.) R. Br.
2035. **Protea** R. Br. : *P. cynaroides* (L.) L.
2037. **Leucadendron** R. Br. : *L. argenteum* (L.) R. Br.
2062. **Telopea** R. Br. : *T. spectiosissima* (Sm.) R. Br.
2063. **Lomatia** R. Br. : *L. silaifolia* (Sm.) R. Br.
2066. **Stenocarpus** R. Br. : *S. Forsteri* R. Br. (*S. umbellatus* (Forst.) Schlechter).
2069. **Dryandra** R. Br. : *D. formosa* R. Br.
2091. **Arceuthobium** M. Bieb. : *A. Oxycedri* (DC.) M. Bieb.
2097. **Exocarpus** Labill. : *E. cupressiformis* Labill.
2103. **Scleropyrum** Arn. : *S. Wallichianum* (Wight et Arn.) Arn.
2124. **Cansiera** Juss. : *C. Rheedii* Gmel.
2180. **Cyritis** L. : *C. Hypocistis* (L.) L.
2194. **Emex** Neck. : *E. spinosa* (L.) Campd.
2202. **Fagopyrum** (Tourn.) Mill. : *F. esculentum* Moench.
2261. **Suaeda** Forsk. : *S. vera* Forsk.
2297. **Chamissoa** H.B.K. : *C. altissima* (Jacq.) H.B.K.
2314. **Pupalia** Juss. : *P. lappacea* (L.) Juss.
2317. **Aerva** Forsk. : *A. tomentosa* Forsk.
2348. **Allionia** L. : *A. incarnata* L.
2407. **Calandrinia** H.B.K. : *C. caulescens* H.B.K.
2455, partim. **Polycarpacea** Lam : *P. teneriffae* Lam. (*P. divaricata* (Ait.) Poir.).
2528. **Eranthis** Salisb. : *E. hyemalis* (L.) Salisb.
2570. **Cocculus** DC. : *C. villosus* (Lam.) DC. (*C. hirsutus* (L.) Diels).
2663. **Calycanthus** L. : *C. floridus* L.
2679. **Guatteria** Ruiz et Pav. : *G. eriopoda* DC.
2680. **Duguetia** A. St.-Hil. : *D. lanceolata* A. St.-Hil.
2717. **Xylopia** L. : *X. muricata* L.
2750. **Myristica** (L.) L.f. : *M. officinalis* L. (*M. fragrans* Houtt.).
2775. **Laurelia** Juss. : *L. aromatic* Juss. (*L. sempervirens* (Ruiz et Pav.) Tul.).
2780. **Persea** Gaertn. f. : *P. gratissima* Gaertn. f.
2790. **Eusideroxylon** Teysm. et Binn. : *E. Zwageri* Teysm. et Binn.
2795. **Litsea** Lam. : *L. chinensis* Lam. (*L. sebifera* Pers.).
3050. **Corydalis** Vent. : *C. sempervirens* Juss. (*L. sempervirens* (Ruiz et Pav.) Tul.).
3095. **Oligomeris** Cambess. : *O. subulata* (Del.) Boiss.
3115. **Suksdoria** A. Gray : *S. violacea* A. Gray.
3260. **Weinmannia** L. : *W. pinnata* L. (*W. hirta* Sw.).
3290. **Lonicetoma** Wikstr. : *L. obtusiflorum* Wikstr. (*L. pentandrum* (Thunb.) M. L. Green, comb. nov.).
3310. **Physocarpus** Maxim. : *P. opulifolius* (L.) Maxim.
3345. **Raphiolepis** Lindl. : *R. indica* (L.) Lindl.
3410. **Pithecellobium** Mart. : *P. unguis-cati* (L.) Willd.
3435. **Calliandra** Bentham : *C. Houstoni* (L'Hérit.) Bentham.
3450. **Desmanthus** Willd. : *D. virgatus* (L.) Willd.
3490. **Copaphera** L. : *C. officinalis* L.
3495. **Crudia** (Schreb.) Willd. : *C. spicata* Willd.
3525. **Brownea** Jacq. : *B. coccinea* Jacq.
3535. **Pteroleobium** R. Br. : *P. lacerans* R. Br.
3561. PELTOPHORUM Walp.: P. Vogelianum Benth. (P. dubium (Spreng.) Taub.)
3574. SWARTZIA Schreb.: S. alata Willd.
3584. MYRTOXYLON L.f.: M. peruiferum L.f.
3621. PODALYRIA Lam.: P. biflora (Retz.) Lam.
3624. OXYLOBIUM Andr.: O. cordifolium Andr.
3673. ARGYROLOBIUM Eckl. et Zeyh.: A. argenteum (Jacq.) Eckl.
et Zeyh.
3693. HYMENOCARPOS Savi: H. circinnata (L.) Savi.
3694. SECURIGERA DC.: S. Coronilla (L.) DC.
3699. TETRAGONOLOBUS Scop.: T. Scandalida Scop. (T. siliquosus (L.) Roth.).
3708. EYSENHARDTIA H.B.K.: E. amorphoides H.B.K.
3710. PETALOSTEMON Michx.: P. candidum (Willd.) Michx.
3722. WISTERIA DC.: W. frutescens (L.) Poir.
3747. ARGYROLOBIUM Eckl. et Zeyh.: A. argenteum (Jacq.) Eckl.
et Zeyh.
3753. CLIANTHUS Banks et Soland.: C. puniceus Banks et Soland.
3767. OXYTROPIS DC.: O. montana (L.) DC.
3792. ORMOCARPUM Beauv.: O. verrucosum Beauv.
3796. SMITHIA Ait.: S. sensitiva Ait.
3800. ADESMA DC.: A. muricata (Jacq.) DC.
3807. DESMODIUM Desv.: D. Scorpiurus (Sw.) Desv.
3810. ALYSICARPUS Neck.: A. bupleurifolius (L.) DC.
3818. DIPTERYX Schreb.: D. odorata Willd.
3858. CENTROSEMA Benth.: C. brasiliianum (L.) Benth.
3860. AMPHICARPÆA Ell.: A. monica (L.) Ell.
3868. KENNEDYA Vent.: K. rubicunda (Schneev.) Vent.
3876. BUTEA Koenig: B. frondosa Roxb. (B. monosperma (Lam.) Kuntze).
3877. MUCUNA Adans.: M. urens (L.) DC.
3891. CANAVALIA DC.: C. rosea (Sw.) DC. (C. obtusifolia auct. plur., an (Lam.) DC.?).
3892. CAJANUS DC.: C. flavus DC. (C. Cajan (L.) Millsp.).
3897. RHYNCHOSIA Lour.: R. volubilis Lour.
3914. PSOPHOCARPUS Neck.: P. tetragonolobus (L.) DC.
3980. BALANITES Delile: B. aegyptiaca (L.) Delile.
4035. CALODENDRUM Thunb.: C. capense (L. f.) Thunb.
4036. Barosma Willd.: B. serratifolia (Curt.) Willd.
4037. Agathosma Willd.: A. villosa (Willd.) Willd.
4040. Spathelia L.: S. simplex L. (1763) (S. sorbifolia L. (1760)).
4041. Todalia Juss.: T. asiatica (L.) Lam.
4042. Acronychia Forst.: A. laevis Forst.
4043. Skimmia Thunb.: S. japonica Thunb.
4044. Muraya Koenig.: M. exotica L.
4045. Atalantia Correa.: A. monophylla (L.) DC.
4046. Aegle Correa.: A. marmelos (L.) Correa.
4047. Samadera Gaertn.: S. indica Gaertn.
4049. Atlanthus Desf.: A. gandulosa Desf.
4050. Picramnia Sw.: P. Antidesma Sw.
4052. Bursera Jacq.: B. gymnifera L.
4053. Commiphora Jacq.: C. madagascariensis Jacq.
4054. Naregamia Wight et Arn.: N. alata Wight et Arn.
4055. Trichilia (P. Br.) L.: T. glabra L.
4056. Trigoniaspermum Miq.: T. hypoleucum Miq.
4057. Vochysia Juss.: V. guianensis (Aubl.) Lam.
4058. Xanthophyllum Roxb.: X. flavescens Roxb.
4059. Securinega Comm.: S. durissima Gmel.
4060. Julocroton Mart.: J. phagedaenicus Mart. (J. triqueter (Lam.) Muell.-Arg.).
4062. Codiaeum Rumph.: C. variegatum (L.) Blume.
4066. Holigarna Buch.-Ham.: H. longifolia Buch.-Ham.
4068. Pyrenacantha Wight.: P. volubilis Wight.
4069. Schleichera Willd.: S. trijuga Willd.
4070. Scutia Comm.: S. indica Brongn. (S. myrtina (Burm. f.) Kurz).
4072. Helinus E. Mey.: H. ovatus E. Mey. (H. scandens (Eckl. et Zeyh.) A. Rich.).
4074. Berrya Roxb.: B. ammomilla Roxb.
4075. Malvastrum A. Gray: M. coccineum (Pursh) A. Gray.
4076. Pavonia Cav.: P. paniculata Cav.
5053. Dombeya Cav.: *D. palmata* Cav.
5080. Pterospermum Schreb.: *P. suberifolium* (L.) Willd.
5091. Cola Schott et Endl.: *C. acuminata* (Beauv.) Schott et Endl.
5113. Ouratea Aubl.: *O. guianensis* Aubl.
5250. Cochlospermum Kunth: *C. Gossypium* (L.) DC.
5254. Cannela (P. Br.) Sw.: *C. alba* Murr. (C. Winterana (L.) Gaertn.)
5271. Hybanthus Jacq.: *H. havanensis* Jacq.
5304. Scopolia Schreb.: *S. pusilla* (Gaertn.) Willd.
5320. Xylosma Forst. f.: *X. orbiculata* (Forst.) Forst. f.
5338. Laetia (Loefl.) L.: *L. apetala* Jacq.
5400. Ancistrocladus Wall.: *A. extensus* Wall.
5411. Mammillaria Haw.: *M. simplex* Haw. (*M. mammillaris* Karst.).
5416. Rhipsalis Gaertn.: *R. cassutha* Gaertn.
5430. Aquilaria Lam.: *A. malaccensis* Lam.
5436. Struthiola L.: *S. virgata* L.
5446. Wikstroemia Endl.: *W. australis* Endl.
5453. Thymelaea Endl.: *T. Bauhinii* Endl. (*Daphne Thymelae* L.) (*T. sanamunda* All.).
5467. Pimelea Banks et Soland.: *P. laevigata* Gaertn.
5471. Shepherdia Nutt: *S. canadensis* (L.) Nutt.
5497. Sonneratia L. f.: *S. acida* L. f.
5505. Careya Roxb.: *C. herbaeac* Roxb.
5506. Barringtonia Forst.: *B. speciosa* Forst.
5510. Gustavia L.: *G. augusta* L.
5525. Carallia Roxb.: *C. lucida* Roxb.
5528. Weihea Spreng.: *W. madagascariensis* Spreng.
5544. Terminalia L.: *T. Catappa* L.
5575. Calyptranthes Sw.: *C. Chytraculia* (L.) Sw.
5588. Metrosideros Banks: *M. scandens* Soland.
5600. Agonis Lindl.: *A. flexuosa* (Willd.) Lindl.
5603. Melaleuca L.: *M. Leucadendron* (L.) L.
5625. Verticordia DC.: *V. Fontanesii* DC. (*V. plumosa* (Desf.) Druce).
5659. Dissotis Benth.: *D. grandiflora* (Sm.) Benth.
5729. Sonerila Roxb.: *S. maculata* Roxb.
5998. Trinia Hoffm.: *T. glaberrima* Hoffm. (*T. glauca* (L.) Dumort.).
7299. SPHACELE Benth.: S. Lindleyi Benth. (S. Salviae (Lindl.) M. L. Green, comb. nov.).
7312. AMARACUS Gleditsch: A. tomentosus Moench (A. Dictamnus (L.) Benth.).
7314. MAJORANA Boehm.: M. hortensis Moench.
7317. PYCNANTHEMUM Michx: P. incanum Michx.
7342. HYPTIS Jacq.: H. capitata Jacq.
7350. PLECTRANTHUS L'Hérit.: P. punctatus (L. f.) L'Hérit.
7377. NICANDRA Adans.: N. physaloides Gaertn.
7388. IOCHROMA Benth.: I. tubulosum Benth. (I. cyaneum (Lindl.) M. L. Green, comb. nov.).
7398. ATHENAEA Sendtn.: A. picta (Mart.) Sendtn.
7400. WITHANIA Pauquy: W. frutescens (L.) Pauquy.
7485. ANARRHINUM Desf.: A. pedatum Desf.
7517. MANULEA L.: M. Cheiranthus (L.) L.
7518. CHAENOSTOMA Benth.: C. aethiopicum (L.) Benth.
7532. LIMNOPHILA R. Br.: L. gratioloides R. Br. (L. indica (L.) Druce).
7534. STEMODIA L.: S. maritima L.
7546. BACOPA Aubl.: B. aquatica Aubl.
7549. MICRANTHEMUM Michx: M. orbiculatum Michx.
7559. ARTANEMA D. Don: A. fimbriatum (Graham) D. Don.
7592. SEYMERIA Pursh: S. tenuifolia Pursh (S. cassinoides (Walt.) Blake).
7632. CORDYLANTHUS Nutt.: C. filifolius Nutt. (C. rigidus (Benth.) Jepson).
7649. RHYNCHOCORYS Griseb.: R. Elephas (L.) Griseb.
7760. COLEA Boj.: C. mauritiana Boj. (C. Colei (Boj. ex Hook.) M. L. Green, comb. nov.).
7766. TOURRETTIA Fougeroux: T. lappacea (L'Hérit.) Willd.
7792. EPIFAGUS Nutt.: E. americana Nutt. (E. virginiana (L.) Bart.).
7810. DIDYMOCARPUS Wall.: D. aromaticus Wall.
7860. ALLOPLECTUS Mart.: A. sparsiflorus Mart.
7900. POLYPOMPHOLYX Lehm.: P. tenella (R. Br.) Lehm.
7908. ELYTRARIA Michx: E. virgata Michx (E. carolinensis (Gmel.) Pers.).
7932. PHAYLOPSIS Willd.: P. parviflora Willd. (P. oppositifolia Wendl.).
8031. DICLIPTERA Juss.: D. chinensis (L.) Juss.
8042. SCHAUERIA Nees: S. calicotricha (Link et Otto) Nees.
8096. ANISOTES Nees: A. trisulcus (Forsk.) Nees.
8097. JACOBINIA Moric.: J. lepida Moric.
8126. **BiKkia** Reinw. : *B. grandiflora* Reinw. (*B. tetrandra* (Forst.) K. Schum.).
8140. **Lucya** DC. : *L. tuberosa* DC. (*L. tetrandra* (L.) K. Schum.).
8204. **Manettia** Mutis : *M. reclinata* L.
8227. **Mitragyna** Korth. : *M. parvifolia* (Forst.) K. Schum.
8241. **Schradera** Vahl : *S. capitata* Vahl.
8250. **Coccocypselum** (Coccosipsilum) Sw. : *C. repens* Sw.
8316. **Duroia** L. f. : *D. eriophila* L. f.
8365. **Timonius** (Rumph.) DC. : *T. Rumphii* DC.
8411. **Cephaléis** Sw. : *C. muscosa* (Jacq.) Sw.
8430. **Paederia** L. : *P. foetida* L.
8445. **Nertera** Banks et Soland. : *N. depressa* Banks et Soland.
8473. **Borreria** G. F. W. Mey. : *B. suaveolens* G. F. Mey.
8530. **Fedia** Gaertn. : *F. incrassata* Moench (*F. Cornucopiae* (L.) Gaertn.).
8535. **Patrina** Juss. : *P. sibirica* (L.) Juss.
8680. **Sphenoclea** Gaertn. : *S. zeylanica* Gaertn.
8716. **Scaphylopa** L. : *S. Lobelia* Murr. (*S. Plumieri* (L.) Vahl).
8751. **Vernonia** Schreb. : *V. noveboracensis* (L.) Willd.
8818. **Mikania** Willd. : *M. scandens* (L.) Willd.
8823. **Brickellia** Ell. : *B. cordifolia* Ell.
8826. **Liatriis** Schreb. : *L. squarrosa* (L.) Michx.
8844. **Chrysopsis** Ell. : *C. mariana* (L.) Ell.
8862. **Pteronia** L. : *P. camphorata* L.
8898. **Callistephus** Cass. : *C. chinensis* (Cass.) Nees.
8919. **Felicia** Cass. : *F. gracilis* Cass.
8939. **Blumea** DC. : *B. balsamifera* (L.) DC.
9039. **Disparago** Gaertn. : *D. ericoides* Gaertn.
9054. **Podolepis** Labill. : *P. rugata* Labill.
9091. **Palenonis** Cass. : *P. spinosa* (L.) Cass.
9101. **Lagasca Cav.** : *L. mollis* Cav.
9147. **Franseria** Cav. : *F. ambrosioides* Cav.
9155. **Zinnia** L. : *Z. peruviana* (L.) L.
9166. **Eclipta** L. : *E. erecta* L. (*E. alba* (L.) Hassk.).
9215. ACTINOMERIS Nutt.: A. squarrosa Nutt. (A. alternifolia (L.) DC).
9222. GUIZOTIA Cass.: G. abyssinica (L. f.) Cass.
9405. GYNURA Cass.: G. auriculata Cass.
9431. URINSIA Gaertn.: U. paradoxa (L.) Gaertn.
9434. GAZANIA Gaertn.: G. rigens (L.) Gaertn.
9438. BERKHEYA Ehrh.: B. fruticosa (L.) Ehrh.
9464. SILYBUM Adans.: S. Marianum (L.) Gaertn.
9466. GALACTITES Moench.: G. tomentosa Moench.
9476. AMBERBOA Less.: A. moschata (Pers.) Less.
9479. CNICUS L.: C. benedictus L.
9490. STIFFTIA Mikan: S. chrysantha Mikan.
9529. CHAPTALIA Vent.: C. tomentosa Vent.
9560. KRIGIA Schreb.: K. virginica (L.) Willd.
9576. STEPHANOMERIA Nutt.: S. minor (Hook.) Nutt.
9592. TARAXACUM Boehm.: T. officinale Weber.
9604. PYRRHOPAPPUS DC.: P. carolinianus (Walt.) Nutt.
IV.—PROPOSAL BY A. S. HITCHCOCK (WASHINGTON) AND M. L. GREEN (KEW).

We have the honour to propose to the International Botanical Congress to be held at Cambridge (England) in August, 1930, that the application of Linnean generic names should be determined by reference to Standard Species to which they are permanently attached, whether as accepted names or as synonyms.

A. S. HITCHCOCK,
Washington.

M. L. GREEN,
Kew.

August, 1929.
Standard-species of Linnean genera of Phanerogamae (1753–54).

A. S. Hitchcock and M. L. Green.

Botanists are now generally agreed that names of natural groups should be applied according to a "type-method" and that each author of a new genus or species should indicate its type-species or type-specimen respectively when he publishes it. This principle is recognized in the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature (ed. 2, 1912), the American Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1907), and the Type-basis Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1921).

Unfortunately many of the botanists of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries did not hold the type-concept of genera: with them a genus was merely an aggregate of such species as agreed with the generic diagnosis. Hence, if a genus described by one of these botanists, and originally including more than one species, is subjected to segregation, it is often difficult to decide which of the resultant portions should retain the generic name, since the original author failed to designate a type. Elaborate provisions for "retrospective typification" of such generic names are contained in the American Code, and a somewhat different set of regulations forms part of the Type-basis Code. The International Rules do not include any provisions for retrospective typification: they provide, however, that if a genus originally contained a type-section or type-species, the generic name should be retained for the group including that section or species, and that, in the absence of such a type, if one of the resultant groups contained a much higher proportion of the species than the other groups, the name should be reserved for it.

Actually three different cases may occur in retrospective typification: (1) where there is no doubt which species the original author had chiefly in mind, when he described the genus; (2) where experts differ as to the species; and (3) where there is nothing to indicate that the original author had any one species more in mind than another. A few examples of each of these categories may be given.

(1) In the case of originally monotypic genera such as Myrsine L. Sp. 196, the original species is of course the type. In many genera containing two or more species one of them was so much better known either to the original author or in previous botanical literature that it is generally accepted as the type. Thus the type of Sambucus L. Sp. 269 is S. nigra L. by general agreement, and the type of Agrimonia L. Sp. 448 is admittedly A. Eupatoria L. In other instances the pre-Linnean history of the generic name may suggest the type, as in Vella L. Sp. 641 (type: V. annua L.); or it may be indicated by a closer agreement with the generic description, as in Erica L. Sp. 352 (type: E. vulgaris L.).
(2) The generic names *Bignonia* L. Sp. 622 and *Nymphaea* L. Sp. 510 are each employed at the present time in two mutually exclusive senses owing to apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion as to their type-species. Many other examples might be cited.

(3) Large Linnean genera such as *Trifolium*, *Geranium*, *Cerastium* present a still more difficult problem, since in many cases there is no species with greater claims to be regarded as the type than are possessed by several others. Dr. N. L. Britton has stated (Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, ii. 47), that the type-species of these three generic names are respectively: *Trifolium pratense* L., *Geranium sylvaticum* L., and *Cerastium arvense* L., but though these seem satisfactory representatives of their respective genera, there is apparently no evidence that Linné had them especially in mind when he described the genera. At least equally strong claims might be made for *Trifolium repens* L., *Geranium tuberosum* L., and *Cerastium viscosum* L.

**Methods of retrospective typification.** It is generally agreed that in an originally monotypic genus, the original species is the type, and that, in an originally di-polytypic genus, a species designated as the type by the author (when he published the generic name) should be accepted as such.

Difficulties arise in originally di-polytypic genera where the author failed to designate a type. Under International Rules, Art. 45, "if the genus contains a section or some other division which, judging by its name or its species is the type or the origin of the group, the name is reserved for that part of it." Under the American Code, Canon 15 (a) "the type is to be selected from a subgenus, section or other list of species originally designated as typical."

Among other criteria for the determination of type-species recognized by the American Code are: (b) a figured species is preferred to an unfigured species in the same work; (c) the application to a genus of a former specific name of one of the included species, designates the type; (d) economic or indigenous species are preferred to non-economic or exotic species; (e) the genera of Linné, Species Plantarum (1753), are typified through the citations given in his Genera Plantarum, ed. 5 (1754).

Additional criteria accepted in the Type-basis Code are: (Art. 6a) doubtful or exceptional species are to be excluded from consideration in selecting the type; (6c) species which definitely disagree with the generic description (provided others agree) are to be excluded from consideration; (7a 1) the type-species is often indicated by closer agreement with the generic description; (7e) 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, especially in Linnean genera, for the historically oldest species; (7f) among species equally eligible, the preference should be given to the first known to have been designated as the type.
It will be observed that the Type-basis Code (A) lays stress on agreement with the original description; (B) recognizes the desirability, where possible, of following general usage; and (C) accepts the species first chosen as type, provided that no other species is more eligible.

While many botanists recognize the validity of some or all of these proposed criteria for typification, there is sometimes difference of opinion as to which of two or more criteria should be regarded as decisive when they indicate different type-species. Hence in order that a set of rules for typification may yield uniform results in the hands of different workers, the relative importance of the various criteria must be definitely fixed.

But it is doubtful whether such a rigid method would yield satisfactory results. The view may be taken that though, generally speaking, one criterion may be more important than another, yet in special cases the relative importance of the two criteria may be reversed; or that the indication afforded by a major criterion may in some cases be more than counterbalanced by that derived from several associated minor criteria.

Even where two botanists follow the same methods in retrospective typification they may nevertheless arrive at different type-species, owing to their putting a different interpretation on the same facts (vide Sprague and Blake, on the type of Bignonia, in Journ. Bot. 1922, 236, 363; 1923, 191).

Hence it seems clear that the only way of obtaining uniformity in the application of such generic names is by accepting an agreed species in each case as a standard. Since this species may or may not be the type of the original author of the genus (supposing that he actually had a type) it is suggested that it should be called the standard-species (vide Kew Bull. 1926, 96).

It is mainly in the Linnean genera that difficulties of typification arise. A few examples may be mentioned: Achyranthes, Atra' Alsine, Arundo, Azalea, Banisteria, Bignonia, Epidendrum, Erica' Erysimum, Glycine, Nymphaea, Rhinanthus, Securidaca' Seraptas, Sisymbrium, Statice, Vella. The type-species (according to the Type-basis Code) of the first 100 genera of Linné, Genera Plantarum, ed. 5 (1754), have been determined by A. S. Hitchcock (Amer. Journ. Bot. 1923, 510); and standard-species for the Linnean genera of Tetradynamia have been suggested by M. L. Green (Kew Bull. 1925, 49, 315). The present paper is a joint attempt by these authors to suggest for each of the generic names published in Linné, Species Plantarum ed. 1 (1753) and Genera Plantarum, ed. 5 (1754), a standard-species which may be acceptable to botanists generally, whether they adhere to the International Rules, the American Code, or the Type-basis Code.

A. S. Hitchcock is responsible for the first 500 genera, and M. L. Green for the remaining 555 genera. The standard-species have
been selected in accordance with the Rules for selection of standard-species, proposed in Kew Bull. 1926, 98.

Each instalment on completion was submitted for criticism to the authors' colleagues at Washington and Kew respectively, and various changes have been made in the light of the comments received. The list is now submitted for the consideration of the International Committee on Nomenclature, appointed at Ithaca in 1926, and of botanists in general. The fact that agreement has been reached as to the most suitable standard-species in all the 1055 genera shows that useful co-operation in nomenclatural questions is possible between adherents of two different Codes, and seems to augur well for the settlement of outstanding difficulties at the International Botanical Congress to be held in 1930.

Although great care has been devoted to the preparation of the list, it cannot be hoped that in every case the most suitable standard-species has been proposed. Criticism and suggestions from monographers and others possessing a special knowledge of individual genera will accordingly be welcome and will be taken into consideration before the list is finally submitted for approval to the International Congress.

The generic names are arranged in the order in which they occur in Linnaeus, Genera Plantarum ed. 5, and are prefixed by the running numbers adopted in that work. References to the places of publication in Sp. Pl. ed. 1 (1753) and Gen. Pl. ed. 5 (1754) are added. The suggested standard-species is then indicated, and reasons are given for its selection.

**GENERAS 1-500.**

(By A. S. Hitchcock)

   *C. indica* L., the first mentioned and best known of the three original species; widely cultivated.

   *A. cardamomum* L., the only one of the original species now retained in the genus (vide Engl. Pflanzenr. Zingib. 238: 1904).

   *C. arabicus* L., the original species.

   *A. racemosa* L., the original species. This calls for special consideration as *A. racemosa* is now generally referred to *Renealmia*. The name *Renealmia* L. f. (1781) has been suggested for conservation against *Alpinia* L. (1753)—vide Sprague, List of Suggested additional Nomina Conservanda (dated Dec. 1926).

   *M. arundinacea* L., the original species.
   C. longa L., one of the two original species, the other being now excluded from the genus.
   K. galanga L., the better known of the two original species.
   T. geniculata L., the original species.
   B. diffusa L., the best known of the five original species.
    S. europaea L., the best known of the three species retained in the genus. One species is now excluded.
    H. vulgaris L., the original species.
    C. hyssopifolium L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus.
    C. palustris L., the original species.
    B. capitatum L., the better known of the two original species.
   By many the two are considered conspecific and are referred to Chenopodium.
    C. arundinacea L., the original species.
    N. arbor-tristis L., the only one of the five original species now retained in the genus.
    J. officinale L., the best known of the five original species, as indicated by the specific name.
    L. vulgare L., the original species.
    P. latifolia L.—The two original species are equally known but P. latifolia is the first of the species cited by Tournefort from whom Linné took the generic name.
    O. europaea L., the first of the two original species and an important agricultural plant.
    C. virginicus L. the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, and the original type of Chionanthus (in Hort. Cliff.).
   *S. vulgaris* L., the better known of the two original species as indicated by the specific name.

   *E. capense* L., the original species.

   *C. lutetiana* L., the first and the more common of the two original species.

   *V. officinalis* L., the best known of the 27 original species, as indicated by the specific name.

   *J. hyssopifolia* L., the best known of the four species now retained in the genus. There are 11 original species.

   *G. officinalis* L., the best known of the four original species as indicated by the specific name. One species is now excluded from the genus.

   *P. vulgaris* L., the best known of the four original species, as indicated by the specific name.

   *U. vulgaris* L., the best known of the seven original species, as indicated by the specific name.

   *V. officinalis* L., the best known of the 14 original species as indicated by the specific name and by its being a Swedish species. Nine species are now excluded from the genus.

   *L. europaeus* L., the European species. The only other species is from Virginia.

   *A. coerulae* L., the original species.

   *Z. capitata* L., the first species. The three original species are still retained in the genus. The first two, *Z. capitata* and *Z. tenuior*, are about equally known.

   *M. fistulosa* L., the best known of the four species retained in the genus, and the basis of the original description of the genus (Gen. Pl., 1737). One is now excluded. All are North American.

   *R. officinalis* L., the original species.
   *S. officinalis* L., the best known species, as indicated by the specific name. There are 27 original species all usually still retained in the genus.

   *D. americana* L., the original species.

   *C. canadensis* L., the original species.

   *M. persica* L., the original species.

   *A. odoratum* L., the best known of the three original species. One species, *A. indicum*, is now excluded from the genus.

   *B. tenuifolia* L., the original species.

   *P. nigrum* L., a well known economic species. There are 17 original species, 8 of which are still retained in the genus.

   *V. officinalis* L., the best known species as indicated by the specific name. Of the 16 species, 9 are still retained in the genus.

   *H. americana* L., the original species.

   *O. zeylanica* L., the original species.

   *T. indica* L., the original species.

   *C. tricoccon* L., the original species.

   *M. pendula* L., the original species.

   *O. hispanica* L., the original species.

   *L. hispanica* L., the original species.

   *P. arvense* L., the original species.

   *C. filiformis* L., the original species.

   *C. sativus* L., one of the two original species. The other, *C. Bulbocodium*, is now referred to *Romulea*.
   *I. polystachya* L.—The two original species are now referred to other genera, *I. africana* to *Aristea*, *I. chinensis* to *Belamcanda*. To retain the genus in its present significance *I. polystachya* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1: 51. 1762, may be selected as the standard species, conserving *Ixia* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2 and rejecting *Ixia* of the first edition.

   *G. communis* L.—Of the six original species, three are now retained in the genus. Of these three, *G. communis* was the best known to Linné as indicated by the specific name. Of the two species cultivated in the Hort. Cliff. *G. communis* was from Europe and *G. angustus* from Africa.

   *A. Cunonia* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus. The other is *A. ringens*.

   *I. germanica* L.—All the original 18 species are still retained in the genus. *I. germanica* was probably the best known.

   *C. communis* L.—Of the nine original species three are now referred to other genera. The name *Commelina* is taken from Plumier, hence an American species may be chosen. The specific name *communis* would indicate that species as the standard-species.

   *X. indica* L., the original species.

   *S. nigricans* L.—Of the nine original species only two, *S. nigricans* and *S. ferruginea* are now retained in the genus. Of these two *S. nigricans* was better known to Linné as it was described in his Flora Suecica.

   *C. esculentus* L.—All but two of the 15 original species are still retained in the genus as broadly conceived. Since some authors divide the genus the standard species should be chosen from the group *Eucyperus*. The name was taken from Micheli and Tournefort, each of whom includes *C. esculentus*. *C. esculentus* is as well known as any of the species, occurs in Europe, and preserves the application to the group *Eucyperus*.

   *S. sylvaticus* L.—There are 24 original species. About 10 are still retained in the genus. Linné has four groups, one of which has terete stems and an inflorescence of many spikelets. The name is taken from Micheli and Tournefort both of whom define the genus as having terete stems and many spikelets. *S. lacustris* is a common element and well known to Linné. However, Palla
(Engl. Jahrb. x. 296: 1888) restricted *Scirpus* to a small group including *S. sylvaticus* L., and placed *S. lacustris* in a separate genus *Schoenoplectus* (Reichb.) Palla. As the name *Schoenoplectus* has been conserved, it might be advisable to choose *S. sylvaticus* as the standard-species.

   *E. vaginatum* L. The three original species are all retained in the genus. Two are Scandinavian, well known to Linné, and one is American. The first of the Scandinavian species is selected.

64. *Lygeum* [Loefl. ex] L. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 27; et Addenda post indicem; Cent. Pl. i. 4 (1755).
   *L. spartem* L., the original species. This genus does not occur in the Species Plantarum, ed. 1.

   *N. stricta* L., the only one of the four original species now retained in the genus.

   *B. indica* L., the original species.

   *C. cucullatum* L., the original species.

   *S. officinarum* L., the better known of the two original species, being a widely cultivated economic plant.

   *P. canariensis* L.—Of the five original species two are now retained in the genus, *P. canariensis* and *P. arundinacea*, both well known. The first is the historically older. The second is sometimes distinguished under the name *Digraphis*.

   *P. miliaceum* L.—There are 20 original species, of which 11 are now, by many botanists, referred to other genera. *P. miliaceum* is a well-known cultivated species.

   *P. pratense* L.—Three of the four original species are still retained in the genus. *P. pratense* is a well-known economic species.

   *A. pratensis* L.—Two of the four original species are still retained in the genus. These two were equally known to Linné, but the first is chosen because it is cultivated. The other is *A. geniculatus*.

   *M. effusum* L., the first of the two original species, being a Swedish plant.
   *A. stolonifera* L.—There are 12 original species, arranged in two groups *Aristatae* and *Muticae*. Since the description of the genus includes awned lemmas and the presence of a palea, the type-species would be among the *Aristatae*. Because of the historical development it is better to choose the standard-species from the *Muticae*. Only two of these are still retained in the genus (*A. alba* being uncertain). Of these, *A. stolonifera* and *A. capillaris*, the first is selected as it is a well-known economic species.

   *A. praecox* L.—The type-species would be one of the first four as those were included by Linné in *Aira* in the Flora Lapponica. However, *A. caespitosa* and its allies were removed as *Deschampsia*, and other species were segregated leaving *A. praecox* and *A. caryophyllea*. The first may be selected as the standard-species.

   *M. nutans* L.—The three original species are still retained in the genus. The generic name was first used by Linné in the Flora Lapponica, with one species, afterwards named *M. nutans*.

   *P. pratensis* L.—There are 17 original species, eight of which are still retained in the genus. *P. pratensis* is chosen as the standard-species because it is an important economic species and was one of the species described under *Poa* in the Flora Lapponica.

78. **Briza** L. Sp. Pl. 72; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 32.
   *B. media* L.—Three of the four original species are now retained in the genus. *B. media* was included in the Flora Suecica.

   *U. paniculata* L.—The one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being referred to *Distichlis*.

   *D. glomerata* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being referred to *Spartina*.

   *C. cristatus* L.—Of the nine original species, two are now retained in the genus, *C. cristatus* and *C. echinatus*. The first is an economic species and was included in the Flora Suecica.

82. **Festuca** L. Sp. Pl. 72; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 33.
   *F. ovina* L.—Of the 11 original species eight are retained in the genus. *F. ovina* is the first of these that is economic and included in the Flora Suecica.

   *B. sterilis* L.—The type-species of *Bromus* is technically *B. secalinus*, but as shown by Stapf in Kew Bull. 1928, 209, the generic name *Bromus* and the sectional name *Eubromus* have been generally associated with the *B. sterilis* group. Hence in order to preserve
continuity of usage it seems desirable to accept *B. sterilis* as the standard-species.

84. **Stipa** L. Sp. Pl. 78; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 34.

*S. pennata* L.—The three original species are now retained in the genus. *S. pennata* is the first of the European species described by Linné.

85. **Avena** L. Sp. Pl. 79; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 34.

*A. sativa* L.—Three of the 10 original species are now retained in the genus. The reference in the Genera Plantarum is to Tournefort where *A. sativa* is figured. This well-known cultivated species is the type of the genus.

86. **Lagurus** L. Sp. Pl. 81; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 34.

*L. ovatus* L., the original species.


*A. Donax* L., the only one of the six original species now retained in the genus, as generally defined. This is also the species referred to by Scheuchzer cited in the Genera Plantarum.

88. **Aristida** L. Sp. Pl. 82; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 35.

*A. adscensionis* L., the original species.

89. **Apluda** L. Sp. Pl. 82; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 35.

*A. mutica* L., the original species. This is the valid name for the species described by Hackel as *A. varia*.


*L. perenne* L., the first of the two original species, is an economic species. The other is *L. temulentum*.


*E. sibiricus* L.—The five original species are all retained in the genus. The first use of the name *Elymus* by Linné was in the Hortus Upsaliensis where two species are described. *E. sibiricus* is the first of the species in the Species Plantarum that was described in the Hortus Upsaliensis. The other is *E. virginicus*.

92. **Secale** L. Sp. Pl. 84; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 36.

*S. cereale* L., a well-known cultivated species. Two of the four original species, *S. villosum* and *S. orientale*, are now referred to other genera. The fourth species is *S. creticum*.

93. **Hordeum** L. Sp. Pl. 84; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 37.

*H. vulgare* L.—There are six original species, all now retained in the genus. The citation in the Genera Plantarum, Tournefort’s plate 295, refers to *H. vulgare*, a common cultivated species, which is the type. Three other of the original species, *H. hexastichon*, *H. distichon*, and *H. zeocriton*, are usually considered races of *H. vulgare*.


*T. aestivum* L.—There are seven original species, five of which are in his group “annua.” The two species of the group “perennia”
are now referred to Agropyron. The citation in the Genera Plantarum is to Tournefort's figures 292 and 293 which represent, the first, beardless wheat, and the second, bearded wheat. *T. aestivum*, being the first of these species in the Species Plantarum is selected as the standard-species. Neither *T. aestivum* nor *T. hybemum* came into general use and our common wheat is now known as *T. vulgare* Vill. or, less commonly, as *T. sativum* Lam. Would it not be well arbitrarily to conserve *T. vulgar* & ?

   *E. decangulare* L., the type. The generic name is taken from Gronovius and the species there described is named by Linné *E. decangulare*. There are three other original species, all from India and all now retained in the genus.

   *M. fontana* L., the original species.

   *P. palustris* L., the original species.

   *H. umbellatum* L., the historically oldest of the four original species. Two of the species are now referred to other genera and a third is uncertain.

   *M. verticillata* L., the best known and historically oldest of the four original species. One, *M. tetraphylla*, is not now included. *M. verticillata* was cultivated in the Hortus Upsaliensis.

    *M. hispanica* L.—In the original issue (See *Journ. Bot. Brit. & For.* 34: 359. 1896) of the Species Plantarum there was but one species of *Minuartia, M. hispanica*. In a later and commonly cited issue the leaf containing pages 89 and 90 was replaced. In this issue there are three species of *Minuartia*, the first of which, *M. dichotoma*, appears to be the equivalent of *M. hispanica*. The photographed copy of Linn. Sp. Pl. was taken from the original issue.

    *Q. hispanica* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being *Q. canadensis*.
    This genus in the Species Plantarum occurs on the same leaf as *Minuartia*. In the original issue the spelling is *Guerezia* and the text begins on page 89. The same two species are described.

    *L. minor* L., the first of the two original species, which appear to be equally eligible as standard-species. The other is *L. major*.

    *L. Lepidocarpodendron* L.—There are 13 species described none
of which is now included in the genus as usually accepted. In the Genera Plantarum the name is based on *Lepidocarpodendron* Boerh. and *Hypophyllocarpodendron* Boerh. Linné adopts both as specific names. The first may be considered the type. *Leucadendron* L. Sp. Pl. is rejected in the list of Nomina Conservanda, the name conserved being *Leucadendron* R. Br., 1810 (Protea L. 1753).


*P. argentea* L.—There are two species described both now accepted under *Leucadendron*. The first may be regarded as the type, being included in the Hortus Cliffortianus. In the list of Nomina Conservanda *Protea* R. Br., 1810, is conserved against *Leucadendron* L. 1753. *Leucadendron* and *Protea*, as accepted now, are reversed from their application in the Species Plantarum.


*G. vulgaris* L.—The seven original species are all now retained in the genus. *G. vulgaris* is the best known as indicated by the specific name. It is a Swedish plant.


*D. fullonum* L., the best known of the three original species, all still retained in the genus.


*S. Columbaria* L.—There are 18 original species about a third of which have been transferred to other genera. Three of the original were Swedish species, *S. succisa*, *S. arvensis* and *S. Columbaria*. The name is taken from Tournefort who based the genus chiefly on *S. arvensis*, but that species and *S. succisa* are now transferred to the genera *Knautia* and *Succisa* respectively. Hence, *S. columbaria* is suggested as standard-species.


*K. orientalis* L., the original species.


*H. auricularia* L., the best known of the three original species.


*S. tenuior* L.—There are three original species. *S. verticillata* has been referred to *Borreria*. Of the other two, *S. tenuior* is the better known. The third species is *S. hispida*.


*S. arvensis* L., the only one of the three original species now retained in the genus.
*A. odorata* L.—Of the six original species, one has been removed. Of the remaining five *A. odorata* and *A. tinctoria* are Swedish plants. The first of these may be accepted as the standard-species.  
*D. virginiana* L., the original species.  
*K. zeylanica* L., the original species.  
*H. coerulea* L., the better known of the two original species, both of which are retained in the genus. The other species is *H. purpurea*.  
*G. Mollugo* L., the type species. There are 20 species described by Linné. The name in the Genera Plantarum is taken from Tournefort which refers to the species named *G. Mollugo* by Linné.  
118. **Crucianella** L. Sp. Pl. 108; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 47.  
*C. latifolia* L.—Four original species. The name cited in the Genera Plantarum is *Rubeola* Tournefort. The first species mentioned by Tournefort under *Rubeola* is *C. latifolia*.  
*R. tinctorum* L., the better known of the two original species, and an economic species, the other being *R. peregrina*.  
120. **Siphonanthus** L. Sp. Pl. 109; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 47.  
*S. indicus* L., the original species. The genus is now usually included in *Clerodendron*.  
*C. spinosa* L., the original species.  
*I. coccinea* L., the better known of the two original species. The other is *I. alba*.  
*S. parasitica* L., the original species. The genus is now usually referred to *Loranthus*.  
*P. indica* L., the original species.  
*A. officinalis* L., the original species.  
*M. repens* L., the original species.  
*C. americana* L., the original species.  
*P. procumbbens* L., the original species.

*P. mucronata* L., the best known of the three original species, the two others being *P. sarcocolla* (usually referred to *P. fuca*ta L., a later species) and *P. squamosa*.


*B. ericoides* L., the original species.


*B. americana* L., the original species.


*E. sessile* L., the better known of the two original species, and mentioned in the Flora Zeylanica. The other is *E. pedunculatum*.


*P. major* L., one of the commonest and best known of the sixteen original species. The reference in the Genera Plantarum is to Tournefort 48 which is *P. major*.


*S. dulcis* L., the original species.


*C. minimus* L., the original species.


*S. officinalis* L., the better known of the two original species. The other is *S. canadensis*. The genus is by some united with *Poterium*.


*C. vitiginea* L., the original species.


*E. alpinum* L., the original species.


*C. mas* L., one of the best known of the five original species and the one figured by Tournefort who is cited in the Genera Plantarum.


*T. tomentosa* L., the original species. The genus is now usually referred to *Callicarpa* L.


*P. trifoliata* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus. The other is *P. viscosa*.


*L. alternifolia* L., the better known of the two original species. The other is *L. perennis*.


*O. corymbosa* L.—In the Genera Plantarum, Plumier is cited. This citation refers to *O. corymbosa*. There are four original species, all retained in the genus. Two are from India, one from Virginia and the type-species from tropical America.
   A. latifolia L., the best known of the three original species. The others are A. ramosior and A. baccifera. A latifolia is included in Hortus Cliffortianus and Hortus Upsaliensis.

   I. palustris L., the original species. The genus is now usually referred to Ludwigia L.

146. Trapa L. Sp. Pl. 120; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 56.
   T. natans L., the original species.

   D. contrajerva L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus. The other is D. caulescens.

   E. angustifolia L., the better known of the two original species. Cultivated at Hortus Upsaliensis. The other species is E. latifolia.

   B. stellatifolium L., the original species.

   R. humilis L., the original species.

   S. persica L., the original species.

   C. monspeliaca L.—One species, C. acuta, has been referred to another genus. Of the other two of the original species, C. monspeliaca is the better known. This is also the species cited in the Genera Plantarum as Camphorata Tourn.

   A. vulgaris L., the best known of the three original species.

   A. arvensis L., the original species. The genus is now usually included in Alchemilla.

   H. virginiana L., the original species.

   C. europaea L., the better known of the two original species. This also is the species cited in the Genera Plantarum from Tournefort.

   H. procumbens L.—There are three original species. The reference in the Genera Plantarum is to Tournefort 115 which is H. procumbens. This is also probably the best known species.

   I. Aquifolium L, the best known of the five original species
and one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum. Two species are now excluded from the genus.

   *C. procumbens* L., the original species.

   *P. natans* L.—There are twelve original species, all European, and most of them well known to Linné. *P. natans* is the first species described in the Species Plantarum and is the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Tournefort 103).

   *R. maritima* L., the original species.

   *S. procumbens* L., the only one of the three original species now retained in the genus, the others being *S. erecta* and *S. virginica*.

   *T. muscosa* L.—There are three original species, one of which, *T. rubra*, is now excluded from the genus. In the Genera Plantarum, the reference is to Micheli which is *T. muscosa*. The first species, *T. aquatica*, is a Swedish plant but was known as *Crassula*. *T. muscosa* is European but not Swedish.

   *H. europaeum* L., the best known of the five original species and the one referred to in the Genera Plantarum (Tournefort 57).

   *M. scorpioides* L., the best known of the four original species, and the only one now retained in the genus.

   *L. officinale* L., the best known of the six original species and the one cited in the Genera Plantarum from Tournefort. *L. virginianum* and *L. tinctorium* are now excluded from the genus.

   *A. officinalis* L., the best known of the six original species. *A. orientalis* and *A. virginiana* are not now included in the genus.

   *C. officinale* L., the best known of the three original species now included in the genus, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Tournefort 57). Three of the original species are now excluded from the genus.

   *P. officinalis* L., the best known of the five original species and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Tournefort 55). The last three species, the second section of Linné, are now included in *Mertensia*. 
   *S. officinale* L., the best known of the three original species and
   the one referred to in citation in the Genera Plantarum (Tournefort
   56).

   *C. major* L., the best known of the four original species.
   Included in Hortus Cliffortianus and Hortus Upsaliensis. *C.
   echioides* is now excluded from the genus.

   *B. officinalis* L., the better known of the two original species now
   retained in the genus and the one referred to in the citation in the
   Genera Plantarum (Tournefort 53). *B. indica* and *B. africana*
   are now excluded from the genus.

   *A. proculbens* L., the original species.

   *L. arvensis* L., the best known of the three species now retained
   in the genus. Three species are now excluded.

175. **Echium** L. Sp. Pl. 139; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 68.
   *E. vulgare* L., the best known of the four species now retained
   in the genus. The only Swedish species. Two species are now
   excluded from the genus, *E. fruticosum* and *E. orientale*.

   *T. volubilis* L.—Two of the seven original species are now
   excluded from the genus (*T. serrata*, *T. humilis*). *T. volubilis*
   was the species best known to Linné.

   *D. lapponica* L., the better known of the two original species.
   This is also the species described in the Flora Lapponica from which
   the generic name is taken. The other species, *D. helvetica*, is now
   excluded from the genus.

   *A. alpina* L., the original species.

   *A. septentrionalis* L., the best known of the six original species.
   In Flora Lapponica and Flora Suecica. The citation in the Genera
   Plantarum is to Tournefort 46 which is *A. maxima*.

   *P. veris* L., the best known of the seven original species.

   *C. Matthioli* L., the better known of the two original species.
   The other, *C. Gmelini*, is usually referred to **Androsace**.

182. **Soldanella** L. Sp. Pl. 144; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 70.
   *S. alpina* L., the original species.
D. Meadia L., the original species.

C. europaeum L., the better known of the two original species.  
The other is C. indicum.

M. trifoliata L., the only one of the three original species now  
included in the genus. The others are M. nymphoides and M.  
indica.

H. palustris L., the original species.

H. virginianum L., the original species.

L. vulgaris L., the best known of the eleven original species.  
Three species are now excluded.

A. arvensis L., the best known of the four original species.

T. americana L., the original species.

P. americana L., the original species.

S. Anthelmia L., the original species.

O. Mungos L., the one of the two original species now retained  
in the genus. The other is O. mitreola.

R. mitis L.—There are two species described, R. mitis and R.  
aculeata. The first was known to Linné through several authors  
including Plukenet and Sloane, and was included in the Hortus  
Cliffortianus. The second species was little known to him. Later  
the name R. aculeata came into general use to include both species.

A. indica L.—There are 5 original species. Rehder has shown  
that A. procumbens is the type of the genus but this species is usually  
now referred to Loiseleuria. A. lapponica is a Swedish plant but  
is not now included in Azalea when that genus is distinguished from  
Rhododendron. A. indica preserves the application of the name  
Azalea.

P. europaea L., the better known of the two original species and  
the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Tourne-  
fort 58). The other species is P. zeylanica.  

(2946.)

*P. glaberrima* L.—There are nine original species, all retained in the genus and all American except *P. sibirica*.

The reference in the Genera Plantarum is to *Lychnidea* Dill. Elth. 166. This citation is given by Linné under *P. glaberrima*. This is also the only species included in the Hortus Cliffortianus.


*C. arvensis* L.—There are 32 original species. The reference in the Genera Plantarum is to Tournefort 17 (by error 77) which is *C. septum*, but as this is the type of *Calystegia* (*Volvulus*) which is sometimes regarded as an independent genus, it is unsuitable as a standard. *C. arvensis* is chosen because it is a Swedish species well known to Linné, and will retain the generic name as now applied.

199. **Ipomoea** L. Sp. Pl. 159; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 76.

*I. pes-tigridis* L.—The historic type of *Ipomoea* is *I. Quamoclit* L. (*Quamoclit* Clus.) Linné regarded *Quamoclit* as a barbarous name, and replaced it by *Ipomoea* (Hort. Cliff. 66). As *I. Quamoclit* belongs to *Quamoclit* Moench, which is frequently regarded as generically distinct from *Ipomoea*, it seems desirable to follow House (in Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. xviii. 181: 1908) in accepting *I. pes-tigridis* as a standard for the name *Ipomoea*.

An objection which might be raised to *I. pes-tigridis* is that although it was included in *Ipomoea* by Choisy it was assigned to the genus *Pharbitis* Choisy by Peter (Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. iv. Abt. 3A, 32 : 1891). But *Pharbitis* is not recognized as an independent genus either by Hallier (Engl. Jahrb. xvi. 553 : 1893) or by House (l.c.), nor do these authors agree with Peter’s delimitation of *Pharbitis*, which they treat as a section. Hallier regards the section *Pharbitis* as the most central section of *Ipomoea*; and, furthermore, *Pharbitis* includes the commonest cultivated ornamental-flowered species of *Ipomoea* (Morning Glory), e.g., *I. purpurea*, Lam. *I. hederacea* Jacq., *I. Nil* Roth and *I. Learii* Paxt. Hence *I. pes-tigridis* seems a suitable standard-species. It is accepted as the type by Britton (Britton and Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, iii. 43: 1913).

Of the 17 original species of *Ipomoea* only 8 were retained in *Ipomoea* by Choisy (DC. Prodr. ix. 348). Of these eight, *I. tuberosa* is now assigned to the genus *Operculina* and *I. tamnifolia* to *Thyella*. There remain *I. pes-tigridis* and the closely related *I. hepaticaefolia* (both belonging to Sect. *Pharbitis*), and *I. carolina*, *I. campanulata*, *I. lacunosa* and *I. triloba* (all belonging to Sect. *Batatas*). If it is preferred to select a standard representing the latter Section, *I. triloba* L. would perhaps be the most suitable.


*P. coeruleum* L., the only one of the three original species now retained in the genus.

*C. latifolia* L.—There are 34 original species. The reference in the *Genera Plantarum* is Tournefort 37 which is *C. latifolia*. As this is a common and well-known species, a Swedish species, and one still retained in the genus it may well serve as the standard-species.


*R. ciliata* L., the better known of the two original species. The other is *R. reticulata*.


*P. spicatum* L., a well-known species. There are six original species all still retained in the genus. The reference in the *Genera Plantarum* is *Rapunculus* Tourn. 38, which is *P. spicatum*.


*T. caeruleum* L., the original species.


*S. valerandi* L., the original species, to which a variety *africanus* is attached.


*R. americana* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus. The other is *R. asiatica*.


*B. aspera* L., the original species.


*C. officinalis* L., the original species.


*C. arabica* L., the original species.


*L. Caprifolium* L.—There are 15 original species. Linné divides the genus into 3 groups. All of the third group, species with erect stems and many-flowered peduncles, are now excluded. The other 9 species are still retained in the genus. The references in the *Genera Plantarum* are to *Caprifolium* Tourn. 378, *Periclymenum* Tourn. 378, *Chamaecerasus* Tourn. 379, *Xylosteum* Tourn. 379, and *Symphoricarpos*. Linné has somewhat shifted the application of Tournefort’s names but it would seem best to take Tournefort’s genus *Caprifolium* as the group from which to select the standard-species. *Caprifolium* is still retained as a section of *Lonicera*. The use of the old generic name by Linné as a species would indicate *L. Caprifolium* as the standard-species. *Periclymenum* is also used as a specific name by Linné, but *L. Periclymenum* L. is not the *Periclymenum* of Tournefort.


*T. perfoliatum* L.—There are two original species, *T. perfoliatum* and *T. angustifolium*. The reference in the *Genera Plantarum* is *Triosteospernum* Dill. which is *T. perfoliatum*.

(2946.)
M. Royoc L.—There are three original species, M. umbellata, M. citrifolia, both from India, and M. Royoc from tropical America. The citations in the Genera Plantarum, one of which is Royoc Plum., refer to the last.

C. erectus L., the better known of the two original species. The other, C. procumbens, is usually included in C. erectus.

M. frondosa L., the original species.

M. Jalapa L., the original species.

C. monspeliensis L., the original species.

V. Thapsus L., the best known of the 10 original species, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Tournefort 61).

D. Stramonium L., the best known of the three original species, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Stramonum Tourn. 43, 44).

H. niger L., the best known of the five original species, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Hyoscyamus Tourn. 42).

N. tabacum L., the well-known economic species, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Nicotiana Tourn. 41). There are 4 original species.

M. officinarum L., the original species.

A. Belladonna L., the best known of the three original species, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Belladonna Tourn. 13).

P. Akekengi L., a well-known species, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Alkekengi Tourn. 64). There are 9 original species.

S. nigrum L., the best known of the species now retained in the genus, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Solanum Tourn. 62). There are 23 original species of which several are now included in other genera.
225. **Capsicum** L. Sp. Pl. 188; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 86.
   *C. annuum* L., the better known of the two original species, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Capsicum* Tourn. 66). The other is *C. frutescens*.

   *S. Nux-vomica* L., a well-known economic plant. The other original species is *S. colubrina*.

   *C. linoides* L., the best known of the seven original species, four of which are now excluded from the genus.

   *C. sebestena* L.—Linné adopted the name *Cordia* from Plumier, and according to Urban (Fedde, Repert. Beih. v. 119: 1920; Symb. Antill. 575: 1921), *Cordia* Plum. is *C. sebestena* L., although Linné doubtfully referred Plumier's plant to *C. glabra* L. *C. sebestena* L. is a well-known and widely distributed species belonging to the section Sebestenoides.

   *G. americana* L.—The genus does not occur in the first edition of the Species Plantarum, but first appears in the tenth edition of the Systema where one species is mentioned (*G. americana* L.).

   *B. americana* L., the original species.

   *C. nocturnum* L., the first of the two original species. The other is *C. diurnum*.

   *L. afrum* L.—There are three original species. The reference in the Genera Plantarum is *Jasminoides* Niss. A. G. 1711. This species is *L. afrum*. The two other species are *L. barbarum* and *L. europaeum*.

   *C. Cainito* L., the original species.

   *S. inerme* L.—There are two original species, *S. inerme* and *S. spinosum*. The reference in the Genera Plantarum is *Sideroxylum* Dill. Elth. 265 which is *S. inerme*.

   *R. catharticus* L.—There are 11 original species. The third section, 7 species, is now excluded from the genus. Of the remaining four, *R. catharticus* is a medicinal plant and is the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Rhamnus* Tourn. 366).
   *P. ericoides* L., the one of the three original species to which Linné had earlier applied the name *Phylica* (Hort. Cliff. 70). The other species are *P. plumosa* and *P. buxifolia*.

   *C. americanus* L., the only one of the three original species now included in the genus. The others are *C. asiaticus* and *C. africana*.

   *M. africana* L., the original species.

   *C. scandens* L.—There are five original species. The reference in the Genera Plantarum is *Euonymoides* Isnard which includes the first two species, *C. bullatus* and *C. scandens*. These are now usually united under *C. scandens*.

240. **Evonymus** L. Sp. Pl. 197; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 91 (*Euonymus*).
   *E. europaeus* L., the better known of the two original species, being a Swedish plant, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Euonymus* Tourn. 388). The other is *E. americanus*.

   *D. oppositifolia* L.—There are seven original species, four of which are now retained in the genus. The first three were mentioned by Linné under *Diosma* in the Hortus Cliffortianus. The other is *D. ericoides*. The first three are by many united under the first, *D. oppositifolia*, the other two being *D. hirsuta* and *D. rubra*.

   *B. nodiflora* L., the better known of the two original species now retained in the genus. The other is *B. ciliata*. Four species are now excluded from the genus.

   *I. virginica* L., the original species.

244. **Galax** L. Sp. Pl. 200; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 93.
   *G. aphylla* L., the original species.

   *M. indica* L., the original species.

   *C. americana* L., the original species.

   *R. rubrum* L.—There are eight original species in two sections which correspond to *Ribesium* Dill. and *Grossularia* Tourn. The standard-species should be chosen from the first section of three species. Of these *R. rubrum* is the first and is commonly cultivated. The other two are *R. alpinum* and *R. nigrum*. 
G. scandens L., the original species.
H. Helix L., the one of the two original species now included in
the genus, the other being H. quinquefolia, which is now referred
to Parthenocissus (Vitaceae).
V. vinifera L., the well known economic species. There are
seven original species.
L. cuminoides L., the original species.
S. erecta L., the original species.
C. virginica L.—There are two original species, C. virginica
and C. sibirica. The generic name is taken from Gronovius who
described the first.
A. aspera L., the only one of the five original species now
retained in the genus. The citation (Achyracantha Dill.) in the
Genera Plantarum refers to A. repens.
C. argentea L.—There are five original species two of which are
now excluded from the genus. The first two, C. argentea and C.
cristata are usually considered the same, the latter being a cultivated
form. The third species, C. paniculata, was from America, while
the other two, though exotic, were cultivated at the Hortus
Cliffortianus.
I. verticillatum L., the only one of the five original species now
retained in the genus.
G. maritima L., the original species.
T. alpinum L.—There are four original species, one, T. umbel-
latum, being now excluded. The first two, T. Linophyllon and
T. alpinum, are European. The first of these has been divided and
distributed among others. The second belongs to the Section
Euthesium and is a well known European plant.
R. tetraphylla L., the original species.
C. Manghas L., the only one of the three original species now
retained in the genus. The others are C. Ahouaj and C. Thevetia.

V. minor L., the better known of the two original species, the other being V. major. V. minor was included in the Hortus Cliffortianus and Hortus Upsaliensis where the generic name Vinca was applied.


N. Oleander L., the best known of the three original species and the only one now retained in the genus.


P. rubra L., the best known of the three original species and the one figured by Tournefort (pl. 439) cited in the Genera Plantarum.


C. latifolia L., the better known of the two original species and included in the Hortus Cliffortianus. The other is C. angustifolia.


T. citrifolia L., the best known of the three original species, and included in the Hortus Cliffortianus.


C. candelabrum L., the better known of the two original species, being figured in Rheede’s Hortus Malabaricus. The other is C. biflora.


P. graeca L.—There are four original species, one of which is now excluded from the genus. The first two were called Periploca by Linné in earlier works. The first, P. graeca, is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Periploca Tournef. 22).


C. acutum L.—Of the five original species two are now retained in the genus, C. acutum and C. monspeliacum. These are equally eligible but the second is often included in the first.


A. androsaemifolium L.—Of the five original species, one is now excluded from the genus. Three of the others were included in the Hortus Cliffortianus. The first of these may serve as the standard-species. In Sp. Pl. ed. 1, Linné called it Apocynum foliis Androsaemii. He published the name A. androsaemifolium in Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 946 (1759).


A. syriaca L.—Of the 18 original species, about 6 are now excluded from the genus. A. syriaca, the first of those remaining, will serve as a standard-species as it represents the Section Euasclepia as now recognized.
   
   *S. variigata* L., the first of the two original species, the other being *S. hirsuta*. They appear to be equally eligible, though the first was somewhat better known.

   
   *H. glabra* L., the best known of the three original species and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Herniaria* Tournef. 288).

   
   *C. album* L.—There are 22 original species, about six of which are now referred to other genera. *C. rubrum* is a common Swedish species and is the one referred to in the Genera Plantarum (*Chenopodium* Tournef. 288), but it has been referred to *Blitum*, which is sometimes regarded as an independent genus, and it would therefore not be suitable as a standard-species. *C. album* is chosen as being a common and widely dispersed species belonging to the subgenus *Euchenopodium*.

   
   *B. vulgaris* L., the original species to which are attached several varieties.

   
   *S. Kali* L., the best known of the five original species, being included in the Flora Suecica and the Hortus Cliffortianus. The species referred to in the Genera Plantarum (*Kali* Tournef. 128), is *Salsola Soda*. This species is regarded as the type in Britton and Brown (Illustr. Fl. 2: 24). *S. Kali*, however, was represented in the Linnean Herbarium in 1753, whereas *S. Soda* was not (*vide* B. D. Jackson, Ind. Linn. Herb. 129: 1912).

   
   *A. aphylla* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being *A. foliosa*.

   
   *C. cretica* L., the original species.

   
   *T. Portulacastrum* L., the original species.

   
   *G. globosa* L., the best known of the nine original species, five of which are now excluded from the genus.

   
   *B. Yervamora* L., the original species.

   
   *U. campestris* L., the best known of the three original species, the others being *U. americana* and *U. pumila* (from Siberia).

   
   *N. zeylanica* [zaylanica] L., the original species. This is now included in *Hydrolea*, a conserved genus.
   *H. americana* L., the original species.

   *S. perennis* L.—There are five original species, two of which, *S. perennis* and *S. dichotoma*, are now retained in the genus. *S. perennis* is the better known being a European species. *S. dichotoma* is cited from Siberia.

   *G. lutea* L.—There are 23 original species. *G. lutea* will serve as the standard-species because it is in the subgenus *Eugentiana*, is a common Swedish plant, and is the species referred to in the Genera Plantarum (*Gentiana* Tournef. 40).

   *P. nobla* L., the historic type of *Phyllis* L. Hort. Cliff. 87 (1737). The second of the two original species was not described until 1740 (Royen. Fl. Leyd. Prodr. 92), and its identity is entirely problematical.

   *E. maritimum* L., the best known of the eight original species. It is a Swedish species and is the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Eryngium* Tournef. 173).

   *H. vulgaris* L., the best known of the five original species. It is a Swedish species and is the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Hydrocotyle* Tournef. 173).

   *S. europaea* L., the best known of the three original species. It is a Swedish species; the two others are American.

   *A. major* L.—There are two original species, *A. major* and *A. minor*, both well known. The first was included in the Hortus Cliffortianus and is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Astrantia* Tournef. 166).

   *B. rotundifolium* L.—There are 13 original species, nearly all still retained in the genus. There is no one species that appears to be specially eligible as the standard-species. *B. rotundifolium* is well known and is one of the species included in the Hortus Upsaliensis and in the Hortus Cliffortianus. However, the species referred to in the Genera Plantarum (*Bupleurum* Tournef. 163) is *B. rigidum*, and this species has been selected as the type by Britton and Brown (Illustr. Fl. 2: 639).

   *E. spinosa* L.—The two original species, *E. spinosa* and *E. tenuifolia*, are equally familiar. The first is the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Echinophora* Tournef. 423).
293. **Tordylium** L. Sp. Pl. 239; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 111.
\[T.\textit{maximum} L.\]—There are seven original species. \(T.\textit{maximum}\) is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (\(Tordylium\) Tournef. 170) and is included in the Section \(Eutordylium\).

\(C.\textit{daucoides} L.\)—There are six original species. The best known of these, \(C.\textit{grandiflora}\), has been excluded from the genus. \(C.\textit{daucoides}\), another European species, is included in the subgenus \(Eucaucalis\).

\(A.\textit{squamata} L.\), the one of the two original species now retained in the genus.

\(D.\textit{Carota} L.\), the best known of the original species, and an economic plant.

\(A.\textit{majus} L.\)—The two original species are \(A.\textit{majus}\) and \(A.\textit{glaucifolium}\). The second is usually considered a variety of the first.

\(B.\textit{Bulbocastanum} L.\), the original species.

\(C.\textit{maculatum} L.\), the best known of the three original species and the only one now retained in the genus.

300. **Selinum** L. Sp. Pl. 244, 1194; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 115.
\(S.\textit{sylvestre} L.\), the only one of the three original species now retained in the genus. The others are \(S.\textit{palustre}\) and \(S.\textit{Cervaria}\).

\(A.\textit{cretensis} L.\)—There are nine original species, three of which are now retained in the genus. \(A.\textit{cretensis}\) is the best known of these.

\(P.\textit{officinale} L.\)—Of the four original species two are now retained in the genus, \(P.\textit{officinale}\) and \(P.\textit{alpestre}\). Of these \(P.\textit{officinale}\) is the better known and is in the subgenus \(Eupeucedanum\). It is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (\(Peuce­danum\) Tournef. 169).

\(C.\textit{maritimum} L.\), the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being \(C.\textit{pyrenaicum}\).

\(C.\textit{Libanotis} L.\), the original species. This species is referred by some to \(Hippomarathrum\). If the genus \(Cachrys\) is maintained without including its type-species, it must be conserved and a substitute species accepted.
*F. communis* L., the best known of the nine original species and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Ferula* Tournef. 170).

*L. gallicum* L., the best known of the seven original species and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Laser- pitium* Tournef. 172).

*H. Sphondylium* L., the best known of the five original species, and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Sphondylium* Tournef. 170).

*L. scoticum* L., the only one of the four original species now retained in the genus. This is placed in the subgenus *Haloscias* by Drude (*Pflanzenfam.*).

*A. sylvestris* L.—Of the four original species two are now retained in the genus, *A. sylvestris* and *A. lucida*. The first is a well known species and may serve as the standard-species.

*S. latifolium* L.—Of the eight original species two are now retained in the genus, *S. latifolium* of Europe and *S. sisarum* of China. The first is the better known.

*S. Amomum* L., the only one of the six original species now retained in the genus.

*B. galbanum* L.—There are four original species, now referred to four other genera. The genus *Bubon* as recognized by De Candolle (*Prodromus*) included *B. galbanum* L. and *B. gummiferum* L. The first, being the better known, may be accepted as the standard-species.

*C. Cyminum* L., the original species.

*O. fistulosa* L., the best known of the five original species.

*P. aquaticum* L.—There are two original species, *P. aquaticum*, a Swedish species now referred to *Oenanthe*, and *P. Mutellina* now referred to *Ligusticum*.

*C. virosa* L., the best known of the three original species, a Swedish species, and the one to which Linné earlier applied the name *Cicuta*. 
   *A. Cynapium* L., the original species.

   *C. sativum* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus.

   *S. pecten-veneris* (Pecten ?) L.—Of the eight original species three are now retained in the genus and of these *S. pecten-veneris* was the best known and is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Scandix* Tournef. 173).

   *C. temulentum* L., a Swedish species and probably the best known of the six original species that are now retained in the genus.

   *I. Oststruthium* L., the original species. This is now referred to *Peucedanum*. This genus did not occur in the original issue of the Species Plantarum, but was on the substituted page 259 of the corrected issue (See Journ. Bot. Brit. & For. 34: 359. 1896).

   *S. tortuosum* L.—Of the ten original species, five are now excluded. *S. tortuosum* is a well known European species and is the only one under which Linné cites *Seseli* from Bauhin.

   *T. villosa* L., the only one of the four original species now retained in the genus.

   *P. sativa* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus. The other is *P. Opopanax*.

   *S. Olusatrum* L.—There are four original species of which two are now retained in the genus, *S. perfoliatum* and *S. Olusatrum*. The second has a wider range in Europe and is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Smyrnium* Tournef. 168).

   *A. graveolens* L.—There are two original species, *A. graveolens*, and *A. Foeniculum* now referred to *Foeniculum*. *A. graveolens* is referred by some authors to *Peucedanum*.

   *C. Carvi* L., the original species.

   *P. Saxifraga* L., the best known of the four original species, one of which (*P. glauca*) is now excluded. *P. Saxifraga* belongs to the subgenus *Eupimpinella* as recognized by Drude.
*A. graveolens* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being *A. Petroselinum*.

*A. Podagraria* L., the original species.

*R. Coriaria* L.—There are twelve original species. It is best to exclude from consideration those species that have been referred by some authors to other genera. *R. Coriaria* is a well-known species of the first section as reviewed by Engler (Pflanzenfam.) and the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Rhus* Tournef. 381).

*V. Lantana* L.—There are eight original species, some of which have been referred to other genera. *V. Lantana* is a well-known European species which belongs to the Subgenus *Euviiburnum* as recognised by Fritsch (Pflanzenfam.) and is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Viburnum* Tournef. 377).

*C. Maurocenia* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being *C. peragua*.

*S. nigra* L.—There are four original species. *S. nigra* is a well-known European and Swedish species, belonging to the Section *Eusambucus* as recognized by Fritsch (Pflanzenfam.) and is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Sambucus* Tournef. 376).

*Z. clava-herculis* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being *Z. trifoliatum*.

*S. pinnata* L., the better known of the two original species, the other being *S. trifolia* of Virginia. *S. pinnata* is a European species and is the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Staphylodendron* Tournef. 386).

*T. gallica* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being *T. germanica*.

*T. ulmifolia* L., the original species.

*T. imperati* L., the original species.

*C. litoralis* L., the original species.

*P. incanum* L., the one of the two original species now included in the genus, the other being *P. cerviana*.


*A. media* L., the better known of the two original species, the other being *A. segetalis*. Both species have been referred to other genera, *A. media* to *Stellaria* L. and *A. segetalis* to *Spergularia* Presl, a conserved name, or to *Delia* Dum.


*B. rubra* L.—There are two original species, the other, *B. alba*, being usually referred to the first, the better known species.


*S. gentianoides* L., the original species. The genus is often referred to *Hypericum*.


*P. palustris* L., the original species.


*A. racemosa* L.—There are four original species, three of them being about equally eligible (excluding *A. chinensis*). *A. racemosa* is the species referred to in the citation in the *Genera Plantarum* (*Aralia* Tournef. 154).


*B. capensis* L., the original species.


*S. Armeria* L.—There are 13 original species. Linné unites *Statice* (Tournef. 177) and *Limonium* (Tournef. 177). *S. Armeria* is the type of the first and *S. Limonium* the type of the second. The first has been referred to *Armeria* but the consensus of opinion now appears to be that *Statice* should be recognized as typified by *S. Armeria*.


*L. usitatissimum* L., the best known of the 20 original species and an economic plant. This species is the one referred to in the citation in the *Genera Plantarum* (*Linum* Tournef. 176).


*A. vesiculosa* L., the original species.


*D. rotundifolia* L.—There are five original species, one of which, *D. lusitanica*, is not now included in the genus. Two, *D. capensis* and *D. indica*, are extra-European. The other two, *D. rotundifolia* and *D. longifolia* are equally eligible as standard-species. The first is suggested as it is the species referred to in the citation in the *Genera Plantarum* (*Ros solis* Tournef. 127).


*C. perfoliata* L.—Of the ten original species, the first, *C. coccinea*, is now excluded from the genus. *C. perfoliata* is the species referred...
to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Dill. Elth. 96), and may serve as the standard-species.

S. maritima L., the original species.

S. procumbens L.—The generic name was first used by Linné in the Flora Lapponica where S. procumbens was described (as S. foliolis tridentatis). The other original species, S. erecta from Siberia, referred to Potentilla by some authors, is now excluded from the genus Sibbaldia.

M. minimus L., the original species.

B. Pinguin L., the only one of the five original species now included in the genus.

T. utriculata L., the best known of the four original species.

R. paniculata L., the first of the three species credited to Plumier from whom the generic name was taken. There are five original species. The genus as here understood is now usually referred to Tillandsia. Renealmia L. f., 1781, is among proposed additions to the list of nomina conservanda.

B. disticha L.—The generic name was first used in Burmann’s Fl. Zeyl. where the Asiatic species was described. The other original species, B. biflora, was soon after described from Virginia.

T. virginica L., the original species.

P. cordata L., the best known of the three original species and the only one now retained in the genus.

G. nivalis L., the original species.

L. vernum L., the better known of the two original species and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Narcisso-Leucojum Tournef. 208).

N. poeticus L.—There are six original species, all now retained in the genus. Pax (Pflanzenfam.) divides the genus into two subgenera, one being Eunarcissus. Of this there are five sections of which one is Genuini to which belongs N. poeticus.

*P. zeylanicum* L., the best known of the species still retained in the genus. There are seven original species, four of which are still retained in *Pancratium*. Of these, two, *P. zeylanicum* and *P. illyricum*, were earlier described under *Pancratium*.


*C. americanum* L., the best known of the four original species, three of which are still retained in the genus. *C. americanum* was described in the Hortus Cliffortianus and in the Hortus Upsaliensis.


*A. Belladonna* L., the only one of the nine original species now retained in the genus.


*B. vernum* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus.


*A. monspeliensis* L., the original species.


*A. sativum* L.—There are 31 original species. *A. sativum* is the type-species and may well be considered the standard-species.


*L. candidum* L., the type-species. There are seven original species. *L. candidum* is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Lilium* Tournef. 195).


*F. meleagris* L., the best known of the five original species and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Fritillaria* Tournef. 201).


*U. perfoliata*, the first of the two species now retained in the genus. *U. amplexifolia*, the first of the three original species, is now excluded.


*G. superba* L., the original species.


*E. dens-canis* L., the original species.


*T. Gesneriana* L., the best known of the three original species. One species, *T. Breyriana*, is now excluded from the genus.


*O. umbellatum* L., the best known of the 12 original species, half of which are now excluded from the genus. The species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Ornithogalum* Tournef. 203) is *O. arabicum*, and this species is regarded as the type by Britton (Britt. & Brown, Illust. Fl.).
   S. bifolia L., one of the better known of the 8 original species, two of which are now excluded from the genus. S. bifolia is a native of Europe.

   A. ramosus L.—There are three original species, two of which are still retained in the genus. A. ramosus is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (Asphodelus Tournef. 178). The other species is A. fistulosus.

   A. ramosum L.—There are 9 original species, three of which are still retained in the genus. Two of these were well known, A. ramosum and A. Liliago. The first is common and more widely distributed.

   L. Leontopetalium L., the only one of the four original species now included in the genus.

   A. officinalis L., the best known of the ten original species.

   C. majalis L., the only one of the 8 original species now retained in the genus.

   P. tuberosa L., the original species.

   H. orientalis L.—Of the 12 original species only two are now retained in the genus, H. amethystinus and H. orientalis. The second is placed in the section Euhyacinthinus by Engler (Pflanzenfam.), the first in the section Hyacinthella.

   C. capensis L., the original species. This genus does not occur in the first edition of the Species Plantarum.

   A. farinosa L., the original species.

   Y. aloifolia L.—There are four original species. The name was taken from Dilleniis who described the second and third Linnean species. The first of these is selected as the standard-species.

   A. perfoliata L.—There are 9 original species, four of which are now referred to other genera. A. perfoliata as described by Linné includes several species, but Linné applied the name to what he considered the common species. One form to which Linné gave
the subordinate name *vera* is the *Aloë vulgaris* of C. Bauhin which is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Aloë* Tournef. 190).

   *A. americana* L., the best known of the four original species, one of which is now excluded from the genus.

   *H. Lilio-asphodelus* L., the one of the two original species now included in the genus. Linné recognized two varieties, *flavus* and *fulvus*, which are now accepted as species and these names are used instead of the original *H. Lilio-asphodelus*.

   *A. Calamus* L., the original species of which Linné recognized two varieties, *vulgaris* and *verus*.

   *O. aquaticum* L., the original species.

   *H. coccineus* L., the first of the two original species, the other being *H. puniceus*.

   *C. Rotang* L., the original species.

   *J. acutus* L.—There are 15 original species. *J. acutus* is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Juncus* Tournef. 127). Several other species were better known to Linné because native of Sweden, but the type-species will serve as the standard-species.

   *R. scabra* L., the original species. The generic name *Richardia* has been rejected in favour of *Richardsonia* Kunth (1818) by numerous authors including Dalla Torre and Harms (Gen. Siphonog. 506, n. 8464) on the ground that the botanist commemorated by Linné was Richardson, not Richard.

   *P. verticillatus* L., the better known of the two original species, the other being *P. glaber*. The first was described by Gronovius (Fl. Virg.). The genus is usually referred to *Ilex*.

   *B. vulgaris* L., the better known of the two original species.

   *L. americanus* L., the original species. Some authors refer *L. americanus* to *Isocaulon* or to *Psittacanthus*, confining *Loranthus* to the Old World.

   *F. laevis* L., the best known of the three original species.
   *P. Portula* L., the original species.

   *V. rigida* L., the original species.

   *O. sativa* L., the original species.

   *A. spinosa* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus.

   *F. indica* L., the original species.


   *R. Patientia* L.—There are 22 original species. The genus includes *Lapathum* and *Acetosa* of Tournefort. The type of *Lapathum* is the species which Linné called *R. Patientia*. This may serve as the standard-species of *Rumex*.

   *S. palustris* L., the original species.


   *T. palustris* L.—There are two original species, *T. palustre* and *T. maritimum*. The citation in the Genera Plantarum is *Juncago* Tournef. 142, which is *T. palustris*.


   *M. virginicum* L., the better known of the two original species. The other is *M. sibiricum*.


   *M. virginiana* L., the only one of the three original species now retained in the genus.


   *T. cernuum* L., the first of the three original species, all being equally eligible as standard-species.


   *M. canadense* L., the only one of the seven original species now retained in the genus.


   *S. cernuus* L. the original species.


   *C. autumnale* L., the best known of the three original species and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Colchicum* Tournef. 181, 182).


   *H. bullata* L., the original species.


   *P. alliacea* L., the original species.
   *A. Plantago-aquatica* L.—The only one of the seven original species now retained in the genus.

   *T. europaea* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus. The other is *T. capensis*.

   *A. Hippocastanum* L.—There are two original species, *A. Hippocastanum* and *A. Pavia*. The name was first applied by Linné (Hort. Ups.) to the first of these. The first species is included in the section Euaesculus Pax (Pflanzenfam.) while the second species is put in the section *Pavia*.

   *T. majus* L., i.e. errata (errore *T. minus* L., i.c. 345), the best known of the three original species. The three species as they appear in the first edition of the Species Plantarum are 1. *T. majus*, 2. *T. minus*, and 3. *T. peregrinum*. In the errata at the end of the second volume the names of the first and second species are reversed so that the first reads *minus* and the second *majus*, thus agreeing with the second edition of the Species Plantarum and with present usage.

   *O. chinensis* L., the original species.

   *R. virginica* L.—There are two original species, *R. virginica* and *R. mariana*. In the Genera Plantarum the author of *Rhexia* is given as Gronovius who described the first.

   *O. biennis* L., the best known of the three original species. The others are *O. mollissima* from Argentina and *O. fruticosa* from Virginia, which have been transferred respectively to the genera *Raimannia* and *Kneiffia*.

   *G. biennis* L., the original species.

   *E. hirsutum* L.—There are seven original species. The first two, *E. angustifolium* and *E. latifolium*, are placed by some authors in the genus *Chamaenerium*. *E. hirsutum*, the first of the remainder, is a well-known Swedish species and may be accepted as the standard.

   *G. secunda* L., the original species.

   *A. zeylanicus* L., the original species.

   *M. Elengi* L., the first of the two original species, the other being *M. Kauki*. 
*J. pedunculata* L., the original species. The genus is now usually included in *Acronychia*.

*S. album* L., the original species.

*M. capitellatum* L., the original species.

433. **Lawsonia** L. Sp. Pl. 349; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 166. 
*L. inermis* L.—There are two original species, *L. inermis* and *L. spinosa*, but these are now usually united under the first.

*V. Myrtillus* L.—There are 12 original species many of which are referred to other genera. *V. Myrtillus* is a well-known Swedish species which is representative of the genus as now delimited. It belongs to the subgenus *Euvaccinium* (Pflanzenfam.).

*E. Tetralix* L.—There are 23 original species. The first, *E. vulgaris*, is the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Erica* Tournef. 373). This species, however, is usually referred to *Calluna*. *E. Tetralix*, belonging to the subgenus *Euerica* (Pflanzenfam.) is a Swedish species, and may be accepted as the standard.

*D. Mezereum* L., the best known of the ten original species. About four are now referred to other genera.

*D. palustris* L., the original species.

*G. pinifolia* L., one of the three original species, all now retained in the genus.

*S. Chamaejasme* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, and the original species of Gmelin from Siberia. The other species is *S. Passerina*.

*P. filiformis* L.—There are four original species, two of which are still retained in the genus. Of these two, *P. filiformis* and *P. hirsuta*, the first is better known and was referred to *Passerina* by Linné in the Hortus Cliffortianus.

*L. eriocephala* L., the one of the two original species now retained in the genus, the other being *L. conglomerata*.

*B. frutescens* L., the original species.
   *G. africana* L., the original species.

   *M. muscosa* L., the original species.

   *P. aviculare* L.—There are 26 original species, divided into six sections, one of which is called *Polygonum*. This section contains four species, the first of which is *P. aviculare*. This species is also the type of *Polygonum* Tourn., which is cited in the Genera Plantarum (*Polygonum* Tournef. 290).

   *P. pinnata* L., the only one of the seven original species now retained in the genus.

   *C. Halicacabum* L., the original species.

   *S. Saponaria* L., the better known of the two original species and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Sapindus* Tournef. 440).

   *P. quadrifolia* L., the original species.

   *A. Moschatellina* L., the original species.

   *E. Hydropiper* L., the better known of the two original species, being included in the Flora Lapponica and in the Flora Suecica. The other species is *E. Alsinastrum*.

   *L. nobilis* L., the only one of the 11 original species now retained in the genus.

   *S. mombin* L., the original species.

   *R. Rhabarbarum* L., a well-known economic species. The other two original species are *R. Rhabarbarum* and *R. Ribes*.

   *B. umbellatus* L., the original species.

   *S. tomentosa* L.—There are 6 original species, three of which are now retained in the genus. *S. tomentosa* and *S. heptaphylla* are placed in the section *Eusophora* by Taubert (Pflanzenfam.) The first of these may serve as a standard.

   *A. foetida* L., the original species.
C. Siliquastrum L., the first of the two original species. The second is C. canadensis.

B. divaricata L.—There are eight original species, all now retained in the genus. Linné states (Gen. Pl.) that he drew the description of the genus from B. divaricata.

P. aculeata L., the original species.

C. fistula L., the type species. There are 26 original species. The citation in the Genera Plantarum is Cassia Tournef. 392, which is C. fistula.

P. pulcherrima L., the original species.

C. brasiliensis L., the type species. There are four original species, all now retained in the genus. The citation in the Genera Plantarum is Caesalpinia Plum. 9. The only species with a citation from Plumier is C. brasiliensis.

G. Bonduc L., the only one of the three original species now retained in the genus, which, however, is often united with Caesalpinia.

G. officinale L., the best known of the three original species, one of which, G. afrum, is not now included in the genus. The third species is G. sanctum.

C. cauliflora L., the first of the two original species. The other is C. ramiflora.

A. occidentale L., the original species.

D. albus L., the original species.

R. graveolens L., the best known of the three original species.

T. balsamum L., the original species.

H. campechianum L., the original species.

A. pavonina L., the original species.

M. Azedarach L., the first of the two original species, and the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Azedarach* Tournef. 387).


Z. Fabago L., the type species. There are six original species. The citation in the Genera Plantarum is *Fabago* Tournef. 135 which refers to Z. Fabago.


F. cretica L., the type species, to which the two other original species are usually referred.


T. terrestris L., the best known of the four original species and the one referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum (*Tribulus* Tournef. 141).


M. uniflora L. There are two original species. M. uniflora is included in the subgenus *Eumonotropa* by Drude (Pflanzenfam.). *M. Hypopithys* is included in the subgenus *Hypopithys*, which is by some accepted as a genus.


J. repens L.—There are four original species. The generic name was first used in the Flora Zeylanica, where *J. repens* was described.


S. Molle L.—Three of the six original species are now referred to other genera. *S. Molle*, one of the remaining species, is widely cultivated, and will serve as a standard.


B. indica L., the original species.


M. malabathrica L., the only one of the seven original species still retained in the genus.


K. latifolia L., the first of the two original species, the other being *K. angustifolia*. They are equally eligible as a standard.


L. palustre L., the original species.


R. ferrugineum L., the best known of the five original species, one of which, *R. Chamaecistus*, is now excluded from the genus.


A. polifolia L., the only one of the nine original species now retained in the genus.
   *E. repens* L., the original species.
   *G. procumbens* L., the original species.
   *A. Unedo* L., the type-species and the only one of four original
   species (except the unidentified *A. acadiensis*) now retained in the
   genus.
   *C. alnifolia* L., the original species.
   *P. rotundifolia* L., the type species. There are six original
   species, three of which are now retained in the genus. Two of
   these, *P. rotundifolia* and *P. minor*, are placed in the subgenus
   *Eupyrrola* by Drude (Pflanzenfam.).
   *R. lucida* L., the first of the three original species all cultivated
   in the Hortus Cliffortianus.
   *H. arborescens* L., the original species.
   *C. oppositifolium* L.—There are two original species, *C. alterni-
   folium* and *C. oppositifolium*. The citation in the Genera Plantarum
   is *Chrysosplenium* Tournef. 60, which is *C. oppositifolium*
   The first, however, is a Swedish species and was included in the
   Hortus Cliffortianus, and may, therefore, have been more familiar
   to Linné.
   *S. granulata* L.—There are 31 original species. The citation
   in the Genera Plantarum is *Saxifraga* Tournef. 129, which refers
   to *S. granulata*. This species may serve as the standard.
   *T. cordifolia* L., the better known of the two original species,
   the other being *T. trifoliata*.
   *M. diphylla* L., the better known of the two original species
   and the species referred to in the citation in the Genera Plantarum
   (*Mitella* Tournef. 126). The other species is *M. nuda*.
   *S. annuus* L., the better known of the two original species, the
   other being *S. perennis*.
   *G. repens* L.—There are nine original species, two of which are
   now excluded from the genus (*G. aggregata*, *G. rigida*). *G. repens*
belongs to the section *Eugypsophila* as recognized by Pax (Pflanzen fam.) and may serve as a standard. *G. muralis* is a Swedish species well known to Linné but is placed in the section *Macrorrhizaea* by Pax.

   *S. officinalis* L., the best known of the four original species.

   *D. Caryophyllus* L.—There are 15 original species most of which are still retained in the genus. Linné cites the genus *Caryophyllus* of Tournefort (pl.174), which is typified by *D. Caryophyllus*, as a synonym. This species may serve as a standard.

**GENERAE** 501—end.

(By M. L. Green)

   *D. spinosa* L., the original species.

   *C. baccifer* L., the type-species and the only one of the twelve original species now retained in the genus.

   *S. gallica* L., which is one of the best known of the twenty-three original species, and is represented by a type-specimen in the Linnaean Herbarium. *S. anglica* L. may be regarded as the type-species of *Silene*, but it seems undesirable to adopt it as the standard-species since the specimen in the Linnaean Herbarium was not in Linné’s possession in 1753, and hence should not be regarded as a type-specimen (*vide* Jackson, Index Linn. Herb. 137).

   *S. Holostea* L., one of the best known of the eight original species.

   *A. serpyllifolia* L.—Of the twelve original species only five are still retained in the genus (sensu stricto), and of these *A. serpyllifolia* is the best known, and the only one mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus.

   *C. sedoides* L., the original species.

   *G. Nigellastrum* L., the original species.

   *M. glabra* L., one of the six original species, and the only one recorded in the Hortus Cliffortianus. It is generally regarded as the type-species (*N. Am. Fl. xxv. 152: 1910*).
   *B. brachiata* L., the type-species (vide Sprague in Gard. Chron. 1924, Ser. III. lxxv. 104). Under the type method *Banisteria* is identical with *Heteropteris* and will replace it under International Rules unless the latter name is conserved.
   *T. jamaicensis* L., the original species.
   *A. bilimbi* L.—This genus contained three Linnean species, two of which are still retained in it. Of these probably *A. bilimbi* is the better known and so is chosen as the standard-species.
   *C. hemisphaerica* L.—Linné included seven species in his genus, which he based partly on Dill. Elth. 95. Here there are two figures, one of *C. hemisphaerica* and the other of *C. serrata*. Of these *C. hemisphaerica* belongs to the section *Eu-Cotyledon* Schlecht. whereas *C. serrata* belongs to section *Umbilicus*.
   *S. acre* L., one of the best known of the original species now referred to the section *Eu-Sedum* Boiss. *S. Telephium* L. which has been regarded as the type-species belongs to the section *Telephium* and is therefore less suitable as a standard-species.
   *P. sedoides* L., the original species.
   *O. Acetosella* L., the type-species.
   *A. Githago* L., the only one of the four original species retained within the genus.
   *L. chalcedonica* L.—Linné included seven species in the genus. Of these only two, namely, *L. chalcedonica* and *L. sibirica* belong to *Eu-Lychnis*. The former is much better known and is mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus whereas *L. sibirica* is not.
   *C. arvense* L.—Linné included fourteen species in his genus. Of these, five are placed in *Eu-Cerastium* (vide Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. I. B. p. 80), and as one, *C. arvense*, has been regarded as the type-species (Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, ii. 47: 1913), and is very well known, it may be accepted as the standard-species.
   *S. arvensis* L.—Of the four original species two have since been removed to another genus. Of the remaining two, namely, *S. arvensis* and *S. pentandra*, the former is the better known and the only one mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus.
   *N. procumbens* L., the original species.

   *P. americana* L., the type-species.

   *A. europaeum* L., the type-species.

   *G. afra* L., the original species.

   *R. Mangle* L., the type-species.

   *S. Guidonia* L., the original species.

   *G. Mangostana* L., the original species.

   *S. officinalis* L., the original species.

   *C. tapia* L., the type-species.

   *T. Lappula* L., the original species.

   *P. Harmala* L., the type-species.

   *P. oleracea* L.—Linné included four species in his genus and mentioned two as being exceptional, viz. *P. Portulacastrum* and *P. Anacampseros*. Of the remaining two species, *P. oleracea* and *P. pilosa*, the former is very well known and is mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus whereas *P. pilosa* is not.

   *L. Hyssopifolia* L., the best known species of the more representative section of the genus.

   *H. americanus* L. the original species. For the identity of *H. americanus* vide Journ. Bot. 1923, 255.

   *A. Eupatoria* L.—Of the two original species Linné mentions *A. agrimonoides* as being exceptional, therefore *A. Eupatoria* is chosen as the standard-species.

   *R. lutea* L., a well known species of the most representative section of the genus.

   *E. antiquorum* L., which may be regarded as the type-species.
G. lotoides L., the original species.

S. tectorum L., one of the best known original species belonging to the section Eu-Sempervivum.

C. mammillaris L.—Cactus L. included a large number of genera and has usually been rejected as “nomen confusum.” If Cactus mammillaris is adopted as the standard-species, Cactus automatically becomes a synonym of the conserved name Mammillaria. Britton and Rose regard Cactus Melocactus as the type-species, but if this is accepted as the standard-species, then Cactus is synonymous with Melocactus and will replace it unless the latter is conserved.

P. coronarius L., the type-species.

P. Guajava L., the original species.

E. uniflora L., the type-species.

M. communis L., the best known and the most widely distributed of the original species.

P. Granatum L., the original species.

A. communis L., the type-species.

P. domestica L., one of the best known, most commonly cultivated, and most widely spread of the original species.

C. Oxyacantha L. (sensu Jacq. Fl. Austr. iii. 50, t. 292, fig. 2: 1775), one of the best known of the original species.

S. domestica L.—The choice of standard-species lies between S. Aucuparia and S. domestica. Sorbus was restricted to S. domestica in 1789 by Medicus, Phil. Bot. 138, who treated S. Aucuparia as the type of an independent genus Aucuparia Rivin. The type of Tournefort’s Sorbus was evidently S. domestica judging from the vernacular name “Sorbier” and from citations given by him. Therefore, S. domestica is chosen as the standard-species.

M. germanica L., the type-species.

P. communis L., the type-species.
   *T. fruticosa* L., one of the two original species and the only one mentioned in the Hortus Clifortianus.

   *M. umbellatum* L., which has been accepted as the type-species of the genus by N. E. Brown (*vide* Gard. Chron. 1925, lxxviii. 232), who has revised this and allied genera.

   *A. canariense* L., the type-species.

   *S. salicifolia* L.—Linné included eleven species in his genus. Of these, three, namely, *S. Aruncus*, *S. Filipendula* and *S. Ulmaria* have been regarded as representing independent genera. Of those remaining *S. salicifolia* L. is suggested as the standard-species, as it is well known, mentioned first in the Hortus Clifortianus, and is in Sect. *Spiraria* Ser. in DC. Prodr. and in Subgen. (a) *Eu-Spiraea* Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubholzk. (1906).

   *D. repens* L., the original species.

   *R. centifolia* L., which is a well known species of the subgenus *Eu-Rosa*, and has been regarded as the type-species. *R. canina* is unsuitable as the name has been used in different senses by different authors.

   *R. caesius* L.—The type-species of the genus *Rubus* is undoubtedly *R. fruticosus*, but this name has fallen into disuse as it has been used in different senses by different authors. It therefore seems preferable to choose *R. caesius* L. as the standard-species.

   *F. vesca* L., the type-species.

   *P. reptans* L.—Linné adopted the name *Potentilla* from Caesalpini, Bauhin and Camararius, who had applied it to the species now known as *P. anserina*. Consequently *P. anserina* should be regarded as the type-species. This, however, has been treated as the type of an independent genus *Argentina*. Thus it seems desirable to select some other species as the standard. *P. reptans* is chosen as it has been regarded as the type of the genus by Britton and Rydberg.

   *T. erecta* L., the type-species.

   *G. urbanum* L., the best known of the four original species.
*D. octopetala* L., the type-species.

*C. palustre* L., the original species.

*M. umbellata* L., the original species.

*M. americana* L., the original species.

*B. indica* L., the original species. The genus is now reduced to *Capparis* as section *Breyniastrum* DC.

*C. spinosa* L., the type-species.

*A. spicata* L., the type-species.

*B. frutescens* L., the original species.

*S. canadensis* L., the original species.

*P. peltatum* L., the type-species.

*C. majus* L., the only one of the original species now retained within the genus.

*P. somniferum* L., the type-species.

*A. mexicana* L., the type-species.

*M. calabura* L., the type-species.

*C. Gutta* L., the type-species.

*C. major* L. (sensu *C. rosea* Jacq.) the type-species.

*S. purpurea* L., the type-species.

*N. alba* L., the type-species (*vide* *Kew Bull.* 1926, 99; *Rhodora*, 1928, 53).

*B. malabaricum* DC. (*B. Ceiba* L. partim), the only element of *Bombax* L. (1753) still retained in the genus. *Bombax Ceiba* L. sensu stricto and *B. pentandra* L. are synonyms of *Ceiba pentandra*.
(L.) Gaertn. and B. religiosum L. is Cochlospermum Gossypium DC.


* B. Orellana L., the original species.

582. **Sloanea** L. Sp. Pl. 512; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 228.

* S. dentata L., the type-species.


* M. americana L., the type-species.


* O. squarrosa L. (1762), the only element of the original species *(Ochna Jabotapita L.) now retained in the genus Ochna. Ochna Jabotapita also included Ouratea Jabotapita (L.) Engl. and Ouratea Plumieri Van. Tiegh.*


* C. Icaco L., the original species.


* C. Calaba L. (sensu Jacq. Amer. 269, t. 165: 1763), the type species.


* T. europaea L. (T. cordata Mill. sensu Lindm. Svensk. Fanerogamfl. 407: 1918). The name *T. europaea* L. comprised *T. cordata* Mill., *T. platyphylllos* Scop. and *T. vulgaris* Hayne, and has now been rejected as a "nomen confusum." Hence it seems desirable to indicate in what sense *T. europaea* L. is adopted as a standard-species. According to Lindman *T. cordata* Mill. is the commonest species of *Tilia* in Sweden, it may therefore be regarded as Linné’s type.


* M. paniculata L., the type-species. The genus is now reduced to *Grewia* L. as section *Microcos* Miq.


* E. serratus L., the original species.


* D. sarmentosa L., the original species.


* M. ferrea L., the original species.


* V. indica L., the original species.


* T. sinensis L., the original species.


* C. aromaticus L., the original species.


* M. aspera L., the original species.

(2946.)
   *P. pinnata* L., the original species.

   *M. pudica* L., one of the best known of the original species now retained in the genus.

   *C. crispus* L.—Only three of the original species are included in Section *Eu-Cistus* Spach (vide Engl. Pflanzenreich, Cistac. 10: 1903) namely, *C. albidus*, *C. crispus* and *C. pilosus*. Of these *C. crispus* L. is the only one mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus and so is chosen as the standard-species.

   *C. olitorius* L., the type-species.

   *P. officinalis* L., the original species.

   *C. polygonoides* L., the original species.

   *D. peregrinum* L.—The historic type of the name *Delphinium* is *D. Consolida* L., on which the section or subgenus *Consolida* has been based. De Candolle, however, regarded section *Delphinellum* as typical and Huth recognised two subgenera *Consolida* and *Eu-Delphinium*. The former included fifteen species and the latter about fifty species, so that he also excluded *D. Consolida* from his typical subgenus. Huth's classification of *Delphinium* has been adopted in Dalla Torre & Harms, Genera Siphonogamarum. In order to preserve continuity in modern nomenclature it seems desirable to select the standard-species from the subgenus *Eu-Delphinium*. Of the four original species included in this subgenus, *D. peregrinum* is suggested as the standard.

   *A. Napellus* L. (sensu *A. compactum* Reichb.—*A. vulgare* DC.) vide Gayer in Magyar Bot. Lap. viii, 153 (1909). Several species were included by Linne under *A. Napellus* L., *A. compactum* being one of those most generally recognised under that name.

   *T. volubilis* L., the original species.

   *A. vulgaris* L., the type-species.

   *N. damascena* L., one of the best known of the five original species.

   *S. aloides* L., the type-species.
   *D. indica* L., the original species.

   *L. Tulipifera* L., the original species.

   *M. virginiana* L. (sensu Sargent, Man. Trees N. Am. ed. 2, 346 (1922), the original species.

   *M. Champaca* L., the original species.

   *U. zeylanica* L., the only one of the two original species now retained in the genus.

   *A. muricata* L., which has been accepted as the type-species by Safford, Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. xviii. i (1914). This species was well known to Linné and was included in the Hortus Cliffortianus. The name *Anona* was originally derived from “Anon” the Hispaniola name of *A. squamosa* (Journ. Bot. 1921, lix, 158), but Linné adopted it from Commelyn who applied it to *A. muricata*.

   *A. nemorosa* L., one of the best known of the original species still retained in the genus.

   *A. alpina* L.—Only two of the four original species are now retained in the genus *Atragene*, namely, *A. alpina* and *A. sibirica*. Of these *A. alpina* was better known to Linné.

   *C. Vitalba* L., one of the best known of the original species.

   *T. aquilegiifolium* L.—Although this species is mentioned as exceptional “seminibus pedicellatis pendulis triquetro-alatis” by Linné in Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 242, it appears to have been the one on which his generic description was mainly based. His description of the filaments “filamenta superne latiora compressa” applies to *T. aquilegiifolium* to which Lecoyer reduces *T. Cornuti* and *T. contortum*, and excludes the other species, which have filiform filaments.

   *A. vernalis* L., the only one of the original species which occurs in Sweden.

   *R. acris* L., one of the best known of the original species.

   *T. europaeus* L., the better known of the two original species.
Isopyrum L. Sp. Pl. 557; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 244.

*I. thalictroides* L., the best known of the original species, and one cultivated in gardens.

**Helleborus** L. Sp. Pl. 557; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 244.

*H. niger* L.—Linné included five species in his genus. Two of these, namely, *H. hyemalis* and *H. trifolius*, have since been referred to other genera. Any one of the remaining three may be chosen as a standard-species. *H. niger* is suggested.

Caltha L. Sp. Pl. 558; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 244.

*C. palustris* L., the original species.


*A. pyramidalis* L., the species best known to Linné, and included in the Flora Suecica and Materia Medica.


*T. fruticans* L., one of the oldest known species. Placed in Section *Teucri* by Bentham, followed by Briquet in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. III. A. 213 (1895). Such well-known species as *T. Scorodonia*, *T. Chamaedrys*, *T. Botrys* and *T. Polium* have been regarded as representatives of distinct genera and so should not be chosen as standard-species.


*S. hortensis* L., the best known of the original species.


*T. spicata* L., one of the two original species now retained in the genus. *T. verticillata* L., the other species, is regarded as a garden form of *T. spicata*.


*H. officinalis* L., the type-species. Of the three original species, two, namely, *H. Lophanthus* and *H. nepetoides*, have since been referred to other genera.


*N. Cataria* L., the oldest and the most common species. The description and plate of Tournefort and the description of Linné refer to it.


*B. officinalis*, the type-species.


*S. hyssopifolia* L., one of the best known of the original species. Placed in Section *Eu-Sideritis* Benth. by Briquet in Engl. Pflanzenfam. iv. III. A. 231 (1895). It is also the only one of the original species mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus under the genus *Sideritis*.

   G. hederacea L., the only one of the three original species now retained in Nepeta Sect. Glechoma or the genus Glechomâ, the other two species having been referred to Stachys.

   O. gargarica L., the original species.


   G. Tetrahit L.—Of the four original species only two are now retained in the genus, namely, G. Ladanum and G. Tetrahit. Of these the latter is suggested as the standard-species as it is the commoner in Sweden.


   B. nigra L., the type-species.

   M. vulgare L., the type-species.

   L. Cardiaca L., the type-species.


   M. laevis L., the only one of the three original species placed in Section Eu-Moluccella Briquet in Engl. Pflanzenfam. iv. III. A. 258 (1895), M. spinosa being assigned to Chasmonia (Presl) Briq., while M. frutescens has been transferred to the genus Ballota.

   C. vulgare L., the type-species.

   O. vulgare L., the type-species.

   T. vulgaris L., the type-species.
M. officinalis L., the type-species.

D. virginianum L., the type-species. Linné united Dracocephalum Tourn. and Moldavica Tourn. under the former name. When Bentham divided the genus into its two original elements he unfortunately retained the name Dracocephalum for Moldavica and proposed a new generic name, Physostegia, for the original Dracocephalum. The case is strictly analogous to that of Statice and Limonium (see Journ. Bot. 1924, 267). Under International Rules the name Dracocephalum must be retained for the type-species, D. virginianum, and its congeners, unless it is decided to conserve it in the sense of Moldavica, in which case D. Moldavica L. should be chosen as standard-species.

H. pyrenaicum L., the type-species. It is the only one of the two original species mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus, and the only one now retained in the genus.

M. Melissophyllum L., the original species.

O. Basilicum L., the type-species.

T. dichotomum L., the type-species.

S. galericulata L., by far the best known to Linné. It has also the widest distribution of any of the original species. Placed in section Eu-Scutellaria Briquet in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. III. A. 227 (1896).

P. vulgaris L., the type-species.

P. majus L., the type-species. Linné included two species in his genus, P. majus and P. minus, the latter has since been reduced to P. majus.

P. leptostachya L., the original species.

B. alpina L.—Linné included five species in his genus. Four of these have since been placed in other genera. The remaining one, B. alpina, is chosen as the standard-species.

R. Crista-Galli L., the only one of the original species now retained in Rhinanthus (Alectorolophus).
*E. officinalis* L. (sensu *E. gracilis* Fr.), one of the species that occurs most commonly in Sweden.

*M. pratense* L., one of the best known of the original species, and the commonest in Sweden.

*L. Squamaria* L., the best known of the original species.

*S. americana* L., the original species.

*T. alpina* L., the original species.

664. **Pedicularis** L. Sp. Pl. 607; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 266.
*P. palustris* L., the best known of the original species.

*G. purpurea* L., the only one of the original species placed by von Wettstein in Section *Eu-Gerardia* (vide Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. III. B. 92: 1891).

*C. glabra* L.—Linné included three species in his genus, *C. glabra*, *C. hirsuta* and *C. Pentstemon*. Of these the last two have since been placed in the genus *Penstemon*. *C. glabra* is also the only species mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus. It is, therefore chosen as the standard-species.

*G. humilis* L., the type-species.

*A. majus* L., a well known species. The only one of the original species included in Section *Antirrhinastrum* by von Wettstein in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. III. B. 60 (1891).

*C. daurica* L., the original species.

*C. annua* L.—Linné included two species in his genus, *C. annua* and *C. fruticosa*, the latter has since been referred to another genus.

*M. annua* L. (*M. diandra* Glox.) the type-species, and the only one of the original species now retained within the genus.

*T. asiatica* L., the original species.

*B. lutea* L., the only one of the original species still retained in the genus. Placed in Section *Eu-Besleria* by Fritsch in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. III. B. 158 (1894).
*S. nodosa* L., one of the best known and most widely spread of 
the original species.

*C. orientalis* L., the original species.

*D. purpurea* L., the type-species.

*B. unguis-cati* L., which was adopted as the type-species 
by Bureau, Monographie des Bignoniacées, 44, t. 7 (1864), and by 
Bureau & K. Schumann in their revision of the family in Martius, 
Flora Brasiliensis, also by K. Schumann in Engl. & Prantl, 
Pflanzenfam, iv. III. B. 226 (1894). It is still disputed whether 
the type-species is *B. capreolata* or *B. radicans* (vide Journ. Bot. 
1922, 236; 1923, 191).

*C. spinosum* L., the original species.

*H. lucida* L., the original species.

*C. cujete* L., the original species.

*G. asiatica* L., the original species.

*P. volubilis* L., the original species.

*L. trifolia* L., the type-species.

*C. pyramidata* L., the original species.

*L. ciliata* L., the original species.

*C. biflora* L., the original species.

*S. corymbosa* L., the type-species.

*H. dentata* L.—Linné included two species in his genus, *H. 
dentata* and *H. integrifolia*. The latter has since been referred to 
*H. dentata*, but now they are considered distinct (vide Rolfe in 

*E. alpinus* L., the type-species.

*B. americana* L., the type-species.
691. **Browallia** L. Sp. PI. 631; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 278.
   *B. americana* L., the original species.

   *L. borealis* L., the original species.

693. **Sibthorpiap** L. Sp. PI. 631; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 279.
   *S. europaea* L., the best known of the original species.

   *L. aquatica* L., the original species.

   *A. indica* L., the original species.

   *O. virginica* L., the original species.

   *O. major* L., one of the best known of the original species.

   *D. orientalis* L., the type-species.

   *L. americana* L., the original species.

   *S. indicum* L.—Linne included two species in his genus, *S. orientale* and *S. indicum*. The former has since been referred to *S. indicum*. *S. indicum* is also the only one of the two original species included by Stapf in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. III. B. 262 (1895) in the section *Sesamotypus* Benth. & Hook. f.

   *M. ringens* L., the original species.

   *R. tuberosa* L., the type-species.

   *B. cristata* L.—Linne included five species in his genus. Of these, only two, namely, *B. cristata* and *B. Prionitis* were represented in the Linnean Herbarium in 1753 (*vide* Jackson, Index Linn. Herb. 43: 1912). *B. cristata* is suggested as the standard-species as it is the only one of the original species included in section *Eu-Barleria* Clarke by Lindau in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. III. B. 314 (1895).

   *D. erecta* L. (*D. Plumieri* Jacq.).—Linne included two species in his genus, *D. erecta* and *D. repens*. According to Urban, Symb. Antill. viii. 599 (1921), *D. erecta* is conspecific with *D. Plumieri* Jacq. which is well-known in cultivation, whereas *D. repens* (founded on *Castorea repens spinosa* Plum. Gen. 30) has not been identified.

   *O. spinosa* L., the original species.

*V. aculeata* L., the type-species.


*C. infortunatum* L., the original species.


*V. Agnus-castus* L., the type-species.


*B. daphnoides* L., the original species.


*C. scandens* L., the original species.


*A. mollis* L., one of the best known of the original species.


*M. major* L.—Linne assigned two species to his genus, *M. major* and *M. minor*. Of these *M. major* is better known and more widely distributed than *M. minor*.


*M. perfoliatum* L., the type-species.


*V. annua* L., the type-species.


*A. hierochuntica* L., the original species.


*S. aquatica* L., the original species.


*D. incana* L.—The type of *Draba* L. is no doubt *D. verna*. This is, however, treated by many botanists as the type of an independent genus *Erophila*. *D. incana* L. is therefore chosen as the standard-species.


*L. latifolium* L., a well-known species assigned to the largest and typical section *Nasturtioides* (Medik.) Thell. (vide Kew Bull. 1925, 315).


*T. arvense* L., the best known of the original species still retained within the genus.


*C. officinalis* L., the type-species.


*I. semperflorens* L.—Of the nine original species *I. nudicaulis* is excluded as it has been regarded as the type of a new genus *Teesdalia*. Of the remaining eight the only two included both in Hortus Cliffortianus and in Hortus Upsaliensis are *I. semperflorens* and *I. umbellata*. The former is chosen as the standard-species as *I. umbellata* was mentioned as being somewhat exceptional.

*A. montanum* L.—The type-species of *Alyssum* L. is probably *A. incanum*, but as this is the type of *Berteroa* DC. which is regarded as a distinct genus, it is not a convenient standard-species. Four species are common to *Alysson* Tourn. and *Alyssum* L. namely, *A. spinosum*, *A. montanum*, *A. incanum* and *A. halimifolium*. As *A. spinosum* and *A. halimifolium* have been referred to *Lobularia*, it seems desirable to chose *A. montanum* as the standard-species.


*C. Jonthlaspi* L. the type-species.


*B. didyma* L.—Linné included two species in his genus. The shape of the fruit of *B. didyma* approaches more nearly to the idea of a "double shield" indicated by the generic name, than does that of the other species, *B. auriculata*.


*L. rediviva* L.—Of the two original species, *L. rediviva* was the better known to Linné.


*D. pentaphyllos* L., the type-species. *Dentaria* L. was based on *Dentaria* Tourn. Inst. t. 110. Both the rhizome and fruit of Tournefort’s figure represent *D. pentaphyllos*, which may therefore be treated as the type-species of *Dentaria* L.


*C. pratensis* L., the best known of the original species.


*S. altissimum* L., the best known of the original species still retained within the genus. Chosen by Payson as the generic type (vide Univ. Wyoming Publ. Bot. i. 6: 1922).


*E. cheiranthoides* L.—The type-species of the genus *Erysimum* is undoubtedly *E. officinale* L., but as this was transferred by Scopoli in 1772 to *Sisymbrium* it cannot be chosen as the standard-species. *E. cheiranthoides* is suggested as it is the only one of the original species still retained within the genus.


*C. Cheiri* L., the type-species.


*H. matronalis* L., the type-species.


*A. alpina* L., the best known of the original species and the only species of *Arabis* mentioned in Hortus Cíllfortianus.


*T. glabra* L., the type-species.
   *B. oleracea* L., the type-species.

   *S. alba* L., the type-species.

   *R. sativus* L., the type-species.

   *B. Erucago* L., the type-species.

   *I. tinctoria* L., the type-species.

739. **Crambe** L. Sp. Pl. 671; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 301.
   *C. maritima* L., the type-species.

   *C. ornithopodioides* L.—The type-species of *Cleome* is undoubtedly *C. gynandra*. But *C. gynandra* is now regarded as the type of an independent genus *Gynandropsis*. *C. ornithopodioides* is one of the best known of the remaining original species.

   *W. americana* L., the type-species.

   *H. hyssopifolia* L., the type of *Hermannia* Tourn.

   *M. pyramidata* L., the only one of the original species included in Section *Eu-Melochia* Griseb. by K. Schumann in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. VI. 81 (1890).

   *C. monocarpa* L., the original species.

   *H. Mystax* L., the original species.

   *G. sylvaticum* L., one of the best known of the original species. This has also been chosen by Britton as the type-species (*vide* Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, ii. 426: 1913).

   *S. rhombifolia* L., one of the best known of the original species.

   *N. dioica* L.—Linné included two species in his genus, *N. dioica* and *N. hermaphroditia*. The latter has since been referred to *N. dioica*.

   *A. officinalis* L., one of the best known of the original species.

   *A. rosea* L.—Linné included two species in his genus, *A. rosea* and *A. ficifolia*: Of the latter he says: "Vix sufficienter praecedente distincta."
M. sylvestris L., one of the best known of the original species.

L. trimestris L., one of the best known of the original species.

M. Malacoides L., the original species.

U. lobata L., the original species.

G. herbaceum L., the type-species.

H. syriacus L.—Hibiscus L. was a new name for Ketmia Tourn., which was rejected by Linné on the ground that it was not based on a Greek or Latin root (Linn. Phil. Bot. 163: 1751). The historic type of Ketmia is Hibiscus syriacus L. As this is a very well known garden plant, cultivated already in the sixteenth century, and described by Camerarius (Hort. Med. 9, tt. 3, 4: 1588) and Gerard (1597) and familiar to Linné (Hort. Cliff. 350; Hort. Uppsal. 205), it seems a suitable standard-species. Furthermore, according to Hochreutiner (Ann. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genève, iv. 46: 1900), it appears to be a synthetic type linking the sections Lilibiscus and Bombycella.

P. phoenicea L., the only one of the three original species still retained in the genus.

S. Malacodendron L., the original species.

C. japonica L., the original species.

F. officinalis L., the best known of the original species.

P. vulgaris L., the type-species.

E. Corallodendron L., one of the two original species still retained in the genus. The other is E. herbacea L., which is perhaps less widely known.

S. volubilis L., the original species. Securidaca L. (1753) was a mixture. S. volubilis was published without any specific description, and the Plumierian synonym cited by Linné is now assigned to Dalbergia Monetaria L.f. (Leguminosae). On the other hand the material in the Linnean Herbarium consists of three sheets, two of a species of Securidaca Auct. (Polygalaceae) and one of a Nissolia
(Leguminosae) in fruit, the latter and one of the former marked *Securidaca volubilis* in Linné’s hand. The generic description in *Gen. Pl. ed. 5*, is composite, but in view of the Plumierian synonym and of the position of the genus in Decandria which excludes the Polygalaceous element, *Securidaca L.* (1753) may be regarded as a synonym of the conserved name *Dalbergia* L.f. Linné re-defined *Securidaca* in *Syst. Nat. ed. 10*, 1155 (1759), restricting it to the Polygalaceous element, and placing it accordingly in Octandria. If it is desired to retain this later application of the generic name, which is wide-spread in botanical literature, it will be necessary to conserve *Securidaca L.* (1759), non (1753), against *Elsota* Adans. (1763).

Kew is indebted to Dr. S. F. Blake of the United States Department of Agriculture for a memorandum on which the preceding statement has been based.

    *B. cordata* L., one of the best known of the five original species, and one of the two included in the *Hortus Cliffortianus*.

    *S. junceum* L., the only one of the original species still retained in the genus.

    *G. tinctoria* L., the best known and the most widely distributed species.

    *A. chenopoda* L., one of the best known of the thirteen original species.

    *A. fruticosa* L., the original species.

    *A. aspera* L., the type-species.

    *G. officinalis* L., the original species.

    *C. laburnifolia* L., the historic type of the generic name.

    *O. spinosa* L., one of the best known of the original species.

    *A. VVulneraria* L., one of the best known of the original species.

    *L. albus* L., one of the best known of the original species. It has long been cultivated in Southern Europe, and is probably the Lupine of the Ancients.

    *R. Pseudacacia* L., the type-species.
C. arborescens L., the type-species.

P. vulgaris L., the type-species.

D. Lablab L., the type-species.

P. sativum L., the type-species.

O. tuberosus L.—Of the eight original species, only three, 
O. vernus, O. tuberosus and O. niger occur in Sweden, O. tuberosus 
being the commonest.

L. sylvestris L.—Of the twenty-one original species three are 
placed in Section Eu-Lathyrus by Taubert in Engl. & Prantl, 
Pflanzenfam. iii. III. 354 (1894) namely, L. latifolius, L. sylvestris 
and L. tuberosus. Of these L. sylvestris appears to be the best known.

V. sativa L., the common Vetch, extensively grown as a fodder 
plant. It is included in Section Eu-Vicia Vis. by Taubert in Engl. 
& Prantl, Pflanzenfam. i. III. 351 (1894).

C. arietinum L., the original species.

E. tetraspermum L., the only one of the original species retained 

C. sessilifolius L., one of the best known of the original species. 
Included in Section Eu-Cytisus Benth. (Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. 
i. 484: 1865).

U. europaeus L., the type-species.

A. hypogaea L., the original species.

G. glabra L.—Linné included three species in his genus, G. 
glabra, G. hirsuta and G. echinata. The last two have since been 
reduced to G. glabra.

C. varia L., the only one of the original species mentioned by 
Taubert as being included in Section Eu-Coronilla Benth. (vide 

O. perpusillus L., the best known of the three original species.
   *H. unisiliquosa* L., a well known species and probably the type.

   *S. sulcatus* L., the type-species and the only one of the four original species mentioned in Hortus Cliffortianus.

   *H. coronarium* L.—Of the thirty-four species included by Linné in this genus, only four are mentioned under *Hedysarum* in the Hortus Cliffortianus namely, *H. canescens*, *H. canadense*, *H. coronarium* and *H. Onobrychis*. Of these only *H. coronarium* is still retained in the genus, and as it has been regarded as the type-species (vide Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, ii. 392) it is now suggested as the standard.

   *I. tinctoria* L., the type-species.

   *C. purpurea* L., the most widely distributed of the original species.

   *C. ternatea* L., one of the best known of the original species and the only one represented in the Linnean Herbarium in 1753 (vide Jackson, Ind. Linn. Herb. 59: 1912).

   *G. javanica* L.—Linné included eight species in his genus, all of these with the exception of *G. javanica* have since been referred to other genera.

   *P. alpina* L., the best known of the three original species. The only one represented in the Linnean Herbarium 1753 (vide Jackson, Ind. Linn. Herb. 115: 1912).

   *A. christianus* L., which is regarded as the type by Rydberg, who has subjected the genus *Astragalus* to extensive segregation (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 1905, xxxii. 658).

   *B. Pelecinus* L., the original species.

   *P. pinnata* L., the best known of the original species, and the type. *P. bituminosa* L. has been regarded as the type (Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, ii. 360: 1913). These authors also cite B. Jussieu as the original author of the generic name, whereas Linné himself (Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 336) attributes it to Royen, who had only two species, subsequently named *P. pinnata* L. and *P. aculeata* L.
*T. pratense* L., a very well-known species of wide distribution.

*L. corniculatus* L., one of the best known and most widely spread of the original species.

*T. Foenum-graecum* L., the best known of the species still retained in the genus. *T. ruthenica* L., the historic type of *Trigonella*, and the only species in Hortus Cliffortianus, is now referred to the genus *Medicago*.

*M. sativa* L., one of the best known of the original species, widely cultivated as a fodder plant.

*T. Cacao* L.—Linné included two species in his genus, *T. Cacao* and *T. Guazuma*, the latter has since been regarded as an independent genus.

*C. medica* L., the type species.

*H. perforatum* L., the type species. Placed in Section *Eu-Hypericum* Boiss. Very well known and widely distributed.

*A. hypericoides* L., the type species.

*T. pratensis* L., the historic type of *Tragopogon*, and one of the best known of the original species

*S. humilis* L.; a well-known species, mentioned in Hortus Cliffortianus and *Flora Suecica* and included in Section *Eu-Scorzonera* DC. by Hoffmann in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 365 (1893).

*P. Hieracioides* L., one of the original species mentioned in Hortus Cliffortianus, a plant very well known to Linné. Placed in Section *Eu-Picris* DC. by Hoffmann in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 364 (1893).

*S. oleraceus* L., the best known of the original species.

*L. sativa* L., the Lettuce, a plant very commonly cultivated and well known.

*C. juncea* L., the original species.

*P. purpurea* L., one of the best known of the original species still retained in the genus. Mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus.


*L. hispidus* L.—Although undoubtedly the type of the genus *Leontodon* is *L. Taraxacum*, this cannot be taken as the standard, as it is the type of *Taraxacum* Wigg., a conserved name, and its selection would result in the reduction of *Leontodon* L. to *Taraxacum*. *L. hispidus* L., which is a very well-known plant, mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus and in Flora Suecica, is chosen as the standard of *Leontodon* in order that the name may be retained in the accepted sense.


*C. biennis* L., one of the best known of the original species.


*A. integrifolia* L.—Linné included two species in his genus, namely, *A. integrifolia* and *A. sinuata*, the latter has since been reduced to *A. integrifolia*.


*H. radiata* L.—Of the eight original species only three (*H. radiata* included) are still retained in the genus. Of these *H. radiata* was the only one represented in the Linnean Herbarium in 1753 (vide Jackson, Index Linn. Herb. 88: 1912).


*L. communis* L., the type species and the only one of the original species still retained in the genus.


*C. lutea* L., one of the two original species mentioned in Hortus Cliffortianus and the only one of the original species included in the Linnean Herbarium in 1753 (vide Jackson, Index Linn. Herb. 53: 1912).


*C. Intybus* L., the best known and most widely spread of the three original species.


*S. maculatus* L., the type-species, and the only one of the original two species mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus.
_E. scaber_ L., the type-species.

_G. Tournefortii_ L., the original species.

_E. sphaerocephalus_ L., one of the best known of the original species, and the only one that is naturalized in Sweden.

_A. Lappa_ L., the type-species; _A. Personata_, the other of the original species, is now assigned to the genus _Carduus_.

_S. tinctoria_ L., a very well known and widely distributed species. Mentioned by Linné in the Hortus Cliffortianus, Hortus Upsaliensis and Flora Suecica.


_C. benedictus_ L.—The name _Cnicus_ L. emend. Gaertner has been conserved under the International Rules, ed. 2, p. 103, for _C. benedictus_ L.

_O. Acanthium_ L., the best known of the original species and the only one now represented in the Linnean Herbarium (vide Jackson, Index Linn. Herb. 109: 1912).

_C. Cardunculus_ L.—Linné included three species in his genus. _C. Scolymus_ L., _C. Cardunculus_ L. and _C. humilis_, L. _C. Scolymus_ has since been referred to _C. Cardunculus_, and _C. humilis_ to another genus. _C. Cardunculus_ is, therefore, chosen as the standard-species.

_C. vulgaris_ L., the only one of the original species that occurs in Sweden.

_A. cancellata_ L., one of the best known of the original species.

_C. tinctorius_ L., "Safflower," a very well known and extensively cultivated species.

_S. aethiopica_ L., the original species.

_B. tripartita_ L., one of the best known and most widely distributed of the original species.
C. atriplicifolia L.—Of the ten original species, the first four constituting the Section Frutescentes, are now referred to the genus Kleinia, while C. Porophyllum, C. sonchifolia and C. alpina are referred respectively to Porophyllum, Emilia and Adenostyles. The three remaining species of the Section Herbaceae are still retained in Cacalia by most botanists. They are C. hastata (Siberia) C. suaveolens (N. America) and C. atriplicifolia (N. America). The last is suggested as the standard-species because it appears to be the most typical.

The historic type of the name Cacalia is probably C. alpina, but this is the type of the generally accepted generic name, Adenostyles Cass.


E. cannabinum L., the best known of the original species.

A. conyzoides L., the type-species.

S. dubia L.—Linné assigned three species to his genus, S. gnaphaloides, S. centauroides and S. dubia. The first two have been transferred to the genera Helipterum and Relhania respectively. S. dubia is therefore chosen as the standard, although it was assigned somewhat doubtfully to Staehelina by Linné, who stated that it was intermediate between the species of Serratula and those of Gnaphalium and Staehelina.

C. Coma-aurea L.—Linné assigned seven species to his genus, the first three he placed in Section Frutescentes and the other four in Section Herbaceae. None of the original species of the latter section is now retained in the genus. Of the first three species C. Coma-aurea, C. cernua and C. ciliata, C. cernua has been referred to C. Coma-aurea which is chosen as the standard-species. It is included in the Hortus Cliffortianus and Hortus Upsaliensis, whereas C. ciliata is not.

T. camphoratus L., the original species.

S. Chamaecyparissus L., the common Lavender Cotton, a wide spread species and well known in cultivation.

T. vulgare L., the best known of the original species.

A. vulgaris L., Common Mugwort—a very well known species both wild and in cultivation.


*X. annuum* L., the only one of the original species still retained in the genus.


*C. cernuum* L., the type-species.


*B. halimifolia* L.—Linne included six species in his genus. Four have since been referred to other genera. Of the remaining two, namely, *B. halimifolia* and *B. tenuifolia*, the former is chosen as the standard as it is well known, whereas *B. tenuifolia* is a doubtful species.


*C. squarrosa* L., the species best known to Linne. *Coneyza* comprised eleven species, three (including *C. squarrosa*) being now referred to *Inula*, two each to *Sericocarpus* and *Vernonia*, and one each to *Pluchea*, *Neurolaena* and *Blumea*. It has been suggested that the name *Inula* should be conserved in order to preclude the possibility of its being reduced to *Coneyza* L as here typified.


*E. uniflorus* L.—Only two of the original species are natives of Sweden, namely, *E. acer* and *E. uniflorus*. The latter is suggested as the standard-species because it is placed in Section *Eu-Erigeron* A. Gray by Hoffmann in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 164 (1893); *E. acer* is assigned to the section *Trimorphae*, which is sometimes treated as an independent genus, *Trimorpha* Cass.


*T. Farfara* L., the only one of the original species still retained in the genus.


*S. vulgaris* L., one of the best known of the original species.


*S. Virgaurea* L., one of the best known of the original species, and the only one that occurs wild in Sweden (*vide* Lindman, Svenska Fanerogamfl. 527: 1918).
*Helenium* L., the type-species.

*A. montana* L., one of the best known of the original species, and the only one that occurs in Sweden.

*D. Pardalianches* L., the type-species.

*H. autumnale* L., the original species.

*B. perennis* L., the type-species.

*T. erecta* L., the “African Marigold” of gardens. Both it and *T. patula* the “French Marigold” were well known to Linné.

*C. Coronaria* L.—In Gen. Pl. ed. 5, Linné united the two genera *Chrysanthemum* Tourn. and *Leucanthemum* Tourn. adopting the former name, hence the standard-species should be selected from his section *Chrysanthema*. *C. coronaria* which belongs to this section has been regarded as the type by Britton and Rydberg and seems a suitable standard-species.

*M. Chamomilla* L., the best known of the original species still retained in the genus. Common in Sweden.

*C. coronopifolia* L., the best known of the original species. Mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus and in the Hortus Upsaliensis, the only one of the original species represented in the Linnean Herbarium in 1753 (vide Jackson, Index Linn. Herb. 63: 1912). Also the only one of the original species placed in section *Eu-Cotula* Harvey by Hoffmann (vide Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 280: 1893).

*A. valentinus* L., the only one of the three original species still retained in the genus. In Sp. Pl. 893 Linné adds the words “Confer Anthemidem valentinam” after his description of *Anacyclus valentinus*. It is another case where the doubtful species to Linné is the only one now retained in the genus.


*A. Millefolium* L., one of the best known of the original species, probably the type.
   *T. procumbens* L., the original species.

   *S. orientalis* L., the type-species. Linné included two species in
   his genus, *S. orientalis* and *S. occidentalis*. The latter has
   since been transferred to another genus.

   *V. alata* L., the best known of the original species still retained
   within the genus.

   *T. helianthoides* L., the original species.

   *B. salicifolium* L.—Linné included seven species in his genus.
   Of these five have been referred to other genera, and of the remain­
   ing two, *B. grandiflorum* has been reduced to *B. salicifolium*.
   The latter is, therefore, chosen as the standard-species.

   *H. annuus* L., the “Sunflower,” the type-species.

   *R. laciniata* L., a very well known species. Mentioned in
   Hortus Cliffortianus and in Hortus Upsaliensis. Placed in Section
   Eu-Rudbeckia by Hoffmann in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iv. V.
   232 (1893).

   *C. lanceolata* L., the type-species. The only one of the original
   species mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus.

   *C. Centaurium* L., the type-species.

   *M. quinqueflora* L., the type-species and the only one of the
   two original species still retained in the genus.

   *S. Asteriscus* L., the type-species and the only one mentioned
   in Hortus Cliffortianus.

   *C. virginianum* L., the type-species. Linné included two
   species in his genus, namely, *C. virginianum* and *C. peruvianum*;
   the latter has since been referred to another genus.

   *M. americanum* L., the original species.

   *C. officinalis* L., the type-species.

   *A. angustifolia* L., one of two original species still retained in
   the genus, the other being *A. aspera*. 
   O. moniliferum L., the best known of the original species. Common in South Africa, the colonial name being "bush tick berry."

   O. coronopifolia L., one of the best known of the original species still retained in the genus.

   P. canadensis L., the original species.

   E. afric anus L., the original species.

   F. pyramidata L., one of the four original species still retained in the genus. The genus Filago was attributed by Linné to Loebling, and the only two species included by Loebling (Iter, 40, 83, 165) were F. pygmaea L., which is the type of the genus Evax Gaertn. and F. pyramidata L.

   M. supinus L., the original species.

   S. indicus L., the original species.

   S. cinereum L., the species best known to Linné included in Hortus Cliffortianus and represented in his Herbarium in 1753 (vide Jackson, Index Linn. Herb. 135). The genus is now included in Stoebe L.

   C. africanum L., the original species.

   J. montana L., the original species.

   L. cardinalis L., one of the best known of the original species referred to section Eu-Lobelia Benth. by Schö nland in Engl. & Pran t l, Pflanzenfam. iv. V. 67 (1889). The historic type of the name Lobelia is undoubtedly L. Plumieri L., but that species is the type of the genus Scaevola L. (Goodeniaceae).

   V. odorata L., the type-species.

   I. Noli-tangere L., one of the best known of the original species and the only one that occurs in Sweden.

   O. militaris L., a very well-known original species.

*S. viride* L.—There are six species of *Satyrium* in Sp. Pl. ed. 1, all of which are now referred to other (later described) genera. They are: (1) *S. hircinum* (*Loroglossum hircinum* Rich.), (2) *S. viride* (*Coeloglossum viride* Hartm.), (3) *S. nigrum* (*Nigritella nigra* Reichb. f.), (4) *S. albidum* (*Buccia albidia* Parl.), (5) *S. Epipogium* (*Epipogon aphyllum* Sw.), and (6) *S. repens* (*Goodyera repens* R. Br.). The earliest mention of *Satyrium* by Linné was in Syst. Nat. ed. 1 (1735), where he cited *Orchioides* Trew as a synonym. In Flora Lapponica, 246 (1737), the latter was cited by him under *Satyrium foliis ovatis radicalibus* (*Satyrium repens* L.). His first description of *Satyrium* in Gen. Pl. ed. 1, 270 (1737), however, was apparently based on *S. viride*, which was the first of the two species of *Satyrium* included in the Flora Lapponica published shortly afterwards, the other being *S. repens*. His description of the labellum as tridentate excludes the latter species, and was apparently taken from *S. viride* (*Satyrium foliis oblongis caulinis* Fl. Lapp.), and his remarks as to the diagnostic characters of the genus are given under that species, which may, therefore, be accepted as the standard of the name.

The retention of *Satyrium* L. for any one of the six original elements would involve the rejection of the name *Satyrium* Sw., which is very widely known and used for a genus of Orchidaceae containing over a hundred species, chiefly natives of Tropical and South Africa. As this would be extremely inconvenient, *Satyrium* Sw. is being proposed for addition to the list of *nomina generica conservata*. If it is added, *Satyrium* L. will automatically lapse into synonymy. It has been treated as a “nomen confusum” since 1800.


*O. insectifera* L. emend. Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 6 (1768) (*O. muscifera* Huds.).

Of the fifteen species of *Ophrys* in L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1, all but the last, *O. insectifera*, have been removed to other genera.


*S. lingua* L.—The historic type of *Serapias* is undoubtedly *S. Helleborine*, as has been recognised by Kuntze, A. A. Eaton, Ames, Britton, Abrams and Sprague. As the genus *Serapias*, however, was restricted to *S. lingua* and its congeners by Swartz followed by L. C. Richard, Endlicher, Bentham & Hooker, Pfitzer and Camus, as well as in most floras, it seems desirable to accept that species as the standard (*vide* Journ. Bot. 1926, 109-113).


*L. tuberosum* L., the original species.


*A. bulbosa* L., the type-species and the only one of the three original species still retained in the genus.
   C. Calceolus L., the type-species and the only one of the two
   original species still retained in the genus.

   E. nodosum L., the historic type. None of the fourteen original
   species of Epidendrum is nowadays retained under that generic
   name, three species having been transferred to Cymbidium; three to
   Dendrobium, two to Vanilla, and one each to Aerides, Vanda,
   Brassavola, Oncidium, Rynchostylis and Phalaenopsis.
   Linné adopted Epidendrum from Hermann, Paradisus Batavus,
   p. 207, and the historic type of the name is therefore E. nodosum
   L. (Brassavola nodosa R. Br.), which may be accepted as the
   standard-species.

If the name Epidendrum is upheld for any of its original elements,
however, the very large genus (comprising about 750 species) which
is now almost universally known under that name will have to be
called Phaedrosanthus Neck. (1790). In order to avoid such a
disadvantageous change in nomenclature it seems desirable to
conserve Epidendrum L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1351 (1763) with E. nocturn-
um Jacq. as standard-species. This is the only species of Epiden-
drum in Sp. Pl. ed. 2 belonging to the subgenus Eu-Epidendrum
(1753) will then lapse into synonymy, becoming a synonym of
Brassavola R. Br., if E. nodosum is accepted as the standard-species.

   S. Bermudiana L., the original species.

   N. distillatoria L., the original species.

   P. rubra L., a well-known and widely distributed species, belong-
ing to the largest section, Decaloba.

   A. rotunda L., a very well-known species and the historic type.

   P. Stratiotes L., the original species.

   H. Isora L., the type-species.

   G. occidentalis L., the type-species.

   A. maculatum L., the type-species.

   D. polyphyllum L., the only species mentioned in the Hortus
   Cliffortianus, and the only one of the five original species still
   retained in the genus.
*Calla palustris* L., the type-species. Linné included two species in his genus, *C. palustris* and *C. aethiopica*, the latter has since been referred to another genus.

*Pothis scandens* L., the original species.

*Zostera marina* L., the original species.

*Zanichellia palustris* L., the original species.

*Ceratocarpus arenarius* L., the original species.

*Cynomorium coccineum* L., the original species.

*L. minor* L., one of the best known of the original species, and the only one of them placed by Engler in section *Eu-Lemna* (Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. III. 164:1889).

*T. angustifolia* L., the type-species.

*S. erectum* L., one of the two original species, the other being *S. natans* L., which, according to Graebner in Engl. Pflanzenreich, Sparganiac. 22 (1900) is a “nomen confusum.”

*Zea mays* L., the original species.

*C. Lacryma-jobi* L., the type-species.

*C. hirta* L., a very well known original species. Placed by Kükenthal (Engl. Pflanzenreich, Cyperac.-Caricoid. 750:1909) in subgenus *Eu-Carex* Coss. & Germ. which contains two-thirds of the species. *C. pulicaris* L. which has been regarded as the type-species (Mackenzie in Britton & Brown, III. Fl. ed. 2, i. 352: 1913) belongs to the relatively small subgenus *Primocarex*.

*A. amaranthoides* L.—Linné included four species in his genus, namely, *A. ceratoideae*, *A. amaranthoides*, *A. hybrida* and *A. prostrata*. The first species has since been referred to another genus and the last two have been reduced to *A. amaranthoides* L.

*T. volubilis* L.—Linné included four species in his genus, namely, *T. volubilis*, *T. involucrata*, *T. Mercurialis* and *T. Chamaelea*. Of these the last two have since been reduced to other genera. According to Jackson, Ind. Linn. Herb. 145 (1912), *T. volubilis*
was contained in the Linnean Herbarium in 1753, whereas *T. involucrata* was not.

   *H. sonora* L., the original species.

   *P. Niruri* L., one of the best known of the six original species, and the one on which the generic description was based. Placed by Pax in section *Eu-Phyllanthus* in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. ii. V. 21 (1890).

   *B. alba* L., the type-species.

   *B. sempervirens* L., the original species.

   *U. dioica* L., the best known of the original species.

   *M. nigra* L., the type-species.

   *X. strumarium* L., the type-species.

   *A. maritima* L., the type-species, and the only one of the original species occurring in Europe.

   *P. Hysterophorus* L., the better known to Linné of the two original species. It was included in Hortus Upsaliensis (1748), whereas *P. integrifolium* L. was not.

   *I. frutescens* L., the better known of the two original species. The other, *I. annua* L., is a doubtful species—*vide* A. Gray, Syn. Fl. i. part 2, 246; Rydberg in N. Am. Fl. xxxiii. 7 (1922).

   *A. caudatus* L., "Love lies Bleeding," one of the best known of the original species. A favourite in cultivation. Mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus and Hortus Upsaliensis.

   *Z. aquatica* L., the type-species.

   *G. speciosa* L., the original species.

   *C. demersum* L., the original species.

   *M. spicatum* L., the type-species.

   *S. sagittifolia* L., the type-species.
*T. Cynocrambe* L., the original species.

*P. Sanguisorba* L., the type-species.

*Q. Robur* L., the type-species.

*J. regia* L., the type-species.

*F. sylvatica* L., the type-species.

*C. Betulus* L., the type-species.

*C. Avellana* L., the type-species.

*P. orientalis* L., the type-species.

*L. styraciflua* L., the type-species.

*P. sylvestris* L., the best known of the original species and widely distributed. Probably the historic type is *P. Pinea* L.

*T. occidentalis* L., the historic type.

*C. sempervirens* L., the type-species.

*A. virginica* L., the only species mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus.

*C. Tiglium* L., one of the best known of the original species still retained in the genus. Placed by Pax in the subgenus Eu-Croton in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. iii. V. 39 (1890).

*J. Curcas* L.—Linné gave the name *Jatropha* with reference to the medicinal use of the genus (Phil. Bot. 184: 1751) and *J. Curcas* is the only species of *Jatropha* mentioned in his Materia Medica p. 155 (1749), hence it is no doubt the type-species. It is also one of the best known species in the genus, and has a very wide distribution. It may be argued that the subgenus *Curcas* has been treated as an independent genus (Sc. Surv. Porto Rico, v. 483), but so have also the two other remaining subgenera *Adenoropium* and *Cnidoscolus*.

*R. communis* L., the original species.
    *S. foetida* L., the better known and the more widely distributed of the two original species.

    *P. volubilis* L., the original species.

    *H. crepitans* L., the original species.

    *T. Anguina* L., the only one of the four original species mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus.

    *M. Charantia* L., the better known of the two original species still retained in the genus, the other being *M. Balsamina* L. Widely distributed and frequently cultivated.

    *C. Pepo* L.—Linne included five species in his genus, namely, *C. Lagenaria*, *C. Citrullus*, *C. Pepo*, *C. verrucosa* and *C. Melopepo*. The first two have been made independent genera, and the last two have since been referred to *C. Pepo*.

    *C. sativus* L., a very well known species, widely distributed and frequently cultivated. Probably the type-species.

    *B. alba* L., the type-species.

    *S. angulata* L.—Linne included three species in his genus, namely *S. angulata*, *S. laciniata* and *S. trifoliata*. The last has since been referred to another genus. Of the two remaining species *S. angulata* is mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus whereas *S. laciniata* is not.

    *F. trilobata* L.—Linne included two species in his genus, namely, *F. cordifolia* and *F. trilobata*. The former has since been referred to *F. trilobata*.

    *A. Telephioides* L., the type-species.

    *N. marina* L., the original species.

    *V. spiralis* L., the original species.

    *S. pentandra* L., a very well known species. Mentioned in Hortus Cliffortianus, Flora Suecica and Flora Lapponica.
   E. nigrum L., the type-species, and the only one of the two
   original species still retained in the genus.
   O. alba L., the original species.
   V. album L., the type-species.
   H. Rhamnoides L., the type-species.
   M. Gale L., the best known of the original species, and the
   only one that occurs in Sweden.
   P. vera L., the Pistachio tree, yielding the edible pistachio
   nuts of commerce.
   C. siliqua L., the original species.
   P. aculeata L., the type-species.
   A. alexiteria L., the original species.
   S. oleracea L., the original species.
   A. cannabina L., the original species.
   C. sativa L., the original species.
   H. Lupulus L., the original species.
   Z. indica L., the original species. The binomial was not made
   till the year 1759 (Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1292: 1759).
   T. communis L., the type-species.
   S. aspera L., one of the best known of the original species, and
   the only one occurring in Europe.
993. Cissampelos L. Sp. Pl. 1031; Gen Pl. ed. 5, 455.
   C. Pareira L.—Linné included three species in his genus,
   namely, C. Pareira, C. caapeba, and C. Smilacina. The species
   C. caapeba has since been reduced to C. Pareira and C. Smilacina
   has been transferred to another genus.
*R. hastata* L., the only one of the three original species mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus and the only one represented in the Linnean Herbarium.

*D. bulbifera* L., one of the widest distributed of the old world species, and a name which has been far less misused than most of the other Linnean species.

*P. alba* L., one of the best known of the original species. Mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus and the Flora Suecica.

*R. rosea* L., the original species.

*M. perennis* L., the most widely distributed and the best known of the original species.

*H. Morsus-Ranae* L., the original species.

*C. Papaya* L., the type-species.

*K. africana* L., the original species.

*C. myrtifolia* L., the type-species.

*D. cannabina* L., the only one of the two original species still retained in the genus.

*C. polygonifolia* L., one of the best known of the original species. Mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus and placed by Harvey in Flora Capensis, ii. 293, in Section *Trifoliolae* which appears to be the most representative section of the genus and contains by far the greater number of species.

*J. communis* L., the type-species.

*T. baccata* L., the type-species.

*E. distachya* L.—Linné included two species in his genus, *E. distachya* and *E. monostachya*, the latter has since been reduced to *E. distachya*.

*R. aculeatus* L., the type-species.
   C. pulchella L.—Linné included five species in his genus, and
   three have since been referred to other genera. Of the remaining
   two, C. pulchella is very well known, has a wide distribution, and
   is a cultivated plant.

   M. paradisiaca L., the type-species.

   O. serpentinum L., the original species.

   C. australis L., the type-species, and the only one mentioned in
   the Hortus Cliffortianus.

   V. album L., the best known of the three original species.

   A. distachyus L., one of the best known and most typical of
   those species still retained in the genus. A. distachyus was chosen
   as the type of Section Eu-Andropogon by Stapf, in Dyer, Fl. Trop.
   Afr. ix. 209 (1918).

   H. lanatus L., the only one of the seven original species still
   retained in the genus.

   I. muticum L., the better known and the more widely distribu-
   buted of the two original species.

   C. echinatus L.—Of the five original species three have since
   been referred to other genera. Of the remaining two species, C.
   echinatus is by far the better known.

   A. ovata L., the type-species.

   V. muralis L., the only one of the four original species still
   retained in the genus.

   P. officinalis L.—Of the four original species this is the only
   one mentioned in the Hortus Cliffortianus.

   A. hastata L., a very well known species and of wide distribution.

   D. scandens L., the original species.

   A. Pseudo-Platanus L., a very well known species belonging to
   the largest section (Spicata) of the genus.

(2946.)
   *B. obliqua* L., the original species.

   *G. triacanthos* L., the original species.

   *F. excelsior* L., the type-species.

   *D. Lotus* L., the type-species.

   *N. aquatica* L., the original species.

   *A. aethopicum* L., the original species.

   *A. echinatus* L., the original species.

   *P. quinquefolium* L.—Linné included two species in his genus and he speaks of *P. trifolium* as being possibly a variety of *P. quinquefolium*.

   *F. Carica* L., the type-species.

   *C. humilis* L., the original species.

   *B. flabellifer* L., the original species.

   *C. umbraculifera* L., the type-species.

   *C. circinalis* L., the original species.

   *C. nucifera* L., the original species.

   *P. dactylifera* L., the original species.

   *A. Catechu* L., the original species.

   *E. sylvestris* L., the original species.

   *C. urens* L., the original species.

   *A. Zapota* L., the original species.

   *A. digitata* L., the original species.
B. coccinea L., the original species.

B. racemosum L., the original species.

F. trifylla L., the original species.

H. volubilis L., the original species.

H. Mancinella L., the type-species.

H. Courbaril L., the original species.

M. scabra L., the original species.


R. amboinensis L., the original species.

T. nudiflora L., the original species.

X. americana L., the type-species.

E. cretica L., the original species. The generic description should have appeared in Gen. Pl. ed. 5, but was accidentally omitted (vide Richter, Cod. Bot. Linn. p. xviii).
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V.—PROPOSALS BY E. M. WAKEFIELD (KEW).

I have the honour to submit the following proposals to the International Botanical Congress to be held at Cambridge (England) in 1930:

(1) That for the purpose of preparing a list of Nomina Generica Conservata for the Fungi a small subcommittee of mycologists be appointed, to consist of not more than five members.

(2) That the following paragraph be inserted in Art. 49 bis (Art. 61 International Code) before the final paragraph:

In the case of Fungi with a pleomorphic life-cycle whose perfect state is not known, the author who unites the various imperfect states has the right of choosing the name to be used. The author who adopts one name, citing another as a synonym, must be followed.

Example. *Pseudodiscosia Dianthi* Hösterm. & Laub., 1921 (Melanconiaceae) is connected with the pycnidial form *Heteropatella Dianthi* Budd. & Wakef., 1929 (Excipulaceae). In publishing the description of the latter form, the authors have given reasons for retaining that name for the fungus, pending the discovery of a perfect stage.

E. M. WAKEFIELD,
August, 1929.
VI.—PROPOSAL BY A. J. WILMOTT (BRITISH MUSEUM).

I have the honour to propose to the International Botanical Congress to be held at Cambridge (England) in 1930, that the following new Article be inserted in the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature (or in the proposed International Code):

Art. 19 bis (or Art. 21 bis of the International Code). Names are legitimate only when they are a development of the system of nomenclature introduced by Linnaeus in 1753 (Species Plantarum), which established consistent binary nomenclature for species.

A. J. WILMOTT,  
August, 1929.

Commentary.

This article is designed to prevent the adoption of generic names from Hill’s Herbal and similar works whose authors refused to adopt the “new” Linnean nomenclature. The accepted nomenclature did not take a date (i.e., 1753) as its starting point, but a system of nomenclature. Hill and others who refused entirely or for a time to accept the changed nomenclature, are here regarded as an overflow of the old system which has nothing to do with the modern system introduced by Linnaeus. The remarkable thing is that this overflow is so slight. To revive generic names from these sources naturally results in changes of nomenclature, and unnecessary changes are generally admitted to be undesirable.

The principle of this article was proposed by Hayek at the International Congress of Vienna, 1905, and was strongly supported until Briquet declared that its adoption would lead to numerous changes of nomenclature since Adanson’s names would be rejected. This statement led to the withdrawal of the proposition. My investigations indicate that more changes in established generic nomenclature have resulted from accepting generic names of non-binarist authors than would have resulted from rejecting them. It was not realized that the rejection of Adanson would not necessarily mean the loss of those of his names which had been adopted by Gaertner, DeCandolle and others, but often merely a change in the author cited. In modern nomenclature Tournefort’s genera are cited as of Linnaeus, and there is no reason why Adanson’s genera should not similarly be cited as of Gaertner, DC, etc. Although some changes have already been made, it is likely that others will still be necessary unless we revert to the custom of rejecting the names of non-binarist authors, a custom which prevailed for the whole of the century during which modern generic nomenclature became fairly stable.
It is true that the De Candollean Rules took the first edition of the Genera Plantarum (1737) as the starting point for generic names, but since Linnaeus largely maintained his own nomenclature, the adoption of 1753 as a starting point does not involve numerous changes. It is the Linnean nomenclature which was generally accepted, and, that being so, to accept names from contradictory systems must lead to changes.

The Zoological Code of Rules recognizes this in its Art. 25, where it lays down, as a limitation of the "Law of Priority," the condition "that the author has applied the principles of binary nomenclature." The proposed wording of "Art. 19 bis" is designed to indicate the reason for its adoption.
VII.—PROPOSAL BY I. H. BURKILL (LATE DIRECTOR, BOTANICAL GARDENS, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS).

I have the honour to propose to the International Botanical Congress to be held at Cambridge (England) in 1930, that the following new Article be inserted in the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature (or in the proposed International Code):

Art. 20 bis (or Art. 22 bis of the International Code). No generic name which has fallen into complete disuse for a period of not less than fifty years shall be re-established if there is another legitimate name in use for the genus concerned.

I. H. Burkill,
August, 1929.