

Plant genera named after people (1753-1853)

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On the cover, the flower of *Commelina erecta*. Dutch botanists Jan and his nephew Caspar Commelin are represented by the two large blue petals. A son of Caspar who died young, before publishing about botany, is represented by the small whitish lower petal. Photograph by the author.

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INTRODUCTION

During my first foray into botanical etymology¹, the names dedicated to people (eponyms) were the most interesting, and demanding when authors provided indirect, incomplete or no information about the persons they honored. Building on that interest, this work provides the eponyms of approximately 5000 generic names published during the century following the publication of Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum*, a period of world-wide exploration and great enthusiasm for natural history². Most genera with ornamental and/or agricultural species were described during this time... *Stearn's Dictionary of Plant Names for Gardeners* (1992) contains 730 generic eponyms, 87 percent of which were published from 1753 to 1853.

Many hours were dedicated to finding and examining original publications in order to read the dedications (or confirm their absence) from the authors themselves. When a name was not explained (frequent with some authors) or the publication was not found (happened for less than 3 percent of the names), the eponym was taken from one of the publications listed further ahead under *Name sources*, or from other resources found online, such as taxonomic revisions, regional floras, biographical dictionaries and web portals dedicated to particular groups of plants. Reference is also made to the *Name Sources* when authors offered incomplete information and these references helped clarify the identity of the honored persons. The generic names were gathered from the said sources; in addition, the Tropicos database was searched by title page year from 1753 to 1853 and all suspect eponyms were investigated.

The project was well underway when Lotte Burkhardt 2016's Index of Eponymic Plant Names (*Verzeichnis eponymischer Pflanzennamen*) came to my attention. This work is a contribution of such breadth that I paused and considered

¹ *Etimología de los géneros de plantas en Puerto Rico*- superseded by *Etimología de los géneros de plantas fanerógamas en las Antillas Occidentales*: <http://edicionesdigitales.info/etimologia/antillas.pdf>

² An enjoyable view of this period is provided by Richard Conniff in *The Species Seekers*, 2011.

abandoning my effort... but aside from the many hours already dedicated to it, meeting so many people and learning about their lives and contributions had become the most interesting of pastimes! I decided to continue and use her work to substantially improve mine, and hopefully mine will slightly improve hers. The 2018 edition of Burkhardt's work was reviewed during late 2019 in search for genera I had missed, which are included in this revised version.

Acknowledgements are due to the many libraries that provided the literature consulted and to the organizations that placed it online. The foresight of librarians and of leaders at organizations such as the Biodiversity Heritage Library, the Internet Archive, HathiTrust, Gallica and Google Books has changed how old literature is accessed and etymological research is conducted... no longer must one have access to a major library or rely on what few others have seen; with a computer one can now quickly access the vast majority of the original sources. James C. Solomon, Curator of the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium explained how to perform specialized searches in the Tropicos database. Lotte Burkhardt kindly reviewed lists of names and provided information that greatly improved this work; her time, kindness and willingness to share information are deeply appreciated.

Name sources

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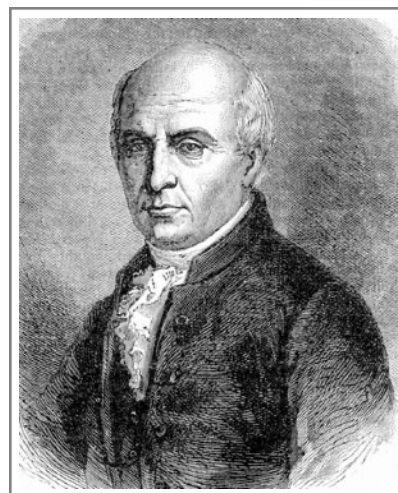
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Wittstein, G. C. 1856. Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch. Erlangen. 952 pp. <https://archive.org/details/etymologischbot00wittgoog>

A

Michael Adanson was born in Aix-en-Provence, France in 1727 and died in Paris in 1806. His family was of Scottish descent. He was employed by Réaumur, Jussieu and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris before leaving for a five-year stay in Senegal, where he collected and described many new plants and animals. His most important work is the two-part *Familles des plantes* (1763) in which he classified plants according to a system that used many diverse characters instead of the few employed in Linnaeus' simpler sexual system, thus leading the way for a natural system developed by



Jussieu and other botanists. In 1774 Adanson submitted to the French Academy of Sciences a massive encyclopedic work that was never published. He requested for his grave a garland composed of flowers from the 58 families distinguished in his work. Linnaeus dedicated to him the genus *Adansonia*, which houses the spectacular baobabs of Africa, Australia and Madagascar.

Abasoloa La Llave 1824 Asteraceae- for Mariano Abasolo (José Mariano de Abasolo) (1783-1816), Mexican military officer in the War for Independence, died imprisoned in Spain. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones*, 1: 11. 1824).

Abatia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Salicaceae- for Pedro Abad (Abat) y Mestre (1747-1800), Spanish pharmacist and botanist, professor at Seville. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 78. 1794).

Abbotia Raf. 1836 Juncaginaceae- for John Abbot (1751-1840), English-American entomologist and nature illustrator, migrated in 1773 to Georgia (United States).

Source: original publication (New flora and botany of North America, or, A supplemental flora... 1: 36. 1836).

Abela Salisb. 1817 Taxaceae- for Clarke Abel (1789-1826), English surgeon, naturalist and plant collector, worked at the British embassy in Canton, author of *Narrative of a journey in the interior of China* (1818), died in India. Source: original publication (The Quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts 2: 312. 1817).

Abelia R. Br. 1818 Caprifoliaceae- for Clarke Abel (1789-1826), English surgeon, naturalist and plant collector, worked at the British embassy in Canton, author of *Narrative of a journey in the interior of China* (1818), died in India. Source: original publication (Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, p. 376. 1818).

Abildgaardia Vahl 1805 Cyperaceae- for Peter Christian Abildgaard (1740-1801), Danish veterinarian and naturalist, professor at Copenhagen, author of *Historia brevis regii Instituti Veterinarii Hafniensis* (1788). Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum... p. 298. 1805).

Accorombona Endl. 1841 Fabaceae- for Felix Accoromboni, 16th century Italian physician and naturalist, commentator of the writings of Aristotle, Galen and Theophrastus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 5.

Acharia Thunb. 1794 Achariaceae- for Erik Acharius (1757-1819), Swedish physician and botanist, professor at Stockholm, author of *Lichenographia universalis...* (1810), one of Linnaeus' last pupils. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 2.

Acosta Adans. 1763 Asteraceae- for Cristóvão da Costa (Cristophori a Costa, Cristobal de Acosta) (c.1525-c.1594), Portuguese physician and botanist, traveled to the East Indies, author of *Tractado de las drogas y medicinas de la Indias Orientales* (1578). Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 7, 2: 117. 1763).

Acosta Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Polygalaceae- for José de Acosta (c.1540-1600), Spanish missionary, scholar and naturalist in Peru, author of *Historia natural y moral de las Indias* (1590). Source: original publication (Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus p. 1. 1794).

Acourtia D. Don 1830 Asteraceae- for Mary Elizabeth Catherine A'Court, née Gibbes (1792-1878), English botanist. Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 16(2): 204. 1830). See also *California Plant Names: Latin and Greek Meanings and Derivations*- <http://www.calflora.net/botanicalnames/pageAB-AM.html>

Acunna Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Ericaceae- for Pedro Acuña Malvar (1755-1814), Spanish minister under King Carlos IV, patron of botany. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 69. 1794).

Ada Lindl. 1853 Orchidaceae- for Ada of Caria (?-c.326 BCE), queen of Caria by authority of Alexander the Great. Not explained in original publication. Source: Schultes and Pease p. 35.

Adamia Wall. 1826 Hydrangeaceae- for John Adam (1779-1825), English colonial administrator, president of the Supreme Council in Calcutta, patron of agriculture and natural history. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 14.

Adamsia Willd. 1808 Liliaceae- for Johann Friedrich Adam (later Michael Friedrich Adams) (1780-1838), German-Russian botanist, professor at St. Petersburg, author of *Descriptiones plantarum minus cognitarum Sibiriae...* (1834). Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin Magazin für die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Gesammten Naturkunde 2: 15-16. 1808). See also Wittstein p. 14.

Adansonia L. 1753 Malvaceae- for Michel Adanson (1727-1806), French naturalist, botanist and plant collector, lived several years in Senegal, proposed a complex natural system of plant classification, author of *Histoire naturelle du Sénégal* (1757) and the two-volume *Familles des plantes* (1763). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum 2: 1190. 1753). Linnaeus credits the name to Bernard de Jussieu.

Adelbertia Meisn. 1837 Melastomataceae- for Adelbert von Chamisso (1781-1838), French-German poet, explorer and botanist, participated in the Rurik expedition, custodian of the Berlin Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines... 1: 114, 2: 81. 1837).

Adelmannia Rchb. 1828 Asteraceae- for Francis Joseph Adelman (1787-c.1865), Belgian physician and botanist, professor at Louvain. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 15. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. A-5.

Adhunia Vell. 1829 Myrtaceae- for Wilhelm Wirich von Daun-Falkenstein (1613-1682), German nobleman, built a large botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 236. 1825[1829]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. A-5.

Adleria Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- for Peter Adlerheim (1712-1789), Swedish supervisor and mining specialist, accompanied Linnaeus during his trip to Öland and Gotland. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 18. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. A-5. Wittstein also mentions W. Adler, author of *Flora des Ziegenrticker Kreises* (1818). Another possibility is Carl Fredrik Adler (1720-1761), Swedish physician and naturalist, one of Linnaeus' apostles, died in Java.

Adlumia Raf. 1808 Papaveraceae- for John Adlum (1759-1836), American judge, surveyor, gardener and successful viticulturist, author of *A memoir on the cultivation of the vine in America, and the best mode of making wine* (1823). Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 32. Viticulture was one of Rafinesque's many interests.

Adolphia Meisn. 1837 Rhamnaceae- for Adolphe Théodore Brongniart (1801-1876), French paleobiologist and botanist (specialist in Rhamnaceae), professor at the Jardin des Plantes, author of the two-volume *Histoire des végétaux fossiles...* (1828). Source: original publication (*Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines...* 1: 70, 2: 50. 1837). See also Wittstein p. 18.

Adriana Gaudich. 1825 Euphorbiaceae- for Adrien Henri Laurent de Jussieu (1797-1853), French botanist, successor of his father (Antoine Laurent de Jussieu) as director of the Jardin des Plantes, author of *Géographie botanique* (1846) and monographs on the Rutaceae, Meliaceae and Malpighiaceae. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 5: 221. 1825).

Aeginetia L. 1753 Orobanchaceae- for Paulus Aegineta (Paul of Aegina) (c.625-c.690), Greek physician and traveler, author of *Medical compendium in seven books* (the

most complete medical encyclopedia of its time). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 91. 1737.

Aeschrion Vell. 1829 Simaroubaceae- for Aeschrion, Greek, is the only information provided by the author (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 58. 1825[1829]). This is probably Aeschrion of Pergamon (2nd century), pharmacist and physician, teacher of Galen. The other three Greek Aeschrions (of Syracuse, Samos, and Mytilene) are not related to science.

Aetia Adans. 1763 Combretaceae- for Aëtius of Amida (502-575), Byzantine-Greek physician and traveler, author of *Sixteen Books on Medicine*. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Bibliotheca Botanica* p. 8. 1735.

Affonsea A. St.-Hil. 1833 Fabaceae- for Martim Afonso (Affonso) de Sousa (c.1500-1571), Portuguese nobleman and explorer, founded in 1532 the first European settlement in southern Brazil, introduced sugarcane to the colony. Source: original publication (*Voyage dans le District des Diamans...* 1: 386. 1833).

Afzelia Sm. 1798 Fabaceae- for Adam Afzelius (1750-1837), Swedish botanist and plant collector in West Africa, author of *Genera plantarum Guineensium...* (1804), professor at Uppsala, one of Linnaeus' apostles. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 4: 221. 1798). The name was used by Gmelin (1792) without explaining the etymology.

Agardhia Spreng. 1824 Vochysiaceae- for Carl Adolf Agardh (1785-1859), Swedish botanist, professor at Lund University, author of *Systema Algarum* (1824). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. A-8.

Agassizia Spach 1835 Onagraceae- for Louis Agassiz (Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz) (1807-1873), Swiss biologist and geologist, professor at Harvard, founder of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux. Phanérogames* 4: 348. 1835). The name is validly credited to Chavannes (1833), who did not explain it.

Agatea A. Gray 1852 Violaceae- for Alfred Thomas Agate (1812-1846), American painter and nature illustrator, participated in the United States Exploring

Expedition. Source: original publication (Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 2: 323. 1852).

Agathaea Cass. 1816 Asteraceae- for Cathérine Elisabeth Agathe Cassini (née de Riencourt) (1783-?), cousin and wife of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. A-9.

Ageria Adans. 1763 Aquifoliaceae- for Nikolaus (Nicolas) Ager (1568-1634), French physician and botanist, professor at Strasbourg, author of *De Anima Vegetativa* (1629). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 23.

Agricolaea Schrank 1809 Lamiaceae- for Johann Agricola Ammonius (1496-1570), German physician, professor at Ingolstadt, author of *Medicinae Herbariae Libri Duo...* (1539). Source: original publication (Denkschriften der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München 1808: 98. 1809).

Aikinia Salisb. 1830 Campanulaceae- for John Aikin (1747-1822), English physician and writer, author of the 10-volume *General Biography* (1799-1815) and of *The woodland companion: or, A brief description of British trees* (1802). Source: original publication (Monographie des Campanulées, p. 135. 1830). The name was given to a section of *Wahlenbergia* and was used as a genus by Fourreau (1869).

Aikinia R. Br. 1832 Gesneriaceae- for Arthur Aikin (1773-1854), English chemist and mineralogist, knowledgeable in botany. Source: original publication (Plantae Asiaticae Rariores 3: 66. 1832).

Ainsliaea DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Whitelaw Ainslie (1767-1837), English surgeon in India, author of *Materia Medica of Hindostan* (1813). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 7(1): 13. 1838).

Ainsworthia Boiss. 1844 Apiaceae- for William Francis Ainsworth (1807-1896), English surgeon, geographer and traveler to the Near East, author of the two-volume *Travels and researches in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Chaldea, and Armenia* (1842). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 1: 343. 1844).

Aitonia Thunb. 1780 Aytoniaceae- for William Aiton (1731-1793), Scottish gardener and botanist, director of the Chelsea Physic Garden and first director of Kew Botanical Gardens, author of *Hortus Kewensis* (1789). Original publication not found. Source: Thésis p. 14.

Alamania Lex. 1824 Orchidaceae- for Lucas Alamán (Lucas Ignacio Alamán y Escalada) (1792-1853), Mexican politician, historian and naturalist, author of the five-volume *Historia de Mexico* (1849-1852). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 3: 452. 1824).

Alania Endl. 1836 Boryaceae- for Allan Cunningham (1791-1839), English gardener, botanist and plant collector in Brazil and Australia, superintendent of the Sydney Botanical Garden, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum*, p. 151. 1836).

Alarconia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Fernando (Hernando) de Alarcón (1500-1541), Spanish navigator and explorer in Baja and Alta California, first European to explore the Colorado River (died during the expedition). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 537. 1836).

Albersia Kunth 1838 Amaranthaceae- for Johann Christian Albers (1795-1857), German physician, malacologist and botanist, author of *Malacographia Maderensis...* (1854). Source: original publication (*Flora Berolinensis* 2: 144. 1838).

Alberta E. Mey. 1838 Rubiaceae- for Albertus Magnus (c.1200-1280), German scholar and philosopher, professor at Paris and Cologne, explored many topics including astronomy, chemistry and zoology, author of an encyclopedia titled *De Vegetabilibus* (c.1260). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 12: 258. 1838).

Albertinia Spreng. 1820 Asteraceae- for Johannes Baptista von Albertini (1769-1831), German botanist, coauthor of *Conspectus fungorum in Lusatae Superioris...* (1805). Source: original publication (*Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde* 2: 133. 1820).

Albikia J. Presl & C. Presl 1828 Cyperaceae- for Siegmund Albich (Sigismundus Albicus) (c.1360-1427), Bohemian physician to King Wenceslas IV and to Emperor Sigismund, wrote about botany and medicine. Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 1: 185. 1828).

Albina Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Jacobus Albinus (fl. early 17th century), German physician in Hamburg, plant collector in Europe, sent specimens to Caspar Bauhin. Source: original publication (*Praelectiones in ordines naturales plantarum*, p. 227. 1792). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. A-12.

Albinea Hombr. & Jacquinot ex Decne. 1853 Asteraceae- for Albin Roussin (Baron Albin Reine Roussin) (1781-1854), French naval officer and statesman, member of the French Academy of Sciences (to which the author also belonged). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018: A-13.

Albizia Durazz. 1772 Fabaceae- for Filippo degli Albizzi, Marquis of Castelnuovo (1724-1789), Italian naturalist, introduced to Europe the Persian silk tree or pink silk tree (*Albizia julibrissin*). Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 27.

Albonia Buc'hoz 1783 Anarcadiaceae- for Claude Camille François d'Albon (Claude François Camille, prince d'Yvetot d'Albon) (1752-1789), French writer, traveler and plant enthusiast (*grand amateur*). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Catalogue Latin et François, des arbres et arbustes...* p. 71. 1785. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. A-13.

Albrandia Gaudich. 1830 Moraceae- for François Fortuné Joachim Albrand (1795-1826), French merchant, taught at a school in Réunion, reported on the use of quinine to treat malaria. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Voyage Autour du Monde Entrepris par Ordre du Roi... Exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* *Historique* 1: 594. 1827. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. A-13.

Alchornea Sw. 1788 Euphorbiaceae- for Stanesby Alchorne (1727-1800), English antiquary, botanist and plant collector, head gardener of the Chelsea Physic Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 15.

Alcina Cav. 1791 Asteraceae- for Francisco Ignacio Alcina (de Alcina) (1610-1674), Spanish missionary and historian in the Philippines (Visayan Islands), author of the two-part *Historia natural del sitio, fertilidad y calidad de las Islas e Indios de Bisayas* (1668). Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 1: 10. 1791).

Aldama La Llave 1824 Asteraceae- for Ignacio Aldama (1769-1811), Mexican lawyer and patriot of the War for Independence. Not explained in the description (Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones 1: 12. 1824) but his name appears in the dedication of the work (page vii).

Aldea Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Boraginaceae- for Francisco de la Aldea, Spanish director of the Royal College of Apothecaries in Madrid. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 19. 1794).

Aldina Adans. 1763 Fabaceae- for Tobia Aldini (Tobias Aldinus), pseudonym of Pietro Castelli (c.1570-1661), Italian physician, botanist and illustrator, director of Cardinal Farnese's gardens and author of *Hortus Farnesianus* (1625). Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1:10, 2: 328. 1763). See also Catalogus librorum impressorum bibliothecae regiae academiae upsaliensis 1: 174. The name is validly credited to Endlicher (1840), who did not explain it.

Aldinia Raf. 1840 Euphorbiaceae- for Tobia Aldini (Tobias Aldinus), pseudonym of Pietro Castelli (c.1570-1661), Italian physician, botanist and illustrator, director of Cardinal Farnese's gardens, author of *Hortus Farnesianus* (1625). Source: original publication (Autikon Botanikon, p. 50. 1840). See also Catalogus librorum impressorum bibliothecae regiae academiae upsaliensis 1: 174. The name was used by Scopoli (1777) and Endlicher (1840) without explaining the etymology.

Aldrovanda L. 1753 Droseraceae- for Ulisse Aldrovandi (Ulysses Aldrovandus) (1522-1605), Italian pharmacist, physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Bologna and director of the botanical garden, author of a multi-volume *Historia naturalis*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 15.

Aldunatea J. Rémy 1848 Asteraceae- for José Santiago Aldunate (José Santiago Aldunate y Toro) (1796-1864), Chilean politician and military officer, participated

in the War for Independence. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile...* Botánica 3: 321. 1847 [1848]).

Alegria DC. 1824 Malvaceae- for Josefa Manuela Micaela Alegría Yoldi (1768-?), wife of José Azanza, viceroy of New Spain, patrons of natural science. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Le récit par Augustin Pyramus de Candolle de l'élaboration de la Flore du Mexique, dite aussi Flore des Dames de Genève*. *Anales del Jardín Botánico de Madrid* 54(1): 580, 586. 1996.

Alexandra Bunge 1843 Amaranthaceae- for Alexander Lehmann (1814-1842), German geologist, explorer and naturalist, nature collector in Russia. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 17: 120. 1843).

Alexandra R. H. Schomb. 1845 Fabaceae- for Alexandra Feodorovna (1798-1860), Prussian-born Empress consort of Russia, wife of Tsar Nicholas I. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 4: 12. 1845).

Alfonsia Kunth 1816 Arecaceae- for Alfonsi Estensis (Alfonso II d'Este) (1533-1597), Duke of Ferrara, Italian patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 1: 307. 1815[1816]).

Alfredia Cass. 1816 Asteraceae- for Alfred of Sareshel (Alfred the Philosopher, Alfred the Englishman, Alfredus Anglicus) (12th-13th centuries), English translator, settled in Spain and worked in the Toledo School of Translators, translated Aristotle's *De plantibus et vegetabilibus* from Arabic to Latin. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. A-16.

Alibertia A. Rich. ex DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Jean Louis Marc Alibert (1768-1837), French physician (dermatologist) and biographer, professor at the École de Médecine in Paris, author of *Descriptions des maladies de la peau...* (1825). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris* ser. 2, 5: 234. 1830.

Allamanda L. 1771 Apocynaceae- for Frédéric Louis Allamand (Jean Frédéric François Louis Allamand) (1736-1803), Swiss physician, botanist and plant collector

in Surinam, worked in St. Petersburg, professor at Leiden, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Mantissa Plantarum 2: 146. 1771).

Allania Benth. 1840 Fabaceae- for Allan Cunningham (1791-1839), English gardener, botanist and plant collector in Brazil and Australia, superintendent of the Sydney Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany 2: 91. 1840).

Allardia Decne. 1841 Asteraceae- for Jean François Allard (1785-1839), French military officer in India, patron of Victor Jacquemont during his botanical exploration of Kashmir. Source: original publication (Voyage dans l'Inde 4(Botany): 87. 1841).

Allardtia A. Dietr. 1852 Bromeliaceae- for Julius Allardt (c.1800-1858), German gardener in Berlin, orchid collector and trader. Source: original publication (Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 20: 241. 1852). See also Paxton's Flower Garden. 3: 118. 1853.

Allendea La Llave 1824 Asteraceae- for Ignacio Allende (Ignacio José de Allende y Unzaga) (1769-1811), Spanish military officer, fought on the Mexican side and died during the War for Independence. Not explained with the description (Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones 1: 12. 1824) but his name appears in the dedication of the work (page vii).

Allionia Loeffl. 1758 Nyctaginaceae- for Carlo Ludovico Allioni (1728-1804), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Turin and director of the botanical garden, author of *Flora Pedemontana...* (1785), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 15. The name is validly credited to Linnaeus (1759), who did not explain it.

Allmania R. Br. ex Wight 1834 Amaranthaceae- for William Allman (1776-1846), Jamaican-Irish physician and botanist, professor at Dublin, author of *On the mathematical relations of the forms of the cells of plants* (1836). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 30.

Almeida A. St.-Hil. 1823 Rutaceae- for João Rodrigues Pereira de Almeida (1781-1830). Brazilian businessman and landowner, helped the author during his stay there. Not explained in original publication. Source: Source: A General System of Gardening and Botany 1: 798. 1831. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. A-20.

Almeloveenia Dennst. 1818 Fabaceae- for Theodorus Janssonius van Almeloveen (1657-1712), Dutch physician, professor at Harderwijk, editor of classical and medical works. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. A-20.

Alonsoa Ruiz & Pav. 1798 Scrophulariaceae- for Zenón Alonso (Zenón Alonso Acosta Zorrilla y Dávila) (1756-?), Spanish government officer in Santa Fé de Bogotá, promoted the publication of the authors' work. Source: original publication (Systema Vegetabilium Florae peruvianae et chilensis, p. 152. 1798).

Aloysia Paláu 1784 Verbenaceae- for María Luisa de Parma (1751-1819), Spanish queen consort, wife of King Carlos IV. Source: original publication (Parte práctica de Botánica 1: 768. 1784).

Alpinia L. 1753 Zingiberaceae- for Prospero Alpini (1553-1617), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Padua and director of the botanical garden, lived three years in Egypt, author of *De Plantis Aegypti liber* (1592). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 26. 1703); it is validly credited to Roxburgh (1810), who did not explain it.

Alschingera Vis. 1850 Apiaceae- for Andreas Alschinger (1791-1864), Bohemian-Austrian educator and botanist, author of *Flora Jadrensis...* (1832). Source: original publication (Flora Dalmatica sive Enumeratio stirpium vascularium... 3: 70. 1850).

Alstonia Mutis ex L. 1782 Symplocaceae- for Charles Alston (1683-1760), Scottish physician and botanist, professor at Edinburgh and director of the botanical garden, author of *Tirocinium botanicum Edinburgense* (1753). Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 40. 1781[1782]). The name is validly credited to Brown (1810), who also dedicated his genus to Charles Alston; it was also used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Alstroemeria L. 1762 Alstroemeriaceae- for Clas Alströmer (1736-1794), Swedish businessman, naturalist and plant collector, had a large nature cabinet, patron of botany, pupil and friend of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Planta Alströmeria*, p. 8. 1762).

Altensteinia Kunth 1816 Orchidaceae- for Karl vom Stein zum Altenstein (Karl Sigmund Franz Freiherr vom Stein zum Altenstein) (1770-1840), Prussian politician, scholar and educational reformer, patron of botany, helped send botanist and plant collector Friedrich Sellow to Brazil. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 1: 333. 1815[1816]).

Althenia Petit 1829 Potamogetonaceae- for Jean Althen (1709-1774), Armenian-Persian agronomist, developed the large-scale cultivation of madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) in France, author of *Mémoire sur la culture de la garance* (1772). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences d'Observation* 1: 451. 1829).

Altingia Noronha 1790 Altingiaceae- for Willem Arnold Alting (1724-1800), Dutch merchant, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies. Source: original publication (*Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*, p. 24. 1790).

Alvaradoa Liebm. 1853 Picramniaceae- for Pedro de Alvarado (c.1485-1541), Spanish deputy of Hernán Cortés, colonizer of Guatemala, killed by natives during a revolt. Source: original publication (*Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjøbenhavn* 1853(3-4):103. 1853[1854]).

Alzatea Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Alzateaceae- for José Antonio Alzate y Ramírez (1737-1799), Mexican (New Spain) astronomer, philosopher and naturalist. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 40. 1794).

Amalia Rchb. f. 1841 Orchidaceae- for Princess Amalie of Saxony (Amalie Marie Friederike Auguste) (1794-1870), German Princess of Saxony, singer, composer and writer. Source: original publication (*Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch*, p. 52. 1841). The name was used by Endlicher (1837) without explaining the etymology.

Amaria S. Mutis ex Caldas 1810 Fabaceae- for Antonio José Amar y Borbón (1742-1826), Spanish viceroy of New Granada (Greater Colombia), patron of the Spanish Royal Expedition to the Kingdom of New Grenada organized by the author. Source: original publication (Semanario del Nuevo Reino de Granada 2: 25. 1810).

Amasonia L. f. 1782 Lamiaceae- the author states for Amasoni, American traveler (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 48. 1781[1782]). This is John Amson, American physician in Williamsburg, Virginia in the mid 19th century (see *History and Eponymy of the Genus Name Amsonia (Apocynaceae)*. SIDA 21(1): 379-387. 2004). Clarke and Charters (p. 18) give 1698-1763 as his life dates and state that he was major of Williamsburg.

Ambrosina Bassi 1763 Araceae- for Bartholomeo Ambrosini (1588-1657), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Bologna and director of the botanical garden; and for his brother Giacinto Ambrosini (1605-1671), Bartholomeo's successor as professor and prefect of the Bologna Botanical Garden. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. A-12.

Amherstia Wall. 1830 Fabaceae- for Sarah Amherst, Countess Amherst, née Archer (1762-1838), British naturalist, botanist and plant collector in India; and for her daughter Sara Elizabeth Williams Hay-Williams, née Amherst (1801-1876), plant collector in India and botanical illustrator. Source: original publication (Plantae Asiaticae Rariores 1: 1. 1830[1829]).

Amicia Kunth 1824 Fabaceae- for Giovanni Batista Amici (1786-1863), Italian astronomer, mathematician, microscopist and botanist, professor at Modena and Florence, author of *Osservazioni microscopiche sopra varie piante* (1823). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 6: 511. 1824).

Amirola Pers. 1807 Sapindaceae- for Eugenio de Llaguno y Amírola (1724-1799), Spanish politician, statesman and writer, discovered the manuscript of *El Cantar de Mio Cid* (oldest preserved Castilian poem) and had it published. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. A-23.

Ammannia L. 1753 Lythraceae- for Paul Ammann (1634-1691), German physician and botanist, professor at Leipzig and director of the botanical garden, author of *Supellex botanica...* (1675) and coauthor of *Character naturalis plantarum...* (1676). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 91. 1737.

Amoreuxia DC. 1825 Bixaceae- for Pierre Joseph Amoreux (1741-1824), French physician, naturalist and writer, librarian at Montpellier. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 2: 638. 1825).

Amperea A. Juss. 1824 Euphorbiaceae- for André Marie Ampère (1775-1836), French mathematician and physicist, professor at the École polytechnique in Paris and at the Collège de France, the ampere is named after him. Source: original publication (*De Euphorbiaceum Generibus...* p. 35. 1824). See also Wittstein p. 39.

Amphilochia Mart. 1826 Vochysiaceae- for Amphilochius, Athenian philosopher, wrote about agriculture. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum . . .* 1: 128. 1824[1826]).

Amsinckia Lehm. 1831 Boraginaceae- for Wilhelm Amsinck (1752-1831), German lawyer, merchant and politician, mayor of Hamburg, patron of botany, contributed to the foundation of the Amsinck Botanical Garden (which the author directed). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 41.

Amsonia Walter 1788 Apocynaceae- for John Amson, American physician in Williamsburg, Virginia in the mid 19th century. Not explained in original publication. Source: *History and Eponymy of the Genus Name Amsonia (Apocynaceae)*. SIDA 21(1): 379-387. 2004. Clarke and Charters (p. 18) give 1698-1763 as his life dates and state that he was major of Williamsburg.

Anaxagorea A. St-Hil. 1825 Annonaceae- for Anaxagoras (c.510-c.428 BCE), Greek scholar and philosopher. Source: original publication (*Nouveau Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique de Paris*, p. 91. 1825).

Anchietea A. St-Hil. 1824 Violaceae- for José de Anchieta (1534-1597), Spanish-Portuguese physician, naturalist and missionary in Brazil, cofounder of São Paulo

and Rio de Janeiro. Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires du Museum d'Histoire naturelle, 11: 465. 1824.

Andersonia R. Br. 1810 Ericaceae- for William Anderson (1750-1778), English naval surgeon and naturalist, participated in Cook's second and third voyages, died at the Bering Sea; for Alexander Anderson (1754-1811), Scottish botanist and plant collector, director of the St. Vincent Botanical Garden; and for William Anderson (1766-1846), Scottish gardener and botanist, curator at the Chelsea Physic Garden. Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae, p. 553. 1810). See also Baines p. 30.

Andersonia Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. 1819 Rubiaceae- for Alexander Anderson (1754-1811), Scottish botanist and plant collector, director of the St. Vincent Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. A-24.

Andersonia Roxb. 1832 Meliaceae- for James Anderson (1738-1809), Scottish physician and botanist in Madras, author of *Letters for the culture of bastard cedar trees, on the coast of Coromandel* (1794). Source: original publication (Flora indica; or, descriptions of Indian Plants 2: 212. 1832).

Andradea Allemão 1845 Nyctaginaceae- for José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), Brazilian statesman and naturalist, professor at Coimbra, promoter of Brazilian independence. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. A-25.

Andreaea Hedw. 1801 Andreaeaceae- for Johann Gerhard Reinhard Andreae (1724-1793), German chemist, pharmacist, naturalist and nature collector. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Ehrhart, who provided the etymology (Beiträge zur Naturkunde, und den damit verwandten Wissenschaften... 1: 180. 1787).

Andreoskia DC. 1824 Brassicaceae- for Antoni Lukianowicz Andrzejowski (1785-1868), Polish-Lithuanian naturalist and botanist, professor at Kiev, director of the Stavyshe Botanical Garden in Ukraine. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 46, 47.

Andreusia Vent. 1805 Myoporaceae- for Henry Charles Andrews (c.1770-c.1830), English illustrator, engraver, publisher and botanist, author of the 10-volume *The Botanist's Repository for New, and Rare Plants* (1797-1812). Source: original publication (Jardin de la Malmaison 2: text for plate 108. 1804[1805]).

Andrewsia Spreng. 1817 Gentianaceae- for Henry Charles Andrews (c.1770-c.1830), English illustrator, engraver, publisher and botanist, author of the 10-volume *The botanist's repository for new, and rare plants...* (1797-1812). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewachse* 2(2): 906. 1818.

Andrieuxia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for G. Andrieux (fl. c.1833), French plant collector in Mexico. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 559. 1836). See also *Itinerario botánico de G. Andrieux en Mexico*. *Taxon* 28(1/3): 97-102. 1979).

Andromachia Bonpl. 1812 Asteraceae- for Andromachus, Greek physician to Nero, famous for using and perfecting theriac, a herbal medicine (antidote). Source: original publication (*Plantae Aequinoctiales* 2(14): 104. 1809[1812]).

Andrzeiowskia Rchb. 1824 Brassicaceae- for Antoni Lukianowicz Andrzejowski (1785-1868), Polish-Lithuanian naturalist and botanist, professor at Kiev, director of the Stavyshe Botanical Garden in Ukraine. Source: original publication (*Iconographia Botanica seu Plantae Criticae* 1: 15-16. 1824).

Angelandra Endl. 1843 Asteraceae- for George Engelmann (1809-1884), German-American physician and botanist, had a private garden which served as precursor for the Missouri Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Plantae Lindheimerianae...* (1845). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. A-26. Engelmann means angel and man (= *Angelandra*).

Angervilla Necker 1790 Scrophulariaceae- for Louis François Augier d'Angerville (1706-1779), French horticulturist, had a garden in Rouen, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. A-27.

Anguillaria R. Br. 1810 Colchicaceae- for Luigi Squalermo (Luigi Anguillara) (1512-1570), Italian physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Padua and prefect of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae, p. 273. 1810). The name was used by Gaertner (1788) without explaining the etymology.

Anguloa Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Orchidaceae- for Francisco Angulo (1756-1815), Spanish politician and mines engineer, much dedicated to the study of botany. Source: original publication (Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus p. 118. 1794).

Anneslea Roxb. ex Andrews 1811 Nymphaeaceae- for George Annesley, 2nd Earl of Mountnorris, Viscount Valentia (1770-1844), English politician, traveler and plant collector, found in India the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Botanist's Repository... 10: text for plate DCXVIII. 1811). The name is validly credited to Wallich (1829), who also dedicated his genus to George Annesley.

Anneslia Salisb. 1807 Fabaceae- for George Annesley, 2nd Earl of Mountnorris, Viscount Valentia (1770-1844), English politician, traveler and plant collector. Source: original publication (The Paradisus Londinensis, text for plate 64. 1807).

Anquetilia Decne. 1844 Rutaceae- for Abraham Hyacinthe Anquetil-Duperron (1731-1805), French orientalist and Indologist. Source: original publication (Voyage dans l'Inde pendant les annees 1828 a 1832... 4(Bot.): 161. 1844).

Ansellia Lindl. 1844 Orchidaceae- for John Ansell (?-1847), British gardener for the Royal Horticultural Society, plant collector in West Africa during a calamitous expedition to the Niger River, collected in Fernando Po the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 30: text for plate 12. 1844). See also Stearn p. 45.

Antigona Vell. 1829 Salicaceae- for Antigonus of Cumae, ancient Greek who wrote about agriculture, mentioned by Pliny, Varro and Columella. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 187. 1825[1829]).

Antinoria Parl. 1845 Poaceae- for Vincenzo Antinori (1792-1865), Italian scientist, director of the Royal Florence Museum of Physics and Natural History. Source: original publication (Flora Palermitana 1: 92-93. 1845).

Antoiria Raddi 1818 Porellaceae- for Guiseppe (Joseph) Antoir (1781-1847), French-Italian naturalist and botanist. Source: original publication (Jungermanniografia Etrusca, p. 8. 1818). See also Atti della Società Toscana de Scienze Naturali di Pisa, Memorie, Serie B, p. 120. 2013.

Antomarchia Colla 1826 Rutaceae- for Francesco Carlo Antommarchi (1780-1838), French (Corsican) physician, cared for Napoleon in St. Elena, author of *Mémoires du docteur F. Antommarchi, ou les derniers moments de Napoléon* (1825). Source: original publication (Hortus Ripulensis, 1824: 345. 1826).

Antonia Pohl 1829 Loganiaceae- for Archduke Anton Victor of Austria (1779-1835), lover and patron of botany and horticulture, collector of botanical literature. Source: original publication (Plantarum Brasiliae Icones et Descriptiones 2: 14. 1829).

Antoniana Tussac 1818 Rubiaceae- for Antoinette Magnan, American lady, her family hosted the author during a stay in Jamaica, her stepfather accompanied him to the field. Source: original publication (Flore des Antilles 2: 64. 1818).

Antopetitia A. Rich. 1840 Fabaceae- for Antoine Petit (?-1843), French physician, naturalist and plant collector. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 14: 262. 1840).

Anvillea DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782), French geographer and royal cartographer. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 487. 1836).

Aongstroemia Bruch & Schimp. 1846 Aongstroemiaceae- for Johann Ångstrom (1813-1879), Swedish physician, botanist and plant collector in Scandinavia, author of *Symbolae ad Bryologiam Scandinavicam* (1844); the Ångstrom unit was named for his brother Anders Ångström (1814-1874). Original publication

not found. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1A-B.html>

Aponoa Raf. 1838 Gesneriaceae- for Petrus de Apono (Pietro d'Abano) (c.1257-1316), Italian mathematician, physician and naturalist, professor at Padua. Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana* p. 84. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. A-30.

Apuleia Mart. 1837 Fabaceae- for Apuleius (Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis) (c.124-c.170), Numidian-Roman novelist, author of *Metamorphoses* (the only complete latin novel known). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 64. The name was used by Gaertner (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Aquartia Jacq. 1760 Solanaceae- for Benoît (Benedict) Aquart, French merchant, accompanied the author during his plant-collecting travels in America. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 16. 1763.

Aragoa Kunth 1819 Plantaginaceae- for François Arago (Dominique François Jean Arago) (1786-1853), French astronomer, mathematician and physicist, professor at the École polytechnique, director of the Paris Observatory. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 3: 154. 1819).

Araucaria Juss. 1789 Araucariaceae- for the Araucanian Indians of south-central Chile, in whose territory the tree grows naturally. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum*, p. 413. 1789).

Araujia Brot. 1817 Apocynaceae- for António de Araújo e Azevedo (1754-1817), Portuguese-Brazilian statesman, writer and naturalist, patron of botany, had a personal botanical garden in Brazil. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 12: 68. 1817).

Arausiaca Blume 1836 Arecaceae- for Maurice, Prince of Orange (Maurice of Orange) (1567-1625), Dutch military officer and political leader; and for his father William I, Prince of Orange (1533-1584), main leader of the Dutch revolt against Spanish domination. Orange is the modern name for the ancient Roman city of

Arausio. Source: original publication (Rumphia 2: viii, t. 122. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. A-33.

Archimedeia Leandro ex A. St.-Hil. 1837 Balanophoraceae- for Archimedes (Archimedes of Syracuse) (c.287-212 BCE), Greek mathematician, engineer, astronomer and physicist. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 7: 33. 1837).

Archytaea Mart. 1826 Bonnetiaceae- for Archytas (428-347 BCE), Greek philosopher, statesman, mathematician and astronomer, pupil of Pythagoras. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum... 1: 117. 1824[1826]).

Ardinghelia Comm. ex A.Juss. 1824 Euphorbiaceae- for Maria Angela Ardinghelli (1730-1825), Italian translator, mathematician and physicist, translated Stephen Hale's *Vegetable Staticks*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. A-35.

Arduina Adans. 1763 Apiaceae- for Pietro Arduino (1728-1805), Italian gardener and botanist, professor at Padua and director of the botanical garden, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 29, 2: 499. 1763). The name is validly credited to Miller ex L. (1767), who did not explain it.

Arenbergia M. Mertens & Galeotti 1844 Gentianaceae- for the Duke of Arenberg, who with great interest cultivated exotic plants in Belgium. When the name was published this was Prosper Louis, 7th Duke of Arenberg (1785-1861). Source: original publication (Bulletin de l'Academie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Bruxelles 11(1): 373. 1844).

Aretia L. 1753 Primulaceae- for Benedictus Aretius (c.1505-1574), Swiss astronomer, geographer and botanist, professor at Marburg and Bern. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 37.

Argylia D. Don 1823 Bignoniaceae- for Archibald Campbell, 3rd Duke of Argyll (1682-1761), Scottish politician and horticulturist, had a large garden, introduced

North American trees to England. Source: original publication (Edinburgh Philosophical Journal 9: 260. 1823).

Aristomenia Vell. 1829 Asteraceae- for Aristomonis (Aristomenis) (fl. c.425-389 BCE), Greek playwright and poet. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 345. 1825[1829]).

Aristotela Adans. 1763 Asteraceae- for Aristotle (384-322 BCE), Greek scholar and philosopher, wrote about natural science and plants. Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 3, 2: 125. 1763).

Aristotelea Lour. 1790 Orchidaceae- for Aristotle (384-322 BCE), Greek scholar and philosopher, wrote about natural science and plants. Source: original publication (Flora Cochinchinensis 2: 522. 1790).

Aristotelia L'Hér. 1785 Elaeocarpaceae- for Aristotle (384-322 BCE), Greek scholar and philosopher, wrote about natural science and plants. Source: original publication (Stirpes Novae aut Minus Cognitae, p. 31. 1785). The name was used by Commerson ex Lamarck (1785) without explaining the etymology; Burkhardt 2016 (p. A-34) indicates that Commerson's name *Resinaria* was changed by Lamarck to *Aristotelia*.

Arjona Cav. 1798 Schoepfiaceae- for Francisco Arjona, 18th century Spanish pharmacist and botanist, professor at Cadiz. Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 4: 57. 1798).

Armania Bertero ex DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Filippo Armano, Italian botanist, director of the Brera Botanical Garden (near Milan), published in 1812 a catalog of its plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 70.

Arnoldia Blume 1826 Cunoniaceae- for Joseph Arnold (1782-1818), English surgeon, naturalist and nature collector in Indonesia (died there). Source: original publication (Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië, p. 868. 1826). The name is validly credited to Cassini (1824), who did not explain it.

Arnottia A. Rich. 1828 Orchidaceae- for George Arnott Walker-Arnott (1799-1868), Scottish botanist, professor at Glasgow, coauthor of *Prodromus florae*

peninulae Indiae orientalis (1834) and the 10-part *The botany of Captain Beechey's voyage* (1841). Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris 4: 29. 1828).

Arrabidaea DC. 1838 Bignoniaceae- for Francisco Antonio de Arrábida (1771-1850), Portuguese botanist in Brazil, coeditor of *Florae Fluminensis*. Source: original publication (Bibliothèque universelle de Genève, n.s., 17: 126. 1838).

Arrostia Raf. 1810 Caryophyllaceae- for Antonio Arrosto (?-1845), Italian botanist in Messina (Sicily), gave his herbarium to the author. Source: original publication (Caratteri di alcuni nuovi generi e nuove specie di animali e piante della Sicilia, p. 76. 1810).

Arrowsmithia DC 1838 Asteraceae- for John Arrowsmith (1790-1873), English geographer, cartographer and map publisher. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1A-B.html>

Arrudea Cambess. 1825 Clusiaceae- for Manuel Arruda da Câmara (1752-1810), Portuguese-Brazilian physician and botanist. Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis 1: 319. 1825).

Artedia L. 1753 Apiaceae- for Peter Artedi (1705-1735), Swedish physician, naturalist and zoologist (ichthyologist), author of *Ichthyologia sive opera omnia de piscibus...* (1738), very close friend of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 91. 1737.

Artemisia L. 1753 Asteraceae- for Queen Artemisia II of Caria (?-350 BCE), wife and successor of King Mausolus of Caria. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica*, p. 76. 1737.

Arversia Cambess. 1830 Caryophyllaceae- for Louis Alexandre Arvers (1790-1858), French naturalist, conservator at the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of *Essai sur le tabac* (1815). Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis (quarto ed.) 2(15): 184. 1829[1830]).

Asagraea Lindl. 1839 Liliaceae- for Asa Gray (1810-1888), American botanist, professor at Harvard, coauthor of the two-volume *A flora of North America...* (1838-1843) and author of *Manual of the botany of the northern United States...* (1848). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 25: 33. 1839).

Ascania Crantz 1766 Boraginaceae- for Peter Ascanius (1723-1803), Norwegian mineralogist and zoologist, professor at Copenhagen, author of the five-volume *Icones Rerum Naturalium...* (1772-1777), pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Institutiones rei herbariae: juxta nutum naturae digestae ex habitu, 2: 313. 1766).

Aschenbornia S. Schauer 1847 Asteraceae- for Alwin Aschenborn (Heinrich Alwin Aschenborn) (1816-1865), German lawyer, administrator and plant collector in Mexico. Source: original publication (Linnaea 19: 716. 1847).

Aspasia Lindl. 1832 Orchidaceae- for Aspasia (c.470-c.400 BCE), Greek philosopher and orator, partner of Pericles, her house was an intellectual center in Athens. Not explained in original publication. Source: Schultes and Pease p. 50.

Aspegrenia Poepp. & Endl. 1836 Orchidaceae- for Georg Kasten Aspegren (1791-1828), Swedish naturalist and botanist, had a natural history museum and a botanical garden, author of a study of the flora of Blekinge (1823). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 1: 215.

Aspelina Cass. 1826 Asteraceae- for Elias Aspelin (1721-1795), Swedish clergyman and botanist, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Flora Oeconomica* (1748). Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles [Second edition] 41: 166. 1826).

Assa Houtt. 1775 Dilleniaceae- Colmeiro (p. 208) indicates for Jordán de Asso (see *Assonia*), but the original publication (Natuurlijke Historie [tweede deel {second part}] 2(5): 275. 1775) suggests from the vernacular name Ay-Assa.

Assonia Cav. 1786 Malvaceae- for Jordán de Asso (Ignacio Jordán Claudio de Asso y del Río) (1742-1814), Spanish lawyer, diplomat and naturalist, professor at

Zaragoza and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem., p. 120. 1786).

Athenaea Schreb. 1789 Salicaceae- not explained in the original publication. Théis (p. 49) indicates for Athenaeus, Egyptian-Greek grammarian and rhetorician, author of *The Deipnosophistae*. Burkhardt 2016 (p. A-40) indicates for Athena, Greek goddess of wisdom, art and science. The name was used by Adanson (1763) without explaining the etymology.

Attalea Kunth 1816 Arecaceae- for King Attalus III (Attali Philometoris) of Pergamon (170-133 BCE), agriculturist and horticulturist. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 1: 309–310. 1815[1816]).

Aubertia Bory 1804 Rutaceae- for Louis Marie Aubert du Petit-Thouars (1758-1831), French botanist, collected and described plants (particularly orchids) from Madagascar, Mauritius and Réunion, author of *Histoire des végétaux recueillis dans les îles de France, de Bourbon et de Madagascar* (1804). Source: original publication (Voyage dans les Quatre Principales Iles des mers d'Afrique 1: 356-357. 1804).

Aubletia Lour. 1790 Rhamnaceae- for Jean Baptiste Christophore Fusée Aublet (1720-1788), French pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Histoire des plantes de la Guiane française...* (1775). Source: original publication (Flora Cochinchinensis 1: 283. 1790). The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology, it is validly credited to Gaertner (1788), who did not explain it.

Aubrieta Adans. 1763 Brassicaceae- for Claude Aubriet (c.1665-1742), French botanist and illustrator at the Jardin du Roi, accompanied Tournefort in his voyage to the Middle East. Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 12, 2: 420. 1763).

Auchera DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Pierre Martin Rémi Aucher-Éloy (1792-1838), French pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in the Middle East, author of *Relations de voyages en Orient de 1830 a 1838* (1843). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 6: 557. 1837[1838]).

Aucklandia Falc. 1841 Asteraceae- for George Eden, 1st Earl of Auckland (1784-1849), English jurist and politician, governor-general of India. Source: original publication (Annals and Magazine of Natural History 6: 475. 1841).

Audibertia Benth. 1829 Lamiaceae- for Urbain Audibert (1789-1846), French gardener, nurseryman and botanist, had one of the largest plant nurseries in France. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 15: text for plate 1282. 1829). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. A-42.

Audouinia Brongn. 1826 Bruniaceae- for Jean Victor Adouin (1797-1841), French naturalist, ornithologist and entomologist, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, contributor to *Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle*. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris) 8: 384. 1826).

Augea Thunb. 1794 Zygophyllaceae- for Johann Andreas Auge (1711-1805), German gardener, naturalist and plant collector, worked at the Leiden Botanical Garden, superintendent of the Dutch East Indies' botanical garden in Cape Town, collected plants with Thunberg in South Africa. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 1: 235.

Augusta Leandro 1821 Asteraceae- for Augustin Saint-Hilaire (Augustin François César Prouvençal de Saint-Hilaire) (1779-1853), French botanist and nature collector in South America, author of the three-volume *Flora Brasiliae meridionalis* (1825-1832, second and third volumes with A. de Jussieu and J. Cambessedes). Source: original publication (Denkschriften der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, 7: 235. 1821).

Augusta Pohl 1829 Rubiaceae- for Caroline Augusta of Bavaria (1792-1873), Empress of Austria, wife of King Francis II. Source: original publication (Plantarum Brasiliae Icones et Descriptiones 2: 1. 1828[1829]).

Augustinea A. St.-Hil. & Naudin 1844 Melastomataceae- for Augustine of Hippo (Saint Augustine) (354-430), author of *De civitate Dei* (according to the authors contains remarkable comments about plant seeds). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 2: 145. 1844).

Aulaya Harv. 1838 Orobanchaceae- for Mrs. M. McAulay, Irish botanist and illustrator, prepared for the author many “exquisitely finished drawings”. Source: original publication (The Genera of South African Plants, arranged according to the Natural System, p. 250. 1838).

Avellinia Parl. 1842 Poaceae- for Giulio Avellino, Italian botanist in Naples, coauthor of *Flora medica della Provincia di Napoli...* (1841). Source: original publication (Plantae Novae vel minus notae opusculis diversis olim descriptae, p. 60. 1842). Name spelled Josepho. See also Quattrocchi 1: 240.

Averrhoa L. 1753 Oxalidaceae- for Averroes (Ibn Rushd) (1126-1198), Arab philosopher, physician and polymath, born in Córdoba (al-Andalus). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 91. 1737.

Avicennia L. 1753 Acanthaceae- for Avicenna (Ibn Sinä) (c.980-1037), Persian historian, philosopher, physician and polymath. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 91. 1737.

Ayenia L. 1756 Malvaceae- for Louis de Noailles, Duke of Ayen, 4th Duke of Noailles (1713-1793), French military officer (Marshal of France), patron of botany, had a garden in St. Germain rich in exotic plants. Source: original publication (*Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps Academiens Handlingar* 17: 26. 1756). See also Wittstein p. 88.

Aylmeria Mart. 1826 Caryophyllaceae- for Aylmer Bourke Lambert (1761-1842), English botanist and plant collector, had a very large herbarium and library, author of *A description of the genus Cinchona...* (1797) and the two-volume *A description of the genus Pinus* (1803-1824). Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae...* 13: 276. 1826).

Aytonia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Aytoniaceae- for William Aiton (1731-1793), Scottish gardener and botanist, first director of Kew Botanical Gardens, author of *Hortus Kewensis* (1789). Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum*, p. 148. 1775). Spelled by mistake John (Joanne) Ayton (see Burkhardt 2016 p. A-46).

Azanza Moc. & Sessé ex DC. 1824- for Miguel José de Azanza (1745-1826), Spanish military officer and statesman, viceroy of New Spain. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Le récit par Augustin Pyramus de Candolle de l'élaboration de la Flore du Mexique, dite aussi Flore des Dames de Genève*. *Anales del Jardín Botánico de Madrid* 54(1): 580, 584. 1996. The name was used by de Candolle for a section of *Hibiscus*, it was used as a genus by Alefeld (1861) without explaining the etymology.

Azaola Blanco 1837 Sapotaceae- for Iñigo González y Azaola, Spanish landowner in the Philippines, collected plants and helped the author. Source: original publication (*Flora de Filipinas*, p. 402. 1837).

Azara Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Salicaceae- for José Nicolás de Azara (1730-1804), Spanish politician and diplomat, had a large library, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaë, et chilensis prodromus* p. 79. 1794).

Azeredia Arruda ex Allemaõ 1846 Cochlospermaceae- for José Pinto de Azeredo (1766-1810), Portuguese-Brazilian physician and researcher, founder of the medical school in Portuguese Angola. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. A-51.

B

Robert Brown was born in Montrose, Scotland in 1773 and died in 1858 in London. Although better known to biologists for his work in microscopy, particularly the naming of the cell nucleus and the observation of the erratic movement of microscopic particles known as Brownian movement, he was first of all a botanist. Brown sailed as naturalist in Flinders' expedition to Australia and stayed there close to four years, collecting many new plants, nearly 1200 of which he described after returning to England. His *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae et Insulae Van Diemen* (1810) is the first detailed study of the Australian flora.



Brown inherited Joseph Banks' herbarium and library, both of which were transferred to the British Museum; until his death, he was Keeper of the museum's botanical department. John Edward Smith dedicated to him the genus *Brunonia*, whose only species (*B. australis*) was collected by Brown.

Babingtonia Lindl. 1842 Myrtaceae- for Charles Cardale Babington (1808-1895), English archeologist, naturalist and botanist, professor at Cambridge, author of *Flora of Cambridgeshire...* (1860). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 28: text for plate 10. 1842).

Bacasia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Asteraceae- for Gregorio Bacas y Velasco (1752-1794), Spanish pharmacist and botanist, professor at Cartagena (Spain) and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 105. 1794).

Backhousia Hook. & Harv. 1845 Myrtaceae- for James Backhouse (1794-1869), English clergyman, nurseryman, botanist and plant collector, missionary in Australia, Mauritius and South Africa, author of *A narrative of a visit to the Australian colonies* (1843). Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine, text for plate 4133. 1845).

Baconia DC. 1807 Rubiaceae- for Francis Bacon, 1st Baron Verulam (1561-1626), English philosopher, jurist, statesman and scientist. Source: original publication (Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle 9: 220. 1807).

BADEROA Bertol. ex Hook. 1833 Cucurbitaceae- for Giovanni Battista Libero Badaró (1798-1830), Italian-Brazilian physician, botanist and journalist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-2.

Badiera DC. 1824 Polygalaceae- for Barthélémy de Badier (?-1789), French plant collector. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-3.

Baeckea L. 1753 Myrtaceae- for Abraham Bäck (Baeckius) (1713-1795), Swedish physician and botanist, physician to kings Friedrich I and Adolf Friedrich, Linnaeus' closest friend. Source: original publication (Species Plantarum 1: 358. 1753).

Baeria Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1836 Asteraceae- for Karl Ernst von Baer (Karl Maksimovich Baer) (1792-1876), Estonian-German scientist with a wide variety of interests including geography, zoology, anatomy and embryology, professor at Königsberg and St. Petersburg. Source: original publication (Index Seminum [St. Petersburg] 2: 29. 1836).

Baeumerta G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. 1800 Brassicaceae- for Johann Heinrich Bäumert (1743-1816), German gardener and botanist. Source: original publication (Oekonomisch-Technische Flora der Wetterau 2: 467. 1800). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-3.

Bahia Lag. 1816 Asteraceae- for Juan Francisco de Bahí y Fonseca (1775-1841), Spanish physician and naturalist, professor at Barcelona. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 1: 253.

Baileya Harv. & A. Gray ex Torr. 1848 Asteraceae- for Jacob Whitman Bailey (1811-1857), American naturalist and botanist, professor at West Point, participated in the United States Exploring Expedition. Source: original publication (Notes of a Military Reconnaissance, p. 144. 1848).

Bailliera Aubl. 1775 Asteraceae- for Denis Ballière de Laisement (1729-1800), French pharmacist, writer and music theorist, translated in 1779 John Ellis's book on Mangostan into French. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-5).

Baissea A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Nicolas Sarrabat (pseudonym- Monsieur de la Baisse) (1698-1739), French mathematician, naturalist and traveler, professor at Marseilles, studied plant circulation. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 424. 1844).

Baitaria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Montiaceae- for Ibn al-Baitar (1197-1248), Arab pharmacist, physician, plant collector and traveler, born in Málaga (al-Andalus). Source: original publication (Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus p. 63. 1794).

Balansaea Boiss. & Reut. 1852 Apiaceae- for Benjamin Balansa (Benedict Balansa, Gaspard Joseph Benedict Balansa) (1825-1891), French botanist and plant collector for the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, traveled widely, died in Hanoi. Source: original publication (Pugillus Plantarum Novarum Africae Borealis Hispaniaeque Australis, p. 50. 1852). See also Quatrocchi 1: 257.

Balardia Cambess. 1830 Caryophyllaceae- for Antoine Jérôme Balard (1802-1876), French chemist and pharmacist, professor at the Sorbonne, discoverer of bromine. Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis (quarto ed.) 2(15): 180. 1829[1830]).

Balbisia Willd. 1803 Asteraceae- Giovanni Battista (Jean Baptiste) Balbis (1765-1831), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Turin and Lyon (and director of both botanical gardens), author of the two-volume *Flore Lyonnaise...* (1827-1828). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 3(3):

2214. 1803). The name is validly credited to Cavanilles (1804), who also dedicated his genus to Giovanni Battista Balbis.

Balboa Liebm. 1853 Fabaceae- for Vasco Núñez de Balboa (c.1475-1519), Spanish explorer and colonizer. Source: original publication (Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjøbenhavn 1853(3–4): 107. 1854). The name is validly credited to Planch. & Triana 1860, who also dedicate it to Vasco Núñez de Balboa.

Baldingera G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. 1799 Poaceae- for Ernst Gottfried Baldinger (1738-1804), German physician and botanist, professor at Jena, Göttingen and Marburg, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 91.

Baldingeria F. W. Schmidt 1795 Asteraceae- for Ernst Gottfried Baldinger (1738-1804), German physician and botanist, professor at Jena, Göttingen and Marburg, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Sammlung Physikalisch-ökonomischer Aufsätze 1: 277. 1795).

Balduina Nutt. 1818 Asteraceae- for William Baldwin (1779-1819), American physician, botanist and plant collector, died in Missouri during an expedition. Source: original publication (The Genera of North American Plants 2: 175. 1818).

Baldwinia Raf. 1818 Passifloraceae- for William Baldwin (1779-1819), American physician, botanist and plant collector, died in Missouri during an expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-8.

Balfouria R. Br. 1810 Apocynaceae- for Andrew Balfour (1630-1694), Scottish physician and naturalist, cofounder of the Edinburgh Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (On the Asclepiadeae, p. 60. 1810).

Balmisa Lag. 1816 Araceae- for Francisco Javier Balmis (Francisco Javier de Balmis y Berenguer) (1753-1819), Spanish physician, led an expedition to vaccinate against smallpox in Spanish America. Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 182.

Baloghia Endl. 1833 Euphorbiaceae- for Josephus Balog (Balogh) (1750-1781), Romanian physician and explorer in Surinam (died there), defended the dissertation *Specimen inaugurale botanico-medicum sistens praecipuas plantas in M. Transsilvaniae principatu...* (1779). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Norfolkicae. p. 84. 1833). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-9.

Balsamona Vand. 1771 Lythraceae- for Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, 1st Viscount of Balsamão (1735-1804), Portuguese governor of Mato Grosso. Source: original publication (Fasciculus plantarum cum novis generibus et speciebus, p.15, plate 3. 1771). See also Colmeiro p. 208.

Baltimora L. 1771 Asteraceae- probably for Frederick Calvert, 6th Baron Baltimore (1731-1771), English nobleman and traveler, owned the colony of Maryland, visited Linnaeus in 1770³; the original publication (Mantissa Plantarum 2: 288. 1771) only indicates that the plant is from Maryland, in the city of Baltimore.

Banalia Raf. 1840 Euphorbiaceae- for Antoine Banal, French gardener and botanist at the Montpellier Botanical Garden, author of *Catalogue des plantes médicinales et économiques...* (1784). Source: original publication (Autikon Botanikon, p. 50. 1840). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-10. The name was used by Moquin-Tandon (1849), who also dedicated it to Antoine Banal.

Bancroftia Billb. 1833 Apiaceae- for Edward Nathaniel Bancroft (1772-1842), English physician and botanist, lived more than 30 years in Jamaica. Source: original publication (Linnéska samfundets handlingar 1: 39. 1833). See also Wittstein p. 92.

Banffya Baumg. 1816 Caryophyllaceae- for Geörgy Count Bánffy (1746-1822), Romanian chamberlain, governor of Transylvania. Source: original publication (Enumeratio Stirpium Transsilvaniae 1: iii [dedication of the work]. 1816).

³ A brief account of the visit appears in Wilfrid Blunt's *Linnaeus the Compleat Naturalist*, 2001 (p. 227-228).

Banisteria L. 1753 Malpighiaceae- for John Banister (1650-1692), English naturalist and botanist, nature collector in Virginia. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 91. 1737.

Bankesia Bruce 1804 Rosaceae- for Joseph Banks (1743-1820), English naturalist, botanist, explorer and patron of science, president of the Royal Society, participated in Cook's first voyage. Source: original publication (*Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile...* 7: 181. 1804; also p. 197 in the third edition. 1813).

Banksea J. Koenig 1783 Costaceae- for Joseph Banks (1743-1820), English naturalist, botanist, explorer and patron of science, president of the Royal Society, participated in Cook's first voyage. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-11.

Banksia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Thymelaeaceae- for Joseph Banks (1743-1820), English naturalist, botanist, explorer and patron of science, president of the Royal Society, participated in Cook's first voyage. Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum...* p. 8. 1775). The name is validly credited to Linnaeus f. (1782), who also dedicated his genus to Joseph Banks.

Baraultia Steud. ex Spreng. 1825 Rhizophoraceae- for Pierre Casimir Barrault (1761-?), French-German physician, plant collector in India and Mauritius. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-12.

Barbacenia Vand. 1788 Velloziaceae- for Luis António Furtado de Castro do Ríó de Mendonça e Faro, 6th Viscount of Barbacena (1754-1830), Portuguese lawyer and naturalist, governor of Minas Gerais, pupil of the author and sometimes his substitute teacher. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 56.

Barbarea W. T. Aiton 1812 Brassicaceae- for Barbara of Nicomedia (Saint Barbara), 3rd century Christian martyr in the Greek city of Nicomedia. It is not clear if Barbara existed or if she is a mythical figure. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 93. The name was used by Scopoli (1760) without explaining the etymology.

Barberina Vell. 1829 Symplocaceae- for Francesco Barberini (1597-1679), Italian Cardinal, patron of the arts and sciences, established a natural science museum and a botanical garden at the Palazzo Barberini. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 235. 1825[1829]).

Barbeuia Thouars 1806 Barbeuiaceae- for Jaques Barbeau-Dubourg (Du Bourg) (1709-1779), French physician and botanist, author of *Le botaniste françois ou manuel d'herborisation* (1767). Source: original publication (*Genera Nova Madagascariensia*, p. 6. 1806).

Barbieria DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Jean Baptiste Grégoire Barbier (1776-1856), French pharmacist and physician, author of the three-volume *Traité élémentaire de matière médicale*. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 242. 1825.

Barclaya Wall. 1827 Nymphaeaceae- for Robert Barclay (1751-1830), American-English businessman and naturalist, had a large garden near London, patron of horticulture and botany, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 15: 442. 1827). See also *Directory of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*, p. 43. 1994.

Bargemontia Gaudich. 1841 Solanaceae- for Henri Vicomte de Villeneuve-Bargemont, 19th century French naval officer, captain of the *Herminie* (in which the author sailed from the Falkland Islands to South America in 1831). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-14.

Barhamia Klotzsch 1853 Euphorbiaceae- for Henry Barham (1670-1726), English surgeon and naturalist in Jamaica, author of *Hortus Americanus...* (1794). Source: original publication (*The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald*, p. 104. 1853).

Barjonia Decne. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Dr. Barjon, member of the French Academy of Sciences, knowledgeable of the natural history of French Guiana. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 512. 1844).

Barkeria Knowles & Westc. 1838 Orchidaceae- for George Barker (1776-1845), English lawyer, gardener and naturalist, orchid enthusiast, imported the plants used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*The Floral Cabinet* 2: 7-8. 1838).

Barkhausia Moench 1794 Asteraceae- for Barkhaus, author of *Flora Lipsiensis* (*Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 2: 537. 1794). This is probably Justus Christian Gottlieb Willibald Barckhausen (1748-1783), German physician and botanist. See Burkhardt 2018 p. B-16. The author may have had in mind Johann Christian Gottlob Baumgarten (1765-1843), who is the author of *Flora Lipsiensis* (1790).

Barleria L. 1753 Acanthaceae- for Jacques Barrelier (1606-1673), French physician, botanist and plant collector in Europe, established a botanical garden at a convent in Rome, the many illustrations he made in his travels were published by Antoine de Jussieu in *Plantae per Galliam, Hispaniam et Italiam observata...* (1714). The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 31. 1703).

Barnadesia Mutis ex L. f. 1782 Asteraceae- for Miguel Barnades Maynader (1708-1771), Spanish physician and botanist, physician to King Carlos III, professor at the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, author of *Principios de Botánica...* (1767). Source: original publication (*Supplementum Plantarum*, p. 56. 1781[1782]).

Barnardia Lindl. 1826 Asparagaceae- for Edward Barnard (1786-1861), English horticulturist and naturalist, vice-secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, author of *Notes made in the garden of the Horticultural Society upon the rate of growth by plants at different periods of the day* (1848). Source: original publication (*The Botanical Register* 12: text for plate 1029. 1826). See also *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London* 6: lxxxv. 1860.

Barneoudia Gay 1845 Ranunculaceae- for François Marius Barnéoud (1821-1894), French geologist and botanist, colleague of the author. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile...* *Botánica* 1: 29. 1845).

Barraldeia Thouars 1806 Rhizophoraceae- for Pierre Casimir Barrault (1761-?), French-German physician, plant collector in India and Mauritius, provided plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Genera Nova Madagascariensia*, p. 24. 1806). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-16.

Barrattia A. Gray & Engelm. 1847 Asteraceae- for Joseph Barratt (1796-1882), English-American physician, geologist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Salicices Americanae; North American Willows* (1834). Source: original publication (*Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 1: 48. 1846[1847]).

Barreria L. 1753 Bruniaceae- for Pierre Barrère (1690-1755), French physician, naturalist and plant collector in French Guiana, professor at Perpignan, author of *Essai sur l'histoire naturelle de la France équinoxiale* (1751). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Zeylanica* p. 6. 1747.

Barringtonia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Lecythidaceae- for Daines Barrington (1727-1800), English judge, antiquary and naturalist, studied bird behavior, author of *Experiments and observations on the singing of birds* (1773). Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum*, p. 76. 1775).

Barrotia Gaudich. 1852 Pandanaceae- for Adolphe Barrot (Théodore-Adolphe Barrot) (c.1802-1870), French senator and diplomat in Manila, traveled with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Voyage Autour du Monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite...* 3: 29-30. 1852; *Botanique (Atlas text)* p. 116. 1866. The name was published validly by Brongniart (1875) without explaining the etymology.

Barrowia Decne. 1844 Apocynaceae- for John Barrow, 1st Baronet (1764-1848), English geographer and statesman, author of *Travels in China...* (1805) and *Travels into the interior of southern Africa...* (1806), promoted Arctic exploration while at the British Admiralty. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 630. 1844).

Barthesia Comm. ex A. DC. 1834 Primulaceae- for Paul Joseph Barthez (1734-1806), French physician, physiologist and encyclopedist, professor at

Montpellier, editor of the *Encyclopédie méthodique*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 94.

Bartholina R. Br. 1813 Orchidaceae- for Thomas Bartholin (1616-1680), Danish astronomer, mathematician, physician and botanist, professor at Copenhagen, published in 1652 the first complete description of the human lymphatic system. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 94.

Bartlingia Rchb. 1824 Rubiaceae- for Friedrich Gottlieb Bartling (1798-1875), German botanist, professor at Göttingen and director of the botanical garden, author of *Ordines Naturales Plantarum...* (1830). Source: original publication (Flora 7: 241. 1824).

Bartolina Adans. 1763 Asteraceae- for Thomas Bartholin (1616-1680), Danish astronomer, mathematician, physician and botanist, professor at Copenhagen published in 1652 the first complete description of the human lymphatic system. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-18.

Bartonia Muhl. ex Willd. 1801 Gentianaceae- for Benjamin Smith Barton (1766-1815), American physician, naturalist and botanist, author of *Elements of botany: or Outlines of the natural history of vegetables* (1803). Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften 3: 444. 1801).

Bartramia L. 1753 Malvaceae- for John Bartram (1699-1777), American gardener, nurseryman, botanist and plant collector in eastern North America, had a large garden near Philadelphia, sent plants and seeds to Europe, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Flora Zeylanica p. 6. 1747. See also Théis, p. 57. The name is validly credited to Hedwig (1801), who did not explain it.

Bartsia L. 1753 Orobanchaceae- for Johann Bartsch (Johannes Bartsius) (1709-1738), German physician, naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Surinam (died there), acquaintance and correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus, p. 325. 1737.

Baskervilla Lindl. 1840 Orchidaceae- for Thomas Baskerville (1812-1840), English physician and botanist, author of *Affinities of plants, with some observations upon progressive development* (1839). Source: original publication (The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants, p. 505. 1840).

Bassia All. 1766 Amaranthaceae- for Ferdinando Bassi (1710-1774), Italian naturalist and botanist, prefect of the Bologna Botanical Garden, author of *Ambrosina novum plantae genus* (1763), correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Mélanges de Philosophie et de Mathématique de la Société Royale de Turin 3: 177. 1766).

Bastardia Kunth 1822 Malvaceae- for Toussaint Bastard (1784-1846), French physician and botanist, director of the Angers Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 5: 255. 1821[1822]).

Bastera J.F. Gmel. 1792 Asteraceae- for Job Baster (1711-1775), Dutch physician, zoologist and botanist, author of the multi-volume *Natuurlijke Uitspanningen...* (1759), pupil of Boerhaave. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B22-23.

Basteria Mill. 1755 Calycanthaceae- for Job Baster (1711-1775), Dutch physician, zoologist and botanist, author of the multi-volume *Natuurlijke Uitspanningen...* (1759), pupil of Boerhaave. Source: original publication (Figures of Plants in the Gardeners Dictionary 1: 40. 1755).

Batemannia Lindl. 1834 Orchidaceae- for James Bateman (1811-1897), English horticulturist, orchid collector and botanist, author of *The Orchidaceae of Mexico and Guatemala* (1837-1843, one of the largest botanical books). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 20: text for plate 1714. 1834).

Batschia Mutis ex. Thunb. 1792 Menispermaceae- for August Batsch (August Johann Georg Karl Batsch) (1761-1802), German physician and botanist, professor at Jena and founder of a botanical garden. Source: original publication (Nova Acta Regiae Societatis Scientiarum Upsaliensis, ser. 2 5: 120. 1792). The name is validly credited to Gmelin (1791), who did not explain it.

Baudinia Lesch. ex DC. 1828 Myrtaceae- for Nicolas Baudin (Nicolas Thomas Baudin) (1754-1803), French navigator, explorer, cartographer and naturalist, led an expedition in 1800 to map the coast of Australia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 97.

Bauera Banks ex Andrews 1801 Cunoniaceae- for Franz Andreas Bauer (1758-1840), Czech-English illustrator, worked for Kew Gardens and for other botanists; and for his brother Ferdinand Lukas Bauer (1760-1826), Austrian-English illustrator, worked for several botanists including Robert Brown during Flinder's expedition to Australia. Source: original publication (Botanist's Repository... 3: text for plate 198. 1801).

Bauhinia L. 1753 Fabaceae- for Jean (Johann) Bauhin (1541-1613), Swiss physician, botanist and professor at Basel, author of *Historia Plantarum Universalis...* (1651); and for his brother Caspar (Gaspard) Bauhin (1560-1624), also botanist and professor at Basel, founder of the university's botanical garden, author of *Prodromus theatri botanici* (1620) and *Pinax Theatri Botanici* (1623). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 23. 1703). The bilobed leaves of these trees represent the two Bauhin brothers (Critica Botanica p. 79. 1737).

Baumannia DC. 1834 Rubiaceae- the author states that the plant was provided by the Bauman brothers from Bollwyller. There were four brothers, Alsatian gardeners and horticulturists at Bollwyller (Haut-Rhin, France): Charles Joseph Alexandre Baumann (1798-1841), Napoleon Baumann (1804-1844), Joseph-Bernard Baumann (1775-1859) and Auguste Baumann (1779-1867); the first two were the authors of *Collection de camellias élèves à Bollwiller, dédiée à Mr. le Professeur A. P. DeCandolle*. Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 6: 583. 1834). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. B-26.

Baumea Gaudich. 1829 Cyperaceae- for Antoine Baumé (1728-1804), French chemist and pharmacist, professor at the Collège de France, author of *Éléments de pharmacie théorique et pratique...* (1769). Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 416. 1829).

Baumgartenia Spreng. 1817 Liliaceae- for Johann Christian Gottlob Baumgarten (1765-1843), German physician and botanist, author of the four-volume *Enumeratio Stirpium Transsilvaniae* (1816-1846). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewachse* 2(2): 906. 1818.

Baumgartia Moench 1794 Menispermaceae- for Johann Christian Gottlob Baumgarten (1765-1843), German physician and botanist, author of the four-volume *Enumeratio Stirpium Transsilvaniae* (1816-1846). Source: original publication (*Methodus Plantas Horti Botanici et Agri Marburgensis...* 2: 650. 1794).

Bauxia Neck. 1790 Iridaceae- for Pierre Baux (1708-1790), French physician, astronomer, meteorologist and teacher of botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-27.

Baxtera Rchb. 1828 Apocynaceae- for William Baxter (1787-1871), English gardener and botanist, curator of the Oxford Botanical Garden, author of the six-volume *British phaenogamous botany...* (1834-1843). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-24.

Baxteria R. Br. ex Hook. 1843 Dasypogonaceae- for William Baxter (?-1836), Scottish gardener and plant collector in Australia, found some of the plants used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 2: 492. 1843). See also Baines p. 52.

Bazina Raf. 1840 Linderniaceae- for Matteo Bazzani (1674-1749), Italian physician and naturalist, professor at Bologna, patron of Micheli. The author only indicates for a botanist (*Autikon Botanikon* p. 44. 1840). Source: proposed herein.

Bazzania Gray 1821 Lepidoziaceae- for Matteo Bazzani (1674-1749), Italian physician and naturalist, professor at Bologna, patron of Micheli. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1A-B.html>

Beatonia Herb. 1840 Iridaceae- for Donald Beaton (1802-1863), Scottish gardener and horticultural journalist. Source: original publication (Curtis's

Botanical Magazine 13: text for plate 3779. 1840). See also Paxton p. 70 and <http://oxfordindex.oup.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803095454320>

Beatsonia Roxb. 1816 Frankeniaceae- for Alexander Beatson (1758-1830), Scottish military officer and agriculturist in India, governor of St. Helena. Source: original publication (Tracts relative to the island of St. Helena, p. 300. 1816).

Beaufortia R. Br. 1812 Myrtaceae- for Mary Somerset, 1st Duchess of Beaufort (1630-1715), English gardener and botanist, had large gardens at Badminton (Gloucestershire) and Chelsea, as well as a large collection of flower drawings. Not explained with the description (*Hortus Kewensis...* 4: 418. 1812) but she is named elsewhere in the publication in relation with other plants cultivated in her gardens. See also Baines p. 52.

Beauharnoisia Ruiz & Pav. 1808 Clusiaceae- for François de Beauharnais (1756-1846), French military officer and diplomat, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 11: 72. 1808).

Beaumaria Deless. ex Steud. 1840 Elaeocarpaceae- for Hugh Davies (1739-1821), Welsh botanist from Beaumaris (Anglesey), author of *Welsh Botany...* (1813). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-25.

Beaumontia Wall. 1824 Apocynaceae- for Diana Beaumont, née Wordsworth (1765-1831), English gardener and horticulturist, had a large garden at her state in Breton Hall (near Sheffield, Yorkshire), sent plants to the author at the Calcutta Botanical Garden. Original publication not found. Source: Stearn p. 62.

Beautempsia Gaudich. 1842 Capparaceae- for Charles François Beautemps-Beaupré (1766-1854), French hydrographer and cartographer, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-25.

Beckera Fresen. 1837 Poaceae- for Johannes Becker (1769-1833), German educator and botanist, author of *Flora der Gegend um Frankfurt am Main* (1828). Source: original publication (Museum Senckenbergianum 2: 132. 1837).

Beckeria Bernh. 1800 Poaceae- for M. Becker, German cleric and botanist from the same town as the author (Kleinbrenbach, near Erfurt). Not explained with the description (Systematisches Verzeichnis, p. 20, 40. 1800) but he is mentioned on page XXVIII. See also Clifford and Bostock p. 44 and Burkhardt 2016 p. B-27.

Beckmannia Host 1805 Poaceae- for Johann Beckmann (1739-1811), German scholar, scientist and traveler, professor at Göttingen, studied industrial processes, credited with coining the word technology. Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Graminum Austriacorum 3: 6. 1805).

Beclardia A. Rich. 1828 Orchidaceae- for Pierre Augustin Béclard (1785-1825), French physician and anatomist, professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, author of *Elémens d'anatomie générale...* Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris 4: 69. 1828).

Becquerelia Brong. 1833 Cyperaceae- for Antoine César Becquerel (1788-1878), French physicist, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, studied several subjects among them plant growth. Source: original publication (Voyage Autour du Monde, Botanique 2: 161. 1829[1833]).

Bedfordia DC. 1833 Asteraceae- for John Russell, 6th Duke of Bedford (1766-1839), English politician, patron of agronomy and botany, had a large garden at Woburn Abbey. Source: original publication (Archives de Botanique 2: 333. 1833). See also Baines p. 52.

Begonia L. 1753 Begoniaceae- for Michel Bégon (1638-1710), French colonial administrator in Canada and the French Antilles, plant collector, patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica*, p. 72. 1737. See also *Thésis* p. 58.

Beilia Eckl. 1827 Iridaceae- for Ludwig Heinrich Beil (?-1852), German educator and musician in Cape Town, accompanied Carl Ferdinand Heinrich von Ludwig

to collect plants. Source: original publication (Topographisches Verzeichniss der Pflanzensammlung, p. IX-X. 1827). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-30.

Beilschmiedia Nees 1831 Lauraceae- for Carl Traugott Beilschmied (1793-1848), German pharmacist and botanist, particularly interested in phytogeography, author of *Pflanzengeographie, nach Alexander von Humboldt's werke ueber die geographische...* (1831). Source: original publication (Plantae Asiaticae Rariores 2: 69. 1831). See also Quattrocchi 1: 284.

Bejaria Mutis 1771 Ericaceae- for José de Bejar, Spanish naturalist and botanist, professor at the Royal College of Surgery in Cadiz and director of the adjunct botanical garden, fellow student of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 208.

Belairia A. Rich. 1846 Fabaceae- for M. Belair, notorious French horticulturist in Cuba. Source: original publication (Histoire Physique, Politique et Naturelle de l'Ile de Cuba ... Botanique p. 511. 1846).

Belangera Cambess. 1830 Cunoniaceae- for Charles Paulus Bélanger (1805-1881), French botanist, director of the botanical gardens at Pondichéry (India) and Saint Pierre (Martinique). Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis (quarto ed.) 2: 203. 1829[1830]).

Belendenia Raf. 1832 Iridaceae- for John Bellenden Ker Gawler (1764-1842), English botanist, editor of Edward's Botanical Register, author of *Iridearum genera cum ordinis caractere naturali...* (1827). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-30.

Bellardia All. 1785 Orobanchaceae- for Carlo Antonio Ludovico Bellardi (1741-1826), Italian physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Turin, pupil and collaborator of the author. Source: original publication (Flora Pedemontana 1: 62. 1785).

Bellendena R. Br. 1810 Proteaceae- for John Bellenden Ker Gawler (1764-1842), English botanist, editor of Edward's Botanical Register, author of *Iridearum genera*

cum ordinis caractere naturali... (1827). Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnaean Society of London 10: 166. 1811[1810]).

Bellermannia Klotzsch ex H.Karst. 1846 Rubiaceae- for Ferdinand Bellermann (Ferdinand Konrad Bellermann) (1814-1889), German painter and naturalist, professor at the Berlin Academy, participated in part of Humboldt's expedition to South America, painted many scenes in Venezuela. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-31.

Bellevalia Lapeyr. 1808 Asparagaceae- for Pierre Richer de Belleval (1564-1632), French physician and botanist, professor at Montpellier and founder of the university's botanical garden (Jardin des plantes de Montpellier- first botanical garden in France). Source: original publication (Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire Naturelle et des Arts 67: 425. 1808). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Bellincinia Raddi 1818 Porellaceae- for Luigi Bellincini Bagnesi, Italian nobleman, member of the Accademia Nazionale di Scienze, Lettere e Arti di Modena, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Jungermanniografia Etrusca, p. 4. 1818).

Bellinia Roem. & Schult. 1819 Solanaceae- for Lorenzo Bellini (1643-1704), Italian physician and anatomist, professor at Pisa. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 100.

Belloa J. Rémy 1847 Asteraceae- for Andrés Bello (Andrés de Jesús María y José Bello López) (1781-1865), Venezuelan-Chilean scholar, diplomat and educator, accompanied Humboldt during part of his expedition to South America, founder and rector of the University of Chile. Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile... Botánica 3: 337. 1847).

Bellonia L. 1753 Gesneriaceae- for Pierre Belon (Petrus Bellonius) (1517-1564), French naturalist, ichthyologist, traveler and writer on a wide variety of subjects. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 19. 1703).

Belluccia Adans. 1763 Rutaceae- for Toma Belluci (Thomas Bellucius) (1641-1672), Italian botanist, professor at Pisa and prefect of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 100. See also *Historiae Academiae Pisanae*, 3: 681. 1795.

Belmontia E. Mey. 1837 Gentianaceae- for a member of the Belmont or Belmonte family, in whose garden some of the plants used to describe the genus were found. Source: original publication (*Commentariorum de Plantis Africae Australioris*, p. 183. 1837).

Belowia Moq. 1849 Amaranthaceae- Jacob Frederic Below (1669-1716), Swedish-Russian physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 13(2): 168. 1849). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-33.

Belvala Adans. 1763 Thymelaeaceae- for Pierre Richer de Belleval (1564-1632), French physician and botanist, professor at Montpellier and founder of the university's botanical garden (Jardin des plantes de Montpellier- first botanical garden in France). Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes* 1: 9, 2: 285. 1763).

Belvalia Delile 1830 Potamogetonaceae- for Pierre Richer de Belleval (1564-1632), French physician and botanist, professor at Montpellier and founder of the university's botanical garden (Jardin des plantes de Montpellier- first botanical garden in France); and for Charles de Belleval, French writer, author of *Notices sur Montpellier* (1804) and *Beautés méridionales de la flore de Montpellier* (1826). Source: original publication (*Flora* 13(2): 456. 1830).

Belvisia Mirb. 1802 Polypodiaceae- for Palisot de Beauvois (Ambroise Marie François Joseph Palisot de Beauvois) (1752-1820), French botanist and entomologist, collected in Africa, Haiti and the United States, author of *Flore d'Oware et de Benin, en Afrique* (1804). Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux, Classés par Familles* 5: 117. 1802). Beauvois is Belvisio in Italian, thus *Belvisia* (Burkhardt 2016 p. B-33).

Bencomia Webb & Berthel. 1842 Rosaceae- for Imobac Bencomo (c.1425-1495), Guanche mencey (king), leader of the resistance against the Castilian colonization

of the Canary Islands. Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries* 3(22): 10. 1842).

Benincasa Savi 1818 Cucurbitaceae- for Joseph Goodenhuysen (Giuseppe Benincasa) (1500-1595), Flemish-Italian gardener and botanist, director of botanical gardens in Florence and Pisa. Source: original publication (*Biblioteca italiana ossia giornale di letteratura scienze ed arti* 9: 164-165. 1818). See also Stearn p. 63.

Benjamina Vell. 1829 Rutaceae- for Francisco Solano (Francisco Solano Benjamin) (1743-1818), Brazilian painter, prepared illustrations for *Florae Fluminensis*. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 93. 1825[1829]).

Benjaminia Mart. ex Benj. 1847 Plantaginaceae- for Ludwig Benjamin (1825-1848), German physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*Flora Brasiliensis* 10: 255-256. 1847).

Bennettia Gray 1821 Asteraceae- for John Joseph Bennett (1801-1876), English physician and botanist, coauthor of the four-part *Plantae Javanicae Rariores...* (1838-1852); and for his brother Edward Turner Bennett (1797-1836), English surgeon and zoologist. Source: original publication (*A Natural Arrangement of British Plants* 2: 440. 1821).

Bennettia R. Br. in Benn. & R. Br. 1838 Pandaceae- for John Joseph Bennett (1801-1876), English physician and botanist, coauthor of the four-part *Plantae Javanicae Rariores...* (1838-1852). Source: original publication (*Plantae Javanicae Rariores*, p. 250. 1838).

Benthamia A. Richard 1828 Orchidaceae- for George Bentham (1800-1884), English botanist and plant collector, author of *The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur* (1844), the seven-volume *Flora Australiensis* (1863-1878) and coauthor of the three-volume *Genera plantarum...* (1862-1883). Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris* 4: 38. 1828).

Benthamidia Spach 1839 Cornaceae- for George Bentham (1800-1884), English botanist and plant collector, author of *The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur*

(1844), the seven-volume *Flora Australiensis* (1863-1878) and coauthor of the three-volume *Genera plantarum...* (1862-1883). Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 63.

Bentinckia Berry ex Roxb. 1832 Arecaceae- for William Bentinck (Lord William Cavendish-Bentick) (1774-1839), English military officer and statesman, governor-general of India. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 101.

Benzonia Schumach. 1827 Rubiaceae- for Peter Eggert Benzon (1788-1848), Danish pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in the Danish West Indies. Source: original publication (*Beskrivelse af Guineiske planter*, p. 113. 1827).

Berardia Vill. 1779 Asteraceae- for Pierre Bérard (c.1580-c.1664), French pharmacist and botanist in Grenoble. Source: original publication (*Prospectus de l'Histoire des Plantes de Dauphiné*, p. 28 1779).

Berardia Brongn. 1826 Bruniaceae- for Jacques Étienne Bérard (1789-1869), French chemist, physicist and naturalist, professor at Montpellier, studied the effects of gases on fruit ripening. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 8: 380. 1826).

Berchemia Neck. ex DC. 1825 Rhamnaceae- for Jacob Pierre Berthoud van Berchem (1763-1832), Dutch-Swiss naturalist and mineralogist, coauthor of *Principes de minéralogie* (1795). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 1: 291. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-37.

Berchtoldia J. Presl 1830 Poaceae- for Friedrich von Berchtold (1781-1876), Austrian physician, botanist and traveler, promoted the foundation of the Prague National Museum, author of the three-part *Oekonomisch-technische Flora Böhmens* (1836-1841). Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 1(4-5): 323. 1830).

Bergena Adans. 1763 Lecythidaceae- for Karl August von Bergen (1704-1759), German physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Frankfurt/Oder, author of *Flora Francofurtana* (1750). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-38.

Bergenia Moench 1794 Saxifragaceae- for Karl August von Bergen (1704-1759), German physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Frankfurt/Oder, author of *Flora Francofurtana* (1750). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantarum horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 2: 664. 1794).

Bergera J. Koenig ex L. 1771 Rutaceae- for Christian Johann Berger (1724-1789), German-Danish physician and professor at Copenhagen. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-38.

Bergeretia Desv. 1815 Brassicaceae- for Jean Pierre Bergeret (1751-1813), French physician and botanist, author of *Phytonomatotechnie universelle...* (1783) and coauthor of *Flore des Basses-Pyrénées* (1803). Source: original publication (*Journal de Botanique, Appliquée à l'Agriculture, à la Pharmacie, à la Médecine et aux Arts* 3 (3-5): 146. 1814[1815]).

Berghausia Endl. 1843 Poaceae- for Heinrich Berghaus (Heinrich Karl Wilhelm Berghaus) (1797-1884), German geographer and cartographer, professor at the Bauakademie in Berlin. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 102.

Berghesia Nees 1847 Rubiaceae- for Carl de Berghes (1792-1869), German mines engineer and archeologist in Mexico. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 20: 701. 1847). See also *Revista de Humanidades: Tecnológico de Monterrey*, núm. 27-28: 379-391. 2010.

Bergia L. 1771 Elatinaceae- for Peter Jonas Bergius (1730-1790), Swedish physician and botanist, professor at Stockholm, had a large garden, herbarium and library, author of *Descriptiones plantarum ex Capite Bonae Spei* (1767), pupil of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 59.

Bergia Fürnr. 1829 Funariaceae- for Karl Heinrich Bergius (1790-1818), German pharmacist, botanist and naturalist, nature collector in South Africa (died there). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-39.

Bergsmia Blume 1849 Achariaceae- for Cornelis Adriaan Bergsma (1798-1859), Dutch physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Ghent and Utrecht. Source:

original publication (Rumphia, sive commentationes botanicae imprimis de plantis Indiae orientalis... 4: 23. 1849).

Beringeria Neck. 1790 Lamiaceae- for Johann Beringer (Johann Bartholomeus Adam Beringer) (1667-1738), German physician and professor at Würzburg. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 102.

Berinia Brign. 1810 Asteraceae- for Giuseppe Berini (1746-1831), Italian naturalist and plant collector, translated Plini's *Naturalis historia*, collaborated with the author. Source: original publication (Fasciculus Rariorum Plantarum Forojuliensium, p. 31. 1810).

Berkheya Ehrh. 1784 Asteraceae- for Johannes le Francq van Berkhey (1729-1812), Dutch poet, physician, naturalist and botanist, lecturer at Leiden, author of the nine-volume *Natuurlyke historie van Holland* (1769-1811). Source: original publication (Neues Magazin für Aerzte 6: 303. 1784). See also Wittstein p. 102.

Berlandiera DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Jean Louis Berlandier (1805-1851), French-Swiss botanist and plant collector in northern Mexico and territories today part of the United States. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 517. 1836). See also Wittstein p. 102.

Berlinia Sol. ex Hook. f. 1849 Fabaceae- for Andreas (Anders) Berlin (1746-1773), Swedish naturalist, botanist and plant collector, secretary to Joseph Banks in London, died near the coast of Guinea during an expedition, one of Linnaeus' apostles. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 1: 293.

Bernardia Houst. ex P. Browne 1756 Euphorbiaceae- for Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777), French physician and botanist, professor at the Jardin du Roi, arranged the plants of the Petit Trianon garden in Versailles according to a natural system that was further developed by his nephew Antoine Laurent de Jussieu; or for Charles Bernard (1650-1711), English physician in London, had a large library sold as Bibliotheca Bernardiana after his death; or for Charles Bernard Esq., 1756, subscriber to Browne's *The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica*. Not explained in

original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-46. The name was used by Miller (1754) without explaining the etymology.

Bernardia Adans. 1763 Euphorbiaceae- for Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777), French physician and botanist, professor at the Jardin du Roi, arranged the plants of the Petit Trianon garden in Versailles according to a natural system that was further developed by his nephew Antoine Laurent de Jussieu. Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 26, 2: 356. 1763).

Bernardinia Planch. 1850 Connaraceae- for Jacques Henri Bernardin de Saint-Pierre (1737-1814), French engineer, traveler, naturalist and botanist, author of the very popular novel *Paul et Virginie* (1788). Source: original publication (Linnaea 23: 412. 1850).

Bernhardia Willd. ex Bernh. 1801 Psilotaceae- for Johann Jakob Bernhardt (1774-1850), German physician, horticulturist and botanist, professor at Erfurt and director of the botanical garden, his large herbarium became the core of the Missouri Botanical Garden's herbarium. Source: original publication (Journal für die Botanik (Schrader) 1800(2): 132. 1801).

Berniera DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for François Bernier (1620-1688), French physician and traveler, lived in India more than a decade, author of *Nouvelle division de la terre par les différentes espèces ou races qui l'habitent* (1684). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 7(1): 18. 1838).

Bernoullia Neck. 1790 Rosaceae- for one or more members of the Swiss Bernoulli family, which produced many natural scientists. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-47.

Berrya Roxb. 1820 Malvaceae- for Andrew Berry (1764-1833), English physician and botanist in India during thirty years, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Plants of the Coast of Coromandel 3: 60. 1819[1820]). See also Quattrocchi 1: 294. Spelled *Berria*.

Berteroa DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Carlo Giuseppe Bertero (1789-1831), Italian physician, botanist and plant collector in South America and the West Indies, died

at sea in the Pacific. Not explained in original publication. Source: Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale, sive Ordines, Genera et Species ... 2: 291.1821.

Berthelotia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Sabin Berthelot (1794-1880), French naturalist, consul in Tenerife, lived in and explored the Canary Islands, contributed to the three-volume *Histoire naturelle des Îles Canaries* (1836-1850). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 376. 1836).

Bertholletia Bonpl. 1807 Lecythidaceae- for Claude Louis Berthollet (1748-1822), French physician and chemist, professor at the École polytechnique, participated in Napoleon's Egypt campaign, discovered the composition of ammonia. Source: original publication (Plantae Aequinoctiales 1: 125. 1808[1807]).

Bertiera Aubl. 1775 Rubiaceae- for Madame Bertier or the Bertier family, which helped the author during his stay in French Guiana. Not explained with the description (Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française 1: 180. 1775) but Madame Bertier is mentioned on pages 447 and 560 as owner of an estate or plantation (*habitation*) near which plants were collected. M. Bertier is mentioned on page 32 of the second volume's first supplement. See also Tableau du règne végétal 2: 573. 1799 (spelled *Berthiera*).

Bertolonia Raddi 1820 Melastomataceae- for Antonio Bertoloni (1775-1869), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Genoa and Bologna (here also director of the botanical garden), collaborated with Raddi, author of the 10-volume *Flora Italica...* (1833-1854). Source: original publication (Memoria di Matematica e di Fisica della Società Italiana del Scienze (Fisica) 18 (2): 385. 1820). See also Stearn p. 64. *Bertolonia* Sprengel 1820 is also for Antonio Bertoloni. The name was used by de Candolle (1812) and Rafinesque (1818) without explaining the etymology; it was first used by Spin (1812), that publication was not found.

Bertuchia Dennst. 1836 Rubiaceae- for Friedrich Justin Bertuch (1747-1822), German businessman, publisher of books on a variety of subjects including gardening and natural history. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 103.

Bertya Planch. 1845 Euphorbiaceae- for Léonce de Lambertye (Léonce Auguste Marie Compe de Lambertye) (1810-1877), French horticulturist and botanist, author of *Catalogue raisonné des plantes vasculaires qui croissent spontanément dans le département de la Marne* (1846). Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 4: 474. 1845).

Berzelia Mart. 1825 Amaranthaceae- for Jöns Jacob Berzelius (1779-1848), Swedish physician and chemist, professor at Stockholm and at the Karolinska Institute, discovered four elements and introduced symbols for elements and compounds. Source: original publication (Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae... 13: 292. 1826- a preprint of the publication circulated in 1825).

Beschorneria Kunth 1850 Asparagaceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Christian Beschorner (1806-1873), German-Silesian physician and psychiatrist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Paxton p. 73. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1A-B.html>

Besleria L. 1753 Gesneriaceae- for Basilius Besler (1561-1629), German pharmacist and botanist, produced *Hortus Eystettensis* (1613) based on the botanical garden of Johann Konrad von Gemmingen, prince bishop of Eichstätt (Bavaria). Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 92. 1737.

Bessera Spreng. 1815 Euphorbiaceae- for Wilibald Swibert Joseph Gottlieb von Besser (1784-1842), Austrian-Russian physician and botanist in Ukraine, professor at Kiev, director of a botanical garden at Kremenets. Source: original publication (Plantarum Minus Cognitarum Pugillus 2: 91. 1815). The name is validly credited to Schultes f. (1829), who also dedicated his genus to W. S. J. G. von Besser.

Betckea DC. 1830 Caprifoliaceae- for Ernst Friedrich Betcke (1798-1864), German physician and botanist, defended the dissertation *Animadversiones botanicae in Valerianellas* (1826). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 642. 1830).

Betencourtia A. St.-Hil. 1833 Fabaceae- for José de Sá Betencourt (1752-1828), Brazilian naturalist, salt mines inspector, author of *Memoria sobre a plantação dos*

algodões (1798). Source: original publication (Voyage dans le District des Diamans 1: 377. 1833). See also www.ghc.usp.br/server/Lusodat/pes/00/pes00626.htm

Bethencourtia Choisy 1825 Asteraceae- for Jean de Béthencourt (1362-1425), French explorer, began in 1402 the conquest of the Canary Islands for Castile. Source: original publication (Physicalische Beschreibung der Canarischen Inseln, p. 148. 1825).

Beureria Ehret 1755 Calycanthaceae- for Johann Ambrosius Beurer (1716-1754), German pharmacist, physician and botanist. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-45.

Beyeria Miq. 1844 Euphorbiaceae- for Adriaan de Beijer (Beyer) (1773-1843), Dutch councilor, secretary and botanist. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 1: 350. 1844).

Beyrichia Cham. & Schlechtld. 1828 Plantaginaceae- for Heinrich Karl Beyrich (1796-1834), German gardener, botanist and plant collector in Europe and Brazil. Source: original publication (Linnaea 3: 21. 1828).

Beythea Endl. 1840 Elaeocarpaceae- for András Beythe (1564-1599), Hungarian botanist, author a herbal book published in Hungarian in 1595. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-46.

Bezanilla J. Rémy 1849 Asteraceae- for José Alejo Bezanilla (1783-1861), Chilean naturalist, professor of physics at the Instituto Nacional. Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile... Botánica 4: 110. 1849).

Biaslia Vand. 1788 Mayacaceae- for Biasley, English merchant established in Oporto (Portugal). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 60.

Biasolettia C. Presl 1835 Hernandiaceae- for Bartolomeo Biasoletto (1793-1858), Italian pharmacist and botanist, founder of the first botanical garden in Trieste. Source: original publication (Reliquiae Haenkeanae 2(2): 141. 1835).

Bichenia D. Don 1830 Asteraceae- for James Ebenezer Bicheno (1785-1851), English colonial administrator (in Tasmania) and botanist, secretary of the Royal

Society, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 16: 237. 1830).

Bidwillia Herb. 1844 Asparagaceae- for John Carne Bidwill (1815-1853), English-Australian botanist and plant collector, director of the Sydney Botanical Garden, discovered kauri pine (*Agathis robusta*). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 30(Misc.): 90. 1844). See also Quattrocchi 1: 300. Spelled *Bidwellia*.

Biebersteinia Stephan 1806 Biebersteiniaceae- for Friedrich August Marschall von Bieberstein (1768-1826), German-Russian explorer, botanist and plant collector, author of the three-volume *Flora Tauro Caucasica* (1808-1809). Original publication not found. Source: Paxton p. 75.

Bieneria Rchb. f. 1853 Orchidaceae- for August Friedrich Biener (1787-1861), German jurist in Dresden, had an herbarium and liberally lent plants. Source: original publication (Botanische Zeitung 11: 3. 1853).

Bigelovia Sm. 1819 Oleaceae- for Jacob Bigelow (1787-1879), American physician and botanist, professor at Harvard, author of *Florula Bostoniensis* (1840) and the three-volume *American Botany...* (1817-1820). Source: original publication (The Cyclopaedia; or, Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Literature 39: Addenda- unnumbered page BEW-BIG. 1819).

Bigelowia Raf. 1817 Caryophyllaceae- for Jacob Bigelow (1787-1879), American physician and botanist, professor at Harvard, author of *Florula Bostoniensis* (1840) and the three-volume *American Botany...* (1817-1820). Source: original publication (American monthly magazine and critical review 1: 442. 1817). The name is validly credited to de Candolle (1836), who also dedicated his genus to Jacob Bigelow.

Biggina Raf. 1838 Salicaceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author (Alsographia Americana p. 14. 1838). Burkhardt 2018 p. B-5 identifies him as George Biggin (1765-1803), English landowner, very interested in the natural sciences, experimented with tannins, fellow of the Royal Society.

Bignonia L. 1753 Bignoniaceae- for Jean Paul Bignon (1662-1743), French writer and royal librarian to King Louis XV⁴, patron of Tournefort. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (*Institutiones rei herbariae* 1(2): 165. 1703). See also *Critica Botanica* p. 77.

Bikkia Reinw. 1825 Rubiaceae- for Adrianus Johannes Bik (1790-1872) or for Joannes Theodorus Bik (1796-1875), Dutch brothers and botanical illustrators, both traveled with the author in Java. Source: original publication (*Sylloge Plantarum Novarum* 2: 2, 8. 1828[1825]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-48.

Bilderdykia Dumort. 1827 Polygonaceae- for Willem Bilderdyk (Bilderdijk) (1756-1831), Dutch lawyer, poet, librarian and writer, librarian to Louis-Napoleon, president of the Institut royal de France. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1A-B.html>

Billardiera Sm. 1793 Pittosporaceae- for Jacques Labillardière (Jacques Julien Houtou de Labillardière) (1755-1834), French physician, botanist and plant collector, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition, author of *Icones plantarum Syriae rariorum...* (1791) and the two-volume *Novae Hollandie plantarum specimen* (1804-1806). Source: original publication (*A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* 1: 3. 1793).

Billbergia Thunb. 1821 Bromeliaceae- for Gustaf Johan Billberg (1772-1844), Swedish jurist, naturalist and botanist, author of *Ekonomisk botanik* (1815). Source: original publication (*Plantarum Brasiliensium* 3: 31. 1821).

Billiottia DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Tecofila Billotti, née Colla (c.1802-c.1885), Italian artist, daughter of botanist Luigi A. Colla, illustrated many of his publications. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 618. 1830).

⁴ The royal library was the largest library in France and precursor to the current Bibliothèque nationale.

Billotia R. Br. ex G. Don 1832 Myrtaceae- for Tecofila Billotti, née Colla (c.1802-c.1885), Italian artist, daughter of botanist Luigi A. Colla, illustrated many of his publications. Source: original publication (*A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants* 2: 827. 1832).

Billotia Sch. Bip. 1841 Asteraceae- for Paul Constantin Billot (1796-1863), French naturalist and botanist, collaborated with the author in *Flora Galliae et Germaniae exsiccata* (1836) and in *Archives de la flore de France et d'Allemagne* (1842-1855). Source: original publication (*Jahrbuch für praktische Pharmacie und verwandte Fächer...* 4: 155. 1841).

Billottia Colla 1824 Myrtaceae- for Tecofila Billotti, née Colla (c.1802-c.1885), Italian artist, daughter of botanist Luigi A. Colla, illustrated many of his publications. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 106. See also L'avvocato Luigi Colla (1766-1848) <http://web.tiscali.it/libriliivresbooks/luigicolla.htm>

Bindera Raf. 1838 Asteraceae- for Binder, "not much known as a botanist", collected the plant in Louisiana or Florida. Source: original publication (*New flora and botany of North America, or, A supplemental flora...* 4: 71. 1836[1838]).

Bionia Mart. ex Benth. 1837 Fabaceae- for Bion of Smyrna (fl. c.100 BCE), Greek poet, author of *Epitaph of Adonis*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 106.

Biotia Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Jean Baptiste Biot (1774-1862), French mathematician, astronomer and physicist, professor at the Collège de France. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles* [Second edition] 34: 308. 1825).

Birchea A. Rich. 1841 Orchidaceae- for Dr. Birch, English chief physician and naturalist at the Ootacamund residence (India), helped botanist Perrottet during his visit to the Nilgiri mountains. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2* 15: 66-67. 1841).

Birnbaumia Kostel. 1844 Acanthaceae- for Birnbaum, gardener and superintendent of the Gräflich Salmischen Botanical Garden in Prague (where the author was stationed at the time). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-51.

Birolia Bellardi 1809 Elatinaceae- for Giovanni Biroli (1772-1827), Italian physician, agronomist and botanist, professor and director of the Turin Botanical Garden, author of *Flora Aconiensis* (1808). Source: original publication (Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences, littérature et beaux-arts de Turin 18: 405. 1809).

Bischofia Blume 1827 Phyllanthaceae- for Gottlieb Wilhelm Bischoff (1797-1854), German lexicographer, pharmacist and botanist, professor at Heidelberg and director of the botanical garden, author of *Lehrbuch der Botanik* (1840). Source: original publication (Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië 17: 1168. 1826[1827]).

Bivonaea DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Antonio de Bivona-Bernardi (c.1775-1837), Italian botanist (bryologist and phycologist), wrote about Sicilian plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale, sive Ordines, Genera et Species... 2: 555. 1821.

Bivonea Raf. 1814 Euphorbiaceae- for Antonio de Bivona-Bernardi (c.1775-1837), Italian botanist (bryologist and phycologist), wrote about Sicilian plants, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Specchio delle Scienze 1: 156. 1814).

Bivonia Spreng. 1820 Euphorbiaceae- for Antonio de Bivona-Bernardi (c.1775-1837), Italian botanist, wrote about Sicilian plants. Source: original publication (Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde 2: 116. 1820).

Biwaldia Scop. 1777 Clusiaceae- for Leopold Gottlieb Biwald (1731-1805), Austrian educator in Laibach, professor at Graz. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-53.

Blackburnia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1776 Rutaceae- for John Blackburne (1694-1786), English merchant, horticulturist and botanist; and for his daughter Anna Blackburne (1726-1793), naturalist, had a large plant collection, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum*, p. 12. 1775). See also *Quattrocchi* 1: 307.

Blackstonia Huds. 1762 Gentianaceae- for John Blackstone (1712-1753), English pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Fasciculus plantarum circa Harefield sponte nascentium* (1737). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 107. See also *John Blackstone, pharmacist and botanist (1712-53)*. <http://archive.bsbi.org.uk/Wats1p141.pdf>.

Bladhia Thunb. 1781 Primulaceae- for Peter Johan Bladh (1746-1816), Swedish-Finnish businessman, naturalist and plant collector in China. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera Plantarum* 1: 211. 1781). See also *Quattrocchi* 1: 308.

Blaeria L. 1753 Ericaceae- for Patrick Blair (1666-1728), Scottish surgeon, anatomist and botanist, author of *Botanick Essays* (1720) and *Pharmacobotanologia* (1728). Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737.

Blainvillea Cass. 1823 Asteraceae- for Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville (1777-1850), French physician, zoologist and paleontologist, professor at the Sorbonne and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles* [Second edition] 29: 493. 1823).

Blairia Adans. 1763 Verbenaceae- for Patrick Blair (1666-1728), Scottish surgeon and botanist, author of *Botanick Essays* (1720) and *Pharmacobotanologia* (1728). Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes* 1:21, 2: 198. 1763).

Blakea P. Browne 1756 Melastomataceae- for Martin Blake (?-1767), “of Antigua, a great promoter of every sort of useful knowledge; and a gentleman to whose friendship this work chiefly owes its early appearance”. Source: original publication (*The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica in Three Parts*, p. 323. 1756).

Blakstonia Scop. 1777 Clusiaceae- for John Blackstone (1712-1753), English pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Fasciculus plantarum circa Harefield*

sponte nascentium (1737). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-55.

Blakwellia Scop. 1777 Araliaceae- for Elizabeth Blackwell, née Blachrie (1707-1758), Scottish botanical illustrator and engraver, wife of botanist Alexander Blackwell, produced and illustrated *A Curious Herbal* (1737). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 62.

Blanchetia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Jacques Samuel Blanchet (1807-1875), Swiss merchant, botanist and nature collector, found in Brazil the plants used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 75. 1836).

Blanckia Neck. 1790 Scrophulariaceae- for Johann Wilhelm Blanck, defended the dissertation *De Affectibus Senum* (1730). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-56.

Blancoa Blume 1843 Arecaceae- for Francisco Manuel Blanco (1778-1845), Spanish botanist in the Philippines (died there), author of *Flora de Filipinas, según el sistema sexual de Linneo* (1837). Source: original publication (*Rumphia, sive commentationes botanicae imprimis de plantis Indiae orientalis...* 2: 128. 1843). The name was used by Lindley (1840) without explaining the etymology.

Blandfordia Sm. 1804 Blandfordiaceae- for George Spencer-Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, 5th Duke of Marlborough (1766-1840), English politician, had a large garden rich in exotic plants. Source: original publication (*Exotic Botany* 1: 5. 1804). See also Baines p. 56. *Blandfordia* Andrews 1804 is also for George Spencer-Churchill.

Blandowia Willd. 1809 Podostemaceae- for Otto Christian Blandow (1778-1810), German lawyer, pharmacist and botanist, author of *Uebersicht der Mecklenburgischen Moose...* (1809). Source: original publication (*Magazin für die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Gesammten Naturkunde* 3: 100. 1809).

Blasia L. 1753 Blasiaceae- for Blasio (Blasius) Biagi (c.1670-1735), Italian clergyman and botanist. Not explained in original publication. The name was

proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Genera, p. 14. 1729).

Bletia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Orchidaceae- for Luis Blet y Gacel (1742-1808), Spanish pharmacist and botanist. Source: original publication (Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus p. 119. 1794).

Blighia K. D. Koenig 1806 Sapindaceae- for William Bligh (1754-1817), English naval officer, best remembered for the mutiny in the HMS Bounty, introduced breadfruit to Jamaica in another voyage, governor of New South Wales. Source: original publication (Annals of Botany 2: 570. 1806).

Blindia Bruch & Schimp. 1846 Seligeriaceae- for Jean Jacques Blind (1806-1887), German clergyman and plant collector, friend of the authors. Source: original publication (Bryologia Europaea, fascicles 21 and 22, *Blindia* page 3. 1844). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1A-B.html>

Blinkworthia Choisy 1833 Convolvulaceae- for Robert Blinkworth, English plant collector in India and Rangoon. Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 6: 430. 1833).

Blochmannia Rchb. 1828 Polygonaceae- for Karl Justus Blochmann (1786-1855), German educator, founded the *Blochmannsche Institute* in Dresden (today the *Vitzthum-Gymnasium*). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 110.

Blondea Rich. 1792 Elaeocarpaceae- for Jean Baptiste Leblond (1747-1815), French physician, naturalist and botanist, nature collector in Cayenne (French Guiana). Not explained with the description (Actes de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris 1: 110. 1792) but Le Blond is mentioned on pages 105 and 126 as the collector.

Blondia Neck. ex Raf. 1837 Saxifragaceae- for Jean Baptiste Alexander Le Blond (1679-1719), French architect and garden designer. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-65.

Bluffia Nees 1834 Poaceae- for Mathias Josef Bluff (1805-1837), German physician and botanist, coauthor of *Compendium florum germanicarum* (1831-1833). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 110.

Blumea G. Don 1831 Actinidiaceae- for Carl Ludwig Blume (1796-1862), German-Dutch physician, botanist and plant collector in the East Indies, director of the Buitenzorg Botanical Garden, professor at Leiden and director of the herbarium, author of the four-volume *Rumphia, sive commentationes botanicae imprimis de plantis Indiae orientalis...* (1835-1849) and *Flora Javae et insularum adjacentium* (1858). Source: original publication (*A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants* 1: 573. 1831). The name is validly credited to de Candolle (1833), who also dedicated his genus to Carl Ludwig Blume; it was used by Reichenbach (1828) without explaining the etymology.

Blumenbachia Koeler 1802 Poaceae- for Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840), German physician, anthropologist and naturalist, professor at Göttingen. Source: original publication (*Descriptio Graminum in Gallia et Germania*, p. 28. 1802). The name is validly credited to Schrader (1825), who also dedicated his genus to Johann Friedrich Blumenbach. See also Wittstein p. 110.

Blumia Spreng. 1826 Actinidiaceae- for Carl Ludwig Blume (1796-1862), German-Dutch physician, botanist and plant collector in the East Indies, director of the Buitenzorg Botanical Garden, professor at Leiden and director of the herbarium, author of the four-volume *Rumphia, sive commentationes botanicae imprimis de plantis Indiae orientalis...* (1835-1849) and *Flora Javae et insularum adjacentium* (1858). Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium*, editio decima sexta 3: 12, 126. 1826).

Blyttia Fr. 1839 Poaceae- for Matthias Numsen Blytt (1789-1862), Norwegian botanist and plant collector, professor at Oslo and director of the botanical garden, author of the first volume of *Norges Flora* (1861). Source: original publication (*Novitiarum florum Suecicarum mantissa altera*, p. 2. 1839). The name was used by Arnott (1838) without explaining the etymology.

Bobartia L. 1753 Iridaceae- for Jacob Bobart the Younger (1641-1719), English botanist, director of the Oxford Physic Garden in succession to his father, lectured at Oxford; and possibly for Jacob Bobart the Elder (1599-c.1680), German-English botanist, in 1642 became the first director of the Oxford Physic Garden, author of *Catalogus plantarum horti medici Oxoniensis...* (1648). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-67.

Bobea Gaudich. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Jean Baptiste Bobe-Moureau (1761-1849), French naval physician and chief pharmacist of the navy. Source: original publication (*Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* Botanique p. 473. 1830). See also *Répertoire bibliographique des travaux des médecins et des pharmaciens de la marine française 1698-1873*), p. 31. 1874.

Boca Vell. 1829 Salicaceae- for Hieronymus Bock (Hieronymus Tragus) (1498-1554), German physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Kreutterbuch* (1539). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 232. 1825[1829]).

Bocagea A. St.-Hil. 1825 Annonaceae- for Manuel Maria Barbosa du Bocage (1765-1805), Portuguese soldier and poet, translated Castel's *Les Plantes*. Source: original publication (*Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis* (quarto ed.) 1: 41. 1825). Called Joseph by the author.

Bocconia L. 1753 Papaveraceae- for Paolo Boccone (Paolo Silvio Boccone) (1633-1704), Italian botanist and plant collector, professor at Padua, author of *Icones et descriptiones rariorum plantarum Siciliae, Melitas, Galliae, & Italiae* (1674). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 35-36. 1703).

Bockia Scop. 1777 Melastomataceae- for Hieronymus Bock (Hieronymus Tragus) (1498-1554), German physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Kreutterbuch* (1539). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-61.

Boea Comm. ex Lam. 1785 Gesneriaceae- for François Beau (1723-1804), French clergyman, mayor of Toulon-sur-Arroux in Burgundy, brother of Antoinette Vivante Beau (wife of Commerson, died at childbirth), raised and educated

Commerson's son. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-68.

Boebera Willd. 1803 Asteraceae- for Johann Jacob von Boeber (Ivan Vasilevich Boeber) (1746-1820), German-Russian educator, botanist and entomologist, professor at St. Peter's College (Jelgava, Latvia). Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum*, Editio quarta 3(3): 2125. 1803).

Boeckhia Kunth 1841 Restionaceae- for August Böckh (Boeckh) (1785-1867), German philologist, professor at Heidelberg and Berlin, encouraged the author in his studies. Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum Omnium Hucusque Cognitarum* 3: 449. 1841). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-62.

Boehmeria Jacq. 1760 Urticaceae- for Georg Rudolf Böhmer (1723-1803), German physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Wittenberg, author of *Flora Lipsiae indigena* (1750) and the five-volume *Bibliotheca scriptorum historiae naturalis* (1785-1799). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 247. 1763.

Boelia Webb 1853 Fabaceae- for William Boel (Wilhelm Boel), Belgian traveler, plant collector in Iberia and North Africa in 1607 and 1608. Source: original publication (*Otia Hispanica*, p. 20. 1853).

Boenninghausenia Rchb. ex Meisn. 1837 Rutaceae- for Clemens Maria Franz (Friedrich) von Bönninghausen (1785-1864), Dutch lawyer, physician, agriculturist and botanist, professor at Münster and director of the botanical garden, author of *Prodromus florum Monasteriensis Westphalorum* (1824). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 111.

Boenninghausia Spreng. 1826 Fabaceae- for Clemens Maria Franz (Friedrich) von Bönninghausen (1785-1864), Dutch lawyer, physician, agriculturist and botanist, professor at Münster and director of the botanical garden, author of *Prodromus florum Monasteriensis Westphalorum* (1824). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-62.

Boerhavia L. 1753 Nyctaginaceae- for Herman Boerhaave (1668-1738), Dutch physician and botanist, the most famous European physician of his time, professor at Leiden and curator of the botanical garden, author of *Institutiones medicae* (1708), friend and patron of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737. The name was originally proposed by Vaillant.

Bogenhardia Rchb. 1841 Malvaceae- for Carl Bogenhard (Carl Friedrich Adolph Bogenhard) (1811-1853), German pharmacist and botanist, coauthor of *Taschenbuch der Flora von Jena...* (1850) Source: original publication (*Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch*, 1: 200. 1841).

Bohadschia Crantz 1762 Brassicaceae- for Johann Baptist Bohadsch (1724-1768), Austrian physician, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Prague. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 111.

Boisduvalia Spach 1835 Onagraceae- for Jean Baptiste Boisduval (Jean Baptiste Alphonse Déchauffour de Boisduval) (1799-1879), French physician, botanist and entomologist, author of the three-volume *Flore française...* (1828). Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux. Phanérogames* 4: 384. 1835).

Boissiera Hochst. ex Steud. 1840 Poaceae- for Pierre Edmond Boissier (1810-1885), Swiss botanist and plant collector in Europe, North Africa and Western Asia, author of the five-volume *Flora Orientalis...* (1867-1884). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora* 21 (1, *Intelligenzbl.*): 25. 1838[1840]).

Bojeria DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Wenceslas Bojer (1795-1856), Bohemian gardener, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, worked at the Imperial Museum in Vienna, professor at the Collège Royal in Mauritius and director of the Port Louis Botanical Garden, author of *Hortus mauritianus...* (1837). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 94. 1836).

Boldoa Cav. ex Lag. 1816 Nyctaginaceae- for Baltasar Manuel Boldo (1766-1799), Spanish physician and botanist, visited Cuba to study the vegetation, died there. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 112. See also <https://>

[www.ecured.cu/Baltasar Manuel Boldo](http://www.ecured.cu/Baltasar_Manuel_Boldo). José Boldo is the same person (*Biblioteca escojida de Medicina y Cirujía*, p. 106. 1843).

Bolducia Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- for Simon Boulduc (1652-1729), French chemist, pharmacist and botanist, professor at the Jardin du Roi, director of the Apothecary Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-65.

Bolivaria Cham. & Schltl. 1826 Oleaceae- for Simón Bolívar (1783-1830), liberator of America. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 1: 207. 1826).

Bollea Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Carl Bolle (Carl August Bolle) (1821-1909), German physician, botanist and plant collector in Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands and the Canary Islands, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 10: 667. 1852).

Boltonia L'Hér. 1789 Asteraceae- for James Bolton (1735-1799), English naturalist, botanist and artist, wrote and illustrated the two-volume *Filices Britannicae* (1785). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 64.

Bomarea Mirb. 1802 Alstroemeriaceae- for Jacques Christophe Valmont de Bomare (1731-1807), French mineralogist, naturalist and botanist, professor at the Jardin des Plantes, author of the six-volume *Dictionnaire raisonné universel d'histoire naturelle* (1764-1768), correspondent of Linnaeus. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 112-113.

Bonafidia Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- for Francesco Bonafede (1474-1558), Italian botanist, professor at Venice and at Padua (where he founded the botanical garden). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-66.

Bonafousia A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Matthieu Bonafous (1793-1852), French agronomist and botanist, author of *Histoire naturelle, agricole et économique du maïs...* (1836). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 359. 1844).

Bonamia Thouars 1804 Convolvulaceae- for François Bonamy (1710-1786), French physician and botanist, professor at Nantes and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Flora Nannetensis prodromus* (1782). Source: original publication

(Histoire des Végétaux Recueillis sur les Îles de France, la Réunion (Bourbon) et Madagascar, p. 33. 1804).

Bonamica Vell. 1829 Oleaceae- for François Bonamy (1710-1786), French physician and botanist, professor at Nantes and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Flora Nannetensis prodromus* (1782). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 22. 1825[1829]).

Bonamya Neck. 1790 Lamiaceae- for François Bonamy (1710-1786), French physician and botanist, professor at Nantes and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Flora Nannetensis prodromus* (1782). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-67.

Bonania A. Rich. 1850 Euphorbiaceae- for Sebastián Bonani, government officer in Cuba, collaborated with botanist Ramón de la Sagra. Source: original publication (*Historia física, política y natural de la Isla de Cuba, Botánica* 11: 201. 1850).

Bonannia Raf. 1814 Sapindaceae- for Antonio Bonanni Gervasi (?-1719), Italian pupil and illustrator for botanist Francesco Cupani; and for Filippo Bonanni (1638-1723), Italian naturalist, professor at Rome, author of a *Conchiologia*. Source: original publication (*Specchio delle Scienze* 1: 115. 1814). The name is validly credited to Gussone (1843), who did not explain it.

Bonannia C. Presl 1826 Brassicaceae- for Vicente Bonanni and for his son Antonio Bonanni Gervasi (?-1719), Italian pupil and illustrator for botanist Francesco Cupani. Source: original publication (*Flora Sicula* (Presl), p. 99. 1826). The name is validly credited to Gussone (1843), who did not explain it.

Bonapartea Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Bromeliaceae- for Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), French emperor. Source: original publication (*Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* 3: 38. 1802).

Bonarota Adans. 1763 Plantaginaceae- for Filippo Buonarroti (Philippus Bonarota) (1661-1733), Florentine senator and patron of botany. Not explained in

original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Genera*, p. 19. 1729).

Bonatea Willd. 1805 Orchidaceae- for Giuseppe Antonio Bonato (1753-1836), Italian botanist, professor at Padua and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 4: 43. 1805). See also Théis p. 65.

Bonaveria Scop. 1777 Fabaceae- for Giovanni Francesco (Gianfranco) Bonaveri (17th-18th century). Italian physician, practiced in Comacchio, wrote a book about this city in Emilia Romagna and its surroundings (history, nature, lagoons, animals, plants, wine, etc.). Not explained in the original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-75.

Bonellia Bertero ex Colla 1824 Primulaceae- for Franco Andrea Bonelli (1784-1830), Italian entomologist and ornithologist, professor at Turin and director of the natural history museum. Source: original publication (*Hortus Ripulensis*, p. 21. 1824).

Bongardia C. A. Mey. 1831 Berberidaceae- for Gustav Heinrich von Bongard (August Gustav Heinrich von Bongard) (1786-1839), German-Russian physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at St. Petersburg. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 113.

Bonifacia Manso ex. Steud. Rubiaceae- for Mãe Bonifácia (19th century), escaped slave and healer in Mato Grosso (Brazil), helped other poor and homeless, a state park is dedicated to her in Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, where the author lived. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-75.

Bonjeanea Rchb. 1832 Fabaceae- for Joseph Louis Bonjean (1780-1846), French pharmacist and botanist at Chambéry, director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Flora Germanica Excursoria* 2: 507. 1832).

Bonnaya Link & Otto 1821 Linderniaceae- for Charles François, Marquis de Bonnay (1750-1825), French military officer, politician and diplomat, student of

botany. Source: original publication (*Icones plantarum selectarum*, p. 25. 1828[1821]).

Bonnetia Schreb. 1789 Clusiaceae- for Charles Bonnet (1720-1793), Swiss philosopher and naturalist, proponent of the scale or ladder of nature. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-68. The name is validly credited to Martius (1826), who did not explain it.

Bonplandia Cav. 1800 Polemoniaceae- for Aimé Bonpland (Aime Jacques Alexandre Bonpland (1773-1858), French physician, botanist and plant collector, traveled with Humboldt from 1799 to 1804 in South America. Source: original publication (*Anales de Historia Natural* 2: 131. 1800).

Bontia L. 1753 Scrophulariaceae- for Jacob de Bondt (Jacobus Bontius) (1592-1631), Dutch physician and traveler to the East Indies, author of *Historiae naturalis et medicae Indiae orientalis libri sex...* (1631) and *De Medicina Indicorum* (1642). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 32. 1703).

Boothia Douglas ex Benth 1835 Papaveraceae- for William Beattie Booth (1804-1874), Scottish gardener and botanist, author of *The History of the Species of Camellia and Thea* (1831) and *The cottager's manual: containing directions for the proper management of bees and the cultivation of a garden* (1834). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. B-77.

Bootia Adans. 1763 Fabaceae- for Anselmus de Boodt (Boëtius) (1550-1632), Flemish physician, naturalist and mineralogist, director of the Prague Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes* 2: 320, 1: 9. 1763).

Bootia Bigelow 1824 Rosaceae- for Francis Boott (1792-1863), American-English physician and botanist, author of the five-volume *Illustrations of the genus Carex* (1858-1860). Source: original publication (*Florula Bostoniensis*, ed. 2, p. 206. 1824).

Borbonia L. 1753 Fabaceae- for Gaston de France (Jean Baptiste Gaston de Bourbon, Duc d'Orléans) (1608-1660), French military officer, had a large botanical garden in Blois, patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. The name

was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 3. 1703).

Borckhausenia Roth 1800 Scrophulariaceae- for Moritz Balthasar Borkhausen (Borckhausen) (1760-1806), German naturalist, forester and botanist, author of *Tentamen dispositionis plantarum Germaniae...* (1792). Source: original publication (Catalecta Botanica 2: 56. 1800).

Boreava Jaub. & Spach 1841 Brassicaceae- for Alexandre Boreau (1803-1875), French pharmacist and botanist, director of the Angers Botanical Garden, author of the two-volume *Flore du centre de la France et du bassin de la Loire...* (1857). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2, 16: 341. 1841).

Boronia Sm. 1798 Rutaceae- for Francesco Borone (1769-1794), Italian naturalist and plant collector, accompanied Adam Afzelius to Sierra Leone and John Sibthorp to Greece (died in Athens during Sibthorp's second expedition to this country). Source: original publication (Tracts relating to Natural History, p. 301. 1798).

Borreria G. Mey. 1818 Rubiaceae- for William Borrer (1781-1862), English botanist, had a large garden at Henfield (Sussex), coauthor of *Specimen of a lichenographia Britannica...* (1839). Source: original publication (Primitiae Florae Essequiboensis... p. 81. 1818). See also The Bryologist 105(1): 70-77. 2002.

Borrichia Adans. 1763 Asteraceae- for Ole Borch (Olaus Borrichius) (1626-1690), Danish grammarian, physician and scientist, professor at Copenhagen, author of *De usu plantarum, indigenarum in medicina...* (1690). Not explained in original publication. Source: Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 5: 489. 1836.

Borya Labill. 1805 Boryaceae- for Jean Baptiste Bory de Saint-Vincent (1778-1846), French military officer, geographer, naturalist and botanist, participated in Baudin's expedition to Australia, contributor to *Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle*, author of the three-volume *Voyage dans les quatre principales îles des mers d'Afrique* (1804). Source: original publication (Novae Hollandiae Plantarum Specimen 1: 81. 1805).

Bosca Vell. 1829 Thymelaeaceae- for Giuseppe del Bosco, Principe della Cattolica, 17th century Italian nobleman, founder of the first botanical garden in Sicily. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 150. 1825[1829]).

Boschia Korth. 1844 Malvaceae- for Johannes van den Bosch (1780-1844), Dutch military officer, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies when the author was in Java, patron of natural science. Source: original publication (*Verhandelingen over de Natuurlijke Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen...* Botanie, p. 258. 1842[1844]). See also *Quattrocchi* 1: 329.

Boschniakia C. A. Mey. ex Bong. 1833 Orobanchaceae- for Alexander Karlovich Boschniak (1786-1831), Russian botanist. Original publication not found. Source: *California Plant Names: Latin and Greek Meanings and Derivations*- <http://www.calflora.net/botanicalnames/pageBL-BY.html>

Boscia Lam. 1793 Capparaceae- for Louis Augustin Guillaume Bosc (Louis Augustin Bosc d'Antic) (1759-1828), French diplomat, entomologist, horticulturist and botanist, garden inspector at Versailles, professor at the Jardin des Plantes, one of the editors of *Annales de l'agriculture française*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Paxton p. 82.

Bosea L. 1753 Amaranthaceae- for Caspar Bose (1645-1700), German merchant, counselor in Leipzig and horticulturist; and for his brother George Bose (1650-1700), merchant and adviser in Leipzig, both keepers of a large garden described by Paul Ammann in *Hortus Bosianus* (1686). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 84. 1738. See also Burkhardt 2016. p. B-73.

Bossea Rchb. 1841 Geraniaceae- for Julius Friedrich Wilhelm Bosse (1788-1864), German gardener and botanist, curator of the ducal gardens at Oldenburg. Source: original publication (*Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch*, p. 201. 1841). See also Wittstein p. 115.

Bossiaea Vent. 1800 Fabaceae- for Joseph Hugues Boissieu La Martinière (Joseph La Martinière) (1758-1788), French physician and naturalist, died in the La

Pérouse expedition. Source: original publication (Description des plantes nouvelles et peu connues, cultivées dans le jardin de J. M. Cels, text for plate 7. 1800).

Bossieua Pers. 1807 Fabaceae- for Joseph Hugues Boissieu La Martinière (Joseph La Martinière) (1758-1788), French physician and naturalist, died in the La Pérouse expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-74. Quattrocchi (2: 331) states that this is an orthographic variant of *Bossiaea*.

Boswellia Roxb. ex Colebr. 1807 Burseraceae- for John Boswell (1710-1780), Scottish physician and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Plants of the coast of Coromandel... 3: 4. 1819. According to Wikipedia, while studying medicine Roxburgh lived “with the well-connected family of John Boswell at Edinburgh.”

Bottionea Colla 1834 Asparagaceae- for Giovanni Antonio Bottione (fl. 1770-1802) and her daughter Angela Rossi Bottione (née Bottione) (fl. 1802-06), botanical illustrators. Source: original publication (Memoire della Reale Accademia delle Scienza di Torino 37: 43. 1834). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. B-82.

Bouchea Cham. 1832 Verbenaceae- for Peter Carl Bouché (1783-1856) and for his brother Peter Friedrich Bouché (1785-1856), German gardeners, horticulturists and botanists, the first correspondent of the author, the second also entomologist. Source: original publication (Linnaea 7(2): 253. 1832).

Bouchetia DC. ex Dunal 1852 Solanaceae- for Dominique Bouchet-Doumenq (1771-1844), French physician, agronomist and botanist in Montpellier, had a very large herbarium. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 13(1): 589. 1852).

Bouea Meisn. 1837 Anacardiaceae- for Ami Boué (1794-1881), German-Austrian physician, naturalist, geologist and traveler. Source: original publication (Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines... 1: 75, 2: 55. 1837).

Bougainvillea Comm. ex Juss. 1789 Nyctaginaceae- for Louis Antoine de Bougainville (Louis Antoine, Count of Bougainville) (1729-1811), French lawyer, mathematician, naval officer and explorer, led the first French circumnavigation

expedition (in which Commerson participated as naturalist). Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum*, p. 91. 1789).

Bougueria Decne. 1836 Plantaginaceae- for Pierre Bouguer (1698-1758), French astronomer, geophysicist and explorer, participated in the Spanish-French Geodesic Mission to South America. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 5: 133. 1836).

Boulardia F. W. Schultz 1848 Orobanchaceae- for Camille Boulard, French physicist, agronomist and entomologist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Archives de la Flore de France et d'Allemagne* p. 103. 1848).

Bourgaea Coss. 1849 Asteraceae- for Eugène Bourgeau (1813-1877), French naturalist and traveler, collected plants for several botanists. Source: original publication (*Notes sur quelques plantes critiques, rares ou nouvelles...* p. 39. 1849).

Bourreria P. Browne 1756 Boraginaceae- for Johann Ambrosius Beurer (1716-1754), German pharmacist, physician and naturalist. Source: original publication (*The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica in Three Parts*, p. 169. 1756).

Boussingaultia Kunth 1825 Basellaceae- for Jean Baptiste Boussingault (Jean Baptiste Joseph Dieudonné Boussingault) (1801-1887), French chemist, agronomist and naturalist, professor at Paris, studied nitrogen use by plants. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 7: 195. 1825).

Bouteloua Lag. 1805 Poaceae- for Claudio Boutelou (1774-1842) and his brother Estéban Boutelou (1776-1813), Spanish agronomists, gardeners and botanists, professors at the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Varietades de Ciencias, Literatura y Artes* 2(4): 134. 1805).

Boutonia DC. 1838 Acanthaceae- for Louis Bouton (Louis Sulpice Bouton) (1800-1878), French-Mauritian botanist and plant collector, curator of the colonial museum in Port Louis, sent plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Bibliothèque Universelle de Geneve* 17: 134. 1838).

Bouvardia Salisb. 1807 Rubiaceae- for Charles Bouvard (1572-1658), French physician, chemist and botanist, superintendent of the Jardin du Roi. Source: original publication (The Paradisus Londinensis, text for plate 88. 1807).

Bovea Decne. 1834 Scrophulariaceae- for Nicolas Bové (1802-1842), Luxembourgian botanist and traveler in northern Africa and the Near East, worked at the Jardin des Plantes. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 2: 254. 1834).

Bowdichia Kunth 1824 Fabaceae- for Thomas Edward Bowdich (1791-1824), English naturalist and explorer in tropical Africa, author of *Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee...* (1819). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 6: 376. 1824).

Bowiea Haw. 1824 Liliaceae- for James Bowie (1789-1869), English gardener and horticulturist at Kew, plant collector in Brazil and South Africa, published in 1829 a guide to the Cape flora. Source: original publication (Philosophical Magazine and Journal 64: 299. 1824). See also Wittstein p. 118. The name is validly credited to Harvey ex Hooker f. (1867), who also dedicated his genus to James Bowie.

Bowlesia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Apiaceae- for William Bowles (1705-1780), Irish naturalist and traveler in Spain (died there), author of *Introducción a la historia natural y a la geografía física de España* (1775). Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 44. 1794).

Bowmania Gardner 1843 Asteraceae- for John Eddowes Bowman (1785-1841), English banker, naturalist and traveler, worked with mosses, fungi, parasitic plants and fossils, author of *The Highlands and Islands; A Nineteenth-Century Tour*. Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 2: 9. 1843).

Bowringia Champ. ex Benth. 1852 Fabaceae- for John Charles Bowring (1820-1893), English businessman, naturalist and plant collector in Hong Kong. Source: original publication (Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany 4: 75. 1852).

Bowringia Hook. 1853 Blechnaceae- for John Charles Bowring (1820-1893), English businessman, naturalist and plant collector in Hong Kong; and for his father John Bowring (1792-1872), English politician and economist, governor of Hong Kong. Source: original publication (Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany 5: 237. 1853).

Boykiana Raf. 1825 Lythraceae- for Samuel Boykin (1786-1848), American physician, botanist and plant collector in Georgia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-78.

Boykinia Nutt. 1834 Saxifragaceae- for Samuel Boykin (1786-1848), American physician, botanist and plant collector in Georgia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 118. See also <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=20354037>

Boymia A. Juss. 1825 Rutaceae- for Michał Boym (Michał Piotr Boym) (1612-1659), Polish-Ukrainian scientist and explorer in China, author of *Flora Sinensis* (1656). Source: original publication (Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle 12: 507. 1825).

Brachtia Rchb. f. 1850 Orchidaceae- for Adalbert von Bracht (1804-1848), Austro-Hungarian military officer and plant collector in Europe. Not explained in original publication. Source: Schultes and Pease p. 61. See also Quattrocchi 1: 339.

Braconotia Godr. 1844 Poaceae- for Henri Braconnot (1780-1855), French chemist, pharmacist and botanist, director of the Nancy Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Flore de Lorraine 3: 192. 1844).

Bradburia Torr. & A. Gray 1842 Asteraceae- for John Bradbury (1768-1823), Scottish botanist and plant collector, explored the American Midwest and the Missouri River, author of *Travels in the interior of America in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811...* (1817). Source: original publication (A Flora of North America 2(2): 250. 1842).

Bradburya Raf. 1817 Fabaceae- for John Bradbury (1768-1823), Scottish botanist and plant collector, explored the American Midwest and the Missouri River, author

of *Travels in the interior of America in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811...* (1817). Source: original publication (Florula Ludoviciana, p. 104. 1817).

Braddleya Vell. 1829 Violaceae- for Richard Bradley (1688-1732), English horticulturist, naturalist and botanist, professor at Cambridge, author of *The history of succulent plants...* (1716) and the two-volume *Dictionarium botanicum...* (1728). Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. XX. 1825[1829]).

Bradlea Adans. 1763 Fabaceae- for Richard Bradley (1688-1732), English horticulturist, naturalist and botanist, professor at Cambridge, author of *The history of succulent plants...* (1716) and the two-volume *Dictionarium botanicum...* (1728). Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 21, 2: 324. 1763).

Bradleia Banks ex Gaertn. 1791 Phyllanthaceae- for Richard Bradley (1688-1732), English horticulturist, naturalist and botanist, professor at Cambridge, author of *The history of succulent plants...* (1716) and the two-volume *Dictionarium botanicum...* (1728). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 121.

Bragantia Lour. 1790 Aristolochiaceae- for João Carlos de Bragança, 2nd Duke of Lafões (1719-1806), Portuguese scholar and traveler, founder of the Royal Academy of Natural Sciences in Lisbon. Source: original publication (Flora Cochinchinensis 2: 528. 1790). See also *A Universal Biography*, 2: 768. 1836. The name is validly credited to Vandelli (1771), who did not explain it.

Brahea Mart. 1838 Arecaceae- for Tycho Brahe (Tyge Ottesen Brahe) (1546-1601), Danish astronomer, one of the last astronomers to make accurate observations without telescopes, mentor of Johannes Kepler. Source: original publication (Historia Naturalis Palmarum 3: 243. 1838).

Brandesia Mart. 1825 Amaranthaceae- for Rudolph Brandes (1795-1842), German chemist, pharmacist and naturalist, coauthor of *Katechismus der Apothekerkunst* (1810). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas in Itinere... 2(1): 26. 1825).

Brandonia Rchb. 1828 Lentibulariaceae- for Bartholomeus Brandon, Dutch illustrator for *Hortus Regius Honselaerdicensis* (1692). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-81.

Brandtia Kunth 1831 Poaceae- for Johann Friedrich von Brandt (1802-1879), German-Russian physician, paleontologist and entomologist, professor at St. Petersburg and director of the zoology museum. Source: original publication (*Révision des Graminées*, 2: 512. 1831). See also Wittstein p. 121.

Brasenia Schreb. 1789 Cabombaceae- for Christoph Brasen (1738-1774), Danish clergyman and surgeon, missionary in Labrador (died there). Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1A-B.html>

Brassaia Endl. 1839 Araliaceae- for Sámuel Brassai (1800-1897), Hungarian mathematician, philosopher and naturalist, professor at Klausenburg, director of the Zevenburg Museum. Source: original publication (*Novarum Stirpium Decades* 1: 89. 1839).

Brassavola Adans. 1763 Asteraceae- for Antonio Musa Brassavola (1500-1555), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Ferrara. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 121. The name is validly credited to Brown (1813), who did not explain it.

Brassia R. Br. 1813 Orchidaceae- for William Brass (?-1783), English gardener, botanical illustrator and plant collector for Joseph Banks in Guinea and South Africa. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 122. See also Schultes and Pease p. 61.

Braunea Willd. 1806 Menispermaceae- for Franz Anton Alexander von Braune (1766-1853), German-Austrian administrator and botanist, author of *Salzburgische Flora...* (1797). Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum*. Editio quarta 4(2): 798. 1805[1806]).

Brauneria Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Johann Jacob Bräuner (1647-?), German physician at Frankfurt am Main for over 50 years, author of *Thesaurus Sanitatis, oder*

auserlesenes Kräuterbuch (1713). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 122. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. B-90.

Braunia Bruch & Schimp. 1846 Hedwigiaceae- for Alexander Braun (Alexander Karl Heinrich Braun) (1805-1877), German botanist, professor at Karlsruhe, Freiburg, Giessen and Berlin (here also director of the botanical garden). Source: original publication (*Bryologia Europaea* 3: 160. 1846).

Bravaisia DC. 1838 Acanthaceae- for Auguste Bravais (1811-1863), French naturalist and traveler, professor at Lyon and at the École polytechnique in Paris; and for his brother Louis François Bravais (1801-1843), physician and botanist, coauthors of *Essai sur la disposition générale des feuilles rectisériées* (1838). Source: original publication (*Bibliothèque Universelle de Geneve* 17: 133. 1838). The author refers to them as Ch. and F. Bravais, see comment in Burkhardt 2016 p. B-93.

Bravo Lex. 1824 Asparagaceae- for brothers Leonardo Bravo (1764-1812) and Miguel Bravo (?-1814), Mexican officers and patriots during the War for Independence. Not explained with the description (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 1: 12. 1824) but their names appear in the dedication of the work (page vii).

Braya Sternb. & Hoppe 1815 Brassicaceae- for Franz Gabriel von Bray ((François Gabriel de Bray) (1765-1832), Bavarian diplomat, naturalist and botanist, cofounder and president of the Regensburg Botanical Society. Source: original publication (*Denkschriften der Koeniglich-Baierischen Botanischen Gesellschaft in Regensburg* 1: 74. 1815). See also Quattrocchi 1: 351.

Brayera Kunth ex A. Rich. 1822 Rosaceae- for A. Brayer, French physician resident in Constantinople, commented on the properties of the plant as vermifuge and provided the specimens used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique* 1822: 154-156. 1822).

Brebissonia Spach 1835 Onagraceae- for Louis Alphonse de Brébisson (1798-1872/1888), French photographer, naturalist and botanist, author of *Flore de la Normandie* (1836). Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux. Phanérogames* 4: 402. 1835).

Bredemeyera Willd. 1801 Polygalaceae- for Frans Bredemeyer (1758-1839), Austrian gardener and plant collector in the Caribbean, the United States and Venezuela. Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften 3: 411. 1801).

Bredia Blume 1849 Melastomataceae- for Jacob Gijsbert Samuel van Breda (1788-1867), Dutch physician, chemist, geologist and botanist, professor at Franeker, Ghent and Leiden. Source: original publication (Museum Botanicum 1: 25. 1849).

Breca Less. 1832 Asteraceae- for Robert Bree (1759-1839), English physician, lectured at the Royal College of Physicians. Source: original publication (Synopsis Generum Compositarum Earumque Dispositionis Novae Tentamen..., p. 10. 1832).

Brehmia Schrank 1824 Malvaceae- for Joachim Brehm (1782-1860), German pharmacist and plant collector in South Africa. Source: original publication (Sylloge Plantarum Novarum 1: 85. 1824). See also http://www.s2a3.org.za/bio/Biograph_final.php?serial=346

Bremontiera DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Nicolas Brémontier (Nicolas Thomas Brémontier) (1738-1809), French mathematician and engineer, professor at Toulon, developed a system that used pine trees to fertilize and stabilize sand dunes. Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses, p. 354. 1825.

Breonia A. Rich. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Jean Nicholas Bréon (1785-1864), French horticulturist and botanist, organized collecting trips to Madagascar, the Maldives and the Arabian peninsula, director of the botanical garden in Réunion, author of *Catalogue des plantes cultivées au jardin botanique et de naturalisation de l'île de Bourbon* (1825). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 122. See also *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 89(1): 2. 2002.

Breteuillia Buc'hoz 1785 Asteraceae- for Louis Auguste Le Tonnelier de Breteuil (1730-1807), French politician and diplomat, correspondent of Linnaeus. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-86.

Breweria R. Br. 1810 Convolvulaceae- for Samuel Brewer (1670-1743), English gardener, botanist and nature collector, head gardener to the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 488. 1810).

Brewstera M. Roem. 1846 Ixonanthaceae- for David Brewster (1781-1868), Scottish lawyer, physicist and writer, professor at St. Andrews and Edinburgh, editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. Source: original publication (*Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae* 1: 141. 1846).

Breynia L. 1753 Capparaceae- for Jacob Breyne (1637-1697), German merchant, naturalist and botanist, author of *Exoticarum plantarum centuria prima* (1678). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 39-40. 1703).

Breynia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1776 Phyllanthaceae- for Jacob Breyne (1637-1697), German merchant, naturalist and botanist, author of *Exoticarum plantarum centuria* (1678); and for his son Johann Philipp Breyne (1680-1764), physician, naturalist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum*, p. 146. 1776).

Brezia Moq. 1849 Amaranthaceae- for Jacques Brez (1771-1798), author of *La flore des insectophiles...* (1791). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 13(2): 167. 1849).

Brickellia Elliott 1824 Asteraceae- for John Brickell (c.1749-1809), Irish-American physician, naturalist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*A Sketch of the Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia* 2(3): 290. 1824[1823]). See also *Rhodora* 18: 225-230. 1916. The name was used by Rafinesque (1808) without explaining the etymology.

Bridelia Willd. 1806 Phyllanthaceae- for Samuel Elisée Bridel-Brideri (1761-1828), Swiss-German poet, librarian and botanist, author of the two-volume *Bryologia universa...* (1826-1827). Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum*. Editio quarta 4(2): 979. 1806).

Bridgesia Hook. 1831 Asteraceae- for Thomas Bridges (Thomas Charles Bridges) (1807-1865), English botanist and plant collector in the Andes and California. Source: original publication (Botanical Miscellany 2: 233. 1831). The name is validly credited to Bertero ex Cambessedes (1834), who did not explain it.

Brignolia DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Giovanni de Brignoli di Brunhoff (1774-1857), Italian physician, entomologist and botanist, professor at Modena and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 444. 1830). The name was used by Bertoloni (1813) without explaining the etymology.

Brillantaisia P. Beauv. 1818 Acanthaceae- for Louis Marie Marion Brillantais (1743-1842), French timber merchant and shipbuilder in current Nigeria, facilitated the author's research there in the late 1780s. Source: original publication (Flore d'Oware et de Benin en Afrique 2: 67. 1818).

Brisegnoa J. Rémy 1851 Polygonaceae- for Ramón Briseño Calderón (1814-1898), Chilean lawyer and bibliographer, professor at the University of Chile. Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile... Botánica 5: 292. 1851).

Brissonia Neck. ex Desvaux 1814 Fabaceae- for Mathurin Jacques Brisson (1723-1806), French physicist and zoologist, professor at the Collège Royal in Navarre, author of *Ornithologie* (1760). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 123.

Brocchia Vis. 1836 Asteraceae- for Giovanni Battista (Giambattista) Brocchi (1772-1826), Italian mineralogist, paleontologist, naturalist and plant collector, professor at Brescia. Source: original publication (Plantae Quaedam Aegypti ac Nubiae, p. 35-36. 1836).

Brocchinia Schult. f. 1830 Bromeliaceae- for Giovanni Battista (Giambattista) Brocchi (1772-1826), Italian mineralogist, paleontologist, naturalist and plant collector, professor at Brescia. Source: original publication (Systema Vegetabilium 7(2): lxx. 1830).

Brodiaea Sm. 1810 Asparagaceae- for James Brodie (1744-1824), Scottish politician and botanist. Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 10: 2. 1811[1810]).

Bromelia L. 1753 Bromeliaceae- for Olof Bromelius (Olof Ole Bromel) (1639-1705), Swedish physician and botanist. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 46-47. 1703).

Bromfeldia Neck. 1790 Euphorbiaceae- for William Bromfeild (1712-1792), English surgeon, analyzed the medical uses of several *Solanum* species growing in England. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 124.

Bromheadia Lindl. 1841 Orchidaceae- for Edward Bromhead (Edward Thomas Ffrench Bromhead, 2nd Baronet) (1789-1855), English mathematician and botanist, author of *An attempt to ascertain characters of the botanical alliances* (1838). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 27: 89. 1841).

Brongniartia Kunth 1824 Fabaceae- for Adolphe Théodore Brongniart (1801-1876), French botanist (specialist in Rhamnaceae) and paleobiologist, professor at the Jardin des Plantes, author of the two-volume *Histoire des végétaux fossiles...* (1828). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 6: 467. 1824).

Bronnia Kunth 1823 Fouquieriaceae- for Heinrich Georg Bronn (1800-1862), German naturalist and geologist, professor at Heidelberg and director of the zoological museum. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (folio ed.) 6: 84. 1823).

Brossaea L. 1753 Ericaceae- for Guy de La Brosse (1586-1641), French physician and botanist, founder and first intendant of the Jardin du Roi. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 5-6. 1703).

Brossardia Boiss. 1841 Brassicaceae- for J. Brossard, French professor of philosophy, worked on a book titled *Phytonomie generale ou Dictionnaire etymologique de*

tous les noms generiques des plantes connues (although a prospectus appeared in 1845, the book was not published). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 124. See also *Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 17: 183. 1842.

Brotera Cav. 1799 Malvaceae- for Félix Avelar (de Avelar) Brotero (1744-1828), Portuguese botanist, professor at Coimbra and director of the botanical garden, author of *Flora Lusitanica* (1804) and the two-volume *Phytographia Lusitaniae selectior* (1816-1827). Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 5: 19. 1799).

Broteroa DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Félix Avelar (de Avelar) Brotero (1744-1828), Portuguese botanist, professor at Coimbra and director of the botanical garden, author of *Flora Lusitanica* (1804) and the two-volume *Phytographia Lusitaniae selectior* (1816-1827). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 635. 1836).

Broughtonia R. Br. 1813 Orchidaceae- for Arthur Broughton (1758-1796), English physician, botanist, illustrator and plant collector in Jamaica (died there), author of *Hortus Eastensis...* (1794). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 125.

Broussaisia Gaudich. 1830 Hydrangeaceae- for François Joseph Victor Broussais (1772-1838), French military physician, professor at the Hôpital Val de Grâce in Paris. Source: original publication (*Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* Botanique p. 480. 1830).

Broussonetia Ortega 1798 Fabaceae- for Pierre Marie Auguste Broussonet (1761-1807), French politician, physician, ichthyologist and botanist, professor at Montpellier and director of the botanical garden, author of *Elenchus plantarum horti botanici Monspeliensis* (1805). Source: original publication (*Novarum, eut Rariorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Botan. Matrit...* p. 62. 1798). The name is validly credited to L'Héritier de Brutelle (1799), who also dedicated his genus to P. M. A. Broussonet.

Browallia L. 1753 Solanaceae- for Johan Browall (Johannes Browallius) (1707-1755), Swedish naturalist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Abo

(Turku), early patron and friend of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737.

Brownea Jacq. 1760 Fabaceae- for Patrick Browne (1720-1790), Irish physician, botanist and plant collector in the Caribbean, lived in Jamaica, author of *The civil and natural history of Jamaica in three parts* (1756), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 195. 1763.

Brownetera Rich. ex Tratt. 1810 Podocarpaceae- for Robert Brown (1773-1858), Scottish physician, microscopist, botanist and plant collector in Australia, director of botany at the British Museum, author of *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae et Insulae Van Diemen...* (1810), as microscopist described cytoplasmic streaming and the cell nucleus; and for John Brown, possibly John Borwn (c. 1776), introduced *Alstroemeria* to England; and for Samuel Brown, possibly Samuel Brown(e) (?-1698), physician and botanist for the East India Company in Madras; and for W. G. Brown, botanist (no other information known). Source: *Genera Nova Plantarum iconibus Observationibusque Illustrata*, text for plate 10. 1825. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. B-103.

Brownleea Harv. ex Lindl. 1842 Orchidaceae- for John Brownlee (1791-1871), English missionary, gardener, botanist and plant collector in South Africa, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 1: 16. 1842).

Brownlowia Roxb. 1820 Malvaceae- for Amelia Sophia Hume (1788-1814), Lady Brownlow by marriage to John Cust, 1st Earl of Brownlow, patroness of botany. Source: original publication (*Plants of the Coast of Coromandel* 3: 61. 1819[1820]). See also *Quattrocchi* 1: 362.

Brucea J. F. Mill. 1779 Simaroubaceae- for James Bruce (1730-1794), Scottish naturalist and explorer in the Middle East, North Africa and Abyssinia, reached the source of the Blue Nile. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 70.

Bruchia Schwägr. 1824 Bruchiaceae- for Philipp Bruch (1781-1847), German pharmacist and botanist, coauthor of the six-volume *Bryologia Europaea* (1836-1855).

Source: original publication (*Species Muscorum Frondosorum, Supplementum Secundum* 2: 91. 1824). See also Wittstein p. 125.

Bruchmannia Nutt. 1818 Poaceae- for Franz Ernst Brückmann (1697-1753), German physician and naturalist, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 126. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-95.

Bruckenthalia Rchb. 1831 Ericaceae- not explained in the original publication. Most sources indicate for Samuel von Bruckenthal (1721-1803), Austrian nobleman, governor of the Grand Principality of Transylvania, patron of science and botany; Stearn (p. 72) adds Michael von Bruckenthal (fl. 18th century), Austrian nobleman resident in Transylvania- this is probably Michael Bruckenthal (1746-1813), apparently nephew of Samuel.

Bruea Gaudich. 1830 Euphorbiaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Adolphe Hippolite Brue (fl. 1820s), French cartographer. Source: proposed herein.

Brueckea Klotzsch & H. Karst 1848 Lamiaceae- for Ernst Wilhelm von Brücke (1819-1892), German-Austrian physician and physiologist, professor at Königsberg, author of *Ueber die Bewegungen der Mimosa pudica* (1848). Source: original publication (*Auswahl neuer und schön blühender gewächse Venezuela's*, p. 31. 1848).

Brugmansia Pers. 1805 Solanaceae- for Sebald Justinus Brugmans (1763-1819), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Leiden and director of the botanical garden, author of *Elenchus plantarum quae in Horto Lugduno-Batavo coluntur* (1818). Source: original publication (*Synopsis Plantarum* 1: 217. 1805).

Bruguiera Thouars 1806 Combretaceae- for Jean Guillaume Bruguière (1750-1798), French physician, naturalist and nature collector, participated in several expeditions and visited among other places Greece, Persia, Madagascar and the Antarctic. Source: original publication (*Genera Nova Madagascariensia*, p. 21. 1806). The name is validly credited to Lamarck (1793), who did not explain it, and was used by Savigny (1798) without explaining the etymology.

Bruinsmania Miq. 1843 Rubiaceae- for Josephus Johannes Bruinsma (1805-1888), Dutch pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Flora Frisica* (1840). Source: original publication (Linnaea 17: 73. 1843).

Brunellia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Brunelliaceae- for Gabriele Brunelli (1728-1797), Italian botanist, custodian of the Bologna Botanical Garden, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 71. 1794).

Brunfelsia L. 1753 Solanaceae- for Otto Brunfels (c.1488-1534), German physician and botanist, his *Herbarum vivae eicones ad naturae imitationem...* (1530) contains the first accurate illustrations of plants, Linnaeus considered him one of the fathers of botany. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 12. 1703).

Brunia L. 1753 Bruniaceae- for Alexander Brown (fl. 1692-1698), English naval surgeon and plant collector in India, the Cape, Spain and Arabia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 71. 1738. The name is validly credited to Lamarck (1785), who did not explain it. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1A-B.html>

Brunnera Steven 1851 Boraginaceae- for Samuel Brunner (1790-1844), Swiss physician, botanist and plant collector in Italy, the Crimea and West Africa. Source: original publication (Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou 24(2): 582. 1851).

Brunnichia Banks ex Gaertn. 1788 Polygonaceae- for Morten Thrane Brünnich (1737-1827), Danish mineralogist and zoologist, lecturer at Copenhagen, founded a natural history museum, author of *Ornithologia borealis...* (1764) and *Entomologia* (1764). Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 71.

Brunonia Sm. ex R. Br. 1810 Goodeniaceae- for Robert Brown (1773-1858), Scottish physician, microscopist, botanist and plant collector in Australia, director of botany at the British Museum, author of *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae et Insulae Van Diemen...* (1810), as microscopist described cytoplasmic streaming and

the cell nucleus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 10(2): 365. 1811.

Brunsvia Neck. 1790 Euphorbiaceae- for Hieronymus Brunschwig (c.1450-c.1512), German surgeon and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 126.

Brunsvigia Heist. 1755 Amaryllidaceae- for Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1713-1780), military officer and statesman, founder of the Collegium Carolinum (today Braunschweig University of Technology), patron of the arts and sciences. Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 73. See also Clarke and Charters p. 54.

Brya P. Browne 1763 Fabaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 127) indicates for Johann Theodor de Bry (1561-1623), Belgian engraver and publisher. De Bry's father (Theodor de Bry, 1528-1598) and brother (Johann Israel de Bry, 1565-1609) were also engravers. Paxton (p. 89) indicates "from the word *bryo*, to sprout; so named on account of the germination of the seed commencing while still on the plant". See also *Jamaican plant genera named by Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790): A checklist with an attempt at an etymology*. *Huntia* 11(1): 20. 2011.

Bryantea Raf. 1838 Lauraceae- for Charles Bryant (?-1799), English botanist, author of *Flora diaetetica: or history of esculent plants...* (1783). Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana*, p. 165. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-98.

Bryantia Webb ex Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- not explained in the original publication. Two possibilities (proposed herein) are Charles Bryant (?-1799), English botanist, author of *Flora diaetetica: or history of esculent plants...* (1783); and/or his brother and also botanist Henry Bryant (1721-1799). Burkhardt 2018 p. B-107 indicates Charles Bryant or Jacob Bryant (1715-1804), English scholar and mythographer mentioned by the author in his *Osservazioni intorno allo stato antico e presente dell' Agro Trojano* (1821).

Bubania Girard 1848 Plumbaginaceae- for Pietro Bubani (1806-1888), Italian physician and botanist, author of the four-volume *Flora Pyrenaea* (1897-1901).

Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Section des Sciences; Académie des Sciences et Lettres de Montpellier 1: 182. 1848). See also American Midland Naturalist 2(2): 36-54. 1911.

Buccaferrea Petagna 1787 Potamogetonaceae- for Camillo Antonio Buccaferro, senator in Bologna, patron of the arts. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Genera, p. 72. 1729).

Buchanania Spreng. 1802 Anacardiaceae- for Francis Buchanan-Hamilton (1762-1829), Scottish physician, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Garden, author of *A commentary on the Hortus Malabaricus* (1822). Source: original publication (Journal für die Botanik 1800(2): 234. 1801[1802]).

Bucharea Raf. 1838 Convolvulaceae- for Buchar, "a great botanist and traveler of Malaga in the 10th century." Source: original publication (Flora Telluriana 4: 84. 1836 [1838]).

Buchenroedera Eckl. & Zeyh. 1836 Fabaceae- for Wilhelm Ludwig von Buchenröder (1783-1841), South African military officer, merchant, botanist and plant collector, sent plants to the authors. Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Africae Australis Extratropicae, p. 195. 1836).

Bucheria Heynh. 1846 Myrtaceae- for Christian Traugott Bucher (c.1765-1808), German physician and botanist, author of *Florae Dresdensis Nomenclator...* (1806). Source: original publication (Nomenclator botanicus hortensis 2: 80. 1846).

Buchia Kunth 1817 Rubiaceae- for Christian Leopold von Buch (1774-1853), German geologist, paleontologist and naturalist, author of *Allgemeine uebersicht der Flora auf den Canarischen Inseln* (1817). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 2: 270. 1817).

Buchingera F. W. Schultz 1847 Convolvulaceae- for Jean Daniel Buchinger (1805-1888), French educator, botanist and plant collector in Africa. Source:

original publication (Jahrbuch für Practische Pharmacie und Verwandte Fächer 14: 169. 1847).

Buchnera L. 1753 Orobanchaceae- for Andreas Elias Buchner (1701-1769), German physician and naturalist, professor at Erfurt and Halle, president of the Leopoldina, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus (p. 501. 1737).

Bucholzia Mart. 1826 Amaranthaceae- for Christian Friedrich Bucholz (1770-1818), German chemist and pharmacist, professor at Erfurt. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum 2: 50. 1826). The name is validly credited to Stadtmann ex Willemet (1796), who did not explain it.

Buchosia Vell. 1829 Pontederiaceae- for Pierre Joseph Buc'hoz (1731-1807), French lawyer, physician and botanist, author of the 13-volume *Histoire naturelle du règne végétal* (1774). Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 34. 1825[1829]).

Buchozia L'Hér. ex Juss. 1804 Rubiaceae- for Pierre Joseph Buc'hoz (1731-1807), French lawyer, physician and botanist, author of the 13-volume *Histoire naturelle du règne végétal* (1774). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-101.

Bucklandia R. Br. ex Griff. 1836 Hamamelidaceae- for William Buckland (1784-1856), English geologist and paleontologist, professor at Oxford. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-102.

Buckleya Torr. 1843 Santalaceae- for Samuel Botsford Buckley (1809-1884), American geologist, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (The American Journal of Science and Arts 45: 170. 1843).

Bucquetia DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Jean Baptiste Michel Bucquet (1746-1780), French physician and chemist, professor at Paris. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 110. 1828).

Buddleja L. 1753 Scrophulariaceae- for Adam Buddle (c.1660-1715), English botanist and plant collector, credited with creating Britain's first herbarium, author

of an unpublished English flora (1708). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 73. See also Clarke and Charters p. 55.

Buekia Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Johann Nikolaus Buek the Elder (1736-1812), German commercial horticulturist and botanist in Hamburg. Source: original publication (*Praelectiones in ordines naturales plantarum* p. 216. 1792).

Buekia Nees 1834 Cyperaceae- for Johannes Nicolaus Buek the Younger (1779-1856), German pharmacist and botanist, had a botanical garden, author of *Flora Francofurtana* (1801). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-102.

Buelowia Schumach. 1827 Passifloraceae- for Johann von Bülow (1751-1828), Danish court administrator and horticulturist, planted a large garden in Sanderumgard, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Beskrivelse af Guineiske planter*, p. 247. 1827).

Buena Cav. 1800 Rubiaceae- for Francisco Antonio Cosme Bueno y Alegre (1711-1798), Spanish physician, mathematician and geographer in Peru, author of *Geografía del Perú virreinal (siglo XVIII)*. Source: original publication (*Anales de Historia Natural* 2: 278. 1800).

Buergeria Siebold & Zucc. 1845 Magnoliaceae- for Heinrich Bürger (c.1805-1858), German pharmacist and plant collector in Japan. Source: original publication (*Abhandlungen der Mathematisch-Physikalischen Klasse der Königlich... 4(2): 186. 1845*).

Bufonia L. 1753 Caryophyllaceae- for Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707-1788), French physician and botanist, director of the Jardin du Roi (Jardin des Plantes), published 36 volumes of his encyclopedia *Histoire Naturelle*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 129 (as *Buffonia*). See Théis (p. 73) for a comment on the spelling of *Bufonia*.

Bujacia E. Meyer 1835 Fabaceae- for Johann Gottlieb Bujack (1787-1840), German naturalist and educator at the Gymnasium Fridericianum and other

schools in Königsberg. Source: original publication (*Commentariorum de Plantis Africae Australioris*, p. 127. 1835). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-105.

Bulliarda DC. 1801 Crassulaceae- for Jean Baptiste François Pierre Bulliard (1752-1793), French physician, naturalist, botanist and illustrator, author of the two-volume *Flora Parisiensis* (1779-1878) and the 13-volume *Herbier de la France...* (1780-1793). Source: original publication (*Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique* 3(49): 2. 1801).

Bulnesia Gay 1846 Zygophyllaceae- for Manuel Bulnes Prieto (1799-1866), Spanish-Chilean military officer in the War for Independence, president of Chile two times. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile... Botánica* 1: 475. 1845 [1846]).

Bumalda Thunb. 1783 Staphyleaceae- for Ovidio Montalbani (Johannes Antonius Bumaldus) (1601-1671), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Bologna, author of *Bibliotheca botanica...* (1657). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 74.

Bunburia Harv. 1838 Apocynaceae- for Charles James Fox Bunbury (1809-1886), English naturalist, geologist, botanist and plant collector in South America and South Africa, author of *Notes on the vegetation of Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring districts* (1853). Source: original publication (*The genera of South African plants, arranged...* p. 417. 1838).

Bunburya Meisn. ex Hochst. 1844 Rubiaceae- for Charles James Fox Bunbury (1809-1886), English naturalist, geologist, botanist and plant collector in South America and South Africa, author of *Notes on the vegetation of Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring districts* (1853). Source: original publication (*Flora* 27: 554. 1844).

Bungea C. A. Mey. 1831 Orobanchaceae- for Alexander Georg von Bunge (Aleksandr Andreevich von Bunge) (1803-1890), German-Russian physician, botanist and plant collector in Asia, professor at Kazan and Dorpat, author of *Beitrag zur kenntniss der flor Russlands und der steppen Central-Asiens* (1851). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 131.

Burcardia Heist. ex Duhamel 1755 Lamiaceae- for Johann Heinrich Burckhard (1676-1738), German physician at Lünneburg, wrote a letter to Leibnitz (*Epistola ad Leinnitzium*) about natural plant characters. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-106.

Burchardia R. Br. 1810 Colchicaceae- for Johann Heinrich Burckhard (1676-1738), German physician at Lünneburg, wrote a letter to Leibnitz (*Epistola ad Leinnitzium*) about natural plant characters. Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae, p. 272. 1810). See also Quattrocchi 1: 174. The name was used by Duhamel (1755) and Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Burchellia R. Br. 1820 Rubiaceae- for William John Burchell (1781-1863), English botanist, explorer and nature collector in Brazil and South Africa, author of the two-volume *Travels in the interior of southern Africa* (1822-1824), the common zebra (*Equus burchelli*) was named for him. Source: original publication (Botanical Register 6: text for plate 466. 1820).

Burdachia Mart. ex Endl. 1840 Malpighiaceae- for Karl Friedrich Burdach (1776-1847), German physician, professor at Leipzig, Dorpat and Königsberg. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 132.

Burghartia Scop. 1777 Passifloraceae- for Johann Heinrich Burckhard (1676-1738), German physician at Lünneburg, wrote a letter to Leibnitz (*Epistola ad Leinnitzium*) about natural plant characters. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-107.

Burgsdorfia Moench 1794 Lamiaceae- for Friedrich August Ludwig von Burgsdorff (1747-1802), German botanist and forester, lecturer in Berlin. Source: original publication (Methodus plantarum horti botanici et agri Marburgensis... 2: 392. 1794). See also Wittstein p. 132.

Burkea Hook. 1843 Fabaceae- for Joseph Burke (1812-1873), English botanist and nature collector in South Africa and the United States. Source: original publication (Icones Plantarum, 2 (N.S.) text for plates DXCIII and DXCIV. 1843).

Burlingtonia Lindl. 1837 Orchidaceae- for Blanche Georgiana Howard, Countess of Burlington (1812-1840), wife of William Cavendish, 6th Duke of Devonshire. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 23: text for plate 1927. 1837). See also Quattrocchi 1: 377.

Burmanna L. 1753 Burmanniaceae- for Johannes Burman (1707-1780), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Amsterdam and director of the botanical garden, author of *Thesaurus Zeylanicus* (1737) and the two-part *Rariorum Africanarum plantarum* (1738-1739), friend and patron of Linnaeus, pupil of Boerhaave. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 128. 1737.

Burnettia Lindl. 1840 Orchidaceae- for Gilbert Thomas Burnett (1800-1835), English zoologist and botanist, professor at King's College, author of *Outlines of Botany* (1835). Source: original publication (The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants, p. 517. 1840).

Burneya Cham. & Schltld. 1829 Rubiaceae- for James Burney (1750-1821), English naval officer, participated in Cook's second and third voyages, author of the five-volume *A chronological history of the voyages and discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean* (1803-1817). Source: original publication (4: 188. 1829).

Burrielia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Andrés Marcos Burriel y López (1719-1762), Spanish cleric and historian, professor at Alcalá, author of *Paleografía española* (1756) and editor of *Noticias de la California...* (1757). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 664. 1836). De Candolle wrote Joh. instead of Andrés.

Bursera Jacq. ex L. 1762 Burseraceae- for Joachim Burser (1583-1639), German-Danish physician, botanist and plant collector in Europe, professor at Sarøe, Seeland (Denmark), author of *Hortus Siccus* (a 25-volume book-like herbarium kept in Uppsala University). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 96. 1763. Spelled *Burseria*.

Burshia Raf. 1808 Haloragaceae- for Friedrich (Frederick) Traugott Pursch (1774-1820), German-American gardener, botanist and plant collector in North America, found in New Jersey the plant used to describe the genus, author of the

multi-volume *Flora americana septentrionalis...* (1813-1814). Source: original publication (Medical Repository, second hexade 5: 357. 1808). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-110.

Burtonia Salisb. 1807 Dilleniaceae- for David Burton (?-1792), English gardener and plant collector for Joseph Banks in New South Wales (died there). Source: original publication (The Paradisus Londinensis, text for plate LXXIII. 1807). The name is validly credited to Brown (1811), who also dedicated his genus to David Burton. See also Baines p. 68.

Busbeckea Endl. 1833 Capparaceae- for Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq (1522-1592), Flemish diplomat, writer, botanist and plant collector, ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, introduced tulips to the Low Countries. Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Norfolkicae, p. 64. 1833). The name was used by Martius (1829) without explaining the etymology.

Busseuillia R. Lesson 1837 Restionaceae- for François Louis Busseuil (1791-1835), French naval surgeon, naturalist and plant collector, traveled with Hyacinthe Bougainville to Southeast Asia. Not explained with the description (Journal de la Navigation Autour du Globe de la Frégate la Thétis et de la Corvette l'Espérance 2: 348. 1837) but Busseuil is mentioned several times elsewhere in the publication.

Bustamenta Alam. ex DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Anastasio Bustamante y Oseguera (Trinidad Anastasio de Sales Ruiz Bustamante y Oseguera) (1780-1853), Mexican physician and politician, president of Mexico three times. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-111.

Bustillosia Clos 1848 Apiaceae- for José Vicente Bustillos Maceira (1800-1873), Chilean pharmacologist and politician, professor at the Instituto Nacional. Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile... Botánica 3: 107. 1847 [1848]).

Butea Roxb. ex Willd. 1802 Fabaceae- for John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute (1713-1792), Scottish statesman and botanist, prime minister of Great Britain, had a botanical garden at Bedfordshire. Not explained in original publication. Source:

Stearn p. 74. The name was used by Koenig ex Roxburgh (1795) without explaining the etymology.

Buteraea Nees 1832 Acanthaceae- for George Wilding, Prince of Butera Radali (1790-1841), German-Neapolitan military officer and diplomat, patron of agriculture and horticulture. Source: original publication (*Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 3: 84. 1832). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. B-112.

Butinia Boiss. 1838 Apiaceae- for Pierre Butini (1759-1838), Swiss physician, naturalist and botanist, grandfather of the author. Source: original publication (*Elenchus Plantarum Novarum*, p. 54. 1838). See also <http://www.conchology.be/?t=9001&id=13350>.

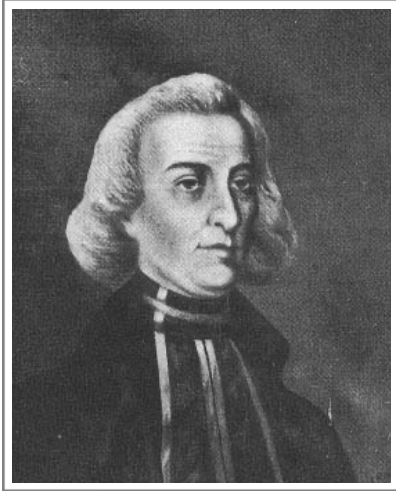
Buttneria P. Browne 1756 Rubiaceae- for David Sigismund Auguste Büttner (1724-1768), German physician and botanist, professor at Göttingen. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Jamaican plant genera named by Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790): A checklist with an attempt at an etymology*. *Huntia* 11(1): 20. 2011.

Buxbaumia Hedw. 1801 Buxbaumiaceae- for Johann Christian Buxbaum (1693-1730), German physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at St. Petersburg and director of the hortus medicus, collected the type of the genus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Dissertatio inauguralis botanica de Buxbaumia* p. 5. 1758. See also Thésis p. 75.

Byronia Endl. 1840 Aquifoliaceae- for John Byron (1723-1786), English politician, naval officer and explorer, governor of Newfoundland. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. B-112.

Byttneria Loeffl. 1758 Malvaceae- for David Sigismund Auguste Büttner (1724-1768), German physician and botanist, professor at Göttingen. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 75 (spelled *Buttneria*).

C



Antonio José Cavanilles was born in Valencia, Spain in 1745 and died in Madrid in 1804. He lived in Paris from 1777 to 1789 and thanks to the teachings of Thouin and Jussieu firmly established himself as a botanist. Cavanilles returned to Madrid in 1789 due to the disruptions caused by the French revolution and in 1801 replaced Casimiro Gómez Ortega as director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, occupying this position until his death. Antonio José's best known publication is the six-part *Icones et descriptiones plantarum...* (1791-1801) in which he used Linnaeus' classification system. Spanish botanists Ruiz and Pavón dedicated to him the genus *Cavanillesia*, which hosts the majestic Panama canoe tree (*C. platanifolia*).

Caballeria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Primulaceae- for José Pérez Caballero (José Pérez Caballero y de la Cuesta) (1743-1825), Spanish administrator and politician, commissioner of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 141. 1794). See also <http://dbe.rah.es/biografias/62785/jose-perez-caballero> <http://dbe.rah.es/biografias/62785/jose-perez-caballero>

Cabralea A. Juss. 1830 Meliaceae- for Pedro Álvares Cabral (1467-1520), Portuguese military officer, navigator and explorer, discoverer of Brazil. Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 19: 230. 1830).

Cabralia Schrank 1821 Asteraceae- for Pedro Álvares Cabral (1467-1520), Portuguese military officer, navigator and explorer, discoverer of Brazil. Source:

original publication (Denkschriften der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München 7: 243. 1821).

Cabrera Lag. 1816 Poaceae- for Antonio Cabrera y Corro (1763-1827), Spanish botanist, studied marine algae. Source: original publication (Genera et species plantarum p. 5. 1816).

Caccinia Savi 1832 Boraginaceae- for Matteo Caccini (1573-1640), Italian aristocrat and botanist, developed a large garden behind the Palazzo Caccini in Florence. Source: original publication (Cose Botaniche del Prof. Cavaliere Gustavo Savi p. 5. 1832).

Cadetia Gaudich. 1829 Orchidaceae- for Charles Louis Cadet de Gassicourt (1769-1821), French pharmacist, author of the three-volume *Dictionnaire de chimie* (1803). Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 423. 1829).

Caesalpinia L. 1753 Fabaceae- for Andrea Cesalpino (Andreas Caesalpinus) (1519-1603), Italian philosopher, physician, anatomist and botanist, professor at Rome and Pisa (here also director of the botanical garden), his *De plantis libri XVI* (1583) contains the first scientific plant classification (based on fruits and seeds). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 28. 1703).

Caesarea Cambess. 1829 Francoaceae- for César de Saint-Hilaire, French naval officer, introduced Moka coffee to Mauritius and Réunion, grandfather of botanist Augustin Saint-Hilaire (who collected the plant used to describe the genus). Source: original publication (Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle 18: 372. 1829).

Caesia R. Br. 1810 Asphodelaceae- for Federico Cesi (Fredericus Caesius) (1585-1630), Italian naturalist and botanist, founded the *Accademia dei Lincei* (1603, forerunner of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences), studied the reproductive role of fern spores. Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae p. 133 [numbered also 277]. 1810).

Cailliea Guill., Perr. & A. Rich. 1832 Fabaceae- for René Caillié (1799-1838), French explorer in Africa, first European to reach Timbuktu, author of the two-volume *Travels through Central Africa to Timbuctoo...* (1830). Source: original publication (*Florae Senegambiae Tentamen* p. 240. 1832).

Calandrinia Kunth 1823 Montiaceae- for Jean Louis Calandrini (1703-1758), Swiss astronomer, mathematician, physicist and botanist, professor at Geneva. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* 6: 77. 1823). Kunth states erroneously that Calandrini wrote *Thesium de vegetations et generatione plantarum* (1734)- see Burkhardt 2016 p. C-2.

Calboa Cav. 1799 Convolvulaceae- for Juan Calvo (Calbo) (c.1535-1599), Spanish physician and botanist, professor at Valencia, author of *Cirugía universal y particular del cuerpo humano* (1590). Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 5: 51. 1799).

Caldasia Humb. ex Willd. 1806 Polemoniaceae- for Francisco José Caldas (Francisco José de Caldas Tenorio) (1768-1816), Colombian (New Granada) patriot of the War for Independence, engineer, geographer and botanist, participated in Mutis' and von Humboldt's expeditions in this territory. Source: original publication (*Hortus Berolinensis* 1(6): text for plate LXXI. 1806).

Caldcluvia D. Don 1830 Cunoniaceae- for Alexander Caldcleugh (1795-1858), English businessman, traveler and plant collector in South America (died in Chile). Source: original publication (*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* 9: 92. 1830).

Caleana R. Br. 1810 Orchidaceae- for George Caley (1770-1829), English naturalist, botanist and plant collector in New South Wales, superintendent of the St. Vincent Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae* p. 187 (numbered also 329). 1810).

Caleya R. Br. 1813 Orchidaceae- for George Caley (1770-1829), English naturalist, botanist and plant collector in New South Wales, superintendent of the St. Vincent Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Hortus Kewensis...* 5: 204. 1813).

Calibrachoa Cerv. 1825 Solanaceae- for Antonio de la Cal y Bracho (c.1765-1833), Spanish-Mexican pharmacist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 2: 3. 1825).

Caligula Klotzsch 1851 Ericaceae- for Caligula (Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus) (12-41), Roman emperor. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 24: 28. 1851).

Calinea Aubl. 1775 Dilleniaceae- not explained in original publication. Possibly for the Kalina or Carib indians of French Guiana. Although Aublet always called these indians Galibi (French for Carib), they call themselves Kalina and may have used this name when Aublet met them. Source: proposed herein.

Callerya Endl. 1843 Fabaceae- for Joseph Marie Callery (Joseph Gaëtan Pierre Maxime Marie Callery) (1810-1862), French missionary, Sinologist, traveler and plant collector in Asia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-4.

Callisthene Mart. 1826 Vochysiaceae- for Callisthenes of Olynthus (c.360-328 BCE), Macedonian historian, traveled with Alexander the Great in Asia. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum...* 1: 124. 1826).

Calomeria Vent. 1804 Asteraceae- for Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), French emperor. The name was formed from two Greek words meaning *bon* and *partie*. Source: original publication (*Jardin de la Maimaison*, text for plate 73. 1804).

Calpurnia E. Mey. 1835 Fabaceae- for Titus Julius Calpurnius Siculus, 1st century Roman poet at the time of Nero, considered an imitator of Virgil (like *Calpurinia* is similar to *Virgilia*). Source: original publication (*Commentariorum de Plantis Africae Australioris*, p. 2. 1835).

Calvelia Moq. 1849 Amaranthaceae- for Étienne Calvel (c.1749-c.1830), French agriculturist, author of *Notice historique sur la pépinière nationale des Carreaux, au Luxembourg* (1804). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 13(2): 168. 1849).

Camarea A. St.-Hil. 1823 Malpighiaceae- for Manuel Ferreira de Câmara Bittencourt Aguilar e Sá (1762-1835), Brazilian politician and engineer, helped the author while he was sick in Brazil. Not explained in original publication. Source: Premier Mémoire sur le Gynobase p. 369. 1823.

Cambessedea Kunth 1824 Anacardiaceae- for Jacques Cambessèdes (1799-1863), French physician, agronomist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Enumeratio plantarum quas in insulis Balearibus collegit* (1827). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris) 2: 336. 1824).

Cambessedesia DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Jacques Cambessèdes (1799-1863), French physician, agronomist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Enumeratio plantarum quas in insulis Balearibus collegit* (1827). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 110. 1828).

Camellia L. 1753 Theaceae- for Georg Joseph Kamel (Georgius Josephus Camellus) (1661-1706), Moravian missionary, pharmacist, botanist and nature collector in the Mariana Islands and the Philippines (died there), his account of Luzon plants was included in Ray's third volume of *Historia plantarum* (1704). Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 92. 1737.

Cameraria L. 1753 Apocynaceae- for Joachim Camerarius the Younger (1534-1598), German physician, naturalist and botanist, author of *Hortus medicus et philosophicus...* (1587). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 18. 1703).

Camissonia Link 1818 Onagraceae- for Adelbert von Chamisso (1781-1838), French-German poet, naturalist, botanist and explorer, participated in the Rurik expedition, custodian of the Berlin Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Jahrbücher der Gewächskunde 1(1): 186. 1818).

Campbellia Wight 1849 Orobanchaceae- for William Hunter Campbell (1814-1883), Scottish botanist, coauthor of *Catalogue of British Plants*; and for his brother John Campbell (fl. 1830s), military officer in India and plant collector.

Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Otientalis*, page 5 of section titled Explanation of Plates vol. IV. Part III. 1849).

Campderia A. Rich. 1822 Velloziaceae- for Francisco Campderá y Camin (1793-1862), Spanish psychiatrist and botanist, author of *Monographie des Rumex*. Source: original publication (*Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique*, p. 79. 1822). The name is validly credited to Lagasca y Segura (1821), who did not explain it, but both being Spanish botanists there's little doubt that he intended it for Francisco Campderá y Camin.

Camphusia de Vriese 1850 Goodeniaceae- for Johannes Camphuys (Joannes Camphuis) (1634-1695), Dutch colonial administrator, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies. Source: original publication (*Nederlandsch Kruidkundig Archief*. 2: 149. 1850).

Campomanesia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Myrtaceae- for Pedro Rodríguez de Campomanes (1723-1802), Spanish lawyer, politician and economist, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 72. 1794).

Canala Pohl 1831 Loganiaceae- for Emmanuel von Canal (Joseph Emmanuel Malabayla, Count of Canal (1745-1826), Bohemian philanthropist, educator, agricultural reformer and botanist, had a botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Plantarum Brasiliae Icones et Descriptiones* 2: 63. 1830[1831]).

Canalia F. W. Schmidt 1793 Thymelaeaceae- for Emmanuel von Canal (Joseph Emmanuel Malabayla, Graf von Canal (1745-1826), Bohemian philanthropist, educator, agricultural reformer and botanist, had a botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Neue und seltene Pflanzen*, p. 33. 1793).

Cancrinia Kar. & Kir. 1842 Asteraceae- for Georg von Cancrin (Kankrin) (Count Yegor Frantsevich Cancrin) (1774-1845), German-Russian military officer and statesman, patron of science. Source: original publication (*Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 15: 125. 1842).

Candidea Ten. 1839 Asteraceae- for Giulio Candida (1756-1785), Italian naturalist and plant collector, pupil and collaborator of Petagna. Source: original publication (Atti della Reale Accademia delle Scienze: Sezione della Societa Reale Borbonica, Botanica 4: 105. 1839). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-7.

Candollea Labill. 1805 Stylidiaceae- for Augustin Pyramus de Candolle (1778-1841), Swiss botanist, professor at Montpellier and Geneva, produced the first seven volumes of *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis*, author of a set of rules that served as basis for the code of botanical nomenclature. Source: original publication (Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle 6: 451. 1805). The name is validly credited to Mirbel (1803), who did not explain it.

Cankrienia de Vriese 1850 Primulaceae- for Bernardus Ewoud Cankrien (1808-1878), Dutch merchant, municipal councilor in Rotterdam, vice president of the Royal Horticultural Society. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-8.

Capellenia Hassk. 1844 Dilleniaceae- for Godert van der Capellen (Godert Alexander Gerard Philip, Baron van der Capellen) (1778-1848), Dutch jurist and statesman, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies. Source: original publication (Catalogus Plantarum in Horto Botanico Bogoriensi Cultarum, p. 178. 1844).

Capellia Blume 1825 Dilleniaceae- for Godert van der Capellen (Godert Alexander Gerard Philip, Baron van der Capellen) (1778-1848), Dutch jurist and statesman, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies. Source: original publication (Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië, p. 5. 1825).

Caperonia A. St.-Hil. 1825 Euphorbiaceae- for Noël Caperon (?-1572), French pharmacist in Orleans, discoverer of the snake's head fritillary or Lazarus bell (*Fritillaria meleagris*), killed by a religious mob during the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre. Source: original publication (Histoire des plantes les plus remarquables du Bresil et du Paraguay, p. 244. 1825). See also *Les apothecaires et la Reforme* p. 41. 1987.

Caramanica Tineo 1846 Asteraceae- for Francesco d'Aquino (Francesco Maria Venanzio d'Aquino, principe di Caramanico) (1738-1795), Italian diplomat,

ambassador to London and Paris, viceroy of Sicily. Source: original publication (*Plantarum Rariorum Siciliae*, p. 11. 1846).

Carelia Fabr. 1759 Asteraceae- for Pius Nicolaus von Garelli (Pius Nicolaus Carelius) (1675-1739), Austrian-Italian physician, dean at the University of Vienna. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-10.

Careya Roxb. 1811 Lecythidaceae- for William Carey (1761-1834), English orientalist, publisher and botanist. Source: original publication (*Plants of the Coast of Coromandel 3*: 13. 1811). See also *The Circulation of Knowledge Between Britain, India and China* pp. 153-158. 2013.

Cargilla Adans. 1763 Asteraceae- for James Cargill (c.1565-1616), English physician and botanist, pupil of Caspar Bauhin. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-11. Spelled *Cargilla* on page 130 and *Kargilla* on page 532.

Cargillia R. Br. 1810 Ebenaceae- for James Cargill (c.1565-1616), English physician and botanist, pupil of Caspar Bauhin. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 527. 1810). See also Quattrocchi 1: 437-438.

Cariniana Casar. 1842 Lecythidaceae- for Eugene Emanuel, Prince of Savoy-Carignan (1816-1888), helped the author during his trip to Brazil. Source: original publication (*Novarum Stirpium Brasiliensium Decades 4*: 36. 1842). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-11.

Carionia Naudin 1851 Melastomataceae- for Jules Émile Carion (1796-1863), French physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 3 15: 312. 1851).

Carlemannia Benth. 1853 Carlemanniaceae- for Charles (Carolus) Morgan Lemann (1806-1852), English physician, botanist and plant collector in Gibraltar and Madeira. Source: original publication (*Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany 5*: 307-308. 1853).

Carlina L. 1753 Asteraceae- for King Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire (Carlos I of Spain) (1500-1558). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 76. 1737. The name was proposed by Tournefort (*Institutiones rei herbariae* 1(2): 500. 1703), who had in mind Charlemagne.

Carlotea Arruda 1816 Asteraceae- for Carlota Joaquina Teresa Cayetana de Borbón y Borbón (1775-1830), wife of King Juan VI of Portugal, queen of Portugal and empress of Brazil. Source: original publication (*Travels in Brazil*, p. 493. 1816). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. C-13.

Carlowizia Moench 1802 Asteraceae- for Hans Carl von Carlowitz (1645-1714), German tax accountant, administrator of mines and forests, author of *Sylvicultura oeconomica...* (1713), considered the father of sustainable yield forestry. Source: original publication (*Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas*, p. 226. 1802).

Carludovica Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Cyclanthaceae- for King Carlos IV of Spain (1748-1819) and for his wife María Luisa de Parma (1751-1819), patrons of botany and the authors' work. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 146. 1794).

Carmelita Gay ex DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Carmen Valdivieso de Uriola, née Gormaz, wife of Colonel Pedro de Alcántara Urriola. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Historia física y política de Chile...* Botánica 3: 286. 1847. See also: http://www.euskalnet.net/laviana/gen_hispanas/cepeda2.htm

Carmichaelia R. Br. 1825 Fabaceae- for Dugald Carmichael (1772-1827), Scottish military officer, physician, botanist and plant collector in the Cape and India and other places. Source: original publication (*Botanical Register* 11: text for plate 912. 1825).

Carminatia Moc. ex DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Bassiani Carminati (1750-1830), Italian physician, professor at Pavia, author of the four-volume *Hygiene, therapeutice, et materia medica*. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 7(1): 267. 1838). See also Wittstein p. 159).

Carmona Cav. 1799 Boraginaceae- for Bruno Salvador Carmona (1737-1801), Spanish botanical illustrator, traveled with Peter Löffing to northern South America in 1754. Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 5: 22. 1799).

Caroli-Gmelina G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. 1800 Brassicaceae- for Carl Christian Gmelin (1762-1837), German physician, naturalist and botanist, director of the botanical garden in Karlsruhe, author of the four-volume *Flora badensis Alsatica* (1806-1826). Source: original publication (*Oekonomisch-Technische Flora der Wetterau* 2: 469. 1800).

Carolinea L. f. 1782 Malvaceae- for Caroline Louise of Hesse-Darmstadt (Caroline Louise, Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, Marquise of Baden) (1723-1783), German natural history enthusiast, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Supplementum Plantarum*, p. 52. 1781[1782]). See also Wittstein p. 159. In the dedication she is called *Sophiae Carolinae*, see *Sophia*.

Carpenteria Torr. 1851 Hydrangeaceae- for William Marbury Carpenter (1811-1848), American physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at the Medical College of Louisiana (today Tulane University). Source: original publication (*Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science* 4: 192. 1851).

Carradoria A. DC. 1848 Plantaginaceae- for Giovacchino Carradori (1758-1818), Italian physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Pisa, studied bioluminescence and animals that produce electricity. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 12: 610. 1848).

Carregnoa Boiss. 1842 Amaryllidaceae- for Eduardo Carreño Austure (1820-1842), Spanish botanical assistant, knowledgeable of the natural history of Spain. Source: original publication (*Voyage botanique dans le midi de l'Espagne* 2: 605. 1842). See also *Willdenowia* 36: 596. 2006.

Carria Gardner 1846 Theaceae- for Willam Ogle Carr (1802-1856), English Chief Justice and King's Advocate of Ceylon, "a gentleman who takes a lively

interest in all that relates to Horticulture”, helped the author during his stay there. Source: original publication (Calcutta Journal of Natural History 7: 8. 1846).

Carrichtera Adans. 1763 Brassicaceae- for Bartholomäus Carrichter (1510-1567), Swiss physician to Holy Roman Emperors Ferdinand I and Maximilian II. Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 12, 2: 421. 1763).

Carroa C. Presl 1834 Fabaceae- for Jean de Carro (Johann Carro) (1770-1857), Austrian-Swiss physician, conducted the first smallpox vaccination in the European mainland. Source: original publication (Symbolae Botanicae, sive, Descriptiones et icones plantarum novarum aut minus cognitarum 2: 25. 1834).

Carteretia A. Rich. 1834 Orchidaceae- for Philip Carteret (1733-1796), British naval officer and explorer, participated in two Royal Navy circumnavigation expeditions. Source: original publication (Voyage de Découverts de L’Astrolabe, Botanique 2: 10. 1834).

Cartesia Cass. 1816 Asteraceae- for René Descartes (Renatus Cartesius) (1596-1650), French philosopher, mathematician and scientist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 160-161.

Casalea A. St.-Hil. 1824 Ranunculaceae- for Manuel Aires de Casal (1754-1821), Portuguese geographer and historian, author of *Corografia Brazilica...* (1817). Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis 1: 8. 1825[1824]).

Casarettoa Walp. 1845 Lamiaceae- for Giovanni Casaretto (1812-1879), Italian physician, naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Brazil, author of *Noavarum stirpium brasiliensium decades* (1842). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-15.

Casasia A. Rich. 1850 Rubiaceae- for Luis de las Casas y Arragorri (1745-1800), Spanish military officer, governor and captain-general of Cuba. Source: original publication (Historia física, política y natural de la Isla de Cuba, Botánica 11: 9. 1850).

Casearia Jacq. 1760 Salicaceae- for Johannes Casearius (1642-1677), Dutch missionary and herbalist in Batavia, wrote the text for the first volumes of *Hortus Malabaricus*. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 133. 1763.

Casimiroa La Llave 1825 Rutaceae- for Casimiro Gómez (?-1815), Otomi Indian from El Cardonal, fought and died during Mexico's War for Independence. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 2: 2. 1825).

Casparia Kunth 1824 Fabaceae- for Caspar Bauhin (1560-1624), Swiss botanist and professor at Basel, founder of the university's botanical garden, author of *Pinax Theatri Botanici* (1623). Not explained with the description (*Nova genera et species plantarum* 6: 317. 1824) but the genus was erected for species of *Bauhinia* and thus evidently dedicated to Caspar Bauhin. See also Wittstein p. 163.

Cassebeera Kaulf. 1824 Pteridaceae- for Johann Heinrich Cassebeer (1784-1850), German politician, pharmacist, naturalist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Filicum* p. 216. 1824).

Cassebeeria Dennst. 1818 Melastomataceae- for Johann Heinrich Cassebeer (1784-1850), German politician, pharmacist, naturalist and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-16.

Casselia Dumort. 1822 Boraginaceae- for Franz Peter Cassel (1784-1821), German botanist, professor at Ghent and director of the botanical garden; and for Frans van Cassel (1745-1835), German gardener and horticulturist at Ghent. Source: original publication (*Commentationes Botanicae*, p. 21. 1822).

Casselia Nees & C. Mart. 1823 Verbenaceae- for Franz Peter Cassel (1784-1821), German botanist, professor at Ghent and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae...* 11: 74. 1823).

Cassinia R. Br. 1817 Asteraceae- for Henri Cassini (Alexandre Henri Gabriel Co of Cassini) (1781-1832), French jurist, naturalist and botanist, specialist in Asteraceae, author of the two-volume *Opuscules phytologiques* (1826). Original

publication not found. Source: Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 12: 76, 126. 1818.

Castela Turpin 1806 Simaroubaceae- for René Richard Louis Castel (1758-1832), French poet and naturalist, author of the poem *Les Plantes* (1797). Source: original publication (Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle 7: 78. 1806).

Castelia Cav. 1801 Verbenaceae- for Juan de Dios Castel, Spanish botanical illustrator and explorer, traveled with Peter Löffling to northern South America in 1754. Source: original publication (Anales de Ciencias Naturales 3: 134. 1801).

Castellia Tineo 1846 Poaceae- for Pietro Castelli (1574-1662), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Messina and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Hortus Messanensis* (1640). Source: original publication (Plantarum Rariorum Siciliae, p. 27. 1846).

Castelnavia Tul. & Wedd. 1849 Podostemaceae- for Francis de Laporte de Castelnau (1810-1880), French diplomat, naturalist and research traveler, consul in Bahia, author of *Histoire naturelle* (1837). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 11: 108. 1849).

Castiglioni Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Euphorbiaceae- for Luigi Castiglioni (Ludovico Gomes Castiglioni) (1757-1832), Italian horticulturist and botanist in Milan, traveled to the United States to collect tree seeds, author of the two-volume *Viaggio negli Stati Uniti dell' America Settentrionale: fatto negli anni 1785, 1786, e 1787* (1790). Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 139. 1794).

Castilla Cerv. 1794 Moraceae- for Juan del Castillo López (Juan Diego José Domingo del Castillo López) (1744-1793), Spanish pharmacist and botanist, participated in the Spanish Royal Botanical Expedition to New Spain. Source: original publication (Gazeta de literatura de México Suppl.: 2. 1794).

Castilleja Mutis ex L. f. 1782 Orobanchaceae- for Domingo Castillejo (c.1744-c.1786), Spanish surgeon and botanist, professor at the Royal Naval College of

Surgery in Cadiz. Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum p. 48. 1781[1782]).

Castorea Mill. 1754 Verbenaceae- for Castore Durante (Castor Durante da Gualdo) (1529-1590), Italian poet, physician and botanist, author of the very popular *Herbario Nuovo* (1585) and *Il Tesoro della Sanità* (1586). Source: original publication (The Gardeners Dictionary... 4th edition, 1: unnumbered page. 1754). The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 30. 1703).

Castra Vell. 1829 Asteraceae- for Martinho de Melo e Castro (1716-1795), Portuguese politician and diplomat. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 343. 1825[1829]).

Catesbaea L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Mark Catesby (1683-1749), English naturalist and artist, traveled to the United States, author of the three-part *The natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands* (1729-1747). Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 92. 1737.

Catharinea Ehrh. ex D. Mohr 1803 Polytrichaceae- for Catherine II of Russia (Catherine the Great) (1729-1796). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 165.

Cathcartia Hook. f. 1851 Papaveraceae- for John Ferguson (Fergusson) Cathcart (1802-1851), Scottish lawyer, botanist and plant collector in India and South Africa. Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine 77: text for plate 4596. 1851). See also Stearn p. 85.

Catonia P. Browne 1756 Melastomataceae- for Marcus Porcius Cato (Cato the Elder) (234-149 BCE), Roman statesman and historian, author of *De Agri Cultura* (c.160 BCE). Source: original publication (The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica p. 148. 1756). See also: *Jamaican plant genera named by Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790): A checklist with an attempt at an etymology*. *Huntia* 11(1): 20. 2011.

Cattleya Lindl. 1821 Orchidaceae- for William Cattley (1788-1835), English merchant and horticulturist (particularly orchids), employed the author to describe

and draw his plants. Source: original publication (Collectanea Botanica, text for plate 33. 1821).

Caulinia Willd. 1801 Hydrocharitaceae- for Filippo Cavolini (Caulinus) (1756-1810), Italian marine biologist and botanist, professor at Naples and director of the zoological museum. Source: original publication (Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres depuis l'Avénement de Frédéric Guillaume II au Trône 1798: 85. 1801). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-19.

Causea Scop. 1777 Chrysobalanaceae- for Hendrik Cause (1648-1699), Flemish engraver in Amsterdam and Antwerp. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-20.

Cautlea Royle 1839 Zingiberaceae- for Proby Thomas Cautley (1802-1871), English engineer, geologist and paleontologist in India. Source: original publication (Illustrations of the Botany... of the Himalayan Mountains... p. 361. 1839). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-20.

Cavanilla Thunb. 1792 Malvaceae- for Antonio José de Cavanilles (1745-1804), Spanish botanist, director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, author of the six-volume *Icones et descriptiones plantarum novarum...* (1791-1801). Source: original publication (Nova Genera Plantarum p. 105. 1792). The name is validly credited to Gmelin (1792), who did not explain it.

Cavanillea Medik. 1787 Malvaceae- for Antonio José de Cavanilles (1745-1804), Spanish botanist, director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, author of the six-volume *Icones et descriptiones plantarum novarum...* (1791-1801). Source: original publication (Ueber einige künstliche Geschlechter aus der Malven-Familie, p. 20. 1787).

Cavanillesia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Malvaceae- for Antonio José de Cavanilles (1745-1804), Spanish botanist, director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, author of the six-volume *Icones et descriptiones plantarum novarum...* (1791-1801). Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 97. 1794).

Cavendishia Lindl. 1835 Ericaceae- for William Cavendish (William George Spencer Cavendish), 6th Duke of Devonshire (1790-1858), English politician and horticulturist, had large gardens, promoted the establishment of Kew Gardens, the common (Cavendish) banana is named after him. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 21: text for plate 1791. 1835). The name was used by Gray (1821), who dedicated his genus simply to Cavendish.

Cayaponia Silva Manso 1836 Cucurbitaceae- for the Kayapo or Caiapo indians of the southern Amazon; the dedication is indirect, since the author gives the common names of the plants (purgas de Caiapo) and their medicinal use, especially as antidotes against snake bites.

Caylusea A. St.-Hil. 1837 Resedaceae- for Anne Claude de Caylus (Comte de Caylus) (1692-1765), French antiquary, archeologist and writer, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (Deuxième Mémoire sur les Résédacées, p. 29. 1837).

Celsa Vell. 1829 Zygophyllaceae- for Aulus Cornelius Celsus (c.25 BCE-c.50), Roman encyclopedist, author of *De Medicina*. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 174. 1825[1829]). The name was used by Cothenius (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Celsia L. 1753 Scrophulariaceae- for Olof Celsius (1670-1756), Swedish philologist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Uppsala, discoverer and first patron of Linnaeus there, author of the five-tome book-like herbarium *Flora Uplandica* (1730). Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 321. 1737.

Cerdana Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Boraginaceae- for Francisco Cerdá y Rico (1739-1800), Spanish jurist, scholar and writer, patron of the authors' work and promoter of its publication. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 37. 1794).

Cerdia Moc. & Sessé ex DC. 1828 Caryophyllaceae- for Juan de Dios Vicente de la Cerda (fl. 1787-1803), Mexican botanical illustrator and explorer, participated in expeditions to Mexico and Central America. prepared drawings for *Flora Mexicana*.

Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 377. 1828).

Cerea Thou. 1805 Elaeocarpaceae- for Jean Nicolas Céré (1738-1810), French agronomist and botanist in Mauritius. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-23.

Ceresia Pers. 1805 Poaceae- not explained in the original publication. Some sources indicate for Ceres, Roman goddess of agriculture; others indicate for Jean Nicolas Céré (1738-1810), French agronomist and botanist in Mauritius. See Burkhardt 2016 p. Epo- 9 and C-33.

Cervantesia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Santalaceae- for Vicente Cervantes Mendo (1755-1829), Spanish-Mexican pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, professor at the University of Mexico and director of Royal Botanical Garden in Mexico City. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 39. 1794).

Cervia Rodr. ex Lag. 1816 Boraginaceae- for José Cervi (1663-1748), Italian physician and professor at Parma, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Genera et species plantarum* p. 7. 1816).

Cesatia Endl. 1838 Araliaceae- for Vincenzo de Cesati (1806-1883), Italian botanist, professor at Naples and director of the botanical garden, coauthor of *Compendio della flora italiana* (1868). Source: original publication (*Annalen des Wiener Museums der Naturgeschichte* 2: 200. 1838).

Cesius Gray 1821 Gymnomitriaceae- Nicolaus Cesium, Italian physician and naturalist, subscriber and possibly sponsor of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. C-27.

Cespedesia Goudot 1844 Ochnaceae- for Juan María Céspedes (Juan María Luis Ceferino Céspedes Vivas) (1776-1848), Colombian patriot of the War for Independence and botanist, professor at Santa Fe de Bogotá and founder of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3* 2: 369. 1844).

Cevallia Lag. 1805 Loasaceae- for Pedro Cevallos Guerra (1760-1840), Spanish politician and diplomat, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Variedades de Ciencias, Literatura y Artes* 2(4): 35. 1805).

Chabraea Adans. 1763 Lythraceae- for Dominique Chabrey (Dominicus Chabraeus) (1610-1669), Swiss physician and botanist, author of *Stirpium sciagraphia et icones ex musaeo Dominici Chabraei* (1666). Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes* 1: 13, 2: 234. 1763).

Chabrea Raf. 1840 Apiaceae- for Dominique Chabrey (Dominicus Chabraeus) (1610-1669), Swiss physician and botanist, author of *Stirpium sciagraphia et icones ex musaeo Dominici Chabraei* (1666). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-24.

Chadsia Bojer 1842 Fabaceae- for Henry Ducie Chads (1788-1868), British naval officer, took the author in an expedition to Madagascar and the Comoro Islands. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2* 20: 105-106. 1842). Spelled *Chaldia*.

Chailletia DC. 1811 Dichapetalaceae- for Jean Frédéric de Chaillet (1749-1839), Swiss military officer, botanist and plant collector, correspondent of the author. Source: original publication (*Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 17: 153. 1811). See also <http://www.hls-dhs-dss.ch/textes/f/F29094.php>

Chaixia Lapeyr. 1818 Gesneriaceae- for Dominique Chaix (1730-1799), French botanist, worked at the Gap Museum (where part of his herbarium is kept). Source: original publication (*Histoire Abrégée des Plantes des Pyrénées Suppl.* p. 38. 1818).

Chamissoa Kunth 1817 Amaranthaceae- for Adelbert von Chamisso (1781-1838), French-German poet, naturalist, botanist and explorer, participated in the Rurik expedition, custodian of the Berlin Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (folio ed.)* 2: 197. 1817).

Championia Gardner 1846 Gesneriaceae- for John George Champion (1815-1854), English soldier, explorer, botanist and plant collector in the

Mediterranean and Asia. Source: original publication (*Calcutta Journal of Natural History and Miscellany of the Arts and Sciences in India* 6: 486. 1846).

Chapelieria A. Rich. ex DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Louis Armand Chapelier (1779-1806), French naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Madagascar and Mauritius. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris* ser. 2, 5: 253. 1834.

Chapelliera Nees 1834 Cyperaceae- for Louis Armand Chapelier (1779-1806), French naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Madagascar and Mauritius. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-26.

Chapmannia Torr. & A. Gray 1838 Fabaceae- for Alvan Wentworth Chapman (1809-1899), American physician and botanist, author of *Flora of the Southern United States* (1860). Source: original publication (*A Flora of North America: containing...* 1(2): 355. 1838).

Chaptalia Vent. 1802 Asteraceae- for Jean Antoine Chaptal, Count of Chanteloup (1756-1832), French statesman, physician, chemist and agronomist, professor at Montpellier, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Description des Plantes Nouvelles... Jardin de J. M. Cels*, text for plate 61. 1802).

Chardinia Desf. 1817 Asteraceae- for Jean Chardin (1643-1713), French jeweler and traveler to the Orient, author of the three-volume *Voyages de Mons. le Chevalier Chardin* (1711). Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'histoire naturelle* 3: 454. 1817).

Charlwoodia Sweet 1827 Liliaceae- for George Charlwood (1784-1861), English botanist, horticulturist and seed trader in Convent Garden. Source: original publication (*Flora Australasica*, text for plate 18. 1827).

Charpentiera Gaudich. 1829 Amaranthaceae- for Arsène Charpentier (1781-1818), French chief pharmacist of the navy, supervisor of the author when he was third-class pharmacist, professor at Antwerp. Source: original publication

(Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 444. 1826 [1829]).

Chassalia Comm. ex Poir. 1812 Rubiaceae- for François de Chazal de La Genesté (1731-c.1795), French nobleman, agronomist and planter in Mauritius, acquaintance of the author (who lived there at the time). Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires du Muséum d'histoire naturelle 6: 379. 1820.

Chastenaea DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Victorine de Chastenay (Louise Marie Victoire de Chastenay) (1771-1855), French writer, author of the three-volume *Calendrier de Flore, ou Etudes de fleurs d'après nature...* (1802-1803). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 102. 1828).

Chatelania Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Jean Jacques Châtelain (1736-1822), Swiss physician and botanist, author of *Specimen inaugurale de Corallorhiza* (1760). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 186. See also Burkardt p. C-28.

Chaubardia Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Louis Athanase Chaubard (1781-1854), French geologist and botanist, coauthor of *Nouvelle flore du Péloponèse et des Cyclades* (1838). Source: original publication (Botanische Zeitung 10: 671. 1852).

Chavannesia A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Édouard Louis Chavannes (1805-1861), Swiss botanist and philanthropist, curator of the Canton de Vaud herbarium, pupil of the author. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 444. 1844).

Cheliusia Sch. Bip. 1841 Asteraceae- for Maximilian Joseph von Chelius (1794-1876), German surgeon and ophthalmologist, professor of surgery at Heidelberg. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. C32-C33.

Cherleria L. 1753 Caryophyllaceae- for Jean Henri Cherler (1570-1610), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at the Academy in Nîmes, helped Johann Bauhin

in the compilation of *Historia Plantarum Universalis...* (1650-1651) and appears as coauthor of the work. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 109.

Chesnea Scop. 1777 Rubiaceae- for Antoine Nicolas Duchesne (1747-1827), French gardener and botanist, professor at Versailles, specialist in strawberries, author of *Sur la formation des jardins* (1775) and *Histoire naturelle des Fraisiers* (1766). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-29.

Chesneya Lindl. ex Endl. 1840 Fabaceae- for Francis Rawdon Chesney (1789-1872), British military officer and explorer, studied the feasibility of building the Suez Canal, author of *The expedition for the survey of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris...* (1850). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 188-189.

Chevalieria Gaudich. 1843 Bromeliaceae- for Eugène Ives Chevalier (1809-1870), French naval officer, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-29.

Chevreulia Cass. 1817 Asteraceae- for Michel Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889), French chemist and scientist, professor and director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of an essay on plant chemistry that was inserted in Mirbel's *Éléments de physiologie végétale et de botanique* (1815). Source: original publication (Bulletin des Sciences, par la Societe Philomatique 1817: 70. 1817).

Choisya Kunth 1823 Rutaceae- for Jacques Denys (Denis) Choisy (1799-1859), Swiss philosopher, botanist and traveler, professor at Geneva, author of *Prodromus d'une monographie de la famille des Hypéricinées* (1821), pupil of de Candolle. Source: original publication (Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 6: 6. 1823).

Chomelia L. 1758 Rubiaceae- for Pierre Jean Baptiste Chomel (1671-1740), French physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Abrégé de l'histoire des plantes usuelles, dans lequel on donne leurs noms différens françois et latins...* (1712). Source: original publication (Critica Botanica, p. 92. 1737). See also Théis p. 110. The name is validly credited to Jacquin (1760), who also dedicated his genus to P. J. B. Chomel.

Chomelia Vell. 1825 Aquifoliaceae- for Pierre Jean Baptiste Chomel (1671-1740), French physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Abrégé de l'histoire des plantes*

usuelles, dans lequel on donne leurs noms différens françois et latins... (1712) and/or for his son Jean Baptist Louis Chomel (?-1765), physician and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. C-36.

Chorisia Kunth 1822 Malvaceae- for Ludwig (Louis) Choris (1795-1828), German-Ukrainian nature illustrator, participated in the Rurik and other expeditions. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 194.

Chotekia Opiz & Corda 1830 Lamiaceae- for Johann Nepomuk Rudolph Chotek von Chotkow et Wognin (1748-1824), Bohemian-Austrian minister, knowledgeable in botany, founder of the Neustadt Botanical Garden; and for his sons Johann Nepomuk Joseph Chotek von Chotkow et Wognin (1773-1824), royal chamberlain and botanist; and Karl Chotek von Chotkow et Wognin (1783-1868), chamberlain, governor of Tyrol, founder of plantations near Prague. Source: original publication (*Flora* 13: 34-35. 1830). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-31.

Christannia C. Presl 1835 Salicaceae- for Christian von Prachatitz (1370-1439), Bohemian astronomer, mathematician, physician and botanist, professor at Prague. Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 2: 91. 1835).

Christia Moench 1802 Fabaceae- for Johann Ludwig Christ (1739-1813), German entomologist, beekeeper, horticulturist and botanist, author of the two-volume *Vollständige pomologie...* 1809-1812). Source: original publication (*Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas*, p. 40. 1802).

Christiana DC. 1824 Malvaceae- for Christen Smith (1785-1816), Norwegian physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Oslo, died during an expedition to the Congo River. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 1: 516. 1824).

Christisonia Gardner 1847 Orobanchaceae- for Robert Christison (1797-1882), Scottish physician and toxicologist, professor at Edinburgh. Source: original publication (*Calcutta Journal of Natural History* 8: 154. 1847).

Christmannia Dennst. ex Kostel. 1836 Celastraceae- for Gottlieb Friedrich Christmann (1752-1836), German physician and botanist, coauthor the 15-volume

Vollständiges Pflanzensystem (1777-1788). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 195.

Christolea Cambess. 1835 Brassicaceae- for Jules de Christol (1802-1861), French archeologist, geologist and paleontologist, professor at Montpellier, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Voyage dans l'Inde* 4(Botanique): 17. 1835).

Christya N.B. Ward & Harv. 1841 Apocynaceae- for William Christy (1805-1839), Scottish physician, entomologist and botanist, professor at Glasgow, co-founder of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh (to which he donated his large herbarium), friend of the authors. Source: original publication (*Journal of Botany* 4: 133. 1841). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. C-37.

Cieca Adans. 1763 Euphorbiaceae- Pedro de Cieza de León (c.1520-1554), Spanish colonizer and historian, author of *La chronica del Peru, nuevamente escrita, por Pedro de Cieça de Leon, vezino de Sevilla* (1554). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-34. The name is validly credited to Medikus (1787), who did not explain it.

Cienfuegosia Cav. 1787 Malvaceae- for Bernardo de Cienfuegos (1580-1640), Spanish physician and botanist, author of an unpublished seven-volume *Historia de las plantas*. Source: original publication (*Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes* Decem, part 3, p. 174. 1787).

Cinchona L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Francisca Enriquez de Rivera, Countess of Cinchón from her marriage to Luis Gerónimo Fernández de Cabrera Bobadilla, fourth count of Chincón and viceroy of Peru (1629-1639), returned to Europe with bark from the cinchona tree⁵. Some sources call her Ana de Osorio. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Linnaeus' Philosophia Botanica*, p. 185. 2003. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-35 and *A memoir of the Lady Ana de Osorio, countess of Chinchon and vice-queen of Peru (A.D. 1629-39) with a plea for the correct spelling of the Chinchona genus*, 1874.

⁵ Used to extract quinine, for a long time the only effective medicine against malaria.

Clairvillea DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Joseph Philippe de Clairville (1742-1830), French-Swiss entomologist and botanist, established a botanical garden in Winterthur, author of *Manuel d'herborisation en Suisse et en Valais...* (1811). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 636. 1836). The name was used by Hegetschweiler (1826) without explaining the etymology.

Clappertonia Meisn. 1837 Malvaceae- for Bain Hugh Clapperton (1788-1827), Scottish naval officer and explorer in Africa, author of *Hugh Clapperton's travels in Sahara and Fezzan (1822-25)*. Source: original publication (Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines ... 1: 36, 2: 38. 1837).

Clarionea Lag. ex DC. 1812 Asteraceae- for Jacques Clarion (1779-1844), French pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at the École de pharmacie de Paris. Source: original publication (Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle 19: 66. 1812).

Clarisia Abat 1792 Basellaceae- for Miguel Barnades Claris (1750-1801), Spanish physician and botanist, professor at the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Memorias académicas de la Real Sociedad de Medicina y demás Ciencias de Sevilla 10: 436. 1792). The name is validly credited to Ruiz & Pavón (1794), who also dedicated their genus to Miguel Barnades Claris.

Clarkia Pursch 1813 Onagraceae- for William Clark (1770-1838), American military officer, cartographer, explorer and plant collector with Meriwether Lewis in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Source: original publication (Flora Americae Septentrionalis... 1: 260. 1814[1813]). See also Stearn p. 96.

Claudia Opiz 1853 Poaceae- for Claude Gay (1800-1873), French botanist and plant collector, lived in Chile and acquired its nationality, author of the multi-volume *Historia física y política de Chile* (1844-1871, it's botany section is commonly known as *Flora Chilena*) Not explained in original publication. Source: Clifford and Bostock p. 73.

Clausena Burm. f. 1768 Rutaceae- for Peder Clausøn (Claussen) Friis (1545-1614), Danish-Norwegian historian, naturalist and botanist, translator of

valuable Old Norse writings. Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 96.

Clausia Korn.-Trotzky 1834 Brassicaceae- for Karl Ernst Claus (1796-1864), Baltic-Russian pharmacist, chemist, and botanist, professor at Kazan State University, discovered the element ruthenium. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 205.

Clavena DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Nicolaus (Nicolas) Clavena, Italian pharmacist, author of *Historia Alsinthii Umbelliferi* (1610). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 6: 633. 1837[1838]). See also *The ladies' flower-garden of ornamental perennials* 2: 214. 1844.

Clavigera DC 1836 Asteraceae- for Francisco Javier Clavigero (1731-1787), Mexican-Spanish educator and historian, author of *Historia antigua de México* (1780). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 128. 1836).

Clavija Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Primulaceae- for José Clavijo Fajardo (1726-1806), Spanish translator, journalist and publicist, translated into Spanish Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle*. Source: original publication (Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus p. 142. 1794).

Claytonia L. 1753 Montiaceae- for John Clayton (c.1695-1773), English-American jurist, botanist and plant collector in Virginia, his plants were described by Gronovius in *Flora Virginica* (1739), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica, p. 77. 1737. See also Wittstein p. 205.

Cleanthes D. Don 1830 Asteraceae- for Cleanthes (c.330-c.230 BCE), Greek stoic philosopher. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 205.

Cleghornia Wight 1848 Apocynaceae- for Hugh Cleghorn (Hugh Francis Clarke Cleghorn) (1820-1895), Madras-born Scottish physician, botanist and forest conservator, professor at the Madras Medical College and at Edinburgh, author of

The forests and gardens of South India (1861). Source: original publication (*Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 4(2): 5. 1848).

Clelia Casar. 1845 Fabaceae- for Clelia Durazzo Grimaldi, née Durazzo Pallavicini (1760-1830), Italian marchesa, botanist and plant collector, prepared a large herbarium, founded in Genoa the Giardino botanico Clelia Durazzo Grimaldi. Source: original publication (*Novarum Stirpium Brasiliensium Decades*, 10: 84. 1845).

Clementea Cav. 1802 Marattiaceae- for Simón de Rojas Clemente y Rubio (1777-1827), Spanish botanist and plant collector, librarian at the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, author of *Varietades de la vid común que vegetan en Andalucía* (1807). Source: original publication (*Descripción de las Plantas*, p. 553. 1802).

Cleobula Vell. 1829 Fabaceae- for Cleobulus (Kleobulus of Lindos) (c.630-c.560 BCE), Greek poet, one of the seven sages of Greece, wrote about agriculture. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 187. 1825[1829]).

Cleobulia Mart. ex Benth. 1837 Fabaceae- for Cleobulus (Kleobulus of Lindos) (c.630-c.560 BCE), Greek poet, one of the seven sages of Greece, wrote about agriculture. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 206.

Clercia Vell. 1829 Celastraceae- for Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707-1788), French naturalist, director of the Jardin du Roi (Jardin des Plantes), published 36 volumes of his encyclopedia *Histoire Naturelle*. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 30. 1825[1829]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-39.

Clerkia Neck. 1790 Apocynaceae- for Charles Clerke (1741-1779), British naval officer, sailed with James Cook and took command of the voyage after Cook was killed, died at sea of tuberculosis. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. C-44.

Clermontia Gaudich. 1829 Campanulaceae- for Aimé Marie Gaspard de Clermont-Tonnere (1779-1865), French military officer and politician, minister of the navy and the colonies. Source: original publication (*Voyage autour du monde*,

entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 459. 1829).

Cleyera Thunb. 1783 Pentaphylacaceae- for Andreas Cleyer (1634-c.1698), German pharmacist and botanist in Asia, had a botanical garden, author of the first book about Chinese medicine (*Specimen medicinae Sinicae...* 1682). Source: original publication (Nova Genera Plantarum part 3: 69. 1783). See also Quattrocchi 1: 561. The name was used by Adanson (1763) without explaining the etymology.

Cleyria Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- for Andreas Cleyer (1634-c.1698), German pharmacist and botanist in Asia, had a botanical garden, author of the first book about Chinese medicine (*Specimen medicinae Sinicae...* 1682). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C 39-40.

Clidemia D. Don 1823 Melastomataceae- for Clidemus (Cleidemus), 4th century BCE Greek historian, wrote about diseases of plants and made an analogy between plant and animal organs. Source: original publication (Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society 4: 307. 1823).

Cliffortia L. 1753 Rosaceae- for George Clifford (1685-1760), Dutch merchant, banker and naturalist, governor of the Dutch East India Company, had a very large garden described by Linnaeus in *Hortus Cliffortianus* (1738), very important patron of Linnaeus during his stay in Holland. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus, p. 463. 1738.

Cliftonia Banks ex C. F. Gaertn. 1807 Cyrillaceae- for William Clifton, English jurist and botanist, chief justice of West Florida (1764), the plant was discovered by a servant sent to collect plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 97.

Clintonia Dougl. ex Lindl. 1829 Campanulaceae- for DeWitt Clinton (1769-1828), American politician, sixth governor of New York, promoted the construction of the Erie Canal, patron of natural science. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 15: text for plate 1241. 1829). The name is validly credited to Rafinesque (1818), who did not explain it.

Clivia Lindl. 1828 Amaryllidaceae- for Charlotte Percy, Duchess of Northumberland, née Charlotte Florentia Clive (1787-1866), English noblewoman and horticulturist, governess of Queen Victoria, the plant used to describe the genus flowered in her garden. Source: original publication (Botanical Register 14: text for plate 1182. 1828).

Closia J. Rémy 1849 Asteraceae- for Dominique Clos (1821-1908), French physician and botanist, professor at Toulouse and director of the botanical garden, friend and collaborator of the author. Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile... Botánica 4: 119-120. 1849). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-40.

Clowesia Lindl. 1843 Orchidaceae- for John Clowes (1777-1846), English orchidist, the plant used to describe the genus flowered in his garden at Broughton Hall, near Manchester. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 29: text for plate 39. 1843).

Clusia L. 1753 Clusiaceae- for Carolus Clusius (Charles de l'Écluse) (1526-1609), French physician, botanist and traveler, professor at Leiden and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 21. 1703).

Clutia L. 1753 Peraceae- for Outgert Cluyt (Augerius Clutius) (1577-1636), Dutch physician, entomologist, botanist and plant collector in Europe and northern Africa. Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 92. 1737. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>. The name was proposed by Boerhaave and according to some sources it was also dedicated to Outgert Cluyt's father, Dirck Outgaertstz Cluyt (1546-1598), first director of the Leiden Botanical Garden; however, the 1634 date provided by Linnaeus applies only to Outgert.

Coa Mill. 1754 Celastraceae- for Hippocrates (Hippocrates of Kos) (c.460-c.370 BCE), Greek physician, considered one of the fathers of botany. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 8. 1703).

Cobaea Cav. 1791 Polemoniaceae- for Bernabé Cobo (1582-1657), Spanish historian and naturalist in Mexico and Peru (died there), described the cinchona bark, author of the three-part *Historia del nuevo mundo* (written 1653, published 1890). Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 1: 11. 1791).

Coburgia Herb. 1819 Amaryllidaceae- for King Leopold I of Belgium (1790-1865), German prince of the House Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 210.

Cocchia Boehm. 1770 Amaranthaceae- for Antonio Cocchi (1695-1758), Italian scholar, physician and naturalist. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-42.

Coddingtonia Bowdich 1825 Rubiaceae- for Henry Coddington (1798/99-1845), English natural philosopher, author of *An Elementary Treatise on Optics* (1825), fellow of the Royal Society. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. C-48.

Cogswellia Spreng. 1820 Apiaceae- for Joseph Cogswell (Joseph Green Cogswell) (1786-1871), American lawyer, librarian, bibliographer and naturalist, professor at Harvard, visited Europe frequently and met many intellectuals. Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 6: XLVIII. 1820). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-43.

Cohnia Kunth 1850 Asparagaceae- for Ferdinand Cohn (Ferdinand Julius Cohn) (1828-1898), German botanist and microbiologist, professor at Breslau and director of the botanical museum, author of *Kryptogamen-Flora von Schlesien* (1878). Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum Omnium Hucusque Cognitarum* 5: 35-36. 1850).

Colbertia Salisb. 1807 Dilleniaceae- for Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), French politician and administrator, minister of finances under Louis XIV, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*The Paradisus Londinensis*, text for plate LXXIII. 1807).

Coldenia L. 1753 Boraginaceae- for Cadwallader Colden (1688-1776), Irish-Scottish-American politician, surveyor, physician and botanist, governor of New York, father of botanist Jane Colden (see *Gardenia*), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 124.

Colea Bojer ex Meisn. 1837 Bignoniaceae- for Galbraith Lowry Cole (1772-1842), British military officer, governor of Mauritius and of the Cape Colony, promoted the establishment of the Royal College at Port Louis (Mauritius) and appointed the author to a professorship in botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: Curtis's botanical magazine 55: text for plate 1817. 1828. The name was published validly by Meisner (1840) without explaining the etymology.

Colebrookea Sm. 1806 Lamiaceae- for Henry Thomas Colebrooke (1765-1837), English orientalist, botanist and plant collector, chief judge of the Supreme Civil and Criminal Courts for the natives of Bengal, author of *Description of select Indian Plants* (1819). Source: original publication (Exotic Botany 2: 111. 1806).

Colebrookia Donn ex T. Lestib. 1841 Zingiberaceae- for Henry Thomas Colebrooke (1765-1837), English orientalist, botanist and plant collector, chief judge of the Supreme Civil and Criminal Courts for the natives of Bengal, author of *Description of select Indian Plants* (1819). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-44. Spelled *Colebrockia*.

Colensoa Hook. f. 1852 Campanulaceae- for William Colenso (1811-1899), English ethnologist, botanist and plant collector in New Zealand, sent many plants to Kew Gardens. Source: original publication (Flora Novae-Zelandiae 1: 157. 1852).

Coletia Vell. 1829 Mayacaceae- for Philibert Collet (1643-1718), French lawyer and botanist, author of *Catalogue des plantes que l'on trouve autour de la ville de Dijon* (1702). Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 33. 1825[1829]).

Colignonia Endl. 1837 Nyctaginaceae- for Jean Nicolas Collignon (1762-1788), French gardener, botanist and plant collector, died in the La Pérouse expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-45.

Colladoa Cav. 1799 Poaceae- for Luis Collado (1520-1589), Spanish physician and professor at Valencia, author of *Epitome medices sive tractatus de materia medica et de plantis* (1561). Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 5: 37. 1799).

Colladonia DC. 1830 Apiaceae- for Louis Théodore Frédéric Colladon (1792-1862), Swiss physician and botanist, pupil of the author. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 240. 1830). The name is validly credited to Sprengel (1824), who did not explain it.

Collaea DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Luigi Aloysius Colla (1766-1848), Italian lawyer, politician and botanist, had a botanical garden near Turin, author of the six-volume *L'antolegista botanico* (1813-1814) and *Hortus Ripulensis...* (1824). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 244. 1825.

Collania Schult. & Schult. f. 1830 Amaryllidaceae- for Luigi Aloysius Colla (1766-1848), Italian lawyer, politician and botanist, had a botanical garden near Turin, author of the six-volume *L'antolegista botanico* (1813-1814) and *Hortus Ripulensis...* (1824). Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 7(2): LIII. 1830).

Collea Lindl. 1823 Orchidaceae- for Thomas Colley (fl. 1820's-1830's), British gardener at Fairburn Nursery in Oxford, orchidologist and collector of these plants for Bateman in British Guiana. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 1: 583. See also *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*, p. 160. 1994.

Colletia Comm. ex Juss. 1789 Rhamnaceae- for Philibert Collet (1643-1718), French lawyer and botanist, author of *Catalogue des plantes que l'on trouve autour de la ville de Dijon* (1702). Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum*, p. 380. 1789). See also *Quattrocchi* 1: 584 and *Biographie universelle ancienne et moderne*, 9: 258-269. 1813. The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Collinia Raf. 1819 Scrophulariaceae- for Zaccheus Collins (1764-1831), American merchant, naturalist and botanist, patron of natural science. Not

explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-46. Spelled also *Colliniana*.

Collinsia Nutt. 1817 Plantaginaceae- for Zaccheus Collins (1764-1831), American merchant, naturalist and botanist, patron of natural science. Source: original publication (Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 1(1): 190. 1817).

Collinsonia L. 1753 Lamiaceae- for Peter Collinson (1694-1768), English merchant, horticulturist and botanist, imported many plants from North America, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus, p. 14. 1737.

Colmeiroa Reuter 1842 Phyllanthaceae- for Miguel Colmeiro y Penido (1816-1901), Spanish physician and botanist, professor and director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, author of *La botánica y los botánicos de la península hispano-lusitana* (1858). Source: original publication (Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève n.s. 38: 215. 1842).

Cologania Kunth 1824 Fabaceae- for the Cologan family "of Port Orotavo in Tenerife, from whom the men of science visiting this island experience the greatest hospitality". Original publication not found. Source: Paxton p. 150.

Colona Cav. 1798 Malvaceae- for Christopher Columbus (c.1450-1506). Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 4: 47. 1798).

Colquhounia Wall. 1822 Lamiaceae- for Robert David Colquhoun (1786-1838), British military officer and plant collector in India, patron of the Calcutta Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 13: 608. 1822).

Colsmannia Lehm. 1814 Boraginaceae- for Johannes Colsmann (1771-1830), Danish physician and botanist, teacher of the author (who inherited his herbarium). Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin Magazin für die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Gesammten Naturkunde 8: 93. 1814).

Columbia Pers. 1806 Malvaceae- for Christopher Columbus (c.1450-1506). Source: original publication (Synopsis Plantarum 2: 66. 1806).

Columella Lour. 1790 Vitaceae- for Columella (Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella) (c.4-c.70), Roman farmer and agricultural writer born in current Cadiz, author of the 12-volume *Res rustica*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 1: 588.

Columellea Jacq. 1798 Asteraceae- for Columella (Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella) (c.4-c.70), Roman farmer and agricultural writer born in current Cadiz, author of the 12-volume *Res rustica*. Source: original publication (Plantarum Rariorum Horti Caesarei Schoenbrunnensis 3: 28. 1798).

Columellia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Columelliaceae- for Columella (Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella) (c.4-c.70), Roman farmer and agricultural writer born in current Cadiz, author of the 12-volume *Res rustica*. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 3. 1794).

Columnea L. 1753 Gesneriaceae- for Fabio Colonna (Fabius Columna, Columnius) (1567-1640), Italian naturalist and botanist in Naples, rejected the use of leaves for classification in favor of flowers and fruits, author of *Phytobasanos* (1592, included the first copper-plate illustrations). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 28. 1703).

Colvillea Bojer 1834 Fabaceae- for Charles Colville (1770-1843), Scottish military officer, governor of Mauritius, patron of naturalists. Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine 61: text for plates 3325 and 3326. 1834).

Combesia A. Rich. 1848 Crassulaceae- for Edmond Combes (Jean Alexandre Edmond Combes) (1812-1848), French diplomat and explorer in Abyssinia with Maurice Tamisier, died in Damascus of cholera. Source: original publication (Tentamen Florae Abyssinicae seu Enumeratio Plantarum... 1: 308. 1848).

Comes Buc'hoz 1783 Unknown- for Paul I of Russia (1754-1801), traveled in France in 1782 under the name of Comte du Nord; Comes is latin for Comte,

Count. Original publication not found. Source: Catalogue latin et françois des arbres et arbustes... p. 73-74. 1785.

Commelina L. 1753 Commelinaceae- for Jan (Johannes) Commelin (1629-1692), Dutch merchant and botanist in Amsterdam, director of the botanical garden (Hortus Medicus, Hortus Botanicus); for his nephew Caspar Commelin (1668-1731), physician and botanist, professor at the Collegium Medicum, author of *Flora Malabarica sive Horti Malabarici catalogus exhibens...* (1769); and for Caspar's son Caspar, a physician who died before publishing on botany. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who dedicated it to Jan and Caspar (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 48. 1703). Linnaeus added the third Commelin, saying that the flowers have two large petals and a small one, the first two represent Jan and Caspar, the small one represents the third Commelin (Critica Botanica p. 79. 1737).

Commersona Sonn. 1776 Lecythidaceae- for Philibert Commerson (Commerçon) (1727-1773), French physician, naturalist, botanist and explorer, participated in Bougainville's circumnavigation expedition, stayed in Mauritius and died there. Source: original publication (Voyage à la Nouvelle Guinée... p. 15-16. 1776). Spelled *Commerçona*.

Commersonia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Malvaceae- for Philibert Commerson (Commerçon) (1727-1773), French physician, naturalist, botanist and explorer, participated in Bougainville's circumnavigation expedition, stayed in Mauritius and died there. Source: original publication (Characteres Generum Plantarum, p. 44. 1775).

Comolia DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Giuseppe Comolli (1780-1849), Italian botanist and agronomist, professor at Pavia, author of the seven-volume *Flora Comense* (1834-1857). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 220. See also Egli and Newton p. 51.

Comparettia Poepp. & Endl. 1836 Orchidaceae- for Andrea Comparetti (1745-1801), Italian physician, botanist and plant physiologist, professor at Padua, author of *Prodromo di fisica vegetabile* (1791). Source: original publication (Nova

Genera ac Species Plantarum quas in Regno Chilensi, Peroviano et in Terra Amazonica 1: 42. 1835[1836]).

Comperia K. Koch 1849 Orchidaceae- for Charles Compère (Komper) (fl. 1820-1830), military officer and botanist. The genus was erected for *Orchis comperiana* Steven, who dedicated the species to its discoverer, Mr. Compère, an avid plant collector. Source: original publications (for *Comperia*: Linnaea 22: 287. 1849; for *Orchis comperiana*: Nouveau Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou 1(18): 259. 1829). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-50.

Comptonia L'Hér. ex Aiton 1789 Myricaceae- for Henry Compton (1632-1713), English clergyman and horticulturist, bishop of London, had a large garden at Fulham, patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 127.

Condalia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Rubiaceae- for Antonio Condal, Spanish physician and botanist, traveled with Peter Löffling to northern South America in 1754. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 11. 1794). The name is validly credited to Cavanilles (1799), who also dedicated his genus to Antonio Condal. Condal's life dates are commonly given as 1745-1804, but the first one should be incorrect, as he would've been only 9 years old when he travelled with Löffling to South America.

Condaminea DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Charles Marie de la Condamine (1701-1774), French mathematician, astronomer, geographer and explorer, participated in the Spanish-French Geodesic Mission to South America. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 402. 1830).

Conradia Mart. 1829 Liliaceae- for Conrad Gesner (1516-1565), Swiss scholar, physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Zurich and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Historia Plantarum* (1750) and the five-volume *Historia animalium* (1551-1558). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum... 3: 38. 1829). The name is validly credited to Rafinesque (1825), who did not explain it.

Conradia Nutt. 1834 Scrophulariaceae- for Solomon White Conrad (1779-1831), American mineralogist, geologist and botanist, professor at the University of Pennsylvania. Source: original publication (Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 7(1): 89. 1834).

Conringia Heist. ex Fabr. 1759 Brassicaceae- for Hermann Conring (1606-1681), German legal scholar, physician and naturalist, author of *De origine juris Germanici...* (1643). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 224.

Consuegria Caldas 1810 Incertae sedis- for Sinforoso Mutis y Consuegra (1773-1822), Colombian botanist, participated in the Spanish Royal Expedition to the Kingdom of New Grenada (organized by his uncle José Celestino Mutis) and succeeded him as head of the project. Source: original publication (Semanao del Nuevo Reino de Granada 3: 22. 1810).

Contarena Adans. 1763 Asteraceae- for Nicolò Contarini (1552-1631), Venetian nobleman and senator, patron of botany, owned a botanical garden; or for Giovanni Matteo Contarini (Contareni) (?-1507), Venetian nobleman and cartographer. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-51.

Contarenia Vand. 1788 Scrophulariaceae- for Nicolò Contarini (1552-1631), Venetian nobleman and senator, patron of botany, owned a botanical garden; or for Giovanni Matteo Contarini (Contareni) (?-1507), Venetian nobleman and cartographer. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-51.

Cookia Sonn. 1782 Rutaceae- for Captain James Cook (1728-1779), English navigator, cartographer and explorer, led three circumnavigation expeditions, killed by natives in Hawaii. Source: original publication (Voyage aux Indes Orientales 2: 231. 1782).

Cooperia Herb. 1836 Amaryllidaceae- for Joseph Cooper (fl. 1820s-1840s), English gardener to Earl FitzWilliam at Wentworth House (Yorkshire), under his care flowered the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication

(Edwards's Botanical Register 22: text for plate 1835. 1836). See also *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*, p. 167. 1994.

Copernicia Mart. ex Endl. 1837 Arecaceae- for Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543), Prussian-Polish physician and astronomer. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Historia naturalis palmarum* 3: 242. 1838.

Coppensia Dumort. 1835 Orchidaceae- for Bernard Coppens (1756-1801), Belgian botanist, professor at Ghent and first director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Nouveaux Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et belles Lettres de Bruxelles* 9(3): 10. 1835).

Coppoleria Todaro 1845 Fabaceae- for Stephani Coppoler, young botany enthusiast. Source: original publication (*Atti della Accademia di Scienze e Lettere di Palermo*, n.s., 1: 14. 1845).

Coquebertia Brongn. 1833 Fabaceae- for the French family Coquebert de Montret, various members of which distinguished themselves in science; the author mentions Charles Étienne Coquebert de Montret (1755-1831), Antoine François Ernest Coquebert de Montret (1780-1801), Eugène Barthélémy Coquebert de Montret (1785-1847), Anton Coquebert de Montret, and François Coquebert de Montret (1805-1836). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 30: 111. 1833). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-52.

Corbichonia Scop. 1777 Lophiocarpaceae- for Jean Corbichon (fl. 1375-1400), French writer and translator, author of an important translation as part of Charles V's effort to substitute Latin with French as the language of learning. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Cordaea Nees 1833 Pallaviciniaceae- for August Carl Joseph Corda (1809-1849), Czech physician, paleontologist and botanist, author of *Beiträge zur Flora der Vorwelt* (1845). Source: original publication (*Flora* 16: 401. 1833). See also Wittstein p. 226. The name was used by Sprengel (1831) without explaining the etymology.

Cordia L. 1753 Boraginaceae- for Valerius Cordus (1515-1544), German physician, pharmacist and botanist, lecturer at Wittenberg, author of *Pharmacorum consiciendorum ratio...* (1546) and *Historiae plantarum* (1561, 1563). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737. The name was proposed by Plumier (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 13. 1703), who also included in the dedication Valerius' father, Euricius Cordus (1486-1535), educator, physician and poet, professor at Erfurt, Marburg and Bremen.

Cordiada Vell. 1829 Boraginaceae- some sources indicate for Valerius Cordus (see preceding genus), but the original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 99. 1825[1829] indicates for its similarity to *Cordia*.

Cordia A. Rich. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Pierre Louis Antoine Cordier (1777-1861), French geologist, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, participated in Napoleon's Egypt campaign. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris* 5: 222. 1834.

Cornacchinia Savi 1837 Verbenaceae- for Orazio Cornacchini (?-1608), Italian botanist and plant collector, professor at Padua and Pisa. Source: original publication (*Memoria di Matematica e di Fisica della Società Italiana del Scienze Residente in Modena, Parte contenente le Memorie di Fisica* 21: 183-184. 1837).

Cornacchinia Endl. 1841 Apocynaceae- not explained in the original publication. Quattrocchi (1: 228) indicates for Marco Cornacchini (?-1621), Italian physician and professor at Pisa; Burkhardt 2016 (p. C-53) adds as an option Marco's brother Orazio Cornacchini (?-1608), botanist and plant collector, professor at Padua and Pisa. Their father, Tomas Cornacchini, was also physician and professor at Pisa. See also *Biographie Universelle ancienne et moderne* 9: 597. 1813.

Cornelia Ard. 1764 Lythraceae- for Marco Giuseppe Cornaro (Cornelius) (1727-1779), Italian bishop, had a rich botanical library and a garden in Vicenza. Source: original publication (*Animadversionum Botanicarum Specimen Alterum*, p. 12. 1764). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-54.

Cornidia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Hydrangeaceae- for José Andrés Cornide de Folgueria y Saavedra (1734-1803), Spanish humanist, geographer and naturalist. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 53. 1794).

Cornutia L. 1753 Lamiaceae- for Jacques Philippe Cornut (1606-1651), French physician and botanist, professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, author of *Canadensium plantarum...* (1635). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 33. 1703).

Corraea Sm. 1798 Rutaceae- for José Correia da Serra (José Francisco Corrêa da Serra (1750-1823), Portuguese scholar, diplomat and botanist, cofounder of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 4: 219-220. 1798).

Correa Andrews 1798 Rutaceae- for José Correia da Serra (José Francisco Corrêa da Serra (1750-1823), Portuguese scholar, diplomat and botanist, cofounder of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa. Source: original publication (*Botanist's Repository...* 1: text for plate 18. 1798).

Correia Vand. 1788 Ochnaceae- for José Correia da Serra (José Francisco Corrêa da Serra (1750-1823), Portuguese scholar, diplomat and botanist, cofounder of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-55.

Corsinia Raddi 1818 Corsiniaceae- for Tomasso Corsini (Prince Corsini) (1767-1856), Italian nobleman, politician and diplomat, French senator under Napoleon's First Empire. Source: original publication (*Opusculo Scientifici* 2: 354. 1818).

Cortesia Cav. 1798 Boraginaceae- for Hernán Cortés (1485-1547), Spanish colonizer. Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 4: 53. 1798).

Corthumia Rchb. 1841 Geraniaceae- for Luise Corthum (1773-1840), German gardener in Zerbst, daughter of gardener and horticulturist Johann Carl Corthum

(1740-1815). Source: original publication (Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch, p. 201. 1841). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-56.

Cortia DC. 1830 Apiaceae- for Bonaventura Corti (1729-1813), Italian meteorologist and naturalist, professor at Reggio Emilia. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 187. 1830).

Cortusa L. 1753 Primulaceae- for Giacomo Antonio Cortuso (1513-1603), Italian botanist and traveler, prefect of the Padua Botanical Garden, author of *L'horto dei simplici di Padova* (1592). Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 92. 1737.

Cortusina Eckl. & Zeyh. 1834 Geraniaceae- for Giacomo Antonio Cortuso (1513-1603), Italian botanist and traveler, prefect of the Padua Botanical Garden, author of *L'horto dei simplici di Padova* (1592). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-56.

Corvisartia Mérat 1812 Asteraceae- for Jean Nicolas Corvisart (1755-1821), French physician to Napoleon and Josephine, professor at the Collège de France. Source: original publication (Nouvelle Flore des Environs de Paris, p. 328. 1812).

Cosmia Dombey ex Juss. 1789 Portulacaceae- for Francisco Antonio Cosme Bueno y Alegre (1711-1798), Spanish physician, mathematician and geographer in Peru, author of *Geografía del Perú virreinal (siglo XVIII)*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 210.

Cosmibuena Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Chrysobalanaceae- for Francisco Antonio Cosme Bueno y Alegre (1711-1798), Spanish physician, mathematician and geographer in Peru, author of *Geografía del Perú virreinal (siglo XVIII)*. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 10. 1794). The name is validly credited to the same authors (1802).

Cossinia Comm. ex Lam. 1786 Sapindaceae- for Joseph François Charpentier de Cossigny (1736-1809), French engineer, traveler, horticulturist and botanist, established gardens in Mauritius and imported plants from China and the East. Source: original publication (Encyclopédie Méthodique, Botanique 2: 132. 1786).

Cossonia Durieu 1853 Brassicaceae- for Ernest Cosson (Ernest Saint-Charles Cosson) (1819-1889), French physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa, coauthor of *Introduction à une flore analytique et descriptive des environs de Paris* (1842). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 20: 83. 1853).

Costa Vell. 1829 Rutaceae- it has been indicated for Cristóvão da Costa (see *Acosta* Adanson), but the original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 20. 1825[1829]) indicates from the littoral habitat of the plant.

Costaea A. Rich. 1850 Clethraceae- for Jean Victor Coste (Jacques Marie Cyprien Victor Coste) (1807-1873), French physician and naturalist, professor at the Collège de France, author of *Voyage d'exploration sur le littoral de la France et de l'Italie*. Source: original publication (Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba, Botánica 11: 76. 1850).

Cottea Kunth 1829 Poaceae- for Johann Georg Freiherr Cotta von Cottendorf (1796-1863), German publisher and patron of science. Source: original publication (Révision des Graminées 1: 84. 1829).

Cottendorfia Schult. & Schult. f. 1830 Bromeliaceae- for Johann Georg Freiherr Cotta von Cottendorf (1796-1863), German publisher and patron of science. Source: original publication (Systema Vegetabilium 7(2): LXXV. 1830).

Cottonia Wight 1851 Orchidaceae- for Fredrick (Frederic) Conyers Cotton (1807-1901), English military officer, Madras Public Works Commissioner, horticulturist and plant collector in India, “successful cultivator of Orchideous plants, and who has now a large, and for India, unique collection in his conservatory in Ootacamund.” Source: original publication (Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis 5: 21. 1851).

Coublandia Aubl. 1775 Fabaceae- for Claude Gabriel d'Escoubland de la Rougerie, French military officer and landowner in French Guiana during the 1760s-1770s; and/or for his property, called Descoublandière, near which or in which the plant was found. Not explained in original publication. Source: <http://>

laguyane.free.fr/villes/Les%20origines%20des%20villes.htm. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. C-65.

Coulejia Dennst. 1818 Euphorbiaceae- for Abraham Cowley (Coulej) (1618-1667), English poet and naturalist, author of *Plantarum libri* (6 volumes, 1662). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. C-65.

Coulteria Kunth 1824 Fabaceae- for Thomas Coulter (1793-1843), Irish physician, botanist and plant collector in Mexico, Arizona and southern California, curator of the Trinity College herbarium, author of *Mémoire sur les Dipsacées* (1823). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 6: 328. 1824). See also *Botanical Gazette* 20(12): 519-531. 1895.

Courantia Lem. 1851 Crassulaceae- for James Courant (?-1843), from Ingouville (near Le Havre), apparently an amateur botanist and friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Le Jardin Fleuriste* 1: Misc. p. 93. 1851).

Courrantia Sch. Bip. 1844 Asteraceae- for Antoine Courrant (Courant) (fl. 1820-1829), Swiss physician and plant collector in the Canary Islands. Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries* 3(2.2): 276. 1844). See also *Diario del viaje a las Islas Canarias en 1815*, p. 39. 2002.

Coursetia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for George Louis Marie Dumont de Courset (1746-1824), French agronomist, horticulturist and botanist, author of the seven-volume *Le botaniste cultivateur*. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 282. 1825.

Courtenia R. Br. 1844 Malvaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for William Courten (1642-1702), English botanist, friend of Hans Sloane. Source: proposed herein.

Courtoisia Nees 1834 Cyperaceae- for Richard Joseph Courtois (1806-1835), Belgian physician and botanist, director of the Liège Botanical Garden, coauthor of the three-volume *Compendium florum belgicae* (1828-1836). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-58. The name was used by Reichenbach (1829) without explaining the etymology.

Cousinia Cass. 1827 Asteraceae- for Victor Cousin (1792-1867), French philosopher, educator and historian, professor at the Faculté des Lettres in Paris. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles* 47: 505. 1827).

Coussarea Aubl. 1775 Rubiaceae- probably for the Coussari or Kusari tribe of French Guiana and Brazil. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Typification and etymology of Aublet's Rubiaceae names*. *Taxon* 64(3): 602. 2015.

Coutinia Vell. 1799 Apocynaceae- for Francisco Maurício de Sousa Coutinho (1764-1823), Portuguese governor and captain-general of the Brazilian provinces of Grão Pará and Amazonas, patron of natural science, horticulture and botany. Source: original publication (*Quinografia Portuguesa*, p. 169. 1799).

Covellia Gasp. 1844 Moraceae- for Nicola Covelli (1790-1829), Italian mineralogist and naturalist, professor at Naples. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera, quae super nonnullis Fici speciebus struebat*, p. 10. 1844).

Covilhamia Korth. 1848 Malvaceae- for Pedro de Covilhão (Pêro da Covilhã) (1450-c.1526), Portuguese diplomat and explorer in the Middle East, India and Ethiopia (died there). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-59.

Cowania D. Don 1824 Rosaceae- for James Cowan (?-1823), English merchant, botanist and plant collector in Mexico and Peru. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Transactions of the Linnaean Society of London* 14(3): 573. 1825.

Coxia Endl. 1839 Primulaceae- for John Redman Coxe (1773-1864), American physician and naturalist, professor at the University of Pennsylvania, author of *American Dispensatory* (1830). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 234.

Crabbea Harv. 1838 Acanthaceae- for George Crabbe (1754-1832), English poet, surgeon and entomologist, "whose poems are full of botanical illusions". Source: original publication (*The genera of South African plants, arranged...* p. 276. 1838).

The name is validly credited to the same author (Harvey [1842]), who used it for another genus of Acanthaceae because the first one was identical to *Barleria*.

Crafordia Raf. 1814 Fabaceae- for John Crawford (1764-1813), Irish physician and naturalist, professor at the University of Maryland, gave the author a small European herbarium. Source: original publication (*Specchio delle Scienze* 1: 157. 1814).

Crantzia Nutt. 1818 Apiaceae- for Heinrich Johann Nepomuk von Crantz (1722-1797), Luxembourgian-Austrian physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*The Genera of North American Plants* 1: 177. 1818). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) and Swartz (1788) without explaining the etymology.

Cranzia Schreb. 1789 Rutaceae- for Heinrich Johann Nepomuk von Crantz (1722-1797), Luxembourgian-Austrian physician and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-61.

Crassina Scepin 1758 Asteraceae- for Stepan (Stephan) Petrovich Krashennnikov (1711-1755), Russian naturalist, geographer and explorer of Siberia, professor at St. Petersburg and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*De Acido Vegetabili*, p. 22. 1758).

Crassuvia Comm. ex Lam. 1786 Crassulaceae- for Pierre Étienne Crassous (1730-1791), French physician from/in Montpellier, friend of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Journal de pharmacie et de chimie* ser. 3, 38: 436. 1860. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. C-69.

Crateva L. 1753 Capparaceae- for Crateuas (Cratevas), 1st century BCE Greek pharmacist and physician. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737.

Cratochwilia Neck. 1790 Euphorbiaceae- for Carl Kratochwill, German-Austrian physician, author of *Dissertatio chymico-medica de radice colchici autumnalis* (1764). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 236. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-61 and *Geschichte der Homöopathie*, p. 87. 1998.

Cratylia Mart. ex Benth. 1837 Fabaceae- for Cratylus (Kratylos) (mid-late 5th century BCE), Greek philosopher, disciple of Heraclitus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-61.

Crawfurdia Wall. 1826 Gentianaceae- for John Crawfurd (1783-1868), Scottish physician and resident (governor) of Singapore, traveled with the author to Burma. Source: original publication (*Tentamen Florae Napalensis Illustratae*, p. 63. 1826).

Crescentia L. 1753 Bignoniaceae- for Pietro de' Crescenzi (c.1223-1320), Italian jurist, agronomist and naturalist, author of *Ruralia commoda* or *Liber ruralium commodorum* (1471). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737.

Critonia P. Browne 1756 Asteraceae- for Criton of Heraclea, 1st century Greek physician to whom Socrates directed his last words. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 238. See also *Jamaican plant genera named by Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790): A checklist with an attempt at an etymology*. *Huntia* 11(1): 22. 2011.

Croomia Torr. 1840 Stemonaceae- for Henry Bryan Croom (1797-1837), American lawyer, botanist and plantation owner in Florida, discovered the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*A Flora of North America: containing...* 1(4): 663. 1840). See also *American Agriculturist* 34(1): 267. 1875.

Crowea Sm. 1798 Rutaceae- for James Crowe (1750-1807), English politician, surgeon and botanist (specialist in willows), mayor of Norwich two times. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 4: 222. 1798).

Cruckshanksia Hook. 1831 Geraniaceae- for Alexander Cruckshanks (fl. 1820s-1850s), English botanist and plant collector in Europe, Chile and Peru, discovered the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Botanical Miscellany* 2: 211. 1831). The name is validly credited to Hooker & Arnott (1833), who repeat the etymology; it was used by Miers (1826) without explaining the etymology.

Crudia Schreb. 1789 Fabaceae- for Johann Wilhelm Crudy (1753- before 1793), German physician and plant collector in the Caribbean, including the Bahama Islands, sent plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum*, p. 282. 1789). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. C-71.

Crusea Cham. & Schltl. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Cruse (1803-1873), German-Latvian physician, pharmacist and botanist, professor at Königsberg, wrote about Cape Rubiaceae. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 5: 165. 1830). See also Quattrocchi 1: 649. *Crusea* Richard (1830) is also for Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Cruse.

Cszernaevia Endl. 1839 Apiaceae- for Vasilii Matveievich Czernajew (1794-1871), Russian botanist and plant collector, professor at Kharkiv. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-64.

Cuba Scop. 1777 Fabaceae- for Johannes de Cuba (Johann Wonnecke von Kaub), German physician and naturalist, author of *Hortus Sanitatis* (1491). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-64.

Cubaea Schreber 1789 Fabaceae- for Johannes de Cuba (Johann Wonnecke von Kaub), German physician and naturalist, author of *Hortus Sanitatis* (1491). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 140.

Cuellaria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Clethraceae- for Juan de Cuéllar (Juan José Ruperto de Cuéllar y Villanueva) (c.1739-1801), Spanish pharmacist and botanist, participated in the Spanish Royal Expedition to the Philippines (1786-1797) and established there a botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaec, et chilensis prodromus* p. 59. 1794).

Cuitlauzina La Llave & Lex. 1825 Orchidaceae- for Cuitlahuatzin (honorific form of Cuitláhuac), ruler of Itzapalapa, spent much effort to provide the gardens of his domain with very rare trees and plants. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 2: 33. 1825). Two Cuitlahuatzins ruled Itzapalapa: Huehua Cuitlahuatzin and his grandson Cuitláhuac (1476-1520).

Cullen Medik. 1787 Fabaceae- for William Cullen (1710-1790), Scottish chemist, pharmacist and physician, professor at Glasgow and Edinburgh. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Cullenia Wight 1851 Malvaceae- for William Cullen (1785-1862), British military officer and meteorologist, resident (governor) of Travancore (India). Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 5(1): 23. 1851).

Cullumia R. Br. 1813 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 245) indicates for Thomas Gery Cullum (Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, 7th Baronet) (1741-1831), English physician and botanist, author of *Florae Anglicae specimen imperfectum et ineditum* (1774); Burkhardt 2016 (p. C-65) adds as an option his brother John Cullum, 6th Baronet (1733-1785), antiquary interested in science. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Cuminia Colla 1835 Lamiaceae- for Paulo Cumino (Hugonis Cumuni) (1762-c.1810), Italian botanist, author of *Fungorum Vallis Pisi specimen* (1806). Source: original publication (*Memoire della Reale accademia delle scienze di Torino* 38: 141. 1835). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. C-65.

Cummingia D. Don 1828 Tecophilaeaceae- for Eliza Maria Gordon-Cumming, née Campbell (1749-1842), first wife of William Gordon-Cumming, 2nd Baronet (1787-1854). Source: original publication (*The British Flower Garden* 4: text for plate 88. 1838).

Cunninghamia R. Br. ex A. Rich. 1826 Cupressaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 248) indicates for Richard Cunningham (1793-1835), English botanist, plant collector, superintendent of the Sydney Botanical Garden; Stearn (p. 109) indicates for James Cunninghame (?-c.1709), Scottish surgeon with the East India Company and plant collector in China. Quattrocchi (1: 662) states that other sources have indicated for Richard Cunningham and his brother Allan Cunningham (1791-1839), also botanist. See

also *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*, p. 185. 1994. The name was used by Schreber (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Cunonia Büttner ex P. Miller 1756 Iridaceae- for Johann Christian Cuno (1708-c.1783), German military officer, merchant, poet and botanist, had a botanical garden and wrote about it *Ode über seinen Garten genannt Nachmahls Besser* (1749), correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Figures of the most Beautiful, Useful, and Uncommon plants described in the Gardeners dictionary 1: 76. 1756). The name is validly credited to Linnaeus (1759), who did not explain it.

Cupania L. 1753 Sapindaceae- for Francesco Cupani (1657-1710), Italian naturalist and botanist, author of *Hortus Catholicus* (1696). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 28. 1703).

Curroria Planch. ex Benth. 1849 Apocynaceae- for Andrew Beveridge Curror (1811-1845), Scottish naval surgeon and plant collector in Angola. Source: original publication (Niger Flora p. 457-458. 1849). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Cursonia Nutt. 1841 Asteraceae- for Curson, collected in the mountains of Peru the plants used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, new series 7: 422. 1841). This is possibly Samuel Curson (1781-1847), who prepared in 1807 a manuscript about his travels and residence in Peru.

Curtia Cham. & Schldl. 1826 Gentianaceae- for Kurt Polycarp Joachim Sprengel (1766-1833), German physician and botanist, professor at Halle and director of the botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Historia reu herbariae* (1807-1808). Source: original publication (Linnaea 1: 210. 1826). See also Quattrocchi 1: 667.

Curtisia Aiton 1789 Curtisiaceae- for William Curtis (1746-1799), English entomologist, pharmacist and botanist, prefect of the Chelsea Physic Garden, publisher of *The Botanical Magazine* (after his death renamed *Curtis' Botanical Magazine*), author of the six-volume *Flora Londinensis...* (1777-1798). Not explained

in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 144. The name was used by Schreber (1789) without explaining the etymology.

Cussonia Thunb. 1780 Araliaceae- for Pierre Cusson (1723-1783), French mathematician, physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Montpellier, correspondent of Linnaeus, his collections were discarded by an elderly relative while cleaning the house. Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Regiae Societatis Scientiarum Upsaliensis* 3: 211. 1780).

Custinia Neck. 1790 Celastraceae- for the Count of Custine, amateur botanist. Source: original publication (*Elementa Botanica* 2: 223. 1790). This is possibly Adam Philippe, Count of Custine (1740-1793), French military officer.

Cuviera Koeler 1802 Poaceae- for Georges Cuvier (1769-1832), French naturalist, zoologist and paleontologist, professor at the Collège de France, established the fields of comparative anatomy and paleontology, author of the four-volume *Le règne animal...* (1817). Source: original publication (*Descriptio Graminum in Gallia et Germania* p. 328. 1802). The name is validly credited to de Candolle (1807), who also dedicated his genus to Georges Cuvier.

Cyrilla Garden 1767 Cyrillaceae- for Domenico Cirillo (Domenico Maria Leone Cirillo) (1739-1799), Italian politician, physician, entomologist and botanist, professor at Naples, author of the two-part *Plantarum rariorum regni Neapolitani* (1788). Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 148.

Cytheris Lindl. 1831 Orchidaceae- for Volumnia (Lycoris) (1st century), Roman actress and dancer, used the name Cytheris, Marcus Antonius was one of her admirers. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-69.

Czackia Andrz. & Spreng. 1818 Liliaceae- for Tadeusz Czacki (1765-1813), Polish educator and historian, school inspector in Ukraine. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-69.

Czernaevia Turcz. & Ledeb. 1844 Apiaceae- for Vasilii Matveievich Czernajew (1794-1871), Russian botanist (mycologist) and plant collector, professor at Kharkiv. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. C-69.

Czernya C. Presl 1820 Poaceae- for Johann Czerny (c.1480-c.1530), Czech physician in Prague, author of several botanical writings. Source: original publication (Cyperaceae et Gramineae Siculae p. 22. 1820).

D

Augustin Pyramus de Candolle was born in Geneva, Switzerland in 1778 and died in the same city in 1841. He is second only to Linnaeus as author of eponyms included in this work. Augustin moved to Paris in 1798 following the occupation of Geneva by France and his career as botanist developed under the influence of Desfontaines, Cuvier and Lamarck. He returned to Geneva in 1816 and during the rest of his life occupied a chair of natural history. His best known contribution is the *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis*, a 17-volume treatise initiated by him and



continued by his son Alphonse, and to which his grandson Casimir also contributed. De Candolle elaborated on the development of a natural system of classification, developed a set of rules that laid the foundation for the current code of nomenclature and contributed to evolutionary thought and to the study of plant biological rhythms.

Daboecia D. Don 1834 Ericaceae- for St. Dabeoc (Dabheog) of Wales, founded during the 5th or 6th centuries a monastery (St. Patricks Purgatory) on an island in Lough Derg. Not explained in original publication. Source: Gledhill p. 132. See also Coombes p. 118.

Dadia Vell. 1829 Asteraceae- for Dadis, ancient Greek author mentioned by Varro, wrote about agriculture. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 348. 1825 [1829]).

Dahlia Cav. 1791 Asteraceae- for Anders (Andreas) Dahl (1751-1789), Swedish physician, botanist and traveler, professor at Abo (Turku), author of *Observationes*

botanicae circa systema vegetabilium divi a Linne... (1787), pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 1(3): 56. 1791).

Dahuronia Scop. 1777 Chrysobalanaceae- for René Dahuron (c.1660- between 1730 and 1740), French gardener at Versailles and Berlin, author of *Traité des la waistle des arbres & de la maniere de les bien élever* (1692). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. D-2.

Dalbergaria Tussac 1808 Gesneriaceae- for Karl Theodor Anton Maria von Dalberg (1744-1817), German prince-bishop, statesman, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Flore des Antilles* 1: 141. 1808).

Dalbergia L. f. 1782 Fabaceae- for Carl Gustav Dahlberg (Dalberg) (1721-1781), Swedish military officer and plant collector, plantation owner in Dutch Guiana, correspondent of Linnaeus; and for his brother Nils Ericsson Dahlberg (Dalberg) (1736-1820), physician, naturalist and botanist, pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Supplementum Plantarum*, p. 53. 1781 [1782]).

Dalea Mill. 1754 Solanaceae- for Samuel Dale (1659-1739), English pharmacist, physician and botanist, pupil and friend of John Ray, author of *Pharmacologia* (1693). Source: original publication (*The Gardeners Dictionary...* 4th edition 1: unnumbered page. 1754). The name is validly credited to Linnaeus (1758), who provided the same etymology in *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 363. 1737.

Dalechampia L. 1753 Euphorbiaceae- for Jacques Daléchamps (Dalechampius) (1513-1588), French philologist, physician and botanist, author of *Historia generalis plantarum* (1586), translated works by Galen, Pliny and other classical authors. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 17. 1703).

Dalenia Korth. 1844 Melastomataceae- for Cornelius Dalen (1766-1852), Belgian physician and botanist, director of the Rotterdam Botanical Garden, patron of natural history. Source: original publication (*Verhandelingen over de natuurlijke*

geschiedenis der Nederlandsche overzeesche bezittingen, 2: 244. (1839-1842 [1844]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-3.

Dalhousiea Wall. ex Benth. 1837 Euphorbiaceae- for Christian Ramsay, née Broun, Countess of Dalhousie (1786-1839), Scottish naturalist, botanist and plant collector; and/or for her husband George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie (1770-1838), Scottish military officer and colonial administrator in North America and India. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-3.

Dalibarda L. 1753 Rosaceae- for Thomas François Dalibard (1709-1778), French physicist, naturalist and botanist, author of *Flora Parisiensis Prodromus...* (1749). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 261-262. Linnaeus mentions Dalibard many times in *Philosophia Botanica* (1751).

Dalrympelea Roxb. 1820 Staphyleaceae- for Alexander Dalrymple (1737-1808), Scottish hydrographer, geographer, cartographer and traveler to India, China and the Philippine Islands. Source: original publication (*Plants of the Coast of Coromandel* 3: 76. 1819[1820]).

Daltonia Hook. & Taylor 1818 Daltoniaceae- for James Dalton (1764-1843), English botanist, studied lichens, bryophytes and the genus *Carex*. Source: original publication (*Muscologia Britannica*, p. 80. 1818).

Dalzellia Wight 1852 Podostemaceae- for Nicol (Nicholas) Alexander Dalzell (1817-1878), Scottish botanist and plant collector in India, superintendent of the Bombay Botanical Gardens, coauthor of *The Bombay Flora...* (1861). Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 5(2): 35. 1852).

Damburneya Raf. 1838 Lauraceae- for Louis Auguste Damburney (1722-1795), French merchant, author of *Recueil de procédés et d'expériences sur les teintures solides que nos végétaux indigènes...* (1786-1788). Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana*, p. 136. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. D-4.

Damironia Cass. 1828 Asteraceae- for Jean Philibert Damiron (1794-1862), French philosopher and professor at the Sorbonne. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2, 56: 227. 1828).

Dampiera R. Br. 1810 Goodeniaceae- for William Dampier (1651-1715), English navigator, explorer and plant collector (mainly in Australia), first person to circumnavigate the world three times, author of *A voyage to New Holland &c. in the year 1699* (1703). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae, p. 587. 1810).

Danaa Allioni 1785 Apiaceae- for Giovanni Pietro Maria Dana (c.1735-1801), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Turin and director of the botanical garden, pupil of the author. Source: original publication (Flora Pedemontana 2: 34. 1785). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-4.

Danaea Sm. 1793 Marattiaceae- for Giovanni Pietro Maria Dana (c.1735-1801), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Turin and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences (Turin) 5(1790–1791): 420. 1793).

Dancera Raf. 1838 Melastomataceae- for Thomas Dancer (1750-1811), English physician and botanist in Jamaica, director of the Bath Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Sylva Telluriana, p. 93. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-5.

Dangervilla Vell. 1829 Rutaceae- for Louis François Angier d'Angerville (Dangerville) (1706-1779), French botanist, had a garden in Rouen, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 27. 1825[1829]).

Danthonia DC. 1805 Poaceae- for Étienne Danthoine (1739-1794), French agronomist, pharmacist and botanist (specialist in grasses). Source: original publication (Flore Française, Troisième Édition 3: 32. 1805).

Dantia Boehm. 1760 Onagraceae- for Antoine Tristan Danty d'Isnard (1663-1743), French physician, botanist and plant collector, briefly succeeded Tournefort at the [Jardin des Plantes](#). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 727.

Darbya A. Gray 1846 Santalaceae- for John M. Darby (1804-1877), American chemist and botanist, professor at Wesleyan College and East Alabama Male College (today Auburn University), author of *Botany of the Southern States* (1855). Source: original publication (*American Journal of Science and Arts, Second Series* 1(3): 388. 1846).

Darea Juss. 1789 Aspleniaceae- for George Dare (fl. 1680s-1690s), English pharmacist and plant collector, introduced to England exotic species of *Hymenophyllum* (a genus of ferns). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 728. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Darlingtonia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for William Darlington (1782-1863), American politician, physician and botanist, author of *American weeds and useful plants...* (1859). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 427. 1825. The name is validly credited to Torrey (1853), who also dedicated his genus to William Darlington.

Darluca Raf. 1838 Rubiaceae- for Michel Darluc (1717-1783), French physician and botanist, professor at Aix-en-Provence and founder of a botanical garden, author of the two-part *Histoire naturelle de la Provence...* (1782-1784). Source: original publication (*New flora and botany of North America, or, A supplemental flora...* 4: 56. 1836[1838]).

Darwinia Rudge 1815 Myrtaceae- for Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), English physician, naturalist, poet and writer, author of *Zoonomia* (1794-1796) and *Phytologia* (1800). Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 11: 300. 1815).

Daubentona Buc'hoz 1783 Bignoniaceae- for Louis Jean Marie Daubenton (1716-1800), French physician and botanist, first director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, contributor to *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers*. Original publication not found. Source: *Catalog latin et françois des arbres et arbustes...* p. 74. 1785.

Daubentonia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Louis Jean Marie Daubenton (1716-1800), French physician and botanist, first director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, contributor to *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses, p. 286. 1825.

Daubenia Lindl. 1835 Asparagaceae- for Charles Daubeny (Charles Giles Bridle Daubeny) (1795-1867), English chemist, geologist, botanist and plant collector in Europe, the United States and the West Indies, professor at Oxford and director of the botanical garden, author of *Sketch of the geology of North America...* (1839). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 21: text for plate 1813. 1835).

Davallia Sm. 1793 Davalliaceae- for Edmund Davall (1762-1798), English-Swiss botanist and plant collector, founded a botanical garden at Orbe (Vaud), left his herbarium to the author. Source: original publication (Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences (Turin) 5: 414. 1793).

Daviesia Sm. 1798 Fabaceae- for Hugh Davies (1739-1821), Welsh botanist, author of *Welsh Botany* (1813). Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 4: 220. 1798). See also <http://rbg-web2.rbge.org.uk/bbs/activities/field%20bryology/FB105/FB105%20Bygone.pdf>

Davilla Vand. 1788 Dilleniaceae- for Pedro Franco Dávila (1711-1786), Guayaquil-born Spanish naturalist and nature collector, founder and director of the Real Gabinete de Historia Natural de Madrid. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 265.

Davya DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Humphry Davy (1778-1829), English chemist and professor at the Royal Institution, author of *Elements of agricultural chemistry...* (1815), discovered barium, boron, calcium, magnesium and strontium. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 105. 1828).

Dawsonia R. Br. 1811 Polytrichaceae- for Dawson Turner (1775-1858), English banker and botanist, author of the two-volume *A synopsis of the British Fuci* (1802).

Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 10: 318. 1811).

Dayena Mill. 1756 Malvaceae- for Louis de Noailles, Duke of Ayen, 4th Duke of Noailles (1713-1793), French military officer (Marshal of France), had a garden in St. Germain rich in exotic plants, patron of botany. Source: original publication (Figures of the most Beautiful, Useful, and Uncommon plants described in the Gardeners dictionary 1: 79. 1756).

Dayenia Michx. ex Jaub. & Spach 1846 Geraniaceae- for Louis de Noailles, Duke of Ayen, 4th Duke of Noailles (1713-1793), French military officer (Marshal of France), had a garden in St. Germain rich in exotic plants, patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-10.

Debraea Roem. & Schult. 1817 Vochysiaceae- for Franz Gabriel von Bray (1765-1832), Bavarian diplomat and botanist, founder and president of the Regensburg Botanical Society. Source: original publication (Systema Vegetabilium 1: 4. 1817).

Debregeasia Gaudich. 1844 Urticaceae- for Prosper Justin de Brégeas (1807-1870), French naval officer, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 115.

Decaisnea Brongn. 1834 Orchidaceae- for Joseph Decaisne (1807-1882), Belgian-French botanist, professor and director of the Jardin des Plantes, author of the multi-volume *Le jardin fruitier du muséum...* Source: original publication (Voyage Autour du Monde, Exécuté par Ordre du Roi, sur la Corvette de La Majesté, La Coquille... t. 2, Botanique, p. 193. 1828 [1834]). The name is validly credited to Hooker f. & Thomson (1855), who also dedicated their genus to Joseph Decaisne.

Decandolia Bastard 1809 Poaceae- for Augustin Pyramus de Candolle (1778-1841), Swiss botanist, professor at Montpellier and Geneva, produced the first seven volumes of *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis*, author of a set of rules that served as basis for the code of botanical nomenclature. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 738.

Deckera Sch. Bip. 1834 Asteraceae- for Rudolf Ludwig Decker (1804-1877), German printer and publisher. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-13.

Declieuxia Kunth 1819 Rubiaceae- for Gabriel Mathieu d'Erchigny de Clieu (Desclieux) (1687-1774), French naval officer, governor of Guadeloupe, introduced coffee plants to Martinique. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 3: 353. 1818[1819]).

Decostea Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Griselinaceae- for Luis Miguel Costa-Serradell y Llobet, 18th century Spanish-French physician and botanist, professor at Perpignan and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus... p. 130. 1794).

Deeringia R. Br. 1810 Amaranthaceae- for George Charles Deering (Georg Carl Döring) (c.1695-1749), German-English physician and botanist, author of *Catalogus stirpium, &c., or, A Catalogue of plants naturally growing and commonly cultivated in divers parts of England...* (1738). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae, p. 413. 1810). See also Baines p. 119.

Defforgia Lam. 1792 Saxifragaceae- for Antoine Marie Desforges-Boucher (1715-1790), Governor General of Bourbon Island (Réunion: 1759-1766) and Île-de-France (Mauritius: 1759-1767). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. D-17.

Dehaasia Blume 1836 Lauraceae- for Dirk de Haas (?-1702), Dutch councilor of the East India Company in Batavia, provided plants to Rumphius, patron of botany. Source: original publication (Systema Laurinarum, p. 372. 1836). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-15. Spelled Cornelius de Haas by the author.

Deinbollia Schumach. 1827 Sapindaceae- for Peter Vogelius Deinboll (1783-1874), Danish clergyman, entomologist and botanist, studied plants in Finnmark (Norway). Source: original publication (Beskrivelse af Guineiske Planter, p. 244. 1827). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-15.

Dekinia M. Martens & Galeotti 1844 Lamiaceae- for Adrien Dekin (1768-1823), Belgian botanist, director of the Brussels Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Flora Bruxellensis* (1814). Source: original publication (Bulletin de l'Academie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Bruxelles 11(2): 195. 1844).

Delabechea Lindl. 1848 Malvaceae- for Henry de la Beche (1796-1855), English geologist, paleontologist and traveler, first director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Source: original publication (Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia, p. 155. 1848).

Delairea Lem. 1844 Asteraceae- for Eugène Delaire (1810-1856), French gardener and botanist, chief gardener at the Orléans Botanical Gardens, provided the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 1: 381. 1844). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Delastrea A. DC. 1844 Sapotaceae- for Charles Jean Louis Delastre (1792-1859), French lawyer and botanist, author of *Flore analytique et descriptive du département de la Vienne...* (1842). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 196. 1844).

Delilia Spreng. 1823 Asteraceae- for Alire Raffeneau Delile (1778-1850), French physician, diplomat, botanist and plant collector, professor at Montpellier and director of the botanical garden, collected in the United States and in Egypt during Napoleon's campaign. Source: original publication (Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique 1823: 54. 1823).

Delissea Gaudich. 1826 Campanulaceae- for Jacques Delisse (1773-1856), French pharmacist, physician, naturalist and plant collector, participated in Baudin's expedition to Australia, stayed in Mauritius and lived there almost fifty years. Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 457. 1826).

Delucia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Jean André Deluc (de Luc) (1727-1817), Swiss geologist and meteorologist, professor at Göttingen, devised barometers and

thermometers. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 633. 1836). Name spelled Th. Andr.

Dematra Raf. 1840 Euphorbiaceae- for Jean Antoine Dematra (1742-1824), Swiss naturalist and plant collector, author of *Essai d'une monographie des rosiers indigènes du Canton de Fribourg* (1818). Source: original publication (*Autikon Botanikon*, p. 96. 1840). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-18.

Demetria Lag. 1816 Asteraceae- for José Demetrio Rodríguez (1780-1846), Spanish botanist and plant collector, professor and director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, pupil of Cavanilles. Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 198.

Demidofia Medik. 1789 Aizoaceae- for Prokofi Akinfiyevich Demidoff (1710-1786), Russian industrialist, philanthropist and horticulturist, had of a large garden in Moscow. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-18.

Demidofia Dennst. 1818 Rhizophoraceae- for Paul Demidoff (Pavel Grigoryevich Demidoff) (1738-1821), Russian traveler, patron of science, founded the University of Tobolsk and Moscow's Botanical Gardens (Neskuchny Gardens). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 268.

Demidovia Pall. 1781 Aizoaceae- for Prokofi Akinfiyevich Demidoff (1710-1786), Russian industrialist, philanthropist and horticulturist, had of a large garden in Moscow. Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum quae in Horto viri illustris atque excell. Dⁿⁱ. Procopii à Demidof...* p. 150. 1781).

Demidovia Hoffm. 1808 Liliaceae- for Paul Demidoff (Pavel Grigoryevich Demidoff) (1738-1821), Russian traveler, patron of science, founded the University of Tobolsk and Moscow's Botanical Gardens (Neskuchny Gardens). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-18.

Democrita Vell. 1829 Rutaceae- for Democritus (c.460-c.370 BCE), Greek astronomer, mathematician and philosopher, wrote about plants. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 177. 1825[1829]).

Democritea DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Democritus (c.460-c.370 BCE), Greek astronomer, mathematician and philosopher, wrote about plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-18.

Denckea Raf. 1808 Gentianaceae- for Christian Frederick Denke (Dencke, Denkey) (1775-1838), American-Moravian missionary, plant collector in North Carolina and Canada. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-18.

Denekia Thunb. 1801 Asteraceae- for Carl Henry (Heinrich) Deneke (1735-1803), Swedish/German physician and botanist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera Plantarum*, p. 177. 1801). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-E.html>

Denhamia Meisn. 1837 Celastraceae- for Dixon Denham (1786-1828), English military officer and explorer in Africa, traveled with Oudney and Clapperton, governor of Sierra Leone during five weeks (died of malaria). Source: original publication (*Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines ... 1: 18, 2:16. 1837*). The name was used by Schott (1832) without explaining the etymology.

Denisaea Neck. 1790 Phrymaceae- for Ludovicus Denis, served at the Bavarian-Palatinate court, expert in military machinery, made meteorological and botanical observations relevant to plant development. Source: original publication (*Elementa Botanica* 1: 306. 1790).

Dennstaedtia Bernh. 1801 Dennstaedtiaceae- for August Wilhelm Dennstedt (Dennstaedt) (1776-1826), German physician and botanist, director of the Grand Ducal Garden in Belvedere, author of *Weimar's Flora: Pflanzen Mit Deutlichen Geschlechtern* (1800). Source: original publication (*Journal für die Botanik* 1800(2): 124. 1800[1801]).

Depierrea Schltld. 1842 Campanulaceae- for Auguste Depierre (1824-1876), discovered the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 16: 375. 1842).

Deppea Schltld. & Cham. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Ferdinand Deppe (1794-1861), German painter, gardener, naturalist and nature collector in Mexico, California and Hawaii. Source: original publication (Linnaea 5: 168. 1830).

Deppia Raf. 1837 Orchidaceae- erected for *Maxillaria deppei* Loddiges 1830, dedicated to Ferdinand Deppe (1794-1861), German painter, gardener, naturalist and nature collector in Mexico, California and Hawaii. Source: original publications (for *Deppia*- Flora Telluriana 2: 51. 1836[1837], for *M. deppei*- Botanical Cabinet; consisting of coloured delineations... 17: text for plate 1612. 1830).

Deprea Raf. 1838 Solanaceae- for Alexandre-Armand Desprez (1747-1829), French physician and botanist. Source: original publication (Sylva Telluriana p. 57. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. D-24.

Derderia Jaub. & Spach 1843 Asteraceae- for Giovanni Derdérian (?-1838), Armenian clergyman, apostolic prefect of the catholic Armenians in Persia, plant collector. Source: original publication (Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalium 1: 130. 1843).

Deringa Adans. 1763 Apiaceae- for George Charles Deering (Georg Karl Dering) (c.1695-1749), German-English physician and botanist, author of *Catalogus Stirpium, &c. or, A Catalogue of plants naturally growing and commonly cultivated in divers parts of England...* (1738). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-20.

Deroemera Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Rudolf Benno von Röhmer von Neumark und Löthain (1803-1871), German deputy, estate owner and botanist, had a very large botanical library, patron of botanical research. Source: original publication (De Pollinis Orchidearum, p. 29. 1852). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Deschampsia P. Beauv. 1812 Poaceae- for Louis Auguste Deschamps (1765-1842), French surgeon, naturalist, botanist and nature collector, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition, stayed eight years in Java studying its natural history. Source: original publication (Essai d'une Nouvelle Agrostographie p. 91. 1812).

Descliaea Sessé & Moc. ex DC. 1830 Caprifoliaceae- for Gabriel Mathieu d'Erchigny de Clieu (Desclieux) (1687-1774), French naval officer, governor of Guadeloupe, introduced coffee plants to Martinique. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-21.

Descurainia Webb & Berthel. 1836 Brassicaceae- for François Descurain (1658-1740), French pharmacist, physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries* 3(2,1): 72. 1836). See also Quattrocchi 2: 755.

Desfontaena Vell. 1829 Euphorbiaceae- for René Louiche Desfontaines (1750-1833), French physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa, professor at the Jardin des Plantes and director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the two-volume *Flora Atlantica...* (1798-1799). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 95. 1825[1829]).

Desfontainesia Hoffmanns. 1824 Oleaceae- for René Louiche Desfontaines (1750-1833), French physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa, professor at the Jardin des Plantes and director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the two-volume *Flora Atlantica...* (1798-1799). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-21. Quattrocchi (2: 755) states that this is an orthographic variant of *Fontanesia*.

Desfontainia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Columelliaceae- for René Louiche Desfontaines (1750-1833), French physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa, professor at the Jardin des Plantes and director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the two-volume *Flora Atlantica...* (1798-1799). Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 29. 1794).

Desmazeria Dumort. 1822 Poaceae- for Jean Baptiste Henri Joseph Desmazières (1786-1862), French pharmacist, horticulturist and botanist, editor of *Annales des sciences naturelles*, author of *Agrostographie des départemens du nord de la France...* (1812) and *Plantes cryptogames de France* (1839). Source: original publication (*Commentationes Botanicae*, p. 26. 1822). Spelled *Demazeria*.

Despretzia Kunth 1831 Poaceae- for César Mansuète Despretz (1791-1863), Belgian-French chemist and physicist, professor at the École polytechnique and the Sorbonne, friend of the author. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 272.

Dessenia Adans. 1763 Thymelaeaceae- for Bern(h)ard Dessenius (1510-1574), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Groningen, author of several medical publications. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. D-26.

Destrugesia Gaudich. 1846 Capparaceae- not explained in the original publication. Perhaps for Juan Bautista Destruge (c.1785-1863), French-Ecuadorean military officer; and/or for his son, botanist Alcides Destruge (1828-1901), although he was only 18 years old at the time. Source: proposed herein.

Dethardingia Nees & Mart. 1823 Convolvulaceae- for Georg Gustav Detharding (1765-1838), German physician and botanist, author of *Conspectus plantarum magniducatum megalopolitanorum phanerogamarum* (1828). Not explained in original publication. Source: Nova acta physico-medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturae Curiosum 11(1): 80. 1823. See also Wittstein p. 272.

Deutzia Thunb. 1781 Hydrangeaceae- for Jean Deutz (Jan van der Deutz) (1743-1784), Dutch jurist, merchant and botanist, friend and patron of the author. Source: original publication (Nova Genera Plantarum 1: 19. 1781[1781]). See also Théis p. 155.

Devauxia R. Br. 1810 Restionaceae- for Nicaise Augustin (Auguste) Desvaux (1784-1856), French botanist, professor and director of the Angers Botanical Garden, author of *Flore de l'Anjou...* (1827) and *Prodrome de la famille des fougères* (1827). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae, p. 252. 1810). Corrected to *Desvauxia* by Brown (1824).

Devillea Bertero ex Schult. f. 1830 Bromeliaceae- for Nicolas Deville, French botanist, author of the two-part *Histoire des plantes de l'Europe...* (1737). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-24.

Devillea Tul. & Wedd. 1849 Podostemaceae- for Émile Deville (1824-1853), French physician, and naturalist, participated in Castelnau's expedition to South America. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 3 11: 107. 1849).

Deweya Torr. & A. Gray 1840 Apiaceae- for Chester Dewey (1784-1867), American botanist, professor at the University of Rochester. Source: original publication (*A Flora of North America: containing . . .* 1(4): 641. 1840). The name is validly credited to Rafinesque (1840), who dedicated the genus to Dewey (no first name).

Deyeuxia Clarion ex P. Beauv. 1812 Poaceae- for Nicolas Deyeux (1745-1837), French chemist and pharmacist, professor at the École de pharmacie in Paris. Source: original publication (*Essai d'une Nouvelle Agrostographie*, p. 43. 1812).

Diasia DC. 1803 Iridaceae- Bartolomeu Dias (Diaz) (c.1451-1500), Portuguese navigator, first European to sail around Africa. Source: original publication (*Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique de Paris* 3: 151. 1803).

Dicksonia L'Hér. 1789 Dicksoniaceae- for James Dickson (1738-1822), Scottish gardener, nurseryman and botanist, author of the four-volume *Fasciculus plantarum cryptogamicarum Britanniae* (1785-1801). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 156.

Dicneckeria Vell. 1829 Proteaceae- for Dicnecker is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 42. 1825[1829]). Burkhardt 2016 (p. D-25) identifies him as Jost (Jobst) Dienecker (c.1485- between 1544 and 1554), wood shaping cutter in Antwerp, many of his wood cuts were for works of Emperor Maximillian I.

Diderota Comm. ex A. DC. 1844 Unknown- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Denis Diderot (1713-1784), French philosopher and art critic, coauthor and compiler of the *Encyclopedie ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers*. Source: proposed herein.

Dieffenbachia Schott 1829 Araceae- for Joseph Dieffenbach (1790-1863), Austrian gardener, curator of the gardens of the Schönbrunn Royal Palace (Vienna). Original publication not found. Source: Stearn p. 119).

Dierbachia Spreng. 1824 Solanaceae- for Johann Heinrich Dierbach (1788-1845), German pharmacist, physician and botanist, professor at Heidelberg, author of the two-part *Flora Heidelbergensis...* (1819-1820) and *Flora Apiciana* (1831). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 282.

Diervilla Mill. 1754 Caprifoliaceae- for Marin Dières (Dierville, Dière de Dièreville) (1653-1738), French physician, botanist and plant collector in Acadia (current Nova Scotia), author of *Relation du voyage du Port Royal de l'Acadie, ou de la Nouvelle France...* (1708), found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (The Gardeners Dictionary... 4th edition 1: unnumbered page. 1754). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. D-32.

Diesingia Endl. 1832 Fabaceae- for Karl Moritz Diesing (1800-1867), Austrian physician, naturalist and zoologist, professor at Vienna and curator at the Vienna Museum, defended the dissertation *De nucis vomicae principio efficaci* (1826), friend of the author. Source: original publication (Flora 15: 116. 1832).

Dieterica Ser. ex DC. 1830 Cunoniaceae- for Johann Georg Nicolaus Dieterichs (1681-1737), German physician, described plants for Johann Wilhelm Weinmann's *Phytanthoza iconographia...* (1737-1745), author of *Genauere Untersuchung der Seuche zu Regensburg* (1713). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 8. 1830). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-27.

Dieterichia Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Carl Friedrich Dieterich (1734-1805), German jurist and botanist, author of *Pflanzenreich nach Carl von Linné Natursysteme* (1798). Source: original publication (Praelationes in Ordines Naturales Plantarum, p. 228. 1792).

Dietrichia Tratt. 1819 Crassulaceae- for Friedrich Gottlieb Dietrich (1765-1850), German gardener and botanist, director of the ducal botanical gardens in Eisenach and Wilhelmstal, author of *Die Weimarische Flora...*(1800) and the six-part *Ökonomisch-botanisches Gartenjournal* (1795–1804). Original publication not found.

Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-27. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Dillenia L. 1753 Dilleniaceae- for Johann Jacob Dillen (Dillenius) (1684-1747), German physician and botanist living in England, professor at Oxford, author of *Hortus Elthamensis* (1732) and *Historia Muscorum...* (1741), friend and correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. iii, 92. 1737. Linnaeus indicates that this plant has beautiful flowers and fruits, like the work of Dillenius among botanists (*Critica Botanica* p. 80. 1737)⁶.

Dillwynia Sm. 1805 Fabaceae- for Lewis Weston Dillwyn (1778-1855), English porcelain manufacturer, politician and botanist, author of *The British Confervae...* (1809). Source: original publication (*Annals of Botany* 1: 510. 1805).

Dioclea Kunth 1824 Fabaceae- for Diocles of Carystus (c.375-c.295 BCE), Greek physician, pupil of Aristotle, very knowledgeable of botany. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 6: 437. 1823[1824]). *Dioclea* Sprengel (1824) was published without explaining the etymology.

Dioscorea L. 1753 Dioscoreaceae- for Pedanius Dioscorides (c.40-90), Greek physician and botanist, author the five-volume *De materia medica*, standard medical reference throughout the Middle Ages. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 9. 1703).

Dirichletia Klotzsch 1853 Rubiaceae- for Johann Peter Gustav Lejeune Dirichlet (1805-1859), German mathematician, professor at Breslau, Berlin and Göttingen. Source: original publication (*Bericht über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preufs. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1853: 494. 1853).

Diserneston Jaub. & Spach 1843 Apiaceae- for French physicians and botanists Jacques Nicolas Ernest Germain de Saint-Pierre (1814-1882) and Ernest Cosson (Ernest Saint-Charles Cosson) (1819-1889), authors of *Introduction à une flore*

⁶ *Critica Botanica* was dedicated to Dillenius, who was upset with the dedication because he considered that Linnaeus' work was unduly upsetting the science.

analytique et descriptive des environs de Paris... (1842). The name means two Ernests. Source: original publication (*Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalium* 1: 78. 1843).

Ditmaria Spreng. 1818 Vochysiaceae- for Ludwig Peter Friedrich Ditmar (1784-1872), German physician and botanist in Rostock, discovered many fungi. Source: original publication (*Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewachse* 2(2): 908. 1818). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. D-37.

Dobrowskya C. Presl 1836 Campanulaceae- for Josef Dobrovský (1753-1829), Bohemian philologist and historian, helped establish the Royal Czech Academy of Sciences and the National Museum, author of *Entwurf eines Pflanzensystems nach Zahlen und Verhältnissen...* (1802). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 296.

Dodartia L. 1753 Orobanchaceae- for Denis Dodart (1634-1707), French physician and botanist, professor at the École de pharmacie in Paris, studied plant respiration and growth, author of *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des plantes* (1676). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (*Institutiones rei herbariae* 1(2): 47. 1703).

Dodonaea Mill. 1754 Sapindaceae- for Rembert Dodoens (Rembertus Dodonaeus) (1516-1585), Flemish physician, botanist, professor at Leiden, author of a widely-translated herbal book titled *Cruydeboek* (1554). Source: original publication (*The Gardeners Dictionary...* 4th edition 1: unnumbered page. 1754). The name was proposed by Plumier, who first provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 9. 1703).

Doellia Sch. Bip. 1843 Asteraceae- for Johann Christoph Döll (1808-1885), German educator and botanist, author of *Rheinische Flora* (1843) and the three-volume *Flora des Grossherzogthums Baden* (1857-1862). Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of South African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Doellingeria Nees 1832 Asteraceae- for Ignaz Döllinger (1770-1841), German physician, anatomist and physiologist, professor at Würzburg and Munich. Source: original publication (*Genera et Species Asterearum*, p. 178. 1832).

Doerriena Bork. 1793 Caryophyllaceae- for Catharina Helena Dörrien (1717-1795), German educator, botanist and botanical illustrator, prepared and illustrated with over 1400 watercolors a catalog of the plants of the principality of Oranien-Nassau. Not explained in original publication. Source: Tentamen dispositionis Plantarum Germaniae seminiferarum... p. 16. 1809. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-31.

Doerriena Rchb. 1841 Lentibulariaceae- for Catharina Helena Dörrien (1717-1795), German educator, botanist and botanical illustrator, prepared and illustrated with over 1400 watercolors a catalog of the plants of the principality of Oranien-Nassau. Source: original publication (Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch, p. 117. 1841). The name was used by Dennstedt (1818) without explaining the etymology.

Dollinera Endl. 1840 Fabaceae- for Thomas Dolliner (1760-1839), professor at Vienna, patron of botany; or for George Dolliner (1794-1872), Austrian physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Enumeratio plantarum phanerogamicarum in Austria inferiore crescentium* (1842), died in Idria. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. D-38. See also http://www.biographien.ac.at/oeb1/oeb1_D/Dolliner_Thomas_1760_1839.xml

Dollineria Sauter 1852 Brassicaceae- for Carl Dolliner, physician, friend of the author (who received ripe fruits of the plant). Source: original publication (Flora 35: 353. 1852).

Dolomiaea DC. 1833 Asteraceae- for Déodat Gratet de Dolomieu (Dieudonné Sylvain Guy Tancrède de Gratet de Dolomieu) (1750-1801), French geologist and mineralogist, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, participated in Napoleon's Egypt campaign, the mineral dolomite is named for him. Source: original publication (Archives de Botanique 2: 330-331. 1833).

Dombeya L'Hér. 1785 Bignoniaceae- for Joseph Dombey (1742-1794), French physician, naturalist, botanist and plant collector during the Spanish Botanical Expedition to the Viceroyalty of Peru. Source: original publication (Stirpes Novae aut Minus Cognitae, p. 33. 1785). The name is validly credited to Cavanilles

(1786), who also dedicated his genus to Joseph Dombey. *Dombeya* Lamarck (1786) is also for Joseph Dombey.

Donatia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Styliaceae- for Vitaliano Donati (1717-1762), Italian physician, mineralogist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Turin and director of the botanical garden, author of *Della storia naturale marina dell'Adriatico* (1745), correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum*, p. 5. 1775). The name was used by Löfling (1758) without explaining the etymology.

Dondia Adans. 1763 Amaranthaceae- for Giovanni Dondi dell'Orologio (c.1330-c.1385), Italian physician, astronomer and watchmaker, professor at Padua. Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes* 2: 261, 1: 4. 1763). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-33.

Dondia Spreng. 1813 Apiaceae- for Jacopo Dondi dell'Orologio (c.1293-1359), Italian physician, astronomer and watchmaker, professor at Padua. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-33.

Dondisia Scop. 1777 Brassicaceae- for Jacopo Dondi dell'Orologio (c.1293-1359) and/or for his son Giovanni Dondi dell'Orologio (c.1330-c.1385), Italian astronomers, watchmakers, physicians and professors at Padua. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-33.

Dondisia DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Jacopo Dondi dell'Orologio (c.1293-1359), Italian physician, astronomer and watchmaker, professor at Padua. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 469. 1830).

Donia G. Don & D. Don 1832 Fabaceae- for George Don (1764-1814), Scottish gardener, horticulturist, botanist and plant collector, father of the authors. Source: original publication (*A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants* 2: 467. 1832). The name was used by Brown (1813) without explaining the etymology.

Donzella Ten. 1839 Euphorbiaceae- for Giuseppe Donzelli (1596-1670), Italian herbalist, physician and historian, author of *Synopsis de opobalsamo orientali* (1640) and

Teatro farmaceutico dogmatico, e spagirico (1681). Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 299.

Doodia R. Br. 1810 Blechnaceae- for Samuel Doody (1656-1706), English pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, keeper of the Chelsea Physic Garden. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 151. 1810).

Doria Fabr. 1759 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. Some sources indicate for Andrea Doria (1466-1560), Italian admiral and statesman, fought to restore the Republic of Genoa, participated in several important military conflicts; Wittstein (p. 299) indicates from *dore* (golden), for the color of the flowers; Gledhill (p. 145) indicates from Doria, the Peloponnese area once conquered by the Dorians. See *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Dorstenia L. 1753 Moraceae- for Theodor Dorsten (c.1500-1552), German physician and botanist, professor at Marburg, author of *Botanicon, continens herbarum, aliorumque simplicum...* (1540). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 29. 1703).

Dortmannia Hill 1756 Campanulaceae- for Johannes (Jan) Dortmann (?-1593/1616/c.1625), Dutch pharmacist at Groningen and plant collector. The name derives from *Gladiolus lacustris Dortmanni*, used by Clusius, who received the plant from Dortmann. Source: original publication (*The British Herbal*, p. 126. 1756). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. D-43. Spelled also *Dortmannia*.

Dossinia C. Morren 1848 Orchidaceae- for Pierre Étienne Dossin (1777-1852), Belgian pharmacist, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*Annales de la Société Royale d'Agriculture et de Botanique de Gand: Journal d'Horticulture et des Sciences Accessoires* 4: 172. 1848).

Douepea Cambess. 1835 Brassicaceae- for Herman van Douep, Dutch administrator (secretary to the government), translated into Latin van Rheede's *Hortus Malabaricus*. Source: original publication (*Voyage dans l'Inde* 4 (Botanique): 18. 1835).

Douglasia Lindl. 1827 Primulaceae- for David Douglas (1799-1834), Scottish gardener, botanist and plant collector for the Royal Horticultural Society in western North America, died while exploring Hawaii. Source: original publication (The Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts [24]: 383, 385. 1827).

Douglassia Mill. 1754 Verbenaceae- for James Douglas (1675-1742), Scottish physician and anatomist. Source: original publication (The Gardeners Dictionary... 4th edition 1: unnumbered page. 1754).

Dovea Kunth 1841 Restionaceae- for Heinrich Wilhelm Dove (1803-1879), German physicist and meteorologist, professor at Königsberg and Berlin. Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Omnium Hucusque Cognitarum 3: 45. 1841).

Downingia Raf. 1818 Campanulaceae- for Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852), American pomologist and landscape designer, author of *A treatise on the theory and practice of landscape gardening* (1841) and *The fruits and fruit-trees of America...* (1881). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-36. The name is validly credited to Torrey (1857), who also dedicated it to A. J. Downing.

Dracaena L. 1767 Asparagaceae- not explained in the original publication. Most sources indicate from *drakaina* (female dragon) due to a red extract known as dragon's blood obtained from *D. draco*; according to Richard Pulteney (see Stearn p. 124) the name came from Clusius and honors Francis Drake (c.1540-1596), English navigator and privateer.

Drakaea Lindl. 1840 Orchidaceae- for Sara Ann Drake (1803-1857), English botanical artist, illustrated the author's *Sertum Orchidaceum* (1838) and contributed to Bateman's *The Orchidaceae of Mexico and Guatemala* (1837-1843). Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 133-134.

Drakenstenia Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- for Hendrik Adriaan van Rheedee tot Draakenstein (1636-1691), governor of the Dutch East India Company in Malabar, botanist, producer and collaborator of the 12-volume *Hortus Malabaricus* (1678-1693). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 301.

Drapiezia Blume 1827 Liliaceae- for Auguste Drapiez (Pierre Auguste Joseph Drapiez) (1778-1856), Belgian naturalist, professor at Brussels, author of the 10-tome *Dictionnaire classique des sciences naturelles* (1837-1853). Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum Javae*, p. 8. 1827[1827]).

Drebbelia Zoll. & Moritzi 1846 Fabaceae- for Cornelis Drebbel (Cornelis Jacobszoon Drebbel) (1572-1633), Dutch scientist and innovator, inventor of the first working thermometer. Source: original publication (*Natuur- en Geneeskundig Archief voor Nederlandsch-Indië*, 3: 79. 1846).

Dregea Eckl. & Zeyh. 1837 Apiaceae- for brothers Carl Friedrich Drège (1791-1867) and Johann Franz Drège (1794-1881), German botanists and plant collectors in South Africa, the second also gardener. Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum Africae Australis Extratropicae*, p. 350. 1837). *Ifdregea* Steudel 1840 is a replacement for this name.

Dregea E. Mey. 1838 Apocynaceae- for Johann Franz Drège (1794-1881), German gardener, horticulturist, botanist and plant collector in South Africa. Source: original publication (*Commentariorum de Plantis Africae Australioris*, p. 199. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-38.

Drejera Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- for Salomon Thomas Nicolai Drejer (1813-1842), Danish botanist, author of *Flora excursoria hafniensis* (1838). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 843.

Driessenia Korth. 1844 Melastomataceae- for Peter (Petrus) van Driessen (1753-1828), Dutch chemist, pharmacist, physician and botanist, professor at Harderwijk and Groningen. Source: original publication (*Verhandelingen over de Natuurlijke Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen... Botanie*. 2: 251. 1843). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-39.

Droguetia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- not explained in the original publication. Clarke and Charters (p. 107) indicate possibly for Marc Julien Droguet (1769-1836), first class surgeon of the French navy, author of *Propositions sur les préceptes d'hygiène navale à observer sous les Tropiques du Cancer, du Capricorne...* (1806). Another possibility is Marie Ange Droguet, French naval physician (premier médecin en chef), member

of the Toulon commission which studied the production of drinking water by distillation of seawater. See *Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* Historique 2(3): 1402. 1839 and *Souvenirs anecdotiques, médecine navale Saint-Simonisme Chouannerie*, p. 6. 1868.

Drozia Cassini 1825 Asteraceae- for Joseph Droz (François Xavier Joseph Droz) (1773-1850), French philosopher and writer. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Opuscules Phytologiques* 2: 170. 1826.

Drummondia DC. 1830 Saxifragaceae- for Thomas Drummond (1793-1835), Scottish botanist, curator at the Belfast Botanical garden and nature collector in North America. Not explained with the description (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 50. 1830) but Drummond is listed as plant collector. Wittstein (p. 303) indicates for James Drummond (brother and also botanist) but his biographical remarks correspond to Thomas. The name is validly credited to Hooker (1828), that publication was not found.

Drusa DC. 1807 Apiaceae- for André Pierre Ledru (1761-1825), French botanist and plant collector, participated in Baudin's voyage to the West Indies (1796-1798). Source: original publication (*Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 10: 466. 1807).

Dryandra R. Br. 1810 Proteaceae- for Jonas Carlson Dryander (1748-1810), Swedish botanist, assistant, secretary and librarian to Joseph Banks, author of the five-volume *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks* (1798-1800). Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 10: 212. 1811[1810]). The name was used by Thunberg (1783) without explaining the etymology, but since Thunberg and Dryander were pupils of Linnaeus, there's little doubt that the former dedicated his genus to the latter.

Dubautia Gaudich. 1830 Asteraceae- for Joseph Eugène Dubaut (1796-1832), French naval officer, collected plants with the author during Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (*Voyage Autour du Monde Entrepris par Ordre du Roi... Exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* p. 469. 1830). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-40.

Duboisia R. Br. 1810 Solanaceae- for Charles Du Bois (Dubois) (c.1656-1740), English merchant, treasurer of the East India Company, had a large herbarium and a botanical garden at Mitcham, patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 136.

Duboisia H. Karst. 1847 Orchidaceae- for Emil Heinrich du Bois-Reymond (1818-1896), German physician and physiologist, professor at Berlin, credited with discovering the nerve action potential. Source: original publication (*Allgemeine Gartenzeitung* 15(50): 394. 1847).

Dubois-reymondia H. Karst. 1848 Orchidaceae- for Emil du Bois-Reymond (1818-1896), German physician and physiologist, professor at Berlin, credited with discovering the nerve action potential. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung* 15: 394. 1847. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-40.

Dubrueilia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for Joseph Marie Dubrueil (Dubrueil) (1790-1852), French naval physician, professor at Rochefort, Toulon and Montpellier. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-40.

Dubyaea DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Jean Étienne Duby (1798-1885), Swiss botanist, author of *Mousses exotiques* (1868). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 7(1): 247. 1838).

Duchartrea Decne. 1846 Gesneriaceae- for Pierre Étienne Simon Duchartre (1811-1894), French botanist, professor at Versailles and the Sorbonne, author of *Éléments de botanique* (1877). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3* 6: 109. 1846).

Duchassaingia Walp. 1851 Fabaceae- for Édouard Placide Duchassaing de Fontbressin (1819-1873), Guadeloupe-born French physician, naturalist and plant collector in the Caribbean. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 854.

Duchekia Kostel. 1831 Commelinaceae- for Andreas Duchek (?-1830), Czech physician, dean of the medical faculty at Prague. Source: original publication (*Allgemeine Medizinisch-Pharmazeutische Flora* 1: 214. 1831). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-41.

Duchesnea Sm. 1811 Rosaceae- for Antoine Nicolas Duchesne (1747-1827), French gardener, horticulturist and botanist, professor at Versailles, specialist in strawberries, author of *Sur la formation des jardins* (1775) and *Histoire naturelle des Fraisiers* (1766). Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 10(2): 371. 1811).

Duchesnia Cass. 1817 Asteraceae- for Antoine Nicolas Duchesne (1747-1827), French gardener and botanist, professor at Versailles, specialist in strawberries, author of *Sur la formation des jardins* (1775) and *Histoire naturelle des Fraisiers* (1766). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-41.

Duchola Adans. 1763 Euphorbiaceae- for Jean Du Choul (Duchoul), French naturalist, author of *De varia quercus historia* (1555) and *Dialogus formicae, muscae, aranei et papilionis...* (1556). Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes* 1: 6, 2: 357. 1763). See Burkhardt 2016 p. D-41.

Ducrosia Boiss. 1844 Apiaceae- for François Barthélémy Ducros (1751-1822), Swiss botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3* 1: 342. 1844).

Dufourea Kunth 1819 Convolvulaceae- for Jean Marie Leon Dufour (1780-1865), French physician, entomologist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 3: 114. 1818[1819]). The name was used by Bory de Saint-Vincent (1810) without explaining the etymology.

Dufresnia DC. 1830 Caprifoliaceae- for Pierre Dufresne (1786-1836), French physician and botanist in Geneva, dedicated to de Candolle his *Histoire naturelle et médicale de la famille des Valérianées* (1811). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis*, 4: 625. 1830).

Dugaldia Cass. 1828 Asteraceae- for Dugald Stewart (1753-1828), Scottish mathematician and philosopher, professor at Edinburgh. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2, 55: 270. 1828).

Dugortia Scop. 1777 Chrysobalanaceae- for François Dugort, French botanist, author of *Le Bénéfice commun* (1555). Source: Wittstein p. 305. See also *Dictionnaire universel des plantes, arbres et arbustes de la France*, p. 337. 1771.

Duguetia A. St.-Hill 1824 Annonaceae- for Jacques Joseph Duguet (1649-1733), French theologian and moralist, author of *Ouvrage des six jours* (1731). Source: original publication (*Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis* (quarto ed.) 1(1): 35. 1825[1824]).

Duhaldea DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Jean Baptiste du Halde (1674-1743), French historian and Sinologist, professor at the Collège de Paris. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis*, 5: 366. 1836).

Duhamelia Dombey ex Lam. 1783 Primulaceae- for Henri Louis Duhamel du Monceau (1700-1782), French horticulturist and botanist, author of *La physique des arbres* (1758) and the two-tome *Traité des arbres fruitiers...* (1768). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 305.

Dulacia Vell. 1829 Olaceae- for Jean Louis Alléon-Dulac (1723-1768), French lawyer, administrator and naturalist, author of *Mémoire pour servir à l'histoire naturelle des provinces de Lyonnais, Forez et Beaujolais* (1765). Source: original publication (*Flora Fluminensis...* p. 32. 1825[1829]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-43. The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Dulongia Kunth 1824 Phyllonomaceae- for Pierre Louis Dulong (1785-1838), French physicist and chemist, professor at the École polytechnique. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 7: 77. 1825[1824]).

Dumartroya Gaudich. 1847 Moraceae- for Louis Félix Camus-Dumartroy (1816-1883), French naval officer, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. D-52.

Dumasia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Jean Baptiste André Dumas (1800-1884), French politician and chemist, professor at the Sorbonne, pupil of the author. Not

explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses, p. 255. 1825.

Dumerilia Lag. ex DC. 1812 Asteraceae- for André Marie Constant Duméril (1774-1860), French zoologist, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the two-volume *Traité élémentaire d'histoire naturelle* (1807). Source: original publication (Annales du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle 19: 71-72. 1812).

Dumortiera Nees 1824 Dumortieraceae- for Barthélemy Dumortier (Barthélemy Charles Joseph Dumortier) (1797-1878), Belgian politician and botanist, patron of the Brussels Botanical Garden, author of *Observations sur les graminées de la flore Belgique* (1823) and *Florula Belgica...* (1827). Source: original publication (Nova Acta Physico-medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum... 12: 410. 1824). See also Wittstein p. 306.

Dumreichera Hochst. & Steud. 1838 Malvaceae- for Daniel Dumreicher (1791-1848), German merchant and consul in Alexandria, helped botanist Georg Heinrich Wilhelm Schimper. Source: original publication (Flora 21(Intellbl.): 7, 26. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-44.

Dunalia Spreng. 1815 Rubiaceae- for Michel Félix Dunal (1789-1856), French botanist, professor at Montpellier, author of *Histoire naturelle, médicale et économique des Solanum* (1813). Source: original publication (Plantarum Minus Cognitarum Pugillus, 2: 25. 1815). The name is validly credited to Kunth (1818), who also dedicated his genus to Michel Félix Dunal. The name was used by Brown (1814) without explaining the etymology.

Dunantia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Philippe Dunant de Salatin (1797-1866), Swiss botanist in Geneva, had an important herbarium. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis, 5: 627. 1836).

Dunbaria Wight & Arn. 1834 Fabaceae- for George Dunbar (1777-1851), Scottish gardener, botanist, scholar and lexicographer, professor of Greek at Edinburgh. Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indiae Orientalis, p. 258. 1834).

Duncania Rchb. 1828 Rutaceae- for Andrew Duncan (1773-1832), Scottish physician and professor at Edinburgh. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-44.

Dupatya Vell. 1829 Eriocaulaceae- for Pierre Berthelot du Paty (Dupaty) (?-1773), French physician and botanist, professor at Angers. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 36. 1825[1829]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. D-45.

Duperreya Gaudich. 1828 Convolvulaceae- for Louis Isidore Duperrey (1786-1865), French naval officer, cartographer and naturalist, collected plants for the author during Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (*Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* Botanique p. 452. 1828).

Dupineta Raf. 1838 Melastomataceae- for Antoine Du Pinet (Dupinet) (1515-1584), French writer, translated numerous texts from Latin to French (including Dioscorides' *Historia Plantarum*). Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana*, p. 101. 1838). See also Quattrocchi 2: 858.

Dupinia Scop. 1777 Pentaphragaceae- for Antoine Du Pinet (Dupinet) (1515-1584), French writer, translated numerous texts from Latin to French, (including Dioscorides' *Historia Plantarum*). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-45.

Dupontia R. Br. 1823 Poaceae- for J. D. Dupont (fl. 1805-1813), French botanist, wrote about the leaf sheath of grasses and about the genus *Atriplex*. Source: original publication (*Chloris Melvilliana a list of plants collected in Melville Island...* p. 33. 1823). See also Clifford and Bostock p. 98.

Dupratzia Raf. 1817 Gentianaceae- for Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz (c.1695-1775), French ethnographer, historian and naturalist, lived sixteen years in Louisiana, author of the three-volume *Histoire de la Louisiane* (1758). Source: original publication (*Florula Ludoviciana*, p. 54. 1817).

Dupuisia A. Rich. 1831 Anacardiaceae- for Dupuis, ancient chief gardener and botanist at the Tuileries, had an herbarium with Senegal plants studied by the

author. Source: original publication (*Florae Senegambiae Tentamen*, p. 148. 1831). Several members of the Dupuis family were gardeners, see *Les Dupuis, une dynastie de jardiniers du roi*, p. 116-125. 2003.

Duquetia G. Don 1831 Annonaceae- for Jacques Joseph Duquet (1649-1733), French theologian, professor at Troyes. Source: original publication (*A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants* 1: 97. 1831).

Durandea Delarbre 1800 Brassicaceae- for Jean François Durande (1732-1794), French physician and botanist, professor at the Dijon Botanical Garden, author of *Flore de Bourgogne* (1782). Source: original publication (*Flore de la Haute et Basse Auvergne, ou Recueil des Plantes Observées sur les Montagnes...* p. 366. 1800).

Durandea Planch. 1847 Linaceae- not explained in the original publication. Baines (p. 136) indicates for Jean François Durande (1732-1794), French physician and botanist, professor at the Dijon Botanical Garden, author of *Flore de Bourgogne* (1782); Burkhardt 2016 (p. D-45) indicates for Philippe Durand (fl. 1795-1815), French physician and plant collector in Spain and Morocco.

Duranta L. 1753 Verbenaceae- for Castore Durante (Castor Durante da Gualdo) (1529-1590), Italian poet, physician and botanist, author of the very popular *Herbario Nuovo* (1585) and *Il Tesoro della Sanità* (1586). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737.

Duretia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for Jacques Duret (1794-1874), French politician, physician and botanist, coauthor of *Flore de la Côte-d'Or...* (1831). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-46.

Duriaea Bory & Mont. 1843 Riellaceae- for Michel Charles Durieu de Maisonneuve (1796-1878), French military officer, botanist and plant collector, director of the Bordeaux Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Flore d'Algérie, Phanérogamie* (1846). Source: original publication (*Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 16: 1115. 1843).

Durieua Mérat 1829 Scrophulariaceae- for Michel Charles Durieu de Maisonneuve (1796-1878), French military officer, botanist and plant collector,

director of the Bordeaux Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Flore d'Algérie, Phanérogamie* (1846). Source: original publication (Memoires de la Société (Royale) des sciences, de l'agriculture et des arts à Lille, 1827-1828 p. 433-434. 1829).

Duroia L. f. 1782 Rubiaceae- for Johann Philipp Du Roi (1741-1785), German physician and botanist, author of the two-part *Die harbkesche wilde baumzucht* (1771-1772). Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 30. 1781[1782]).

Duschekia Opiz 1839 Betulaceae- for Franz von Paula Duschek (František de Paula Dušek) (1770-1827), Bohemian forest inspector, worked also in Croatia and Hungary. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-47.

Duttonia F. Muell. 1853 Asteraceae- for Francis Stacker Dutton) (1818-1877), German-Australian politician, 7th Premier of South Australia. Source: original publication (Linnaea 25: 409. 1852[1853]).

Duvalia Haw. 1812 Apocynaceae- for Henri Auguste Duval (1777-1814), French physician and botanist, author of *Plantae succulentae in horto Alenconio* (1809). Source: original publication (Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum cum descriptionibus, synonymis, lociis... p. 44. 1812).

Duvalia Nees 1818 Aytoniaceae- for Charles François Jeunet Duval (1751-1828), French-German educator and botanist, author of *Irlbacher Flora...* (1823). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. D-48.

Duvaua Kunth 1824 Anacardiaceae- for Auguste Duvau (1771-1831), French biographer, translator and botanist, professor at Belvédère. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris) 2: 340. 1824).

Duvaucellia Bowdich 1825 Rubiaceae- for Alfred Duvaucel (1793-1824), French naturalist, explorer and nature collector for the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle in India and Southeast Asia, stepson of Georges Cuvier. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 860.

Duvernoia E. Mey. ex Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- for Johann Georg Duvernoy (Jean Georges Duvernoy (1692-1759), Alsatian-German physician and botanist, professor

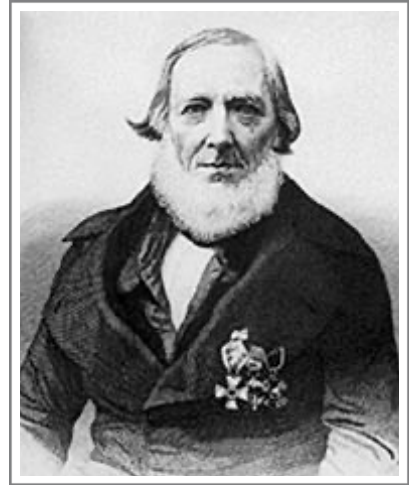
at Tübingen, author of *Designatio plantarum circa Tubingensem arcem florentium* (1722), pupil of Tournefort. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 307. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Dyckia Schult. f. 1830 Bromeliaceae- for Joseph zu Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck (1773-1861), German nobleman, horticulturist and botanist, author of *Hortus Dyckensis...* (1834) and the four-part *Monographia generum Aloes et Mesembryanthemi* (1836). Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 7(2): LXV. 1830).

E

Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von

Essenbeck was born in Schloss Reichenberg, Germany in 1776 and died in Breslau in 1858. During his long career as a botanist he described some 7000 species, close to the number described by Linnaeus. His major contributions among the vascular plants were to the families Acanthaceae and Lauraceae. Christian Gottfried was professor at the universities of Erlangen, Bonn (where he established a botanical garden) and Breslau (until close to his death). In 1816 he became member of the prestigious Leopoldina



(German National Academy of Sciences) and in 1818 assumed its presidency, which he occupied until his death. He was the elder brother of botanist Theodor Friedrich Ludwig Nees von Esenbeck; curiously, both had genera *Neesia* and *Essenbeckia* named after them.

Eatonia Raf. 1819 Poaceae- for Amos Eaton (1776-1842), American lawyer, educator, geologist and botanist, cofounder of the Rensselaer School, coauthor of *North American Botany...* (1840). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 309.

Ebelia Rchb. 1841 Rubiaceae- for Wilhelm Ebel (Paul Wilhelm Sosisstheus Eugen Ebel) (1815-1884), German botanist and plant collector, lecturer at Königsberg, author of *De armeriae genere prodromus Plumbaginearum familiae* (1840). Source: original publication (Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch, p. 74. 1841). See also Quattrocchi 2: 866.

Ebelingia Rchb. 1828 Simaroubaceae- for Johann Dietrich Philipp Christian Ebeling 1753-1795), German physician, author of *Dissertatio de Quassia et lichene Islandico* (1779). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 309. See also *Dictionnaire Encyclopedique des Sciences Medicales* 32: 2. 1885.

Ebermaiera Nees 1832 Acanthaceae- for Carl Heinrich Ebermaier (1802-1870), German physician, coauthor with Theodor Friedrich Ludwig Nees von Essenbeck of the six-volume *Handbuch der medicinisch-pharmaceutischen botanik* (1830-1832). Source: original publication (*Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 3: 80. 1832).

Echeandia Ortega 1800 Asparagaceae- for Pedro Gregorio Echeandia y Jiménez (1746-1817), Spanish pharmacist and botanist, professor at Zaragoza and patron of the botanical garden, author of *Flora cesaraugustana y curso práctico de botánica* (1861). Source: original publication (*Novarum, aut Rariorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Botan. Matrit. Descriptionum Decades* p. 91. 1800).

Echeveria DC. 1828 Crassulaceae- for Atanasio Echeverría y Godoy (c.1771-c.1820), Spanish-Mexican naturalist and botanical artist, participated in the Royal Botanical Expedition to New Spain, collected also in North America and the Caribbean. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 401. 1828).

Eckartia Rchb. f. 1841 Orchidaceae- for Eduard Ludwig Albert Valerian Eckard (1798-?), German physician and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. E-2.

Ecklonea Steud. 1829 Cyperaceae- for Christian Friedrich Ecklon (1795-1868), German-Danish pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in South Africa, coauthor of *Enumeratio plantarum Africae australis extratropicae...* (1835). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 313.

Ecklonia Schrad. 1832 Cyperaceae- for Christian Friedrich Ecklon (1795-1868), German-Danish pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in South Africa, coauthor of *Enumeratio plantarum Africae australis extratropicae...* (1835). Not explained with the description (*Commentationes Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Gottingensis Recentiores* 7: 134. 1832) but Ecklon is listed as one of the plant collectors.

Edgeworthia Meisn. 1841 Thymelaeaceae- for Michael Pakenham Edgeworth (1812-1881), Irish botanist and plant collector in India; and for his half-sister Maria Edgeworth (1768-1849), Anglo-Irish writer, author of *Dialogues on botany for the use of young persons* (1819). Source: original publication (*Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines ...* 1: 242. 1841).

Edgeworthia Falc. 1842 Sapotaceae- for Michael Pakenham Edgeworth (1812-1881), Irish botanist and plant collector in India. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 19: 99. 1845.

Edmondia Cass. 1818 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. Sources have suggested Thomas Edmonstone (see *Edsmontonia*) and Scottish botanist James W. Edmond, but their life dates do not match. *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants* (<http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>) suggests Edmond Davall (1793-1860), Swiss botanist; Clarke and Charters (p. 112) suggest his father Edmund Davall (1762-1798), English-Swiss botanist (see *Davallia*).

Edmonstonia Seem. 1853 Salicaceae- for Thomas Edmonston (1825-1846), Scottish botanist and plant collector, naturalist on the voyage of the HMS Herald, died in South America. Source: original publication (*The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald... p. 98-99. 1853*).

Edwardia Raf. 1814 Malvaceae- for Bryan Edwards (1743-1800), English politician and historian, author of *History, civil and commercial, of the British colonies in the West Indies* (1793); and for George Edwards (1694-1773), English ornithologist and illustrator, author of the four-part *A natural history of uncommon birds, and of some other rare and undescribed animals...* (1743-1751). Source: original publication (*Specchio delle Scienze* 1: 158. 1814).

Edwardia Salisb. 1808 Fabaceae- for Sydenham Teast Edwards (1768-1819), English nature illustrator for the *Botanical Magazine* and many other publications. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 9: 299. 1808).

Edwardsia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Sydenham Edwards (Sydenham Teast Edwards) (1768-1819), English nature illustrator for the *Botanical Magazine* and

many other publications. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. E-4.

Egania J. Rémy 1848 Asteraceae- for Mariano Egaña Fabres (1793-1846), Chilean lawyer, judge and politician, professor and dean at the University of Chile. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile, Botánica* 3: 325. 1848 [1847]).

Egenolfia Schott 1834 Dryopteridaceae- for Christian Egenolff (1502-1555), German publisher and printer of books in Frankfurt and Marburg. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. E-5.

Ehrenbergia Spreng. 1821 Rubiaceae- Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg (1795-1876), German physician, zoologist, naturalist and traveler, professor at Berlin. Source: original publication (*Neue Entdeckungen im ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde* 2: 129. 1821).

Ehretia P. Browne 1756 Boraginaceae- for Georg Dionysius Ehret (1708-1770), German gardener, botanist and botanical artist, illustrated among many other works Linnaeus' *Hortus Cliffortianus*. Source: original publication (*The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica in Three Parts*, p. 168. 1756).

Ehrhardia Scop. 1777 Lauraceae- for Balthasar Ehrhard (?-c.1761), German physician in Memmingen, wrote an economic plant history finished after his death. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. E-6.

Ehrharta Thunb. 1779 Poaceae- for Jakob Friedrich Ehrhart (1742-1795), Swiss-German pharmacist, naturalist and botanist, director of the Hanover Botanical Garden, pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Kongl[iga] Vetenskaps Academiens Handlingar* 40: 218. 1779).

Ehrhartia F. H. Wigg 1780 Poaceae- for Jakob Friedrich Ehrhart (1742-1795), Swiss-German pharmacist, naturalist and botanist, director of the Hanover Botanical Garden, pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Primitiae Florae Holsaticae*. p. 64-65. 1780).

Eichhornia Kunth 1843 Pontederiaceae- for Friedrich Eichhorn (Johann Albrecht Friedrich von Eichhorn) (1779-1856), German lawyer, politician and diplomat, patron of natural science. Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum Omnium Hucusque Cognitarum* 4: 129. 1843).

Eichwaldia Ledeb. 1835 Tamaricaceae- for Karl Eichwald (Karl Eduard von Eichwald) (1795-1876), German-Russian physician, naturalist and traveler, professor at Dorpat, Vilna and St. Petersburg. Not explained with the description (*Plantarum novarum vel minus cognitarum quas in itinere Caspio-Caucasico*, p. 38. 1833[1835]) but Eichwald's name is on the cover of the publication. See also Wittstein p. 313-314.

Eisenmannia Sch. Bip. ex Hochst. 1841 Asteraceae- for Gottfried Eisenmann (1795-1867), German politician, journalist, physician and medical writer. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 315 (comments that Eisenmann and Schultz Bipontius were imprisoned together for political reasons in the 1830s).

Eizaguirrea J. Rémy 1848 Asteraceae- for Domingo Eyzaguirre (Domingo de Eyzaguirre y Arechavala) (1775-1854), Chilean politician and agriculturist, founder of the *Sociedad Chilena de Agricultura*. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile*, *Botánica* 3: 402. 1847[1848]).

Ekebergia Sparrm. 1779 Meliaceae- for Carl Gustav Ekeberg (1716-1784), Swedish navigator, cartographer, physician and naturalist, traveled many times to India and China, collected plants for his close friend Linnaeus, acquaintance of the author. Source: original publication (*Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Handlingar* 40: 282-283. 1779).

Elcana Blanco 1845 Apocynaceae- for Juan Sebastián Elcano (1476-1526), Spanish navigator and explorer, after Magellan's death took command of the expedition and completed the world's first circumnavigation voyage. Source: original publication (*Flora de Filipinas*, p. 585. 1845).

Eliea Cambess. 1830 Hypericaceae- for Jean Baptiste Élie de Beaumont (1798-1874), French geologist and mines engineer, professor at the Collège de

France. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 20: 400. 1830).

Elisena Herb. 1837 Amaryllidaceae- some sources indicate for Elisa Bonaparte, Princess of Lucca and Piombino (1777-1820), sister of Napoleon. The author indicates for Elisena, an ancient name of romance. Source: original publication (*Amaryllidaceae*; preceded by an Attempt to Arrange... p. 411. 1837).

Elisia Milano 1847 Solanaceae- "in memory of a much esteemed friend" is the only information provided by the author. Milano is apparently a pseudonym, the author's identity remains unknown. Source: original publication (*New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* 3: 614. 1847).

Elizabetha Schomb. ex Benth. 1840 Fabaceae- for Princess Elisabeth of Prussia (Maria Elisabeth Karoline Victoria) (1815-1885). Source: original publication (*Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany* 2: 92. 1840).

Elizaldia Willk. 1852 Boraginaceae- for Juan de Elizalde, Spanish traveler, naturalist and plant collector, provided plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Die Strand- und Steppengebiete der Iberischen Halbinsel und deren Vegetation*, p. 129. 1852).

Ellertonia Wight 1848 Apocynaceae- for John Ellerton Stocks (1822-1854), English physician, botanist and plant collector in India, worked for the Bombay Medical Staff. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 4(2): 2. 1848).

Elliottia Muhl. ex Elliott 1817 Ericaceae- for Stephen Elliott (1771-1830), American politician, banker and botanist, professor at the Medical College of South Carolina, author of the publication in which the genus is named. Source: original publication (*A Sketch of the Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia* 1(5): 448. 1817).

Ellisia P. Browne 1756 Verbenaceae- for John Ellis (c.1710-1776), English-Irish merchant, zoologist and botanist, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica in Three Parts*, p. 262.

1756). See also *Jamaican plant genera named by Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790): A checklist with an attempt at an etymology*. *Huntia* 11(1): 22. 2011. The name is validly credited to Linnaeus (1756), who did not explain it.

Elmigera Rchb. ex Spach 1840 Scrophulariaceae- for Joseph Elmiger (1790-1859), Swiss physician and plant collector, author of *Histoire naturelle et medicale des digitales* (1812). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 318.

Elsholtzia Willd. 1790 Lamiaceae- for Johann Sigismund Elsholtz (1623-1688), German physician and botanist, developed the first botanical garden in Berlin, author of *Hortus Berolinensis* (1657) and *Flora marchica...* (1663). Source: original publication (*Botanisches Magazin (Römer & Usteri)* 4(11): 4. 1790). The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Elsneria Walp. 1843 Apiaceae- for Moritz Elsner (Carl Friedrich Moritz Elsner) (1809-1894), German educator, journalist, politician and botanist, author of *Synopsis Flora Cervimontanae* (1839). Source: original publication (*Novorum Actorum Academiae Caesareae Leopoldinae-Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum...* 19 (Suppl. 1): 346. 1843).

Elvasia DC. 1811 Ochnaceae- for Francisco Manoel de Elvas, Portuguese who first wrote about Brazilian natural history. Source: Original publication (*Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 17: 422. 1811).

Elwertia Raf. 1838 Clusiaceae- for Johann Caspar Philipp Elwert (1760-1827), German physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana*, p. 163. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. E-12.

Emericia Roem. & Schult. 1819 Apocynaceae- for Emeric, French botanist and plant collector in Castellane, provided rare plants to the authors. Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 4: XXXIII. 1819). This is probably Joseph Émeric (18th-19th century), French pastor in Castellane (Provence), also paleontologist, collector of plants and fossils; see Burkhardt 2018 p. E-13.

Emilia Cass. 1817 Asteraceae- not explained in the original description. Burkhardt 2016 (p. E-12) suggests for Émilie du Châtelet, née Gabrielle Émilie Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise du Châtelet (1706-1749), French mathematician and physician, translated to French Newton's *Principia*; Baines (p. 141) indicates for the Italian province of Emilia, in the capital of which (Bologna) worked astronomer Giovanni Domenico Cassini (1625-1712), great-great-grandfather of the author.

Empedoclea A. St.-Hill. 1824 Dilleniaceae- for Empedocles (c.490-c.430 BCE), Greek philosopher, discussed the nature of plants. Source: original publication (*Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis* (quarto ed.) 1: 20. 1825[1824]).

Empedoclia Raf. 1810 Lamiaceae- for Empedocles (c.490-c.430 BCE), Greek philosopher, discussed the nature of plants. Source: original publication (*Caratteri di Acluni Nuovi Generi*, p. 79. 1810).

Encelia Adans. 1763 Asteraceae- for Christopher Entzelt (Encelius) (1517-1583), German historian and naturalist, author of *De uva quercina* (1577). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Origen del nombre de los géneros de plantas vasculares nativas de Chile y su representatividad en Chile y el mundo*. *Gayana Bot.* 69(2): 326. 2012.

Enckea Kunth 1839 Piperaceae- for Johann Franz Encke (1791-1865), German astronomer, professor at Berlin, director of the Seeberg observatory. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 13: 590. 1839).

Endlichera C. Presl 1832 Rubiaceae- for Stephan Endlicher (Stephan Ladislaus Endlicher, István László Endlicher) (1804-1849), Austrian-Hungarian Sinologist and botanist, professor at Vienna and director of the botanical garden, author of *Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales disposita* (1836-1840) and *Enchiridium Botanicum* (1841). Source: original publication (*Symbolae Botanicae, sive, Descriptiones et icones plantarum novarum aut minus cognitarum* 1: 74. 1832).

Endlicheria Nees 1833 Lauraceae- for Stephan Endlicher (Stephan Ladislaus Endlicher, István László Endlicher) (1804-1849), Austrian-Hungarian Sinologist and botanist, professor at Vienna and director of the botanical garden, author of

Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales disposita (1836-1840) and *Enchiridium Botanicum* (1841). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 8: 37. 1833).

Endressia J. Gay 1832 Apiaceae- for Philip Anton Christoph Endress (1806-1831), German botanist and plant collector in the Pyrenees. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris)* 26: 222. 1832).

Engelhardia Lesch. ex Blume 1826 Juglandaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 323) indicates for Moritz von Engelhardt (1779-1842), Russian mineralogist and professor at Dorpat; Quattrocchi (2: 906) indicates for Nicolaus Engelhard (Engelhardt) (1761-1831), Dutch governor in Java and patron of botany.

Engelia H. Karst. ex Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- for Johann Jakob Engel (1741-1802), German philosopher and writer, director of the Royal Theatre in Berlin. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 11: 721. 1847).

Engelmannia A. Gray ex Nutt. 1840 Asteraceae- for George (Georg) Engelmann (1809-1884), German-American physician, botanist and traveler, developed a garden for Henry Shaw which became the precursor of the Missouri Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Plantae Lindheimerianae* (1845). Not explained in original publication. Source: *A Flora of North America...* p. 283. 1842.

Enrila Blanco 1837 Rhamnaceae- for Pascual Enrile y Acedo (1772-1839), Spanish naval officer, captain-general (governor) of the Philippines, patron of the author's work. Source: original publication (*Flora de Filipinas*, p. 710. 1837).

Enslenia Raf. 1817 Scrophulariaceae- for Aloysius Enslin (?-1812), German botanist and plant collector in the United States. Source: original publication (*Florula Ludoviciana, or, a flora of the state of Louisiana...* p. 35. 1817). *Enslenia* Nuttall 1818 is also for Aloysius Enslin.

Epigenia Vell. 1829 Styracaceae- for Epigenius of Rhodes (*Epigenis Rhodii*), wrote about agriculture. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 182. 1825[1829]).

Erasmia Miq. 1843 Piperaceae- for Erasmus (Desiderius Erasmus Roterodamus) (1466-1536), Dutch philosopher, scholar, social critic and educator. Source: original publication (Het Instituut, of Verslagen en Mededeelingen, uitgegeven door de Vier Klassen 1842: 81. 1843).

Erblichia Seem. 1853 Passifloraceae- for Ch. Erblich, German gardener, one of the managers of the Royal Gardens at Herrenhausen, encouraged the author to study botany. Source: original publication (The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald... p. 130. 1853).

Ercilla A. Juss. 1832 Phytolaccaceae- for Alonso de Ercilla (Alonso de Ercilla Zúñiga) (1533-1594), Spanish soldier and poet, participated in the conquest of Chile, author of the epic poem *La Araucana*. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris) 25: 13. 1832).

Ermania Cham. 1831 Brassicaceae- for Georg Adolph Erman (1806-1877), German physicist, geologist and traveler, professor at Berlin. Source: original publication (Linnaea 6: 533. 1831). See also Wittstein p. 335.

Erndelia Neck. 1790 Passifloraceae- for Christian Heinrich Erndl (1676-1734), German meteorologist, physician and botanist, author of *De flora Japonica, codice bibliothecae regiae Berolinensis...* (1716). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. E-18.

Erndlia Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Christian Heinrich Erndl (1676-1734), German meteorologist, physician and botanist, author of *De flora Japonica, codice bibliothecae regiae Berolinensis...* (1716). Source: original publication (Praelectiones in ordines naturales plantarum p. 229. 1792).

Ernestia DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Ernst Heinrich Friedrich Meyer (1791-1858), German botanist and botanical historian, professor at Königsberg and director of the botanical garden, author of *Preussens Pflanzengattungen* (1839) and the four-volume *Geschichte der Botanik* (1854-1857). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 121. 1828).

Ernstingia Scop. 1777 Sapindaceae- for Arthur Conrad Ernsting (1709-1768), German physician and botanist, author of *Prima principia botanica* (1748). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 335.

Ertela Adans. 1763 Rutaceae- for Johann Gottlob Hertel (1709-?), defended the dissertation *De Plantarum transpiratione...* (1735). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Revisio generum plantarum...* 1:100. 1891. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-19.

Erxlebia Medik. 1790 Commelinaceae- for Johann Christian Polycarp Erxleben (1744-1777), German veterinarian and naturalist, professor at Göttingen; and/or for his mother Dorothea Erxleben (Dorothea Christiane Erxleben), née Leporin (1715-1762), first female physician in Germany. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. E-19.

Escallonia Mutis ex L. f. 1782 Escalloniaceae- for José Antonio Escallón y Flórez (1739-1819), Spanish administrator, physician, botanist and plant collector in Colombia (New Grenada), pupil of the author (J. C. Mutis). Source: original publication (*Supplementum Plantarum*, p. 21. 1781[1782]).

Eschenbachia Moench 1794 Asteraceae- for Johann Friedrich Eschenbach (1757-?), German physician and botanist in Leipzig, defended the dissertation *Disputatio physica observationum botanicarum specimen...* (1784). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 2: 574. 1794). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. E-19.

Escheria Regel 1849 Gesneriaceae- for Arnold Escher von der Linth (1807-1872), Swiss geologist, professor at the École polytechnique in Zürich. Source: original publication (*Flora* 32: 179. 1849).

Eschschozia Cham. 1820 Papaveraceae- for Johann Friedrich von Eschschoitz (1793-1831), Estonian-German physician, entomologist, botanist and nature collector, professor at Dorpat and director of the zoological museum, participated as physician and naturalist in the Rurik expedition, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Horae Physicae Berolinenses*, p. 73-74. 1820).

Eschweilera Mart. ex DC. 1828 Lecythidaceae- for Franz Gerhard Eschweiler (1796-1832), German physician and botanist, author of *Systema Lichenum...* (1824). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 338.

Escobedia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Orobanchaceae- for Jorge Escobedo y Alarcón (1743/c.1755-1805/1808), Spanish colonial administrator in Peru, helped the authors during their stay there. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 91. 1794).

Esenbeckia Blume 1825 Malvaceae- for Theodor Friedrich Ludwig Nees von Essenbeck (1787-1837), German pharmacist and botanist, professor at Bonn and director of the botanical garden, main author of the multi-volume *Genera plantarum florae germanicae...* (1833-1838), brother of botanist Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Essenbeck. Source: original publication (*Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië*, 3: 119. 1825).

Esenbeckia Kunth 1825 Rutaceae- for Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Essenbeck (1776-1858), German physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Erlangen, Breslau and Bonn (where he established a botanical garden), president of the Leopoldina, author of many works including *Agrostologia brasiliensis* (1829) and *Genera et species Asterearum* (1833), brother of botanist Theodor Friedrich Ludwig Nees von Essenbeck. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 7: 247. 1825).

Esmarchia Rchb. 1830 Caryophyllaceae- for Heinrich Peter Christian Esmarch (1745-1830), German-Danish educator and botanist, author of *Schleswigsche Flora* (1789). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. E 20-21.

Espadaea A. Rich. 1850 Solanaceae- for Juan José Díaz de Espada y Landa (1757-1832), Spanish clergyman, bishop of Havana, patron of education and science. Source: original publication (*Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*, Botánica 11: 148. 1850).

Espejoa DC. 1830 Asteraceae- for Antonio de Espejo (c.1540-1585), Spanish explorer in Mexico. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 660. 1836).

Espeletia Mutis ex. Bonpl. 1808 Asteraceae- for José Manuel de Ezpeleta y Galdiano, 1st Count of Ezpeletia de Beire (1739-1823), Spanish military officer and politician, governor of Cuba, viceroy of New Granada. Source: original publication (*Plantae Aequinoctiales* 2(9): 10. 1809[1808]).

Espera Willd. 1801 Malvaceae- for Eugenius Johann Christoph Esper (1742-1810), German naturalist, entomologist and botanist, professor at Erlangen. Source: original publication (*Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften* 3: 450. 1801).

Espinosa Lag. 1816 Polygonaceae- for Mariano Espinosa (fl. early 1800s), Spanish-Cuban physician and plant collector, corresponding member of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Biblioteca Escojida de Medicina y Cirujia*, p. 100. 1843.

Esterhazy J. C. Mikan 1821 Orobanchaceae- for Nikolaus II, Prince Esterházy (1765-1833), Hungarian prince, had a large park at Eisenstadt with exotic plants, patron of the arts and sciences (including botany). Source: original publication (*Delectus florae et faunae Brasiliensis* 1: 10. 1821). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. E-22.

Etlinger Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Andreas Ernst Etlinger (1756-1785), German physician and botanist, author of *Commentatio botanico-medica de Salvia* (1777). Source: original publication (*Praelectiones in ordines naturales plantarum* p. 229. 1792).

Eudema Bonpl. 1813 Brassicaceae- for Eudemos of Rhodes (c.370-300 BCE), Greek philosopher and historian, pupil of Aristotle and editor of his writings, according to Athénée made a curious division of the “crucifères oléracées”. Source: original publication (*Plantae Aequinoctiales* 2: 135. 1813).

Eugenia L. 1753 Myrtaceae- for Prince Eugene of Savoy (née François Eugene de Savoy-Carignan) (1663-1736), French-born Austrian military officer, patron of the arts, developed a botanical garden near Vienna. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Genera*, p. 227. 1729).

Eulalia Kunth 1829 Poaceae- for Eulalie Delile (1800-1840), French botanical artist, illustrated the work of the author and other botanists. Source: original publication (*Révision des Graminées* 1: 160. 1829).

Eumachia DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Eumachus, Greek herbalist mentioned by Theophrastus. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 479. 1830).

Eupatorium L. 1753 Asteraceae- for Mithriades VI of Pontus (Eupator Dionysius) (135-63 BCE). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 76. 1737.

Euphorbia L. 1753 Euphorbiaceae- for Euphorbus (1st century), Greek physician of Juba II, king of Mauretania. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 76. 1737.

Euphronia Mart. & Zucc. 1825 Euphroniaceae- for Euphronis, ancient writer about agriculture. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Nova genera et species plantarum: quas in itinere per Brasiliam*, 1: 122. 1824.

Eutropia Klotzsch 1841 Euphorbiaceae- for Eutropius (Flavius Eutropius) (fl. second half of the 4th century), Roman historian. Source: original publication (*Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 7(1): 196. 1841).

Evansia Salisb. 1812 Iridaceae- for Thomas Evans (1751-1814), English horticulturist at Stepney, "who has introduced, beside it, so many other plants into this country." Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London* 1: 303. 1812).

Evax Gartn. 1791 Asteraceae- for Evax, purportedly king of the Arabs during the 1st century, student of medicine. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Wittstein* p. 358. See also *A New and General Biographical Dictionary...* p. 492. 1798.

Evelyna Poepp. & Endl. 1836 Orchidaceae- for John Evelyn (1620-1706), English horticulturist and garden designer, author of *Sylva et Pomona* (1664). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera ac Species Plantarum* 1: 32. 1836).

Eversmannia Bunge 1838 Fabaceae- for Eduard Friedrich Eversmann (1794-1860), German physician, naturalist and traveler to Central Asia, professor at Kazan and director of the botanical garden. Not explained with the description (Reise Steppen Sudl. Russlands 2: 267. 1838) but Eversmann explored the area covered in the publication and is mentioned several times in the text. See also Quattrocchi 2: 981.

Evrardia Adans. 1763 Anacardiaceae- for Évrard, Frenchman from Chatou (near Paris), provided plants to the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. E-25.

Ewyckia Blume 1831 Melastomataceae- for Daniel Jacob van Ewijck (Daniël Jacob van Ewijck van Oostroboek van de Blit) (1786-1858), Dutch politician, government minister, governor of New Holland, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (Flora 14: 524. 1831).

Eydouxia Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- for Joseph Fortuné Théodore Eydoux (1802-1841), French naval surgeon and naturalist, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Voyage Autour du Monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite... Botanique (Atlas text) p. 120. 1866.

Eyrea Champ. ex Benth. 1851 Staphyleaceae- for John Eyre (1791-1865), British military officer and plant collector in Hong Kong, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany 3: 331. 1851).

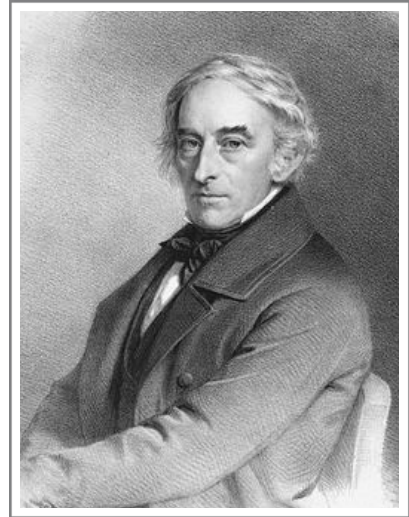
Eyrea F. Muell. 1853 Asteraceae- for Edward John Eyre (1815-1901), English explorer of the interior of Australia, governor of Jamaica, vice-governor of New Zealand. Source: original publication (Linnaea 25(4): 403. 1852[1853]).

Eyselia Rchb. 1830 Asteraceae- for Johann Philipp Eysel (1652-1717), German physician, botanist and writer, professor at Erfurt, presided over a dissertation titled *Bellidographia, sive Bellidis descriptio* (1714). Source: original publication (Iconographia Botanica Exotica 3: 15. 1830). The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Eysenhardtia Kunth 1824 Fabaceae- for Carl Wilhelm Eysenhardt (1794-1825), German physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Königsberg. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 6: 490. 1823 [1824]).

F

Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius was born in Erlangen, Germany in 1794 and died in Munich in 1868. He undertook in 1817 a three-year expedition to Brazil and the study of the numerous plants collected would occupy most his life; among his major contributions are *Icones selectae Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Brasiliensium* (1827), the three-volume *Nova Genera et Species Plantarum Brasiliensium* (1823-1832), and the three-volume *Historia naturalis palmarum* (1823-1850). In 1840 he began the *Flora Brasiliensis*, continued after his death by other botanists. After returning from Brazil, Martius assumed the position of keeper of the Munich Botanical Garden (with its herbarium) and in 1826 became professor of botany, remaining in both positions until 1864. Chamisso dedicated to him the genus *Svitramia*, from Suitram, a pseudonym sometimes used by Martius which is his name spelled backwards. Fittingly, *Svitramia* is a Brazilian genus.



Fabera Sch. Bip. 1845 Asteraceae- for Johannes Georg Faber, rector of a school (gymnasium) at Zweibrücken (bipontini), teacher of the author. Source: original publication (Novorum Actorum Academiae Caesareae Leopoldinae-Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum... 21: 131. 1845).

Fabiana Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Solanaceae- for Francisco Fabian y Fuero (1719-1801), Spanish clergyman and horticulturist in Spain and Mexico, bishop of Puebla. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 22. 1794).

Fabria E. Mey. ex Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- not explained in the original publication. Perhaps for Nicolas Claude Fabri de Peiresc (1580-1637), French antiquary, astronomer and savant. Source: proposed herein.

Fabricia Adans. 1763 Lamiaceae- for Philipp Conrad Fabricius (1714-1774), German physician and botanist, professor at Helmstedt, author of *Enumeratio plantarum horti Helmstadiensis* (1759). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-1.

Fabricia Scop. 1777 Fabaceae- for Johan Christian Fabricius (1745-1808), German-Danish entomologist, professor at Copenhagen and Kiel, author of *Systema entomologiae* (1775) and *Genera insectorum* (1776), pupil of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-1.

Fabronia Raddi 1808 Fabroniaceae- for Giovanni Fabbroni (Giovanni Valentino Mattia Fabbroni) (1752-1822), Italian economist, chemist, agronomist and naturalist, professor at Pisa and Florence (where he helped establish the natural history museum), author of *Reflexions sur l'etat actuel de l'agriculture...* (1780). Source: original publication (Atti dell'Accademia delle Scienze di Siena 9: 234. 1808).

Facchinia Rchb. 1841 Caryophyllaceae- for Francesco Angelo Facchini (1788-1852), Italian physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Flora Tiroliae Cisalpinae* (1855). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-2.

Fadyenia Hook. 1840 Tectariaceae- for James Macfadyen (1799-1850), Scottish physician, botanist and plant collector, lived 25 years in Jamaica, established a botanical garden, described and named the grapefruit, author of *The Flora of Jamaica* (1837), collected the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Genera Filicum, text for plate 53B. 1840).

Fagelia Schwencke 1774 Scrophulariaceae- for Hendrik Fagel (1706-1790), Dutch politician and statesman interested in botany, owned a very large library acquired by the University of Dublin. Source: original publication (Verhandelingen van het Bataafsch Genootschap der Proefondervindelyke Wysbegeerte te Rotterdam 1: 473. 1774). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-2.

Fagelia Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- not explained in original publication. Quattrocchi 2: 990 suggests for Gaspar Fagel (Caspar Fagelius) (1634-1688), Dutch lawyer, politician and statesman, had a botanical garden that Tournefort visited. Burkhardt 2018 p. F-2 adds as another possibility Hendrik Fagel (1706-1790), Dutch politician and statesman interested in botany, owned a very large library acquired by the University of Dublin. The name was published validly by de Candolle (1825) without explaining the etymology.

Fagonia L. 1753 Zygophyllaceae- Guy Crescent Fagon (1638-1718), French chemist, physician and botanist, professor at the Jardin du Roi and director of the garden, promoter of botanical exploration. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (*Institutiones rei herbariae* 1(2): 265. 1703). See also *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 160. 1737.

Fagraea Thunb. 1782 Gentianaceae- for Jonas Theodor Fragraeus (1729-1797), Swedish physician and botanist, supervisor of Alströmer's natural cabinet and the botanical garden at Gothenburg, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar* Ser. 2, 3: 132. 1782).

Falconeria Royle 1839 Euphorbiaceae- for Hugh Falconer (1808-1865), Scottish paleontologist, physician, botanist and plant collector, director of the Saharanpur and Calcutta botanical gardens. Source: original publication (*Illustrations of the Botany... of the Himalayan Mountains...* p. 354. 1839).

Faldermannia Trautv. 1839 Lamiaceae- for Franz Faldermann (1799-1838), German-Russian entomologist, director of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, author of *Fauna entomologica trans-caucasica* (1835). Source: original publication (*Bulletin Scientifique Académie Impériale des Sciences de Saint-Petersbourg* 6: 186. 1839).

Falkia Thunb. 1781 Convolvulaceae- for Johan Peter Falk (Falck) (1732-1774), Swedish physician and botanist, professor at St. Petersburg, explorer of Siberia, one of Linnaeus' apostles, tutor of Linnaeus f. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera Plantarum*, p. 17. 1781). Spelled *Falckia*.

Fallopia Lour. 1790 Malvaceae- for Gabriele Falloppio (1523-1562), Italian physician and anatomist, professor at Pisa and Padua (here also director of the botanical garden). Source: original publication (*Flora Cochinchinensis* 1: 335. 1790). The name is validly credited to Adanson (1763), who did not explain it.

Fallugia Endl. 1840 Rosaceae- for Virgilio Falugi (Fallugi) (c.1627-1707), Italian clergyman and botanist, abbot of the Vallombrosa monastery, author of *Prosopopoeiae botanicae Tournefortiana methodo dispositae* (1705). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 362.

Farsetia Turra 1765 Brassicaceae- for Filippo Vincenzo Farsetti (1703-1774), Italian (Venetian) art collector, horticulturist and botanist, had a large botanical garden. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 362.

Fatioa DC. 1828 Lythraceae- for Nicolas Fatio de Duillier (1664-1753), Swiss physician, astronomer and mathematician, collaborated with Cassini, Huygens and Newton. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 89. 1828).

Faujasia Cass. 1819 Asteraceae- for Barthélemy Faujas de Saint-Fond (1741-1819), French lawyer, geologist and explorer, professor at the Jardin des Plantes. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 363.

Faurea Harvey 1847 Proteaceae- for William Caldwell Faure (1822-1844), South African soldier, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, lectured at the South African College (today University of Cape Town), friend of the author. Source: Original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 6: 375. 1847).

Feaea Spreng. 1826 Asteraceae- for Antoine Laurent Apollinaire Fée (1789-1874), French pharmacist and botanist, professor at Strasbourg and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-6.

Feea Bory 1824 Hymenophyllaceae- for Antoine Laurent Apollinaire Fée (1789-1874), French pharmacist and botanist, professor at Strasbourg and director

of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle 6: 446. 1824).

Felicia Cass. 1818 Asteraceae- for Fortunato Bartolomeo de Felice (1723-1789), Italian-Swiss philosopher, scientist, publisher and printer, professor at Naples. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-8.

Felicianea Cambess. 1833 Myrtaceae- for José Feliciano Fernandes Pinheiro, 1st Viscount of São Leopoldo (1774-1847), Brazilian judge, politician and writer. Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis (quarto ed.) 2(20): 375. 1829[1833]).

Fendlera Engelm. & A. Gray 1852 Hydrangeaceae- for Augustus Fendler (1813-1883), German-American naturalist, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge 3(5): 78. 1852). See also *Augustus Fendler (1813-1883), Professional Plant Collector: Selected Correspondence with George Engelmann*. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 73(3): 520-531.

Fenelon Raf. 1832 Liliaceae- for François Fénelon (François de Saligenac de La Mothe-Fénelon) (1651-1715), French clergyman, author of *Les aventures de Télémaque* (1699). Source: original publication (Flora Telluriana 2: 23. 1837).

Fenzlia Benth. 1833 Polemoniaceae- for Eduard Fenzl (1808-1879), Austrian botanist, professor at Vienna and head of the botanical garden, author of *Pugillus plantarum novarum Syriae et Tauri occidentalis primus* (1842). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 19: text for plate 1622. 1833).

Ferberia Scop. 1777 Malvaceae- for Johann Jacob Ferber (1743-1790), Swedish geologist, mineralogist and traveler, professor at Mitau and St. Petersburg, pupil of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-9.

Ferdinanda Lag. 1816 Asteraceae- for King Fernando VII of Spain (1784-1833), patron of botany. Source: original publication (Genera et species plantarum, p. 31. 1816).

Ferdinandea Pohl 1827 Rubiaceae- for King Ferdinand I of Austria (1793-1875), patron of natural science. Source: original publication (Flora 10: 153. 1827).

Ferdinandusa Pohl 1828 Rubiaceae- new name for *Ferdinandea* Pohl in order to distinguish it from *Ferdinanda* Lagasca y Segura (1816). The dedication to King Ferdinand I of Austria (1793-1875), patron of natural science, carries from the previous name (*Plantarum Brasiliae Icones et Descriptiones* 2: 9. 1831[1828]).

Fereiria Vell. ex Vand. 1788 Rubiaceae- for Alexandre Rodrigues Ferreira (1756-1815), Brazilian-Portuguese naturalist and explorer of the Amazon, director of the Lisbon Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Colmeiro* p. 182, 210.

Feretia Delile 1843 Rubiaceae- for Pierre Victor Adolphe Ferret (1814-1882), French military officer, explorer and plant collector, traveled with Joseph Germaine Galinier in Abyssinia, coauthor of the three-volume *Voyage en Abyssinie dans les provinces du Tigré, du Samen...* (1847-1848). Not explained with the description (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 20: 92. 1843) but reference is made on page 88 to the voyage by Ferret (Feret) and Galinier, and to the plants they brought back.

Fernandezia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Orchidaceae- for Gregorio García Fernández (?-1798), Spanish physician, knowledgeable in botany, vice president of the Royal Medical Academy of Madrid. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 123. 1794).

Fernelia Comm. ex Lam. 1788 Rubiaceae- for Jean Fernel (Jean François Fernel, Joannes Fernelius) (1497-1558), French astronomer, mathematician, physician and pioneer physiologist, professor at Paris. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 186-187.

Ferolia Aubl. 1775 Moraceae- for Pierre Eléonore de La Ville Marquis de Férolles (x-1705), French military officer, General governor in the French regions of Guyana (1679-1700) and Cayenne (1701-1705), introduced the wood of the tree to the market. The name was primarily derived from the wood (*bois de férole*). Source: original publication (*Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française* 2(Suppl.): 7, 9. 1775). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. F-10.

Ferrandia Gaudich. 1829 Unknown- for Pierre Joseph Raphael Ferrand, French naval officer, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (*Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique* p. 477. 1829). P. J. R. Ferrand appears in *Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi,... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Historique*, p. xii. 1827.

Ferraria Burm. ex Mill. 1759 Iridaceae- for Giovanni Battista Ferrari (1584-1655), Italian horticulturist and botanist, professor at the Jesuit College in Rome, author of *De florum cultura libri IV* (1633) and *Hesperides sive de malorum aureorum cultura...* (1646). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Thésis* p. 187.

Ferreira Benth. 1853 Fabaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Alejandro Rodriguez Ferreira (1756-1815), Brazilian-Portuguese naturalist and explorer. Source: proposed herein. The author credits the name to Brazilian botanist Francisco Freire Allemão e Cysneiro.

Fevillea L. 1753 Cucurbitaceae- for Louis Feuillée (Louis Éconches Feuillée) (1660-1732), French astronomer, geographer, botanist and plant collector in the Caribbean and South America, pupil of Plumier. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737.

Fibichia Koeler 1802 Poaceae- for Johann Fiebig (Fibig) (1758-1792), German physician and naturalist, professor at Mainz. Source: original publication (*Descriptio Graminum in Gallia et Germania* 308. 1802). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-11.

Fibigia Medik. 1792 Brassicaceae- for Johann Fiebig (Fibig) (1758-1792), German physician and naturalist, professor at Mainz. Source: original publication (*Pflanzen-Gattungen*, p. 114. 1792). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-11.

Fichtea Sch. Bip. 1836 Asteraceae- for Immanuel Hermann Fichte (1796-1879), German philosopher, professor at Bonn and Tübingen, uncle of the author; and for Immanuel's father Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814), philosopher, professor at

Jena, Erlangen and Berlin. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 10: 256. 1836). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-11.

Ficinia Schrad. 1832 Cyperaceae- for Heinrich David August Ficinius (1782-1857), German pharmacist, physician and naturalist, professor at Dresden, coauthor of *Flora der Gegend um Dresden* (1807-1808). Source: original publication (*Commentationes Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Gottingensis Recentiores* 7: 143. 1832). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1002.

Fiebera Opiz 1839 Apiaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Franz Xaver Fieber (1807-1872), German magistrate, entomologist and botanist. Source: proposed herein.

Fiedleria Rchb. 1844 Caryophyllaceae- for Karl Gustav Fiedler (1791-1853), German engineer and traveler in Greece. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch*, p. 206. 1841. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-12.

Fiedleria Rabenh. 1848 Pottiaceae- for Carl Friedrich Bernhard Fiedler (1807-1869), German physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*Flora* 31: 252-253. 1848).

Fieldia A. Cunn. 1825 Gesneriaceae- for Barron Field (1786-1836), English-Australian jurist and poet, judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, sent plants and drawings to Hooker, editor of the work in which the genus is described. Source: original publication (*Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales...* p. 363. 1825). See also Baines p. 156.

Figaraea Viv. 1830 Rosaceae- for Antonio Bey Figari (1804-1870), Italian pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in Egypt, sent plants to the author. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-12.

Fillaea Guill. & Perr. 1832 Fabaceae- for Filleau de Saint-Hilaire (Edmé Jean Hilaire) (1779-1845), French administrator, director of colonies in the ministry of the navy. Source: original publication (*Florae Senegambiae Tentamen, seu Historia*

Plantarum in Diversis Senegambiae... p. 243. 1832). See also http://www.appl-lachaise.net/appl/article.php3?id_article=3867

Finckea Klotzsch 1838 Ericaceae- for August Fincke (1805-1873), Polish pharmacist and botanist in Silesia (studied the flora of that area). Source: original publication (Linnaea 12: 237. 1838). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1C-F.html>

Findlaya S. Bowdich 1825 Primulaceae- for Alexander Findlay (c.1784-1851), British military officer, lieutenant governor of the British colony in Gambia, host of the author during a stay there. Source: original publication (Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo p. 197-199, 205. 1825). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. F-13.

Fingerhuthia Nees ex Lehm. 1834 Poaceae- for Carl Anton Fingerhuth (c.1800-1876), German physician and botanist (mycologist), coauthor of the two-volume *Flora Cryptogamica Germanicae* (1833). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 366.

Finlaysonia Wall. 1831 Apocynaceae- for George Finlayson (1790-1823), Scottish physician, naturalist and plant collector in India and Southeast Asia. Source: original publication (Plantae Asiaticae Rariores 2: 49. 1831).

Fintelmannia Kunth 1837 Cyperaceae- for Ferdinand Fintelmann (Joachim Anton Ferdinand Fintelmann) (1774-1863), German royal court gardener and garden designer, head gardener at Charlottenburg, author of *Über Nutzbaumpflanzungen* (1856). Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Omnium Hucusque Cognitarum, Secundum Familias Naturales Disposita... 2: 363. 1837).

Fiorinia Parl. 1850 Poaceae- for Elisabetta Fiorini Mazzanti (1799-1879), Italian botanist in Rome, author of *Specimen Bryologiae Romanae* (1841). Source: original publication (Flora italiana, ossia descrizione delle piante... 1: 233. 1848[1850]).

Firensia Scop. 1777 Boraginaceae- for Pierre Firens (1580-1638), French publisher in Paris, published among other works *Theatrum Florae* (1632). Not

explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 366. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-13.

Firkea Raf. 1838 Clusiaceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana*, p. 163. 1838).

Firmiana Marsili 1786 Malvaceae- for Karl Joseph von Firmian (Karl Gotthard von Firmian, Carlo Giuseppe di Firmian) (1716-1782), Austrian-Italian statesman, plenipotentiary minister of Lombardy, art collector and patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Saggi scientifici e letterarj dell' accademia di Padova* 1: 115. 1786).

Fischera Spreng. 1813 Apiaceae- for Friedrich Ernst Ludwig von Fischer ((Fedor Bogdanovic von Fischer) (1782-1854), German-Russian botanist, director of the St. Petersburg botanical garden, pupil of the author. Original publication not found. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1013. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-14.

Fischera Sw. 1817 Ericaceae- for Gotthelf Fischer von Waldheim (Johann Gotthelf Friedrich Fischer von Waldheim) (1771-1853), German-Russian naturalist and explorer, traveled with Humboldt in Russia, professor at Moscow. Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 5: 16. 1817). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-14.

Fischeria DC. 1813 Apocynaceae-for Friedrich Ernst Ludwig von Fischer ((Fedor Bogdanovic von Fischer) (1782-1854), German-Russian botanist, director of the St. Petersburg botanical garden, Source: original publication (*Catalogus plantarum horti botanici monspeliensis*, p. 112. 1813).

Fisquetia Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Theodore Auguste Fisquet (1813-1890), French naval officer and painter, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Source: proposed herein.

Fissenia R. Br. ex Endl. 1842 Loasaceae- not explained in the original publication. Some sources indicate for Kissen, a traveler in Arabia, discovered the plant used to describe the genus, adding that Brown's intention was to name the

genus *Kissenia* but Endlicher (who published it) used *Fissenia*. Clarke and Charters (p. 182, under *Kissenia*) indicate that the genus was named for Kishin or Qishin, a locality on the south coast of Arabia, where the original specimen was collected.

Fitchia Hook. f. 1845 Asteraceae- for Walter Hood Fitch (1817-1892), Scottish botanical illustrator, worked for many botanists, his drawings were used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 4: 641. 1845).

Fitzroya Hook. f. 1851 Cupressaceae- for Robert Fitzroy (1805-1865), English naval officer, meteorologist, captain of the HMS Beagle during its second voyage (with Charles Darwin as naturalist), governor of New Zealand. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1015.

Flacourtia Comm. ex L'Hér. 1786 Salicaceae- for Étienne de Flacourt (1607-1660), French historian, geographer and naturalist, governor of Madagascar, author of *Histoire de la grande isle Madagascar* (1661). Source: original publication (Stirpes Novae aut Minus Cognitae 3: 59. 1786).

Fleischeria Steud. 1845 Malvaceae- for Franz von Fleischer (1801-1878), German pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector in the Middle East, professor at Hohenheim. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 367.

Fleischmannia Sch. Bip. 1850 Asteraceae- for Gottfried F. Fleischmann (1777-1850), German physician and the author's anatomy professor at Erlangen. Source: original publication (Flora 33: 417. 1850).

Flemingia Roxb. ex Rottler 1803 Acanthaceae- for John Fleming (1747-1829), English surgeon, botanist and plant collector in India, author of *A catalogue of Indian medicinal plants and drugs...* (1810). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1016. The name is validly credited to Roxburgh ex Aiton (1812), who did not explain it.

Flemmingia Walp. 1842 Fabaceae- for John Fleming (1747-1829), English surgeon, botanist and plant collector in India, author of *A catalogue of Indian*

medicinal plants and drugs... (1810). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-16.

Fleurotia Rchb. 1841 Asteraceae- for Pierre Fleurot (1772-1849), French botanist, professor at Dijon and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. F-17.

Fleurya Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for Camile Fleury (?-1825), French naval officer, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 157. Gaudichaud named for than 25 genera for people who participated with him on expeditions.

Flindersia R. Br. 1814 Rutaceae- for Matthew Flinders (1774-1814), English navigator and cartographer, sailed around New Holland, identified it as a continent and proposed for it the name Australia⁷, author of the publication in which the genus is described. Source: original publication (*A Voyage to Terra Australis* 2: 595. 1814).

Floerkea Willd. 1801 Limnanthaceae- for Heinrich Gustav Flörke (1764-1835), German physician and botanist, professor at Rostock, one of the editors of *Oekonomische Encyclopädie*. Source: original publication (*Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften* 3: 448. 1801).

Flotovia Spreng. 1826 Asteraceae- for Julius von Flotow (1788-1856), German military officer and botanist, author of *Lichenes florae Silesiae* (1850). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 368.

Flourensia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Marie Jean Pierre Flourens (1794-1867), French physician and physiologist, professor at the Collège de France, perpetual secretary of the French Academy of Sciences. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 592. 1836).

Floyeria Neck. 1790 Gentianaceae- for John Floyer (1649-1734), English physician, author of *An enquiry into the right use and abuses of the hot, cold and temperate*

⁷ From the hypothetical southern continent Terra Australis.

baths in England... (1697). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-18.

Flueggea Willd. 1806 Phyllanthaceae- for Johannes Flüggé (Fluegge) (1775-1816), German physician, botanist and plant collector, established a garden which became a precursor of the Hamburg Botanical Garden, author of *Graminum monographiae* (1810). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum, Editio quarta 4(2): 758. 1806).

Fockea Endl. 1839 Apocynaceae- for Gustav Woldemar Focke (1810-1877), German physician, naturalist and plant physiologist, defended the dissertation *De respiratione vegetabilium* (1833), author of the two-part *Physiologische studien* (1847-1854). Source: original publication (Novarum Stirpium Decades, p. 17. 1839).

Foersteria Scop. 1777 Phyllanthaceae- for Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-1798), German naturalist, professor at Halle; and for his son Johann Georg Adam Forster (1754-1794), naturalist, professor at Halle and Mainz. Both were naturalists and plant collectors during Cook's second voyage and are authors of *Characteres genera plantarum* (1779) and of the genus *Breynia* (mentioned by Scopoli). Source: original publication (Introductio ad Historiam Naturalem, p. 98. 1777).

Fontanesia Labill. 1791 Oleaceae- for René Louiche Desfontaines (1750-1833), French physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa, professor at the Jardin des Plantes and director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the two-volume *Flora Atlantica...* (1798-1799). Source: original publication (Icones Plantarum Syriae Rariorum, Descriptionibus et Observationibus Illustratae... 1: 9. 1791).

Fontenellea A. St.-Hil. & Tul. 1842 Rosaceae- for Bernard Le Bovier de Fontenelle (1657-1757), French scientist and writer, perpetual secretary of the French Academy of Sciences. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 17: 142. 1842).

Forbesia Eckl. 1827 Hypoxidaceae- for John Forbes (1799-1823), English naturalist, botanist and plant collector for the Royal Horticultural Society in Africa

and Madagascar (died in Mozambique). Not explained in original publication. Source: Bulletin des sciences naturelles et de géologie 14-15: 276. 1828.

Forestiera Poir. 1810 Oleaceae- for André Robert Forestier (c.1743-1812), French physician at the Hospital of Saint-Quentin, first botany teacher and friend of the author. Source: original publication (Encyclopédie Méthodique. Botanique... Supplément 1(1): 132. 1810). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-20.

Forgerouxia Steud. 1840 Rhamnaceae- for Auguste Denis Fougeroux de Bondaroy (1732-1789), French naturalist, botanist and botanical illustrator. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-20.

Forgesia Comm. ex Juss. 1789 Escalloniaceae- for Antoine Marie Desforges-Boucher (1715-1790), Governor General of Bourbon Island (Réunion: 1759-1766) and Île-de-France (Mauritius: 1759-1767), helped the author when he lived in Réunion. Source: original publication (Genera Plantarum, p. 164. 1789).

Fornasinia Bertol. 1849 Fabaceae- for Carlo Antonio Fornasini (1805-1865), Italian merchant in Mozambique. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-21.

Forrestia Raf. 1806 Rhamnaceae- for Thomas Forrest (1747-1825), American military officer, politician and horticulturist, accompanied the author on field trips near Philadelphia. Source: original publication (The Medical Repository, and Review of American Publications... hexade 2, 3: 422. 1806).

Forrestia A. Rich. 1834 Commelinaceae- for Thomas Forrest (c.1729-c.1802), English navigator and explorer in New Guinea, author of *A voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas, from Balambangan...* (1779). Source: original publication (Voyage de Découverts de l'Astrolabe... Botanique 2: 5. 1834).

Forsgardia Vell. 1829 Combretaceae- for Jonas Gustaf Forrskåhl (1727-1783), professor at Copenhagen, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Hospita Insectorum Flora...* (1752); or more likely for Peter Forsskål (1732-1763), Finnish-Swedish zoologist, botanist and nature collector, participated as naturalist in the Royal Danish Expedition to Egypt and Yemen (died there), one of Linnaeus'

apostles. The author indicates for Forsgard, professor at Copenhagen, traveler in Arabia, pupil of Linnaeus (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 152. 1825[1829]). The Linnaean Correspondence (http://linnaeus.c18.net/Letters/display.php?id_letter=L5839) indicates that Forsgard is a misspelling for Jonas Gustaf Förskåhl (1727-1783), the mention of travel in Arabia indicates that Vellozo confused Jonas Gustaf Förskåhl with Peter Forsskål.

Forskolia Wight 1853 Urticaceae- for Peter Forsskål (1732-1763), Finnish-Swedish zoologist, botanist and nature collector, participated as naturalist in the Royal Danish Expedition to Egypt and Yemen (died there), one of Linnaeus' apostles. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-22.

Forsskaolea L. 1764 Urticaceae- for Peter Forsskål (1732-1763), Finnish-Swedish zoologist, botanist and nature collector, participated as naturalist in the Royal Danish Expedition to Egypt and Yemen (died there), one of Linnaeus' apostles. Source: original publication (*Opobalsamum declaratum in dissertatione medica...* p. 17. 1764). This name has been spelled in many different ways.

Forstera L. f. 1780 Stylidiaceae- for Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-1798), German naturalist, professor at Halle; and for his son Johann Georg Adam Forster (1754-1794), naturalist, professor at Halle and Mainz. Both were naturalists and plant collectors during Cook's second voyage and are authors of *Characteres genera plantarum* (1779). Source: original publication (*Nova acta Regiae societatis scientiarum upsaliensis ser. 2, 3: 171. 1780*).

Forsteronia G. Mey. 1818 Apocynaceae- for Thomas Furlly Forster (1761-1825), English botanist and illustrator, author of *Flora Tonbrigensis...* (1816). Source: original publication (*Primitiae Florae Essequeboensis...* p. 134. 1818). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1023.

Forsythia Vahl 1804 Oleaceae- for William Forsyth (1737-1804), Scottish gardener, horticulturist and botanist, superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and St. James, author of *A treatise on the culture and management of fruit-trees...* (1803). Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum...*1: 39. 1804). The name was used by Walter (1788) without explaining the etymology.

Fortunaea Lindl. 1846 Juglandaceae- for Robert Fortune (1812-1880), Scottish gardener, botanist and plant collector in China, exported tea plants to India, collected the material used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (The Journal of the Horticultural Society of London 1: 150, 152. 1846).

Fortunea Naudin 1846 Juglandaceae- for Robert Fortune (1812-1880), Scottish gardener, botanist and plant collector in China, exported tea plants to India, collected the material used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Revue horticole, ser. 2. 5: 282. 1846). The name was used by Poiteau (1846), who also dedicated his genus to Robert Fortune.

Fortuynia Shuttlew. ex Boiss. 1841 Brassicaceae- for Fortuyn, plant enthusiast in Batavia, had an herbarium, provided one of the species placed in the genus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 17: 177. 1842.

Foscarenia Vand. 1788 Rubiaceae- not explained in the original publication. Théis (p. 91) indicates for Foscarini, Italian (Venetian) botanist; Burkhardt 2016 (p. F-24) adds as an option Paolo Antonio Foscarini (1565-1616), Italian astronomer and professor at Messina.

Fossombronia Raddi 1818 Fossombroniaceae- for Vittorio Fossombroni (1754-1844), Italian mathematician, engineer, economist and statesman. Source: original publication (Jungermanniografia Etrusca, p. 18-19. 1818).

Fothergilla L. 1774 Hamamelidaceae- for John Fothergill (1712-1780), English physician, pharmacist and botanist, had a garden rich in exotic plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 192.

Fougeria Moench 1802 Asteraceae- for Auguste Denis Fougeroux de Bondaroy (1732-1789), French naturalist, botanist and botanical illustrator. Source: original publication (Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas a staminum situ describendi, p. 243. 1802).

Fougerouxia Cass. 1827 Asteraceae- for Auguste Denis Fougeroux de Bondaroy (1732-1789), French naturalist, botanist and botanical illustrator. Not explained in

original publication. Source: *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis*, 5: 510. 1836.

Foullioya Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Louis Mathurin Foullioy (1790-1848), surgeon and inspector general of the health (*santé*) service of the French navy. This is likely the “associate of Gaudichaud’s, the surgeon Foullioy, who served on a French naval expedition to Madagascar” (*Pacific Science* 14: 227. 1960). The name was published in the report of Vaillant’s expedition, in which the author participated, and he named many genera for expedition companions. Source: proposed herein.

Fouquieria Kunth 1823 Fouquieriaceae- for Pierre Fouquier (Pierre Éloi Fouquier) (1776-1850), French physician, professor at the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (folio ed.) 6: 82. 1823).

Fracastora Adans. 1763 Lamiaceae- for Girolamo Fracastoro (c.1476-1553), Italian physician, scholar and poet, author of the poem *Syphilis sive morbus gallicus* (1530) which originated the use of syphilis as a name for the sexually-transmitted disease. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-26.

Fragosa Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Apiaceae- for Juan Fragoso (c.1530-1597), Spanish physician and naturalist. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 43. 1794).

Franca Boehm. 1760 Frankeniaceae- for Joannes Sebastianus Franchius, Italian physician and naturalist, professor at Florence, member of the Florence Academy of Botany. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Genera*, p. 24. 1729).

Franciscea Pohl 1826 Solanaceae- for King Francis I of Austria (1768-1835), student and patron of botany, the author traveled to Brazil during his reign. Source: original publication (*Plantarum Brasiliae Icones et Descriptiones* 1: 2. 1826).

Francisia Endl. 1840 Myrtaceae- not explained in the original publication. Quattrocchi (2: 1027) indicates possibly for George William Francis (1800-1865), English gardener and botanist in Australia, director of the Adelaide Botanical Garden; Burkhardt 2016 (p. F-27) adds as an option King Francis I of Austria (1768-1835), student and patron of botany.

Francoa Cav. 1801 Francoaceae- for Francisco Franco (c.1515-c.1569), Spanish physician knowledgeable in botany, professor at Alcalá and at Sevilla (here he founded a botanical garden). Source: original publication (*Anales de Ciencias Naturales* 4: 236. 1801).

Francoeuria Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Louis Benjamin Francoeur (1773-1849), French mathematician and botanist, professor at the École polytechnique and the Sorbonne, author of *Flore parisienne ou Description des caractères de toutes les plantes qui croissent naturellement aux environs de Paris...* (1801). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 371.

Frankenia L. 1753 Frankeniaceae- for Johannes Franck (Frankenius) (1590-1661), Swedish physician and botanist, professor at Uppsala, author of *Speculum botanicum Renovatum Praecipuarum...* (1659). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737.

Frankia Steud. 1836 Asteraceae- for Joseph C. Frank (1782-1835), German physician, botanist and plant collector in the United States, author of *Rastadts Flora* (1830), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Medicinisches Correspondenzblatt des Württembergischen Ärztlichen Vereins* 6(50): 398. 1836). See also *Castanea* 39(3): 263-272. 1974.

Franklandia R. Br. 1810 Proteaceae- for Thomas Frankland, 6th Baronet (1750-1831), English politician and botanist, patron of science. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 10: 157. 1811[1810]).

Franklinia W. Bartram ex Marshall 1785 Theaceae- for Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), American statesman and scientist. Source: original publication (*Arbustrum Americanum*, p. 50. 1785).

Franquevillia Salisb. ex Gray 1821 Gentianaceae- for John Franqueville (fl. 1590s-1610s), English merchant, had a large garden or store of rare plants in London. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-28.

Franseria Cav. 1793-1794 Asteraceae- for Antonio Franser (1745-1830), Spanish physician and botanist, vice president of the Spanish Royal Academy of Medicine, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 2: 78. 1793-1794).

Frasera Walter 1788 Gentianaceae- for John Fraser (1750-1811), Scottish gardener, nurseryman, botanist and plant collector in North America. Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 145.

Fraunhoferia Mart. 1831 Celastraceae- for Joseph von Fraunhofer (1787-1826), German physicist and optician, maker of excellent achromatic telescope lenses. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum: quas in itinere per Brasiliam* 3: 86. 1831).

Freemania Bojer ex DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Joseph Jhohn Freeman (1794-1851), English clergyman, botanist and plant collector in the 1830s in Madagascar, coauthor of *A narrative of the persecution of the Christians in Madagascar...* (1840). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 6: 218. 1837 [1838]).

Freesea Eckl. 1827 Unknown- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Friedrich Heinrich Theodor Freese (1795-1876), German physician and botanist, studied South African plants, pupil of the author. Source: proposed herein. See also Stearn p. 145 (*Freesia*).

Fregea Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Christian Gottlob Frege II (1747-1816), German banker and businessman, governor of Leipzig, council member (*Kammerrath*) of Saxony, had large gardens in Leipzig and Abtnaundorf. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 10: 713. 1852). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-29. The information provided by the author matches Christian Gottlob Frege II, but he seems to write in the present and thus may have had in mind Christian Gottlob Frege III (1778-1858).

Fregirardia Dunal ex Delile 1849 Solanaceae- for Frédéric de Girard (1810-1851), French botanist at Montpellier, coauthor of *Monographie des Primulacées et des Lentibulariées du Brésil méridional et de la République Argentine* (1839). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique ser. 3, 12: 366. 1849).

Freirea Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 372) indicates for Agustin José Freire (1780-1836), Portuguese minister of the navy in the 1830s; Colmeiro (p. 211) adds as an option Francisco Freire Allemão e Cysneiro (1797-1874), Brazilian botanist and plant collector.

Fremontia Torr. 1843 Amaranthaceae- for John Charles Frémont (1813-1890), American military officer, politician and plant collector in the American West (the author published in 1850 *Plantae Fremontiae; or descriptions of Plants collected by Col. J. C. Fremont in California*). Source: original publication (Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842, p. 95. 1843).

Frenela Mirb. 1825 Cupressaceae- for Augustin Jean Fresnel (1788-1827), French engineer and physicist, inventor of the Fresnel lens. Source: original publication (Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle 13: 30. 1825). Name spelled Frenel, thus *Frenela*.

Fresenia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Georg Fresenius (Johann Baptist Georg Wolfgang Fresenius) (1808-1866), German physician and botanist, lectured at the Senckenberg Institute, curator of the Senckenberg Nature Research Society's botanical garden and herbarium. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 328. 1836).

Freuchenia Eckl. 1827 Iridaceae- for Ole Johan Freuchen (1794-1850), Danish clergyman and educator, knowledgeable of mosses. Not explained in original publication. Source: Bulletin des sciences naturelles et de géologie 14-15: 276. 1828. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-30.

Freycinetia Gaudich. 1824 Pandanaceae- for Louis de Freycinet (Louis Claude de Saulces de Freycinet) (1779-1841/1842), French navigator, geographer, captain of the *Uranie* during a circumnavigation expedition in which the author participated.

Not explained in original publication. Source: Voyage Autour du Monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite... Botanique (Atlas text) p. 130. 1866.

Freyera Rchb. 1837 Apiaceae- for Heinrich Freyer (1802-1866), Austrian pharmacist, naturalist and botanist, natural history museum curator at Laibach (Ljubljana) and Trieste. Source: original publication (*Handbuch des Natürlichen Pflanzensystems*, p. 291. 1837). See also Wittstein p. 372.

Freylinia Colla 1824 Scrophulariaceae- for Lorenzo de Freilino (Lorenzo, count of Freilino, Freylino) (1754-1820), Italian naturalist and botanist, had a very large garden at Buttigliera d'Asti which is described in *Catalogue des plantes cultivées dans le jardin de Buttigliera (Marengo)* (1810). Source: original publication (*Hortus Ripulensis*, p. 5, 56. 1824). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1032 and Burkhardt 2016 p. F-30.

Freziera Willd. 1799 Pentaphylacaceae- for Amédée François Frézier (1682-1773), French military engineer, cartographer, spy and explorer of the coasts of Chile and Peru. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Indiae Occidentalis...* 2: 971. 1800. See also Théis p. 192.

Fridericia Mart. 1827 Bignoniaceae- for King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia (1770-1840). Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Physico-medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae...* 13(5) pt. 1: 7 (vii). 1826).

Friedlandia Cham. & Schltl. 1827 Lythraceae- for Helene Charlotte von Friedland, née Lestwitz (1754-1803), Prussian patroness of agriculture and botany. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 2: 348. 1827). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-31.

Friedrichsthalia Fenzl 1839 Boraginaceae- for Emanuel von Friedrichsthal (1809-1842), Czech-Austrian explorer, photographer, naturalist and botanist, traveled in the Balkans and Central America. Source: original publication (*Novarum Stirpium Decades*, p. 53. 1839).

Friesia Spreng. 1818 Euphorbiaceae- for Elias Magnus Fries (1794-1878), Swedish botanist, professor at Uppsala and director of the botanical garden, author of the

two-volume *Elenchus Fungorum* (1828) and the three-volume *Systema mycologicum...* (1821-1832). Source: original publication (Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewachse 2(2): 885, 908. 1818).

Fritzschia Cham. 1834 Melastomataceae- for Carl Julius Fritzsche (1808-1871), German chemist and pharmacist, professor at St. Petersburg, defended the dissertation *De plantarum polline* (1833). Source: original publication (Linnaea 9(3): 398. 1834). See also Wittstein p. 373.

Frivaldia Endl. 1837 Asteraceae- for Imre (Emerich) Frivaldszki von Frivald (1799-1870), Hungarian physician, entomologist, botanist and nature collector, director of the Hungarian National Museum. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 373. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-32.

Froebelia Regel 1852 Ericaceae- for Leopold Theodor Froebel (1810-1893), German-Swiss gardener in Zurich, received from Australia seeds of the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Gartenflora 1: 165. 1852).

Froelichia Moench 1794 Amaranthaceae- for Joseph Aloys Frölich (von Froelich) (1766-1841), German physician, entomologist and botanist, author of *De Gentiana libellus sistens specierum cognitarum...* (1796). Source: original publication (Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis... 1: 51. 1794).

Frolovia Ledeb. ex DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Pjotr Kosmitsch von Frolow (1775-1839), Russian civilian governor, had a botanical garden, patron of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. F-33.

Froriepia K. Koch 1842 Apiaceae- for Ludwig Friedrich von Froriep (1779-1847), German physician, professor at Jena, Halle and Tübingen. Source: original publication (Linnaea 16: 362. 1842). The author dedicated the genus to de Froriep; de (von) distinguishes Ludwig Friedrich from his son Robert Froriep (1804-1861), also physician. See also Wittstein p. 373.

Frostia Bertero ex Guill. 1834 Apodanthaceae- for John Frost (1803-1840), English physician and botanist, founder of the Medico-Botanical Society of London. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 373.

Frullania Raddi 1818 Frullaniaceae- for Leonardo Frullani (1756-1824), Italian jurist and politician, vice-governor of Livorno, minister of Tuscany. Source: original publication (Jungermanniografia Etrusca, p. 9-10. 1818).

Fuchsia L. 1753 Onagraceae- for Leonhart Fuchs (1501-1566), German physician and botanist, professor at Tübingen (where he founded a botanical garden), author of *De historia stirpium commentarii insignes* (1542). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 14. 1703).

Fuernrohia K. Koch 1842 Apiaceae- for August Emanuel Fürnrohr (1804-1861), German botanist, professor at Regensburg, coeditor of the journal Flora. Source: original publication (Linnaea 16: 356. 1842). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1035.

Fugosia Juss. 1789 Malvaceae- a commonly seen superfluous name meant to substitute *Cienfuegosia* Cavanilles.

Fuirena Rottb. 1773 Cyperaceae- for Jørgen Fuiren (Georgius Fuirenius) (1581-1628), Danish physician, botanist and plant collector in Scandinavia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Dissertatio Botanica Nova Graminum Genera p. 26. 1779. See also Théis p. 195.

Fulcaldea Poir. 1817 Asteraceae- for Emmanuel de Foucault (fl. 1813-1850), French botanist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Encyclopédie Méthodique. Botanique... Supplément 5: 375. 1817). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-34.

Fulchironia Lesch. 1829 Arecaceae- for Jacques Aimé Gabriel Fulchiron (c.1740-1817), French banker and botany enthusiast, owned a well-known garden (Jardin de Fulchiron) which contained one of the best palm collections in Europe. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. F-39.

Fullartonia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for John Fullarton (c.1780-1849), Scottish traveler, writer and publisher, traveled extensively in India. Source: original

publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 281. 1836). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. F-35.

Funckia Willd. 1808 Asteliaceae- for Heinrich Christian Funck (1771-1839), German pharmacist and botanist, cofounder of the Regensburg Botanical Society, author of *Cryptogamische Gewächse des Fichtelgebirgs* (1806). Source: original publication (*Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin Magazin...* 2: 19. 1808).

Funkia Spreng. 1817 Asparagaceae- for Heinrich Christian Funck (1771-1839), German pharmacist and botanist, cofounder of the Regensburg Botanical Society, author of *Cryptogamische Gewächse des Fichtelgebirgs* (1806). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewächse* 2(2): 909. 1818.

Furcraea Vent. 1793 Asparagaceae- for Antoine François, Count of Fourcroy (1755-1809), French politician, physician and chemist, professor at the Jardin du Roi and the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle. Original publication (*Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique* 1: 66. 1793).

G

Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré was born in Angoulême, France in 1789 and died in Paris in 1854. He was a trained pharmacist in love with botany and exploration; probably no other botanist of his time traveled more and farther than he did. Gaudichaud participated aboard the *Uranie* in Freycinet's circumnavigation expedition (1817-1820), sailed to South America on *L'Hermine* in 1831 and again circumnavigated the world aboard the *Bonite* in Vaillant's expedition (1836-1837). Although he lost a substantial number of plants during the wreck of the *Uranie* in the Falkland Islands, Gaudichaud described many genera based on other material that he collected, dedicating more than 25 of them to people who sailed with him or whom he met during stops at numerous localities (see for example the first genus below). Kunth dedicated to him the Central American genus *Gaudichaudia*, and his name is also remembered in the crab genus *Gaudichaudia*.



Gabertia Gaudich. 1829 Orchidaceae- for A. P. Gabert (1797-?), secretary of Louis de Freycinet, captain of the *Uranie* during a circumnavigation expedition in which the author participated. Source: original publication (*Voyage Autour de Monde... Exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* p. 426. 1829).

Gaertnera Schreb. 1789 Malpighiaceae- for Joseph Gärtner (Gaertner) (1732-1791), German physician and botanist, professor at Tübingen and St. Petersburg, director of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, author of the two-volume *De fructibus et seminibus plantarum* (1788-1791). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 196. The name is validly credited to Lamarck (1792), who did not explain it.

Gaertneria Medik. 1789 Asteraceae- for Joseph Gärtner (Gaertner) (1732-1791), German physician and botanist, professor at Tübingen and St. Petersburg, director of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, author of the two-volume *De fructibus et seminibus plantarum* (1788-1791). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-1.

Gagea Salisb. 1806 Liliaceae- for Thomas Gage, 7th Baronet of Hengrave (1781-1820), English botanist and plant collector in Ireland and Portugal. Source: original publication (*Annals of Botany* 2: 555. 1806).

Gagernia Klotzsch 1849 Ochnaceae- for Heinrich von Gagern (Heinrich Wilhelm August von Gagern) (1799-1880), German statesman, president of the German National Assembly, strived to unify Germany. Source: original publication (*Reisen in Britisch-Guiana...* 3: 1189. 1849).

Gagnebina Neck. ex DC. 1825 Fabaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 376) indicates for Peter Gagnebin, who wrote about plants in the 17th century; Quattrocchi (2: 1039) indicates for Abraham Gagnebin (1707-1800), Swiss military surgeon, geologist, botanist and nature collector.

Gahnia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1776 Cyperaceae- for Henrik Gahn (1747-1816), Swedish physician and botanist, teacher at Karlsberg, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Fundamenta Agrostographie* (1767). Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum: quas in itinere ad insulas maris Australis...* ed. 2, p. 52. 1776).

Gaillardia Foug. 1786 Asteraceae- for Antoine René Gaillard de Charentonneau (1719-1789), French magistrate and botanist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Observations sur la Physique, sur L'Histoire Naturelle et sur les Arts.* 29: 55-56. 1786). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1040. Spelled also *Gaillarda*. Life dates taken from Clarke and Charters p. 132.

Gaillonia A. Rich. ex DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Benjamin Gaillon (François Benjamin Gaillon) (1782-1839), French botanist, contributor to Cuvier's *Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles*. author of *Résumé méthodique des classifications des Thalassiophytes* (1828). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 377.

Gaimardia Gaudich. 1825 Restionaceae- for Joseph Paul Gaimard (1793-1858), French naval surgeon and naturalist, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 5: 107. 1825). See also Baines p. 160.

Gaissenia Raf. 1808 Ranunculaceae- for Fredrick William Gaissenheiner (1771-1838), German clergyman who migrated to New York, along with botanist Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst Muhlenberg provided the plant to the author. Source: original publication (*The Medical Repository* 5: 351. 1808. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. G-3.

Gakenia Heist. ex Fabr. 1759 Brassicaceae- for Alexander Christian Gakenholz (?-1717), German anatomist and botanist, curator of the Helmstedt Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-3.

Galeana La Llave 1824 Asteraceae- for Hermeregildo Galeana (Hermenegildo Galeana de Vargas) (1762-1814), Mexican patriot of the War for Independence. Not explained with the description (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 1: 12. 1824) but his name appears in the dedication of the work (page vii).

Galenia L. 1753 Aizoaceae- for Galen (Galen of Pergamon, Claudius Galenus) (c.130-c.200), Greek-Roman philosopher, physician⁸ and naturalist. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737.

Galeottia A. Rich. & Galeotti 1845 Orchidaceae- for Henri Guillaume Galeotti (1814-1858), French-Belgian botanist, horticulturist and plant collector in Mexico and Central America, director of the Brussels Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Mémoire sur les fougères du Mexique* (1842). Not explained with the description (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 3 3: 25. 1845) but Galeotti is coauthor of the article. See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1044. The name was first used by Ruprecht ex Galeotti (1842) in a footnote where Galeotti indicates that he cannot accept the honor, thus the genus was called *Krombholzia*

⁸ From his name derives the Spanish *galeno*, synonym of physician.

Galilea Parl. 1845 Cyperaceae- for Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), Italian astronomer. Source: original publication (Flora Palermitana 1: 298-299. 1845).

Galiniera Delile 1843 Rubiaceae- for Joseph Germain Galinier (1814-1888), French military officer, cartographer, explorer and plant collector, traveled with Pierre Victor Adolphe Ferret in Abyssinia, coauthor of *Voyage en Abyssinie dans les provinces du Tigré, du Samen...* (1847-1848). Not explained with the description (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 20: 93. 1843) but reference is made on page 88 to the voyage by Ferret (Feret) and Galinier to Abyssinia and to the plants that they brought back, which included those used to describe the genus.

Galinsoga Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Asteraceae- for Mariano Martínez de Galinsoga (1757-1797), Spanish physician and botanist, physician to Maria Luisa de Parma (wife of King Carlos IV), director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 110. 1794). In old literature Galinsoga appears as Mariano, but in most online information he appears as Ignacio Mariano, which is the name of his eldest son.

Galipea Aubl. 1775 Rutaceae- for the Garipon indians of French Guiana. Source: Wittstein p. 379. Although throughout his work Aublet repeatedly used Garipons, under this genus he spelled the name Galipons (Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française 1: 663).

Galiziola Raf. 1838 Primulaceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Sylva Telluriana p. 167. 1838).

Gallesia Casar. 1843 Petiveriaceae- for Giorgio Gallesio (1772-1839), Italian diplomat, horticulturist and botanist, author of *Traité de citrus* (1811). Source: original publication (Novarum Stirpium Brasiliensium Decades, p. 44. 1843).

Gallesioa Roemer 1846 Rutaceae- for Giorgio Gallesio (1772-1839), Italian diplomat, horticulturist and botanist, author of *Traité de citrus* (1811). Source: original publication (Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae 1: 45. 1846).

Galopina Thunb. 1781 Rubiaceae- for Jean François de Galaup, Comte de La Pérouse (1741-1788), French naval officer and explorer, his circumnavigation expedition ended tragically in the South Pacific. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-5.

Galvania Vandel. 1788 Rubiaceae- for Manuel Galvão da Silva (1750- after 1790), Brazilian naturalist, traveled to Mozambique to study its natural resources, pupil of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 211.

Galvezia Dombey ex Juss. 1789 Plantaginaceae- for José de Gálvez (José de Gálvez y Gallardo, Marquis of Sonora (1720-1787), Spanish lawyer and politician, inspector general in New Spain (Mexico), governor of the Council of the Indies. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum secundum ordines naturales disposita...* p. 119. 1789).

Gambelia Nutt. 1848 Plantaginaceae- for William Gambel (1823-1849), American physician, naturalist and plant collector for the author. Source: original publication (*Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 4(1): 7. 1848).

Garcia Rohr 1792 Euphorbiaceae- for Basilius García, paymaster of the Spanish king in Santa Marta, New Grenada. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-7.

Garciana Lour. 1790 Pontederiaceae- for Garcia de Orta (c.1501-1568), Portuguese physician, naturalist and explorer in India, pioneer of tropical medicine. Source: original publication (*Flora Cochinchinensis* 1: 15. 1790).

Garcilassa Poepp. 1843 Asteraceae- for Inca Garcilaso de la Vega (born Gómez Suárez de Figueroa) (1539-1616), Spanish-Inca chronicler of Inca life, author of *Historia general del Perú* (1617). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera ac Species Plantarum* 3: 46. 1843).

Garcinia L. 1753 Clusiaceae- for Laurent Garcin (1683-1752), Swiss surgeon, botanist and plant collector in the Middle East, India and Indonesia; and for Garcia de Orta (c.1501-1568), Portuguese physician, naturalist and explorer in

India, pioneer of tropical medicine. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 184. 1737.

Garckea Müll. Hal. 1845 Ditrichaceae- for Christian August Friedrich Garcke (1819-1904), German botanist, professor at Berlin, author of *Flora von Halle...* (1848) and *Illustrierte Flora Deutschland und angrenzende Gebiete...* (1848), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 3: 865. 1845).

Gardena Adans. 1763 Rubiaceae- for Alexander Garden (1730-1791), Scottish physician, zoologist, botanist and nature collector, lived three decades in South Carolina, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-7.

Gardenia Colden 1756 Clusiaceae- for Alexander Garden (1730-1791), Scottish physician, zoologist, botanist and nature collector, lived three decades in South Carolina, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary, Read before a Society in Edinburgh* 2: 2. 1756). The name is validly credited to Ellis (1761), who also dedicated his genus to Alexander Garden. *Gardenia* Colden is notable for being the first plant genus credited to a woman: Jane (Jenny) Colden (1724-1766), daughter of botanist Cadwallader Colden (1688-1776).

Gardneria Wall. 1820 Loganiaceae- for Edward Gardner (1784-?), English colonial officer in Katmandu, sent plants to the author (then at the Calcutta Botanical Garden). Source: original publication (*Flora Indica; or descriptions of Indian Plants* 1: 403. 1820). See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1053.

Gardoquia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Lamiaceae- for Diego de Gardoqui (Diego María de Gardoqui y Arriquibar) (1735-1798), Spanish politician and diplomat, first Spanish ambassador to the United States after the Revolutionary War, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 86. 1794).

Garidella L. 1753 Ranunculaceae- for Pierre Joseph Garidel (1658-1737), French physician and botanist, professor at Aix-en-Provence, author of *Histoire des plantes*

qui naissent aux environs d'Aix-en-Provence et dans plusieurs autres endroits de la Provence (1715). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 92. 1737.

Garnotia Brongn. 1832 Poaceae- for Prosper Garnot (1794-1838), French naval surgeon, naturalist and plant collector, participated aboard *La Coquille* in Duperrey's circumnavigation voyage. Source: original publication (*Voyage Autour de Monde, Exécuté par Ordre du Roi, sur la Corvette de Sa Majesté La Coquille...* Botanique 2: 133. 1829 [1832]).

Garovaglia Endl. 1836 Pterobryaceae- for Santo Garovaglio (1805-1882), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Pavia and director of the botanical garden, author of *Bryologia austriaca excursoria...* (1840). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 380.

Garrelia Gaudich. 1851 Bromeliaceae- for Henri Charles Gustave Garrel (1815-1838), French naval officer, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. G-10.

Garrya Douglas ex Lindl. 1834 Garryaceae- for Nicholas Garry (1782-1856), English merchant, deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, helped the author during his travels in Northwest America. Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 20: text for plate 1686. 1834).

Gasparinia Endl. 1841 Orobanchaceae- for Guglielmo Gasparrini (1803-1866), Italian veterinarian and botanist, professor at Naples, Palermo and Pavia (at the last two also director of the botanical gardens). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-9.

Gasparrinia Bertol. 1839 Apiaceae- for Guglielmo Gasparrini (1803-1866), Italian veterinarian and botanist, professor at Naples, Palermo and Pavia (at the last two also director of the botanical gardens). Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Gastonia Comm. ex Lam. 1788 Araliaceae- for Jean Baptiste Gaston de Bourbon, Duc d'Orléans (1608-1660), French military officer, founded a botanical garden in

Blois and appointed Robert Morison as director. Source: original publication (Encyclopédie Méthodique, Botanique 2: 610. 1788).

Gatesia Bertol. 1848 Fabaceae- for Hezekiah Gates (1798-1849), American pharmacist, physician and plant collector in Alabama and New York. Source: original publication (Miscellanea Botanica 7: 31-32. 1848).

Gattenhoffia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Georg Matthias Gattenhof (1722-1788), German botanist, author of *Stirpes agri et horti Heidelbergensis...* (1782). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-9.

Gattenhofia Medik. 1790 Iridaceae- for Georg Matthias Gattenhof (1722-1788), German botanist, author of *Stirpes agri et horti Heidelbergensis...* (1782). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 381.

Gaudichaudia Kunth 1821 Malpighiaceae- for Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré (1789-1854), French naval pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, professor of pharmacy in Paris, circumnavigated the world twice and named more than 25 genera for people who participated in these expeditions. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 5: 157. 1821).

Gaudinia P. Beauv. 1812 Poaceae- for Jean François Aimé Théophile Philippe Gaudin (1766-1833), Swiss botanist, professor at Lausanne, author of the seven-volume *Flora Helvetica...* (1818-1833). Source: original publication (Essai d'une Nouvelle Agrostographie, p. 95. 1812).

Gaultheria Kalm ex. L. 1753 Ericaceae- for Jean François Gaultier (Gauthier, Gautier) (1708-1756), French physician and naturalist in Quebec, credited with establishing the first meteorological station in Canada. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 198.

Gaya Kunth 1822 Malvaceae- for Jaques Étienne Gay (1786-1864), Swiss-French government official and botanist, pupil and friend of Jean François Aimée Gaudin, author of *Recherches sur les caractères de la végétation du fraisier et sur la distribution géographique de ses espèces* (1858). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 5: 268. 1821[1822]).

Gaylussacia Kunth 1819 Ericaceae- for Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac (1778-1850), French chemist and physicist, professor at the Sorbonne. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 3: 276. 1818[1819]).

Gayophytum A. Juss. 1832 Onagraceae- for Claude Gay (1800-1873), French botanist and plant collector, lived in Chile and acquired its nationality, author of the multi-volume *Historia física y política de Chile* (1844-1871) whose botany section is commonly known as *Flora Chilena*. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 25(1): 17. 1832).

Gaytania Münter 1843 Apiaceae- for Luis Gaytán, Count of Villafranca, Basque friend of the author, learned botany in Germany. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 1: 730. 1843).

Gazania Gaertn. 1791 Asteraceae- for Theodorus Gaza (1398-1478), Greek scholar, professor at Ferrara, translated into Latin the botanical works of Aristotle and Theophrastus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 382-383.

Geblera Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1835 Euphorbiaceae- for Friedrich von Gebler (Friedrich August von Gebler) (1782-1850), German-Russian physician, naturalist and explorer in Siberia. Source: original publication (*Index Seminum* [St. Petersburg] 1: 28. 1835).

Geeria Neck. 1790 Sapindaceae- for Carl de Geer (Charles De Geer) (1720-1778), Swedish industrialist and entomologist, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. G-13.

Geeria Blume 1825 Theaceae- for Jan Lodewijk Willem de Geer van Jutphaas (1784-1857), Dutch jurist and naturalist, author of an appendix to *Flora VII* by David de Gorter. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G11-12.

Geigeria Griess. 1830 Asteraceae- for Philipp Lorenz Geiger (1785-1836), German chemist and pharmacist, professor at Heidelberg, coauthor of the two-

part *Pharmacopoea universalis* (1845), isolated several important plant alkaloids. Source: original publication (Linnaea 5: 411. 1830).

Geijera Schott 1834 Rutaceae- for Johann Daniel Geier (1660-1735), German physician, naturalist and paleontologist, coauthor of *Diktamnographia sive brevis dictamni descriptio...* (1687) and *De montibus conchiferis et glossopetris Alzeiensibus* (1687). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 383. See also Baines p. 162.

Geiseleria Klotzsch 1841 Euphorbiaceae- for Eduard Ferdinand Geiseler (1781-1827), German physician and botanist, author of *Crotonis monographiam* (1807). Source: original publication (Archiv für Naturgeschichte 7(1): 254. 1841).

Geleznovia Turcz. 1849 Rutaceae- for Nicolai Ivanovich Geleznov (Zheleznov), (1816-1877), Russian agronomist and botanist, professor at Moscow, colleague of the author. Source: original publication (Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou 22(3): 13. 1849). See also Baines p. 163.

Gelpkea Blume 1850 Myrtaceae- for August Heinrich Christian Gelpke (1769-1842), German astronomer, professor at Braunschweig, teacher of the author. Source: original publication (Museum botanicum Lugduno-Batavum, sive, Stirpium exoticarum novarum... 1: 88. 1850). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-13.

Gemmingia Heist. ex Fabr. 1763 Iridaceae- for Johann Konrad von Gemmingen (1561-1612), German Prince-Bishop of Eichstätt, had large gardens whose plants appeared in *Hortus Eyssettensis* (1613). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-13.

Genersichia Heuff. 1844 Cyperaceae- for Samuel Genersich (1768-1844), German physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Florae Scepusiensis Elenchus...* (1798) and *Catalogus plantarum rariorum Scepusii...* (1801). Source: original publication (Flora 27(31): 528. 1844).

Genlisa Raf. 1840 Liliaceae- for Stéphanie Félicité, Countess of Genlis (Stéphanie Félicité du Crest de Saint-Aubin) (1746-1830), French educator, musician and writer on a variety of subjects, author of *La botanique historique et littéraire...* (1810).

Source: original publication (Autikon Botanikon, p. 57. 1840). See also Wittstein p. 385.

Genlisea A. St.-Hil. 1833 Lentibulariaceae- for Stéphanie Félicité, Countess of Genlis (Stéphanie Félicité du Crest de Saint-Aubin) (1746-1830), French educator, musician and writer on a variety of subjects, author of *La botanique historique et littéraire...* (1810), gave valuable advice to the author during his adolescence. Source: original publication (Voyage dans le District des Diamans 2: 429. 1833).

Genlisia Rchb. 1828 Iridaceae- for Stéphanie Félicité, Countess of Genlis (Stéphanie Félicité du Crest de Saint-Aubin) (1746-1830), French educator, musician and writer on a variety of subjects, author of *La botanique historique et littéraire...* (1810). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-13.

Genthia Bayrh. 1849 Funariaceae- for Carl Friedrich Ferdinand Genth (1810-1837), German botanist and plant collector, author of *Cryptogamenflora des Herzogthum Nassau...* (1836). Source: original publication (Jahrbücher des Vereins für Naturkunde im Herzogthum Nassau 5: 2. 1849).

Gentiana L. 1753 Gentianaceae- for Gentius, King of Illyria (?-168 BCE), purportedly discovered the medicinal qualities of the root of *G. lutea*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica. p. 76. 1737.

Geoffroea Jacq. 1760 Fabaceae- for Claude Joseph Geoffroy (1685-1752), French chemist, pharmacist and botanist, author of *Observations sur la structure & l'usage des principales parties des fleurs* (1711). Not explained in original publication. Source: Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia... p. 208. 1763; the author states that C. J. Geoffroy produced an important work on materia medica, but this was done by his brother Étienne François Geoffroy (1672-1731).

Georgia Ehrh. ex Müll. Hal. 1848 Tetrarhizaceae- for King George III of the United Kingdom (1738-1820). Source: original publication (Synopsis Muscorum Frondosorum omnium hucusque Cognitorum 1: 180. 1848).

Georgina Willd. 1803 Asteraceae- for Johann Gottlieb Georgi (1729-1802), German-Russian pharmacist, physician, geographer and explorer in Siberia, professor at St. Petersburg. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 3(3): 2125. 1803). See also Wittstein p. 386.

Gerardia L. 1753 Acanthaceae- for John Gerard (1545-1612), English surgeon, gardener and botanist, had a large garden in London, author of *The herball, or, Generall historie of plantes...* (1597). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 31. 1703). The name is validly credited to Bentham (1846), who did not explain it.

Gerbera Boehm. 1760 Asteraceae- for Traugott Gerber (1710-1743), German-Russian physician, botanist and plant collector in Russia, author of *Dissertationem physicam de plantarum transpiratione* (1735). Source: original publication (*Definitiones Generum Plantarum*, ed. 3 p. 187. 1760). The name is validly credited to Linnaeus (1758), who did not explain it.

Gerberia Scop. 1777 Malvaceae- for Traugott Gerber (1710-1743), German-Russian physician, botanist and plant collector in Russia, author of *Dissertationem physicam de plantarum transpiratione* (1735). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-16.

Germanea Lam. 1788 Lamiaceae- for Jean Joseph de Saint-Germain (1719-1791), French horticulturist and botanist, author of *Manuel des végétaux, ou Catalogue latin et françois de toutes les plantes, arbres & arbrisseaux connus sur le globe de la terre...* (1784), the plant used to describe the genus flowered in his collection. Source: original publication (*Encyclopédie Méthodique, Botanique* 2: 691. 1788). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Germaria Presl 1851 Rosaceae- for Ernst Fredrich Germar (1786-1853), German mineralogist and entomologist, director of the Mineralogical Museum at Halle. Source: original publication (*Abhandlungen der Königlichen Böhmisches Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, ser. 5 6: 581. 1851).

Gesneria L. 1753 Gesneriaceae- for Conrad Gesner (1516-1565), Swiss scholar, physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Zurich and founder of the botanical garden, author of the five-volume *Historia animalium* (1551-1558) and of *Historia Plantarum* (1754. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 27. 1703). Spelled *Gesnera*.

Gesnouinia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for François Gesnouin (François Jean Baptiste Gesnouin) (1750-1814), French politician, chemist and pharmacist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-17.

Geunsia Blume 1823 Lamiaceae- for Stephen Jan van Geuns (1767-1795), Dutch physician, botanist and geologist, professor at Utrecht, author of *Plantarum Belgii confoederati indigenarum spicilegium...* (1788). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1072.

Geunzia Neck. 1790 Meliaceae- for Stephen Jan van Geuns (1767-1795), Dutch physician, botanist and geologist, professor at Utrecht, author of *Plantarum Belgii confoederati indigenarum spicilegium...* (1788). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-18.

Ghiesbreghtia A. Rich. & Galeotti 1845 Orchidaceae- for Auguste Boniface Ghiesbreght (1810-1893), Belgian botanist and plant collector in Mexico. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1073.

Ghinia Schreb. 1789 Verbenaceae- for Luca Ghini (1490-1556), Italian physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Bologna and Pisa, credited with preparing the first herbarium and founding the first botanical garden in Europe (Orto Botanico di Pisa). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 387.

Gibsonia Stocks 1848 Polygonaceae- for Alexander Gibson (1800-1867), Scottish surgeon, botanist and plant collector in India, superintendent of the Dapuri Botanical Garden, coauthor of *The Bombay flora...* (1861). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G 18-19.

Giesleria Regel 1849 Gesneriaceae- for Giesler, inspector in the Göttingen Botanical Garden, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Flora 32: 182. 1849).

Gigotorcya Buc'hoz 1783 (Incertae sedis)- for Jean Baptiste François Gigot d'Orcy (1733/1737-1793), French administrator, entomologist, mineralogist and patron of the sciences. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. G-21.

Gilberta Turcz. 1851 Asteraceae- for John Gilbert (1812-1845), English naturalist, ornithologist and nature collector in Australia. Source: original publication (Bulletin de la Société Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou 24(1): 193. 1851). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1074.

Gilia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Polemoniaceae- for Filippo Luigi Gili (1756-1821), Italian astronomer and naturalist, director of the Vatican Observatory, coauthor with Gaspard (Caspar) Xuarez of the three-volume *Osservazioni fitologiche sopra alcune piante esotiche...* (1789-1792). Source: original publication (Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus p. 25. 1794).

Gilibertia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Araliaceae- for Jean Emmanuel Gilibert (1741-1814), French politician, physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Lyon, founder and first director of the Lyon Botanical Garden, author of *Flora Lituanica inchoata...* (1781). Source: original publication (Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus p. 50. 1794). The name was used by Gmelin (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Gillena Adans. 1763 Clethraceae- for Arnold Gillen (Arnoldus Guillenius) (1586-1633), German physician and botanist, had a garden at Cassel, author of *Hortus* (1627). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-20.

Gillenia Moench 1802 Rosaceae- for Arnold Gillen (Arnoldus Guillenius) (1586-1633), German physician and botanist, had a garden at Cassel, author of *Hortus* (1627). Source: original publication (Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas: a staminum situ describendi, p. 286. 1802).

Gilliesia Lind. 1826 Amaryllidaceae- for John Gillies (1792-1834), Scottish naval surgeon, botanist and plant collector in South America. Source: original publication (Botanical Register 12: text for plate 992. 1826).

Gimbernata Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Combretaceae- for Antonio Gimbernat y Arbos (1734-1816), Spanish surgeon and anatomist, professor at Barcelona and Madrid. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 138. 1794).

Ginannia Scop. 1777 Fabaceae- for Francesco Ginanni (1716-1766), Italian naturalist, author of *Delle malattie del grano in erba...* (1759). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-21.

Ginginsia DC. 1828 Aizoaceae- for Frédéric Charles Jean Gingins de la Sarraz (1790-1863), Swiss historian and botanist, author of *Mémoire sur la famille des Violacées* (1823), pupil of the author. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 362. 1828).

Ginnania M. Roem. 1846 Meliaceae- for Francesco Ginanni (1716-1766), Italian naturalist, author of *Delle malattie del grano in erba...* (1759). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-21.

Ginoria Jacq. 1760 Lythraceae- for Carlo Ginori (Carlo Andrea Ignazio Ginori) (1702-1757), Italian businessman, politician and naturalist, cofounder and patron of the Florence Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 149. 1763.

Girardinia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for Jean Girardin (Jean Pierre Louis Girardin) (1803-1884), French agronomist and chemist, professor at Rouen and Lille, coauthor of *Nouveau manuel de botanique, ou Principes élémentaires de physique végétale* (1831). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 389. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Girgensohnia Bunge ex. Fenzl 1851 Amaranthaceae- for Gustav Karl Girgensohn (1786-1872), Estonian botanist, author of *Naturgeschichte der Laub- und*

Lebermoose Liv-, Ehst- und Kurlands... (1860). Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires présentés à l'Académie impériale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg... 7: 478. 1852.

Gironniera Gaudich. 1844 Cannabaceae- for Paul de la Gironière (1797-1862), French naval surgeon and traveler, lived in the Philippines and practiced agriculture, author of *Vingt années aux Philippines...* (1853). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1078.

Girtanneria Neck. ex Raf. 1838 Rhamnaceae- for Christoph Girtanner (1760-1800), Swiss chemist and physician, worked at Göttingen, author of *The antiquity of syphilis* (1796). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-22.

Gisekia L. 1771 Gisekiaceae- for Paul Dietrich Giseke (1741-1796), German physician, botanist and librarian, professor at Hamburg, pupil and friend of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 203. Also spelled *Gisechia*.

Givotia Griff. 1844 Euphorbiaceae- for Joachim Otto Voigt (Joachim Johann Otto Voigt) (1798-1843), German-Danish surgeon and botanist in India, author of *Hortus suburbanus Calcuttensis...* (1845). Source: original publication (Calcutta Journal of Natural History and Miscellany of the Arts and Sciences in India 4: 389-390. 1844).

Gleditsia J. Clayton 1753 Fabaceae- for Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch (Gleditsius) (1714-1786), German physician and botanist, professor at Berlin and director of the botanical garden, author of the two-part *Systematische Einleitung in die neuere aus ihren eigenthümlichen...* (1774-1775). Not explained in original publication. Source: Flora Zeylanica p. 7. 1747. See also Théis p. 204.

Gleichenia Sm. 1793 Gleicheniaceae- for Wilhelm Friedrich von Gleichen-Russwurm (1717-1783), German military officer, naturalist, botanist and microscopist, studied plant reproductive structures, author of *Das Neueste aus dem Reiche der Pflanzen, oder Mikroskopische Untersuchungen...* (1764). Source: original publication (Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences (Turin) 5: 419. 1793).

See also Wittstein p. 390. The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Glockeria Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- for Ferdinand Glocker (?-1864), German merchant and plant collector in Bahia (Brazil). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 11: 728. 1847). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-25.

Gloxinia L'Hér. 1789 Gesneriaceae- for Benjamin Peter Gloxin (1765-1794), German physician and botanist in Colmar, author of *Observationes botanicae* (1785). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Stirpes novae, aut minus cognitae...* p. 149. 1791. See also Théis p. 205.

Gmelina L. 1753 Lamiaceae- for Johann Georg Gmelin (1709-1755), German physician, botanist and plant collector in Siberia during the second Kamchatka expedition, professor at St. Petersburg and Tübingen (here also director of the botanical garden), author of the three-volume *Flora Sibirica...* (1747-1768). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Zeylanica* p. 103. 1747.

Gochnatia Kunth 1818 Asteraceae- for Frédéric Charles Gochnat (1784-1816), French horticulturist and botanist, specialist in Chicorieae (Asteraceae), author of *Tentamen medico-botanicum de plantis cichoraceis* (1808). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (folio ed.) 4: 20. 1820[1818]).

Godetia Spach 1835 Onagraceae- for Charles Henri Godet (1797-1879), Swiss botanist and plant collector, author of *Flore du Jura...* (1853). Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux. Phanérogames* 4: 387. 1835).

Godinella T. Lestib. 1827 Primulaceae- for Gilles François Godin (1757-1844), French military surgeon and botanist from Lille, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Botanographie Belgique...* 2: 194. 1827). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-26. Proposed as a section of *Lysimachia*, listed as a genus by Spach (1840).

Godoya Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Ochnaceae- for Manuel Godoy (Manuel Godoy y Álvarez de Faria) (1767-1851), Spanish statesman and patron of the Royal Madrid

Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 58. 1794).

Goepertia Nees 1836 Marantaceae- for Heinrich Göppert (Johann Heinrich Robert Göppert) (1800-1884), German physician, paleontologist and botanist, professor at Breslau and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Systema Laurinarum*, p. 366. 1836). The name is validly credited to Nees von Essenbeck (1831), who did not explain it.

Goethea Nees 1821 Malvaceae- for Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), German statesman and famous writer, author of *Versuch die Metamorphose der Pflanzen zu erklären* (1790) in which the equivalence between leaves and floral organs was noted. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Nova acta physico-medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturae Curiosum* 11: 92. 1823. See also Wittstein p. 395.

Goetzea Wydler 1830 Solanaceae- for Johann August Ephraim Goeze (Götze, Goetze) (1731-1793), German zoologist, discoverer of tardigrades. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 5: 423. 1830). The name was used by Reichenbach (1828) without explaining the etymology.

Gohoria Neck. 1790 Apiaceae- for Jacques Gohory (1520-1576), French poet, translator, historian and alchemist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 395. See also *A General Biographical Dictionary*, 4: 241. 1851.

Goldbachia Trin. 1821 Poaceae- for Karl Ludwig Goldbach (1793-1824), German-Russian botanist and plant collector, professor at Moscow. Source: original publication (*Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde* 2: 42. 1821). The name is validly credited to de Candolle (1821), who also dedicated his genus to Karl Ludwig Goldbach.

Goldfussia Nees 1832 Acanthaceae- for Georg August Goldfuss (1782-1848), German paleontologist, zoologist and botanist, professor at Bonn. Source: original publication (*Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 3: 87. 1832).

Gomara Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Gesneriaceae- for Francisco López de Gomara (c.1511-1566), Spanish historian, author of *Historia general de las Indias* (1552) which includes information about some plants. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 93. 1784). The name is validly credited to Adanson (1763), who did not explain it.

Gomesa R. Br. 1815 Orchidaceae- for Bernardino António Gomes (1768-1823), Portuguese physician, chemist and botanist, author of *Observações botânico-médicas sobre algumas plantas do Brasil* (1803). Source: original publication (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 42: text for plate 1748. 1815).

Gomezia La Llave 1832 Asteraceae- for Juan Antonio Gómez de Guevara, Count of Oñate (fl. 1804-1824), Spanish (Cantabria) horticulturist, introduced mangoes and coffee cultivation to Córdoba (México). Source: original publication (*Registro trimestre o colección de memorias de historia, literatura, ciencias y artes* 1: 40, 41. 1832).

Gomortega Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Gomortegaceae- for Casimiro Gómez Ortega (de Ortega) (1741-1818), Spanish pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector, professor and director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 62. 1794).

Gomozia Mutis ex. L. f. 1782 Rubiaceae- for Casimiro Gómez Ortega (de Ortega) (1741-1818), Spanish pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector, professor and director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 211. Quattrocchi (2: 1098) indicates for Bernardino António Gomes (see *Gomesa*), but he was only 14 years old at the time.

Gongora Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Orchidaceae- for Antonio Caballero y Góngora (1723-1796), Spanish viceroy of New Granada, patron of José Celestino Mutis and the Spanish Royal Expedition to this territory. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 117. 1794).

Gonzalagunia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Rubiaceae- for Francisco González Laguna, Spanish clergyman and botanist, lived in Peru in the late 18th century, patron of

the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 12. 1794).

Gonzalea Pers. 1805 Rubiaceae- for Francisco González Laguna, Spanish clergyman and botanist, lived in Peru in the late 18th century, patron of the arts and sciences. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1104.

Goodallia T. E. Bowdich 1825 Crassulaceae- for Joseph Goodall (1760-1840), provost of Eton College, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo*, p. 61. 1825).

Goodallia Benth. 1845 Thymelaeaceae- for Edward Angelo Goodall (1819-1908), English painter and traveler, illustrator during an expedition to British Guiana. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 4: 634. 1845).

Goodenia Sm. 1793 Goodeniaceae- for Samuel Goodenough (1743-1827), English botanist, cofounder and treasurer of the Linnaean Society of London, author of a memoir on the genus *Carex*. Source: original publication (*A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* 1: 16. 1793).

Goodia Salisb. 1806 Fabaceae- for Peter Good (1774-1803), Scottish gardener and plant collector, assistant to Robert Brown during Flinder's expedition to Australia (died there), collected the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*The Paradisus Londinensis...* 1(2): text for plate 41. 1806).

Goodyera R. Br. 1813 Orchidaceae- for John Goodyer (1592-1664), English botanist and plant collector, had a botanical garden, translated into English the works of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, mentioned in Gerard's *Herbal*. Not explained with the description (*Hortus Kewensis...* 5: 197. 1813) but John Goodyer is mentioned on page 21 as cultivator of another plant. See also Schultes and Pease p. 144.

Gordonia J. Ellis 1770 Theaceae- for James Gordon (1708-1780), English gardener, nurseryman and seed merchant, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 60: 520. 1770).

Gorteria L. 1759 Asteraceae- for David de Gorter (1717-1783), Dutch physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Harderwijk, author of *Flora Ingrica...* (1761), friend of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 208. Wittstein (p. 399) indicates for Johannes de Gorter (1689-1762), father of David and also professor at Harderwijk, but the information provided corresponds to David de Gorter. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-31.

Gothofreda Vent. 1808 Apocynaceae- for Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1772-1844), French zoologist, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, participated in Napoleon's Egypt campaign, colleague and friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Choix de Plantes, Dont la Plupart Sont Cultivées dans le Jardin de Cels*, text for plate 60. 1808).

Gottschea Nees ex Mont. 1843 Schistochilaceae- for Carl Moritz Gottsche (1808-1892), German physician and botanist, director of the Hamburg Botanical Garden, author of *De Mexikanske Levermosses* (1863), coauthor with Nees von Essenbeck of the five-part *Synopsis Hepaticarum* (1844-1847). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 19: 245. 1843*).

Gouania Jacq. 1763 Rhamnaceae- for Antoine Goüan (1733-1821), French physician and botanist, professor at Montpellier and director of the botanical garden, author of *Hortus Regius Monspeliensis...* (1762). Source: original publication (*Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 263-264, 1763).

Goudotia Decne. 1845 Juncaceae- for Justin Goudot (1822-1848), French naturalist and botanist, nature collector in South America (died in Colombia). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 4: 84. 1845*).

Gouffeia Robill. & Castagne ex DC. 1815 Caryophyllaceae- for Bernard Gouffé de Lacour (Fonds Lacour-Gouffé) (1755-1834), French military officer, horticulturist and botanist, director of the Marseille Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Flore Française, Troisième Édition 6: 609. 1815*).

Goughia Wight 1852 Daphniphyllaceae- for George Stevens Gough, 2nd Viscount Gough (1815-1895), British military officer in India, collected plants with

W. Munro in the Nilgiri Hills. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 5(2): 22. 1852). See also *Dictionary of British and Irish Botanists and Horticulturists...* p. 288. 1994.

Gourliea Gillies ex Hook. & Arn. 1833 Fabaceae- for Robert Gourlie (?-1832), English botanist and plant collector in Argentina and Chile. Source: original publication (*Botanical Miscellany* 3: 208. 1833). See also *Dictionary of British and Irish Botanists and Horticulturists...* p. 289. 1994.

Govenia Lindl. 1832 Orchidaceae- for James Robert Goven (1783-1862), English gardener, horticulturist and plant collector in Assam (India), secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society. Not explained in original publication. Source: Schultes and Pease p. 144. See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1110.

Govindooia Wight 1853 Orchidaceae- for Govindoo (Govindo) (c.1815-c1890), Indian artist, prepared more than a thousand illustrations for the authors' *Icones plantarum*. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 6: 34-35. 1853). See also http://www.uni-stuttgart.de/hi/gnt/dsi2/index.php?table_name=dsi&function=details&where field=id&where value=2235

Grabowskia Schltdl. 1832 Solanaceae- for Heinrich Emanuel Grabowski (1792-1842), German pharmacist and botanist, coauthor of the two-volume *Florae Silesiae* (1827-1929). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 7(1): 72. 1832).

Graellsia Boiss. 1841 Brassicaceae- for Mariano de la Paz Graells (1809-1898), Spanish politician, physician, zoologist⁹ and botanist, professor at the Universidad Central in Madrid and director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique* ser. 2, 17: 173. 1842.

Graemia Hook. 1825 Asteraceae- for Maria Graham (1785-1842), British traveler, writer and plant collector in Chile, found the plant used to describe the genus; and for Robert Graham (1786-1845), Scottish physician, botanist and plant

⁹ The moth genus *Graellsia* is also dedicated to him.

collector, professor at Glasgow and Edinburgh. Source: original publication (*Exotic Flora* 3: text for plate 189. 1827[1825]).

Graffenrieda DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for François Louis (Franz Ludwig) von Graffenried (1600-1661), Swiss nobleman, edited and paid for the publication of Johann Bahuin and Jean Henri Cherler's *Historia plantarum universalis* Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 105. 1828). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-33.

Grafia Rchb. 1837 Apiaceae- for Siegmund (Sigismund) Graf (1801-1838), German physician and botanist in Ljubljana (Slovenia). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 400.

Grahamia Gillies ex Hook. & Arn. 1833 Anacampserotaceae- for Maria Graham (1785-1842), British traveler, writer and plant collector in Chile, found the plant used to describe the genus; and for Robert Graham (1786-1845), Scottish physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Glasgow and Edinburgh. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. G-38.

Grangea Adans. 1763 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. Burkhardt 2016 (p. G-34) indicates for Joseph Louis Lagrange (Giuseppe Lodovico Lagrangia) (1736-1813), Italian-French astronomer and mathematician, professor at Turin and Paris; Clarke and Charters p. 142 indicate possibly for Nicholas Tourtechot-Granger (c.1680-1734), French physician, gardener, botanist and traveler in the Middle East. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants* <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Grangeria Comm. ex Juss. 1789 Chrysobalanaceae- for Claude Granger (c.1680-1737), French physician, traveler in Egypt and Judea, gathered seeds for the Paris garden. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum...* p. 340. 1789). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-34 and *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants* <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html> (under *Grangia*).

Grantia Boiss. 1846 Asteraceae- for beato James Grant, physician, very knowledgeable in Assyrian geography. Source: original publication (*Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium Novarum*, ser. 1 6: 80. 1845[1846]). This is possibly Asahel

Grant (1807-1844), American physician and missionary who traveled in the Middle East.

Grantia Griff. ex Voigt 1846 Araceae- for J. W. Grant, of the Bengal Civil Service, “one of the best microscopical observers of the present day.” Source: original publication (*Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis* 692. 1845[1846]).

Graumuellera Rchb. 1828 Cymodoceaceae- for Johann Christian Friedrich Graumüller (1770-1824), German pharmacist and botanist, lecturer at Jena. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 401.

Gravenhorstia Nees ex Endl. 1836 Bruniaceae- for Johann Ludwig Christian Carl von Gravenhorst (1777-1857), German zoologist, professor at Göttingen and Frankfurt, director of the Zoological Museum of the University of Breslau. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 401.

Gravesia Naudin 1851 Melastomataceae- for Louis Graves (1791-1857), French archeologist, geologist and botanist, author of *Catalogue des plantes observées dans l'étendue du département de l'Oise* (1857). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 3 15: 333. 1851).

Graya Endl. 1841 Amaranthaceae- for Asa Gray (1810-1888), American botanist, professor at Harvard, coauthor of the two-volume *A flora of North America...* (1838-1843) and author of *Manual of the botany of the northern United States...* (1848). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-35. The name is validly credited to Arnott ex Steudel (1854), who does not explain it.

Grayia Hook. & Arn. 1840 Amaranthaceae - for Asa Gray (1810-1888), American botanist, professor at Harvard, coauthor of the two-volume *A flora of North America...* (1838-1843) and author of *Manual of the botany of the northern United States...* (1848). Source: original publication (*The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage...*p. 388. 1841[1840]).

Greenea Wight & Arn. 1834 Rubiaceae- for Benjamin Daniel Greene (1793-1862), American botanist and plant collector, patron of science. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indiae Orientalis* 1: 404. 1834).

Greenia Nutt. 1835 Poaceae- for Benjamin Daniel Greene (1793-1862), American botanist and plant collector, patron of science. Source: original publication (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, new series 5(6[1]): 142. 1837[1835]).

Greenovia Webb & Berthel. 1841 Crassulaceae- for George Bellas Greenough (1778-1855), English politician and geologist, founder and president of the Geological Society of London. Source: original publication (Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries 3(2.1): 198. 1841).

Greenwaya Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for James Greenway (c.1703-1794), American physician, botanist and plant collector in Virginia. Source: original publication (Praelationes in Ordines Naturales Plantarum, p. 226. 1792). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-36.

Greggia Sol. ex J. Gaertn. 1788 Myrtaceae- for John Gregg (?-1795), American plant collector from Charleston, South Carolina. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-37.

Greggia Engelm. 1848 Rosaceae- for Josiah Gregg (1806-1850), American merchant, physician, naturalist and plant collector in the American Southwest. Source: original publication (Mémorial of a Tour to Northern Mexico: connected with Col. Doniphan's Expedition in 1846 and 1847, p. 114. 1848).

Gregoria Duby 1828 Primulaceae- for Jacques (Jacobo) Grégoire, French pharmacist, author of *Hortus pharmaceuticus lutetianus* (1638). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 402. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-37.

Greniera J. Gay 1845 Caryophyllaceae- for Jean Charles Marie Grenier (1808-1875), French physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Besançon, coauthor of the three-volume *Flore de France* (1848-1855). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 4: 27. 1845).

Grenvillea Sweet 1825 Geraniaceae- in the original publication (Geraniaceae. The Natural Order of Gerania... 3: text for plate 262. 1825) the name is apparently dedicated to William Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville (The Right

Honourable Lord Grenville) (1759-1834), British statesman, prime minister of the United Kingdom, plant lover, introduced the plant from Africa. In a later publication (Sweet's Hortus Britannicus, p. 109. 1839), the author indicates for Lady Anne Grenville née Pitt (1772-1864), wife of William Grenville, also a plant lover, the couple owned a park with a very large collection of plants.

Grevillea R. Br. ex Knight 1809 Proteaceae- for Charles Francis Greville (1749-1809), English politician, antiquary and horticulturist, had a large garden in Paddington where he introduced and cultivated rare plants Source: original publication (On the cultivation of the plants belonging to the natural order of Proteaeae, p. 120. 1809).

Grevilleanum L. C. Beck & Emmons 1826 Timmiaceae- for Robert Kaye Greville (1794-1866), English botanist and nature illustrator, lectured at Glasgow, author of *Flora Edinensis...* (1824) and the four-volume *Scottish cryptogamic flora* (1823-1826). Source: original publication (American Journal of Science and Arts 11: 183. 1826).

Grewia L. 1753 Malvaceae- for Nehemiah Grew (1641-1712), English physician, microscopist and botanist, author of *The Anatomy of Plants, with an idea of a Philosophical History of Plants* (1682), was the first to describe pollen in microscopic detail. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus, p. 433. 1737.

Griffinia Ker Gawl. 1820 Amaryllidaceae- for William Griffin (?-1827), English horticulturist and nurseryman in South Lambeth, collector of bulbous and other plants. Source: original publication (Botanical Register; consisting of coloured... 6: text for plate 511. 1820).

Griffithia Wight & Arn. 1834 Rubiaceae- for William Griffith (1810-1845), English physician, botanist and plant collector in Asia, conservator at the Calcutta Botanical Garden, author of *Palms of the British East India* (1850). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indiae Orientalis, p. 400. 1834).

Grimaldia Schrank 1805 Fabaceae- for Clelia Durazzo Grimaldi, née Durazzo Pallavicini (1760-1830), Italian marchesa, botanist and plant collector, prepared a

large herbarium, founded in Genoa the Giardino botanico Clelia Durazzo Grimaldi. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* (Regensburg) 4: 186. 1805).

Grimaldia Raddi 1818 Aytoniaceae- for Gabriello Grimaldi (1757-1837), Italian clergyman and naturalist, professor of physics at Lucca, director of the Real Gabinetto di Fisica, author of *Memorie sopra gl insetti dell' Olivo* (1824). Source: original publication (*Opuscoli Scientifici* 2: 356. 1818). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. G-43.

Grimmia Hedw. 1801 Grimmiaceae- for Johann Friedrich Carl Grimm (1737-1821), German physician and botanist in Gotha, translator of Hippocrates, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Beiträge zur Naturkunde...* 1: 169. 1787. See also Wittstein p. 402.

Grindelia Willd. 1807 Asteraceae- for David Hieronymus Grindel (1776-1836), German-Latvian chemist, pharmacist, physician and botanist, professor at Dorpat and Riga. Source: original publication (*Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, Magazin für die Neuesten Entdeckungen in der Gesammten Naturkunde*, 1(4): 250. 1807).

Grischowia H. Karst. 1848 Melastomataceae- for Karl Christoph Grischow (1793-1860), German chemist, pharmacist and botanist in Stavenhagen. Source: original publication (*Auswahl neuer und schön blühender gewächse Venezuela's*, p. 15. 1848). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-39.

Grisebachia Klotzsch 1838 Ericaceae- for August Grisebach (August Heinrich Rudolf Grisebach) (1814-1879), German physician and botanist, professor at Göttingen and director of the botanical garden, author of *Genera et species Gentianearum* (1839) and *Flora of the British West Indian Islands* (1864). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 12: 225. 1838).

Griselinia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Griselinaceae- for Francesco Grisellini (1717-1787), Italian scholar and naturalist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 402.

Grislea L. 1753 Combretaceae- for Gabriel Grisley (fl. 1660), German chemist and botanist working in Lisbon, author of *Viridarum Lusitanum* (1661). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Grobya Lindl. 1835 Orchidaceae- for George Grey, 8th Baron Grey of Groby (1802-1835), English nobleman, “a magnificent patron of Horticulture, and a most zealous cultivator of Orchideous Epiphytes.” Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 20: text for plate 1740. 1835). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. G-45.

Gronovia L. 1753 Loasaceae- for Jan (Johann, Johannes) Frederik Gronovius (1686-1762), Dutch lawyer, senator and botanist, author of *Flora Virginica* (1762), patron of Linnaeus, named *Linnaea* for him. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 74. 1737. Linnaeus credits the name to Houston; he also indicates that this climbing and grasping plant is named after a man (Gronovius) who had few equals as a plant collector (*Critica Botanica* p. 80. 1737).

Groutia Guill. & Perr. 1831 Opiliaceae- for Henri Grout de Beaufort (Henri Ernest Grout de Beaufort) (1798-1825), French naval officer, naturalist and explorer in Senegambia (died near Timbuktu). Source: original publication (*Florae Senegambiae Tentamen* 1: 101. 1831).

Grubbia P. J. Bergius 1767 Grubbiaceae- for Michael Grubb (von Grubens) (1728-1808), Swedish mineralogist, botanist and plant collector, worked several years in China, collected at the Cape many plants described by the author. Source: original publication (*Kungl. Vetenskaps Academiens Handlingar* 28: 35. 1767). See also Wittstein p. 403.

Gruhlmannia Neck. 1790 Incertae sedis- for Johann Gottfried Gruhlmann, German physician, author of *Specimen medicum de novo contra oculorum...* (1706). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 403.

Gruvelia A. DC. 1846 Boraginaceae- for Gruvel, French physician, translated (presumably into French) Molina's *Saggio sulla storia naturale de Chili* (1st ed.- 1782, 2nd. ed.- 1810). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 10: 119. 1846).

Guagnebina Vell. 1829 Rubiaceae- for Abraham Gagnebin (1707-1800), Swiss military surgeon, geologist, botanist and nature collector. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 46. 1825[1829]).

Guardiola Cerv. ex Bonpl. 1807 Asteraceae- for José Antonio Fernández, Marquis of Guardiola (José Antonio Fernández de Ceballos González-Calderón), (1767-1824), Mexican naturalist, pupil of the author. Source: original publication (*Alexandri de Humboldt et Amati Bonpland Plantae Aequinoctiales* 1(6): 145. 1808[1807]). See also Burkhardt 2019 p. G-47.

Guatteria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Annonaceae- for Giambattista (Giovanni Battista) Guatteri (1739-1793), Italian botanist, professor at Parma and founder of the new botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 85. 1794).

Gubleria Gaudich. 1851 Solanaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Adolphe Marie Gubler (1821-1879), French pharmacist and physician, friend of the author. Source: proposed herein. For information on the aforementioned friendship, see *Revue d'histoire de la pharmacie*, 87th year, no. 321, p. 44, 45. 1999.

Gueinzia Sond. ex Schott 1853 Araceae- for Wilhelm Gueinzus (1813-1874), German pharmacist, naturalist and nature collector. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. G-48.

Gueldenstaedtia Fisch. 1823 Fabaceae- for Johann Anton Güldenstädt (Anton Johann von Gueldenstaedt) (1745-1781), German-Latvian physician, naturalist and explorer in southern Russia. Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 6: 171. 1823). The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Guembelia Hampe 1846 Grimmiaceae- for Wilhelm Theodor Gumbel (1812-1858), German botanist, coauthor of the six-volume *Bryologia Europaea* (1836-1855) and author of *Die Moosflora der Rheinpfalz...* (1857). Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 4: 125. 1846).

Guenthera Andr. ex Besser 1822 Brassicaceae- for Johann Christian Carl Günther (1769-1833), German pharmacist, physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum*, p. 83. 1822). See also Wittstein p. 404.

Guentheria Trev. 1821 Corsiniaceae- for Johann Christian Carl Günther (1769-1833), German pharmacist, physician and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-43.

Guepinia Bastard 1812 Brassicaceae- for Jean Pierre Guépin (1779-1858), French physician and botanist, author of *Flore de Maine et Lorie* (1830). Source: original publication (*Supplement a l'Essai sur la Flore du Departement de Maine-et-Loire*, p. 35. 1812).

Guerezia L. 1753 Caryophyllaceae- for José Quer y Martínez (1695-1764), Spanish military surgeon, botanist and plant collector, first botany professor of the recently founded Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, author of the first four volumes of *Flora española ó Historia de las plantas que se crían en España*. This name appears in some printings of *Species Plantarum* in substitution of *Queria*, with a single variation in the descriptions of the plants. Linnaeus evidently had the same person in mind. *Queria* from Quer; *Guerezia* from Guer (Quer) and ezia from Martínez.

Guersentia Raf. 1838 Sapotaceae- for Louis Benoît (Ben) Guersent (1777-1848), French physician and botanist, professor at Rouen. Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana* p. 153. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. G-43.

Guettarda L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Jean Étienne Guettard (1715-1786), French physician, mineralogist, naturalist and botanist, author of the two-volume *Observations sur les plantes...* (1747) and *Atlas et description minéralogiques de la France* (1780). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 404.

Guichenotia J. Gay 1821 Malvaceae- for Antoine Guichenot (Guichenault) (1763-1867), French gardener and plant collector during Baudin's and Freycinet's expeditions. Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 7: 449. 1821).

Guidonia Mill. 1754 Salicaceae- for Guy Crescent Fagon (1638-1718), French chemist, physician and botanist, professor at the Jardin du Roi and director of the botanical garden; and for Guy de La Brosse (1586-1641), French physician and botanist, founder and first intendant of the Jardin du Roi. Source: original publication (The Gardeners Dictionary... 4th edition 2: unnumbered page. 1754). The name was proposed by Plumier, who also provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 4. 1703).

Guilandina L. 1753 Fabaceae- for Melchior Wieland (Guilandinus) (c.1520-1589), German physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa (where he was captured and enslaved several years), professor at Padua and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 93. 1737.

Guildingia Hook. 1829 Melastomataceae- for Lansdown Guilding (1797-1831), St. Vincent-born British naturalist, illustrator and engraver, author of *An account of the botanic garden in the island of St. Vincent...* (1825). Source: original publication (Botanical Miscellany 1: 123. 1829).

Guilielma Mart. 1824 Arecaceae- for Caroline of Baden (Friederike Karoline Wilhelmine, Princess of Baden) (1776-1841), wife of King Maximilian I Joseph and thus queen consort of Bavaria. Source: original publication (Historia Naturalis Palmarum 2: 82. 1824).

Guilleminea Kunth 1823 Amaranthaceae- for Jean Baptiste Antoine Guillemain (1796-1842), French botanist and plant collector in Brazil, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, coauthor of *Florae Senegambiae tentamen...* (1830-1833). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 6: 42. 1823). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1127.

Guillonea Coss. 1851 Apiaceae- for Pierre Anatole Guillon (1819-1908), French botanist, collected plants with the author. Source: original publication (Notes sur Quelques Plantas Critiques, Rares ou Nouvelles, p. 109. 1851).

Guioa Cav. 1798 Sapindaceae- for José Guio y Sánchez (fl. 1789-1794), Spanish nature illustrator, participated in Malaspina's expedition. Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 4: 49. 1798).

Guiraoa Coss. 1851 Brassicaceae- for Angel Guirao y Navarro (1817-1890), Spanish physician and naturalist, professor at Murcia. Source: original publication (Notes sur quelques plantes critiques, rares ou nouvelles, et additions a la flore des environs de Paris, p. 98. 1851).

Guizotia Cass. 1829 Sapindaceae- for François Guizot (François Pierre Guillaume Guizot) (1787-1874), French statesman, historian and writer, professor at Paris. Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2, 59: 248). See also Wittstein p. 405.

Gumillea Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Cunoniaceae- for José Gumilla (1686-1750), Spanish missionary and explorer, author of *El Orinoco ilustrado y defendido...* (1741) which includes many observations about plants. Source: original publication (Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus p. 42. 1794).

Gundelia L. 1753 Asteraceae- for Andreas von Gundelsheimer (1668-1715), German physician and botanist, founder of the anatomical theater in Berlin, traveled with Tournefort and Aubret to the Levant. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (Institutiones rei herbariae 1(2): 51. 1703). See also Théis p. 211.

Gundelsheimera Cass. 1828 Asteraceae- for Andreas von Gundelsheimer (1668-1715), German physician and botanist, founder of the anatomical theater in Berlin, traveled with Tournefort and Aubret to the Levant. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. G-46.

Gunnera L. 1767 Gunneraceae- for Johan Ernst Gunner (Gunnerus) (1718-1773), Norwegian zoologist and botanist, professor at Copenhagen, author of the two-volume *Flora Norvegica...* (1766-1772), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 211.

Gunnia Lindl. 1834 Orchidaceae- for Ronald Campbell Gunn (1808-1881), South African-Australian politician, naturalist and botanist, correspondent of the author. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 20: text for plate 1699. 1834). Called Ronald L. Gunn by the author.

Gusmania J. Rémy 1849 Asteraceae- for José Javier Guzmán y Lecaros (1759-1840), Chilean historian, author of the two-volume *El chileno instruido en la historia topografica, civil y politica de su país* (1834-1836). Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile, Botanica 4: 13. 1849).

Gussonea A. Rich. 1828 Orchidaceae- for Giovanni Gussone (1787-1866), Italian physician and botanist, manager of the Naples Botanical Garden, director of the Boccadifalco Botanical Garden in Sicily, author of the two-volume *Florae siculae prodromus...* (1827-1828). Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris 4: 68. 1828). *Gussonea* Presl & Presl (1828) is also for Giovanni Gussone.

Gussonia Spreng. 1820 Euphorbiaceae- for Giovanni Gussone (1787-1866), Italian botanist, manager of the Naples Botanical Garden, director of the Boccadifalco Botanical Garden in Sicily, author of the two-volume *Florae siculae prodromus...* (1827-1828). Source: original publication (Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde 2: 119. 1821[1820]).

Gustavia L. 1775 Lecythidaceae- for King Gustave III of Sweden (1746-1792), promoter of the arts and sciences, patron of both the author and his son. Not explained with the description (Plantae Surinamenses, p. 12, 17. 1775) but the king's name features prominently in the introduction. See also Théis p. 211.

Gutenbergia Sch. Bip. 1840 Asteraceae- for Johannes Gutenberg (c.1398-1468), German printer and publisher. Source: original publication (Gedenk-Buch Vierten Jubelfeier Buchdruckerkunst, p. 122. 1840).

Guthnickia Regel 1849 Gesneriaceae- for Heinrich Josef Guthnick (1800-1880), German-Swiss pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, codirector of the Bern Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Flora 32: 180. 1849).

Gutierrezia Lag. 1816 Asteraceae- for Pedro Gutierrez, correspondent in Santa Marta (Colombia) of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Not explained in the description (*Genera et species plantarum*, p. 30. 1816) but he is mentioned on page 8. See also Colmeiro p. 211. According to *La farmacia en la ilustración* (p. 20, in *Historia de la ciencia y de la técnica*, 1992), two persons fit the above description: Pedro Gutierrez Rodríguez and Pedro Gutierrez Troncoso.

Guttenbergia Zoll. & Moritzi 1845 Rubiaceae- for Johannes Gutenberg (c.1398-1468), German printer and publisher. Source: original publication (*Natuur-en geneeskundig archief voor Neêrland's Indië* 2: 1. 1845).

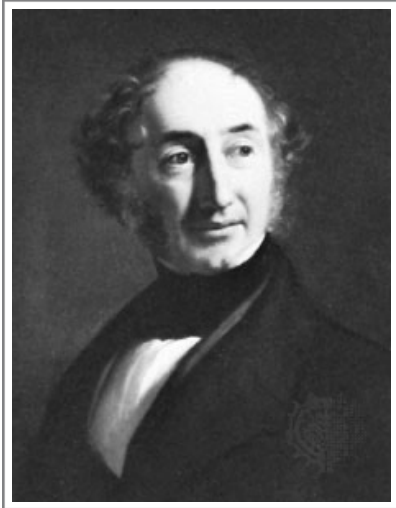
Gutzlaffia Hance 1849 Acanthaceae- for Karl Gützlaff (Karl Friedrich August Gützlaff) (1803-1851), German missionary and interpreter, author of the two-volume *A sketch of Chinese history, ancient and modern...* (1834). Source: original publication (*Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany* 1: 143. 1849).

Guyonia Naudin 1850 Melastomataceae- for Jean Louis Geneviève Guyon (1794-1870), French military physician and plant collector in Algeria. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 3 14: 149. 1850).

Guzmania Ruiz & Pav. 1802 Bromeliaceae- for Anastasio Guzmán (?-1807), Spanish pharmacist and naturalist in South America (died during an expedition in Ecuador). Source: original publication (*Flora peruviana, et chilensis* 3: 38. 1802).

Gwillimia Rottler ex DC. 1817 Magnoliaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Elizabeth Gwillim, née Symonds (Lady Gwillim) (1763-1807), British nature illustrator in Madras (India). The author worked as a missionary in Madras from 1807 until his death in 1836. Source: proposed herein.

H



William Jackson Hooker was born in Norwich, England in 1785 and died in Kew in 1865. His first plant-collecting trip, to Iceland, ended in disaster when fire consumed his materials and almost cost him his life. He later collected in France, Switzerland and Italy, meeting some of the leading botanists of the day. Among his best-known publications are the two-volume *Musci exotici* (1818-1820), *Genera Filicum* (1838) and *The British Flora* (1830). In 1820 he became professor at the University of Glasgow and helped found the Glasgow Botanic Gardens. He left the professorship in 1841 to become the first director of Kew Royal Botanical Gardens, a position he occupied until his death; during this period the garden expanded considerably and became a most prestigious institution. He was succeeded at Kew by his son, Joseph Dalton Hooker, an equally outstanding botanist. James Edward Smith dedicated to his friend the tropical moss genus *Hookeria*.

Haberlea Friv. 1835 Gesneriaceae- for Karl Kostantin Christian Haberle (1764-1832), German naturalist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Budapest and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 412.

Haberlia Dennst. 1818 Anacardiaceae- for Karl Kostantin Christian Haberle (1764-1832), German naturalist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Budapest and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-2.

Habershamia Raf. 1825 Plantaginaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Joseph Hamersham (1751-1815), American banker, politician and planter in Savannah (Georgia). Source: proposed herein. See *New flora and botany of North America...* 2: 9. 1837 and *A C. S. Raphinesque Anthology*, p. 217 (footnote 8). 2005.

Hablitzia M. Bieb. 1817 Amaranthaceae- for Carl Ludwig von Hablitzl (Karl Ivanovich Gablits) (1752-1821), German-Russian administrator, naturalist and traveler, vice-governor of the Crimea, professor at Moscow. Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 5: 24. 1817).

Hackelia Opiz 1839 Boraginaceae- for Josef Hackel (1783-1869), Czech botanist, professor at the Lyceum of Leitmeritz (Litoměřice). Source: original publication (*Oekonomisch-technische Flora Böhmens* 2(2): 146. 1839).

Hacquetia Neck. ex. DC. 1830 Apiaceae- for Belsazar Hacquet (Belsazar de la Motte Hacquet) (c.1739-1815), French-Austrian physician, geologist, botanist and traveler, professor at **Laibach** (Ljubljana), author of *Plantae alpinae carniolicae* (1782). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 412-413.

Haeckeria F. Muell. 1853 Asteraceae- for Gottfried Renatus Haecker (Häcker) (1789-1864), German pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Lübeckische Flora* (1844). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 25: 406. 1852[1853]).

Haenelia Walp. 1843 Asteraceae- for Eduard Hänel (1804-1856), German book printer, president of the Berlin Society of Friends of Horticulture. Source: original publication (*Repertorium Botanices Systematicae*, p. 974. 1843). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Haenkea F. W. Schmidt 1793 Rutaceae- for Thaddaeus Haenke (Thaddäus Xaverius Peregrinus Haenke) (1761-1816), Czech-Austrian physician, naturalist and nature collector, participated in Malaspina's expedition. Source: original publication (*Neue und seltene Pflanzen*, p. 23. 1793).

Haenselera Lag. 1816 Apiaceae- for Felix Haenseler (1766-1841), German-Spanish pharmacist and botanist, migrated to Málaga around 1803. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 414. See also *Acta Botanica Malacitana* 37: 141-162. 2012.

Hagea Vent. 1799 Caryophyllaceae- for Félix Delahaye (de la Haie) (1767-1829), French gardener at Rouen, Versailles and Paris, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition, collected in Tenerife the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Tableau du Regne Vegetal* 3: 240. 1799).

Hagenbachia Nees & Mart. 1823 Asparagaceae- for Karl Friedrich Hagenbach (1771-1849), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at Basel, author of *Tentamen florae Basileensis...* (1821). Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae...* 11: 20. 1823).

Hagenia Moench 1794 Caryophyllaceae- for Karl Gottfried Hagen (1749-1829), German chemist, pharmacist, physician and botanist, professor at Königsberg, author of *Lehrbuch der Apothekerkunst* (1778). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantarum horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 1: 61. 1794). The name is validly credited to Gmelin (1791), who did not explain it.

Hahnia Medik. 1793 Rosaceae- for Johann David Hahn (1729-1784), German physician, physicist, chemist and botanist, professor at Utrecht and Leiden. Source: original publication (*Geschichte der Botanik unserer Zeiten*, p. 83. 1793). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-4.

Hakea Schrad. 1798 Proteaceae- for Christian Ludwig von Hake (1745-1818), German lawyer and politician, minister in Hanover, patron of botany and of the Herrenhausen Gardens. Source: original publication (*Sertum Hannoveranum*, 1(3): 27. 1798).

Halea Torr. & A. Gray 1842 Asteraceae- for Josiah Hale (c.1791-1856), American physician, botanist and plant collector in Louisiana, pupil of Rafinesque. Source: original publication (*A Flora of North America: containing...* 2: 305. 1842).

Halenia Bork. 1796 Gentianaceae- for Jonas Petri Halenius (1727-1810), Swedish physician, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Plantae Rariores Camschatcenses* (1750). Source: original publication (Archiv für die Botanik 1(1): 25. 1796).

Halesia P. Browne 1756 Rubiaceae- for Stephen Hales (1677-1761), English chemist and physiologist, author of *Vegetable staticks, or, An account of some statical experiments on the sap in vegetables* (1727). Source: original publication (The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica in Three Parts, p. 206. 1756). The name is validly credited to Ellis ex Linnaeus (1759), where it is not explained, but Ellis dedicates it to Stephen Hales in Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London 51(2): 930. 1761.

Halgania Gaudich. 1829 Boraginaceae- for Emmanuel Halgan (1771-1852), French naval officer and administrator, governor of Martinique. Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde, Entrepris par Ordre du Roi... Exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... p. 448. 1829).

Halleria L. 1753 Stilbaceae- for Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777), Swiss physician, anatomist, physiologist and botanist, professor at Göttingen and founder of the herbarium, author of *Enumeratio methodica stirpium Helveticae indigenarum* (1742), pupil of Boerhaave. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 323. 1737.

Hallia Thunb. 1799 Fabaceae- for Birger Martin Hall (1741-1815), Swedish physician and botanist, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Nectaria Florum* (1762). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1151. Wittstein (p. 404) indicates for Dutch botanist Herman Christian van Hall, but he was born in 1801.

Hambergera Scop. 1777 Combretaceae- for Georg Ehrhardt Hamberger (1697-1755), German physician and professor at Jena. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 416.

Hambergia Neck. 1790 Combretaceae- for Georg Ehrhardt Hamberger (1697-1755), German physician and professor at Jena. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. H-6.

Hamelia Jacq. 1760 Rubiaceae- for Henri Louis Duhamel du Monceau (1700-1782), French horticulturist and botanist, author of *La physique des arbres* (1758) and the two-tome *Traité des arbres fruitiers...* (1768). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 72. 1763.

Hamelinia A. Rich. 1832 Liliaceae- for Jacques Félix Emmanuel Hamelin (1768-1839), French naval officer, captain of the *Naturaliste* during Baudin's expedition to Australia. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-6.

Hamiltonia Muhl. ex Willd. 1806 Santalaceae- for William Hamilton (1745-1813), American botanist, had a large garden in Philadelphia called The Woodlands. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 4(2):1115. 1805[1806]).

Hampea Schtdl. 1837 Malvaceae- for Georg Ernst Ludwig Hampe (1795-1880), German pharmacist and botanist, author of *Flora Hercynica...* (1873). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 11: 373-374. 1837).

Hancornia Gomes 1812 Apocynaceae- for Philip Hancorn, English fleet captain and *Major General da Esquadra* in the Portuguese navy during the late 1790s, helped the author make his botanical observations and provided useful books. Source: original publication (*Memorias de Mathematica e Physica de Academia R. das Sciencias de Lisboa*, 3(2): 51. 1812).

Hannoa Planch. 1846 Simaroubaceae- for Hanno the Navigator (c.480-440 BCE), Carthaginian explorer of the western coast of Africa. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 5: 566. 1846).

Happia Neck. 1790 Melastomataceae- for Carl Friedrich Happ (1757-1796), German physician, defended the dissertation *Vermium intestinorum hominis historia* (1780). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-9.

Hardenbergia Benth. 1837 Fabaceae- for Franziska, Countess von Hardenburg, née von Hügel (1796-1853), Austrian traveler, patroness of horticulture and botany.

Source: original publication (*Enumeratio plantarum quas in Novae Hollandiae ora austro-occidentali ad fluvium...* p. 40. 1837). See also Burkhardt 2016 H-10.

Hardwickia Roxb. 1811 Fabaceae- for Thomas Hardwicke (1756-1835), English military officer, naturalist, zoologist and nature collector in India, had native artists illustrate many of the organisms he collected, provided the illustrations for John Edward Gray's two-volume *Illustrations of Indian Zoology* (1830-1835). Source: original publication (*Plants of the Coast of Coromandel* 3: 6. 1811).

Hargasseria Schiede & Deppe ex C. A. Mey. 1843 Thymelaeaceae- for Johann Georg Hargasser (1785-1824), German pharmacist, botanist and plant collector. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-10.

Hariota- DC. 1834 Cactaceae- for Thomas Hariot (Harriot, Heriot) (c.1560-1621), English astronomer, mathematician and ethnographer, traveled to America in 1585 and studied the language and customs of the natives. Source: original publication (*Mémoire sur quelques espèces de cactées, nouvelles ou peu connues*, p. 23. 1834). The name was used by Adanson (1763) without explaining the etymology.

Harlandia Hance 1852 Cucurbitaceae- for William Aurelius Harland (1822-1859), English surgeon and plant collector in Hong Kong and neighboring areas, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Annales Botanices Systematicae* 2: 648. 1852). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1162.

Harrachia J. Jacq. 1812 Acanthaceae- for Johann Nepomuk Ernst von Harrach (1756-1829), Austrian aristocrat, the plant used to describe the genus was found in his gardens at Bruck an der Leitha. Source: original publication (*Eclogae Plantarum Rariorum ...* 1: 35. 1812). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. H-12.

Harrisonia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Edm. Harrison, wrote about opium. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 420.

Harrisonia R. Br. 1825 Rutaceae- not explained in the original publication. Baines (p. indicates for Charles Harrison, author of *A treatise on the culture and management of fruit trees* (1823); Quattrocchi (2: 1165) adds as an option Arnold

Harrison, British amateur gardener; other members of his family were William Harrison (plant collector in Brazil) and Richard Harrison (horticulturist), see *The Botanical Register*... 19: text for plates 1569, 1623 and 1627.

Harrisonia Hook. 1826 Apocynaceae- for Elizabeth Harrison, of Aighburgh (near Liverpool), horticulturist particularly of Brazilian species, wife of Arnold Harrison, British gardener. Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 53: text for plate. 2699. 1826).

Hartighsea A. Juss. 1830 Meliaceae- for Dirck Hartog (Hartighs) (1580-1621), Dutch merchant and sailor with the Dutch East Indies Company, explored the west coast of Australia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 420.

Hartigia Miq. 1845 Melastomataceae- for Theodor Hartig (1805-1880), German entomologist, forester, plant anatomist and botanist, professor at Berlin and Braunschweig, author of *Vollständige Naturgeschichte der forstlichen Culturpflanzen Deutschlands* (1851). Source: original publication (Linnaea 18: 284. 1844[1845]).

Hartmannia Spach 1835 Onagraceae- for Emmanuel Friedrich Hartmann (1784-1837), German pharmacist and botanist. Source: original publication (Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux. Phanérogames 4: 371. 1835). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-13.

Hartmannia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Johann Adolph Hartmann (1680-1744), German historian, professor at Marburg, defended the thesis *Disputatio Geographica de Vero Californiæ Situ et Conditione...* (1739). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 693. 1836). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. H-14. Called Jos. by the author and Joseph by other sources. The author states that Hartmann visited California but this did not happen

Hartogia Thunb. ex L. f. 1782 Celastraceae- for Johannes Hartog (Hartogius) (c.1663-1722), German-Dutch gardener and plant collector in Ceylon and South Africa. Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum. p. 16. 1781[1782]). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1166. The name is validly credited to Linnaeus (1759), who did not explain it.

Hartwegia Nees 1831 Liliaceae- for Andreas Johann Hartweg (1777-1831), German gardener, garden inspector and botanist. Not explained with the description (Nova Acta Physico-medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae... 15(2): 372. 1831) but he is mentioned on pages 368 and 371. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Hartwegia Lindl. 1837 Orchidaceae- for Karl Theodore Hartweg (1812-1871), German gardener, botanist and plant collector for the Royal Horticultural Society in Mexico, Central America and South America, collected in Veracruz the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 23: text for plate 1970. 1837).

Harveya Hook. 1837 Orobanchaceae- for William Henry Harvey (1811-1866), Irish-British botanist and plant collector, professor at Trinity College and keeper of the herbarium, author of the three-volume *Phycologia Britannica*... (1846-1851) and coauthor of the first three volumes of *Flora Capensis*... (1859-1865). Source: original publication (Icones Plantarum 2: text for plate 118. 1837).

Hasselquistia L. 1755 Apiaceae- for Frederic Hasselquist (1722-1752), Swedish naturalist, explorer and plant collector in the Middle East, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Vires Plantarum* (1747), one of Linnaeus' apostles. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 216.

Hasseltia Kunth 1825 Salicaceae- for Johan (Jan) Coenraad van Hasselt (1797-1823), Dutch physician, naturalist, botanist and nature collector with Heinrich Kuhl in Java (where both died). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 7: 232, 235. 1825). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1168.

Hasskarlia Meisn. 1843 Staphyleaceae- for Justus Karl Hasskarl (1811-1894), German gardener, botanist and plant collector in Indonesia and Peru, author of *Plantae javanicae rariores*... (1848). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1168.

Hastingia K. D. Koenig ex Sm. 1806 Lamiaceae- for Warren Hastings (1732-1818), English statesman and colonial administrator in India, first governor-general of Bengal. Source: original publication (*Exotic Botany* 2: 41. 1806).

Hauya DC. 1828 Onagraceae- for René Just Haüy (1743-1822), French educator and mineralogist, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 420 (name credited to Moc. u. Sess.).

Havetia Kunth 1822 Clusiaceae- for Armand Havet (Armand Étienne Maurice Havet) (1795-1820), French physician, botanist and traveler (died in Madagascar). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 5: 204. 1821[1822]).

Haworthia Duval 1809 Asphodelaceae- for Adrian Hardy Haworth (1767-1833), English entomologist, carcinologist and botanist, author of *Synopsis plantarum succulentarum...* (1812) and *Lepidoptera Britannica...* (1803). Source: original publication (*Plantae Succulentae*, in *Horto Alenconio*, p. 8. 1809; reprinted in *The Cactus Journal*, p. 105-109, June 1939).

Haxtonia Caley ex G. Don 1831 Asteraceae- for John Haxton (fl. 1792-1808), British entomologist, gardener and plant collector in China (visited with the Macartney Mission). Source: original publication (*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* 11: 272. 1831). See also *Qing Encounters, Artistic Exchanges Between China and the West*, p. 112. 2015.

Haylockia Herb. 1830 Amaryllidaceae- for Matthew Haylock, English gardener, worked for the author at Spofforth (near Manchester). Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 16: text for plate 1371. 1830).

Haynea Willd. 1803 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Gottlob Hayne (1763-1832), German pharmacist and botanist, professor at Berlin, author of *Dendrologische flora...* (1822). Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 3(3): 1787. 1803).

Hebelia C. C. Gmel. 1806 Liliaceae- for Johann Peter Hebel (1760-1826), Swiss-German educator, poet and botanist, collaborator and friend of the author. Source: original publication (Flora Badensis Alsatica 2: 119. 1806).

Hebenstretia L. 1753 Scrophulariaceae- for Johann Ernst Hebenstreit (1703-1757), German physician, botanist and nature collector in North Africa, professor at Leipzig. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus, p. 326. 1737.

Heberdenia Banks ex Vent. 1803 Primulaceae- not explained in the original publication. Quattrocchi (2: 1172) indicates for William Eberden (1710-1801), English physician and botanist; Burkhardt 2016 (p. H-19) adds as options his brother Thomas Heberden (1703-1769) and his son William Heberden (1767-1845), both physicians. The name was published validly by de Candolle (1841) without explaining the etymology.

Hechtia Klotzsch 1835 Bromeliaceae- for Jules Gottfried Conrad Hecht (1771-1837), Prussian jurist, government councilor (*Regierungsrath*), botanist and traveler. Source: original publication (Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 3: 401. 1835). See also Gledhill p. 193.

Heckeria Kunth 1840 Piperaceae- for Justus Hecker (Justus Friedrich Karl Hecker) (1795-1850), German physician, medical writer and professor at Berlin, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Linnaea 13: 564. 1839). See also Wittstein p. 422. The name is validly credited to Rafinesque (1838), who only indicates that it is for a botanist.

Hedwigia Sw. 1788 Burseraceae- for Johann Hedwig (1730-1799), German physician and botanist, professor at Leipzig and director of the botanical garden, his *Species muscorum frondosorum...* (1801) marks the start of taxonomic nomenclature for mosses (with the exception of *Sphagnum*). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 217. The name is validly credited to Palisot de Beauvois (1804), who did not explain it.

Heeria Meisn. 1837 Anarcadiaceae- for Oswald von Heer (1809-1883), Swiss paleontologist, entomologist, botanist and nature collector, professor at Zurich and

director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Flora tertiaria Helvetiae...* (1855-1859). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines...* 2: 55. 1837.

Hegetschweilera Heer & Regel 1843 Fabaceae- for Johannes Jacob Hegetschweiler (1789-1839), Swiss politician, physician and botanist, author of *Die Flora der Schweiz* (1840). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 423.

Heimea Neck. 1790 Jungermanniaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 423) indicates for G. Christian Heim (1743-1808), author of the two-volume *Deutsche Flora...* (1799); Burkhardt 2018 p. H-23 indicates for Ernst Ludwig Heim (1747-1834), German physician and botanist in Berlin, discovered *Gymnostomum heimii*, tutor of Alexander von Humboldt.

Heimia Link 1822 Lythraceae- for Ernst Ludwig Heim (1747-1834), German physician and botanist in Berlin, discovered *Gymnostomum heimii*, tutor of Alexander von Humboldt. Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum Horti Regii Berolinensis Altera* 2: 4. 1822). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1178.

Heinsia DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Daniel Heins (Heinsius) (1580-1665), Dutch scholar, poet, philologist and librarian, professor at Leiden, translator of Theophrastus. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 390. 1830). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1178.

Heintzia H. Karst. 1848 Gesneriaceae- for Wilhelm Heinrich Heintz (Heinrich Wilhelm Heintz) (1817-1880), German chemist and pharmacist, professor at Halle, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Auswahl neuer und schön blühender Gewächse Venezuela's*, p. 34. 1848).

Heinzelia Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- for Philipp Gustav Heinzl (1816-?), German botanist from Breslau, defended the dissertation *De Macrozamia Preissii* (1845). Source: original publication (*Flora Brasiliensis* 9: 154. 1847).

Heinzelmannia Neck. 1790 Loganiaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Johann Gottfried Heinzlmann (fl. 1731-1737), German

physician, naturalist and plant collector. Source: proposed herein. See also <http://plants.jstor.org/stable/10.5555/al.ap.person.bm000353512>. The name was published validly by Endlicher (1839) without explaining the etymology.

Heinzia Scop. 1777 Fabaceae- for J. G. Henzius, author of a flora of Langensalza; this is possibly Johann Georg Heinzius, who defended the dissertation *De muscorum notis et salubritate* (1747). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-23.

Heisteria Jacq. 1760 Olacaceae- for Lorenz Heister (1683-1758), German surgeon, anatomist and botanist, professor at Altdorf and Helmstedt. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 126. 1763. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-23. The name was used by Linnaeus (1758) without explaining the etymology.

Heldreichia Boiss. 1841 Brassicaceae- for Theodor von Heldreich (Theodor Heinrich Hermann von Heldreich) (1822-1902), German-Greek botanist and plant collector, director of the Athens Botanical Garden and Natural History Museum, author of *Die nutzpflanzen Griechenlands...* (1862), collaborated with the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1179.

Helie M. Roem. 1846 Rutaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Lewis Théodore Hélie (1804-1867), French physician, professor at Nantes. Source: proposed herein.

Helietta Tul. 1847 Rutaceae- for Lewis Théodore Hélie (1804-1867), French physician, professor at Nantes. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 3 7: 280, 281 (footnotes). 1847).

Hellenia Retz. 1791 Costaceae- for Carl Niclas Hellenius (von Hellens) (1745-1820), Finnish physician and botanist, professor at Abo (Turku). Source: original publication (*Observationes Botanicae* 6: 18. 1791).

Helleria Nees & C. Mart. 1824 Humiriaceae- for Franz Xaver Heller (1778-1840), German physician and botanist, professor at Würzburg, author of the two-part *Flora Würceburgensis...* (1810-1811); and for his brother Georg Heller,

botanist and also professor at Würzburg. Source: original publication (Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae... 12: 39. 1824).

Hellmannia Rchb. 1828 Passifloraceae- for Joh. Wilh. Hellmann, wrote in 1745 about *Passiflora*. Not found in the Tropicos and IPNI databases. Source: Wittstein p. 427.

Hellmuthia Steud. 1854 Cyperaceae- for Hellmuth Steudel (1816-1886), German physician in Esslingen, son of the author. Source: original publication (Synopsis Plantarum Glumacearum 2: 90. 1854 [1855]).

Helmia Kunth 1850 Dioscoreaceae- for C. Helm, ecclesiastic archdeacon of St. Nicholas, student of plants. Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Omnium Hucusque Cognitarum 5: 414. 1850).

Helvingia Adans. 1763 Salicaceae- for Georg Andreas Helwing (1666-1748), German botanist, studied the flora of East Prussia, author of *Lithographia Angerburgica...* (1717). Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 22, 2: 345. 1763). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-25.

Helwingia Willd. 1805 Helwingiaceae- for Georg Andreas Helwing (1666-1748), German botanist, studied the flora of East Prussia, author of *Lithographia Angerburgica...* (1717). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 4(2): 716. 1805).

Hemprichia Ehrenb. 1829 Burseraceae- for William Hemprich (1796-1825), German physician and naturalist, traveled with the author to Egypt and Nubia (died there). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 431.

Henckelia Spreng. 1817 Gesneriaceae- for Leo Victor Felix Henckel von Donnersmarck (1758-1861), German military officer, government councilor and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewachse 2(2): 909. 1818.

Henfreya Lindl. 1847 Acanthaceae- for Arthur Henfrey (1819-1859), English surgeon and botanist, professor at King's College, author of *The rudiments of*

botany... (1849). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 33: text for plate 31. 1847).

Henningia Kar. 1842 Liliaceae- for Johann (Ivan Ivanovich) Henning (1764-1838), botanist in Moscow, author of *Observationes de plantis Tanaicensibus* (1823). Source: original publication (Bulletin de la Société Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou 15: 517. 1842).

Henonia Moq. 1849 Amaranthaceae- for Jacques Louis Hénon (1802-1872), French politician, physician and botanist, professor at Lyons and Alfort, collaborator in *Flore et pomone Lyonnaises...* (1847). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 13(2): 237. 1849).

Henricea Lem.-Lis. 1824 Gentianaceae- for Robert Stephan Henrici (1715-1781), Danish physician and anatomist, defended the dissertation *Animadversiones quasdam de laude et praestantia vegetabilium...* (1740). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 432.

Henricia Cass. 1817 Asteraceae- for Robert Stephan Henrici (1715-1781), Danish physician and anatomist, defended the dissertation *Animadversiones quasdam de laude et praestantia vegetabilium...* (1740). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-29.

Henrya Nees 1845 Acanthaceae- for Aimé Constant Fidèle Henry (1801-1875), French-German artist, bookseller and botanist, librarian of the Leopoldina, author of *Die Giftpflanzen Deutschlands...* (1836). Source: original publication (The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur... p. 148 (footnote). 1845). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-29.

Henschelia C. Presl 1835 Hernandiaceae- for August Wilhelm Henschel (August Wilhelm Eduard Theodor Henschel) (1790-1856), German physician and botanist, professor at Breslau, studied plant sexuality. Source: original publication (Reliquiae Haenkeanae 2(2): 81. 1835).

Henslowia Wall. 1831 Penaeaceae- for John Stevens Henslow (1796-1861), English mineralogist and botanist, professor at Cambridge, author of *The principles*

of botany (1836). Source: original publication (*Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 3: 14. 1831).

Heppiella Regel 1853 Gesneriaceae- for Johann Adam Philipp Hepp (1797-1867), German physician, botanist and explorer in Russia, author of *Lichenen-flora von Würzburg...* (1824). Source: original publication (*Gartenflora* 2: 353. 1853).

Heracleum L. 1753 Apiaceae- for Heraclides, ancient Greek physician, father of Hippocrates. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica*, p. 76. 1737.

Herbertia Sweet 1827 Iridaceae- for William Herbert (1778-1847), English horticulturist and botanist (specialist in bulbous plants), had a large garden in Spofforth (near Manchester), author of *Amaryllidaceae: preceded by an attempt to arrange the monocotyledonous orders...* (1837). Source: original publication (*The British Flower Garden...* 3: text for plate 222. 1827).

Herbertus Gray 1821 Herbertaceae- for Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of Pembroke (c.1656-1733), British statesman, president of the Royal Society, patron of Micheli. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants* (<http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>). The author changed the name to *Pallavicinius* on page 775.

Herbichia Zaw. ex Guill. 1833 Asteraceae- for Franz Herbich (1791-1865), Austrian physician, botanist and plant collector in the Carpathians, author of *Flora der Bucovina* (1859). Source: original publication (*Archives de Botanique* 1: 450-451. 1833).

Herderia Cass. 1829 Asteraceae- for Johann Gottfried Herder (von Herder) (1744-1803), German philosopher, poet and traveler. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris)* 17: 423. 1829). The genus is dedicated to the author of *Idées sui la philosophie de l'histoire de l'humanité*, one of J. G. Herder's many works.

Herincquia Decne. ex Hérincq 1848 Gesneriaceae- for François Hérincq (1820-1891), French gardener and botanist, editor of the journal *L'Horticulteur français*. Not explained with the description (*Revue Horticole* ser. 3. 2: 525. 1848) but Hérincq is mentioned on pages 220 and 484.

Herissantia Medik. 1788 Malvaceae- for Louis Antoine Prosper Hérissant (1745-1769), French poet, physician and naturalist. Original publication not found. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1202.

Heriteria Schrank 1789 Liliaceae- for Charles Louis L'Héritier de Brutelle (1746-1800), French magistrate and botanist, author of *Stirpes novae aut minus cognitae...* (1784) and *Sertum Anglicum* (1788). Source: original publication (*Baiersche Flora* 1: 630. 1789).

Heritiera Aiton 1789 Malvaceae- for Charles Louis L'Héritier de Brutelle (1746-1800), French magistrate and botanist, author of *Stirpes Novae aut minus cognitae, quas descriptionibus et iconibus illustravit...* (1784). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 223.

Hermannia L. 1753 Malvaceae- for Paul Hermann (1646-1695), German-Dutch physician, botanist and plant collector in India and Ceylon, professor at Leiden and director of the botanical garden, author of *Horti academici Lugduno-Batavi catalogus...* (1687). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (*Institutiones rei herbariae* 1(2): 566. 1703), spelled *Hermania*. See also *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Hermas L. 1771 Apiaceae- not explained in the original publication. W. P. U. Jackson (cited in *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>) indicates for Hermas (1st or 2nd century), author of *The Shepherd of Hermas*, an early Christian work. Burkhardt 2016 p. H-33 indicates for Hermaphroditus, in Greek mythology son of Hermes and Aphrodite. The latter is more likely because Linnaeus did not support naming genera for religious people but named many after characters of Greek mythology.

Hermbstaedtia Rchb. 1828 Amaranthaceae- for Sigismund Friedrich Hermbstaedt (1760-1833), German chemist, pharmacist and botanist, professor at

Berlin, author of *Grundriss der technologie...* (1814). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 433.

Hermesia Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. 1806 Euphorbiaceae- for Christian August Hermes, German botanist, friend of the authors and/or of Willdenow. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 4(2): 809. 1805[1806]).

Herminiera Guill. & Perr. 1832 Fabaceae- for Félix Loius L'Herminier (1779-1833), French pharmacist, naturalist and plant collector in the Caribbean, helped the authors during a visit to Guadeloupe. Source: original publication (*Florae Senegambiae Tentamen*, p. 202. 1832). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-33).

Hernandia L. 1753 Hernandiaceae- for Francisco Hernández (c.1517-1587), Spanish physician, botanist and plant collector in Mexico. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 6. 1703).

Herrania Goudot 1844 Malvaceae- for Pedro Alcántara Herrán (Pedro Alcántara Herrán Martínez de Zaldúa) (1800-1872), Colombian army general, patriot of the wars for independence in New Grenada and Peru, president of the Republic of New Granada. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3* 2: 229. 1844).

Herrera Adans. 1763 Rubiaceae- for Gabriel Alonso de Herrera (c.1470-1539), Spanish agronomist, professor at Salamanca, author of *Obra de agricultura* (1513). Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes* 1: 6, 2: 158. 1763).

Herreria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Asparagaceae- for Gabriel Alonso de Herrera (c.1470-1539), Spanish agronomist, professor at Salamanca, author of *Obra de agricultura...* (1513). Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 48. 1794).

Herschelia Lindl. 1838 Orchidaceae- for John Herschel (John Frederick William Herschel, 1st Baronet) (1792-1871), English astronomer, chemist and naturalist. Source: original publication (*The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants*, p. 362. 1838). The name is validly credited to Bowdich (1825), who did not explain it.

Hertelia Neck. 1790 Hernandiaceae- for Johann Gottlob Hertel (1709-?), defended the dissertation *De plantarum transpitarione...* (1735). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 435.

Hertia Less. 1831 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. Quattrocchi (2: 1208) indicates for Johannes Casimirus Hertius (1679-1748), German physician and anatomist, professor at Giessen, author of *Dissertatio inauguralis botanico-medica de Pimpinella saxifraga...* (1726); Burkhardt 2016 (p. H-35) adds as an option Johann Christoph Hert (Hertius) (1649-1731), German physician, professor at Giessen, defended the dissertation *De catarrho suffocativo...* (1673). The name was also used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Hesioda Vell. 1829 Olacaceae- for Hesiod (fl. c.750-650 BCE), Greek poet, wrote in *Work and Days* about the importance of agriculture. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 185. 1825[1829]).

Hesiodia Moench 1794 Lamiaceae- for Hesiod (fl. c.750-650 BCE), Greek poet, wrote in *Work and Days* about the importance of agriculture. Source: original publication (*Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 2: 392. 1794).

Hessea K. Bergius 1826 Amaryllidaceae- for Christian Heinrich Friedrich Hesse (1772-1837), German clergyman and naturalist, during his 17-year stay at Cape Town established a garden, grew succulents and assisted many visiting naturalists. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 1: 253. 1826). The name is validly credited to Herbert (1837), who repeated Bergius' dedication.

Hettlingeria Neck. 1790 Rhamnaceae- for Johann Jacob Hettlinger (1734-1803), Swiss physician and inspector of mines in Aquitaine. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-36.

Heuchera L. 1753 Saxifragaceae- for Johann Heinrich von Heucher (1677-1747), Austrian-German physician and botanist, professor at Wittenberg and founder of the botanical garden, patron of natural history. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 82. 1737.

Heudelotia A. Rich. 1831 Burseraceae- for Jean Pierre Heudelot (1802-1837), French gardener, botanist and plant collector in Senegambia, gave the author many plants from that region. Source: original publication (*Florae Senegambiae Tentamen*, p. 150. 1831).

Heuffelia Opiz 1845 Cyperaceae- for János (Johann) A. Heuffel (1800-1857), Hungarian physician and botanist, author of the two-part *Plantarum Hungariae novarum aut non rite cognitarum* (1833-1835). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-36.

Heurlinia Raf. 1838 Primulaceae- for Samuel Heurlin (1744-1835), Swedish scientist, professor at Lund. Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana* p. 166. 1838).

Hewardia J. Sm. 1841 Pteridaceae- for Robert Heward (1791-1877), English botanist and plant collector in Jamaica, author of *Some observations on a collection of ferns from the island of Jamaica* (1838). Source: original publication (*Journal of Botany*, being a second series of the *Botanical Miscellany* 3: 432. 1841).

Hewittia Wight & Arn. 1837 Convolvulaceae- for Hewett Cottrell Watson (1804-1881), English editor and botanist, acquaintance of the first author in Scotland. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Heydia Dennst. ex Kostel. 1836 Santalaceae- for Friedrich Johann Michael Jacob Heide (Heyd) (1771-1832 or 1840), German actor and singer in Weimar and Vienna. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018. p. H-41

Heyfeldera Sch. Bip. 1853 Asteraceae- for Johann Ferdinand Heyfelder (1798-1869), German physician, professor at Erlangen, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Flora* 36: 36. 1853).

Heylandia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Johann Christoph (Jean Christophe) Heyland (1791-1866), German-Swiss botanical illustrator, worked more than two decades for the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*. p. 198-199. 1825.

Heynea Roxb. 1815 Meliaceae- for Benjamin Heyne (1770-1819), German surgeon, naturalist and botanist in India, director of the Bangalore Botanical Garden, author of the unpublished *Plants of the Coromandel coast: a collection of watercolor botanical drawings of 394 plants and flora*. Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine 42: text for plate 1738. 1815).

Heynichia Kunth 1844 Meliaceae- for C. Heynich, secretary of the Berlin Royal Horticultural Society. Source: original publication (Index seminum in horto botanico Berolinensi anno 1844 collectorum, p. 10. 1844; published also in *Linnaea* 18: 504. 1844).

Hibbertia Andrews 1800 Dilleniaceae- for George Hibbert (1757-1837), English merchant, antiquary and botanist, had a large garden in Clapham, patron of botanical exploration. Source: original publication (Botanist's Repository... 2: text for plate 126. 1800).

Hidalgoa La Llave 1824 Asteraceae- for Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753-1811), Mexican clergyman, leader of the War for Independence and father of Mexican Independence. Not explained with the description (Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones 1: 12. 1824) but his name appears in the dedication of the work (page vii).

Hieron Vell. 1829 Dilleniaceae- for Hieron, Greek, is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis, p. 234. 1825[1829]). This may be Hieron, a 5th century BCE potter closely associated with Makron, a vase painter.

Hieronyma Allemão 1848 Phyllanthaceae- for Joaquim Jerónimo (Hieronymus) Serpa (1773-1842), Brazilian physician and botanist, professor at Olinda (Pernambuco) and director of the botanical garden. Original publication not found. Source: Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Botanic Garden, Kew 2: 46. 1929.

Hilaria Kunth 1816 Poaceae- for Augustin Saint-Hilaire (Augustin François César Prouvençal de Saint-Hilaire) (1779-1853), French botanist and nature collector in South America, author of the three-volume *Flora Brasiliae meridionalis* (1825-1832,

second and third volumes with A. de Jussieu and J. Cambessedes). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 1: 117. 1815[1816]).

Hildegardia Schott & Endl. 1832 Malvaceae- for Hildegard of Bingen (Saint Hildegard) (1098-1179), German polymath and writer, her *Physica* contains information about the medicinal properties of some plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 442.

Hillera Vell. 1829 Petiveriaceae- for Matthaeus Hiller (1646-1725), German clergyman, professor at Tübingen, author of *Hierophyticon sive commentarius in loca scripturae sacrae quae plantarum faciunt mentionem...* (1725). Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 47. 1825[1829]).

Hillia Boehm. 1760 Styracaceae- for John Hill (1716-1775), English pharmacist, physician and botanist, author of *The British herbal...* (1756). Source: original publication (Definitiones Generum Plantarum, ed. 3 p. 71. 1760). See also Théis p. 227. The name is validly credited to Jacquin (1760), who also dedicated his genus to John Hill.

Hilsenbergia Bojer 1842 Malvaceae- for Carl Hilsenberg (Carl Theodor Hilsenberg) (1802-1824), German ornithologist, botanist and plant collector in Madagascar and Mauritius. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Botanique, ser. 2, 18: 190. 1842). The name is validly credited to Tausch ex. Meisner (1840), who did not explain it.

Hindsia Benth. ex Lindl. 1844 Rubiaceae- for Richard Brinsley Hinds (1811-1846), British naval surgeon, zoologist and botanist, naturalist during the circumnavigation expedition of the HMS Sulphur, author of *The regions of vegetation; being an analysis of the distribution of vegetable forms...* (1843). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register, p. 40 of the miscellaneous matter. 1844).

Hingstonia Raf. 1808 Asteraceae- for Nicholas Hingston (c.1750-1830), English-American gardener and plant collector at the Potomac. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. H-45.

Hinterhuberia Sch. Bip. 1841 Poaceae- for Georg Hinterhuber (1768-1850), Austrian pharmacist and botanist. Not found in the Tropicos and IPNI databases. Source: Wittstein p. 443. See also Clifford and Bostock p. 136. The name was published validly as *Hinterhubera* by Weddell (1857) without explaining the etymology.

Hiorthia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Johan Hiorth (1720-1805), defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Plantae esculentae patriae...* (1752). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-41.

Hippia L. 1771 Asteraceae- for Hippias of Elis (c.443-c.394 BCE), Greek astronomer, mathematician, poet and philosopher. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-41. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Hippocratea L. 1753 Celastraceae- for Hippocrates (Hippocrates of Kos) (c.460-c.370 BCE), Greek physician and botanist, commonly considered the father of medicine and one of the fathers of botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Hiraea Jacq. 1760 Malpighiaceae- for Jean Nicolas de la Hire (1685-1727), French physician and botanist, developed a system of printing illustrations that apparently used the plant itself. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 138. 1763.

Hirschfeldia Moench 1794 Brassicaceae- for Christian Cay (Caius, Cajus) Lorenz Hirschfield (1742-1792), German garden and landscape theorist, professor at Kiel, author of the five-volume *Theorie der Gartenkunst* (1779-1785). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantarum horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 1: 264. 1794). See also Wittstein p. 445.

Hisingera Hell. 1792 Salicaceae- for Johan Hisinger (1727-1790), Finnish-Swedish mines engineer, metalworking mill owner and agriculturist, studied in Uppsala, patron of the Royal Academy of Turku. Source: original publication (*Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar* 13: 35. 1792).

Hitchenia Wall. 1835 Zingiberaceae- for Thomas Hitchen (Hitchin) (fl. 1810s-1830s), English gardener and horticulturist in Norwich, had a large collection of succulent plants. Source: original publication (Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta 7: 215. 1835). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1237.

Hladnikia Rchb. 1831 Apiaceae- for Franz Hladnik (Franz von Paula Hladnik) (1773-1844), Slovenian-Austrian botanist and schoolmaster at the Gymnasium Labacensis (where he founded a botanical garden). Source: original publication (Iconographia Botanica seu Plantae Criticae 9: 9. 1831).

Hoarea Sweet 1820 Geraniaceae- for Richard Hoare (Richard Colt Hoare), 2nd Baronet, (1758-1838), English archeologist, antiquary, artist and traveler, “whose collection of Geraniaceae exceeds every other in this country”. Source: original publication (Geraniaceae, The Natural Order of Gerania 1: text for plate 18. 1820).

Hochenwartia Crantz 1766 Ericaceae- for Sigismund Ernst Hohenwart (Hogenwarth) (1745-1825), Austrian naturalist, traveler and nature collector. Source: original publication (Institutiones rei herbariae: juxta nutum naturae digestae ex habitu, 2: 469. 1766). The author writes R. P. Hochenwart, the initials being probably the abbreviations of Reverend Père (reverend father), as Hohenwart was a clergyman (Burkhardt 2016, personal communication). See also *Hohenwartha*.

Hochstetteria DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Christian Ferdinand Friedrich Hochstetter (1787-1860), German naturalist and botanist, professor at Esslingen, author of *Die Giftgewächse Deutschlands und der Schweiz...* Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 7(1): 287. 1838).

Hockinia Gardner 1843 Gentianaceae- for G. C. Hockin, resident in Rio de Janeiro, accompanied the author during a journey to Brazil's Organ Mountains (Serra dos Órgãos); and for his brother John Hockin (?- before 1885), resident in Dominica, student of the botany of that island. Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 2: 13. 1843).

Hocquartia Dumort. 1822 Aristolochiaceae- for Léopold François Joseph Hocquart (L'abbé Hocquart) (1760-1818), Belgian botanist, professor at Ath, author of *Flore du département de Jemmape...* (1814). Source: original publication (Commentationes Botanicae, p. 30. 1822).

Hoefnagelia Neck. 1790 Vochysiaceae- for Joris (Georg) Hoefnagel (1542-1601), Flemish painter and traveler, depicted a wide variety of subjects and produced detailed illustrations of plants and animals. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H 43-44.

Hoelzelia Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Johann Georg Hoelzel, author of *Dissertatio inauguralis botanica de Buxbaumia* (1758). Source: proposed herein. The name was published validly by Jussieu (1821) without explaining the etymology.

Hoferia Scop. 1777 Pentaphylacaceae- for Johannes (Jean) Hofer (1697-1781), Swiss botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-44.

Hoffmannia Swartz 1788 Rubiaceae- for Georg Franz Hoffmann (1760-1826), German physician and botanist, professor at Moscow, Erlangen and Göttingen (here also director of the botanical garden), author of *Deutschlands flora...* (1791) and *Genera plantarum umbelliferarum...* (1814). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Indiae Occidentalis* 1: 241. 1797. The name was used by Löffling (1758) without explaining the etymology.

Hoffmannseggia Cav. 1798 Fabaceae- for Johann Centurius Hoffmannsegg (Johann Centurius Hoffmann Graf von Hoffmannsegg) (1766-1849), German entomologist, ornithologist, botanist and nature collector, contributed to the construction of the University of Berlin's Zoological Museum and served as curator, coauthor of the two-volume *Flore Portugaise...* (1809-1840). Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 4: 63. 1797[1798]). Spelled *Hoffmanseggia*.

Hofmannia Heist. ex Fabr. 1759 Lamiaceae- for Johann Moritz Hoffmann (1653-1727), German physician, professor and rector at Altdorf, author of *Florae*

Altdorffinae... (1677). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-45. See also <http://www.regnitzflora.de/hoffmann.html>

Hofmeistera Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Wilhelm Hofmeister (Wilhelm Friedrich Benedikt Hofmeister) (1824-1877), German botanist, professor at Tübingen and Heidelberg (here also director of the botanical garden), author of *Vergleichende Untersuchungen der Keimung, Entfaltung und Fruchtbildung höherer Kryptogamen...* (1851), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*De Pollinis Orchidearum...* p. 30. 1852). Published as *Hofmeisterella* in *Annales Botanices Systematicae* 3: 563. 1852.

Hofmeisteria Walpers 1846 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Hofmeister (1782-1864), German publisher, bookseller and botanist, had a botanical garden and a herbarium. Source: original publication (*Repertorium Botanices Systematicae*. 6(1): 106. 1846-1847[1846]). See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1240.

Hohenackeria Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1835 Apiaceae- for Rudolph Friedrich Hohenacker (1798-1874), Swiss-German physician and botanist, author of *Enumeratio plantarum quas in itinere per provinciam Talysch collegit R. Fr. Hohenacker* (1838). Source: original publication (*Index Seminum, quae Hortus Botanicus Imperialis Petropolitanus...* 2: 14(39). 1835).

Hohenbergia Schult. f. 1830 Bromeliaceae- for Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg (Baron von Hohenberg) (1797-1860), German naturalist, traveled widely and assembled large collections. Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 7(2): LXXI. 1830). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-46.

Hohenwartha Vest 1820 Asteraceae- for Sigismund Ernst Hohenwart (Hogenwarth) (1745-1825), Austrian clergyman, naturalist, traveler and nature collector. Source: original publication (*Flora* 3: 1. 1820).

Holboellia Wall. 1824 Lardizabalaceae- for Fredrik Ludwig Holböl (Holboel) (1765-1829), Danish botanist, curator of the Copenhagen Botanical Garden. Original publication not found, but Wallich's dedication is quoted verbatim by Hooker in *Botanical Miscellany* 2: 145-146. 1831 when dedicating another *Holboellia* to Fredrik Ludwig Holböl. See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1241.

Holderlinia Neck. 1790 Proteaceae- for Friedrich Hölderlin (Johann Christian Friedrich Hölderlin) (1770-1843), German lyric poet associated with the Romanticism. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-46.

Hollia Sieber 1826 Dicomnaceae- for Friedrich Holl (1790-1870), German-Swiss pharmacist, naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Madeira and Portugal, coauthor of *Flora von Sachsen* (1842). Source: original publication (Flora 9: 223. 1826). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-47.

Holmskioldia Retz. 1791 Lamiaceae- for Johan Theodor Holm (Holmskjöld) (1732-1794), Danish physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at the Sorø Academy, codirector of the Charlottenborg Botanical Garden, author of *Beata Ruris Otia Fungis Danicis Impensa* (1790). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1243. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-47.

Holtzendorffia Klotzsch & H. Karst. ex Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- for Otto von Holtzendorff (Ottonis de Holtzendorff) (1817-1887), German jurist and banker, dedicated assistant of Klotzsch in the herbarium in Berlin. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 11: 727. 1847). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-48.

Hombron Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- for Jacques Bernard Hombron (1800-1852), French naval surgeon, naturalist and explorer, author of the two-volume *Aventures les plus curieuses des voyageurs: coup d'oeil autour du monde* (1847). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-49.

Homeria Vent. 1808 Iridaceae- several sources indicate for Homer, Greek author of the Illiad and the Odyssey, but the original publication (Decas Generum Novorum, p. 6. 1808) indicates for the Greek word *homereo* (meet together), because the filaments are united in a tube.

Honckenia Ehrh. 1783 Caryophyllaceae- for Gerhard August Honckeny (1724-1805), German administrator and botanist, author of the two-volume *Synopsis plantarum Germaniae* (1792-1793). Source: original publication (Neues Magazin für Aerzte 5: 207. 1783).

Honorius Gray 1821 Asparagaceae- for Onorio Belli (Honorius Bellius) (1550-1603), Italian physician and naturalist, correspondent of Clusius and the Bauhin brothers. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-49. Honorius Bellus is mentioned in several pages of *Theatrum Botanicum* (1640).

Hoodia Sweet ex Decne. 1830 Apocynaceae- possibly for William Chamberlain Hood (1790-1879), British surgeon in South Lambeth (London), collector of succulents. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>. The name is validly credited to Sweet (1844), who did not explain it.

Hookera Salisb. 1808 Liliaceae- for William Hooker (1779-1832), English artist and botanical illustrator, author of the work in which the genus is described. Source: original publication (The Paradisus Londinensis, text for plate 117. 1808).

Hookeria Sm. 1808 Hookeriaceae- for William Jackson Hooker (1785-1865), English botanist and plant collector, professor at Glasgow, first director of Kew Botanical Gardens, author of *British Jungermanniae...* (1816) and the two-volume *Musci exotici...* (1818-1820). Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 9: 275. 1808).

Hookia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Robert Hooke (1635-1703), English architect, astronomer and microscopist, professor at Gresham College (London), author of *Micrographia* (1665), applied the term cell to minute biological structures. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 450.

Hoorebekia Cornel. 1817 Asteraceae- for Charles Joseph van Hoorebeke (1790-1821), Dutch pharmacist and botanist, director of the Ghent Botanical Garden, author of *Mémoire sur les Orobanches...* (1818) and *Flore de la Flandre Orientale...* (1821). Source: original publication (Hortus Gandavensis ou Tableau général de toutes les plantes exotiques en indigènes... p. 12. 1817).

Hopea L. 1767 Styracaceae- for John Hope (1725-1786), Scottish physician and botanist, professor at Edinburgh and keeper of Royal Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 230. The name is validly credited to Roxburgh (1811), who also dedicated his genus to John Hope.

Hopkirkia Spreng. 1818 Asteraceae- for Thomas Hopkirk (1785-1841), Scottish jurist, lithographer and botanist, the plants of his botanical garden were moved to the newly founded Glasgow Botanical Garden, author of *Flora Anomoia...* (1817). Source: original publication (Novi Proventus Hortorum Academicorum Halensis et Berolinensis, p. 23. 1818).

Hoppea Willd. 1801 Gentianaceae- for David Heinrich Hoppe (1760-1846), German pharmacist, physician and botanist, editor of the journal Flora. Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften 3: 434. 1801).

Hoppia Nees 1842 Cyperaceae- for David Heinrich Hoppe (1760-1846), German pharmacist, physician and botanist, editor of the journal Flora. Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliensis 2(1): 200. 1842).

Horaninovia Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1841 Amaranthaceae- for Paul Fedorowitsch Horaninow (1796-1865), Russian botanist, professor at St. Petersburg, author of *Prodromus Monographiae Scitaminarum...* (1862). Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Novarum 1: 11. 1841).

Horkelia Cham. & Schtdl. 1827 Rosaceae- for Johann Horkel (1769-1846), German physician, botanist and plant physiologist, professor at Halle and Berlin. Source: original publication (Linnaea 2(1): 27. 1827).

Hornemannia Willd. 1809 Phrymaceae- for Jens Wilken Hornemann (1770-1841), Danish botanist, professor at Copenhagen and director of the botanical garden, author of *Nomenclatura florum danicæ emendata...* (1827), co-publisher of *Flora Danica* (1806-1840). Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis, p. 654. 1809).

Hornera Jungh. 1840 Fabaceae- for Ludwig Horner (1811-1838), Swiss surgeon, geologist, naturalist and nature collector in Sumatra (died there). Source: original publication (Tijdschrift Natuurlijke Geschiedenis en Physiologie 7: 314. 1840). See also <http://www.nationaalherbarium.nl/FMCcollectors/H/HornerL.htm>. The name was used by Necker ex Jussieu (1821) without explaining the etymology.

Hornschuchia Nees 1821 Annonaceae- for Christian Fredrich Hornschuch (1793-1850), German entomologist and botanist, professor at Greifswald and director of the botanical garden, coauthor of *Bryologia Germanica...* (1823-1831). Not explained with the description (Flora 4: 81, 302. 1821) but Hornschuch is mentioned on page 200. See also Wittstein p. 452.

Hornstedtia Retz. 1791 Zingiberaceae- for Claës Fredrik Hornstedt (1758-1809), Swedish physician, botanist, illustrator and nature collector in Java, lecturer at the Linköping Natural History Museum. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 231.

Hornungia Rchb. 1837 Brassicaceae- for Ernst Gottfried Hornung (1795-1862), German pharmacist, naturalist and botanist. Source: original publication (Deutschlands Flora (Reichenbach) 1: 33. 1837).

Horsfieldia Willd. 1806 Myristicaceae- for Thomas Horsfield (1773-1859), American physician, naturalist and nature collector in Indonesia, lived in Java for almost two decades, coauthor of *Plantae javanicae rariores...* (1838-1852). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 4(2): 873. 1806).

Horstia Heist. 1748 Incertae sedis- for Jacob Horst (1537-1600), German physician, professor at Helmstadt, author many works on medicine. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. H-59.

Horta Vell. 1829 Primulaceae- for Garcia de Horta (c.1501-1568), Portuguese physician, naturalist and explorer in India, pioneer of tropical medicine. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 48. 1825[1829]).

Hortensia Comm. ex Juss. 1789 Hydrangeaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 452), Quattrocchi (2: 1255) and other sources indicate for astronomer Nicole-Reine Lepaute (Hartense or Hortense Lepaute) (1723-1788); Burkhardt 2016 (p. H-54) adds as an option Jeanne Baret (alias Hortense) (1740-1803), French naturalist, Commerson's partner during Bougainville's circumnavigation expedition, stayed with him in Mauritius. Théis (p. 231) suggests from *hortensis* (gardens) for its beauty and use as ornamental. The original

publication (*Genera Plantarum* p. 214. 1789) states that the flower is known as Rose of Japan and that it appears in Japanese and Chinese illustrations.

Hortia Vand. 1788 Rutaceae- not explained in the original publication. Théis (p. 231) indicates for the count of Horta, a Portuguese; Colmeiro (p. 211) indicates for Antonio José Francisco Horta, an equally enigmatic Portuguese. Burkhardt 2018 p. H-60 indicates for Garcia de Horta (c.1501-1568), Portuguese physician, naturalist and explorer in India, pioneer of tropical medicine.

Hortonia Wight & Arn. 1838 Monimiaceae- for Anne Beatrix Wilmot-Horton, née Horton (Lady Horton) (1787-1871), knowledgeable of the flora of Ceylon, wife of Robert John Wilmot-Horton, governor of Ceylon. Source: original publication (*Magazine of Zoology and Botany* 2: 546.1838).

Hortsmania Miq. 1851 Apocynaceae- for Nicholas Hortsman (Horstman), German surgeon and explorer in Dutch Guiana, parts of Brazil and the Amazon River. Source: original publication (*Natuurkundige Verhandelingen van de Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen te Haarlem*, ser. 2, 7: 167. 1850[1851]).

Hosackia Douglas ex Benth. 1829 Fabaceae- for David Hosack (1769-1835), American physician and botanist, professor at Columbia University, founded the first public botanical garden in the United States (Elgin Botanical Garden), author of *Hortus Elginensis* (1811). Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 15: text for plate 1257. 1829).

Hosangia Neck. 1790 Melastomataceae- for Abondius Hosang, defended the dissertation *De vegetationem* (1773). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-55.

Hoslundia Vahl 1804 Lamiaceae- for Ole Haaslund (Hoslund) Schmidt (?-1802), Danish naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Ghana (died there). Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum...* 1: 213. 1804).

Hosta Jacq. 1797 Verbenaceae- for Nicolaus Thomas Host (1761-1834), Austrian physician, botanist and plant collector, first director of the Belvedere palace's

botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Flora Austriaca* (1827-1831). Source: original publication (*Plantarum Rariorum Horti Caesarei Schoenbrunnensis* 1: 61. 1797). The name is validly credited to Trattinnick (1812), who did not explain it.

Hostana Pers. 1806 Lamiaceae- for Nicolaus Thomas Host (1761-1834), Austrian physician, botanist and plant collector, first director of the Belvedere palace's botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Flora Austriaca* (1827-1831). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-55.

Hostea Willd. 1798 Apocynaceae- for Nicolaus Thomas Host (1761-1834), Austrian physician, botanist and plant collector, first director of the Belvedere palace's botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Flora Austriaca* (1827-1831). Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 1(2): 1274. 1798).

Hostia Moench 1802 Asteraceae- for Nicolaus Thomas Host (1761-1834), Austrian physician, botanist and plant collector, first director of the Belvedere palace's botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Flora Austriaca* (1827-1831). Source: original publication (*Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas a staminum situ describendi*, p. 221. 1802).

Hostmannia Planch. 1845 Ochnaceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Rudolph Hostmann (1794-1864), German physician and plant collector in Guyana and Surinam. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum* 8: text for plate 709. 1848[1845]).

Hoteia C. Morren & Decne. 1834 Saxifragaceae- for Ho-Tei, Japanese botanist mentioned by Philipp Franz von Siebold in *Bibliotheca Japonica*. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2* 2: 316. 1834).

Hottonia L. 1753 Primulaceae- for Pieter Hotton (Petrus Houuttuyn) (1648-1709), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Leiden and supervisor of the botanical garden, later director of the Amsterdam Botanical Garden, author of *Thesaurus Phytologicus* (1738). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 51. 1737. Linnaeus credits the name to Boerhaave.

Houlletia Brongn. 1841 Orchidaceae- for Jean Baptiste Houlet (1815-1890), French head gardener at the Jardin des Plantes and plant collector in Mexico, Brazil and the Andes, collected in Brazil the plant used to describe the genus. Not explained with the description (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 15: 36. 1841) but Houlet is mentioned in the introduction as plant collector.

Houstonia L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for William Houston (1695-1733), Scottish surgeon, botanist and plant collector in Mexico, Venezuela and the West Indies. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 35. 1737. Linnaeus credits the name to Gronovius.

Houttea Decne. 1848 Gesneriaceae- for Louis van Houtte (Louis Benoît van Houtte) (1810-1876), Belgian gardener, horticulturist, botanist and plant collector, had a large nursery with a gardening school. Not explained with the description (*Revue horticole*, sér. 3 2: 462. 1848) but M. (Monsieur) van de Houtte is mentioned elsewhere in the text. See also Quattrocchi 2: 1258. The name was used by Heynhold (1846) without explaining the etymology.

Houttinia Neck. 1790 Araceae- for Maaerten (Martinus) Houttuyn (1720-1798), Dutch physician, botanist and translator, coauthor of volumes 2-5 of *Nederlandsche Vogelen*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. H-56.

Houttuynia Houtt. 1780 Iridaceae- for Maaerten (Martinus) Houttuyn (1720-1798), Dutch physician, botanist and translator, coauthor of volumes 2-5 of *Nederlandsche Vogelen*. Source: original publication (*Natuurlijke Historie [tweede deel {second part}]* 2(12): 448. 1780). The name is validly credited to Thunberg (1783), who also dedicated his genus to Maaerten Houttuyn.

Hovea R. Br. 1812 Fabaceae- for Anton Pantaleon Hove (c.1762-1830), Polish-English botanist and plant collector for Kew Gardens in West Africa, India and the Crimea. Not explained with the description (*Hortus Kewensis...* 4: 275. 1812) but A. P. Hove is mentioned several times elsewhere as having introduced some of the studied plants. See also Baines p. 189.

Hovenia Thunb. 1781 Rhamnaceae- for David ten Hoven (1724-1787), Dutch senator, patron of the author's expeditions. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera Plantarum* 1: 8. 1781). See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1259.

Hoverdenia Nees. 1847 Acanthaceae- for Adrian Josef von Hoverden-Plencken (1798-1875), Silesian administrator and art collector. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 11: 331. 1847).

Hoya R. Br. 1810 Apocynaceae- for Thomas Hoy (c.1750-1822), English gardener and horticulturist, chief gardener to the Duke of Northumberland at Syon House for close to 40 years, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 459. 1810).

Huberia DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for François Huber (1750-1831), Swiss botanist and beekeeper, author of the two-volume *Nouvelles observations sur les abeilles* (1814); and for his son Jean Pierre Huber, entomologist, author of *Recherches sur les moeurs des fourmis indigènes* (1810). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 167. 1828). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-58.

Hubertia Bory 1804 Asteraceae- for Joseph Henri Hubert (1747-1826), French horticulturist met by the author in Bourbon Island (Réunion). Source: original publication (*Voyage dans les Quatre Principales Îles des Mers d'Afrique* 1: 333-334. 1804). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-58.

Hudsonia L. 1767 Cistaceae- for William Hudson (1730-1793), English pharmacist and botanist, prefect of the Chelsea Psychic Garden, author of *Flora Anglica* (1762). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Fundamentorum Botanicorum* 1: 78. 1786. See also Théis p. 232.

Huebneria Rchb. 1841 Clusiaceae- for Friedrich Wolfgang Hübner (1788-1863), German pharmacist and botanist, author of *Die Laubmoose Sachsens...* (1846). Source: original publication (*Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch*, p. 232. 1841). See also *Lexikon Deutschsprachiger Bryologen*, p. 213. 2001.

Huegelia Rchb. 1830 Araliaceae- for Carl von Hügel (Carl Alexander Anselm Freiherr von Hügel) (1795-1870), Austrian diplomat, traveler, naturalist and plant

collector in Asia, had in Austria a villa with a large garden. Source: original publication (*Iconographia Botanica Exotica* 3: 1. 1830).

Huenefeldia Walp. 1840 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Ludwig Hünefeld (1799-1882), German physician and chemist, professor at Greifswald. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 14: 307. 1840).

Huernia R. Br. 1810 Apocynaceae- for Justus van Heurne (Heurnius) (1587-1653), Dutch physician and missionary in Indonesia, during a stop in transit collected, described and illustrated the first plants from the Cape. Original publication not found. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1263.

Huerte Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Tapisciaceae- for Jerónimo (Gerónimo) Gómez de la Huerta (1573-1643), Spanish physician, naturalist, poet and translator of Pliny's *Naturalis Historia*. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus*, p. 34. 1794).

Hufelandia Nees 1833 Lauraceae- for Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland (1762-1836), German physician, professor at Weimar and Berlin. Not explained with the description (*Annexa est Plantarum Laurinarum secundum affinitates naturales expositio...* p. 21. 1833) but his name appears prominently on the title page.

Hugelia Benth. 1833 Polemoniaceae- for Carl von Hügel (Carl Alexander Anselm Freiherr von Hügel) (1795-1870), Austrian diplomat, traveler, naturalist and plant collector in Asia, had in Austria a villa with a large garden. Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 19: text for plate 1622. 1833).

Hugelroea Steud. 1840 Fabaceae- for Carl von Hügel (Carl Alexander Anselm Freiherr von Hügel) (1795-1870), Austrian diplomat, traveler, botanist and plant collector in Asia, had in Austria a villa with a large garden. Source: original publication (*Nomenclator botanicus, seu Synonymia plantarum...* 1: 778. 1840). Burkhardt 2016 (p. H-60) points out that the genus was established for *Roea linophylla* Hügel, thus *Hugelroea*.

Hugonia L. 1753 Linaceae- for August Johann von Hugo (1686-1760), German physician and naturalist, defended under Boerhaave the dissertation *De variis*

plantarum methodis (1711), had a large herbarium. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Encyclopaedia Londinensis; or Universal Dictionary...* (p. 44. 1811). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-60 and *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*-<http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Hugueninia Rchb. 1832 Brassicaceae- for Auguste Huguenin (1780-1860), French botanist and plant collector, lecturer and museum curator at the Collège National in Chambéry. Source: original publication (*Flora Germanica Excursoria* 2: 691. 1832).

Huidobria Gay 1847 Loasaceae- for Francisco García de Huidobro Aldunate (1791-1852), Chilean politician, scholar and naturalist, friend of the author and his successor as director of the Chilean National Museum of Natural History. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile, Botanica* 2: 439. 1846[1847]).

Hulthemia Dumort. 1824 Rosaceae- for Charles van Hulthem (Charles Joseph Emmanuel Van Hulthem) (1764-1832), Belgian-French politician and intellectual, professor at the École Centrale in Brüssels, founder of the Ghent Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Notice sur un Nouveau Genre de Plantes: Hulthemia*, p. 8. 1824).

Humbertia Lam. 1786 Convolvulaceae- for Philibert Commerson (Commerçon) (1727-1773), French physician, naturalist, botanist and explorer, participated in Bougainville's circumnavigation expedition, stayed in Mauritius and died there. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles...* 22: 37. 1821. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. H-61. The relation between Humbert and Commerson derives from a land named Humbert which he sold (see page 5 in <http://www.pierre-poivre.fr/doc-nodate-32.pdf>).

Humboldtia Vahl 1794 Fabaceae- for Alexander von Humboldt (Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt) (1769-1859), German geographer, naturalist, explorer and nature collector in Russia, Central America, northern South America and Cuba, author of the five-volume *Kosmos* (1845-1862). Source: original publication (*Symbolae Botanicae...* 3: 106. 1794).

Humboltia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Orchidaceae- for Alexander von Humboldt (Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt) (1769-1859), German geographer, naturalist, explorer and nature collector in Russia, Central America, northern South America and Cuba, author of the five-volume *Kosmos* (1845-1862). Source: original publication (*Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p 121. 1794).

Humea Sm. 1804 Asteraceae- for Amelia Hume, née Egerton (Lady Hume) (1751-1809), English horticulturist and botanist, wife of Sir Abraham Hume (of Wormleybury, Hertfordshire), provided flowers of the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Exotic Botany: Consisting of Coloured Figures...* 1: text for plate 1. 1804). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1266.

Hunnemannia Sweet 1828 Papaveraceae- for John Hunnemann (c.1760-1839), English book, plant and seed trader in London, introduced "a greater number of plants to our collections than almost any other individual"... Source: original publication (*The British Flower Garden...* 3: text for plate 276. 1828).

Hunteria Roxb. 1832 Apocynaceae- for William Hunter (1755-1812), English naval physician, botanist and plant collector in India, discovered the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Flora indica; or, descriptions of Indian Plants* 1: 696. 1832).

Huntleya Bateman ex Lindl. 1837 Orchidaceae- for John Thomas Huntley (1792-1881), English clergyman, cultivator of orchids, member of the Linnean Society. Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 23: text for plate 1991. 1837). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. H-69.

Huperzia Bernh. 1801 Lycopodiaceae- for Johann Peter Huperz (1771-1816), German physician, botanist and fern horticulturist, coauthor of *Specimen inaugurale medico-botanicum de Filicum propagatione* (1798). Source: original publication (*Journal für die Botanik* 1800(2): 126. 1801).

Hussonia Boiss. 1849 Brassicaceae- for A. Henry Hudson (c.1814-1855), physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Kahir (Cairo), friend of the

author. Source: original publication (*Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium Novarum* 2(8): 46. 1849).

Hutchinia Wight & Arn. 1834 Apocynaceae- for Hutchin, of Norwich, "a most successful cultivator and liberal distributor of succulent plants of all kinds, not withstanding he has laboured under the combined disadvantages of confined space, and residence in the centre of a large town." Source: original publication (*Contributions to the Botany of India*, p. 34. 1834).

Hutchinsia W. T. Aiton 1812 Brassicaceae- for Ellen Hutchins (1785-1815), Irish botanist, plant collector and botanical illustrator. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1268.

Huttia Preiss ex Hook. 1840 Liliaceae- for John Hutt (1795-1880), English politician, governor of Western Australia. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hooker's journal of botany and Kew Garden miscellany* 7: 51. 1855.

Huxhamia Garden 1821 Incertae sedis- for John Huxham (c.1692-1768), English physician, made weather observations for the Royal Society, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*A selection of the correspondence of Linnaeus...* (J. E. Smith) p. 366, 374, 379). See Burkhardt 2018 p. H-71.

I

Hipólito Ruiz López was born in Belorado, Spain in 1754 and died in Madrid in 1806. He studied botany in Madrid under Casimiro Gómez Ortega and Antonio Palau Verdera; before finishing his studies he was appointed main botanist of the Royal Botanical Expedition to the viceroyalty of Peru. The group spent ten years in Peru and parts of Chile. Back in Spain, Hipólito finished his studies and became member of the Royal Medical Academy in Madrid.



He is best remembered for *Flora peruviana et chilensis prodromus* (1794), coauthored with fellow botanist and companion to Peru José Antonio Pavón Jiménez (1754-1840). A longer, more detailed work on the Peruvian flora was partially published. The abbreviation Ruiz & Pav. follows more than a hundred eponyms included in this work. Cavanilles dedicated to him the genus *Ruizia* and to his colleague the genus *Pavonia*.

Ibbetsonia Sims 1810 Fabaceae- for Agnes Ibbetson, née Thomson (1757-1823), English botanist, studied various aspects of plant biology, author of *On the physiology of botany* (1820). Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine 31: text for plate 1259. 1810).

Ideleria Kunth 1837 Cyperaceae- for Edward Ideler, excellent pupil of the author, died young. Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Omnium Hucusque Cognitarum 2: 311. 1837).

Idesia Scop. 1777 Ebenaceae- for Eberhard Isbrand Ides (1657-1708), Danish merchant, diplomat and traveler. Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 172-173. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. I-2.

Ifdregea Steud. 1840 Apiaceae- for brothers Carl Friedrich Drège (1791-1867) and Johann Franz Drège (1794-1881), German botanists and plant collectors in South Africa, the second also gardener. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. I-2, noting that Ifdregea is a replacement for the rejected name *Dregea* Ecklon & Zayher, the I for Iohann (Johann) and the F for Friedrich.

Ignatia L. f. 1782 Loganiaceae- for Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556), Spanish priest and theologian, founder of the Jesuits. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 472. Théis (p. 239) indicates that the name was given by Jesuit missionaries to a plant which reminded them of Ignatius.

Ildefonsia Gardner 1842 Plantaginaceae- for Antonio Ildefonso Gomes (1794-1859), Brazilian physician and botanist. Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 1: 185. 1842). See also <http://www.neglectedscience.com/alphabetical-list/g/antonio-ildefonso-gomes>

Illairea Lenné & K. Koch 1853 Loasaceae- for Ernest Emile Illaire (1797-1866), Prussian administrator, director of the Civil Cabinet (personal office of the King of Prussia), lover of plants and floriculture, patron of the sciences (especially botany). Source: original publication (Verhandlungen des Vereins zur Beförderung des Gartenbaues in den Königlich Preussischen Staaten, ser. 2. 1: 397). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. I-3.

Illigera Blume 1826 Hernandiaceae- for Johann Karl Wilhelm Illiger (1775-1813), German zoologist and entomologist, professor and director of the zoological museum in Berlin, author of *Prodromus systematis mammalium et avium...* (1811). Source: original publication (Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië, part 17: 1153. 1826).

Imhofia Heist. 1755 Amaryllidaceae- for Carl Albrecht Ludwig Imhof (1700-1763), German mines director, council member in Braunschweig, patron of arts, sciences and the Helmstedt Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Beschreibung eines neuen Geschlechts von einer sehr raren und überaus schönen afrikanischen Pflanze... p. 29. 1755). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. I-3.

Imperata Cirillo 1792 Poaceae- for Ferrante Imperato (1550-1631), Italian pharmacist and naturalist, had a large cabinet of curiosities (similar to a natural history museum) which was exhibited at Palazzo Gravina in Naples, author of *Dell'Historia Naturale* (1599). Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 473.

Imperatia Moench 1794 Caryophyllaceae- for Ferrante Imperato (1550-1631), Italian pharmacist and naturalist, had a large cabinet of curiosities (similar to a natural history museum) which was exhibited at Palazzo Gravina in Naples, author of *Dell'Historia Naturale* (1599). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantarum horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 1: 60. 1794).

Incarvillea Juss. 1789 Bignoniaceae- for Pierre Nicolas d'Incarville (Pierre Nicolas Le Chéron d'Incarville) (1706-1757), French missionary, botanist and plant collector in China, sent many plants to the Jardin des Plantes. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum*, p. 138. 1789).

Infantea J. Rémy 1849 Asteraceae- for José Miguel Infante (1778-1844), Chilean statesman, author of the federal constitution of 1827. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile, Botanica* 4: 258. 1849).

Ingenhoussia E. Mey. 1836 Fabaceae- for Jan Ingenhousz (1730-1799), Dutch physician and botanist, experimented with gas exchange in plants, author of *Experiments upon vegetables...* (1779). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 473.

Ingenhouzia DC. 1824 Malvaceae- for Jan Ingenhousz (1730-1799), Dutch physician and botanist, experimented with gas exchange in plants, author of *Experiments upon vegetables...* (1779). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. I-5.

Ingenhusia Vell. 1829 Asteraceae- for Jan Ingenhousz (1730-1799), Dutch physician and botanist, experimented with gas exchange in plants, author of *Experiments upon vegetables...* (1779). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 351. 1825[1829]).

Irasekia Gray 1821 Primulaceae- not explained in the original publication. Perhaps for Jan (Johann) Wenzel Jirasek (1754-1797), Austrian-Bohemian naturalist, coauthor of *Beobachtungen auf Reisen nach dem Riesengebirge* (1791). Source: proposed herein.

Iriarte Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Arecaceae- for Bernardo de Iriarte (Bernardo de Iriarte Nieves Rabelo) (1735-1814), Spanish politician and diplomat, patron of the arts and sciences (particularly botany). Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 149. 1794).

Irlbachia Mart. 1827 Gentianaceae- for Franz Gabriel von Bray (1765-1832), from the dynasty of Irlbach, Bavarian diplomat and naturalist, founder and president of the Regensburg Botanical Society. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum...* 2(2): 101. 1826[1827]).

Irmischia Schldl. 1847 Apocynaceae- for Thilo Irmisch (Johann Friedrich Thilo Irmisch) (1816-1879), German educator and botanist, author of the six-volume *Beiträge zur vergleichenden Morphologie der Pflanzen* (1854-1878). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 19: 738. 1847). See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1312.

Isaura Comm. ex Poir. 1813 Apocynaceae- for Clémence Isaure, medieval lady credited for restoring the Academy of Floral Games in Toulouse and leaving funds for prizes; it is not clear if she existed or is a mythical figure. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 477.

Isertia Schreb. 1789 Rubiaceae- for Paul Erdman Isert (1756-1789), German-Danish surgeon, naturalist and botanist in Danish Guinea (Ghana) and the Lesser Antilles. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1316.

Isias De Not. 1844 Orchidaceae- for Isias, priestess of Isis. Not explained in original publication. Source: Schultes and Pease p. 165. See also <https://isiopolis.com/2015/05/17/isis-devotees-initiates-outside-of-egypt/>. There are other women named Isias, one of them a princess of Cappadocia who lived in the 1st century BCE.

Isidorea A. Rich. ex DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1805-1861), French zoologist and ethnologist, professor at the Faculty of Sciences (Paris). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris* 5: 285. 1834.

Isidrogalvia Ruiz & Pav. 1802 Tofieldiaceae- for Isidro Galvez, Spanish botanical illustrator during the Royal Botanical Expedition to Peru and for the authors' *Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus*. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis sive descriptiones, et icones...* 3: 69. 1802).

Ismaria Raf. 1738 Asteraceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana*, p. 117. 1838). Burkhardt 2018 p. I-9 identifies him as a Mr. Ismar, perhaps Mexican, who provided information about that country at a New York meeting and Rafinesque used it in his pamphlet *Mexicans in 1830*.

Isnardia L. 1753 Onagraceae- for Antoine Tristan Danty d'Isnard (1663-1743), French physician, botanist and plant collector, successor of Tournefort at the [Jardin des Plantes](#). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

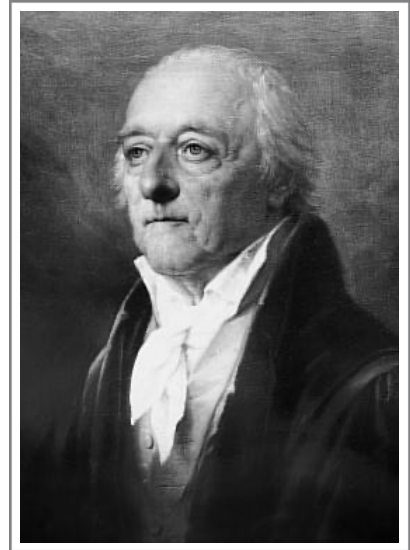
Ittnera C. C. Gmel. 1808 Hydrocharitaceae- for Franz von Ittner (1787-1821), German physician and chemist, accompanied the author on botanical excursions, had great interest in horticulture and viticulture, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Flora Badensis Alsatica* 3: 592. 1808). See also Burkhardt 2016 (p. I-7).

Ivonnia Vell. 1829 Incertae sedis- for Ivonis, Franciscan descalceati (discalced, shoeless) priest, knowledgeable of botany. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 100. 1825[1829]).

Izquierdia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Aquifoliaceae- for Eugenio Izquierdo (Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lazaún, Lezaun) (1745-1813), Spanish diplomat and naturalist, director of the Royal Madrid Cabinet of Natural History. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 140. 1794).

J

Nicolaus Joseph von Jacquin was born in Leiden, Netherlands in 1727 and died in Vienna in 1817. After completing medical studies, Jacquin moved to Paris and later to Vienna. In 1755 he left on a four-year expedition to collect plants in Central America and the West Indies; the best-known publication derived from the expedition is *Selectarum stirpium Americanarum historia* (1763), in which many genera included in this work were described. On the same year he became professor at the University of Vienna and director of the botanical garden. The Jacquins were friends of Mozart, whose *Kegelstatt Trio* was first performed in their home, with Jacquin's daughter Franziska at the piano. Jacquin's son Joseph Franz (1766-1839) succeeded his father as professor in Vienna. Linnaeus dedicated to Nicolaus the genus *Jacquinia*, a group of shrubs with pretty flowers, fittingly native to Central America and the Caribbean.



Jackia Wall. 1824 Rubiaceae- for William Jack (1795-1822), Scottish physician and botanist in India and Sumatra (died there), author of the three-volume *Descriptions of Malayan plants* (1820-1822), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Flora Indica; or Descriptions of Indian Plants* 2: 321 (see also p. 202). 1824).

Jacksonia R. Br. ex Sm. 1811 Fabaceae- for George Jackson (1780-1811), Scottish botanist and illustrator, coeditor of *The Botanist's Repository...* Source: original publication (*The Cyclopaedia; or, universal dictionary of arts, sciences and literature* 18: [s.n.], unnumbered page. 1811).

Jacquemontia Choisy 1834 Convolvulaceae- for Victor Jacquemont (Venceslas Victor Jacquemont) (1801-1832), French geologist, botanist and plant collector for the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle in North America, the Himalayas and northern India (died there). Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 6(2): 476. 1834).

Jacquinia L. 1760 Primulaceae- for Nicolaus Joseph von Jacquin (1727-1817), Austrian physician, botanist and nature collector in Central America and the West Indies, professor at Vienna and director the botanical garden, author of *Selectarum stirpium Americanarum historia* (1763), the five-volume *Flora Austriacae* (1773-1778) and the three-volume *Icones plantarum rariorum* (1781-1783). Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 247.

Jacquilotia Hombr. & Jacquinot ex Decne. 1853 Epacridaceae- for Charles Hector Jacquinot (1796-1879), French naval officer, commander of the corvette Zelee during Durond d'Urville's second expedition to the Antarctic; and/or for his brother Honoré Jacquinot (1815-1887), surgeon and naturalist who participated in the same voyage, coauthor of the generic name. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. J-3.

Jadelotia Buc'hoz 1783 (Incertae sedis)- for Joseph Jadelot (1700-1769), French physician and botanist, professor of botany at Pont-à-Mousson and director of the botanical garden. Original publication not found. Source: Catalog latin et françois des arbres et arbustes... p. 72. 1785.

Jaegera Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Herbert de Jager (1634-1694), Dutch merchant, orientalist, botanist and plant collector in the East Indies, author of *De Sementina* (1684). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. J-3.

Jaegeria Kunth 1818 Asteraceae- for Georg Friedrich von Jaeger (1785-1866), German educator, physician and naturalist, studied fossils and plant deformations, author of *Ueber die Missbildungen der Gewächse...* (1814). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (folio ed.) 4: 278. 1820[1818]).

Jagera Blume 1849 Sapindaceae- for Herbert de Jager (1634-1694), Dutch merchant, orientalist, botanist and plant collector in the East Indies, author of *De Sementina* (1684). Source: original publication (*Rumphia* 3: 155. 1849).

Jakkia Blume 1823 Polygalaceae- for William Jack (1795-1822), Scottish physician and botanist in India and Sumatra (died there), author of the three-volume *Descriptions of Malayan plants* (1820-1822). Source: original publication (*Catalogus van eenige der merkwaardigste zoo in- als uit-heemsche gewassen...* p. 16. 1823). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. J-5.

Jalambica Raf. 1838 Asteraceae- for Juan Jalambic, Mexican physician, botanist and plant collector, discovered the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*New flora and botany of North America, or, A supplemental flora...* 4: 72. 1836[1838]).

Jalambicea Cerv. 1825 Hydrocharitaceae- for Juan Jalambic, Mexican physician, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*Novorum vegetabilium descriptiones* 2: 13. 1825).

Jamesia Torr. & A. Gray 1840 Hydrangeaceae- for Edwin P. James (1797-1861), American surgeon, geologist, botanist and plant collector in the American West, participated in Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, discovered the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*A Flora of North America: containing...* 1(4): 594. 1840). *Jamesia* Rafinesque 1832 was erected for *Psoralea jamesii*, which was also dedicated to Edwin P. James.

Jamesonia Hook. & Grev. 1830 Pteridaceae- for William Jameson (1796-1873), Scottish chemist, surgeon, botanist and plant collector, professor at the Universidad Central del Ecuador in Quito, author of *Synopsis plantarum Aequatoriensium* (1865), found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Icones Filicum* 2: text for plate 178 (CLXXVIII). 1830).

Jania Schult. & Schult. f. 1830 Liliaceae- for Giorgio Jan (1791-1866), Hungarian-Austrian zoologist, botanist and nature collector, professor at Parma and director of the botanical garden, director of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale in Milan. Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 7(2): xcvi. 1830).

Janraia Adans. 1763 Dioscoreaceae- for John Ray (1627-1705), English naturalist and botanist, author of the three-volume *Historia plantarum...* (1686-1704), pioneer of plant classification and the biological species concept. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 33. 1703).

Jansonia Kippist 1847 Fabaceae- for Joseph Janson (1789-1846), English businessman and botanist, discovered *Spiranthes aestivalis* in England. Source: original publication (The Gardeners' Chronicle & Agricultural Gazette 1847: 307. 1847).

Jarava Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Poaceae- for Juan de Jarava, Spanish philosopher, physician and naturalist, author of *Delle filosofia naturale* (1557). Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 2. 1794).

Jaravaea Scop. 1777 Melastomataceae- for Juan de Jarava, Spanish philosopher, physician and naturalist, author of *Delle filosofia naturale* (1557). Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 151, 212.

Jardinea Sch. Bip. 1853 Asteraceae- for Désiré Édélestan Stanislas Aimé Jardin (1822-1896), French naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Canada, West Africa and Polynesia, author of *Le cafétier et le café* (1895). Source: original publication (Flora 36: 34. 1853). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. J-7.

Jaubertia Guill. 1841 Rubiaceae- for Hyppolyte François Jaubert (1798-1874), French politician, botanist and plant collector, coauthor with Spach of the four-volume *Illustrationes plantarum orientalium* (1842-1853). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 16: 61. 1841).

Jaumea Pers. 1807 Asteraceae- for Jean Henri Jaume Saint-Hilaire (1772-1845), French naturalist, botanist and illustrator, author of the four-volume *Plantes de la France décrites et peintes d'après nature* (1808-1809). Source: original publication (Synopsis Plantarum seu Enchridium botanicum... 2: 397. 1807).

Jeanneretia Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- for Théophile Jeanneret (1804-1837), French naval officer, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. J-8.

Jeffersonia Barton 1793 Berberidaceae- for Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), American statesman, horticulturist, naturalist and patron of botany, president of the United States. Source: original publication (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 3: 342. 1793).

Jenkinsia Hook. 1841 Dryopteridaceae- for Francis Jenkins (1793-1866), English military officer, colonial administrator, surveyor and plant collector in Assam (India). Source: original publication (Genera Filicum (Hooker), text for plate 75B. 1841).

Jenkinsonia Sweet 1821 Geraniaceae- for Robert H. Jenkinson, English horticulturist “whose collection of Geraniaceae promises soon to vie with any in the country”... Source: original publication (Geraniaceae. The Natural Order of Gerania 1: text for plate 79. 1821).

Jensoa Raf. 1838 Orchidaceae- for a Japanese botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Flora Telluriana 4: 38. 1836[1838]). Burkhardt 2018 p. J-10 indicates that Rafinesque probably mistook the title *Sooqua Jenso* on a Thunberg's herbarium book for the name of a botanist.

Jerdonia Wight 1848 Gesneriaceae- for Thomas Caverhill Jerdon (1811-1872), English physician, zoologist and botanist in India, author of *The birds of India...* (1864), provided the plants used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis 4(2): 10. 1848).

Jessenia F. Muell. ex Sond. 1853 Asteraceae- for Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Jessen (1821-1889), German botanist, professor at Grefswald and Berlin, author of *Deutschlands gräser und getreidearten...* (1863) and *Botanik der Gegenwart und Vorzeit...* (1864). Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 201.

Jimensia Raf. 1838 Orchidaceae- for a Japanese botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Flora Telluriana 4: 38.

Burkhardt 2018 p. J-10 indicates that Rafinesque probably mistook the title *Tijimense* on a Thunberg's herbarium book for the name of a botanist.

Jirasekia F. W. Schmidt 1793 Primulaceae- for Jan (Johann) Wenzel Jirasek (1754-1797), Austrian-Bohemian naturalist, coauthor of *Beobachtungen auf Reisen nach dem Riesengebirge* (1791). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. J-10.

Joachimia Ten. ex Roem. & Schult. Poaceae- 1817 Poaceae- for Joachim Murat (1767-1815), French military officer (Marshall of France), brother-in-law of Napoleon, king of Naples (1808-1815). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 474.

Joannesia Vell. 1798 Euphorbiaceae- for King João VI of Portugal and Brazil (1767-1826), prince at the time. Not explained with the description (*Alographia dos alkalis fixos: vegetal ou potassa...* p. 199. 1798) but the dedication is evident from the publication's cover.

Joannesia Pers. 1807 Asteraceae- for Archduke John of Austria (Johann Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastian von Österreich (1782-1859), Austrian military officer, knowledgeable of plants, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Synopsis Plantarum, seu Echridium botanicum...* 2: 383. 1807).

Johannia Willd. 1803 Asteraceae- for Archduke John of Austria (Johann Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastian von Österreich (1782-1859), Austrian military officer, knowledgeable of plants, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 3(3): 1705. 1803).

Johnia Roxb. 1820 Celastraceae- for Christoph Samuel John (1747-1813), German missionary, ethnologist, linguist and naturalist in Tranquebar (India). Source: original publication (*Flora Indica; or descriptions of Indian Plants* 1: 172. 1820). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. J-11.

Johnsonia Miller 1754 Verbenaceae- for Thomas Johnson (c.1600-1644), English pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector, had a physic garden at Snow Hill, London. Source: original publication (*The Gardeners Dictionary...* 4th

edition 2: unnumbered page. 1754). The name is validly credited to Brown (1810), who also dedicated his genus to Thomas Johnson.

Johrenia DC. 1829 Apiaceae- for Martin Daniel Johren (?-1718), German physician and botanist, professor at Frankfurt, author of *Vade-mecum botanicum seu hodegus botanicus...* (1717). Source: original publication (Collection de mémoires pour servir a l'histoire du Règne Végétal... 5: 54. 1829). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. J-12.

Joliffia Bojer ex Delile 1827 Cucurbitaceae- for Emanuel Hippolite Le Joliff (fl. 1799-1803), French naval captain, discovered the plant in Mauritius (where it became known as *Liane Joliff*). Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris 3: 317. 1827). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. J-12.

Joncquetia Schreb. 1789 Anacardiaceae- for Denis Joncquet (1600-1671), French physician and botanist at the Jardin du Roi, published in 1658 a work on the garden's plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016. p. J-13.

Jonesia Roxb. 1795 Fabaceae- for William Jones (1746-1794), English scholar, philologist and judge in Calcutta, founder and president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Source: original publication (Asiatic Researches 4: 368. 1795).

Jonghea Lem. 1852 Bromeliaceae- for Jean de Jonghe (1804-1876), Belgian gardener and horticulturist in Brussels, provided the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Le Jardin Fleuriste 2: text for plates 180-181. 1852). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. J-13.

Jordania Boiss. & Heldr. 1849 Caryophyllaceae- for Claude Thomas Alexis Jordan (1814-1897), French botanist and plant collector, had a very large botanical garden in Lyon and an extensive herbarium, author of *Observations sur plusieurs plantes nouvelles, rares ou critiques de la France* (1846-1849). Source: original publication (Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium Novarum, ser. 1, 2(8): 93-94. 1849).

Josepha Vell. 1829 Nyctaginaceae- for José, Prince of Brazil, Duke of Braganza (1761-1788), heir to the Kingdom of Portugal, patron of natural history. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 154. 1825[1829]).

Josephia R. Br. ex Knight 1809 Proteaceae- for Joseph Banks (1743-1820), English naturalist, botanist, explorer and patron of science, president of the Royal Society, participated in Cook's first voyage. Source: original publication (*On the cultivation of the plants belonging to the natural order of Proteaceae*, p. 110. 1809).

Josephia Wight 1851 Orchidaceae- for Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911), English physician, botanist and explorer, participated in several voyages including Ross's expedition to the Antarctic, director of Kew Gardens, author of the three-volume *The botany of the Antarctic Voyage...* (1844-1860) and the seven-volume *Flora of British India* (1872-1897). Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 5(1): 19. 1851).

Josephinia Vent. 1804 Pedaliaceae- for Joséphine de Beauharnais, née Tascher de la Pagerie (1763-1814), first wife of Napoleon, patroness of botany, her Château de Malmaison had a very large garden with a unique collection of roses. Source: original publication (*Jardin de la Malmaison* 2: text for plate 67. 1804).

Jossinia Comm. ex DC. 1828 Myrtaceae- for Paul Philippe Sanguin de Jossigny (1750-1827), French military officer and engineer, illustrator for the author in Mauritius, after Commerson's death delivered his collection and other materials to France. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. J-15.

Jovellana Ruiz & Pav. 1798 Calceolariaceae- for Gaspar Melchor de Jovellanos (1744-1811), Spanish jurist, statesman and writer, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Flora peruviana, et chilensis* 1: 12. 1798).

Juanulloa Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Solanaceae- for Jorge Juan y Santacilia (1713-1773) and Antonio de Ulloa (Antonio de Ulloa y de la Torre-Giral) (1716-1795), Spanish naval officers, participated in the Spanish-French Geodesic Mission to South America. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 27. 1794).

Jubaea Kunth 1816 Arecaceae- for Juba II, King of Juba and Mauretania (c.50 BCE-23), wrote books on a variety of subjects including natural history and geography. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 1: 308. 1815[1816]).

Jubelina A. Juss. 1838 Malpighiaceae- for Louis Jean Guillaume Jubelin (1787-1860), French politician, governor of Senegal, French Guiana and Guadeloupe. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. J-16.

Juchia Roem. 1846 Cucurbitaceae- for Karl Wilhelm Juch (1774-1821), German chemist, pharmacist and botanist, author of *Handbuch der pharmaceutischen botanik...* (1804). Source: original publication (Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae 2: 48. 1846). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1344.

Juergensia Spreng. 1818 Violaceae- for George Heinrich Bernard Jürgens (1771-1846), German magistrate and botanist. Source: original publication (Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewachse 2(2): 806, 909-910. 1818). See also Wittstein p. 480.

Juliania La Llave & Lex. 1825 Rutaceae- for Julián Cervantes, Mexican physicist, chemist, pharmacist and botanist, son of botanist Vicente Cervantes Mendo (1758-1829). Source: original publication (Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones 2: 5. 1825).

Julieta Lesch. ex DC. 1839 Epacridaceae- for Jules Juillet (1802-1868), French pharmacist and physician, coauthor of *Nouveau manuel de botanique ou principes élémentaires de physique végétale* (1831). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. J-17.

Jundzillia Andrz. ex DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Józef Jundzill (1794-1877), Polish botanist; or for Stanislaw Bonifacy Jundzill (1761-1847), Polish-Lithuanian botanist and professor at Vilnius. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. J-16. Józef was Stanislaw's nephew and his successor at Vilna (see Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France 8: 698. 1861).

Jungermannia L. 1753 Jungermanniaceae- for Ludwig Jungermann (1572-1653), German physician and botanist, professor at Giessen and Altdorf (established herbal gardens at both universities), wrote part of the text for *Hortus Eystettensis* (1613). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Junghansia J.F. Gmel. 1791 Cornaceae- for Phillip Kaspar Junghans (1738-1797), German botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Wittstein* p. 481.

Jungia Boehm. 1760 Acanthaceae- for Joachim Jungius (1587-1657), German mathematician, logician and physician, professor at Giessen, Rostock and Helmstedt. Source: original publication (*Definitiones Generum Plantarum*, ed. 3, p. 92. 1760). The name was used by Löffling (1758) and Heister (1759) without explaining the etymology; it is validly credited to Linnaeus f. (1782), who also dedicated his genus to Joachim Jungius.

Junia Adans. 1763 Clethraceae- for Hadrianus Junius (Adriaen de Jonghe) (1511-1575), Dutch scholar, historian, physician and traveler. Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes* 2: 165, 1: 7. 1763).

Jurgensenia Turcz. 1847 Ericaceae- for C. Jürgensen (fl. 1840s), plant collector in Mexico and Paraguay. Source: original publication (*Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 20(1): 151. 1847).

Jurgensia Raf. 1838 Rubiaceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author (*Sylva Telluriana*, p. 146. 1838). Burkhardt 2016 p. J-18 identifies him as Georg Heinrich Bernard Jürgens (1771-1846), German magistrate and botanist.

Jurinea Cass. 1821 Asteraceae- for Jurine, naturalist is the only information provided by the author (*Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique* 1821: 140. 1821). *Wittstein* (p. 481) indicates for Louis Jurine (1751-1819), Swiss physician and zoologist, professor at Bern and Geneva; *Stearn* (p. 179) indicates for Louis's son André Jurine (1780-1804), botanist, author of *Recherches sur l'organisation des feuilles* (1802).

Jussiaea L. 1753 Onagraceae- for brothers, physicians and botanists Antoine de Jussieu (1686-1758), Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777) and Joseph de Jussieu

(1704-1779); the first two professors at the Jardin du Roi, the third participant in the Spanish-French Geodesic Mission to South America. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Justicia L. 1753 Acanthaceae- for James Justice (1698-1763), Scottish gardener and horticulturist, author of *The Scots Gardener's Director* (1755). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 10. 1737. Linnaeus credits the name to Houston.

K



Carl Sigismund Kunth was born in Leipzig, Germany in 1788 and died in Berlin in 1850. Initially a merchant's clerk in Berlin, Kunth met Alexander von Humboldt and soon became interested in botany. He moved to Paris and worked six years classifying the plants that Humboldt and Bonpland collected in South America; a product of this work was his seven-volume *Nova genera et species plantarum quas in peregrinatione ad plagam aequinoctialem orbis novi collegerunt Bonpland et Humboldt* (1815-1825). Back in Berlin, Carl became professor at the University of Berlin and adjunct director of the botanical garden. From 1829 to 1832 he visited South America, Central America and the West Indies, publishing later important papers about the flora he collected. His plants are in the herbarium of the Berlin Botanical Garden.

Kablikia Opiz 1839 Primulaceae- for Josefina Kabliková (Josephine Kablik), née Ettel (1787-1863), Czech naturalist and botanist, provided plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Oekonomisch-technische Flora Böhmens* 2(2): 215). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-1.

Kadua Cham. & Schltl. 1829 Rubiaceae- for Kadu, native from Ulea (Micronesia) who sailed for a few months in a ship of the Rurik expedition. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 4: 157. 1829). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-1.

Kaempferia L. 1753 Zingiberaceae- for Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1716), German physician, naturalist and traveler in Asia, lived two years in Japan, author of *Amoenitatum exoticarum...* (1712) and *Historia Imperii Japonici...* (1727). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 2. 1737.

Kageneckia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Rosaceae- for Johann Friedrich von Kageneck (1741-1800), Austrian diplomat, ambassador in Madrid, student and patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 145. 1794).

Kalbfussia Sch. Bip. 1833 Asteraceae- for Karl Heinrich Kalbfuss (1811-1894), German physician and botanist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Flora* 16: 725. 1833).

Kaleniczenkia Turcz. 1853 Fabaceae- for Ivan Osipovich Kalenicsnko (1805-1876), Russian zoologist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 26(1): 252. 1853).

Kallstroemia Scop. 1777 Zygophyllaceae- for Anders Kallstroem (1733-1812), Swedish gardener and botanist, worked at Kensington Palace. Not explained in original publication. Source: *California Plant names: Latin and Greek Meanings and Derivations*- <http://www.calflora.net/botanicalnames/pageK.html>

Kalmia L. 1753 Ericaceae- for Pehr (Peter) Kalm (1716-1779), Swedish-Finnish naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Russia and North America, professor at Abo (Turku), author of *En Resa til Norra America* (1753-1761), one of Linnaeus' apostles. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 254.

Kampmania Raf. 1808 Rutaceae- for Christian Frederick Kampman (1745-1832), Moravian physician, botanist and plant collector in New Jersey. Source: original publication (*Medical Repository*, 5: 352, 357. 1808). See also *Journal of the North Carolina Academy of Science* 125(1): 1-6. 2009.

Kampmannia Steud. 1853 Poaceae- not explained in the original publication. Clifford and Bostock (p. 152) indicate for Frederic Edouard (Fritz) Kampmann (1830-1914), Alsatian pharmacist and botanist; Burkhardt 2016 (p. K-3) adds as an option Frederic's father, Frédéric Edouard Kampmann (1797-1873), pharmacist, botanist and entomologist.

Kamptzia Nees 1840 Myrtaceae- Karl Albert von Kamptz (Karl Albert Christoph Heinrich von Kamptz) (1769-1849), German jurist, politician and

minister. Source: original publication (*Kamptziae: novum arborum Myrtaceum* genus, cover and p. 3, 4. 1840).

Kantius Gray 1821 Calypogeiaceae- for Jacobus Kant, Dutch physician, supported the publication of *Nova Plantarum Genera* by Pier Antonio Micheli. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. K-4.

Karamyschewia Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1838 Rubiaceae- for Alexander Karamyschew (1744-1791), Russian mineralogist, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Demonstrans necessitatem promovendae historiae naturalis in Rossia* (1766). Source: original publication (*Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 11: 266-267. 1838).

Karelinia Less. 1834 Asteraceae- for Grigorij (Gregor) Silych Karelin (1801-1872), Russian naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Siberia, provided the plants used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 9: 187. 1834).

Karwinskia Zucc. 1832 Rhamnaceae- for Wilhelm Friedrich Karwinsky von Karwin (1780-1855), German geologist, botanist and plant collector in Brazil and Mexico. Source: original publication (*Abhandlungen der Mathematisch-Physikalischen Classe der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* 1: 350. 1832).

Kastnera Sch. Bip. 1853 Asteraceae- for Karl Wilhelm Gottlob Kastner (1783-1857), German chemist, professor at Halle, Bonn and Erlangen, teacher of the author. Source: original publication (*Flora* 36: 37. 1853).

Kaulfussia Blume 1828 Marattiaceae- for Georg Friedrich Kaulfuss (1786-1830), German botanist, professor at Halle, author of *Enumeratio filicum: quas in itinere circa terram legit cl. Adalbertus de Chamisso...* (1824). Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum Javae* 2: 260. 1828). The name was used by Denntedt (1818) and is validly credited to Nees von Essenbeck (1820), neither explained it.

Kayea Wall. 1831 Calophyllaceae- for Robert Kaye Greville (1794-1866), Scottish physician, botanist and nature illustrator, lectured at Glasgow, author of *Flora*

Edinensis... (1824) and *Algae Britannicae...* (1830). Source: original publication (*Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 3: 4. 1831).

Keerlia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for F. W. Keerl (fl. 1830), German plant collector in Mexico, found the plants used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 309-310. 1836).

Kefersteinia Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Christoph Ludwig Albrecht Keferstein (1792-1872), German businessman and orchidist in Kröllwitz, had a large garden with greenhouses, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 10(37): 634. 1852). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-6.

Kegelia Sch. Bip. 1848 Asteraceae- for Hermann Aribert Heinrich Kegel (1819-1856), German gardener at the Halle Botanical Garden and plant collector in Surinam, found the specimens used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 21: 245. 1848).

Keiria Bowdich 1825 Oleaceae- for John Keir (x - 1827), Englishman who had a very special garden on Madeira, where the author found rare plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. K-6.

Keithia Spreng. 1822 Capparaceae- for Patrick Keith (1769-1840), English botanist, author of *A system of physiological botany* (1816). Source: original publication (*Neue Entdeckungen im ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde* 3: 57. 1822). See also *Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of London*, 1: 70-71. 1849.

Kelleria Endl. 1848 Thymelaeaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 485) indicates for Engelhardt Keller, author of *Der Wein überhaupt und der Frankenwein ...* (1838). Burkhardt 2016 (p. K-7) adds as options Johann Christoph Keller (fl. c.1590), Austrian mathematician and producer of measuring instruments; and Johann Christoph Keller (1737-1795), German painter and engraver.

Kelletia Seem. 1853 Salicaceae- for Henry Kellet (1806-1875), British naval officer, captain of the HMS Herald during an hydrographic survey of the western

coast of America. Source: original publication (The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald... p. 85. 1853).

Kemelia Raf. 1838 Theaceae- for Georg Joseph Kamel (Georgius Josephus Camellus) (1661-1706), Moravian clergyman, pharmacist, naturalist and plant collector, worked 18 years in the Philippines. Source: original publication (Sylva Telluriana, p. 139. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-7.

Kempferia Adans. 1763 Verbenaceae- for Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1716), German physician, naturalist and traveler in Asia, lived two years in Japan, author of *Amoenitatum exoticarum...* (1712) and *Historia Imperii Japonici...* (1727). Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 20, 2: 198. 1763).

Kennedia Vent. 1805 Fabaceae- for John Kennedy (1759-1842), English gardener, horticulturist and nurseryman, co-owner with James Lee the Younger (1754-1824) of a large nursery in Hammersmith. Source: original publication (Jardin de la Malmaison 2: text for plate 104. 1805). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1361.

Kentia Adans. 1763 Fabaceae- for William Kent (c.1685-1748), English painter, landscape architect and furniture designer. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. K-8.

Kentia Blume 1838 Annonaceae- for Willem (William) Kent (1779-1827), Dutch gardener and plant collector in Indonesia and Malaysia, curator of the Buitenzorg Botanical Garden, accompanied the author to the field. Source: original publication (Rumphia, sive, Commentationes botanicae... 2: 94. 1838).

Keppleria Mart. ex Endl. 1837 Arecaceae- for Johannes Keppler (1571-1630), German mathematician and astronomer. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 485.

Keraudrenia J. Gay 1821 Malvaceae- for Pierre François Keraudren (1769-1858), French naval physician and naturalist, participated in Baudin's expedition to Australia. Source: original publication (Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle 7: 462. 1821).

Kerneria Schrank 1786 Scrophulariaceae- for Johann Simon von Kerner (1755-1830), German gardener and botanist, director of Duke Carl Eugen von Württemberg's botanical garden, author of *Flora Stuttgartiensis* (1786). Source: original publication (Baiersche Reise, p. 51. 1786). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-9. The name is validly credited to Medikus (1792), who did not explain it.

Kerneria Moench 1794 Asteraceae- for Johann Simon von Kerner (1755-1830), German gardener and botanist, director of Duke Carl Eugen von Württemberg's botanical garden, author of *Flora Stuttgartiensis* (1786). Source: original publication (Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis... 2: 595. 1794).

Kerria DC. 1818 Rosaceae- for William Kerr (?-1814), Scottish gardener and plant collector in China, Java and the Philippines, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 12(1): 154-155. 1817[1818]).

Kibera Adans. 1763 Brassicaceae- for David Kyber (Kiber) (c.1525-1553), physician and professor at Strasbourg, author of a three-language botanical lexicon, translated Bock's *Kteuterbuch* into Latin. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-11.

Kickxia Dumort. 1827 Plantaginaceae- for Jean Kickx (1775-1831), Belgian chemist, professor at the École de Médecine and the Musée des sciences et des lettres in Brussels, author of *Flora Bruxellensis* (1812); and possibly also for his son Jean Kickx (1803-1864), botanist, professor at Brussels and Ghent, author of the two-volume *Flore cryptogamique des Flandres* (1867). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-11.

Kickxia Blume 1849 Apocynaceae- for Jean Kickx (1775-1831), Belgian chemist and pharmacist, professor at the École de Médecine and the Musée des sciences et des lettres in Brussels, author of *Flora Bruxellensis* (1812); and for his son Jean Kickx (1803-1864), botanist, professor at Brussels and Ghent, author of the two-volume *Flore cryptogamique des Flandres* (1867). Source: original publication (Rumphia, sive, Commentationes botanicae... 4: 26. 1849).

Kiellmeyera Mart. & Zucc. 1825 Calophyllaceae- for Karl Friedrich von Kiellmeyer (1765-1844), German physician and naturalist, professor at Tübingen, director of the royal scientific collections at Stuttgart. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Nova genera et species plantarum...* 1: 110. 1824.

Kierschlegeria Spach 1835 Onagraceae- for Frédéric R. Kirschleger (1804-1869), Alsatian-French physician and botanist, professor at Strasbourg, author of the three-volume *Flore d'Alsace et des contrées limitrophes* (1852-1862). Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux. Phanérogames* 4: 404. 1835).

Kiesera Reinwardt 1825 Fabaceae- for Dietrich Georg von Kieser (1779-1862), German physician and botanist, professor at Jena, president of the Leopoldina, author of *Grundzüge der Anatomie der Pflanzen...* (1815). Source: original publication (*Sylloge Plantarum Novarum* 2: 2. 1828[1825]).

Kieseria Nees 1821 Theaceae- for Dietrich Georg von Kieser (1779-1862), German physician and botanist, professor at Jena, president of the Leopoldina, author of *Grundzüge der Anatomie der Pflanzen...* (1815). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-11.

Kiggelaria L. 1753 Achariaceae- for Franz (François, Franciscus) Kiggelaer (1648-1722), Dutch gardener, pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, keeper of Simon van Beaumont's garden in Leiden, author of *Horti Beaumontiani exoticarum plantarum catalogus...* (1690). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 462. 1737.

Kiliana Sch.Bip. ex Hochst. 1841 Asteraceae)- for Hermann Friedrich Kilian (1800-1863), German physician, professor at Bonn. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. K-12.

Killinga Adans. 1763 Apiaceae- for Peder Lauridsen Kylling (c.1640-1696), Danish botanist, author of *Viridarium Danicum...* (1688). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-12.

Kingia R. Br. 1826 Dasypogonaceae- for Phillip Parker King (1791-1856), English naval officer (captain) and explorer, led expeditions to the coasts of Australia and

Patagonia. Not explained with the description (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 8: 211. 1826) but captain King is mentioned immediately before the description. Baines (p. 204) states the author also had in mind Philip Gidley King (1758-1808), father of Phillip Parker King and governor of New South Wales.

Kingsboroughia Liebm. 1850 Sabiaceae- for Edward King, Viscount Kingsborough (1795-1837), Irish antiquary, author of *Antiquities of Mexico...* (vol. 1-1831). Source: original publication (*Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjøbenhavn* 1849-1850: 67. 1850).

Kingstonia Gray 1821 Saxifragaceae- for John F. Kingston, English botanist and plant collector, coauthor of *Flora Devoniensis...* (1829), found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*A Natural Arrangement of British Plants...* p. 531. 1821). See also Wittstein p. 486.

Kinia Raf. 1814 Liliaceae- for Matthias Kin (fl. 1800-1830), German botanist and plant collector in North America. Source: original publication (*Specchio delle Scienze* 1: 87. 1814). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-13.

Kirilowia Bunge 1843 Amaranthaceae- for Ivan Petrovich (Johann) Kirilov (1821-1842), Russian physician, botanist and plant collector in Siberia. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 486.

Kitaibela Willd. 1799 Malvaceae- for Pál (Paul) Kitaibel (1757-1817), Hungarian chemist and botanist, professor at Budapest and head of the botanical garden, coauthor of the three-volume *Descriptiones et icones plantarum rariorum Hungariae* (1802-1812). Source: original publication (*Der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften* 2: 105. 1799).

Kittelja Rchb. 1837 Campanulaceae- for Martin Balduin Kittel (1797-1885), German physician, geologist and botanist, professor at the Aschaffenburg Lyceum, author of the two-part *Taschenbuch der Flora Deutschlands...* (1853). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 486.

Klanderia F. Muell. 1853 Lamiaceae- for Christian Albrecht Klander (1817-1874), German educator, coauthor of *Verzeichnis der Münzsammlung des*

Museums vaterländischer Alterthümer in Kiel... (1863). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1374. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-16.

Klaprothia Kunth 1823 Loasaceae- for Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817), German chemist and pharmacist, professor at Berlin, discoverer of uranium. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (folio ed.) 6: 122. 1823).

Klasea Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Lars Magnus Klase (1722-1766), Swedish physician, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *De Betula nana* (1743). Not explained in original publication. Source: Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles 41: 321. 1862.

Kleinhovia L. 1763 Malvaceae- for Christiaan Kleynhoff (?-1777), German-Dutch physician, horticulturist and plant collector in Java, cofounder and director of the Dutch East Indies's herbal garden in Batavia, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum*, Editio Secunda 2: 1365. 1763).

Kleinia Miller 1754 Asteraceae- for Jacob Theodor Klein (1685-1759), German lawyer, diplomat, naturalist and nature collector, founder of the Gdańsk Botanical Garden, had a very large natural history collection. Source: original publication (*The Gardeners Dictionary...* 4th edition 2: unnumbered page. 1754). The name was used by Guetard (1754) without explaining the etymology.

Klenzea Sch. Bip. ex Walp. 1843 Asteraceae- for Wilhelm Klenze (1786-1849), German chamber director and botanist, had a very large herbarium, friend of Johann Baptist Fresenius and of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-18. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html> and Clarke and Charters p. 182.

Klotzschia Cham. 1833 Apiaceae- for Johann Friedrich Klotzsch (1805-1860), German pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, herbarium custodian of the Berlin Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 8: 327. 1833).

Klugia Schltld. 1833 Gesneriaceae- for Ida Amalie Henriette Schlechtendal, née Klug (1804-?), wife of the author, and for her father Johann Christoph Friedrich Klug (1775-1856), German physician and entomologist, director of the Berlin Natural History Museum. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 8: 249. 1833). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-19.

Klukia Andrz. ex DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Jan Krzysztof Kluk (Christopher Kluk) (1739-1796), Polish naturalist and illustrator, author of a polish-latin botanical lexicon. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 487.

Knappia Sm. 1803 Poaceae- for John Leonard Knapp (1767-1845), English military officer and botanist, author of *Gramina Britannica; or Representations of the British Grasses...* (1804). Source: original publication (*English Botany; or Coloured Figures of British Plants...* 16: text for plate 1127. 1803).

Knauthia Heist. ex Fabr. 1763 Caryophyllaceae- for Christian Knaut (1656-1716), German physician and botanist, author of *Compendium botanicum sive methodus plantarum genuina...* (1718); and/or for his brother Christopher Knaut (1638-1694), also physician and botanist, author of *Enumeratio Plantarum Circa Halam Saxonum Et In Eius Vicinia...* (1687). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-19.

Knautia L. 1753 Caprifoliaceae- for Christian Knaut (1656-1716), German physician and botanist, author of *Compendium botanicum sive methodus plantarum genuina...* (1718); and for his brother Christopher Knaut (1638-1694), also physician and botanist, author of *Enumeratio Plantarum Circa Halam Saxonum Et In Eius Vicinia...* (1687). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737. In *Hortus Cliffortianus* (p. 32. 1737) and *Critica Botanica* (p. 80. 1737) Linnaeus refers only to Christian Knaut.

Kneiffia Spach 1835 Onagraceae- for Friedrich Gotthard Kneiff (1785-1832), Alsatian pharmacist and botanist, coauthor of *Stirpes Cryptogamae Badensi-Alsaticae*. Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux. Phanérogames* 4: 373. 1835). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-19.

Knighthia R. Br. 1810 Proteaceae- for Thomas Andrew Knight (1759-1838), English horticulturist, pomologist, botanist and plant physiologist, author of *A treatise on the culture of the apple and pear...* (1797). Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 10: 194. 1811[1810]).

Kniphofia Moench 1794 Asphodelaceae- for Johann Hyeronimus Kniphof (1704-1763), German physician and botanist, professor at Erfurt, author of *Botanica in originali, seu herbarium vivum* (1733). Source: original publication (Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis... 2: 632. 1794). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Knorrea DC. 1825 Burseraceae- for Georg Wolfgang Knorr (1705-1761), German engraver and botanist, author of *Thesaurus rei herbariae hortensisque universalis...* (1750). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 488.

Knowltonia Salisb. 1796 Ranunculaceae- for Thomas Knowlton (1691-1781), English gardener, garden designer, horticulturist and botanist, director of James Sherard's botanical garden (Horti Elthamensis). Source: original publication (Prodromus stirpium in horto ad Chapel Allerton vigentium, p. 372. 1796).

Knoxia L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Robert Knox (1641-1720), English navigator, spent almost two decades captive in Ceylon, author of *An historical relation of the island Ceylon...* (1681). Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 255.

Kobresia Willd. 1805 Cyperaceae- for Joseph Paul von Cobres (Kobres) (1747-1823), Austrian banker and naturalist, owned a natural history collection and a large library, patron of botany. Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 4(1): 206. 1805). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1380.

Kochia Roth 1801 Amaranthaceae- for Wilhelm Daniel Joseph Koch (1771-1849), German physician and botanist, professor at Erlangen and director of the botanical garden, author of *Synopsis florum Germanicae et Helveticae...* (1838) and coauthor of the five-volume *J. C. Röhlings Deutschlands Flora* (1823-1839). Source: original publication (Journal für die Botanik 1800(1): 307. 1801). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1380.

Koeberlinia Zucc. 1832 Koeberliniaceae- for Christoph Ludwig Köberlin (1794-1862), German botanist and plant collector, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Abhandlungen der Mathematisch-Physikalischen Classe der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 1: 359. 1832).

Koehltreutera Grindel 1803 Funariaceae- for Joseph Gottlieb Kölreuter (1733-1806), German physician and botanist, professor at Karlsruhe and director of the Markgräflichen Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-21.

Koelera Willd. 1806 Putranjivaceae- for Georg Ludwig Koeler (1765-1807), German physician and botanist, professor at Mainz, author of *Descriptio graminum in Gallia et Germania...* (1802). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 4(2): 750. 1805[1806]).

Koeleria Pers. 1805 Poaceae- for Georg Ludwig Koeler (1765-1807), German physician and botanist, professor at Mainz, author of *Descriptio graminum in Gallia et Germania...* (1802). Not explained in original publication. Source: Catalogus plantarum Horti Botanici Monspeliensis, p. 116. 1813. See also Wittstein p. 488.

Koellea Biria 1811 Ranunculaceae- for Johann Ludwig Christian Koelle (1763-1797), German physician and botanist, author of *Spicilegium Observationem de Aconito* (1787) and *Flora des Fürstenthums Bayreuth...* (1798). Source: original publication (Histoire Naturelle et Médicale des Renoncules, p. 21. 1811).

Koellia Moench 1794 Lamiaceae- for Johann Ludwig Christian Koelle (1763-1797), German physician and botanist, author of *Spicilegium Observationem de Aconito* (1787) and *Flora des Fürstenthums Bayreuth...* (1798). Source: original publication (Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis... 2: 407. 1794).

Koellikeria Regel 1848 Gesneriaceae- for Albert von Kölliker (Rudolf Albert Kölliker) (1817-1905), Swiss physician, anatomist and zoologist, professor at Zurich and Würzburg, author of *Verzeichnis der phanerogramischen gewächse des cantons Zürich* (1839). Source: original publication (Flora 31: 250. 1848).

Koelpinia Pall. 1776 Asteraceae- for Alexander Bernhard Koelpin (1739-1801), German physician and botanist, professor at Greifswald and director of the botanical garden, friend of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1382.

Koelreutera Murray 1773 Aizoaceae- for Joseph Gottlieb Kölreuter (1733-1806), German physician and botanist, professor at Karlsruhe and director of the Markgräflichen Garden. Source: original publication (Novi commentarii Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Gottingensis 3: 67. 1773).

Koelreuteria Laxm. 1772 Sapindaceae- for Joseph Gottlieb Kölreuter (1733-1806), German physician and botanist, professor at Karlsruhe and director of the Markgräflichen Garden. Source: original publication (Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae 16: 561. 1772).

Koenigia L. 1767 Polygonaceae- for Johann Gerhard König (1728-1785), German physician, botanist and plant collector in India and Southeast Asia, pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Mantissa Plantarum 1: 35. 1767).

Koernickea Klotzsch 1849 Sapindaceae- for Friedrich August Körnicke (1828-1908), German agronomist and botanist, professor at Waldau, herbarium curator at Berlin and St. Petersburg, coauthor of the two-volume *Handbuch des getreidebaues* (1885). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-24.

Kohautia Cham. & Schltl. 1829 Rubiaceae- for Francisci (Franz) Kohaut (?-1822), Czech gardener and plant collector in Crete, Egypt, Palestine and Martinique, died during an expedition to Senegal. Source: original publication (Linnaea 4: 156. 1829).

Kohleria Regel 1847 Gesneriaceae- for Johann Michael Kohler (c.1815-c.1884), Swiss horticulturist and naturalist, lecturer at the Seminar in Zurich, author of *Landwirthschaftliche Ortsbeschreibungen aus dem Kanton Zürich...* (1853). Source: original publication (Flora 31: 250. 1848). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Kohlrauschia Kunth 1838 Caryophyllaceae- for Henriette Kohlrausch, née Eichmann (1781-1842), German educator, historian, naturalist and botanist, wife of physician Heinrich Kohlrausch (1780-1826). Source: original publication (*Flora Berolinensis* 1: 109. 1838). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*-<http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1G-K.html>

Kokoschkinia Turcz. 1849 Bignoniaceae- for Sergej Alexandrowitsch Kokoschkin (?-1861), Russian commander of the provinces of Charkowia (Ukraine), Poltava (Ukraine) and Czangowie (Hungary), custodian of the National University of Kharkiv, patron of natural history. Source: original publication (*Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 22(3): 34. 1849).

Kolbea Schltld. 1826 Liliaceae- for Peter Kolbe (1675-1726), German educator, astronomer and surveyor, provided the first accurate information of South Africa's natural history, author of *Caput Bonae Spei hodiernum...* (1719). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 1: 80. 1826).

Kolbia P. Beauv. 1807 Passifloraceae- for Peter Kolbe (1675-1726), German educator, astronomer and surveyor, provided the first accurate information of South Africa's natural history, author of *Caput Bonae Spei hodiernum* (1719). Source: original publication (*Flore d'Oware* 2: 92. 1807). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-25. The name is validly credited to Adanson (1763), who did not explain it; Palisot de Beauvois states that Adanson dedicated it to Peter Kolbe.

Kolleria C. Presl 1831 Aizoaceae- for Franz von Koller (1767-1826), Austrian military officer, diplomat and antiquary, governor of Bohemia, patron of science. Source: original publication (*Symbolae Botanicae, sive, Descriptiones et icones plantarum novarum aut minus cognitarum* 1: 23. 1831).

Kolowratia C. Presl 1827 Zingiberaceae- Franz Anton von Kolowrat-Liebsteinsky (1778-1861), Czech-Austrian statesman, founder of the National Museum, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 1(2): 113. 1827).

Konig Adans. 1763 Brassicaceae- for Johann Gerhard König (1728-1785), Baltic-German pharmacist, physician, naturalist and plant collector in India and

Southeast Asia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-25.

Koniga R. Br. 1826 Brassicaceae- for Charles Konig (Karl Dietrich Eberhard Koenig) (1774-1851), German-British naturalist, director of the British Museum's natural history department. Source: original publication (Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa Appendix p. 66. 1826).

Konigia Comm. ex Cav. 1787 Malvaceae- for Johann Gerhard König (1728-1785), Baltic-German pharmacist, physician, naturalist and plant collector in India and Southeast Asia. No explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. K-27.

Kopsia Dumort. 1822 Orobanchaceae- for Jan Kops (1765-1849), Dutch agronomist and botanist, professor at Utrecht, main author of *Flora Batava* (1800-1934). Source: original publication (Commentationes Botanicae, p. 16. 1822). The name is validly credited to Blume (1823), who did not explain it.

Korthalsia Blume 1843 Arecaceae- for Pieter Willem Korthals (1807-1892), Dutch botanist and plant collector in Indonesia, author of *Over het geslacht Nepenthes* (1839). Source: original publication (Rumphia, sive, Commentationes botanicae 2: 167. 1843).

Kosteletzky C. Presl 1835 Malvaceae- for Vincenz Franz Kosteletzky (1801-1887), Czech physician and botanist, professor at Prague and director of the botanical garden, author of the six-volume *Allgemeine medicinische pharmaceutische Flora* (1831-1836) and *Index Plantarum Horti Caesarii Regii Botanici Pragensis* (1844). Source: original publication (Reliquiae Haenkeanae 2(2): 132. 1835).

Kotschy Endl. 1839 Fabaceae- for Theodor Kotschy (Karl Georg Theodor Kotschy) (1813-1866), Austrian botanist and plant collector in North Africa, western Asia and the Middle East, herbarium curator at the botanical museum in Vienna, coauthor of *Coniferen des Cilicischen Taurus* (1855) and *Plantae Tinneanae...* (1867). Source: original publication (Novarum Stirpium Decades 1: 4. 1839).

Krameria Loeffl. 1758 Krameriaceae- not explained in the original publication. Some sources indicate for Johann Georg Heinrich Kramer (1688-1744), Austrian physician and naturalist, author of *Tentamen botanicum emendatum, & auctum...* (1744); others add his son, William Heinrich Kramer (?-1765), also physician and naturalist, author of *Elenchus vegetabilium and animalium per Austriam inferiorem observatorum...* (1756).

Krapfia DC. 1817 Ranunculaceae- for Karl J. von Krapf, Austrian councilor, physician and botanist, author of *Experimenta de nonnullorum Ranuncolorum ve nenata qualitate...* (1766). Source: original publication (Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale 1: 228. 1818[1817]).

Krascheninikovia Turcz. ex Fenzl 1840 Caryophyllaceae- for Stephan Krascheninnikov (Stepan Petrovich Krasheninnikov) (1711-1755), Russian geographer, naturalist and explorer in Siberia, participated in the second Kamchatka expedition, professor at St. Petersburg and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-29.

Krascheninnikovia Gueldenst. 1772 Amaranthaceae- for Stephan Krascheninnikov (Stepan Petrovich Krasheninnikov) (1711-1755), Russian geographer, naturalist and explorer in Siberia, participated in the second Kamchatka expedition, professor at St. Petersburg and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae 16: 551. 1772).

Kratzmannia Opiz 1852 Poaceae- for brothers Eduard Kratzmann (1810-1865) and Emil Kratzmann (1814-1867), Bohemian physicians and botanists. Not explained in original publication. Source: Oekonomisch-technische Flora Böhmens 1(2): 398. 1836.

Kraussia Harv. 1842 Rubiaceae- for Christian Ferdinand Friedrich Krauss (1812-1890), German zoologist, botanist and nature collector in South Africa, professor and director of the Stuttgart Natural History Museum, author of *Beiträge zur Flora des Cap- und Natallandes* (1846). Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 1: 21. 1842).

Krebsia Eckl. & Zeyh. 1836 Fabaceae- for Georg Ludwig Engelhard Krebs (1792-1844), German pharmacist, naturalist and nature collector in South Africa (where he lived 21 years). Source: original publication (*Enumeratio plantarum Africae australis extratropicae...* p. 179. 1836).

Kremeria Durieu 1846 Asteraceae- for Jean Pierre Kremer (1812-1867), French physician, botanist and plant collector in Algeria, author of *Monographie des hépatiques du département de la Moselle* (1863). Source: original publication (*Revue Botanique Recueil Mensuel...* 1: p. 364. 1846). See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1391.

Kreysigia Rchb. 1830 Liliaceae- for Friedrich Ludwig Kreysig (1770-1839), German physician and botanist, professor at Wittenberg. Source: original publication (*Iconographia botanica exotica* 3: 11. 1830).

Krigia Schreb. 1791 Asteraceae- for David Krieg (1667-1713), German physician, botanist and plant collector in Maryland. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-30.

Krokeria Moench 1794 Fabaceae- for Anton Johann Kroker (1744-1823), Czech physician and botanist, author of *Flora Silesiaca renovata...* (1787-1818). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 1: 143. 1794). See also Wittstein p. 490.

Krombolzia Rupr. ex Galeotti 1844 Poaceae- for Julius Vincenz von Krombholz (1782-1843), German-Bohemian physician and botanist, professor at Prague. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. K-33.

Krubera Hoffm. 1814 Apiaceae- for Johann Julius Kruber, physician and botanist, member of the Literary Society. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum Umbelliferarum*, p. 104. 1814).

Kruegeria Scop. 1777 Fabaceae- for Johann Gottlob Krueger (1715-1759), German scholar, physician and naturalist, professor at Halle and Helmstedt, author of *Gedanken vom Caffee, Thee und Toback* (1743). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-31.

Krynitzkia Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1841 Boraginaceae- for Jan Andreyevich Krynitzki (Krynicky, Krinitski) (1797-1838), professor at the National University of Kharkiv (Kharkov). Source: original publication (Index Seminum, quae Hortus Botanicus Imperialis Petropolitanus... 7: 52. 1841).

Kuhlia Kunth 1825 Salicaceae- for Heinrich Kuhl (1797-1821), German naturalist, zoologist and nature collector with Johan Coenraad van Hasselt in Java (where both died). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 7: 235. 1825). *Kuhlia* Reinwardt 1825 is also for Heinrich Kuhl.

Kuhnia L. 1763 Asteraceae- for Adam Kuhn (1741-1817), American physician and botanist, professor at the College of Philadelphia (today University of Pennsylvania), collected the plants used to describe the genus, pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Species Plantarum, Editio Secunda p. 1662. 1763).

Kundmannia Scop. 1777 Apiaceae- for Johann Christian Kundmann (1684-1751), German physician, collector of different objects, plants and animals. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 491.

Kunthia Bonpl. 1809 Arecaceae- for Carl Sigismund Kunth (1788-1850), German botanist and traveler in Latin America, professor at Berlin and director of the botanical garden, author of the seven-volume *Nova genera et species plantarum* (1815-1825) and *Enumeratio plantarum omnium hucusque cognitarum...* (1843). Source: original publication (Alexandri de Humboldt et Amati Bonpland Plantae Aequinoctiales... 2: 132. 1809).

Kunzea Rchb. 1828 Myrtaceae- for Gustav Kunze (1793-1851), German physician, entomologist, botanist and nature collector, professor at Leipzig and director of the botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Die Farnkräuter in kolorirten Abbildungen...* (1840-1851). Source: original publication (Conspectus Regni Vegetabilis p. 175. 1828).

Kunzia Spreng. 1818 Rosaceae- for Gustav Kunze (1793-1851), German physician, entomologist, botanist and nature collector, professor at Leipzig and director of the botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Die Farnkräuter in*

kolorirten Abbildungen... (1840-1851). Source: original publication (Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewachse 2(2): 869, 910. 1818).

Kunzmannia Klotzsch & M. R. Schomb. 1849 Burseraceae- for Kunzmann, privy councilor in Berlin. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. K-35.

Kurria Hochst. & Steud. 1842 Rubiaceae- for Johann Gottlob von Kurr (1798-1870), German pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector, lectured at the Polytechnic School in Stuttgart, author of *Beiträge zur fossilen Flora der Juraformation Württembergs...* (1845). Source: original publication (Flora 25: 233. 1842).

Kurrimia Wall. ex Meisn. 1837 Centropalacaceae- for Abdul Kurrim Khan, Indian gardener and botanical illustrator at the Calcutta Botanical Garden, worked for the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi Burkhardt 2016 p. K-35.

Kutchubaea Fisch. ex DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Wiktor Pawlowitsch Kotschubei (1768-1834), Russian politician and diplomat, patron of science. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 373. 1830). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. K-35.

Kyberia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for David Kyber (1525-1553), German physician and professor at Strasbourg, author of *Lexicon rei herbariae trilinguae* (1553). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 491.

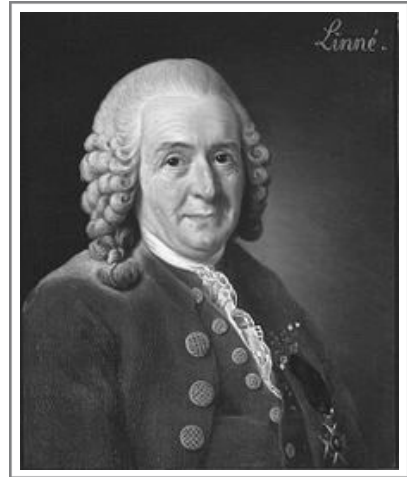
Kydia Roxb. 1811 Malvaceae- for Robert Kyd (1746-1793), Scottish military officer and horticulturist in India, founder and first superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Plants of the Coast of Coromandel 3: 12. 1819[1811]).

Kyllinga Rottb. 1773 Cyperaceae- for Peder Lauridsen Kylling (c.1640-1696), Danish pharmacist and botanist, author of *Viridarium Danicum...* (1688). Source: original publication (Descriptionum et Iconum Rariores, p. 12. 1773). The name was used by Adanson (1763) without explaining the etymology.

Kyrstenia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Johann Jakob Kirsten (1710-1765), German naturalist, author of *Dissertatio pharmaceutico-medica de emulsionibus...* (1746). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 491. The name was published validly by Greene (1903) without explaining the etymology.

L

Carl Linnaeus was born in Råshult, Sweden in 1707 and died in his Hammarby estate, near Uppsala in 1788. After exploring Lapland on his own, Linnaeus spent three years in Europe, visiting Holland, Germany, France and England. In Europe he published important works, such as *Critica Botanica*, *Hortus Cliffortianus* and the first edition of *Systema Naturae*. His most influential publication, *Species Plantarum* (1753), marks the beginning of taxonomical nomenclature for all plants (except most mosses); in this work Linnaeus used consistently the binomial system of nomenclature still in use today. He was succeeded in Uppsala by his son, Carl Linnaeus the Younger (1741-1783), a competent botanist unfairly treated by botanical history. Gronovius dedicated to Linnaeus the monotypic genus *Linnaea*, described by Linnaeus himself as a plant "lowly, insignificant, disregarded, flowering but for a brief space- from Linnaeus who resembles it". Linnaeus' epitaph at the Uppsala cathedral consists of just two words: *Princeps Botanicorum*.



Labatia Sw. 1788 Sapotaceae- for Jean Baptiste Labat (1663-1738), French ethnographer, and botanist, sugar plantation owner in Martinique, author of *Nouveau voyage aux isles Françaises de l'Amérique* (1722). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Indiae Occidentalis* 1: 263. 1797. The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Labichea Gaudich. ex DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Jean Jacques Labiche (1784-1819), French naval officer, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition (died at sea near the Moluccas). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Voyage*

autour du monde... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 485. 1826.

Labillardiera Roem. & Schult. 1819 Pittosporaceae- for Jacques Labillardière (Jacques Julien Houtou de Labillardière) (1755-1834), French physician, botanist and plant collector, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition, author of *Icones plantarum Syriae rariorum...* (1791). Not explained with the description (Systema Vegetabilium 5: xxvi, 330. 1819) but Labillardière is mentioned elsewhere as plant collector.

Labordia Gaudich. 1828 Loganiaceae- for Clair Léonard Théodore Laborde (1785-1818), French naval officer, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition (died at sea near Mauritius). Source: original publication (Voyage autour du Monde... Exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique, p. 450. 1828).

Labourdonnaisia Bojer 1841 Sapotaceae- for Bertrand François Mahé de La Bourdonnais (1699-1753), French naval officer, governor of the Mascarene Islands, introduced to the islands sugarcane, manioc and many other useful plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Mauritianus, p. 199. 1837 (spelled *Labourdonneia*).

Labradia Swed. 1801 Fabaceae- for Luís de Almeida Portugal Soares de Alarcão d'Eça e Melo Silva Mascarenhas, 2nd Marquis of Lavradio (Labradio) (1729-1790), viceroy of Brazil, promoter of agriculture, patron of botany. Original publication not found. Source: Colmeiro p. 212.

Labramia A. DC. 1844 Sapotaceae- for Jonas David Labram (1785-1852), Swiss botanist, botanical illustrator and lithographer. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 672. 1844).

Lacaussadea Gaudich. 1841-52 Lomariopsidaceae- for Auguste Lacaussade (1815-1897), French poet, librarian at the Palais du Luxembourg, dedicated a poem to the author (who was his patron). Not explained in original publication. Source: Revue d'histoire de la pharmacie 87: 44. 1999.

Lacellia Viv. 1824 Asteraceae- for Paolo della Cella (1792-1854), Italian physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa, sent plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Florae Libycae specimen sive, plantarum enumeratio...*, p. 58. 1824).

Lacepedea Kunth 1821 Staphyleaceae- for Bernard Germain de Lacépède (1756-1825), French politician and naturalist, professor and curator of natural history at the Jardin du Roi, continued Buffon's multivolume *Histoire naturelle*. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (folio ed.) 5: 143. 1821).

Lachenalia Jacq. 1780 Asparagaceae- for Werner de Lachenal (1736-1800), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at Basel, author of *Observationes Botanico-Medicae* (1776). Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Helvetica, Physico-Mathematico-Botanico-Medica* 1: 39. 1780).

Ladenbergia Klotzsch 1846 Rubiaceae- original publication not found. Burkhardt 2016 (p. L-3) indicates for Johann Philipp von Ladenberg (1769-1847), Prussian lawyer and official; Sánchez de Lorenzo Cáceres (*Aportación al conocimiento del género Ledenbergia Klotzsch ex Moq. (Phytolaccaceae) en España*. 2015- <http://www.arbolesornamentales.es/Ledenbergia.pdf>) indicates for Adalbert von Ladenberg (1798-1855), German politician.

Laelia Adans. 1763 Brassicaceae- for Gaius Laelius Sapiens (c.188-c.125 BCE), Roman scholar, philosopher and statesman. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-3.

Laelia Lindl. 1831 Orchidaceae- not explained in the original publication. Schultes and Pease (p. 173) indicate probably for Laelia, one of the Vestal Virgins, or perhaps from the name borne by females of the Roman patrician family of Laelius.

Laennecia Cass. 1822 Asteraceae- for René Laennec (René Théophile Hyacinthe Laennec) (1781-1826), French physician, professor at the Collège de France, inventor of the stethoscope. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2 25: 91. 1822).

Laestadia Kunth ex Less. 1832 Asteraceae- for Lars Levi Laestadius (1800-1861), Swedish botanist, author of *Botaniska anmärkningar...* (1822). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1405.

Laetia Loeffl. ex. L. 1759 Salicaceae- for Johannes de Laet (Joannes Laetius) (1581-1649), Dutch merchant, historian and geographer, author of *Nieuwe Wereldt ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien...* (1625). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 257.

Lafoensia Vand. 1788 Lythraceae- for João Carlos de Bragança, 2nd Duke of Lafões (Lafoens) (1719-1806), Portuguese scholar and traveler, founder of the Royal Academy of Natural Sciences in Lisbon. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Florae Fluminensis...*, p. 218. 1829.

Lafuentea Lag. 1816 Plantaginaceae- for Tadeo Lafuente (c.1780-?), Spanish physician, author of an essay on yellow fever (1805). Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 212.

Lagascea Cav. 1803 Asteraceae- for Mariano Lagasca y Segura (1776-1839), Spanish physician and botanist, director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, author of the two-part *Amenidades naturales de las Españas* (1811-1821). Source: original publication (*Anales de Ciencias Naturales* 6: 331. 1803).

Lagerstroemia L. 1759 Lythraceae- for Magnus Lagerström (Carl Magnus von Lagerstroem) (1691-1759), Swedish merchant and naturalist, director of the Swedish East India Company, traveled to China and brought back plants for the author, friend and patron of Linnaeus and his students. Source: original publication (*Systema Naturae, Editio Decima* 2: 1372. 1759).

Laggera Sch. Bip. 1841 Asteraceae- for Franz Joseph Lagger (c.1800-1870), Swiss physician, botanist and plant collector in Switzerland and Italy. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1409. The name was published validly by Bentham and Hooker (1873) without explaining the etymology.

Lagrezia Moq. 1849 Amaranthaceae- for Adrian Rose Arnaud Lagrèze-Fossat (1818-1874), French lawyer and botanist, author of *Flore du Tarn et Garonne...* (1847).

Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 13(2): 252. 1849).

Laguna Cav. 1786 Malvaceae- for Andrés Laguna (Andrés Laguna de Segovia) (1499-1559), Spanish physician and botanist, founder of the Aranjuez Botanical Garden, translated into Castilian Dioscorides' *Materia Medica* (1554). Source: original publication (*Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem* 2. [App. 2]. 1786).

Lagunaria (DC.) Rchb. 1828 Malvaceae- for Andrés Laguna (Andrés Laguna de Segovia) (1499-1559), Spanish pharmacist, physician and botanist, founder of the Aranjuez Botanical Garden, translated into Castilian Dioscorides' *Materia Medica* (1554). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-4.

Lagunea Lour. 1790 Polygonaceae- for Andrés Laguna (Andrés Laguna de Segovia) (1499-1559), Spanish physician and botanist, founder of the Aranjuez Botanical Garden, translated into Castilian Dioscorides' *Materia Medica* (1554). Source: original publication (*Flora Cochinchinensis* 1: 220. 1790).

Lahaya Schult. 1819 Caryophyllaceae- for Félix Delahaye (de la Haie) (1767-1829), French gardener at Rouen, Versailles and Paris, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition, collected in Tenerife the plant used to describe the genus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 496. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. L-5.

Lalage Lindl. 1834 Fabaceae- for Lalage, a laughing witty lady, who has been immortalized by the poetry of Horace. Source: original publication (*Edward's Botanical Register* 20: text for plate 1722).

Lallemantia Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1840 Lamiaceae- for Julius Leopold Édouard Avè-Lallemant (1803-1867), German physician, entomologist, botanist and traveler, curator at the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, author of *De plantis quibusdam Italiae Borealis et Germaniae Australis rarioribus* (1829). Source: original publication (*Index Seminum, quae Hortus Botanicus Imperialis...* 6: 53. 1840). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1411.

Lamanonia Vell. 1829 Cunoniaceae- for Robert de Lamanon (Jean Honoré Robert de Paul de Lamanon) (1752-1787), French physicist, meteorologist and botanist, participated in several scientific voyages, died during the La Pérouse expedition. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 228. 1825[1829]).

Lamarchea Gaudich. 1830 Myrtaceae- for Jérôme Frédéric Perrette Lamarche (1779-1847), French naval officer, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (*Voyage autour du Monde... Exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...*, Botanique p. 484. 1830). See also Baines p. 207.

Lamarckia Moench 1794 Poaceae- for Jean Baptiste Lamarck (Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de Lamarck) (1744-1829), French zoologist and botanist, professor at the Jardin des Plantes and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the three-volume *Flore française* (1778). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantarum horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 1: 201. 1794). Spelled *Lamarkia*.

Lamarkia G. Don 1838 Solanaceae- for Jean Baptiste Lamarck (Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de Lamarck) (1744-1829), French zoologist and botanist, professor at the Jardin des Plantes and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the three-volume *Flore française* (1778). Source: original publication (*A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants* 4: 487. 1838). The name was used by Medikus (1788) without explaining the etymology.

Lambertia Sm. 1798 Proteaceae- for Aylmer Bourke Lambert (1761-1842), English botanist and plant collector, had a very large herbarium and library, author of *A description of the genus Cinchona...* (1797) and the two-volume *A description of the genus Pinus* (1803-1824). Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 4: 215. 1798).

Lamourouxia Kunth 1818 Orobanchaceae- for Jean Vincent Félix Lamouroux (1779-1825), French naturalist and botanist, professor at Caen and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 2: 336. 1817[1818]).

Lamyra Cass. 1822 Asteraceae- for Claude Marie Louise de Lamyre-Mory, Comtesse de Neuville (1754-1791), mother of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. L-8.

Lancisia Fabricius 1759 Asteraceae- for Giovanni Maria Lancisi (Johannes Maria Lancisius) (1654-1720), Italian physician, anatomist and naturalist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 498. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. L-8.

Lancretia Delile 1813 Elatinaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Michel Ange Lancret (1774-1807), French engineer, participated in Napoleon's Egypt campaign, author of the initial report on the Rosetta Stone. Source: proposed herein.

Landersia Macfad. 1850 Cucurbitaceae- for Richard Lemon Lander (1804-1834), English explorer, author of the two-volume *Journal of an expedition to explore the course and termination of the Niger...* (1837), died during another expedition to the same river. Source: original publication (The Flora of Jamaica 2: 142. 1850). Name misspelled Landers, thus *Landersia*.

Landia Dombey 1784 Krameriaceae- for Jérôme Lalande (Joseph Jérôme Lefrançois de Lalande (1732-1807), French lawyer, astronomer and mathematician, professor at the Collège Royale (Collège de France) in Paris. Source: original publication (Le Journal des Sçavans 1784: 382).

Landolphia P. Beauv. 1806 Apocynaceae- for Jean François Landolphe (1747-1825), French naval officer and businessman, commander of a voyage to Oware, helped the author in his travels. Source: original publication (Flore d'Oware et de Benin en Afrique, p. 55. 1806).

Landtia Less. 1832 Asteraceae- for Jørgen Landt (c.1752-1804), Danish botanist, described the natural history and people of the Faroe Islands, author of *Forsøg til en Beskrivelse over Færøerne* (1800). Source: original publication (Synopsis Generum Compositarum Earumque Sispositiones Novae..., p. 37. 1832).

Langeveldia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for Langeveld, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition (1817-1820). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-9

Langia Endl. 1837 Amaranthaceae- for Adolf Franz Lang (1795-1863), Hungarian pharmacist and botanist, author of *Enumeratio plantarum in Hungaria sponte nascentium...* (1824). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 498.

Langleia Scop. 1777 Salicaceae- for Batty Langley (1696-1751), English garden architect, author of *Pomona: or The fruit-garden illustrated* (1729). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 498.

Langsdorffia Mart. 1818 Balanophoraceae- for Grigory Langsdorff (Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff) (1774-1852), German-Russian diplomat, physician, naturalist and explorer, participated in Krusenstern's circumnavigation expedition, organized the Langsdorff Expedition to Brazil. Source: original publication (*Journal von Brasilien, oder Vermischte Nachrichten aus Brasilien, auf Wissenschaftlichen Reisen Gesammelt* 2: 179. 1818).

Langsdorfia Leandro 1821 Rutaceae- for Grigory Langsdorff (Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff) (1774-1852), German-Russian diplomat, physician, naturalist and explorer, participated in Krusenstern's circumnavigation expedition, organized the Langsdorff Expedition to Brazil. Source: original publication (*Denkschriften der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München* 7: 229. 1821).

Lankesteria Lindl. 1845 Acanthaceae- for Edwin Lankester (1814-1874), English physician and naturalist, professor at New College in London. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1818.

Lansbergia de Vriese 1846 Iridaceae- for Reinhard Frans Cornelis van Lansberge (1804-1873), Dutch colonial administrator, diplomat and plant collector, governor of Curaçao and Suriname, consul general in Venezuela, found near Caracas the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Nederlandsch Kruidkundig Archief* 1: 142. 1846; published also in *Linnaea* 24: 166. 1851). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. L-11.

Lapageria Ruiz & Pav. 1802 Philesiaceae- for Joséphine de Beauharnais, née Tascher de la Pagerie (1763-1814), first wife of Napoleon, patroness of botany, her Château de Malmaison had a very large garden with a unique collection of roses. Source: original publication (*Flora peruviana, et chilensis* 3: 65. 1802).

Lapeirousia Pourr. 1788 Iridaceae- for Philippe Isidore Picot de Lapeyrouse (Baron de Lapeyrouse) (1744-1818), French mines inspector, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Toulouse, author of *Histoire des plantes des Pyrénées* (1791) and *Figures de la flore des Pyrénées, avec des descriptions...* (1795). Source: original publication (*Histoire et mémoires de l'académie royale des sciences.....* 3: 79. 1788).

Laphamia A. Gray 1852 Asteraceae- for Increase Allen Lapham (1811-1875), American naturalist, author of *A geographical and topographical description of Wisconsin...* (1844) and *Fauna and flora of Wisconsin* (1852). Source: original publication (*Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge* 3(5): 99. 1852).

Lapiedra Lag. 1816 Amaryllidaceae- for María Josefa Lapiedra (La Piedra) de Martínez (1775-1858), Spanish botany enthusiast, translated from French *Memoria sobre el cultivo del tabaco* and dedicated it to the author (with whom she corresponded). Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 197, 212.

Laplacea Kunth 1822 Theaceae- for Pierre Simon Laplace (Pierre Simon, Marquis de Laplace) (1749-1827), French astronomer, mathematician and physicist. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 5: 209. 1821[1822]).

Laportea Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for Francis de Laporte de Castelnau (1810-1880), French diplomat, zoologist and nature collector in America and the Cape, consul in Bahia, Siam and Melbourne. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1422. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. L-12.

Larbrea A. St.-Hil. 1815 Caryophyllaceae- for Antoine Delarbre (de l'Arbre) (1724-1807), French naturalist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Flore d'Auvergne...* (1795). Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 2: 287. 1815).

Lardizabala Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Lardizabalaceae- for Miguel de Lardizábal y Uribe (1744-1824), Mexican-Spanish statesman, patron of botany and of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 143. 1794).

Larochea Pers. 1805 Crassulaceae- for Daniel Delaroche (de la Roche) (1743-1812), Swiss physician and botanist, coauthor of *Pharmacopoea Genevensis ad usum nosocomiorum* (1780). Source: original publication (*Synopsis Plantarum* 1: 337. 1805).

Larrea Ortega 1797 Fabaceae- for Juan Antonio Hernández Pérez de Larrea (1730-1803), Spanish clergyman, patron of agriculture and natural science. Source: original publication (*Novarum, aut Rariorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Botan. Matrit. Descriptionum Decades* 2: 15. 1797). The name is validly credited to Cavanilles (1800), who also dedicated his genus to Juan Antonio Hernández Pérez de Larrea.

Laseguea A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Antoine Lasègue (1793-1873), French librarian and botanist, curator of Delessert's collections, author of *Musée botanique de M. Benjamin Delessert...* (1845). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 481. 1844).

Lassonia Buc'hoz 1789 Magnoliaceae- for Joseph Marie François de Lassone (1717-1788), French physician to Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, professor at the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Source: original publication (*Plantes Nouvellement Découvertes*, p. 21. 1779).

Lastarriaea J. Rémy 1851 Polygonaceae- for José Victorino Lastarria Santander (1817-1888), Chilean lawyer, statesman and writer, professor at the Universidad de Chile. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile, Botánica* 5: 290. 1851).

Lasthenia Cass. 1834 Asteraceae- for Lasthenia of Mantinea, Arcadian girl who dressed as a boy in order to attend Plato's lectures. Source: original publication (*Opuscules Phytologiques* 3: 90. 1834).

Lastrea Bory 1824 Thelypteridaceae- for Charles Jean Louis Delastre (1792-1859), French lawyer and botanist, author of *Flore analytique et descriptive du département de la Vienne...* (1842). Source: original publication (Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle 6: 588. 1824).

Latouria (Endl.) Lindl. 1847 Goodeniaceae- for Jean Baptiste Leschenault de la Tour (1773-1826), French ornithologist, botanist and nature collector in Asia and South America, participated in Baudin's expedition to Australia, director of the Pondicherry Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. L-14.

Latouria Blume 1849 Orchidaceae- for A. J. Latour, botanical illustrator, worked closely for many years with the author while investigating the flora of Java. Source: original publication (Rumphia, sive, Commentationes botanicae... 4: 41. 1849). Schultes and Pease (p. 173-174) provide a translation of the original latin text. The name was used by Lindley (1847) without explaining the etymology.

Latreillea DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Pierre André Latreille (1762-1833), French naturalist and entomologist, professor at the Institut de France, author of the volume on arthropods for Cuvier's *Le Regne Animal*. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 504. 1836).

Latrobea Meisn. in Lehm. 1848 Fabaceae- for Charles Joseph La Trobe (1801-1875), English politician, colonial administrator and traveler, superintendent of Port Phillip (New South Wales), knowledgeable of botany. Source: original publication (Plantae Preissianae... 2: 219. 1848).

Laubertia A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Charles Jean Laubert (Carlo Giovanni Lauberg) (1762-1834), Italian-French military pharmacist, author of *Recherches botaniques, chimiques, pharmaceutiques sur le Quinquina* (1816). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 487. 1844).

Laugeria L. 1764 Rubiaceae- for Robert François (de) Laugier (1722-1793), French chemist, physician and botanist, professor at Modena and Vienna (here also director of the botanical garden), author of *Institutiones pharmaceuticae sive philosophia*

pharmaceutica (1788). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-14.

Laugieria Jacq. 1760 Rubiaceae- for Robert François (de) Laugier (1722-1793), French chemist, physician and botanist, professor at Modena and Vienna (here also director of the botanical garden), author of *Institutiones pharmaceuticae sive philosophia pharmaceutica* (1788). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum stirpium Americanarum historia*, p. 65. 1763.

Launaea Cass. 1822 Asteraceae- for Jean Claude Michel Mordant de Launay (c.1750-1816), French lawyer, naturalist and librarian at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle and the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle in Le Havre, author of *Herbier général de l'amateur* (1811-1812). Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2 25: 323. 1822).

Lauradia Vand. 1788 Ochnaceae- for Luís de Almeida Portugal Soares de Alarcão d'Eça e Melo Silva Mascarenhas, 2nd Marquis of Lavradio (Labradio) (1729-1790), viceroy of Brazil, promoter of agriculture, patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-15.

Laurembergia P. J. Bergius 1767 Haloragaceae- for Peter Lauremberg (1585-1639), German physician and scholar, professor at Montauban, Hamburg and Rostock, author *De Plantis Bulbosis* (1632) and *Horticultura* (1632). Source: original publication (*Descriptiones Plantarum ex Capite Bonae Spei, ...* p. 351. 1767).

Laurentia Adans. 1763 Campanulaceae- for Marco Antonio Laurenti (1678-1772), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Bologna. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (*Novarum Plantarum Genera*, p. 18. 1729).

Laurentia Steud. 1821 Asteraceae- for Vicente Alfonso Lorente (1758-1813), Spanish physician and botanist, professor at Valencia and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-15.

Laureria Schltld. 1834 Solanaceae- for Johann Friedrich Laurer (1798-1873), German physician, pharmacist and botanist, professor at Greifswald. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1432.

Lavatera L. 1753 Malvaceae- for Lavatera, physician in Zurich. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 73. 1737. The name was used first by Tournefort, Théis (p. 261) indicates that it was dedicated it to the Lavater family of physicians and naturalists in Zurich: Heinrich Lavater (1560-1623) and his sons Johann Heinrich Lavater (1611-1691) and Johann Jacob Lavater (1594-1636).

Lavauxia Spach 1835 Onagraceae- for François Delavaux, founder of the Nîmes botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux. Phanérogames* 4: 367. 1835). Burkhardt 2018 p. L-18 indicates that this is possibly François Urbain Delavaux (1775-c.1855), French pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in Nîmes, but no connection with a Nîmes botanical garden could be established.

Lavoisiera DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Antoine Lavoisier (Antoine Laurent de Lavoisier (1743-1794), French lawyer and chemist, considered the father of modern chemistry. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 1-2. 1828).

Lavradia Roem. 1796 Ochnaceae- for Luís de Almeida Portugal Soares de Alarcão d'Eça e Melo Silva Mascarenhas, 2nd Marquis of Lavradio (Labradio) (1729-1790), viceroy of Brazil, promoter of agriculture, patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-16.

Lawia Wight 1846 Rubiaceae- for John Sutherland Law (1810-1885), English employee of the Bombay Civil Service, botanist and plant collector, correspondent of the author. Source: original publication (*Calcutta Journal of Natural History and Miscellany of the Arts and Sciences in India* 7: 15. 1846).

Lawrencella Lindl. 1839 Asteraceae- for Robert William Lawrence (1807-1833), English botanist and plant collector for W. J. Hooker in Tasmania. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-17.

Lawrencia Hook. 1840 Malvaceae- for Robert William Lawrence (1807-1833), English botanist and plant collector for the author (W. J. Hooker) in Tasmania. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum* 3: text for plate 261. 1840).

Lawsonia L. 1753 Lythraceae- for Isaac Lawson (1704-1747), Scottish physician, naturalist and mineralogist, friend and patron of Linnaeus, supported the publication of the first edition of *Systema Naturae* (1735). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Laxmannia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Asteraceae- for Erik Laxmann (Erik Gustavovich Laxmann) (1737-1796), Finnish-Swedish-Russian naturalist, botanist and explorer in Siberia, professor at St. Petersburg, author of *Beiträge zur Flora und Fauna Russlands* (1796). Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum* (ed. 2), p. 94. 1775). The name is validly credited to Brown (1810), who did not explain it.

Layia Hook. & Arn. 1833 Asteraceae- for George Tradescant Lay (c.1800-1845), English missionary, diplomat and naturalist, collected plants during Captain Beechey's voyage to the Pacific Northwest, missionary and consul in China. Not explained with the description (*The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage*, p. 182. 1841 [1833]) but Lay is mentioned repeatedly in the publication as plant collector. The name was published validly by de Candolle (1838) without explaining the etymology.

Leachia Cass. 1822 Asteraceae- for William Elford Leach (1790-1836), English zoologist and traveler, worked at the British Museum, author in the Crustacea section of the *Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles*. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2 25: 388. 1822).

Leandra Raddi 1820 Melastomataceae- for Leandro do Sacramento (Frei Leandro do Santíssimo Sacramento) (1778-1829), Brazilian botanist, professor at Rio de Janeiro and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Memoria di Matematica e di Fisica della Società Italiana del Scienze Residente in Modena, Parte contenente le Memorie di Fisica* 18: 385. 1820).

Leavenworthia Torr. 1837 Brassicaceae- for Melines Conklin Leavenworth (1796-1862), American physician, explorer and plant collector in the southern United States and Mexico, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York 4(1): 87. 1837).

Lebeckia Thunb. 1800 Fabaceae- for Heinrich Julius Lebeck (1772-1800), Ceylon-born Dutch botanist and nature collector who visited India, Java and the Cape, pupil of the author. Source: original publication (Nova Genera Plantarum, p. 140. 1800). See also Clarke and Charters (p. 183).

Lebretonia Schrank 1822 Malvaceae- for Adrien Lebreton (1662-1736), French missionary in French Guiana, author of *Manuel de botanique, à l'usage des amateurs et des voyageurs...* (1787). Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 504. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. L-20.

Lechea L. 1753 Cistaceae- for Johan Leche (1704-1764), Swedish physician and naturalist, professor at Abo (Turku), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 263.

Lechenaultia R. Br. 1810 Goodeniaceae- for Jean Baptiste Leschenault de la Tour (1773-1826), French ornithologist, botanist and nature collector in Asia and South America, participated in Baudin's expedition to Australia, director of the Pondicherry Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae p. 581. 1810).

Lecokia DC. 1829 Apiaceae- for Henri Lecoq (1802-1871), French botanist, professor at Clermont-Ferrand and director of the botanical garden and the natural history museum, author of the eight-tome *Études sur la géographie botanique de l'Europe...* (1854-1858). Source: original publication (Collection de Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Règne Végétal... 5: 67. 1829).

Lecontea A. Rich. 1830 Rubiaceae- for John Eatton Le Conte (LeConte, Leconte) (1784-1860), American surveyor, illustrator, naturalist, and nature collector in the southern United States, led an expedition to Florida. Not explained in original

publication. Source: Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris ser. 2, 5: 197. 1830.

Lecontia W. Cooper ex Torr. 1826 Araceae- for John Eatton Le Conte (LeConte, Leconte) (1784-1860), American surveyor, illustrator, naturalist, and nature collector in the southern United States, led an expedition to Florida. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-20.

Ledebouria Roth 1821 Liliaceae- for Carl Friedrich von Ledebour (1785-1851), German-Estonian botanist and plant collector in Russia, professor and director of the botanical gardens at Greifswald and Tartu, author of *Flora Altaica* (1833) and the four-volume *Flora Rossica* (1842-1853). Source: original publication (Novae Plantarum Species praesertim Indiae Orientalis... p. 195. 1821).

Ledeburia Link 1821 Apiaceae- for Carl Friedrich von Ledebour (1785-1851), German-Estonian botanist and plant collector in Russia, professor and director of the botanical gardens at Greifswald and Tartu, author of *Flora Altaica* (1833) and the four-volume *Flora Rossica* (1842-1853). Not explained in original publication. Source: Paxton p. 326.

Ledelia Raf. 1838 Rhamnaceae- for Johann Samuel Ledel (1687-?), German physician, defended the dissertation *De arthritide ejusque remedio saccharo lactis* (1730). Source: original publication (Sylva Telluriana, p. 154. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. L-23.

Ledenbergia Klotzsch ex Moq. 1849 Petiveriaceae- not explained in the original publication. Burkhardt 2016 (p. L-20) indicates for Johann Philipp von Ladenberg (1769-1847), Prussian lawyer and official; Sánchez de Lorenzo Cáceres (*Aportación al conocimiento del género Ledenbergia Klotzsch ex Moq. (Phytolaccaceae) en España*. 2015-<http://www.arbolesornamentales.es/Ledenbergia.pdf>) indicates for Adalbert von Ladenberg (1798-1855), German politician.

Leea D. Royen ex L. 1767 Vitaceae- for James Lee (1715-1795), Scottish gardener, horticulturist and nurseryman, co-owner with Lewis Kennedy (c.1721-1782) of a large nursery in Hammersmith, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 264. See also Quattrocchi 2: 1442.

Leersia Sw. 1788 Poaceae- for Johann Daniel Leers (Johann Georg Daniel Leers) (1727-1774), German pharmacist and botanist, author of *Flora Herbornensis...* (1775). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Indiae Occidentalis* 1: 129. 1797.

Lefebvrea A. Rich. 1840 Apiaceae- for Théophile Lefebvre (Charlemagne Théophile Lefebvre (1811-1860), French naval officer and traveler, participated with the author in an expedition to Ethiopia, coauthor of *Voyage en Abyssinie: exécuté pendant les années 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843* (1845). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2* 14: 260. 1840).

Legazpia Blanco 1845 Linderniaceae- for Miguel López de Legazpi (1502-1572), Spanish navigator, first governor-general of the Spanish East Indies. Source: original publication (*Flora de Filipinas*, p. 339. 1845).

Legendrea Webb & Berthel. 1844 Convolvulaceae- for Fannnie Legendre, botanical illustrator, wife of botanist Édouard Spach. Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries* 3(2, 3): 27. 1844).

Legousia Durande 1782 Campanulaceae- for Bénigne Le Gouz de Gerland (1695-1774), French scholar and philanthropist, patron of the arts and sciences, left to the city of Dijon his cabinet of natural history and botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flore d'Auvergne*, 2nd ed., 1: 45. 1836. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. L-22.

Lehmannia Casseb. & Theob. 1847 Gentianaceae- for Carl Bernhard Lehmann (1811-1875), German pharmacist and horticulturist, author of *Beiträge zur Flora von Offenbach und Umgegend* (1861). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-22.

Lehmannia Spreng. 1817 Solanaceae- for Johann Georg Christian Lehmann (1792-1860), German botanist, professor at the gymnasium in Hamburg, founder and director of the Hamburg Botanical Garden, editor of the two-volume *Plantae Pressianae...* 1844-1847). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewächse* 2(2): 910. 1818.

Leibnitzia Cass. 1822 Asteraceae- for Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (Godefroi Guillaume Leibnitz) (1646-1716), German politician, philosopher and scientist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 507.

Leiboldia Schtdl. 1847 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Ernst Leibold (1804-1864), German gardener, botanist and plant collector at the Cape, Cuba and Mexico. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1445. The name was published validly by Gleason (1906) without explaining the etymology.

Leichardtia R. Br. 1849 Apocynaceae- for Ludwig Leichhardt (Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt) (1813-1848), German naturalist and explorer in Australia (died there). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1445. Spelled also *Leichhardtia*.

Leichhardtia T. Sheph. 1851 Cupressaceae- for Ludwig Leichhardt (Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt) (1813-1848), German naturalist and explorer in Australia (died there). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-23.

Leighia Cass. 1822 Asteraceae- for Charles Leigh (1662-c.1701), English physician and naturalist, author of *The natural history of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak in Derbyshire...* (1700). Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2 25: 437. 1822). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Leinkeria Scop. 1777 Proteaceae- for Johann Sigismund Leincker (1724-1788), author of *Horti medici Helmstadiensis praestantia...* (1746). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-24.

Lejeunea Lib. 1820 Lejeuneaceae- for Alexandre Louis Simon Lejeune (1779-1858), Belgian physician and botanist, author of the two-volume *Flore des environs de Spa* (1811-1813) and coauthor of the three-volume *Compendium florum belgicae* (1828-1836). Source: original publication (Annales Générales des Sciences Physiques 6: 372-373. 1820). Spelled *Lejeunia*.

Leloutrea Gaudich. 1852 Solanaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Étienne René Le Loutre (1792-1840), first class surgeon in the French navy. Source: proposed herein. See also *Annales maritimes et coloniales*, 23: 130. 1838 (Gaudichaud is listed near the center of the page and Le Loutere at the end).

Lemia Vand. 1788 Portulacaceae- for Francisco de Lemos de Faria Pereira Coutinho (?-1822), Portuguese bishop of Coimbra and rector of the University of Coimbra. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 264.

Lemonia Lindl. 1840 Rutaceae- for Charles Lemon (Sir Charles Lemon, 2nd Baronet) (1784-1868), English politician, administrator and horticulturist, had a garden in Carlew. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 26: text for plate 59. 1840).

Lennea Klotzsch 1842 Fabaceae- for Peter Joseph Lenné (1789-1866), Prussian gardener and landscape architect, designed most of the important gardens in Prussia. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Rariorum Horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis* 2: 65. 1844[1842]).

Lennoa Lex. 1824 Boraginaceae- for Joaquín Leño, Mexican military officer in Mexico's War for Independence. Not explained with the description (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 1: 7. 1824) but he appears (as Joaquín Lenno) in the dedication of the work (page vii).

Lenormandia Steud. 1850 Poaceae- for Sébastien René Lenormand (1796-1871), French lawyer and botanist, had a large herbarium, author of *Catalogue des plantes recueillies à Cayenne...* (1859.) Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1452.

Leobordea Delile 1830 Fabaceae- for Léon de Laborde (Simon Joseph Léon Emmanuel, Marquis de Laborde) (1807-1869), French politician, geographer, historian and traveler in the Middle East, conservator of antiquities at the Louvre, director of the National Archives, collected the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée*, p. 82. 1830). De Laborde is author and publisher of the work in which the genus is described.

Leonia Ruiz & Pav. 1799 Violaceae- for Francisco León, Spanish jurist, supported the publication of *Flora peruviana, et chilensis*. Source: original publication (*Flora peruviana, et chilensis* 2: 69. 1799).

Leonia Cerv. 1825 Lamiaceae- for Ignacio León y Pérez, Mexican professor of pharmacy and botany, collected many new plants and donated them to the Mexican botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 2: 6. 1825).

Leonicenia Scop. 1777 Melastomataceae- for Niccolò da Lonigo (Nicolaus Leonicensis) (1428-1524), Italian physician and humanist, professor at Ferrara, translated ancient Greek and Arabic medical texts into Latin. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-28.

Leopoldia Herb. 1821 Amaryllidaceae- for King Leopold I of Belgium (1790-1865). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-28.

Leopoldia Parl. 1845 Asparagaceae- for Leopold II (1747-1792), Holy Roman Emperor, Grand Duke of Tuscany, founder of the Florence Natural History Museum, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Flora Palermitana* 1: 436. 1845).

Leopoldinia Mart. 1824 Arecaceae- for Maria Leopoldina of Austria (1797-1826), Archduchess of Austria, Empress consort of Brazil, mineralogy and botany were two of her interests. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Historia naturalis palmarum* 2: 58. 1824.

Lepechinia Willd. 1803 Lamiaceae- for Ivan Ivanovich Lepechin (Lepyokhin, Lepiojin) (1737-1802), Russian physician, botanist and explorer, director of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Hortus Berolinensis*, text for plate 21. 1803).

Lepinia Decne. 1849 Apocynaceae- for Jules Joseph Lépine (1817-1884), French naval pharmacist, collected the plant in Tahiti. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3* 12: 194. 1849).

Lerchea L. 1771 Rubiaceae- for Johann Jakob Lerche (1703-1780), German-Russian physician, botanist and plant collector in Russia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1475.

Lerchia Haller ex Zinn 1757 Amaranthaceae- for Johann Jakob Lerche (1703-1780), German-Russian physician, botanist and plant collector in Russia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1475.

Lereschia Boiss. 1844 Apiaceae- for Louis François Jules Rudolphe Leresche (1808-1885), Swiss botanist and plant collector, coauthor of *Un voyage botanique en Espagne en 1878*. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 1: 128. 1844).

Leretia Vell. 1829 Icacinaceae- for Jean de Leri (Joannes Leri, Johannis Leretius) (c.1536-c.1613), French clergyman in Brazil, wrote about Brazilian nature and made maps. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 99. 1825[1829]. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. L-29.

Leria DC. 1812 Asteraceae- for Jean de Leri (Joannes Leri, Johannis Leretius) (c.1536-c.1613), French clergyman in Brazil, wrote about Brazilian nature and made maps. Source: original publication (Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle 19: 68. 1812). See also *The Dictionary of Biographical Reference*, p. 587. 1871. The name is validly credited to Adanson (1763), who did not explain it.

Lerouxia Mérat 1812 Primulaceae- for Jean Jacques Leroux (Jean Jacques Le Roux des Tillets) (1749-1832), French physician, dean of the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Source: original publication (Nouvelle Flore des Environs de Paris, p. 77. 1812).

Lescuraea Schimp. 1851 Leskeaceae- for Leo Lesquereux (Charles Léo Lesquereux) (1806-1889), Swiss-American botanist (bryologist) and paleobotanist, coauthor of *Musci Boreali-Americani...* (1865), author of the three-volume *Description of the coal flora of the Carboniferous formation in Pennsylvania...* (1779-1784). Source: original publication (Bryologia Europaea 5: 101 (fasc. 46–47. Mon. 1). 1851).

Leskea Hedw. 1801 Leskeaceae- for Nathaniel Gottfried Leske (1751-1786), German economist, geologist and naturalist, professor at Leipzig, coeditor of *Leipziger Magazin für Naturkunde, Mathematik und Ökonomie*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 519.

Lespedeza Michx. 1803 Fabaceae- for Vicente Manuel de Céspedes (c.1721-1794), Spanish military officer, governor of Santiago de Cuba and of East Florida, facilitated the author's travel through the latter territory. Source: original publication (*Flora Boreali-Americana* 2: 70. 1803). Two spelling errors produced *Lespedeza* instead of *Cespedesa*.

Lesquereuxia Boiss. & Reut. 1853 Orobanchaceae- for Leo Lesquereux (Charles Léo Lesquereux) (1806-1889), Swiss-American botanist (bryologist) and paleobotanist, coauthor of *Musci Boreali-Americani...* (1865), author of the three-volume *Description of the coal flora of the Carboniferous formation in Pennsylvania...* (1779-1784). Source: original publication (*Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium Novarum* ser. 1. 2(12): 44. 1853).

Lessertia DC. 1802 Fabaceae- for Jules Paul Benjamin Delessert (1773-1847), French merchant, banker, philanthropist and naturalist, had a garden with many exotic plants, a large herbarium and an extensive library, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Astragalogia*, p. 5. 1802).

Lessingia Cham. 1829 Asteraceae- for Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-1781), German philosopher, poet and critic; for his grand-nephew Karl Friedrich Lessing (1808-1880), German painter; and for the latter's brother Christian Friedrich Lessing (1809-1862), German physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Synopsis generum Compositarum* (1832). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 4(2): 203. 1829).

Lessonia Bertol. ex Hook. & Arn. 1833 Apiaceae- for René Lesson (René Primevère Lesson) (1794-1849), French pharmacist, surgeon and naturalist, professor at Rochefort, participated in Duperrey's circumnavigation voyage. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 519.

Lestibodea Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for François Joseph Lestibudois (1759-1815), French physician and botanist, professor at Lille, author of *Botanographie Belgique...* (1781) and *Botanographie universelle...* (1827); or for his father Jean Baptiste Lestiboudois (1715-1804), pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, professor at the Ecole centrale in Lille. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. L-35.

Lestibudesia Thouars 1805 Amaranthaceae- for Jean Baptiste Lestiboudois (1715-1804), French pharmacist and botanist, professor at Lille. Source: original publication (*Histoire des Végétaux Recueillis dans les Isles Australes d'Afrique*, part 1, p. 53. 1805). The author indicates that the honored person is dead (*defuncti*), so he must refer to Jean Baptiste and not his son François (see *Lestibodea*).

Lettsomia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Pentaphylacaceae- for John Coakley Lettsom (1774-1815), English physician, botanist and philanthropist, had a botanical garden in London, author of *The natural history of the tea-tree...* (1799) and *Hortus Uptonensis...* (1781). Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 77. 1794).

Leuchtenbergia Hook. 1848 Cactaceae- for Eugène de Beauharnais (Eugène Rose de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg) (1781-1824), French military officer, Prince of Eichsyätt, Viceroy of Italy. Source: Source: original publication (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 74: text for plate 4393. 1848). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. L-36

Leuzea DC. 1805 Asteraceae- for Joseph Philippe François Deleleuze (1753-1835), French botanist, librarian at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Flore Française. Troisième Édition* 4(1): 109. 1805).

Levenhookia R. Br. 1810 Stylidiaceae- for Antonie van Leewenhoek (1632-1723), Dutch naturalist and microscopist. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 573. 1810).

Levisanus Schreb. 1789 Bruniaceae- for George J. Lewis (Lewisanus) (fl. 1690-1702), English clergyman and plant collector in India. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 72. 1737. See also Wittstein p. 522

and *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1L-O.html>

Lewisia Pursh 1813 Montiaceae- for Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809), American military officer, explorer and plant collector with William Clark in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Source: original publication (*Flora Americae Septentrionalis*... 2: 368. 1814[1813]). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1488.

Lexarza La Llave 1825 Malvaceae- for Juan José Martínez de Lexarza (1785-1824), Mexican-Spanish botanist, author of *Orchidianum opusculum* (1825), coauthor with La Llave of the two-part *Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* (1824-1825). Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 2: 8. 1825).

Leycesteria Wall. 1824 Caprifoliaceae- for William Leycester (1775-1831), British judge and horticulturist in India, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Flora Indica*; or *Descriptions of Indian Plants*, 2: 182. 1824).

Leysera L. 1763 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm von Leysser (1731-1815), German counsellor, mineralogist and botanist, lecturer in Halle, author of *Flora Halensis* (1761), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 267.

Lhotskya Schauer 1836 Myrtaceae- for John (Johann) Lhotsky (1795-1866), Austrian naturalist and plant collector in Australia and Brazil, author of *Flora Conchica* (1819). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 10: 309. 1836).

Libertia Dumort. 1822 Liliaceae- for Marie-Anne Libert (1782-1865), Belgian botanist and plant pathologist, author of *Mémoires sur des cryptogames observées aux environs de Malmedy* (1826). Source: original publication (*Commentationes Botanicae*, p. 9. 1822). The name is validly credited to Sprengel (1825), who did not explain it.

Libonia Lem. 1852 Amaryllidaceae- for Joseph Libon (1821-1861), Belgian gardener and plant collector in Brazil (died there). Source: original publication (*Le Jardin Fleuriste* 3: text for plate 290. 1852). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. L-36. The author calls him Mathieu.

Lichtensteinia Willd. 1808 Liliaceae- for Heinrich Lichtenstein (Martin Heinrich Carl Lichtenstein) (1780-1857), German physician, naturalist and nature collector in South Africa, professor at Berlin and director of the zoology museum and the zoological garden. Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin Magazin für die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Gesammten Naturkunde 2: 19. 1808). The name is validly credited to Chamisso & Schlechtendal (1826), who also dedicated their genus to Heinrich Lichtenstein.

Lidbeckia P. J. Bergius 1767 Asteraceae- for Erik Gustav Lidbeck (1724-1803), Swedish naturalist and botanist, professor at Uppsala and Lund (here first curator of the botanical garden), pupil and secretary of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Descriptiones Plantarum ex Capite Bonae Spei,... p. 307-308. 1767).

Lieberkuhna Cass. 1823 Asteraceae- for Johann Nathanael Lieberkühn (1711-1756), German physician, anatomist and microscopist, professor at Berlin. Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2 26: 290. 1823).

Liebichia Opiz 1852 Grossulariaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Christoph Liebich (1783-1874), professor of forestry at Prague Polytechnic Institute when the genus was described. Source: proposed herein.

Liebigia Endl. 1841 Gesneriaceae- for Justus von Liebig (1803-1873), German chemist, professor at Giessen and Munich, president of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 2: 1492.

Lieutautia Buc'hoz 1779 Melastomataceae- for Joseph Lieutaud (1703-1780), French physician and botanist, author of the four-volume *Précis de médecine pratique* (1760-1776). Source: original publication (Plantes Nouvellement Découvertes, p. 9. 1779).

Ligeria Decne. 1848 Gesneriaceae- for Louis Liger (1658-1717), French agronomist, author of *Le jardinier fleuriste...* (1704). Source: original publication (Revue horticole, sér. 3 2: 463. 1848).

Lightfootia L'Héritier de Brutelle 1789 Campanulaceae- for John Lightfoot (1735-1788), Scottish naturalist and botanist, curator and librarian of the Duchess of Portland's museum, author of the two-volume *Flora Scotica* (1777). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 273. The name was used by Swartz (1788) and Schreber (1789) without explaining the etymology.

Lightia R. H. Schomb. 1847 Vochysiaceae- for Henry Light (1783-1870), governor of British Guiana (1838-1848), helped the author during his stay there. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 20: 756-757. 1847). The name is validly credited to Schombrook (1845), who did not explain it.

Lijndenia Zoll. & Moritzi 1846 Melastomataceae- for Dirk W. J. C. van Lijnden (1813-1852), Dutch administrator in Java, knowledgeable of botany. Source: original publication (*Systematisches Verzeichniss der von H. Zollinger in den Jahren 1842–1844*, p. 10. 1846).

Lilaea Bonpl. 1808 Juncaginaceae- for Alire Raffeneau Delile (1778-1850), French physician, diplomat, botanist and plant collector, professor at Montpellier and director of the botanical garden, collected in the United States and in Egypt during Napoleon's campaign. Source: original publication (*Plantae Aequinoctiales* 1: 223. 1808).

Limia Vand. 1788 Lamiaceae- for Tomás Xavier de Lima Teles da Silva, 1st Marquis of Ponte de Lima (1727-1800), Portuguese minister and historian. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-39.

Lindackeria C. Presl 1835 Achariaceae- for Johann Thaddaeus Lindacker (1768-1816), Bohemian mineralogist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 2(2): 89. 1835).

Lindblomia Fr. 1843 Orchidaceae- for Alexis Lindblom (Alexis Eduard Lindblom) (1807-1853), Swedish philosopher and botanist, professor at Lund, founder and editor of *Botaniska Notiser*. Not explained with the description (*Botaniska Notiser* 1843: 134) but Lindblom was the journal's editor. See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1500.

Lindelofia Lehm. 1850 Boraginaceae- for Friedrich von Lindelof (1794-1882), German jurist and minister, professor at Giessen, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Neue Allgemeine Deutsche Garten- und Blumenzeitung* 6: 352. 1850).

Lindenbergia Lehm. 1829 Orobanchaceae- for Johann Bernhard Wilhelm Lindenberg (1781-1851), German lawyer, educator and botanist, coauthor of the five-part *Synopsis Hepaticarum* (1844-1847). Source: original publication (*Semina in Horto Botanico Hamburgensi* 1829: 8. 1829).

Lindenia Benth. 1842 Rubiaceae- for Jean Jules Linden (1817-1898), Belgian gardener, horticulturist, botanist and plant collector in Cuba, Mexico and Brazil, director of the Brussels zoological and botanical gardens. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum* 5: text for plate 476 (CDLXXVI). 1842). See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1500.

Lindera Thunb. 1783 Lauraceae- for Johann Linder (1678-1724), Swedish physician and botanist, author of *Flora Wiksbergensis* (1716). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Japonica* p. 9. 1784. The name was used by Adanson (1763) without explaining the etymology.

Lindernia All. 1766 Linderniaceae- for Franz Balthasar von Lindern (1682-1755), German physician and botanist, professor at Strasbourg and director of the botanical garden, author of *Hortus Alsaticus* (1747). Source: original publication (*Mélanges de Philosophie et de Mathématique de la Société Royale de Turin* 3(1): 181. 1766).

Lindheimera A. Gray & Engelm. 1847 Asteraceae- for Ferdinand Lindheimer (Ferdinand Jacob Lindheimer) (1801-1879), German-American botanist and plant collector in Texas. Not explained with the description (*Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 1: 47. 1846[1847]) but Lindheimer collected several plants including the one used to describe the genus.

Lindleya Kunth 1824 Rosaceae- for John Lindley (1799-1865), English gardener, botanical illustrator and botanist, professor at London University, prefect of the Chelsea Physic Garden, editor of *The Botanical Register* and *The Gardener's Chronicle*, author of *The genera and species of orchidaceous plants* (1830-1840) and

Sertum orchidaceum... (1838). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 6: 240. 1824). The name was used by Nees von Essenbeck (1821) without explaining the etymology.

Lindnera Rchb. 1837 Tiliaceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Lindner (1779-1864), German educator and professor at Leipzig. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 527.

Lindsaea Dryand. ex Sm. 1793 Lindsaeaceae- for John Lindsay (c.1750-1803), British surgeon and botanist in Jamaica, discovered fern reproduction by spores, author of *Account of the germination and raising of ferns from the seed* (1794). Not explained in original publication. Source: Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 3: 39-40. 1797.

Linharea Arruda 1816 Lauraceae- for Rodrigo de Souza Coutinho, Count of Linhares (1745-1812), Portuguese politician and diplomat in Brazil, "cultivator and protector of letters". Source: original publication (Travels in Brazil (Koster), p. 493-494. 1816).

Linkia Cav. 1798 Proteaceae- for Johann Heinrich Friedrich Link (1767-1851), German naturalist and botanist, professor at Rostock, Breslau and Berlin (here also director of the botanical garden), author of *Filicum species in horto regio Berolinensi cultae* (1841) and coauthor of the two-volume *Flore Portugaise* (1809-1840). Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 4: 61. 1798).

Linnaea L. 1753 Caprifoliaceae- for Carl Linnaeus (Carolus Linnaeus, Carl von Linné) (1707-1778), Swedish physician and botanist, father of modern taxonomy. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 80-81. 1737. According to Linnaeus, the name was proposed by Gronovius, but evidence indicates that he conceived the name years before meeting Gronovius. See <http://edicionesdigitales.info/etimologia/linnaeaandmoraea.pdf> or <https://archive.org/details/linnaeaandmoraea>

Linociera Sw. ex Schreb. 1791 Oleaceae- for Geoffroy Linocier (Geofredus Linocierius) (c.1550-c.1620), French translator, physician and botanist, author of

Histoire de plantes (1584) which is based on works by Fuchs and Mattioli. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Indiae Occidentalis* 1: 49. 1797.

Linociria Neck. 1790 Haloragaceae- for Geoffroy Linocier (Geofredus Linocerius) (c.1550-c.1620), French translator, physician and botanist, author of *Histoire de plantes* (1584) based on works by Fuchs and Mattioli. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-46.

Linschotenia de Vriese 1848 Goodeniaceae- for Jan Huyghen van Linschoten (1563-1611), Dutch merchant, traveler and spy in the East Indies, copied Portuguese navigational information that was used later by the English and the Dutch. Source: original publication (*Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia...* p. 346. 1848).

Linscotia Adans. 1763 Aizoaceae- for Jan Huyghen van Linschoten (1563-1611), Dutch merchant, traveler and spy in the East Indies, copied Portuguese navigational information that was used later by the English and the Dutch. Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes* 2: 269, 1: 9. 1763). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. L-46.

Linzia Sch. Bip. ex Walp. 1843 Asteraceae- for Johann Michael Linz (Johannis Michaelis Linzius) (1771-1855), German entomologist and botanist, prefect of the Speyer Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Repertorium Botanices Systematicae* 2: 948. 1843). The name was used by Schultz Bipontius (1841) without explaining the etymology.

Lippaya Endl. 1833 Rubiaceae- for Lippay György (Sombor Count Lippay György) (1600-1666), Slovakian clergyman, founder of the Bratislava Botanical Garden; and for his brother Lippay János (Johann Sombor Lippay) (1606-1660), clergyman, horticulturist, author of the three-volume *A Posoni kert* (1664-1667, a catalog of the plants in the Bratislava Botanical Garden). Original publication not found. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1507.

Lippia L. 1753 Verbenaceae- for Augustin Lippi (1678-1705), French physician, botanist and plant collector (died in Sudan). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Lippius Gray 1821 Geocalycaceae- for Ascanius Lippius, from Arezzo, supported the publication of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. L-50.

Lisaea Boiss. 1844 Apiaceae- for Domenico Lisa (1801-1867), Italian gardener and botanist, chief gardener of the Turin Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 3 2: 54. 1844). See also Quattrocchi 2: 1509.

Listera Adans. 1763 Fabaceae- for Martin Lister (1639-1712), English physician and naturalist, author of *Historia animalium Angliae...* (1678). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-47. The name is validly credited to Brown (1825), who did not explain it.

Listeria Spreng. 1817 Orchidaceae- for Martin Lister (1639-1712), English physician and naturalist, author of *Historia animalium Angliae* (1678). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-47. The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Listia E. Mey. 1836 Fabaceae- for Friedrich Ludwig List (fl. 1828-1837), German educator and botanist, author of *Plantae lithuanae...* (1837). Source: original publication (*Commentariorum de Plantis Africae Australioris*, p. 80. 1836).

Littaea Tagl. 1816 Amaryllidaceae- for Antonio Litta, Visconti Arese (1748-1820), Italian politician, had a garden in which the plant first flowered in Europe, patron of the cultivation of rare exotic plants. Source: original publication (*Biblioteca italiana ossia giornale di letteratura scienze ed arti* 1: 103. 1816).

Littonia Hook. 1853 Colchicaceae- for Samuel Litton (1781-1847), Irish physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Dublin, librarian of the Dublin Royal Society. Source: original publication (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine* ser. 3, 9: text for plate 4723. 1853).

Livistona R. Br. 1810 Arecaceae- for Patrick Murray, Baron of Livingston (1632-1671), Scottish horticulturist and traveler, his large garden near Edinburgh

served as foundation for the Edinburgh Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 268. 1810).

Llagunoa Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Sapindaceae- for Eugenio de Llaguno y Amírola (1724-1799), Spanish politician, statesman and writer, discovered the manuscript of *El Cantar de Mio Cid* (oldest preserved Castilian poem) and had it published. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaec, et chilensis prodromus* p. 126. 1794).

Llanosia Blanco 1845 Pentaphylacaceae- for Antonio Llanos (1806-1881), Spanish botanist and plant collector in the Philippines, inspector of the Manila Botanical Garden, author of *Fragmentos de algunas plantas de Filipinas, no incluidas en la flora de las islas* (1851). Source: original publication (*Flora de Filipinas*, p. 319. 1845).

Llavea Lag. 1816 Pteridaceae- for Pablo de La Llave (1773-1833), Mexican politician and botanist, director of the Mexican National Museum of Natural History, coauthor of the two-part *Novorum vegetabilium descriptiones* (1824-1825). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1514.

Lloydia Salisb. ex Rchb. 1830 Liliaceae- for Edward Lloyd (Lhwyd) (1660-1709), Welsh linguist, geographer and naturalist, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, author of *Archaeologia Britannica* (1707). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London* 1: 328. 1820.

Lloydia Delile 1844 Poaceae- for George Lloyd (1815-1843), India-born British excavator, traveller, botanist and plant collector. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Burkhardt* 2018 p. L-53. Published as *Loydia*.

Lobbia Planch. 1847 Aristolochiaceae- for William Lobb (1809-1864), English botanist and plant collector in South America and western North America; and for his brother Thomas Lobb (1817-1894), gardener, botanist and plant collector in Asia. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 6: 145. 1847).

Lobelia L. 1753 Campanulaceae- for Mathias de l'Obel (Matthaeus Lobelius) (1538-1616), Flemish physician, botanist and plant collector, coauthor with Pierre Pena of *Stirpium adversaria nova...* (1571), author of *Plantarum seu stirpium historia* (1576) and its popular Dutch translation *Kruydtboeck* (1581). Not explained in

original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 21. 1703).

Locheria Regel 1847 Gesneriaceae- for Hans Locher-Balber (1797-1873), Swiss physician, professor at Zurich, author of *Nekrolog auf Paul Usteri* (1832). Source: original publication (*Flora* 31: 252. 1847).

Lochnera Rchb. 1838 Apocynaceae- for Michael Friedrich Lochner von Hummelstein (1662-1720), German polymath, traveler, physician and botanist, author of *Commentatio de ananasa* (1716). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1518.

Lochneria Scop. 1777 Elaeocarpaceae- for Michael Friedrich Lochner von Hummelstein (1662-1720), German polymath, traveler, physician and botanist, author of *Commentatio de ananasa* (1716). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-50.

Lockhartia Hook. 1827 Orchidaceae- for David Lockhart (1786-1845), English gardener, botanist, explorer and plant collector in Africa and South America, first superintendent of the Trinidad Royal Botanical Garden (1818 until his death). Source: original publication (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 54: text for plate 2715. 1827).

Loddigesia Sims 1806 Fabaceae- for Joachim Conrad Loddiges (1738-1826), Dutch-English gardener and horticulturist, founder of a large plant nursery in Hackney, publisher of the 20-volume *The Botanical Cabinet* (1817-1833), provided some of the specimens used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 24: text for plate 965. 1806).

Lodoicea Comm. ex DC. 1800 Arecaceae- for King Louis (Lodoicus) XV of France (1710-1774). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1519.

Loeflingia L. 1753 Caryophyllaceae- for Pehr Löfving (Peter Loeffling) (1729-1756), Swedish botanist and plant collector, lived three years in Spain, participated in a Spanish expedition to South America (died in Venezuela), one of

Linnaeus' apostles, tutor of Linnaeus f. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Iter Hispanicum* p. 114. 1758. See also *Théis* p. 278.

Loeselia L. 1753 Polemoniaceae- for Johannes Loesel (Loeselius) (1607-1655), German physician and botanist, professor at Königsberg, author of *Flora prussica* (1703). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Loethainia Heynh. 1841 Fabaceae- for Rudolf Benno von Röhmer von Neumark und Löthain (1803-1871), German deputy, estate owner and botanist, had a very large botanical library, patron of botanical research. Source: original publication (*Nomenclator botanicus hortensis, oder Alphabestische...* 1: 883. 1841).

Logania R. Br. 1810 Loganiaceae- for James Logan (Loghan) (1674-1751), Irish-American merchant, politician and scholar, mayor of Philadelphia and acting governor of Pennsylvania, author of *Experimenta et meletemata de plantarum generatione...* (1739). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae* p. 455. 1810). See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1521.

Loghania Scop. 1777 Marcgraviaceae- for James Logan (Loghan) (1674-1751), Irish-American merchant, politician and scholar, mayor of Philadelphia and acting governor of Pennsylvania, author of *Experimenta et meletemata de plantarum generatione...* (1739). Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-52.

Loiseleuria Desv. 1813 Ericaceae- for Jean Louis Auguste Loiseleur-Deslongchamps (1774-1849), French physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Flora Gallica...* (1806) and coauthor of the multi-tome *Flore générale de France...* (1828). Source: original publication (*Journal de Botanique, Appliquée à l'Agriculture, à la Pharmacie, à la Médecine et aux Arts* 1(1): 34. 1813).

Lomenia Pourr. 1788 Iridaceae- for Étienne Charles de Loménie de Brienne (1727-1794), French cardinal and government minister, patron of natural science and botany; and for his brother Louis Marie Athanase de Loménie, Count of Brienne (1730-1794), military officer and government minister. Source: original publication (*Histoire et mémoires de l'académie royale des sciences, inscriptions et belles letter de Toulouse*, 3: 75. 1788).

Londesia Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1836 Amaranthaceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Londes (1780-1807), German botanist, author of *Verzeichnis der um Göttingen wildwachsenden Pflanzen* (1805). Source: original publication (Index Seminum [St. Petersburg] 2: 15 (40). 1835[1836]).

Longchampia Willd. 1811 Asteraceae- for Jean Louis Auguste Loiseleur-Deslongchamps (1774-1849), French physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Flora Gallica...* (1806) and coauthor of the multi-tome *Flore générale de France...* (1828). Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin Magazin für die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Gesammten Naturkunde 5: 160. 1811).

Lonicera L. 1753 Caprifoliaceae- for Adam Lonitzer (Lonicerus) (1528-1586), German mathematician, physician and botanist, professor at Marburg, author of the two-tome *Naturalis historiae opus novum...* (1551-1555) and *Kräuterbuch* (1557). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 17. 1703).

Lopezia Cav. 1791 Onagraceae- for Tomás López Medel (1520-1582), Spanish lawyer and colonial administrator in Mexico, Guatemala and Colombia, author of the manuscript *Tratado de los tres elementos, aire, agua y tierra...* Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 1: 12. 1791).

Lorentea Ortega 1797 Asteraceae- for Vicente Alfonso Lorente (1758-1813), Spanish physician and botanist, professor at Valencia and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Novarum, aut Rariorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Botan. Matrit. Descriptionum Decades 4: 42. 1797).

Lorenzanea Liebm. 1850 Sabiaceae- for Francisco Antonio de Lorenzana y Buitrón (1722-1804), Spanish archbishop of Mexico. Source: original publication (Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjøbenhavn 1850: 68. 1850).

Loreya DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Felix Nicolas Lorey (1768-1841), French botanist, prepared a catalog of the flora of Burgundy. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 179. 1828).

Lorinsera Opiz 1839 Apiaceae- for Gustav Lorinser (1811-1863), Austrian physician and botanist, wrote about the flora of Germany and Switzerland. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-54.

Lorinseria C. Presl 1851 Blechnaceae- for Gustav Lorinser (1811-1863), Austrian physician and botanist, wrote about the flora of Germany and Switzerland. Source: original publication (Abhandlungen der Königlichen Böhmisches Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, ser. 5 6: 432. 1851).

Lortetia Ser. 1849 Passifloraceae- for Clémence Lortet, née Richard (1772-1835), French naturalist and botanist, contributed to Gilibert's *Le calendrier de flore...* (1809) and to Balbis' *Flore Lyonnaise...* (1827-1828). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-44.

Lotzea Klotzsch & H. Karst. 1847 Athyriaceae- for Rudolf Hermann Lotze (1817-1881), German physician, physiologist, psychologist and philosopher, professor at Leipzig and Göttingen. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. L-58.

Loudetia Hochst. ex A. Braun 1841 Poaceae- for Eduard Loudet (1811-1867), German dentist in Karlsruhe, active member of Unio Itineraria (a nature collection association co-organized by the author). Source: original publication (Flora 24(2): 713. 1841). The name was published validly by Steudel (1854) without explaining the etymology.

Loudonia Lindl. 1840 Haloragaceae- for John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843), Scottish botanist, landscape gardener and architect, editor of Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, author of *An encyclopaedia of gardening...* (1825). Source: original publication (Appendix to the first twenty-three volumes of Edwards's Botanical Register... A Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony, p. xlii. 1840).

Louichea L'Hér. 1791 Caryophyllaceae- for René Louiche Desfontaines (1750-1833), French physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa, professor at the Jardin des Plantes and director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the two-volume *Flora Atlantica...* (1798-1799). Source: original publication (Stirpes Novae aut Minus Cognitae... p. 135. 1791).

Lourea Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- for João de Loureiro (1717-1791), Portuguese missionary, physician and botanist, lived three decades in Asia, author of *Flora Cochinchinensis* (1790). Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 222.

Loureira Cav. 1799 Euphorbiaceae- for João de Loureiro (1717-1791), Portuguese missionary, physician and botanist, lived three decades in Asia, author of *Flora Cochinchinensis* (1790). Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 5: 17. 1799).

Lowea Lindl. 1829 Rosaceae- for Richard Thomas Lowe (1802-1874), English clergyman, zoologist and botanist in Madeira. Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 15: text for plate 1261. 1829).

Lowellia A. Gray 1849 Asteraceae- for John Lowell, Jr. (1769-1840), American lawyer and politician, promoted agriculture; and for his son John Amory Lowell (1798-1881), businessman and philanthropist, knowledgeable about botany. Source: original publication (*Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Science*, new series 4(1): 90. 1849).

Lozania S. Mutis 1810 Lacistemataceae- for Jorge Tadeo Lozano (1771-1816), Colombian naturalist and patriot of the War for Independence, participated in the Spanish Royal Expedition to New Grenada. Source: original publication (*Semanario del Nuevo Reino de Granada* 3: 20. 1810).

Lubin Comm. ex Vent. 1803 Primulaceae- for Joseph Alexis Pallebot de Saint Lubin (1738- after 1780), French military officer, distinguished himself in the siege of Madras and earned the esteem and confidence of Sultan Hyder-Aly, friend of Commerson. Source: original publication (*Description des Plantes Nouvelles et peu connues, cultivées dans le jardin de J. M. Cels*, text for plate 96 (footnote). 1803). See also: *Memoirs of a celebrated French adventurer*. *The European Magazine*, and *London Review*... 18: 122-125. 1790.

Lucaea Kunth 1831 Poaceae- for August Friedrich Theodor Lucae (1800-1848), German pharmacist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Révision des Graminées* 2: 489 (text for plate 159). 1831). See also *Quattrocchi* 2: 1539.

Lucinaea DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Lucy Dunal, French botanist, studied Rubiaceae in Montpellier, supported the work of his brother and also botanist Michel Félix Dunal (1789-1856). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-56.

Lucya DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Lucy Dunal, French botanist, studied Rubiaceae in Montpellier, supported the work of his brother and also botanist Michel Félix Dunal (1789-1856). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 434. 1830).

Ludolfia Willd. 1808 Poaceae- for Michael Matthias Ludolff (Ludolf) (1705-1756), German physician and botanist, professor at the Collegio medico-chirurgico in Berlin. Source: original publication (*Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin Magazin für die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Gesammten Naturkunde* 2: 320. 1808). The name is validly credited to Adanson (1763), who did not explain it.

Ludovicea Buc'hoz 1783 Incertae sedis- for King Louis XVIII of France (1755-1824), earlier Count of Provence, patron of the author. Original publication not found. Source: *Catalog latin et françois des arbres et arbustes...* p. 74. 1785.

Ludwigia L. 1753 Onagraceae- for Christian Gottlieb Ludwig (1709-1773), German physician, botanist and nature collector in Africa, professor at Leipzig, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 491. 1737.

Luehea F. W. Schmidt 1793 Verbenaceae- for Carl Emil von der Lüche (1751-1801), German lawyer, officer and botanist. Source: original publication (*Neue und seltene Pflanzen*, p. 23. 1793). The name is validly credited to Willdenow (1801), who also dedicated his genus to Carl Emil von der Lüche.

Luetkea Bong. 1832 Rosaceae- for Friedrich von Lütke (Friedrich Benjamin von Lütke, Fyodor Petrovich Luetke) (1797-1882), German-Russian naval officer and explorer, president of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. Original publication not found. Source: *Quattrocchi* 2: 1541-1542.

Lugoa DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Alonso Fernández de Lugo (1456-1525), Spanish conqueror of La Palma and Tenerife, Canary Islands. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 6: 14. 1837[1838]).

Luisia Gaudich. 1829 Orchidaceae- for Luis de Torres (fl. 1800-1840), Spanish governor of Guam, helped the author and other naturalists during their visit with Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 427. 1829).

Lumnitzera Willd. 1803 Combretaceae- for István (Stefan) Lumnitzer (1750-1806), Hungarian physician and botanist, author of *De rerum naturalium adfinitatibus...* (1777) and *Flora posoniensis...* (1791). Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften 4: 187. 1803).

Lunana Blanco ex Endl. 1840 Rutaceae- Wittstein p. 539 indicates for John Lunan (1771-1839), English botanist and plant collector in Jamaica, author of the two-volume *Hortus Jamaicensis...* (1814), but it is a misspelling of *Lunasia* Blanco 1837, named for the vernacular name Lunas. See the original publication (Genera Plantarum (Endlicher) p. 1125. 1840), Flora de Filipinas p. 783, 785. 1837, and Burkhardt 2018 p. L-65.

Lunanea DC. 1825 Malvaceae- for John Lunan (1771-1839), English botanist and plant collector in Jamaica, author of the two-volume *Hortus Jamaicensis...* (1814). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 2: 92. 1825).

Lunania Raf. 1830 Pontederiaceae- for John Lunan (1771-1839), English botanist and plant collector in Jamaica, author of the two-volume *Hortus Jamaicensis...* (1814). Source: original publication (Medical Flora 2: 106. 1830). The name is validly credited to Hooker (1844), who also dedicated his genus to John Lunan.

Lunasia Blanco 1837 Rutaceae- it has been suggested for John Lunan (1771-1839), English botanist and plant collector in Jamaica, author of the two-volume *Hortus Jamaicensis...* (1814), but the name derives from the vernacular name Lunas. Source: original publication (Flora de Filipinas, p. 785, 786. 1837).

Lundia Schumach. 1827 Salicaceae- for Niels Tønder Lund (1749-1809), Danish-Norwegian government officer and naturalist, wrote essays on natural history. Source: original publication (*Beskrivelse af Guineiske Planter*, p. 232. 1827).

Lundia DC. 1838 Bignoniaceae- for Peter Wilhelm Lund (1801-1880), Danish-Brazilian paleontologist, zoologist, botanist and nature collector, provided specimens to describe a species of the genus. Source: original publication (*Bibliothèque Universelle de Geneve sér. 2. 17: 128. 1838*).

Luntia Neck. 1790 Euphorbiaceae- for Carl Johan Luut (Lunt) (1746-1816), Swedish missionary and botanist in North America, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Flora åkeröensis...* (1769). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-60. The name was published validly by Rafinesque (1838) without explaining the etymology.

Lupsia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae)- for Johannes Lups (1722-?), Russian-born physician, received his doctorate in 1748 in Leiden with *Dissertatio Physiologico medica inauguralis De Irritabilitate*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. L-66.

Lussacia Spreng. 1825 Ericaceae- for Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac (1778-1850), French chemist and physicist, professor at the Sorbonne. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-60. This seems to be another name for *Gaylussacia*.

Luthera Sch. Bip. 1836 Asteraceae- for Martin Luther (1483-1546), German theologian, professor at Wittenberg. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 10: 257. 1836).

Luxemburgia A. St-Hil. 1822 Ochnaceae- for Charles Emmanuel Sigismond de Montmorency-Luxembourg, Duc de Luxembourg (1774-1861), French diplomat, ambassador to Brazil, patron of botany and of the author's first travels to that country. Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 9: 352. 1822). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. L-60.

Luzuriaga Ruiz & Pav. 1802 Alstroemeriaceae- for Ignacio Maria Ruiz de Luzuriaga (1763-1822), Spanish physician, chemist and botanist, promoter of vaccination against smallpox. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* 3: 66. 1802).

Lyallia Hook. f. 1847 Montiaceae- for David Lyall (1817-1895), Scottish surgeon and naturalist, participated with the author in Ross's expedition to Antarctica. Source: original publication (*The Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H. M. Discovery ships Erebus and Terror...* p. 549. 1847).

Lycaste Lindl. 1843 Orchidaceae- "A fanciful name. Lycaste was a beautiful woman" is the information provided by the author (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 29: text for plate 35. 1843). *The Orders and Families of Monocots* (<http://families.e-monocot.org/classification/lycaste>) adds "a beautiful Grecian lady, nicknamed Venus, who lived in Drepanum in north-west Sicily." There are three Lycastes in Greek mythology: Lycaste of Lemnos, a follower of Artemis and a Meenad in the retinue of Dionysus.

Lycoris Herb. 1820 Amaryllidaceae- for Volumnia (Lycoris) (1st century), Roman actress and dancer, used the name Cytheris, Mark Antony was one of her admirers. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. L-61.

Lyellia R. Br. 1819 Polytrichaceae- for Charles Lyell (1767-1849), English botanist and plant collector, father of geologist Charles Lyell. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 12: 561. 1818[1819]).

Lyncea Cham. & Schltl. 1830 Orobanchaceae- for Joannes Terentius (1576-1630), German physician and scholar, member of the Accademia dei Lincei, coauthor of *Rerum medicarum Novae Hispaniae thesaurus, seu, plantarum...* (1651); and for Fabio Colonna (Fabius Columna, Columnius) (1567-1640), Italian naturalist and botanist in Naples, rejected the use of leaves for classification in favor of flowers and fruits, author of *Phytobasanos* (1592, included the first copper-plate illustrations); and for Johann (Giovanni) Faber (1574-1629), German physician, botanist and art collector, curator at the Vatican's botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 5: 109. 1830). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. L-67.

Lyonia Elliott 1817 Apocynaceae- for John Lyon (1765-1814), Scottish gardener, botanist and plant collector in North America, sent many plants to Europe. Source: original publication (*A Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia* 1(4): 316. 1817). The name is validly credited to Nuttall (1818), who also dedicated his genus to John Lyon, adding that he died “victim to a dangerous epidemic amidst those savage and romantic mountains which had so often been the theatre of his labors.” The name was used by Rafinesque (1808) without explaining the etymology.

Lyonnetia Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Pierre Lyonnet (1706-1789), Dutch lawyer, translator, engraver and naturalist, worked with insect anatomy, author of *Traité anatomique de la chenille qui ronge le bois de saule* (1750). Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2 34: 107. 1825).

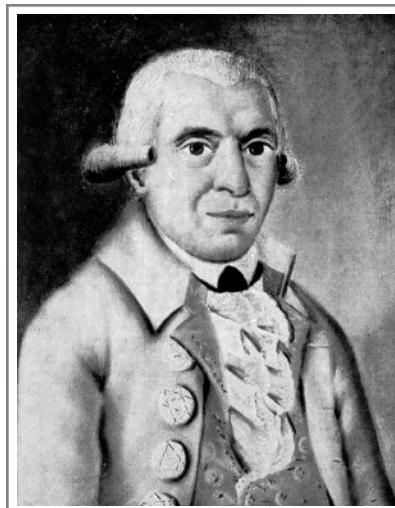
Lyonsia R. Br. 1810 Apocynaceae- for Israel Lyons (1739-1775), English astronomer, mathematician and botanist, participated in Phipps’ (Mulgrave’s) Arctic expedition. Source: original publication (*On the Asclepiadeae*, p. 55. 1810).

Lysias Salisb. 1812 Orchidaceae- probably for Lysias (c.445-c.380 BCE), Greek loxographer (speech writer) and Attic orator. Not explained in original publication. Source: Schultes and Pease p. 186. The name was published validly by Rydberg (1900) without explaining the etymology.

Lysimachia L. 1753 Primulaceae- for Lysimachus (c.360-281 BCE), King of Thrace, Asia Minor and Macedon, son of Agathocles. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 76. 1737.

M

Conrad Moench was born in Kassel, Germany in 1744 and died in Marburg in 1805. He was a chemist, pharmacist and botanist; in 1786 he became professor at the University of Marburg and director of the botanical garden. His most notable work, the two-volume *Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis, a staminum situ describendi* (1794), is an account of the plants growing in the garden and its surroundings. Moench was one of the opponents to Linnaeus's sexual system, adopting instead a system proposed by Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch which relied on the insertions of the stamens, thus the *staminum situ describendi* in the title of his work. Ehrhart dedicated to him the genus *Moenchia*, which houses three species of herbs native to the Mediterranean region of southern Europe.



Macairea DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Jean François Macaire-Prinsep (1796-1849), Swiss chemist and botanist in Geneva. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 109. 1828).

Macarthuria Hügel ex Endl. 1837 Macarthuriaceae- for William Macarthur (1800-1882), Australian agriculturist, horticulturist, vigneron and botanist, author of *Letters on the culture of the vine...* (1844, under the pseudonym Maro). Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 227.

Macbridea Elliott 1818 Lamiaceae- for James MacBride (1784-1817), American physician and botanist in South Carolina. Source: original publication (*The Genera of North American Plants* 2: 36. 1818). *Macbridea* Rafinesque 1818 is also for James MacBride.

Maclellandia Wight 1853 Lythraceae- for John McClelland (1805-1883), English physician, naturalist and ichthyologist in India, interim superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Garden, editor of the Calcutta Journal of Natural History. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 6: 14. 1853). See also *History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian Civilization* 15(4): 51. 2011.

Macdonaldia Lindl. 1840 Orchidaceae- for Charlotte Smith, née Macdonald (c.1808-1838), plant collector (especially orchids) in Tasmania, collected numerous specimens for Ronald Campbell Gunn (many of which which later reached Lindley). Source: original publication (Appendix to the first twenty-three volumes... *A Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony*, 23: 1. 1840). See also *Quattrocchi* 3: 1575.

Macfadyena A. DC. 1845 Bignoniaceae- for James Macfadyen (1799-1850), Scottish physician, botanist and plant collector in Jamaica, established a botanical garden, described and named the grapefruit, author of *The Flora of Jamaica* (1837). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 9: 180. 1845).

Macielia Vand. 1788 Boraginaceae- for José Álvares Maciel (1760-1804), Brazilian engineer, condemned to death for promoting Brazil's independence but exiled to Angola, pupil of Vandelli in Portugal. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 546.

Mackaya Arn. 1838 Olacaceae- for James Townsend Mackay (1775-1862), Scottish gardener, horticulturist and botanist in Ireland, founder and curator of the Trinity College Botanical Garden, author of *Flora hibernica...* (1836). Not explained with the description (*Magazine of Zoology and Botany* 2: 550. 1838) but Mackay is mentioned several times throughout the publication. The name is validly credited to Harvey (1859), who also dedicated his genus to James Townsend Mackay.

Mackenzia Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- for Charles Kenneth Mackenzie (1788-1862), Scottish writer, diplomat (Mexico, Cuba, Haiti) and plant collector, sent specimens to Hooker and Griesbach. Not explained with the description (*Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis* 11: 308. 1847) but Mackenzie!

appears after the species name, possibly indicating that he collected the specimens. See also: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-3.

Macklottia Korth. 1847 Myrtaceae- for Heinrich Christian Macklot (1799-1832), German-Dutch physician, zoologist and nature collector in Southeast Asia (died in Java). Source: original publication (Nederlandsch Kruidkundig Archief 1: 187. 1847). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-3.

Macleania Hook. 1837 Ericaceae- for John Mclean, Scottish merchant, lived in Lima from 1832 to 1854, sent many living plants to the author. Source: original publication (Icones Plantarum 2: text for plate 109 (CIX). 1837).

Macleaya R. Br. 1826 Papaveraceae- for Alexander Macleay (McLeay) (1767-1848), British merchant and entomologist, secretary to the colony of New South Wales, his property in Australia included a large botanical garden. Source: original publication (Observations on the structure and affinities of the more remarkable plants collected by the late Walter Oudney and Major Denham and Captain Clapperton... p. 13. 1826).

Macledium Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. *Diccionario de Epónimos* (<http://dicci-eponimos.blogspot.com/search?q=Macledium>) indicates for William Sharp Macleay (1792–1865), British scholar, diplomat and naturalist; or for his father Alexander Macleay (1767-1848), Scottish politician and entomologist. *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants* (<http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1L-O.html>) adds as an option John McLeod (c.1777-1820), Scottish naval surgeon and writer.

Maclura Nutt. 1818 Moraceae- for William Maclure (1763-1840), Scottish-American businessman, scholar and geologist, author of *Observations on the geology of the United States of America* (1817). Source: original publication (The Genera of North American Plants 2: 233. 1818).

Macnabia Benth. ex Endl. 1839 Ericaceae- for William McNab (1780-1848), Scottish gardener and botanist, curator of the Edinburgh Botanical Garden, author of *A treatise on the cultivation and general treatment of Cape heaths* (1832). *Macnabia*

was meant as a substitute for *Nabea*, which was dedicated to William McNab. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum* (Endlicher), p. 754. 1839).

Macnemaraea Willemet 1796 Saxifragaceae- for Henry Pantaleon Macnamara (Macnemara. Mac Nemara) (1743-1790), Irish naval officer in the French navy under Louis XVI. Source: original publication (*Annalen der Botanick* 18: 35. 1796). See also *The story of an Irish Sept...* p. 250. 1896.

Macphersonia Blume 1849 Sapindaceae- for Pieter Daniël Eugenius Macpherson (1792-1846), Dutch politician, councilor, governor of the province of Limburg; and for his wife Rose Marie Jeanne Macpherson, née van Meeuwen. Source: original publication (*Rumphia* 3: 156-157. 1848[1849]).

Macraea Lindl. 1828 Geraniaceae- for James Macrae (?-1830), Scottish gardener and botanist, plant collector in South America for the Royal Horticultural Society, worked at the St. Vincent Botanical garden, superintendent of the Peradeniya Botanical Garden (Sri Lanka). Not explained with the description (*Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature and the Arts* ser. 2. 1: 104. 1828) but M^cRae is listed in the key (p. 105) as the plant collector.

Macreightia A. DC. 1844 Ebenaceae- for Daniel Chambers Macreight (1799-1856), Irish physician and botanist, worked in the author's herbarium, author of *Manual of British botany...* (1837). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 220. 1844). See also *Archives of Natural History* 36(1): 26-36. 2009.

Macria (E. Mey.) Spach 1840 Scrophulariaceae- for Odo Magdunensis (11th-12th centuries), French monk, autor of the herbal *Macer Floridus*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. M-5.

Macria Ten. 1847 Boraginaceae)- for Saverio Macri (1754-1848), Italian naturalist, professor at Naples and rector of the university, cofounder of Naples' zoological museum, at the time the only surviving correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Memoria di Matematica e di Fisica della Societa Italiana delle Scienze Residente in Modena. Parte Contenente le Memorie di Fisica. Modena* 24(1): 366. 1847).

Macuillamia Raf. 1825 Plantaginaceae- for Dr. MacWilliam is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Neogenyton, p. 2. 1825). Called MacWilliams in Herbarium Rafinesquiarum Prodromus, p. 4. 1833.

Maelenia Dumort. 1835 Orchidaceae- for Jean François Vandermaelen (Van der Maelen) (1797-1872), Belgian industrialist and horticulturist, had an important garden near Brussels; and for his brother Philippe Vandermaelen (1795-1869), geographer and cartographer, author of *Atlas universel de géographie physique, politique, statistique et minéralogique...* (1827). Source: original publication (Nouveaux mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Bruxelles 9: 14. 1835).

Maerlensia Vell. 1829 Malvaceae- for Maerlens is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 231. 1825[1829]).

Magallana Cav. 1798 Tropaeolaceae- for Ferdinand Magellan (Fernão de Magelhães) (1480-1521), Portuguese navigator, organized for Spain the first circumnavigation expedition, died in the Philippines. Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 4: 50. 1798).

Magnolia L. 1753 Magnoliaceae- for Pierre Magnol (1638-1715), French physician and botanist, professor at Montpellier and director of the botanical garden, author of *Prodromus historiae generalis plantarum* (1689) in which he pioneered the use of the family in plant classification. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 38. 1703). Linnaeus indicates that *Magnolia*, a tree with beautiful leaves and flowers, recalls this splendid botanist (Critica Botanica p. 80. 1737).

Magonia Vell. 1829 Polygonaceae- for Mago (Magon) Barca (243-203 BCE), Carthaginian military officer, brother of Hannibal, wrote about agriculture. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 165. 1825[1829]). See also *A new classical dictionary of Greek and Roman biography, mythology, and geography*, p. 470. 1851. The name is validly credited to Saint-Hilaire (1824), who did not explain it.

Mahometa DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Muhammad (c.570-632), Islamic prophet. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 551.

Mahonia Nutt. 1818 Berberidaceae- for Bernard McMahon (c.1775-1816), Irish-American gardener, horticulturist and nurseryman, author of *The American gardener's calendar...* (1806). Source: original publication (The Genera of North American Plants 1: 211. 1818).

Maillea Parl. 1842 Poaceae- for Alphonse Maille (1813-1865), French lawyer and botanist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Plantae novae, vel minus notae, opusculis diversis olim descriptae... p. 32. 1842). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-8.

Mainea Vell. 1829 Trigoniaceae- for José de Jesús María Maine, Portuguese confessor of King Pedro III, patron of natural history. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 275. 1825[1829]). See also *Envisioning others: race, color, and the visual in Iberia and Latin America*, p. 180. 2016.

Mairania Desv. 1813 Ericaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Jean Jacques d'Ortous de Mairan (1678-1771), French astronomer, geophysicist and chronobiologist, studied circadian rhythms in plants. Source: proposed herein. The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Maireana Moq. 1840 Amaranthaceae- for Maire, botanist, had a large herbarium rich in Parisian (Lutetian) plants which, due to his advanced age, he donated in 1866 to Ernst Cosson. Source: original publication (Chenopodearum Monographica Enumeratio, p. 95. 1840). See also *Actes du Congrès International de Botanique tenu a Paris en Aout 1867...* p. 235-336. 1867.

Mairia Nees 1832 Asteraceae- for Louis Maire (Lamaire) (?-1885), German physician, gardener, botanist and nature collector in South Africa for the Berlin Museum. Not explained in original publication. Source: Prodrromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 5: 217. 1836. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-8.

Malabaila Hoffm. 1814 Apiaceae- for Emmanuel Canal (Joseph Emmanuel Malabayla von Canal) (1745-1826), Austrian philanthropist, botanist and agricultural reformer, had a botanical garden (Canal Garden). Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum Umbelliferarum*, p. 124. 1814).

Malaspinaea C. Presl 1835 Primulaceae- for Alejandro (Alessandro) Malaspina (1754-1810), Italian navigator, commander of a Spanish expedition (Malaspina expedition) to the Pacific, patron of natural history. Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 2: 68. 1835).

Malbrancia Neck. 1790 Connaraceae- for Nicolas Malabranche (1638-1715), French clergyman, philosopher, natural scientist and collector of indigenous and exotic plants that he classified following Tournefort's system. Source: original publication (*Elementa Botanica* 2: 366. 1790). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. M-10 and <http://www.encyclopedia.com/people/philosophy-and-religion/philosophy-biographies/nicolas-malebranche>.

Malcolmia W. T. Aiton 1812 Brassicaceae- some sources indicate for William Malcolm Sr. (?-1820), English gardener, garden designer and nurseryman, publisher of *A catalogue of hot-house and green-house plants...* (1771); other sources add his son William Malcolm Jr. (1769-1835). The name is not explained with the description (*Hortus Kewensis...* 4: 121. 1812) but in the rest of the publication William Malcolm is mentioned several times in connection with the introduction and cultivation of other plants, and on page 416 "Messrs. Malcolm" is used, apparently referring to both father and son.

Malesherbia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Passifloraceae- for Guillaume Chrétien (Chrétien Guillaume) de Lamoignon de Malesherbes (1721-1794), French lawyer, statesman and botanist. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 45. 1794).

Malocchia Savi 1824 Fabaceae- for Francesco Malocchi (?-1614), Italian botanist, prefect of the Pisa Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Nuovo Giornale dei Letterati*, ser. 3, 8: 113. 1824).

Malortiea H. Wendl. 1853 Arecaceae- for Carl Ernest von Malortie (Carl Otto Unico Ernst von Malortie) (1804-1887), German lawyer, officer and writer, administrator of the Royal Gardens. Source: original publication (*Allgemeine Gartenzeitung* 21: 28. 1853).

Malouetia A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Pierre Victor, Baron Malouet (1740-1814), French lawyer, politician and administrator in French Guiana. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 378. 1844).

Malpighia L. 1753 Malpighiaceae- for Marcello Malpighi (1628-1694), Italian physician and anatomist, professor at Bologna, Pisa and Messina. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 46. 1703).

Maltebrunia Kunth 1829 Poaceae- for Conrad Malte-Brun (Malthe Conrad Bruun) (1775-1826), Danish-French geographer and journalist, publisher of the six-volume *Géographie mathématique, physique et politique de toutes les parties du monde* (1803-1807). Source: original publication (*Révision des Graminées* 1: 6. 1829).

Malya Opiz 1852 Poaceae- for Joseph Karl Maly (1797-1866), Austrian physician and botanist, author of *Enumeratio plantarum phanerogamicarum Imperii Austriaci universi* (1848), collaborated with the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 3: 1604.

Mandevilla Lindl. 1840 Apocynaceae- for Henry John Mandeville (1773-1861), English diplomat (minister) in Buenos Aires for a decade, gardening enthusiast and plant collector, forwarded the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 26: text for plate 7. 1840).

Mandirola Decne. 1848 Gesneriaceae- for Agostino Mandirola (?-1661), Italian horticulturist and botanist, author of *Manuale di giardinieri...* (1652). Source: original publication (*Revue Horticole* 3: 468. 1848).

Manettia Boehm. 1760 Scrophulariaceae- for Saverio (Xaverio) Manetti (1723-1785), Italian physician and botanist, prefect of the Florence Botanical

Garden, author of *Viridarium Florentinum sive conspectus plantarum...* (1751). Source: original publication (*Definitiones Generum Plantarum*, ed. 3, p. 99. 1760). The name is validly credited to Mutis ex Linnaeus (1771), who did not mention the etymology; Mutis' dedication to Xaverio Manetti appears in *Nombres genéricos dedicados a personajes concretos por Mutis y sus colaboradores (1760-1811)*, p. 230. 1999-<http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/1247/13/12CAPI11.pdf>

Manglesia Endl. & Fenzl 1839 Proteaceae- for James Mangles (1786-1867), English naval officer, naturalist, and plant collector in Australia; and for his brother Robert Mangles (1780-1861), had a large garden at Sunning Hill. Source: original publication (*Novarum Stirpium Decades*, p. 25. 1839). See also *Forgotten Gardeners III: The Mangles Family*. *Garden History* 1(3): 42-46. 1973.

Manitia Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Samuel Gotthilf Manitius (1668-1698), German physician in Dresden, author of several works on chemistry, medicine and plants. Source: original publication (*Praelectiones in Ordines Naturales Plantarum*, p. 229. 1792). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-12.

Mannia Opiz 1829 Aytoniaceae- for Wenzeslaus (Wenzel) Blassius Mann (1799-1839), Bohemian physician and botanist, friend of the author. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-13.

Manoelia Bowdich 1825 Solanaceae- probably for Manoel Martins, businessman and landowner in Madeira who “acquired an influence and power, which render the Governor’s authority nominal.” Not explained with the description (*Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo*, p. 246. 1825) but Martins is mentioned several times elsewhere (the quote is on page 179).

Mansoa DC. 1838 Bignoniaceae- for Antonio Luiz Patricio da Silva Manso (1788-1848), Brazilian politician, physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*Bibliothèque Universelle de Geneve sér. 2. 17: 129. 1838*).

Mantisia Sims 1810 Zingiberaceae- it has been suggested for Samuel Gotthilf Manitius (1668-1698), German physician in Dresden, but the name derives from the similarity of the flower to a praying mantis. Source: original publication (*Curtis’s Botanical Magazine* 32: text for plate 1320. 1810).

Mapa Vell. 1829 Phytolaccaceae- for Mappus, French botanist. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 59. 1825[1829]). Burkhardt 2016 (p. M-13) identifies him as Marcus Mappus (1632-1701), French botanist, author of a catalog of the plants in the Strasbourg Botanical Garden; and/or his son Marcus Mappus (1666-1736), physician and botanist, author of *Historia plantarum Alsaticarum* (1742).

Mappia Jacq. 1797 Icacinaceae- for Marcus Mappus (1666-1736), French physician and botanist, author of *Historia plantarum Alsaticarum* (1742). Source: original publication (*Plantarum Rariorum Horti Caesarei Schoenbrunnensis* 1: 22. 1797). The name was used by Heister (1759) and Schreber (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Maranta L. 1753 Marantaceae- for Bartolomeo Maranta (1500-1571), Italian physician and botanist, worked at the Naples Botanical Garden, author of the two-volume *Della theriaca et del mithridato* (1572). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 16. 1703).

Marattia Sw. 1788 Marattiaceae- for Giovanni Francesco Maratti (1723-1777), Italian botanist, professor at Rome and director of the botanical garden for three decades, author of *De plantis zoophytis et lithophytis in mari Mediterraneo viventibus* (1776) and *Flora Romana* (1832). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 556.

Marcelia Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Avitus Marcellus (Avet Marcelli), author of *Hortus plantarum Patavinus* (1660). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 556.

Marcellia Mart. ex Choisy 1844 Convolvulaceae- for Avitus Marcellus (Avet Marcelli), author of *Hortus plantarum patavinus* (1660). Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève* 10: 443. 1844).

Marcetia DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for François Marcet (1803-1883), Swiss physician and physiologist, wrote about the effects of poisonous plants, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 124. 1828).

Marcgravia L. 1753 Marcgraviaceae- for Georg Marckgraf (Marcgrave) (1610-1644), German naturalist, explorer and cartographer, participated in an expedition to Brazil, coauthor of *Historia naturalis Brasiliae...* (1648). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 7. 1703).

Marchantia L. 1753 Marchantiaceae- for Nicolas Marchant (?-1678), French pharmacist, physician and botanist, director of the Duke of Orleans' gardens at Bois and later of the Jardin du Roi in Paris. The plant was named in 1713 by his son Jean Marchant (1650-1738), who followed his father's steps at the Jardin du Roi. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Histoire de l'Académie royale des sciences, avec les mémoires de mathématique et de physique* 1713: 233. 1713. See also *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Marchesinia Gray 1821 Lejeuneaceae- for Joannes Gregorius Marchesinius, Italian physician, professor at Florence, supported the publication of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. M-17.

Marcorella Neck. 1790 Rhamnaceae- for Jean François Marcorelle (c.1714-1787), French botanist, author of *De Manna ex Salicibus decidua*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. M-18.

Marenteria Noronha ex Thouars 1806 Annonaceae- for Armenteries is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (*Genera Nova Madagascariensia*, p. 18. 1806).

Margotia Boiss. 1838 Apiaceae- for Henri Margot (1807-1894), Swiss educator and botanist, coauthor of *Essai d'une flore de l'île de Zante* (1838). Source: original publication (*Elenchus Plantarum Novarum*, p. 52. 1838).

Maria-antonia Parl. 1844 Fabaceae- for Princess Maria Antonia of the Two Sicilies (1814-1898), Italian Grand Duchess of Tuscany. Source: original publication (Maria Antonia novello genere della famiglia delle Leguminose, Firenze, p. 3. 1844).

Marialva Vand. 1788 Clusiaceae- for the Marquis of Marialva, chief counselor to the queen of Portugal. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 291.

Marianthus Hügel ex Endl. 1837 Pittosporaceae- not explained in the original publication. Some sources indicate for Princess Marie von Metternich, patroness of botany in Austria; others indicate for the Virgin Mary. Wittstein (p. 557) states that the name means sparkling flowers, for the beautiful flowers of different color; this is reasonable given that such compound generic names came in vogue late in the 19th century.

Marignia Comm. ex Kunth 1824 Burseraceae- for Abel François Poisson de Vandières, Marquis de Marigny (1727-1781), French nobleman, director general of the king's buildings. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-16.

Marina Liebm. 1854 Fabaceae- for Doña Marina (La Malinche) (c.1500-c.1529), Nahuatl interpreter for Hernán Cortés in Mexico. Source: original publication (Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjøbenhavn 1853(3-4): 104. 1853[1854]).

Markea Rich. 1792 Solanaceae- for Jean Baptiste Lamarck (Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de Lamarck) (1744-1829), French zoologist and botanist, professor at the Jardin des Plantes and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the three-volume *Flore française* (1778). Not explained in original publication. Source: Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle 10: 168. 1826 (referring to the orthographic variant *Marckea*). See also Quattrocchi 3: 1618.

Marlierea Cambess. 1833 Myrtaceae- for Guido Tomás Marlière (1767-1836), French military officer and colonizer in Brazil, promoted fair treatment of the natives, introduced important crops to Rio Doce. Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis (quarto ed.) 2(20): 373. 1829[1833]).

Marogna Salisb. 1812 Zingiberaceae- for Nicolò Marogna (Nicola Maronea), Italian pharmacist from Verona, author of *Commentarius in tractatus Dioscoridis et Plinii de amomo* (1608). Source: original publication (Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London 1: 283. 1812).

Marquartia Hassk. 1842 Pandanaceae- for Ludwig Clamor Marquart (1804-1881), German pharmacist and botanist, author of an essay on flower pigments. Source: original publication (Flora 25(2): 14. 1842).

Marquisia A. Rich. ex DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Alexandre Louis Marquis (1777-1828), French physician and botanist, professor at Rouen and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris ser. 2, 5: 192. 1834.

Marsana Sonn. 1782 Rutaceae- for Marie Louise de Rohan (Madame de Marsan) (1720-1803), Governess of the Children of France (including Louis XVI and his siblings). Source: original publication (Voyage aux Indes Orientales 2: 246. 1782).

Marsdenia R. Br. 1810 Apocynaceae- for William Marsden (1754-1836), Irish-English orientalist, antiquary, linguist and plant collector in Sumatra (where he lived eight years), author of *The history of Sumatra...* (1784). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae, p. 461. 1810).

Marshallia Schreb. 1791 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. Théis (p. 292) and Wittstein (p. 558) indicate for Humphrey Marshall (1722-1801), American botanist and plant trader, author of *Arboretum Americanum* (1785); Quattrocchi (3: 1622) indicates for Moses Marshall (1758-1813), magistrate, surgeon and botanist, nephew of Humphrey. The name was used by Gmelin (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Marsilea L. 1753 Marsileaceae- for Aloysius Ferdinandus Marsilius (Luigi Ferdinando Marsili) (1658-1730), Italian military officer, diplomat, surveyor and naturalist, author of *Histoire physique de la mer* (1725). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Genera, p. 6. 1729).

Martensia Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Friedrich Martens, German naval physician, naturalist and traveler, author of *Spitzbergische oder grönländische Reisebeschreibung* (1671). Source: original publication (Praelectiones in ordines naturales plantarum, p. 227. 1792). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M 19-20.

Martia Leandro 1821 Fabaceae- for Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius (1794-1868), German physician, botanist and plant collector in Brazil, professor at Munich and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Nova genera et species plantarum...* (1823-1832) and the three-volume *Historia naturalis palmarum* (1823-1850). Source: original publication (Denkschriften der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München 7: 233. 1821). The name is validly credited to Sprengel (1818), who did not explain it.

Martinellius Gray 1821 Radulaceae- for Christinus Martinellius, Venetian who supported the publication of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*. Not explained in original publication, Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. M-25.

Martinezia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Arecaceae- for Baltasar Jaime Martínez Compañón y Bujanda (1737-1797), archbishop of Santa Fe, sent to Spain many plants and artifacts from Trujillo Province, Peru. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 148. 1794).

Martiniera Guill. 1838 Geraniaceae- for Joseph Hugues Boissieu La Martinière (1758-1788), French physician, naturalist and nature collector, died in the La Pérouse expedition. Source: original publication (Icones selectae plantarum quas in systemate universali... 3: 24. 1838).

Martinieria Vell. 1829 Clusiaceae- for Joseph Hugues Boissieu La Martinière (1758-1788), French naval physician and naturalist, died in the La Pérouse expedition. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 232. 1825[1829]).

Martinsia Godr. 1853 Brassicaceae- for Charles Frédéric Martins (1806-1889), French physician, geologist, explorer and botanist, professor at Montpellier and director of the botanical garden, author of *La végétation du Spitzberg...* (1865). Source: original publication (Mémoires de L'Académie des Stanislas, ser. 3. 18: 378. 1853).

Martiusia Benth. 1840 Fabaceae- for Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius (1794-1868), German physician, botanist and plant collector in Brazil, professor at Munich and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Nova genera et species plantarum Brasiliensium* (1823-1832) and the three-volume *Historia naturalis palmarum* (1823-1850). Source: original publication (Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany 2: 84, 146. 1840). The name was used by Schultes & Schultes f. (1822) as a new name for *Martia* Leandro.

Martrasia Lag. 1811 Asteraceae- for Antonio Martras (fl. 1720s-1740s), Spanish pharmacist, naturalist and traveler. Source: original publication (Amenidades Naturales de las Españas 1(1): 36. 1811).

Martynia L. 1753 Martyniaceae- for John (Johannes) Martyn (1699-1768), English physician and botanist, professor at Cambridge, author of *Historia plantarum rariorum...* (1728). Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 93. 1737.

Marumia Reinw. 1825 Actinidiaceae- for Martin van Marum (1750-1837), Dutch physician, inventor and naturalist, founder and director of the Teylers Museum. Source: original publication (Sylloge Plantarum Novarum 2: 2. 1828[1825]).

Marzaria Raf. 1840 Papaveraceae- for Giuseppe Conte Marzari-Pencati (1779-1836), Italian mathematician, engineer, geologist and botanist. Source: original publication (Autikon Botanikon, p. 14. 1840). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-24.

Mascagnia (DC.) Bertero 1824 Malpighiaceae- for Paolo Mascagni (1755-1815), Italian physician and anatomist, professor at Pisa and Florence, author of the two-volume *Prodromo della grande anatomia* (1821). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 560.

Mascarenhasia A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Pedro Mascarenhas (1470/1484-1555), Portuguese navigator, diplomat and viceroy of Portuguese India, the Mascarene Islands are named for him. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 487. 1844).

Masdevallia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Orchidaceae- for José de Masdevall (José Masdevall Terrades Llobet y Berenguer) (?-1801), Spanish physician and health inspector, patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 122. 1794).

Massonia Thunb. ex L. f. 1782 Asparagaceae- for Francis Masson (1741-1805), Scottish gardener, botanist and plant collector for Kew Gardens in Africa, the Caribbean and North America (died in Montreal), author of *Stapeliae novae...* (1796). Source: original publication (*Supplementum Plantarum*, p. 27. 1782). The name is validly credited to Thunberg ex Houlttuyn (1780), who did not explain it.

Massowia K. Koch 1852 Araceae- for Ludwig von Massow (1794-1859), Prussian official, director of the Royal Gardens. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 10: 277. 1852).

Matamoria La Llave 1824 Asteraceae- for Mariano Matamoros y Guridi (1770-1814), Mexican patriot of the War for Independence. Not explained with the description (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 1: 8. 1824) but his name appears in the dedication of the work (page vii).

Mateatia Vell. 1829 Malvaceae- for Giulio Mattiazzi (Julio Mateati), 18th century Italian gardener, prefect of the Padua Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis*, p. 382. 1825[1829], 1881 edition). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-26.

Mathaea Vell. 1829 Solanaceae- for Mathaeus, clergyman and botanist, contributed to *Hortus Malabaricus*. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis*, p. 22. 1825[1829]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-26.

Mathewsia Hook. & Arn. 1833 Brassicaceae- for Andrew Mathews (1801-1841), English gardener for the Royal Horticultural Society and plant collector in South America (died in Peru), found the plant used to describe the genus. Not explained with the description (*Botanical Miscellany* 3: 140. 1833) but Mathews is mentioned repeatedly in the publication as plant collector.

Mathieua Klotzsch 1853 Amaryllidaceae- for Louis Mathieu (1793-1867), German gardener in Berlin, patron of European travelers and plant collectors. Source: original publication (*Allgemeine Gartenzeitung* 21: 337. 1853). See also *Quattrocchi* 3: 1629.

Matisia Bonpl. 1805 Malvaceae- for Francisco Javier Matís (1763-1851), Spanish botanist and illustrator with the Royal Botanical Expedition to New Grenada, accompanied the author during some travels in South America. Source: original publication (*Plantae Aequinoctiales* 1: 12. 1808[1805]).

Matonia R. Br. ex Wall. 1829 Matoniaceae- for William George Maton (1774-1835), English physician and botanist, vice president of the Linnaean Society. Source: original publication (*Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 1(1): 16. 1829).

Matthiola L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Pietro Andrea Mattioli (Pietro Andrea Gregorio Mattioli (Matthiolus) (1501-1577), Italian physician and botanist, author of *Compendium de plantis omnibus* (1571), translator of Dioscorides. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 16. 1703), it is validly credited to Aiton (1812), who did not explain it.

Matthissonia Raddi 1820 Solanaceae- for Friedrich von Matthisson (1761-1831), German poet, educator, librarian and traveler, enthusiast of natural sciences (botany in particular). Source: original publication (*Memoria di Matematica e di Fisica della Società Italiana del Scienze Residente in Modena, Parte contenente le Memorie di Fisica* 18(2): 390. 1820).

Mattia Schult. 1809 Boraginaceae- for Elisabeth von Matt (Baroness Matt) (1762-1814), Austrian astronomer (had her own observatory), donated the plant to the author's botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Observationes botanicae in Linnei Species Plantarum ex Editione C. L. Willdenow*, p. 31. 1809).

Mattuschkaea Schreb. 1791 Rubiaceae- for Heinrich Gottfried von Mattuschka (1734-1779), Silesian naturalist and botanist, author of *Flora silesiaca...* (1766-1767). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 562.

Mattuschkia J. F. Gmel. 1791 Saururaceae- for Heinrich Gottfried von Mattuschka (1734-1779), Silesian naturalist and botanist, author of *Flora silesiaca...* (1766-1767). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-29.

Mauchartia Neck. ex Raf. 1840 Apiaceae- for Burchard David Mauchart (1696-1751), German physician and pioneer ophthalmologist, professor at Tübingen. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-30.

Mauduita Comm. ex DC. 1824 Simaroubaceae- for Pierre Jean Claude (Étienne) Mauduyt de la Varenne (1732-1792), French physician and naturalist, had a famous nature cabinet. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-30.

Maughania J. St.-Hil. 1813 Fabaceae- for Robert Maughan (1769-1844), Scottish botanist and plant collector, author of *List of rarer plants of Edinburgh* (1811). Source: original publication (Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique 3: 216 (bottom). 1813).

Mauhlia Dahl 1787 Liliaceae- for Johannis Mauhle, Swedish superintendent of mercantile affairs in China, patron of natural science. Source: original publication (Observationes botanicae circa Systema vegetabilium divi a Linne p. 24. 1787).

Maukschia Heuff. 1844 Cyperaceae- for Thomas Mauksch (1749-1832), German merchant, naturalist, botanist and plant collector in the Tatra Mountains. Source: original publication (Flora 27: 527. 1844).

Mauneia Thouars 1806 Bixaceae- for Mauny, author of *Flora Caenomanensis*. Source: original publication (Genera Nova Madagascariensia, p. 6. 1806).

Maurandya Ortega 1797 Plantaginaceae- for Catalina Pancrasia Maurandy, assistant to husband and botanist Agustín Juan y Poveda (1770-1854), director of the Cartagena Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Novarum, aut Rariorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Botan. Matrit. Descriptionum Decades, p. 22. 1797). See also Colmeiro p. 188.

Mauria Kunth 1824 Anacardiaceae- for Ernesto Mauri (1791-1836), Italian botanist, professor at Rome and director of the botanical garden (after Francesco Antonio Sebastiani), coauthor of *Florae romanae* (1818). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Nova genera et species plantarum* 7: 12-13. 1824.

Mauritia L. f. 1782 Arecaceae- some sources indicate for Prince Maurice of Nassau (Maurice of Orange) (1567-1625), patron of Pison and to whom the latter requested support for publishing his *Histoire naturelle du Brésil*; others indicate for Johann Moritz, Prince of Nassau-Siegen (1604-1679), governor of the Dutch territory in Brazil; but according to the original publication (*Supplementum Plantarum*, p. 454. 1781[1782]) the name derives from Mauriti-Boom, the vernacular name in Surinam. See also *Parte práctica de botánica del caballero Carlos Linneo...* 8: 18. 1788 and Stearn p. 202.

Maurocenia Mill. 1754 Celastraceae- for Giovanni Francesco Morosini (Maurocenius) (1658-1739), Venetian senator, diplomat, patron of botany and of Micheli's publications, developed a large botanical garden in Padua described by Antonius Tita in *Catalogus plantarum* (1713). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 108. 1737.

Mavia G. Bertol. 1850 Fabaceae- for Mavia (?-425), Arab warrior-queen in southern Syria. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-31.

Maximiliana Mart. 1824 Arecaceae- for King Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria (1756-1825), patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Historia Naturalis Palmarum* 2: 132. 1824).

Maximiliana Mart. 1819 Cochlospermaceae- for King Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria (1756-1825), patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Flora* 2: 452. 1819).

Mayaca Aubl. 1775 Mayacaceae- not explained by the author. Possibly for Maiac, a Galibi (Carib) chief of considerable assistance to the author in learning about their society. On page 106 of the *Sixième Memoire* Aublet calls him Le Capitaine

Mayac (Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française. vol. 2. 1775). Source: proposed herein.

Maycockia A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for James Dottin Maycock (?-1837), English physician and botanist in Barbados, author of *Flora Barbadosensis* (1830). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 324. 1844).

Meadia Mill. 1754 Primulaceae- for Richard Mead (1673-1754), English physician to King George III, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (The Gardeners Dictionary... 4th edition 2: unnumbered page. 1754).

Mecardonia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Plantaginaceae- for Antonio de Meca y Cardona, 2nd Marquis of Ciudadilla (1726-1788), Spanish military officer, donated the land for the Barcelona Royal College of Surgery's botanical garden. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 95. 1794).

Meckelia Mart. 1840 Malpighiaceae- for Johann Friedrich Meckel the Younger (1781-1833), German physician, professor at Halle, son of Philipp Friedrich Theodor Meckel, grandson of Johann Friedrich Meckel the Elder; and/or for Johann Friedrich Meckel the Elder (1724-1774), German physician and professor at Berlin; and/or for Philipp Friedrich Theodor Meckel (1755-1803), physician and professor at Halle, son of Johann Friedrich Meckel the Elder; and/or for Albrecht August Meckel (1789-1829), German physician and lawyer in Bern, stepbrother of Johann Friedrich Meckel the Younger. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. M-37. See also Wittstein p. 563.

Medicia Gardner & Champ. 1849 Loganiaceae- for Lorenzo de' Medici (Lorenzo il Magnifico) (1449-1492), Italian statesman (Lord of Florence), patron of the arts and sciences, had “one of the earliest collections of plants in Europe which deserves the name of a Botanical Garden”. Source: original publication (Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany 1: 327. 1849).

Medicusia Moench 1794 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Kasimir Medikus (1736-1808), German physician and botanist, director of the botanical garden at Mannheim, author of *Index plantarum horti electoralis Manhemiensis* (1771). Source:

original publication (*Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 2: 537. 1794). See also Wittstein p. 564.

Medinilla Gaudich. 1828 Melastomataceae- for José de Medinilla y Pineda, Spanish governor of Guam (1812-1822) and the Mariana Islands (1826-1831), helped the author when he visited with Freycinet's expedition in 1819. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Voyage autour du monde... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* Botanique p. 485. 1829.

Meerburgia Moench 1802 Caryophyllaceae- for Nicolas Meerburg (Nicolaas Meerburgh) (1734-1814), Dutch gardener, botanist and illustrator, curator of the Leiden Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas: a staminum situ describendi*, p. 117. 1802).

Meesia Hedw. 1801 Meesiaceae- for David Meese (1723-1770), Dutch gardener and botanist, author of *Flora fristica* (1760). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 564. The name was used by Gaertner (1788) without explaining the etymology.

Meibomia Heist. ex Fabr. 1759 Fabaceae- for Johan Heinrich Meibom (1590-1655), German physician and professor at Helmstedt; for his son Heinrich Meiborn (1638-1700), physician, scholar and professor at Helmstedt; and for his grandson Brandan (us) Meiborn, physician, botanist, professor at Helmstedt and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-35.

Meisneria DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Carl Meissner (Meisner) (Carl Daniel Friedrich Meissner) (1800-1874), Swiss botanist, professor at Basel and director of the botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Plantarum vascularium genera...* (1836-1843). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 114. 1828).

Meistera Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for George (Georg) Meister (1653-1713), German gardener, botanist and plant collector in Asia, author of *Der orientalische-indianische Kunst- und Lust-Gärtner* (1692). Source: original publication (*Praelectiones*

in *Ordines Naturales Plantarum*, p. 225. 1792). The name was used by Cothenius (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Meisteria Siebold & Zucc. 1846 Ericaceae- for George (Georg) Meister (1653-1713), German gardener, botanist and plant collector in Asia, author of *Der Orientalisch-Indianische Kunst und Lust-Gärtnern* (1692). Source: original publication (*Abhandlungen der Mathematisch-Physikalischen Classe der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* 4(3): 127. 1846). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) and Scopoli ex Gmelin (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Melandrium Röhl. 1812 Caryophyllaceae- for Girolamo Melandri Contessi (1784-1833), Italian physician, professor at Padua, author of *Trattato elementare di chimica...* (1826). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-36.

Mella Vand. 1788 Plantaginaceae- for Martinho de Melo e Castro (1716-1795), Portuguese politician and diplomat. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 568. See also Colmeiro p. 188.

Melvilla A. Anderson ex Raf. 1838 Lythraceae- for Robert Melvil (Melvill, Melville) (1723-1809), Scottish military officer and botanist, governor of St. Vincent, cofounder of the St. Vincent Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Botanical Register: consisting of coloured figures of exotic plants...* 10: text for plate 852. 1824.

Menarda Comm. ex A. Juss. 1824 Euphorbiaceae- for René Menard (1605-1661), French missionary in Canada and present Wisconsin, lost in the Wisconsin wilderness. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-37.

Mendezia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Juan Mendez (fl. 1820-1830), Mexican botanist and plant collector, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 533. 1836).

Mendoncia Vell. ex Vand. 1788 Acanthaceae- for José Francisco Miguel António de Mendonça (1725-1808), Portuguese patriarch of Lisbon, rector of the

University of Coimbra. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 570.

Meneghinia Endl. 1839 Boraginaceae- for Giuseppe Giovanni Antonio Meneghini (1811-1889), Italian physician, geologist and botanist, professor at Padua and Pisa, author of *Alge italiane e dalmatiche illustrate* (1842) and *Paléontologie de l'île de Sardaigne...* (1857). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 570.

Menestoria DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Menestor, ancient Greek philosopher and naturalist mentioned by Theophrastus, wrote about plants. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 390). See also *Pythagoras and the Early Pythagoreans*, p. 382. 2012.

Menestrata Vell. 1829 Lauraceae- for Menestratus, Greek, is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 199. 1825[1829]). This is may be Menestratus or Menestas of Euperius (fl. 192 BCE), Greek politician; there was also an sculptor named Menestratus.

Mengea Schauer 1843 Amaranthaceae- for Anton Menge (Franz Anton Menge) (1808-1880), German educator, entomologist and botanist, author of *Catalogus plantarum phanerogamicarum regionis Grudentinensis et Gedanensis* (1839). Source: original publication (Novorum Actorum Academiae Caesareae Leopoldinae-Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum 19 (Suppl.) 1: 405. 1843).

Menkea Lehm. 1843 Brassicaceae- for Karl Theodor Menke (1791-1861), German physician and malacologist. Original publication not found. Source: Baines p. 235.

Menonvillea DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Nicolas Joseph Thiéry de Menonville (1739-1780), French botanist, introduced to Saint-Domingue from Mexico cochineal insects and their cactus host. Not explained in original publication. Source: Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale, sive Ordines, Genera et Species... 2: 420.1821).

Mentzelia L. 1753 Loasaceae- for Christian Mentzel (1622-1701), German Sinologist, physician and botanist. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 41. 1703).

Menziesia Sm. 1791 Ericaceae- for Archibald Menzies (1754-1842), Scottish surgeon, botanist and plant collector, naturalist in the HMS Discovery circumnavigation voyage. Source: original publication (*Plantarum Icones Hactenus Ineditae* 3: text for plate 56. 1791).

Meratia A. DC. 1846 Boraginaceae- for François Victor Mérat de Vaumartoise (1780-1851), French physician and botanist, author of *Nouvelle flore des environs de Paris...* (1812). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 10: 104. 1846). The name was used by Loiseleur-Deslongchamps (1818) and Cassini (1824) without explaining the etymology.

Merciera A. DC. 1830 Campanulaceae- for Marie Philippe Mercier (1781-1831), Martinique-born French botanist and plant collector in America, pupil and collaborator of the author, had a very large herbarium. Source: original publication (*Monographie des Campanulées*, p. 370. 1830).

Merckia Fisch. ex Cham. & Schltl. 1826 Caryophyllaceae- for Carl Heinrich Merck (1761-1799), German physician, naturalist and nature collector, found the plants used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 1: 59. 1826). See also *A republic of rivers, three centuries of nature writing from Alaska to Yukon*, p. 40. 1990.

Mercurialis L. 1753 Euphorbiaceae- not explained in the original publication. Clarke and Charters (p. 218) indicate probably for Hieronymus Mercurialis (1530-1606), Italian physician and philologist, but Linnaeus (*Critica Botanica* 1737: 75) included it in a list of names derived from dieties (and thus for Mercury, the Roman god).

Meriana Trew 1754 Iridaceae- for Maria Sybilla Merian (1647-1717), German naturalist and illustrator, traveled to Surinam, author of *Metamorphosis insectorum Surinamensium* (1705). Source: original publication (*Plantae selectae* p. 11. 1754).

The name is validly credited to Vellozo (1825), who also dedicated his genus to Maria Sybilla Merian.

Meriania Sw. 1798 Melastomataceae- for Maria Sybilla Merian (1647-1717), German naturalist and illustrator, traveled to Surinam, author of *Metamorphosis insectorum Surinamensium* (1705). Source: original publication (Flora Indiae Occidentalis 2: 824. 1798).

Merimea Cambess. 1830 Elatinaceae- for Prosper Mérimée (1803-1870), French historian and archeologist, author of the novella *Carmen*. Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis (quarto ed.) 2(15): 160. 1829[1830]).

Merkia Borkh. 1792 Pelliaceae- for Johann Heinrich Merck (1741-1791), German writer, editor, publisher and naturalist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Tentamen dispositionis Plantarum Germaniae... p. 156. 1792). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M 39-40.

Merkusia De Vriese 1851 Goodeniaceae- for Pieter Merkus (1787-1844), governor-general of the Dutch East Indies and of the Molucca Islands, patron of natural history. Source: original publication (Nederladsch Kruidkundig Archief 2(1): 151. 1851).

Merleta Raf. 1840 Euphorbiaceae- for Gabriel Eléonor Merlet de la Boulaye (1736-1807), French botanist, professor at Angers and director of the botanical garden, author of *Herborisations dans le départ. de Maine et Loire...* (1809). Source: original publication (Autikon Botanikon, p. 49. 1840). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-40.

Merremia Dennst. 1818 Convolvulaceae- for Blasius Merrem (1761-1824), German economist, mathematician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Duisburg and Marburg, author of the two-volume *Handbuch der Pflanzenkunde nach dem Linneischen System* (1809). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 572-573. The name was published validly by Dennstedt ex Endlicher (1841) without explaining the etymology.

Mertensia Roth 1797 Boraginaceae- for Franz Carl Mertens (1764-1831), German botanist and professor at Bremen Polytechnic College, had a large herbarium, friend and collaborator of the author. Source: original publication (Catalecta Botanica 1: 34. 1797).

Messerschmidia L. ex Hebenstr. 1763 Boraginaceae- for Daniel Gottlieb Messerschmidt (Messerschmied) (1685-1735), German-Russian physician, naturalist and plant collector in Siberia. Source: original publication (Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae 8: 319. 1763).

Mesua L. 1753 Calophyllaceae- for Johannes Mesue (Yuhanna ibn Masawaih) (c.777-c.857), Arab physician, wrote about the properties of plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 302.

Metrodorea A. St.-Hil. 1825 Rutaceae- for Metrodorus (late 1st or early 2nd centuries), pupil of the physician Sabinus; according to Pliny, Metrodorus was the first to describe and illustrate plants. Source: original publication (Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis (quarto ed.) 1: 81. 1825).

Metternichia J. G. Mikan 1823 Solanaceae- for Klemens von Metternich (1773-1859), German-Austrian diplomat and statesman, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (Delectus Florae et Faunae Brasiliensis, text for plate 7. 1823).

Metzgeria Radii 1818 Metzgeriaceae- for Johann Baptiste Metzger (Giovanni Battista Metzger) (1771-1844), German copper engraver, restorer and art dealer in Italy, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Jungermannniografia Etrusca, p. 34. 1818).

Meyenia Nees 1832 Acanthaceae- for Franz Julius Ferdinand Meyen (1804-1840), German physician, botanist and nature collector in South America, professor at Berlin, author of the botany textbook titled *Phytotomie* (1830). Source: original publication (Plantae Asiaticae Rariores 3: 78. 1832).

Meyera Adans. 1763 Caryophyllaceae- for Johann Carl Friedrich Meyer (1739-1811), German chemist, pharmacist and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-43.

Meyeria DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Johann Carl Friedrich Meyer (1739-1811), German chemist, pharmacist and botanist; for Friedrich Albrecht Anton Meyer (1768-1795), German physician and entomologist, professor at Göttingen; for Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Meyer (1782-1856), German botanist, professor at Göttingen; for Carl Anton von Meyer (1795-1855), German-Russian botanist and plant collector, director of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden; and for Ernst Heinrich Friedrich Meyer (1791-1858), German botanist, professor and director of the botanical garden at Königsberg. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 670. 1836). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M 43-44.

Mezierea Gaudich. 1841 Begoniaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Mézières Lépervanche (Lépervanche Mézières), botanist, associate of the author, prepared an herbarium rich in lichens. Source: proposed herein. See also *Flore de L'Ile de la Réunion...* p. XXII. 1895.

Mezleria C. Presl 1836 Campanulaceae- for Johann Georg Metzler (Karl Ludwig Giseke-Metzler (1761-1833), German actor, writer, explorer and mineralogist, professor at Halle and at the Royal Dublin Society. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein (p. 576, spelled *Metzleria*), see also *Flora capensis...* p. 533. 1865 (also spelled *Metzleria*).

Michauxia Salisb. 1796 Theaceae- for André Michaux (1746-1802), French botanist and plant collector, collected extensively in North America, participated in Baudin's expedition to Australia (died in Madagascar), author of *Flora boreali-Americana...* (1803). Source: original publication (*Prodromus stirpium in horto ad Chapel Allerton vigentium*, p. 386. 1796). The name is validly credited to L'Héritier de Brutelle (1788), that publication was not found.

Michelaria Dumort. 1824 Poaceae- for Pierre Joseph Michel (1788-1854), Belgian gardener and botanist, accompanied the author during botanical

excursions, discovered the plant near the end of a collecting trip to the Ardennes. Source: original publication (*Observations sur les Graminées de la Flore Belgique*, p.77. 1823[1824]).

Michelia L. 1753 Magnoliaceae- for Pier (Pietro) Antonio Micheli (1679-1737), Italian botanist, mycologist and plant collector, professor at Pisa, curator of the Florence Botanical Garden, author of *Nova plantarum genera iuxta Tournefortii methodum disposita* (1729). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Michoxia Vell. 1829 Theaceae- for André Michaux (1746-1802), French botanist and plant collector, collected extensively in North America, participated in Baudin's expedition to Australia (died in Madagascar), author of *Flora boreali-Americana...* (1803). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 227. 1825[1829]).

Miconia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Melastomataceae- for Francisco Micó (1528-c.1592), Spanish pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 60. 1794). See also *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina española* 3: 259. 1843.

Middendorfia Trautv. 1842 Lythraceae- for Alexander von Middendorf (Alexander Theodor von Middendorff) (1815-1894), German-Baltic-Russian zoologist and explorer in Lapland and Siberia, professor at Kiev. Source: original publication (*Mémoires présentés a l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg par divers Savans et dans ses assemblées*, 4(1837-1845): 490. 1842).

Miegia Schreb. 1791 Cyperaceae- for Achilles Mieg (1731-1799), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at Basel, author of *Specimen observationum anatomicarum atque botanicarum...* (1753). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Thésis* p. 303.

Mielichhoferia Nees & Hornsch. 1831 Bryaceae- for Mathias Mielichhofer (1772-1847), Austrian mines engineer and botanist in Salzburg. Source: original publication (*Bryologia Germanica* 2(2): 179-180. 1831). See also Wittstein p. 583.

Mieria La Llave 1825 Asteraceae- for Servando Teresa de Mier (José Servando Teresa de Mier Noriega y Guerra) (1765-1827), Mexican priest, supporter of

Mexico's independence, member of the second constitutional congress. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 2: 9. 1825).

Miersia Lindl. 1826 Amaryllidaceae- for John Miers (1789-1879), English engineer, botanist and plant collector in South America, author of *Contributions to the botany of South America* (1870), found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Botanical Register*; consisting of coloured... text for plate 992. 1826).

Mikania F. W. Schmidt 1795 Asteraceae- for Joseph Gottfried Mikan (1743-1814), Austrian-Czech botanist, professor at Prague and director of the botanical garden, author of *Catalogus plantarum omnium...* (1776). Source: original publication (*Sammlung Physikalisch-ökonomischer Aufsätze* 1: 272. 1795). The name is validly credited to Willdenow (1803), who also dedicated his genus to Joseph Gottfried Mikan. The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Milium Lesch. ex A. DC. 1832 Annonaceae- for Pierre Bernard Milius (1773-1829), French naval officer, governor of Réunion and French Guiana, participated with the author in Baudin's expedition to Australia. Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève* 5: 190. 1832).

Milla Cav. 1793 Asparagaceae- for Julián Milla, Spanish main gardener of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 2: 76. 1793).

Milleria L. 1753 Asteraceae- for Philip Miller (1691-1771), English gardener and botanist, prefect of the Chelsea Physic Garden, author of *The Gardeners Dictionary...* (first edition- 1731), acquaintance and correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 426. 1737. Linnaeus indicates that this American plant with one or two fully-enclosed seeds was named after a man who labored hard acquiring rare American plants, preserving them and sharing them with others (*Critica Botanica* p. 80. 1737).

Millettia Wight & Arn. 1834 Fabaceae- for Charles Millett (1792-1873), English merchant and officer of the East India Company, plant collector in China, Ceylon,

India and Java. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indiae Orientalis* 1: 263. 1834).

Milligania Hook. f. 1840 Gunneraceae- for Joseph Milligan (1807-1884), Scottish surgeon, naturalist and plant collector in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), author of *On the dialects and language of the Aboriginal tribes of Tasmania...* (1859). Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum* 3: text for plate 299. 1840). The name is validly credited to Hooker (1853), who repeated the etymology.

Millina Cass. 1824 Asteraceae- for Aubin Louis Millin de Grandmaison (1759-1818), French scholar with many interests including natural history, author of *Éléments d'histoire naturelle* (1797), founder of the journal *Annales Encyclopédiques*. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2 31: 91. 1824).

Millingtonia L. f. 1782 Bignoniaceae- for Thomas Millington (1628-1704), English physician and botanist, professor at Oxford. Source: original publication (*Supplementum Plantarum*, p. 46. 1781[1782]).

Millotia Cass. 1829 Asteraceae- for Claude François Xavier Millot (1726-1785), French historian. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 17: 417. 1829). See also Baines p. 241.

Milnea Roxb. 1824 Meliaceae- for Colin Milne (1743-1815), Scottish botanist, author of *A botanical dictionary, or elements of systematic and philosophical botany* (first edition- 1770) and *Indigenous botany...* (1793). Source: original publication (*Flora Indica or Descriptions of Indian plants* 2: 430. 1824).

Miltitzia A. DC. 1845 Boraginaceae- for Friedrich Joseph Franz Xaver von Miltitz (1787-1840), German bibliographer, author of *Handbuch der botanischen Literatur...* (1829). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 9: 296. 1845).

Miltonia Lindl. 1837 Orchidaceae- for Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton (1786-1857), English politician, orchid grower, patron of natural

science and horticulture. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 1696.

Mina Cerv. 1824 Convolvulaceae- for Francisco Xavier Mina (Martín Xavier Mina Larrea) (1789-1817), Spanish military officer, changed sides and died fighting for Mexico's independence. Not explained with the description (Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones 1: 3. 1824) but his name appears in the dedication of the work (page vii).

Minkelersia M. Martens & Galeotti 1843 Fabaceae- for Jan Pieter Minckelers (Jean Pierre Minckelers) (1748-1824), Dutch scientist, professor at Louvain, inventor of illuminating gas. Source: original publication (Bulletin de l'Academie Royale des Sciences et Belles-lettres de Bruxelles 10(2): 200. 1843).

Minuartia Loeffl. 1753 Caryophyllaceae- for Juan Minuart (Joan Minuart i Parets) (1693-1768), Spanish (Catalan) pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, professor at the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, helped the author during his stay in Madrid. Not explained in original publication. Source: Iter Hispanicum, p. 27. 1758. See also Colmeiro p. 161 and Burkhardt 2016 p. M-50.

Minutia Vell. 1829 Oleaceae- for Théophile Minuti (1592-1662), French traveler to the Middle East, introduced the cultivation of the tuberose to France. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 19. 1825[1829]).

Miquelia Meisner 1838 Icacinaceae- for Friedrich Anton Wilhelm Miquel (1811-1871), German-Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Amsterdam and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Flora van Nederlandsch Indië* (1855-1860). Source: original publication (Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines... 1: 152, 2: 109. 1838). *Miquelia* Blume 1838 is also for Friedrich Anton Wilhelm Miquel.

Mirbelia Sm. 1805 Fabaceae- for Charles François Brisseau de Mirbel (1776-1854), French politician, botanist, physiologist and cytologist, director of gardens at Napoleon's Château de Malmaison, professor at Paris, author of the two-volume *Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie végétales...* (1802). Source: original publication (Annals of Botany 1: 511. 1805).

Missiessya Gaudich. ex Wedd. 1851 Urticaceae- for Henri Gaëtan François Laurent Burgues de Missiessy (1818 - 1892), French naval officer, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. M-56.

Mitchella L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for John Mitchell (1711-1768), American physician, geographer, botanist and plant collector in Virginia, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 306-307.

Mithridatea Comm. ex Schreb. 1791 Monimiaceae- for Mithridates VI Eupator (132-63 BCE), king of Pontus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 586.

Mitscherlichia Kunth 1832 Nyctaginaceae- for Eilhard Mitscherlich (1794-1863), German chemist and mineralogist, professor at Berlin, colleague of the author. Source: original publication (Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin 1831: 209. 1832).

Mnassea Vell. 1829 Sapindaceae- for Mnaseas Damascenus (c.64 BCE-?), Greek scholar and historian, author of a book on plants. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 188. 1825[1829]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-52.

Mnesiteon Raf. 1917 Asteraceae- the author indicates "The name was an old one for some species of *Buphthalmum*" (Florula Ludoviciana, or, a flora of the state of... p. 68. 1817). Burkhardt 2018 M-58 indicates for Mnesitheus (4th century BCE), Greek physician mentioned by Galen, Pliny and Plutarch.

Mnesithea Kunth 1829 Poaceae- for Mnesitheus (4th century BCE), Greek physician mentioned by Galen, Pliny and Plutarch. Source: original publication (Révision des Graminées 1: 153. 1829). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-52.

Mocinna Lag. 1816 Asteraceae- for José Mariano Mociño (1757-1820), Mexican (New Spain) physician and naturalist, participated in the Spanish Royal Botanical Expedition to this territory, coauthor of *Plantae Novae Hispaniae* and *Flora Mexicana*. Not explained with the description (Genera et species plantarum, p. 31. 1816) but

Mociño is mentioned as plant collector on pages 13 and 32. See also Colmeiro p. 213.

Moehringia L. 1753 Caryophyllaceae- for Paul Heinrich Gerhard Möhring (1710-1792), German physician, ornithologist and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 307.

Moelleria Scop. 1777 Salicaceae- for Georg Friedrich Möller (fl. 1749), German judge in Berlin; like the author, investigated the blooming of spinach. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-54.

Moenchia Ehrh. 1783 Caryophyllaceae- for Conrad Moench (1744-1805), German chemist, pharmacist and botanist, professor at Marburg and director of the botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* (1777). Source: original publication (Neues Magazin für Aerzte 5: 204. 1783).

Moerkensteinia Opiz 1852 Asteraceae- for Karl Mörk von Mörkenstein, friend of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-55.

Moesslera Rchb. 1828 Bruniaceae- for Johann Christopher Mössler (1770-1840), German educator and botanist, author of *Taschenbuch der Botanik* (1805) and coauthor of *Handbuch Der Gewachskunde* (1827). Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 588.

Mohlana Mart. 1832 Petiveriaceae- for Hugo von Mohl (1805-1872), German physician and botanist, professor at Bern and Tübingen, cofounder of the journal *Botanische Zeitung*. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum . . . 3: 171. 1832).

Mohria Sw. 1806 Anemiaceae- for Daniel Matthias Heinrich Mohr (1780-1808), German botanist, professor at Kiel and supervisor of the botanical garden, author of *Observationes botanicae...* (1803). Source: original publication (Synopsis Filicum, p. 159. 1806).

Moldenhauera Spreng. 1824 Icacinaceae- for Johann Jakob Paul Moldenhawer (1766-1827), German botanist and plant anatomist, professor at Kiel, author of *Tentamen in historiam plantarum Theophrasti* (1791). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 1708.

Moldenhawera Schrad. 1802 Fabaceae- for Johann Jakob Paul Moldenhawer (1766-1827), German botanist and plant anatomist, professor at Kiel, author of *Tentamen in historiam plantarum Theophrasti* (1791). Original publication not found. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 1708.

Molina Cav. 1790 Malpighiaceae- for Juan Ignacio (Giovanni Ignazio) Molina (1740-1829), Chilean historian, geographer, ornithologist and botanist, professor at Bologna, author of *Saggio sulla storia naturale del Chili* (1782). Source: original publication (Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem 9: 435. 1790).

Molinaea Comm. ex Juss. 1789 Sapindaceae- for Jean Desmoulins (Johannes Molinaeus) (1530-1622), French physician and botanist, published in 1615 a French translation of Dalechamp's *Historia Plantarum*. Source: original publication (Genera Plantarum, p. 248. 1789). See also Wittstein p. 588.

Molinaea Bertero 1829 Arecaceae- for Juan Ignacio (Giovanni Ignazio) Molina (1740-1829), Chilean historian, geographer, ornithologist and botanist, professor at Bologna, author of *Saggio sulla storia naturale del Chili* (1782). Source: original publication (Mercurio Chileno, p. 606. 1829).

Molineria Colla 1826 Hypoxidaceae- for Ignazio Bernardo Molineri (1741-1818), Italian gardener, botanist and plant collector, custodian of the Turin Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino 31: 333. 1826).

Molinia Schrank 1789 Poaceae- for Juan Ignacio (Giovanni Ignazio) Molina (1740-1829), Chilean historian, geographer, ornithologist and botanist, professor at Bologna, author of *Saggio sulla storia naturale del Chili* (1782). Source: original publication (Baiersche Flora 1: 337. 1789). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M 56-57.

Mollia Willd. 1803 Caryophyllaceae- Karl von Moll (Karl Maria Ehrenbert Freiherr von Moll) (1760-1838), Austrian-Bavarian statesman and naturalist. Source: original publication (*Hortus Berolinensis*, text for plate 11. 1803). The name is validly credited to Martius (1826), who also dedicated his genus to Karl von Moll; it was used by Gmelin (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Mollinedia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Monimiaceae- for Francisco de Mollinedo, patron of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden and the Chemistry Laboratory. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaec, et chilensis prodromus* p. 83. 1794).

Moltkia Lehm. 1817 Boraginaceae- for Joachim (Joakim) Godske Molte (1746-1818), Danish prime minister, founder of the Copenhagen Natural History Museum. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 589.

Monarda L. 1753 Lamiaceae- for Nicolas Monardes (Nicolás Bautista Monardes Alfaro) (1493-1588), Spanish physician and botanist, author of *Historia medicinal de las cosas que se traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales* (1565). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Monella Herb. 1821 Amaryllidaceae- for Johannes Monellius (Jean de Monelle), Italian botanist, sent the plant to Carolus Clusius in 1562. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 590.

Monetia L'Hér. 1785 Salvadoraceae- for Jean Baptiste Lamarck (Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de Lamarck) (1744-1829), French zoologist and botanist, professor at the Jardin des Plantes and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the three-volume *Flore française* (1778). Source: original publication (*Stirpes novae ut minus cognitae, quas descriptionibus et iconibus illustravit*, p. 1. 1785).

Mongezia Vell. 1829 Symplocaceae- for Jean André Mongez (1750-1788), French physician, mineralogist and naturalist, author of *Manuel du minéralogiste, ou Sciographie du règne minéral...* (1784), died in the La Pérouse expedition. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 229. 1825[1829]).

Moniera P. Browne 1756 Plantaginaceae- for Louis Guillaume Le Monnier (1717-1799), French physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at the Jardin du Roi. Source: original publication (The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica in Three Parts, p. 269. 1756). See also Théis p. 309 (spelled *Monniera*).

Monimia Thouars 1804 Monimiaceae- for Monime (Monima) (?-c.72 BCE), wife of Mithridates VI of Pontus (who gave her the title Queen of Pontus). Source: original publication (*Histoire des Végétaux Recueillis sur les Isles de France, la Réunion, et Madagascar*, p. 35. 1804). The name was chosen due to the similarity between this genus and *Mithridatea*.

Monnina Ruiz & Pav. 1798 Polygalaceae- for José Moñino y Redondo (Josephus Monninus), 1st Count of Floridablanca (1728-1808), Spanish statesman, patron of botany and of the authors. Source: original publication (*Systema vegetabilium florum peruvianae et chilensis...* 1: 171. 1798).

Monsonia L. 1767 Geraniaceae- for Anne Monson, née Vane (1726-1776), English botanist and plant collector in India and South Africa (where she collected with Thunberg), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 309-310. Spelled also *Monssonia*.

Montalbania Neck. 1790 Lamiaceae- for Ovidio Montalbani (Ovidius Montalbanus, Johannes Antonius Bumaldus, Jean Antoine de Bumalda) (1601-1671), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Bologna, author of *Bibliotheca botanica...* (1657). Source: original publication (*Elementa Botanica* 1: 273. 1790).

Montanoa Cerv. 1825 Asteraceae- for Luis José Montaña (Luis José Ignacio Montaña Tello) (1755-1820), Mexican physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at the Hospital San Andrés. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 2: 11. 1825). See also *Diccionario universal de historia y de geografía*, 5: 513-514. 1854.

Montbretia DC. 1803 Iridaceae- for Ernest Coquebert de Montbret (Antoine François Ernest Coquebert de Montbret) (1780-1801), German-French naturalist, botanist and plant collector, participated in Napoleon's Egypt campaign, librarian

at the Egyptian Institute in Cairo (died there from plague). Source: original publication (*Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique* 3: 151. 1803).

Monteverdia A. Rich. 1845 Celastraceae- for Manuel de Monteverde y Bello (1793-1871), Cuban lawyer, poet and naturalist in Port-au-Prince. Source: original publication (*Historia física, política y natural de la Isla de Cuba*, 9: 53. 1845). See also *La cultura y las letras coloniales en Santo Domingo*, p. 93, footnote 148. 2017.

Montezuma DC. 1824 Malvaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 594) indicates for Moctezuma I (c.1398-1469), Quattrocchi (3: 1724) indicates for Moctezuma II (c.1466-1520).

Montia L. 1753 Montiaceae- for Giuseppe Monti (1682-1760), Italian chemist and botanist, professor at Bologna and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Genera*, p. 18. 1729).

Montinia Thunb. 1776 Montiniaceae- for Lars Montin (Lars Jonasson Montin) (1723-1785), Swedish physician, botanist and plant collector in Lapland, defended under Linnaeus a dissertation about *Splachnum* (1750). Source: original publication (*Physiographiska Sällskapet Handlingar*, 1: 108. 1776).

Montira Aublet 1775 Loganiaceae- for M. de Monti, member of the Cayenne Superior Council, helped the author during his investigations, the plant used to describe the genus was found in his cotton field. Source: original publication (*Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française* 2: 637. 1775).

Monttea Gay 1849 Plantaginaceae- for Miguel Montt (Manuel Francisco Antonio Julián Montt Torres) (1809-1880), Chilean lawyer, president of Chile, patron of natural science. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile, Botánica* 4: 416. 1849).

Moonia Arn. 1836 Asteraceae- for Alexander Moon (1755-1825), Scottish gardener, botanist and plant collector in North Africa and Sri Lanka, superintendent of the Peradeniya Botanical Garden (Sri Lanka), author of *A catalogue of the indigenous and exotic plants growing in Ceylon...* (1821). Source: original

publication (Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae... 18(1): 349. 1836).

Moorcroftia Choisy 1834 Convolvulaceae- for William Moorcroft (1767-1825), English horse veterinarian and explorer in Asia. Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 6: 431. 1834).

Moquinia A. Spreng. 1828 Loranthaceae- for Alfred Moquin-Tandon (Christian Horace Benedict Alfred Moquin-Tandon) (1804-1863), French physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Marseille and Toulouse (here also director of the botanical garden), later director of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. Source: original publication (Tentamen Supplementi ad Systematis Vegetabilium, Linnaeani Editionem Decimam Sextam, p. 9. 1828). The name is validly credited to de Candolle (1832), who also dedicated his genus to Alfred Moquin-Tandon.

Moraea Mill. 1758 Iridaceae- for Robert More (1703-1780), English politician and botanist. Source: original publication (Figures of the Most Beautiful, Useful, and Uncommon Plants described in The Gardeners Dictionary 2: 159. 1758). Spelled *Morea*. It has been said that Linnaeus changed the name from *Morea* to *Moraea* in order to honor his wife and/or father-in-law but this has no basis; see <http://edicionesdigitales.info/etimologia/linnaeaandmoraea.pdf> or <https://archive.org/details/linnaeaandmoraea>

Moranda Scop. 1777 Malvaceae- for Giovanni Battista (Giambattista) Morandi, Italian botanist and illustrator, author of *Historia botanica practica seu plantarum...* (1744). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-63.

Morelia A. Rich. ex DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Morel (?-1824), enthusiastic young French naturalist and plant collector (died in Senegal). Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris 5: 117. 1824).

Morelosia Lex. 1824 Boraginaceae- for José María Morelos (José María Teclo Morelos Pérez y Pavón) (1765-1815), Mexican patriot of the War for Independence. Source: original publication (Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones 1: vii, 1. 1824).

Morelotia Gaudich. 1829 Cyperaceae- for Simon Morelot (1751-1809), French pharmacist, professor at the Collège de pharmacie, author of *Histoire naturelle appliquée a la chimie, aux arts...* (1809). Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 416. 1829).

Morenia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Arecaceae- for Gabriel Moreno (1735-1809), Peruvian physician, professor at the Universidad de San Marcos, very knowledgeable of mathematics, physics and botany. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 150. 1794).

Morenoa La Llave 1824 Convolvulaceae- for Pedro Moreno González (1775-1817), Mexican merchant and patriot of the War for Independence. Source: original publication (Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones 1: vii, 5 (1824).

Morettia DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Giuseppe Moretti (1782-1853), Italian botanist, professor at Pavia and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-part *Il botanico italiano, ossia, discussioni sulla flora italiana* (1826). Not explained in original publication. Source: Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale, sive Ordines, Genera et Species... 2: 427. 1821.

Morgagnia Bubani 1843 Unknown- for Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771), Italian anatomist, professor at Padua, author of the five-volume *De sedibus et causis morborum per anatomem indagatis...* (1761). Source: original publication (Nuovi Annali delle Scienze Nataturali 9: 93. 1843).

Morgania R. Br. 1810 Plantaginaceae- for Hugh Morgan (fl. 1540-1576), English pharmacist in London, had botanical gardens in London and Battersea which were praised by l'Obel and Gerard. Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae et Insulae van-Diemen, p. 441. 1810). See also Baines p. 244.

Moricandia DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Moïse Étienne (Stefano) Moricand (1779-1854), Swiss botanist, worked for de Candolle, author of *Flora veneta* (1820) and *Plantes nouvelles d'Amérique* (1833-1846). Source: original publication (Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale, sive Ordines, Genera et Species... 2: 626. 1821).

Moriera Boiss. 1841 Brassicaceae- for James Justinian Morier (1780-1849), English writer, traveler and diplomat in Iran and Mexico, author of two popular novels about the adventures of Hajji Baba. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 595.

Morilandia Neck. 1790 Rosaceae- for Samuel Morland (?-1722), English botanist, one of the first scientists to realize the significance of pollen as a male "seed". Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 595.

Morina L. 1753 Caprifoliaceae- for Louis Pierre Morin (1635-1715), French physician and botanist, worked with Tournefort at the Jardin du Roi. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (*Institutiones rei herbariae*, 1(2): 48. 1703).

Morisea DC. 1838 Brassicaceae- for Giuseppe Giacinto Morris (1796-1869), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Turin and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Flora Sardo...* (1837-1859). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 6: 90. 1837[1838]).

Morisia J. Gay 1832 Brassicaceae- for Giuseppe Giacinto Morris (1796-1869), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Turin and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Flora Sardo...* (1837-1859). Source: original publication (*Memoire della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino* 35: 194. 1832).

Morisina DC. 1838 Brassicaceae- for Giuseppe Giacinto Morris (1796-1869), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Turin and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Flora Sardo...* (1837-1859). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 6: 90. 1837[1838]).

Morisonia L. 1753 Capparaceae- for Robert Morison (1620-1683), Scottish physician and botanist, professor at Oxford, director of the Royal Gardens in England and the botanical garden in Blois (France), the four-part *Praeludia Botanica* (1669) and *Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio nova, per tabulas cognationis et affinitatis* (1672). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier,

who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 36. 1703).

Moritzia DC. ex Meissn. 1840 Boraginaceae- for Alexander Moritzi (1806-1850), Swiss naturalist and botanist, worked with de Candolle, author of *Die Flora der Schweiz...* (1844). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 596. See also Quattrocchi 3: 1732.

Moritzia Hampe 1847 Cryphaeaceae- for Johann Wilhelm Karl Moritz (1797-1866), German naturalist and plant collector in northern South America, author of *Vegetation der Urwälder um die Colonia Tovar* (1846). Not explained with the description (*Linnaea* 20: 82. 1847) but Moritz is mentioned many times throughout the publication as plant collector in Colombia and Venezuela.

Morrenia Lindl. 1838 Apocynaceae- for Charles François Antoine Morren (1807-1858), Belgian horticulturist and botanist, professor at Liège and director of the botanical garden, coeditor (with his son) of the journal *La Belgique horticole*. Source: original publication (*Edward's Botanical Register* 24: 69. 1838).

Mortonia A. Gray 1852 Celastraceae- for Samuel George Morton (1799-1851), American physician and anthropologist, professor at the Medical College in Philadelphia. Source: original publication (*Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge* 3(5): 34. 1852).

Morysia Cass. 1824 Asteraceae- for Charles Étienne Borgevin de Vialart, Count of Saint-Morys (1772-1817), French military officer, politician and agronomist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2 33: 62. 1824). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1L-O.html>

Mosigia Spreng. 1826 Asteraceae- for Carl Gottlob Mosig (1758-1832), German court administrator and naturalist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-66.

Mostuea Didr. 1853 Gelsemiaceae- for Jens Vahl (Jens Laurentius Moestue Vahl) (1796-1854), Danish pharmacist, botanist and explorer in Greenland, assistant and

librarian at the botanical museum in Copenhagen. Source: original publication (Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den Naturhistoriske Forening i Kjøbenhavn, p. 87. 1853).

Mouffetia Raf. 1840 Caprifoliaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Thomas Muffet (Mouffet, Moufet) (1553-1604), English physician and naturalist. Source: proposed herein.

Mougeotia Kunth 1823 Malvaceae- for Jean Baptiste Mougeot (1776-1858), French physician and botanist. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 5: 327. 1821[1823]). The name is validly credited to Agardh (1824), who also dedicated his genus to Jean Baptiste Mougeot.

Moulinsia Cambess. 1829 Sapindaceae- for Charles Des Moulins (Charles Robert Alexandre des Moulins, Desmoulins) (1798-1875), French malacologist and botanist, author of *Catalogue raisonné des plantes qui croissent spontanément dans le département de la Dordogne* (1840). Source: original publication (Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle 18: 10. 1829).

Moussonia Regel 1847 Gesneriaceae- for Albert Mousson (Johann Rudolf Albert Mousson) (1805-1890), Swiss mathematician, physicist and malacologist, professor at Zurich. Source: Flora 31: 248-249. 1848 (reprint of the original publication).

Mozinna Ortega 1798 Euphorbiaceae- for José Mariano Mociño (1757-1820), Mexican (New Spain) physician and naturalist, participated in the Spanish Royal Botanical Expedition to this territory. Source: original publication (Novarum, aut Rariorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Botan. Matrit. Descriptionum Decades (8): 105. 1798).

Muehlenbeckia Meisn. 1841 Polygonaceae- Heinrich Gustav Mühlenbeck (1798-1845), Alsatian physician, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines... 2: 228. 1841).

Muelleria L. f. 1782 Fabaceae- for Otto Friedrich Müller (1730-1784), Danish zoologist and botanist, author of *Flora Friedrichsdaliana* (1767). Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 54. 1781[1782]).

Muenchhusia Heist. ex Fabr. 1763 Malvaceae- for Otto von Münchhausen (Otto II. Freiherr von Münchhausen) (1716-1774), German naturalist and botanist, chancellor of the University of Göttingen, correspondent of Linnaeus; or for Gerlach Adolph von Münchhausen (1688-1770), German lawyer and politician, founder (1734), first curator and great patron of the Georg August University of Göttingen. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. M-77.

Muenteria Walp. 1846 Simaroubaceae- for Julius Münter (Johann Andreas Heinrich August Julius Münter) (1815-1885), German physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Greifswald and director of the botanical garden and the zoological museum. Not explained in original publication. Source: Journal of Botany, British and Foreign 3: 329. 1865; in this publication, Seemann names another genus *Muenteria* and states that Walpers dedicated his genus to the same person. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-70.

Muhlenbergia Schreb. 1789 Poaceae- for Gotthilf Heinrich Ernest Muhlenberg (1753-1815), German-American botanist, author of *Catalogus plantarum Americae Septentrionalis...* (1813). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 1741.

Muldera Miq. 1839 Piperaceae- for Gerardus Johannes Mulder (1802-1880), Dutch chemist and physician, professor at Rotterdam and Utrecht. Not explained with the description (Bulletin des Sciences physiques et naturelles en Néerlande, p. 448. 1839) but the author and G. J. Mulder appear as editors of the journal. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. M-71.

Munbya Boiss. 1849 Boraginaceae- for Giles Munby (1812-1876), English physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Flore de l'Algérie...* (1847). Source: original publication (Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium Novarum ser. 2. 2(11): 115. 1849).

Munchausia L. 1770 Lythraceae- for Gerlach Adolph von Münchhausen (1688-1770), German lawyer and politician, founder (1734), first curator and great patron of the Georg August University of Göttingen; and for Otto von Münchhausen (Otto II. Freiherr von Münchhausen) (1716-1774), German

naturalist and botanist, chancellor of the University of Göttingen, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Der Hausvater* 5: 357. 1770). Linnaeus spelled the name *Muenchhausia* in 1774.

Mundia Kunth 1823 Polygalaceae- for Johannes Ludwig Leopold Mund (1791-1831), German pharmacist, surveyor, botanist and plant collector at the Cape. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Capensis* 1: 95. 1860 (spelled *Mundtia*). See also *Quattrocchi* 3: 1743.

Munnickia Blume ex Rchb. 1828 Aristolochiaceae- for Johannes Munnicks (1652-1711), Dutch physician and professor at Utrecht, author of *Liber de re anatomica* (1697). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 598.

Munnicksia Dennst. 1818 Bixaceae- for Johannes Munnicks (1652-1711), Dutch physician and professor at Utrecht, author of *Liber de re anatomica* (1697). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-72.

Munnozia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Asteraceae- for Juan Bautista Muñoz (1745-1799), Spanish historian, professor at Valencia, author of *Historia del Nuevo Mundo* (one volume published- 1793). Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 108. 1794).

Munronia Wight 1839 Meliaceae- for William Munro (1818-1880), English military officer, botanist and plant collector in India and Barbados, author of *A monograph of the Bambusaceae...* (1868). Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 1: Explanation of Plates, No. V. 1839).

Muntingia L. 1753 Muntingiaceae- for Abraham Munting (1626-1683), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Groningen and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 41. 1703).

Muralta Adans. 1763 Ranunculaceae- for Johannes von Muralt (1645-1733), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at Zurich. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-72.

Muraltia Neck. 1790 Polygalaceae- for Johannes von Muralt (1645-1733), Swiss physician, anatomist and botanist, professor at Zurich. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. M-72. The name is validly credited to de Candolle (1824), who did not explain it.

Murdannia Royle 1839 Commelinaceae- for Murdan Aly (Munshí Murdan Alí), Indian plant collector, keeper of the herbarium at the Saharunpur Botanical Garden, very proficient in botany, worked for the author. Source: original publication (Illustrations of the Botany... of the Himalayan Mountains... 1: 403. 1839).

Muretia Boiss. 1844 Apiaceae- for Jean Muret (1799-1877), Swiss lawyer, politician and botanist, had a large herbarium. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 1: 143. 1844).

Murraya J. Koenig 1771 Rutaceae- for Johan Andreas Murray (1740-1791), German-Swedish pharmacist, physician and botanist, professor at Göttingen and director of the botanical garden, pupil of Linnaeus Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 313.

Murrithia Zoll. & Moritzi 1846 Apiaceae- for Laurent Joseph Murith (1742-1818), Swiss clergyman, prior of the St. Bernard Monastery, very knowledgeable of botany. Source: original publication (Natuur- en Geneeskundig Archief voor Neêrland's Indië 2: 576. 1846).

Musa L. 1753 Musaceae- for Antonius Musa (c.64-14 BCE), Greek physician and botanist, physician to Emperor Octavius Augustus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 93. 1737. Théis (p. 315) discusses the origin of *Musa* from the arab name for the plant and why Linnaeus dedicated the genus to Antonius Musa (on this point see also Stearn p. 212).

Musschia Dumort. 1822 Campanulaceae- for Jean Henry Mussche (1765-1834), Belgian gardener and botanist, director of the Gand (Ghent) Botanical Garden, author of *Hortus Gandavensis...* (1817). Source: original publication (Commentationes Botanicae, p. 28. 1822).

Mussinia Willd. 1804 Asteraceae- for Apollo Mussin-Pushkin (Count Apollos Apollosovich Musin-Pushkin) (1760-1805), Russian chemist, mineralogist and plant collector, led a scientific and botanical expedition to the Caucasus. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 3(3): 2263. 1804). See also Wittstein p. 600.

Mustelia Spreng. 1801 Asteraceae- for François Mustel (François Georges Mustel) (1719-1803), French agronomist, encouraged potato cultivation in Normandy, author of the four-volume *Traité théorique et pratique de la végétation...* (1781-1784). Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 6: 153. 1801). See also https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/François_Mustel

Mutisia L. f. 1782 Asteraceae- for José Celestino Mutis (1732-1808), Spanish physician and botanist, professor at Madrid, traveled to New Grenada (Greater Colombia) as physician to the viceroy and settled there, organized and led the Spanish Royal Botanical Expedition to this territory, correspondent of Linnaeus and Linnaeus f. Source: original publication (*Supplementum Plantarum*, p. 57. 1781[1782]).

Myconia Lapeyr. 1813 Gesneriaceae- for Francisco Micó (1528-c.1592), Spanish pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*Histoire Abrégée des Plantes des Pyrénées*, p. 115. 1813).

Myginda Jacq. 1760 Celastraceae- for Franz von Mygind (1710-1789), Danish-Austrian imperial counsellor, patron of the Vienna Botanical garden, friend of the author, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 25. 1763.

Mylia Léman 1825 Jubulaceae- for Wilhelm Mylius (1674-1748), German-Dutch poet and physician, patron of Micheli. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2, 34: 13. 1825). The name is validly credited to Gray (1821), who dedicated his genus to Mylius without explaining the etymology, sources have presumed that it is for Wilhelm Mylius.

Myrinia Lilja 1840 Onagraceae- for Claus (Claës) Gustaf Myrin (1803-1835), Swedish botanist and plant collector, defended the dissertation *Corollarium florum*

Upsaliensis (1834). Original publication not found. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 1756. The name is validly credited to Schimper (1860), who also dedicated his genus Claus Gustaf Myrin.

N



Alexandre Henri Gabriel de Cassini was born in Paris in 1781 and died in the same city in 1832. As suggested by his surname, the family was of Italian origin. Although he descended from a line of astronomers (his father was astronomer Jean Dominique Cassini (1748-1845) and his great-great-grandfather was the famous Giovanni Domenico Cassini (1625-1712), Alexandre studied law and became a botanist. His field of specialty was the large family Asteraceae; three of his better-known genera belonging to this group are *Emilia*, *Pluchea* and *Youngia*; the first two belong to a rather long list of genera he

named without mentioning the etymology. Brown dedicated to him the Asteracean genus *Cassinia*, which houses some 40 species native to the southern hemisphere.

Nabea Lehm. ex Klotzsch 1833 Ericaceae- for William McNab (1780-1848), Scottish gardener and botanist, curator of the Edinburgh Botanical Garden, author of *A treatise on the cultivation and general treatment of Cape heaths* (1832). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 8: 666. 1833).

Naegelia Regel 1847 Gesneriaceae- for Carl Nägeli (Carl Wilhelm von Nägeli) (1817-1891), Swiss physician and botanist, cell anatomist, professor at Zurich, Freiburg and Munich. Source: original publication (*Flora* 31: 249. 1847). The name was used by Zollinger & Moritzi (1846) without explaining the etymology.

Nagelia Lindl. 1845 Rosaceae- for Carl Nägeli (Carl Wilhelm von Nägeli) (1817-1891), Swiss physician and botanist, cell anatomist, professor at Zurich,

Freiburg and Munich. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 31: Misc. p. 40. 1845).

Nahusia Schneev. 1792 Onagraceae- for Alexander Peter Nahuys (1737-1794), Dutch chemist, physician and botanist, professor at Harderwijk and Utrecht. Source: original publication (Icones Plantarum Rariorum (Schneevoogt) 1: text for plate XXI. 1792). See also Quattrocchi 3: 1764.

Napoleonaea P. Beauv. 1804 Lecythidaceae- for Napoléon Bonaparte (1769-1821), French emperor. Original publication not found. Source: Thésis p. 319.

Narda Vell. 1829 Loganiaceae- for Nardo Antonio Recchi (1540-1595), Italian physician, appointed by the king of Spain to compile for publication the writings produced during Francisco Hernandez's expedition to New Spain (1570-1577). Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 108. 1825[1829]).

Nardia Gray 1821 Gymnomitriaceae- for Stanislaus Nardius, Italian clergyman, abbot at the Vallombrosa monastery, subscriber and possibly one of the sponsors of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. N-3.

Nassauvia Comm. ex Juss. 1789 Asteraceae- for Karl Heinrich von Nassau-Siegen, Prince of Nassau-Siegen (1743-1808), French-German naval commander, participated in Bougainville's expedition to the South Pacific. Source: original publication (Genera Plantarum, p. 175. 1789). The author mistook Bougainville for Magellan.

Nassavia Vell. 1829 Sapindaceae- for Johann Moritz von Nassau-Siegen, Prince of Nassau-Siegen (1604-1679), German-Dutch governor of Dutch possessions in Brazil, patron of Marcgraf, Piso, natural history and botany. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 141. 1825[1829]).

Nathusia Hochst. 1841 Oleaceae- for Hermann Engelhard von Nathusius (1809-1879), German agriculturist, zoologist and animal breeder, author of

Vorstudien für Geschichte und Zucht der Hausthiere... (1864). Source: original publication (Flora 24: 671. 1841).

Nauchea Descourt. 1826 Fabaceae- for Jacques-Louis Nauche (1776-1843), French physician, editor of *Journal du Galvanisme...*, honorary member of the Linnaean Society of Paris. Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société Linnéenne de Paris 4(2): XLIX, 7, 14. 1826).

Naudinia A. Rich. 1846 Melastomataceae- for Charles Victor Naudin (1815-1899), French naturalist and botanist, director of the botanical garden of Villa Thuret in Antibes, professor at the Lycée Chaptal. Source: original publication (Historia física, política y natural de la Isla de Cuba, 10: 265. 1846). The name is validly credited to Planchon and Linden (1853), who also dedicated their genus to Charles Victor Naudin.

Nauenburgia Willd. 1803 Asteraceae- for Samuel Johann (Johann Samuel) Naumburg (1768-1799), German botanist (specialist in orchids), professor at Erfurt, author of *Lehrbuch der reinen Botanik...* (1798). Not explained in original publication. Source: Paxton p. 387.

Nauenia Klotzsch 1853 Orchidaceae- for Carl (Charles) Nauen, German merchant and orchid grower, received the plant from the collector von Warcewicz in 1850 and made it flower. Source: original publication (Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 21: 195. 1853). See also Schultes and Pease p. 205 and Burkhardt 2016 p. N-4

Naumburgia Moench 1802 Primulaceae- for Samuel Johann (Johann Samuel) Naumburg (1768-1799), German botanist (specialist in orchids), professor at Erfurt, author of *Lehrbuch der reinen Botanik...* (1798). Source: original publication (Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas a staminum situ describendi, p. 24. 1802).

Navaea Webb & Berthel. 1836 Malvaceae- for Alonso de Nava Grimón y Benítez de Lugo, 6th Marquis of Villanueva del Prado (1757-1832), Canarian nobleman, founder and first director of the botanical garden in Puerto de la Cruz (Tenerife). Source: original publication (Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries 3(2. 1): 32. 1836). Called Juan de Nava by the authors. See Flora Iberica, Vol. III Plumbaginaceae (partim) -Capparaceae (2a ed.): 582. 2006.

Navarretia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Polemoniaceae- for Francisco Fernandez Navarrete (?-1742), Spanish physician and naturalist, professor at Granada, author of *Ensayo de la historia natural y médica de España* (1742, unpublished). Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 20. 1794). See also Colmeiro p. 164 and Burkhardt 2016 p. N-5.

Navia Schult. f. 1830 Bromeliaceae- for Bernhard Sebastian von Nau (1766-1845), German administrator, politician, educator and naturalist, professor at Mainz, author of *Praktische Anweisung über den Weinanbau* (1804). Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 7(2): LXVI. 1830). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. N-5.

Nebelia Neck. 1790 Bruniaceae- not explained in the original publication. Burkhardt 2016 p. N-5 indicates for Daniel Wilhelm Nebel (1664-1733), German botanist, professor at Heidelberg and Marburg. *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants* (<http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1L-O.html>) adds his son William Bernhard Nebel (1699-1748). The name was published validly by Sweet (1830) without explaining the etymology.

Neckera Hedw. 1801 Neckeraceae- for Noël Martin Joseph de Necker (1730-1793), Belgian physician and botanist, author of the three-volume *Elementa botanica...* (1790). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 521.

Neckeria Scop. 1777 Papaveraceae- for Noël Martin Joseph de Necker (1730-1793), Belgian physician and botanist, author of the three-volume *Elementa botanica...* (1790). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. N-6.

Neckia Korth. 1848 Ochnaceae- for Jacob Corneliszoon van Neck (1564-1638), Dutch naval officer and explorer, led a Dutch expedition to Indonesia to gather spices. Source: original publication (*Nederlandsch Kruidkundig Archief. Verslangenen en Mededelingen der Nederlandsche Botanische Vereeniging* 1: 358. 1848). See also Quattrocchi 3: 1773.

Nectouxia Kunth 1818 Solanaceae- for Hippolyte Nectoux (1759-1836), French horticulturist, garden designer, botanist and plant collector, director of the botanical garden in Saint Domingue, participated in Napoleon's Egypt campaign.

Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 3: 10. 1818).

Neea Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Nyctaginaceae- for Luis Née (1734-1807), French-Spanish botanist, participated in Malaspina's expedition. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 52. 1794).

Needhamia R. Br. 1810 Ericaceae- for John Needham (John Turberville Needham) (1713-1781), English naturalist and traveler, director of the Brussels Academy of Science, described the mechanics of pollen. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 549. 1810). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Neesia Spreng. 1818 Asteraceae- for Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Essenbeck (1776-1858), German physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Erlangen, Breslau and Bonn (where he established a botanical garden), president of the Leopoldina, author of many works including *Agrostologia brasiliensis* (1829) and *Genera et species Asterearum* (1833), brother of botanist Theodor Friedrich Ludwig Nees von Essenbeck. Source: original publication (*Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewachse* 2(2): 547, 911. 1818). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. N-7. *Neesia* Léman 1825 is also for Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Essenbeck.

Neesia Blume 1835 Malvaceae- for Theodor Friedrich Ludwig Nees von Essenbeck (1787-1837), German pharmacist and botanist, professor at Bonn and director of the botanical garden, main author of the multi-volume *Genera plantarum florae germanicae...* (1833-1838), brother of botanist Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Essenbeck. Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae...* 17: 83. 1835).

Negretia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Fabaceae- for Manuel Negrete de la Torre (1736-1818), Spanish minister and diplomat, patron of the Barcelona Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Flora peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 98. 1794).

Neillia D. Don 1825 Rosaceae- for Patrick Neill (1776-1851), Scottish printer, publisher, horticulturist and naturalist, author of *The flower, fruit, and kitchen garden...* (1851). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Nepalensis, p. 228. 1825).

Neilreichia Fenzl 1850 Asteraceae- for August Neilreich (1803-1871), Austrian lawyer, botanist and plant collector, author of *Flora von Wien...* (1846) and *Flora von Nieder-Oesterreich...* (1859). Source: original publication (Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 1: 260. 1850).

Neippergia C. Morren 1849 Orchidaceae- for Alfred von Neipperg (Count Alfred Franz Camill Karl August von Neipperg) (1807-1865), Austrian-German military officer, horticulturist and naturalist, patron of natural science and botany. Source: original publication (Annales de la Société Royale d'Agriculture et de Botanique de Gand: Journal d'Horticulture et des Sciences Accessoires 5: 377. 1849).

Nelsonia R. Br. 1810 Acanthaceae- for David Nelson (c.1740-1789), English gardener and botanist, gardener at Kew, nature collector in Cook's third voyage, botanist in charge of the breadfruit plants during Bligh's voyage on the Bounty (died in Timor). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae p. 481. 1810).

Nenningia Opiz 1839 Campanulaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Cajetan Nenning (1769-1845), physician, botanist and plant collector. Source: proposed herein.

Neotinea Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Vincenzo Tineo (1791-1856), Italian botanist, professor at Palermo and director of the botanical garden, author of *Plantarum rariorum Siciliae minus cognitarum pugillus primus* (1817). Source: original publication (De Pollinis Orchidearum Genesi ac Structura et de Orchideis in Artem ac Systema Redigendis, p. 29. 1852). Named *Neotinea* instead of *Tinea* because a moth genus had that name.

Neowedia Schrad. 1821 Acanthaceae- for Maximilian Alexander Philipp Prinz zu Wied-Neuwied (1782-1867), German naturalist, explorer and plant collector in

Brazil and North America. Source: original publication (Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen unter der Aufsicht der Königl... 2: 705-706. 1821).

Neraudia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for Jules Néraud (1795-1855), French lawyer, botanist and plant collector, lived in Mauritius (Île de France) when the author visited with Freycinet's expedition and gave him a collection of plants, author of *La Botanique de l'enfance* (1847). Not explained in original publication. Source: Flore des Serres et des Jardins de l'Europe 10: 172. 1855.

Neslia Desv. 1815 Brassicaceae- for Jacques Amable Nicolas de Nesle (1735-1819), French pharmacist and botanist, director of the botanical garden at Poitiers, author of *Petite introduction à la botanique*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. N-26.

Nestlera Spreng. 1818 Asteraceae- for Chrétien Geoffroy (Christian Gottfried Nestler (1778-1832), Alsatian-German pharmacist and botanist, professor at Strasbourg and director of the botanical garden, coauthor of *Stirpes cryptogamae vogeso-rhenanae...* (1810-1812). Source: original publication (Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewächse 2(2): 911. 1818). See also Quattrocchi 3: 1815).

Neuberia Eckl. 1827 Iridaceae- for August Wilhelm Neuber (1781-1849), German-Danish poet, philosopher and physician in Apenrade, teacher and friend of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Bulletin des sciences naturelles et de géologie 14-15: 276. 1828. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. N-26.

Neuburgia Blume 1850 Loganiaceae- for Christophorus Thun von Neuburg, German botanist, apparently contemporary with Bauhin and Tabernaemontanus, established a botanical garden in Alzhausen. Source: original publication (Museum Botanicum 1: 156. 1850). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. N-26.

Neumannia Brongn. 1841 Bromeliaceae- for Joseph Henri François Neumann (1800-1858), French gardener and botanist, director of greenhouses at the Jardin des Plantes, plant collector in Madagascar, author of *Art de construire et de gouverner les serres* (1844), developed a simple method for artificially pollinating vanilla plants. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 15: 369. 1841).

Neumayera Rchb. 1841 Caryophyllaceae- for Franz Josef Neumayer (1791-1840), Austrian ornithologist and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. N-27.

Neuwiedia Blume 1833 Orchidaceae- for Maximilian Alexander Philipp Prinz zu Wied-Neuwied (1782-1867), German naturalist, explorer and plant collector in Brazil and North America. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 616. See also *Quattrocchi* 3: 1818.

Nicandra Adans. 1763 Solanaceae- for Nicander (Nicander of Colophon) (c.195-130 BCE), Greek poet, grammarian and physician, wrote about agriculture, plants, poisons and beekeeping. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 616.

Nicodemia Ten. 1845 Scrophulariaceae- for Gaetano Nicodemo (?-1803), Italian botanist and curator of the Lyons Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Catalogo delle piante che si coltivano nel R. Orto Botanico di Napoli...* p. 88. 1845). See also *Quattrocchi* 3: 1821.

Nicolletia A. Gray 1845 Asteraceae- for Joseph Nicolas (Jean Nicolas) Nicollet (1786-1843), French mathematician, astronomer, geographer and explorer in North America. Not explained with the description (*Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842*, p. 315. 1845) but Nicollet is mentioned several times in the publication regarding his expeditions and the plants he collected.

Nicolsonia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Jean Barthélemy Maximilien Nicolson (1734-1773), Dominican priest, author of *Essai sur l'histoire naturelle de l'isle de Saint-Domingue...* (1776). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 313. 1825. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1L-O.html>

Nicotiana L. 1753 Solanaceae- for Jean Nicot (1530-1600), French scholar and diplomat, ambassador to Lisbon, introduced tobacco from Portugal to France. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Bauhin, who

provided the etymology (*Pinax theatri botanici* p. 169. 1623). See also *Critica Botanica* p. 77. 1737.

Niebuhr DC. 1824 Capparaceae- for Carsten Niebuhr (1733-1815), German-Danish cartographer, surveyor, explorer and botanist, only survivor of Peter Forsskål's expedition to Arabia. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 3: 1824. The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Nierembergia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Solanaceae- for Juan Eusebio Nieremberg (1595-1658), Spanish naturalist, professor at Madrid, author of *Historia naturae, maxime peregrinae...* (1634). Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 23. 1794).

Nietneria Klotzsch & R. M. Schomb. 1848 Melanthiaceae- for Friedrich Eduard Nietner (Eduard Nietner I) (1796-1859), German gardener in Berlin and Potsdam. Source: original publication (*Reisen in Britisch-Guiana...*3: 1066. 1848). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. N-30.

Nimmoia Wight 1837 Lythraceae- for Joseph Nimmo (?-1854), English colonial administrator and plant collector in India, sent plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Madras Journal of Literature and Science* 5: 311-312. 1837). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. N-30.

Nissolia Mill. 1754 Fabaceae- for Guillaume Nissole (1647-1735), French physician, naturalist and botanist in Montpellier, member of the Montpellier Academy. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (*Institutiones rei herbariae* 1(2): 567. 1703), see also *Théis* p. 325; it is validly credited to Jacquin (1760), who did not explain it.

Nissolius Medik. 1787 Fabaceae- for Guillaume Nissole (1647-1735), French physician, naturalist and botanist in Montpellier, member of the Montpellier Academy. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. N-31.

Nivenia Vent. 1808 Iridaceae- for David James Niven (1774-1826), Scottish gardener and plant collector during a decade in South Africa. Source: original publication (*Decas Generum Novorum* p. 5. 1808).

Nivieria Ser. 1842 Poaceae- for Cesaire Anthelme Alexis Niviere (1799-1879), French agriculturalist (agronomist). Not explained in original publication. Source: Clifford and Bostock p. 205.

Noaea Moq. 1849 Amaranthaceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Noë (1798-1858), German-Austrian pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, director of the botanical garden in Constantinople. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 13(2): 207. 1849).

Noallia Buc'hoz 1783 Incertae sedis- for Louis de Noailles, Duke of Ayen, 4th Duke of Noailles (1713-1793), French military officer (Marshal of France), had a garden in St. Germain rich in exotic plants, patron of botany. Original publication not found. Source: *Catalog latin et françois des arbres et arbustes...* p. 74. 1785.

Nocca Cav. 1795 Asteraceae- for Domenico Nocca (1758-1841), Italian botanist, director of the botanical gardens at Mantua (Mantova) and Pavia, coauthor of the two-volume *Flora Ticinensis...* (1816-1823). Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 3(1): 12. 1794[1795]).

Noccaea Moench 1802 Brassicaceae- for Domenico Nocca (1758-1841), Italian botanist, director of the botanical gardens at Mantua (Mantova) and Pavia, coauthor of the two-volume *Flora Ticinensis...* (1816-1823). Source: original publication (*Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas: a staminum situ describendi*, p. 90. 1802).

Noisettia Kunth 1823 Violaceae- Louis Claude Noisette (1772-1849), French gardener, horticulturist and botanist, imported and distributed in France many rare American and Indian plants, had a particularly fine collection of roses. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 5: 383. 1823). See also *Quattrocchi* 3: 1829.

Nolina Michx. 1803 Asparagaceae- for Pierre Charles Nolin (1717-c.1795), French agriculturist and horticulturist, coauthor of *Essai sur l'agriculture moderne...* (1755). Source: original publication (*Flora Boreali-Americana* (Michaux) 1: 207. 1803). See also Wittstein p. 618.

Nolletia Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Jean Antoine Nollet (1700-1770), French physicist, worked mostly with electricity, professor at Paris and Turin. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 619.

Noltea Rchb. 1828 Rhamnaceae- for Ernst Ferdinand Nolte (1791-1875), German physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Kiel and director of the botanical garden, author of *Novitiae florum Holsaticae...* (1826). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 619.

Noltia Schumach. 1827 Ebenaceae- for Ernst Ferdinand Nolte (1791-1875), German botanist and plant collector, professor at Kiel and director of the botanical garden, author of *Novitiae florum Holsaticae...* (1826). Source: original publication (*Beskrivelse af Guineiske planter*, p. 190. 1827).

Nonea Medik. 1789 Boraginaceae- for Johann Philipp Nonne (1729-1772), German physician and botanist, professor at Erfurt, author of *Flora in territorio Erfordensi indigena* (1763). Not explained in original publication. Source: Gledhill (p. 274). See also Quattrocchi 3: 1830.

Nordmannia Ledeb. ex Nordm. 1837 Boraginaceae- for Alexander von Nordmann (1803-1866), Finnish paleontologist, zoologist and botanist, professor at Helsinki and Odessa (here also director of the botanical garden). Not explained with the original description (*Bulletin scientifique Académie Imperiale des Sciences de Saint-Petersbourg* 2: 312. 1837) but Nordmann is the author of the article. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. N-34.

Noronhia Stadman ex Thouars 1806 Oleaceae- for Francisco Noroña (c.1748-1788), Spanish physician, botanist and traveler, worked at Manila's Royal Botanical Garden, visited Java, Madagascar and Mauritius (died there). Source: original publication (*Genera Nova Madagascariensia*, p. 8. 1806). See also Quattrocchi 3: 1832.

Norrisia Gardner 1849 Loganiaceae- for William Norris (1793-1859), English lawyer and plant collector in India, sent plants to the author. Source: original publication (Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany 1: 328. 1849). See also Quattrocchi 3: 1832.

Notarisia Colla 1836 Schistochilaceae- for Giuseppe De Notaris (1805-1877), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Rome and Genoa (here also director of the botanical garden), author of *Musci italici* (1862). Source: original publication (Herbarium Pedemontanum 6: 245. 1836).

Notonia DC. 1833 Asteraceae- for Benjamin P. J. Noton (1784-1869), English mintmaster in Bombay, natural sciences enthusiast, plant collector particularly in the Nilgiri Hills. Source: original publication (Archives de Botanique 2: 518. 1833). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. N-38. *Notonia* Wight & Arnott (1834) is for the same person.

Nouletia Endl. 1841 Bignoniaceae- for Jean Baptiste Noulet (1802-1890), French physician, archeologist, malacologist and botanist, director of the Toulouse Natural History Museum, author of *Flore du bassin sous-pyrénéen...* (1837). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 620.

Nowodworskya J. Presl 1830 Poaceae- for Johann Nowodworsky (1773-1811), Bohemian physician and botanist, professor at the Academy Gymnasium in Prague, author of *Elenchus plantarum quae in horto illustrissimi S.R.I. Comitis Josephi Malabaila de Canal...* (1804). Source: original publication (Reliquiae Haenkeanae, 1: 351. 1830).

Noyera Trécul 1847 Moraceae- for Jean Antoine Alexandre Noyer (c.1776-1835), French geographical engineer, landowner in Cayenne (French Guiana), author of *Forêts vierges de la Guiane Française...* (1827). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 8: 136. 1847). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. N-39.

Nunnezharia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Arecaceae- for Alonso Núñez de Haro (1729-1800), Spanish-Mexican archbishop of Mexico, viceroy of New Spain,

patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus* p. 147. 1794).

Nuttallia Raf. 1817 Loasaceae- for Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859), English-American zoologist, botanist and explorer, participated in an expedition to western North America, author of the two-volume *The genera of North American plants...* (1818) and the two-part *A manual of the ornithology of the United States and of Canada* (1832-1834). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 1841.

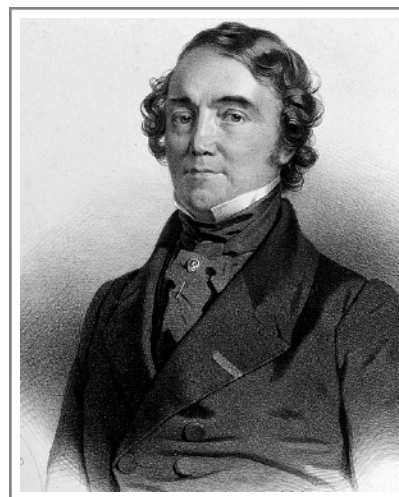
Nuxia Comm. ex Lam. 1791 Stilbaceae- for Jean Baptiste François de Lanux (la Nux) (1702-1772), French government officer and naturalist in Réunion Island. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1L-O.html>

Nuytsia R. Br. 1831 Loranthaceae - for Pieter Nuyts (1598-1655), Dutch explorer, politician and diplomat, participated in the Dutch East India Expedition to map the southern coast of Australia, ambassador to Japan, governor of Formosa. Source: original publication (*The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 1: 17. 1831).

Nylandtia Dumort. 1822 Polygalaceae- for Pierre Nyland (Petrus Nylandt) (c.1635-c.1710), German-Dutch pharmacist, physician and botanist, author of *Herbarius Belgicus...* (1670) and *De Nederlandtse herbarius of Kruydt-Boeck...* (1682). Source: original publication (*Commentationes Botanicae*, p. 31. 1822).

O

Achille Richard was born in Paris in 1794 and died there in 1852. He belonged to a line of botanists and was the son of Louis Claude Marie Richard (1754-1821). Achille grew up surrounded by his father's botanical collections and later on, as a university student, occasionally substituted him as lecturer in the botany courses. His father was also the president of the jury for Achille's doctoral dissertation. Richard worked as curator for Delessert and was assistant to Desfontaines before working at the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle and becoming professor of botany at the Paris Faculty of Medicine. His botany textbook, *Nouveaux éléments de botanique* (1819), went through eleven editions and was translated into several languages (including Russian); he is also author of important monographs on the Orchidaceae and Rubiaceae.



Oakesia Tuck. 1842 Ericaceae- for William Oakes (1799-1848), American lawyer and botanist, worked with the flora of New England. Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 1: 445. 1842).

Obentonia Vell. 1829 Rutaceae- for Louis Jean Marie Daubenton (1716-1800), French physician and botanist, first director of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, contributor to *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers*. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 18. 1825[1829]).

Obetia Gaudich. 1844 Urticaceae- not explained in the original publication. *Diccionario de Epónimos*- <http://dicci-eponimos.blogspot.com/2010/01/obet-louis-jean-marie.html> indicates for Louis Jean Marie Obet (1777-1856), French naval

surgeon, professor at the Hospital Saint Bernard, author of *Essai sur la nutrition...* (1806). Burkhardt 2018 p. O-2 adds as an option Arthur Obet (1802-1842) French naval surgeon.

Obletia Le Monn. ex Rozier 1771 Verbenaceae- for Jean Baptiste Christophore Fusée Aublet (1720-1788), French pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Française...* (1775). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. O-2.

Ocampo A. Rich. & Galeotti 1845 Orchidaceae- for Melchor Ocampo (1814-1861), Mexican lawyer, statesman and scholar. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 1848.

Ockea F. Dietr. 1815 Rutaceae- for Lorenz Oken (Okenfuß) (1779-1851), German physician and botanist, professor at Jena, Munich and Zurich. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. O-2.

Odonia Bertol. 1822 Fabaceae- for Caesar Odonus, Italian physician and naturalist, wrote in 1761 about the plants of Theophrastus. Source: original publication (Lucubrationes de re Herbaria, p. 35-36, 1822). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. O-3.

Oedera Crantz 1768 Liliaceae- for Georg Christian Oeder (Georg Christian Edler von Oldenburg Oeder) (1728-1791), German-Danish economist, physician and botanist, professor at Copenhagen and founder of a new botanic garden, initiator of the multi-volume *Flora Danica*. Original publication not found. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1L-O.html>. The name is validly credited to Linnaeus (1771), who did not explain it.

Oedmannia Thunb. 1800 Fabaceae- for Samuel Lars Oedman (1750-1829), Swedish theologian and naturalist, professor at Uppsala. Source: original publication (Nova Genera Plantarum... p. 137. 1800).

Oemleria Rchb. 1841 Rosaceae- for Augustus Gottlieb Oemler (1773-1852), German pharmacist and naturalist in Georgia (USA), friend of Nuttall, Elliot and

Torrey, sent plants to the author. Source: original publication (Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch, p. 195 (footnote). 1841).

Oerstedella Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Anders Sandøe Ørsted (1816-1872), Danish zoologist, botanist and nature collector, professor at Copenhagen, found in Central America the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Botanische Zeitung 10): 932. 1852).

Ogiera Cass. 1818 Asteraceae- for Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq (1522-1592), Flemish diplomat, writer, botanist and plant collector, ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, introduced tulips to the Low Countries. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. O-4.

Ohigginsia Ruiz & Pav. 1798 Rubiaceae- for Ambrose Bernard O'Higgins (Ambrosio Bernardo O'Higgins), 1st Marquis of Osorno (c.1720-1801), Irish-Spanish captain-general of Chile, viceroy of Peru, patron of Malaspina's expedition and of the authors. Source: original publication (Flora peruviana, et chilensis 1: 55. 1798).

Ohlendorffia Lehm. 1835 Scrophulariaceae- for Johann Heinrich Ohlendorff (1788-1857), German gardener, landscape architect, nurseryman and botanist, designed many gardens in Hamburg, inspector of the Hamburg Botanical Garden, worked for the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1L-O.html>

Okenia Schltl. & Cham. 1830 Nyctaginaceae- for Lorenz Oken (1779-1851), German physician and botanist, professor at Jena, Munich and Zurich. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 628.

Oldenburgia Less. 1830 Asteraceae- for Franz Pehr Oldenburg (1740-1774), Swedish soldier, naturalist and plant collector in South Africa, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar (died there). Source: original publication (Linnaea 5: 252. 1830).

Oldenlandia L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Henrik Bernard (Heinrich Bernhard) Oldenland (1663-1697), German physician, botanist, illustrator and plant collector in South Africa (died there), director of the Dutch East Indies' botanical garden in

Cape Town. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 42. 1703).

Oldfieldia Benth. & Hook. f. 1850 Picrodendraceae- for Richard Albert Oldfield (1809-1859), British physician, marshal of the Mixed Commission and Vice-Admiralty Courts at Sierra Leone, lived there and at Fernando Po, provided specimens of the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany* 2: 184. 1850).

Olearia Moench 1802 Asteraceae- for Johann Gottfried Ölschläger (Olearius) (1635-1711), German clergyman and horticulturist, author of *Specimen florum Hallensis...* (1668). Source: original publication (*Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas: a staminum situ describendi*, p. 255. 1802).

Olfa Adans. 1763 Ranunculaceae- for Nicholas Oelhaf (1604-1643), German physician and botanist, author of *Elenchus plantarum circa nobile Borussorum Dantiscum...* (1643). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 629.

Olfersia Raddi 1819 Dryopteridaceae- for Ignaz von Olfers (Ignaz Franz Werner Maria von Olfers) (1793-1871), German historian, diplomat in Brazil and naturalist, director of the Royal Museums in Berlin. Source: original publication (*Opuscoli Scientifici* 3: 283. 1819).

Olinia Thunb. 1800 Penaeaceae- for Johan Henrik Olin (1769-1824), Swedish physician and botanist, pupil of the author, was his assistant at the Uppsala Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Plantae svecanae...* (1797). Original publication not found. Source: *Quattrocchi* 3: 1869.

Oliveria Vent. 1801 Apiaceae- for Guillaume Antoine Olivier (1756-1814), French physician, entomologist, herpetologist and nature collector, professor at the École nationale vétérinaire d'Alfort. Source: original publication (*Description des Plantes Nouvelles . . . Jardin de J. M. Cels*, text for plate 21. 1801).

Olmedia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Moraceae- for Vicente de Olmedo, Spanish botanist, visited Quito in 1790 to study quinine trees and select their bark. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 129. 1794).

Oosterdykia Crantz 1766 Cunoniaceae- for Hermann Oosterdyk Schacht (1672-1744), Dutch physician and professor at Leiden; and for his son Johannes Oosterdyk Schacht (1704-1793), physician and professor at Franeker. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. O-8.

Opizia J. Presl 1830 Poaceae- for Philipp Maximilian Opiz (1787-1858), Austrian-Bohemian forestry official and botanist, author of *Böheims phänerogamische und cryptogamische gewächse* (1823). Source: original publication (Reliquiae Haenkeanae 1: 293. 1830).

Orania Zipp. 1829 Arecaceae- for King William I of the Netherlands (Willem Frederik, Prince of Orange-Nassau) (1772-1843). Source: original publication (Algemene Konst- en Letter-Bode, 1829(1): 297. 1829). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. O-8.

Orbignya Bertero 1829 Sapindaceae- for Alcide d'Orbigny (Alcide Charles Victor Marie Dessalines d'Orbigny) (1802-1857), French paleontologist and naturalist, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, main author of the 10-tome *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale...* (1835-1847). Source: original publication (El Mercurio Chileno 16: 737. 1829). The name is validly credited to Martius (1837), who did not explain it.

Orchidofunckia A. Rich. & Galeotti 1845 Orchidaceae- for Nicolas Funck (1816-1896), Luxembourgian naturalist and plant collector in Central and South America, director of Brussels' zoological and botanical gardens and of Cologne's zoological garden. Not explained with the description (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 3: 24. 1845) but Funck is included in the title of the article as one of the providers of samples, comments and illustrations.

Orcya Vell. 1829 Asteraceae- for Jean Baptiste François Gigot d'Orcy (1737-1793), French government officer and naturalist, had an important cabinet of natural

history in Paris. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 344. 1825[1829]).

Oribasia Schreb. 1789 Rubiaceae- for Oribasius (Oreibasius) (c. 320-403), Greek physician and medical writer. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 638.

Orlaya Hoffm. 1814 Apiaceae- for János (Johann) Orlay (1770-1829), Hungarian councilor, physician and botany enthusiast, secretary of the Russian Imperial Academy of Medicine and Surgery. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum Umbelliferarum*, p. 58. 1814).

Orleania Boehm. 1760 Bixaceae- for Francisco de Orellana (1511-1546), Spanish colonizer in Peru and current Ecuador, first explorer to travel the length of the Amazon (died in the river during a second expedition). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. O-10.

Orsina Bertol. 1830 Asteraceae for Antonio Orsini (1788-1870), Italian pharmacist, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Annali di Storia Naturale* 2: 362. 1830).

Orsinia Bertol. ex DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Antonio Orsini (1788-1870), Italian pharmacist, naturalist, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 104. 1836). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. O-10.

Ortegia L. 1753 Caryophyllaceae- for José Ortega (?-1761), Spanish military pharmacist, director of the Migas Calientes Botanical Garden, collected with Peter Löffling during his stay in Spain, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Synopsis der mitteleuropäischen Flora* 5(1): 863 (footnote). 1919. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. O-11.

Ortmannia Opiz 1834 Orchidaceae- for Anton Ortmann (1801-1861), German-Bohemian pharmacist and botanist in Karlsbad, author of *Flore de Karlsbad* (1833) and *Die Flora Karlsbads und seiner Umgegend* (1838). Source: original publication (*Flora* 17: 592. 1834).

Osbeckia L. 1753 Melastomataceae- for Pehr Osbeck (1723-1805), Swedish naturalist, botanist and plant collector in China, author of *Utkast till Flora Hallandica* (1788), one of Linnaeus' apostles. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum* 1: 345.1753).

Oscaria Lilja 1839 Primulaceae- for King Oscar I of Sweden (1799-1859). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 642.

Oschatzia Walp. 1849 Apiaceae- for Adolph Oschatz (1812-1857), German naturalist and histology technician, constructed the improved microtome used by Purkingje to study heart tissue, author of *De phalli impudici germinatione* (1842). Source: original publication (*Annales Botanices Systematicae* 1: 340. 1849). See also Baines p. 267.

Oserya Tul. & Wedd. 1849 Podostemaceae- for Victor Eugene d'Osery (Alexandre Victor Eugène Hulot d'Osery) (1818-1846), French explorer and plant collector in South America, participated in Castelnau's expedition to the source of the Amazon, was killed by Indians. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3* 11: 106. 1849).

Oskampia Moench 1794 Boraginaceae- for Dirk Leonard Oskamp (1758-1802), Dutch physician and botanist in Amsterdam and Utrecht, author or translator of a list or table of botanic terminology published in 1793. Source: original publication (*Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 2: 421. 1794). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. O-12.

Ossaea DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for José Antonio de la Ossa (?-c.1830), Cuban botanist, director of the first botanical garden in Havana, helped Bonpland and Humboldt during their stay in the island. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 168. 1828).

Osterdamia Neck. 1790 Poaceae- for Abrahamus Osterdam (Österdam) (1745-1776), Swedish naturalist, defended under Linnaeus a dissertation about *Siren lacertina* (1766). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. O-12. The name was published validly by Kuntze (1891) without explaining the etymology.

Osterdikia Adans. 1763 Cunoniaceae- for Hermann Oosterdyk Schacht (1672-1744), Dutch physician and professor at Leiden; and for his son Johannes Oosterdyk Schacht (1704-1793), physician and professor at Franeker. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. O 12-13.

Osterdykia Rchb. 1828 Saxifragaceae- for Hermann Oosterdyk Schacht (1672-1744), Dutch physician and professor at Leiden; and for his son Johannes Oosterdyk Schacht (1704-1793), physician and professor at Franeker. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. O-13.

Oswalda Cass. 1829 Asteraceae- for James Oswald (1703-1793), Scottish theologian and philosopher, author of *An Appeal to Common Sense in Behalf of Religion* (1766). Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2 59: 323. 1829). See Burkhardt 2018 p. O-15 and *Lectures on the History of Philosophy, Volume 3: Medieval and Modern philosophy* 3: 377. 1995.

Oteiza La Llave 1832 Asteraceae- for Juan José de Oteiza (1777-1810), professor of physics at the Colegio de Minería, helped Humboldt during his stay in Mexico. Source: original publication (Registro trimestre o colección de memorias de historia, literatura, ciencias y artes 1: 40, 41. 1832).

Ottoa Kunth 1821 Apiaceae- for Christoph Friedrich Otto (1783-1856), German gardener and botanist, inspector at the Berlin Botanical Garden, coauthor of the two-part *Icones plantarum rariorum horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis* (1841-1844), coeditor of the journal *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung*. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 5: 20. 1821).

Otonia Spreng. 1820 Piperaceae- for Christoph Friedrich Otto (1783-1856), German gardener and botanist, inspector at the Berlin Botanical Garden, coauthor of the two-part *Icones plantarum rariorum horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis* (1841-1844), coeditor of the journal *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung*. Source: original publication (Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde 1: 255. 1820).

Oudneya R. Br. 1826 Brassicaceae- for Walter Oudney (1790-1824), Scottish physician and explorer in Africa (died in Nigeria), collected the plant used to

describe the genus. Source: original publication (Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa... Appendix p. 219. 1826).

Ourisia Comm. ex Juss. 1789 Plantaginaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Jean Francois Oury (1745-1807), aid-pilot and engineer during Bougainville's circumnavigation voyage, stayed with Commerson in Mauritius; and/or for René André Oury (1738-1812), clerk/secretary of the company set up by Bougainville to finance and organise the French settlement in the Falkland Islands, also participated in the latter's circumnavigation voyage and stayed with Commerson in Mauritius. Source: *California Plant Names: Latin and Greek Meanings and Derivations*- <http://www.calflora.net/botanicalnames/pageO.html>.

Outreya Jaub. & Spach 1843 Asteraceae- for Louis Antoine Christophe Marius Outrey (1814-1893), French physician, consul at Trebizond (Turkey), helped botanist Aucher-Éloy during his return trip to Europe in 1835. Source: original publication (Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalium 1: 131 (text for plate 68). 1843). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. O-16.

Overstratia Deschamps ex R.Br. 1840 Actiniciaceae- for Pieter Gerardus van Overstraten (1755-1801), Dutch jurist and colonial administrator, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, promoted the research of the author (Deschamps). Source: original publication (Plantae javanicae rariores... p. 171. 1840).

Ovidia Raf. 1837 Commelinaceae- for Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso) (43 BCE-17), Roman poet, contemporary with Horace and Virgil. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. O-15. The name was published validly by Meisner (1857) without explaining the etymology.

Ovieda L. 1753 Lamiaceae- for Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés (1478-1557), Spanish colonizer and historian, author of *La historia general y natural de las Indias...* (1535). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 93. 1737.

Oxleya Hook. 1830 Rutaceae- for John Oxley (1784-1828), English naval officer, surveyor, and explorer in Australia, author of *Journals of two expeditions into the interior*

of New South Wales... (1820). Not explained with the description (Botanical Miscellany 1: 246. 1830) but Oxley is mentioned on page 237. See also Baines p. 268.

Oyedaea DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Alfonso de Ojeda (1466-1515), Spanish navigator and colonizer in northern South America, traveled with Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 577. 1836).

P

Kurt Polycarp Joachim Sprengel was born in Boldekow, Germany in 1766 and died in Halle in 1833. As a boy he learned Latin, Greek and Arabic. His early influence in science was likely his uncle, Christian Konrad Sprengel (1750-1816), who published an important work on insect plant pollination. In 1787, Kurt graduated as physician from the University of Halle and two years later was appointed professor of medicine, he was also director of the botanical garden and remained at Halle the rest of his life. His research was divided between medicine, medical history and botany, in the latter discipline he pioneered the use of the microscope to study small plant details. Schultes dedicated to him the genus *Sprengelia* in the family Malvaceae, a homonym of *Sprengelia* Smith (Ericaceae), dedicated to his uncle.



Paesia A. St.-Hil. 1833 Dennstaedtiaceae- for Fernão Dias (Fernão Dias Paes Leme) (1608-1681), Portuguese-Brazilian explorer, gold and emerald hunter. Source: original publication (Voyage dans le District des Diamans... 1: 381. 1833).

Pagesia Raf. 1817 Plantaginaceae- for Pierre Marie François de Pàges (1740-1792), French naval officer and explorer, participated in expeditions to both polar regions. Source: original publication (Florula Ludoviciana... p. 49. 1817). See also Wittstein p. 653.

Paiva Vell. 1829 Rubiaceae- for Manuel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva (1752-1829), Portuguese physician, professor at Lisbon, studied Brazilian plants (died in Bahia),

author of *Elementos de chimica, e farmacia* (1783). Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 105. 1825[1829]).

Palafoxia Lag. 1816 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. *Le récit par Augustin Pyramus de Candolle de l'élaboration de la Flore du Mexique, dite aussi Flore des Dames de Genève* (Anales del Jardín Botánico de Madrid 54(1): 585. 1996) indicates for Juan de Palafox y Mendoza (1600-1659), Spanish bishop of Puebla de Los Ángeles (Mexico), member of the Council of the Indies. Wittstein (p. 653) and Colmeiro (p. 214) indicate for José de Palafox (1776-1847), Spanish military officer, captain-general during the siege of Zaragoza. See also *California Plant Names: Latin and Greek Meanings and Derivations*- <http://www.calflora.net/botanicalnames/pagePA-PH.html>. Burkhardt 2018 p. P-2 adds as an option Cipriano Palafox y Portocarrero, 18th Count of Teba (1784-1839), Spanish nobleman, politician and military officer, promoter of the natural sciences.

Palaua Cav. 1785 Malvaceae- for Antonio Palau y Verdera (1734-1793), Spanish physician and botanist, professor at the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, translated into Spanish Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum*, author of *Explicación de la filosofía y fundamentos botánicos de Linneo* (1778). Source: original publication (Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem 1: 5. 1785; known also as *Dissertatio botanica de Sida*, p. 5. 1785).

Paley Cass. 1826 Asteraceae- for William Paley (1743-1805), English theologian and philosopher. Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2, 39: 393. 1826).

Palicourea Aubl. 1775 Rubiaceae- probably for the Palicour (Palikur) Indians of French Guiana. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 1937. 2000. See also *Typification and etymology of Aublet's Rubiaceae names*. *Taxon* 64(3): 611. 2015.

Palisota Rchb. 1828 Commelinaceae- for Palisot de Beauvois (Ambroise Marie François Joseph Palisot de Beauvois) (1752-1820), French botanist and entomologist, collected in Africa, Haiti and the United States, author of *Flore d'Oware et de Benin, en Afrique* (1804). Not explained in original publication. Source:

Wittstein p. 653. The name is validly credited to Reichenbach ex Endlicher (1836), who did not explain it.

Palladia Lam. 1792 Malvaceae- for Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus Palladius (late 4th or early 5th centuries), Roman author of *Opus agriculturae*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 654.

Pallasia L. f. 1782 Polygonaceae- for Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811), German-Russian zoologist and botanist, led expeditions to central and southern Russia, author of the two-part *Flora Rossica...* (1784-1789). Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 37. 1781[1782]). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Pallassia Hoult. 1775 Rutaceae- for Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811), German-Russian zoologist and botanist, led expeditions to central and southern Russia, author of the two-part *Flora Rossica...* (1784-1789). Source: original publication (Natuurlyke Historie of Uitvoerige Beschryving... 2(4): 382. 1775).

Pallavia Vell. 1829 Nyctaginaceae- for Antonio Palau y Verdera (1734-1793), Spanish physician and botanist, professor at the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, translated into Spanish Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum*, author of *Explicación de la filosofía y fundamentos botánicos de Linneo* (1778). Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 151. 1825[1829]).

Pallavicinia Gray 1821 Pallaviciniaceae- for Giovanni Luca (Gianluca) Pallavicini (Joannes Lucas Pallavicinius) (1697-1773), Italian nobleman, military and diplomat in the Habsburg service, governor of Milan, promoted the publication of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*; or for Lazzaro Pallavicini (Lazarus Pallavicinius) (1684-1744), Italian clergyman, Apostolic Nuncio in Florence, also promoted the publication of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. P-4. The original name for this genus was *Herbertus* and the author changed it *Pallavicinius* on page 775.

Pallavicinia De Not. 1847 Solanaceae- for Ignazio Alessandro Pallavicini (1800-1871), Italian aristocrat and politician, expanded and transformed the

garden of the Villa Durazzo-Pallavicini near Genoa into the current park. Source: original publication (Flora 30: 567. 1847).

Palmia Endl. 1839 Convolvulaceae- for Ludwig Heinrich Palm (1799-1873), German physician, author of *Über das Winden der Pflanzen* (1827). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. P-5.

Palmstruckia Retz. 1810 Orobanchaceae- for Johan Wilhelm Palmstruch (1770-1811), Swedish military officer, naturalist and nature illustrator, participated in an expedition to Morocco, published *Svensk botanik* (1802-1819) and *Svensk zoologi* (1806-1809). Source: original publication (Observationum Botanicarum Pugillus, p. 15. 1810).

Paltoria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Aquifoliaceae- for Benito Paltor (1730-1782), Spanish physician and botanist, plant collector with Peter Löfling in northern South America. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 13. 1794).

Paludana Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Bernardus Paludanus (1550-1633), Dutch physician, botanist and traveler in the Middle East, had a large and popular cabinet of curiosities. Source: original publication (Praelectiones in ordines naturales plantarum, p. 227. 1792).

Panaetia Cass. 1829 Asteraceae- for Panaetius (Panaetius of Rhodes) (c.185-c.110 BCE), Greek Stoic philosopher. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris) 17: 418. 1829).

Panciatica G. Piccioli 1783 Fabaceae- for Bandino Panciatici (Panciatichi) (1629-1718), Florentine cardinal, great-uncle of Niccolò Panciatichi (in whose garden the author worked). Source: original publication (Hortus Panciaticus, p. 9. 1783). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-5.

Pancovia Willd. 1799 Sapindaceae- for Thomas Panckow (Pancovius) (1622-1665), German physician and botanist, author of *Herbarium portatile...* (1656). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 2(1): 285. 1799). The name was used by Heister (1759) without explaining the etymology.

Panderia Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1836 Amaranthaceae- for Heinz Christian Pander (Christian Heinrich Pander) (1794-1865), German-Latvian embryologist and paleontologist, credited with discovering the three germ layers. Source: original publication (Index Seminum [St. Petersburg] 2: 21 (46). 1835[1836]).

Pandulfia Léman 1825 Porellaceae- for Pandolfo Pandolfini, Italian (Florentinian) senator, paid from personal funds for the publication of many plates for Micheli's *Nova plantarum genera* (1729). Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2, 37: 326. 1825).

Panzeria Willd. 1799 Fabaceae- for Georg Wolfgang Franz Panzer (1755-1829), German physician, entomologist and botanist, had large collections of plants and insects (the latter served as basis for *Faunae insectorum germanicae initia*- 1796-1813). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 2(1): 540. 1799).

Panzeria Moench 1794 Lamiaceae- for Georg Wolfgang Franz Panzer (1755-1829), German physician, entomologist and botanist, had large collections of plants and insects (the latter served as basis for *Faunae insectorum germanicae initia*- 1796-1813). Source: original publication (Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis... 2: 403. 1794). The name is validly credited to Gmelin (1791), who did not explain it.

Papa Gray 1821 Pelliaceae- for Giuseppe del Papa (Josephus del Papa) (1648-1735), Italian physician, patron of Pier Antonio Micheli. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. P-7.

Pappea Eckl. & Zeyh. 1834 Sapindaceae- for Karl Wilhelm Ludwig Pappe (1803-1862), German physician, botanist and plant collector in South Africa, professor at the South African College (today University of Cape Town), builder of South Africa's oldest herbarium, author of *Florae capensis medicae prodromus...* (1857). Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Africae Australis Extratropicae, p. 53. 1834).

Papperitzia Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Rudolph William Papperitz (1817-?), found the plant in Saxon Switzerland in 1847, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Botanische Zeitung 10: 670. 1852). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. P-8.

Paquerina Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Simon Pâquer (1779-1842), French veterinarian, professor of equitation in Nantes, member of the *Société royale d'Agriculture de Bretagne*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. P-8.

Paracelsea Zoll. & Moritzi 1845 Gentianaceae- for Paracelsus (Philippus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim) (1493-1541), Swiss-German philosopher, physician and botanist, pioneered direct observation instead of reliance on classical texts. Source: original publication (*Natuur- en Geneeskundig Archief voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 2: 18. 1845).

Paradisea Mazzucato 1811 Asparagaceae- for Giovanni Paradisi (1760-1826), Italian senator, poet and mathematician. Source: original publication (*Viaggio Botanico all' Alpi Giulie*, p. 27. 1811).

Parentucellia Viv. 1824 Orobanchaceae- for Tommaso Parentucelli (1397-1455), Pope Nicholas V, humanist and friend of the sciences, founded the Apostolic Library and the Vatican's Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Flora Libycae Specimen*, p. 31. 1824). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. P-8.

Pariana Aublet 1775 Poaceae- for the Paris, an Amerindian tribe living in Amazonia. Source: Clifford and Bostock p. 220.

Parkeria Hook. 1825 Pteridaceae- for Charles Sandbach Parker (?-1869), Scottish botanist and plant collector in the Lesser Antilles, Guyana and North America. Source: original publication (*Exotic Flora* 2: 147. 1825).

Parkia R. Br. 1826 Fabaceae- for Mungo Park (1771-1806), Scottish physician, naturalist, nature collector and explorer in Sumatra and Central Africa, died during his second exploration of the Niger River. Source: original publication (*Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa*, Appendix p. 83. 1826).

Parkinsonia L. 1753 Fabaceae- for John Parkinson (1567-1650), English pharmacist and botanist, author of *Paradisi in sole paradisus terrestris* (1629) and *Theatrum botanicum...* (1640). Not explained in original publication. The name was

proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 25. 1703).

Parlatoria Boiss. 1842 Brassicaceae- for Filippo Parlatore (1816-1877), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Palermo and Florence (here also director of the botanical garden), founder of the Erbario centrale italiano, author of *Flora panormitana* (1838) and the five-volume *Flora italiana* (1848-1874). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 17: 72. 1842).

Parmentiera DC. 1838 Bignoniaceae- for Antoine Augustin Parmentier (1737-1813), French pharmacist and agronomist, promoted the use of potatoes as human food in France (before it was fed only to animals). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis* 9: 244. 1845.

Parolinia Webb 1840 Brassicaceae- for Alberto Parolini (1788-1867), Italian botanist, accompanied the author to Italy, Greece and Asia Minor. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 13: 134. 1840).

Parrotia C. A. Mey. 1831 Hamamelidaceae- for Friedrich Parrot (Johann Jacob Friedrich Wilhelm Parrot) (1791-1841), German physician, naturalist and traveler, professor at Dorpat. Not explained with the description (*Verzeichniss der Pflanzen des Caspischen Meeres*, p. 46. 1831) but Parrot is mentioned on page 223 as the authority for *Cerastium kasbeck*. See also Wittstein p. 659.

Parrya R. Br. 1823 Brassicaceae- for William Parry (William Edward Parry) (1780-1855), English naval officer and Arctic explorer, his large herbarium contained specimens of the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Chloris Melvilliana a list of plants collected in Melville Island...* p. 11. 1823).

Parsonsia P. Browne 1756 Lythraceae- for James Parsons (1705-1770), English physician, antiquary and fossil collector, author of *The microscopical theatre of seeds...* (1745). Source: original publication (*The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica in Three Parts*, p. 200. 1756). The name is validly credited to Brown (1811), who also dedicated his genus to James Parsons.

Pascal Ortega 1797 Asteraceae- for Diego Baldassare Pascal (1768-1812), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Parma and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Novarum, aut Rariorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Botan. Matrit. Descriptionum Decades, p. 40. 1797). See also Quattrocchi 3: 1972.

Passaea Adans. 1763 Fabaceae- for Dutch engravers, draftsmen and publishers Crispin de Passe the Elder (c.1564-1637) and his son Crispin de Passe the Younger (1593/94-1670). Source: original publication Familles des Plantes 1: 9, 2: 509. 1763. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. P-14.

Passovia H. Karst. 1846 Loranthaceae- for Friedrich Passow, Prussian consul in Puerto Cabello, member of a natural research society in Rostock, friend of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Botanische Zeitung 10: 305. 1852.

Patarola Léman 1825 Radulaceae- for Laurent Patarola, Venetian citizen, friend of botany, contributed to the publication of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*. Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles ed. 2, 38: 74. 1825).

Patersonia R. Br. 1807 Iridaceae- for William Paterson (1755-1810), Scottish military officer, horticulturist, naturalist and plant collector in South Africa, India and Australia, lieutenant governor of New South Wales, author of *A narrative of four journeys into the country of the Hottentots, and Caffraria...* (1789). Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine 25-26: text for plate 1041. 1807).

Pathersonia Poir. 1816 Acanthaceae- for William Paterson (1755-1810), Scottish military officer, horticulturist, naturalist and plant collector in South Africa, India and Australia, lieutenant governor of New South Wales, author of *A narrative of four journeys into the country of the Hottentots, and Caffraria...* (1789). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-13.

Patonia Wight 1838 Annonaceae- for Anna Maria Walker, née Patton (c.1778-1852), Scottish botanist, botanical illustrator and plant collector in Ceylon. Source: original publication (Illustrations of Indian Botany 1: 18. 1838).

Patrinia Juss. 1807 Caprifoliaceae- for Eugène Louis Melchior Patrin (1742-1815), French mineralogist, naturalist and explorer in Siberia, collected two of the three species placed in the genus. Source: original publication (*Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 10: 311. 1807).

Patrisia Rich. 1792 Flacourtiaceae- for Jean Baptiste Patris (c.1735-1786), French physician, botanist and plant collector in French Guiana. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 3: 1977. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-13.

Pattersonia J. F. Gmel. 1792 Acanthaceae- for William Paterson (1755-1810), Scottish military officer, horticulturist, naturalist and plant collector in South Africa, India and Australia, lieutenant governor of New South Wales, author of *A narrative of four journeys into the country of the Hottentots, and Caffraria...* (1789). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P 13-14.

Pattonia Wight 1851 Orchidaceae- for Anna Maria Walker, née Patton (c.1778-1852), Scottish botanist, botanical illustrator and plant collector in Ceylon. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 5(1): 20. 1851).

Patya Neck. 1790 Verbenaceae- for Pierre Berthelot du Paty (Dupaty) (?-1773), French physician and botanist, professor at Angers. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-14.

Pauletia Cav. 1790 Fabaceae- for Jean Jacques Paulet (1740-1826), French translator, physician and botanist, author of *Traité des champignons...* (1793) and *Flore et faune de Virgile...* (1824). Source: original publication (*Icones et descriptiones plantarum...* 5: 5. 1799).

Paullinia L. 1753 Sapindaceae- for Simon Paulli (1603-1680), Danish physician and botanist, professor at Rostock and Copenhagen, author of *Flora Danica...* (1648). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Paulo-wilhelmia Hochst. 1844 Aizoaceae- for Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg (Duke Friedrich Paul Wilhelm of Württemberg) (1797-1860), German naturalist, explorer and nature collector, traveled in Europe, America, North Africa and Australia. Source: original publication (*Flora* 27: 17. 1844).

Paulownia Siebold & Zucc. 1835 Paulowniaceae- for Anna Pavlovna of Russia (1795-1865), daughter of Czar Paul I, wife of King William II of the Netherlands, knowledgeable of the natural sciences. Source: original publication (*Flora Japonica*, Section prima (1): 28. 1835).

Pavia Mill. 1754 Sapindaceae- for Peter Pauw (Petrus Pavius) (1564-1617), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Leiden, helped with the management of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Pavonia Cav. 1786 Malvaceae- for José Antonio Pavón y Jiménez (1754-1844), Spanish pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, participated in the Royal Spanish Botanical Expedition to the Viceroyalty of Peru, coauthor of *Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus...* (1794). Source: original publication (*Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem.*, p. 132. 1786).

Paxtonia Lindl. 1838 Orchidaceae- for Joseph Paxton (1803-1865), English gardener, greenhouse architect, author and publisher, main gardener at Chatsworth, designer of the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition of 1851, publisher of Paxton's Magazine of Botany, author of *Paxton's Botanical Dictionary* (1840, 1868). Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 24: 61. 1838).

Payena A. DC. 1844 Sapotaceae- for Anselme Payen (1795-1878), French chemist and professor at the École Centrale in Paris, isolated and named cellulose. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 196. 1844).

Pechea Lapeyr. 1818 Poaceae- for Jean Pech (1739-1816), French physician, botanist and plant collector, teacher of botanist Pierre André Pourret, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. P-19.

Pecheya Scop. 1777 Rubiaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 662) indicates for John Pechey (1655-1716), English physician and writer, author of *The compleat herbal of physical plants...* (1694); Burkhardt 2016 (p.

17) adds as an option John Peachi (Pechey), English physician in Gloucestershire, author of *Some observations made upon the root Cassumuniar...* (1693). See also [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Pechey, John \(DNB00\)](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Pechey,_John_(DNB00)). Another possibility (proposed herein) is Jean Pech (1739-1816), French physician, botanist and plant collector, teacher of botanist Pierre André Pourret, correspondent of Linnaeus.

Peckia Vell. 1829 Primulaceae- for Jean Pech (1739-1816), French physician, botanist and plant collector, teacher of botanist Pierre André Pourret, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 51. 1825[1829]). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. P-19.

Peddica Harv. ex Hook. 1840 Thymelaeaceae- for John Peddie (?-1840), English military officer and plant collector in South Africa, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany* 2: 265. 1840).

Pederlea Raf. 1838 Solanaceae- for Eugène Joseph Charles Gilain Hubert d'Olmen Poederlé (1742-1813), Belgian agronomist and botanist, author of *Manuel de l'arboriste et du forestier belgiques* (1772). Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana* p. 54. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. P-20.

Pegolettia Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Francesco Balducci Pegolotti (Francesco di Balduccio) (fl. 1310-1347), Italian (Florentine) merchant and traveler to Asia. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2 38: 232. 1825). See also Wittstein p. 663-664.

Peixotoa A. Juss. 1833 Malpighiaceae- for Domingos Ribeiro dos Guimarães Peixoto, Baron of Iguaraçu (1790-1846), Brazilian court physician, professor at the Medical-Surgical Academy of Rio de Janeiro. Source: original publication (*Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis* (quarto ed.) 3: 59. 1832[1833]).

Pelletiera A. St.-Hil. 1822 Primulaceae- for Jacques Martial Pelletier-Sautelet (1778-1870), French physician and botanist, professor at Orleans' Jardin des Plantes and École préparatoire de médecine et de pharmacie. Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 9: 365. 1822). See also the author's *Leçons de botanique comprenant principalement la morphologie végétale...* p. 772. 1840.

Pellia Raddi 1818 Pelliaceae- for Leopoldo Pelli Fabroni (1783-1822), Italian lawyer, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Jungermanniografia Etrusca, 1841 edition, p. 24. 1841).

Pellionia Gaudich. 1826 Urticaceae- for Alphonse Pellion (Marie Joseph Alphonse Pellion) (1796-1868), French naval officer, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 494. 1826).

Penaea L. 1753 Penaeaceae- for Pierre Pena (1535-1605), French physician and botanist, coauthor with Mathias L'Obel of *Stirpium adversaria nova...* (1571). Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 37. 1737.

Pennantia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Pennantiaceae- for Thomas Pennant (1726-1798), Welsh antiquary, naturalist and traveler, author of *Synopsis of quadrupeds* (1771) and *Genera of birds* (1773). Source: original publication (Characteres Generum Plantarum: quas in itinere ad insulas maris Australis... p. 134. 1775).

Pentlandia Herb. 1839 Amaryllidaceae- for Joseph Barclay Pentland (1797-1873), Irish-English diplomat, naturalist and plant collector in South America, provided the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register, 25: text for plate 68. 1839).

Pentzia Thunb. 1800 Asteraceae- for Carl Johann (Carolus Johannes) Pentz, Swedish naturalist, entomologist and botanist, defended under the author the dissertation *De Diosma* (1797). Not explained in original publication. Source: Nova genera Plantarum, p. 188. 1801).

Peraltea Kunth 1824 Fabaceae- for José Peralta, Mexican (New Spain) botanist, gave Humboldt specimens and seeds of rare plants. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 6: 471. 1824).

Pereiria Lindl. 1840 Menispermaceae- for Jonathan Pereira (1804-1853), English pharmacist and physician, professor at London's School of Pharmacy, author of

The elements of materia medica and therapeutics (1849). Source: original publication (Flora Medica, a botanical account of all the more important plants used in medicine... p. 371. 1838).

Pereskia Mill. 1754 Cactaceae- for Nicolas Claude Fabri de Peiresec (1580-1637), French lawyer, astronomer, naturalist and traveler, patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 35. 1703).

Perezia Lag. 1811 Asteraceae- for Lorenzo Perez (Lorenzo Lázaro Pérez), Spanish pharmacist, traveled widely to examine plants mentioned in classic texts, author of *Libro de Therica* (1575). Source: original publication (Amenidades Naturales de las Españas 1(1): 31. 1811). See also Colmeiro p. 153.

Periandra Mart. ex Benth. 1837 Fabaceae- some sources indicate for Periander, one of the seven sages of Greece; Quattrocchi (3: 2008) indicates for the peripheral arrangement of the stamens. The original description (Commentationes de Leguminosarum Generibus, p. 56-57. 1837) seems to agree with Quattrocchi, as does the explanation of *Periandra* Cambessèdes 1840.

Perlebia DC. 1829 Apiaceae- for Karl Julius Perleb (1794-1845), German physician and botanist, professor at Freiburg and director of the botanical garden, author of *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte des Pflanzenreiches* (1826). Source: original publication (Mémoire sur la Famille des Ombellifères, Collection de mémoires 5: 67. 1829). The name is validly credited to Martius (1828), who did not explain it.

Pernettya Gaudich. 1825 Ericaceae- for Antoine Joseph Pernetty (1716-1796), French clergyman and librarian, participated in Bougainville's circumnavigation expedition, author of *Journal historique d'un voyage fait aux Îles Malouines en 1763 et 1764...* (1769). Not explained in original publication. Source: Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 454. 1826. The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Perojoa Cav. 1797 Ericaceae- for Francisco del Perojo, Spanish pharmacist, toured northern Spain with Luis Née. Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 4: 29. 1797).

Peronia Redouté 1811 Marantaceae- for François Péron (François Auguste Péron) (1775-1810), French naturalist in Baudin's expedition to Australia, main author of of *Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes...* (1807-1816). Source: original publication (*Les Liliacées*, 6: text for plate 342. 1811).

Perovskia Kar. 1841 Lamiaceae- for Vasily Perovskii (Count Vasily Alekseevich Perovsky) (1794-1857), Russian military officer and statesman, governor of Orenburg, patron of science. Source: original publication (*Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 14: 16. 1841).

Perreymondia Barnéoud 1845 Brassicaceae- for Jean Honoré Perreymond (1794-1843), French botanist and plant collector, author of *Plantes phanérogames qui croissent naturellement aux environs de Fréjus...* (1835). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 3 3: 167. 1845).

Perrottetia Kunth 1824 Dipentodontaceae- for George Samuel Parrottet (1793-1870), Swiss-French gardener, horticulturist, botanist and plant collector, naturalist in Pierre Henri Philibert's expedition, worked at the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, coauthor of *Florae Senegambiae tentamen...* (1830-1833). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 7: 75. 1825[1824]).

Persoonia Sm. 1798 Proteaceae- for Christiaan Hendrik Persoon (1761-1836), South African-born Dutch physician and botanist, author of the four-part *Mycologia europaea...* (1822-1828) and the two-volume *Synopsis plantarum* (1805-1807). Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 4: 216. 1798).

Pervillaea Decne. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Auguste Pervillé (?-c.1868), French horticulturist, botanist and plant collector in Madagascar, Réunion and the Seychelles. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 613. 1844).

Pescatoria Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Jean Pierre Pescatore (1793-1865), French merchant, banker and orchid enthusiast, had a very large collection of these plants at the Château de La Celle Saint-Cloud (near Paris), supported the publication of Linden's *Pescatorea: iconographie des orchidées* (1860). Source: original publication (Botanische Zeitung 10: 667. 1852).

Peschiera A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Jacques Peschier (1769-1832), Swiss chemist and pharmacist in Geneva. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 360. 1844). See also Memoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, 5: 48. 1832.

Pestallozia Zoll. & Moritzi 1846 Cucurbitaceae- for Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827), Swiss educator and social reformer. Source: original publication (Systematisches Verzeichniss der von H. Zollinger in den Jahren 1842-1844... p. 32. 1846). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. 25.

Petagnana J. F. Gmel. 1792 Fabaceae- for Vincenzo Petagna (1734-1810), Italian physician, entomologist and botanist, professor at Naples, director of the Monte Oliveto botanical gardens. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 674.

Petagnia Raf. 1814 Solanaceae- for Vincenzo Petagna (1734-1810), Italian physician, entomologist and botanist, professor at Naples, director of the Monte Oliveto botanical gardens. Source: original publication (Specchio delle Scienze 1: 157. 1814).

Peteria A. Gray 1852 Fabaceae- for Robert Peter (1805-1894), English-American physician, geologist and botanist, professor at Transylvania University and the Kentucky School of Medicine, coauthor of *Catalogue of the native phaenogamous plants and ferns of Kentucky* (1833). Source: original publication (Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge 3(5): 51. 1852).

Petermannia Rchb. 1841 Amaranthaceae- for Wilhelm Ludwig Petermann (1806-1855), German botanist, professor at Leipzig and curator of the botanical garden's herbarium. Source: original publication (Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch, p. 153 (footnote). 1841). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-26. The

name is validly credited to Mueller (1860), who dedicated his genus to August Heinrich Petermann (1822-1878), German geographer and cartographer.

Petitia Jacq. 1760 Lamiaceae- for François Pourfour du Petit (1664-1741), French physician, anatomist and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 14. 1763.

Petitia J. Gay 1832 Apiaceae- for Felix Petit (fl. 1829), French botanist, first to describe and illustrate the plant. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 26: 219. 1832).

Petiveria L. 1753 Petiveriaceae- for James Petiver (c.1660–1718), English entomologist, pharmacist, botanist and important nature collector. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 50. 1703).

Petrea L. 1753 Verbenaceae- for Robert James Petre, 8th Baron Petre (1713-1742), English horticulturist and patron of botany, had large gardens rich in exotic plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus*, p. 319. 1737.

Pettera Rchb. 1841 Caryophyllaceae- for Franz Petter (1798-1853), Austrian merchant, educator and botanist, author of *Botanischer Wegweiser in der Gegend von Spalato in Dalmatien* (1832). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 675.

Petteria C. Presl 1845 Fabaceae- for Franz Petter (1798-1853), Austrian merchant, educator and botanist, author of *Botanischer Wegweiser in der Gegend von Spalato in Dalmatien* (1832). Source: original publication (*Abhandlungen der königlichen Böhmisches Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften* 3: 570. 1845).

Peyrousea DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Jean François de Galaup, Comte de La Pérouse (1741-1788), French naval officer, geographer and explorer, his circumnavigation expedition ended tragically in the South Pacific. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 6: 76. 1837[1838]).

Peyrousia Poir. 1826 Iridaceae- for Philippe Isidore Picot de Lapeyrouse (Baron de Lapeyrouse) (1744-1818), French mines inspector, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Toulouse, author of *Histoire des plantes des Pyrénées* (1791) and *Figures de la flore des Pyrénées, avec des descriptions...* (1795). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-29.

Peyrusa Rich. ex Dunal 1839 Ericaceae- for Jean François de Galaup, Comte de La Pérouse (1741-1788), French naval officer, geographer and explorer, his circumnavigation expedition ended tragically in the South Pacific. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-30.

Peyssonelia Boiv. ex Webb & Berthel. 1836-1850 Fabaceae- for Jean André Peyssonel (1694-1759), French physician and naturalist, studied corals in Guadeloupe and first concluded that they are animals. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-30.

Pfaffia Mart. 1825 Amaranthaceae- for Christian Heinrich Pfaff (1774-1852), German physician, chemist and physicist, professor at Kiel. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 676.

Pfeiffera Salm-Dyck 1845 Cactaceae- for Ludwig Karl Georg Pfeiffer (1805-1877), German physician, malacologist, botanist and nature collector in the West Indies, author of the two-volume *Nomenclator botanicus...* (1873-1874). Not explained with the description (Cactaeae in Horto Dyckensi Cultae Anno 1844... p. 40. 1845) but Pfeiffer is listed on page 41 as author of *Lepismium*. See also Stearn p. 237.

Pfeifferia Buchinger 1846 Convolvulaceae- for Ludwig Karl Georg Pfeiffer (1805-1877), German physician, malacologist, botanist and nature collector in the West Indies, author of the two-volume *Nomenclator botanicus...* (1873-1874). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 5: 88. 1846*).

Pfundia Opiz 1852 Ranunculaceae- for Johann Daniel Christian Pfund (1813-1876), German physician, botanist and plant collector in Egypt and Sudan, worked with the author and other botanists in the production of *Ökonomisch-*

technische Flora Böhmens... (1836-1842). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. P-34.

Phania DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Phaenias of Eresus (4th century BCE), Greek philosopher and botanist, contemporary with Theophrastus. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 114. 1836).

Pharnaceum L. 1753 Molluginaceae- for Pharnaces II of Pontus (Pharnaces II) (c.97-47 BCE), king of the Bosporan Kingdom. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Linnaeus' Philosophia Botanica*, p. 184. 2003.

Phelypaea L. 1758 Orobanchaceae- for French politicians and administrators Louis Phélypeaux, Marquis of Phélypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain (1643-1727); and his son Jérôme Phélypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain (1674-1747), patrons of Tournefort. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (*Institutiones rei herbariae* 1(2): 47. 1703).

Philadelphus L. 1753 Hydrangeaceae- for Ptolemy II Philadelphus (309-246 BCE), Egyptian pharaoh. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Philosophia Botanica* p. 171 1751. See also *Linnaeus' Philosophia Botanica*, p. 184. 2003.

Philibertia Kunth 1819 Apocynaceae- for Jean Baptiste Charles Legendre du Luçay (called J. C. Philibert) (1754-1836), French administrator and botanist, author of *Introduction à l'étude de la botanique* (vol. 1, 1798) and the three-volume *Dictionnaire universel de botanique...* (1804). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 3: 196. 1819). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. P-36.

Philippia Klotzsch 1834 Ericaceae- for Rodolfo Amando Philippi (1808-1904), German-Chilean zoologist, botanist and nature collector, professor at the Polytechnic School in Kassel and the University of Santiago (here also director of the National Museum and founder of a botanical garden), author of *Florula atacamensis...* (1860). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 9: 354. 1834). See also *Quattrocchi* 3: 2039.

Philippodendrum Poit. 1837 Malvaceae- for King Louis Philippe I of France (1773-1850). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 8: 184. 1837). This is probably the first use of the Greek *dendron* (tree) as part of an eponymic generic name, a practice that later became quite popular.

Phippsia (Trin.) R. Br. 1823 Poaceae- for Constantine John Phipps, 2nd Baron Mulgrave (1744-1792), English naval officer and Arctic explorer. Not explained with the description (*Chloris Melvilliana* a list of plants collected in Melville Island... p. 27. 1823) but Phipps is mentioned several times in the publication concerning plants described in his *A Voyage towards the North Pole...* (1774). See also *Quattrocchi* 3: 2042.

Piccia Neck. 1790 Clusiaceae- for Vittorio Picco (Picus), Italian physician and botanist, named the white truffle *Tuber magnatum*, author of *Melethemata inauguralia* (1788). Source: original publication (*Elementa Botanica* 2: 436. 1790).

Picconia A. DC. 1844 Oleaceae- for Giammaria Picconi (Giovanni Maria Piccone) (1772-1832), Italian gardener and agronomist, author of *Saggi sull'economia olearia...* (1808-1810). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 288. 1844).

Pickeringia Nutt. 1834 Primulaceae- for Charles Pickering (1805-1878), American physician and naturalist, participated in the United States Exploring Expedition. Source: original publication (*Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 7(1): 96. 1834). The name is validly credited to Nuttall (1840), who dedicated a second genus to Charles Pickering.

Picotia Roem. & Schult. 1819 Boraginaceae- for Philippe Isidore Picot de Lapeyrouse (Baron de Lapeyrouse) (1744-1818), French mines inspector, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Toulouse, author of *Histoire des plantes des Pyrénées* (1791) and *Figures de la flore des Pyrénées, avec des descriptions...* (1795). Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 4: x. 1819).

Pictetia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Marc Auguste Pictet (1752-1825), Swiss physicist and meteorologist, professor at Geneva and director of the Geneva Observatory,

cofounder and editor of *Bibliothèque Britannique* (1796-1815). Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses, p. 300. 1825.

Piddingtonia A. DC. 1839 Campanulaceae- for Henry Piddington (1797-1858), English merchant, meteorologist and naturalist, curator of the geological museum in Calcutta, author of *An English index to the plants of India* (1832). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 7: 341. 1839).

Pierardea Wight 1852 Euphorbiaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Francis Pierard (1763-1841), English judge, civil servant of the East India Company and plant collector. Source: proposed herein. See *Pierardia*.

Pierardia Roxb. ex Jack 1825 Phyllanthaceae- for Francis Pierard (1763-1841), English judge, civil servant of the East India Company and plant collector, sent many plants to the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Flora Indica; or, descriptions of Indian Plants 2: 255. 1832. Birth date calculated from obituary published in The Gentleman's Magazine p. 105. 1841.

Piercea Mill. 1759 Phytolaccaceae- for Hugh Percy (born Hugh Smithson), 1st Duke of Northumberland (1715-1786), English nobleman and patron of the arts, “who is not only a great encourager of botanical studies, but greatly skilled in the science himself.” Original publication not found. Source: The Gardeners Dictionary... 8th edition 3: unnumbered page. 1768.

Pierotia Blume 1850 Ixonanthaceae- for Jacques (Jacob) Pierot (1812-1841), Dutch physician and plant collector in Java, proposed the foundation of the Royal Society for Encouragement of Horticulture, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Museum Botanicum Lugduno-Batavum... 1: 180. 1850).

Pigafetta Adans. 1763 Acanthaceae- for Antonio Pigafetta (c.1491-c.1531), Italian scholar and explorer, assistant to Magellan during his circumnavigation voyage, author of *Relazione del primo viaggio intorno al mondo* (1524). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 2069. The name is validly credited to Beccari (1877), who did not explain it.

Pilaisaea Desv. 1814 Plagiotheciaceae- for Jean Bachelot La Pylaie (Auguste Jean Marie Bachelot de la Pylaie) (1786-1856), French mineralogist, ethnologist, botanist and traveler, author of *Études cryptogamiques, ou Monographies de divers genres de mousses...* (1815). Not explained with the description (Journal de Botanique, Appliquée à l'Agriculture, à la Pharmacie, à la Médecine et aux Arts 4: 75. 1814) but Jean Marie has two articles published in the same issue of the journal. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-36.

Pillera Endl. 1833 Fabaceae- for Matthias Piller (1733-1788), Austrian-Hungarian naturalist, professor at Vienna and Budapest, coauthor of *Iter per Poseganam Sclavoniae...* (1783). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-37.

Pinarda Vell. 1829 Scrophulariaceae- for Amable Guy Bertrand Pinard (1713-1796), French physician and botanist, director of the Rouen Botanical Garden, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 23. 1825[1829]).

Pinardia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Amable Guy Bertrand Pinard (1713-1796), French physician and botanist, director of the Rouen Botanical Garden, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Elementa Botanica 1: 5-6. 1790). The name is validly credited to Cassini (1826), who repeated the etymology.

Pinckneya Michx. 1803 Rubiaceae- for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1746-1825), American lawyer and politician, fought in the War for Independence, studied botany in France, friend of the author.; and for his mother Elizabeth 'Eliza' Lucas Pinckney, (1722-1793), American farmer/planter, conducted numerous botanical experiments. Not explained in original publication. Source: Natural History Investigations in South Carolina: From Colonial Times to the Present, p. 29-30. 1999. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. P-43.

Pineda Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Salicaceae- for Antonio Pineda (1753-1792), Guatemala-born Spanish naturalist, participated in Malaspina's expedition (died in the Philippines). Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 76. 1794). See also Colmeiro p. 182.

Pinelia Lindl. 1853 Orchidaceae- for Charles Pinel (1802-1871), French writer and botanist (orchidist) in Brazil, provided the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Folia Orchidacea, an enumeration of the known species of orchids, vol. 1: unnumbered page, two pages after p. 97. 1853). See also <https://www.pinel.org/charles-pinel>

Pinellia Ten. 1839 Araceae- for Giovanni Vincenzo Pinelli (1535-1601), Italian scholar and botanist, had a very large library and a botanical garden in Naples. Source: original publication (Atti della Reale Accademia delle Scienze, Sezione della Società Reale Borbonica 4: 67. 1839).

Pingraea Cass. 1826 Asteraceae- for Alexandre Guy Pingré (1711-1796), French astronomer, mathematician and geographer, professor at Rouen, studied botany in his later years. Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2 41: 59. 1826).

Pinillosia Ossa ex DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Claudio Martínez de Pinillos y Ceballos (1782-1853), Cuban-born Spanish military officer, administrator and economist, patron of science and technology, promoted the improvement of the Havana Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 528. 1836).

Pinonia Gaudich. 1824 Cibotiaceae- for Rose de Freycinet, née Rose Marie Pinon (1794-1832), participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition (Louis de Freycinet was her husband). Not explained in original publication. Source: Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 369. 1826.

Pintoa Gay 1846 Zygophyllaceae- for Francisco Antonio Pinto (Francisco Antonio Pinto y Díaz de la Puente) (1785-1858), Chilean military officer, lawyer and politician, president of Chile. Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile, Botanica 1: 480. 1845[1846]).

Pinzona Mart. & Zucc. 1832 Dilleniaceae- for Vicente Yáñez Pinzón (c.1462-c.1514), Spanish navigator and explorer, discoverer of Brazil and the Amazon River (the plant used to describe the genus is from these localities). Source: original publication (Abhandlungen der Mathematisch-Physikalischen Classe der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 1: 371. 1832). See also Wittstein p. 695.

Piqueria Cav. 1795 Asteraceae- for Andrés Piquer (1711-1772), Spanish physician, philosopher and writer, professor at Valencia, translated the writings of Hippocrates into Castilian. Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 3: 18. 1794[1795]).

Pironneava Gaudich. 1843 Bromeliaceae- not explained in the original publication. One source indicates for Jean Baptiste Adolphe Pironneau (1801-1870), French naval officer, general inspector, director of shipyards and naval construction, member of the honorary legion. Another option is Louis-Augustin Pironneau (1806-?), French naval officer, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition (Gaudichaud dedicated more than 25 genera to people who accompanied him in Vaillant's and Freycinet's expeditions).

Pisaura Bonato 1793 Onagraceae- for Francesco Pesaro (1740-1799), Italian administrator and diplomat, ambassador to Madrid (where he obtained plants and seeds for the botanical garden in Padua). Source: original publication (Pisaura automorpha e Coreopsis formosa p. 8-9. 1793). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. P-46.

Pisonia L. 1753 Nyctaginaceae- for Willem Pies (Willem Piso, Guillelmus Piso) (1611-1678), Dutch physician, naturalist and nature collector, lived six years in Brazil, coauthor of *Historia naturalis Brasiliae* (1648), considered one of the founders of tropical medicine. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 7. 1703).

Pistorinia DC. 1828 Crassulaceae- for Santiago Pistorini (?-1776), Italian-Spanish physician to King Carlos III. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1P-S.html>

Pitcairnia L'Hér. 1789 Bromeliaceae- for William Pitcairn (1712-1791), English physician and horticulturist, had a botanical garden in London, pupil of Boerhaave. Not explained in original publication. Source: Paxton p. 445. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-40.

Pitcheria Nutt. 1834 Fabaceae- for Zina Pitcher (1797-1872), American politician, physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at the University of Michigan, mayor of Detroit, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 7(1): 95. 1834).

Pittonia Mill. 1754 Boraginaceae- for Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), French physician, botanist and traveler to western Europe and eastern Anatolia, professor at the Jardin du Roi and the Collège Royal, author of *Eléments de botanique, ou Méthode pour reconnaître les plantes* (1694) and *Institutiones rei herbariae* (1700). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 5. 1703).

Placea Miers 1841 Amaryllidaceae- for Francis Place (1771-1854), English social reformer. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-41.

Planchonia Blume 1851 Lecythidaceae- for Jules Émile Planchon (1823-1888), French botanist, professor at Ghent, Nancy and Montpellier (here also director of the botanical garden), coauthor of *Mémoire sur la famille des Guttifères* (1862) and *Les vignes américaines: leur culture, leur résistance au phylloxéra et leur avenir en Europe* (1875). Source: original publication (Flore des Serres et des Jardins de l'Europe 7: 24. 1851).

Planera Giseke 1792 Costaceae- for Johann Jacob Planer (1743-1789), German physician and botanist, professor at Erfurt. Source: original publication (Praelectiones in ordines naturales plantarum, p. 225. 1792). The name is validly credited to Gmelin (1791), who did not explain it.

Plantia Herb. 1844 Iridaceae- for Joseph Plant, English horticulturist and nurseryman at Cheadle, Staffordshire. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register, 30: 89. 1844).

Plappertia Rchb. 1828 Dichapetalaceae- for Joachim Friedrich Plappart (c.1752-1845), Austrian physician and veterinarian, professor at Graz, defended a dissertation about *Junglans regia* (1777). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 700.

Platonia Kunth 1829 Poaceae- for Karl Gottlieb Plato (1757-1833), German educator, school director in Leipzig, teacher of the author, author of *Deutschlands Giftpflanzen zum Gebrauch an Schulen* (1831). Not explained in original publication. Source: Révision des Graminées 2: 327 (explanation for plate 76). 1830. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-42. The name was used by Rafinesque (1808, 1810) without explaining the etymology.

Platonia Mart. 1832 Clusiaceae- for Plato (c.425-c.348 BCE), Greek philosopher. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas in Itinere per Brasiliam... 3: 169. 1829[1832]. The name was used by Rafinesque (1808, 1810) without explaining the etymology.

Plaubelia Brid. 1826 Pottiaceae- for Julius August Plaubel (fl. 1828-1834), German physician and naturalist. Source: original publication (Bryologia Universa... 1: 522. 1826). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*-<http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1P-S.html>

Plazia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Asteraceae- for Juan Plaza (c.1525-1603), Spanish physician and botanist, professor at Valencia, correspondent of Carolus Clusius. Source: original publication (Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 104. 1794).

Pleea Michx. 1803 Tofieldiaceae- for Pierre Mathieu Plée (18th-19th centuries), French engraver in Paris, worked with great precision for several botanists (including the author). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. P48-P49. Wittstein p. 704 indicates for French botanist Auguste Plée (1787-1825), but he was only 16 when the genus was erected.

Plenckia Raf. 1814 Aizoaceae- for Joseph Jakob von Plenck (Joseph Jakob Ritter Plenk, Plenck) (1738-1807), Austrian physician and botanist, professor at Budapest and Vienna, author of the eight-volume *Icones plantarum medicinalium secundum...*

(1788-1792). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 705. The name is validly credited to Reissek (1861), who also dedicated his genus to Joseph Jakob von Plenck.

Plinia L. 1753 Myrtaceae- for Pliny the Elder (Gaius Plinius Secundus) (c.23-79), Roman military officer, proconsul and naturalist, author of *Naturalis Historia*. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 5. 1703).

Ploesslia Endl. 1839 Burseraceae- for Simon Ploessl (1794-1868), Austrian maker of lenses, microscopes and other optical instruments. Source: original publication (*Novarum Stirpium Decas*, p. 40. 1839).

Plotia Adans. 1763 Primulaceae- for Robert Plot (1640-1696), English chemist and naturalist, professor at Oxford and director of the Ashmolean Museum, author of *The natural history of Staffordshire* (1686). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 708.

Plottzia Arn. 1836 Caryophyllaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for Anton Wilhelm Plotz (1708-1784), plant collector in Mexico. Source: proposed herein. See also *A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico*. *Phytologia Memoirs* VI, p. 75. 1983.

Pluchea Cass. 1817 Asteraceae- for Noël Antoine Pluche (Abbé Pluche) (1688-1761), French clergyman and naturalist, professor at Reims, author of *Le spectacle de la nature...* (1754). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 708.

Pluchia Vell. 1829 Styracaceae- for Noël Antoine Pluche (Abbé Pluche) (1688-1761), French clergyman and naturalist, professor at Reims, author of *Le spectacle de la nature...* (1754). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 157. 1825[1829]).

Plukenetia L. 1753 Euphorbiaceae- for Leonard Plukenet (1642-1706), English physician and botanist, curator of Hampton Court Gardens, author of the four-part *Phytographia* (1690-1694) and *Almagesti botanici mantissa* (1700). Not explained in

original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 5. 1703). Spelled *Plukenetia* by Plumier. Linnaeus indicates that the unique structure of this plant's flowers recalls the uniqueness of *Plukenet* among botanists (*Critica Botanica* p. 80. 1737).

Plumeria L. 1753 Apocynaceae- for Charles Plumier (1646-1704), French botanist and plant collector, traveled and collected plants with Tournefort in France, collected extensively during three trips to the West Indies, author of *Description des plantes de l'Amérique* (1693) and *Nova plantarum americanarum genera* (1703). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (*Institutiones rei herbariae* 1(1): 659. 1703). See also *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 76. 1737. Linnaeus indicates that this small American tree has brilliant flowers, like Plumier was brilliant among American botanists (*Critica Botanica* p. 80. 1737).

Pocockia Ser. ex DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Richard Pococke (1704-1765), English travel writer and plant collector, visited Europe, the Near East and Ireland. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 709.

Poechia Opiz 1852 Rutaceae- for Josef (Alois) Poech (1816-1846), Bohemian physician and botanist, worked with the author, author of *Enumeratio plantarum hucusque cognitarum insulae Cyprae* (1842). Source: original publication (*Lotos, Zeitschrift für Natur-Wissenschaften* 2: 232. 1852). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-45. The name was used by Endlicher (1848) without explaining the etymology.

Poeppigia C. Presl 1830 Fabaceae- for Eduard Friedrich Poeppig (1798-1868), German physician, zoologist, botanist and nature collector in the New World, professor at Leipzig and director of the zoological museum and the botanical garden, coauthor of *Nova genera ac species plantarum quas in regno, Chiliensi, Peruviano, ac Terra Amazonica...* (1835-1845). Source: original publication (*Symbolae Botanicae sive Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum Novarum...* 1: 15. 1830).

Pohlana Nees & Mart. 1823 Rutaceae- for Johann Baptist Emmanuel Pohl (1782-1834), Austrian physician, botanist and plant collector in Brazil, curator at the Vienna Natural History Museum, author of the two-tome *Plantarum Brasiliae*

icones et descriptiones... (1827-1831). Source: original publication (Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae... 11: 185. 1823).

Pohlia Hedw. 1801 Bryaceae- for Johann Ehrenfried Pohl (1746-1800), German physician and botanist, colleague of the author at Leipzig University. Not explained in original publication. Source: Descriptio et Adumbratio microscopio-analytica Muscorum Frondosorum 1: 98. 1787.

Poinciana L. 1753 Fabaceae- for Philippe de Longvilliers de Poincy (Poinci) (1583-1660), French nobleman, governor of St. Kitts, patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Tournefort, who provided the etymology (Institutiones rei herbariae 1(1): 619. 1703).

Poinsettia Graham 1836 Euphorbiaceae- for Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779-1851), French-American politician, diplomat and traveler, patron of science, introduced from Mexico to the United States the popular ornamental that bears his name. Source: original publication (Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal 20(2): 412. 1836).

Poiretia Cav. 1797 Ericaceae- for Jean Louis Marie Poiret (1755-1834), French explorer and botanist, professor at the École centrale de l'Aisne, author of the three-volume *Leçons de flore: cours complet de botanique* (1819-1820). Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 4: 24. 1797). The name is validly credited to Ventenat (1807), who also dedicated his genus to J. L. M. Poiret. The name was used by Gmelin (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Poitea Vent. 1807 Fabaceae- for Pierre Antoine Poiteau (1766-1854), French gardener, botanist, illustrator and traveler, director of the Royal Nurseries at Versailles, head of the new botanical garden in Haiti, author of *Flora Parisiensis secundum systema sexuale deposita et plantarum...* (1808) and *Histoire naturelle des orangers* (1818). Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Classe des Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques de L'Institut National de France 8: 16-17. 1807). See also Wittstein p. 712.

Poivreia Comm. ex Thouars 1811 Combretaceae- for Pierre Poivre (1719-1786), French horticulturist, plant collector and traveler, intendant of Réunion and of

Mauritius (where the author lived at the time), imported Asian spices to the islands and founded Le jardin de Pamplémousse in Mauritius. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mélanges de Botanique et des Voyages*, p. 28. 1811. See also Wittstein p. 712-713.

Polemanna K. Bergius 1826 Liliaceae- for Peter Heinrich Polemann (c.1780-1839), German chemist, pharmacist, naturalist and plant collector in South Africa. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 1: 252. 1826). The name is validly credited to Ecklon and Seyher (1837), who also dedicated their genus to Peter Heinrich Polemann.

Polemonium L. 1753 Polemoniaceae- for King Polemon of Pontus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Gledhill p. 309. There were two kings Polemon of Pontus (I and II, father and son) and both lived in the 1st century BCE. According to Pliny (in *Théïs* p. 374), the name comes from *polemos* (war), because two kings fought a war over being the first to discover the plant's properties. Quattrocchi (3: 2133) states that polemonium is an old name for the plant.

Polichia Schrank 1781 Lamiaceae- for Johann Adam Pollich (1741-1780), German physician, entomologist and botanist, author of the three-volume *Historia plantarum in Palatinatu Electoralis* (1776-1777). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-49.

Pollia Thunb. 1781 Commelinaceae- for Jan van der Poll, Dutch consul in Amsterdam, patron of the author. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera Plantarum* 1: 217. 1781).

Pollichia Medik. 1784 Boraginaceae- for Johann Adam Pollich (1741-1780), German physician, entomologist and botanist, author of the three-volume *Historia plantarum in Palatinatu Electoralis* (1776-1777). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 713. The name is validly credited to Aiton (1789), who did not explain it.

Pollinia Spreng. 1815 Poaceae- for Ciro Pollini (Cyrus Pollinius) (1782-1833), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Verona and curator of the botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Flora veronensis quam in prodromum florum Italiae*

septentrionalis (1822). Source: original publication (Plantarum Minus Cognitarum Pugillus 2: 10. 1815).

Poloa DC. 1833 Asteraceae- for Marco Polo (c.1254-1324), Venetian traveler to Asia and China. Source: original publication (Archives de Botanique 2: 515. 1833).

Pomaria Cav. 1799 Fabaceae- for Jaime Honorato Pomar (1550-1606), Spanish physician and botanist, physician of King Felipe III, professor at Valencia. Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 5: 1. 1799).

Pombalia Vand. 1771 Violaceae- for Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1st Marquis of Pombal (1699-1782), Portuguese scholar and statesman, closely involved with the reconstruction of Lisbon after the earthquake of 1755. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 720.

Pombea Mutis ex Caldas 1810 Incertae sedis- for José Ignacio de Pombo (1761-1815), Colombian (New Grenadian) economist, supported the author with instruments and equipment. Source: original publication (Semanario Nueva Reyno Granada 2: 27. 1810).

Pometia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Sapindaceae- for Pierre Pomet (1658-1699), French pharmacist, botanist and traveler, author of *Histoire générale des drogues...* (1694). Source: original publication (Characteres Generum Plantarum, p. 110. 1775).

Pommereulla L. f. 1780 Poaceae- for the Marchioness du Gage, née Pommereul, French botanist, specialist in grasses, frequent visitor to the Jardin du Roi, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Nova Graminum Genera, p. 31. 1780). See also *Joseph Dombey, médecin, naturaliste, archéologue...* p. 8. 1905.

Pompadoura Buc'hoz ex DC. 1828 Calycanthaceae- for Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de Pompadour (Madame de Pompadour) (1721-1764), member of the French court. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 720.

Ponaea Schreb. 1789 Sapindaceae- for Giovanni Pona (1565-1630), Italian physician and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p.720.

Ponaria Raf. 1830 Scrophulariaceae- for Giovanni Pona (1565-1630), Italian physician and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-51.

Ponceletia R. Br. 1810 Ericaceae- for Polycarpe Poncelet (Abbé Poncelet) (1720-1780), French agronomist, author of *Histoire naturelle du froment...* (1779). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae, p. 554. 1810). The name is validly credited to Thouars (1808), that publication was not found.

Ponista Raf. 1837 Saxifragaceae- for Giovanni Pona (1565-1630), Italian physician and botanist. Source: original publication (Flora Telluriana 2: 65. 1836[1837]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-51.

Pontania Lem. 1844 Fabaceae- for Giovanni Pontano (Jovianus Pontanus) (1426-1503), Italian poet, historian and statesman. Source: original publication (L'Horticulteur Universel, Journal Général des Jardiniers et Amateurs, 5: 34. 1844).

Pontederia L. 1753 Pontederiaceae- for Giulio Pontedera (1688-1757), Italian physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Padua and prefect of the botanical garden, author of *Compendium tabularum botanicarum...* (1718) and *Anthologia sive de floris natura* (1720), in the latter publication he negated the sexuality of plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 133. 1737.

Pontesia Vell. 1831 Asteraceae- for Antônio Pires da Silva Pontes Leme e Camargo (1750-1805), Brazilian-born Portuguese naval officer, mathematician and surveyor, member of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis, p. 346. 1825[1829], 1881 edition).

Ponthieva R. Br. 1813 Orchidaceae- for Henry de Ponthieu (1731-1808), French-English merchant and nature collector in the West Indies, sent plants to Joseph Banks. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 2149.

Pontinia Fr. 1843 Caryophyllaceae- for Magnus Martin af Pontin (1781-1858), Swedish writer and physician to kings Gustave IV Adolf and Karl XIII, patron of

horticulture. Not explained in original publication. Source: Botaniska Notiser 1863: 71. 1863. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-51.

Pontopidana Scop. 1777 Lecythidaceae- for Erik Pontoppidan (Erik Ludvigsen Pontoppidan) (1698-1764), Danish antiquary and historian, professor at Copenhagen, author of the two-volume *Versuch einer natürlichen Geschichte Norwegens* (1752-1753). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 721.

Pootia Dennst. 1818 Gentianaceae- for Abraham van Poot (before 1650- after 1711), Dutch author of the Latin text for *Hortus Malabaricus* and publisher of the Dutch version. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-52.

Popowia Endl. 1839 Annonaceae- for Johann Siegmund Popowitsch (Johannes Siegmund Valentin Popowitsch) (1705-1774), Austrian linguist, naturalist and botanist, had a large herbarium, professor at Vienna. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 3: 2149.

Poppya Neck. ex M. Roem. 1846 Cucurbitaceae- for Johan Popp (1577-?), German physician, author of the herbal book *Kräuter Buch: Darinnen die Kräuter des Teutschen Landes...* (1625). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 721. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. P-52.

Porcelia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Annonaceae- for Antonio Porcel (fl. 1785-1817), Spanish administrator, secretary of the Consejo de Indias, patron of the authors' work. Source: original publication (*Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 84. 1794). See also *Diccionario de Epónimos*- <http://dicci-eponimos.blogspot.com/2009/12/porcel-antonio.html>

Porlieria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Zygophyllaceae- for Antonio Porlier y Sopranis, 1st marquis of Bajamar (1722-1813), Spanish Minister of the Indies, helped print the authors' work. Source: original publication (*Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 55. 1794).

Portaea Ten. 1846 Solanaceae- for Giambattista della Porta (1538-1615), Italian physician, scholar, scientist and playwright, author of *De humana physiognomonia libri IIII* (1586). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-52.

Portalesia Meyen 1834 Asteraceae- for Diego Portales (Diego José Pedro Víctor Portales y Palazuelos) (1793-1837), Chilean merchant and statesman, minister of president José Joaquín Prieto. Source: original publication (*Reise um die Erde ausgeführt auf dem Königlich preussischen Seehandlungs...* p. 316. 1834).

Portenschlagia Vis. 1850 Apiaceae- for Franz Edler von Portenschlag-Ledermayer (1772-1822), Austrian lawyer, botanist and plant collector in Europe, author of *Enumeratio plantarum in Dalmatia lectarum* (1824). Source: original publication (*Flora Dalmatica* 3: 45. 1850). See also Quattrocchi 3: 2152. The name is validly credited to Trattinick (1818), that publication was not found.

Porteria Hook. 1851 Caprifoliaceae- for Robert Ker Porter (1777-1842), Scottish artist, traveler and diplomat, British consul in Caracas, sent rare plants and seeds to England. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum; or Figures, with Brief Descriptive Characters and Remarks of New or Rare Plants* 9: text for plate 864. 1851).

Portesia Cav. 1789 Meliaceae- for Jean Baptiste René Poupé Desportes (1704-1778), French physician and botanist in Saint Domingue, provided new plants to botanists, author of the three-volume *Histoire des maladies de St. Domingue* (1770). Source: original publication (*Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem*, 7: 369. 1789).

Portlandia P. Browne 1756 Rubiaceae- for Margaret Bentnick, née Harley, Duchess of Portland (1715-1785), British art and nature collector, had the largest natural history collection in Great Britain (included a museum, botanical garden and zoo). Source: original publication (*The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica in Three Parts*, p. 164. 1756).

Pothuava Gaudich. 1851 Bromeliaceae- for Louis Pierre Alexis Pothuau (1815-1882), French naval officer, politician and diplomat, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source:

Burkhardt 2016 p. P-54. The name was published validly by Koch (1860) without explaining the etymology.

Pottia Ehrh. ex Fürnr. 1829 Pottiaceae- for Johann Friedrich Pott (1738-1805), German physician and botanist, professor at Braunschweig and author of an unpublished flora of the city, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Beiträge zur Naturkunde, und den damit verwandten... 1: 175. 1787.

Pottsia Hook. & Arn. 1837 Apocynaceae- for John Potts (?-1822), English gardener and plant collector in China and India for the Royal Horticultural Society. Source: original publication (The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage, p. 199. 1841[1837]).

Pouchetia A. Rich. ex DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Felix Archimède Pouchet (1800-1872), French physician and naturalist, professor at Rouen and director of the botanical garden, author of *Essai sur l'histoire naturelle et médicale de la famille des Solanées* (1827). Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris 5: 251. 1830.

Poupartia Comm. ex Juss. 1789 Anacardiaceae- for François Poupart (x -1708), French physician and botanist. The dedication is indirect, as it refers to *Bois de Poupart*, name of the wood in Ile Bourbon (Réunion). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. 62.

Pourretia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Bromeliaceae- for Pierre André Pourret (Abate Pourret) (1754-1818), French botanist and plant collector, had a botanical garden in Narbonne and a large herbarium, professor at Barcelona and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 46. 1794).

Pouzolzia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for Pierre Marie Casimir de Pouzol (1785-1858), French military officer, botanist and plant collector, had a large herbarium, author of *Flore du département du Gard...* (1862). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 724.

Pozoa Lag. 1816 Apiaceae- for José Pozo, classmate and favorite companion of the author during his first collecting trips in Valencia, died young. Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 189.

Pratia Gaudich. 1825 Campanulaceae- for Charles Louis Prat-Bernon (1795-1817), French naval officer, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition, died at sea early in the voyage. Not explained in original publication. Source: Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique p. 456. 1826.

Preauxia Sch. Bip. 1844 Asteraceae- for Louis (Jean Marie) Despréaux Saint-Sauveur (1794-1843), French botanist and plant collector, naturalist in the French expedition to the Morea (Peloponnese). Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries* 3(2.2): 250. 1844).

Preissia Opiz 1852 Poaceae- for Balthazar Preiss (1765-1850), Austrian physician and botanist, author of *Rhizographia der Pflanzen* (1823). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 3: 2162. The name is validly credited to Corda (1829), that publication was not found.

Prescottia Lindl. 1824 Orchidaceae- for John D. Prescott (1760-1837), English physician, botanist and plant collector working in Russia, traveled in Siberia, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Exotic Flora* 2(13): text for plate 115. 1824). Spelled *Prescotia*.

Preslaea Mart. 1827 Boraginaceae- for Jan Svatopluk Presl (1791-1849), Czech physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Prague, coauthor of *Flora Čechica...* (1819) and *O Prirosenosti Rostlin...* (1820); and for his brother Karl Boriwog (Borijov) Presl (1794-1852), physician and botanist, professor at Prague, author of the two-tome *Reliquiae Haenkeanae...* (1830-1835) and *Tentamen Pteridographiae...* (1836). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas in Itinerere per Brasiliam...* 2: 76. 1827).

Preslia Opiz 1824 Lamiaceae- for Jan Svatopluk Presl (1791-1849), Czech physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Prague, coauthor of *Flora Čechica...* (1819) and *O Prirosenosti Rostlin...* (1820); and for his brother Karl Boriwog (Borijov)

Presl (1794-1852), physician and botanist, professor at Prague, author of the two-tome *Reliquiae Haenkeanae...* (1830-1835) and *Tentamen Pteridographiae...* (1836). Source: original publication (Flora 7: 323. 1824).

Prestinaria Sch.Bip. ex Hochst. 1841 Asteraceae- for Johann Nepomuk Prestinari (?-1827), German chemist, professor at Heidelberg. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Repertorium Botanices Systematicae* (Walpers) 6: 162 1846-1847. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. P-65.

Prestonia R. Br. 1810 Apocynaceae- for Charles Preston (1660-1711), Scottish physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*On the Asclepiadeae*, p. 59. 1810). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Pretrea J. Gay 1824 Pedaliaceae- for Jean Gabriel Prêtre (1768-1849), Swiss-French nature illustrator, worked for Empress Josephine at the Château de Malmaison, for the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle and privately for many researchers. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. P-57.

Prevostea Choisy 1825 Convolvulaceae- for Isaac Bénédicte Prévost (1755-1819), French-Swiss naturalist, worked with fungi pathogenic to wheat, professor at Montauban; for Pierre Prévost (1751-1839), French-Swiss philosopher and physicist, professor at Berlin and Geneva; and for Jean Louis Prévost (1790-1850), Swiss physician and physiologist. The last has been confused with Jean Louis Prévost (1760-1810), botanical painter, and should not be confused with Jean Louis Prévost (1838-1927), Swiss neurologist and physiologist. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 4: 497. 1825).

Priestleya DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Joseph Priestley (1733-1804), English philosopher, physicist and chemist, discovered oxygen production by plants exposed to sunlight. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p.191. 1825.

Prieurea DC. 1828 Onagraceae- for François Mathias René Leprieur (Le Prieur) (1799-1870), French pharmacist, naturalist and nature collector in Senegambia, French Guiana and Martinique, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source:

original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 58. 1828).

Pringlea W. Anderson ex Hook. f. 1845 Brassicaceae- for John Pringle, 1st Baronet (1707- 1782), Scottish physician and professor at Edinburgh, author of *Observations on the diseases of the army in camp and garrison* (1752). Source: original publication (The Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H. M. Discovery Ships Erebus and Terror... 1: 240. 1844 [1845]).

Prinsepia Royle 1835 Rosaceae- for James Prinsep (1799-1840), English colonial administrator, orientalist and meteorologist, founding editor of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Source: original publication (Illustrations of the Botany... of the Himalayan Mountains... 1: 206. 1835).

Printzia Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Jacob Printz (1740-1779), Swedish botanist, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Plantae rariores Africanæ* (1760). Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2 37: 488. 1825).

Prisciana Raf. 1838 Brassicaceae- for Theodosius Priscianus, 4th century physician in Constantinople, author of *Rerum Medicarum Libri Quatuor*. Source: original publication (Sylva Telluriana, p. 114. 1838).

Pritzelia Walp. 1843 Araliaceae- for Georg August Pritzel (1815-1874), German physician, botanist, botanical bibliographer and traveler, custodian of the Royal Library in Berlin, defended the dissertation *Anemonarum revisio*, author of *Iconum botanicarum index locupletissimus* (1855). Source: original publication (Repertorium Botanices Systematicæ (Walpers) 2: 248 (1843).

Prockia P. Browne ex L. 1759 Salicaceae- for Christian Lebrecht Baron von Pröck (1718-1780), Danish politician, governor-general of St. Croix when the author lived there. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Jamaican plant genera named by Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790): A checklist with an attempt at an etymology*. *Huntia* 11(1): 26. 2011.

Prolongoa Boiss. 1839 Asteraceae- for Pablo Prolongo García (1806-1885), Spanish pharmacist and plant collector, founder of the Colegio Oficial de

Farmacéuticos de Málaga, gave several new plant species to the author. Source: original publication (*Voyage botanique dans le midi de l'Espagne* 2: 321. 1839).

Promenaea Lindl. 1843 Orchidaceae- for Promena (Promenaea), Greek oracle priestess at the temple of Dodona. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. 61. See also *Lampiere's Classical Dictionary; containing a full account of all the proper names mentioned in ancient authors...* p. 566. 1844.

Pronaya Hügel 1837 Pittosporaceae- for Sigismund Freiherr von Prónay (1780-1848), Austrian-Hungarian horticulturist and botanist, had a very large garden in Hetzendorf (Prónaygarten) which was accessible to students of the University of Vienna. Source: original publication (*Botanisches Archiv der Gartenbaugesellschaft des Osterreichischen Kaiserstaates* 2: text for plate 6. 1837).

Prostea Cambess. 1829 Sapindaceae- for Théodose Cyriaque Prost (1779-1848), French botanist and plant collector, author of *Liste des mousses, hépatiques et lichens observés dans le département de la Lozère...* (1828). Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muéum d'histoire naturelle* 18: 10. 1829).

Proustia Lag. 1811 Asteraceae- for Joseph Proust (Joseph Louis Proust) (1754-1826), French pharmacist and chemist, professor at Segovia and Salamanca. Source: original publication (*Amenidades Naturales de las Españas* 1(1): 33. 1811).

Provenzalia Adans. 1763 Araceae- for Hieronymus Provenzale (Girolamo Provenzale) (1534-1612), Italian physician and professor at Naples, physician to Pope Clement VIII. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. P-69. See also *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine ancienne et moderne, ou Mémoires disposés en ordre alphabétique...* 3: 639. 1778.

Psammisia Klotzsch 1851 Ericaceae- for Psammus (Psametich, Psammis), ruled as 3rd Pharaoh of the 23rd dynasty around 722/730-712 BCE. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 24: 42. 1851). See also Burkhardt p. P-70.

Puccinellia Parl. 1848 Poaceae- for Benedetto Luigi Puccinelli (1808-1850), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Lucca and director of the botanical garden, author of *Descrizione dei funghi indigeni dell'agro lucchese* (1833) and *Synopsis*

plantarum in agro Lucensi sponte nascentium (1841). Source: original publication (*Flora italiana, ossia descrizione delle piante ...* 1: 367. 1848).

Pueraria DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Marc Nicolas Puerari (1766-1845), Swiss botanist, professor at Copenhagen, left his herbarium to the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 252. 1825.

Pultenaea Sm. 1794 Fabaceae- for Richard Pulteney (1730-1801), English physician and botanist, author of *A general view of the writings of Linnaeus* (1781). Source: original publication (*A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* 1: 36. 1794).

Purdiaea Planch. 1846 Clethraceae- for William Purdie (1817-1857), Scottish gardener, botanist and plant collector in South America and the West Indies, superintendent of the botanical garden in Trinidad, collected the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 5: 251. 1846).

Purkinja C. Presl 1834 Primulaceae- for Johannes Evangelista Purkinje (Jan Evangelista Purkyně) (1787-1869), Czech physician, anatomist and physiologist, professor at Prague and Breslau. Source: original publication (*Symbolae Botanicae, sive, Descriptiones et icones plantarum novarum aut minus cognitarum* 2: 17. 1834).

Purshia DC. ex Poir. 1816 Rosaceae- for Frederick Traugott Pursh (1774-1820), German-American gardener, botanist, traveler and plant collector, author of the multi-volume *Flora americana septentrionalis...* (1813-1814). Source: original publication (*Encyclopédie Méthodique, Botanique, Supplément* 4: 623. 1816). See also Wittstein p. 741.

Puschkinia Adams 1805 Asparagaceae- for Apollo Mussin-Puschkin (Apollos Apollosovitsch Mussin-Puschkin) (1760-1805), Russian chemist, mineralogist and plant collector, led a scientific-botanical expedition to the Caucasus. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 741.

Putterlickia Endl. 1840 Celastraceae- for Alois (Aloys) Putterlick (1810-1845), Austrian physician and botanist, custodian of the Vienna Natural History Museum, author of *Synopsis Pittosporarum* (1839). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 742.

Pylaisaea Desv. ex Bach. Pyl. 1814 Plagiotheciaceae- for Jean Marie Bachelot de La Pylaie (Auguste Jean Marie, baron Bachelot de La Pylaie) (1786-1856), French mineralogist, ethnologist and botanist, author of *Études cryptogamiques, ou Monographies de divers genres de mousses...* (1815). Not explained in original publication. Source: Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles... 44: 128. 1826.

Pylaisia Schimp. 1851 Hypnaceae- for Jean Marie Bachelot de La Pylaie (Auguste Jean Marie, baron Bachelot de La Pylaie) (1786-1856), French mineralogist, ethnologist and botanist, author of *Études cryptogamiques, ou Monographies de divers genres de mousses...* (1815). Source: original publication (Bryologia Europaea 5: p. 3 of *Pylaisaea*).

Pyrarda Cass. 1826 Asteraceae- for François Pyrard de Laval (c.1578-c.1623), French navigator and explorer, captive five years in the Maldives, described his experiences in *Discours du voyage des François aux Indes Orientales, ensemble des divers accidents, adventures et dangers...* (1611). Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2 41: 122. 1826).

Pythagorea Lour. 1790 Flacourtiaceae- for Pythagoras, a botanist whose work was praised by Pliny and Theophrastus. Source: original publication (Flora Cochinchinensis 1: 244. 1790). At the time of Pythagoras it was not rare for lesser-known workers to publish under the name of famous ones; Hardy and Totelin (*Ancient Botany*, p.57. 2016) state that the works of Pythagoras on plants have sometimes been ascribed to the Hellenistic physician Clemporous.

Q

Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig Reichenbach was born in Leipzig, Germany in 1793 and died in Dresden in 1879. He was son of Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach, author of the first Greek-German dictionary, and father of famous orchidologist Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach (1823-1889). In 1820, Heinrich Gottlieb became professor at the University of Dresden and director of Dresden's natural history museum, positions he held more than four decades.



He also founded the city's botanical garden and co-founded its zoological garden. While directing the natural history museum he came upon the idea of displaying invertebrates as hand-made glass replicas. Two of his most important publications are the ten-volume *Iconographia Botanica seu Plantae criticae* (1823-1832) and *Handbuch der speciellen Ornithologie* (1851). Sprengel dedicated to him the genus *Reichenbachia*, which houses a single species native to Bolivia.

Quadria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Proteaceae- for Antonio de la Quadra y del Llano (1721-1783), Spanish politician and administrator, director of the Real Sociedad Económica Matritense de Amigos del País, by his initiative similar societies were founded in other Spanish cities. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 16. 1794). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. Q-1.

Quartinia A. Rich. 1840 Fabaceae- for Léon Richard Quartin-Dillon (1814-1841), French physician, botanist and plant collector, pupil of the author, died during Lefebvre's expedition to Abyssinia. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2* 14: 259. 1840).

Quassia L. 1762 Simaroubaceae- for Graman or Gramman (meaning great man) Quacy (Quassi) (c.1690-c.1780), Guinea-born former slave, herbalist and healer in Surinam, discovered the medicinal properties of the roots of *Q. amara*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 389. See also *Narrative, of a five years' expedition, against the revolted negroes of Surinam...* 2: 359-161. 1813.

Quekettia Lindl. 1839 Orchidaceae- for Edwin John Quekett (1808-1847), English surgeon, microscopist, histologist and botanist, lectured at London University College Hospital, author of *Observations on the anatomical and physiological nature of the ergot of rye and some other grasses* (1838). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 25: 3. 1839).

Queltia Salisb. 1812 Amaryllidaceae- for Nicholas Le Quelt, French herbalist and plant collector in the Pyrenees, discovered the plant. Not explained in original publication. Source: Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London 1: 352. 1820[1812]. See also Encyclopaedia Londinensis 16: 578. 1819.

Queria L. 1753 Caryophyllaceae- for José Quer y Martínez (1695-1764), Spanish military surgeon, botanist and plant collector, first botany professor of the recently founded Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, author of the first four volumes of *Flora española ó Historia de las plantas que se crían en España*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 392.

Quesnelia Gaudich. 1842 Bromeliaceae- not explained in the original publication. Quattrocchi (3: 2244) suggests for M. E. Quesnel, French horticulturist, botanist and plant collector in French Guiana. Burkhardt 2016 (p. Q-3) adds as an option François Alexandre Quesné (1742-1820), French botanist in Rouen, translated Linnaeus' *Philosophia botanica* into French. Burkhardt 2018 p. Q-2 indicates for Edouard Prosper Quesnel, French businessman, instructed his captains to bring him tropical plants, and was particularly interested in orchids and bromeliads.

Quilesia Blanco 1837 Dichapetalaceae- for Antonio Quiles, Spanish priest in the Philippines, brought the plant to the author's attention. Source: original publication (*Flora de Filipinas*, p. 176. 1837).

Quinchamalium Molina 1782 Schoepfiaceae- for Quinchamali, mapuche herbalist chief (cacique) who discovered the plant's medicinal virtues. The dedication is indirect, since it's based on the vernacular name for the plant. Source: original publication (*Saggio sulla Storia Naturale del Chili*, p.151. 1782). See also <http://www.chlorischile.cl/gunckelnombres/gunckell.htm>

Quinetia Cass. 1830 Asteraceae- for Edgar Quinet (1803-1875), French intellectual and historian, professor at the Collège de France, translated Johann Gottfried von Herder's *Idées pour une philosophie de l'histoire de l'humanité* (1784-1791). Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, ed. 2 60: 592. 1830).

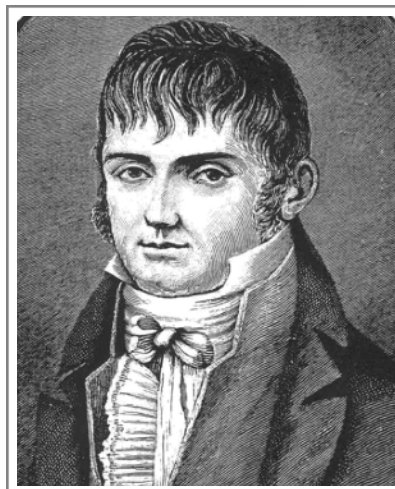
Quintinia A. DC. 1830 Paracryphiaceae- for Jean Baptiste de La Quintinie (1626-1688), French lawyer, agronomist and horticulturist, created at Versailles the *Potager du roi* (a garden to produce vegetables for the court of Louis IV), author of *Instruction pour les jardins fruitiers et potagers* (1690). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 5. 1830).

Quirosia Blanco 1845 Fabaceae- for Pedro Fernández de Quirós (Pedro Fernandes de Queirós) (1565-1614), Portuguese navigator working for Spain, participated with Spanish navigator Alvaro de Medaña de Neira in an expedition to the Solomon Islands, led an expedition to search for the southern continent Terra Australis. Source: original publication (*Flora de Filipinas*, p. 398. 1845).

Quoya Gaudich. 1829 Lamiaceae- for Jean René Constant Quoy (1790-1869), French surgeon, naturalist and zoologist, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (*Voyage autour du Monde... Exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* p. 454. 1829).

R

Constantine Samuel Rafinesque Schmaltz was born near Constantinople, Turkey in 1783 and died in Philadelphia in 1840. He did not receive a formal education yet knew several languages, read widely and was knowledgeable in many fields. He visited the United States in 1802, stayed three years and moved to Sicily, dedicating much time to the island's natural history. During his return to the U.S.A. in 1815 the ship wrecked and he lost all his books and plants. He quickly began new collections. In Kentucky he was professor at Transylvania University. Rafinesque was



born to publish and did so extensively, but inconsistency, lack of attention to detail and an eccentric, sometimes confrontational personality, lead to much of this work being ignored. He dedicated three plant genera to himself, but the only *Rafinesquia* considered valid was dedicated to him by Nuttall; it houses two species of dandelions native to the western United States and northern Mexico.

Rabelaisia Planch. 1845 Rutaceae- for François Rabelais (c.1490-1553), French physician and writer, author of *La vie de Gargantua et de Pantagruel*. Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 4: 520. 1845).

Rabenhorstia Rchb. 1841 Bruniaceae- for Gottlob Ludwig Rabenhorst (1806-1881), German pharmacist, botanist and plant collector. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 749.

Racoubea Aubl. 1775 Flacourtiaceae- for Racoube, king of Mangelore as successor of his brother Rahadzi, later king of Madagascar. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. R-2.

Raddia Bertol. 1819 Poaceae- for Giuseppe Raddi (1770-1829), Italian (Florentine) herpetologist, botanist and nature collector, author of the two-volume *Crittogame Brasiliane* (1822) and *Plantarum Brasiliensium...* (1825). Source: original publication (*Opuscoli Scientifici*, 3: 411. 1819).

Raddisia Leandro 1821 Celastraceae- for Giuseppe Raddi (1770-1829), Italian (Florentine) herpetologist, botanist and nature collector, author of the two-volume *Crittogame Brasiliane* (1822) and *Plantarum Brasiliensium...* (1825). Source: original publication (*Denkschriften der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München* 7: 237. 1821).

Radermachia Thunb. 1776 Moraceae- for Jacob Cornelis Matthieu Radermacher (1741-1783), Dutch lawyer, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, worked in Batavia, author of the two-volume *Naamlyst der planten die gevonden worden op het eiland Java...* (1780-1781), friend and patron of the author. Source: original publication (*Kongl[iga]. Vetenskaps Academiens Handlingar* 37: 252. 1776).

Radia A. Rich. 1822 Velloziaceae- for Giuseppe Raddi (1770-1829), Italian (Florentine) herpetologist, botanist and nature collector, author of the two-volume *Crittogame Brasiliane* (1822) and *Plantarum Brasiliensium...* (1825). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-3.

Radiana Raf. 1814 Aizoaceae- for Giuseppe Raddi (1770-1829), Italian (Florentine) herpetologist, botanist and nature collector, author of the two-volume *Crittogame Brasiliane* (1822) and *Plantarum Brasiliensium...* (1825). Source: original publication (*Specchio delle Scienze* 1: 88. 1814).

Radiusia Rchb. 1828 Fabaceae- for Justus Wilhelm Martin Radius (1797-1884), German physician and botanist, professor at Leipzig, author of *Dissertatio de pyrola et chirnophila* (1821). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 750.

Radojitskya Turcz. 1852 Thymelaeaceae- for Ylia Radojitsky, Russian botany enthusiast and plant illustrator. Source: original publication (*Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 25(3-4): 177. 1852).

Raffenaldia Godr. 1853 Brassicaceae- for Alire Raffeneau Delile (1778-1850), French physician, diplomat, botanist and plant collector, professor at Montpellier and director of the botanical garden, collected in the United States and in Egypt during Napoleon's campaign. Source: original publication (*Florula Juvenalis seu Enumeratio et Descriptio Plantarum...* p. 5. 1853).

Rafflesia R. Br. 1821 Rafflesiaceae- for Stamford Raffles (Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles) (1781-1826), English colonial administrator and naturalist; lieutenant-governor of British Java, founder of Singapore, patron of science. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 13: 206. 1821).

Rafinesquia Raf. 1837 Fabaceae- for Constantine Samuel Rafinesque Schmaltz (1783-1840), French-American scholar, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Transylvania University (Lexington, Kentucky), author of *Sylva Telluriana* (1838) and the four-part *New flora and botany of North America* (1838-1838). Source: original publication (*Flora Telluriana*, p. 96. 1837). This is one of three genera named by the author for himself. The name is validly credited to Nuttall (1841), who dedicated his genus to Rafinesque.

Rafnia Thunb. 1800 Fabaceae- for Carl Gottlob Rafn (1769-1808), Danish official and botanist, author of the two-volume *Danmarks og Holsteens flora...* (1796-1800). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera Plantarum*, p. 144. 1800). See also Wittstein p. 750.

Railliardia Gaudich. 1830 Asteraceae- for Laurent Railliard (1792-1845), French naval officer, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (*Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi,... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie...* Botanique 4: 469. 1829).

Raineria De Not. 1838 Splachnaceae- for Moriz (Moritz) Rainer von und zu Haarbach (Mauritio de Rainer) (1793-1847), Austrian banker, botanist and plant collector in Europe. Source: original publication (*Syllabus Muscorum in Italia*, p. 275. 1838).

Rajania L. 1753 Dioscoreaceae- for John Ray (Joannes Rajus) (1627-1705), English naturalist and botanist, author of the three-volume *Historia plantarum...* (1686-1704), pioneer of plant classification and the biological species concept. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Raleighia Gardner 1845 Salicaceae- for Walter Raleigh (1552-1618), English soldier, pirate and explorer. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 4: 99. 1845).

Ramatuela Kunth 1825 Combretaceae- for Thomas d'Audibert de Ramatuelle (Thomas Albin Joseph d'Audibert de Ramatuelle) (1750-1794), French botanist, established a botanical garden in Aix-en-Provence, studied plant hybridization. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 7: 254. 1825).

Ramirezia A. Rich. 1853 Fabaceae- for Alejandro Ramirez Blanco (1777-1821), minister of finances (Intendente de Hacienda) in Cuba when the Havana Botanical Garden was completed. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-7.

Ramonda Rich. in Pers. 1805 Gesneriaceae- for Louis Ramond de Carbonnières (Louis François Élisabeth Ramond de Carbonnières) (1755-1827), French politician, geologist, botanist and explorer of the high Pyrenees, professor at Tarbes. Source: original publication (*Synopsis Plantarum* 1: 216. 1805).

Ramondia Mirb. 1801 Lygodiaceae- for Louis Ramond de Carbonnières (Louis François Élisabeth Ramond de Carbonnières) (1755-1827), French politician, geologist, botanist and explorer of the high Pyrenees, professor at Tarbes. Source: original publication (*Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique* 2: 179. 1801).

Ramspekia Scop. 1777 Rubiaceae- for Jacob Christoph Ramspeck (1722-1797), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at Basel. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 751.

Randalia P. Beauv. ex Desv. 1828 Eriocaulaceae- for Randal, 17th century English gardener in Madras, sent plants to James Petiver (who first used *Randalia*). Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-8.

Randia L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Isaac Rand (1674-1743), English gardener, pharmacist and botanist, prefect of the Chelsea Physic Garden, author of *Horti medici Chelseiani index compendiarius* (1739), acquaintance of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Raoulia Hook. f. ex Raoul. 1846 Asteraceae- for Étienne Raoul (Étienne Fiacre Louis Raoul) (1815-1852), French naval surgeon, botanist and traveler in Senegal and New Zealand, worked at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, professor at Brest. Not explained with the description (*Choix de Plantes de la Nouvelle-Zélande recuilles et décrites par M. E. Raoul*, p. 20. 1846) but Raoul's name is in the title of the publication.

Rapinia Lour. 1790 Sphenocleaceae- for René Rapin (1621-1687), French poet, philologist and horticulturist, author of *Hortorum libri IV et Cultura hortensis* (1665). Source: original publication (*Flora Cochinchinensis* 1: 127. 1790).

Raspailia Presl 1830 Poaceae- for François Vincent Raspail (1794-1878), French politician, chemist, physician and botanist, author of *Mémoires sur la famille des Greminées* (1825). Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 1: 239. 1830).

Raspalia Brongn. 1826 Bruniaceae- for François Vincent Raspail (1794-1878), French politician, chemist, physician and botanist, author of *Mémoires sur la famille des Greminées* (1825). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 8: 377. 1826).

Rathkea Schumach. 1827 Fabaceae- for Jens Rathke (1769-1855), Norwegian naturalist and traveler, professor at Copenhagen and Oslo (here also director of the botanical garden), author of *Beiträge zur fauna Norwegens* (1843). Source: original publication (*Beskrivelse af Guineiske planter...* p. 356. 1827).

Ratzeburgia Kunth 1831 Poaceae- for Julius Theodor Christian Ratzeburg (1801-1871), German physician, entomologist and forester, professor at Eberswalde

(where he established a forestry botanical garden). Source: original publication (*Révision des Graminées* 2: 488. 1831).

Rauia Nees & Mart. 1823 Rutaceae- for Ambrosius Rau (1784-1830), German mineralogist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Würzburg, author of *Enumeratio rosarum circa Würzburgum...* (1816). Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae...* 11: 169. 1823). See also *Quattrocchi* 4: 2274.

Raussinia Neck. 1790 Malvaceae- for Louis Jérôme Raussin (1721-1798), French physician, professor at Reims. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-10.

Rauvolfia L. 1753 Apocynaceae- for Leonhard Rauwolf (Leonhart Rauwolff, Rauvolffius) (1535-1596), German physician, botanist and plant collector in Europe, the Middle East and Mesopotamia. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 25. 1703).

Ravenia Vell. 1829 Rutaceae- for Jean François Ravin, 18th century French physician, botanist and plant collector in the Mediterranean and Brazil. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 21. 1825[1829]).

Ravnia Oerst. 1852 Rubiaceae- for Peter Ravn (1783-1839), Norwegian surgeon, lived 20 years in St. Thomas, collected plants in the Virgin Islands and Vieques. Source: original publication (*Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjøbenhavn* 1852(2-4): 49. 1853[1852]).

Rayera Gaudich. 1851 Solanaceae- for Pierre François Olive Rayer (1793-1867), French physician, professor at Paris, author of the three-volume *Traité des maladies des reins* (1837-1841). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Voyage Autour du Monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite...* Botanique (Atlas text) p. 86. 1866. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-11.

Razoumofskya Hoffm. 1808 Santalaceae- for Alexei Kirillovitch Rasumowsky (1748-1822), Russian nobleman and minister, had a very large garden near

Moscow whose plants are the object of the publication. Source: original publication (*Hortus mosquensis*, p. 3. 1808). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. R-12.

Razumovia Spreng. 1807 Orobanchaceae- for Aleksey Kirillovich Razumovsky (1748-1822), Russian nobleman and minister, had a very large garden near Moscow. Source: original publication (*Mantissa Prima Florae Halensis*, p. 45. 1807).

Rea Bertero ex Decne. 1833 Asteraceae- for Giovanni Francesco Re (1773-1833), Italian physician and botanist, professor at the veterinary school in Turin, author of *Flora segusiensis...* (1805) and *Flora torinense* (1825-1827). Source: original publication (*Archives de Botanique* 1: 509. 1833).

Reana Brign. 1849 Poaceae- for Filippo (Filippo) Re (1763-1817), Italian agronomist and botanist, professor at Bologna and Modena, author of *Saggio sopra la storia dell'agricoltura reggiana...* (1809). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Elementi di Economia Campestre* ed. 4, p. 3-7.1850. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-12.

Reaumuria L. 1759 Tamaricaceae- for René Antoine Ferchault de Réamur (1683-1757), French naturalist with interests in many fields, particularly entomology, author of the six-volume *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des insectes* (1734-1742). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 395.

Reboulea Kunth 1830 Poaceae- for Eugène de Reboul (1781-1851), French botanist and plant collector, lived in Florence, author of *Über die um Florenz wild wachsenden Tulpen* (1822). Source: original publication (*Révision des Graminées* 2: 341 (text for plate 84). 1830).

Reboulia Raddi 1818 Aytoniaceae- for Eugène de Reboul (1781-1851), French botanist and plant collector, lived in Florence, author of *Über die um Florenz wild wachsenden Tulpen* (1822). Source: original publication (*Opuscoli Scientifici*, 2: 357. 1818). Spelled *Rebouillia*.

Recchia Sessé & Moc. ex DC. 1817 Surianaceae- for Nardo Antonio Recchi (1540-1595), Italian physician, appointed by the king of Spain to compile for

publication the writings produced during Francisco Hernandez's expedition to New Spain (1570-1577). Source: original publication (*Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale* 1: 411. 1818[1817]).

Receveura Vell. 1829 Clusiaceae- for Loius Receveur (Claude Francois Joseph Louis Receveur) (1757-1788), French astronomer and naturalist in the La Pérouse expedition, injured in the Samoan Islands, died in Botany Bay (Australia). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 237. 1825[1829]).

Rechsteineria Regel 1848 Gesneriaceae- for Johann Conrad Rechsteiner (Pfarrer [Father] Rechsteiner) (1797-1858), Swiss clergyman, naturalist and botanist, had a large herbarium and a collection of minerals and fossils, taught natural history at Eichberg and other places. Source: original publication (*Flora* 31: 247. 1848). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-13.

Redia Casar. 1843 Euphorbiaceae- for Francesco Redi (1626-1697), Italian physician, poet and pioneer experimental biologist. Source: original publication (*Novarum Stirpium Brasiliensium Decades*, p. 52. 184. 1843).

Redowskia Cham. & Schltl. 1826 Brassicaceae- for Johann Redowsky (Ivan Ivanovich Redowsky) (1774-1807), Lithuanian physician, botanist and plant collector, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 1: 32. 1826).

Redutea Vent. 1800 Malvaceae- for Pierre Joseph Redouté (1759-1840), Belgian-French botanist and painter, worked for Empress Josephine, the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle and the Institut national (Institut de France), illustrated plants for many botanists, known as the Raphael of flowers. Source: original publication (*Description des Plantes Nouvelles... Jardin de J. M. Cels*, text for plate 11 (footnote). 1800). Spelled also *Redoutea*.

Reevesia Lindl. 1827 Malvaceae- for John Reeves (1774-1856), English merchant, naturalist, illustrator and plant collector in China, lived almost two decades in Macao, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*The Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts*, July to December 1827, p. 112. 1827).

Regelia Schauer 1843 Myrtaceae- for Eduard August von Regel (1815-1892), German-Russian gardener, horticulturist and botanist, director of the Old Botanical Garden in Zurich and the St. Petersburg Russian Imperial Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Flora Bonnensis* (1841), editor of the journal *Gartenflora*. Source: original publication (Linnaea 17: 243. 1843).

Reggeria Raf. 1840 Liliaceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Autikon Botanikon p. 55. 1840).

Regina Buc'hoz 1783 Incertae sedis- for Marie Antoinette (Maria Antonia Josepha Johanna) (1785-1793), Queen of France, wife of Louis XVI. Original publication not found. Source: Catalog latin et françois des arbres et arbustes... p. 72. 1785.

Rehmannia Libosch. ex Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1835 Orobanchaceae- for Josef Rehmann (1779-1831), German-Russian physician and botanist, worked at St. Petersburg, professor at Moscow. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 754.

Reichardia Roth 1787 Asteraceae- for Johann Jacob Reichard (1743-1782), German physician and botanist, established a medical garden at the Senckenberg Foundation (Frankfurt am Main), author of *Enumeratio stirpi horti botanici senckenbergiani* (1782), editor of Linnaeus' *Systema Plantarum* (1779). Source: original publication (Botanische Abhandlungen und Beobachtungen, p. 36. 1787).

Reichelia Schreb. 1789 Hydroleaceae- for Georg Christian Reichel (c.1721/27-1771), German physician and botanist, professor at Leipzig when the author taught there, physician to Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. R-18.

Reichenbachia Spreng. 1823 Nyctaginaceae- for Ludwig Reichenbach (Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig Reichenbach) (1793-1879), German physician, ornithologist and botanist, director of the Dresden Natural History Museum, founder of the Dresden Botanical Garden, author of the two-volume *Flora germanica excursoria* (1830-1832) and *Das Herbarienbuch* (1841). Source: original publication (Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique de Paris, 1823: 54. 1823).

Reichertia H. Karst. 1848 Gentianaceae- for Karl Bogislaus Reichert (1811-1883), German anatomist, embryologist and physiologist, professor at Dorpat, Breslau and Berlin. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 6: 397. 1848).

Reidia Wight 1852 Phyllanthaceae- for Francis Archibald Reid (1804-1862), English military officer in India, secretary and garden director for the Madras Horticultural Society. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis* 5(2): 27. 1852). Archibald is sometimes incorrectly written Alexander.

Reifferscheidia C. Presl 1835 Dilleniaceae- for Joseph zu Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck (1773-1861), German nobleman, horticulturist and botanist, author of *Hortus Dyckensis...* (1834) and the four-part *Monographia generum Aloes et Mesembryanthemi* (1836). Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 2(2): 74. 1835).

Reimaria Humb. & Bonpl. ex Flüggé 1810 Poaceae- for Johann Albert Heinrich Reimarus (1729-1814), German physician and naturalist. Source: original publication (*Graminum Monographiae... Pars. I. Paspalum. Reimaria* p. 214. 1810).

Reineckea Kunth 1844 Liliaceae- for Johann Heinrich Julius Reinecke (1799-1871), German gardener and botanist in Berlin. Source: original publication (*Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1842: 28. 1844).

Reineria Moench 1802 Fabaceae- for Joseph Reiner (1766-1797), Austrian botanist, coauthor of *Botanische Reisen nach einigen Oberkärntnerischen und benachbarten Alpen...* (1791). Source: original publication (*Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas a staminum situ describendi*, p. 44. 1802).

Reinhardtia Liebm. 1849 Arecaceae- for Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816-1882), Danish herpetologist and nature collector, professor at Copenhagen and director of the university's natural history museum when the author was botany professor at the same university. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-18.

Reinwardtia Dumort. 1822 Linaceae- for Caspar Georg Carl Reinwardt (1773-1854), Dutch botanist, founder and director of the Bogor Botanical Gardens, professor at Harderwijk, Amsterdam and Leiden (here also director the botanical garden), contributor to *Enumeratio plantarum quae in horto Lugduno-Batavo coluntur* (1831). Source: original publication (Commentationes Botanicae, p. 19. 1822).

Reissekia Endl. 1840 Rhamnaceae- for Siegfried Reissek (Reisseck) (1819-1871), Austrian naturalist and botanist, curator of the Royal Botanical Collection in Vienna, author of *Die vegetation von Südasien* (1864). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2282.

Rejoua Gaudich. 1828 Apocynaceae- for Pierre Benjamin Réjou (1775-1836), chief pharmacist of the French navy, author of *Reflections sur les sécrétions des végétaux et sur quelques uns des produits excrétés qu'ils fournissent à la médecine* (1814). Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi,... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique, p. 451. 1828).

Relhania L'Hér. 1788 Asteraceae- for Richard Relhan (1754-1823), Irish-English botanist, illustrator and plant collector, author of *Flora Cantabrigiensis* (1785). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 755.

Remaclea C. Morren 1853 Iridaceae- for Remacle (Remaclus) Fuchs (c.1510-1586), Belgian physician and botanist, author of works on botany, pharmacy, medicine and history of medicine. Source: original publication (La Belgique Horticole, 3: 2. 1853).

Rembertia Adans. 1763 Diapensiaceae- for Rembert Dodoens (Rembertus Dodonaeus) (1516-1585), Flemish physician and botanist, professor at Leiden, author of a widely-translated herbal book titled *Cruydeboek* (1554). Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 5, 2: 226. 1763).

Remijia DC. 1829 Rubiaceae- for Remijo, Brazilian surgeon who used the plant (which became known as *Quininas de Remijo*). Source: original publication (Bibliotheque Universelle des Sciences, Belle-Lettres, et Arts,... Sciences et Arts 41: 155. 1829).

Remusatia Schott 1832 Araceae- for Jean Pierre Abel Remusat (1788-1832), French physician and Sinologist, professor at the Collège de France, curator at the French National Library. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 755.

Renealmia L. 1753 Bromeliaceae- for Paul Reneaulme (Paulus Renealmus) (1560-1624), French physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Specimen historiae plantarum* (1611). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 37. 1703); it is validly credited to Linnaeus f. (1782), who also dedicated his genus to Paul Reneaulme.

Renggeria Meisn. 1837 Clusiaceae- for Johann Rudolf Rengger (1795-1832), Swiss pharmacist and naturalist, lived in Paraguay, author of *Naturgeschichte der Säugethiere von Paraguay* (1830). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines...* 2: 31. 1837.

Rengifa Poepp. 1840 Clusiaceae- for Manuel del Castillo Rengifo, Peruvian missionary from Moyobamba, worked with the Yurimagua Indians. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera ac Species Plantarum* 3: 12. 1845[1840]).

Rennellia Korth. 1851 Rubiaceae- for James Rennell (1742-1830), English naval officer, surveyor, geographer and cartographer. Source: original publication (*Nederlandsch Kruidkundig Archief...*, p. 256-257. 1851). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2284.

Rensselaeria L. C. Beck 1833 Araceae- for Stephen van Rensselaer (1764-1839), American businessman, politician and philanthropist, patron of natural science, cofounder of the Rensselaer School (today Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute). Source: original publication (*Botany of the Northern and Middle States*, p. 382. 1833).

Reptonia A. DC. 1844 Sapotaceae- for Humphry Repton (1752-1818), English landscape and garden architect, author of *Observations on the theory and practice of landscape gardening* (1803). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 153. 1844).

Requienia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Esprit Requier (1788-1851), French malacologist, botanist and nature collector, director of the Avignon Botanical Garden and the Calvet Museum, author of *Catalogue des végétaux ligneux qui croissent naturellement en Corse* (1852). Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses, p. 224. 1825.

Restrepia Kunth 1816 Orchidaceae- for José Manuel Restrepo Vélez (1781-1863), Colombian (New Grenada) politician, historian and naturalist, sent plants to his teacher José Celestino Mutis. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (cuarto ed.) 1: 366-367. 1815[1816]).

Rettbergia Raddi 1823 Poaceae- for Elmann Rettberg, German enthusiast and patron of botany. Source: original publication (Agrostografia Brasiliensis, p. 17. 1823).

Retzia Thunb. 1776 Stilbaceae- for Anders Jahan Retzius (1742-1821), Swedish chemist, entomologist, pharmacist and botanist, professor at Lund, author of *Florae Scandinaviae prodromus...* (1795) and the six-part *Observationes botanicae* (1778-1791). Original publication not found. Source: Théis p. 396.

Reussia Dennst. 1818 Rubiaceae- for Christian Friedrich Reuss (1745-1813), Danish-German physician and botanist, professor at Tübingen, author of *Compendium botanices...* (1774) and *Dictionarium botanicum oder botanisches, deutsches und lateinisches Handwörterbuch...* (1781). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 757. The name is validly credited to Endlicher (1836), who did not explain it.

Reussia Endl. 1836 Pontederiaceae- not explained in the original publication. Burkhardt 2016 p. R-22 suggests for Franz Ambrosius Reuss (1761-1830), Bohemian physician, geologist and mineralogist; or for Christian Friedrich Reuss (1745-1813), Danish-German physician and botanist, professor at Tübingen, author of *Compendium botanices...* (1774) and *Dictionarium botanicum oder botanisches, deutsches und lateinisches Handwörterbuch...* (1781); or for Gustav Reuss (1818-1861), Slovakian physician and botanist (but note his age when the generic name was

published). The name was used by Dennstedt (1818) without explaining the etymology.

Reutera Boiss. 1838 Apiaceae- for George François Reuter (1805-1872), French-Swiss botanist and plant collector (frequently with the author), curator of de Candolle's herbarium, author of *Catalogue détaillé des plantes vasculaires qui croissent naturellement aux environs de Genève* (1832) and *Essai sur la végétation de la Nouvelle Castille* (1843). Source: original publication (Elenchus Plantarum Novarum, p. 46. 1838).

Reyesia Gay 1849 Solanaceae- for Antonio García Reyes (1817-1855), Chilean lawyer and politician, professor at the Instituto Nacional. Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile, Botánica 4(4): 419 1849).

Reymondia H. Karst. 1848 Orchidaceae- for Emil du Bois-Reymond (1818-1896), German physician and physiologist, professor at Berlin, credited with discovering the nerve action potential. Source: original publication (Botanische Zeitung 6: 398. 1848).

Reynaudia Kunth 1829 Poaceae- for Auguste Adolphe Marc Reynaud (1804-1887), French naval surgeon, naturalist and nature collector in India and the Dutch East Indies. Source: original publication (Révision des Graminées 1: 195 (text for plate 9). 1829).

Reynoutria Houtt. 1777 Polygonaceae- for Karel van Sint Omaars, Heer van Dranouter (Ranouter, Renouteren) (c.1532-1569), Flemish humanist and naturalist, owned a large garden and had the plants illustrated for an unpublished *Centuriae plantarum rariorum*. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-23. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1P-S.html>

Rhazya Decne. 1835 Apocynaceae- for Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi (Rhazes, Rasis) (c.850-c.925), Arab physician, translated the writings of Galen, author of the nine-volume medical encyclopedia known as *The Virtuous Life*. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 4: 80. 1835).

Rheedia L. 1753 Clusiaceae- for Hendrik van Rheedee (Heinrich Adrian van Rheedee tot Draakestein) (1636-1691), Dutch colonial administrator and botanist, governor of Dutch Malabar, proposer and director of the 12-volume *Hortus Malabaricus* (1678-1693). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737. *Rheedia* is a Linnean substitute for Plumier's *Vanrheedia* (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 45. 1703), Plumier originally provided the etymology.

Rhynea DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Willem ten Rhijne (Wilhelmus ten Rhyne) (1647-1700), Dutch physician, botanist and plant collector in Indonesia, contributed to Rheedee's *Hortus Malabaricus*, provided an early description of Japanese medical practices. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 6: 154. 1837[1838]). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Ribeirea Arruda ex H.Kost. 1816 (Rosaceae)- for João Ribeiro (João Ribeiro Pessoa de Melo Montenegro) (1766-1817), Brazilian clergyman and revolutionary, professor of drawing at the seminary in Olinda, plant illustrator, assistant and friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Travels in Brazil* p. 499. 1816).

Riccardia Gray 1821 Aneuraceae- for one or more members of the Riccardi family, which included Ottavio (Octavius) Riccardi, Francesco Riccardi (1648-1718), Cassandra Capponi Riccardi, Cosimo Riccardi (1671-1751) and Vincenzo Riccardi (1704-1752). Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants* (<http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1P-S.html>).

Riccia L. 1753 Ricciaceae- for Pietro Francesco Ricci (1690-1751), Italian (Florentinian) senator, member of the Florence Botanical Society, patron of Pier Antonio Micheli. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Genera*, p. 107. 1729).

Richaeia Thouars 1806 Rhizophoraceae- for Claude Riche (Claude Antoine Gaspard Riche) (1762-1797), French physician, naturalist and nature collector,

participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition. Source: original publication (*Genera Nova Madagascariensia*, p. 25. 1806). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-25.

Richardia L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Richard Richardson (1663-1741), English antiquary, physician and botanist, had a large garden at North Bierley, Yorkshire. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Philosophia Botanica* p. 173. 1751. See also Théis p. 403.

Richardia Kunth 1818 Araceae- for Louis Claude Marie Richard (1754-1821), French gardener, botanist and plant collector in the Antilles, French Guiana and Brazil, professor at the École de Médecine in Paris, author of *De Orchideis Europaeis annotationes...* (1817) and *Commentatio botanica de Conifereis et Cycadeis* (1826). Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 4: 437. 1818).

Richardsonia Neck. 1790 Jungermanniaceae- for Richard Richardson (1663-1741), English antiquary, physician and botanist, had a large garden at North Bierley, Yorkshire. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wiistein p. 766.

Richea Labill. 1800 Asteraceae- for Claude Riche (Claude Antoine Gaspard Riche) (1762-1797), French physician, naturalist and nature collector, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition, secured the release of the author from prison in Batavia. Source: original publication (*Relation du Voyage à la Recherche de la Pérouse* 1: 186. 1800).

Richea R. Br. 1810 Ericaceae- not explained in the original publication. Paxton (p. 484) indicates for Joseph Ritchie (c.1788-1819), English surgeon, explorer and naturalist, died at Murzuk (Lybia) while crossing the Sahara; however, by making reference to the family Capparaceae, Paxton apparently had in mind *Ritchiea* R. Br. ex G. Don 1831. Since the plant used to describe *Richea* R. Br. is from Australia, it seems more likely that Brown intended to dedicate this genus to Claude Riche (Claude Antoine Gaspard Riche) (1762-1797), French physician, naturalist and nature collector, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition. Source: Burkhardt 2018, p. R-27.

Richella A. Gray 1852 Annonaceae- for William Rich (1800-1864), American explorer, botanist and plant collector, participated in the United States Exploring

Expedition. Source: original publication (Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 2: 325. 1852).

Richeria Vahl 1797 Phyllanthaceae- for Pierre Richer de Belleval (1564-1632), French physician and botanist, professor at Montpellier and founder of the university's botanical garden (Jardin des plantes de Montpellier- first botanical garden in France). Source: original publication (Eclogae Americanae 1: 32. 1797).

Richtera Rchb. 1841 Theaceae- for Hermann Eberhard Friedrich Richter (1808-1876), German physician and botanist, professor at Dresden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Taxonomic Literature 4: 776. 1983.

Richteria Kar. & Kir. 1842 Asteraceae- for Alexander Richter, very knowledgeable botanist in Moscow. Source: original publication (Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou 15: 127. 1842).

Ricotia L. 1763 Brassicaceae- possibly for Paul Rycout (1629-1700), English diplomat, member of the Royal Society, wrote in 1699 about the migration of lemmings. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. R-28; previous sources have stated for Ricot, an obscure botanist, or an obscure French botanist. See *A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants* 1:174. 1831 and Stearn p. 259.

Riddellia Raf. 1838 Malvaceae- for John Leonard Riddell (1807-1865), American physician and botanist, professor at the University of Louisiana, author of *Catalogus florum Ludoviciana* (1852), collected the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (New flora and botany of North America, or, A supplemental flora... 4: 15-16. 1836[1838]).

Ridolfia Morris 1841 Apiaceae- for Cosimo Ridolfi (Cosimo Pietro Gaetano Gregorio Melchiorre Ridolfi) (1794-1865), Italian politician and agronomist, professor at Pisa. Source: original publication (Enumeratio seminum regii horti botanici taurinensis 1841, p. 43. 1841).

Riedelia Cham. 1832 Verbenaceae- for Ludwig Riedel (1790-1861), German botanist and plant collector, participated in von Langsdorff's expedition to Brazil,

stayed there working for the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro (founded the Department of Botany and the botanical garden). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 766. The name is validly credited to Oliver (1883), who dedicated his genus to Johann Gerard Friedrich Riedel (1832-1911).

Riedlea Mirb. 1802 Onocleaceae- for Anselme Riedlé (Riédlé) (1765-1801), German-French gardener, worked at the Jardin des Plantes, participated in Baudin's voyage to the West Indies and in his expedition to Australia (died in Timor). Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux, Classés par Familles* 5: 73. 1802).

Riella Mont. 1852 Riellaceae- for Michel Charles Durieu de Maisonneuve (1796-1878), French military officer, botanist and plant collector, director of the Bordeaux Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Flore d'Algérie, Phanérogamie* (1846), discovered the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3* 18: 12. 1852). *Riella* is derived from rieu (Du Rieu, Durieu), referring to brooks, since these liverworts are aquatic.

Riencourtia Cass. 1818 Asteraceae- for Cathérine Elisabeth Agathe de Riencourt (1783-1861), cousin and wife of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 767. Spelled *Riencurtia*.

Riesenbachia C. Presl 1831 Onagraceae- for Adam Huber von Riesenbach (1546-1613), Bohemian physician, rector of the University of Prague, coauthor of a translation into Bohemian (Czech) of Mattioli's commentaries on Dioscorides. Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 2(1): 36. 1831).

Rindera Pall. 1771 Boraginaceae- for Franz Andreas Rinder (1714-1772), German-Russian physician, dean of medicine in Moscow, first observed the plant in Orenburg. Source: original publication (*Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des russischen Reichs* 1: 486. 1771).

Rinzia Schauer 1843 Myrtaceae- for Sebastian Rinz (1782-1861) and for his son Jacob Rinz (1809-1860), German gardeners and nurserymen, the second also garden designer. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 17: 239. 1843).

Riocreuxia Decne. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Alfred Riocreux (1820-1912), French nature illustrator, worked at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, illustrated publications for many botanists. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 640. 1844).

Riqueuria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Rubiaceae- for Luis Riqueur (c.1655-1737), chief pharmacist to King Felipe V, his garden of medicinal plants became the precursor of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 18. 1794).

Rissoa Arnott 1836 Rutaceae- for Antoine (Joseph Antoine, Giuseppe Antonio) Risso (1777-1845), French-Italian naturalist, author of *Ichthyologie de Nice* (1810) and coauthor of *Histoire naturelle des orangers* (1818-1822). Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae...* 18: 324. 1836).

Ritchiea R. Br. ex G. Don 1831 Capparaceae- for Joseph Ritchie (c.1788-1819), English surgeon, explorer and naturalist, died at Murzuk (Lybia) while crossing the Sahara. Source: original publication (*A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants* 1: 276. 1831). Spelled *Richiea*. See also Wittstein p. 767 and Clarke and Charters p. 294.

Rittera Schreb. 1789 Fabaceae- for Albert Ritter (1681-1755), German teacher and naturalist, prepared many collections from which a museum was created, member of the Leopoldina. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. R-32.

Rittera Raf. 1840 Caprifoliaceae- not explained in the original publication. Burkhardt 2016 p. R-30 suggests for Johann Jakob Ritter (1714-1784), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at Franeker; or Carl Ritter (1779-1859), German geographer and naturalist; or Christian Wilhelm Jonathan Ritter (1765-1821), German geologist and naturalist; or Karl Ritter (1800-?), garden director in Hungary, traveled to Haiti.

Rivea Choisy 1833 Convolvulaceae- for Auguste Arthur de la Rive (1801-1873), Swiss physicist, professor at Geneva. Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève* 6: 407. 1833).

Riveria Kunth 1825 Fabaceae- for Mariano Eduardo de Rivero y Ustariz (1798-1857), Peruvian politician, diplomat, chemist and geologist. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 7: 267. 1825).

Rivina L. 1753 Petiveriaceae- for Augustus Quirinus Rivinus (1652-1723), German physician and botanist, professor at Leipzig and director of the botanical garden, author of *Introductio generalis in rem herbarium* (1690). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 48. 1703).

Rixea C. Morren 1845 Tropaeolaceae- for Josse Rixe, Franciscan monk from Ghent, credited with introducing wheat to the New World. Source: original publication (*Annales de la Société Royale d'Agriculture et de Botanique de Gand: Journal d'Horticulture et des Sciences Accessoires* 1: 226. 1845).

Rizoa Cav. 1801 Lamiaceae- for Salvador Rizo (Salvador Rizo Blanco) (1760-1816), Colombian patriot of the War for Independence, botanical illustrator for the Spanish Royal Botanical Expedition to New Grenada. Source: original publication (*Anales de Ciencias Naturales* 3: 132. 1801).

Robbia A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for James Robb (1815-1861), Scottish-Canadian physician, naturalist and plant collector, professor at King's College (today University of New Brunswick). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 445. 1844). See also <https://johnwood1946.wordpress.com/2016/08/10/dr-james-robb/>

Robergia Schreb. 1789 Connaraceae- for Lars (Laurentius) Roberg (1664-1742), Swedish physician and botanist, professor at Uppsala and director of the botanical garden, Linnaeus was his pupil and successor. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 768. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-31.

Robertia Scop. 1777 Sapotaceae- for Nicolas Robert (1610-1684), French painter, engraver and botanical illustrator. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2323.

Robertia Mérat 1812 Ranunculaceae- for Gaspard Nicolas Robert (1776-1857), French gardener, pharmacist and botanist, director of the Toulon Botanical Garden, author of *Plantes phanérogames qui croissent naturellement aux environs de Toulon* (1838), friend of the author. Source: original publication (Nouvelle Flore des Environs de Paris, p. 211. 1812). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Robertium Picard 1837 Geraniaceae- for Rupert of Salzburg (c.650-c.718), Bishop of Worms and of Salzburg. Not explained in original publication Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. R-33.

Robertsonia Haworth 1812 Saxifragaceae- for Benjamin Robertson (c.1732-1800), English gardener and horticulturist, had a large garden at Stockwell. Source: original publication (Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum, cum Descriptionibus, Synonymis..., p. 321. 1812). See also *An Encyclopedia of Plants...* p. 1066. 1829.

Robinia L. 1753 Fabaceae- for Jean Robin (Ioannes Robinus) (1550-1629), French gardener, pharmacist and botanist, established a botanical garden in Paris and listed its plants in *Catalogus stirpium tam indigenarum quam exoticarum quae Lutetiae coluntur* (1601). Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 94. 1737.

Robinsonia Scop. 1777 Ochnaceae- not explained in the original publication. Théis (p. 405) indicates for Thomas Robinson (?-1719), English, author of *An essay towards a natural history of Westmoreland and Cumberland* (1709). Burkhardt 2016 (p. R-32) indicates for Tancred Robinson (c.1657-1748), English physician, naturalist and botanist. The name is validly credited to de Candolle (1833), who dedicated his genus to Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe (Archives de Botanique 2: 334. 1833).

Robiquetia Gaudich. 1829 Orchidaceae- for Pierre Jean Robiquet (1780-1840), French pharmacist and chemist, professor at the École supérieure de pharmacie in Paris, discovered the first amino acid (asparagine). Source: original publication

(Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi, . . . exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique, 4: 426. 1826[1829]).

Robsonia Rchb. 1837 Saxifragaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 769) indicates for Stephen Robson (1741-1779), English botanist, author of *The British flora... to which are prefixed the principles of botany*' (1777); Burkhardt 2016 (p. R-32) indicates for Edward Robson (1763-1813), English botanist, correspondent of James Edward Smith.

Robynsia Drapiez 1841 Amaryllidaceae- for Robyns, from Bruxelles, zealous patron of botany. Source: original publication (*L'Horticulteur Universel* 2: 231. 1841). *Robynsia* Martens and Galeotti (1843) is for the same person, described as plant collector.

Roccardia Neck. ex. Raf. 1838 Asteraceae- for Claudius Roccard, wrote in 1589 about the plants used to make absinthe. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 769.

Rochea DC. 1802 Crassulaceae- for Daniel Delaroche (de la Roche) (1743-1812), Swiss physician and botanist, coauthor of *Pharmacopoea Genevensis ad usum nosocomiorum* (1760). Source: original publication (*Plantarum Historia Succulentarum. Histoire des Plantes Grasses* 3: text for plate 103. 1802). The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Rochefortia Sw. 1788 Boraginaceae- for Charles de Rochefort (1605-1683), French clergyman, visited the West Indies, author of *Histoire naturelle et morale des iles Antilles de l'Amerique* (1639). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Indiae Occidentalis* 1: 551. 1797.

Rochelia Roemer & Schultes 1819 Boraginaceae- for Anton Rochel (1770-1847), Austrian surgeon and botanist, curator of the Budapest Botanical Garden, author of *Plantae Banatus rariores...* (1828). Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 4: xi-xii. 1819). The name is validly credited to Reichenbach (1824), who also dedicated his genus to Anton Rochel.

Rochetia Delile 1846 Meliaceae- for Charles Xavier Rochet d'Héricourt (1801-1854), French merchant, diplomat, geographer and explorer in Africa, vice-consul of France at [Massawa](#). Not explained with the description (Second voyage sur les deux rives de la mer Rouge dans le pays des Adels et le Royaume de Choa, p. 344. 1846) but Rochet d'Hericourt is the author of the publication in which the genus is described.

Rochonia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Alexis Marie de Rochon (1741-1817), French physicist, astronomer, designer of optical instruments and traveler, participated in Kerguelen-Trémarec's expedition to search for the southern continent Terra Australis, author of *Voyage à Madagascar et aux Indes orientales* (1791). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 345. 1836).

Rodatia Raf. 1840 Acanthaceae- for Aloysius Luigi Rodati (1762-1832), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Bologna and prefect of the botanical garden, author of *Index plantarum quae extant in horto publico Bononiae...* (1802). Source: original publication (Autikon Botanikon, p. 31. 1840). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2326.

Rodetia Moq. 1849 Amaranthaceae- for Henri Jean Antoine Rodet (1810-1875), French botanist, professor at the veterinary school in Toulouse, author of *Botanique agricole et médicale...* (1872). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 13(2): 323. 1849).

Rodigia Spreng. 1820 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Weinhold Rodig (1770-1844), Saxon justice minister and plant collector. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 769. See also Burkhardt 2016 (p. R 33-34).

Rodriguezia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Orchidaceae- for Manuel Rodríguez, Spanish pharmacist to the king's chamber, very knowledgeable of botany. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 115, 1794).

Rodschiedia G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. 1800 Brassicaceae- for Ernst Karl Rodschied (?-1796), German physician and botanist, author of *Medizinische und chirurgische Bemerkungen über das Klima, die Lebensweise und Krankheiten der Einwohner der hollaendischen Kolonie Rio Essequibo* (1796). Source: original publication (Oekonomisch-technische Flora der Wetterau 2: 436. 1800).

Roea Hügel ex Benth. 1837 Fabaceae- for John Septimus Roe (1797-1878), English naval officer, naturalist, explorer and plant collector, first surveyor-general of Western Australia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2327.

Roegneria K. Koch 1848 Poaceae- for Heinrich Andreas Rögner (Rögners) (1807-1874), German gardener in Russian service at Tblisi and Jalta-Oreanda in the Crimea, assistant to the author. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. R-36.

Roehlingia Dennst. 1818 Dilleniaceae- for Johann Christoph Röhling (1757-1813), German botanist, author of *Deutschlands Flora...* (1796) and *Moosgeschichte Deutschlands* (1800). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 769.

Roella L. 1753 Campanulaceae- for Willem Röell (1700-1775), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Amsterdam, plantation owner in Dutch Guiana, acquaintance of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 492. 1737.

Roemera Tratt. 1802 Capparaceae- for Johann Jakob Roemer (1763-1819), Swiss physician, entomologist and botanist, professor at Zurich, author of *Genera insectorum Linnaei et Fabricii iconibus illustrata* (1789). Not explained in original publication. Source: Regni vegetabilis systema naturale 2: 92 (footnote). 1821. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-35.

Roemeria Moench 1794 Amaranthaceae- for Johann Jakob Roemer (1763-1819), Swiss physician, entomologist and botanist, professor at Zurich, author of *Genera insectorum Linnaei et Fabricii iconibus illustrata* (1789). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantarum horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 1: 341 1784). The name is validly credited to Medikus (1792), who did not explain it.

Roepera A. Juss. 1825 Zygophyllaceae- for Johannes August Christian Roeper (1801-1885), German physician and botanist, professor at Basel and Rostock, author of the two-volume *Zur Flora Mecklenburgs* (1843-1844). Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'histoire naturelle* 12: 454. 1825).

Roeperia Spreng. 1826 Euphorbiaceae- for Johannes August Christian Roeper (1801-1885), German physician and botanist, professor at Basel and Rostock, author of the two-volume *Zur Flora Mecklenburgs* (1843-1844). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 770.

Roeslinia Moench 1802 Gentianaceae- for Eucharius Roeslin (c.1470-1526), German physician and pharmacist, author of *Botanicon Francofurtense* (1546). Source: original publication (Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas a staminum situ describendi, p. 212. 1802).

Roettlera Vahl 1804 Gesneriaceae- for Johan Peter Rottler (1749-1836), French missionary, botanist and plant collector in southern India and Ceylon. Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum... (Vahl) 1: 88. 1804).

Rogeria J. Gay ex Delile 1826 Pedaliaceae- for Jacques Francois Roger (Baron Roger) (1787-1849), French lawyer, politician, agronomist and plant collector, governor of Senegal (imported plants and tried unsuccessfully to establish plantations). Original publication not found. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1P-S.html>

Rogiera Planch. 1849 Rubiaceae- for Charles Rogier (1800-1885), Belgian statesman, patron of agriculture and horticulture. Source: original publication (Flore des Serres et des Jardins de l'Europe 5: 442. 1849).

Rohdea Roth 1821 Liliaceae- for Michael Rohde (1782-1812), German physician and botanist in Bremen, author of *Monographiae Cinchonae generis tentamen* (1804). Source: original publication (Novae Plantarum Species Praesertim Indiae Orientalis, p. 197. 1821).

Rohria Vahl 1791 Asteraceae- for Julius von Röhr (Julius Philip Benjamin von Rohr) (1737-1793), German-Danish painter, physician, botanist and plant collector in South America and the West Indies, founded a botanical garden in St. Croix. Source: original publication (Skifter af Naturhistorie-Selskabet 1(2): 14. 1791). The name was used by Schreber (1789) without explaining the etymology.

Roia Scop. 1777 Meliaceae- for Johann Philipp Du Roi (1741-1785), German physician and botanist, author of the two-part *Die harbkesche wilde baumzucht* (1771-1772). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 770.

Rolandra Rottb. 1775 Asteraceae- for Daniel Rolander (1725-1793), Swedish entomologist, botanist and nature collector in Surinam, one of Linnaeus' apostles, tutor of Linnaeus f. Source: original publication (*Societatis Medicae Havniensis Collectanea* 2: 258. 1775).

Roldana La Llave 1825 Asteraceae- for Eugenio María Montaña Roldán (1778-1813), Mexican military officer and patriot of the War for Independence. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 2: 10. 1825).

Rolfinkia Zenker 1837 Asteraceae- for Werner Rolfink (1599-1673), German physician, anatomist and botanist, professor at Jena, founder of the botanical garden and the anatomical theater. Source: original publication (*Plantae indicae, quas iu montibus coimbaturicis coeruleis,...* p. 14. 1837).

Rollandia Gaudich. 1829 Campanulaceae- for Thomas Pierre Rolland (1776-1847), French master cannoner and bird collector¹⁰, participated with the author in Freycinet's expedition. Source: original publication (*Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi,...* exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... *Botanique* 4: 458. 1829).

Rollinia A. St-Hil. 1824 Annonaceae- for Charles Rollin (1661-1741), French historian and professor at Paris. Source: original publication (*Flora Brasiliae Meridionalis* (quarto ed.) 1(1): 23. 1825[1824]).

Rolofa Adans. 1776 Aizoaceae- for Christian Ludwig Roloff (1726-1800), German physician, botanist and plant collector, published in 1746 a list of the plants in Berlin's Krausischen Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 771. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-38.

¹⁰ The bird genus *Rollandia* is also dedicated to him.

Romana Vell. 1829 Scrophulariaceae- for Roman, 18th century French physician and botanist in Besançon. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 55. 1825[1829]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-38.

Romanoa Trevis. 1848 Euphorbiaceae- for Girolamo Romano (1765-1841), Italian botanist in Padua. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-39.

Romanzoffia Cham. 1820 Boraginaceae- for Nikolay Rumyantsev (Nikolai Petrovich Rumyantsev, Romanzoff) (1754-1826), Russian statesman, patron of art, science and scientific exploration, sponsored the first Russian circumnavigation expedition and the Rurik expedition (in which the author participated). Source: original publication (*Horae Physicae Berolinenses*, p. 72. 1820). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2331.

Romneya Harv. 1845 Papaveraceae- for Thomas Romney Robinson (1792-1882), Irish astronomer and physicist, professor at Trinity College, director of the Armagh Observatory. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 4: 74. 1845).

Romulea Maratti 1772 Iridaceae- for Romulus, first king of Rome, reigned c.753-c.717 BCE. It is not clear if Romulus existed or if he is a mythical figure. Source: original publication (*Plantarum Romuleae, et Saturniae*, p. 13. 1772).

Ronconia Raf. 1840 Lythraceae- for Agostino Ronconi, Italian physician in Naples, author of *Osservazioni del dottor Agostino Ronconi su la flora Neapolitana, lettera prima* (1811). Source: original publication (*Autikon Botanikon*, p. 9. 1840). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-39.

Rondeletia L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Guillaume Rondelet (1507-1566), French physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Montpellier. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 15. 1703).

Ronnowia Buc'hoz 1779 Euphorbiaceae- for Casten (Kasten) Rönnow (1700-1787), Swedish physician, studied in Uppsala before Linnaeus, prepared one

of the oldest extant Swedish herbaria. Source: original publication (*Plantes Nouvellement Découvertes*, p. 6. 1779).

Rosalesia La Llave 1824 Asteraceae- for Victor Rosales (1776-1817), Mexican military officer and patriot of the War for Independence. Not explained with the description (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 1: 9. 1824) but his name appears in the dedication of the work (page vii).

Roscoea Sm. 1806 Zingiberaceae- for William Roscoe (1753-1831), English lawyer, banker, historian and botanist, leading founder of the Liverpool Botanical Garden, author of *Monandrian plants of the order Scitamineae...* (1828). Source: original publication (*Exotic Botany* 2: 97 (text for plate 108). 1806).

Roscoea Roxb. 1832 Verbenaceae- for William Roscoe (1753-1831), English lawyer, banker, historian and botanist, leading founder of the Liverpool Botanical Garden, author of *Monandrian plants of the order Scitamineae...* (1828); or possibly for Margret Roscoe, née Lace (fl. 1830), British botanical artist, sister-in-law of William Roscoe. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-40.

Rosea Mart. 1826 Amaranthaceae- for Valentin Rose the Younger (1762-1807), German chemist and pharmacist. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas in Itinere per Brasiliam...* 2: 58. 1826). The name was used without explaining the etymology by Fabricius (1759), Lamarck and de Candolle (1806), and Klotzsch (1853).

Rosenia Thunb. 1800 Asteraceae- for Nils Rosén (Rosén von Rosenstein) (1706-1773), Swedish physician, colleague and friend of Linnaeus at Uppsala; and for his brother Eberhard Rosén (Rosenblad) (1714-1796), physician, professor at Lund. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera Plantarum*, p. 162. 1800).

Roslinia Neck. 1790 Acanthaceae- for Eucharius Roeslin (c.1470-1526), German physician and pharmacist, author of *Botanicon Francofurtense* (1546). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-42.

Rossen Vell. 1829 Rutaceae- for Roussin, French botanist, is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 31. 1825[1829]).

Rossmuessler Rchb. 1841 Polemoniaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 772) indicates for Johann Friedrich Rossmuessler (1755-1858), German copper engraver, produced a gallery of outstanding German naturalists; Burkhardt 2016 (p. R-42) indicates for Emil Adolph Rossmuessler (1806-1867), German parliamentarian and botanist, director of the Forestry Garden in Tharandt.

Rostk Desv. 1809 Juncaceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Gottlieb Rostk (1770-1848), German physician and botanist, author of *Dissertatio botanica inauguralis De Iunco* (1801), coauthor of *Flora Sedinensis, exhibens plantas phanerogamas spontaneas...* (1824). Source: original publication (*Journal de Botanique, rédigé par une société de botanistes* 1: 324. 1809).

Rother Meyen 1834 Rubiaceae- for Christian Rother (1778-1849), Prussian official in charge of sea trade, involved with a voyage to Brazil in which the author participated. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 772. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-43.

Roth Schreb. 1791 Asteraceae- for Albrecht Wilhelm Roth (1757-1834), German physician and botanist, author of the three-volume *Tentamen florae Germanicae* (1788-1800) and *Novae plantarum species praesertim Indiae orientalis* (1821), provided the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum* 2: 531. 1791). See also Baines p. 323. The name is validly credited to Persoon (1807), who did not explain it.

Rothmann Thunb. 1776 Rubiaceae- for Georg (Göran) Rothman (1739-1778), Swedish physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa, lived three years in Tripoli, friend of the author, one of Linnaeus' apostles. Source: original publication (*Kongl[iga]. Vetenskaps Academiens Handlingar* 37: 67. 1776).

Rotmann Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- for Georg (Göran) Rothman (1739-1778), Swedish physician, botanist and plant collector in North Africa, lived three years in

Tripoli, one of Linnaeus' apostles. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-44. Spelled *Rotmania*.

Rottboelia Scop. 1777 Ximeniaceae- for Christen Friis Rottbøll (1727-1797), Danish physician and botanist, professor at Copenhagen and director of the botanical garden, pupil of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-44.

Rottboellia L. f. 1782 Poaceae- for Christen Friis Rottbøll (1727-1797), Danish physician and botanist, professor at Copenhagen and director of the botanical garden, pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 14. 1781[1782]).

Rottlera Willd. 1797 Euphorbiaceae- for Johan Peter Rottler (1749-1836), French missionary, botanist and plant collector in southern India and Ceylon. Source: original publication (Göttingisches Journal der Naturwissenschaften 1(1): 7. 1797). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2341.

Rottleria Brid. 1826 Pottiaceae- for Johan Peter Rottler (1749-1836), French missionary, botanist and plant collector in southern India and Ceylon. Source: original publication (Bryologia Universa 1: 105. 1826).

Roubieva Moq. 1834 Amaranthaceae- for Guillaume Joseph Roubieu (1757-1834), French physician and botanist, professor at Montpellier. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 1: 292. 1834).

Roucela Dumort. 1822 Campanulaceae- for François Antoine Roucel (1735-1831), Belgian physician and botanist, author of *Traité des plantes les moins fréquentes, qui croissent naturellement dans les environs des villes de Gand...* (1792) and *Flore du Nord de la France...* (1803). Source: original publication (Commentationes Botanicae, p. 14. 1822).

Roucheria Planchon 1847 Linaceae- for Jean Antoine Roucher (1745-1794), French poet. Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 6: 144. 1847).

Roulinia Brongn. 1840 Liliaceae- for François Désiré Roulin (1796-1874), French physician, illustrator, naturalist and nature collector in South America, librarian at the Institut de France. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 14: 320. 1840).

Roupellia Wall. & Hook. ex Benth. 1849 Apocynaceae- for the Roupell family, “of whom not a few have served the cause of Botany”, mentioning: Charles Roupell, of Charleston, South Carolina; Dr. Roupell, of Welbeck Street, London; the latter’s grandson; another grandson: Thomas Boone Roupell, on the Madras Establishment; and the latter's wife (identified by Burkhardt 2018 p. R-49) as Arabella Elizabeth Roupell, née Piggott (1817-1914), botanical artist, author of *Specimens of the Flora of South Africa by a Lady* -text by William H. Harvey). Source: original publication (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 75: text for plate 4466. 1849).

Roussaea DC. 1839 Saxifragaceae- for Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), Swiss philosopher, writer and composer, author of *Lettres sur la botanique à Madame Delessert* (1771-1773). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 7: 522. 1839). Quattrocchi 4: 2342 states that this name is an orthographic variant of *Roussea* Smith.

Roussea Sm. 1789 Rouseaceae- for Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), Swiss philosopher, writer and composer, author of *Lettres sur la botanique à Madame Delessert* (1771-1773). Source: original publication (*Plantarum Icones Hactenus Ineditae* 1: vi. 1789).

Rousseauvia Bojer 1837 Saxifragaceae- for Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), Swiss philosopher, writer and composer, author of *Lettres sur la botanique à Madame Delessert* (1771-1773). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-46. Quattrocchi (4: 2342) states that this name is an orthographic variant of *Roussea* Smith.

Rousseauxia DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Louis Auguste Joseph Desrousseaux (1753-1838), French politician, chemist and botanist, contributed to Lamarck’s *Encyclopedia Botanique*. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 152. 1828).

Rousselia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- not explained in the original publication. Quattrocchi (4: 2342) indicates for Alexandre Victor Roussel (1795-1874), French pharmacist, botanist and plant collector; Burkhardt 2016 p. R-46 adds as an option Henry François Anne de Roussel (1748-1812), French physician and botanist, professor at Caen and director of the botanical garden.

Roussinia Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- for Albin Roussin (Baron Albin Reine Roussin) (1781-1854), French naval officer and statesman, member of the French Academy of Sciences (to which the author also belonged). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Voyage Autour du Monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite...* Botanique (Atlas text) p. 122. 1866.

Rousoa Roem. & Schult. 1818 Saxifragaceae- for Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), Swiss philosopher, writer and composer, author of *Lettres sur la botanique à Madame Delessert* (1771-1773). Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 3: 3, 92. 1818). Quattrocchi (4: 2342) indicates that this is an orthographic variant of *Roussea* Smith 1789.

Roxburghia W. Jones ex Roxb. 1795 Stemonaceae- for William Roxburgh (1751-1815), Scottish surgeon, botanist and plant collector, director of the Calcutta Botanical Garden, author of the two-volume *Flora Indica; or Descriptions of Indian plants* (1820-1824) and the three-volume *Plants of the coast of Coromandel...* (1795-1820). Not explained with the description (*Plants of the Coast of Coromandel...* 1: 29. 1795) but Roxburgh is the author of the main publication.

Roydsia Roxb. 1820 Capparaceae- for John Royds (1750-1817), English jurist and botanist, judge at the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bengal, benefactor of botany. Source: original publication (*Plants of the Coast of Coromandel...* 3: 87 (footnote). 1820).

Royena L. 1753 Ebenaceae- for Adriaan van Royen (1704-1779), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Leiden and director of the botanical garden, author of *Florae leydenensis prodromus...* (1740), friend of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 149. 1737.

Roylea Wall. ex Benth. 1829 Lamiaceae- for John Forbes Royle (1798-1858), English physician and botanist, superintendent of the Saharanpur Botanical Garden, professor at King's College, author of the two-volume *Illustrations of the botany and other branches of the natural history of the Himalayan Mountains...* (1839). Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 15: text for plate 1289. 1829).

Ruckeria DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Johann Friedrich Rucker, German pharmacist and plant collector in South Africa in the 1690s. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 6: 483. 1837[1838]). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1P-S.html>

Rudbeckia L. 1753 Asteraceae- for Olaus Rudbeck the Elder (1630-1702), Swedish professor of Medicine at Uppsala, founder of the university's botanical garden; and for his son Olaus Rudbeck the Younger (1660-1740), also professor at Uppsala, director of the botanical garden, professor and patron of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 420. 1737.

Rudgea Salisb. 1807 Rubiaceae- for Edward Rudge (1763-1846), English antiquary, explorer and botanist, author of the three-volume *Plantarum Guianae rariorum icones et descriptiones hactenus ineditae* (1805-1807). Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 8: 326. 1807).

Rudolphia Medik. 1787 Malpighiaceae- for Rudolf Jakob Camerarius (Camerer, Cammerer) (1665-1721), German physician and botanist, professor at Tübingen and director of the botanical garden, author of *De sexu plantarum epistola* (1694). Source: original publication (Ueber einige künstliche Geschlechter aus der Malven-Familie, p. 113. 1787).

Rudolphia Willd. 1801 Fabaceae- for Karl Rudolphi (Karl Asmund Rudolphi) (1771-1832), Swedish-German physician and naturalist, professor at Greifswald, author of *Anatomie der Pflanzen* (1807); and for Hofrath Rudolph, at St. Petersburg. Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften 3: 451. 1801).

Rudolpho-roemeria Steud. ex Hochst. 1844 Liliaceae- for Rudolf Benno von Röhmer von Neumark und Löhain (1803-1871), German deputy, estate owner and botanist, had a very large botanical library, patron of botanical research. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-49.

Ruehssia H. Karst. 1849 Apocynaceae- for C. Rühsz, German consul in Puerto Cabello (Venezuela), patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (Verhandlungen des Vereins zur Beförderung des Gartenbaues in den Königlich Preussischen Staaten 19: 304. 1849).

Ruelingia Ehrh. 1784 Anacampserotaceae- for Johann Philipp Rueling (1741-?), German physician and botanist, author of *Commentatio botanica de ordinibus naturalibus plantarum* (1766). Not explained in original publication. Source: Beiträge zur Naturkunde, und den damit verwandten... 3: 135. 1788.

Ruellia L. 1753 Acanthaceae- for Jean Ruel (Jean de la Ruelle) (1474-1537), French physician and botanist, professor at Paris, author of the three-volume *De natura stirpium libri tres* (1537), translator of Greek classics. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 12. 1703).

Rueppelia A. Rich. 1847 Fabaceae- Eduard Rüppell (Wilhelm Peter Eduard Simon Rüppell) (1794-1884), German mineralogist, zoologist and nature collector in Arabia, Egypt and Ethiopia. Source: original publication (Tentamen Florae Abyssinicae seu Enumeratio Plantarum hucusque in plerisque Abyssiniae 1: 203. 1847).

Rugendasia Schiede ex Schltdl. 1841 Commelinaceae- for Johann Moritz Rugendas (Mauricio Rugendas) (1802-1858), German painter and traveler in Latin America, painted landscapes, the people and their customs, author of *Voyage pittoresque dans le Brésil* (1827-1835). Source: original publication (Hortus Halensis 1-3: 14. 1841).

Ruizia Cav. 1786 Malvaceae- for Hipólito Ruiz López (1754-1815), Spanish pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in Chile and Peru, coauthor of *Flora*

peruviana, et *chilensis* prodromus... (1794). Source: original publication (Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem, 2: 117. 1786).

Rulingia R. Br. 1820 Malvaceae- for Johann Philipp Rueling (1741-?), German physician and botanist, author of *Commentatio botanica de ordinibus naturalibus plantarum* (1766). Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine 48: text for plate 2191. 1820). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2350. The name was used by Haworth (1819) without explaining the etymology.

Rumea Poit. 1814 Salicaceae- for Philippe Rose Roume de St. Laurent (1743-1805), French philanthropist in the West Indies, government agent in St. Domingue (today Haiti), patron of the author's work there. Source: original publication (Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle 1: 62. 1814).

Rumfordia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford (1753-1814), English military officer, politician and physicist (thermodynamics). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 550. 1836).

Rumia Hoffmn. 1816 Apiaceae- for Karl Georg Romy (1780-1847), German-Hungarian scholar with diverse interests including agriculture, professor at the George Kesthely Institute and the Lyceum in Pressburg. Source: original publication (Genera Plantarum Umbelliferarum, p. 175. 1816). See also Wittstein p. 775.

Rumohra Raddi 1819 Dryopteridaceae- for Carl Friedrich von Rumohr (Carl Friedrich Ludwig Felix von Rumohr) (1785-1843), German scholar with diverse interests including history of art and agriculture, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (Opuscoli Scientifici 3: 290. 1819).

Rumphia L. 1753 Incertae sedis- for Georg Eberhard Rumpf (Rumphius) (1627-1706), German-Dutch merchant, administrator, naturalist and botanist in Indonesia, author of the six-part *Herbarium Amboinense* (1741-1750). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 410.

Rungia Nees 1832 Acanthaceae- for Friedlib Ferdinand Runge (1795-1867), German chemist and pharmacist, professor at Breslau, discoverer of caffeine. Source: original publication (*Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 3: 109-110. 1832).

Ruppia L. 1773 Ruppiaceae- for Heinrich Bernhard Rupp (Ruppe, Ruppilus) (1688-1719), German physician and botanist, author of *Flora Jenensis...* (1718). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Ruppina L. f. 1783 Aytoniaceae- for Heinrich Bernhard Rupp (Ruppe, Ruppilus) (1688-1719), German physician and botanist, author of *Flora Jenensis...* (1718). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-51.

Ruprechtia C. A. Mey. 1840 Polygonaceae- for Franz Josef Ruprecht (Frants Ivanovič Ruprekt) (1814-1870), Czech-Russian physician and botanist, professor at St. Petersburg and director of the botanical garden, author of *Flora Caucasi* (1869). Original publication not found. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2353

Russegera Endl. & Fenzl. 1839 Acanthaceae- for Joseph Russegger (Joseph Ritter von Russegger) (1802-1863), Austrian geologist and mines engineer, traveled with botanist Theodor Kotschy in northern Africa, the Middle East and Asia Minor. Source: original publication (*Novarum Stirpium Decades, Decas V*, p. 38. 1839).

Russelia Jacq. 1760 Plantaginaceae- for Alexander Russell (1715-1768), Scottish physician and naturalist, worked in Aleppo (Syria), author of *The natural history of Aleppo...* (1756). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 179. 1763.

Russelia J. Koenig ex Roxb. 1832 Fabaceae- for Patrick Russell (1726-1805), Scottish physician, naturalist and herpetologist, half brother of Alexander Russel (see *Russelia* Jacquin) and his successor at Aleppo, later traveled to India, author of the two-volume *An account of Indian serpents collected on the coast of Coromandel...* (1796-1809). Source: original publication (*Flora Indica* 3: 364. 1832). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-53.

Rustia Klotzsch 1846 Rubiaceae- for Johann Nepomuk Rust (1775-1840), Austrian-German physician and surgeon, professor at Krakow and Berlin, author of the multivolume *Theoretisch-praktisches Handbuch der Chirurgie...* (1830-1836). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. R-53.

Rutilia Vell. 1829 Sapindaceae- for Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus Palladius (late 4th to mid-5th century), author of the 14-part *Opus agriculturae (De re rustica)*. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 156. 1825[1829]).

Ruttya Harv. 1842 Acanthaceae- for John Rutty (1697-1775), Irish physician and naturalist in Dublin, author of the two-volume *An essay towards a natural history of the county of Dublin* (1772). Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 1: 27. 1842).

Ruyschia Jacq. 1760 Marcgraviaceae- for Frederik Ruysch (Fridericus Ruischius) (1638-1731), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Amsterdam and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 76. 1763.

Ruyschiana Mill. 1754 Lamiaceae- Frederik Ruysch (Fridericus Ruischius) (1638-1731), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Amsterdam and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*The Gardeners Dictionary...* 4th edition 3: unnumbered page. 1754). Miller credits the name to Boerhaave.

Ryania Vahl 1796 Salicaceae- for John Ryan (?-c.1800/08), English physician and plant collector in Brazil, Surinam and the Caribbean, plantation owner in Montserrat, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Eclogae Americanae* 1: 52. 1796). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. R-54.

S

Giovanni Antonio Scopoli was born in Cavalese, Italy in 1723 and died in Pavia in 1788. He received a degree in medicine from the University of Innsbruck and worked initially at Cavalese and Venice, devoting much of his free time to the collection of plants and animals in the Alps. He worked 15 years as physician for the mercury mines in Idrija, writing during this time about the symptoms of mercury poisoning affecting the miners, about plants (*Flora Carniolica*), insects (*Entomologia Carnicola*) and other animals. In 1777 he became professor at the University of Padua, where he spent the rest of his life. Scopoli was highly respected by his colleagues, including Linnaeus (with whom he corresponded) and Jacquin (who dedicated to him the genus *Scopolia*, which houses five species native to Europe and Asia). Scopoli's biographer called him the "Linnaeus of the Austrian Empire".



Sabatia Adans. 1763 Gentianaceae- for Liberato Sabbati (c.1714-c.1778), Italian physician, gardener and botanist, curator of the Rome Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Hortus Romanus juxta systema Tournefortianum* (1772-1784). Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 2: 503, 1: 27. 1763).

Sabbata Vell. 1829 Asteraceae- for Liberato Sabbati (c.1714-c.1778), Italian physician, gardener and botanist, curator of the Rome Botanical Garden, coauthor of *Hortus Romanus juxta systema Tournefortianum* (1772-1784). Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 352. 1825[1829]).

Sabbatia Moench 1794 Lamiaceae- for Liberato Sabbati (c.1714-c.1778), Italian physician, gardener and botanist, curator of the Rome Botanical Garden, coauthor

of *Hortus Romanus juxta systema Tournefortianum* (1772-1784). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 2: 386. 1794).

Sabinea DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Joseph Sabine (1770-1837), English lawyer and naturalist, honorary secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, vice-chairman of the Zoological Society of London. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 280. 1825.

Sacconia Endl. 1838 Rubiaceae- for Agostino Sacconi, Italian gardener, author of *Ristretto delle Piante con sui nomi antichi, e moderni...* (1697). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-2.

Sadleria Kaulf. 1824 Blechnaceae- for Joseph (József) Sadler (1791-1849), Hungarian physician and botanist, professor at Budapest and director of the botanical garden, author of *De filicibus veris Hungaricae, Transylvanie, Croatiae et littoralis Hungarici* (1830). Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Filicum*, p. 162. 1824).

Sageretia Brongn. 1826 Rhamnaceae- for Augustin Sageret (1763-1851), French horticulturist and botanist, author of *Pomologie physiologique, ou Traité du perfectionnement de la fructification...* (1830). Source: original publication (*Memoire sur la Famille des Rhamnees*, p. 52. 1826).

Sagotia Duchass. & Walp. 1851 Fabaceae- for Paul Antoine Sagot (1821-1888), French naval surgeon, botanist and plant collector in French Guiana and the French Antilles, professor at the Cluny Normal School. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 23(6): 738. 1850[1851]). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2364. The name is validly credited to Baillon (1860), who also dedicated his genus to Paul Antoine Sagot.

Sagraea DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Ramón de la Sagra (Ramón Dionisio José de la Sagra y Peris) (1798-1871), Spanish economist and botanist, director of the Havana Botanical Garden, author of the 13-volume *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba* (1838-1861). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 170. 1828).

Sahagunia Liebm. 1851 Moraceae- for Bernardino de Sahagún (1499-1590), Spanish ethnographer and historian in New Spain (Mexico). Source: original publication (Kongelige Danske videnskabernes Selskabs Skrifter 2: 316. 1851).

Sahlbergia Neck. 1790 Incertae sedis- for Johan Julius Sahlberg (Salberg) (1680-1773), Swedish pharmacist, worked at the Chemistry Laboratory in Dresden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-3.

Saintmorysia Endl. 1838 Asteraceae- for Charles Étienne Borgevin de Vialart, count of Saint-Morys (1772-1817), French military officer, politician and agronomist, friend of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-4.

Salabertia Neck. 1790 Anacardiaceae- for Pierre de Salabert (1734-1807), German clergyman, minister in the duchy of Pfalz-Zweibrücken and the electorate of Bavaria, had a botanical garden at his palace in Munich. Source: original publication (Elementa Botanica 2: 239. 1790). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-5.

Salceda Blanco 1845 Theaceae- for Juan de Salcedo (1549-1576), Spanish colonizer in the Philippines, survived several important battles, died of malaria. Source: original publication (Flora de Filipinas, p. 374 [numbered 474]. 1845).

Saldanha Vell. 1829 Rubiaceae- for Martim Lopes Lobo Saldanha, Portuguese captain-general of São Paulo from 1775 to 1782, helped the author. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 141. 1825[1829]).

Salgada Blanco 1845 Lauraceae- for Francisco Javier (Xavier) Salgado (1713-1796), Spanish civil servant and industrialist in the Philippines, planted in Calauan thousands of trees to produce cinnamon. Source: original publication (Flora de Filipinas, p. 221. 1845). See also *Francisco Xavier Salgado, Civil Servant and Pioneer Industrialist in Eighteenth Century Phlippines*. Southeast Asian Studies 36(3): 273-292. 1998.

Salisburia Sm. 1797 Ginkgoaceae- for Richard Anthony Salisbury (1761-1829), English horticulturist, botanical illustrator and botanist, author of *Icones stirpium rariorum descriptionibus illustratae* (1787), contributor to *Paradisus Londinensis*

(1806-1809). Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 3: 330. 1797).

Salisia Lindl. 1839 Myrtaceae- not explained in the original publication. Paxton (p. 495) indicates for the Countess Anna de Salis (1749-1830), great enthusiast of horticulture; Quattrocchi (4: 2366) indicates possibly for Adalbert Ulysses von Salis-Marschlins (1795-1886), Swiss military officer, lawyer, botanist and plant collector in southern France and Corsica.

Salisia Regel 1849 Gesneriaceae- for Adalbert Ulysses von Salis-Marschlins (1795-1886), Swiss military officer, lawyer, botanist and plant collector in southern France and Corsica. Source: original publication (Flora 32: 179. 1849). See Burkhardt 2018 p. S-7.

Salmasia Schreber 1789 Chrysobalanaceae- for Claude Saumasie (Claudius Salmasius) (1588-1653), French philologist, professor at Leiden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 414. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-6.

Salmea DC. 1813 Asteraceae- for Joseph zu Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck (1773-1861), German horticulturist and botanist, author of *Hortus Dyckensis...* (1834) and the four-part *Monographia generum Aloes et Mesembryanthemi* (1836). Source: original publication (Catalogus plantarum horti botanici monspeliensis, p. 140. 1813).

Salmia Cav. 1795 Liliaceae- for Karl Alexander, prince of Salm-Salm (1735-1796), much accomplished in botany, early teacher of the author. Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 3: 24. 1795). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-7.

Salmia Willd. 1811 Cyclanthaceae- for Joseph zu Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck (1773-1861), German nobleman, horticulturist and botanist, author of *Hortus Dyckensis...* (1834) and the four-part *Monographia generum Aloes et Mesembryanthemi* (1836). Source: original publication (Magazin für die Neuesten Entdeckungen in der Gesammten Naturkunde, Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin 5: 400. 1811).

Salmonea Vahl 1805 Polygalaceae- for Solomon, king of ancient Israel according to the Bible and Quran, his real existence is controversial. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S-8.

Salmonia Scop. 1777 Vochysiaceae- for William Salmon (1644-1713), English physician, traveler and author of medical texts, professor at London. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 781.

Salomonnia Lour. 1790 Polygalaceae- for Solomon, king of ancient Israel according to the Bible and Quran, his real existence is controversial. Source: original publication (*Flora Cochinchinensis* 1: 14. 1790). The name was used by Heister (1759) without explaining the etymology.

Saltia R. Br. ex Moq. 1849 Amaranthaceae- for Henry Salt (1780-1827), English artist, traveler, diplomat and Egyptologist, consul general in Egypt, author of *A voyage to Abyssinia, and travels into the interior of that country...* (1814). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Plantae Asiaticae rariores...* 1: 18. 1829. See also Quattrocchi 4: 2370.

Salutiaea Colla 1849 Gesneriaceae- for Alessandro Saluzzo di Monesiglio (1775-1851), Italian general and politician, patron of natural history, president of the Royal Academy. Source: original publication (*Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*, ser. 2 10: 208. 1849). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. S-9.

Saltzwedelia G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. 1800 Fabaceae- for Peter Saltzwedel (Salzwedel) (1752-1815), German pharmacist and botanist, had a large country house with a botanical garden rich in exotic plants. Source: original publication (*Oekonomisch-technische Flora der Wetterau* 2: 499. 1800). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-7.

Salvadora L. 1753 Salvadoraceae- for Jaume (Jaime) Salvador y Pedrol (1649-1740), Spanish pharmacist and plant collector with Tournefort in Catalonia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-8. See also <http://ulum.es/clasificando-la-vida-los-generos-de-tournefort/> and <http://www.mcnbiografias.com/app-bio/do/show?key=salvador-pedrol-jaume>

Salvertia A. St-Hil. 1820- for Augustin Amable Dutour de Salvert Bellenave (1781-1838), French botanist and illustrator, brother-in-law of the author. Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 6: 260. 1820). See also https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Famille_Dutour_de_Salvert_Bellenave

Salviatus Gray 1821 Jubulaceae- for Alamannus Salviatus and/or Antonius Maria Salviatus, supporters of the publication of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S-9.

Salvinia Ség. 1754 Salviniaceae- for Antonio Maria Salvini (1653-1729), Italian scholar, linguist and translator of ancient texts, professor at Florence, friend and patron of Micheli. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Genera*, p. 107. 1729).

Salzmannia DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Philipp Salzmann (1781-1851), German physician, entomologist, botanist and plant collector in North Africa and Brazil, author of *Enumeratio plantarum rariorum in Gallia australi sponte nascentium...* (1818). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 617. 1830).

Salzwedelia O. Lang 1843 Fabaceae- for Peter Saltzwedel (Salzwedel) (1752-1815), German pharmacist and botanist, had a large country house with a botanical garden rich in exotic plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 782.

Sanchezia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Acanthaceae- for José Sánchez (?-c.1794), pupil of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, professor of botany at the Royal College of Cadiz (Real Colegio de Cirugía de la Armada). Source: original publication (*Florae peruvianae, et chilensis prodromus* p. 5. 1794).

Sandersonia Hook. 1853 Colchicaceae- for John Sanderson (1820-1881), Scottish journalist, horticulturist and plant collector in South Africa, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, ser. 3, 9: text for plate 4716. 1853).

Sanhilaria Leandro ex. DC 1838 Asteraceae- for Augustin Saint-Hilaire (Augustin François César Prouvençal de Saint-Hilaire) (1779-1853), French botanist and nature collector in South America, author of the three-volume *Flora Brasiliae meridionalis* (1825-1832, second and third volumes with A. de Jussieu and J. Cambessedes). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2378. The name is validly credited to Baillon (1888), who did not explain it.

Sanseverinia Petagna 1787 Liliaceae- for Pietro Antonio (Pietrantonio) Sanseverino, Count of Chiaromonte (1724-1772), Italian nobleman, had a large garden known as Orto del Principe di Bisignano located in the Barra District of Naples, the author was his physician. Source: original publication (*Institutiones Botanicae* 3: 643. 1787). See also Burkhardt 2016. p. S 9-10.

Sansevieria Thunb. 1794 Asparagaceae- for Pietro Antonio (Pietrantonio) Sanseverino, Count of Chiaromonte (1724-1772), Italian nobleman, had in the Barra District of Naples a large garden known as Orto del Principe di Bisignano. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-10. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1P-S.html>

Sansovinia Scop. 1777 Vitaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Francesco Sansovino (pseudonym Giovanni Tatti) (1521-1586), Italian scholar and publisher, author of the five-volume *Della Agricoltura*. Source: proposed herein.

Santia Savi 1799 Poaceae- for Giorgio Santi (1746-1822), Italian naturalist, professor at Pisa and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Memoria di Matematica e di Fisica della Società Italiana del Scienze Residente in Modena, Parte contenente le Memorie di Fisica* 8(2): 481. 1799).

Santiria Blume 1850 Burseraceae- for Bapa Santir, old Sundanese guide who accompanied the author in the field. Source: original publication (*Museum botanicum Lugduno-Batavum, sive, Stirpium exoticarum novarum...* 1: 210. 1850).

Sanvitalia Lam. 1792 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein p. 783 and Gledhill p. 340 indicate for the Sanvitali family of Parma. Burkhardt 2016 p. S-11 indicates for Stefano Sanvitale, Marchese of Medesano, Count of Fontanellato and Noceto (1764-1838), Italian agriculturist and naturalist; and/or for his brother Federico Sanvitale (1770-1819), professor at Brescia, pupil of the author. See also *California Plant Names: Latin and Greek Meanings and Derivations*-<http://www.calflora.net/botanicalnames/pageSA-SH.html>

Saracha Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Solanaceae- for Isidoro Saracha (1733-1803), Spanish pharmacist, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 31. 1794).

Sardinia Vell. 1829 Rubiaceae- for Simão Pires Sardinha (1751-?), Portuguese naturalist, member of the Lisbon Academy of Natural Science. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 144. 1825[1829]).

Sarmienta Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Gesneriaceae- for Martín Sarmiento (Pedro José García Balboa) (1695-1772), Spanish scholar, naturalist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 4. 1794). See also Colmeiro p. 165.

Sarracenia L. 1753 Sarraceniaceae- for Michel Sarrazin (Sarracenus) (1659-1734), French physician, naturalist and nature collector in New France (Quebec), collected the plant used by Tournefort to originally describe the genus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Institutiones rei herbariae* 1: 657 (numbered 567). 1719.

Sarratia Moq. 1849 Amaranthaceae- for André Sarrat (c.1796-?), French plant collector (mainly around Toulouse), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 13(2): 268. 1849).

Sartoria Boiss. & Heldr. 1849 Fabaceae- for Joseph Sartori (1809-1885), German (Greek in some sources) physician, pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in Greece. Source: original publication (*Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium Novarum*, ser. 1, vol. 1, part 9: 109. 1849).

Sartwellia A. Gray 1852 Asteraceae- for Henry Parker Sartwell (1792-1867), American physician and botanist, author of the two-part *Carices Americae Septentrionalis exsiccatae* (1848-1850). Source: original publication (Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge 3(5): 122-123. 1852).

Sassia Molina 1782 Oxalidaceae- for Giuseppe Sassi, clergyman educated in science, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Saggio sulla Storia Naturale del Chili... 145. 1782).

Saubinetia J. Rémy 1849 Asteraceae- for Étienne Saubinet (1792-1869), French botanist at Reims. Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile, Botánica, 4: 283-284. 1849).

Saurauia Willd. 1801 Actinidiaceae- for Franz Joseph von Saurau (1760-1832), Austrian politician and statesman, governor of Lombardy, patron of natural science. Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften 3: 406. 1801).

Saussurea DC. 1810 Asteraceae- for Horace Bénédict de Saussure (1740-1799), Swiss philosopher, meteorologist, geologist and physicist, professor at Geneva; and for his son Nicolas Théodore de Saussure (1767-1845), chemist and plant physiologist, professor at Geneva, author of *Recherches chimiques sur la végétation* (1804). Source: original publication (Annales du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle 16: 197. 1810). The name was used by Salisbury (1807) without explaining the etymology.

Saussuria Moench 1794 Lamiaceae- for Horace Bénédict de Saussure (1740-1799), Swiss philosopher, meteorologist, geologist and physicist, professor at Geneva. Source: original publication (Methodus Plantas Horti Botanici et Agri Marburgensis... 2: 388. 1794). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-14.

Sauteria Nees 1838 Cleveaceae- for Anton Eleutherius Sauter (1800-1881), Austrian physician and botanist, author of the seven-volume *Flora der Gefäßpflanzen des Herzogthums Salzburg...* (1866-1879). Source: original publication (Naturgeschichte der Europäischen Lebermoose... 4: 139. 1838). See also Wittstein p. 788.

Sautiera Decne. 1834 Acanthaceae- for Antoine Sautier (?-1801), French gardener, participated in Baudin's expedition to map the coast of Australia, died at sea between Timor and Australia. Source: original publication (Nouvelles Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle 3: 383. 1834).

Sauvagea Adans. 1763 Ochnaceae- for François Boissier de Sauvages de Lacroix (1706-1767), French physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Montpellier, author of *Methodus foliorum, seu plantae florum Monspeliensis...* (1751), correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 2: 449, 1: 27. 1763).

Sauvagesia L. 1753 Ochnaceae- for François Boissier de Sauvages de Lacroix (1706-1767), French physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Montpellier, author of *Methodus foliorum, seu plantae florum Monspeliensis...* (1751), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 418 (name spelled Jacques). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2394.

Savastana Schrank 1789 Poaceae- for Francesco Eulalio Savastano (1657-1717), Italian botanist, author of *Botanicorum seu Institutionum rei herbariae libri IV* (1712). Source: original publication (Baiersche Flora 1: 33. 1789).

Savastania Scop. 1777 Melastomataceae- for Francesco Eulalio Savastano (1657-1717), Italian botanist, author of *Botanicorum seu Institutionum rei herbariae libri IV* (1712). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-15.

Savia Willd. 1806 Phyllanthaceae- for Gaetano Savi (1769-1844), Italian physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Pisa and director of the botanical garden, author of *Trattato degli alberi della Toscana* (1801) and *Flora Italiana...* (1818). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 4(2): 771. 1805[1806]).

Savignya DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Marie Jules César Savigny (Marie Jules César Lelorgne de Savigny) (1777-1851), French entomologist, botanist and nature collector, worked at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, participated in Napoleon's Egypt campaign. Source: original publication (Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale, sive Ordines, Genera et Species... 2: 283. 1821).

Saviniona Webb & Berthel. 1836 Malvaceae- for Domingo Saviñón (c.1770-1838), Spanish physician in the Canary Islands, professor at the University of San Fernando de la Laguna. Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries* 3(2,1): 31. 1836).

Saxegothaea Lindl. 1851 Podocarpaceae- for Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (1819-1861), husband of Queen Victoria, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (*Journal of the Horticultural Society of London* 6: 258. 1851).

Saxo-fridericia R. H. Schomb. 1845 Rapateaceae- for King Frederick Augustus II of Saxony (1797-1854). Original publication not found, but the etymology is clear from the title: *Die Rapatea Friderici Angusti und Saxo-Fridericia regalis*. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-16.

Scaevola L. 1771 Goodeniaceae- for Gaius Mucius Scaevola (c.508 BCE), young Roman soldier who, after failing to kill King Porsena, thrust his right hand into fire to demonstrate his bravery and from then on was called Scaevola (left-handed). Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 331.

Scalesia Arn. ex Lindl. 1836 Asteraceae- for William Alexander Stables (1810-1890), Scottish naturalist, botanist and plant collector. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The generic name Scalesia (Compositae)- an etymological blunder*. *Archives of Natural History*, 39(1): 167-169. 2012. A mistake led to this name, which should have been spelled *Stablesia*.

Scaligeria Adans. 1763 Fabaceae- for Julius Caesar Scaliger (1484-1558), Italian physician, scholar and philologist, contributed to the knowledge of Aristotle's and Theophrastus' work on plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-16.

Scaligeria DC. 1829 Apiaceae- for Julius Caesar Scaliger (1484-1558), Italian physician, scholar and philologist, contributed to the knowledge of Aristotle's and Theophrastus' work on plants. Source: original publication (*Collection de Mémoires pour servir a l'histoire du Règne Végétal. Mémoire V (Ombellifères)*, p.70. 1829).

Scalius Gray 1821 Haplomitriaceae- for Tiberius Scalius, Italian pharmacist, supported the publication of Micheli's *Nova Plantarum Genera*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S-19.

Scepinia Neck. ex. Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Constantin Ivanovich Scepin (1727-1770), Russian physician and botanist, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-16.

Schaefferia Jacq. 1760 Celastraceae- for Jacob Christian Schäffer (1718-1790), German inventor, zoologist and botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 260. 1763.

Schaetzellia Klotzsch 1849 Asteraceae- for Pauline von Schätzell (Johanne Sophie Friederike Pauline Decker, née von Schatzell) (1811-1882), German soprano. Source: original publication (*Allgemeine Gartenzeitung* 17: 82. 1849).

Schaffnera Sch. Bip. 1841 Asteraceae- for Schaffner, pharmacist in Pfalz. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 790.

Schanginia C. A. Mey. 1829 Amaranthaceae- for Peter Iwanowitsch (Petr Ivanovich) Schangin (1741-1816), Russian geographer, mines inspector in Siberia and plant collector; and/or for his son Schangin the Younger, worked with his father and collected plants in the Altai. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-17.

Schauera Nees 1836 Lauraceae- for Johann Conrad Schauer (1813-1848), German gardener and botanist, worked at the Bonn and Breslau botanical gardens, professor at Greifswald, contributed to several publications including Walpers' *Repertorium botanices systematicae*; and for his brother Sebastian Schauer (1814-1850), German gardener and botanist, worked at the Bonn and Breslau botanical gardens. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-17.

Schaueria Nees 1838 Acanthaceae- for Johann Conrad Schauer (1813-1848), German gardener and botanist, worked at the Bonn and Breslau botanical gardens, professor at Greifswald, contributed to several publications including Walpers' *Repertorium botanices systematicae*; and for his brother Sebastian Schauer (1814-1850),

German gardener and botanist, worked at the Bonn and Breslau botanical gardens. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Linnaea* 16: 301 (footnote). 1842.

Schaueria Hasskarl 1842 Lamiaceae- for Johann Conrad Schauer (1813-1848), German gardener and botanist, professor at Greifswald, worked at the Bonn and Breslau botanical gardens, contributed to several publications including Walpers' *Repertorium botanices systematicae*. Source: original publication (*Flora* 25(2): 26. 1842).

Scheeria Seem. 1853 Gesneriaceae- for Friedrich (Frederick) Scheer (1792-1868), Swedish-German merchant and botanist (specialist in Cactaceae), lived in Russia and later in Kew (where he had a garden), provided the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 79: text for plate 4743. 1853).

Schefflera J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Araliaceae- for Johann Peter Ernst von Scheffler (1739-c.1808), German physician and botanist in Gdańsk, contributed plants to Reyger's *Tentamen florum Gedanensis methodo sexuali adcommodatae* (1764). Source: original publication (republished in *Characteres Generum Plantarum*, 2nd ed. p. 46. 1775). See also Clarke and Charters p. 306.

Schelhameria Heist. 1759 Brassicaceae- for Gunther Christoph Schelhammer (1649-1716), German physician and botanist, professor at Helmstedt, Jena and Kiel. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-18.

Schelhammera R. Br. 1810 Colchicaceae- for Gunther Christoph Schelhammer (1649-1716), German physician and botanist, professor at Helmstedt, Jena and Kiel. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 274. 1810).

Schelhammeria Moench 1802 Cyperaceae- for Gunther Christoph Schelhammer (1649-1716), German physician and botanist, professor at Helmstedt, Jena and Kiel. Source: original publication (*Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas: a staminum situ describendi*, p. 120. 1802).

Schellingia Steud. 1850 Poaceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling (1775-1854), German philosopher, professor at Jena, Würzburg, Munich, Erlangen and Berlin. Source: original publication (Flora 33: 231. 1850).

Schelveria Nees 1821 Plantaginaceae- for Franz Joseph Schelver (1778-1832), German physician, entomologist and botanist, professor at Jena and Heidelberg (here also director of the botanical garden), author of the three-volume *Kritik der Lehre von den Geschlechtern der Pflanze* (1812-1823). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 791.

Schenkia Grieseb. 1853 Gentianaceae- for Joseph August von Schenk (1815-1891), Austrian-German paleontologist and botanist, professor at Würzburg and Leipzig (and director of both botanical gardens). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-18.

Schepperia Neck. 1790 Capparaceae- for Petrus Augustus de Schepper, defended the dissertation *De morbis cuique aetati maxime familiaribus eorumque causis* (1764). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-18. The name was published validly by de Candolle (1824) without explaining the etymology.

Scheuchzeria L. 1753 Scheuchzeriaceae- for brothers Johannes Gaspar Scheuchzer (1684-1738) and Johann Jakob Scheuchzer (1672-1733), Swiss physicians and naturalists, professors at the Collegium Carolinum; the first author of *Agrostographiae helveticae prodromus...* (1708), the second author of *Herbarium diluvianum...* (1723). Not explained in original publication. Source: Flora Lapponica, p. 97. 1737. In *Critica Botanica* (p. 79, 94. 1737) Linnaeus indicates that this alpine grassy plant is called for the Scheuchzer brothers, one knowledgeable about grasses and the other about alpine plants.

Schieckea H. Karst. 1848 Celastraceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Schieck (Schiek) (1790-1870), German optician and microscope maker in Berlin. Source: original publication (Botanische Zeitung 6: 398. 1848). See also Burkhardt 2016 (p. S-19).

Schiedea Cham. & Schtdl. 1826 Caryophyllaceae- for Christian Julius Wilhelm Schiede (1798-1836), German physician, botanist and nature collector with Ferdinand Deppe in Mexico. Source: original publication (Linnaea 1: 46. 1826).

Schiekia Meisn. 1842 Haemodoraceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Schieck (Schiek) (1790-1870), German optician and microscope maker in Berlin. Source: original publication (*Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines ... 2*: 300. 1842).

Schillera Rchb. 1828 Malvaceae- for Friedrich Schiller (Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller) (1759-1805), German physician, poet, philosopher and historian, professor at Jena. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 791.

Schilleria Kunth 1840 Piperaceae- for Friedrich Schiller (Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller) (1759-1805), German physician, poet, philosopher and historian, professor at Jena. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-20.

Schimpera Steud. & Hochst. ex Endl. 1839 Brassicaceae- for Georg Wilhelm Schimper (1804-1878), German naturalist, botanist and plant collector in northern Africa and Ethiopia (where he settled). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2404.

Schinzia Dennst. 1818 Violaceae- for Salomon Schinz (1734-1784), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at the Carolinum in Zurich, author of *Anleitung zu der Pflanzenkenntniss...* (1774). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-22.

Schivereckia Andr. ex DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Swibert (Suibert) Burkhart Schivereck (1742-1806), Austrian botanist, professor at Innsbruck and Lviv (Ukraine). Source: original publication (*Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale 2*: 300. 1821). See also Burkhardt 2016 (p. S-22).

Schkuhria Roth 1797 Asteraceae- for Christian Schkuhr (1741-1811), German gardener, illustrator and botanist, contributed to the foundation of the Kassel Botanical Garden, editor of *Deutschlands kryptogamische Gewächse* (1806-1811, 1847). Source: original publication (*Catalecta Botanica 1*: 117. 1797).

Schlagintweitia Griseb. 1853 Asteraceae- for German brothers Adolf von Schlagintweit (1829-1857), geologist and geographer, professor at Munich;

Hermann Alfred Rudolph Freiherr von Schlagintweit (1826-1882), geographer and meteorologist, professor at Berlin; and Robert von Schlagintweit (1833-1885), geographer and professor at Giessen. The three explored together in the Alps and Central Asia. Source: original publication (*Abhandlungen der Königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen* 5: 156. 1853). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-23.

Schlechtendalia Willd. 1803 Asteraceae- for Diederich Friedrich Karl von Schlechtendal (1767-1842), German jurist and botanist, city court director in Berlin, father of botanist Diederich Franz Leonhard von Schlechtendal. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 3: 2125. 1803). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-23.

Schlechtendalia Less. 1830 Asteraceae- for Diederich Franz Leonhard von Schlechtendal (1794-1866), German physician and botanist, professor at Halle and director of the botanical garden, editor of the journals *Linnaea* and *Botanische Zeitung*, author of the two-volume *Flora berolinensis* (1823-1824) and the five-part *Hortus halensis* (1841-1853). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 5: 242. 1830).

Schlegelia Miq. 1844 Schlegeliaceae- for Hermann Schlegel (1804-1884), German naturalist and zoologist, worked at the Vienna Natural History Museum, director of the Leiden Natural History Museum. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 2: 785. 1844).

Schleichera Willd. 1806 Sapindaceae- for Johann Christoph Schleicher (1768-1834), German-Swiss botanist, founded a botanical garden in Bex (Baud, Switzerland), author of *Catalogus hucusque absolutus omnium plantarum in Helvetia...* (1821). Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 4: 1096. 1806).

Schleidenia Endl. 1839 Boraginaceae- for Matthias Jakob Schleiden (1804-1881), German lawyer and botanist, professor at Jena and director of the botanical garden, author of *Beiträge zur Phytogenesis* (1838), coauthor of the cell theory. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 795.

Schlimmia Planch. & Linden 1852 Orchidaceae- for Louis Joseph Schlimm (1819-1863), Belgian botanist and plant collector in South America, Central America and the West Indies, collected the plant used to describe the genus. Original publication not found. Source: Schultes & Pease p. 284. See also Quattrocchi 4: 2416.

Schlosseria Mill. ex Steud. 1841 Polygonaceae- for Jan (John) Schlosser (Johannes Albertus Schlosser) (1733-1769), Dutch physician, naturalist and zoologist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-25.

Schlotheimia Brid. 1812 Orthotrichaceae- for Ernst Friedrich Baron von Schlotheim (1764-1832), German politician, geologist and paleobotanist, author of *Beiträge zur Flora der Vorwelt* (1804) and *Die Petrefactenkunde...* (1820), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Muscologiae Recentiorum Supplementum* 2: 16. 1812).

Schmalzia Desv. ex DC. 1825 Anarcadiaceae- for Constantine Samuel Rafinesque Schmaltz (1783-1840), French-American scholar, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Transylvania University (Lexington, Kentucky), author of many publications including *Sylva Telluriana* (1838) and the four-part *New flora and botany of North America* (1838-1838), Desvaux translated into French part of Rafinesque's Medical Repository. Not explained in original publication. The name was published validly by Small (1903) as *Schmaltzia* without explaining the etymology. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2416. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-26.

Schmidelia Boehm. 1760 Boraginaceae- for Casimir Christoph Schmidel (1718-1791), German physician and botanist, professor at Bayreuth and Erlangen, published Gesner's two-volume *Opera botanica*. Source: original publication (*Definitiones Generum Plantarum*, ed. 3, p. 371. 1760).

Schmidia Wight 1852 Acanthaceae- for Bernhard Schmid (Ludwig Bernhard Ehregott Schmid) (1787-1857), German missionary, physician and plant collector in India. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis*, 5: 16. 1852). See also *The Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, Vol. 3 (New Series) or Vol. 19 (Old Series): 143-146. 1858.

Schmidtia Moench 1802 Asteraceae- for Franz Wilibald Schmidt (1764-1796), Bohemian physician, zoologist, botanist and illustrator, professor at Prague, author of *Flora Boëmica inchoata...* (1794). Source: original publication (Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas: a staminum situ describendi, p. 218. 1802).

Schmidtia Steud. ex J. A. Schmidt 1852 Poaceae- for Johann Anton Schmidt (1823-1905), German botanist and plant collector, professor at Heidelberg and interim director of the botanical garden, author of *Flora von Heidelberg* (1857). Not explained with the description (Beitrage zur Flora der Cap Verdischen Inseln, p. 144. 1852) but Johann Anton Schmidt is the author of the publication.

Schnella Raddi 1820 Fabaceae- for Jakob Rudolf Schnell (1778-1856), Swiss merchant, industrialist and philanthropist, art trader in Florence, patron of the arts and of botany. Source: original publication (Quarante Piante Nuove del Brasile, p. 32. 1820). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-27 and <http://www.hls-dhs-dss.ch/textes/d/D13285.php>

Schnittspahnia Sch. Bip. 1842 Asteraceae- for Georg Friedrich Schnittspahn (1810-1865), German zoologist and botanist, director of the botanical cabinet and garden at Darmstadt, author of *Flora der gefässe-pflanzen des Grossherzogthums Hessen und er angrenzenden Gebiete* (1865). Source: original publication (Flora 25(2): 436-437. 1842). The name was used by Reichenbach (1841) without content or explaining the etymology.

Schnizleinia Steud. 1840 Poaceae- not explained in the original publication. Burkhardt 2016 (p. S-28) indicates for Karl Friedrich Christoph Wilhelm Schnizlein (1780-1856), German magistrate, physician and botanist, friend of the author. Clifford and Bostock (p. 261) indicate for Adalbert Schnizlein (Adalbert Carl Friedrich Hellwing Conrad Schnizlein) (1813-1868), German pharmacist and botanist, professor at Erlangen and director of the botanical garden, author of the four-volume *Iconographia familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis* (1843-1870). Burkhardt's suggestion is most probable given the friendship between the author and Karl Friedrich, and the fact that Adalbert was 27 years old in 1840.

Schnizleinia Steud. ex Hochst. 1844 Velloziaceae- for Karl Friedrich Christoph Wilhelm Schnizlein (1780-1856), German magistrate, physician and botanist, friend of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-28.

Schobera Scop. 1777 Boraginaceae- for Gottlieb Schober (c.1675-1739), German physician and plant collector in St. Petersburg and Moscow, on commission from Peter the Great traveled in the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea and northern Persia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-28.

Schoberia C. A. Mey. 1829 Amaranthaceae- for Gottlieb Schober (c.1675-1739), German physician and plant collector in St. Petersburg and Moscow, on commission from Peter the Great traveled in the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea and northern Persia. Source: original publication (*Icones Plantarum* 1: 11. 1829). See also Wittstein p. 795 and *Quattrocchi* 4: 2418.

Schoenefeldia Kunth 1829 Poaceae- for Wladimir de Schoenefeld (1816-1875), German-French botanist, cofounder and secretary of the Société Botanique de France, author of *Rapport sur une excursion faite en août 1860 par la Société botanique de France au Bourg-d'Oisans...* (1863), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Révision des Graminées* 1: 86. 1829). See also *Quattrocchi* 4: 2418. Although Wladimir was only 13 years old when the generic name was published, the author remarks that at an early age his sharp mind and interest for botany were evident.

Schoenia Steetz 1845 Asteraceae- for Johann Matthias Albrecht Schoen (1800-1870), German physician (ophthalmologist) and botanical illustrator, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Plantae Preissianae sive Enumeratio plantarum quas in Australasia occidentali et meridionali...* 1: 480. 1845).

Schoenleinia Klotzsch 1846 Rubiaceae- for Johann Lukas Schönlein (1793-1864), German physician and naturalist, professor at Würzburg, Zurich and Berlin. Original publication not found. Source: *Quattrocchi* 4: 2418.

Schoepfia Schreb. 1789 Schoepfiaceae- for Johann David Schoepf (1752-1800), German physician, naturalist, botanist and traveler in the United States, author of *Materia medica Americana potissimum regni vegetabilis...* (1787). Not explained in original

publication. Source: Wittstein p. 796. See also Nomenclator botanicus... 2(2): 1088 (footnote). 1874.

Schollera Roth 1788 Ericaceae- for Frederick Adam Scholler (1718-1795), German botanist, author of *Flora Barbyensis...* (1775). Not explained with the description (Tentamen Florae Germanicae 1: 165, 170. 1788) but Scholler is mentioned on page XIV. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-29.

Schollia J. Jacq. 1811 Apocynaceae- for Georg Scholl (1751-1831), German-Austrian gardener in Schönbrunn and Vienna, plant collector in South Africa. Source: original publication (Eclogae Plantarum Rariorum ... 1: 5. 1811).

Scholtzia Schauer 1843 Myrtaceae- for Johann Eduard Heinrich Scholtz (1812-1859), German physician, zoologist and botanist in Breslau, author of *Flora der Umgegend von Breslau* (1843) and *Enumeratio filicum in Silesia...* (1836). Source: original publication (Linnaea 17: 241. 1843).

Schomburghia DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865), German-British merchant, diplomat, explorer and plant collector in British Guiana, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 7(1): 293. 1838). See also Wittstein p. 796.

Schomburgkia Lindl. 1838 Orchidaceae- for Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865), German-British merchant, diplomat, explorer and plant collector in British Guiana, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Sertum Orchidaceum, text for plate 10. 1838). See also Wittstein p. 796.

Schotia Jacq. 1787 Fabaceae- for Richard van der Schot (1733-1790), Dutch gardener, naturalist, illustrator and traveler, director of the imperial gardens at Schönbrunn, accompanied the author to Central America and the West Indies. Source: original publication (Collectanea ad Botanicam, Chemiam, et Historiam Naturalem... p. 94. 1787).

Schousboea Willd. 1799 Combretaceae- for Peter Schousboe (Peder Kofod Anker Schousboe) (1766-1832), Danish diplomat, botanist and plant collector in Portugal, Spain and Morocco, consul general in Tangier (died there). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 2: 578-579. 1799).

Schoutenia Korth. 1848 Malvaceae- for Willem Schouten (Willem Cornelisz Schouten) (c.1567-1625), Dutch navigator and explorer, first to sail around Cape Horn to the Pacific Ocean. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2422.

Schoutensia Endl. 1833 Pittosporaceae- for Willem Schouten (Willem Cornelisz Schouten) (c.1567-1625), Dutch navigator and explorer, first to sail around Cape Horn to the Pacific Ocean. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-31.

Schouwia DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Joakim Frederik Schouw (1789-1852), Danish lawyer and botanist, professor at Copenhagen and director of the botanical garden, author of *Grundtræk til en almindelig Plantegeographie. Copenhagen...*(1823). Not explained in original publication. Source: Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale, sive Ordines, Genera et Species... 2: 644. 1821. *Schowia* Schrader 1821 is also for Joakim Frederik Schouw.

Schradera Vahl 1797 Rubiaceae- for Heinrich Adolf Schrader (1767-1836), German physician and botanist, professor at Göttingen and director of the botanical garden, author of *Nova genera plantarum* (1797) and *Flora germanica* (1806). Source: original publication (Eclogae Americanae 1: 36. 1796[1797]).

Schraderia Heist. ex Medik. 1791 Lamiaceae- for Christoph Schrader (1601-1680), German physician, professor at Helmstedt; and/or for his son Justus Schrader (1646-1720) physician at Leiden, the author discussed with him his eye problems. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S-35.

Schranckia J. F. Gmelin 1791 Celastraceae- for Franz von Paula Shrank (1747-1835), Austrian-German entomologist and botanist, professor at Ingolstadt and Landshut, director of the Munich Botanical Garden, author of the four-

volume *Flora monacensis...* (1811-1818). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-32.

Schrankia Willd. 1806 Fabaceae- for Franz von Paula Shrank (1747-1835), Austrian-German entomologist and botanist, professor at Ingolstadt and Landshut, director of the Munich Botanical Garden, author of the four-volume *Flora monacensis...* (1811-1818). Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum*. Editio quarta 4(2): 1043. 1806). The name was used by Medikus (1792) without explaining the etymology.

Schrebera L. 1763 Convolvulaceae- for Johann Christian Daniel von Schreber (1739-1810), German physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Erlangen and director of the botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Beschreibung der Gräser* (1766-1810), correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum*, Editio Secunda 2: 1662. 1763). See also Théis p. 423. The name is validly credited to Roxburgh (1799), who did not explain it.

Schreibersia Pohl 1825 Rubiaceae- for Carl Franz Anton Ritter von Schreibers (1775-1852), Austrian physician and naturalist, director of the Naturalienkabinette in Vienna (today the Natural History Museum). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 797.

Schrenkia Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1841 Apiaceae- for Alexander von Schrenck (Alexander Gustav von Schrenk) (1816-1876), German-Baltic mineralogist, botanist, explorer and plant collector in northern Russia and Central Asia, assistant at the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, lecturer at Dorpat. Not explained with the description (*Enumeratio Plantarum Novarum a Cl. Schrenk Lectarum* 1: 63. 1841) but Schrenk appears as plant collector in the publication's title.

Schubertia Mirbel 1812 Cupressaceae- for Michael Schubert (Mikael Szubert) (1787-1860), German-Polish botanist, professor at Warsaw and director of the botanical garden. Not explained with the description (*Nouveau Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique de Paris* 3: 123. 1812) but Schubert is coauthor of the article. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-33.

Schubertia Mart. 1824 Apocynaceae- for Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert (1780-1860), German physician, naturalist and nature collector in the Middle East, professor at Erlangen and Munich, author of *Naturgeschichte des Pflanzenreiches nach dem Linne's'schen System*. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas in Itinerere per Brasiliam...* 1: 56. 1824).

Schubertia Blume 1826 Araliaceae- for Carl Schubert (1796-?), German physician and botanist, contributed to the multi-volume *Flora der gegend um Dresden*. Source: original publication (*Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië*, p. 884. 1826). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-33.

Schuebleria Mart. 1827 Gentianaceae- for Gustav Schübler (1787-1834), German physician, meteorologist and botanist, professor at Tübingen, coauthor of *Flora von Württemberg* (1834). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum . . .* 2: 113. 1827).

Schuechia Endl. 1840 Vochysiaceae- for Rochus Shüch (Roque Schuch) (1788-1844), Austrian mathematician, naturalist and plant collector in Brazil, curator of the Imperial Museum of Natural History. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 198.

Schuermannia F. Muell. 1853 Myrtaceae- for Clamor Wilhelm Schürmann (1815-1893), German missionary with the aborigines near Port Lincoln, South Australia. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 25: 386. 1852[1853]).

Schultesia Spreng. 1815 Poaceae- for Josef August Schultes (1773-1831), Austrian physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Vienna, Krakow, Innsbruck and Landshut, author of the two-volume *Flora Austriaca* (1794) and the two-volume *Flora Capensis...* (1823). Source: original publication (*Plantarum Minus Cognitarum Pugillus* 2: 17. 1815). The name is validly credited to Martius (1827), who also dedicated his genus to Josef August Schultes.

Schulthesia Raddi 1822 Porellaceae- for Leonhard Schulthess-Nüscheler (zum Lindengarten) (1775-1841), Swiss merchant, banker and plant collector, had a large herbarium, director of the botanical garden at Wiedikon. Source: original

publication (Crittogame Brasiliane, p. 10. 1822). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S 34-35.

Schultzia Nees 1823 Acanthaceae- for Carl Friedrich Schultz (1765-1837), German pharmacist and botanist, author of *Prodromus Florae Stargardiensis...* (1806). Source: original publication (Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae... 11: 63. 1823).

Schulzia Spreng. 1813 Apiaceae- for Carl Friedrich Schultz (1765-1837), German pharmacist and botanist, author of *Prodromus Florae Stargardiensis...* (1806); and for Johann Heinrich Schulze (1687-1744), German scholar, physician and scientist. Original publication not found. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2425.

Schumacheria Vahl 1810 Dilleniaceae- for Heinrich Christian Friedrich Schumacher (1757-1830), German-Danish surgeon, malacologist and botanist, professor at Copenhagen, author of *Den kjøbenhavnske flora...* (1804). Source: original publication (Skrifter af Naturhistorie-Selskabet 6: 122. 1810).

Schuurmansia Blume 1850 Ochnaceae- for Jacobus Hermanus Schuurmans Stekhoven (1792-1855), Dutch botanist, curator of the Leiden Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Museum Botanicum 1(12): 177. 1850).

Schwabea Endl. & Fenzl 1839 Acanthaceae- for Heinrich Schwabe (Samuel Heinrich Schwabe) (1789-1875), German astronomer pharmacist and botanist, discovered the ten-year periodicity of sunspots. Source: original publication (Novarum Stirpium Decades, p. 81. 1839).

Schwaegrichenia Spreng. 1815 Amaryllidaceae- for Christian Friedrich Schwägrichen (1775-1853), German physician and botanist, professor at Leipzig and director of the botanical garden, author of *Historiae muscorum hepaticorum prodromus...* (1814). Source: original publication (Plantarum Minus Cognitarum Pugillus 2: 59. 1815).

Schwalbea L. 1753 Orobanchaceae- for Georg Christian Schwalbe (1691-1761), Dutch physician and botanist, defended the dissertation *De China Officinarum* (1715). Source: Philosophia Botanica 173. 1751. See also Théis p. 425.

Schwannia Endl. 1840 Malpighiaceae- for Theodor Schwann (1810-1882), German physician, physiologist and histologist, professor at Louvain and Liège, coauthor of the cell theory. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 799.

Schwartzia Vell. 1829 Marcgraviaceae- for Olof Swartz (Olof Peter Swartz) (1760-1818), Swedish physician, botanist and plant collector, traveled to the West Indies and to the Northeastern United States, professor at Stockholm, author of *Nova genera & species plantarum seu prodromus...* (1788) and the three-volume *Flora Indiae occidentalis* (1797-1806), pupil of Linnaeus f. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 221. 1825[1829]).

Schweiggera Mart. 1832 Clusiaceae- for August Friedrich Schweigger (1783-1821), German physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Königsberg and director of the botanical garden, author of *De plantarum classificatione naturalis...* (1820). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas in Itinere per Brasiliam...* 3: 166. 1829[1832]).

Schweiggeria Spreng. 1820 Violaceae- for August Friedrich Schweigger (1783-1821), German physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Königsberg and director of the botanical garden, author of *De plantarum classificatione naturalis...* (1820). Source: original publication (*Neue Entdeckungen im ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde...* 2: 167. 1820).

Schweinitzia Elliott ex Nutt. 1818 Ericaceae- for Lewis David de Schweinitz (1780-1834), American missionary and botanist, author of *Synopsis fungorum Carolinae superioris secundum observationes* (1822) and *Synopsis fungorum in America Boreali media degentium* (1834). Source: original publication (*A Sketch of the Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia* 1: 478. 1817).

Schwenckia D. Royen ex L. 1764 Solanaceae- for Martin Wilhelm (Martinus Wilhelmus) Schwencke (1707-1785), Dutch physician and botanist in The Hague, had a botanical garden (hortus medicus). Not explained in original publication. Source: *On the correct spelling of the generic name Schwenckia D. van Royen ex L. (Solanaceae), with a note about Martin Wilhelm Schwencke*. *Kew Bulletin* 16(3): 465. 1963.

Schwenkfelda Schreb. 1789 Rubiaceae- for Caspar Schwenkfelt (1563-1609), German physician in Görlitz, author of *Stirpium & fossilium Silesiae catalogus...* (1600). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Flora Indiae Occidentalis* 1: 448.

Schwerinia H. Karst. 1848 Melastomataceae- for Frederick Francis II, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1823-1883), German nobleman and military officer. Source: original publication (*Auswahl neuer und schön blühender Gewächse Venezuela's*, p. 12. 1848).

Schweyckerta C. C. Gmel. 1805 Gentianaceae- for Johann Michael Schweykert (1754-1806), German gardener and botanist, author of *Catalogus plantarum horti botanici Carolsruhani secundum systematis vegetabilium Caroli a Linné* (1791). Source: original publication (*Flora Badensis Alsatica* 1: 449. 1805).

Schychowskya Endl. 1836 Urticaceae- for Iwan Schychowsky (1805-1854), Russian botanist, defended at Dorpat the dissertation *De fructus plantarum phanerogamarum natura* (1832). Source: original publication (*Annalen des Wiener Museums der Naturgeschichte* 1: 187. 1836).

Skuhria Moench 1794 Asteraceae- for Christian Schkuhr (1741-1811), German gardener, illustrator and botanist, contributed to the foundation of the Kassel Botanical Garden, editor of *Deutschlands kryptogamische Gewächse* (1806-1811, 1847). Source: original publication (*Methodus Plantas Horti Botanici et Agri Marburgensis...* 2: 566. 1794).

Scopolia Jacq. 1764 Solanaceae- for Giovanni Antonio Scopoli (Johannes Antonius Scopoli) (1723-1788), Italian physician, chemist, naturalist and botanist, professor at Pavia and Schemnitz (today Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia), author of *Introductio ad historiam naturalem...* (1777), correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Observationum Botanicarum* 1: 32-33. 1764). The name was used by Adanson (1763) without explaining the etymology.

Scopolina Schult. 1814 Solanaceae- for Giovanni Antonio Scopoli (Johannes Antonius Scopoli) (1723-1788), Italian physician, chemist, naturalist and botanist, professor at Pavia and Schemnitz (today Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia), author of

Introductio ad historiam naturalem... (1777), correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Österreichs Flora 1: 384. 1814).

Scotia Thunb. 1798 Fabaceae- for Richard van der Schot (1733-1790), Dutch gardener, naturalist, illustrator and traveler, director of the imperial gardens at Schönbrunn. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2440 (spelled *Scottia*).

Scottia R. Br. 1812 Fabaceae- for Robert Scott (1757-1808), Irish physician and botanist, professor at Trinity College, established a botanical garden in Balisbridge. Not explained in original publication. Source: Paxton p. 509.

Scouleria Hook. 1830 Grimmiaceae- for John Scouler (1804-1871), Scottish surgeon, naturalist and nature collector, professor at Glasgow and at the Royal Dublin Society, collected the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Botanical Miscellany 1: 33. 1829[1830]).

Scribaea Borkh. 1793 Caryophyllaceae- for Ludwig Gottlieb Scriba (1736-1804), German entomologist, publisher of *Journal für die Liebhaber der Entomologie*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 804.

Sculeria Raf. 1837 Berberidaceae- for John Scouler (1804-1871), Scottish surgeon, naturalist and nature collector, professor at Glasgow and at the Royal Dublin Society. Source: original publication (Flora Telluriana 2: 52. 1836[1837]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-41.

Scuria Raf. 1819 Cyperaceae- for Christian Schkuhr (1741-1811), German gardener, illustrator and botanist, contributed to the foundation of the Kassel Botanical Garden, editor of *Deutschlands kryptogamische Gewächse* (1806-1811, 1847). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 804.

Sczukinia Turcz. 1840 Gentianaceae- for Séméon Scukin (Simeon Sczukin) (1795-?), Russian educator, director of government schools in Irkutsk, improved the knowledge of the Siberian flora. Source: original publication (Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou 13(2): 165. 1840).

Seaforthia R. Br. 1810 Areaceae- for Francis Mackenzie, 1st Baron Seaforth (1754-1815), English military officer, governor of Barbados, plant collector and patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 267. 1810). See also *Quattrocchi* 4: 2445.

Sebaea Sol. ex R. Br. 1810 Gentianaceae- for Albertus Seba (1665-1736), Dutch-German pharmacist, zoologist and nature collector, main author of the four-tome *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio...* (1734-1765), acquaintance of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 805.

Sebastiania Spreng. 1821 Euphorbiaceae- for Francesco Antonio Sebastiani (1782-1821), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Rome and director of the botanical garden, coauthor of *Florae romanae prodromus...* (1818). Source: original publication (*Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde* 2: 118, pl. 3. 1820[1821]).

Sebastianoschaueria Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- for Sebastian Schauer (1814-1850), German gardener and botanist, worked at the Breslau and Berlin botanical gardens. Source: original publication (*Flora Brasiliensis Enumeratio Plantarum in Brasilia...* 9: 159. 1847). Spelled *Sebastiano-schaueria*.

Sebeokia Neck. 1790 Gentianaceae- Alexander (Sándor) Sebeòk de Szent-Miklòs (fl. 1780), Hungarian physician and botanist, author of a 1779 dissertation on *Crambe tatarica*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S-46.

Secondatia A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Jean Baptiste de Secondat (Jean Baptiste de Secondat Baron de La Brède) (1716-1796), French agronomist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 445. 1844).

Sedgwickia- Wall. & Griff. 1836 Altingiaceae- for Adam Sedgwick (1785-1873), English geologist and professor at Cambridge. Source: original publication (*Asiatic Researches* 19: 99. 1836). The name is validly credited to Bowdich (1825), who did not explain it.

Seemannia Hook. 1848 Unknown- for Berthold Carl Seemann (1825-1871), German-English gardener, naturalist, botanist and plant collector, following the author's recommendation participated in the HMS Herald's North Pacific Survey, author of *The botany of the Voyage of the H.M.S. Herald...* (1852-1857) and the two-volume *Flora vitiensis...* (1865-1873). Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 7: 567. 1848). The name is validly credited to Regel (1855), who also dedicated his genus to Berthold Carl Seemann.

Seetzenia R. Br. 1826 Zygophyllaceae- for Ulrich Jasper Seetzen (1767-1811), German physician, naturalist, traveler and nature collector in Asia Minor and the Middle East. Source: original publication (Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, Appendix p. 80. 1826).

Segetia G. Don 1832 Rhamnaceae- for Augustin Sageret (1763-1851), French botanist, physiologist and plant breeder, member of the Royal Agricultural Society of Paris, author of *Pomology physiologique ou trait du perfectionnement de fructification* (1830). Source: original publication (A general history of the dichlamydeous plants... 2: 28. 1832). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. S-48. The author credits the name to Brogniart.

Seguiera Adans. 1763 Petiveriaceae- for Jean François Séguier (1703-1784), French archeologist, historian and botanist, author of *Bibliotheca botanica...* (1740) and the three-volume *Plantae Veronenses* (1745-1754). Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 1: 26, 2: 443. 1763).

Seguieria Loefl. 1758 Petiveriaceae- for Jean François Séguier (1703-1784), French archeologist, historian and botanist, author of *Bibliotheca botanica ...* (1740) and the three-volume *Plantae Veronenses* (1745-1754). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-44.

Seidlia Kostel. 1836 Dipterocarpaceae- for Wenzel Benno Seidl (1773-1842), Bohemian-Austrian administrator, entomologist and botanist, author of *Oekonomisch-technische Flora Böhmens* (1836). Source: original publication (Allgemeine Medizinisch-Pharmazeutische Flora 5: 1945. 1836). The name was used by Opiz (1826), that publication was not found.

Selbya M. Roem. 1846 Meliaceae- for Prideaux John Selby (1788-1867), English artist, ornithologist and botanist, one of the editors and publishers of *Annals of Natural History*, author of *A history of British forest-trees...* (1842) and the two-volume *Illustrations of British Ornithology* (1833). Source: original publication (*Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae* 1: 126. 1846).

Seligeria Bruch & Schimp. 1846 Seligeriaceae- for Ignaz Seliger (1752-1812), German botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: *An etymology of Australian bryophyte genera. 2- Mosses*. *Muelleria* 29(1): 54. 2011.

Selliera Cav. 1799 Goodeniaceae- for François Noël (Natale) Sellier (1737-c.1800), French engraver, prepared illustrations for the author's *Monadelfia* and the first two tomes of *Icones et descriptiones plantarum...* Source: original publication (*Anales de Historia Natural* 1: 41. 1799). See also Stearn p. 272.

Selliguea Bory 1824 Polypodiaceae- for Alexandre Selligue (Alexandre François Gilles) (1784-1845), French engineer, involved in the construction of excellent achromatic objectives. Source: original publication (*Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle* 6: 587-588. 1824).

Selloa Kunth 1820 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Sellow (Sello) (1789-1831), German gardener, naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Brazil (died there). Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 4: 266. 1820). The name was first published in an 1818 folio edition. *Selloa* Sprengel (1818) is also for Friedrich Sellow.

Sellowia Roth ex Roem. & Schult. 1819 Lythraceae- for Friedrich Sellow (Sello) (1789-1831), German gardener, naturalist, botanist and plant collector in Brazil (died there). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Novae plantarum species praesertim Indiae orientalis...* p. 163. 1821.

Semiramisia Klotzsch 1851 Ericaceae- for Shammuramat (Semiramis), Assyrian queen, regent for her son from 811 to 806 BCE. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 24: 25. 1851).

Semonvillea J. Gay 1829 Limeaceae- for Charles Louis Huguet, Marquis of Sémonville (1759-1839), French politician and diplomat, patron of the author (employed him in his office in Paris). Not explained in original publication. Source: Clarke and Charters p. 312. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*-<http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1P-S.html>

Senacia Lam. 1797 Pittosporaceae- for Jean Baptiste Sénac (de Sénac) (1693-1770), French chemist and physician, author of the two-tome *Traité de la structure du cœur, de son action, et de ses maladies* (1749). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 808.

Senckenbergia G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. 1800 Brassicaceae- for Johann Christian Senckenberg (1707-1772), German physician, naturalist and botanist, established a foundation which gave rise to the botanical garden of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University, the Frankfurt University Library and the Senckenberg Nature Museum. Source: original publication (*Oekonomisch-Technische Flora der Wetterau* 2: 433. 1800).

Sendtnera Endl. 1840 Herbertaceae- for Otto Sendtner (1813-1859), German botanist, phytogeographer and plant collector, curator at the Leuchtenberg Museum in Eichstätt, professor at Munich and curator of the herbarium. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 808.

Senebiera DC. 1799 Brassicaceae- for Jean Senebier (1742-1809), Swiss linguist, librarian, botanist and plant physiologist, investigated the effect of light on plants, author of the five-volume *Physiologie végétale...* (1800), teacher of the author. Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris* 1: 141. 1799).

Senefeldera Mart. 1841 Euphorbiaceae- for Alois Senefelder (1771-1834), German actor and playwright, inventor and developer of lithography. Source: original publication (*Flora* 24(2): 29. 1841).

Senftenbergia Klotzsch & H. Karst. 1847 Balanophoraceae- for John Parish von Senftenberg (1774-1858), German merchant, landowner and astronomer,

established an observatory in his castle (Senftenberg Palace). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-47.

Senkebergia Neck. 1790 Acanthaceae- for Johann Christian Senckenberg (1707-1772), German physician, naturalist and botanist, practiced in Frankfurt, established a foundation which gave rise to the botanical garden of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University, the Frankfurt University Library and the Senckenberg Nature Museum. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S-52.

Senkenbergia S. Schauer 1847 Nyctaginaceae- for Johann Christian Senckenberg (1707-1772), German physician, naturalist and botanist, practiced in Frankfurt, established a foundation which gave rise to the botanical garden of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University, the Frankfurt University Library and the Senckenberg Nature Museum. Not explained in original publication. Source: Oekonomisch-technische Flora der Wetterau 2: 433. 1800.

Sennebiera Neck. 1790 Lauraceae- for Jean Senebier (1742-1809), Swiss linguist, librarian, botanist and plant physiologist, investigated the effect of light on plants, author of the five-volume *Physiologie végétale...* (1800). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-49.

Senra Cav. 1786 Malvaceae- for Buenaventura Serra Ferragut (1728-1784), Spanish lawyer, scholar, historian and botanist, professor at Palma (Mallorca), studied the flora of the Balearic Islands. Source: original publication (*Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem* 2: 83, 104. 1786). Cavanilles used *Serra* on page 83 and changed it to *Senra* on page 104.

Sequoia Endl. 1847 Cupressaceae- for George Guess (Gist, Gust) (c.1770-1843), son of a German-American merchant and an American Indian woman, creator of the Cherokee alphabet and writing system, signed his name Sequoyah. Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 273.

Seringia Spreng. 1818 Celastraceae- for Nicolas Charles Seringe (1776-1858), French surgeon and botanist, professor at Lyon and director of the botanical garden, author of *Monographie des céréales de la Suisse...* (1818) and *Descriptions et figures*

des céréales européennes (1841). Source: original publication (*Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewächse* 2(2): 694, 912. 1818). The name is validly credited to Gay (1821), who also dedicated his genus to Nicolas Charles Seringe.

Serjania Mill. 1754 Sapindaceae- for Philippe Serjeant (Sergeant), Italian priest, knowledgeable in medicine and botany, lived more than 25 years in Rome, friend of Plumier. Source: original publication (*The Gardeners Dictionary...* 4th edition 3: unnumbered page. 1754). The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 34. 1703).

Serpaea Gardner 1848 Asteraceae- for Joaquim Jerônimo Serpa (1773-1842), Brazilian physician and botanist, professor at Olinda (Pernambuco) and director of the botanical garden, author of *Utilidade dos jardins botânicos* (1837) and *Vegetais que servem para uso caseiro na província de Pernambuco* (1842). Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 7: 296. 1848).

Serrafalcus Parlatores 1840 Poaceae- for Domenico Antonio Lo Faso Pietrasanta, Duke of Serrafalco (1783-1863), Italian architect and archeologist. Original publication not found. Source: Clifford and Bostock p. 266.

Serraria Adans. 1763 Proteaceae- for Josephus Serrurier (1663-1742), Dutch mathematician, physicist, physician and botanist, professor at Utrecht. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-50.

Serronia Gaudich. ex Guill. 1838 Piperaceae- for Custódio Alves Serrão (1799-1873), Brazilian naturalist, director of the National Museum of Brazil, provided plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Icones Selectae Plantarum* 3: 54. 1837[1838]). See also *José da Costa Azevedo e Custódio Alves Serrão: da formação na Universidade de Coimbra à estruturação do Museu Nacional no Brasil*. <http://hdl.handle.net/10316.2/38450>

Serruria Burm. ex Salisb. 1807 Proteaceae- for Joseph (Josephus) Serrurier (1663-1742), Dutch mathematician, physicist, physician and botanist, professor at Utrecht, founder of a botanical garden. Source: original publication (*The Paradisus Londinensis* 1(2): text for plate 67. 1805[1807]).

Sersalisia R. Br. 1810 Sapotaceae- for Gerolamo Sersale (Giovanni Battista Sersalis) (1584-1654), Italian astronomer and zoologist, much praised by Fabio Colonna. Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae p. 530. 1810). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-50.

Sertuenera Mart. 1825 Amaranthaceae- for Friedrich Sertürner (Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Sertürner) (1783-1841), German pharmacist, discovered morphine by isolating it from opium, author of *Darstellung der reinen Mohnsäure (Opiumsäure) nebst einer chemischen Untersuchung des Opiums* (1839). Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 810.

Sesleria Scop. 1760 Poaceae- for Lionardo (Leonard) Sesler (?-1785), German-Italian physician, botanist and plant collector (sometimes with the author), had a botanical garden in Padua. Source: original publication (Flora Carniolica, p. 189. 1760).

Sessea Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Solanaceae- for Martín Sessé y Lacasta (1751-1808), Spanish physician and botanist, head of the Royal Botanical Expedition to New Spain, director of the botanical garden in Mexico City, coauthor of *Plantae Novae Hispaniae* and *Flora Mexicana*. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 21. 1794).

Sesuvium L. 1759 Aizoaceae- for Sesuvii, name of a tribe that lived west of the Seine. Source: Baines p. 341. 1981.

Sethia Kunth 1822 Erythroxyloideae- for Simeon Seth, 11th century scholar and physician from Antioch, revised Psellos' *Syntagma de alimentorum facultatibus or De cibarium facultate*, author of *Conspectus rerum naturalium*. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 5: 175. 1822).

Seubertia Kunth 1843 Liliaceae- for Moritz August Seubert (1818-1878), German botanist, director of the natural cabinet and the botanical garden in Karlsruhe, author of *Flora Azorica...* (1844). Source: original publication (Enumeratio plantarum omnium hucusque cognitarum... 4: 475. 1843).

Seutera Rchb. 1828 Apocynaceae- for Bartholomäus Seuter (1678-1754), German painter, illustrator and publisher; or for Johann Georg von Seutter (1769-1833), German economist and forester. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-51.

Severinia Ten. 1840 Rutaceae- for Marco Aurelio Severino (1580-1656), Italian surgeon and anatomist, professor at Naples. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 811.

Seymeria Pursch 1813 Orobanchaceae- for Henry Seymer (1745-1800), English naturalist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*Flora Americae Septentrionalis*; or a Systematic Arrangement and Description... p. 737. 1814[1813]).

Seymouria Sweet 1824 Geraniaceae- for Mrs. Seymour, "of Woburn, Bedfordshire, a lady much attached to botanical science, and particularly partial to the Geraniaceae." Source: original publication (*Geraniaceae. The Natural Order of Gerania...* 3: text for plate 206. 1824).

Shawia J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Asteraceae- for Thomas Shaw (1694-1751), English clergyman, traveler and plant collector, professor at Oxford. Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum, quas in Itinere ad Insulas Maris Australis...* p. 96. 1775).

Sheffieldia Forst. & Forst. 1775 Primulaceae- for William Sheffield (c.1732-1795), English botanist, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. Source: original publication (*Characteres Generum Plantarum, quas in Itinere ad Insulas Maris Australis...* p. 18. 1775). See also *Quattrocchi* 4: 2473.

Shepherdia Nutt. 1818 Elaeagnaceae- for John Shepherd (1764-1836), English gardener and horticulturist, curator of the Liverpool Botanical Garden, pioneered raising ferns from spores. Source: original publication (*The Genera of North American Plants* 2: 240. 1818).

Sherardia L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for William Sherard (1659-1728), English diplomat, botanist and plant collector, patron of several botanists and their

publications, pupil of Tournefort and Hermann. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Shorea Roxb. ex C. F. Gaertn. 1805 Dipterocarpaceae- for John Shore, 1st Baron Teignmouth, the Right Honorable Lord Teignmouth (1751-1834), British administrator, governor-general of India. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Plants of the coast of Coromandel...* 3: 9. 1811.

Shortia Raf. 1840 Brassicaceae- for Charles Wilkins Short (1794-1863), American physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at the University of Louisville (Kentucky), author of *Catalog of the native phaenogamous plants and ferns of Kentucky* (1833), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Autikon Botanikon*, p. 17. 1840). The name is validly credited to Torrey & Gray (1842), who also dedicated their genus to Charles Wilkins Short.

Shultzia Raf. 1808 Gentianaceae- for Benjamin Shultz (Schultz) (1772-1814), American physician and botanist, collected in Pennsylvania the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Medical Repository* 5: 356. 1808). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-55.

Shutereia Choisy 1834 Convolvulaceae- for James Shuter (1775-1826), English physician, botanist and plant collector in India. Source: original publication (*Memoires de la Société de physique et d'histoire naturelle de Genève* 6: 486. 1833).

Shuteria Wight & Arn. 1834 Fabaceae- for James Shuter (1775-1826), English physician, botanist and plant collector in India, friend of the first author. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indiae Orientalis*, p. 208. 1834).

Shuttleworthia Meisn. 1840 Verbenaceae- for Robert James Shuttleworth (1810-1874), English malacologist and botanist, patron of nature collectors in America. Source: original publication (*Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines...* 1: 290, 2: 198. 1840).

Sibbaldia L. 1753 Rosaceae- for Robert Sibbald (1641-1722), Scottish physician and naturalist, professor at Edinburgh, established a physic garden which became

the precursor of the Edinburgh Botanical Garden, author of *Scotia illustrata* (1684). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Sibthorpia L. 1753 Plantaginaceae- for Humphry Sibthorp (Humphry Waldo Sibthorp) (1713-1797), English physician and botanist, professor at Oxford (successor of Dillenius), founder of the *Catalogus plantarum horti botanici Oxoniensis*. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Philosophia Botanica* p. 250. 1751. See also Thésis p. 430.

Sicelium P. Browne 1756 Rubiaceae- for Christophorus Conradus Sicelius (Christoph Conrad Sickel) (1697-1748), German physician and botanist, wrote in 1724 about belladonna. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 813. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-56.

Sickingia Willd. 1801 Rubiaceae- for Wilhelm Friedrich Graf von Sickingen (1739-1818), German diplomat in Vienna, patron and student of botany. Source: original publication (*Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften* 3: 445. 1801).

Sicklera M. Roem. 1846 Rutaceae- for Johann Volkmar Sickler (1742-1820), German pomologist, editor of gardening magazines, author of *Der vollkommene Orangerie-Gärtner oder vollständige Beschreibung...* (1815). Source: original publication (*Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae* 1: 49. 1846). The name was used by Sendtner (1846) without explaining the etymology.

Sickmannia Nees 1834 Cyperaceae- for Johann Rudolph Sickmann (1779-1849), German botanist and plant collector, lecturer in Hamburg and assistant at the botanical garden, author of *Enumeratio stirpium phanerogamicarum circa Hamburgum sponte crescentium* (1836). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 813.

Sieberta Hoppe 1819 Caryophyllaceae- for Franz Sieber (Franz Wilhelm Sieber) (1789-1844), Bohemian-Austrian physician, botanist and nature collector in Australia, Senegal, South Africa and other places. Source: original publication (*Flora* 2: 25. 1819). The name is validly credited to Gay (1827), who also dedicated his genus to Franz Sieber.

Sieberia Spreng. 1817 Orchidaceae- for Franz Sieber (Franz Wilhelm Sieber) (1789-1844), Bohemian-Austrian physician, botanist and nature collector in Australia, Senegal, South Africa and other places. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewachse* 2(2): 912-913. 1818.

Sieboldia Hoffmanns. 1842 Ranunculaceae- for Philipp Franz von Siebold (Philipp Franz Balthasar von Siebold) (1796-1866), German physician, naturalist and nature collector in Japan (where he introduced western medicine), coauthor of the two-volume *Flora japonica...* (1835-1870). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 16(Litt.): 282. 1841). See also Wittstein p. 813-814.

Sieglingia Bernh. 1800 Poaceae- for Johann Blasius Siegling (1760-1835), German teacher at Erfurt, studied the local flora. Source: original publication (*Systematisches Verzeichnis* p. XXVIII. 1800). See also Clifford and Bostock p. 269 and Burkhardt 2018 p. S-64.

Siemssenia Steetz 1845 Asteraceae- for Georg Theodor Siemssen (1816-1886), German merchant and diplomat in China and Java, sent plants to the author (who was his brother-in-law). Source: original publication (*Plantae Preissianae* 1: 467. 1845).

Sieversia Willd. 1811 Rosaceae- for Johann August Carl Sievers (1762-1795), German-Russian pharmacist and botanist in St. Petersburg, commissioned to explore Siberia in search of the medicinal rhubarb (did not find it but collected many other plants). Source: original publication (*Magazin für die Neuesten Entdeckungen in der Gesammten Naturkunde, Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* 5: 398. 1811).

Sigesbeckia L. 1753 Asteraceae- for Johann Georg Siegesbeck (1688-1755), German physician and botanist, professor at St. Petersburg and director of the botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Primitiae florae petropolitanae* (1736-1739), strongest of Linnaeus' critics. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 412. 1737. Spelled also *Siegesbeckia*.

Silvaea Hook. & Arn. 1837 Euphorbiaceae- for Francis De Silva, plant collector for Nathaniel Wallich and the Calcutta Botanical Garden. Not explained in

original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-59. See also Edward's Botanical Register... 24: text for plate 33. 1838. The name is validly credited to Philippi (1860), who dedicated his genus to Waldo Silva (1820-1892), Chilean lawyer and government minister.

Silvia Vell. 1829 Orobanchaceae- for Baltasar da Silva Lisboa (1761-1840), Brazilian judge and historian educated in Coimbra, studied the geography and natural history of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity, judge and president of the Senate in Rio de Janeiro, author of *Anais do Rio de Janeiro* (1834-1835). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 56. 1825[1829]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-59. The author spells the name Bartolomeu da Silva but the biographical information corresponds to Baltasar da Silva.

Simmondsia Nutt. 1844 Simmondsiaceae- for Thomas William Simmonds (1767-1804), English surgeon and naturalist, traveled to Barbados in 1803, died the next year while exploring Trinidad. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 3: 400. 1844).

Simonisia Nees 1847 Acanthaceae- for Christian Simonis, German gardener for the Wied family, plant collector with Maximilian Alexander Philipp zu Wied-Neuwied in Brazil (1815-1817). Source: original publication (*Flora Brasiliensis* 9: 144. 1847).

Simsia Pers. 1807 Asteraceae- for John Sims (1749-1831), English physician and botanist, editor of Curtis's Botanical Magazine and coeditor of *Annals of Botany*. Source: original publication (*Synopsis Plantarum, ser Enchridium Botanicum...* 2: 479. 1807).

Sinclairia Hook. & Arn. 1841 Asteraceae- for Andrew Sinclair (1794-1861), English surgeon and plant collector, participated in Captain Beechey's voyage to survey the coast of South America. Not explained with the description (*The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage* (10): 433. 1841) but Sinclair is mentioned repeatedly throughout the publication as plant collector.

Sinningia Nees 1825 Gesneriaceae- for Wilhelm Sinning (1792-1874), German gardener, horticulturist and botanist, inspector of the Bonn Botanical Garden,

coauthor with the Nees von Essenbeck brothers of *Plantarum, in horto medico Bonnensi nutritarum, icones selectae* (1824). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris) 6: 295. 1825).

Skinnera J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Onagraceae- for Stephen Skinner (1623-1667), English physician, lexicographer and etymologist, author of *Etymologicum linguae anglicanae* (1671). Source: original publication (Characteres Generum Plantarum, p. 58. 1775). See also Wittstein p. 817.

Skinneria Choisy 1834 Convolvulaceae- for Thomas Skinner (c.1800-1843), British military officer and explorer in India. Source: original publication (Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 6: 487. 1834).

Slackia Griffin 1845 Arecaceae- for Henry Slack, English botanist of great hope, died abruptly. Source: original publication (Calcutta Journal of Natural History and Miscellany of the Arts and Sciences in India 5: 469. 1845). This is probably Dr. Henry Slack, pomologist; see *The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art Taste*, 7: 150. 1852.

Slateria Desv. 1809 Asparagaceae- for John Slater (?- before 1800). English plant enthusiast from Laytonstone/Essex, introduced many plants from China and Japan; or for Gilbert Slater (c.1753-1793), from Knots Green (at Laytonstone), English manager of some ships of the English East India Company, introduced plants from China. Source: original publication (Journal de Botanique, rédigé par une société de botanistes 1: 243. 1809). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. S-71 and *History of European and Botanical Discoveries in China*, p. 213-215. 2011.

Slevogtia Rchb. 1828 Gentianaceae- for Johann Adrian Slevogt (Johann Hadrian Schlevogt) (1653-1725), German physician and professor at Jena. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 817.

Sloanea L. 1753 Elaeocarpaceae- for Hans Sloane, 1st Baronet) (1660-1753), English-Irish physician, naturalist and plant collector in Jamaica, his collections became the core of the British Museum, author of the two-volume *A voyage to the islands of Madera, Barbados, Nieves, St. Christophers and Jamaica; with the natural history...*

(1707-1725). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 49. 1703).

Sloteria Auct. ex. Steud. 1841 Convallariaceae- for John Slater (?-before 1800). English plant enthusiast from Laytonstone/Essex, introduced many plants from China and Japan. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S71-72.

Smeathmannia Sol. ex R. Br. 1818 Passifloraceae- for Henry Smeathman (1742-1786), English entomologist and nature collector in Sierra Leone and the Caribbean. Not explained with the description (*Narrative of an Expedition to Explore the River Zaire*, p. 439. 1818) but Smeathman is mentioned as plant collector on page 421. See also Quattrocchi 4: 2498.

Smelowskia C.A. Mey. 1830 Brassicaceae- for Timotheus Smelowsky (1769-1815), Russian pharmacist and botanist, professor at St. Petersburg, author of *Hortus Petropolitanus...* (1806). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2499.

Smithia Aiton 1789 Fabaceae- for James Edward Smith (1759-1828), English botanist, founder and first president of the Linnean Society of London, purchased Linnaeus' correspondence and herbarium (bought after his death by the Linnean Society), author of seven volumes of *Flora Graeca* and the four-volume *The English Flora* (1824-1828). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 435. The name was used by Scopoli (1777) without explaining the etymology.

Soaresia Allemão 1852 Moraceae- for Gabriel Soares de Souza (1540-1591), Portuguese naturalist and explorer in Brazil, author of *Tratado descritivo do Brasil em 1587*. Source: original publication (*Trabalhos da Sociedade Vellosiana*, p. 72. 1852). The name is validly credited to Schultz (1863), who dedicated his genus to Sebastião Ferreira Soares (1820-1887), Brazilian government minister.

Sobolewskia M. Bieb. 1832 Brassicaceae- for Gregor Federovitch Sobolewsky (Gregori Sobolevski) (1741-1807), Russian physician, botanist and explorer, professor at St. Petersburg and director of the botanical garden, author of *Flora*

Petropolitana... (1799). Source: original publication (Flora Taurico-Caucasica 3: 421. 1832). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-68.

Sobralia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Orchidaceae- for Francisco Martínez Sobral y Aguilera (?-1799), Spanish physician to King Carlos IV of Spain, promoted the vaccination of children against smallpox, patron of botany. Source: original publication (Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus p. 120. 1794).

Sobreyra Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Asteraceae- for Juan Sobreyra y Salgado (1746-1805), Spanish naturalist, member of the Royal Academy of History, tireless researcher of Galicia's plants and antiquities. Source: original publication (Florae peruvianaee, et chilensis prodromus p. 109. 1794).

Socratesia Klotzsch 1851 Ericaceae- for Socrates (c.470-399 BCE), Greek philosopher. Source: original publication (Linnaea 24: 22. 1851).

Soemmeringia Mart. 1828 Fabaceae- for Samuel Thomas von Sömmering (1775-1830), German physician, anatomist and paleontologist, professor at Kassel and Mainz. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 819.

Sokolofia Raf. 1838 Salicaceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Alsographia Americana, p. 14. 1838). Burkhardt 2018 p. S-75 identifies him as Nikita Petrovič Sokolov (1747-1795), Russian physician, naturalist, botanist and plant collector.

Solandra Murray 1785 Malvaceae- for Daniel Solander (Daniel Carlsson Solander, Daniel Charles Solander) (1733-1782), Swedish physician, botanist and plant collector, participated in Cook's first voyage, keeper of the British Museum's Natural History department, one of Linnaeus' apostles, tutor of Linnaeus f. Source: original publication (Commentationes Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Gottingensis 6: 20. 1785.). The name is validly credited to Swartz (1787), who also dedicated his genus to Daniel Solander; it was used by Linnaeus (1759) without explaining the etymology.

Soldevilla Lag. 1805 Asteraceae- for Juan Bautista Soldevilla, Spanish physician, librarian of the Royal Madrid Academy of Medicine, patron of the author's

studies in medicine and botany. Source: original publication (Variedades de Ciencias, Literatura y Artes 2(4): 37. 1805).

Solea Spreng. 1802 Violaceae- for William Sole (1741-1802), English pharmacist and botanist, author of *Menthae britannicae...* (1798). Source: original publication (Journal für die Botanik 1800(2): 192. 1801[1802]). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2511.

Soleirolia Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- not explained in the original publication. Most sources indicate for Joseph François Soleirol (1781-1863), French military officer and plant collector in Corsica; *California Plant Names: Latin and Greek Meanings and Derivations* (<http://www.calflora.net/botanicalnames/pageSI-SY.html>) also mentions his brother, Augustin Henri Soleirol (1792-1860), who collected plants and was stationed in Corsica. The herbariums of the Museum National (Paris) and the University of Strasbourg contain many plants from Corsica signed J. F. Soleirol (Burkhardt 2016, personal communication).

Soliera Clos 1849 Lamiaceae- for Antoine Joseph Jean Solier (1792-1851), French military officer, naturalist and entomologist (Coleoptera), contributed to the entomology section of Gay's *Historia física y política de Chile*. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile, Botánica*, 4: 490. 1849).

Soliva Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Asteraceae- for Salvador Soliva (c.1750-1793), Spanish (Catalan) physician and botanist, physician of the Royal Family, professor at the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, coauthor of the three-volume *Observaciones de las eficaces virtudes nuevamente descubiertas o comprobadas en varias plantas* (1787-1790). Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 113. 1794).

Sollya Lindl. 1832 Pittosporaceae- for Richard Horsman Solly (1774-1858), English naturalist, plant anatomist and physiologist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Edwards's Botanical Register* 17: text for plate 1466. 1831 [1832]).

Soltmannia Naudin 1851 Melastomataceae- for Conrad Heinrich Soltmann (1782-1859) and/or for his son Gustav Soltmann (1820-1872), German pharmacists. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S 70-71.

Somerauera Hoppe 1819 Caryophyllaceae- for Ignaz Sommerauer (?-1854), Austrian educator, botanist and plant collector, director of schools at Admont in Styria. Source: original publication (Flora 2: 26. 1819).

Sommea Bory 1820 Calyceraceae- for Claude Louis Sommé (1772-1855), French-Belgian physician, first director of the Anvers Botanical Garden, provided samples of the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Annales Générales des Sciences Physiques 6: 94. 1820).

Sommerera Schtdl. 1835 Rubiaceae- for C. N. Sommer, entomologist, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Linnaea 9: 602. 1834[1835]).

Sommerfeldtia Schumach. 1827 Fabaceae- for Søren Christian Sommerfelt (1794-1838), Norwegian botanist, author of *Supplementum Florae Lapponicae* (1812). Source: original publication (Beskrivelse af Guineiske planter..., p. 331. 1827).

Sommerfeltia Less. 1832 Asteraceae- for Søren Christian Sommerfelt (1794-1838), Norwegian botanist, author of *Supplementum Florae Lapponicae* (1812). Source: original publication (Synopsis Generum Compositarum, p. 190. 1832).

Sondera Lehm. 1844 Droseraceae- for Otto Wilhelm Sonder (1812-1881), German pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, had a very large herbarium, coauthor of the first three volumes of *Flora Capensis* (1859-1865), author of *Flora Hamburgensis...* (1851). Source: original publication (Novarum et Minus Cognitarum Stirpium Pugillus 8: 44. 1844).

Sonneratia L. f. 1782 Lythraceae- for Pierre Sonnerat (1748-1814), French zoologist, botanist, traveler and nature collector, author of *Voyage à la Nouvelle-Guinée* (1776) and *Voyage aux Indes orientales et à la Chine...* (1782). Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 38. 1781[1782]).

Sonninia Rchb. 1828 Apocynaceae- for Charles Nicolas Sigisbert Sonnini de Manoncourt (1751-1812), French naturalist, traveled to French Guiana, contributed to Buffon's *Histoire naturelle*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 821.

Sophia Adans. 1763 Brassicaceae- for Sophia of Rome (?-c.304), Christian martyr. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-73.

Sophia L. 1775 Malvaceae- for Sophia Magdalena of Denmark (1746-1813), queen of Sweden as wife of King Gustav III. Not explained with the description (*Plantae Surinamenses*, p. 11. 1775) but the king's name features prominently in the introduction and a genus is dedicated to him. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-73. Note that the species name is *carolina*, thus *Sophia carolina*- see *Carolinea*.

Sophoclesia Klotzsch 1851 Ericaceae- for Sophocles (c.496-c.405 BCE), Greek writer of tragedies. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 24: 29. 1851).

Soubeyrania Neck. 1790 Acanthaceae- for Pierre Soubeyran (1709-1775), Swiss engraver, director of the École publique de dessin de Genève. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-73.

Soulangia Brongn. 1827 Rhamnaceae- for Étienne Soulange-Bodin (1774-1846), French military officer, politician, diplomat and horticulturist, produced *Magnolia x soulangeana*, an important hybrid that he described in *Notice sur une nouvelle espèce de Magnolia* (1826). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 10: 378. 1827).

Souleyetia Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- for Louis François Auguste Souleyet (1811-1852), French naval surgeon and zoologist, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Voyage Autour du Monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite...* Botanique (Atlas text) p. 121. 1866.

Southbya Spruce 1849 Arnelliaceae- for Anthony Gapper Southby (Anthony Southby) (1799-1883), English physician, botanist and plant collector, accompanied the author in excursions to the Pyrenees. Source: original publication (*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, ser. 2 3: 501. 1849). See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Mammals* p. 147. 2009.

Southwellia Salisb. 1807 Malvaceae- for Lady de Clifford, Sophia Southwell, née Campbell (1743-1828), English horticulturist, widow of Edward Southwell, 20th

Baron de Clifford. Source: original publication (The Paradisus Londinensis, text for plate 69. 1807).

Souza Vell. 1829 Iridaceae- for Luís de Vasconcelos e Sousa, 4th Count of Figueiró (1742-1809), Portuguese viceroy of Brazil, patron of botany. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 273. 1825[1829]).

Sowerbaea Sm. 1798 Asparagaceae- for James Sowerby (1757-1822), English naturalist and illustrator, worked for the author and many other botanists, provided most of the illustrations for the 12-volume *English botany: or, coloured figures of British plants* (also known as *Sowerby's English botany*). Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 4: 218. 1798).

Soyeria Monnier 1829 Asteraceae- for Hubert Félix Soyer-Willemet (1791-1867), French librarian, pharmacist and botanist, author of *Observations sur quelques plantes de France...* (1828), coauthor of *Monographie des Silene de l'Algerie* (1851). Source: original publication (Essai Monographique sur les Hieracium et Quelques Genres Voisins, p. 75. 1829).

Spachea A. Juss. 1838 Malpighiaceae- for Édouard Spach (1801-1879), French botanist, curator at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the 14-volume *Histoire naturelle des végétaux. Phanérogames* (1834-1848), coauthor of the four-volume *Illustrationes plantarum orientaliū* (1842-1857). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 823.

Spachia Lilja 1840 Onagraceae- for Édouard Spach (1801-1879), French botanist, curator at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of the 14-volume *Histoire naturelle des végétaux. Phanérogames* (1834-1848), coauthor of the four-volume *Illustrationes plantarum orientaliū* (1842-1857). Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 823.

Spaendoncea Desf. 1796 Fabaceae- for Gérard van Spaendonck (1746-1822), Dutch-French botanical illustrator and engraver, professor at the Jardin des Plantes, author of *Fleurs dessinées d'après nature* (1801). Source: original publication (Annalen der Botanick. ed. Usteri 19: 18. 1796).

Spallanzania Pollini 1816 Rosaceae- for Lazzaro Spallanzani (1729-1799), Italian naturalist and physiologist, professor at Modena and Pavia, author of *Dissertationi di fisica animale e vegetale* (1780). Source: original publication (*Horti et Provinciae Veronensis Plantae*, p. 11. 1816). The name was used by Necker (1790) without explaining the etymology.

Spanoghea Blume 1849 Sapindaceae- for Johan Baptiste Spanoghe (1798-1838), India-born Belgian-English botanist and plant collector in Indonesia, author of *Prodromus florum Timorensis* (1841). Source: original publication (*Rumphia, sive Commentationes Botanicae...* 3: 175. 1849).

Sparmannia Buc'hoz 1779 Scrophulariaceae- for Anders Sparrman (1748-1820), Swedish physician, ornithologist, botanist and nature collector in many countries including China and South Africa, participated in Cook's second voyage, professor at Stockholm, author of *A voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, towards the Antarctic Polar Circle, and round the world...* (1786), one of Linnaeus' apostles. Source: original publication (*Plantes Nouvellement Découvertes*, p. 3. 1779).

Sparrmannia L. f. 1782 Malvaceae- for Anders Sparrman (1748-1820), Swedish physician, ornithologist, botanist and nature collector in many countries including China and South Africa, participated in Cook's second voyage, professor at Stockholm, author of *A voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, towards the Antarctic Polar Circle, and round the world...* (1786), one of Linnaeus' apostles. Source: original publication (*Supplementum Plantarum*, p. 41. 1781[1782]). Spelled *Sparmannia*.

Spathysia Nees 1838 Cleveaceae- for Spathys, discovered the plant in Corfu. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Bryologia Germanica: oder Beschreibung der in Deutschland...* 2(1): 150. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. S-82

Specklinia Lindl. 1830 Orchidaceae- for Veit Rudolph Specklin (Speckle) (?-1550), German wood engraver, supplied illustrations (woodcuts) for Fuch's *De Historia stirpium commentarii insignes* (1542). Source: original publication (*The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants*, p. 8. 1830).

Spennera Mart. ex DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Fridolin Carl Leopold Spenner (1798-1841), German physician and botanist, professor at Freiburg and

director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Flora Friburgensis...* (1825-1829). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 824.

Sperlingia Vahl 1810 Apocynaceae- for Otto Sperling (1602-1681), Danish-Norwegian physician and botanist, inspector of the Royal Gardens in Copenhagen, author of *Hortus Christianaeus seu Catalogus plantarum quibus serenissimi Principis Christiani IV* (1642). Source: original publication (Skrifter af Naturhistorie-Selskabet 6: 112. 1810).

Spielmannia Medik. 1775 Scrophulariaceae- for Jakob Reinbold Spielmann (1722-1783), French-Alsatian chemist, pharmacist, physician and botanist, professor at Strasbourg, author of *Prodromus florae argentoratensis* (1766). Source: original publication (*Historia et Commentationes Academiae Electoralis Scientiarum et Elegantiorum Literarum Theodoro-Palatinae* 3(Phys.): 198. 1775).

Spiesia Neck. 1790 Fabaceae- for Johann Carl Spies (1663-1729), German physician, professor at Helmstedt. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 831. The name was published validly by Kuntze (1891) without explaining the etymology.

Spigelia L. 1753 Loganiaceae- for Adriaan van den Spiegel (Spigel, Spigelius) (1578-1625), Belgian physician, anatomist and botanist, provided in 1624 the first detailed description of malaria. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Spitzelia Sch. Bip. 1833 Asteraceae- for Anton von Spitzel (1807-1853), German forester, botanist and plant collector. Source: original publication (*Flora* 16(2): 725. 1833).

Spixia Leandro 1821 Peraceae- for Johann Baptist von Spix (1781-1826), German zoologist, botanist and nature collector in Brazil, curator of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences' zoological collection. Source: original publication (*Denkschriften der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München* 7: 231. 1819 [1821]). The name is validly credited to Schrank (1821), that publication was not found.

Splitgerbera Miq. 1840 Urticaceae- for Frederik Louis Splitgerber (1801-1845), Dutch botanist and plant collector in Surinam, author of *De plantis novis surinamensibus* (1842) and *Observationes de Bignoniaceis surinamensibus* (1844). Source: original publication (Commentarii Phytographici, p. 133. 1840).

Sponia Comm. ex Decne. 1834 Cannabaceae- for Jacob (Jacques) Spon (1647-1685), French physician, antiquary, archeologist and traveler, pioneered the exploration of Greek monuments. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 834.

Sporledera Hampe 1837 Dicranaceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Sporleder (1787-1875), German lawyer, government administrator and botanist, spent great effort to identify the plants collected by Heinrich Karl Beyrich in North America, author of *Beitrag zur Flora der Insel Portorico* (1853). Source: original publication (Linnaea 11: 280. 1837).

Spraguea Torr. 1851 Montiaceae- for Isaac Sprague (1811-1895), American nature illustrator, worked for several naturalists including James Audubon, John Torrey and Asa Gray. Source: original publication (Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science 4: 191. 1851).

Sprekelia Heist. 1755 Amaryllidaceae- for Johann Heinrich von Spreckelsen (Sprekelsen) (1691-1764), German lawyer, secretary of the Hamburg City Council, collector of natural history specimens, had a large botanical garden that was visited by Linnaeus, provided the plant used to describe the genus. Due to the font used it was not possible to determine if the name is explained in the original publication (Beschreibung eines neuen Geschlechts von einer sehr raren..., p. 15, 17. 1755). Source: Wittstein p. 835. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-78.

Sprengelia Sm. 1794 Ericaceae- for Christian Konrad Sprengel (1750-1816), German educator and naturalist, considered the first to clearly point out the relationship between flower structure and insect pollination, uncle of botanist Kurt Polycarp Joachim Sprengel, author of *Das entdeckte Geheimniss der Natur im Bau und in der Befruchtung der Blumen* (1793). Source: original publication (Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar 15: 261. 1794).

Sprengelia Schult. 1809 Malvaceae- for Kurt Polycarp Joachim Sprengel (1766-1833), German physician and botanist, professor at Halle and director of the botanical garden, author of the two-volume *Historia rei herbariae* (1807-1808). Source: original publication (Observationes Botanicae in Linnei Species Plantarum, p. 134. 1809).

Sprucea Wilson & Hook. f. 1845 Dicranaceae- for Richard Spruce (1817-1893), English botanist and plant collector in the Pyrenees and South America, author of *Hepaticae of the Amazon and the Andes of Peru and Ecuador* (1885). Source: original publication (The Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H. M. Discovery Ships Erebus and Terror... 1: 128. 1845). The name is validly credited to Bentham (1853), who also dedicated his genus to Richard Spruce.

Sprunnera Sch. Bip. ex Walp. 1843 Asteraceae- for Wilhelm von Spruner (1805-1874), German pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in Greece. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 835.

Staavia Dahl 1787 Bruniaceae- for Martin Staaf (1731-1788), Swedish financial officer at Gothenburg, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Observationes botanicae circa Systema vegetabilium divi a Linne, p. 14. 1787).

Staberoha Kunth 1841 Restionaceae- for Johann Heinrich Julius Staberoh (1785-1857), German pharmacist, very knowledgeable about chemistry, member of the King's medical council, coauthor of *Pharmacopoeia Boroussica* (1825). Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Omnium Hucusque Cognitarum 3: 442. 1841). See also Clarke and Charters (p. 322). Burkhardt 2016 (p. S-80) calls him Johann Heinrich Ludwig Staberoh.

Stackhousia Sm. 1798 Celastraceae- for John Stackhouse (1742-1819), English botanist and illustrator, author of *Nereis Britannica* (1795-1801) and an illustrated edition of Theophrastus' *Historia Plantarum* (1811). Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 4: 218. 1798).

Stadmanna Lam. 1793 Sapindaceae- for Jean Frédéric Stadtmann (1762-1807), French physician, botanist, botanical illustrator and plant collector in Madagascar, Mauritius and South Africa, provided illustrations for the author's *Encyclopédie*

méthodique. Botanique. Not explained in original publication. Source Clarke and Charters p. 322.

Staehelina L. 1753 Asteraceae- for Benedict Staehelin (Benedikt Stähelin) (1695-1750), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at Basel. Not explained in original publication. Source: Thésis p. 443. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-81.

Staehelinia Haller f. 1768 Orobanchaceae- for Benedict Staehelin (Benedikt Stähelin) (1695-1750), Swiss physician and botanist, professor at Basel. Not explained in original publication. Source: Dissertationem botanicam de Pedicularibus quae Specimen est Historiae Stirpium in Helvetia sponte nascentium, p. 2. 1737.

Staelia Cham. & Schldl. 1828 Rubiaceae- for Auguste Louis Staël von Holstein (1790-1827), French philanthropist, first science teacher and friend of the first author. Source: original publication (Linnaea 3: 364. 1828).

Stangeria T. Moore 1853 Zamiaceae- for William Stanger (1811-1854), British surveyor, physician, naturalist and plant collector, participated in the British 1841 expedition to the Niger, surveyor in South Africa (from where he introduced the plant to the Chelsea Botanic Garden). Source: original publication (Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany 5: 228. 1853). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2549.

Stanhopea Frost ex Hook. 1829 Orchidaceae- for Philip Henry Stanhope, 4th Earl Stanhope (1781-1855), English nobleman and politician, president of the Medico-Botanical Society of London. Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine 56: text for plate 2948. 1829).

Stanleya Nutt. 1818 Brassicaceae- for Edward Smith-Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby (Lord Stanley) (1775-1851), English military officer, politician and naturalist, had a large collection of living birds and mammals at Knowsley, president of the Linnaean Society of London. Source: original publication (The Genera of North American Plants 2: 71. 1818).

Stannia H. Karst. 1848 Rubiaceae- for Hermann Friedrich Stannius (1808-1883), German physician, anatomist and entomologist, professor at Rostock, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Auswahl neuer und schön blühender Gewächse Venezuela's*, p. 27. 1848).

Stapelia L. 1753 Apocynaceae- for Jan Bode van Stapel (Johannes Bodaerus van Stapel) (1602-1636), Dutch physician and botanist, translator of Theophrastus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 77. 1737.

Starkea Willd. 1803 Asteraceae- for Johann Christian Starke (1744-1808), German botanist in Silesia, studied the cryptogams of the region. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 3(3): 2216. 1803). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-84.

Stauntonia DC. 1817 Lardizabalaceae- for George Staunton, 1st Baronet (1737-1801), Irish-British physician, diplomat and traveler to the West Indies, India and China (where he found the plant used to describe the genus). Source: original publication (*Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale* 1: 513. 1818[1817]).

Stechmannia DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Johann Paul Stechmann, German physician and botanist, defended in 1775 a dissertation about *Artemisia*. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 6: 543. 1837[1838]).

Steenhammera Rchb. 1831 Boraginaceae- for Christian Stenhammar (1783-1866), Swedish politician, entomologist and botanist, teacher at Linköping, coauthor of *Lichenes Sueciæ exsiccati editio altera* (1855-1866); and/or for Carl Stenhammer (1782-1827), Swedish physician in Uppsala, professor at Stockholm. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S-91.

Steetzia Lehm. 1846 Pallaviciniaceae- for Joachim Steetz (1804-1862), German physician, zoologist and botanist, lecturer at Hamburg's Teacher's College, interim director of the Hamburg Botanical Garden, pupil of the author. Source: original publication (*Plantae Preissianae* 2: 129. 1846).

Steffensia Kunth 1840 Piperaceae- for Heinrich (Henrik) Steffens (1773-1845), Norwegian poet, philosopher and naturalist, professor at Halle, Breslau and Berlin, author of *Grundzuge der philosophischen Naturwissenschaft* (1806). Source: original publication (Linnaea 13: 608. 1839[1840]). The name is validly credited to Göppert (1836), who also dedicated his genus to Henrik Steffens.

Steinheilia Decne. 1838 Apocynaceae- for Adolph Steinheil (Adolphe Louis Frederic Steinheil) (1810-1839), German pharmacist, botanist and traveler for the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, died at sea between Martinique and Venezuela. Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 9: 339. 1838). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-86.

Steinmannia Opiz 1852 Polygonaceae- for Josef Johann Steinmann (1779-1833), Bohemian chemist and pharmacist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-86.

Steinreitera Opiz 1852 Santalaceae)- for Adam Steinreiter, Bohemian physician, botany teacher of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S94.

Stellera L. 1753 Thymelaeaceae- for Georg Wilhelm Steller (1709-1746), German physician, naturalist and explorer in the farthest reaches of Russia (including Kamchatka, the Bering Straits and Alaska), worked at the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, discovered the Steller's sea cow. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Amoenitates academicae...* p. 400. 1749).

Stengelia Neck. 1790 Podostemaceae- for Georg von Stengel (Johann Georg Anton von Stengel) (1721-1798), German Palatine chancellor's director and state councilor, president of the Mannheim Scientific Society. Source: original publication (*Elementa Botanica: genera genuina, species naturales omnium vegetabilum...* p. 258. 1790).

Stenhammaria Lilja 1843 Boraginaceae- not explained in original publication. Probably for Christian Stenhammar (1783-1866), Swedish politician, entomologist and botanist, teacher at Linköping, coauthor of *Lichenes Sueciæ exsiccati*; and/or for

Carl Stenhammer (1782-1827), Swedish physician in Uppsala, professor at Stockholm. Source: proposed herein.

Stephania Lour. 1790 Menispermaceae- some sources indicate for Christian Friedrich Stephan (see *Stephania* Willdenow); the original publication (*Flora Cochinchinensis* 2: 608. 1790) indicates from the crown-like arrangement of the anthers.

Stephania Willd. 1799 Capparaceae- for Christian Friedrich Stephan (1757-1814), German-Russian physician and botanist, professor at Moscow, director of the St. Petersburg Forestry Institute, author of *Icones plantarum Mosquensium* (1795), sent plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 2(1): 239. 1799). See also *Quattrocchi* 4: 2566.

Sterbeckia Schreb. 1789 Fabaceae- for Johannes Franciscus van Sterbeek (1630-1693), Flemish-German pharmacist and botanist, author of *Theatrum fungorum...* (1675) and *Citricultura...* (1682). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 843. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-88.

Sternbergia Waldst. & Kit. 1804 Amaryllidaceae- for Kaspar Maria von Sternberg (1761-1838), Bohemian naturalist, paleontologist and botanist, established the Bohemian National Museum in Prague. Source: original publication (*Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum Rariorum Hungariae* 2: 172. 1804).

Stuedelia Spreng. 1822 Erythroxylaceae- for Ernst Gottlieb von Steudel (1783-1856), German physician, veterinarian and botanist, author of the two-volume *Nomenclator botanicus...* (1821-1824) and coauthor of *Enumeratio plantarum Germaniae...* (1826). Source: original publication (*Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde* 3: 60. 1822).

Stevenia Adams ex Fisch. 1817 Brassicaceae- for Christian von Steven (1781-1863), Finnish physician, entomologist and botanist, founder and director of the Nikita Botanical Garden in the Crimea, author of *Observationes in plantas Rossicas et descriptiones specierum novarum* (1834). Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 5: 84. 1817).

Stevensia Poit. ex DC. 1802 Rubiaceae- for Edward Stevens (1755-1834), American physician and diplomat, consul-general in Saint-Domingue, helped the author during his stay there. Source: original publication (*Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique* 3: 137. 1802).

Stevia Cav. 1797 Asteraceae- for Pedro Jaime Esteve (Stevius) (c.1500-1556), Spanish physician and botanist, professor at Valencia. Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 4: 32. 1797).

Stevogtia Neck. 1790 Convolvulaceae- not explained in the original publication. Possibly for J. H. Stevogt (Stevogtius), author of *De Bandura Ceylonensium (Nepenthes destillatoria)* (1719). Source: proposed herein. See *Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office...* 9: 703. The name was published validly by Rafinesque (1836) without explaining the etymology.

Stewartia I. Lawson 1753 Theaceae- for John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute (1713-1792), Scottish statesman, botanist and patron of botany, prime minister of Great Britain, had a botanical garden at Bedfordshire. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Thésis* p. 444. See also Stearn p. 74 (under *Butea*).

Stickmannia Neck. 1790 Unknown- for Olaf (Olavus) Stickman, defended under Linnaeus in 1754 a thesis commenting on Rumphius' *Herbarium amboinense*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-92. The name was published validly by Jussieu (1827) without explaining the etymology.

Stiefia Medik. 1791 Lamiaceae- for Johann Ernst Stieff (1719-1793), German physician and naturalist in Berlin. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-92.

Stiffia J. C. Mikan 1820 Asteraceae- for Andreas Joseph Freiherr von Stiff (1760-1836), Austrian imperial physician, health care reformer, facilitated the author's participation in an expedition to Brazil. Source: original publication (*Delectus Florae et Faunae Brasiliensis*, p. 2. 1820).

Stillingfleetia Bojer 1837 Euphorbiaceae- for Benjamin Stillingfleet (1702-1771), English translator and botanist, author of *Miscellaneous tracts relating to natural history*,

husbandry and physick... (1759). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2575.

Stillingia Garden 1767 Euphorbiaceae- for Benjamin Stillingfleet (1702-1771), English translator and botanist, author of *Miscellaneous tracts relating to natural history, husbandry and physick...* (1759). Source: original publication (Mantissa Plantarum 1: 126. 1767).

Stirlingia Endl. 1837 Proteaceae- for James Stirling (1791-1865), British naval officer, first governor of Western Australia, promoted the establishment of the Swan River Colony. Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 355.

Stissera Heist. ex Fabr. 1759 Apocynaceae- for Johann Andreas Stisser (Johannes Andreas Stisserus) (1657-1700), German physician, professor at Helmstedt and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Hortus Helmstadensis* (1699). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-93.

Stobaea Thunb. 1800 Asteraceae- for Kilian Stobaeus (1690-1742), Swedish physician and naturalist, professor at Lund, patron of Linnaeus during his stay there as student. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 847.

Stocksia Benth. 1853 Sapindaceae- for John Ellerton Stocks (1822-1854), English physician, botanist and plant collector in India, worked for the Bombay Medical Staff, found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany 5: 304. 1853).

Stoerkia Crantz 1768 Liliaceae- for Anton von Störck (1731-1803), Austrian pharmacist and physician, professor at Vienna, conducted clinical trials on the toxicity and medical effects of various plants. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 847.

Stokesia L'Hér. 1789 Asteraceae- for Jonathan Stokes (1755-1831), English physician and botanist, author of the four-volume *A botanical materia medica...* (1812), correspondent of Linnaeus f. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2578.

Stormesia J. Kickx f. 1835 Aspleniaceae- for Jean Storms (Joannes Sturmianus Mechlinianus) (1559-1650), Belgian physician, professor at Louvain, author of *De rosâ hierochuntinâ liber unus in quo de ejus naturâ...* (1607). Source: original publication (Flore Cryptogamique des Environs de Louvain p. 11. 1835).

Strabonia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Strabo (Strabon) (c.64BCE-c.24), Greek geographer, philosopher, historian and traveler, author of an important work titled *Geographica*. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 481. 1836).

Stracheya Benth. 1853 Fabaceae- for Richard Strachey (1817-1908), British military officer and plant collector in India, author of *Catalogue of the plants of Kumaon...* (1906), found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany 5: 306. 1853).

Strakaea C.Presl 1851 Aristolochiaceae- for Maria Theresa Anna Presl, née Straka, mother of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. S-102.

Strangweja Bertol. 1837 Asparagaceae- for William Fox Strangways, 4th Earl of Ilchester (1795-1865), English politician, diplomat and horticulturist. Source: original publication (Memorie di Matematica e di Fisica della Societa Italiana delle Scienze Residente in Modena, 21(Parte Contenente le Memorie di Fisica): 2. 1837).

Stranvaesia Lindl. 1837 Rosaceae- for William Fox Strangways, 4th Earl of Ilchester (1795-1865), English politician, diplomat and horticulturist. Source: original publication (Edwards's Botanical Register 23: text for plate 1956. 1837).

Straussia (DC.) A. Gray 1858 Rubiaceae- for Lorenz (Laurentius) Strauss (1633-1687), author of *Disputatio physico-medica De potu coffi* (1666). Proposed for a section of *Coffea* by de Candolle in 1830, who explained the etymology (Prodromus systematis universalis regni vegetabilis... 4: 502. 1830). Raised to generic status by Gray (1858) without explaining the etymology.

Streckeria Sch. Bip. 1834 Asteraceae- for Carl Strecker, German bookseller in Würzburg, friend of the author and like him victim of political persecution in the 1830s. Source: original publication (*Flora* 17(2): 487. 1834). See also Wittstein p. 848.

Streleskia Hook. f. 1847 Campanulaceae- for Paweł Strzelecki (Paul Edmund de Strzelecki) (1797-1873), German-Polish-British geologist and explorer, participated in several expeditions, visited among other places America, Australia and China. Source: original publication (*London Journal of Botany* 6: 267. 1847).

Strelitzia Aiton 1789 Strelitziaceae- for Charlotte (Sophia Charlotte) of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1744-1818), wife of King George III, patroness of the arts and of Kew Gardens. Source: original publication (*Hortus Kewensis...* 1: 285. 1789). See also Théis p. 446.

Stremperia A. Rich. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Carl Stempel (Johann Carl Friedrich Stempel) (1800-1872), German physician and professor at Rostock, author of *Filicum Berolinensis Synopsis* (1822). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris* 5: 180. 1834. See also Wittstein p. 848.

Stroemia Vahl 1790 Capparaceae- for Hans Strøm (Ström) (1726-1797), Norwegian naturalist, entomologist and botanist, author of *Underretning om den Islandske Moss...* (1785). Source: original publication (*Symbolae Botanicae...* 1: 19. 1790).

Stroganowia Kar. & Kir. 1841 Brassicaceae- for Sergei Grigoriyevich Stroganov (1794-1882), Russian military officer and statesman, president of the Imperial Society of Moscow Naturalists, patron of science. Source: original publication (*Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 14: 387. 1841).

Strozzius Gray 1821 Conocephalaceae- for members of the Strozzi (Strozza) family of Florence, which includes Giulio Strozzi (1583-1652), Venetian poet, author of *Venetia edificata* (1621), in which he supported Galileo's scientific theories; the work of Pier Antonio Micheli was supported by Aloysius Maria Strozza

(Strozzi), bishop in Fiesole; his brother Carolus Thomas Strozza; and Petrus Strozza. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt p. S-105.

Strukeria Vell. 1829 Vochysiaceae- for Joseph Eduard Struk, professor at Louvain, knowledgeable of natural history. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 9. 1825[1829]).

Strumpfia Jacq. 1760 Rubiaceae- for Christoph Carl Strumpf (1712-1754), German physician and botanist, professor at Halle, editor of Linnaeus' *Genera Plantarum* (1752). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 218. 1763.

Struvea Rchb. 1841 Taxaceae- for Gustav Adolf Struve (1811-1889), German pharmacist and botanist, author of *De silica in plantis nonnullis* (1835). Source: original publication (*Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch*, p. 222. 1841).

Stuartina Sond. 1853 Asteraceae- for Charles Stuart (1802-1877), English gardener, botanist and plant collector in Australia and New Zealand. Not explained with the description (*Linnaea* 25: 521. 1852[1853]) but Stuart is mentioned many times in the issue as plant collector. See also *Quattrocchi* 4: 2591.

Stubendorffia Schrenk ex Fisch., C. A. Mey. & Avé-Lall. 1844 Brassicaceae- for Julius (Julij) Ivanovic von Stubendorff (?-1878), Russian governor, privy councilor, traveler and plant collector in Siberia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-97.

Sturmia Hoppe 1799 Poaceae- for Jacob Sturm (1771-1848), German naturalist, illustrator and engraver of botanical and entomological publications, cofounder of the Natural History Society of Nuremberg. Original publication not found. Source: *Quattrocchi* 4: 2592.

Sturtia R. Br. 1849 Malvaceae- for Charles Sturt (Charles Napier Sturt) (1795-1869), British military officer, explorer of the interior of Australia and plant collector, friend of the author. Not explained with the description (*Botanical Appendix to Captain Sturt's Expedition into Central Australia*, p. 317. 1849- reproduced in *The Miscellaneous Botanical Works of Robert Brown*. vol. 1. 1866) but

Sturt is mentioned in the introduction and he collected the plant used to describe the genus.

Stylesia Nutt. 1841 Asteraceae- for Dr. Styles, plant collector in Chile. Source: original publication (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, new series 7: 377. 1841).

Suardia Schrank 1820 Poaceae- Quattrocchi 4: 2597 indicates for Paulus Suardus, author of *Thesaurus aromatariorum* (1504). Wittstein p. 853 indicates for V. Suard, pharmacist and botanist in Nancy, mentioning also Paul Suardus. Original publication not found.

Suaresia Léman 1827 Porellaceae- for Giuseppe Suares de la Concha (1683-1754), Italian (Florentine) botanist, cofounder of the Accademia Botanica Fiorentina. Source: original publication (Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, ed. 2, 51: 201. 1827). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-99.

Succowia Medik. 1792 Brassicaceae- for Georg Adolph Suckow (1751-1813), German naturalist and botanist, professor at Heidelberg. Source: original publication (Pflanzen-Gattungen nach dem inbegriffe sämtlicher Fruktifications... p. 114. 1792). See also Wittstein p. 854.

Suchtelenia Karelin ex. Meisn. 1840 Boraginaceae- for Paul van Suchtelen (1788-1833), Dutch-Russian military governor of Orenburg, member of the Karelin expeditions. Not explained in original publication. Source: Flora of the U.S.S.R. 19: 500. 1974. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-99.

Suensonia Gaudich. 1844 Piperaceae- not explained in the original publication. Perhaps for Suenson, apparently a meteorologist. Source: proposed herein. See Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des sciences, p. 240. 1842.

Suffrenia Bellardi 1803 Lythraceae- for François Palamède Marquis de Suffren (1753-1824), French botanist and traveler to Africa and America, author of *Principes de botanique extraits des ouvrages de Linné...* (1802). Source: original publication

(Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, Littérature et Beaux-Arts de Turin, Sciences Physiques et Mathématiques 7: 446). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-99.

Sullivantia Torr. & A. Gray 1841 Saxifragaceae- for William Starling Sullivant (1803-1873), American engineer, surveyor and botanist, coauthor of the two-volume *Musci Alleghaniensis* (1845-1846) and *Musci boreali-americi quorum specimina exciccata* (1865). Not explained with the description (American Journal of Science, and Arts 42(1): 22. 1842[1841]) but Sullivant is mentioned elsewhere as plant collector and published two papers in the same issue of the journal.

Sulzeria Roem. & Schult. 1819 Rubiaceae- for Friedrich Gabriel Sulzer (1749-1830), German physician and naturalist, director of the Veterinary School in Ronneburg, author of *Versuch einer Naturgeschichte des Hamsters* (1774). Source: original publication (Systema Vegetabilium 4: LX. 1819).

Suriana L. 1753 Surianaceae- for François Joseph Donat de Surian (1650-1691), French chemist, physician, botanist and plant collector, traveled with Plumier to the West Indies. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 37. 1703). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. S-100.

Sussea Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- for Frédéric Regnault de La Susse (Aaron Louis Frédéric Regnault, Baron de La Susse) (1788-1860), French naval officer. Not explained in original publication. Source: Voyage Autour du Monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite... Botanique (Atlas text) p. 126. 1866.

Sutera Roth 1807 Scrophulariaceae- for Johann Rudolph Suter (1766-1827), Swiss politician, physician and botanist, professor at Bern, author of the two-volume *Flora Helvetica...* (1802). Source: original publication (Botanische Bemerkungen und Berichtigungen, p. 142. 1807).

Suteria DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Johann Rudolph Suter (1766-1827), Swiss politician, physician and botanist, professor at Bern, author of the two-volume *Flora Helvetica...* (1802). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 855.

Sutherlandia R. Br. 1812 Fabaceae- for James Sutherland (1639-1719), Scottish botanist, professor at Edinburgh and intendant of the physic garden (later Royal Botanical Gardens), author of *Hortus medicus Edinburgensis...* (1683), cultivated the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Hortus Kewensis...* 4: 327. 1812). The name was used by Gmelin (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Suttonia A. Rich. 1832 Primulaceae- for Charles Sutton (1756-1846), English botanist, author of *A description of five British species of Orobanche* (1797). Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 288.

Svitramia Cham. 1835 Melastomataceae- for Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius (1794-1868), German physician, botanist and plant collector in Brazil, professor at Munich and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Nova genera et species plantarum Brasiliensium* (1823-1832) and the three-volume *Historia naturalis palmarum* (1823-1850). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2598 (states that the name derives from Suitram, a pseudonym sometimes used by Martius- his surname spelled backwards).

Swainsona Salisb. 1806 Fabaceae- for Isaac Swainson (1746-1812), English physician and nature illustrator, had a large botanical garden at Twickenham and a very large collection of botanical plates. Source: original publication (*The Paradisus Londinensis*, text for plate 28. 1806).

Swammerdamia DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Jan Swammerdam (1637-1680), Dutch physician, anatomist, microscopist and entomologist, author of *Historia insectorum generalis* (1669). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 6: 164. 1837[1838]).

Swartzia J. F. Gmel. 1791 Solanaceae- for Olof Swartz (Olof Peter Swartz) (1760-1818), Swedish physician, botanist and plant collector, traveled to the West Indies and the Northeastern United States, professor at Stockholm, author of *Nova genera & species plantarum seu prodromus...* (1788) and the three-volume *Flora Indiae occidentalis* (1797-1806), pupil of Linnaeus f. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. S-102.

Swartzia Schreb. 1791 Fabaceae- for Olof Swartz (Olof Peter Swartz) (1760-1818), Swedish physician, botanist and plant collector, traveled to the West Indies and the Northeastern United States, professor at Stockholm, author of *Nova genera & species plantarum seu prodromus...* (1788) and the three-volume *Flora Indiae occidentalis* (1797-1806), pupil of Linnaeus f. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 448.

Sweetia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Robert Sweet (1783-1835), English gardener, nurseryman and botanist, author of the five-volume *Geraniaceae...* (1820-1830), *Hortus suburbanus Londinensis...* (1818), and the two-part *Sweet's Hortus Britannicus...* (1826-1827). Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses, p. 358. 1825. The name is validly credited to Sprengel (1825), who did not explain it.

Swertia L. 1753 Gentianaceae- for Emanuel Sweert (Swert, Swertius) (1552-1612), Dutch gardener, merchant and nature illustrator, author of *Florilegium amplissimum et selectissimum...* (1612). Not explained in original publication. Source: Hortus Cliffortianus p. 53. 1737.

Swietenia Jacq. 1760 Meliaceae- for Gerard van Swieten (1700-1772), Dutch-Austrian pharmacist, physician of Austrian Empress [Maria Theresa](#), founder of the University of Vienna Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia... p. 128. 1763.

Swintonia Griff. 1846 Anacardiaceae- for George Swinton (1780-1854), English administrator and interpreter, Secretary to the Bengal Government, plant collector, patron of science. Source: original publication (Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London 1: 283. 1846).

Syena Schreb. 1789 Mayacaceae- for Arnold Sijen (Arnoldus Syen) (1640-1678), Dutch physician, botanist and traveler, professor at Leiden and director of the botanical garden, contributed to the first part of *Hortus Indicus Malabaricus* (1678). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 856.

Sykesia Arn. 1836 Rubiaceae- for William Henry Sykes (1790-1872), English politician, military officer, naturalist and nature collector in India. Source: original

publication (Nova Acta Physico-medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae... 18(1): 352. 1836).

Sykorea Corda 1829 Geocalycaceae- for Josef Sykora (Sikora) (?-1837), Czech botanist. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 856. See also *The Identity of Campylotrichum* (Callicostaceae). The Bryologist 92(1): 1989.

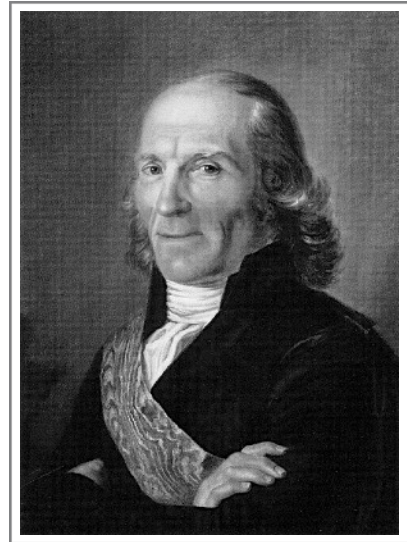
Symmeria Benth. 1845 Polygonaceae- for Robert Symmer (1707-1763), Scottish physicist, author of *New experiments and observations concerning electricity* (1759). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 856.

Synnotia Sweet 1826 Iridaceae- for Walter Synnot (1773-1851), Irish military officer and settler at the Cape, sent plants to the author (including bulbs of the plant used to describe the genus). Source: original publication (British Flower Garden 2: text for plate 150. 1826). Spelled *Synnetia*.

Szovitsia Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1835 Apiaceae- for Johann Nepomuk Szovits (Ivan Osipovich Sovich) (1782-1830), Hungarian-Russian pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in Asia. Not explained in original publication. Source: Flora of the U.S.S.R. 16: 261. 1973.

T

Carl Peter Thunberg was born in Jönköping, Sweden in 1743 and died in Uppsala in 1828. While studying at Uppsala University he followed Linnaeus' advice and traveled to the Netherlands. Burmann and Gronovius convinced him to visit the East Indies, but before getting there Thunberg spent three years collecting in South Africa. In 1775 he arrived in Japan, where he spent a year learning Japanese medicine, teaching western medicine and collecting plants and animals. Before returning to Amsterdam he collected in Java and Ceylon. After the death of Linnaeus' son he was named professor at Uppsala and director of the botanical garden, positions he occupied until his death. Two of his most important publications are *Flora Japonica* (1784) and the two-part *Flora Capensis* (1818-1820). Thunberg was Linnaeus' best known apostle. Retzius dedicated to him the genus *Thunbergia*, which harbors many attractive climbers, including the popular Black-eyed Susan vine (*T. alata*).



Tabernaemontana L. 1753 Apocynaceae- for Jacobus Theodorus Tabernaemontanus (Jakob Theodor von Bergzabern) (1522-1590), German pharmacist, physician and botanist, author of *Neuwe Kreuterbuch* (1588). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 18. 1703).

Tacca J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775 Dioscoreaceae- it has been suggested for Pietro Tacca (1577-1640), Italian sculptor, but the authors adopted the name from Rumphius, who states (Herbarium amboinense... 1: 150. 1741) that it derives from the vernacular name Lau Takka.

Tafalla Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Chloranthaceae- for Juan José Tafalla Navascués (1755-1811), Spanish pharmacist and botanist, participated in the Royal Botanical Expedition to Peru and stayed collecting when the authors returned to Spain, author of the two-volume *Flora Huayaquilensis* (1989-1991). Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 136 1794).

Tandonia Moq. 1849 Basellaceae- for Barthélemy Tandon (1720-1775), French astronomer, member of the Montpellier Academy of Sciences. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 13(2): 226. 1849).

Tankervillea Link 1829 Orchidaceae- for Emma Tankerville, née Colebrooke (1752-1836), English horticulturist, wife of Charles Bennet, 4th Earl of Tankerville. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Quattrocchi* 4: 2629.

Targionia L. 1753 Targioniaceae- for Cipriano Targioni (1672-1748), Italian physician in Florence, contributed to the knowledge of herbal medicines. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Genera*, p. 3-4. 1729).

Taschneria C. Presl 1851 Hymenophyllaceae- for Christian Friedrich Taschner (1817-?), German physician and botanist in Eisenach. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Burkhardt* 2016 p. T-3.

Tasmannia R. Br. ex D.C. 1817 Winteraceae- for Abel Tasman (Abel Janszoon Tasman) (1603-1659), Dutch merchant, navigator and explorer, discovered Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania) while searching for the southern continent Terra Australis. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Wittstein* p. 865-866.

Tattia Scop. 1777 Salicaceae- for Francesco Sansovino (pseudonym Giovanni Tatti) (1521-1586), Italian scholar and publisher, author of the five-volume *Della Agricoltura*. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Wittstein* p. 866.

Tauscheria Fisch. ex DC. 1821 Brassicaceae- for Tauscher, collected the plant in the desert of Kirghiz. Source: original publication (*Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale* 2: 563. 1821). Paxton (p. 549) identifies him as Ignatius Frederick

Tauscher, professor of botany at Prague and author of several botanical works; this would be Ignatz Friedrich Tausch (see *Tauschia*).

Tauschia Preissler 1828 Ericaceae- for Ignatz Friedrich Tausch (1793-1848), Bohemian botanist, director of the gardens of Joseph Emanuel Malabayla von Canal, professor at Prague, author of *Hortus Canalius seu plantarum rariorum...* (1823). Source: original publication (*Flora* 11(1): 43-44. 1828). The name is validly credited to Schlechtendal (1835), who also dedicated his genus to Ignatz Friedrich Tausch.

Taverniera DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Jean Baptiste Tavernier (1605-1689), French merchant and traveler in Persia and India, acquired the gem called the Tavernier blue, which after a long ordeal became the Hope Diamond. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 339. 1825. See also Wittstein p. 866.

Tayloria Hook. 1816 Splachnaceae- for Thomas Taylor (1775-1848), English-Irish physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Cork, wrote with the author *Muscologia Britannica...* (1818). Source: original publication (*Journal of Science and the Arts* 2(3): 146. 1816).

Teclea Delile 1843 Rutaceae- for Tecla Haimanout II (1753-1777), Ethiopian (Abyssinian) emperor, during his reign the arts and sciences flourished. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 20: 90. 1843). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. T-5.

Tecophilaea Bertero ex Colla 1836 Tecophilaeaceae- for Tecofila Billotti, née Colla (c.1802-c.1885), Italian artist, daughter of botanist Luigi A. Colla, illustrated many of his publications. Source: original publication (*Herbarium Pedemontanum* 5: 447. 1836).

Teedia Rudolphi 1800 Scrophulariaceae- for Johann Georg Teede, German botanist and plant collector in Portugal and Surinam (died there), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Journal für die Botanik* 1799(2): 288-289. 1800).

Teesdalia W. T. Aiton 1812 Brassicaceae- for Robert Teesdale (1740-1804), English gardener and botanist, chief gardener of Frederick Howard (5th Earl of Carlisle), author of *Plantae Eboracenses...* (1792). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2638.

Tegnèria Lilja 1839 Montiaceae- for Esaias Tegnér (1782-1846), Swedish poet, professor at Lund. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-5.

Teichmeyeria Scop. 1777 Lecythidaceae- for Hermann Friedrich Teichmeyer (1685-1746), German physician and botanist, professor at Jena, author of *Institutiones medicinae legalis vel forensis...* (1740). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 867.

Telekia Baumg. 1817 Asteraceae- for Sámuel Teleki (Count Sámuel Teleki de Szék (1739-1822), Hungarian nobleman, chancellor of Transylvania, founder of the Teleki Library, patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (Enumeratio Stirpium Transsilvaniae 3: 150-151. 1816[1817]).

Telesia Raf. 1837 Asteraceae- for Bernardino Telesio (1509-1588), Italian philosopher and natural scientist, author of *De rerum natura iuxta propria principia...* (1586). Source: original publication (Flora Telluriana 2: 41. 1836[1837]). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. T-7.

Telfairia Hook. 1827 Cucurbitaceae- for Charles Telfair (1778-1833), Irish physician, botanist and nature collector in Mauritius and Réunion, helped establish the botanical gardens of both islands, provided specimens of the plant used to describe the genus plus illustrations made by his wife. Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine 54: text for plates 2751 and 2752. 1827).

Temminckia de Vriese 1851 Goodeniaceae- for Conrad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858), Dutch ornithologist, founder and director of the Dutch National Museum of Natural History. Source: original publication (Nederlandsch kruidkundig archief Ned. 2: 143. 1851).

Templetonia R. Br. 1812 Fabaceae- for John Templeton (1766-1825), Irish naturalist, botanist and nature collector, author of an unpublished *Flora Hibernica*

and a *Catalogue of Native Irish Plants*, patron of many Belfast societies. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 868.

Tenorea Raf. 1814 Rutaceae- for Michele Tenore (1780-1861), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Naples and director of the botanical garden, author of the five-volume *Flora Napolitana...* (1811-1838). Source: original publication (Specchio delle scienze, o, Giornale enciclopedico di Sicilia 1: 193. 1814).

Tenoria Dehnh. & Giord. 1832 Acanthaceae- for Michele Tenore (1780-1861), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Naples and director of the botanical garden, author of the five-volume *Flora Napolitana...* (1811-1838). Source: original publication (Catalogus Plantarum Horti Camaldulensis, 2nd. ed., p. 24. 1832). The name was used by Sprengel (1813), that publication was not found.

Terania Berland. 1832 Scrophulariaceae- for Manuel de Mier y Terán (José Manuel Rafael Simeón de Mier y Terán) (1789-1832), Mexican politician and military officer in the War for Independence. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-8.

Ternstroemia Mutis ex L. f. 1782 Pentaphylacaceae- for Christoffer (Christopher) Tärnström (1703-1746), Swedish botanist, sailed to China but died on an island off southern Vietnam, first of Linnaeus' apostles¹¹. Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 39. 1781[1782]).

Terranea Colla 1835 Asteraceae- for Lorenzo Terraneo (1676-1714), Italian physician, botanist and plant collector. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. T-9.

Tersonia Moq. 1849 Gyrostemonaceae- for Joséphine Louise Moquin-Tandon, née de Terson (1819-1890), wife of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-8.

Tertrea DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Jean Baptiste Du Tertre (Jacques Du Tertre) (1610-1687), French missionary and botanist in the French Antilles, author of the

¹¹ Following recriminations by his widow, Linnaeus would now only recommend travel to single students.

four-volume *Histoire générale des Antilles habitées par les François* (1667-1671). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 481. 1830).

Tessaria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Asteraceae- for Ludovico Tessari (18th century), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Ancona. Source: original publication (Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 112. 1794).

Tessiera DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- for Henri Alexandre Tessier (1741-1837), French physician and agronomist, specialist in Merino sheep, author of *Traité des maladies des grains* (1783) and *Instruction sur les bêtes à laine, et particulièrement sur la race des mérinos* (1810). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 574. 1830).

Texiera Jaub. & Spach 1842 Brassicaceae- for Charles Texier (Félix Marie Charles Texier) (1802-1871), French architect, archeologist and traveler in Asia Minor and the Middle East, professor at the Collège de France. Source: original publication (Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalium 1: 1. 1842).

Thalia L. 1753 Marantaceae- for Johannes Thal (1542-1583), German physician and botanist, director of the apothecaries' garden in Nordhausen, author *Sylva Hercynia...* (1588). Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 94. 1737.

Thaumuria Gaudich. 1830 Urticaceae- for Mathieu Thaumur (1759-1847), French naval pharmacist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Historique 2(3): 1404. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. T-11.

Thebesia Neck. 1790 Ranunculaceae- for Georg Daniel Thebesius (1685-1728), German physician in Halle, author of a dissertation on scurvy and of *Ausführliche Nachricht vom Rauch- und Schnupftabak* (1713). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. T-12.

Thedenia Fries 1842 Pallaviciniaceae- for Knut Fredrik Thedenius (1814-1894), Swedish entomologist, pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, author of *Flora öfver*

uplands och Södermanlands fanerogamer... (1871), editor of the journal *Botaniska Notiser*. Source: original publication (*Botaniska Notiser* 1842: 178. 1842).

Theis Salisb. 1839 Ericaceae- for Alexandre de Théis (Alexandre Étienne Guillaume Baron de Théis) (1765-1842), French administrator and writer, author of *Glossaire de botanique...* (1810). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 875.

Themistoclesia Klotzsch 1851 Ericaceae- for Themistocles (c.524-459 BCE), Athenian politician and military leader. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 24: 41. 1851).

Thenardia Kunth 1819 Apocynaceae- for Louis Jacques Thénard (1777-1857), French chemist, professor at the Collège de France and the École polytechnique. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 3: 210. 1818[1819]).

Theodora Medik. 1786 Fabaceae- for Karl Theodor Kurfürst von der Pfalz (1724-1799), Elector of Bavaria, patron of the arts and sciences, founded the Mannheim Academy of Sciences and, at the author's suggestion, an associated botanical garden. Due to the font used it was not possible to determine if the name is explained in the original publication (*Theodora Speciosa* p 16. 1786). Source: Wittstein p. 876. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. T-11.

Theodorea Cass. 1827 Asteraceae- for Nicholas Théodore de Saussure (1767-1845), Swiss chemist and plant physiologist, professor at Geneva, author of *Recherches chimiques sur la végétation* (1804). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 876.

Theodoria Neck. 1790 Sterculiaceae- for Karl Theodor Kurfürst von der Pfalz (1724-1799), Elector of Bavaria, patron of the arts and sciences, founded the Mannheim Academy of Sciences and an associated botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Elementa Botanica* 2: 286. 1790). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. T-12.

Theodoricea Buc'hoz 1784 Incertae sedis- for François Thiery (1719-?), French physician and physicist at Nancy, member of the Nancy Academy of Sciences. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-12 (explains that the name derived from Théodoric, a latinized form of Thiery).

Theophrasta L. 1753 Primulaceae- for Theophrastus (c.371-c.287 BCE), Greek scholar and philosopher, commonly considered the Father of Botany, author of two important treatises known as *Enquiry into plants* and *On the causes of plants*. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Theresa Clos 1849 Lamiaceae- for Teresa Gay (1835-1850), student of plants, daughter of botanist Claude Gay. Source: original publication (*Historia física y política de Chile, Botánica* 4: 497. 1849).

Theresia K. Koch 1849 Liliaceae- for Therese Koch, née Weichardt (1818-1886), wife of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. T-13.

Thevenotia DC. 1833 Asteraceae- Jean de Thévenot (1633-1667), French naturalist, botanist and plant collector, visited the Middle East, Persia and the Orient. Source: original publication (*Archives de Botanique* 2: 331. 1833). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. T-12. De Candolle apparently confused Jean de Thévenot with André Thevet (see *Thevetia*), since he states that *Thevenotia* and *Thevetia* are for the same person.

Thevetia L. 1758 Apocynaceae- for André Thevet (1516-1590), French cosmographer and writer, traveled to Greece, the Middle East and Brazil. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Hortus Cliffortianus* p. 76. 1737.

Thibaudia Ruiz & Pav. ex J. St.-Hil. 1805 Ericaceae- for Stephan Thibaud (?-c.1814), French physician and botanist, professor at Strasbourg. Source: original publication (*Exposition des Familles Naturelles* 1(2): 362. 1805). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. T-13.

Thiebautia Colla 1824 Orchidaceae- for Arsène Thiébaud de Berneaud (1777-1850), French military officer, librarian, agronomist and botanist, traveled to

the Levant, author of the two-volume *Manuel du cultivateur français...* (1829). Source: original publication (*Mémoires de la Société Linnéenne de Paris* 3: 161. 1824).

Thieleodoxa Cham. 1834 Rubiaceae- for Friedrich Leopold Thiele (?-1841), German botanist and plant collector, assistant at the Berlin Herbarium, author of *Laub-Moose der Mittelmark...* (1832), worked with the author. Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 9: 252. 1834).

Thismia Griff. 1844 Burmanniaceae- for Thomas Smith, microscopist, friend of Robert Brown, made an important discovery related to the development of the plant embryo. Source: original publication (*Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London* 1: 221. 1844). See also *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, 19: 343. 1845.

Thomasia J. Gay 1821 Malvaceae- for five members of the Swiss family Thomas, botanists and plant collectors: Peter Thomas (1708-1781), Abraham Thomas (1740-1822), and three sons of the latter: Phillip Thomas (1782-1831), Louis Thomas (1784-1823) and Abraham Louis Emmanuel Thomas (1788-1859). Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 7: 452. 1821). See also Baines p. 372 and Burkhardt 2018 p. T-15.

Thompsonia R. Br. 1820 Passifloraceae- for John Vaughan Thompson (1779-1847), English surgeon, zoologist, botanist and nature collector in the Caribbean, Madagascar and Mauritius, author of *A catalogue of the exotic plants cultivated in the Mauritius...* (1816). Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 13: 221. 1820). Thompson's full name is given in *Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 1: 83 (footnote). 1830.

Thomsonia Wall. 1830 Araceae- for Anthony Todd Thomson (1778-1849), Scottish physician, professor at the University of London School of Medicine. Source: original publication (*Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 1: 83. 1830).

Thonningia Vahl 1810 Balanophoraceae- for Peter Thonning (1775-1848), Danish physician, botanist and plant collector in Ghana. Source: original publication (*Skrifter af Naturhistorie-Selskabet* 6: 124. 1810).

Thorntonia Rchb. 1828 Malvaceae- for Robert John Thornton (1768-1837), English physician and botanist, author of the five-volume *The British flora...* (1812) and *New illustration of the sexual system of Carolus Von Linnæus...* (1797-1807). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 878.

Thorvaldsenia Liebm. ex Hartm. 1844 Orchidaceae- for Bertel Thorvaldsen (1770-1844), Danish sculptor, spent most of his life in Italy. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2669.

Thottea Rottb. 1783 Aristolochiaceae- for Otto Thott (Otto Graf von Thott (1703-1785), Danish minister, had one of the largest private libraries in Denmark. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 878.

Thouinia Thunb. ex L. f. 1782 Oleaceae- for André Thouin (1747-1824), French gardener, horticulturist and botanist, professor at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, author of *Cours de culture et de naturalisation des végétaux* (1827). Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 9. 1781[1782]). The name is validly credited to Poiteau (1804), who also dedicated his genus to André Thouin.

Thrasya Kunth 1816 Poaceae- for Thrasyas of Mantinea (fl. 370 BCE), Greek herbalist contemporary with Theophrastus, studied plant poisons and their doses. Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 1: 120–121. 1815[1816]).

Threlkeldia R. Br. 1810 Amaranthaceae- for Caleb Threlkeld (1676-1728), Irish physician and botanist, author of the first Irish flora: *Synopsis stirpium Hibernicarum...* (1727). Source: original publication (Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae, p. 410. 1810).

Thuarea Pers. 1805 Poaceae- Louis Marie Aubert du Petit-Thouars (1758-1831), French botanist and plant collector in Madagascar, Mauritius and Réunion, author of *Histoire des végétaux recueillis sur les isles de France, la Réunion (Bourbon) et Madagascar* (1804). Source: original publication (Synopsis Plantarum 1: 110. 1805) See also Quattrocchi 4: 2672.

Thunbergia Montin 1773 Rubiaceae- for Carl Peter Thunberg (1743-1828), Swedish physician, botanist and plant collector in South Africa, Java and Japan, professor at Uppsala and director of the botanical garden, author of *Flora Japonica...* (1784), *Nova genera plantarum...* (1800), and the two-part *Flora Capensis...* (1819-1820), one of Linnaeus' apostles, successor of Linnaeus f. at Uppsala. Source: original publication (Vetenskaps Academiens Handlingar 1773: 288. 1773). The name is validly credited to Retzius (1780), that publication was not found.

Thunia Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Franz Anton Graf von Thun und Hohenstein (1786-1873), Austrian statesman, patron of science, had a very large orchid collection under the care of F. Josst. Source: original publication (Botanische Zeitung 10: 764-765. 1852). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2674.

Tiedemannia DC. 1829 Apiaceae- for Friedrich Tiedemann (1781-1861), German physician, anatomist and physiologist, professor at Landshut and Heidelberg. Source: original publication (Collection de mémoires pour servir a l'histoire du Règne Végétal... 5: 51. 1829; published also in Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 187. 1829).

Tildenia Miq. 1843 Piperaceae- for Richard Tilden (fl. 1700-1707), plant collector in the Hudson Bay area (Canada), Pursh studied his plants in *Flora americana septentrionalis* (1814). Source: original publication (Het Instituut, of Verslagen en Mededeelingen, uitgegeven door de Vier Klassen... 2: 82. 1842 [1843]).

Tilesia G. Mey. 1818 Asteraceae- for Wilhelm Gottlieb Tilesius von Tilenau (1769-1857), German physician, naturalist, illustrator and engraver, professor at Moscow and Leipzig, participated in the first Russian circumnavigation expedition. Source: original publication (Primitiae Florae Essequeboensis... p. 252. 1818). See also Wittstein p. 881.

Tillaea L. 1753 Crassulaceae- for Michelangelo Tilli (Michael Angelus Tillius) (1655-1740), Italian physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at Pisa and director of the botanical garden, author of *Catalogus plantarum Horti Pisani* (1723). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Genera, p. 22. 1729).

Tillandsia L. 1753 Bromeliaceae- for Elias Tillandz (Til-Landz, Tillander) (1640-1693), Swedish physician and botanist, professor at Åbo (Turku) and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Catalogus Plantarum* (1673). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Timandra Klotzsch 1841 Euphorbiaceae- for Timandra, mistress of Athenian statesman Alcibiades. Source: original publication (*Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 7(1): 197. 1841).

Timmia Hedw. 1801 Timmiaceae- for Joachim Christian Timm (1734-1805), German politician, pharmacist and botanist, author of *Florae Megapolitanae prodromus...* (1788). Not explained with the description (*Species Muscorum Frondosorum*, p. 176. 1801) but Timm is mentioned elsewhere in the text. See also *Descriptio et adumbratio microscopio-analytica muscorum frondosorum ...* 1-2: 85. 1785-1787). The name was used by Gmelin (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Tinantia M. Martens & Galeotti 1844 Nyctaginaceae- for François Auguste Tinant (François Auguste Sébastien Tinant) (1803-1853), Luxembourgian naturalist and botanist, author of *Flore Luxembourgeoise...* (1836). Source: original publication (*Bulletins de l'Académie royale des sciences, des lettres et des beaux-arts de Belgique* 11(1): 240. 1844). The name is validly credited to Scheidweller (1839) and was used by Dumortier (1829), in both cases without explaining the etymology.

Tinea Spreng. 1821 Salicaceae- for Vincenzo Tineo (1791-1856), Italian botanist, professor at Palermo and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-part *Plantarum Rariorum Siciliae minus cognitarum* (1846). Source: original publication (*Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde* 2: 165. 1820[1821]).

Tinguarra Parl. 1843 Apiaceae- for Tinguaro (Chimechia, Achimenchia Tinguaro) (?-1495), Guanche leader of the resistance against the conquest of Tenerife by Castilians. Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries* 3(2,2) (1836-1850): 158. 1843).

Tita Scop. 1777 Rhizophoraceae- for Antonius Tita (?-1729), Italian botanist and plant collector, director of Giovanni Francesco Morosini's garden in Padua (described in *Catalogus plantarum*, 1713). Source: Wittstein p. 882.

Tittmannia Rchb. 1824 Linderniaceae- for Johann August Tittmann (1774-1840), German physician, agronomist and botanist, lecturer at Dresden, studied plant germination. Source: original publication (*Iconographia Botanica Exotica* 1: X. 1824). The name is validly credited to Brongniart (1826), who also dedicated his genus to Johann August Tittmann.

Tocoyena Aubl. 1775 Rubiaceae- for the Tocoyen tribe of French Guiana and Brazil. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Typification and etymology of Aublet's Rubiaceae names*. *Taxon* 64(3): 621. 2015.

Todaroa Parl. 1843 Apiaceae- for Agostino Todaro (1818-1892), Italian lawyer, politician and botanist, professor at Palermo and director of the botanical garden, author of *Hortus Botanicus Panormitanus...* (1876-1878). Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries* 3 (pt. 2, sect. 2): 155. 1843).

Todea Willd. ex Benth. 1801 Osmundaceae- for Heinrich Julius Tode (1733-1797), German educator, poet, architect and botanist, author of the two-part *Fungi Mecklenburgenses selecti* (1790-1791). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 883.

Tofieldia Huds. 1778 Tofieldiaceae- for Thomas Tofield (1730-1779), English engineer and botanist, collected plants for Hudson's *Flora Anglica*. Not explained with the description (*Flora Anglica* 1(Editio altera): 157("175"). 1778) but Tofield is mentioned as plant collector several times in the rest of the publication. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. T-23.

Tollatia Endl. 1838 Asteraceae- for Johann Tollat von Vochenberg, professor at Vienna, author of *Margarita medicae* (1502). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 883.

Tolmiea Hook. 1834 Ericaceae- for William Fraser Tolmie (1812-1886), Scottish politician, surgeon, fur trader and botanist in the Pacific Northwest, coauthor of

Comparative vocabularies of the Indian tribes of British Columbia... (1884). Source: original publication (*Flora Boreali-Americana* 2(7): 45. 1834). The name is validly credited to Torrey & Gray (1840), who also dedicated their genus to William Fraser Tolmie.

Tolumia Raf. 1837 Orchidaceae- the author indicates for a nymph; but since one with that name is unknown, Schutes and Pease p. 306 suggest for Tolumnius, a Rutulian soothsayer mentioned by Virgil in the *Aeneid*; Quattrocchi 4: 2686 adds as another possibility Lars Tolumnius (?-437 BCE), Etruscan king of Velii.

Tommasinia Bertol. 1838 Apiaceae- for Muzio Tomassini (Muzio Giuseppe Spirito de Tommasini) (1794-1879), Austrian-Hungarian lawyer, politician, botanist and plant collector in Europe. Source: original publication (*Flora Italica* 3: 414. 1837[1838]).

Tonguea Endl. 1841 Brassicaceae- for R. Tongue, English gardener and horticulturist (mentioned in issues of *The Gardener's Magazine* published in 1842); or for Ezerel Tonge (1621-1680), English educator interested in chemistry and horticulture, author of articles published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 884. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. T-25.

Tonningia Neck. 1790 Commelinaceae- for Henrik Tønning (1732-1796), Norwegian botanist and educator in Trondheim, author of *Norsk medicinsk og oekonomisk Flora...* (1773), pupil of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-25. The name was published validly by Jussieu (1829) without explaining the etymology.

Torenia L. 1753 Linderniaceae- for Olof Torén (1718-1753), Swedish naturalist, botanist and plant collector in India and China, one of Linnaeus' apostles. Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 460.

Tornabenea Parl. 1850 Apiaceae- for Francesco Tornabene Roccaforte (1813-1897), Italian botanist, professor at Catania and director of the botanical garden, author of *Hortus botanicus Regiae universitatis studiorum Cataniae* (1887) and the four-volume *Flora Aetnea...* (1889-1892). Source: original publication (*Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany* 2: 370. 1850).

Torrentia Vell. 1831 Asteraceae- for Johann Schrek (Joannis Terrentius Constantiensis) (1576-1630), German physician and polymath, missionary to China (died there), contributed to *Rerum medicarum Novae Hispaniae thesaurus...* (1651). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Florae Fluminensis...* p. 348, expanded edition dated 1881. Spelled also *Terrentia*.

Torresia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Poaceae- for Gerónimo de la Torre, Spanish honorary physician to the king, sub-director of the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 125. 1794).

Torreyia Spreng. 1820 Verbenaceae- for John Torrey (1796-1873), American physician, chemist, botanist and plant collector, professor at West Point and Princeton, coauthor of the two-volume *A flora of North America...* (1838-1843) and author of *Botany of the Mexican boundary survey* (1859). Source: original publication (*Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde* 2: 121. 1820). The name is validly credited to Arnott (1838), who also dedicated his genus to John Torrey; it was used by Rafinesque (1818, 1819) without explaining the etymology.

Torricellia DC. 1830 Torricelliaceae- for Evangelista Torricelli (1608-1647), Italian mathematician and physicist, inventor of the mercury barometer. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 4: 257. 1830).

Torrubia Vell. 1829 Nyctaginaceae- for José Torrubia (1698-1761), Spanish missionary, geologist, paleontologist and naturalist, traveled to Mexico, Cuba and the Philippines, author of *Aparato para la historia natural española* (1754). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 139. 1829[1825]).

Touchardia Gaudich. 1847 Urticaceae- for Philippe Victor Touchard (1810-1879), French naval officer, governor of Guadeloupe, participated with the author in Vaillant's expedition. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-28.

Tournefortia L. 1753 Boraginaceae- Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), French physician, botanist and traveler to western Europe and eastern Anatolia, professor at the Jardin du Roi and the Collège Royal, author of *Eléments de botanique*,

ou Méthode pour reconnaître les plantes (1694) and *Institutiones rei herbaeiae* (1700). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 94. 1737.

Tournonia Moq. 1849 Basellaceae- for Dominique Jérôme Tournon (1758-1829), French physician and botanist, director of Toulouse's Jardin des Plantes, author of *Flore de Toulouse...* (1811). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 13(2): 225. 1849).

Tourettia Foug. 1787 Bignoniaceae- for Marc Antoine Louis Claret de la Tourrette (1729-1793), French naturalist and botanist, author of the two-volume *Démonstrations élémentaires de botanique* (1766), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 886.

Tovara Adans. 1763 Polygonaceae- for Simón Tovar (de Tovar) (?-1596), Spanish physician and botanist, corresponded with and sent plants to Carolus Clusius, author of *Index horti Tovarici*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-29.

Tovaria Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Tovariaceae- for Simón Tovar (de Tovar) (?-1596), Spanish physician and botanist, corresponded with and sent plants to Carolus Clusius, who wrote *Index horti Tovarici*. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 49. 1794).

Townsendia Hook. 1834 Asteraceae- for David Townsend (1787-1858), American (Pennsylvania) bank officer and botanist. Source: original publication (*Flora Boreali-Americana* 2: 16. 1834).

Tozzettia Savi 1799 Poaceae- for Ottaviano Targioni Tozzetti (1755-1826), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Florence and Pisa, author of the six-volume *Lezioni di agricoltura specialmente Toscana* (1802-1804) and the two-volume *Dizionario botanico italiano...* (1809). Source: original publication (*Memorie di Matematica e Fisica della Società Italiana* 8: 479. 1799).

Tozzia L. 1753 Orobanchaceae- for Bruno Tozzi (1656-1743), Italian botanist, teacher and friend of Micheli. Not explained in original publication. The name

was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Genera, p. 20. 1729).

Tradescantia L. 1753 Commelinaceae- not explained in the original publication. Linnaeus indicates in *Critica Botanica* p. 94 1737 for John Tradescant (English) and states that the name was used first by Ruppianus. It is unclear if the name honors English botanists John Tradescant the Elder (c.1570-1638), his son John Tradescant the Younger (1608-1652) or both. See also *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1T-Z.html>

Tragia L. 1753 Euphorbiaceae- for Hieronymus Bock (lat. Tragus) (1498-1554), German physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Kreutterbuch* (1539). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, p. 18. 1703).

Tragus Haller 1768 Poaceae- for Hieronymus Bock (Latinized Tragus) (1498-1554), German physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Kreutterbuch* (1539). Source: original publication (*Historia Stirpium Indigenarum Helvetiae Inchoata* 2: X. 1768).

Trillia Lind. ex Endl. 1841 Brassicaceae- for James Traill (1801-1853), Scottish gardener for the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, author of *Accounts and descriptions of the several plants belonging to the genus Hoya...* (1830). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 T-31. See also *James Traill and William McCulloch: Two Nineteenth-Century Horticultural Society Gardeners in Egypt*. *Garden History* 39(1): 83-98. 2011.

Trallesia Zumagl. 1849 Asteraceae- for Balthasar Ludewig (Ludwig) Tralles (1708-1797), Habsburg physician, practiced in Breslau, author of the four-volume *Usus opii salubris et novius in morborum medela...* (1772-1774). Source: original publication (*Flora Pedemontana: sive Species plantarum Phanerogamarum...* 1: 361. 1849). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. T-31.

Tralliana Lour. 1790 Rhamnaceae- for Alexander of Tralles (Alexander Trallianus) (c.525-c.605), Greek physician, author of *Twelve books on medicine*. Source: original publication (*Flora Cochinchinensis* 1: 157. 1790).

Trattenikia Pers. 1807 Asteraceae- for Leopold Trattinnick (1764-1849), Austrian naturalist and botanist, curator of the Royal Natural History collection in Vienna, author of the four-volume *Rosacearum monographia* (1823-1824) and the four-volume *Neue Arten von Pelargonien deutschen Ursprunges* (1825-1834). Source: original publication (Synopsis Plantarum 2: 403. 1807).

Trattinnickia Willd. 1806 Burseraceae- for Leopold Trattinnick (1764-1849), Austrian naturalist and botanist, curator of the Royal Natural History collection in Vienna, author of the four-volume *Rosacearum Monographia* (1823-1824) and the four-volume *Neue Arten von Pelargonien deutschen Ursprunges* (1825-1834). Source: original publication (Species Plantarum. Editio quarta 4(2): 975. 1806).

Traunsteinera Rchb. 1842 Orchidaceae- for Joseph Traunsteiner (1798-1850), Austrian pharmacist and botanist, author of *Monographie der Weiden von Tirol und Vorarlberg* (1842). Not explained with the description (Flora Saxonica, p. 87. 1842) but Traunsteiner is mentioned on page 50. See also Wittstein p. 889 and Burkhardt 2016 p. T-31.

Trautvetteria Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1835 Ranunculaceae- for Ernst Rudolph von Trautvetter (1809-1889), German-Russian botanist and plant collector, professor at Kiev, director of the Kiev and St. Petersburg botanical gardens, author of *Die pflanzengeographischen Verhältnisse des Europäischen Russlands* (1850). Source: original publication (Index Seminum [St. Petersburg] 1: 22. 1835).

Treculia Decne. ex Trécul 1847 Moraceae- for Auguste Trécul (Auguste Adolphe Lucien Trécul) (1818-1896), French botanist, worked at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, traveled to North America, author of *Mémoire sur la famille des Artocarpées* (1847) and *Mémoire sur la formation des feuilles* (1853). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 8: 108. 1847).

Trembleya DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Swiss brothers Jacques André Trembley (1714-1763), botanist, defended the dissertation *De vegetatione et generatione plantarum* (1734); Jean Trembley (1704-1785), mathematician; and Abraham Trembley (1710-1784), zoologist and naturalist, studied the biology of the

freshwater hydra. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 125. 1828).

Trentepohlia Roth 1800 Brassicaceae- for Johann Friedrich Trentepohl (1748-1806), German educator and botanist, author of *Oldenburgische Flora zum Gebrauch für Schulen und beim Selbstunterricht* (1839) and coauthor of *Phanerogamen-Flora des Herzogthums Oldenburg...* (1869). Source: original publication (*Catalecta Botanica* 2: 73. 1800). See also Wittstein p. 890.

Trevesia Vis. 1840 Araliaceae- for the Treves de Bonfilii family in Padua, patrons of botany, owners of a large botanical garden rich in very rare plants and with a magnificent palm collection, the plant used to describe the genus grew in this garden. Three members of the family are mentioned: Enrichetta Treves de Bonfilii (1790-1858), Jacopo Treves de Bonfilii, and Isacco Treves de Bonfilii. Source: original publication (republished in *Memorie della Reale accademia delle scienze di Torino*, ser. 2, 4: 261. 1842).

Trevia L. 1753 Euphorbiaceae- for Christoph Jacob Trew (1695-1769), German physician and botanist in Nuremberg, founded one of the first medical journals: *Commercium litterarium ad rei medicinae et scientiae naturalis*. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Thésis* p. 462.

Trevirana Willd. 1809 Gesneriaceae- for Ludolph Christian Treviranus (1779-1864), German physician and botanist, professor at Bremen, Breslau, Rostock and Bonn (director of the botanical gardens at the last two cities), author of the two-volume *Physiologie der Gewächse* (1835-1838). Source: original publication (*Enumeratio Plantarum Horti Botanici Berolinensis...* p. 638. 1809). See also *Quattrocchi* 4: 2705.

Trevirania Roth 1810 Plantaginaceae- for Ludolph Christian Treviranus (1779-1864), German physician and botanist, professor at Bremen, Breslau, Rostock and Bonn (director of the botanical gardens at the last two cities), author of the two-volume *Physiologie der Gewächse* (1835-1838). Source: original publication (*Beiträge zur Naturkunde* 2: 125. 1810).

Trevirania Heynhold 1847 Rubiaceae- for Ludolph Christian Treviranus (1779-1864), German physician and botanist, professor at Bremen, Breslau, Rostock and Bonn (director of the botanical gardens at the last two cities), author of the two-volume *Physiologie der Gewächse* (1835-1838); and for his brother Gottfried Reinhold Treviranus (1776-1837), physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Bremen. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-33.

Trevoa Miers ex Hook. 1829 Rhamnaceae- for Trevo, Spanish botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Gledhill p. 384. The vernacular name of the plant is Talguen (Botanical Miscellany 1: 158. 1829). See also Botanical Miscellany 3: 174. 1833.

Trianaea Planch. & Linden 1853 Solanaceae- for José Jerónimo Triana (1828-1890), Colombian diplomat, physician, botanist and plant collector, prepared a large herbarium of Colombian plants, consul in Paris, coauthor of *Prodomus Florae Novo-Granatensis* (1863-1867) and *Las Melastomáceas* (1865). Original publication not found. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2706.

Triguera Cav. 1786 Solanaceae- for Cándido Maria de Trigueros (1736-1798), Spanish poet, polymath and botanist, friend and provider of plants for the author. Source: original publication (Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem 2: I [after p. 106]. 1785).

Trinchinettia Endl. 1841 Asteraceae- for Augusto Trinchinetti (1813-1847), Italian botanist, professor at Padua, author of *Su gli odori dei fiori* (1841). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T 34-35.

Trinia Hoffm. 1814 Apiaceae- for Carl Bernhard von Trinius (1778-1844), German physician and botanist, coauthor of *Flore des environs de St. Petersbourg et de Moscou...* (1818) and the three-volume *Species graminum, iconibus et descriptionibus illustravit* (1828-1836). Source: original publication (Genera Plantarum Umbelliferarum, p. 92. 1814).

Tristania R. Br. 1812 Myrtaceae- for Jules Marie Claude de Tristan (1776-1861), French botanist and plant collector, director of the Orléans Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Baines p. 381.

Triumfetta L. 1753 Malvaceae- for Giovanni Battista Triumfetti (Trionfetti) (1656-1708), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Rome and director of the botanical garden, author of *Observationes de ortu ac vegetatione plantarum...* (1685). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 18. 1703).

Trochera Rich. 1779 Poaceae- for Jean Arnould Trochereau de la Berlière (1718-c.1792), French literati, gardener and botany enthusiast, translated to French John Coakley Lettsom's *The natural history of the tea-tree...* (1799). Source: original publication (*Observations sur la Physique, sur L'Histoire Naturelle et sur les Arts*. 13: 225. 1779).

Trochetia DC. 1823 Malvaceae- for Henri Dutrochet (René Joachim Henri Dutrochet, Du Trochet) (1776-1847), French physician, zoologist, botanist and physiologist, author of *Recherches sur l'accroissement et la reproduction des végétaux* (1821). Source: original publication (*Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 10: 107. 1823).

Trommsdorffia Bernh. 1800 Asteraceae- for Johann Bartholomäus Trommsdorff (1770-1837), German pharmacist, professor at Erfurt, publisher of *Journal der Pharmacie für Ärzte und Apotheker*. Source: original publication (*Systematisches Verzeichnis*, p. XXVIII. 1800). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. T-36.

Trommsdorfia Endl. 1837 Marantaceae- for Wilhelm Bernhard Trommsdorff (1738-1782), German physician, chemist and botanist, professor at Erfurt. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. N-34 (under *Nonea* and *Nonnea*).

Tromsdorffia Blume 1826 Gesneriaceae- for Johann Bartholomäus Trommsdorff (1770-1837), German pharmacist, professor at Erfurt, publisher of *Journal der Pharmacie für Ärzte und Apotheker*. Source: original publication (*Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië*, p. 762. 1826).

Troschelia Klotzsch & M. R. Schomb. 1849 Haemodoraceae- for Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), German zoologist, professor at Bonn, editor of

the journal *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*. Source: original publication (*Reisen in Britisch-Guiana...* 3: 1066. 1848[1849]).

Trozelia Raf. 1838 Solanaceae- for Clas Blechert Trozelius (1719-1794), Swedish economist and botanist, professor at Uppsala and Lund. Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana*, p. 54. 1838). See also *Quattrocchi* 4: 2740.

Trujanoa La Llave 1825 Anacardiaceae- for Valerio Trujano (1767-1812), Mexican military officer and patriot of the War for Independence. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 2: 1. 1825).

Tschudya DC. 1828 Melastomataceae- for Jean Baptiste Louis Théodore de Tschudi (Tschudy) (1734-1784), French poet, landscape designer and botanist; and for his son Jean Joseph Charles Richard de Tschudi (Tschudy) (1764-1822), landscape designer and writer, author of *Essai sur la greffe de l'herbe des plantes et des arbres* (1819). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 155. 1828). See also *Collection de mémoires pour servir a l'histoire du Règne Végétal...* 1: 56. 1838 and Burkhardt 2016 p. T-37.

Tuckermania Klotzsch 1841 Ericaceae- for Edward Tuckermann (1817-1886), American botanist and plant collector, professor at Amherst College, author of *Genera lichenum: An arrangement of the North American lichens* (1872) and *Synopsis of the North American lichens, Part 1* (1882). Source: original publication (*Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 7: 248. 1841).

Tuckermannia Nutt. 1841 Asteraceae- for Edward Tuckermann (1817-1886), American botanist and plant collector, professor at Amherst College, author of *Genera lichenum: An arrangement of the North American lichens* (1872) and *Synopsis of the North American lichens, Part 1* (1882). Source: original publication (*Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, new series* 7: 363. 1841).

Tuckeya Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- for James Hingston Tuckey (1776-1816), Irish-British naval officer and explorer, participated in expeditions to the Red Sea and Australia, died while exploring the Congo River. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-38.

Tulasnea Naudin 1844 Melastomataceae- for Edmond Tulasne (Louis René Étienne Tulasne) (1815-1885), French lawyer and botanist, coauthor with brother Charles Tulasne (1816-1884) of the three-volume *Selecta fungorum carpologia...* (1861-1865). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3 2: 143. 1844).

Tulbaghia L. 1771 Amaryllidaceae- for Ryk (Rijk) Tulbagh (1699-1771), Dutch merchant and governor of the Cape Colony, likely provided the plant used to describe the genus, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Mantissa Plantarum 2: 223. 1771). Spelled *Tulbagia*. The name was used by Heister (1755), that publication was not found.

Tullia Leavenw. 1831 Lamiaceae- for William Tully (1785-1859), American physician and botanist, professor at Yale. Source: original publication (American Journal of Science, and Arts 20(2): 343. 1831).

Tupeia Cham. & Schltl. 1828 Loranthaceae- for Tupaia (c.1725-1770), Tahitian navigator, sailed with Cook during part of his first voyage, died at Batavia (Jakarta). Source: original publication (Linnaea 3: 203. 1828).

Turczaninovia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Nikolai Turczaninow (Nikolai Stepánovich Turczaninow) (1796-1863), Russian civil servant, botanist, explorer and plant collector in Siberia. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 5: 258. 1836).

Turetta Vell. 1829 Rosaceae- for Marc Antoine Louis Claret de La Tourrette (1729-1793), French naturalist and botanist, author of the two-volume *Démonstrations élémentaires de botanique...* (1766), correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Florae Fluminensis... p. 234. 1825[1829]).

Turgenia Hoffm. 1814 Apiaceae- for Alexander Turgenev (Alexander Ivanovich Turgenev) (1784-1845), Russian historian and statesman, compiler of the two-volume *Historica Russiae monumenta...* (1841-1842) Source: original publication (Genera Plantarum Umbelliferarum, p. 59. 1814).

Turnera L. 1753 Passifloraceae- for William Turner (c.1508-1568), English physician, naturalist and traveler; author of the three-part *A new herball...* (1551-1568). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier; who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 15. 1703).

Turpinia Bonpl. 1807 Asteraceae- for Pierre Jean François Turpin (1775-1840), French botanist, illustrator and plant collector in Saint Dominique (Haiti) and the United States. Source: original publication (*Plantae Aequinoctiales* 1: 115. 1808[1807]). The name is validly credited to Ventenat (1807), who also dedicated his genus to P. J. F. Turpin; it was used by Persoon (1807) without explaining the etymology.

Turraea L. 1771 Meliaceae- not explained in the original publication. Some sources indicate for Giorgio della Torre (della Turra) (1607-1688), Italian botanist, professor at Padua, author of *Catalogus plantarum horti patavini novo incremento locupletior* (1660); others indicate (and this seems most likely) for Antonio Turra (1730-1796), Italian physician and botanist, author of *Florae Italicae prodromus* (1780), correspondent of Linnaeus.

Tursenia Cass. 1825 Asteraceae- for Erland Zaccharias Tursén (1722-1778), Swedish veterinarian, pupil of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 908.

Tussaca Raf. 1814 Orchidaceae- for François Richard de Tussac (Chevalier de Tussac) (1751-1837), French botanist and plant collector in the West Indies, director of the Angers Botanical Garden, author of the four-volume *Flore des Antilles...* (1808-1827). Source: original publication (*Précis des Découvertes et Travaux Somnologiques* p. 42. 1814).

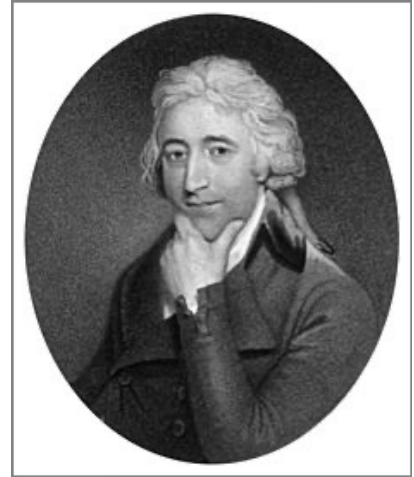
Tussacia Willd. ex Schult. & Schult. f. 1829 Bromeliaceae- for François Richard de Tussac (Chevalier de Tussac) (1751-1837), French botanist and plant collector in the West Indies, director of the Angers Botanical Garden, author of the four-volume *Flore des Antilles...* (1808-1827). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. T-41.

Tweedia Hook. & Arn. 1835 Apocynaceae- for John (Juan) Tweedie (1775-1862), Scottish gardener, botanist and plant collector in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina (died there), worked at the Edinburgh Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany 1: 291. 1835).

Tytonia G. Don 1831 Balsaminaceae- for Arthur Tyton (1752-1832), English lawyer, had a garden in Wimbledon where many of Miller's plants were planted and conserved. Source: original publication (A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants 1: 749. 1831). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. T-42.

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James Edward Smith was born in Norwich, England in 1759 and died in the same city in 1828. He is most frequently remembered for having purchased Linnaeus' herbarium and papers following the death of Linnaeus' son in 1783. The collection arrived in London in 1784. In 1788 Smith founded the Linnean Society of London and became its first president. In 1796 he returned to Norwich and dedicated the rest of his life to botanical study and the publication of his most important contributions, including the four-volume *The English Flora* (1824-1828) and seven volumes of *Flora Graeca*. After Smith's death, his widow (who lived to the age of 104) sold the Linnaean collections to the Linnean Society of London, where they are conserved today. Aiton dedicated to him the genus *Smithia*, which today houses some 22 species of herbs with attractive flowers.



Ubiaea J. Gay ex A. Rich. 1848 Asteraceae- for Oubié, king or chief of the Tigré, received cordially the naturalists who visited Abyssinia. Source: original publication (*Tentamen Florea Abyssinicae...* 1: 447. 1848).

Ucriana Willd. 1798 Rubiaceae- for Bernardino da Ucria (1739-1796), Italian botanist, participated in the establishment of the Palermo Botanical Garden, author of *Hortius regius panormitanus* (1789) and *Plantae ad Linnaeanum opus addendae...* (1792). Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum. Editio quarta* 1(2): 961. 1798).

Uebelinia Hochst. 1841 Caryophyllaceae- for Johann Jakob Übelin (1793-1873), Swiss plant collector, had a large herbarium, patron of botany. Source: original publication (Flora 24: 664. 1841).

Uffenbachia Heist. ex Fabr. 1763 Liliaceae- for Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach (1683-1734), German politician, scholar and traveler, had one of the largest libraries in Europe. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. U-1.

Ugena Cav. 1801 Lygodiaceae- for Manuel Muñoz de Úgena (Manuel Muñoz y Matarranz) (1747-1807), Spanish painter and botanical illustrator, worked at the Royal Madrid Botanical Garden, coauthor with Casimiro Gómez Ortega of *Florae Hispaniae delectus...* (c.1792). Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 6: 73. 1801).

Uhdea Kunth 1847 Asteraceae- for Carl Adolph Uhde (1792-1856), German merchant and nature collector in México and South America. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. U-2.

Unanuea Ruiz & Pav. ex Benth. 1846 Plantaginaceae- for Hipólito Unanue (José Hipólito Unanue y Pavón (1755-1833), Peruvian politician, statesman, physician and naturalist, professor at the Universidad de San Marcos, promoter of Peruvian independence. Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 215.

Ungeria Schott & Endl. 1832 Malvaceae- for Franz Unger (Franz Joseph Andreas Nicolaus Unger) (1800-1870), Austrian physician, paleontologist and botanist, professor at Graz and Vienna, author of *Synopsis plantarum fossilium* (1845) and *Anatomie und Physiologie der Pflanzen* (1855). Source: original publication (Meletemata Botanica, p. 28. 1832).

Ungnadia Endl. 1835 Sapindaceae- for David Ungnad von Sonnegg (David Ungnad Freiherr von Sonnegg und Preyburg (1530-1600), Austrian ambassador in Constantinople, sent horse-chestnut seeds to Clusius which led to the establishment of the tree in Europe. Original publication not found. Source: Novarum stirpium decades 1(9): 75. 1839. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. U-5.

Urginea Steinh. 1834 Asparagaceae- for Ben Urgin, Arab tribe in the surroundings of Bone (Algeria), a species of the genus was first collected in its territory. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique*, sér. 2 1: 321. 1834).

Ursinia Gaertn. 1791 Asteraceae- not explained in the original publication. Stearn (p. 304) indicates for Johannes Heinrich Ursinus (1608-1666), German scholar, author of *Arboretum Biblicum...* (1663). Burkhardt 2016 (p. U-7) adds as an option Leonhard Ursinus (Leonhard Beer, Bär) (1618-1664), German physician and botanist, professor at Leipzig, author of *Viridarium Lipsiense*.

Urvillea Kunth 1821 Sapindaceae- for Jules Dumont d'Urville (Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville) (1790-1842), French naval officer, cartographer and explorer in the South Pacific and the Antarctic, his expeditions yielded many plants studied by the author. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 5: 106. 1821).

Usteria Cav. 1793 Plantaginaceae- for Paul Usteri (1768-1831), Swiss politician, publicist, physician and botanist, author of the two-volume *Delectus opusculorum botanicorum* (1790-1793), cofounder of *Magazin für die Botanik*. Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 2(1): 15. 1793). The name is validly credited to Willdenow (1790), that publication was not found.

Uterveria Bertol. 1840 Capparaceae- for Johannes Cornelius Uterverius (Jan Cornelis Wterwer) (?-1619), Dutch-Italian botanist, professor at Bologna and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Instituti Bononiensis* 4: 15. 1840).

Uvedalia R. Br. 1810 Phymaceae- for Robert Uvedale (1642-1722), English educator, gardener and horticulturist, skillful in the cultivation of exotic plants, had a botanical garden at Enfield and a large herbarium. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 440. 1810).

Uwarowia Bunge 1840 Verbenaceae- for Sergei Semjonowitsch Uwaroff (1786-1855), Russian politician, founder of the University of Kiev. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 915. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. U-8.

V

José Mariano de Conceição Vellozo was born in San José, Minas Gerais, Brazil in 1742 and died in Rio de Janeiro in 1811. In 1782 he was asked by the viceroy of Brazil to study the flora of the province of Rio de Janeiro. The result of eight years of collecting in the company of Francisco Solano, who prepared drawings, was *Florae fluminensis*, finished in 1790 but not published until 1829; this important work has been called the greatest creation of Enlightenment science in Brazil, and Vellozo is frequently considered the father of Brazilian botany. As a naturalist, he was also interested in animals and is the author of *Aviario brasilico ou Galleria ornithologica das aves indigenas do Brasil* (1800). In 1788 Vandelli described the genus *Vellozia* without a dedication; according to most sources it is for Joaquim Velloso de Miranda (1733-1815), according to one source it is for José Mariano de Conceição Vellozo, perhaps it is for both.



Vachellia Wight & Arn. 1834 Fabaceae- for George Harvey Vachell (1799-1839), English clergyman and plant collector in China. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indiae Orientalis* 1: 272. 1834).

Vahlia Thunb. 1782 Vahliaceae- for Martin Vahl (Martin Henrichsen Vahl) (1749-1804), Danish-Norwegian zoologist, botanist and traveler, professor at Copenhagen, editor of *Flora Danica* (1787-1803) and *Eclogae Americanae* (1796-1807), pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera Plantarum* 2: 36. 1782).

Vahlodea Fr. 1842 Poaceae- for Jens Vahl (Jens Laurentius Moestue Vahl) (1796-1854), Danish pharmacist, botanist and plant collector in Greenland, assistant at the Copenhagen Botanical Garden, his *Flora of Greenland* was finished by Johan Lange and published as *Conspectus florum Groenlandicae* (1887-1894). Source: original publication (Botaniska Notiser 1842: 141 (footnote). 1842).

Valantia L. 1753 Rubiaceae- for Sébastien Vaillant (1669-1722), French physician, botanist and plant collector, professor at the Jardin du Roi, made an influential analogy between plant and animal sexuality, author of *Botanicon Parisiense...* (1727). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Genera, p. 14. 1729).

Valcarcelia Lag. 1828 Fabaceae- for José Antonio Valcarcel (1720-1792), Spanish agronomist, author of the 10-volume encyclopedia *Agricultura general...* (1765-1795). Source: original publication (The Gardeners' Magazine 4: 73. 1828).

Valdesia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Melastomataceae- for Antonio Valdés y Fernández Bazán (1744-1816), Spanish naval officer and administrator, patron of botany, founded a botanical garden in Cartagena. Source: original publication (Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 67. 1794).

Valdia Boehm. 1760 Lamiaceae- for Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés (1478-1557), Spanish colonizer and historian, author of *La historia general y natural de las Indias...* (1535). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. V-2.

Valdivia Gay ex Remy 1848 Escalloniaceae- for Pedro de Valdivia (1497-1553), Spanish colonizer and first governor of Chile, founder of Santiago. Source: original publication (Historia física y política de Chile, Botánica 3: 44. 1848).

Valentiana Raf. 1814 Caprifoliaceae- for George Annesley, 2nd Earl of Mountnorris, Viscount Valentia (1770-1844), English politician, traveler and plant collector. Source: original publication (Specchio delle Scienze 1: 87. 1814). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2773.

Valentinia Sw. 1788 Salicaceae- for Michael Bernhard Valentini (1657-1729), German physician, professor at Giessen, author of *Museum Museorum...* (1714); or Christoph Bernhard Valentini (1694-1728), also physician, author of *Tournefortius contractus* (1715); or Conrad Michael Valentini (1697-1778), author of *De macis* (1719). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burckhardt 2016 p. V-3. The name is validly credited to Heister ex Fabr. (1763), who did not explain it.

Valenzuela Mutis ex Caldas 1810 Simaroubaceae- for Eloy Valenzuela (Juan Eloy de Valenzuela y Mantilla) (1756-1834), Colombian pupil of the author, his assistant during part of the Spanish Royal Botanical Expedition to New Grenada, knowledgeable of medicine and medicinal plants. Source: original publication (*Semanario del Nuevo Reino de Granada* 1810(3a): 18, 21. 1810).

Valenzuela Bertero ex Cambess. 1834 Sapindaceae- for Michael Valenzuela, sent this and many other interesting plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Nouvelles Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle* 3: 232. 1834).

Valerandia Neck. 1790 Gentianaceae- for Douvez Valerand, 16th century botanist. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 917. The name was published validly by Kuntze (1891) without explaining the etymology.

Valeriana L. 1753 Caprifoliaceae- not explained in the original publication. In *Critica Botanica* (p. 76 1737) Linnaeus states for Valerius king, and in *Philosophia Botanica* (p. 238 1751) he includes *Valeriana* in a list of names derived from kings. The translators of both works¹² interpreted this a Valerian (Valerian the Elder) (Publius Licinus Valerianus Augustus) (c.195-c.260), Roman emperor. Other sources (e.g., Théis p. 476, Stearn p. 305) suggest that Linnaeus erred and that *Valeriana* derives from the plant's common name, in turn from latin *valere* (to be healthy), alluding to its medicinal uses.

Vallea Mutis ex L. f. 1782 Elaeocarpaceae- for Felice Spirito Valle (1715-1747), Italian physician, botanist and nature collector, author of *Florulae Corsicae* (1760).

¹² The "Critica Botanica" of Linnaeus. The Ray Society, 1938. Translator: Arthur Hort. Linnaeus' *Philosophia Botanica*. Oxford University Press, 2003. Translator Stephen Freer.

Source: original publication (Supplementum Plantarum, p. 42. 1781[1782]). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. V-3.

Vallesia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Apocynaceae- for Francisco Vallés (Divino Valles) (1524-1592), Spanish pharmacist and chief physician to King Felipe II, professor at Alcalá de Henares, author of *De sacra philosophia...* (1600). Source: original publication (Flora peruviana, et chilensis prodromus p. 28. 1794).

Vallisneria L. 1753 Hydrocharitaceae- for Antonio Vallisneri (1661-1730), Italian physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Padua, emphasized observation and experimentation over established dogma. Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Micheli, who provided the etymology (Nova Plantarum Genera, p. 12. 1729).

Vallota Salisb. ex Herb. 1821 Amaryllidaceae- not explained in the original publication. Some sources indicate for Pierre Vallet (c.1575-1657), French royal embroiderer and chamberlain, author of *Jardin du roi très-chrétien Louis XIII...* (1623); others indicate for Antoine Vallot (1594-1671), French physician and botanist, director of the Jardin du Roi, author of a catalog of the garden. Wittstein (p. 917) mentions J. N. Vallot, author of *Mémoire sur l'histoire de la botanique en Bourgogne* (1828).

Valoradia Hochst. 1842 Plumbaginaceae- for José Francisco Valorado (1765-1850), Portuguese physician and botanist, pupil of Brotero. Source: original publication (Flora 25: 239. 1842[1842]).

Valota Adans. 1763 Poaceae- for Pierre Vallet (c.1575-1657), French royal embroiderer and chamberlain, author of *Jardin du roi très-chrétien Louis XIII...* (1623). Source: original publication (Familles des Plantes 2: 495, 1: 10. 1763).

Valteta Raf. 1838 Solanaceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Sylva Telluriana p. 53. 1838).

Vancouveria C. Morren & Decne. 1834 Berberidaceae- for George Vancouver (1757-1798), English naval officer and cartographer, participated in Cook's second and third voyages, explored and mapped America's northwestern Pacific Coast.

Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 2 2: 351-352. 1834).

Vandellia P. Browne ex L. 1767 Linderniaceae- for Domenico (Domingo) Agostino Vandelli (1735-1816), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Coimbra and director of the botanical garden, author of *Florae Lusitanicae et Brasiliensis specimen...* (1788), correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Jamaican plant genera named by Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790): A checklist with an attempt at an etymology*. *Huntia* 11(1): 28. 2011.

Vandera Raf. 1840 Euphorbiaceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (*Autikon botanikon...* p. 49. 1840). Burkhardt 2016 p. V-5 indicates for Jean François Vandermaelen (Van der Maelen) (1797-1872), Belgian industrialist and horticulturist, had an important garden near Brussels; and possibly also for his brother Philippe Vandermaelen (1795-1869), geographer and cartographer, author of *Atlas universel de géographie physique, politique, statistique et minéralogique...* (1827).

Vandesia Salisb. 1812 Amaryllidaceae- for Elizabeth de Vandes (Comtesse de Vandes) (?-1832), “whose collection of rare exotics, near Bayswater, is so liberally open to botanists”. Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London* 1: 332. 1820[1812]).

Vanhallia Schult. & Schult f. 1829 Aristolochiaceae- for Herman Christiaan van Hall (1801-1874), Dutch botanist and agriculturist, professor at Groningen, author of *Flora Belgii septentrionalis...* (1825). Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 7(1): xviii. 1829).

Vanhouttea Lem. 1845 Gesneriaceae- for Louis van Houtte (Louis Benoît van Houtte) (1810-1876), Belgian gardener, illustrator and plant collector, worked at the Brussels Botanical Garden, collected in the Cape Verde Islands, Central America and Brazil, founder of the journal *Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe...* Original publication not found. Source: *Quattrocchi* 4: 2778.

Vanieria Lour. 1790 Moraceae- for Jacques Vanière (1664-1739), French scholar and poet, author of *Praedium rusticum* (1774). Source: original publication (*Flora Cochinchinensis* 2: 564. 1790). See also Théis p. 478.

Varennea DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Philibert Charles Marie Varenne de Fenille (1730-1794), French agronomist and botanist, author of useful works on plant physiology and agriculture. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 494. 1825.

Vargasia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for José María Vargas (1786-1854), Venezuelan politician, physician and naturalist, president of Venezuela, collected the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 676. 1836). The name is validly credited to Bertero ex Sprengel (1825), who did not explain it.

Varronia P. Browne 1756 Boraginaceae- for Marcus Terentius Varro (116-27 BCE), Roman scholar and writer, author of *Rerum rusticarum libri tres*. Source: original publication (*The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica in Three Parts*, p. 172. 1756). See also *Jamaican plant genera named by Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790): A checklist with an attempt at an etymology*. *Huntia* 11(1): 28. 2011.

Varthemia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Ludovico di Varthema (c.1470-1517), Italian traveler and writer, visited the Middle East, Persia, India and Southeast Asia, author of *Itinerario de Ludouico de Varthema Bolognese...* (1510). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 473. 1836).

Vascoa DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Vasco da Gama, 1st Count of Vidigueira (c. 1469-1524), Portuguese navigator, first European to reach India by sea. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses*, p. 186. 1825.

Vasconcellea A. St.-Hil. 1837 Caricaceae- for Simão de Vasconcelos (Vasconcellius) (1597-1671), Portuguese-Brazilian educator and historian, author of *Notícias curiosas, e necessarias da cousas do Brasil* (1668). Source: original publication (*Deuxième Mémoire sur les Résédacées*, p. 12-13. 1837).

Vasconcellia Mart. 1841 Bignoniaceae- for Simão de Vasconcelos (Vasconcellius) (1597-1671), Portuguese-Brazilian educator and historian, author of *Notícias curiosas, e necessarias da cousas do Brasil* (1668). Source: original publication (Flora 24(2): 13. 1841).

Vateria L. 1753 Dipterocarpaceae- for Abraham Vater (1684-1751), German physician, anatomist and botanist, professor at Wittenberg, author of *Catalogus plantarum imprimis exoticarum horti academici Wittenbergensis* (1722). Not explained in original publication. Source: Critica Botanica p. 94. 1737.

Vauquelinia Corrêa ex Bonpl. 1807 Rosaceae- for Louis Nicolas Vauquelin (1763-1829), French pharmacist and chemist, professor at the Collège de France and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, discovered the elements beryllium and chromium. Source: original publication (Plantae Aequinoctiales 1: 142. 1807).

Vauthiera R. Rich. 1832 Cyperaceae- for Antoine Charles Vauthier (1790-1879), French entomologist, botanist, illustrator and nature collector in Brazil, brother-in-law of the author. Source: original publication (Voyage de Découvertes de L'Astrolabe... Botanique 1: 108. 1832).

Vedela Adans. 1763 Primulaceae- for Johann Wolfgang Wedel (1708-1757), German physician and botanist, author of *Tentamen botanicum, flores plantarum in classes...* (1744) and/or for his father Georg Wolfgang Wedel (1645-1721), physician and professor in Jena. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. V-10.

Velaea DC. 1829 Apiaceae- for Sebastián Eugenio Vela (?-1853), Spanish pupil of Lagasca y Segura, presented a dissertation on umbellifers titled *Disertación sobre la familia natural de las plantas aparasoladas* (1815). Source: original publication (Collection de mémoires... Memoire sue la Famille des Ombellifères, 5: 61. 1829).

Velezia L. 1753 Caryophyllaceae- for Cristóbal Vélez (c.1710-1753), Spanish pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, collaborated with Peter Löffling during his stay in Spain, left an unfinished flora of Madrid. Not explained in original publication. Source: Colmeiro p. 162, 216.

Vellasquezia Bertol. 1840 Polygonaceae- Joachim Velazquez (Vellazquez), Mexican ambassador to the Vatican in 1836, brought plants and seeds to the author. Not explained with the description (*Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Institutii Bononiensis* 4: 439-441. 1840) but Velazquez is mentioned repeatedly in the publication. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. V-10.

Velleia Sm. 1798 Goodeniaceae- for Thomas Velley (c.1748-1806), English botanist and plant collector (mostly algae), author of *Coloured figures of marine plants found on the southern coast of England...* (1795). Source: original publication (*Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 4: 218. 1798).

Vellozia Vand. 1788 Velloziaceae- not explained in the original publication. Most sources indicate for Joaquim Velloso de Miranda (1733-1815), Brazilian botanist and plant collector in Brazil, pupil of the author in Coimbra, founder of the Villa Rica Botanical Garden in Minas Gerais. Gledhill (p. 398) indicates for José Mariano de Conceição Vellozo (1742-1811), Brazilian botanist and author of *Florae Fluminensis*.

Velpeaulia Gaudich. 1851 Solanaceae- for Alfred Armand Louis Marie Velpeau (1795-1867), French surgeon and anatomist, member of the French Academy of Sciences simultaneously with the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Voyage autour de Monde exécuté pendant les Années 1836 et 1837 sur la Corvette la Bonite...* Botanique, Atlas text: 83. 1866.

Veltheimia Gled. 1771 Asparagaceae- for August Ferdinand von Veltheim (1741-1801), German mineralogist and mines inspector, patron of botany, improved a large garden established by his father. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 920.

Venegasia DC. 1838 Asteraceae- for Miguel Venegas (1680-1764), Spanish missionary and historian, author of *Noticia de la California, y de su conquista temporal, y espiritual hasta el tiempo presente* (1757). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 6: 43. 1837[1838]).

Ventenata Koeler 1802 Poaceae- for Étienne Pierre Ventenat (1757-1808), French botanist, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition, worked for Empress Joséphine

at the Château de Malmaison, author of the two-tome *Jardin de la Malmaison* (1803-1804). Source: original publication (Descriptio Graminum in Gallia et Germania, p 272. 1802).

Ventenatia Cav. 1797 Ericaceae- for Étienne Pierre Ventenat (1757-1808), French botanist, participated in Entrecasteaux's expedition, worked for Empress Joséphine at the Château de Malmaison, author of the two-tome *Jardin de la Malmaison* (1803-1804). Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 4: 28. 1797). Spelled *Vintenatia*, corrected on page 79.

Vereia Andrews 1798 Crassulaceae- for James Vere (1739-1803), English merchant and patron of science, had a large garden at Kensington Gore where the plant used to describe the genus first flowered. Source: original publication (Botanist's Repository... 1: text for plate XXI. 1797 [1798]).

Verhuellia Miq. 1843 Piperaceae- for Quirijn Maurits Rudolph Ver Huel (1787-1860), Dutch naval officer, entomologist, illustrator and nature collector in the Malay Archipelago. Source: original publication (Systema Piperacearum, p. 47. 1843).

Vernonia Schreb. 1791 Asteraceae- for William Vernon (c.1666-c.1713), English botanist and plant collector in Maryland. Not explained in original publication. Source: Stearn p. 306.

Verulamia DC. ex Poir. 1808 Rubiaceae- for Francis Bacon, 1st Viscount Saint Alban, 1st Baron Verulam (1561-1626), English philosopher, jurist, statesman and scientist. Source: original publication (Encyclopédie Méthodique, Botanique 8: 543. 1808).

Vesalea M. Martens & Galeotti 1844 Caprifoliaceae- for Andreas Vesalius (Andries van Wesel) (1514-1564), Flemish physician and anatomist, professor at Padua and Venice, author of the six-part *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543). Source: original publication (Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-lettres de Bruxelles 11(1): 241. 1844).

Veslingia Vis. 1840 Asteraceae- for Johann Vesling (Veslingius) (1598-1649), German-Italian physician, anatomist and botanist, professor at Padua and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (Nuovi Saggi della Imperiale Regia Accademia di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti in Padova 5: 269. 1840). The name was used by Heister ex Fabricius (1759) without explaining the etymology.

Vestia Willd. 1809 Solanaceae- for Lorenz Chrysanth von Vest (1776-1840), Austrian physician, chemist and botanist, professor at Klagenfurt and Graz, author of *Manuale botanicum...* (1805) and *Anleitung zum gründlichen Studium der Botanik* (1815). Source: original publication (Enumeratio Plantarum Horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis,... p. 208. 1809).

Vialia Vis. 1840 Malvaceae- for Felix (Felice) Viali (1638-1722), professor at Padua and prefect of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (republished in *Linnaea* 15(Litt): 103. 1841).

Viborgia Moench 1794 Fabaceae- for Erik Viborg (Erik Nissen Viborg) (1759-1822), Danish veterinarian and botanist, professor at Copenhagen and director of the botanical garden, wrote about sand plants and their role in protecting agricultural soils from shifting sands. Source: original publication (*Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 1: 132. 1794).

Viborquia Ortega 1798 Fabaceae- for Erik Viborg (Erik Nissen Viborg) (1759-1822), Danish veterinarian and botanist, professor at Copenhagen and director of the botanical garden, wrote about sand plants and their role in protecting agricultural soils from shifting sands. Source: original publication (*Novarum, aut Rariorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Botan. Matrit. Descriptionum Decades...* p. 67. 1798).

Vicarya Stocks 1848 Malvaceae- for Nathaniel Vicary (?-1863), British military officer, botanist and plant collector in Australia and India, author of *Some notes on the botany of Sindh* (1847). Source: original publication (Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London 1: 367. 1848). The name was used by Wallich ex Voigt (1845) without explaining the etymology.

Vicatia DC. 1830 Apiaceae- for Philippe Rodolphe Vicat (1720-1783), Swiss physician and botanist, author of *Histoire des plantes veneneuses de la Suisse...* (1776). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 4: 243. 1830).

Vicentia Allemão 1844 Combretaceae)- for Vicente Gomes da Silva (c.1745-?), Brazilian physician, pupil of Antoine Gouan in Montpellier, autor of *Ensaio de Matéria Médica Indigena do Brasil* (1800). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. V-16.

Vicoa Cass. 1829 Asteraceae- for Giambattista Vico (1668-1744), Italian jurist, philosopher and historian, professor at Naples, author of *Principi di una scienza nuova* (1725). Source: original publication (Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris) 17: 419. 1829).

Vicq-aziria Buc'hoz 1783 Incertae sedis- for Félix Vicq d'Azyr (1748-1794), French physician and anatomist, professor of anatomy at the Jardin du Roi and of veterinary medicine at Alfoet. Not explained in original publication. Source: Catalog latin et françois des arbres et arbustes... p. 73. 1785.

Victoria Buc'hoz 1783 Incertae sedis- for Victoire of France (Marie Louise Thérèse Victorie (1733-1799), French princess, aunt of Louis XVI, plant and garden lover. Not explained in original publication. Source: Catalog latin et françois des arbres et arbustes... p. 73. 1785. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. V-16.

Victoria Lindl. 1837 Nymphaeaceae- for Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria) (1819-1901), Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 923.

Victoriperrea Hombron & Jacquinot ex Decne. 1853 Pandanaceae- for Guy Victor Duperré (1775-1846), French naval officer and Admiral of France. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. V-16.

Vieraea Sch. Bip. 1844 Asteraceae- for José de Viera y Clavijo (1731-1813), Spanish historian, naturalist and traveler, author of *Noticias de la historia general de las*

Islas de Canaria (1772-1773). Source: original publication (*Histoire Naturelle des Îles Canaries* 3(2,2): 226. 1844).

Vieusseuxia D. Delaroche 1766 Iridaceae- for Gaspard Vieusseux (1746-1814), Swiss physician, friend of the author and classmates at Leiden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 923. See also *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine ancienne et moderne* 2(1): 37. 1834.

Vigia Vell. 1832 Euphorbiaceae- for Giovanni de Vigo (c.1450-1525), Italian physician, inventor of a plaster containing quinine and mercury used to treat syphilis, author of *Practica in arte chirurgica copiosa* (1514). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 392, expanded edition dated 1881). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. V-16.

Vigieria Vell. 1829 Saxifragaceae- for Jean (Joannes, Juam) Vigier (1662-1723), French pharmacist living in Lisbon, author of *Thesouro apollineo, galenico, chimico, chirurgico, pharmaceutico ou Compendio de remedios para ricos & pobres...* (1714). Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 76. 1825[1829]). See also *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina española*, 6: 385. 1850 and Burkhardt 2016 p. V-16.

Vigna Savi 1824 Fabaceae- for Domenico Vigna (?-1647), Italian physician, horticulturist and botanist, professor at Pisa and prefect of the botanical garden, author of *Animadversiones, sive observationes in libros de Historia et de causis plantarum Theophrasti...* (1625). Source: original publication (*Nuovo Giornale dei Letterati*, ser. 3, 8: 113. 1824).

Vignaldia A. Rich. 1848 Rubiaceae- for Vignaud, young geologist and illustrator in Lefebvre's expedition to Abyssinia (1839-1843), died in Suakin (Sudan). Source: original publication (*Tentamen Florae Abyssinicae...* 1: 358. 1848).

Vigneia P. Beauv. ex T. Lestib. 1819 Cyperaceae- for Gislain François Delavigne (De la Vigne) (?-1805), French-German botanist, professor at Kharkiv (Ukraine), author of the multi-volume *Flore germanique ou histoire des plantes indigènes de l'Allemagne et en grande partie de la France* (1801). Original publication not found. Source: Gledhill p. 401.

Viguiera Kunth 1818 Asteraceae- for Louis Guillaume Alexandre Viguier (1790-1867), French physician and botanist, author of *Histoire naturelle, médicale et économique, des pavots et des argémones* (1814). Source: original publication (republished in *Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 4: 424. 1820[1818]).

Villanova Ortega 1797 Asteraceae- for Tomás Manuel Villanova Muñoz y Poyanos (1737-1804), Spanish physician and polymath with diverse interests including botany, professor at Valencia. Source: original publication (*Novarum, aut Rariorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Botan. Matrit. Descriptionum Decades*, p. 48. 1797). The name is validly credited to Lagasca y Segura (1816), who did not explain it.

Villaresia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Cardiopteridaceae- for Matías Villarés, Spanish friar and botanist, cultivated during most of his life a botanical garden in the Monastery of Santa Espina, shared plants and seeds with other Spanish botanists. Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 35. 1794).

Villaria Schreb. 1791 Rutaceae- for Dominique Villars (1745-1814), French physician and botanist, professor at Strasbourg and Grenoble (here also director of the botanical garden), author of the three-volume *Histoire des plantes de Dauphiné* (1786-1789). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. V-17. The name is validly credited to Rolfe (1884), who dedicated it to Celestino Fernández Villar (1838-1907), Spanish clergyman and botanist.

Villarsia Vent. 1803 Menyanthaceae- for Dominique Villars (1745-1814), French physician and botanist, professor at Strasbourg and Grenoble (here also director of the botanical garden), author of the three-volume *Histoire des plantes de Dauphiné* (1786-1789). Source: original publication (*Choix de plantes, dont la plupart sont cultivées dans le Jardin de Cels*, text for plate 9. 1803). The name was used by Necker (1790) and Gmelin (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Vilmorinia DC. 1825 Fabaceae- for Philippe André de Vilmorin (Pierre Philippe André Levêque de Vilmorin) (1776-1862), French horticulturist, founder of the Arboretum Vilmorin near Paris and the Domaine des Barres (part of which is

today the Arboretum national des Barres). Not explained in original publication. Source: Mémoires sur la famille des légumineuses, p. 240. 1825.

Vincentia Gaudich. 1829 Cyperaceae- for Jean Baptiste Bory de Saint-Vincent (1778-1846), French military officer, geographer, naturalist and botanist, participated in Baudin's expedition to Australia, author of the three-volume *Voyage dans les quatre principales îles des mers d'Afrique* (1804). Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde, Entrepris par Ordre du Roi,... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique, p. 417. 1829).

Vincentia Bojer 1830 Malvaceae- for John Vincent, "eminent advocate of the Mauritius, and a great cultivator and patron of Natural History, especially of Botany, in that island". Source: original publication (Botanical Miscellany 1: 293. 1830).

Vinsonia Gaudich. 1841 Pandanaceae- for Vinçon, French naval surgeon. Not explained in original publication. Source: Voyage Autour du Monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite... Botanique (Atlas text) p. 117. 1866). Burkhardt 2016 p. V-18 indicates that this may be François Auguste Vinson (1791-1851) or his son Jean Dominique Philippe Auguste Vinson (1819-1903), both French surgeons.

Viraya Gaudich. 1830 Asteraceae- for Julien Joseph Virey (1775-1846), French pharmacist, physician and naturalist, editor of Journal de Pharmacie, author of *Histoire naturelle des médicamens, des alimens et des poisons* (1820). Source: original publication (Voyage autour du monde, Entrepris par Ordre du Roi,... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie... Botanique, p. 466. 1830).

Virchowia A. Schenk 1852 Scrophulariaceae- for Rudolf Virchow (Rudolf Ludwig Carl Virchow) (1821-1902), German politician, physician, pathologist and biologist; considered the father of modern pathology. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. V-18.

Vireya Raf. 1814 Gesneriaceae- for Julien Joseph Virey (1775-1846), French pharmacist, physician and naturalist, editor of Journal de Pharmacie, author of

Histoire naturelle des médicamens, des alimens et des poisons (1820). Source: original publication (*Specchio delle Scienze* 1: 194. 1814).

Virgilia L'Hér. 1788 Poaceae- for Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro) (c.70-19 BCE), Roman poet, author of the Aeneid, wrote in *Georgics* about agriculture. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 483. The name is validly credited to Poiret (1808), who did not explain it.

Visiania A. DC. 1844 Oleaceae- for Roberto de Visiani (1800-1878), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Padua and director of the botanical garden, author of the three-volume *Flora Dalmatica...* (1842-1852). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 289. 1844). *Visiania* Gasparrini (1844) is also for Roberto de Visiani.

Vismia Vand. 1788 Hypericaceae- for Gérard De Visme (c.1725-c.1797), French-English merchant and botany enthusiast, lived most of his life in Lisbon. Not explained in original publication. Source: *Théis* p. 483. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. V-19.

Visnea L. f. 1782 Pentaphylacaceae- for Gérard De Visme (c.1725-c.1797), French-English merchant and botany enthusiast, lived most of his life in Lisbon. Source: original publication (*Supplementum plantarum*, p. 37. 1781 [1782]). See also *Théis* p. 483 and Burkhardt 2016 p. V-19.

Vitaliana Sosl. 1758 Primulaceae- for Vitaliano Donati (1717-1762), Italian physician, mineralogist, botanist and plant collector, professor at Turin and director of the botanical garden, author of *Della storia naturale marina dell'Adriatico* (1745), correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Essai sur L'Histoire Naturelle de la Mer Adriatique*, p. 65. 1758).

Vitmania Turra ex Cav. 1794 Nyctaginaceae- for Fulgenzio Vitman (1728-1806), Italian botanist, professor at Pavia and director of the botanical garden, founder of the Brera Botanical Garden in Milan, author of the six-volume *Summa Plantarum...* (1789-1792). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. V-20.

Vitmannia Vahl 1794 Simaroubaceae- for Fulgenzio Vitman (1728-1806), Italian botanist, professor at Pavia and director of the botanical garden, founder of the Brera Botanical Garden in Milan, author of the six-volume *Summa Plantarum...* (1789-1792). Source: original publication (*Symbolae Botanicae sive Plantarum...* 3: 52. 1794).

Vittadinia A. Rich. 1832 Asteraceae- for Carlo Vittadini (1800-1865), Italian physician and botanist, author of *Monographia Lycopodineorum* (1842). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 926.

Viviania Cav. 1804 Francoaceae- for Domenico Viviani (1772-1840), Italian physician and botanist, professor at Genoa and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Flore Corsicae specierum novarum...* (1825) and *I funghi d'Italia...* (1834). Source: original publication (*Anales de Ciencias Naturales* 7: 211. 1804).

Vlamingia de Vriese 1845 Violaceae- for Willem de Vlamingh (Willem Hesselsz de Vlamingh) (1640-c.1698), Dutch navigator, explored the central west coast of New Holland (Australia), named the Swan River (*Zwaanrivier*) from the abundance of black swans. Source: original publication (*Plantae Preissianae* 1: 399. 1844-1845[1845]).

Vleckia Raf. 1837 Lamiaceae- for Jacob Van Vleck (1751-1831), American bishop, mentioned in Muhlenberg's *Catalogus plantarum Americae Septentrionalis...* (1813 p. iv) as having provided specimens or seeds. Source: original publication (*Flora Telluriana* 3: 89. 1836[1837]).

Voelckeria Klotzsch & Karst. 1850 Pentaphragmaceae- for Gottfried Wilhelm Völcker (1775-1849), German painter of porcelain, flowers and fruits. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. V-21.

Vogelia J. F. Gmel. 1791 Burmanniaceae- for Rudolph Augustin Vogel (1724-1774), German physician and botanist, professor at Göttingen; or Benedict Christian Vogel (1745-1825), German physician and botanist, professor at Altdorf, coauthor of *Supplementum plantarum selectarum* (1790). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. V-21. The name has been used by Lamarck (1792) and Medikus (1792) without explaining the etymology. See also *The Eponym*

Dictionary of Southern African Plant Names- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1TZ.html>

Voglera G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. 1800 Fabaceae- for Johann Philipp Vogler (1746-1816), German physician and botanist. Source: original publication (*Oekonomisch-Technische Flora der Wetterau* 2: 501. 1800).

Voigtia Roth 1790 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Julius von Voigt (1735-1810), German prefect of the Boheloh prefecture, made botanical observations during many years, provided numerous rare plants to the author. Source: original publication (*Magazin für die Botanik*, 4: 18. 1790). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. V-22.

Voigtia Spreng. 1826 Asteraceae- for Friedrich Siegmund Voigt (1781-1850), German physician, zoologist and botanist, professor at Jena and director of the botanical garden, author of *Katalog der Pflanzen des Botanischen Gartens Jena* (1812). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 926.

Voitia Hornsch. 1818 Splachnaceae- for Johann Gottlob Wilhelm Voit (1776/1787-1813), German physician and botanist, author of *Historia museorum frondosorum in magno ducatu herbipolitano crescentium* (1812). Source: original publication (*De Voitia et Systylio, novis Muscorum Frondosorum Generibus*, p. 9. 1818).

Volkameria L. 1753 Lamiaceae- for Johann Georg Volkamer the Younger (1662-1744), German physician and botanist, author of *Flora Norimbergensis* (1700). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica*, p. 95. 1737. The year 1700 in Linnaeus' table distinguishes the son from his father, Johann Georg Volkamer the Elder (1616-1693). Neither should be confused with Johann Christoph Volkamer (1644-1720), botanist and also son of Johann Georg Volkamer the Elder, author of the two-volume *Nurenbergische Hesperides...* (1708-1814).

Volkmannia Jacq. 1798 Lamiaceae- for Georg Anton Volkman (1664-1721), Silesian physician, author of *Silesia subterranea* (1720). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 927.

Vormia Adans. 1763 Scrophulariaceae- for Ole Worm (Olaus Wormius) (1588-1654), Danish physician, antiquary, archeologist and historian, had a cabinet

of natural curiosities described in *Museum Wormianum...* (1654). Source: original publication (*Familles des Plantes*, 1: 12, 2: 284. 1763).

Vorstia Adans. 1763 Malpighiaceae- for Adolphus Vorstius (Vorst, Voorst) (1597-1663), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Leiden and director of the botanical garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. V-26.

Vossia Adans. 1763 Aizoaceae- for Gerardus Vossius (Gerhard Johannes Voss, Gerrit Janszoon Vos (1577-1649), German-Dutch scholar, librarian and humanist, professor at Leiden and Amsterdam. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. V-23.

Vossia Wall. & Griff. 1836 Poaceae- for Johann Heinrich Voss (1751-1826), German philologist and poet, translated Homer and other Greek classics into German, professor at Heidelberg. Source: original publication (*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 5: 572-573. 1836). Called Johann Georg by the authors.

Vriesea Hassk. 1842 Scrophulariaceae- for Willem Hendrik de Vriese (1806-1862), Dutch physician, botanist and plant collector in Indonesia, professor at Amsterdam and Leiden, author of *Plantae Indiae Batavae Orientalis...* (1856). Source: original publication (*Flora* 25(2. Beibl.): 27-28. 1842). The name is validly credited to Lindley (1843), who also dedicated his genus to Willem Hendrik de Vriese.

Vrolikia Spreng. 1826 Solanaceae- for Gerardus (Gerard) Vrolik (1775-1859), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Amsterdam, author of several works about plants. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 928. See also Burkhardt 2016 p. V-24.

Vulpia C. C. Gmel. 1805 Poaceae- for Johann Samuel Vulpus (1760-1846), German pharmacist and botanist, studied the flora of Baden and Württemberg. Source: original publication (*Flora Badensis Alsatica* 1: 9. 1805).

W

Carl Ludwig Willdenow was born in Berlin, Germany in 1765 and died in the same city in 1812. He studied pharmacy, medicine and botany, his interest in the latter field having been nurtured in part by noted botanist Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch. Carl Ludwig's first work experience was at his father's pharmacy in Berlin. Willdenow also taught botany and in 1792 published *Grundriss der Kräuterkunde*, a popular textbook translated to several languages. In 1801 he was named director of the Berlin Botanical Garden, a position he kept the rest of his life. The garden's collection and his personal herbarium grew notably during this time, in part to the acquisition of many South American plants collected and donated by Alexander von Humboldt, who years earlier had learned botany from Willdenow. One of Willdenow's most important publications is the six-volume *Linnaei species plantarum* (1798-1826). Thunberg dedicated to him the genus *Willdenowia*, which houses 12 species of plants endemic to the Western Cape Province of South Africa. The journal *Willdenowia* is named for him.



Wachendorfia Burm. 1757 Haemodoraceae- for Evert Jacob von Wachendorff (Everhardus Jacobus van Wachendorf) (1703-1758), Dutch physician, chemist and botanist, professor at Utrecht and director of the botanical garden, author of *Horti Ultraiectini Index* (1747), correspondent of Linnaeus. Original publication not found. Source: Théis p. 486.

Wadea Raf. 1838 Solanaceae- for Walter Wade (1760-1825), Irish physician and botanist, director of the Dublin Botanical Garden, author of *Catalogus systematicus*

plantarum indigenarum in comitatu Dublinensi inventarum (1794). Source: original publication (*Sylva Telluriana* p. 56. 1838). See also Quattrocchi (4: 2613).

Wahlbergella Fr. 1843 Caryophyllaceae- for Peter Fredrik Wahlberg (1800-1877), Swedish pharmacist, physician, botanist and traveler, professor at Stockholm, defended under Thunberg the dissertation *Flora Gothoburgensis* (1820). Source: original publication (*Botaniska Notiser* 1843: 143. 1843).

Wahlbomia Thunb. 1790 Dilleniaceae- for Johan Gustaf Wahlbom (1724-1808), Swedish physician, naturalist and botanist, professor at Stockholm, pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar* Ser. 2 11: 215. 1790).

Wahlenbergia Blume 1823 Rubiaceae- for Georg (Göran) Wahlenberg (1780-1851), Swedish physician and botanist, studied plant geography during his travels, pupil of Thunberg and his successor at Uppsala, author of *Flora Lapponica...* (1812) and *Flora carpatorum principalium* (1814). Source: original publication (*Catalogus van eenige der merkwaardigste zoo in- als uit-heemsche gewassen...* p. 14. 1823). See also Baines p. 394. The name is validly credited to Schrader ex Roth (1821), who did not explain it.

Wailesia Lindl. 1849 Orchidaceae- for George Wailes (c.1802-1882), English naturalist and horticulturist, “a man who has for many years occupied himself with the cultivation and scientific study of orchids.” Source: original publication (*Journal of the Horticultural Society of London* 4: 263. 1849).

Waitzia J. C. Wendl. 1810 Asteraceae- for Karl Friedrich Waitz (1774-1848), German pomologist and botanist. Source: original publication (*Collectio plantarum tam exoticarum...* 2: 15. 1808[1810]). See also Baines p. 394-395.

Waitzia Rchb. 1828 Iridaceae- for Karl Friedrich Waitz (1774-1848), German pomologist and botanist; or for Friedrich August Carl Waitz (1798-1882), German-Dutch physician and botanist in Java. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-2.

Walafrida E. Mey. 1838 Scrophulariaceae- for Walahfrid Strabo (Walafrid Strabus) (c.808-849), German clergyman and poet, author of *Hortulus* or *Liber de cultura hortorum* (considered the first botanical work of the Middle Ages). Source: original publication (Commentariorum de Plantis Africae Australioris, p. 272. 1837[1838]).

Waldeckia Klotzsch 1848 Chrysobalanaceae- for Benedikt Franz Leo Waldeck (1802-1870), German lawyer, politician and reformer, member of the Prussian National Assembly. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-3.

Waldheimia Kar. & Kir. 1842 Asteraceae- for Gotthelf Fischer von Waldheim (Johann Gotthelf Friedrich Fischer von Waldheim) (1771-1853), German-Russian anatomist, entomologist and paleontologist, professor at Mainz and Moscow (here director of the Natural History Museum), founder of the Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou. Source: original publication (Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou 15: 126. 1842).

Waldschmidia F. H. Wigg. 1780 Gentianaceae- for Wilhelm Ulrich Waldschmidt (1669-1731), German physician and professor at Kiel. Source: original publication (Primitiae Florae Holsaticae, p. 21. 1780).

Waldschmidtia Scop. 1777 Fabaceae- for Wilhelm Ulrich Waldschmidt (1669-1731), German physician and professor at Kiel. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 929-930. See also *The Christian Philosopher*, p. 445. 1994.

Waldsteinia Willd. 1779 Rosaceae- for Franz de Paula Adam von Waldstein-Wartenberg (1759-1823), Austrian soldier, botanist and explorer, coauthor of the three-volume *Descriptiones et icones plantarum rariorum Hungariae* (1808-1812). Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften, 2: 104-105. 1799).

Walkera Schreb. 1789 Ochnaceae- for Richard Walker (1679-1764), English philosopher and horticulturist, professor at Cambridge, donated the property for

the establishment of the Cambridge University Botanical Garden. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 930.

Walkeria Mill. ex Ehret 1764 Solanaceae- for Richard Walker (1679-1764), English philosopher and horticulturist, professor at Cambridge, donated the property for the establishment of the Cambridge University Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London 53: 131. 1764).

Walkeria Hornsch. 1825 Dicteranaceae- for George Arnott Walker-Arnott (1799-1868), Scottish botanist, professor at Glasgow, coauthor of *Prodromus florum peninulae Indiae orientalis* (1834) and the 10-part *The botany of Captain Beechey's voyage* (1841). Source: original publication (Flora 8(2, Ergänzungsbl.): 21. 1825).

Wallenia Sw. 1788 Primulaceae- for Matthew Wallen, Irish botanist, resident in Jamaica when Patrick Browne lived there. Not explained in original publication. Source: Flora Indiae Occidentalis 1: 247. 1797.

Wallichia DC. 1823 Malvaceae- for Nathaniel Wallich (1786-1854), Danish surgeon, botanist and plant collector, director of the Calcutta Botanical Garden for almost three decades, author of the three-volume *Plantae Asiaticae rariores...* (1830-1832), collected in Nepal the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle 10: 104. 1823). The name is validly credited to Roxburgh (1820), who did not explain it. *Wallichia* Reinwardt 1823 is also for Nathaniel Wallich.

Wallinia Moq. 1849 Phytolaccaceae- for Georg (Göran) Wallin the Younger (1686-1760), Swedish historian and librarian, professor at Uppsala, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 13(2): 46, 143. 1849). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. W-5.

Wallrothia Spreng. 1815 Apiaceae- for Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Wallroth (1792-1857), German physician and botanist, author of *Naturgeschichte der Flechten...* (1825) and the two-volume *Flora cryptogamica Germaniae* (1831-1833). Source: original publication (Plantarum Minus Cognitarum Pugillus 2: 52. 1815).

Walpersia Reissek ex Endl. 1840 Rhamnaceae- for Wilhelm Gerhard Walpers (1816-1853), German botanist, author of the six-volume *Repertorium botanices systematicae* (1842-1847) and coauthor of the seven-volume *Annales botanices systematicae* (1848-1868). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 930. The name is validly credited to Harvey (1862), who also dedicated his genus to Wilhelm Gerhard Walpers.

Waltheria L. 1753 Malvaceae- for Augustin Friedrich Walther (1688-1746), German physician and botanist, professor at Leipzig and director of the botanical garden, had a private botanical garden described in *Designatio plantarum quas Hortus August. Friderici Waltheri...* (1735). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 95. 1737.

Wangenheimia Moench 1794 Poaceae- for Friedrich Adam Julius von Wangenheim (1749-1800), German soldier, forester and botanist, participated in the American War for Independence, introduced a number of American trees to Germany. Source: original publication (*Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 1: 200. 1794).

Warczewiczella Rchb. f. 1852 Orchidaceae- for Józef Warszewicz (Józef Warszewicz Ritter von Rawicz) (1812-1866), Lithuanian-Polish gardener, botanist and nature collector in Central and South America, director of the Krakow Botanical Garden. Not explained with the description (*Botanische Zeitung* 10: 765. 1852) but the journal contains two other articles by the author about orchids collected by J. von Warszewicz.

Wardia Harv. & Hook. ex Hook. 1837 Wardiaceae- for Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward (1791-1868), English physician and gardener, designed a sealed case (Wardian case) used for the long-distance transport of plants, author of *On the growth of plants in closely glazed cases* (1852). Source: original publication (*Companion to the Botanical Magazine* 2: 183. 1837).

Warea Nutt. 1834 Brassicaceae- for Nathaniel A. Ware (1789-1853), American educator, naturalist and plant collector mostly in Florida, found the plant used to

describe the genus. Source: original publication (Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 7(1): 84. 1834).

Warneria Mill. 1759 Ranunculaceae- for Richard Warner (c.1712-1775), English scholar and botanist, collector of rare plants, correspondent of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (Figures of the most Beautiful, Useful, and Uncommon Plants described in The Gardener's Dictionary,... 2: 190. 1760 [1759]).

Warneria L. 1759 Rubiaceae- for Richard Warner (c.1712-1775), English scholar and botanist, collector of rare plants, correspondent of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018: V-7. Linnaeus also spells the name *Varneria* (*Warneria*- p. 138, *Varneria*- p. 136).

Warrea Lindl. 1843 Orchidaceae- for Frederick James Warre (1798-1872), English plant collector (especially orchids) in Brazil, found the plant used to describe the genus. Not explained in original publication. Source: The botanical cabinet... 19: text for plate 1884. 1832.

Warsewitschia Skinner 1849 Orchidaceae- for Józef Warszewicz (Józef Warszewicz Ritter von Rawicz) (1812-1866), Lithuanian-Polish gardener, botanist and nature collector in Central and South America, director of the Krakow Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (The Gardeners' Chronicle & Agricultural Gazette 1849: 196. 1849).

Warszewiczia Klotzsch 1853 Rubiaceae- for Józef Warszewicz (Józef Warszewicz Ritter von Rawicz) (1812-1866), Lithuanian-Polish gardener, botanist and nature collector in Central and South America, director of the Krakow Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Flora 36: 716. 1853).

Watsonia Mill. 1758 Iridaceae- for William Watson (1715-1787), English pharmacist, physician, botanist and physicist, helped introduce the Linnaean system to England. Source: original publication (Figures of the most Beautiful, Useful and Uncommon Plants Described in the Gardeners Dictionary, p. 184. 1758).

Webbia DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for Philip Barker Webb (1793-1854), English geologist, botanist and plant collector in the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands, coauthor of the three-volume *Histoire naturelle des Iles Canaries* (1836-1850). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 72. 1836). *Webbia* Spach (1836) is also for Philip Barker Webb.

Webera Schreb. 1791 Rubiaceae- for Georg Heinrich Weber (1752-1828), German physician and botanist, professor at Kiel (participated in the foundation of the botanical garden), author of *Spicilegium florum Goettingensis...* (1778). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2822. The name was used by Gmelin (1791) without explaining the etymology.

Weddellina Tul. 1849 Podostemaceae- for Hugh Algernon Weddell (1819-1877), English-French physician, botanist and plant collector in Europe and South America, author of *Histoire naturelle des Quinquinas* (1849) and *Additions à la flore de l'Amérique du Sud* (1850). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Botanique, sér. 3* 11: 113-114. 1849).

Wedelia Loefl. 1758 Nyctaginaceae- for Johann Wolfgang Wedel (1708-1757), German physician and botanist, author of *Tentamen botanicum, flores plantarum in classes...* (1744) and/or for his father Georg Wolfgang Wedel (1645-1721), physician and professor at Jena. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-11.

Wedelia Jacq. 1760 Asteraceae- for Johann Wolfgang Wedel (1708-1757), German physician and botanist, author of *Tentamen botanicum, flores plantarum in classes...* (1744). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia...* p. 218. 1763.

Weigela Thunb. 1780 Caprifoliaceae- for Christian Ehrenfried von Weigel (1747-1831), German-Swedish physician, chemist and botanist, professor at Greifswald and director of the botanical garden. Source: original publication (*Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar* 1(2): 140. 1780). See also Wittstein p. 931.

Weigeltia A. DC. 1834 Primulaceae- for Christoph Weigelt (?-1828), German physician, botanist and plant collector in Surinam (died there), found the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 17(1): 102. 1834).

Weihea Spreng. 1825 Rhizophoraceae- for Carl Ernst August Weihe (1779-1834), German physician and botanist, founded a small botanical garden in Menninghüffen, coauthor with C. G. D. Nees von Esenbeck of *Rubi germanici descripti et figuris illustrati* (1822-1827). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 931-932.

Weingaertneria Bernh. 1800 Poaceae- for Johann Christoph Weingärtner (1771-1833), German mathematician and theologian, professor at Erfurt, studied the surrounding flora. Source: original publication (Systematisches Verzeichnis 1: XXVIII, 23, 51. 1800). See also Clifford and Bostock p. 312 (they state incorrectly that he was a pharmacist).

Weinmannia L. 1759 Cunoniaceae- for Johann Wilhelm Weinmann (1683-1741), German pharmacist and botanist, had his own botanical garden in Regensburg, producer of the four-volume *Phytanthoza iconographia...* (1737-1745). Not explained in original publication. Source: Théis p. 486. See also Annales des sciences naturelles. Botanique ser. 4, 8: 151. 1857.

Weinreichia Rchb. 1841 Fabaceae- for Georg Albert Weinreich (1775-1814), German physician, author of a dissertation on *Haematoxylum campechianum* (1780), member of the Leopoldina. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 932. See also Burkhardt 2018 p. W-12.

Weissia Hedw. 1801 Pottiaceae- for Friedrich Wilhelm Weiss (1774-1826), German physician and botanist, lecturer at Göttingen, author of *Plantae cryptogamicae florum Göttingensis* (1770). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 932. See also: *An etymology of Australian bryophyte genera. 2- Mosses.* Muellera 29(1): 57. 2011.

Weitenwebera Opiz 1839 Campanulaceae- for Wilhelm Rudolph Weitenweber (1804-1870), Czech medical historian, physician and botanist. Not explained in

original publication. Source: *Lotos*, Zeitschrift für Naturwissenschaften 7: 235. 1857.

Weldenia Schult. f. 1829 Commelinaceae- for Ludwig von Welden (Franz Ludwig Baron von Welden) (1780-1853), German-Austrian military officer and patron of botany. Source: original publication (*Flora* 12: 2. 1829).

Wellingtonia Meisn. 1840 Sabiaceae- for Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852), English nobleman, military officer and statesman, best remembered for his role in the Battle of Waterloo. Source: original publication (*Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines ...* 2: 207. 1840).

Welwitschia Rchb. 1837 Polemoniaceae- for Friedrich Welwitsch (Friedrich Martin Joseph Welwitsch) (1806-1872), Austrian physician, botanist and plant collector in the Canary Islands, Madeira and Angola, director of the Lisbon Botanical Garden, author of *Sertum Angolense...* (1869), discovered the plant used to describe the genus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 932. The name is validly credited to Hooker (1862), who also dedicated his genus to Friedrich Welwitsch.

Wenderothia Schltl. 1838 Fabaceae- for Georg Wilhelm Franz Wenderoth (1774-1861), German pharmacist and botanist, professor at Rinteln and Marburg (and director of both botanical gardens), author of *Flora Hassiaca...* (1846). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 12(3): 331. 1838).

Wendia Hoffm. 1814 Apiaceae- for Friedrich von Wendt (1738-1808), German physician and biologist, professor at Erlangen, president of the Leopoldina, friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum Umbelliferarum*, p. 139. 1814).

Wendlandia Willd. 1799 Menispermaceae- for Johann Christoph Wendland (1755-1828), German gardener and botanist, inspector of Herrenhausen Gardens, author of *Hortus Herrenhusanus...* (1788-1801). Source: original publication (*Species Plantarum Editio quarta* 2: 275. 1799).

Wendlandia Bartl. ex DC. 1830 Rubiaceae- not explained in the original publication. Wittstein (p. 932) indicates for Johann Christoph Wendland (1755-1828), German gardener and botanist, inspector of Herrenhausen Gardens, author of *Hortus Herrenhusanus...* (1788-1801); mentioning also his son Heinrich Ludolph Wendland (1792-1869), botanist and gardener at Herrenhausen Gardens.

Wendtia Meyen 1834 Francoaceae- for Johann Wilhelm Wendt (1802-1847), German captain of the Prinzessin Luise during a three-year circumnavigation voyage in which the author participated. Original publication not found. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2826.

Wensea J. C. Wendl. 1819 Lamiaceae- for Adolph August Friedrich von der Wense (1754-1836), German lawyer and councilor, director of the Oberhof Building and Garden Department, patron of the author. Source: original publication (*Collectio Plantarum* 3: 28. 1819).

Wepferia Heist. ex Fabr. 1759 Apiaceae- for Johann Jacob Wepfer (1620-1695), Swiss pharmacist and physician, author of *Historiae apoplecticorum* (1658). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-15.

Werneria Kunth 1818 Asteraceae- for Abraham Gottlob Werner (1749-1817), German geologist and mineralogist, professor at Freiberg. Source: original publication (republished in *Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (quarto ed.) 4: 191. 1820[1818]).

Wernisekia Scop. 1777 Humiriaceae- for Johann Jakob Wernischek (1743-1804), Hungarian-Austrian physician and botanist, author of *Genera plantarum cum characteribus suis essentialibus...* (1763). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-16.

Westia Vahl 1810 Fabaceae- for Hans West (1758-1811), Danish consul, botanist and plant collector in the West Indies. Source: original publication (*Skrifter af Naturhistorie-Selskabet* 6: 117. 1810). See also Quattrocchi 4: 2827.

Westonia Spreng. 1826 Fabaceae- for Richard Weston (1733-1806), English botanist, author of the four-volume *Botanicus universalis et hortulanus...* (1770-1777)

and the two part *Flora Anglicana...* (1775-1780). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 933.

Westringia Sm. 1797 Lamiaceae- for Johann Peter Westring (1753-1833), Swedish physician and botanist, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *De Ledo palustri* (1775). Source: original publication (Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar 18: 174. 1797).

Wettinia Poepp. 1837 Arecaceae- for King Frederik August I of Saxony, from the House of Wettin (1750-1827), patron of botany. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2828.

Wheeleria Schreb. 1791 Apocynaceae- for George Wheeler (1650-1723), English traveler, visited among other places Dalmatia, Greece and the Levant; or for James Wheeler (1713-1807), English gardener and nurseryman, author of *The botanist's and gardener's new dictionary...* (1763). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 933. See also Birkhardt 2018 p. W-19.

Whitfieldia Hook. 1845 Acanthaceae- for Thomas Whitfield, English nature collector in Gambia and Sierra Leone, collected the plant used to describe the genus. Source: original publication (Curtis's Botanical Magazine 71: text for plate 4155. 1845).

Whitia Blume 1823 Gesneriaceae- for White, traveler in Iceland. Source: original publication (Catalogus van eenige der merkwaardigste zoo in- als uit-heemsche gewassen... p. 16. 1823).

Whitlavia Harv. 1846 Boraginaceae- for Francis Whitla (1783-1855), Irish solicitor and botanist, patron of the Belfast Botanical Garden, friend of the author. Source: original publication (London Journal of Botany 5: 311. 1846).

Whitleya Sweet 1825 Solanaceae- for Reginald Whitley (1756-1835), nurseryman, coauthor of an 1843-1844 catalog of the plants for sale in the Fulham nursery, near London. Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 933.

Wiasemskya Klotzsch 1847 Rubiaceae- for W. Wiazemsky, author of *Verzeichniss der im Elatomschen Kreise, Gouvernement Tambow, gesammelten Pflanzen* (1870). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-19.

Wibelia Bernh. 1801 Davalliaceae- for August Wilhelm Eberhard Christoph Wibel (1775-1814), German physician and botanist, author of *Primitiae florum Werthemensis* (1799). Source: original publication (*Journal für die Botanik* 1800(2): 122. 1801). The name is validly credited to Gaertner, Meyer & Scherbius (1801), who did not explain it.

Wiborgia Roth 1800 Asteraceae- for Erik Viborg (Erik Nissen Viborg) (1759-1822), Danish veterinarian and botanist, professor at Copenhagen and director of the botanical garden, wrote about sand plants and their role in protecting agricultural soils from shifting sands. Source: original publication (*Catalecta Botanica* 2: 112. 1800). The name is validly credited to Thunberg (1800), who also dedicated his genus to Erik Viborg.

Wichuraea M. Roem. 1847 Amaryllidaceae- for Max Ernst Wichura (1817-1866), German lawyer, councilor, botanist and plant collector, author of *Die Bastardbefruchtung im Pflanzenreich...* (1865). Source: original publication (*Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae* 4: 277. 1847).

Widdringtonia Endl. 1842 Cupressaceae- for Samuel Edward Widdrington (Samuel Edward Cook) (1787-1856), English naval officer, lived and traveled in Spain several years, author of the two-volume *Spain and the Spaniards, in 1843* (1844). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2830.

Wiedemannia Fisch. & C. A. Mey. 1838 Lamiaceae- for Edward Wiedemann (?-1844), German physician and plant collector in Armenia and Asia Minor. Source: original publication (*Index seminum, quae Hortus Botanicus Imperialis Petropolitanus...* 4: 52. 1838).

Wiegmannia Meyen 1834 Rubiaceae- for Arend Friedrich August Wiegmann (1802-1841), German herpetologist, professor at Cologne and Berlin, cofounder of the journal *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, author of *Herpetologia Mexicana...* (1834).

Source: original publication (Reise um die Erde 2: 139. 1834). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. W-21.

Wierzbickia Rchb. 1841 Caryophyllaceae- for Piotr Pawlus (Peter Paulus) Wierzbicki (1749-1847), Hungarian surgeon, entomologist, botanist and plant collector. Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2831.

Wiestia Sch. Bip. 1841 Asteraceae- for Anton Wiest (1801-1835), German physician, botanist and plant collector, died of plague in Egypt. Source: original publication (Jahrbuch für praktische Pharmacie und Verwandte Fächer 4: 155. 1841).

Wigandia Kunth 1819 Boraginaceae- for Johannes Wigand (1523-1587), German clergyman, professor at Jena, author of *Verae historiae de succino prussico et de herbis in Borussia nascentibus* (1590). Source: original publication (Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 3: 127. 1818[1819]). Necker (1790) used the name without explaining the etymology.

Wiggersia G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. 1801 Fabaceae- for Friedrich Heinrich Wiggers (1746-1811), German physician and botanist, defended the dissertation *Primitiae Florae Holsaticae* (1780). Source: original publication (Oekonomisch-Technische Flora der Wetterau 3(1): 33. 1801).

Wightia Wall. 1830 Scrophulariaceae- for Robert Wight (Richard Wight in earlier publications) (1796-1872), Scottish surgeon and botanist in India during three decades, director of the Madras Botanical Garden, author of the six-volume *Icones plantarum Indiae Orientalis...* (1840-1853). Source: original publication (Plantae Asiaticae Rariores 1: 71. 1830).

Wikstroemia Schrad. 1821 Theaceae- for Johan Emanuel Wikström (1789-1856), Swedish physician and botanist, professor at Stockholm and director of the botanical museum. Source: original publication (Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen unter der Aufsicht der Königl... 1821(2): 710. 1821). *Wikstroemia* Sprengel (1821) is also for Johan Emanuel Wikström. The name is validly credited to Endlicher (1833), who also dedicated his genus to Johan Emanuel Wikström.

Wilberforcia Hook.f. ex Planch. 1848 Convolvulaceae)- for William Wilberforce (1759-1833), British politician and philanthropist, important parliamentary leader of the anti-slavery movement. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. W-23.

Wilbrandia Silva Manso 1836 Cucurbitaceae- for Johann Bernhard Wilbrand (1779-1846), German physician, physiologist and botanist, professor at Giessen and director of the botanical garden, author of *Handbuch der Botanik...* (1837). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 934.

Wilckea Scop. 1777 Lamiaceae- for Samuel Gustav Wilcke (1736-1791), German naturalist, lecturer at Greifswald and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Hortus gryphicus...* (1765), pupil of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-23.

Wilckia Scop. 1777 Brassicaceae- for Samuel Gustav Wilcke (1736-1791), German naturalist, lecturer at Greifswald and founder of the botanical garden, author of *Hortus gryphicus...* (1765), pupil of Linnaeus. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-23.

Wildungenia Wender. 1831 Gesneriaceae- for Ludwig von Wildungen (Ludwig Karl Eberhard Heinrich Friedrich von Wildungen) (1754-1822), German poet on the topics of forestry and hunting. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-23.

Wilhelmsia K. Koch 1848 Poaceae- for von Wilhelms, Russian botanist and plant collector in Georgia (Grusien), contemporary with Marshall von Bieberstein. Not explained with the description (*Linnaea* 21(4): 400. 1848) but von Wilhelms is mentioned repeatedly elsewhere as plant collector. See also Wittstein p. 934. The name is validly credited Reichenbach (1828), who did not explain it.

Wilibalda Sternb. 1819 Poaceae- for Franz Wilibald (Willibald) Schmidt (1764-1796), Bohemian botanist and illustrator, professor at Prague, author of *Flora Boëmica inchoata...* (1794). Source: original publication (*Flora* 2: 5-6. 1819). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. W-23.

Wilibald-schmidtia Conrad 1837 Poaceae- for Franz Wilibald (Willibald) Schmidt (1764-1796), Bohemian botanist and illustrator, professor at Prague, author of *Flora Boëmica inchoata...* (1794). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2833.

Wilkesia A. Gray 1852 Asteraceae- for Charles Wilkes (1798-1877), American naval officer and explorer, captain and leader of the United States Exploring Expedition. Source: original publication (Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 2: 159. 1852).

Willdenovia J. F. Gmel. 1791 Rubiaceae- for Carl Ludwig Willdenow (1765-1812), German pharmacist and botanist, professor at Berlin and director of the botanical garden, author of the six-volume *Caroli a Linné Species plantarum...* (1798-1826) and *Enumeratio plantarum Horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis...* (1809). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-24.

Willdenowa Cav. 1791 Asteraceae- for Carl Ludwig Willdenow (1765-1812), German pharmacist and botanist, professor at Berlin and director of the botanical garden, author of the six-volume *Caroli a Linné Species plantarum...* (1798-1826) and *Enumeratio plantarum Horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis...* (1809). Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 1: 61. 1791).

Willdenowia Thun. 1790 Restionaceae- for Carl Ludwig Willdenow (1765-1812), German pharmacist and botanist, professor at Berlin and director of the botanical garden, author of the six-volume *Caroli a Linné Species plantarum...* (1798-1826) and *Enumeratio plantarum Horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis...* (1809). Source: original publication (Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar Ser. 2 11: 26. 1790).

Willemetia Neck. 1777-1778 Asteraceae- for Pierre Rémi Willemet (1735-1807), French physician and botanist, professor at Nancy and director of the botanical garden, author of *Monographie pour servir à l'histoire naturelle et botanique de la famille des plantes étoilées...* (1791) and *Phytographie encyclopédique ou flore économique...* (1808), friend of the author. Not explained with the description (Willemetia Nouveau Genre de Plantes. p. 1. 1777-1778) but immediately thereafter is an essay by Willemet.

Willemetia Maerkl. 1801 Amaranthaceae- for Pierre Rémi François de Paule Willemet (1762-1790), French physician, botanist, and plant collector in India (died there), friend of the author. Source: original publication (*Journal für die Botanik* 1800 (1): 329. 1801). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. W-25.

Willemetia Brongn. 1827 Rhamnaceae- for Hubert Félix Soyer-Willemet (1791-1867), French librarian, pharmacist and botanist in Nancy, author of *Observations sur quelques plantes de France...* (1828). Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles (Paris)* 10: 371. 1827). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. W-25.

Willichia Mutis ex L. 1771 Plantaginaceae- for Christian Ludwig Willich (1718-1773), German physician and botanist in Nordheim, defended the dissertation *Observationes botanicae et medicae* (1747). Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 934-935.

Willisellus Gray 1821 Elatinaceae- not explained in the original publication. Probably for Thomas Willisel (Willisellus) (c.1621-c.1675), English soldier, naturalist and nature collector, sent plants to John Ray and accompanied him to the field. Source: proposed herein. See *John Ray: naturalist, his life and works*. p. 153. 1950.

Jungbeia Scop. 1789 Apocynaceae- for Francis Willughby (Willoughby) (1635-1672), English ornithologist, ichthyologist and traveler, toured Europe and collected there with his teacher and close friend John Ray. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 935. The name is validly credited to Roxburgh (1820), who did not explain it.

Wilsonia R. Br. 1810 Convolvulaceae- for John Wilson (1696-1751), English shoemaker, baker and botanist, author of *A synopsis of British Plants, in Mr. Ray's method...* (1744). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*, p. 490. 1810).

Wilsonia Raf. 1814 Ericaceae- for Guglielmo Wilson, from whom the plant was received. Source: original publication (*Specchio delle Scienze* 1: 157. 1814). Quattrochhi (4: 2835) identifies him as William Wilson (1799-1871), English botanist, author of *Bryologia Britannica...* (1855).

Wilsonia Hook. 1829 Verbenaceae- for William M. Wilson (1799-1871), English botanist, author of *Bryologia Britannica...* (1855). Source: original publication (Botanical Miscellany 1: 173. 1829).

Wimmeria Schlttdl. & Cham. 1831 Celastraceae- for Christian Friedrich Heinrich Wimmer (1803-1868), German educator and botanist, author of *Phytologiae Aristotelicae fragmenta* (1838) and coauthor of the two-volume *Flora Silesiae* (1827-1829). Source: original publication (Linnaea 6: 427. 1831).

Winchia A. DC. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Nathaniel John Winch (1768-1838), English merchant and botanist, author of *Remarks on the Flora of Cumberland* (1825) and *Flora of Northumberland and Durham* (1831). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 326. 1844).

Windmannia P. Browne 1756 Cunoniaceae- not explained in the original publication. *Jamaican plant genera named by Patrick Browne (ca. 1720-1790): A checklist with an attempt at an etymology*. *Huntia* 11(1): 28-29. 2011 suggests for Johann Wilhelm Widmann (1690-1743), German physician, patron of Dionysius Ehret; Burkhardt 2018 p. W-30 indicates for Johann Wilhelm Weinmann (1683-1741), German pharmacist and botanist, had his own botanical garden in Regensburg, producer of the four-volume *Phytanthoza iconographia...* (1737-1745). See the discussion in both references.

Windsoria Nutt. 1818 Poaceae- for John Windsor (1787-1868), English surgeon and botanist, fellow of the Linnaean Society of London, friend of the author. Source: original publication (The Genera of North American Plants 1: 70. 1818).

Winkleria Rchb. 1841 Boraginaceae- for Eduard Winkler (1799-1862), German educator and botanist, author of *Vollständiges Real-Lexicon der medicinisch-pharmaceutischen Naturgeschichte und Bohwaarenkunde* (1840) and *Der autodidactische Botaniker...* (1853). Source: original publication (Der Deutsche Botaniker. Das Herbarienbuch, p. 205. 1841).

Winterana L. 1759 Canellaceae- for John Winter, British naval officer, captain of the Elizabeth during Francis Drake's circumnavigation voyage. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. W-29. The name apparently

derives from *Laurus winterana* (see Systema Naturae, Editio Decima 2: 1045. 1759), where it is also not explained.

Winterlia Moench 1794 Aquifoliaceae- for Joseph Jakob Winterl (1739-1809), Austrian-Hungarian chemist, pharmacist, physician and botanist, professor at Budapest and director of the botanical garden, author of the multi-part *Flora Tyrnaviensis* (1774-1748). Source: original publication (Methodus plantas horti botanici et agri Marburgensis... 1: 74. 1794). See also Wittstein p. 935.

Wirtgenia Sch. Bip. 1842 Asteraceae- for Philipp Wilhelm Wirtgen (1806-1870), German educator and botanist, author of *Flora des Regierungsbezirks Coblenz* (1841). Source: original publication (Flora 25(2): 433. 1842).

Wislizenia Engelm. 1848 Cleomaceae- for Friedrich Adolph Wislizenus (1810-1889), German-American physician, explorer and plant collector, friend of the author. Source: original publication (Memoir of a Tour to Northern Mexico, connected with Col. Doniphan's Expedition in 1846 and 1847, p. 100. 1848). Wislizenus is the author of the publication in which the genus is described.

Wisteria Nutt. 1818 Fabaceae- for Caspar Wistar (1761-1818), American physician and anatomist, professor at the University of Pennsylvania. Source: original publication (The Genera of North American Plants 2: 115. 1818).

Withania Pauquy 1825 Solanaceae- for Henry Witham (Henry Thomas Maire Silvertop Witham) (1779-1844), English geologist and paleobotanist, author of *The internal structure of fossil vegetables...* (1833). Original publication not found. Source: Wittstein p. 935. See also Quattrocchi 4: 2838.

Witheringia L'Hér. 1788 Solanaceae- for William Withering (1741-1799), English physician, geologist, chemist and botanist, author of *A botanical arrangement of all the vegetables naturally growing in Great Britain* (1776). Source: original publication (Sertum Anglicum seu Plantae Rariores quae in Hortis Juxta Londinum, p. 19. 1788).

Witsenia Thunb. 1782 Iridaceae- for Nicolaes Witsen (1641-1717), Dutch lawyer, politician, cartographer and traveler (especially in Russia), mayor of Amsterdam, collector of nature paintings, patron of the author. Source: original publication

(Nova Genera Plantarum 2: 33. 1782). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. W 31-32. Spelled *Witsena*.

Wittea Kunth 1850 Campanulaceae- for DeWitt (De Witt) Clinton (1769-1828), American politician, governor of New York, patron of natural science. Source: original publication (Abhandlungen der Königlich-Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin 1848: 32. 1850).

Wittelsbachia Mart. 1824 Cochlospermaceae- for King Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria (1756-1825), member of the House of Palatinate-Birkenfeld-Zweibrücken (branch of the House of Wittelsbach), patron of the arts and sciences. Source: original publication (Nova genera et species plantarum: quas in itinere per Brasiliam... 1: 80. 1824).

Wolffia Horkel ex Schleid. 1839 Araceae- for Johann Friedrich Wolff (1778-1806), German physician, entomologist, botanist and nature illustrator, author of *Commentatio de Lemna* (1801). Not explained in original publication. Source: Quattrocchi 4: 2839. The name was published validly by the authors in 1844 without explaining the etymology.

Wolfia Schreb. 1791 Flacourtiaceae- for Nathaniel Matthaeus von Wolf (1724-1784), German astronomer, physician and botanist, author of *Concordantia Botanica* (1780); or for Christian Wolff (Christian Freiherr von Wolff, Christianus Wolfius) (1679-1754), German mathematician, plant physiologist and philosopher, professor at Halle; or for Caspar (Kaspar) Friedrich Wolff (1734-1794), German physician and plant physiologist, one of the founders of the field of embryology. Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2018 p. W-35.

Wollastonia DC. ex Decne. 1834 Asteraceae- for William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828), English physician, chemist and physicist, discovered the elements palladium and rhodium, invented the Wollaston prism. Not explained in original publication. Source: Prodrromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis... 5: 546. 1836.

Woodfordia Salisb. 1806 Lythraceae- for Emperor John Alexander Woodford (fl. 1790s), English lawyer and horticulturist, the plant used to describe the genus

flowered in his garden. Source: original publication (*The Paradisus Londinensis* 1: text for plate 42. 1806). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. W-34.

Woodsia R. Br. 1810 Woodsiaceae- for Joseph Woods (1776-1864), English architect, geologist, botanist and traveler, author of *A synopsis of the British species of Rosa* (1818) and *The tourist's flora...* (1850). Not explained in original publication. Source: Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 11: 171. 1815.

Woodvillea DC. 1836 Asteraceae- for William Woodville (1752-1805), English physician and botanist, author of the four-part *Medical botany...* (1790-1793) and *The history of the inoculation of the smallpox in Great Britain...* (1796). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 5: 318. 1836).

Woodwardia Sm. 1793 Blechnaceae- for Thomas Jenkinson Woodward (1745-1820), English magistrate and botanist, coauthor of *Observations on the British Fuci...* (1797). Source: original publication (*Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences* (Turin) 5: 411. 1793).

Wormia Rottb. 1783 Dilleniaceae- for Ole Worm (Olaus Wormius) (1588-1654), Danish physician, antiquary, archeologist and historian, had a cabinet of natural curiosities described in *Museum Wormianum...* (1654). Source: original publication (*Nye Samling af det Kongelige Danske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter* 2: 531. 1783).

Wormskioldia Thonn. 1827 Passifloraceae- for Morten Wormskjold (Wormskiold) (1783-1845), Danish botanist, explorer and plant collector in Greenland and Kamchatka. Source: original publication (*Beskrivelse af Guineeiske planter*, p. 166. 1827).

Wredowia Eckl. 1827 Iridaceae- for Johann Christian Ludwig Wredow (1773-1823), German educator, author of *Oekonomisch-technische Flora Mecklenburgs...* (1815). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Bulletin des sciences naturelles et de géologie* 14-15: 276. 1828.

Wrightea Roxb. 1832 Arecaceae- for William Wright (1735-1819), Scottish physician, botanist and plant collector in Jamaica (where he lived more than two

decades), author of *A botanical and medical account of the Quassia simaruba...* (1778). Source: original publication (*Flora Indica*; or, Descriptions of Indian Plants 3: 623. 1832).

Wrightia R. Br. 1811 Apocynaceae- for William Wright (1735-1819), Scottish physician, botanist and plant collector in Jamaica (where he lived more than two decades), author of *A botanical and medical account of the Quassia simaruba...* (1778). Source: original publication (*Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society* 1: 73-74. 1811).

Wuerschmittia Sch. Bip. ex Walp. 1846 Asteraceae- for Bruno (Adolph Bruno) Würschmitt (1790-1851), German educator, naturalist and botanist, professor at Speyer, prepared a catalog of the fungi of the Palatinate that was printed by the Pollichia Society. Source: original publication (*Repertorium botanices systematicae* (Walpers) 6: 162. 1846).

Wuerthia Regel 1851 Iridaceae- for Heinrich Würth, plant collector in Australia, found near Port Adelaide seeds of the plant used to describe the genus and sent them to Zurich. Source: original publication (*Botanische Zeitung* 9: 595. 1851).

Wulfenia Jacq. 1781 Plantaginaceae- for Franz Xaver von Wulfen (1728-1805), Austrian educator, mineralogist, botanist and plant collector, author of the two-volume *Plantae rariorum carinthiaca* (1778-1781). Source: original publication (*Miscellanea Austriaca ad Botanicam, Chemiam, et Historiam Naturalem Spectantia* 2: 25, 66, 139. 1781).

Wulffia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Johann Christoph Wulff (?-1767), German physician, naturalist and botanist, author of *Flora Borussica* (1765). Not explained in original publication. Source: Paxton p. 691. See also *Quattrocchi* 4: 2843. The name was published validly by Cassini (1823) without explaining the etymology.

Wurfbainia Giseke 1792 Zingiberaceae- for Johann Siegmund Wurffbain (Wurfbain) (1613-1661), German soldier and merchant with the Dutch East India Company in Southeast Asia. Source: original publication (*Praelectiones in ordines naturales plantarum*, p. 226. 1792).

Wurmbea Thunb. 1781 Colchicaceae- for Friedrich von Wurmbe (Christoph Carl Friedrich von Wurmbe) (1742-1781), German merchant, colonial officer, naturalist and botanist in Batavia (Jakarta), published the first accurate observations of adult Bornean orangutans. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera Plantarum*, p. 18. 1781).

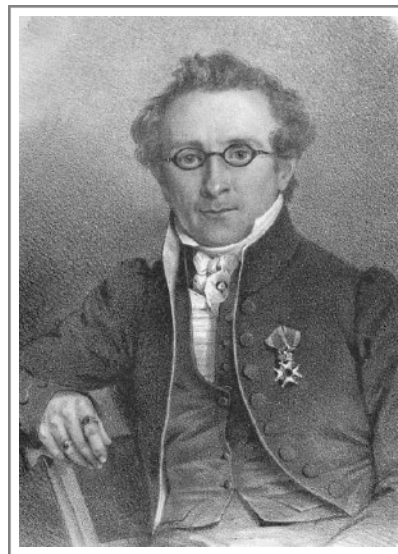
Wydleria DC. 1829 Apiaceae- for Heinrich Wydl (1800-1883), Swiss botanist and plant collector in the Caribbean, curator of the author's herbarium, professor at Bern and Geneva, author of *Essai monographique sur le genre Scrophularia* (1828). Source: original publication (*Collection de mémoires... Memoire sue la Famille des Ombellifères*, 5: 36. 1829).

Wyethia Nutt. 1834 Asteraceae- for Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth (1802-1856), American inventor, businessman and plant collector in the American Northwest. Not explained with the description (*Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 7(1): 39-40. 1834) but Wyeth is mentioned on the title as collector of the plants described.

Wylia Hoffm. 1814 Apiaceae- for James Wylie, 1st Baronet (Jakow Wassiljewitsch Willie) (1768-1854), Scottish physician to Tsars Paul I and Alexander I, president of the Russian Imperial Medical and Surgical Academy. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum Umbelliferarum*, p. 3. 1814).

X

Carl Ludwig Blume was born in Braunschweig, Germany in 1796 and died in Leiden, Netherlands in 1862. Although German by birth, he studied in the Netherlands, spent most of his life in the Dutch East Indies and Leiden, and became a Dutch citizen in 1851. Before leaving for Java, he worked as pharmacist for the army and physician in Leiden. In Java he worked at the Bogor Botanical Garden and published important works about the flora, including *Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië* (1825-1827) and *Enumeratio plantarum Javae et insularum adjacentium...* (1827-1830). In the Netherlands, Blume was director of the Rijksherbarium (state herbarium) at Leiden, which he greatly expanded through the receipt of material from the colonies and the purchase of collections. De Candolle dedicated to him the genus *Blumea*, which today harbors over a hundred species. The journal *Blumea* is named for him.



Xatardia Meisn. 1838 Apiaceae- for Bartélemy Joseph Paul Xatart (Xatard) (1774-1846), French pharmacist and botanist in Prats de Mollo (Eastern Pyrenees). Source: original publication (*Plantarum vascularium genera secundum ordines ...* 1: 145, 2: 105. 1838).

Xaveria Endl. 1850 Ranunculaceae- for Xaver Ernbert Frideli (Friedel) (1673-1743), German-Austrian mathematician, geographer and cartographer in China (died there). Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. X-1.

Xenophontia Vell. 1829 Asteraceae- for Xenophon of Athens (c.430-354 BCE), Greek philosopher and historian, wrote about agriculture. Source: original publication (*Florae Fluminensis...* p. 347. 1825[1829]).

Ximenesia Cav. 1793-1794 Asteraceae- for José Salvador Ximénez Peset (1713-1803), Spanish pharmacist, naturalist and botanist, author of the four-volume manuscript *Historia de las plantas...* (1785). Source: original publication (*Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 2: 60. 1793[1793-1794]). See also *Sobre la historia de las plantas de Salvador Ximénez Peset*. *Flora Montiberica* 59: 34-40. 1998.

Ximения L. 1753 Ximeniaceae- for Francisco Ximénez (?-1620), Spanish missionary in Mexico (New Spain), translated into Spanish Nardo Antonio Recchi's summary of Francisco Jiménez's writings (published in Mexico under the title *Cuatro libros de la naturaleza, y virtudes de las plantas, y animales que están recibidos en el uso de medicina en la Nueva España...* 1615). Not explained in original publication. The name was proposed by Plumier, who provided the etymology (*Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera*, p. 6. 1703).

Xuarezia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 Scrophulariaceae- for Gaspar Xuárez (1731-1804), Argentinian botanist, expatriated to Italy in 1767, established in Rome the Orto Vaticano Yndico (a garden of American plants), coauthor with Filippo Luigi Gili of the three-part *Osservazioni fitologiche...* (1789-1792). Source: original publication (*Florae peruviana, et chilensis prodromus* p. 24. 1794).

Y

Antoine Laurent de Jussieu was born in Lyon, France in 1748 and died in Paris in 1836. His most important contribution to botany was a natural system of plant classification based on many characters instead of a few used in Linnaeus' simpler but artificial system. Jussieu's method, based on previous ideas by Michael Adanson and unpublished work by his uncle Bernard de Jussieu (who brought him to Paris) was first used in a monograph of the Ranunculaceae and expanded to the plant kingdom in *Genera Plantarum Secundum Ordines Naturales Disposita...*



(1789). Antoine was professor at the Museum national d'Histoire Naturelle, his substitute at the museum was his son and also excellent botanist Adrien Henri de Jussieu (1797-1853).

Yermoloffia Bél. 1846 Lamiaceae- for Aleksey Petrovich Yermolov (1777-1861), Russian military officer and diplomat, patron of science, helped the author during his journey to Persia. Original publication not found. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. Y-2.

Youngia Cass. 1831 Asteraceae- for Edward Young (1683-1765), English poet; and for Thomas Young (1773-1829), English physician, physicist and Egyptologist. Source: original publication (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris) 23: 88. 1831).

Z

John Lindley was born in Catton, near Norwich, England in 1799 and died at Acton Green, near London in 1865. His first employment in botany was as assistant in Joseph Banks' herbarium. Following Bank's death, he worked drawing and describing the plants in the garden of William Cattley, whom he honored with the genus *Cattleya*. Later, Lindley was appointed professor at the recently established London University. He also rendered valuable service to the Horticultural Society of London. Although Lindley studied and wrote about many different plants, he is best known as an orchid specialist, authoring among other works *The genera and species of orchidaceous plants* (1835) and *Folia Orchidacea* (1852). Kunth dedicated to him the genus *Lindleya*, a Mexican monotypic genus belonging to the family of the roses, which Lindley also studied and about which he wrote *Rosarum Monographia...* (1829).



Zahlbrucknera Rchb. 1832 Saxifragaceae- for Johann Baptist Zahlbrukner (1782-1851), Austrian mineralogist and botanist, studied the alpine flora. Source: original publication (Flora Germanica Excursoria 2:551. 1832). See also Wittstein p. 945.

Zaluzania Pers. 1807 Asteraceae- for Adam Zaluziansky von Zaluzian (1558-1613), Czech physician and botanist, lecturer at Charles University (Prague), author of *Methodi herbariae libri tres* (1592), argued for the separation of botany from medicine. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 945.

Zaluzianskia Neck. 1775 Marsileaceae- for Adam Zaluziansky von Zaluzian (1558-1613), Czech physician and botanist, lecturer at Charles University (Prague), author of *Methodi herbariae libri tres* (1592), argued for the separation of botany from medicine. Source: original publication (*Historia et Commentationes Academiae Electoralis Scientiarum et Elegantiorum Literarum Theodoro-Palatinae* 3: 303. 1775).

Zaluzianskya F. W. Schmidt 1793 Scrophulariaceae- for Adam Zaluziansky von Zaluzian (1558-1613), Czech physician and botanist, lecturer at Charles University (Prague), author of *Methodi herbariae libri tres* (1592), argued for the separation of botany from medicine. Source: original publication (*Neue und seltene Pflanzen*, p. 14. 1793).

Zannichellia L. 1753 Potamogetonaceae- for Giovanni (Gian) Girolamo Zannichelli (1662-1729), Italian pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector, had an important natural history cabinet in Venice, author of *Istoria delle piante che nascono ne' lidi intorno a Venezia...* (1735). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 95. 1737.

Zanonia L. 1753 Cucurbitaceae- for Giacomo Zanoni (1615-1682), Italian pharmacist and botanist, director of the Bologna Botanical Garden, author of *Rariorum stirpium historia ex parte olim edita...* (1742). Not explained in original publication. Source: *Critica Botanica* p. 95. 1737.

Zantedeschia Spreng. 1826 Araceae- for Giovanni Zantedeschi (1773-1846), Italian pharmacist, physician, botanist and plant collector, author of *Descrizione dei funghi della provincia Bresciana* (1820), correspondent of the author. Not explained in original publication. Source: *The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants*- <http://www.calflora.net/southafrica/1T-Z.html>

Zappania Scop. 1786 Lamiaceae- for Paulo Antonio Zappa, Italian merchant, had a botanical garden in Milan, provided plants to the author (including the one used to describe the genus). Source: original publication (*Deliciae florum et faunae insubricae seu novae, aut minus cognitae species plantarum et animalium quas in Insubria austriaca...* 1: plate XV, p. 35. 1786).

Zarabellia Neck. 1790 Asteraceae- for Jacopo Zarabella (1533-1589), Italian philosopher, professor at Padua, author of the 30-volume *De rebus naturalibus*. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 946. The name was published validly by Cassini (1829) without explaining the etymology.

Zauschneria C. Presl 1831 Onagraceae- for Johann Baptist Josef Zauschner (1733-1799), Czech physician and botanist, professor at Prague. Source: original publication (*Reliquiae Haenkeanae* 2: 28. 1831).

Zehneria Endl. 1833 Cucurbitaceae- for Joseph Zehner, Austrian nature illustrator in Vienna, prepared the illustrations for H. Schott and the author's *Meletemata botanica* (1832). Source: original publication (*Prodromus Florae Norfolkicae...*, p. 69. 1833).

Zenkeria Trin. 1837 Poaceae- for Jonathan Carl Zenker (1799-1837), German physician, paleontologist and botanist, professor at Jena, coauthor of the 12-volume *Flora von Thüringen und den angrenzenden provinzen* (1836-1855). Source: original publication (*Linnaea* 11: 150. 1837).

Zenobia D. Don 1834 Ericaceae- for Zenobia (Septimia Zenobia) (c.240-c.274), Queen of the Palmyrene Empire. Source: original publication (*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* 17: 158. 1834).

Zexmenia La Llave 1824 Asteraceae- for José Mariano Jiménez (Ximenez) (1781-1811), Mexican engineer, military officer and patriot of the War for Independence. Source: original publication (*Novorum Vegetabilium Descriptiones* 1: vii, 13 (1824). The modified name was meant to avoid confusion with *Ximenesia* Cavanilles.

Zeyheria Mart. 1826 Bignoniaceae- for Johann Michael Zeyher (1770-1843), German gardener and botanist, director of the Grand Ducal Gardens in Schwetzingen. Source: original publication (*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas in Itinenene per Brasiliam...* 2: 66. 1826).

Zeyheria A. Spreng. 1828 Asteraceae- for Johann Michael Zeyher (1770-1843), German gardener and botanist, director of the Grand Ducal Gardens in

Schwetzingen; and for his nephew Karl Ludwig Philipp Zeyher (1799-1858), gardener, botanist and nature collector in South Africa, coauthor of the two-part *Enumeratio plantarum Africae australis extratropicae...* (1835-1837. Source: original publication (Tentamen Supplementi ad Systematis Vegetabilium Linnaeani, Editionem Decimam Sextam, p. 26. 1828).

Zichya Hügel 1837 Fabaceae- for Countess Molly Zichy-Ferraris (1780-1866), patroness of horticulture and botany. Source: original publication (Botanisches Archiv der Gartenbaugesellschaft des Osterreichischen Kaiserstaates, text for plate 1 (footnote). 1837). Burkhardt 2018 p. Z-6 indicates that the author wanted to dedicate the genus to his former fiance Melanie Zichy-Ferraris (Melanie princess of Metternich) (1805-1854), daughter of Molly Zichy-Ferraris, also interested in horticulture.

Ziegera Raf. 1838 Melastomataceae- for a botanist is the only information provided by the author. Source: original publication (Sylva Telluriana, p. 94. 1838).

Zieria Sm. 1798 Rutaceae- for Jan (John) Zier (?-c.1796), English-Polish pharmacist and botanist, friend of the author, died while preparing to leave England for a professorship at a Polish university. Source: original publication (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 4: 216. 1798). See also Baines p. 403.

Ziervoglia Neck. 1790 Apocynaceae- for Samuel Ziervogel, Swedish physician and botanist, defended under Linnaeus the dissertation *Sistens Rhabarbarum* (1752). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burckhardt p. Z-6.

Zietenia Gled. 1754 Lamiaceae- for Hans Joachim von Zieten (1699-1786), Prussian cavalry general under Frederick the Great. Not explained in original publication. Source: Wittstein p. 948, states that the author visited von Zieten's garden.

Zinnia L. 1759 Asteraceae- for Johann Gottfried Zinn (1727-1759), German physician and botanist, professor at Göttingen and director of the botanical garden, author of *Catalogus plantarum Horti academici et agri Gottingensis conscriptus* (1757). Source: original publication (Systema Naturae, 10th ed. 2: 1221. 1759).

Zippelia Blume 1830 Piperaceae- for Alexander Zippelius (1797-1828), German-Dutch horticulturist, botanist and plant collector in the East Indies, curator of the Buitenzorg Botanical Garden, died in Timor. Source: original publication (*Systema Vegetabilium* 7(2): 1614. 1830).

Zizia W.D.J. Koch 1824 Apiaceae- for Johann Baptist Ziz (1779-1829), German educator, pharmacist, botanist and plant collector, wrote with the author *Catalogus plantarum, quas in ditione florae Palatinatus legerunt* (1814). Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae...* 12(1): 128. 1824). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. Z-7.

Zoegia L. 1767 Asteraceae- for Johan Zoëga (1742-1788), Danish entomologist and botanist, worked at the Copenhagen Botanical Garden, author of *Flora Islandica* (1775), pupil of Linnaeus. Source: original publication (*Mantissa plantarum* 1: 117). See also Théis p. 493-494.

Zollernia Wied-Neuw. & Nees 1826 Fabaceae- for King Frederick William III of Prussia, from House of Hohenzollern (1770-1840). Source: original publication (*Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae...* 13(2): 6 (vi). 1826).

Zollikoferia Nees 1825 Asteraceae- for Caspar Tobias Zollikofer (1774-1843), Swiss pharmacist, physician and botanist in St. Gallen, author of *Tentamen florae alpinae Helvetiae...* (1828). Source: original publication (*Compendium Florae Germaniae* 2: 305. 1825).

Zornia Moench 1794 Lamiaceae- for Johannes Zorn (1739-1799), German pharmacist, botanist, illustrator and plant collector, author of the six-volume *Icones plantarum medicinalium* (1779-1790). Source: original publication (*Methodus plantarum horti botanici et agri Marburgensis...* 2: 411. 1794). The name is validly credited to Gmelin (1792), who did not explain it.

Zosima Hoffm. 1814 Apiaceae- for Greek brothers Anastasius Zosima (1754-1828), Nicolaos Zosima (1758-1842) and Zois (Zoa) Zosima (1764-1828), lived in Moscow and edited or published many Greek classics at their own expense. Source: original publication (*Genera Plantarum Umbelliferarum*, p. 149. 1814).

Zouchia Raf. 1838 Amaryllidaceae- for Edward la Zouche, 11th Baron Zouche (1556-1625), English diplomat, botany enthusiast and traveler to the Balkans (Illyria) among other places, had a famous botanical garden in Hackney. The dedication is indirect, since it refers to the plant, which became known as Zouchi's plant after Edward la Zouche visited the region (Burkhardt 2016, personal communication). Rafinesque states "from Zouchi, its Illyrian name" (Flora Telluriana 4: 22. 1836[1838]). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. Z-9.

Zoysia Willd. 1801 Poaceae- for Carl von Zoys (Zoys, Zoys zu Laibach) (1756-1799), Austrian botanist and plant collector, established a botanical garden in his estate. Source: original publication (Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, neue Schriften 3: 440. 1801).

Zuccagnia Cav. 1799 Fabaceae- for Attilio Zuccagni (1754-1807), Italian physician and botanist, director of Florence's botanical garden and natural history museum, author of *Centuria prima observationum botanicarum quas in horto regio Florentino...* (1806). Source: original publication (Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum 5: 2. 1799). The name was used by Thunberg (1798) without explaining the etymology.

Zuccarinia Marklin 1811 Scrophulariaceae- for Franz Carl Zuccarini (1737-1809), German physician and botanist, professor at Heidelberg and director of the fourth botanical garden. Source: original publication (Annalen der Wetterauischen Gesellschaft für die Gesammte Naturkunde 2: 252. 1811). See also Burkhardt 2016 p. Z 9-10.

Zuccarinia Blume 1826 Rubiaceae- for Joseph Gerhard Zuccarini (1797-1848), German physician and botanist, professor at Landshut and Munich (here also conservator of the botanical garden), author of *Flora der Gegend von München* (1829) and coauthor of *Flora Japonica...* (1835). Source: original publication (Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië, p. 1006. 1826).

Zucchellia Decne. 1844 Apocynaceae- for Antonio Zucchelli (1663-1716), Italian missionary, visited Brazil, Angola and the Congo, author of *Relazioni del viaggio e*

missione del Congo nell'Etiopia inferiore occidentale (1712). Source: original publication (Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 8: 492. 1844).

Zuelania A. Rich. 1845 Salicaceae- for José María Valenzuela, Cuban plant collector and correspondent of the Havana Botanical Garden. Elsewhere in the issue *Acacia valenzuelana*, *Eugenia valenzuelana*, *Clidemia valenzuelana* and *Mouriria valenzuelana* are dedicated to him; the similarity between *Zuelania* and *valenzuelana* indicates that so was the genus. Not explained in original publication. Source: proposed herein.

Zurloa Ten. 1841 Meliaceae- for Giuseppe Zurlo (1759-1828), Italian lawyer, judge and politician, president of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Naples, patron of the Royal Naples Botanical Garden. Source: original publication (Atti della Riunione degli Scienziati Italiani 3: 504. 1841). See also Burkhardt 2018 p. Z-11.

Zwaardekronia Korth. 1851 Rubiaceae- for Hendrick (Henricus) Zwaardecroon (1667-1728), Dutch merchant and governor-general of the Dutch East Indies. Source: original publication (Nederlandsch Kruidkundig Archief 2(2): 253. 1851).

Zwingera Hofer 1762 Solanaceae- for Theodore Zwinger III (1658-1724), Swiss physician and professor at Basel, author of *Theatrum botanicum* (1696). Not explained in original publication. Source: Burkhardt 2016 p. Z-10.