Appendix E

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES *

Review of reports

	Publication	*Report General Committee*
Spermatophyta VII	16**: 226-229. 1967	17: 329. June 1968
Spermatophyta VIII	17: 85-87. 1968	17: 450. Aug. 1968
Spermatophyta IX	17: 325-329. 1968	Synopsis, p. 81
Spermatophyta X	17: 462-466. 1968	Synopsis, p. 81
Pteridophyta (1)	15 333. 1966	17: 450. Aug. 1968
Pteridophyta (2)	17: 450. 1968	Synopsis, p. 81
Pteridophyta (3)	Synopsis, p. 124	at Congress
Fungi and Lichenes	17: 579-584. 1968	Synopsis, p. 81
Bryophytes	17: 582. 1968	Synopsis, p. 81
Fossil plants	Synopsis, p. 117-123	at Congress
Algae	awaited	
Family names	Synopsis, p. 124	at Congress
Cultivated plants	at Congress	not required
Stabilization	Synopsis, p. 108-114	not required
Superfluous names	Synopsis, p. 74-99	not required
Glossary committee	Regnum vegetabile 56	not required
Post Linn. St. Points	Synopsis, p. 114-116	not required
Nomina ambigua	awaited	not required

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General Committee

The General Committee has approved the following reports: Spermatophyta IX, Taxon 17: 325–329; Spermatophyta X, Taxon, 462–466. 1968; Pteridophyta (2), Taxon 17: 450; Fungi and Lichenes, Taxon 17: 579–581; Bryophytes 17: 582. All proposals for conservation contained in these reports have now status under Article 15 of the Code. The approval by the General Committee of the proposed conservations and rejections of proposals is indicated in Appendix C by respectively '+ Syn.' and '– Syn.'

The General Committee will study the reports of the Committees for Fossil plants, Pteridophyta and Family names included in this Synopsis. Objections or comments should reach the Secretary (R. Ross) or the Vice-Rapporteur (E. Voss) before 1 July 1969.

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* The reports are signed by the secretaries of the respective committees.
** Volume number of Taxon.

APPENDIX E

Standing Committee on stabilization: report no. 1 *

Names from List "A" PRS **

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 473. 1753
or: PRUNUS DULCIS (P. Miller) D. A. Webb in Heywood, Feddes Repert. 74: 24. 1967.
Basionym: *Amygdalus dulcis* P. Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8. no. 2. 1768.
Syn.: *Prunus communis* (Linnaeus) Arcangeli, Compend. Fl. Ital. 209. 1882, non Hudson, Fl. Angl. ed. 2. 1: 212. 1778.—*Prunus amygdalus* Batsch, Beytr. Entw. Pragmat. Gesch. Natur-Reiche 1: 30. 1801, *nomen illegitimum.*

ANANAS COMOSUS (Linnaeus) Merrill, Interpr. Herb. Amb. 133. 1917.
Basionym: *Bromelia comosa* Linnaeus, Herb. Amb. 21. 1754.

Catha edulis Forskål. This name is still under consideration by the Committee.

Euphoria longana Lamarck. This name is still under consideration by the Committee.

LILIUM × HOLLANDICUM Bergmans ex Woodcock & Stearn, Lilies World 390. 1950. "Originis incertae sed verisimiliter e *Lilio* × *maculato* et *L. bulbifero* (plerumque var. *croceo*) exorta, . . ."

NARCISSUS × MEDIO-LUTEUS P. Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8, *Narcissus* no. 4. 1768 (pro sp.). [*N. poeticus* × *N. tazetta*].
Syn.: *N.* × *biflorus* W. Curtis, Bot. Mag. 6: *t. 197.* 1792, *nom. illeg.* (pro sp.).
N. biflorus β. hybridus A. P. de Candolle, Fl. Franc. ed. 3. 5 [= vol. 6]: 321. 1815. [*N. biflorus* × *N. tazetta*].
N. × *tazetto-poeticus* Grenier & Godron, Fl. France. 3: 257. 1855 [1856].
N. × *poëtico-tazetta* Loret, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 16: 153. 1869.
N. × *grenieri* K. Richter, Pl. Eur. 1: 245. 1890.
N. × *loretii* Rouy, Fl. France 13: 52. 1912, as "Loreti."
N. × *poetaz* Hort. ex L. H. Bailey, Standard Cycl. Hort. 4: 2112. 1916.

Note: The Poetaz group of *Narcissus* cultivars is of the same parentage as that predicated for the 'Primrose Peerless' narcissus, an old garden favorite described and figured by Parkinson and first provided with a binomial by Philip Miller. A hybrid origin of this old garden plant was suggested as early as 1856 in Grenier and Godron's *Flore de France*, as it occurs spontaneously in France when ranges of the presumed parents overlap. Peter Barr (*Readings on the Cultivation of the Daffodil* 37. 1901), Pugsley (Journ. Bot. 53, Suppl. 2: 27. 1915), and more recently Fernandes (Bol. Soc. Brot. ser. 2. 25: 181. 1951) concur.

If one accepts the hybridity of *N.* × *medio-luteus*, then it is the name for hybrids of the Poetaz group; if one questions the hybridity, then *N.* × *tazetto-poeticus* Grenier & Godron would be the name except that according to Art. H. 2 it is to be considered as a formula only, so the correct binary name would be *N.* × *grenieri* K. Richter.

PICEA RUBENS Sargent, Silva N. Amer. 12: 33. *t.* 597. 1898.

POUTERIA SAPOTA (N. J. Jacquin) H. E. Moore & Stearn, Taxon 16: 383. 1967,
or: CALOCARPUM SAPOTA (N. J. Jacquin) Merrill, Enum. Philip. Fl. Pl. 3: 284. 1923, according to the taxonomic concept adopted.
Basionym: *Sideroxylon sapota* N. J. Jacquin, Enum. Pl. Carib. 15. 1760.

VIBURNUM FARRERI Stearn, Taxon 15: 22. 1966.
Syn.: *Viburnum fragrans* Bunge, Enum. Pl. China Bot. 33. 1833; non *V. fragrans* Loiseleur in Mordant de Launay, Herb. Amat. 7: *t. 466.* 1824.

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* Names considered to be correct are printed in small capitals.

** PRS = Preliminary Report on the Stabilization of Names of Plants of Economic Importance. Regnum Vegetabile 36. July 1964.

Names from List "B" PRS **

ABUTILON THEOPHRASTI Medikus, Künstl. Geschl. Malven-Fam. 28. 1787.

ACACIA MEARNSII De Wildeman, Pl. Bequaert. 3: 61. 1925, as "mearnsi".
Acacia mollissima auct. non Willdenow, Enum. Pl. Hort. Reg. Bot. Berol. 1053. 1809.

ACHRAS ZAPOTA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. App. 1190. 1753
or: MANILKARA ZAPOTA (Linnaeus) van Royen, Blumea 7: 408. 1953.

AGATHIS DAMMARA (Lambert) L. C. Richard, Mém. Conif. Cycad. 83. 1826.
Basionym: *Pinus dammara* Lambert, Descr. Gen. Pinus 1: 61. *t. 38.* 1803.
Syn.: *Agathis alba* (Blume) Foxworthy, Philip. Journ. Sci. ser. C. Bot. 4: 442. 1909.
Basionym: *Dammara alba* Blume, Rumphia 3: 211. 1847.

ARAUCARIA COLUMNARIS (G. Forster) W. J. Hooker, Bot. Mag. *t. 4635.* 1852.
[This name was erroneously entered as the correct name for the following species.]
Basionym: *Cupressus columnaris* G. Forster, Fl. Ins. Austral. Prodr. 67. 1786.
Syn.: *Dombeya excelsa* Lambert, Descr. Gen. Pinus 1: 87. 1803, p.p.

ARAUCARIA HETEROPHYLLA (R. A. Salisbury) Franco, Anais Inst. Super. Agron. Lisboa, 19: 11. 1952.
Basionym: *Eutassa heterophylla* R. A. Salisbury, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 8: 316. 1807.
Syn.: *Araucaria excelsa* R. Brown in Aiton, Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 5: 412. 1813.

ARTOCARPUS ALTILIS (Parkinson) Fosberg, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 31: 95. 1941.
Basionym: *Sitodium altile* Parkinson, Journ. Voy. S. Seas Endeavour, 45. 1773.

AVICENNIA GERMINANS (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. ed. 3. 891. 1764.
Basionym: *Bontia germinans* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 2: 1122. 1759.
This combination was nomenclaturally superfluous when published since it included *Avicennia officinalis* Linn. 1753 (the Asiatic mangrove). However, according to Art. 63, Note, since the American mangrove is considered to be specifically different from the Asiatic, the name *A. germinans* is the correct name.

BAMBUSA VULGARIS Schrader ex J. C. Wendland, Coll. Pl. 2: 26. *t. 47.* 1810.
Bambusa bambos (Linnaeus) Voss in Vilmorin's Blumengärtnerei 1: 1189. 1896, (Basionym: *Arundo bambos* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 81. 1753), is a *nomen confusum* to be rejected under Art. 70, according to Holttum (Taxon 5: 26–28, 65–67. 1956) and McClure (in statement to Committee on Stabilization).

BARBAREA VULGARIS R. Brown in Aiton, Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 4: 109. 1812.
Barbarea R. Brown is a generic name recommended for conservation by the Committee for Spermatophyta. See Report of the Committee for Spermatophyta, Conservation of Generic Names VIII, Taxon 17: 85, 86. 1968.

BETULA ALLEGHANIENSIS Britton, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 31: 166. 1904.
Syn.: *Betula lutea* F. A. Michaux, Hist. Arbres Forest. Amér. Sept. 2: 152. *pl.* (5). 1812, *nomen superfluum* since *Betula excelsa* Aiton, Hort. Kew. (3: 337. 1789), is cited in synonymy.

BETULA PAPYRIFERA Marshall, Arbust. Amer. 19. 1785.
Name validly published.
Syn.: *Betula papyracea* Aiton, Hort. Kew. 3: 337. 1789.

BETULA PUBESCENS F. Ehrhart, Beitr. Naturk. 6: 98. 1791.
Note: *Betula alba* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 982. 1753, is a *nomen ambiguum* to be rejected under Art. 69 (Suringar, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. 1929 (41): 38. 1930; Rehder, Journ. Arnold Arbor. 19: 283. 1938; Mansfeld, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 46: 64. 1939).

BOMBACOPSIS FENDLERI (Seemann) Pittier, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 18: 163. *pl. 74–78.* 1916.
Basionym: *Pachira fendleri* Seemann, Bot. Voy. Herald 83. 1853.
Syn.: *Bombacopsis quinata* (N. J. Jacquin) Dugand, Contr. Hist. Nat. Colomb. 1: 2. 1938.
Basionym: *Bombax quinatum* N. J. Jacquin, Enum. Syst. Pl. Carib. 26. 1760, *nomen superfluum.*

APPENDIX E

CARYA ILLINOENSIS (Wangenheim) K. Koch, Dendrol. 1: 593. 1869.

Basionym: *Juglans illinoensis* Wangenheim, Beytr. Teutsch. Holzgerechten Forstwiss. Nordam. Holzarten 54. *pl. 18, fig. 43, excl. fr.* 1787, as "illinoinensis".

Syn.: *Carya pecan* (Marshall) Engler & Graebner, Notizbl. Königl. Bot. Gart. Berlin, Appendix 9: 19. 1902, non (Walter) Nuttall, N. Amer. Sylva 1: 41. 1842.

Note: Thieret (Rhodora 63: 296. 1961 and Baileya 10: 32. 1962) thinks it is necessary to keep "illinoinensis" but this is so only if one considers it to be an arbitrarily formed epithet; it is not a latinization of *illinois*.

CARYA OVATA (P. Miller) K. Koch, Dendrol. 1: 598. 1869.

Basionym: *Juglans ovata* P. Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8. *Juglans* no. 6. 1768.

Juglans alba Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 997. 1753, and consequently *Carya alba* (Linnaeus) Nuttall, Gen. N. Amer. Pl. 2: 221. 1818, is a *nomen ambiguum* to be rejected under Art. 69 (Little, Check List Trees U.S. [Agric. Handb. 41] 88. 1953; Rehder, Journ. Arnold Arbor. 26: 482. 1945).

CEDRUS ATLANTICA (Endlicher) Manetti ex Carrière, Traité Gén. Conif. 285. 1855.

Basionym: *Pinus atlantica* Endlicher, Syn. Conif. 137. 1847

or: CEDRUS LIBANI A. Richard subsp. ATLANTICA (Endlicher) Franco, Bol. Soc. Brot. ser. 2. 25: 201. 1951.

CERASTIUM FONTANUM Baumgarten ssp. TRIVIALE (Link) Jalas, Arch. Soc. Zool. Bot. Fenn. "Vanamo" 18(1): 63. 1963.

Basionym: *Cerastium triviale* Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. 1: 433. 1821.

Note: *Cerastium viscosum* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 437. 1753, is a *nomen ambiguum* to be rejected under Art. 69 of the Code (Dandy, List British Vasc. Pl. 26. 1958). The name *Cerastium vulgatum* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1: 627. 1762, is not available since it is a later homonym of *Cerastium vulgatum* Linnaeus, Fl. Suec. ed. 2. 158. 1755.

CHLOROPHORA TINCTORIA (Linnaeus) Gaudichaud ex Bentham & J. D. Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3: 363. 1880.

Basionym: *Morus tinctoria* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 986. 1753

or: MACLURA TINCTORIA (Linnaeus) D. Don ex Steudel, Nomencl. Bot. ed. 2. 2: 87. 1841.

Basionym: same as above.

CITRUS AURANTIUM Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 782. 1753, ssp. AURANTIUM.

Syn.: *C. aurantium* Linnaeus ssp. *amara* Engler, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III. 4: 198. 1896.

CITRUS MAXIMA (J. Burman) Merrill, Interpr. Herb. Amb. 46. 1917.

Basionym: *Aurantium maximum* J. Burman in Rumphius, Herb. Amb. Auctuar. Index Universalis, leaf Z I verso. 1755.

COFFEA DEWEVREI De Wildeman & Durand, Compt. Rend. Soc. Bot. Belg. 38: 202. 1898.

COLCHICUM VERNUM (Linnaeus) Ker-Gawler ex Stefanoff, Monogr. Colchicum, Sborn. Bälg. Akad. Nauk. 22: 48. 1926

or: BULBOCODIUM VERNUM Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 294. 1753.

Note: *Colchicum bulbocodium* Ker-Gawler, Bot. Mag. sub *t. 1028* is a *nomen superfluum*.

ECLIPTA ALBA (Linnaeus) Hasskarl, Pl. Jav. Rar. 528. 1848.

Basionym: *Verbesina alba* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 902. 1753.

Syn.: *Eclipta erecta* Linnaeus, Mant. Alt. 286. 1771.

FIRMIANA SIMPLEX (Linnaeus) W. F. Wight in U.S. Dept. Agric. Bur. Pl. Industr. Bull. 142: 67. 1909.

Basionym: *Hibiscus simplex* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 2: 977. 1763.

See Kostermans in Reinwardtia 4: 301–306. 1957, for discussion and taxonomic synonyms.

FOENICULUM VULGARE P. Miller var. DULCE Battandier & Trabut, Fl. Analyt. Algérie Tunisie 147. 1902, "δ".

Syn.: *F. vulgare* P. Miller var. *capillaceum* (Gilibert) Fiori & Paoletti forma *dulce* (P. Miller) Fiori & Paoletti, Fl. Analit. Italia 2: 173. 1900, "c". Basionym: *Foeniculum dulce* P. Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8. no. 2. 1768.

Note: Battandier & Trabut do not cite Miller's specific name and hence described a new variety.

GARCINIA XANTHOCHYMUS J. D. Hooker ex T. Anderson in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind. 1: 269. 1874.

Syn.: *Xanthochymus pictorius* Roxburgh, Pl. Coast Coromandel 2: 51. *t. 196.* 1798 [1805], non *Garcinia pictoria* Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. ed. 2. 2: 627. 1832.—*Xanthochymus tinctorium* A. P. de Candolle, Prodr. 1: 562. 1824, *nomen superfluum; Garcinia tinctoria* (A. P. de Candolle) W. F. Wight, U.S. Dept. Agric. Bur. Pl. Industr. Bull. 137: 50. 1909.

GOSSYPIOSPERMUM PRAECOX (Grisebach) P. Wilson, Torreya 30: 72. 1930.

Basionym: *Casearia praecox* Grisebach, Cat. Pl. Cub. 10. 1866.

Syn. tax.: *Gossypiospermum eriophorum* (Wright ex Grisebach) Urban, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 19: 7. 1924. Basionym: *Casearia eriophora* Wright ex Grisebach, Cat. Pl. Cub. 11. 1866. Wilson first united the two species under the name *Gossypiospermum praecox.*

GUAREA GUIDONIA (Linnaeus) Sleumer, Taxon 5: 194. 1956.

Basionym: *Samyda guidonia* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 433. 1753.

Syn.: *Guarea trichilioides* Allemand ex Linnaeus, Mant. Alt. 228. 1771; *Guarea guara* (N. J. Jacquin) P. Wilson, N. Amer. Flora 25: 272. 1924, based on *Melia guara* N. J. Jacquin, Enum. Syst. Pl. Carib. 20. 1760. Synonymy according to Urban, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 5: 70. 1920, Taxon 5: 193. 1956.

LARIX KAEMPFERI (Lambert) Carrière, Fl. Serr. 11: 97. 1856.

Basionym: *Pinus kaempferi* Lambert, Descr. Gen. Pinus 2: V. 1824, non Parlatore in A. de Candolle, Prodr. 16(2): 412. 1868.

Syn.: *Larix leptolepis* (Siebold & Zuccarini) Gordon, Pinet. 128. 1858. Basionym: *Abies leptolepis* Siebold & Zuccarini, Fl. Jap. 2: 12. *t. 105.* 1842.

LEGOUSIA SPECULUM-VENERIS (Linnaeus) Fischer ex Schinz & Thellung, Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2. 7: 343. 1907, as "Legousia Speculum Veneris".

Basionym: *Campanula speculum-veneris* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 168. 1753. The generic name *Specularia* Heister ex Fabricius, Enum. Meth. Pl. 121. 1759, which has often been adopted for the genus was not validly published by Fabricius. See Dandy, Index of Generic Names of Vascular Plants, 1753–1774 (Regn. Veg. 51:) 13. 1967.

LUFFA CYLINDRICA (Linnaeus) M. J. Roemer, Fam. Nat. Regni Veg. Syn. Monogr. 2: 63. 1846.

Basionym: *Momordica cylindrica* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1009. 1753.

Syn. tax.: *Luffa aegyptiaca* P. Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8. ord. alph. 1768, based on *Momordica luffa* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1009. 1753.

MANIHOT Miller, Gard. Dict. Abr. Ed. 4. ord. alph. 1754.

Type: *Iatropha manihot* L.; cf. Adanson, Fam. Pl. 2: 356. 1763.

Note: Crantz is not the author of *Manihot. M. esculenta* is a new name; *M. gossipifolia* is superfluous; the other names are new combinations under *Manihot* Miller.

MANIHOT ESCULENTA Crantz, Inst. Rei Herb. 1: 167. 1766, based on *Jatropha manihot* Linnaeus Sp. Pl. 1007. 1753, without citation of specific name but including reference cited by Linnaeus under *J. manihot.*

Syn. tax.: *Manihot utilissima* Pohl, Pl. Brasil. Icon. Descr. Ined. 1: 32. *t. 24.* 1826. See also Webster in Journ. Arnold Arbor. 48: 346. 1967.

MATRICARIA DISCOIDEA A. P. de Candolle, Prodr. 6: 50. 1837 [1838].

Syn.: *Matricaria matricarioides* (Lessing) Porter in Porter & Britton, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 5: 341. 1894.

Basionym: *Artemisia matricarioides* Lessing, Linnaea 6: 210. 1831. This is a superfluous name, since *Tanacetum pauciflorum* — Original publication: Richardson in Franklin, Narr. Journey Shores Polar Sea App. 7: 747. 1823; Richardson in R. Brown, Vermischte Bot. Schriften 1: 505. 1825 — is cited in synonymy.

Note: An earlier homonym, *Tanacetum pauciflorum* F. E. L. Fischer, Cat. Hort. Corenk. ed. 2. 37. 1812 exists. This should properly be cited *Tanacetum pauciflorum* Hort. ex F. E. L. Fischer, *nomen nudum,* as it is only a name in a catalogue and not validly published.

MELANDRIUM ALBUM (P. Miller) Garcke, Fl. Deutschl. ed. 4. 55. 1858.
Basionym: *Lychnis alba* P. Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8. *Lychnis* no. 4. 1768,
or: Silene alba (P. Miller) E. H. L. Krause in Sturm, Deutschl. Fl. ed. 2. 5: 98. 1901.
Basionym: The same as above.
or: LYCHNIS ALBA P. Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8. *Lychnis* no. 4. 1768.

METROXYLON SAGU Rottboell, Nye Saml. Kongel. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. 2: 527. 1783.
Syn. tax.: *Sagus genuina* Giseke, Praelect. Ord. Nat. Pl. 93. 1792. *Sagus rumphii* Willdenow, Sp. Pl. 4: 404. 1805; *Metroxylon rumphii* (Willdenow) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 214. 1839.
Note: *Sagus rumphii* Willd. and *Metroxylon rumphii* (Willdenow) Martius are superfluous names because they are based on the same type as *Sagus genuina* Giseke. If this latter species is considered distinct from *Metroxylon sagu* Rottboell, a new combination under *Metroxylon* is required.

OXYCOCCUS MACROCARPOS (Aiton) Pursh, Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 263. 1814, as "Oxycoccus macrocarpus".
or: VACCINIUM MACROCARPON Aiton, Hort. Kew. 2: 13. 1789.

PANAX PSEUDO-GINSENG Wallich, Trans. Med. Soc. Calcutta 4: 117. 1829; Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2: 30. *t. 137.* 1831.
Syn.: *Panax schin-seng* T. F. L. Nees von Esenbeck, Pl. Off. Suppl. *t. 70.* 1833, *nomen superfluum.*
Note: Whether *Panax pseudo-ginseng* Wallich and *P. ginseng* C. A. Meyer are distinct involves a taxonomic decision. See Graham in Journ. Arnold Arbor. 47: 133. 1966, and H. Hara, Fl. E. Himalaya 641–643. 1966. Hara takes up *P. ginseng* C. A. Meyer for the Chinese plant.

PICEA GLAUCA (Moench) Voss, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. 16: 93. 1908.
Basionym: *Pinus glauca* Moench, Verz. Ausl. Bäume Weissenstein 73. 1785.

PODOPHYLLUM HEXANDRUM Royle, Ill. Bot. Himal. Mount. 64. Mar. 1834 ["1839"].
Syn.: *P. emodi* Wallich ex J. D. Hooker & Thomson, Fl. Ind. 1: 232. 1855, *nomen superfluum* (*P. hexandrum* mentioned in synonymy).

PRIMULA PRAENITENS Ker-Gawler, Bot. Reg. 7: *t.* 539. 1821.
Syn.: *Primula sinensis* Sabine ex Lindley, Coll. Bot. *t.* 7. 1821, non Loureiro, Fl. Cochin. 105. 1790.

PRUNUS SEROTINA F. Ehrhart subsp. CAPULI (Cavanilles) McVaugh, Brittonia 7(4): 308. 1951.
Basionym: *Prunus capuli* Cavanilles, Anal. Hist. Nat. (Madrid) 2: 110. 1800,
or: PRUNUS SEROTINA F. Ehrhart var. SALICIFOLIA (Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth) Koehne, Deutsche Dendrol. 305. 1893, as "*β*". Basionym: *Prunus salicifolia* Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 6: 190 [folio]; 241 [quarto]. *t. 563.* 1823 [1824].

RHEEDIA ACUMINATA (Ruiz & Pavon) Planchon & Triana, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. sér. 4. 14: 314. 1860.
Basionym: *Verticillaria acuminata* Ruiz & Pavon, Syst. Veg. Fl. Peruv. 140. 1798.
Syn. tax.: *Rheedia madruño* (Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth) Planchon & Triana, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. sér. 4. 14: 315. 1860. Basionym: *Calophyllum madruño* Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 5: 156 [folio]; 202 [quarto]. 1821 [1822].

SEQUOIA WELLINGTONIA Seemann, Bonplandia 3: 27. 1855.
Syn.: *Sequoia gigantea* (Lindley) Decaisne, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 1: 70. 1854, non Endl., Syn. Conif. 198. 1847.
Basionym: *Wellingtonia gigantea* Lindley, Gard. Chron. 1853: 819. 1853,
or: SEQUOIADENDRON GIGANTEUM (Lindley) Buchholz, Amer. J. Bot. 26: 536. 1939.
Basionym: Same as above.

SYZYGIUM AROMATICUM (Linnaeus) Merrill & Perry, Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts 18: 196. 1939.
Basionym: *Caryophyllus aromaticus* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 515. 1753,
or: EUGENIA CARYOPHYLLUS (Sprengel) Bullock & Harrison, Kew Bull. 1958: 52. 1958.
Basionym: *Myrtus caryophyllus* Sprengel, Syst. 2: 485. 1825.
Syn.: *Eugenia caryophyllata* Thunberg, De Caryophyllis 1. 1788, *nomen superfluum.*

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM L. C. Richard, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. 16: 298. 1810.

TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS Scopoli, Fl. Carniol. ed. 2. 1: 373. 1772.

Note: *Tilia europaea* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 514. 1753, is a *nomen ambiguum* to be rejected under Art. 69 of the Code. (Mansfeld, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 46: 303. 1939; Dandy, List British Vascular Pl. 33. 1958.)

TRIFOLIUM CAMPESTRE Schreber in Sturm, Deutschl. Fl. 1. Abth. 4. ord. alph. 1804.

Note: *Trifolium procumbens* Linnaeus, Fl. Suec. ed. 2. 261. 1755, is not available since it is a later homonym of *T. procumbens* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 772. 1753. The name *Trifolium agrarium* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 772. 1753, is a *nomen ambiguum* to be rejected under Art. 69 of the Code. (Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 6(2): 481. 1907; Grande, Bul. Orto Bot. R. Univ. Napoli 4: 289. 1914; Mansfeld, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 46: 298. 1939.)

Ulmus campestris Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 225. 1753, is a *nomen ambiguum* to be rejected under Art. 69 of the Code. (Mansfeld, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 46: 98. 1939; Dandy, List British Vascular Pl. 78. 1959; Rehder, Bibl. Cult. Trees and Shrubs 136b. 1949.) It has been used for the species otherwise known as ULMUS GLABRA Hudson, Fl. Angl. 95. 1762, ULMUS CARPINIFOLIA Ruppius ex Suckow, Oekon. Bot. 40. 1777, and ULMUS PROCERA R. A. Salisbury, Prodr. Stirp. Hort. Chapel Allerton 391. 1796.

Note: *Ulmus carpinifolia* Gleditsch, Pflanzenverz. 354. 1773, is not validly published, being part of a polynomial (Ulmus carpinifolia, floribus fasciculatis pendulis majoribus).

Names from List "C" PRS **

AGATHIS AUSTRALIS Hort. ex Lindley in Loudon, Encycl. Pl. 802. 1929.

Note: The older name *Dammara australis* D. Don in Lambert, Descr. Gen. Pinus 2: 14–16. *t.* 6. 1824, is not cited as basionym; hence a new species was involved, and no parenthetical author's name is given.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA (Linnaeus) Siebold, Syn. Pl. Oec. Regni Jap. 23. 1830 [1827].

Basionym: *Laurus camphora* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 369. 1753.

CORDIA ALLIODORA (Ruiz & Pavon) Oken, Allg. Naturgesch. 3(2): 1098. 1841.

Basionym: *Cerdana alliodora* Ruiz & Pavon, Fl. Peruv. 2: 47. *t. 184.* 1799.

DACRYDIUM CUPRESSINUM Solander ex Lambert, Descr. Gen. Pinus 1: Appendix 93. 1807.

Note: The same name as used by G. Forster, Voy. World Resolution 1: 130. 1777, and De Pl. Escul. Ins. Oceani Austr. Commentat. Bot. 80. 1786, is not validly published.

NOTHOFAGUS PROCERA Oersted, Kongel. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. Naturvidensk. Math. Afh. ser. 5. 9: 354. 1871.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS (D. Don) Endlicher, Syn. Conif. 198. 1847.

Basionym: *Taxodium sempervirens* D. Don in Lambert, Descr. Gen. Pinus 2: 24. *t. 7, f. 1.* 1824.

Name from List "D" PRS **

ALNUS CORDATA (Loiseleur) Duby, Bot. Gall. 1: 423. 1828.

Basionym: *Betula cordata* Loiseleur, Not. Pl. Ajout. Fl. France 139. 1810.

Note: *Alnus cordata* Desfontaines, Tabl. École Bot. ed. 2. 244. 1815, is not validly published (*nomen nudum*).

Names received from other sources

BACTRIS GUINEENSIS (Linnaeus) H. E. Moore, Gentes Herb. 9: 251. 1963.

Basionym: *Cocos guineensis* Linnaeus, Mant. Pl. 137. 1767.

Syn.: *Bactris minor* N. J. Jacquin, Select. Stirp. Amer. ed. 2. 1: 134. 1780/81, *nomen superfluum.*

APPENDIX E

LILIUM × BURNHAMENSE Comber ex Woodcock & Stearn. Lilies World 390. 1950.
"Hybrida hortensis, foliis ... apice minute callosis eis *Lilii neilgherrhensis* subsimilis, flore ei *L. Wallichiani* subsimili."

LILIUM × INTERMEDIUM Comber ex Woodcock & Stearn, Lilies World 390. 1950.
"Hybrida hortensis e conjugatione *Lilii pumili* et *L. concoloris* (var. *pulchelli*) nata, ..."

RHODODENDRON PERICLYMENOIDES (A. Michaux) Shinners, Castanea 27: 95. 1962.
Basionym: *Azalea periclymenoides* A. Michaux, Fl. Bor. Amer. 1: 151. 1803.
Syn.: *Azalea nudiflora* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1: 214. 1762, *nomen superfluum.*

RHODODENDRON PRINOPHYLLUM (Small) Millais, Rhododendrons 229. 1917.
Basionym: *Azalea prinophylla* Small, N. Amer. Fl. 29: 42. 1914.
Syn.: *Rhododendron roseum* (Loiseleur) Rehder, Azaleas N. Amer. (Publ. Arnold Arbor. 9:) 141. 1921. Basionym: *Azalea rosea* Loiseleur in Duhamel, Traité Arbres Arbust. ed. 2. 5: 224. 1812, *nomen superfluum.*

B. G. SCHUBERT

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Report of the Committee on later starting points

Before the Edinburgh Congress Proskauer (Taxon 12: 200–201, 272. 1963) made two proposals to deal with difficulties in the application of Art. 13.

The Nomenclature Section decided that these proposals should be studied by a Committee and the following were appointed by the General Committee for Nomenclature to serve: Dr. Margaret Fulford, Cincinnati, Chairman; R. Ross, London, Secretary; Dr. J. Proskauer, Berkeley; and the Secretaries of the Committees for: Bryophyta, Dr. Geneva Sayre, Troy, N.Y.; Algae, Dr. P. C. Silva, Berkeley; and Fungi and Lichenes, Dr. M. A. Donk, Leiden.

The proposals made by Proskauer were re-submitted by him to the Seattle Congress (Taxon 17: 584. 1968). The first was to add a new note to Art. 13:

Proposed new Note to Art. 13. Add: "The group affinity of a name is determined by the actual affinity of its type."

Add example: "The names of the genus *Porella* L., and its single species *P. pinnata* L., Sp. pl. 1106, 1753, the type being a liverwort, were validly published although Linné listed them among the "Musci"."

This proposal is based on the assumption that some taxonomic decisions can be treated as final. This is contrary to what ought to be one of the basic principles of nomenclature: that it is independent of taxonomy. The rules of nomenclature should permit us to hold any opinion on a taxonomic point and should then inform us what are the correct names to use for the taxa that we recognize; they should not assume that only one particular decision can be made on any taxonomic question. Principle I, Art. 45, para. 2, and Art. 65 follow this principle and make it plain that the question of whether a name applies to a plant or an animal is, for nomenclatural purposes, dependent upon the opinion of the author adopting it. Following the same principle in deciding whether names are to be treated as applying to one or another of the groups listed in Art. 13 would mean that one would have to accept the opinion expressed by each author as to the positions of the taxa with which he dealt. Thus neither *Lycopodium* nor *Porella* could be regarded as having been validly published by Linnaeus in 1753 but only by the first author to remove them from the Musci into the Pteridophyta and the Hepaticae respectively.

A more detailed examination of the position reveals, however, that it is quite impossible to apply Art. 13 in accordance with this principle. Many of the groups listed in that Article

were not recognized as distinct until long after 1753. Thus, for instance, the Myxomycetes were first segregated as a group within the Fungi under the name Myxogastres by Fries, Syst. Mycol. 3: 67. 1829. Accordingly, to have asked its author, at the time of its publication, whether *Physarum* Persoon (in Usteri, Ann. Bot. 15: 5. 1795) did or did not belong to the Myxomycetes would have been a meaningless question. Many similar examples could be found. Although the Hepaticae were first distinguished as a group in 1763 by Adanson (Fam. Pl. 2: 14), it would have been less absurd to have questioned Linnaeus in 1753 about whether *Porella* belonged to theMusci or to the Hepaticae. All of the genera recognized by Linnaeus that Adanson included in the Hepaticae were included by Linnaeus in the Algae, and he was clearly of the opinion that *Porella* belonged in the same major group as *Bryum* and *Hypnum* and in a different major group from that including *Jungermannia* and *Marchantia*.

When we come to examine Persoon's *Synopsis Methodica Fungorum*, which is the starting point for Uredinales, Ustilaginales, and Gasteromycetes, we find that there is no mention of the genus *Ustilago*, and no groups corresponding to any of the three for which the work is the starting point. The code gives no guidance about the concepts of the groups that are to be followed in applying Art. 13. It might seem reasonable to assume that, since the starting point for remaining fungi is Fries's Systema Mycologicum and he recognizes a group Gasteromycetes, the starting point for all that he included in that group, other than the Myxogastres, would be Persoon's work. In practice, however, a much more restricted view of the group is taken when Art. 13 is being applied.

It is thus clear that the working of Art. 13 is dependent on the validity of the assumption behind this proposal of Proskauer's, that a final decision can be made as to which of the groups listed in Art. 13 any specimen belongs. As is pointed out above, such an assumption is, in principle, improper. The alternative to accepting it is, however, to abolish later starting points. This would involve many changes in accepted names and the expenditure of much time and effort in re-investigation of the typification of names on a different basis from that previously adopted. It would go, therefore, against the other basic principle on which a system of nomenclature should be devised, that of expediency (see Ross in Taxon 8: 188. 1959). Since it seems possible in practice to work without difficulty on the assumption underlying Art. 13, retention of later starting points is to be preferred. This being so, Proskauer's proposal set out above should be adopted, for it states clearly the only basis on which the system of later starting points will work. In the opinion of the Committee, it should be reworded as follows:

"The group to which belongs a taxon for which a name is published is determined by the actual group to which its type belongs."

Acceptance of Proskauer's first proposal makes it necessary to consider his second one:

Proposed new Note to Art. 13. Add: "A taxon in which were included plants belonging to groups for which different "starting point" dates are decreed in this Article, shall be deemed to have comprised only those components which were priorable at the time of publication according to this Article."

Add example: "The genus *Mnium* L., Sp. pl. 1109, 1753, included at its inception a mixture of species of mosses and liverworts. As only the latter were priorable at the time, one of them must be selected as the type of the genus."

Proskauer argues that in cases such as *Mnium* the only species that can be considered as lectotypes for the genus are those that belong to the group whose starting point was prior to or coincident with the publication of the generic name. He points out that the genus *Mnium* L. (Sp. Pl. 2: 1109. 1753; Gen. Pl., ed. 5: 488. 1754) when originally published comprised fifteen species that belong to the Musci and three that belong to the Hepaticae, and continues: "But we have decreed, in Article 13, that for purposes of valid nomenclature these mosses did not ipso facto exist in 1753". The Committee, Proskauer dissenting, reject this argument as, although *Mnium pellucidum* and *Mnium hornum* were not validly published in 1753, the species to which they referred existed then, for a species is a group of individuals and no provision in a code of nomenclature can abolish them or call them into existence. It cannot therefore be argued that Art. 13 forces us to choose one of the three

species belonging to the Hepaticae as lectotype of *Mnium*. It would be equally consistent with Art. 13, and much more consistent with Art. 8 and the Guide for the Determination of Types, to choose as lectotype the species or one of the species that most closely fits the generic description and if this, in the case of *Mnium*, belongs to the Musci, conclude that *Mnium* was not validly published as a generic name by Linnaeus.

General practice until now appears to have been to typify generic names by a species agreeing as closely as possible with the generic description but to ignore the fact that the names of none of their species, not even those in groups without a later starting point, were validly published before the generic name itself was validly published. Thus *Mnium* has been considered as a generic name not validly published until it appeared in Hedwig's *Species Muscorum*, but *Mnium fissum* L. has been regarded as providing a validly published epithet dating from 1753 for the combination *Calypogeja fissa* (L.) Raddi in Mem. Soc. Ital. Sci. Modena 18, Fis.: 44 (1818).

To have it both ways in this fashion is clearly impossible under the present Code. Either *Mnium* is the name of a genus of Hepaticae validly published in 1753 or *Mnium fissum* L. is not validly published (see Art. 43). The Code must clearly state which alternative is to be followed. Both have their disadvantages. If Proskauer's is followed, it will necessitate drastic changes in the application of a few well-known and widely used generic names and the making of many new combinations, or the maintenance of current usage by conservation. The other solution may result in changes of the epithets of certain specific names, for their first valid publication will be later than has normally been thought, and competitions for priority may have different winners. Here again it will be possible to maintain current usage by an amendment to the Code providing that the epithets of such names as *Mnium fissum* L. were validly published even although the generic names themselves were not.

The Committee, Proskauer dissenting *, therefore propose the following two amendments to the Code:

Add the following Note to Art. 13: When the elements included in a taxon when its name was first published on or after 1 May 1753 belong to groups with different starting points, the name shall be considered as applying to a taxon in the group to which belongs the holotype or, if none has been designated, the element or elements most nearly corresponding to the description or diagnosis of the taxon, even if this results in the name not being validly published under this Article.

Example: The genus *Mnium* L. (Sp. Pl. 2: 1109. 1753; Gen. Pl., ed. 5: 488. 1754) when originally published included fifteen species of Musci and three species of Hepaticae. Some parts of the description apply only to Musci, and the name *Mnium* L. must therefore be regarded as applying to a genus of Musci and as not validly published. The first valid publication of the generic name *Mnium* was by Hedwig, Spec. Musc.: 188. 1801.

Add to Art. 43: However, the epithet of a specific name published on or after 1 May 1753 which would have been validly published except for the fact that the generic name was not at the time validly published solely because of the provisions of Art. 13 shall be treated as if it were part of a validly published name and taken into account for purposes of priority.

Example: *Mnium fissum* L., Sp. Pl. 2: 1114. 1753, applies to a species of the Hepaticae, although the generic name *Mnium* L. applies to a genus of the Musci, for which valid publication begins on 1 Jan. 1801. The epithet *fissum* for this species has priority from 1753, not 1777 when Lightfoot (Fl. Scotica 2: 770) transferred it to *Jungermannia*.

R. Ross

* Last minute remarks by other members will be communicated at the Congress.