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## More French “firsts” in Australia ignored: Dumont de Courset’s *Le Botaniste Cultivateur*

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In the first edition of Baron Dumont de Courset’s *Le Botaniste Cultivateur*, names were validly published for the Port Jackson Fig and the “Botany Bay oat” of the Sydney area, that of the fig at least antedating that in current use: it is proposed for rejection elsewhere in this issue (Mabberley & Dixon, 2004), though the identity of the “oat” is still unclear. By contrast, *Tanacetum aucherianum* (Compositae), apparently threatened by *Chrysanthemum tanacetifolium* Willd. (1803), is saved by the earlier but unlisted *C. tanacetifolium* (1802) of Dumont’s book. The residue of other unlisted names in that work is disposed of, Dumont’s use of Cels’ binomials leading to a proposal elsewhere in this issue (Mabberley, 2004) to reject an earlier name for *Fraxinus quadrangulata* (Oleaceae) and consideration of a number of names in *Ribes* (Grossulariaceae). There remain unresolved issues in *Anacampteros* (Portulacaceae) and *Bejaria* (Ericaceae), while there are unplaced names in Cape *Erica* (Ericaceae), *Gnidia* (Thymelaeaceae), and *Pelargonium* (Geraniaceae). Preliminary bibliographic findings on H. C. Andrews’ *Geraniums* (1805 [-25]) are presented in an appendix.

**KEYWORDS:** *Anacampteros*, *Avena*, *Bejaria*, Dumont de Courset, *Erica*, *Ficus*, *Fraxinus*, Geraniaceae, *Gnidia*, *Pelargonium*, *Ribes*, *Tanacetum*

### INTRODUCTION

The bicentennial of two major rival scientific voyages to Australia in 1802, those of the British under Matthew Flinders and of the French under Nicolas Baudin (see Thomas, 2002), have exposed how, in Anglocentric Australia, the French contribution to the description of Australia’s (and others’) biota has been brushed aside or played down. Not least, botany has suffered (see Mabberley 1985, 1991, 1999a–c, Capuron & Mabberley, in press; and also Hamilton, 1999, for a popular account).

### “LE FIGUIER DE LA BAIE DE BOTANIQUE” AND “L’AVOINE DE LA BAIE DE BOTANIQUE”

A common plant in the Sydney area at the time of white settlement was the Port Jackson fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* Desf. ex Vent.). A specimen was collected by William Tench (“Capt Tench”, Port Jackson, BM!) of the First Fleet of 1788. It was introduced to cultivation in Britain by Sir Joseph Banks in 1789 (Hooker, 1829), but was to be described formally in 1805 from materials grown in France.

It came as a shock, however, to discover that it had been named before this— from cultivated material, again

grown in France, and published in a French book in which other Australian plants received the names they now have. This is Dumont de Courset’s *Le Botaniste Cultivateur* (see Appendix I), where it appears as *Ficus novae-walliae* (Le Figuier de la Baie de Botanique). There is also a tall grass, *Avena novae-valliae* (L’Avoine de la Baie de Botanique), with a lengthy discussion of its possible economic potential. Despite the long botanical description and details of the grass’s appearance in cultivation in France, it has not been possible for agrostologists in Sydney or Leiden to identify it with any native or introduced Australian plant; perhaps it was collected elsewhere on Baudin’s voyage.

The deplorable fact that the fig and grass names were ignored in Britain at the time—and since—is appalling, but must not be allowed to disrupt the names of well known Australian plants. Fortunately the *Code* now allows such early names to be proposed for rejection, so the opportunity is being taken (in conjunction with Dr Dale Dixon of the Herbarium of the Northern Territory, Darwin, student of the *Ficus rubiginosa* group) to deal with the *Ficus* name elsewhere in this issue (Mabberley & Dixon, 2004).

### THE FIRST EDITION OF *LE BOTANISTE CULTIVATEUR*

In an earlier paper (Mabberley, 1999c), the signifi-

cance of the second edition (1811–1814) of Baron Dumont de Courset's *Le Botaniste Cultivateur*, particularly to Australian and Indomalaysian botany, was dealt with. During the course of that work, however, it became apparent that there is a handful of binomials in the first edition (Dumont de Courset, [1801–] 1802–1805) missed in the compilation of *Index Kewensis* and other lists, and that these particularly relate to eastern Mediterranean (besides North American and South African), rather than Australian, plants brought into cultivation in France and described for the first time in Dumont's book.

Dumont de Courset's *Le Botaniste Cultivateur* is arranged according to the natural system, as opposed to Linnaeus' sexual system, and was therefore a considerable advance on the English equivalent of the period, Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, which was arranged on Linnaean lines. It is to be noted that Dumont visited England in 1789 and met Aiton (Dawson, 1958: 280). The next year Dumont sent to Sir Joseph Banks, then effectively in charge of Kew, seeds of species not in *Hortus Kewensis*, requesting material in exchange from Aiton, but Banks fobbed him off with the name of a person in Derbyshire: by 1791, Dumont had had no response.

The first edition of *Le Botaniste Cultivateur* was issued to comprise five volumes, the first four said to have been published 1–4 July 1802, the fifth, which is dedicated to Josephine, whose distribution of plants from Malmaison is acknowledged, in Aug–Sept 1805 (Stafleu & Cowan, 1976: 696). However, the second volume of the Kew copy is clearly dated 1801 and “an IX” (i.e., 23 Sep 1800–22 Sep 1801). Moreover, that volume seems to be made up of fascicles of differing paper quality, suggesting serial publication. There is clearly considerable bibliographical work to be done to settle the actual publication dates of the book.

Although most of the novelties are included in *Index kewensis* and/or Govaerts' *World Checklist of Seed Plants* (Govaerts, 1995–1999), many are attributed to the second edition there (see Appendix I). Moreover, a number of names based on sterile, and thus probably unidentifiable, plants have crept into the literature. But a few, like the “oat” above, based on flowering material or earlier validly published binomials, are omitted altogether, even though many new names, e.g., in families such as *Amaranthaceae* below, have been listed and are in current literature. Indeed, some others not found in such lists have been picked up by recent monographers and Florawriters so that the work as a whole can scarcely be said to have been “overlooked” or to be “obscure”. The elusive few remaining unembraced novelties follow in Appendix I, where they are given their modern disposition, thus setting the record straight in bringing Dumont's complete

nomenclatural contribution to notice.

## ■ CHRYSANTHEMUM TANACETIFOLIUM

But there is some good news. A recent inquiry dealing with names in *Chrysanthemum* led to the identification by Prof. Chris Humphries (BM) of the type of the eastern Mediterranean *C. tanacetifolium* Willd. with the result that the name is now seen as an earlier one for *Tanacetum aucherianum* (DC.) Sch. Bip., which, as it is based on a junior basionym, is thereby threatened (see Appendix I for details).

One solution to save *T. aucherianum* would be to describe a new species as “*T. tanacetifolium*”, making any new combination based on *C. tanacetifolium* a later homonym (“Mabberley's Trick” - R. Geesink, in litt. 1984, as was followed by Pennington (1990: 405–446), in describing a new species, *Pouteria deliciosa* (*Sapotaceae*), so as to protect *P. arguacoensium* (Karsten) Baehni, based on *Lucuma arguacoensium* (Karsten, 1861), but threatened by the conspecific but unlisted *L. deliciosa* Linden, 1853).

However, it turns out that this ruse is not necessary in this case. It was with some relief that I found that Willdenow's binomial (1803) is antedated by an earlier *C. tanacetifolium* (Desf.) Dum. Cours. (1802), an unlisted name coined by Dumont de Courset in his first edition – so that the threat to *T. aucherianum* evaporates.

In other work it has been shown (Mabberley, 1991, 1999c, 2000) that apparent threats to names in current use and therefore the need, under the current *Code*, to make conservation proposals, have been removed, once the germane literature has been examined critically: these include the names of commercially important and horticulturally or ecologically significant plants like *Grevillea manglesii* (Graham) Planch. (*Proteaceae*), *Pipturus asper* Wedd. (*Urticaceae*), *Senecio cineraria* DC. (*Compositae*), and *Soymida febrifuga* (Roxb.) A. Juss. (*Meliaceae*), for example.

Besides the saving of *Tanacetum aucherianum* (DC.) Sch. Bip. (*Compositae*) and the preventing of the inadvertent coining of superfluous homonyms under the current *Code*, the listing has, mercifully, almost no further nomenclatural consequences. Besides an unresolved name in *Anacampseros*, the only other outstanding matters concern two names attributed to the Cels nursery, which also raised plants from seeds collected on Baudin's voyage, e.g., *Hovea celsii* (Bonpland 1812–1817: 127 [“227”]), and taken up by Dumont de Courset (but see also *Bejaria paniculata* Cels ex Dum. Cours. in Appendix I). In 1802 Cels also received Australian seeds from Banks, who had been corresponding with him and supplying seeds via Aiton at Kew

since 1791 (Dawson, 1958: 87, 209).

## THE BLUE ASH

The first matter concerns the name of the blue ash, a common tree of eastern North America. Ever since its publication in 1803, *Fraxinus quadrangulata* Michx. is the name that has been used consistently in technical and popular books and papers, arboreta and herbaria for it. However, *F. tetragona* Cels ex Dum. Cours. (1802) antedates it by a few months (see Appendix I).

The nursery firm of Cels, based at Montrouge in Paris and with an advertisement in *Le Botaniste Cultivateur* (vol. 1, p. [5]), was run by Michaux's friend (cf. Savage & Savage 1986: 271), Jacques Philippe Martin Cels (1740–1806) and his son, François Cels (1771–1832). Plants collected by Michaux (1746–1802; see Burk [2002]) were grown there, but contacts between him and Cels are little known (Ewan 1974), though F. A. Michaux visited the nursery in 1801, before his departure for America. In turn his seeds collected in America were to reach Cels through connections in the Bureau of Agriculture (Savage & Savage, 1986: 271, 387).

It is possible that *Fraxinus quadrangulata* is the ash of which F. A. Michaux was sending seeds from Charleston to Paris in 1802, but in his list it is referred to merely as "Fraxinus" (Ewan, 1974). It is notable that Michaux, who also worked in Paris, and may have been helped by L. C. Richard there in preparing his *Flora*, would appear—without acknowledgement—to have replaced Cels' Greek specific epithet as published by Dumont de Courset, with a latinized form. In the case of Cels' *Bejaria paniculata* (see Appendix I) he took that up directly—but again without acknowledgement.

*Fraxinus tetragona* was therefore almost instantly eclipsed and, except rarely included as a synonym without a proper bibliographic reference, has not been used since its publication, as far as I know. Despite the apparent sleight of hand by Michaux (or Richard?), I propose elsewhere the rejection of Dumont's name in the interest of nomenclatural stability: it would be ludicrous to try now to right an apparent wrong by changing the name of such a common and well-known tree.

The publishing of such Michaux novelties and that work not being acknowledged by Michaux in his *Flora* was not restricted to Dumont de Courset. Ewan (1974) points out that Etienne-Pierre Ventenat (1757–1808) published Michaux names including *Illicium parviflorum* (illustrated with a Redouté plate drawn from Michaux material grown by Cels) and *Aralia hispida* (another raised by Cels) before Michaux, who in neither of these cases cites the earlier author.

## A THICKET OF GOOSEBERRIES

The only other problem concerns a tangle of names in *Ribes* (*Grossulariaceae*), again due to a Cels name: see Appendix I. Dumont de Courset took up Cels's name, *R. viscosum*, for the plant later named *R. resinosum* Pursh, a species mistakenly considered to have come from North America. It is now known to be native from southeastern Europe to the Himalaya and China, and, in recent works, bears the name *R. orientale* Desf., a name also younger than *R. viscosum*.

*Ribes viscosum* Ruiz & Pavon, the name for an Andean species, is a later homonym. Almost a century ago de Janczewski (1907: 408) effectively provided a replacement for that in his *R. dombeyanum* (Spach) Jancz. Strangely, this name is not to be found in modern lists and has therefore been ignored by Flora-writers. A successful proposal to reject *R. viscosum* Cels ex Dum. Cours. would preserve the status quo with respect to the names of the Andean and Old World plants, but would ensure that work of the monographers, Spach and de Janczewski, continues to be neglected.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to Prof. G. Aymonin (P) for searching for *Fraxinus* material, to Neil Chambers (Joseph Banks Archive Project, London) for information on the Banks-Dumont correspondence, to Prof. Chris Humphries (BM), Surrey Jacobs (NSW), J.-F. Veldkamp (L) and Mark Newman (E) for help over certain names in *Compositae*, *Gramineae* and *Zingiberaceae*, respectively, to Vicki McMichael (MO) for a copy of Ewan (1974) and to Dale Johnson for pointing out Burk's paper.

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**Appendix I. Disposition of unlisted (bold-face) names (in addition to those in Mabberley [1999c]) in Dumont de Courset’s *Le Botaniste Cultivateur* ed. 1.**

- Volume numbers are given, “Bot. cult., ed. 1” being omitted. Current taxonomic disposition of each name follows the = sign. A number of names attributed to ed. 2 in standard lists were actually first published in ed. 1, e.g., *Caprifolium balearicum* (2: 577), *Ficaria communis* (2: 674), *Hydrangea glauca* (3: 223), *Imperialis coronata* (1: 446), *Lavatera tomentosa* (3: 48), *Paliurus petasus* (3: 609), *Parnassia vulgaris* (2: 765), *Piper rhomboidale* (5: 498), *Populus viminea* (3: 712), *Ribes vinosum* (3: 226), *Rosa meldensis* (3: 343), *Salix argentea* (3: 708), *Xylosteum alpinum*, *X. caeruleum* & *X. pyrenaicum* (2: 575). They have no current upsetting effect on nomenclature.
- Abies canadensis** (L.) Dum. Cours., 3: 774 (1802), based on *Pinus canadensis* L. = *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr. (*Pinaceae*)
- Aerva alopecuroides** (Lam.) Dum. Cours., 1: 643 (“*Oerua*”, 1802), based on *Achyranthes alopecuroides* Lam. = *Aerva javanica* (Burm. f.) Schultes (*Amaranthaceae*)
- Amaranthus frutescens** Hort. Paris. ex Dum. Cours., 1: 640 (1802), *nom. superfl. pro* *Achyranthes imbricata* L. = *Deeringia muricata* (L.) Mart. (*Amaranthaceae*)
- Armeniaca argentea** Dum. Cours., 3: 400 (1802), *nom. superfl. pro* *Amygdalus orientalis* Mill. = *Prunus argentea* (Lam.) Rehd. (*Rosaceae*)
- Armeniaca nana** Dum. Cours., 3: 400 (1802), based on material from “*L’Asie, la Russie*” cultivated at Courset = ? *Prunus tenella* Batsch
- Armeniaca pumila** Dum. Cours., 3: 400 (1802), based on Chinese material? cultivated at Courset as “*Prunus sinica*” [= “*sinensis*”?] “Plena” = ? *P. glandulosa* Thunb.
- Avena novae-valliae** Dum. Cours., 5: 68 (1805, “*novae valliae*”), based on plants cultivated in France from seeds allegedly collected in the Sydney area, = ? (*Gramineae*). See above.
- Bejaria paniculata** Cels ex Dum. Cours., 2: 261 (“*Befaria*”, “1801”), based on a plant from the Carolinas sent as a cultivated plant by Cels; Michaux, Fl. bor.-amer. 1: 280, t. 26 (“*Befaria*”, 1803) = *B. racemosa* Vent. (30 Dec 1801, *Ericaceae*). If Dumont de Courset’s book, or parts of it, was published in 1801, as is further implied by Dumont de Courset (op. cit.: 5: 169 [1805]) where *B. racemosa* is put into the synonymy of *B. paniculata*, *B. racemosa* may need conservation.
- Cantua rubra** (L.) Dum. Cours., 2: 185 (“1801”), based on *Ipomoea rubra* L. = *Ipomopsis rubra* (L.) Wherry (*Polemoniaceae*)
- Cenia turbinata** (L.) Dum. Cours., 2: 472 (“1801”), based on and = *Cotula turbinata* L. (*Compositae*)
- Cerasus laurocerasus** (L.) Dum. Cours., 3: 390 (1802), based on and = *Prunus laurocerasus* L. (*Rosaceae*)
- Cerasus lusitanica** (L.) Dum. Cours., 3: 389 (1802), based on and = *Prunus lusitanica* L. (*Rosaceae*)
- Cerasus occidentalis** (Sw.) Dum. Cours., 3: 389 (1802), based on and = *Prunus occidentalis* Sw. (*Rosaceae*)
- Chrysanthemum coronatum** Dum. Cours. 2: 466 (“1801”), *nom. superfl. pro* *C. coronarium* L. = *Xanthophthalmum coronarium* (L.) Trehane (*Compositae*)
- Chrysanthemum grandiflorum** (Desf.) Dum. Cours., 2: 467 (“1801”), based on *Balsamita grandiflora* Desf. = *Tanacetum balsamita* L. (*Compositae*)
- Chrysanthemum palmatum** (Lam.) Dum. Cours., 2: 466 (“1801”), based on *Leucanthemum palmatum* Lam. = *L. monspeliense* (L.) Coste (*Compositae*). I am indebted to Prof. C. J. Humphries for help with this and the following entry.
- Chrysanthemum tanacetifolium** (Desr.) Dum. Cours., 2: 466 (“1801”) non Willd. (1803, i.e. *Tanacetum aucherianum* (DC.) Sch. Bip.), based on *Matricaria tanacetifolium* Desr. = *Tanacetum balsamita* L. (*Compositae*). Had the Dumont de Courset binomial not been published, *T. aucherianum*, which is based on *Pyrethrum aucherianum* DC. (1838), would have had to give way to a new name based on Willdenow’s *C. tanacetifolium*, or a proposal for conservation made. See above.
- Comocladia brasiliastrum** Dum. Cours., 3: 572 (1802), based on South American material of *Pseudobrasiliam* Hort. Paris. “cultivé au Jardin nat.”, i.e., *Brasiliastrum americanum* Lam. = ? (*Burseraceae*?)
- Crassula capitata** Dum. Cours., 3: 197 (1802), non Lam. (1786 = *C. subulata* L.), based on material of unknown origin cultivated at Courset = ? *C. fascicularis* Lam. (*Crassulaceae*)

## Appendix I (continued).

- Crassula falcata* Dum. Cours., 3: 198 (1802), non Wendl. (1798 = *C. perfoliata* L. var. *falcata* (Wendl.) Toelken), based on *C. obliqua* sensu Hort. Lond. [i.e., Haw. in Andr., Bot. Rep. 6: t. 414, 1804], = *C. perfoliata* var. *falcata* (*Crassulaceae*)
- Crassula spiralis* Dum. Cours., 3: 198 (1802) & 5: 415 (1805), based on material from “Amérique mérid.” and cultivated at Courset = ? *Anacamperos telephiastrum* DC. (*Portulacaceae*). If this is correct, then *A. telephiastrum* will need conservation.
- Dianthus hispanicus* Dum. Cours., 3: 168 (1802) & 5: 412 (1805), non Asso, 1779 (= *D. pungens* L.), based on *Caryophyllus barbatus*... Bauhin = *D. barbatus* L. (*Caryophyllaceae*)
- Erica grandis* Dum. Cours., 5: 279 (1805), based on material cultivated at Courset = ? (*Ericaceae*)
- Ficus javanensis* Dum. Cours., 3: 680 (1802), based on material from Java cultivated at Courset = ? *F. montana* Burm. f. (*Moraceae*)
- Ficus novae-walliae* Dum. Cours., 3: 681 (1802, “*novae Walliae*”) based on material cultivated at Courset, *nom. rejic. prop.* = *F. rubiginosa* Desf. ex Vent. See above and Mabberley & Dixon, 2004. (*Moraceae*).
- Fraxinus tetragona* Cels ex Dum. Cours., 1: 712 (1802), based on a plant from North American material cultivated at Courset, *nom. rejic. prop.* = *F. quadrangulata* Michaux. (*Oleaceae*). See above and Mabberley (2004).
- Genista multiflora* (L’Hérit.) Dum. Cours., 3: 457 (1802), based on *Spartium multiflorum* L’Hérit. = *Cytisus multiflorus* (L’Hérit.) Sweet (*Leguminosae*)
- Geranium ×formosum* Dum. Cours., 5: 380 (Aug–Sept 1805), *nom. nov. pro G. ×incisum* Dum. Cours. (3: 28), nec *G. incisum* Andr. (1799 = *Pelargonium incisum* (Andr.) Willd.), non *G. formosum* (Desf.) Poir. (1812, = *P. formosissimum* Pers.), an hybrid raised at Courset. This may be *G. ×formosum* Andr., Geran. 2: t. [81] (1810) = ? (*Geraniaceae*). For discussion of date of publication of H. C. Andrews’s *Geraniums* see Appendix II.
- Geranium fragrans* Hort. Lond. ex Dum. Cours., 3: 22 (1802), based on material of unknown origin cultivated at Courset = ? *Pelargonium ×fragrans* Willd. (*Geraniaceae*)
- Geranium glabrum* Dum. Cours., 3: 27 (1802), based on *G. grandiflorum* Hort. Lond. [i.e., Andr., Bot. Rep. 1: t. 12, 1798], non L. (1753 (= *Grielum tenuifolium* L.) = *Pelargonium grandiflorum* Willd. (*Geraniaceae*))
- Geranium maculatum* Dum. Cours., 5: 377 (1805), based on plants imported from London and cultivated at Courset = ? (*Geraniaceae*)
- Geranium rigidum* Dum. Cours., 3: 23 (1802), raised at Courset from seed of *G. lanceolatum* Dum. Cours. (= *G. glaucum* L’Hérit.), ? basis of and = *P. rigidum* (Dum. Cours.) Willd. = *P. crispum* (Berg.) L’Hérit. (*Geraniaceae*)
- Globba sylvestris* Rumpf ex Dum. Cours., 4: 37 (1802) & 5: 96 (1805), based on plants of unknown origin grown at Courset, = ? *Alpinia nutans* (L.) Roscoe (*Zingiberaceae*). I am grateful to Mark Newman (E) for advice on this name.
- Gnidia superba* Hort. Lond. ex Dum. Cours., 5: 102 (1805), based on Cape material grown at Courset = ? (*Thymelaeaceae*)
- Grangea minima* (L.) Dum. Cours., 2: 474 (“1801”), based on *Artemisia minima* L. = *Centipeda minima* (L.) A. Br. & Asch. (*Compositae*)
- Hedynois zacantha* (L.) Dum. Cours., 2: 339 (“1801”), based on *Lapsana zacantha* L. = *Crepis zacantha* (L.) Babcock (*Compositae*)
- Helianthemum scabrosium* (Aiton) Dum. Cours., 3: 129 (1802), based on *Cistus scabrosus* Aiton = *Halimium lasianthum* (Lam.) Spach (*Cistaceae*)
- Helianthemum squamatum* (L.) Dum. Cours., 3: 129 (1802), based on *Cistus squamatus* L. (*Cistaceae*)
- Helianthemum thymifolium* (L.) Dum. Cours., 3: 129: 130 (1802), based on *Cistus thymifolius* L. = *Fumana thymifolia* (L.) Webb (*Cistaceae*)
- Kirganelia mauritiana* Dum. Cours., 3: 637 (1802), based on material from Mauritius cultivated at Courset = *Phyllanthus casticum* Willemet (*Euphorbiaceae*)
- Lidbeckia stricta* (L.) Dum. Cours., 2: 472 (“1801”), based on *Cotula stricta* L. = *L. pectinata* Berg. (*Compositae*)
- Mespilus axillaris* Dum. Cours., 3: 330 (1802), based on material cultivated at Courset = *Crataegus azarolus* L. (*Rosaceae*)
- Mespilus flava* (Aiton) Dum. Cours., 3: 328 (1802), based on and = *C. flava* Aiton (*Rosaceae*)
- Mespilus glandulosa* (Aiton) Dum. Cours., 3: 328 (1802), based on and = *C. glandulosa* Aiton (*Rosaceae*)
- Mespilus parvifolia* (Aiton) Dum. Cours., 3: 328 (1802, “*parviflora*”), based on *C. parvifolia* Aiton = *C. uniflora* Muenchh. (*Rosaceae*)
- Mespilus pinnata* Dum. Cours., 3: 330 (1802), *nom. superfl. pro M. tanacetifolia* Lam. = *C. tanacetifolia* (Lam.) Pers. (*Rosaceae*)
- Mespilus punctata* (Jacq.) Dum. Cours., 3: 328 (1802), based on and = *C. punctata* Jacq. (*Rosaceae*)
- Mimosa pinnata* Cels ex Dum. Cours., 3: 419 (1802), *nom. superfl. pro M. discolor* Andr. (Apr–Dec 1802) = *Acacia terminalis* (Salisb.) J. Macbr. (*Leguminosae*)
- Moraea fimbriata* Dum. Cours., 4: 36 (1802), non Lois. (1822, i.e., *Iris cristata* Sol.), based on *Iris chinensis* Curtis (non *M. chinensis* Thunb.) = *I. japonica* Thunb. (*Iridaceae*)
- Nyctago dichotoma* (L.) Dum. Cours., 1: 654 (1802), based on *Mirabilis dichotoma* L. = *M. odorata* L. (? = *M. jalapa* L., *Nyctaginaceae*)
- Nyctago hortensis* Dum. Cours., 1: 654 (1802), *nom. superfl. pro M. jalapa* L.
- Nyctago viscosa* (Cav.) Dum. Cours., 5: 113 (1805), based on and = *M. viscosa* Cav. (*Nyctaginaceae*)
- Oenothera candida* Hort. Paris. ex Dum. Cours., 5: 424 (1805), based on material of unknown origin grown at Courset, = ? *O. tetraptera* Cav. (*Onagraceae*)
- Pachira carolinea* Dum. Cours., 3: 84 (1802), *nom. superfl. pro P. aquatica* Aubl. (*Malvaceae/Bombacaceae*)
- Paronychia aristata* (Aiton) Dum. Cours., 1: 648 (1802), based on *Illecebrum aristatum* Aiton = *Polycarpaea aristata* (Aiton) DC. (*Amaranthaceae*)
- Peucedanum glaucum* (Lam.) Dum. Cours., 2: 629 (“1801”), nec Link (1821 = *Ferula communis* L. subsp. *glauca* (L.) Rouy & Camus), non DC. (1830 = *P. nepalense* Mukerjee), based on *Selinum glaucum* Lam. = *P. cervaria* (L.) Lapeyr. (*Umbelliferae*)
- Phalangium albucoides* Dum. Cours., 1: 467 (1802), based on Cape material cultivated at Courset = *Ornithogalum suaveolens* Jacq. (*Hyacinthaceae*)
- Psyllium erectum* Dum. Cours., 1: 649 (1802), based on and = *Plantago psyllium* L. (*Plantaginaceae*)

**Appendix I (continued).**

- Psyllium suffruticosum* (Lam.) Dum. Cours., 1: 650 (1802), based on *Plantago suffruticosum* Lam. = *P. sempervirens* Crantz (*Plantaginaceae*)
- Rhagadiolus echinatus* Dum. Cours., 2: 322 (“1801”), *nom. superfl. pro Lapsana koelpinia* L. f. = *Koelpinia linearis* Pall. (*Compositae*)
- Rhagadiolus lapsana* Dum. Cours., 2: 321 (“*lampsana*”, “1801”), based on *Lapsana rhagadiolus* L. = *R. edulis* Gaertn. (*Compositae*)
- Rhus thezera* Dum. Cours., 3: 568 (1802), *nom. superfl. pro R. pentaphylla* (Jacq.) Desf. (*Anacardiaceae*)
- Ribes viscosum* Cels ex Dum. Cours., 3: 226 (July 1802); Steud., *Nomenc.*: 691 (1821), based on material of unknown origin cultivated at Courset, = oldest name for *R. resinum* Pursh (1813), i.e., *R. orientale* Desf. (1809, *Grossulariaceae*), non *Ribes viscosum* Ruiz & Pavon (Aug 1802) = *Ribes dombeyanum* (Spach) Jancz. in *Mém. Soc. Phys. Nat. Geneve* 35: 408 (1907), a name not listed in *Index Kewensis* etc., but based on *Coreosma dombeyana* Spach, *Ann. Sci. Nat. II*, 4: 25 (1835), *nomen novum* for *R. viscosum* Ruiz & Pavon (non Cels ex Dum. Cours.). See above.
- Rubentia orientalis* (Jacq. f.) Dum. Cours., 3: 597 (1802) based on and = *Elaeodendron orientale* Jacq. f. (*Celastraceae*)
- Salvia pendula* Hort. Paris. ex Dum. Cours., 2: 14 (“1801”), ? *nom. superfl. pro S. nutans* L. (*Labiatae*)
- Serissa myrtifolia* Dum. Cours., 2: 570 (“1801”), non Blanco (1837, i.e., *Hypobathrum glomeratum* (Bartl.) K. Schum.), *nom. superfl. pro Lycium japonicum* Thunb. = *S. japonica* (Thunb.) Thunb. (*Rubiaceae*)
- Sideroxylon nigricans* Dum. Cours., 2: 235 (“1801”), based on material of unknown origin cultivated at Courset = *Ilex mitis* (L.) Radlk. (*Aquifoliaceae*). As *Myrsine mitis*, ADC. in *DC., Prodr.* 8: 186 (1844), refers this name to “*Scleroxylon mite* Willd., ex fragm. in herb. par.”, though I have been unable to find germane material at P.
- Silene austriaca* Dum. Cours., 3: 174 (1802), *nom. superfl. pro S. alpestris* L. (*Caryophyllaceae*)
- Sisyrinchium reticulatum* Hort. Paris. ex Dum. Cours., 1: 514 (“*reticulatum*”, 1802) & 5: 86 (1805), based on material of unknown origin cultivated at Courset = *S. striatum* Sm. (*Iridaceae*)
- Solanum reclinatum* Hort. Paris. ex Dum. Cours., 2: 134 (“1801”), based on material of unknown origin cultivated at Courset = *S. laciniatum* Aiton (*Solanaceae*)
- Symphoricarpos parviflorus* Dum. Cours., 2: 573 (“1801”, “*parviflora*”), based on *Lonicera symphoricarpos* L., *nom. superfl. pro S. orbiculatus* Moench (*Caprifoliaceae*)
- Terebinthus communis* Dum. Cours., 3: 575 (1802), based on material from southern France cultivated at Courset = *Pistacia terebinthus* L. (*Anacardiaceae*)
- Tillaea procumbens* Dum. Cours., 3: 192 (1802), *nom. nud.*, & 5: 414 (1805), *nom. superfl. pro T. muscosa* L. = *Crassula tillaea* Lester-Garl. (*Crassulaceae*)

**Appendix II. Preliminary bibliographic notes on H.C. Andrews's Geraniums.**

According to Stafleu & Cowan (1976: 52), the two volumes of H. C. Andrews' *Geraniums* were issued in parts from 1805 to 1806, some plates bearing these dates, the bulk undated. However some plates, as *Geranium ×formosum* Andr. discussed above, bear later dates, e.g., vol. 1: *Geranium purpureum* (1807). Moreover, the letterpress accompanying the plates, which are unnumbered, often includes information indicating a date after which the plate must have been issued; other internal evidence from the activities of certain collectors or nurseries mentioned in the text may, on informed analysis, provide more precise datings for these and other plates. It would appear that the 1805 title pages were issued with the first plates published and that many of those bear the date 1805; others appeared at later dates, with the indices to the two volumes issued at the end. The purchaser could then get the plates bound in “systematical” order. From the internal evidence, the parts making up vol. 1 were issued from 1805 until at least 1818, those for vol. 2 from 1805 until at least 1825. The earliest dates for the following plates (those with Andrews's new specific names, as above, in bold) in the copy in the Nationaal Herbarium Nederland (Leiden Branch) are: vol. 1 - *Geranium asperifolium* (1807), *Geranium ×augustum* (1816), *Geranium betulinum*: Varietates (1814), *Geranium ×broadleyae* (1812), *Geranium echinatum*, saepiflorens (1811), *Geranii glauci* varietates (1809), *Geranium grenvillei* (“grenvilleae”, 1811), *Geranium hederinum*, flore albo (1809), *Geranium ×ignescens* (1812), *Geranium lanceolatum* (1807), *Geranium ×oxoniense*, et Varietas major (1807), *Geranium tetragonum* (1809), *Geranium tetragonum* variegatum (1818), *Geranium tricolor*, ovalifolium (1811); vol. 2: *Geranium ×ardescens* tuberosum (1824), *Geranium astragalifolium* (“astragalifolia”, 1821), *Geranium astragalifolium* ardens (1824), *Geranium atrofulgens* (1825), *Geranium bicolor* (1807), *Geranium ×blandfordianum* (“blandfordium”, 1807), *Geranium ×dianthiflorum* (1825), *Geranium ×ignescens* humile... (1820), *Geranium ×ignescens* tuberosum (1822), *Geranium inquinans* (1809), *Geranium luridum* (1813), *Geranium papilionaceum* (1822), *Geranium peltatum* superbum (1822), *Geranium selinum*, flavum (1821), *Geranium tenellum*, flavum (1820), *Geranium ×tricuspidatum* (1809), *Geranium trifoliatum* (1810), *Geranium venustum* (1823). Although many of these and other new names validly published in the book are to be found in *Index Londinensis*, they are yet to appear in *Index Kewensis*, IPNI, or other lists.