

# **Wendland's Palms**

**Hermann Wendland (1825–1903) of Herrenhausen  
Gardens, Hannover: his contribution to  
the taxonomy and horticulture  
of the palms (*Arecaceae*)**

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## Summary

“H. Wendl.” is a prominent author citation associated with the taxonomy and nomenclature of *Arecaceae* (the palm family), and refers to the German botanist Hermann Wendland (1825–1903), who was among the world’s foremost specialists of the palm family in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Wendland represented the third generation of one of the most eminent horticultural/botanical “dynasties” of Europe, following his father, Heinrich Ludolph Wendland (1792–1869) and his grandfather, Johann Christoph Wendland (1755–1828). After an apprenticeship under his father, and extensive travels through Europe, Hermann Wendland embarked on developing the Berggarten, one of the component gardens of the Royal Gardens of Herrenhausen, Hannover, as a major centre of palm horticulture and research, establishing Europe’s largest living collection of cultivated palms, an extensive herbarium and Europe’s tallest glasshouse, in which the palm collection was displayed. Wendland achieved praise from his peers as a consummate cultivator of palms and was active in horticultural expositions and botanical congresses. His taxonomic work on palms extended to all parts of the world, and he developed fruitful collaboration with other botanists on large monographs and regional treatments, working with botanists such as Oscar Drude, August Grisebach, William Botting Hemsley, Jean Linden, Gustav Mann, Berthold Seemann, Richard Spruce and others. An examination of the major online taxonomic databases for *Arecaceae*, in the *World Checklist of Selected Plant Families* (Govaerts & al. 2016+) and the *International Plant Names Index* (IPNI 2017+), as well as additional broad literature searches, generated a list of 549 nomenclatu-

ral novelties (see Appendix 1) associated with Wendland. The names were verified for issues of valid publication, legitimacy, priority and authorship. Names associated with Wendland are defined thus: either Wendland was an author of the names, or they were ascribed to Wendland by other authors, or they are new combinations or names at new rank based on such names (so that “H. Wendl.” appears in the author citation of the names). The 549 names are at the ranks of subtribe (two), genus (62), subgenus (22), section (nine), species (422), subspecies (14) and variety (18). Also listed are 164 names associated with Wendland that were not validly published. Altogether, the names represent 60 currently accepted genera and 249 species, although these numbers are open to interpretation depending on taxonomic opinion. Of the currently accepted names, 44 at the rank of genus and 134 at the rank of species are associated with Wendland. This list is not intended to be a taxonomic revision of the names, but a historical record of names associated with Wendland. Wendland is associated with more palm genera than any other botanist and his legacy forms the basis for much of the contemporary taxonomic work on palms. A complete list of publications by Wendland on the palms is also included (Appendix 2).

**Key words:** *Arecaceae*, *Palmae*, Hermann Wendland, Herrenhausen Gardens, Berggarten, palms, nomenclature, taxonomy, horticulture, plant collecting, herbarium specimens, biography, Oscar Drude, August Grisebach, William Botting Hemsley, Jean Linden, Gustav Mann, Carl von Martius, Ferdinand Mueller, Berthold Seemann, Richard Spruce.

## Hermann Wendland and the Herrenhausen “dynasty”

[Johann Bernhard Daniel] Hermann Wendland (born 11 October 1825; died 12 January 1903) (Fig. 1) represented the third generation of one of the most eminent gardening/botanical “dynasties” of Europe (Volz 2006). Following his father, Heinrich Ludolph Wendland (1792–1869) and his grandfather, Johann Christoph Wendland (1755–1828), Hermann Wendland held directorial/botanical positions at the Royal Gardens of Herrenhausen, Hannover, Germany (Stafleu & Cowan 1988; Peters 2013; Rettich 2016). Seemann (1865) succinctly summarized the botanical contribution of the three generations of Wendlands:

the Botanic Gardens at Herrenhausen, where one of the richest and rarest collections of plants, and the most complete set of palms, is now cultivated. The name of the garden is honourably associated with the history of botany. It was here where Ehrhardt, a pupil of Linnaeus, wrote his *Beiträge* [Ehrhardt 1787–1792], the elder Wendland his works on ericas [Wendland 1798–1823], and in connection with Schrader his *Sertum* [Schrader & Wendland 1795–1798], his son, a work on phyllodineous acacias [Wendland 1820], and in conjunction with Bartling a monograph of *Diosmeae* [Bartling & Wendland 1824]; and his grandson (Hermann Wendland), numerous papers on the palms and allied orders.

After completing early education at the Court School in Herrenhausen in 1841, Wendland was apprenticed by his father as a gardener until 1844. He received private tuition in French, English, Latin and illustration. In 1845, he enrolled in two semesters at the Georg-August University Göttingen where he received botanical tuition from Friedrich Gottlieb Bartling (1798–1875), director of the Botanic Garden and former university colleague of Hermann’s father Heinrich, who co-authored with him a number of botanical works (see Bartling & Wendland 1824, 1824–1825). In 1846, his father organized a three-year travel plan for his son as a “journeyman” to gain ex-

perience in practical horticulture and botany. Wendland first spent May–September 1846 at the Royal Botanic Garden in Schöneberg near Berlin as a volunteer gardener under Carl David Bouché, then in September 1846 to July 1847 in Austria at the Imperial Gardens at Schönbrunn near Vienna where he received horticultural training and botanical instruction from the aridologist Heinrich Wilhelm Schott. After this, he spent a short time working in the garden of Baron Charles von Hügel at Hietzing near Vienna. At this time, Hügel was President of the Imperial Royal Horticultural Society and a full



Fig. 1. Miniature portrait of Hermann Wendland, 1895, 67 × 56 mm [painting by Carl Georg Louis Bostelmann]. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek.

member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences (Hügel 1903). In late 1847, Wendland travelled to Switzerland and Italy, after which he worked for the horticulturalist Lambert Jacob-Makoy at Liège in Belgium. From Liège, he went to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, where he remained in 1848–1849. At Kew, Wendland worked under William Jackson Hooker, and es-

## Hermann Wendland: palm taxonomy and nomenclature

Wendland's interest in palms became global. Although much of his taxonomic output comprised regional accounts, he was productive in generic treatments and the ongoing description of single genera and species as information came to hand. He was very active with American palms, where he followed a tradition established by botanists such as Jacquin, Karsten, Kunth, Martius, Spruce, Trail and Wallace, among others (Karsten 1847, 1858–1869; Martius 1823–1853; Wallace 1853; Spruce 1871; McVaugh 1955; Sánchez 2006). Wendland travelled in Central America 1856–1857, thus adding to the tradition. In other areas such as Africa, Australasia, and in the Pacific Ocean, no such tradition had been forged and palm collecting and taxonomy had been largely taken up by visiting European collectors and botanists whose enterprise related to broad floristic treatments rather than individual families such as the palms. An exception to this in the Australasian region was the work of Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (1825–1896) (Fig. 7), Victorian Government Botanist at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, who had established himself as the region's most influential and productive taxonomist (Home & al. 2002; Maroske 2006). Mueller, however, played no particular attention to the palms with regard to monographic treatments, and most of his palm taxonomy involved single or small groups of species promptly described as he received specimens of them from his network of collectors in Australasia (Dowe & Maroske 2016). Mueller's most active period with regard to palm taxonomy was 1865–1880, during which he named 19 new taxa, and also a time that somewhat coincided with that of Wendland's most active years. Although initially reluctant to "share" taxonomic work on Australian palms, Mueller, over time, assigned palm taxonomy to specialists such as Bavarian botanist, explorer and palm specialist Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius (1794–1868) (Mueller 1868), George Bentham (1800–1884) (Mueller 1872), Wendland (Mueller undated) and Odoardo Beccari (1843–1920) (Mueller 1885, 1887a, 1887b; Beccari 1885).

Wendland's sources of herbarium specimens and propagation materials included his own collections made in Central America in 1856–1857, those made by numerous collectors and most of which were subsequently returned to botanical institutions in Europe, and species that were then being cultivated in European gardens and glasshouses and for which the precise native origins were sometimes not known or otherwise unclear (Hodel 1992). Wendland was associated with many palm names that were mentioned in correspondence, horticultural publications and technical reports, hence the use of the author citation "H. Wendl. ex. ----" for many names (see Kerchove de Denterghem 1878; Salomon 1887). Conversely, Wendland applied formal publication of names that had been informally used by other authors, hence the author citation



Fig. 7. Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (1825–1896), circa 1874–1884 [photograph by J. W. Lindt]. State Library of Victoria.

## Taxonomic output

As background to the list of names presented in Appendix 1, the following sections outline most of Wendland's enduring palm taxonomy. In the text, Wendland's original name appears first and if now a synonym, the current name follows in square brackets.

### American genera

Twenty-three genera of American palms were established by Wendland. Of these, 12 are currently accepted and 11 have been reduced to synonymy. The currently accepted genera, in chronological order of publication include *Synechanthus* (Wendland 1858a); *Calyptrogyne* (Wendland 1859a); *Dictyocaryum* and *Iriartella* (Wendland 1860a); *Gaussia* (Wendland 1865b); *Welfia* (Regel 1869); *Rhaphidophyllum* (Drude 1876); *Washingtonia* (Wendland 1879a); *Acoelorrhapha* (Wendland 1879b); *Asterogyne* and *Pholidostachys* (Hooker 1883); and *Pseudophoenix* (Sargent 1886). Those reduced to synonymy include *Malortiea* [*Reinhardtia*] (Wendland 1853a); *Eleutheropetalum* [*Chamaedorea*] (Oersted 1859); *Catoblastus* [*Wettinia*] (Wendland 1860b); *Porotherinax* [*Thrinax*] (Grisebach 1866); *Acanthorhiza* [*Cryosophila*] (Linden 1869); *Diglossophyllum* [*Serenoa*] (Schaedtler 1875); *Diodosperma* [*Trithrinax*]; (Wendland 1878b); *Lepidococcus* [*Mauritiella*] (Kerchove de Denterghem 1878); *Chamaephoenix* [*Pseudophoenix*] (Curtiss 1887); *Sargentia* [*Pseudophoenix*] (Salomon 1887); and *Chamaethrinax* [*Trithrinax*] (Pfister 1892). In addition to establishing new genera, Wendland also made significant contributions adding new species to existing genera, in particular *Chamaedorea*, *Geonoma* and *Bactris*. Outlines for each of these genera, and others of significance, are presented below.

### *Chamaedorea*

Of all the genera that Wendland worked on, *Chamaedorea* is the one for which he is most remembered. The first new palm species to be formally described by Wendland were *Chamae-*

*dorea* species in a series of three papers each describing a single new species. The first was *C. geonomiformis* (Fig. 8), described from cultivated plants in Herrenhausen Gardens originally collected by Józef Warscewicz in Guatemala (Wendland 1852b). This was followed by the description of *C. ernesti-augusti* (Fig. 9), described from a cultivated plant collected by Linden in Mexico in 1847. The species was named to honour Ernst August I, King of Hannover (1771–1851) (Wendland 1852c). The last paper in the series described *C. pygmaea*, based on cultivated specimens at Herrenhausen collected by Linden in Colombia (Wendland 1852d).

In 1853, Wendland provided a revised delimitation of *Chamaedorea*, which supported the maintenance of a closely related genus *Morenia* for which he described new species and subspecies. *Morenia* was established by Ruiz & Pavon (1794) based on specimens gathered in Peru. Wendland's new taxa included *M. oblongata* [*C. sartorii*] and *M. oblongata* var. *conferta* [*C. sartorii*] (Wendland 1853b).

Another six *Chamaedorea* species were described in a continuing series of two papers. These included *C. martiana* [*C. cataractarum*], which Wendland named “to honour the palm specialist, Dr von Martius”; *C. lepidota* [*C. liebmannii*]; and *C. lindeniana* [*C. cataractarum*], named to honour “Mr Linden of Brussels”, which were published in a paper about new species from Central America (Wendland 1853c). The remaining three species were *C. desmoncooides* [*C. elatior*], *C. karwinskyana* [*C. pochutlensis*] and *C. resinifera* [*C. elatior*] and were described in a paper concerning the “*C. elatior* complex” and related species (Wendland 1853d). *Chamaedorea karwinskyana* was named for Wilhelm Friedrich Karwinski von Karwin (1780–1855), a Hungarian naturalist based in Bavaria, who travelled in Brazil 1821–1826 and Mexico 1826–1832, 1840–1843 (HUH 2016a).

As palms and other decorative tropical plants were increasingly being grown in Europe at this time (Bolle 1858), Wendland (1854b) compiled his *Index Palmarum, Cyclantheorum, Pandanearum, Cycadearum*. In the introduction he



Fig. 8. *Chamaedorea geomiformis* (as *Nunnezharia geomiformis*). Bot. Mag. 100: t. 6088. 1874 [W. Fitch del. et lith.]. Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria Library.





Fig. 9. *Chamaedorea ernesti-augusti*, female plant. Bot. Mag. 81: t. 4831. 1855 [W. Fitch del. et lith.]. Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria Library.



Fig. 42. *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* and *Ptychosperma elegans* (as *Seaforthia elegans*). Bot. Mag. 83: t. 4961. 1857 [W. Fitch del. et lith.]. The illustration is a mixture of two species: fig. 1–6 depict *A. cunninghamiana* (the lectotype of the basionym, *Ptychosperma cunninghamianum*, see Dowe 2010: 175) while fig. 7–11 depict *P. elegans*. Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria Library.

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## Appendix 1

### Names of taxa in the *Arecaceae* associated with Hermann Wendland

The primary source used to generate this list was the online *World Checklist of Selected Plant Families* (WCSP), i.e. Govaerts R., Dransfield J., Zona S. F., Hodel D. R. & Henderson A. 2016+: World checklist of *Arecaceae*. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. – Published at <https://wcsp.science.kew.org/>. The WCSP provides synonymy and proposes a currently accepted name. Original references were examined to verify the information provided in the WCSP. Of particular importance were four early primary publications that provided taxonomic lists of palms that were closely associated with the work of Hermann Wendland.

1. Wendland H. 1854: *Index Palmarum, Cyclantheorum, Pandanearum, Cycadearum, quae in hortis europaeis coluntur, synonymis gravioribus interpositis*. – Hannoverae: in libraria aulica Hahnii. This included the names of all palms known to be cultivated in Europe, or otherwise received into collections, as well as a synopsis of the genus *Chamaedorea* that contained new names and formally described species.

2. Schaedtler G. 1875: *Die Palmen des Königl. Berggartens zu Herrenhausen bei Hannover*. – *Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung* 31: 20–27, 66–71, 110–115, 155–170, 213–221, 250–260. Many of the names included in this publication were based on provisional and/or tag names provided by Wendland for the palm collection at Herrenhausen and elsewhere by other horticulturists.

3. Kerchove de Denterghem O. de 1878: *Les palmiers*. – Paris: J. Rothschild. This publication included a list compiled by Wendland of all known palm names with generic transfers and synonymies.

4. Salomon C. 1887: *Die Palmen nebst ihren Gattungen und Arten für Gewächshaus- und Zimmer-Kultur*. – Berlin: Paul Parey. This publication provided a summary of all known palm names, with generic transfers and the description of new taxa, of which many were based on existing and proposed names attributed to Wendland.

Following the establishment of the working list of names, all original publications and protologues were sourced to determine statuses of priority, author citations and validity, based on the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Shenzhen Code; Turland & al. 2018)*. Further attention was given to orthographical variants. The WCSP was assumed *prima facie* to provide the most reasonable assessment of accepted names and taxonomic synonymy. Despite this assumption, many discrepancies and conflicts became evident, in particular issues of valid publication, priority and author citation. The list consists of names authored by or ascribed to Hermann Wendland, with author citations and full bibliographic references. If such a name is based on a basionym or replaced synonym that does not contain Wendland in its author citation, that basionym or replaced synonym is also cited with a full bibliographic reference. When a name that contains Wendland in its author citation is itself a basionym or a replaced synonym, the later homotypic names (new combinations, names at new ranks, and replacement names) are cited with full bibliographic references. Heterotypic synonyms are omitted except when indicating a currently accepted name. Examination and assessment of heterotypic synonyms not associated with Wendland was beyond the scope of this work, as it would have considerably increased the number of names to be sourced and assessed. This work is not intended to be a strict taxonomic revision of the names, but rather an annotated record of names historically associated with Wendland. The list is arranged alphabetically. Synonyms within a paragraph are arranged chronologically. Each later synonym has a separate entry referenced to the corresponding earliest synonym, hence avoiding repetition of bibliographical references. Currently accepted names are indicated by boldface. The identity sign ( $\equiv$ ) indicates a homotypic synonym, whereas the equality sign (=) indicates a hetero-

typic synonym, which is also placed in square brackets. A question mark (?) indicates doubt as to taxonomic synonymy. A dash (–) indicates synonyms that are not validly published names. Strictly speaking, such “invalid names” do not have types and cannot therefore be homotypic or heterotypic synonyms, but they are often cited in the literature, hence indicating their nomenclatural status and their relationship with validly published names can be useful. Similarly, author citations strictly apply only to validly published names, but they are nevertheless used in this list for all categories of names.

### Other terms and abbreviations used

*hort.* (*hortorum* or *hortulanorum*) – of gardens or of gardeners. In an author citation, refers to a name used in horticulture without ascription to any particular author(s).

*nom. cons.* (*nomen conservandum*) – name to be conserved. Conserved names may be used, although without conservation they could lack priority or be illegitimate.

*nom. illeg.* (*nomen illegitimum*) – illegitimate name. A validly published name that is against the rules and cannot be used, either because it was nomenclaturally superfluous when published (*nom. illeg. superfl.*) or is a later homonym.

*nom. inval.* (*nomen invalidum*) – “invalid name”. A name not validly published.

*nom. nud.* (*nomen nudum*) – naked name. A name lacking a validating description or diagnosis and therefore not validly published.

*nom. superfl.* (*nomen superfluum*) – superfluous name. A name that was nomenclaturally superfluous when published. Such a name is illegitimate (*nom. illeg. superfl.*) unless it has a basionym.

*non* – not. Used to indicate an earlier homonym.

*pro syn.* (*pro synonymo*) – as a synonym. A name merely cited as a synonym and therefore not validly published.

### List of names

*Acanthophoenix* H. Wendl. in Ann. Gén. Hort. 16: 181. 1867.

*Acanthophoenix crinita* (Bory) H. Wendl. in Ann. Gén. Hort. 16: 181. 1867 ≡ *Areca crinita* Bory, Voy. Îles Afrique 1: 307. 1804.

*Acanthophoenix rubra* (Bory) H. Wendl., see *Areca rubra* Bory

*Acanthorrhiza* H. Wendl. in Gartenflora 18: 241. 1869. [= *Cryosophila* Blume].

*Acanthorrhiza aculeata* (Liebm.) H. Wendl., see *Trithrinax aculeata* Liebm.

*Acanthorrhiza mocini* (Kunth) H. Wendl. ex Hook. f., see *Chamaerops mocini* Kunth

*Acanthorrhiza stauracantha* (Heynh.) H. Wendl. ex Linden, see *Chamaerops stauracantha* Heynh.

*Acanthorrhiza wallisii* H. Wendl. in Hamburger Garten- Blumenzeitung 31: 213. 1875, “*Acanthorrhiza wallisi*”, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.* – *Acanthorrhiza wallisii* H. Wendl. ex Regel in Gartenflora 28: 163, t. 977, fig. 2. 1879, “*Acanthorrhiza wallisi*”, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*

*Acanthorrhiza warszewiczii* H. Wendl. in Gartenflora 18: 242. 1869 ≡ *Cryosophila warszewiczii* (H. Wendl.) Bartlett in Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash. 461: 38. 1935.

*Acoelorrhaphe* H. Wendl. in Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) 37: 147–148. 1879.

*Acoelorrhaphe salvadorensis* (H. Wendl. ex Becc.) Bartlett, see *Brahea salvadorensis* H. Wendl. ex Becc.

*Acoelorrhaphe wrightii* (Griseb. & H. Wendl.) H. Wendl. ex Becc., see *Copernicia wrightii* Griseb. & H. Wendl.

*Acrocomia cubensis* Lodd. ex H. Wendl., Index Palm.: 1. 1854, *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.* [= *Acrocomia aculeata* (Jacq.) Lodd. ex R. Keith].

*Acrocomia zapotecis* Karw. ex H. Wendl. in Kerchove de Denterghem, Palmiers: 230. 1878, *nom. inval.*, *pro syn.* [= *Acrocomia aculeata* (Jacq.) Lodd. ex R. Keith].

## Appendix 2

### Publications on palms by Hermann Wendland

- Drude O. & Wendland H. 1875: Ueber *Grisebachia*, ein neues Palmengenus aus der Gruppe der Arecinen. – Nachr. Königl. Ges. Wiss. Georg-Augusts-Univ. **1875**: 54–60.
- Mann G. & Wendland H. 1864: On the palms of western tropical Africa. – Trans. Linn. Soc. London **24**: 421–439.
- Wendland H. 1852: Die Königlichen Gärten zu Herrenhausen bei Hannover. – Hannover: Hahn'sche Hofbuchhandlung.
- Wendland H. 1852: Beschreibung einer neuen *Chamaedorea*. – Allg. Gartenzeitung **20**: 1–3.
- Wendland H. 1852: Beschreibung einer neuen *Chamaedorea*. – Allg. Gartenzeitung **20**: 73–74.
- Wendland H. 1852: Beschreibung einer neuen *Chamaedorea*. – Allg. Gartenzeitung **20**: 217–218, 249.
- Wendland H. 1853: Ueber einige Palmen Central-Amerika's. – Allg. Gartenzeitung **21**: 1–4.
- Wendland H. 1853: Eine neue Palmen-Gattung aus Guatemala. – Allg. Gartenzeitung **21**: 25–28.
- Wendland H. 1853: Beschreibung dreier neuen *Chamaedoreen* aus Central-Amerika. – Allg. Gartenzeitung **21**: 137–140.
- Wendland H. 1853: Beschreibung einer neuen Palme aus der Gattung *Malortiea* – Allg. Gartenzeitung **21**: 145–147.
- Wendland H. 1853: Ueber *Chamaedora elatior* Mart. und die nahe verwandten Arten [part 1]. – Allg. Gartenzeitung **21**: 169–172.
- Wendland H. 1853: Ueber *Chamaedora elatior* Mart. und die nahe verwandten Arten [part 2]. – Allg. Gartenzeitung **21**: 177–180.
- Wendland H. 1854: Index Palmarum, Cyclantheorum, Pandanearum, Cycadearum, quae in hortis europaeis coluntur, synonymis gravioribus interpositis. – Hannoverae: in libraria aulica Hahnii.
- Wendland H. 1856: Einige neue Palmen Amerika's. – Linnaea **28**: 333–352.
- Wendland H. 1857: Reisenotizen des Hofgärtners H. Wendland. – Hamburger Garten-Blumenzeitung **13**: 178–180, 280–285, 361–365, 504–516, 532–550.
- Wendland H. 1858: Eine neue Palmengattung. *Synechanthus* gen. n. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **16**: 145.
- Wendland H. 1858: Ueber *Seaforthia elegans* hort. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **16**: 345–347.
- Wendland H. 1859: Beschreibung einer neuen Palmenart aus der Gattung *Malortiea*. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **17**: 5.
- Wendland H. 1859: Beschreibungen neuer Palmen. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **17**: 17.
- Wendland H. 1859: Beschreibungen neuer Palmen. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **17**: 29–30.
- Wendland H. 1859: Beschreibungen neuer Palmen. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **17**: 63–64.
- Wendland H. 1859: Beschreibungen neuer Palmen. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **17**: 72–73.
- Wendland H. 1859: Beschreibungen neuer Palmen. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **17**: 102–103.
- Wendland H. 1859: Beschreibungen neuer Palmen. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **17**: 158–159.
- Wendland H. 1859: Beschreibungen neuer Palmen. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **17**: 165.
- Wendland H. 1859: Beschreibungen neuer Palmen. – Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) **17**: 174–175.
- Wendland H. 1859: Ueber die Palmengattung *Synechanthus* Hrm. Wendl. – Wochenschr. Gärtnerei Pflanzenk. **2**: 15–16.
- Wendland H. 1860: Bemerkungen über einige Palmengattungen Amerika's. [Über *Ceroxylon* Humb. & Bonpl.]. – Bonplandia **8**: 69–70.
- Wendland H. 1860: Bemerkungen über einige Palmengattungen Amerika's. [Ueber *Iriartea* R. & P. und die ihr zunächst stehenden Gattung mit Einschluss von *Wettinia* Poepp. & Endl.]. – Bonplandia **8**: 100–106.
- Wendland H. 1860: Bemerkungen über einige Palmengattungen Amerika's. [Ueber *Phytelphas* R. & P. – Bonplandia **8**: 115–119.

## Index to scientific names

This index contains all scientific name cited in the main part of the text, from the Introduction to the Conclusion (pp. 9–77). Appendix 1 is arranged alphabetically and is therefore not indexed here. Some names used by Martius, Wendland and other contemporary authors, especially for taxa above the rank of genus, have an orthography that would not be correct today. In the main text they are cited with the spellings used by those authors, and in this index they are enclosed in quotation marks.

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