



Orthography

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“335. *Zanthoxylum*. Colden.
 Cal. Perianthium quinquepartitum: foliis ovalibus, coloratis.
 Cor. nulla.
 Stam. Filamenta quinque (4-6). Antherae didymae, sulcatae.
 Pist. Germina tria, (4-5), basi pedicello unita. Styli laterales, apice convergentes. Stigmata obtusa.
 Per. Capsulae numero germinum, convergentes in globum pedicellatum.
 Sem. Solitaria, protuberantia.
 Obs. Numerus multum in hoc genere variat. Plurima suadent Dioeciam arboris.”

This description does seem to be based on more information than that given by Colden, but seems to apply almost perfectly to the plant described by Colden.

The fact that in his later works Linnaeus restored the Hortus Cliffortianus element does not seem to have a bearing on the typification. The genus, as published in a valid sense for modern nomenclature, is ascribed to Colden and refers only to the plant described by Colden, which should therefore be considered the type. Thus the type is *Aralia arborea aculeata* Colden, which, both from the characters given and from the fact

that it came from New York, can only be the northern plant with a single perianth whorl. As pointed out in Taxon 7(4): 95, 1958, the earliest available name for this is *Zanthoxylum fraxineum* Willd. (1805). The fact that Linnaeus places *Aralia arborea aculeata* in synonymy under *Zanthoxylum* and tacitly under *Z. clava-herculis* L. (actually under *Z. clava-herculis* in a later publication, Amoen. Acad. 3: 16, 1756) does not hinder us from accepting it as the type of the genus, though it would have simplified matters a great deal if he had listed it as an accepted species in the first edition of the Species Plantarum.

Thus, contrary to my statement in Taxon 7(4): 96, 1958, the situation regarding the names *Zanthoxylum* and *Fagara* is as follows: For those who combine the genera with one and two perianth whorls the correct name is *Zanthoxylum* L. For those who separate them the tropical genus with two whorls has the correct name *Fagara* L. (nomen conservandum) with *F. pterota* L. as type and the temperate genus with one perianth whorl still bears the name *Zanthoxylum* L. typified by the plant now called *Z. fraxineum* Willd. *Thylax* Raf. falls back into the synonymy of *Zanthoxylum* L. No further conservation is necessary.

NEWS AND NOTES

ORTHOGRAPHY

In Taxon 7: 269, 1958, I remarked that the compound epithets in *Botryobasidium 'heteronemum'* and *Acyrostelium 'leptosomum'* should be regarded as orthographic errors and corrected to '*heteronema*' and '*leptosoma*', respectively (i.e., from adjectives to nouns in apposition).

I now recall that there is a long-established precedent in botany for the coining of compound adjectives of this sort, though I cannot think of a precedent for the derivation of the adjectives '*nemus*, *nema*, *nemum*' and '*somus*, *soma*, *somum*' from the neuter substantives '*nema*' and '*soma*'.

Example. *Fusarium heteronema* Berkeley & Broome, 1865, was altered by Saccardo (*Sylloge Fungorum* 4: 712, 1886) to '*Fusarium heteronemum*'.

Epithets such as '*longifoli-us*, *-a*, *-um*' were used by Linnaeus and probably at a very much earlier date; and '*longifolius*' is itself a compound adjective derived from the neu-

ter noun *folium*. Similar coined compound adjectives of later origin, now well-accepted in botanical literature, are (in the masculine gender) *heterosporus*, *heterospermus*, *longisetus*, *pachycladus*, *pachytrichus*, *hyalopodus*. It would have been at least equally correct for the original author to have published these epithets as nouns in apposition and, in fact, such epithets as '*longiseta*' have usually started in a feminine genus where the author may have equally well intended it to be a compound noun in apposition as a coined adjective.

It is pertinent to note that *Uredo cyclostoma* Léveillé, 1846, in the feminine genus *Uredo*, was transferred to the neuter genus *Caeoma* by Hariot in 1891 as *Caeoma cyclostoma* (Lév.) Hariot, the epithet being regarded by Hariot as a noun in apposition.

I would therefore suggest that, in the case of compound epithets of this kind, the original author is entitled to coin an adjectival form or, if he prefers, may use the epithet as a noun in apposition. To prevent

future confusion, it would be advisable for him to indicate his intention. If no indication is given, and the epithet could be taken in either sense, a later author may, at his option, treat the epithet as a noun in apposition or as an adjective and this treatment should be followed by subsequent authors. The adjectival and the substantival forms would be treated as orthographic variants: i.e., would be homonyms. Thus, it would have been correct for Raper to have published his species as *Acytostelium leptosma*, but it was allowable for him to coin the 'brand-new' compound adjective 'leptosomus, -a, -um', as he did.

There is, on the other hand, no precedent for transferring simple latin nouns such as 'gladiolus' and 'umbraculum' into adjectives: to do so is quite contrary to accepted usage.

In phanerogamic botany, the use of such adjectival epithets as 'quercifolius', meaning 'possessing *Quercus*-like leaves', is not uncommon and is of long standing. Unfortunately, several mycologists have used the epithet 'quercifolius' to mean a fungus 'inhabiting *Quercus* leaves'. In order to discourage the use of this sort of epithet in this sense, attention needs calling to the fact that this is not the correct meaning of 'quercifolius'; and there is an unexceptionable alternative available of using the compound epithet 'querci-folii' (cfr. *Mycosphaerella psammae* (Rost.) Lind. var. *elymi-floris* Munk, 1957).

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NEW COMBINATIONS IN MOSSES III

Atrichum speciosum (Hor.) Wijk et Marg.
Basionym: *Catharinea speciosa* Hor., J. Jap. Bot. 12: 670. 12. 1936.

Bryum pseudotriquetrum (Hedw.) Schwaegr. var. *algeriense* (Corb.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Bryum ventricosum* Relh. var. *algeriense* Corb., Compt. Rend. Ass. Fr. Avanc. Sc. 34: 485. 1906.

Desmatodon convolutus (Brid.) Grout var. *gasilieni* (Vent.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Desmatodon gasilieni* Vent., Rev. Bryol. 21: 75. 1894.

Drepanophyllum falcifolium (Schwaegr.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Fissidens falcifolius* Schwaegr., Spec. Musc. Suppl. 1(2): 9. 1816.

Entodon hypnoides (Besch.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Rhagmatodon hypnoides* Besch., Mem. Soc. Sc. Nat. Cherbourg 16: 232. 1872.

Fissidens bryoides Hedw. var. *crispulus* (Brid.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Fissidens crispulus* Brid., Mant. Musc. 187. 1819.

Fissidens sylvaticus Griff. ssp. *aculeatus* (Fleisch.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Fissidens zippelianus* Doz. et Molk. ssp. *aculeatus* Fleisch., Musci Fl. Buitenzorg 1: 46. 1904.

Fissidens sylvaticus Griff. var. *irroratus* (Fleisch.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Fissidens zippelianus* Doz. et Molk. var. *irroratus* Fleisch., Musci Fl. Buitenzorg 1: 45. 1904.

Fissidens sylvaticus Griff. ssp. *savellii* (Ren. et Card.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Fissidens savellii* Ren. et Card., Rev. Bryol. 29: 2. 1902.

Fissidens taylorii C. Muell. var. *floribundus* (Wils.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Fissidens brevifolius* Hook. f. et Wils. var. *floribundus* Wils. in Hook. f., Fl. Tasm. 2: 167. 1860.

Grimmia trichophylla Grev. var. *tenuis* (Wahlenb.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Campylopus pulvinatus* (Hedw.) Brid. var. *tenuis* Wahlenb., Fl. Suec. 2: 748. 1826.

Mnium longirostre Brid. var. *rhynchophorum* (Hook.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Mnium rhynchophorum* Hook., Icon. Pl. Rar. 1: 20 f. 3. 1836.

Oreoweisia torquescens (Brid.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Weisia torquescens* Brid., Bryol. Univ. 1: 349. 1826.

Pohlia cruda (Hedw.) Lindb. var. *subglobosa* (Schimp.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Webera cruda* (Hedw.) Schwaegr. var. *subglobosa* Schimp., Coroll. 65. 1856.

Pottia lanceolata (Hedw.) C. Muell. var. *rigidior* (Schwaegr.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Encalypta lanceolata* Hedw. var. *rigidior* Schwaegr., Spec. Musc. Suppl. 1(1): 61. 1811.

Pylaisiobryum abyssinicum (C. Muell.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Neckera abyssinica* C. Muell., Syn. 2: 71. 1851.

Sphaerothercium phascoides (Hamp.) Hamp. var. *elatus* (Hamp.) Wijk et Marg.

Basionym: *Sphaerothercium comosum* Hamp. var. *elatus* Hamp., Ann. Sc. Nat. Bot. ser. 5, 3: 361. 1865.

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