



Nomenclature Proposals to the Seattle Congress

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NOMENCLATURE PROPOSALS TO THE SEATTLE CONGRESS

J. Paclt *

114. ARTICLE 23

PROPOSED AMENDMENT: Amend the "Examples" mentioned in regard to the prescribed grammatical agreement between name and epithet, as follows:

"Examples: *Helleborus niger*, *Brassica nigra*, . . . ; *Peridermium balsameum* Peck, but also *Gloeosporium balsameae* . . . treated as a substantive in the second example.

Where the adjectival specific epithet allows two masculine forms (*campester-campestris*, fem. *campestris*, neut. *campestre*; *paluster-palustris*; *silvester-silvestris*), the form agreeing with the feminine gender, when used by the author of the basionym, is to be retained when combined with a generic name of masculine gender. *Psalliota campestris*, when included in *Agaricus* (masculine gender), remains *A. campestris* (and not *campester*)."

DISCUSSION: Several authors (Bloch 1965, Scannerini 1967) write *Agaricus campester*, while others use *Agaricus campestris*. In order to unify the practice, the proposed ruling of this category of cases appears highly desirable.

REFERENCES

- Bloch, R. 1965 — Abnormal development in plants: A survey. In: W. Ruhland (ed.), *Encycl. Plant Physiol.* 15 (2): 156–183 (quoad p. 165).
Scannerini, S. 1967 — Un particolare sistema di membrane e lomasomi in *Agaricus campester* Fr. var. *bisporus*. *Caryologia* 20: 115–133.

115. ARTICLE 69

PROPOSED AMENDMENT: Amend the "Examples" in the following manner:

"Examples: *Lavandula spica* L. (Sp. Pl. 572. 1753) included . . . must be rejected (see *Kew Bull.* 1932: 295).

The name *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill (Sp. Pl. 725. 1753; *Interpr. Rumph. Herb. Amboin.* 274. 1917) is rejected, because it has been applied to two different species, namely

* Sputniková 12, Bratislava 29, Czechoslovakia.

Phaseolus mungo L. and *Dolichos soja* L., and has become a source of error (see *Science*, n.s., 109: 339. 1949)."

DISCUSSION: In the present code two "Examples" illustrate the rule: *Rosa villosa* L., nomen confusum; *Lavandula spica* L., nomen confusum. The former example should be deleted as proposed already in 1964 (*Taxon* 13: 27). The name *Rosa villosa* is now practically abandoned and the example seems, therefore, to be superfluous. On the other hand, the example of *Lavandula spica* should be retained, as this binary combination is still used by a number of authors.

Instead of *Rosa villosa*, a more useful example, the case of *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill, should be inserted now.

Phaseolus max L., on which the modern combination *Glycine max* is based, proved to be a mixture. The name was typified by Roxburgh (1832) and Trimen (1894) in the sense of *Phaseolus mungo* L. and considerably later by Piper (1914) in the sense of *Dolichos soja* L. The still increasing use of the invalid name *Glycine max* for the soybean (Lawrence 1949, Hermann 1962) may justify the addition of *Glycine max* to the "Examples" of *Nomina confusa* in Article 69.

REFERENCES

- Paclt, J. 1949 — Nomenclature of the Soybean. *Science*, n.s., 109: 339. [April.]
Lawrence, G. H. M. 1949 — Discussions on botanical names of cultivated plants. *Genetes Herbarum* 8: 3–76. [May.]
Hermann, F. J. 1962 — A revision of the genus *Glycine* and its immediate allies. *U.S. Dept. Agric. techn. Bull.* 1268: 1–82.

116, 117. ARTICLE 73

PROPOSED AMENDMENT 116: Amend the transcription of the Scandinavian letter *å* as prescribed in the paragraph dealing with diacritic signs and their suppression in Latin plant names. The following mode of transcription should be adopted now:

"*å* becomes *aa*"

DISCUSSION: The letter *å* represents in Danish and Norwegian the diphthong *aa* and the

transcription of *å* by *aa* has been recognized internationally. Only plant names whose original spelling includes the letter *å* will be modified; e.g., *ståli* (after Stål) will become *staali*, instead of *staoli*.

Remaining unchanged, on the other hand, are Latin plant names the original spelling of which does not include the letter *å*, although the same names commemorate Swedish naturalists having that letter in their family names. Example: The name of *Forskohlea* (= *Forskalea*, *Forskaolea*; after Forskål), a Linnean genus of the *Urticaceae*, must not be altered to *Forskaalea* since *å* did not appear in the original spelling.

REFERENCE

Regnéll, G. 1952 – Wiedergabe des skandinavischen å durch das Klassische Latein-Alphabet. *Senckenbergiana* 33: 69–71.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT 117: Modify the text of the Note 6 and that of the Examples illustrating Note 6, as follows:

“Note 6. In names of other than Greek derivation, the letter *v* becomes *u* before a consonant and, in addition, before a vowel at the ending of a syllable; and the letter *i* becomes *j* before a vowel at the beginning of a syllable.”

“Examples illustrating Note 6: *Taraxacvm* Zinn must be changed to *Taraxacum*, *Iungia* L.f. to *Jungia*. On the other hand, the spelling of *Saurauja* Willd. (after Saurau, an ancient noble house in Styria) should not be altered to *Saurauia* (= *Sauravia* Spreng.)”

DISCUSSION: According to the wording of Note 6 of the present code, “the letters *j* and *v* must be changed to *i* and *u* respectively when they represent vowels”; and “the reverse changes must be made when consonants are required”. When represent the letters *i* (*j*) and *v* (*u*) vowels? And when consonants? The wording does not specify any methods how to determine whether the vowels *i* and *u*, or the consonants *j* and *v*, are required. Thus it becomes a permanent source of error.

The new proposal demands that we write *ejusdem* (not *eiusdem*), *Magnolia* (not the rather fantastic *Magnolja*), *Guajacum* (not *Guaiacum*). *Leucoium* and *iodanthus*, both derived from the Greek, must not be changed to *Leucojum* and *jodanthus* respectively.

REFERENCES

Paclt, J. 1951 – Concerning orthography of scientific names. *Science*, n.s., 114: 63–64.

Rickett, H. W. 1955 – The “original spelling” of botanical names. *Taxon* 4: 185–188.

118. RECOMMENDATION 73 D

PROPOSED AMENDMENT: Replace the present wording by the following amplified version:

“An epithet derived from a geographical name is preferably an adjective and usually takes one of the following terminations:

(a) *-ensis*; *algeriensis* (from Algierium), *borneensis* (from Borneo), *canariensis* (from Insulae Canariae), *coloradensis* (from Colorado), *domingensis* (from Domingo), *idahoensis* (from Idaho), *illinoensis* (from Illinois), *javanensis* (from Java), *kansensis* (from Kansas), *missouriensis* (from Missouri), *ohioensis* (from Ohio), *ontariensis* (from Ontario), *parisiensis* (from Parisium), *portoricensis* (from Porto Rico), *tennesseensis* (from Tennessee), *texasensis* (from Texas), *uruguayensis* (from Uruguay).

Examples: *Rubus quebecensis* (from Quebec), *Ilex paraguayensis* (from Paraguari), *Erigeron canadensis* (from Canada), *Hevea brasiliensis* (from Brasilia), *Adansonia madagascariensis* (from Madagascar), *Populus atheniensis* (from Athenae).

(b) *-anus*; *columbianus* (from Columbia), *cubanus* (from Cuba), *floridanus* (from Florida), *mexicanus* (from Mexico), *texanus* (from Texas), *vesuvianus* (from Vesuvius), *virginianus* (from Virginia).

(c) *-acus*; *aegyptiacus* (from Aegyptus).

(d) *-icus*; *britannicus* (from Britannia), *caucasicus* (from Caucasus), *ceylanicus* (from Ceylanum) and *ceylonicus* (from Ceylon), *javanicus* (from Java), *pennsylvanicus* (from Pennsylvania), *philadelphicus* (from Philadelphia), *virginicus* (from Virginia).

(e) *-inus*; *ligurinus* (from Liguria), *salsalvadorinus* (from San Salvador).”

DISCUSSION: Recommendation 73 D of the present code mentions two non-existent terminations: *-ianus* and *-nus* (alternatives to *-anus*). There are obviously other “pseudo-terminations” like *-iensis* and *-cus* which could be still added. It is proposed, therefore, the “pseudo-terminations” *-ianus* and *-nus* be omitted from the Recommendation.

Furthermore, to avoid much possible confusion resulting from an application of the Recommendation 73 D, a complete revision of the wording appears inevitable. The proposed amendment, including many illustrative examples of the formation of Latin geographical adjectives, should be adopted as the result of such revision.