

arise from typification problems and so be unresolved by the idea put forward above. Continuation of the present committee system of considering individual cases seems therefore essential as a parallel operation to any blanket approach involving recommended lists.

Finally, there is of course a considerable body of opinion in botany which holds that stability will be best achieved by avoiding any conservation or rejection of names and letting the rules of the Code other than Arts. 14 and 69 operate naturally. Those promoting this view point to the vast number of names which have been stable for a long period already, and argue that the occasional change of an established name is a small price to pay for avoiding the committee system and international bureaucratic projects. At present we operate a compromise between this view and the opposite extreme which wants to conserve everything. No doubt this present system will continue for a decade or two more at least, with only minor adjustments being made at forthcoming Congresses. My own forecast for the longer term is that some form of recommended lists will become increasingly attractive.

A first draft of this article was circulated among colleagues in 1984, and I am grateful to all those who commented constructively at that time. I am also grateful to Roger Hnatiuk and Arthur Chapman (Canberra) for sending me a copy of their proposal, referred to above, before publication.

### ADANSON'S GENERIC NAMES FOR SEED PLANTS: VALIDATION AND TYPIFICATION. PART 1, NOMINA CONSERVANDA AND NOMINA CONSERVANDA PROPOSITA

*P. G. Parkinson*<sup>1</sup>

In another paper (Parkinson, 1987) I have discussed the legal status of Adanson's generic names for plants published in his "Familles des Plantes" (Adanson, 1763), and concluded that Art. 20 of the Code rules that these names are all invalid because they are identical to and used simultaneously as unitary designations of species. In the same paper I summarised the legal effects of this conclusion for the few names of lower plants with Adansonian attributions which are still retained.

In this paper I summarise the effects of the conclusion on the names of seed plants with Adansonian attributions which are still in use. I have investigated the real date of validation for each name and checked the protologue in order to establish an historically valid typification. On account of Art. 43 of the Code the latest date at which an Adansonian generic name can have been validated is the date at which a valid species name was published under it. It is theoretically possible for a generic name to be validly published without a species name being published. This has happened in the case of *Loasa* which, along with several other Adansonian names was validated by Scopoli (1777) although it was not used to form valid species names until Desrousseaux adopted it in 1792.

The typification of a valid generic name under which no species names were made by the validating author is problematic under Art. 10 of the Sydney Code, but a solution has been suggested in another paper (Parkinson, 1985, p. 328).

Because Adanson established new generic names for over five hundred genera of seed plants I have not attempted to investigate all of them. There isn't much point in doing so as most of these names have been universally regarded as still-born. Working from Dandy's list (Dandy, 1967) I eliminated all the names which he recorded as synonyms of earlier names (unless the Adansonian name had been conserved), as well as all the homonymous and synonymous nomina rejicienda. I added to my list the Adansonian names against which apparent orthographic variants had been conserved, and this produced a list of the Adansonian names for seed plants, fifty-four names out of the original five hundred and twenty odd. I have investigated these fifty-four names. One of them seems never to have been adopted by later authors, but the other fifty-three were validated between 1767 (when Linnaeus adopted *Abrus*) and 1968 (when P. E. Gibbs adopted *Chamaespartium*), all but five of them before 1840.

Fifteen of the names had already been conserved, but nine of them unnecessarily. A further seven appear to be in need of conservation to protect them against earlier synonyms or homonyms. In a couple of cases it might be preferable to drop the Adanson name and retain an older synonym: conservation has not been suggested in these cases. A change of validation date has no effect whatsoever

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on the application of thirty-seven of these names to the taxa to which they are currently applied, in terms of priorability or correctness.

The retention of the present tradition, regarding Adanson as having validly published these names in 1763 (contrary to the actual legal situation as I interpret it) requires the formal rejection of at least one hundred and twenty Adansonian names, with an unknown number still likely to require formal rejection in future as a result of taxonomic work. In the last year alone, as a result of studies on the Hortus Malabaricus of Rheede, proposals have been made to reject two further Adanson names (Courondi in Taxon 35: 181 (1986), and Nialel in Taxon 35: (May 1986), neither of which has ever been validly published) as well as make "corrections" to listed nomina rejicienda on the basis of redeterminations (Panel, a name never validly published, in Taxon 34: 715 (1985), Hondbessen, a name only validly published in 1891 (and then with an altered spelling, as *Hondbesseion*), in Taxon 35: (August 1986)), both requiring further conservation proposals to be made. There has also been a proposal to amend the listing of the type citation for a conserved name misattributed to Adanson and actually validated by Sprengel (*Entada* in Taxon 34: 714 (1985)).

On the other hand treating these names as not validly published by Adanson, as I suggest, in accordance with a narrow legal interpretation, requires the conservation of only about thirteen names, six of which have been conserved already. On balance, the advantage of the narrow legal interpretation is obvious.

This paper deals with the Adansonian names which need conservation (7) and those (15) presently conserved which either need to be corrected or else do not need to be conserved at all. They will remain conserved anyway. The account of the dates of valid publication for the other thirty names currently in use will appear separately. An account of the Adansonian nomina rejicienda will follow in a further paper. The following abbreviations for commonly cited reference tools have been used: IK (Index Kewensis), ING (Index Nominum Genericorum), TL (Taxonomic Literature) and ICBN (International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, Sydney edition).

#### *Adansonian Names in Current Use Which have been Conserved*

*Arctostaphylos* K. P. J. Sprengel 1825, nom. cons.

T.: *A. uva-ursi* (L.) K. P. J. Sprengel in Linnaeus, Syst. Veg. ed. 9, p. 287 (1825) ≡ *Arbutus uva-ursi* L. (typ. cons.)

The Adansonian genus/species *Arctostaphylos* includes "Uva ursi Clus. Tour. Buserole Gall." *Arctostaphylos* has been conserved against *Uva-ursi* Duhamel, Traite Arb. Arbust. 2, p. 37 (1755), properly. There is another homotypic synonym *Mairrania* Necker ex Desvaux, J. Bot. 1, p. 37 (1813) (T.: *M. uva-ursi* (L.) Desvaux) which could be added as a nomen rejiciendum, but this is not strictly necessary (cf. ICBN Art. 14.4).

*Belamcanda* Medikus 1784, Moench 1794 or A. P. de Candolle 1805, nom. cons.

T.: *B. chinensis* (L.) A. P. de Candolle in Redouté, Liliac. 3, t. 121 (1805) ≡ *Ixia chinensis* L. (typ. cons.)

The genus/species *Belamcanda* comprised "H.M. II t. 37, Arti Bram., Ixia Lin. Burm. Afr. t. 70 f. 2)". It was adopted by Medikus, Philos. Bot. 1, p. 173 (1784) without naming any species, and later by Moench, Meth., p. 529 (1794) as *Belemcanda*, who named *B. punctata* Moench and subsequently (Moench, Meth. Suppl., p. 214 (1805)), four other species. The name was independently adopted by A. P. de Candolle, who named the typus conservandus which as now circumscribed includes *B. punctata* Moench. Since I have not seen Medikus' works I have not been able to determine when *Belamcanda* was validated. The name has been unnecessarily conserved in order to settle anomalies over Adanson's erratic spelling (see ICBN) and to clarify the designation of the type.

*Cajanus* A. P. de Candolle 1813, nom. cons.

T.: *Cajanus flavus* A. P. de Candolle, nom. superfl., Cat. Monsp., p. 85 (1813) ≡ *Cytisus cajan* L. ≡ *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millspaugh

The Adansonian genus/species *Cajan* is based on "Cytisus 4 Lin. Sp. 739" i.e. *C. cajan* L.: when validating the name with the spelling *Cajanus* de Candolle named two species, *C. flavus* and *C. bicolor*, the former including the type element. *Cajanus* has been unnecessarily conserved against *Cajan* Adanson. There are no earlier synonyms.

*Canavalia* A. P. de Candolle 1825, nom. cons.

T.: *C. ensiformis* (L.) A. P. de Candolle, Prodr. 2, p. 403 (Nov. 1825) = *Dolichos ensiformis* L.

The Adansonian genus/species includes “*Dolichos* 3 Lin. Sp. 725” i.e. *D. ensiformis* L. The spelling adopted by de Candolle (*Canavalia*) has been unnecessarily conserved against that used by Adanson (*Canavali*). There are no earlier synonyms.

*Entada* Sprengel 1825, nom. cons.

T.: *E. rheedei* Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 2, p. 325 (Jan–Mai 1825) = *Mimosa entada* L.

The Adansonian *Entada* includes “*Mimosa* 15 Lin. Sp. 518” i.e. *M. entada* L. and “*Gigalobium* Brown”. The name was independently validated by A. P. de Candolle, Prodr. 2, p. 452 (mid-Nov. 1825), based on *E. monostachya* A. P. de Candolle, nom. illeg., = *Mimosa entada* L. Now applied to a genus of about thirty Leguminosae, *Entada* has been conserved against *Gigalobium* P. Browne 1756, a name ignored until it was adopted by Hitchcock (Missouri Bot. Gard. Rep. 4: 82 (1893)), the only author to use it to form a binary combination, *G. scandens* A. S. Hitchcock, thereby causing a problematical lectotypification which has had the effect, under the new Sydney version of Art. 10 of the ICBN, of forcing yet another conservation proposal to alter the citations of the types of both names (see Panigrahi in Taxon 34: 714 (1985)). *Entada* is one of the few cases in which such conservation was necessary. There are no other earlier synonyms.

*Jambosa* A. P. de Candolle 1827, nom. cons.

T.: *Jambosa vulgaris* A. P. de Candolle, nom. superfl., in Bory, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. v. 11, p. 407 (1827) = *Eugenia jambos* L. = *Jambosa jambos* (L.) Millspaugh

Adanson’s genus/species *Jambos* comprised “*Jambos* Garz. Rumph. Schambu Bram. Tufat Ind. Arab. Alma Turk. *Eugenia* Mich. t. 108”. The name was validated with the spelling *Jambosa* but an earlier variant, apparently invalid, “*Jambus* Noroha in Verha. Batav. Gen. 5 ed. 1 Art. iv p. 181 (1790)” is listed in IK, although not in ING. Although conserved (unnecessarily) in order to stabilise its spelling, *Jambosa* is today generally assigned to synonymy under *Syzygium* Gaertner 1788, nom. cons., which has been unnecessarily conserved against it.

*Manilkara* Dubard 1914, nom. cons.

T.: *M. kauki* (L.) Dubard in Lecomte, Not. Syst. 3: 43 (1914), Ann. Inst. Bot. Geol. Colon. Marseille, ser. 3, v. 3: 9 (1915) (typ. cons.)

The Adansonian genus/species was based on “*Manilgale* Bram.” and “H.M. 4 t. 25”. The name was cited as “*Manilkara* H. Malab.” under *Stisseria* Scopoli by Scopoli (1777, p. 199). The name used by Scopoli however has to be rejected on account of *Stisseria* Heister ex Fabricius, Enum., p. 137 (1759), itself a synonym of *Stapelia* Linnaeus 1753. Now in use for a genus of about seventy tropical Sapotaceae, *Manilkara* was previously treated as a synonym of *Mimulops* L. in IK. *Manilkara* has been conserved against an earlier synonym *Achras* L. but does not appear to have other earlier synonyms.

*Monstera* Schott 1830, nom. cons.

T.: *M. adansonii* Schott, Weiner Zeitschr. 4: 1028 (1830)

The Adansonian genus/species *Monstera* included “*Arum* Plum.” and “*Dracontium* L.” and seems to have been a substitute for the latter name. When Schott validated the name he named eleven species, of which *Monstera adansonii* Schott, = *Dracontium pertusum* L. (NON *Monstera pertusa* (Roxb.) Schott 1830, = *Pothos pertusa* Roxb.), is *typus conservandus*. When he validated *Monstera* Schott excluded the lectotype of *Dracontium*, *D. polyphyllum*. *Monstera* Schott has no earlier synonyms.

*Mucuna* Scopoli 1777 (*Macuna*) orth. corr. de Candolle 1825, nom. cons., orth. cons. prop.

T.: *Mucuna urens* (L.) A. P. de Candolle, Prodr. 2, p. 405 (Nov. 1825) = *Dolichos urens* L. (typ. cons.)

The Adansonian genus/species did not specifically include *Dolichos urens* L., but did include “*Stizolobium* Brown., *Zoophthalmum* Brown” against which *Mucuna* has been conserved. These two nomina rejicienda, coined without species names by P. Browne, Hist. Jam., pp. 290 and 295 (1756) are valid generic names. *Stizolobium* seems to have been first adopted by Medicus, Vorles. Churpf. Phys. Gen. II: 399 (1787) who named *S. pruriens* (L.) Medikus = *Dolichos pruriens* L., but *Zoophthalmum* seems not to have been adopted by any later author. The first author to adopt *Mucuna* seems

to be Scopoli (1777, p. 309) who adopted “*Macuna* Marcgrav.” citing as included species “*Dolichos pruriens, altissimus, urens, lignosus* Linn.” The name, with the Adansonian orthography restored by de Candolle is presently in use for a genus of about a hundred and twenty tropical Leguminosae. It seems desirable to stabilise the nomenclature of the genus by conserving the spelling adopted by de Candolle.

(3877) *Mucuna* Scopoli, Intr. Hist. Nat.: 309. 1777. (*Macuna*) nom. cons., orth. cons. prop. T.: *M. urens* (Linnaeus) A. P. de Candolle, typ. cons. (*Dolichos urens* Linnaeus)

(V) *Macuna* Scopoli, Intr. 309. 1777

*Naravelia* A. P. de Candolle 1817, nom. cons.

T.: *N. zeylanica* (L.) A. P. de Candolle, Syst. I, pp. 129, 167 (Nov. 1817) = *Atragene zeylanica* L.

The Adansonian genus/species *Naravel* was based on “*Atragene* Lin.” i.e. *Atragene zeylanica* L. *Naravelia* has been unnecessarily conserved against *Naravel*. There are no earlier synonyms.

*Nicandra* Scopoli 1777, nom. cons.

T.: *N. physalodes* (L.) Gaertner, Fruct. 2, p. 232 (1791) “*physaloides*” = *Atropa physalodes* L. (typ. cons.)

The Adansonian genus/species includes “*Atropa* Lin.”, which is presumably *A. physalodes* L. In validating the name, Scopoli refers to it as “\* 762 *NICANDRA* Adanson . . . *Atropa physalodes* LINN.” (1777, p. 182). Jussieu (1789) who also adopted the name, named no species but he did remark “*Herba caulescens (Atropa physalodes L.) ramosissima . . .*” Gaertner named only one species and this remains the sole species of this monotypic genus from Peru. *Nicandra* has already been conserved against *Physalodes* Boehmer 1760, but there does not seem to be any purpose to the conservation of the type, since there is no doubt attached to the typification.

*Pongamia* Ventenat 1803, nom. cons.

T.: *Pongamia glabra* Ventenat, nom. illeg. Jard. Malm. t. 28 (Dec. 1803) = *Robinia mitis* L., nom. illeg. = *Cytisus pinnata* L. = *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre

Adanson’s genus/species *Pongam* was based on “H.M. 6 t. 3” identified in ICBN as *Dahlbergia arborea* Willdenow, which ICBN cites as the type of “*Pongam* Adanson”. A form of the Adansonian name seems to have been first validated by Lamarck as *Pungamia* Lamarck, Tabl. Encycl. t. 663 (1796). Previously Jussieu (Gen. Pl., p. 363, 1789) had cited “*Pungam* Rheed. 6 t. 3” as a synonym of *Galedupa* without mentioning Adanson.

In a proposal to conserve *Milletia* (549) and to revise the conservation of *Pongamia* (550), Geesinck (Taxon 30(1): 327–329. 1981), has reviewed the nomenclatural problems associated with Adanson’s “*Pongam*”, and its derivatives. Three generic names have been based in part on Rheede’s *Pungam* (Hortus Malabaricus 6 tab. 3). The first of these, *Pongam* Adanson 1763, is invalid under ICBN Art. 20.4, as I interpret it, but Geesinck did not know this. The second name is *Galedupa* Lamarck, Encycl. Meth. 2, p. 594 (1788, ‘1786’) T.: *G. indica* Lamarck, typified on Rheede’s plate. This is the oldest valid name for Rheede’s *Pungam*. It is not illegitimate, because Lamarck was not under any obligation to adopt the invalid Adanson name. The third name *Pungamia* Lamarck, adopted as a “correction” for *Galedupa* was in fact a superfluous substitute for it, and it IS illegitimate (Art. 63), and automatically typified (Art. 7.9 and 7.11) on the type of *Galedupa*. According to Geesinck, the name *Dahlbergia arborea* Willdenow 1802 is also superfluous.

*Pongamia* Ventenat was based on the species named *Pongamia glabra* which includes Rheede’s plate, *Robinia mitis* L., and *Cytisus pinnata* L.; the name *Robinia mitis* is a superfluous substitute for the name *Cytisus pinnata* L., and both of these are typified on Plukenet’s plate (Phytographia 2, tab. 104, f. 3, 1691). Ricket and Stafieu lectotyped the name *Pongamia glabra* on the type of *Cytisus pinnata* and this choice was correct, given that Rheede’s plate did not have to be selected as type of the name *P. glabra* (contrary to Geesinck’s opinion).

Consequently the names *Pongamia glabra* and *Pongamia* are typified under the new Sydney ICBN Art. 10 on the type of the name *Cytisus pinnata* L., the Plukenet figure. The name *Pongamia glabra* was superfluous, as under the rules the name *P. pinnata* should have been adopted. In my view the current citation of *Pongamia* in the ICBN is perfectly correct and should not be altered in the manner suggested by Geesinck.

*Pongamia pinnata* and *Galedupa indica* are today considered to be heterotypic synonyms. Consequently *Galedupa* and *Pongamia* are synonyms, and *Galedupa* has been rejected in favour of *Pongamia*. The only correction which should be made to the ICBN entry is the deletion of the nomina rejicienda

*Pongamia* Adanson (invalid) and *Pungamia* Lamarck (illegitimate). The proposal from Geesinck to conserve *Milletia* against *Pongamia* to avoid a host of name changes is well justified, but the citation of *Pongamia* as a nomen rejiciendum ought to correspond to its citation as a nomen conservandum.

*Pupalia* A. L. Jussieu 1803, nom. cons.

T.: *P. lappacea* (L.) A. L. Jussieu, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hist., Paris 2: 132 (1803) = *Achyranthes lappaceus* L.

Adanson's genus/species, called *Pupal* included "Achyranthes 2 Lin. Sp. 104" i.e. *A. lappaceus*. *Pupalia* has no earlier synonyms and has been unnecessarily conserved against the invalid name *Pupal*.

*Sesbania* Scopoli 1777, nom. cons.

T.: *S. sesban* (L.) Merrill = *Aeschynomene sesban* L.

Adanson's genus/species *Sesban* includes "Aeschynomene 5 Lin. Sp." i.e. *Aeschynomene sesban* L. Both ING and ICBN cite *Sesban* as an earlier homotypic synonym of *Sesbania* Scopoli, Intr. 308 (1777), treating the two as independent valid names, whereas in fact *Sesbania* is a validation of *Sesban* with an emended spelling. *Sesbania* has been unnecessarily conserved against *Sesban*. In adopting the name *Sesbania* Scopoli named no species, and ascribed the name to "P. Alpin." but he does mention Adanson in the protologue and he also indicated the inclusion in *Sesbania* of "Aeschynomene species LINN." The first author to name species was Poiret, Encycl. Meth. 7, p. 128 (1806) who named eight species: *aculeata*, *aegyptiaca*, *cannabina*, *coccinea*, *grandiflora*, *occidentalis*, *picta*, and *virgata*.

*Silybum* Gaertner 1791, nom. cons.

T.: *S. marianum* (L.) Gaertner, Fruct. 2, p. 378, t. 162 (1791) = *Carduus marianus* L.

Adanson's *Silybum* does not include a direct reference to *Carduus marianus* L., although the cited French vernacular name "Chardon marie" shows plainly what the *Silybum* is. In use for two Mediterranean Compositae, *Silybum* has been conserved against *Marianum* Hill 1762, a homotypic synonym, but there are no earlier synonyms.

#### *Adansonian Names which Require Conservation*

3667 *Erinacea* Link 1831 (Leguminosae)

Adanson's genus/species *Erinacea* was based on a single element, "Anthyllis 9 Lin. Sp. 720" i.e. *Anthyllis erinaceus* L. The name is still in use for a single species of European Leguminosae often known as *Erinacea pungens* Boissier. *Erinacea* Link is a later homonym of the little known *Erinacea* Lamouroux, in Bory de St Vincent, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., v. 6, p. 258 (Sept. 1824) typified on *Fucus erinaceus* Turner. ("Le *Fucus erinaceus* tab. 26 de Turner peut être regardé comme le type principal du group des Erinacées.") No combinations under *Erinacea* Lamouroux were ever validly published, although three had appeared as nomina nuda in an earlier volume of the same work (v. 5, p. 387, sub *Delesseria*). The first of these nomina nuda, *Erinacea capensis* was obviously coined to avoid giving the seaweed the tautonym later bestowed on the legume as *Erinacea erinacea* (L.) Aschers. & Grabn., Syn. mitteleur. Fl. 6(2), p. 270 (1907). *Erinacea* Lamouroux has never been adopted by later phycologists and when they have noted it at all they have mistakenly treated it exclusive of its historical nomenclatural type as a synonym of *Rissoella* J. Agardh 1849. *Fucus erinaceus* Turner is now known as *Nothogenia erinacea* (Turn.) P. G. Parkinson (cf. Parkinson in Taxon 32: 605–610 (1983) for a more extended discussion).

To stabilise the nomenclature of the legume as *Erinacea*, under which name it has been known for over a hundred and fifty years and to prevent the unwanted application of the name to a seaweed it is desirable to conserve *Erinacea* Link.

(3667) *Erinacea* Link, Handb.: 156. 1831. nom. cons. prop. T.: *E. anthyllis* Link = *Anthyllis erinaceus* Linnaeus

(H.) *Erinacea* Lamouroux in Bory de St Vincent, ed., Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 6: 258. Sept. 1824. nom. rejic. prop. [GALAXAUR.:RHODOPH.]. T.: "le *Fucus erinaceus* tab. 26 de Turner" i.e. *Fucus erinaceus* Turner, Fuci I tab. 26 (1808) = *Erinacea capensis* Lamouroux, nom. nud. in Bory de St Vincent, op. cit. 5: 387. April 1824, sub *Delesseria* = *Nothogenia erinacea* (Turn.) P. G. Parkinson, Taxon 32: 609. 1983

3166 *Kalanchoe* A. P. de Candolle 1802 (Crassulac.)

The Adanson genus/species includes "Kalanchoe Sin. Camella Tsjakarbete Rumph. Cotelydon

Boerh.” The name is now applied to a genus of some two hundred Crassulaceae. When he validated the generic name de Candolle named three species: *K. laciniata* is given as the type in ING.

There is apparently one older synonym against which *Kalanchoe* should be conserved, *Vereia* H. C. Andrews, 1798.

(3166) *Kalanchoe* A. P. de Candolle, Pl. Gras.: t. 100. 1802. nom. cons. prop. T.: *K. laciniata* (Linnaeus) A. P. de Candolle (= *Cotyledon laciniata* Linnaeus)

(=) *Vereia* H. C. Andrews, Bot. Rep. 1: t. 21. 1798. nom. rejic. prop. T.: *V. crenata* H. C. Andrews [= *Kalanchoe crenata* (H. C. Andrews) Haworth, Syn. Fl. Succ.: 109. 1812. =? *K. afzelianus*]

9371 *Liabum* Cassini 1823 (Compos.)

The Adansonian genus/species *Liabum* (spelled *Liabon* on p. 570) was based on two elements “Solidago Brown t. 33 f. 2” and “Amellus Lin.”. Validating the name, Cassini named three species, *L. brownei* (p. 203), *L. jussieui* (p. 205) and *L. bonplandii* (p. 206). In ING the type is cited “non designatus” but the protologue suggests the historical type *L. brownei* as the best lectotype. *Liabum* is now in use for a genus of about ninety Compositae. As circumscribed in IK, *Liabum* has three priorable synonyms against which it should be conserved.

(9371) *Liabum* Cassini, Dict. Sci. Nat., v. 26: 203. May 1823. nom. cons. prop. T.: *L. brownei* Cassini (=) *Munnozia* Ruiz et Pavon, Prodr. Pl. Peru: 108 tab. 23. Oct. 1794. nom. rejic. prop. LT.: *M. lanceolata* Ruiz & Pavon, Syst. Veg.: 196. 1798

(=) *Andromachia* Humboldt & Bonpland, Pl. Aequin., v. 2: 104 tab. 112. ‘1809’ i.e. Apr. 1812. nom. rejic. prop. T.: *A. igniaria* Humboldt & Bonpland

(=) *Starkea* Willdenow, Spec. Pl., v. 3: 2216. 1803. nom. rejic. prop. T.: *S. umbellata* (Linnaeus) Willdenow (*Amellus umbellatus* Linnaeus)

*Liabum* also has a junior acronymic synonym, *Alibum* Lessing, Syn. Comp., p. 152 (1832) T.: *Alibum liaboides* Lessing.

7242 *Lophanthus* Benthham 1829 (Labiatae)

Adanson’s genus/species was based on “Cataria Buxb. Cent. 3 t. 50 f. 1” and “Hyssopus 2 Lin. Sp. 569” i.e. *H. lophanthus* L. Benthham named six species when he adopted the name. Although *Lophanthus* is nowadays treated as a synonym of the large genus *Nepeta* L., it may be desirable to conserve the name against the earlier homonym *Lophanthus* J. R. et G. Forster 1776, which is generally treated as an unavailable synonym of *Waltheria* L., since the correction to the dates reverses the priorability of the applications of the name.

(7242) *Lophanthus* Benthham, Edw. Bot. Reg. 15: t. 1282. 1829. nom. cons. prop. T.: *L. chinensis* Benthham (*Hyssopus lophanthus* Linnaeus)

(H.) *Lophanthus* J. R. et G. Forst., Char. Gen.: 27 tab. 14. 1776. nom. rejic. prop. [STERCUL.] T.: *L. tomentosa* Forst. (= *Waltheria lophanthus* Linnaeus)

8114 *Oftia* Boquillon 1861 (Myoporac.)

The genus/species of Adanson included “Lantana 7 Lin. Sp. 628” i.e. *L. africana*. Boquillon named two species in adopting the name, *O. africana* and *O. revoluta*: the former is designated type in ING. As circumscribed in IK, *Oftia* has two earlier synonyms against one of which it should be conserved. It is currently applied to a genus of two Myoporaceae from South Africa.

(8114) *Oftia* Boquillon, Adansonia 2: 11. 1861. nom. cons. prop. T.: *O. africana* (Linnaeus) Boquillon (*Lantana africana* Linnaeus)

(=) *Spielmannia* Medikus, Hist. Comm. Acad. Elect. 54 (3, Phys.): 196 t. 15. 1775. nom. rejic. prop. T.: *S. jasmineum* Medikus, nom. superfl. (*Lantana africana* Linnaeus)

*Batindium* Rafinesque, Sylv. Tellur., p. 81 (1838) is a superfluous substitute name for *Spielmannia*, typified on *B. jasmineum* (Medikus) Rafinesque, nom. superfl. (= *Lantana africana* L.). *Oftia* does not need to be conserved against this name under the present ICBN.

111 *Phragmites* Trinius 1820 (Gramin.)

Adanson’s genus/species *Phragmites* includes a number of elements representative of sugar canes, but no reference to Linnaeus. The generic name, now applied to three cosmopolitan Gramineae of economic importance, was validated when Trinius adopted it for two species, *P. communis* and *P. vulgaris* which are now considered conspecific. There is one earlier synonym which ought to be rejected in favour of *Phragmites*.

(111) *Phragmites* Trinius, Fund. Agrost.: 184. 1820. nom. cons. prop. T.: *P. communis* Trinius (*Arundo phragmites* Linnaeus)  
(=) *Trichoon* Roth, Arch. Bot. (Leipzig) 1(3): 37. 1799. nom. rejic. prop. T.: *T. karka* Roth, nom. superfl. (*Arundo phragmites* Linnaeus, *Trichoon phragmites* (Linnaeus) Rendle)

9561 *Tolpis* Gaertner 1791 (Compos.)

Adanson's *Tolpis* includes "Crepis 4 Lin." i.e. *C. barbata* L., and in adopting the name Gaertner named only one species. The genus now includes about twenty Compositae, and there is one senior synonym against which it should be conserved.

(9561) *Tolpis* Gaertner, Fruct. 2: 372. 1791. nom. cons. prop. T.: *T. barbata* (Linnaeus) Gaertner (*Crepis barbata* Linnaeus)

(=) *Drepania* A. L. Jussieu, Gen.: 169. 1789. nom. rejic. prop. T.: *D. barbata* (Linnaeus) Desfontaines, Fl. Atl. 2: 232. Feb. 1789. (*Crepis barbata* Linnaeus)

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### ADANSON'S GENERIC NAMES FOR PLANTS: STATUS AND TYPIFICATION

*P. G. Parkinson*<sup>1</sup>

Adanson's opposition to the nomenclatural reforms of Linnaeus is well known. Not only did he reject the Linnean canons for the formation of new generic names, Linnean conceptions of priority and many Linnean applications of names, but even the Linnean system of binary nomenclature for species itself. In his major theoretical work "Familles des Plantes" (Adanson, 1763) he used a nomenclatural system of his own as a substitute for that of Linnaeus.

Although this work is concerned primarily with the differentiation of genera and their arrangement into natural families and hardly at all with the taxonomy and nomenclature of species, Adanson does devote some space to an account of his system of specific nomenclature. Stafleu (1971, p. 317) summarises it thus:

"1) The first species of a genus i.e. the type species carries the generic name only (uninominal) without a species designation (epithet).

2) Additional species of a genus, which in principle could be shifted to other genera, have binary names consisting of the generic name and an epithet which is a noun of the same character as the generic name."

Adanson himself, in that section of his work headed "Noms des Plantes, frases & descriptions" describes his system:

"Un nom est un signe simple ou composé, choisi arbitrairement par l'homme de chake société ou país pour représenter, soit par un son qui frappe les oreilles soit par un caractere qui peint aux yeux & rapeler à l'esprit l'idée ou le souvenir d'une chose ou d'une sensation passée." (p. cxxiii)

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