

QK

96 .

I 61

1910

Cornell University Library
QK 96.161 1910

Rules of nomenclature.



3 1924 000 588 941

mann

PK96
I 61
1910

IIIrd INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS

BRUSSELS, 1910

VOLUME I

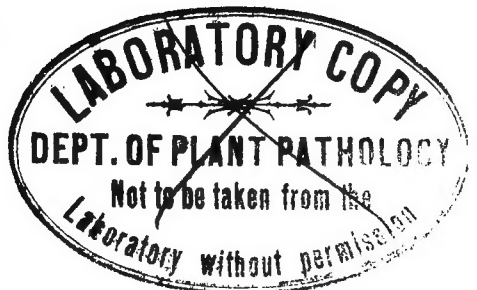
RULES OF NOMENCLATURE

by

É. de Wildeman

Translation by J. Vizioli

Mimeographed



e
PK 96
I 61
1910

@96435

Actes
du
III^{me} Congrès International de Botanique
Bruxelles 1910
publiés

au nom de la commission d'organization du congrès
par
É. de Wildeman

secrétaire générale de la commission et du congrès

~~~~~

Published at Brussels by Albert de Boeck, 265 Rue Royale

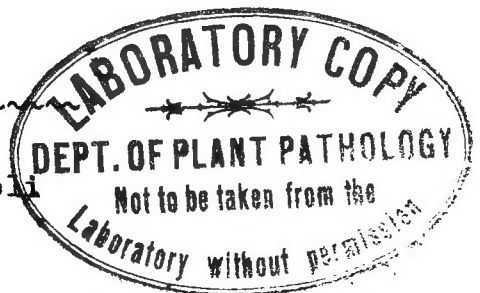
Vol. 1. Comptes-Rendus des Seances, Excursions etc.  
Vol. 2. Conférences et Memoires

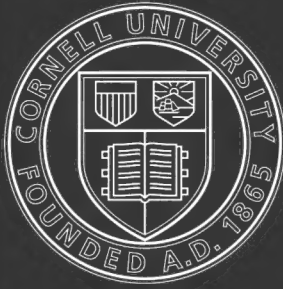
The material on the following pages appears in Volume I, on pages 102-107 in French. The rules, recommendations, etc. given here and adopted at Brussels should be introduced at the proper indicated place in the English version of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature adopted at Vienna. These rules appeared on pages 197-213 of the Verhandlungen des Internationalen Botanischen Kongresses in Wien 1905.

The new rules or the modified portions of old rules are given in italics. The new rules are further indicated by the words "bis", "ter", etc.

A second edition of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, including the changes adopted at the Brussels Congress, will be printed by G. Fischer at Jena in a separate volume.

~~~~~  
Translation by J. Vizioli





Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

<http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924000588941>

5. SUMMARY OF THE ADDITIONS AND CHANGES MADE IN THE INTERNATIONAL RULES OF BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE BY THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

Chap. I. General Considerations and Leading Principles.

Art. 9. The rules and recommendations of botanical nomenclature apply to all classes of the vegetable kingdom, both fossil and living, unless exceptions are expressly specified.

Chap. II. Concerning the Manner of Designating the Nature and the Subordination of the Groups which Constitute the Plant Kingdom.

Art. 11. We distinguish also in many species varieties (varietas) forms (forma), among parasites special forms (forma specialis), in certain cultivated species, modifications still more numerous; in many genera sections (sectio), in many families tribes (tribus).

Art. 12. In the sixth line substitute "22" for "21" and in the ninth line insert "Forma specialis" between "Forma" and "Individuum". Insert under Art. 12 the following recommendations.

Recommendations.

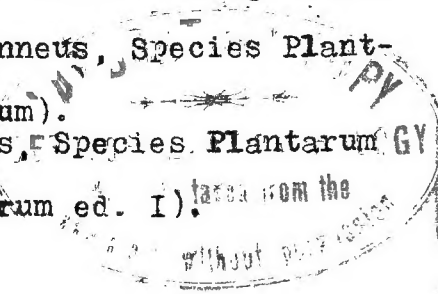
In the case of parasites and especially of fungous parasites, authors who do not give specific rank to forms differing biologically but which differ little or not at all morphologically, will distinguish within a species special forms (forma specialis, f. sp.) characterized by their adaptation to different hosts.

Chap. III. On the Manner of Designating Each Group or Association of Plants.

Section 2. Point of Departure for nomenclature; limitation of principle of priority.

Art. 19. Botanical Nomenclature begins for the various plant groups (living and fossil) at the following dates:

- a) Phanerogamae and Pteridophyta, 1753 (Linneus, Species Plantarum ed. I)
- b) Muscineae, 1801 (Hedwig, Species Muscorum).
- c) Hepaticae and Sphagnaceae, 1753 (Linneus, Species Plantarum ed. I.
- d) Lichenes, 1753 (Linneus, Species plantarum ed. I).



- e) Fungi: Uredinales, Ustilaginales and Gasteromycetes, 1801 (Persoon, Synopsis Methodica Fungorum).
- f) All other fungi, 1821-32 (Fries, Systema mycologicum).
- g) Algae, 1753 (Linneus Species, plantarum ed. I).

Exceptions: Nostocaceae homocysteeae, 1892-93 (Gomont, Nostocaceae homocysteeae); Nostocaceae heterocysteeae, 1886 Bornet et Flahault, Nostocaceae heterocysteeae); Desmidiaceae, 1848 (Ralfs, British Desmidiaceae); Oedogoniaceae, 1900 Hirn, Monographie und Iconographie der Oedogoniaceen).

h) Myxomycetes, 1753.

It is agreed to attach the genera whose names appear in the edition I of the Species plantarum of Linneus to the descriptions which are given in Genera plantarum, ed. 5 (year 1754).

The starting points for the nomenclature of the following groups are reserved for action by the Congress of London in 1915: Schizomycetes (Bacteria); Schizophyceae (excl. Nostocaceae), Flagellatae (incl. Dino-flagellatae); Bacillariaceae (Diatomaceae).

Art. 20. However, in order to avoid disadvantageous changes in the nomenclature of genera through the strict application of the Rules of Nomenclature, and in particular of the principle of priority commencing with the dates given in Article 19, the rules provide a list of names which must be retained in all cases. These names are by preference those which have come into general use in the fifty years following their publication or which have been used in monographs and important florist works up to the year 1890. For the use of paleobotanists a double list is prepared.

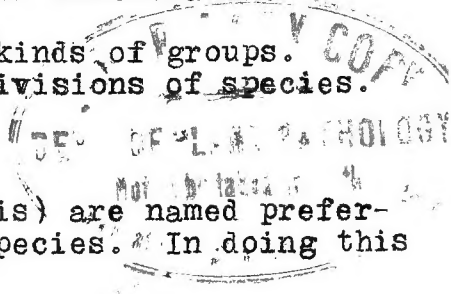
1st. A list of generic names of living plants validly published and generally admitted, at the time when they came into collision with the older paleobotanical generic names:

2nd. A list of generic names of fossil plants, validly published and generally admitted, at the time when they came into collision with the older homonyms of living plants fallen under synonymy in order to avoid these latter ones being utilized again. These lists appear in an appendix to the rules of nomenclature.

Section 3. Nomenclature of the different kinds of groups.
 Paragraph 4. Names of species and of subdivisions of species.

Recommendations.

XV. bis. The special forms (Forma Specialis) are named preferably at least with the name of the host species. In doing this double names may be employed.



Examples:- *Puccinia Hieracii* f. sp. *villosi*, *Pucciniastrum Epilobii* f. sp. *Abieti-Chamaenerii*.

Section 4. The publication of names and the date of each name or combination of names.

Art. 36. On and after January 1st., 1908, the names of new groups of living plants will not be considered validly published if they are not accompanied by a latin diagnosis and by an illustration or figures showing essential characters of the subject in question.

Art. 39. After the last word ("priority") in line 5 add:

"for living plants: for fossil plants on and after Jan. 1, 1912, the date of simultaneous publication of a latin diagnosis and of a figure."

Recommendations.

XVIII. bis. When they publish the names of new groups, to indicate carefully the subdivision that they consider as the type (of nomenclature) of this group; the genus-type in a family, the species-type in a genus, the variety-type in a species. This precaution will avoid difficulties of nomenclature when the group in question happens in the future to be disorganized.

XX. When they publish names of new groups, among the works written out in a modern language (flowers, catalog, etc.), the latin diagnosis must appear simultaneously, and the figures in paleobotany which render these names valid from the standpoint of scientific nomenclature.

XX. bis. In view of particular difficulties, which the identification of fossil plants presents, to give, besides the latin diagnosis, a detailed description in French, English, German, or Italian.

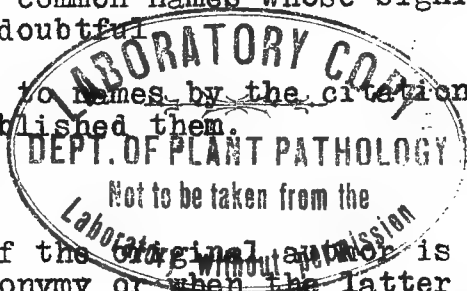
XX. ter. When they describe new groups of lower cryptogams, especially among the Fungi, or microscopic plants, to add a figure or figures of those plants to their description with the details of microscopic structure which will aid in their identification.

XX. quart. The description of parasitic plants must always be accompanied by the identification of their hosts, in particular among the parasitic Fungi. The hosts must be designated by their scientific latin names and not by their common names whose significance, in modern languages, is often doubtful.

Section 5. On the precision to be given to names by the citation of the author who first published them.

Recommendations.

XXV. bis. The citation in parenthesis of the original author is especially useful in the absence of synonymy or when the latter is



to be referred to. In paleobotany the usage is to quote in parenthesis the original author of the name of a species or of a subdivision of a species misplaced.

XV. ter. The citation of authors preceding the starting point of nomenclature may be indicated when they are judged useful or desirable, preferably between brackets or by means of the expression "ex.". The application of this procedure will prove valuable especially in mycology when the question is whether to refer to authors before Fries or Persoon.

Examples:- Lupinus, [Tournef. Inst. 392, t. 213 (1719), Linn. Sp. ed. I, 721 (1753) and Gen. ed. 4, 322, or Lupinus Tourn. ex. L. - Boletus piperatus Bull. Hist. Champ. Fr. 318, t. 451 f. 2 (1791-1812)] Fries Syst. myc. 1, 388 (1821) or Boletus piperatus Bull. ex. Fries.

Section 6. On names that are to be retained when a group is divided, remodelled, transferred or moved from one rank to another or when two groups of the same rank are united or when groups having a pleomorphic life cycle are in question.

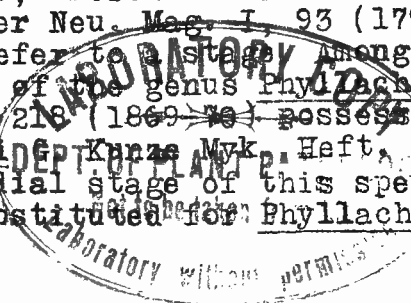
Art. 49. bis. The different successive stages of the fungi with pleomorphic life cycle (an amorphoses, status) can bear only a single generic and specific name (binome): that is to say, the oldest from the starting point of the nomenclature of the fungi which has been applied to the perfect stage, provided that in other respects it conforms to the rules.

It is agreed (for the purposes of nomenclature) that the perfect stage of the fungi with pleomorphic life cycle is that which bears the ascus in the Ascomycetes, the basidium in the Basidiomycetes, the teleutospore in the Uredinales, and the spore in the Ustilaginales.

The generic and specific names given to the other stages have only a temporary value. They may not be used to replace a name applied to one or more species, any one of which contains the perfect stage.

The nomenclature of fungi not possessing a pleomorphic life cycle follows the general rules.

Examples:- The names of Aecidium Pers., Caecoma Link. and Uredo Pers. designate various stages (aecidiosporic with or without pseudoperidia, uredosporic stages) in the group Uredinales. The generic name Melampsora Cast. [Obs. II, 18 (1843)], applied to a genus defines at least the teleutospores, therefore cannot be replaced by the name Uredo Pers. [in Romer Neu. Mag. I, 93 (1794)] because the name Uredo has been used to refer to a stage among the Dothideaceae (Ascomycetes), a species of the genus Phyllachora Nitschke, P. trifolii (Pers.) Fuck. Symb. 218 (1809) ~~to~~ possesses an older synonym in Polythrincium trifolii Karst Myk. Heft, 1, 13, t. 1, f. 8 (1817) based upon the conidial stage of this species. The name Polythrincium cannot be substituted for Phyllachora because it refers to an imperfect stage.



Under the name Phoma Fries emend. Desm. are included a group of Fungi Imperfecti (Deuteromycetes) various representatives of which have the pycnidial stage like that of the species of the genus Diaporthe (Valsaceae, Ascomycetes): Phoma ailanthis Sacc., belongs to Diaporthe ailanthis Sacc., Phoma alnea (Nitschke) Sacc., belong to Diaporthe alnea Fuck., Phoma detrusa (Fries) Fuck. belong to Diaporthe detrusa Sacc. etc. However, since the perfect stage of many species of the "genus" Phoma is not known, and in many cases probably does not exist at all, we have the practical necessity of maintaining the name "Phoma" to designate the group of Fungi Imperfecti in question.

Section 7. Names to be rejected, changed, or modified.

Art. 54. The names of genera must be rejected in the following special cases:

- 1st. When they are the same as technical terms commonly used in morphology, unless they are accompanied by specific names.
- 2nd. When they express uninomial nomenclature.
- 3rd. When they are formed of two words unless these two words were from the first united by a hyphen.

Art. 56. In the cases foreseen in Articles 51 to 56, the name to be rejected or changed is replaced by the oldest valid name in the group in question, and in default of such a one, a new name must be made. A valid name and in particular a combination of names is assumed to be formed in conformity with the rules of nomenclature. The author of a new combination may, if he chooses, use the specific name of a non-valid (nom mort-né) binomial, or he may employ a new name.

Examples:- Linum radiola, L (1753) placed in the genus Radiola should be called Radiola linoides Roth (1788); nothing necessitates that the more ancient synonym Linum multiflorum Lamk. (1778) be used, this combination being contrary to Art. 51, 1st. of the Rules. Peucedanum silaus, L. (1753) in the genus Silaus must be called Silaus flavescens Bernh. (1800); nothing necessitates that the more ancient synonym Seseli selinoides Jacq. (1762) be used, this combination being contrary to Article 48 of the Rules. Polypodium montanum Vogl. (1781), not Lamk. (1778) = P. oreopteris Ehrh. ex. Willd. (1787), placed in the genus Dryopteris, should be called D. oreopteris Max.; nothing necessitates that the more ancient synonym Polypodium montanum Vogl. be used, this combination being contrary to the Rules, Art. 51, 2nd. It is true that P. montanum Lamk. has later been placed in the genus Cystopteris [C. montana (Lamk.) Desv.], but the genus Cystopteris was dated 1806: Ehrhart could neither foresee nor

compute it.

6-

See also the examples given in Articles 51 and 53.

Recommendations.

XXXVIII. It is of the greatest importance that the original material used in the preparation of the description of a new group be preserved. Among the microscopic Cryptogams, the microscopic preparations and sketches should be saved; in the fleshy fungi, the watercolor drawings and the specimens in preserving liquids, or dry, should be saved.



See also:-

Atkinson, G. F. and Farlow, W. G. The botanical congress at Brussels. Bot. Gaz. 50:220-225. 1910 and Science 32:104-107. 1910.

