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DIPHELYPAEA (OROBANCHACEAE), NOM. NOV. AND OTHER CAUTERIZATIONS ON A NOMENCLATORIAL HYDRA*

Dan H. Nicolson**

Summary

Phaelypea Browne (1756) is proposed as a *nom. rej.* under *Stemodia* L. (1759), *nom. cons.* in Scrophulariaceae. *Diphelypaea* is a *nom. nov.* for *Phelypaea* L. (1758), non *Phaelypea* Browne (1756) with new combinations. Typification and other nomenclatorial problems are discussed for various genera and their homonyms.

The reporting of type species for *Index Nominum Genericorum* of certain Orobanchaceous genera proved to be a seemingly endless series of unexpected and interrelated problems, a nomenclatorial Augean stable. The analogy with the struggle with *Hydra* became undeniable when two new problems continued to appear for every problem attacked. It is hoped that this publication cuts off and cauterizes enough heads of this *Hydra* of intertwined generic names so that any overlooked problems can be more easily solved.

The clarification of the confusions involves: acceptance of easily overlooked earlier places of valid publication (*Phaelypea*, *Phelypaea* and *Aphyllon*), exclusion of a pre-1753 synonym for the original synonymy of a new species (*Orobanche coccinea*), recognition of obligate type species (*Phelypaea*, *Anoplon*, and *Anoplantibus*) and picking a path through a morass of orthographic variants involving three families (e.g., *Phaelipea*, *Phaelypaea*, *Phaelypea*, *Phelipaea*, *Phelypaea*).

One of the interesting conclusions is that *Phelypaea*, used by Linnaeus (1753) as a substantive specific epithet in *Lathraea*, belongs to a different genus (*Cistanche*) than *Phelypaea* L. (1758) used as a generic name. The treatments of various workers (Beck-Mannagetta, Tutin et. al., and Stapf) also reflect this conclusion. This is somewhat parallel to *Ceiba*, used by Linnaeus (1753) as a substantive specific epithet in *Bombax*, belongs to a different genus than *Ceiba*, recognized by Philip Miller as a generic name in 1754.

Phelypaea through 1753, Orobanchaceae.

This generic name was originally published by Tournefort (1703, p. 47, t. 479) in the Corollary to his *Institutiones Rei Herbariae*. It honors Louis Phelipeaux (or Phelypeaux), who became Chancellor of France, and his son Jerome, both having materially aided Tournefort in his scientific work and travels. Tournefort established orthographic confusion by using *Phelypaea* five times, *Phelipaea* three times and referring to the family name as "Phelipeaux" three times. Camus and Rouy's (cf. Rouy, 1908-9) dialogue indicates "Phelypeaux" is an ancient spelling and "Phelipeaux" is modern, neither being particularly right or wrong in the early 1700's. The argument reminds one of the hassle over *silvatica* vs. *sylvatica*. I accept *Phelypaea*, the spelling used by Tournefort in his title, on his plate and in his index. I regard *Phelipaea* Tournefort as a simultaneously published orthographic variant.

Linnaeus accepted the generic concept of *Phelypaea* Tournefort in the pre-

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** Curator, Department of Botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560, U.S.A.

1753 editions of *Systema Naturae* and the *Genera Plantarum*. He placed it in the fourteenth class, *Didynamia* (with four stamens and two taller), second section, *Angiospermia* (with enclosed seeds as opposed to *Gymnospermia* with four "exposed" seeds, as in typical Labiatae), along with various related genera, e.g., *Orobanche*, *Anblatum*, *Lathraea*, and *Squamaria*, and unrelated genera, e.g., *Euphrasia*, *Gesneria*, *Bignonia*, and *Vitex*.

In the first edition of the *Species Plantarum*, Linnaeus (1753, p. 606) treated *Phelypaea*, *Squamaria* and *Anblatum* as species of *Lathraea*. Thus, the first valid publication of *Phelypaea* is as a specific epithet, *Lathraea Phelypaea* Linnaeus. The typification of this species is simple. Linnaeus (1753, p. 606) cites "*Phelypaea lusitanica, flore luteo* ('*Phaelypaea*') Tournef. cor. 47" as a prime synonym and "*Phelypaea orientalis, flore coccinea* ('*Orobanche*') Tournef. cor. 47" as an unnamed variety B., presumably reflecting the fact that Linnaeus knew the yellow-flowered Portuguese element better than the oriental (Erezurum, Turkey) scarlet-flowered element. The yellow-flowered element is the type of *Lathraea Phelypaea* and today is known as *Cistanche Phelypaea* (Linnaeus) Coutinho (cf. Rix and Webb in Tutin et al., 1972, 3: 286).

Linnaeus introduces another orthography, *Phaelypaea*, in the synonymy of *Lathraea Phelypaea* and also in his *Index Synonymorum* and *Nomina Trivialia*. I regard the modification of an -e- to the ligature -ae- as minor and *Phaelypaea* as an orthographic error for *Phelypaea*.

Phaelypea Browne (Mar. 1756, p. 269), Scrophulariaceae.

The first valid, i.e. post-1753, publication at the generic level of Tournefort's *Phelypaea* came in 1756 with the orthography *Phaelypea*. Note the casual interchange of -e- with the ligature -ae-, the initial -e- became -ae- and the terminal -ae- became -e-. Although *Phaelypea* is historically an orthographic variant of *Phelypaea* the former spelling must stand because it is the first validly published spelling at the generic level. Browne's index managed to be even more original and spelled the name *Phaelipea*, interchanging a -y- and -i-; this is regarded as an orthographic error.

Dandy (1967, p. 72) has stated that *Phaelypea* Browne is a *nomen nudum*. Dandy (p. 11) explained "In the text he [Browne] prints the generic name in capitals, and for each new ["or but imperfectly represented before," quotation added from Browne, 1756, p. 70] genus of vascular plants he gives the generic characters under the first (or only) species or rarely under the second (e.g. *Stizolobium* p. 290); the only exceptions are *Selago* (p. 83), where the generic characters are given on the previous page and *Phaelypea* (p. 269), for which no generic characters are given."

It is true that no generic characters are given but there is only one species, *P. erecta*, which is amply described as "*foliis sessilibus angustis, auritis, ad apicem serratis, oppositis vel verticillatis; floribus singularibus alaribus.*" Under Article 42, paragraph 1, "A description or diagnosis of a new species assigned to a new genus is also treated as a generic description or diagnosis if the genus is not separately defined." In this statement I understand "new" to mean "not previously validly published," that is, nomenclaturally new, as opposed to biologically new (newly evolved) or historically new (not previously effectively published). In short, *Phaelypea* is validated by a *descriptio generico-specifica*.

The specific name, *Phaelypea erecta* Browne, is not validly published under Article 23 (3) because Browne (1756) did not consistently use the Linnaean system of binomial nomenclature, for example, the following species is *Sesamum foliis interioribus trifidis dentatis* . . . The Code does not require that the type of a genus have a valid name at the time of publication of the genus. The first valid name for the type species of *Phaelypea* is *Capraria durantifolia* Linnaeus (Mai-Jun 1759, p. 1116) where Linnaeus refers to "Sloan. *jam. t. 174*" an error for *t. 124*, which was cited by Browne (1756) in his synonymy of *Phaelypea erecta*. In the second edition of the *Species Plantarum* (Linnaeus, 1763, p. 876) one can see the pertinent Sloane and Browne citations in the synonymy of

Capraria durantifolia Linnaeus. *Capraria durantifolia* Linnaeus is commonly accepted in the genus *Stemodia* under the name *Stemodia durantifolia* (Linnaeus) Swartz.

Thus, *Phaelypea* Browne (1756) comes into competition for priority with *Stemodia* Linnaeus (1759), a name already conserved against *Stemodiocris* Browne (1756). In the interest of nomenclatural stability I hereby propose (407) the addition of the following, as another *nomen rejiciendum* under genus number

7534 *Stemodia* Linnaeus (1759):

"(=) *Phaelypea* P. Browne, Hist. Jamaica 269. Mar. 1756.

T.: *Capraria durantifolia* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1116.
Mai-Jun 1759."

Before leaving *Phaelypea* Browne I wish to point out that Browne almost certainly obtained this generic name from a pre-1753 edition of Linnaeus' *Genera Plantarum*. Browne placed this genus in the Linnaean Class XIV "of the Didynamia" (see p. 257) Section II "of such as have their seeds enclosed in convenient seed-vessels" (see p. 260) along with other genera placed in *Didynamia Angiospermia* by Linnaeus, e.g., *Euphrasia* (Scrophulariaceae), *Gesneria* (Gesneriaceae), *Bignonia* (Bignoniaceae), and *Vitex* (Verbenaceae). It seems apparent that Browne did not provide a generic description because he regarded *Phaelypea* as neither new nor previously imperfectly represented, Browne's stated reasons for providing a generic description. Nevertheless, under the present Code, Browne is the first to satisfy the requirements for valid publication of this as a generic name.

Phelypaea Linnaeus (1758, p. 237), Orobanchaceae.

As explained above, Linnaeus accepted the generic concept of *Phelypaea* Tournefort until 1753, after which he included the Tournefortian elements of *Phelypaea* under *Lathraea Phelypaea* Linnaeus. The single "exception" appeared in the *Opera Varia* of 1758, which is attributed to Linnaeus. This is a pirated (unauthorized) reprinting, done at the Juntini Press in Luca, Italy, of three pre-1753 Linnaean publications, including the fourth edition (1744) of the *Systema Naturae*. Naturally "*Phelypaea* T." is accepted, since this is a reprint of Linnaeus' pre-1753 views. Dandy (1967, p. 15) accepts *Opera Varia* as a source for valid publication of Linnaean generic names, although he quotes and has sympathy for Barneby's arguments for rejecting the work. The fact is, today this publication is accepted as the place of first valid publication of the following conserved or rejected names: *Anacampteros*, *Dalea*, *Gerbera*, *Heisteria*, and *Thevetia*. There is no reason for accepting this work as the place of publication of those names and not *Phelypaea*.

Linnaeus (1758, p. 237) cited "*Phelypaea* T." which is understood as an indirect reference to p. 47 and 479 of Tournefort's (1703) *Corollarium*. The tracing of this reference can be done through judicious use of the indices of any edition of Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum* or any pre-1753 *Genera Plantarum* by Linnaeus. As pointed out above, there are two elements in Tournefort's *Phelypaea*. One is *Phelypaea lusitanica*, *flore luteo* which is *Lathraea Phelypaea* Linnaeus in a strict sense and today called *Cistanche Phelypaea* (Linnaeus) Coutinho. An argument could be made that by treating the yellow-flowered Portuguese element as the prime, and best known element, of *Lathraea Phelypaea* that Linnaeus effectively lectotypified his accidental, but legal, subsequent use of the name at the generic level. This would mean that *Phelypaea* Linnaeus (1758) would become a synonym of *Cistanche* Hoffmannsegg and Link (1813-1820). This would not cause any practical problems because, as will be discussed below, *Phelypaea* Linnaeus (1758) is an orthographic variant of *Phaelypea* Browne (1756) and illegitimate under Article 75. However, I reject the typification of *Phelypaea* Linnaeus in this way because the yellow-flowered taxon is not available for typification.

Phelypaea Linnaeus (1758) is validated solely by an indirect reference to the Tournefortian analysis on p. 47 of plate 479. As Stapf (1915) pointed out, plate

479 and its analysis on p. 47 is solely based on *Phelypaea orientalis*, *flore coccineo*. The other element, *P. lusitanica*, *flore luteo*, was added as an afterthought and forms no part of Tournefort's plate 479 or its analysis.

The next problem with *Phelypaea* Linnaeus is determining the correct species name to apply to the type species, *P. orientalis*, *flore coccineo* Tournefort. This polynomial was cited as a synonym under *Orobancha coccinea* Marschall von Bieberstein (1797, p. 58; 1808, Fl. Taur. 2: 84; 1832, Fl. Taur. 3: 418; 1843, Cent. 2: t. 56). The Caucasian (west coast of the Caspian Sea) material collected, described and illustrated by Marschall von Bieberstein (with acute, subequal, calyx lobes) is a different species than the Turkish (Erezurum) material collected, described and illustrated by Tournefort (with blunt calyx lobes of which the upper three are largely fused). Willdenow (1800, 3: 354) was the first to question the pertinence of the Tournefortian synonym to Marschall von Bieberstein's taxon. Desfontaines (1807, 10: p. 298, t. 21; 1808, p. 16, t. 10) separated the taxa, establishing the name *Phelypaea tournefortii* Desfontaines ('*Phelipaea*') for the Tournefortian taxon. It seems reasonable to typify *Orobancha coccinea* on Marschall von Bieberstein's Caucasian materials (Leningrad) and to exclude Tournefort's Turkish materials. Thus, the type species of *Phelypaea* Linnaeus (1758) is *P. tournefortii* Desfontaines (1807, 10: 298, t. 21; 1808, p. 66, t. 10), not *P. coccinea* (Marschall von Bieberstein) Poirlet, i.e., *Orobancha coccinea* Marschall von Bieberstein, as it might appear at first glance.

Stapf (1915) abandoned the binomial *Phelypaea coccinea* (Marschall von Bieberstein) Poirlet as a "confused name" because he considered *Orobancha coccinea* Marschall von Bieberstein as composed of two specifically different elements, one actually described and illustrated and the other represented by the Tournefortian polynomial in synonymy. Thus Stapf called the two species *P. foliata* and *P. tournefortii*. Beck-Mannagetta (1930) returned to calling the two taxa *P. coccinea* and *P. tournefortii*, but inadvertently cited the Tournefortian polynomial under both species.

Unfortunately *Phelypaea* Linnaeus (1758) of the Orobanchaceae is an orthographic variant of *Phaelypea* Browne (1756) of the Scrophulariaceae and under Article 75 *Phelypaea* must be treated as an illegitimate later homonym of *Phaelypea*. I cannot find an existing generic name applicable to *Phelypaea*. *Phelipaea* Desfontaines (1788, 2: 60, t. 145-6) cannot be regarded as anything but an orthographic variant of *Phelypaea*. Desfontaines (1807 and 1808) made it quite clear that he was talking about the Tournefortian genus and simply adopted the second spelling used by Tournefort rather than the first which was already validly published by Linnaeus in 1758.

Schiman-Czeika (1964, p. 1) accepted "*Anoplion* (Wallr.) Reichenb." with the "type" species, *Orobancha coccinea* Marschall von Bieberstein. As is explained below, *Anoplion* must be typified on a North American species, *Orobancha uniflora* Linnaeus, and cannot be applied to a generic concept which does not include its type. *Anoplanthus* Endlicher, has the same flaw, as explained below. *Anblatum* Hill, misspelled as *Amblatum* by G. Don, is a *Lathraea*. *Kopsia* Dumortier falls in *Orobancha*. *Alatraea* Necker probably refers to *Cistanche* but is rejected under Article 20 (2). Therefore, I propose:

Diphelypaea Nicolson, *nom. nov.* is a substitute name for *Phelypaea* Linnaeus (1758, p. 237), *non Phaelypea* Browne (1756, p. 269). In this new name I maintain the gratitude expressed by Tournefort to the two (*Di-*) members of the Phelypeaux (*-phelypaea*) family, Louis and Jerome, who helped Tournefort and the cause of science.

The following new combinations are required:

Diphelypaea boissieri (Reuter) Nicolson, *comb. nov.* Based on *Anoplanthus Biebersteinii* var. *Boissieri* Reuter in Candolle (1847, 11: 42).

Diphelypaea coccinea (Marschall von Bieberstein) Nicolson, *comb. nov.* Based on *Orobancha coccinea* Marschall von Bieberstein (1797, p. 58; 1808, Fl. Taur. 2: 84; 1819, Fl. Taur. 3: 418; 1832, Cent. Pl. 2: t. 56).

Diphelypaea tournefortii (Desfontaines) Nicolson, *comb. nov.* Based on *Phely-*

paea ('*Phelipaea*') *tournefortii* Desfontaines (1807, 10: 298, t. 21; 1808, p. 16, t. 10). Type species of genus.

Phelypaea Thunberg (1784, 5: 91), Rafflesiaceae.

Thunberg's *Phelypaea* is an illegitimate later homonym of *Phelypaea* Linnaeus (1758) which is already an illegitimate later homonym of *Phaelypea* Browne (1756). The type species, *P. sanguinea* Thunberg, is now treated as a member of the genus *Cytinus*, i.e., *Cytinus sanguineus* (Thunberg) Fourcade.

Aphyllon J. Mitchell (1769), Orobanchaceae.

Derivation: Greek for "leafless" from α -(without) + $\tau\sigma$ *φυλλον* (leaf); neuter gender.

This generic name was first effectively, but not validly, published by Mitchell (1748, p. 221). It is commonly considered as having first been validly published one hundred years later by Asa Gray who ascribed it to Mitchell, hence Mitchell ex Gray (1848, p. 290). However, as Dandy (1967, p. 28) points out, it was first validly published as a reprint by Mitchell (1769, p. 28) of his 1748 paper.

Mitchell (1748 & 1769) based his taxon on "*Dentariae* [*sive Anblato Cordi*] *affinis* [Gronovius] Fl. Virgin. 70 [1739]." This Gronovian element was included in the synonymy of *Orobanche uniflora* Linnaeus (1753, p. 633), along with "*Aphyllon* Mitch. [1748] 25," the number being a reference to *Aphyllon* being the 25th taxon in Mitchell's work. Thus, the type of *Aphyllon* Mitchell (1769) is *Aphyllon uniflorum* (Linnaeus) Torrey & Gray ex A. Gray (1848, p. 290), which is based on *Orobanche uniflora* Linnaeus.

Anoplion Reichenbach (1828), nom. illegit.

Derivation: Greek for "bractless" from α -(without) + n-moveable + $\tau\sigma$ *δπλον* (shield); neuter gender.

This name was first effectively published as *Orobanche* Tribus III. *Anoplion* Wallroth (1825, p. 25 & 66) with two species, *O. uniflora* Linnaeus (1753) and *O. coccinea* Marschall von Bieberstein (1797). The name of a tribe is invalidly published when it is treated as in infrageneric rank (Article 33, paragraph 3).

Anoplion was first validly published by Reichenbach (1828, p. 212b) at the generic level, with direct reference to Wallroth's (1825) description. Note that this must be cited as *Anoplion* Reichenbach (under Article 73), not *Anoplion* (Wallroth) Reichenbach, since Wallroth's name was invalid. No species were mentioned, thus the type of *Anoplion* must either be *Orobanche uniflora* Linnaeus or *O. coccinea* Marschall von Bieberstein, the two species included by Wallroth (1825).

The generic name *Anoplion* Reichenbach (1828) is superfluous and illegitimate under Article 63 since it included the type, *Orobanche uniflora* Linnaeus, of the earlier generic name, *Aphyllon* Mitchell (1769) which ought to have been adopted. Schiman-Czeika (1964, p. 2) took the position that *Orobanche coccinea* Marschall von Bieberstein is the lectotype ('type') species. Even if the principle of automatic typification of Article 63 were set aside in favor of the principle of the first reviser (Article 8) one will end with *O. uniflora* Linnaeus. The first person to separate *O. coccinea* and *O. uniflora* into different generic or infrageneric taxa seems to be Endlicher (1839, p. 727) who put *O. uniflora* under "*Anoplantbus* a. EUANOPLON" and *O. coccinea* [called *Phelipaea foliata*] under "*Anoplantbus* b. ANBLATUM."

For those interested, it should be noted that *Anblatum* is a corruption of "Ohne Blätter," German for "leafless."

Anoplantbus Endlicher (1839), nom. illegit.

Derivation: Greek for "bractless-flower" from α -(without) + n-moveable + $\tau\sigma$ *δπλον* (shield) + $\tau\sigma$ *ἀνθος* (flower); neuter in Greek but masculine by botanical convention (Recommendation 75A).

Anoplantbus Endlicher (Jan.-Feb. 1839, Ic. t. 72) was first validly published

as "*Anoplanthus* (Euanoplon) *uniflorus*." The citation of "(Euanoplon)" constitutes indirect reference to *Orobanche* Tribus *Anoplon* Wallroth (1825, p. 25 & 66). This interpretation is supported by the publication about one month later of *Anoplanthus* by Endlicher (Mar. 1839, Gen. p. 727). It is probably an accident that the plate came out a few weeks before the text which the plate illustrated. The interpretation and typification of this generic name is clearest in Endlicher's *Genera Plantarum* (1839).

There are several nomenclatural flaws with this generic name. In the first place, Endlicher indicates that he must create a new generic name for *Orobanche* Tribus *Anoplon* Wallroth because *Anoplon* is already a generic name in zoology. He states, "*Anoplon*, sect. Orobanches Wallroth *Orobanch.* 66 non Zoolog.," (literally: *Anoplon*, a section of *Orobanche*, Wallroth, *Orobanch.* Gen. Diask. p. 66, not of the zoologists). According to Neave (1939), the name *Anoplon* has never been used in zoology. Perhaps Endlicher considered the zoological name, *Anoplus*, as a homonymous orthographic variant. In any case, earlier zoological names do not invalidate botanical names (Principle I). However, Endlicher was not aware that both *Aphyllon* Mitchell (1769) and *Anoplon* Reichenbach (1828) were already validly published generic names for generic concepts that included *Orobanche uniflora* Linnaeus. *Anoplanthus* Endlicher (1839) must be typified on *Orobanche uniflora* Linnaeus and is nomenclaturally superfluous and illegitimate, under Article 63, since it includes the type of a name, *Aphyllon* Mitchell (1769), which ought to have been adopted. The appropriate combination for the type species is *Anoplanthus uniflorus* (L.) Endlicher (Jan.-Feb. 1839, Ic. t. 72).

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NEWS AND NOTES

NEWS OF HERBARIA

In December 1974, the *Facultad de Farmacia* of the *Universidad Central de Venezuela* authorized the formation of an herbarium, to be named in honor of Dr. VICTOR MANUEL OVALLES (1860-1955), outstanding Professor of Pharmacy and Botany. The symbol MYF has been authorized for its use. Dr. STEPHEN S. TILLET has been appointed the Curator.

The herbarium, already modestly furnished with the essential standard equipment, is associated with the *Laboratorio de Productos Naturales*, of the *Facultad*. Its emphasis will center on Venezuelan ethnobotany, and vouchers will be deposited of specimens analyzed by the *Laboratorio* in a general phytochemical and phytopharmacological screening program. Ethnobotanical studies are projected for the whole country, while the area of emphasis for the general screening program is the *Territorio Federal Amazonas* (middle Orinoco River to the Colombian and Brazilian borders). Coincident general collections will also be made.

In order to not duplicate the library facilities of VEN (1 km distant), the herbarium library will be restricted to works relating to systematics of Venezuelan plants, and to ethnobotany, pharmacognosy and phytochemistry in general, with emphasis on reprints and separata. To facilitate this, the *Herbario Ovalles* desires to enter into a limited program of exchange, sending specimens of Venezuelan plants (and in the future publications) for the receipt of reprints, etc., or for specimens of ethnobotanical or classical drug plants. Mailing address: *Herbario Ovalles, Farmacia – UCV, Apartado 40.109 – Zona 104, Caracas, Venezuela*.

The annual catalogue of the *Botanical Museum* at *Lund*, listing a stock of c. 3000 taxa of phanerogams and cryptogams from all parts of the world, was issued in June 1975, and it has been sent to all previous contributors. New participants (institutes or private botanists) will receive it on request. *Desiderata* from the catalogue should be sent in before 1 December 1975.

Material for the next catalogue (about 5 – 20 duplicates of each gathering) should be sent in before Jan. 1st, 1976. Further information may be obtained from Miss Ingrid Magnusson, *Botanical Museum, S – 22361 Lund, Sweden*.

The *Tufts University herbarium* at Medford, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire on 14 April with the loss of all specimens, including materials on loan. The herbarium had extensive collections from the Bahamas (where the University has a field station) and New England.