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A GUIDE TO MY  
'INDEX OF  
EPONYMIC PLANT NAMES'

'VERZEICHNIS EPONYMISCHER PFLANZENNAMEN'  
(ERWEITERTE EDITION——2018)

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# General Information on 'Index of Eponymic Plant Names - Extended Edition 2018'

## ('Verzeichnis eponymischer Pflanzennamen' - Erweiterte Edition 2018)

In 2016, a first work on eponymic plant names had been published by Lotte Burkhardt. This work was continued intensively and resulted in a new / extended edition. The work has increased significantly, about doubled despite a smaller font used. It exists now of 2 parts of almost equal volume in a new design and with further thematic additions and subdivisions. Many new entries have been added, some details of the 2016 edition have been corrected or clarified. And although other parts have been supplemented with information in English and French to allow non-German speaking users a quick overview of the complete work.

In addition, several thousand documents were collected concerning the honoured persons (e.g. extracts from genealogies, obituaries, other honours, travel reports, etc.). All existing documents attesting the commemorative names (more than 15,000) are accessible via a database of the Berlin Botanical Garden.

## Content of 'Index of Eponymic Plant Names - Extended Edition 2018'

The new 'Index ... Extended Edition 2018' consists of

### Part 1

Preface & Notes (in German)

Lists of Plant Genera (in German with introductions in English and French)

### Part 2

Lists of honoured Persons (in German with introductions in English and French)

Lists of Botanical Authors (in German with introductions in English and French)

Errors in Botanical Literature (in German with introductions in English and French)  
with the subdivisions

Errata Backer—Errata Boehmer—Errata Genaust—Errata Gledhill  
Errata Hansen—Errata Quattrocchi—Errata Staffleu  
Errata Théis—Errata Wittstein—Errata Zander

Synopsis with 'Wittstein' (a comparison 'Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch' (G.C. Wittstein) versus 'Verzeichnis eponymischer Pflanzennamen' (L. Burkhardt) in German with introductions in English and French)

## Some Remarks on the 'Extended Edition 2018'

The edition of 2016 consisted of a short prologue in German and the lists of plant genera (in German with introductions in English and French) whereas the extended edition 2018 differs significantly:

- The 'Prolog & Addendum' ('Preface & Notes') preceding all parts, provides interesting and important views to the entire work that otherwise could only be obtained by examining the details of each list.
- The 'Lists of Honoured Persons' is an important supplement to the 'Lists of Plant Genera': if you want to know if a genus is dedicated to a person, use the 'Lists of Plant Genera', if you want to know if a person is honoured with a genus, use the 'Lists of Honoured Persons'.
- The 'Lists of Botanical Authors' contain information about often unknown or new botanical authors, for whom information is (very) difficult to find; they often also have connections to the honorees.
- The lists 'Errors in Botanical Literature' and the 'Synopsis with 'Wittstein' show many errors in the botanical literature in a concentrated way - without a long own search by yourself. These mistakes are very common and are likely to spread even more on the Internet.
- The English and French versions of 'Prolog & Addendum' ('Preface & Notes' / 'Préface & Remarques') could not be finalized, but are available directly from the author in a provisional version as 'A Guide to my Index of Eponymic Plant Names - Extended Edition 2018' or 'Un Guide vers "Index de Noms éponymiques des Plantes - Édition augmentée 2018'.

# ABOUT EPONYMS AND DIRECTORIES FOR EPONYMIC PLANT NAMES

## PLANT NAMES AFTER PEOPLE ?

Why not? Cities, islands, other geographical locations, even entire countries, stars, comets, lunar craters, animals, minerals ... and ... and ... are named after persons and some even after mythological figures. But many people do not know that plant names are not only formed according to scientific terms, but were actually named after people (they often miss plant names in their own language as well). But who is honoured with which plant? Indeed, everyone knows begonias, camellias, euphorbias, fuchsias, dahlias, magnolias etc., but who knows **Michel Bégon**, **Georg Joseph Kamel**, **Euphorbus**, **Leonhart Fuchs**, **Anders Dahl** or **Pierre Magnol**?

In fact, really many plants are named eponymically: there are thousands of people to find in genus names, and in species names as well! And not only important botanists have been honoured, but also people of every kind and origin and nationality: ancient writers and philosophers, adventurers and explorers, sailors, monarchs, rulers, clerics, physicians and pharmacists, eventually scientists of all kinds, patrons, fellow researchers, family members, friends and so on. Not only men, also many women were honoured - already in the early days. Thus, there should be a few information about all these eponymic plant names: about the plant / plant naming, the botanical author and the honoured persons. And there are many other aspects: family relationship, contacts with other interesting people, important areas of interest and occupations, ideas that have been picked up by others (such as artists, writers, musicians) and so on. In some cases, it is also drawn attention to other honours beyond botany (for example in astronomy, zoology, mineralogy), and, of course, interesting publications of these persons are also mentioned.

If you look through these directories, you may notice that, initially, many 'clergymen (Geistlicher)' were honoured. This is due to the early educational institutions, practically only in the hands of the (Roman Catholic) church. There, Latin was taught and learned as a unifying language (like English today). Also scientific knowledge was provided - of course only in a Bible-compliant way. Participating in these ecclesiastical institutions you could live without worries. In return, however, you often had to take on church duties. Many became clergymen or missionaries. And so they were often (far) away from home and were free to follow their true interests.

However, the ecclesiastical opinion of the *right* knowledge to be taught and learned led many scientists to doubt their discoveries. Those who were not careful had to feel the power of the church, such as the Italian scientist and astronomer **Galileo Galilei**, who was first sentenced to life imprisonment, afterwards to house arrest and teaching ban. Much too long, the church has tried to defend its interpretation even in science: only in 1992 Galilei was rehabilitated! He is honoured in botany with the plant genus **Galilea Parl. 1845 (Cyperaceae)**. Many others also came into conflict with the church. The English evolutionary biologist **Charles Robert Darwin** was rather uncertain about these ecclesiastical reservations and hesitated for a long, almost too long time, to publish his theory of evolution. And even today it is being fought and rejected, especially in the United States, by church institutions. Darwin was honoured in botany, inter alia, with **Darwiniothamnus Harling 1962 (Asteraceae)**.

Another common term in the directories is 'Physician and Botanist' or 'Botanist and Pharmacist (Botaniker, Apotheker)'. These occupational profiles in no way in line with today's. At that time, one could become a doctor with ancient theoretical knowledge and without any practical experience. There also were no medicines in the current sense; many herbs were given, but usually only those available from the immediate vicinity. As a result of the voyages of discovery, new plants were introduced and applied using the knowledge of the indigenous population. Botany became a 'provider of medicines'. The first botanical gardens emerged as 'hortus medicus' and soon a differentiation in the professional profile became necessary. Now pharmacists (instead of the physicians) dealt with the proper preparation of herbal medicines. They had an interest in the ingredients, and therefore were often chemists as well. Today the specialization is very broad and the occupational profiles are hardly comparable with those at that time.

All this required not only a thorough search, but also a corresponding system. Essentially, **Carl von Linné** was responsible for botanical systematics; many different people quickly searched and collected interesting plants: they could experience adventures, become famous, earn money. The entry 'plant collector (Pflanzensammler)' is very often found in the directories. The medical use almost faded into the background when the new plants became interesting outside botany and were seen in parks, pleasure gardens and orangeries. Not only large botanical gardens were created, but also large nurseries. They searched with their own collectors for the most exotic plants in a big way. These plants were multiplied by breeding and then sold to a solvent clientele. A very successful nursery was e.g. **Veitch & Sons** in England, co-founded by **James Veitch**, who is remembered with the plant genus **Veitchia H.Wendl. 1868 (Arecaceae)**. And soon, many other people can afford these new plants. Today, many plants are already considered 'native', most of which were completely unknown to most of them 200 years ago.

Of course, rich people (mostly nobles) also had a lot of time. They wanted to discover the world themselves and find something new. So they travelled. In the meantime, much had become easier and more comfortable, but still remained an adventure to report on. In the directories, the term 'traveller (Reisender)' is also common. **Alexander von Humboldt** was one of those celebrity travellers. Another but less well known traveller was e.g. **Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg**, who travelled under a pseudonym (Baron von Hohenberg). He is honoured in botany with several plant genera, e.g. **Hohenbergia Schult.f. 1830 (Bromeliaceae)** and **Paulo-wilhelmia Hochst. 1844 (Aizoaceae, Molluginaceae)**. Even women dared to leave: the Dutchwoman **Alexandrine Pieterella Françoise Tinné** travelled to the Congo, but then died in a tribal feud in the Sahara. She is remembered e.g. in the plant genus **Tinnea Kotschy ex Hook.f. 1867 (Lamiaceae)**. During these adventure and exploration trips, plants were still collected, but now there was also an increasing interest in geography, geology, ethnology, archeology, art, etc.

While at that time (almost) everything was new, often spectacular, characterized by a 'discovery race' and a quick benefit, today a certain scientific calm has arrived: one evaluates (often 'forgotten') collections, compares carefully, checks with new methods, rearranges if necessary, pays attention to interdisciplinary connections. There are still many scientists honoured in new plant names, but this is more or less noted only by the experts. Only occasionally something is perceived by the public, e.g. as a fern genus was named after the American pop singer **Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta** ('Lady Gaga'). She is the honoree in **Gaga Pryer, Fay W.Li & Windham 2012 (Pteridaceae)**. On one side, the authors are enthusiasts of her music, on the other hand there is also scientific reason for this name with the gene sequence G-A-G-A.

## SOME EXAMPLES AND COMMENTS ON HONOURED PERSONS

As already stated, this research should not only deal with the eponymous connection between person and plant, but also with something remarkable about the persons themselves:

- **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe** (1749 - 1832) is generally known for his literary work, but he was actually a German universal genius, author, poet and natural philosopher. In addition to his political and administrative duties at the Weimar court, he also dealt intensively with the natural sciences (geology, mineralogy, botany, optics, colour theory), in botany e.g. with 'Kalanchoe pinnata' (in Germany called 'Goethe plant') and the 'Ginkgo biloba'. He wrote inter alia 'Versuch die Metamorphose der Pflanzen zu erklären' ['Attempt to explain the metamorphosis of plants'], and of course the study of botany was also incorporated in his literary works. He is honoured with the plant genus **Goethea Nees 1821 (Malvaceae)**.
- **Ludolf Karl Adelbert von Chamisso**, born as Louis Charles Adélaïde Chamisso de Boncourt (1781 - 1838) was not only a (French) German writer and poet, but also a botanist and naturalist. After the French Revolution he lived in Berlin. From 1815 - 18, he participated in the Rurik expedition of the Russian Count Nicolaj Petrovic Romanzoff, botanized and mapped on the American West Coast. From 1819 he was a curator at the Botanical Garden Berlin. Author of many scientific works, including 'Voyage pittoresque autour du monde', in Germany he is better known as a prose writer (such as 'Peter Schlemihls wundersame Geschichte') and poetry. He is honoured e.g. with the plant genera **Adelbertia Meisn. 1837 '1838' (Melastomataceae)**, **Camissonia Link 1818 (Onagraceae)**, **Chamissoa Kunth 1818 (Amaranthaceae)**.
- **Friedrich Heinrich Alexander Freiherr von Humboldt** (1769 - 1859) is the well-known German (independent) scholar (science, geology) and traveller (South America and Russia). However, Humboldt still enjoys a great reputation in South and Central America even among ordinary people because of his benevolent attitude. He is honoured e.g. with the plant genera **Humboldtia Vahl 1794 (Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae)** and **Humboltia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 (Orchidaceae)**.

Generally less known, but also important are:

- **Thaddäus Xaverius Peregrinus Haenke** (Tadeáš / Tadeo Haenke) (1761 - 1817) (Bohemian) Austrian polymath (physician, botanist, chemist, geographer) and research traveller. He travelled, on behalf of Spain, in South America and the Philippines and took part in the expedition of Alejandro Malaspina. He collected thousands of plants, insects and animals, dealt with the locals and their languages, mapped, examined volcanism, opened pharmacies with home-made pharmaceutical preparations. Later he was a physician in South America (Cochabamba), introduced the smallpox vaccination and developed explosives from the saltpetre found in the Atacama desert. He died for unknown reasons during revolutionary riots and was buried by the indigenous population in an unknown location in the Atacama Desert (some consider his assassination by his proximity to the natives, which was disapproved by the Spaniards - he was married to a mestiza). The Spaniards confiscated his fortunes, many of his collection objects, writings, drawings, etc. All was moved to the BG in Madrid and most of it remained there unnoticed until the 20th century. Only in 1966 and 1992 parts of his writings appeared in annotated version. Like Alexander von Humboldt, Haenke also enjoys a high reputation among the population til today. He is honoured with the plant genera **Haenkeia Juss. 1821 (Olacaceae)**, **Haenkeia F.W.Schmidt 1793 (Rutaceae)**, **Haenkeia Ruiz & Pav. 1794 (Celastraceae)**, **Haenkeia Ruiz & Pav. 1802 (Schoepfiaceae, Olacaceae)**, **Haenkeia Salisb. 1796 (Didiereaceae, Portulacaceae)**.
- **Alfred Russel Wallace** (1823 - 1913) was an English naturalist (zoologist, botanist, evolutionary biologist), but first surveyor and civil engineer (with his older brothers). From 1848, he travelled for several years in South America; he collected (but his collections were lost by a shipwreck), mapped and wrote in detail about it. From 1854 - 62, he travelled the Malay archipelago, collected again (especially beetles), described an animal geographical dividing line between Bali and Lombok ('Wallace line' / the phenomenon had already been noticed by George Samuel Windsor Earl). He developed independently, but (almost) at the same time as Charles Darwin, an evolutionary theory (after all, Wallace had written earlier than him, but did not have that socio-scientific reputation of a Charles Darwin. In order not to disadvantage Darwin, he was urged to publish his theory of evolution in a lecture, during which Wallace's writings should also be read). Wallace is honoured with the plant genera **Wallacea Spruce ex Benth. & Hook.f. 1862 (Ochnaceae)** and **Wallacodendron Koord. 1898 (Fabaceae, Mimosaceae)**.
- **Friedrich Franz Wilhelm Junghuhn** (1809 - 1864) was a German-Dutch physician, geologist, botanist in Dutch India. He mapped and researched the islands of Java and Sumatra in a scientifically reliable and comprehensive manner. His extensive collections (rocks, fossils, herbarium specimens) are significant. He is considered the 'Humboldt of Java'. But as a human being he was an inconvenient loner, undiplomatic to stubborn, was sentenced to imprisonment after a duel in Berlin, fled to France and joined the Foreign Legion. Later he was made aware of the flora of the Indian archipelago by Christiaan Hendrik Persoon. From 1835 he was as a medical officer, from 1845 as a scientist on Java and also responsible for the cultivation of Chinchona trees. With Ferdinand von Richthofen he travelled on West Java. Inter alia he wrote 'Topographische und naturwissenschaftliche Reise durch Java', 'The History of Sumatra', and many monographs e.g. numerous to volcanoes as well. Junghuhn was honoured with the plant genera **Junghuhnina Corda 1842 (Fungi)** and **Neojunghuhnina Koord. 1909 (Ericaceae)**.

The early voyages of discovery were soon marked by conquest and colonization. The greed for gold, spices and other coveted goods - not to forget the slave trade - caused death and much suffering among the conquered peoples. Some contemporary witnesses and historians reported about it and were sharp critics of power, greed, and moral decay, for example:

- **Jean-Baptiste Du Tertre**, born as Jacques Du Tertre (1610 - 1687) was a French monk and botanist. He first worked for the Dutch army in Maastricht, then in 1640 - 58 as a missionary in the Caribbean (Antilles). He wrote on their natural history (animals, plant life, indigenous population) e.g. in 'Histoire générale des îles Saint-Christophe, de la Guadeloupe, de la Martinique et autres de l'Amérique'. He dealt with the moral decline of Christian Europeans and compared them with the virtues of the pagan Caribs. He is honoured with **Tertrea DC. 1830 (Rubiaceae)**.
- **Pedro Cieza de León** (c. 1520 - 1554) was a Spanish conqueror and historian, came to Colombia as early as 1535 and participated in the Spanish conquest of the Inca empire (this included actions against the conqueror Gonzalo Pizarro). He researched the conditions in the Inca empire until 1550, then wrote a 'Cronica del Perú', which disappeared for the most part in the archives because of its *relentless portrayal of Spanish atrocities* and the political situation at the time (part of the *Cronica* was rediscovered in 1880). He campaigned for the protector of the Indians, Bartolomé de las Casas, and is honoured with **Ciecia Medik. 1787 (Passifloraceae)**.
- **Alonso de Ercilla** (Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga) (1533 - 1594), Spanish chronicler and author, was active in different positions at the Spanish Court. In 1555 he participated in an expedition for the conquest of Chile. From his recordings later developed the epic verse novel 'La Araucana', which *denounces the atrocities of the conquistadors and their greed for gold and power*. He is honoured with **Ercilla A.Juss. 1832 (Phytolaccaceae)**.

As mentioned earlier, the scientists, travellers and others were very interested in many things and did not only just focus on one thing. And so there are some persons honoured in botany who also wrote well-known literary works, librettos, and the like, or their lives were the occasion for a corresponding literary or musical use, this includes for example:

- **Ignaz Edler von Born** (Ignác Born, Ignatius de Born) (1742 - 1791), an Habsburg (Transylvanian) mineralogist, metallurgist, also zoologist and interested in chemistry and paleontology. He was at the Natural History Cabinet in Vienna from 1776, carried out improvements in mining, developed a new amalgamation method for the separation of gold and silver from ores. He was a member of the Illuminati and of various Masonic lodges and scientific academies (inter alia in the Leopoldina), among others he took Leopold Mozart as a lodge brother. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a member of a sister lodge and took the state restrictions against freemasonry as an opportunity to portray the ideals of freemasonry in his 'Zauberflöte' ('Magic Flute') in a playful, folksy way. Von Born is said to have been the model of Sarastro. He is honoured with **Bornia Sternb. 1825 (\*Fossil)**.
- **Edward Bulwer-Lytton** (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton), 1st Baron Lytton (1803 - 1873) an English poet, novelist and politician, was inter alia State Secretary / Minister for the Colonies 1858 / 59 and supported Ferdinand Jacob Heinrich von Mueller in his publications. But he is best known for his novel 'The Last Days of Pompeii', and Richard Wagner wrote the opera 'Rienzi' after Bulwer-Lytton's novel of the same name. He is honoured with **Bulweria F.Muell. 1864 (Bignoniaceae)**.

- **José Clavijo y Fajardo** (1726 - 1806) was a Spanish publicist and writer, lived in Madrid from 1750, published from 1762 the weekly enlightenment magazine 'El Pensador', later 'Mercurio Histórico y Político de Madrid'. In 1763, he was briefly archivist of the Spanish king. He was friends with Voltaire and Georges Louis Marie Leclerc Comte de Buffon (translated some of his writings). The novel 'Clavigo' by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe is based on the life of this Spaniard and his love for the sister of the French Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais (author of the comedy 'La folle journée ou Le Mariage de Figaro', used by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart to compose 'The Marriage of Figaro'). In 1764 - 65 Beaumarchais was on diplomatic mission to Madrid for several months, where he tried (but in vain) to force Clavijo, his sister's Marie-Louise fiancé, to honour the vow. Beaumarchais wrote a little story about it, which in turn served Goethe as a model. Clavijo is honoured with **Clavija Ruiz & Pav. 1794 (Primulaceae, Theophrastaceae)**.
- **Vlad III Drăculea** (1431 - 1476) was a voivod [= prince] of the Principality of Wallachia (in present-day Romania) and role model for the novel character 'Dracula'. He fought e.g. against the expansion of the Ottoman Empire into the Balkans. 'Drăculea' means 'son of the dragon' (Romanian dracul = dragon or drac = devil), as his father was a member of the Dragon Order of the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund, to which Vlad III was also admitted at the age of 5 years. His reign was a reign of terror. For enemies, adversaries, 'witches', actually for all he preferred the execution by impalement (so he is also called *Tepes* = Impaler). The legends about him served as a template for the Dracula myth, e.g. for the novel by Bram Stoker from 1897. In this novel the (Dutch) vampire hunter 'Professor Abraham van Helsing' corresponds to Gerard van Swieten, who fought against the superstition of vampires. The botanical author Carlyle August Luer gave Vlad III the genus **Dracula Luer 1978 (Orchidaceae)** and several fittingly named species as well, e.g. 'Dracula diabolus', 'Dracula nosferatu', 'Dracula vampira' and 'Dracula vlad-tepes'.
- **Franz August Carl Albert Emanuel von Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha** (1819 - 1861) was the husband of Queen Victoria (1819 - 1901). He overtook (as usual) social tasks, but he was versatile: dealt with composing, agriculture and garden architecture and redesigned the garden and park of Windsor Castle and the (holiday) estate on the Isle of Wight according to his own plans. But he died early. The 'Royal Albert Hall' is a memorial to him. Prince Albert is said to be the true creator of the 'Dinner for One' [a wellknown sketch comedy in Germany], as he liked to tell a story of a factually similar annual birthday ritual of his grandmother Karoline Amalie of Sachsen-Gotha-Altenburg in her winter palace in Gotha. This story was then recorded by his private secretary. Prince Albert is honoured with **Saxegothaea Lindl. 1851 (Podocarpaceae)**.
- **Alexander Selkirk** (real name: Selcraig) (1676 - 1721) Scottish sailor and adventurer, from 1695 he crossed the seas, from 1703 together with the English privateer / buccaneer William Dampier. He was left on the island Juan Fernandez (resp. more or less left voluntarily) and, after more than 4 years, saved in 1709 (by Captain Woodes Rogers and the navigator William Dampier). He further led an unsteady life (of a sailor) and died at sea on yellow fever. His life was reported in 1712 in Rogers' 'Cruising Voyage' and was the model for the novel 'Robinson Crusoe' by Daniel Defoe with the figures 'Robinson' and 'Man Friday' (for this fictive persons see the plant genera 'Robinsonia' and 'Vendredia'). Selkirk was honoured with the plant genus **Selkirkia Hemsl. 1884 (Boraginaceae)**.
- **Wilhelm Friedrich Graf von Sickingen** (1739 - 1818) German diplomat, from 1775 - 82 Minister of State of the Electorate of Mainz and conference Minister, advocated for the approval of the monastic secularization, he also was in Vienna e.g. from 1784 until his death as 'k.k. Geheimrat'. He promoted botany, worked e.g. for the conversion of the Elector's 'Tiergarten' near Aschaffenburg into an English garden (Schönbusch Landscape Park). His brother Karl Heinrich Joseph von Sickingen (1737 - 1791) was a German diplomat as well (e.g. in Paris with Louis XVI) and chemist (he recognized e.g. the weldability and malleability of the chemical element platinum). The brothers incapacitated their father Carl von Sickingen (who had almost ruined the family fortune by alchemical experiments) and imprisoned him. The emperor in Vienna was required by Carl Theodor Anton Maria Reichsfreiherr von Dalberg to liberate von Sickingen. This family drama was then used by Friedrich von Schiller as a model for 'Die Räuber' ['The Robbers']: Carl von Sickingen being represented therein as the old man Moor. The drama was premiered in Mannheim, where Wolfgang Heribert Tobias von Dalberg (the brother of Reichsgraf von Dalberg) was the director of the National Theatre. Wilhelm Friedrich Graf von Sickingen was honoured with **Sickingia Willd. 1801 (Rubiaceae)**.

In some biographies there are also other interesting aspects, e.g.:

- **Philipp Henry 4th Earl of Stanhope** (1781 - 1855) was an English nobleman, descendant from a rich aristocratic family. His title was 'Viscount Mahon' before inheriting the title 'Earl of Stanhope' by the death of his father. Because of his authoritarian father he fled to Germany to study (in Erlangen). Later, though he had a wife and a child, he travelled extensively in Europe, including many courts, so he was a 'continuous traveller'. However, he irritated the Englishmen by his large interest in everything German. In the 1830's he became acquainted with the 'half-wild' child Kaspar Hauser whose origin he was trying to find out. Stanhope gained custody, during his journeys exercised by the lawyer Paul Johann Anselm von Feuerbach (grandfather of the well known German painter Anselm Feuerbach). And even though he had seen Kaspar Hauser for the last time a year before Kaspar's death, some circles tried to accuse him of killing Kaspar, but all this could be invalidated. The Earl of Stanhope is honoured with the plant genus **Stanhopea J.Frost ex Hook. 1829 (Orchidaceae)**.
- **Arnold Schultze** (1875 - 1948) a German military officer, geographer and entomologist (especially butterflies), participated in the 2nd German Central Africa Expedition with Gottfried Wilhelm Johannes Mildbraed and published the geographical part of the results. On the return from travelling in South America and Ecuador in 1939, he and his wife became involved in the turmoil of World War II and were brought to Madeira (where the couple stayed for the rest of their lives). Only a suit-case containing about 18,000 butterflies happened to reach Germany. This material called 'Kiste 41/Trockenmaterial' attracted a lot of attention, when it was discovered in 2006 in the Naturkundemuseum [Natural History Museum] Berlin and subsequently analysed. Schultze is honoured in botany with **Arnoldoschultzea Mildbr. 1922 (Sapotaceae)**.
- **Nikolaus II Esterházy de Galantha** (1765 - 1833) was a Hungarian nobleman, also named 'Il Magnifico'. From 1803 he changed the ancestral home (Esterházy Castle) in Eisenstadt into an English landscape park with gardenhouses, hunting lodges and exotic plants. He promoted the arts buying art collections, employing and promoting musicians (Joseph Haydn, Johann Nepomuk Hummel, Ludwig van Beethoven). Because of insolvency he withdrew in 1827 to the island Mainau (Lake Constance, Germany), his property as well. Nevertheless, he had also created gardens there with exotic plants, thus establishing the reputation of the Mainau, in Germany well known as 'flower island'. He is honoured with **Esterhazy J.C.Mikan 1820 (Orobanchaceae, Scrophulariaceae)**.

And - don't forget the women who very early had to assert themselves in the sciences controlled by men:

- **Émilie du Châtelet** née Gabrielle Émilie Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise du Châtelet-Laumont (1706 - 1749) French scientist (mathematics, physics), very learned and emancipated as well, translated Isaac Newton's 'Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica' into French connecting Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz' infinitesimals. This is how they became known in France. She wrote e.g. 'Institutions de Physique', 'Les Principes de Newton', 'Dissertation sur la nature et la propagation du feu'. She was friend and lover of Voltaire, aunt of Louis Auguste Le Tonnelier de Breteuil (1730 - 1807) who promoted Cassini IV, father of the botanical author Alexandre Henri Gabriel Cassini. She might be honoured by Alexandre Cassini in the plant genus **Emilia Cass. 1817 (Asteraceae)**.
- **Dorothea Christiane Erxleben** née Leporin (1715 - 1762) was a German physician. Her father instructed her in theoretical and practical medicine by taking her to his patients and allowing her to represent him in his doctor's practice. By intervention of Friedrich the Great she got the permission to write a doctoral thesis at the University in Halle and in 1754 she was the first female physician in Germany to be graduated (officially, only from 1899 women were allowed to study medicine in Germany). She wrote e.g. 'Gründliche Untersuchung der Ursachen, die das weibliche Geschlecht vom Studiren abhalten' already before she ran her father's doctor's practice in Quedlinburg. She was the mother to Johann Christian Polycarp Erxleben (1744 - 1777). Perhaps she might be honoured with **Erxlebenia Opiz ex Rydb. 1914 (Ericaceae, Pyrolaceae)** and **Erxlebia Medik. 1790 (Comelinaceae)**.
- **Nicole-Reine 'Hortense' Lepaute** née Étable de la Brière (1723 - 1788) French mathematician and astronomer, computed for the royal clockmaker Jean André Lepaute (1720 - 1789) a table of numbers of oscillations for pendulums. She married him in 1749. Later she calculated for the astronomer Jérôme Lalande the return of Halley's comet, the nearest distance of Jupiter and Saturn to Earth, solar eclipses, and transits of Venus as well. Philibert Commerson, recommended by Lalande to take part in Louis-Antoine de Bougainville's circumnavigation in 1766 - 69, is said to have named after her a genus 'Peautia' and its species 'Peautia coelestina' (coelestina concerning astronomy!), but soon have changed it into 'Hortensia' with 'Hortensia caerulea'. In another version, Commerson is reported to have named a plant 'Peautia' (today unknown) honouring the family of the clockmaker Jean-André Lepaute and to have changed another one into 'Hortensia'. The plant genus **Hortensia Comm. ex Juss. 1789 (Hydrangeaceae, Saxifragaceae)** might be named after Nicole-Reine 'Hortense' Lepaute, a genus **Peautia Comm. — (Saxifragaceae)** is no more known.
- **Marie-Anne Libert** (1782 - 1865) Belgian botanist (mycologist) developed scientific interest from an early age on. She therefore learned Latin, collected plants in the Ardennes and described them. She added the third part about cryptogams to 'Flore des environs de Spa' of Alexandre Louis Simon Lejeune and clarified the cause of the potato disease (fungal infection by 'Botrytis vastatrix' - today called 'Phytophthora infestans'). She also was occupied with mineralogy, linguistic research and archeology, collected pearls of river mussels from her region and coins as well. Together with her brothers and sisters (only 3 out of 9 got married, the others lived together in their parents' house) she took care about the preservation and enlargement of the tannery inherited from the parents. She was in contact with Alexander von Humboldt and was honoured for her merits by the Prussian king with the 'Goldene Medaille', after Malmédy had been linked to Prussia in 1815 (but Libert protested vehemently against this change of nationality: 'Je suis Belge, moi; je suis née Belge et je mourrai Belge'). She is honoured with several fungal genera, but also in the spermatophytes inter alia with **Libertia Dumort. 1822 (Liliaceae)** and **Libertia Lej. 1825 (Poaceae)**.

All these stories and details have made this research interesting beyond the pure 'plant - human' aspect. It is therefore not a purely botanical, but a botanical (natural) historical work that could appeal to those who are not (only) interested in botany. Of course, the development of these eponymic plant names has its own history. There are quite a lot of inaccuracies, mistakes and errors that give reason for criticism and correction. Often, the statements of the botanical authors concerning the dedications and the early eponymous botanical works are very inaccurate, too concise, contradictory, puzzling and even wrong. This will be discussed in more detail below.

## BEFORE LINNAEUS, LINNAEUS AND THE FOLLOWING TIME

Already before **Carl von Linné** (1707 - 1778) persons were honoured in plant genera, e.g. by the French physician and botanist → **Joseph Pitton de Tournefort** (1656 - 1708), by the Frenchman → **Charles Plumier** (1646 - 1704) and the Italian → **Pier Antonio Micheli** (1679 - 1737). Primarily, it was intended to keep alive the memory of people of sciences with high merits, but also to thank the (mostly aristocratic) patrons for their financial support and encouragement. Micheli honoured the Italians → Pietro Francesco de' Ricci (senator and chief at the court of Cosimo I of Tuscany), → Michelangelo Tilli (physician and botanist, professor of botany in Pisa), → Bruno Tozzi (abbot of the monastery Vallombrosa and a friend of Micheli) and → Tommaso Puccini (physician and botanist in Florence). And of course, there have always been numerous (mostly European) plants named after mythological figures (often because of their characteristics and ritual use). The plants were described and their names communicated by the early physicians and historians like → **Pedanius Dioskurides** (c. 40 - c. 90), → **Theophrast** (c. 371 BC - 287 BC) and → **Pliny the Elder** (c. 23 - 79).

**Linné** then took over many plant names from prior authors in his scientific work. Contrary to the common opinion, he did not 'capture' the names for himself, but always mentioned the actual author. He also recommended to colleagues and future botanists to name plants after deserving physicians and researchers, e.g. in his 'Critica Botanica' of 1737. Inter alia he dedicated plants expressively to → **Pitton de Tournefort**, → **Charles de l'Ecuse**, → **Simon Pauli**, → **Outgers Cluyt**, → **Melchior Wieland**, → **Georg Eberhard Rumpf**, → **Jacques Barrelier**, → **Pier' Antonio Micheli**, → **Orazio Cornacchini**, → **Olof Rudbeck the Elder** and → **Olof Rudbeck the Younger**, → **William Sherard** and → **Sébastien Vaillant**.

The following persons are honoured by Linné with selected plants reflecting their areas of work or their characters → **Jean Bauhin** and → **Gaspard Bauhin**, → **Gaspar Scheuchzer** and → **Johann Jacob Scheuchzer**, → **Augustus Quirinus Bachmann** (lat. Rivinus), → **Willem Pies**, → **Jan Commelijn** and → **Caspar Commelijn**, → **Jacques Daléchamps**, → **Theodor Dorsten**, → **Paul Hermann**, → **Francisco Hernández**, → **Pierre Magnol**, → **Leonard Plukenet**, → **Charles Plumier**, → **Johannes Burman**, → **Johann Jacob Dillen**, → **Johan Frederik Gronovius**, → **Philip Miller**, → **Christian Knaut** and → **Engelbert Kaempfer** (see Critica Botanica 79-81. 1737). For example, he expressed the close link between the brothers Jean and Gaspard Bauhin with the bilobate leaves of **Bauhinia L. 1753 (Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae)** ('Bauhinia biloba', see Critica Botanica 79. 1737). With **Commelina L. 1753 (Commelinaceae)** he chose a plant with 3 petals referring to the three Commelijn he knew, the 3rd petal being of stunted growth thus symbolizing the third Commelijn who was not active in botany (see Critica Botanica 79. 1737). And the great botanist Pierre Magnol was compared to the magnificent leaves and flowers of the **Magnolia L. 1753 (Magnoliaceae)** (see Critica Botanica 80. 1737).

He himself explained the name of '**Linnaea**' in his honour as follows: *Linnaeam dixit Cel. Gronovius plantam Lapponicam, depressam, vilem, neglectam, brevi tempore florentem, a consimili suo Linnaeo*' (see Critica Botanica 80-81. 1737). Until 2015, in the botanical databases this genus had Linné's author name '**Linnaea L.**', but since then '**Linnaea Gronov.**', thus showing the real authorship.

Linné did not give himself a starting point for the correct plant names. There were others who chose the date of publication of Linné's 'Species Plantarum' (May 1, 1753) for flowering plants and ferns and thus also established an 'authorship' by Linné. But this assignment to Linné as author was criticized early, frequently and rightly.

The (French-)American naturalist **Constantine Samuel Rafinesque** (Rafinesque-Schmaltz) (1783 - 1840) dealt with Linnaeus particularly intensely and above all also in a very polemical way, often calling his namings, classifications and descriptions 'totally useless' or 'blunder'. He also claims that Linné named Linnaea after himself and therefore derives his (Rafinesque's) right to name several genera after himself. In Fl. Tellur. 2: 96. 1837 he wrote: '*It is one of those I propose to dedicate to myself, as Linnaeus did for the Linnea, but I propose a second substitute in case there is another previous Rafinesquia*', but he is proven wrong with his statement.

In 'Critica Botanica' of 1737, Linné describes in detail the criteria how to arrange plant genera, he summarizes old classifications and denomination (possibly under a new name), mentions the persons already honoured before him and then by him, gives examples of false and correctly named genera. In 'Bibliotheca Botanica' of 1736, he details the scientific work of his former and contemporary colleagues. So you cannot accuse him of disrespecting or appropriating the work of others.

However, the practice of honouring people in plant names changed over time. First, 'deserved' scientists and colleagues, patrons and supporters interested in sciences were honoured. Soon were added rulers, conquerors, politicians, travel companions, ship captains, members of expeditions, resistance fighters, the own friends, teachers, wives, children and other relatives and so on. Recently, the fern genus 'Gaga' was dedicated to an American pop singer ('Lady Gaga'), the scientific rationale is due to the gene sequence G-A-G-A. To receive sponsorship money for the founding of the New York Botanical Garden, the American botanist → **Nathaniel Lord Britton** (1859 - 1934) dedicated plant names quite bluntly to the financial patrons (or should one say he 'bought them'?).

Increasingly, then, 'national' aspects (especially patriotism and colonial rivalries) were noticeable in plant naming. In addition to quite important artists, writers, finally also colonial administrators, military persons often only locally known and even inglorious individuals (for example, in the time of German National Socialism) were 'immortalized' in a plant name. At the time of Napoleon, many of his family were honoured, but also those who fought against him. And during the bloody separation of the American-Spanish colonies, many freedom fighters (often executed) were honoured. Most had nothing to do with science or even botany.

Depending on the (rather private) interests of the botanical authors, plants were finally also named after fictional characters such as **Robinson Crusoe** (Robinsonia DC.) and his companion **Man Friday** (Vendredia Baill.), as well as after mythical heroes such as the Irish King **Fingal** (Fingalia Schrank) and the Germanic hero **Siegfried** (Siegfriedia C.A. Gardner).

The naming after (especially Greek) mythology was taken up again, which should rather emphasize the education and knowledge of the botanical author. Many of these plants named after gods (mainly Greek and Roman) also reflect the properties attributed to these gods or the ritual use in ceremonies (see J.H. Dierbach 'Flora mythologica: oder Pflanzenkunde in Bezug zu Mythologie und Symbolik der Griechen und Römer; Ein Beitrag zur ältesten Geschichte der Botanik, Agricultur und Medicin', Frankfurt a.M. 1833).

In botany, it has always been of great interest to remember who was honoured with a plant name. After Linné it was the Frenchman → **Alexandre Etienne Guillaume Baron de Théis** with '**Glossaire de botanique ou dictionnaire étymologique de tous les noms et termes relatifs a cette science**' (Paris 1810). Close to it was published in 1853 (2nd edition 1856) '**Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch**' by the German pharmacist and teacher → **Georg Christian Wittstein**. Other works (but often only with partial aspects such as national researchers or fossil plants) are related to it and appear in more recent times (between 1936 and 2010), inter alia '**CRC World Dictionary of Plant Names**' from the year 2000 written in English by the Italian physician **Umberto Quattrocchi**.

But early on, the first false information and misinterpretations appeared in literature. Even Linné did not know all details. So he refers with **Weinmannia L. 1759 (Cunoniaceae)** on **Windmannia P.Browne 1756 (Cunoniaceae)** (writing 'WEINMANNIA, Windmannia Brown.') and the honouring of an early promoter of → Georg Dionysius Ehret. But it was not → Johann Wilhelm Weinmann, but → Johann Wilhelm Widmann, after whom Linné himself had asked Ehret (see Linné's letter No. L0108 to Ehret, November 1736). Others insist that the name of the genus **Musa L. 1753 (Musaceae)** derives from the Arabic word 'maunz', but Linné clearly honoured the (Greek) Roman physician → **Antonius Musa** (63 BC - 14) (see Musa Cliffortiana 6. 1736 and Critica Botanica 76, 86, 93. 1737 / Linné wrote in Musa Cliffortiana: *Hinc non praetereundam censeo memoriam Medici & Botanici inter primos Celeberrimi ANTONII MUSAE, de Betonica clari, qui quidem olim ab Augusto statua Romae ornatus erat, sed haec dudum periiit, planta autem nostra nomen tanti viri gerat, quamdiu orbis persitat, evertantur enim urbes & munimenta, deleantur regna, marcescant statuae, haec autem quamdiu aliquis de plantis follicitus sit, nomen Musae exhibebit*).

Although the genus **Carlina L. 1753 (Asteraceae)** is clearly named after → **Charles V** (1500 - 1558), Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (see Critica Botanica 76. 1737). It is repeatedly claimed that it is named after Charlemagne (747/748 - 814); he was certainly significant, but finally Charles V was that emperor, 'in whose kingdom the sun never set.' And also the genus **Artemisia L. 1753 (Asteraceae)** is not named after the Greek goddess Artemis, but after → **Artemisia II** of Caria (x - c. 350 BC), sister and wife of king → Mausolus II (see Critica Botanica 76. 1737).

Such misstatements have often been passed on in subsequent works, and to this day they appear to be solidifying by repetition beyond the scientific literature: previous works easily to obtain are cited, but *not* the original literature often difficult to access and to understand. Who else reads the original texts of botanical authors about the names of genera, mostly in Latin and later in other languages, or perhaps in the old German script? And so, after more than 250 years of development, it seems to be time to identify and correct errors, to record comprehensively (or newly mediate) the existing knowledge of eponymy and to prove it by correct information based on the original literature.

## SCOPE AND BASICS OF THIS RESEARCH

The plant genera / families / authors and other data found in the botanical databases (International Plant Names Index - **IPNI**, Index Nominum Genericorum - **ING**, **Tropicos**, **Index Fungorum**, **Index Nominum Algarum**) are the basis for this work. (Also '**Index of Generic Names of Fossil Plants, 1820-1950**' in Geological Survey Bulletin 1013 (Washington 1955) by Henry N. Andrews Jr. was consulted). But it does *not* deal with these databases themselves, with botanical facts on the plant itself or other botanical statements. And it does *not* deal with errors in these databases discovered during this study (wrong author names, incorrect literature references, etc.).

**Rather, it is a collection of data on eponymic plant names and the persons they belong to** (with short but sufficient biographies to characterize them). It was created mainly because of several serious errors (misinterpretations, confusions, adoptions and unproven statements) in some botanical-scientific works, especially in the following (printed) literature:

- '**Lexicon rei herbariae** tripartitum, continens etymologiam nominum et terminologiam partim in discriptione partim in cultura plantarum assumptam collectam' (Leipzig, 1802) by Georg Rudolph Boehmer (= '**Boehmer**')
- '**Glossaire de botanique** ou dictionnaire étymologique de tous les noms et termes relatifs a cette science' (Paris, 1810) by Alexandre Etienne Guillaume de Théis (= '**Théis**')
- '**Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch** ... der Gattungen, Untergattungen und ihrer Synonyme', 2. Ausg. (Erlangen, 1856) by Georg Christian Wittstein (= '**Wittstein**')
- '**Verklarend Woordenboek** der wetenschappelijke namen van de in Nederland en Nederlandsch-Indië in het wild groeiende en in tuinen en parken gekweekte varens en hogere planten' (Groningen, 1936) by Cornelius Andries Backer (= '**Backer**')
- '**List of Danes Honoured in Naming of Plant Genera**' in Botanisk Tidsskr. 69(2-3): 206-216. 1974 by Alfred Hansen (= '**Hansen**')
- '**Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen**', 3. Aufl. (Basel, 1996) by Helmut Genaust (= '**Genaust**')
- '**CRC World Dictionary of Plant Names**', vols. 1-4 (CRC Press, 2000) by Umberto Quattrocchi (= '**Quattrocchi**')
- '**The Names of Plants**', ed. 4 (Cambridge, 2008) by David Gledhill (= '**Gledhill**')
- '**Der grosse Zander** - Enzyklopädie der Pflanzennamen' (Stuttgart, 2008) by W. Erhardt, E. Götz, N. Bödeker, S. Seybold (= '**Zander**')
- **TL-2: 'Taxonomic literature'**, 2nd. ed., 7 vols. Regnum Vegetabile (Utrecht etc., 1976-1988) by Frans A. Stafleu & Richard S. Cowan (= '**Stafleu**')
- **TL-2: 'Taxonomic literature'**, 2nd. ed., Suppl. vols. 1-6 (Utrecht, 1992-2000) by Frans A. Stafleu & Erik A. Mennega (= '**Stafleu**')
- **TL-2: 'Taxonomic literature'**, 2nd. ed., Suppl. vols. 7-8 (FL Ruggell, Königstein, 2008-2009) by L.J. Dorr & Dan H. Nicolson (= '**Stafleu**')

In addition, a few other works have been found and also reviewed, which will not be discussed in this work. However, they are listed in the bibliography. All of these works have been fully analysed because of amazing mistakes such as plant names after persons not yet born at the time (!), wrong honorees despite correct dedication literature (!), missing or even too many honoured persons. Sometimes there are errors based on ignorance and, above all, the adoption of errors from the works of others. In addition, it was more and more noticed that information was no longer taken from the (correctly quoted) original literature but from the secondary literature with the existing errors.

Thus, the errors now spread quickly and worldwide through the new media such as by entries in various languages in Wikipedia. Quite often are quoted Wittstein's '**Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch**', Quattrocchi's '**CRC World Dictionary of Plant Names**' and '**Der grosse Zander**'.

Also 'Börner' and 'Brummit' are often quoted: **Franz Börner's** '**Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen**' (Berlin 1951) was noted, but not analysed. **R.K. Brummit** and **C.E. Powell** published '**Authors of Plant Names**' in 1992, which contains biographical data and author names but no dedications or plant names.

## NOTES ON THE RESEARCH BASE

### 'Boehmer':

**Georg Rudolph Böhmer** (1723 - 1803) a German physician / district physician and naturalist, since 1752 Professor of anatomy and botany at the University of Wittenberg, also taught chemistry in his lectures. For over 40 years he devoted himself to midwifery education, collected surgical instruments, he wrote, inter alia, a Flora of Leipzig, 'Bibliotheca scriptorum historiae naturalis', 'De nectaris florum' and 'Lexicon rei herbariae' concerning eponymic plant names. He is honoured in the plant genus *Boehmeria* Jacq. 1760 (*Urticaceae*). His author's name is *Boehm*.

In 1802, his '**Lexicon rei herbariae**' (tripartitum) in Latin language with many eponymic plant names was published in Wittenberg. It lists the genus names in alphabetical order, but with almost no indication of the author / authors, the year of designation and the plant family. In addition, the information in the then usual way was kept very short and rather abbreviated. Names are often Latinized, and first names of the honoured persons reproduced as German names (e.g. William is given as Wilhelm). There are also many spelling errors or errors in the typescript. There are also many errors in the assignment of genus names to honoured persons. Whether these may be due to other publications has not been investigated. But it is astonishing that after only about 50 years after Linné's work there are already considerable errors. In many cases it can even be stated that these should not have appeared in Böhmer's work, had he had a more precise knowledge of the underlying literature.

In a separate 'Errata Boehmer' a number of these errors are listed. Minor errors were neglected as well as a number of errors for which no bibliographic reference was found. Since in his work characterizing information on the honorees (life data etc.) is often missing, in some cases no error can be determined with certainty. In addition, many of the listed genera are no longer found today.

### 'Théis':

In 1810 (about half a century after Linnaeus) a '**Glossaire de botanique**' by Alexandre de Théis appeared in Paris. **Alexandre Étienne Guillaume Baron de Théis** (1765 - 1842) was a French author / writer, also administrator, among other posts occupied, Mayor of Laon, prefect of the department of Corèze, later of Haute-Vienne. He also dealt with botany and wrote 'Glossaire de botanique'. His author name in botany is *Théis* and probably he was honoured with the plant genus *Théis Salisb. ex DC. 1839 (Ericaceae)*. In 1803, his sister Constance de Théis married the German noble and private scholar (botany, collector of succulents) Joseph Franz Maria Anton Hubert Ignaz Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck (1773 - 1861). The 'Glossaire de botanique' is arranged alphabetically. It lists the then-known plant species, including several eponymous plant names. However, only few specification is made about the botanical author of the plant genus, the year of designation and the plant family. The origin of the information (especially eponymous) is often not proven, although at the beginning some botanical literature is listed. As usual at the time, Théis adapted the names of honorees to his own language (in this case in French) and also latinized some surnames.

### 'Wittstein':

**Georg Christian Wittstein** (1810 - 1887) was a German pharmacist and teacher (pharmacy, botany, chemistry), he lived and worked in Ansbach and (mostly) in Munich, led his own pharmaceutic-chemical institute, wrote in 1853 (2nd edition 1856) 'Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch'. His author name in botany is *Wittst.* He was honoured with the plant genus *Wittsteinia* F.Muell. 1861 (*Alseuosmiaceae*, *Ericaceae*).

Wittstein's '**Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch**' ... der Gattungen, Untergattungen und ihrer Synonyme' is written in German. With his work Wittstein refers in particular to the 'Lexicon rei herbariae' (1802) by Georg Rudolph Böhmer, the 'Glossaire de botanique' (1810) by Alexandre de Théis and a work by Adolf Martin ('Pflanzennamen der

deutschen Flora', Halle 1851).

Of course, Wittstein knows only plant names earlier than 1856 and does not limit his list to eponymous plant names. The lists in his work are alphabetical, by plant name. The author / authors (with former author names) and the plant family are mentioned (but mostly with former family names, sometimes he mentioned the tribe or the order). The denomination year is missing. The biographical information is usually rudimentary, often simply listing all people known at the time and who might be directly concerned (readers can decide for themselves which of the explanations they think may be right).

The work has many spelling (or type-setting) errors, which led to the inclusion of (further) botanical genera with 'Wittst.' as an author in the botanical databases. The fact that only older plant names are present, is one limitation, whereas the missing designation year, however, is important due to homonymy. The indication of places, travels and publications together with the mentioned persons, however, often helps to find the honoree.

A separate 'Synopsis Wittstein' was created for present (still) existing genera. All of Wittstein's eponymous information is clearly set out for comparison with results from the research available, so it has become quite extensive. Therefore, for a quicker overview, any significant errors - also based on ignorance - were also summarized in a separate and shorter 'Errata Wittstein'.

#### 'Backer':

**Cornelius Andries Backer** (1874 - 1963) was a Dutch botanist and teacher, from 1901 in Batavia / Djakarta, taught there and was temporarily director of the Botanical Garden in Buitenzorg / Bogor. Between 1914 - 24 he dealt intensively with the flora of Java, then worked until 1931 in the sugar industry, and returned thereafter to the Netherlands. He wrote e.g. 'Verklarend Woordenboek', 'The problem of Krakatao as seen by a botanist' and 'Handboek voor de flora van Java'. He is honoured with the plant genus *Backeria* Bakh.f. 1943 (*Melastomataceae*), his author name is *Backer*.

His '**Verklarend Woordenboek** der wetenschappelijke Namen van de in Nederland en Nederlandsch-Indië in het wild groeiende en in Tuinen en Parken gekweekte varens en hogere Planten' from 1936 explains fairly comprehensively scientific plant names of wild and cultivated plants occurring in the Netherlands and in the Dutch Indies. It contains information on plant genera and many epithets are explained. Special attention is paid to honorees, either Dutch or working in the Dutch service. The book is written in Dutch.

Although the book is aligned in a certain way 'nationally', there is interesting information, especially if the plants are found in tropical Asia or (Dutch) botanists worked there. However, information such as plant family and year of designation to the genera is missing.

#### 'Hansen':

In the Danish journal 'Botanisk Tidsskrift' (69: 206-216. 1974), in the article '**List of Danes Honoured in Naming of Plant Genera**' **Alfred Hansen** enumerates alphabetically 125 ('Danish') persons, who have worked in Denmark or former Danish territories (including Norway, Northern Germany and Danish colonial territories). There is brief biographical information as well as the generic name of plants named after these persons with author, year of designation and plant family. The information is documented by the origin literature. There is only a small number of eponymic plant names. Not all of the honoured people are 'Danes', they sometimes worked only occasionally in Danish services. Peculiarly, despite the generally correct quotations from the literature, there are (a few) errors.

#### 'Genaust':

'**Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen**' (1996) by the German author **Helmut Genaust** explains botanical terms primarily from a linguistic / etymological point of view, especially if information from other works (Wittstein, Börner, Zander are often called) is missing or is perceived by him as flawed. Information on the plant family and the author of a plant genus are not consistently available and the designation year is missing.

The development of the language as well as the terms used is certainly interesting and the *etymological* interpretation is helpful in many cases, but not so easily applicable to *eponymically* named plants. It is a typical example of spurious accuracy: one quotes, compares and above all utilizes *secondary* information and compares it with a 'foreign' scientific field (here the etymology). The *primary* literature is not or rarely used. A striking example is mentioned (and it is *not* an isolated case):

The plant genus 'Musa' is extensively analyzed on two pages (pages 399 - 400) and interpreted with 'ifs and buts', exclusions, assumptions and interpretations of what Linnaeus might have known about that plant, interpreted with the result: '... so dass nicht, wie vielfach angenommen (Wi. 599, Boe. 137 u.a.), an den Namen von Antonius Musa, dem Leibarzt des Augustus und Bruder des Euphorbos (s. Euphorbia), gedacht werden braucht' ['... so that it is not necessary to remember the name of Antonius Musa, the personal physician of Augustus and brother of Euphorbos (see Euphorbia), as is often assumed (Wi 599, Boe 137 et seq.)].

Linnaeus also discusses the linguistic terminology of the Arabs for this plant, but another look at his 'Critica Botanica' of 1737 would have shown on the pages 76, 86, 93: '*Musa: Musa Anton. Augusti Cæs. medicus*', and he writes even more clearly in his 'Musa Cliffortiana' 6. 1736: '*Hinc non prætereundam censeo memoriam Medici & Botanici inter primos Celeberrimi ANTONII MUSÆ, de Betonica clari, qui quidem olim ab Augusto statua Romæ ornatus erat, sed hæc dudum periit, planta autem nostra nomen tanti viri gerat, quamdiu orbis persitat, evertantur enim urbes & munimenta, deleantur regna, marcescant statuae, hæc autem quamdiu aliquis de plantis follicitus sit, nomen Musæ exhibebit*'. So this genus of plants is explicitly named after Antonio Musa.

The plant genera *Baccharis*, *Mannia*, *Waitzia*, *Danaea* and many others are treated similarly. The work is preoccupied with secondary literature, with linguistic derivations and contains no research into the original botanical literature.

#### 'Quattrocchi':

**Umberto Quattrocchi's 'CRC World Dictionary of Plant Names'**, published in 2000, is in English and contains among the entries also information on eponymic plant names, sometimes the origin of information is mentioned. Author and plant family are added, but the year of designation is missing.

**Umberto Quattrocchi** (1947 - x) is an Italian physician (obstetrics, gynecology), political scientist and (book) author. He practiced until 1992 as a doctor and also dealt with the ethnomedical plant use, was then professor of political science at the University of Palermo. He is interested in many things, travelled all over the world collecting plants for his garden in Palermo and also wrote on politics, botany and gardening (e.g. 'Piante Rustiche Tropicali').

In his 'World Dictionary of Plant Names' no longer valid or existing plant genera are very often listed. Also, spelling variants, which are present but not common, appear again and again, but the common ones are missing. Many entries are often attested only in 'secondary' literature (for example Genaust, Wittstein and Barnhart).

#### 'Gledhill':

**David Gledhill's 'The Names of Plants' (2008)** consists of two parts, the first part deals in great detail with the botanical nomenclature and nomenclature problems, as well as with nomenclature regulations. In addition to a historical outline of the plant name and the authors, a bibliography for designation literature is also given. However, it is not mentioned whether these are the basis of eponymic plant names in his glossary.

In the 2nd part ('Glossary') are listed, alphabetically and very shortened, botanical genera and species names, possibly with the honoured person, but without botanical author, year of designation or plant family. It is actually an (expanded) list in which the Latin terms are compared with the English terms and, if necessary, further explained. The details of the eponymically named plants are very rudimentary, biographical information extremely brief and no references to the botanical literature are given. In cases of homonymous genera names it cannot be decided who is honoured. Surprisingly, there are some honoured persons correctly recorded where other sources give the wrong ones.

#### 'Zander':

**Robert Zander** (1892 - 1969) was a German botanist and gardening scientist. He worked at the Reichsverband des deutschen Gartenbaus [Reich Association of German Horticulture] and at the Research Institute for Horticulture in Berlin. He dealt inter alia with the nomenclature, was later mainly editor of journals, author and publisher of 'Handwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen' ('Der kleine Zander', 'Der grosse Zander' inter alia). His author name is *Zander* and he is honoured in the plant genus *Zandera* D.L.Schulz 1988 (*Asteraceae*).

'**Der grosse Zander** - Enzyklopädie der Pflanzennamen' (2 vol., ed. 2008) is an extended and revised version of the 'Zander' by W. Erhardt, E. Götz, N. Bödeker and S. Seybold. The work is structured according to plant families and then into plant genera. First of all, you have to know the right plant family. There, however, 'only' a selection of characteristic / typical plant genera is added without a designation year. In the generic descriptions sometimes brief information is given about an (eponymic) name under the point 'Ableitung'. But if the honorees also occur as botanical author(s) in the 'Zander', one can learn more using their author name (see the 2nd volume). The 'Zander' is often used in gardener's training courses and quoted in many (including foreign) Wikipedia entries.

#### 'Staflou':

The work '**Taxonomic literature** - A selective guide to botanical publications and collections with dates, commentaries and types' (known as TL-2, here simplified as 'Staflou') by **F.A. Staflou** and **R.S. Cowan** appeared from 1976 - 1988 in 7 volumes (A - Z). It was then extended by **F.A. Staflou** and **E.A. Mennega**, later by **L.J. Dorr** & **Dan H. Nicolson** with 8 supplementary volumes (A - G), published from 1992 - 2009.

It lists authors of taxonomic literature in alphabetical order if they have at least 3 publications before 1940 according to the preface. Eponyms appear therein (if these persons were honoured) in a small section of their full entry under 'EPONYMY: ...'. They provide the genus / genera of plants, the author(s) and the proper year of the denomination, while the plant family is not specified. Sometimes, special peculiarities are pointed out by 'sic!' or 'Note: ...!'. The publication literature is not specified. There is no recourse to secondary literature, and in particular not to earlier works already mentioned, which are sometimes doubtful.



In fact, TL-2 is a *bibliographic* work and there is almost only incidental information about eponymy. It is therefore not easy to search for or find an eponymic plant name. You first have to know who is honoured and whether there is an entry for this / these person(s). Since not all botanical authors are present due to the restrictive entry criterion, numerous interesting eponyms are missing. In fact, however, some hundred (!) eponyms are missing for the existing entries, and of course, the many others which have no entry anyway in this work. The missing information about the plant family is - due to the frequent homonymy in plant genera - a significant shortcoming. Unfortunately, there are some notable errors in the existing eponyms, e.g. persons not yet born at the time are named as honorees.

Two further works are to be mentioned here and characterized briefly:

- **'Biographical notes upon botanists'** by → **John Hendley Barnhart** is often quoted in connection with generic plant names. However, there are only life data of (botanical) scientists listed, plant names or dedications are not given. Perhaps one can occasionally find satisfying information in this literature in one way or another. In any case, it is no literature to attest eponymic honours.
- **'Index of Generic Names of Fossil Plants, 1820-1950'** by **Henry N. Andrews, Jr.** is based on the 'Compendium Index of Paleobotany of the United States Geological Survey' and lists the names of fossil plants published during this period, together with some further details. In particular, a comprehensive literature collection is available. The name of a genus always includes the author and the designation year, but honorees are not mentioned. Although this work is connected with the living plants 'only' by the generic name and thus also with the names of honorees, it supplements the present directory of eponymy in a sufficient and secure manner.

In addition to these printed works, there are of course also collections and information on the Internet. Although such sources of information were occasionally used, they were not further utilized because of the usually rapid changes in these media. Some examples:

- **'Significado de nombres genéricos de algunas plantas de la flora chilena'** (Academia N° 4. Academia Superior de Ciencias Pedagógicas 157-180. 1982) by **H. Gunckel** concerning plants from Chile
- **'The Eponym Dictionary of Southern African Plants'** (Sierra Madre/CA., 2006-2015) by **M.L. Charters** concerning plants from South Africa
- **'Les Orchidées tropicales d'Hergugney'** in <https://www.jbyorchid.fr/index.php?option=home>

## NOVA SPECIES – AN INTERLUDE

(BY PAUL CHRISTOPH HENNINGS)

SIE SITZEN UM DEN TISCH HERUM,  
DRAUF TROCKNE PFLANZEN LIEGEN;  
DIE SCHAUN SIE AN BEDÄCHTIG STUMM  
UND ERNST DAS HAUPT SIE WIEGEN.

JA DIES IST EINE NEUE ART.  
DAS SIEHT MAN SCHON VON WEITEM!  
DAS BLATT IST UNTERSEITS BEHAART.  
WER WOLLTE DAS BESTREITEN.

DIE BLÄTTER, BLÜTE, STIEL SIND ZWAR  
GANZ GLEICH WIE BEI DER ALTEN.  
DOCH, MEINE HERRN, SEHN SIE DAS HAAR,  
WENN SIE GEN'S LICHT ES HALTEN?

DAS IST DOCH LÄNGER UND MEHR ZART.  
JA, WIRKLICH, ES IST WEICHER!  
SO WARD UM EINE NEUE ART  
DIE WISSENSCHAFT HEUT REICHER.

## ABOUT THE VARIETY OF EPONYMIC PLANT NAMES

Many people are honoured not only once but sometimes in a variety of plant names, among which one would not initially assume a person. Often there are (intentionally) other dedications also in another plant family such as for:

- **Hieronymus Bock** (also named **Tragus**) and the genera **Agirta** (Euphorbiaceae), **Boca** (Salicaceae, Flacourtiaceae), **Bockia** (Melastomataceae), **Tragia** (Euphorbiaceae), **Tragiella** (Euphorbiaceae), **Tragiopsis** (Euphorbiaceae), **Tragiopsis** (Apiaceae), **Tragus** (Poaceae)
- **Joseph Franz Maria Anton Hubert Ignaz Fürst und Altgraf zu Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck** and the genera **Dyckia** (Bromeliaceae), **Reifferscheidia** (Dilleniaceae), **Reifferscheidia** (Dilleniaceae), **Salmea** (Asteraceae), **Salmeopsis** (Asteraceae), **Salmia** (Asteraceae), **Salmia** (Cyclanthaceae), **Salmiopuntia** (Cactaceae), **Salmonopuntia** (Cactaceae)
- **Harley Harris Bartlett** and the genera **Bartlettina** (Asteraceae), **Harleya** (Asteraceae), **Neobartlettia** (Asteraceae), **Siraitia** (Cucurbitaceae)
- **Ignaz Urban** and the genera **Ignurbia** (Asteraceae), **Neo-urbania** (Orchidaceae), **Urbananthus** (Asteraceae), **Urbanella** (Sapotaceae), **Urbania** (Verbenaceae), **Urbania** (Scrophulariaceae), **Urbanella** (Bignoniaceae), **Urbanisol** (Asteraceae), **Urbanodendron** (Lauraceae), **Urbanodoxa** (Brassicaceae), **Urbanoguarea** (Meliaceae), **Urbanolophium** (Bignoniaceae), **Urbanosciadium** (Apiaceae)
- **Ernst Heinrich Georg Ule** and the genera **Ulea** (Fungi), **Ulea** (Rhachithecaceae, Pottiaceae), **Uleanthus** (Fabaceae), **Ulearum** (Araceae), **Uleastrum** (Orthotrichaceae), **Uleiella** (Fungi), **Uleiorchis** (Orchidaceae), **Uleobryum** (Pottiaceae), **Uleodendron** (Moraceae), **Uleodothella** (Fungi), **Uleodothis** (Fungi), **Uleomyces** (Fungi), **Uleomycina** (Fungi), **Uleopeltis** (Fungi), **Uleophytum** (Asteraceae), **Uleoporthes** (Fungi), **Uleopsis** (Commelinaceae), **Uleopsis** (Dicranaceae, Pottiaceae), **Uleothyrium** (Fungi)

- **Ángel Lulio Cabrera** and the genera **Angelianthus** (Asteraceae), **Angelphytum** (Asteraceae), **Cabrieriella** (Asteraceae), **Lulia** (Asteraceae), **Neocabreria** (Asteraceae)
- **Ludolf Karl Adelbert von Chamisso** and the genera **Adelbertia** (Melastomataceae), **Camissonia** (Onagraceae), **Camissoniopsis** (Onagraceae), **Chamissoa** (Amaranthaceae), **Chamissomneia** (Asteraceae), **Chamissonia** (Onagraceae), **Chamissoniophila** (Boraginaceae)
- **Joseph Henderson** and the genera **Hendersonia** (Fungi), **Hendersoniella** (Fungi), **Hendersonina** (Fungi), **Hendersoniopsis** (Fungi), **Hendersonula** (Fungi), **Hendersonulina** (Fungi), **Lichenohendersonia** (Fungi), **Neohendersonia** (Fungi), **Phaeohendersonia** (Fungi), **Phyllohendersonia** (Fungi), **Urohendersonia** (Fungi), **Urohendersoniella** (Fungi)

However, quite a number of terms are also due to spelling or typescript errors, transcription attempts into other languages (especially from Russian), name changes due to marriage and nationality, as well as the mania to adapt 'foreign' names to the own language, to shorten long names, to extend short names and to change 'unpleasant' names into 'beautiful' ones (see in particular Rafinesque e.g. in Fl. Tellur. 1: 85-86. 1836), to correct misspellings (see in particular Otto Kuntze's Revisio Generum Plantarum of 1891) and to rename because of frequent homonymy (often creating genera starting with Bis..., Neo... or ending with ...ella, ...opsis). Also with the endings ...ia, ...a, ...aea, ...ea, ...us, ...um one often did not agree. Language specialties led to confusion and to many naming variants by the botanical authors (e.g. the German umlauts were created simply by writing the 'e' of the old German cursive over the vowel - in Scandinavian languages pronunciation hints were given by writing 'ä', also often as 'aa' - in Latin 'v' often stands for 'u' - in Spanish is to find the tilde ~ and the letter 'e' before the (beginning) 's' as well (España / Spain / Spanien) - in French the omission of the first letter 'h', etc.). Some examples (among many):

- Pehr **Forsskål**, with his Swedish name and its spelling one just could not cope, consequently there are now the genera **Forsaokhlia**, **Forshohlea**, **Forskaelea**, **Forskalea**, **Forskaohlea**, **Forskaohlia**, **Forskoehlea**, **Forskoalea**, **Forskohlea**, **Forskolea**, **Forskolia**, **Forsskaolea**
- **Ole** (Olaus) **Haaslund-Schmidt** (Hoslund-Smith) and the genera **Haaslundia**, **Hoslundia**
- Giacomo **Bizzozero** with different z-spellings: **Bizzozzeria**, **Bizzozzeriella**, **Bizzozzeria**, **Bizzozzeria**
- Fortunato **Pestalozza** and the genera **Pestalopezia**, **Pestaloisphaeria**, **Pestalotia**, **Pestalotiopsis**, **Pestaloziella**, **Pestalozzina**, **Pestalozzina**, **Pestalozzites**
- Daniel Gottlieb **Messerschmidt** and the genera **Messerschmidia**, **Messerschmidtia**, **Messersmidia**

Especially in plant genera with **Neo** ..., ... **ella** and ... **opsis** there is often the opinion in popular literature that something new, small or similar is described and would be connected with the respective 'base name'. But that is usually not the case:

- **Neobuchia** Urb. 1902 (**Malvaceae**, **Bombacaceae**) honours the German pharmacist and botanist Wilhelm Buch and his wife Amalia Pauline Wilhelmine Buch née Dieck; on the other hand **Buchia Kunth 1817** (**Rubiaceae**) honours the German geologist Christian Leopold von Buch Freiherr von Gellmersdorf (so there are honoured different people in different plant families)
- **Davyella Hack. 1899** (**Poaceae**) honours the English botanist Joseph Burtt Davy; on the other hand **Davya DC. 1828** (**Melastomataceae**) honours the British chemist Humphry Davy (here also are to find different people in different plant families)
- **Fryopsis J.A.Wolfe 1962** (\*Fossil) honours the American botanist and paleontologist Wayne Lyle Fry (this genus is solitary, does not refer to any other plant or fossil genus)

**Neo** ... may be chosen (and stands completely solitarily) for a new plant genus, for a not yet honoured person, but also for a change of the plant name to avoid homonymy. Of course, many small plants are ending by ... **ella**, but also relationships of honoured persons are expressed, such as the older / more important as opposed to the younger / less or not yet important scientist, e.g. father and son. And ... **opsis** is sometimes chosen to dissolve an homonymy or even completely independent.

So there are soon attempts to reduce the generic names (which often causes the opposite). It was already → **Friedrich Kasimir Medikus** who lamented: *'Welche Verwirrung wird nicht noch endlich dadurch entstehen, dass jeder sich bemühen will, die Zahl der Gattungen zu vermindern, und die Arten aus einer Gattung in eine andere wandern zu lassen. Die unausbleibliche Folge davon ist, dass keiner den anderen mehr verstehen, und jeder die Pflanzen nennen wird, wie es ihm einfällt.'* ['What confusion will arise, finally, in the fact that everyone wants to reduce the number of genera, and to let the species migrate from one genus to another. The inevitable consequence of this is that nobody understands the other one anymore, and everyone will call the plants the way they think.'] (see 'Pflanzen-Gattungen nach dem Inbegriffe sämtlicher Fruktifications-Theile gebildet, und nach dem Sexual-Pflanzen-Register geordnet; mit kritischen Bemerkungen' 1: 71. 1792).

Even the botanical databases like **IPNI**, **ING**, **Tropicos** as well as the **Index Fungorum** and **Index Nominum Algarum** irritate sometimes by the inclusion of a new / further generic name, which by attentive consideration turns out only as faulty caption within the actual botanical publication, e.g. **Collania Broth. ex Sakurai 1941** (**Hypnaceae**) or **Ingenhouzia Vell. 1831** (**Asteraceae**). Even obvious spelling mistakes in pure listings of genus names of other authors, are - without correction, supplement or statement to the plant itself - occasionally present as additional genera. Examples can be found in connection with 'Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch' by → **Georg Christian Wittstein** for the genera **Asagraya Wittst. 1852** (**Liliaceae**), **Bruckmannia Wittst. 1852** (**Poaceae**), **Buelovia Wittst. 1852** (**Passifloraceae**) and **Christiannia Wittst. 1852** (**Salicaceae**).

## ON THE SITUATION IN DEDICATION LITERATURE

In the listed publications of various kinds and quality there are mistakes of various kinds and quality (the errors found therein are also discussed in this paper, a first note titled 'About some eponyms in Taxonomic literature TL-2' had been published in Taxon 65(1): 137-145. 2016). From this point of view, it was therefore always necessary to access the original dedication literature and to use additional literature only in certain exceptional cases, if thereby a dedication (also indirectly) can be sufficiently substantiated (in some cases reproductions had to be accessed or - in the case of Russian texts - English editions). All of this seems simple and more an diligence work, but it has often become an almost treacherous and time-consuming search and a compulsion to deeper consideration of circumstantial evidence.

In order to find the original dedication, the literature indicated by the databases for the respective genus was the first to be used, **but** it was not always indicated uniformly by the various institutions (ING, IPNI, Tropicos). The abbreviations used for the literature were sometimes different or incorrect, even false volume numbers or pages were given; often wrong volumes or even wrong books were linked. Some examples:

- **Tussaca Rchb. 1824** (**Gesneriaceae**): as literature was indicated 'Iconogr. Bot. Exot. 1: 28-29. 1817', the needed text page could only be found by an extensive search under the title 'Kupfersammlung der neuesten, oder bisher weniger genau bekannten und verwechselten Ausländischen Gewächse nebst Angabe ihrer Cultur für Gartenfreunde' (!)
- **Donella Pierre ex Baill. 1891** (**Sapotaceae**): the cited literature 'Gen. Syst. (G. Don) 4: 33. 1838' was found under the book title 'A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants ... arranged according to the natural system'
- **Jensenia Lindb. 1867** (**Pallaviciniaceae**): the mentioned literature 'En liten profbit på namnförbistring' turned out to be a chapter headline in 'Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. Fenn. Förh. 9: 13. 1868' and was found by chance in another search
- **Vologdinia Korde 1973** (\*Fossil): given was 'Trudy Paleontol. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR 139: 137. 1973', but in the online library search this passage was only found as an article by Korde titled 'Vodorosli kembrija'

- **Barcena Dugès 1879 (Rhamnaceae):** as literature was given 'La Naturaleza 4: 281. 1879', this corresponded to 'Soc. Mex. Hist. Nat. 4: 281. 1879' (as official name)
- **Strempelia A.Rich. ex DC. 1830 (Rubiaceae):** 'Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 5: 180. 1834', this literature is a reproduction of 'Mem. Fam. Rubiac. 100. 1930' by A.Rich.
- **Sturia Nemeje 1934 (\*Fossil):** 'Vestn. Král. Česk Společn. Nauk, Tr. Mat.-Prir. 1934(2): 2. 1934', this literature is only to find as 'Mem. Soc. Roy. Sci. Bohême, Cl. Sci.'
- **Knightiophyllum E.W.Berry 1916 (\*Fossil):** 'Profess. Pap. U.S. Geol. Surv. 91: 208. 1916' (the literature reference by ING was 'U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 91: 208. 1916', but this cannot be found in this manner)

Often, there was no reference to the honoree on the page cited, sometimes only on the pages before or after, or in the preface or on the title page. There were so many possibilities to 'hide' a dedication, e.g.

- **Neogleasonia** Maguire 1972 (Bonnetiaceae, Clusiaceae) is located in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 23: 158. 1972, but only by reading page 161 concerning *Neotatea* the conclusion to the honoured person could be drawn
- **Biltia** Small 1903 (Ericaceae) is to find in the *Index* of Fl. S.E. U.S. (Small) 1336. 1903
- **Forskohlea** L. 1767 (Urticaceae) is to find in Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 2: *Praef. ('Communicatas')*. 1759
- **Bremeria** Razafim. & Alejandro 2005 (Rubiaceae) is to find in the *bibliography* of Amer. J. Bot. 92(3): 555, 556 (Literatur). 2005
- **Humboldtia** Vahl 1794 (Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae) is to find in *Corrigenda & Addenda* of Symb. Bot. 3: 106. 1794
- **Balfouria** R.Br. 1810 (*Apocynaceae*) is to find in **Mem. Wern. Soc. ('On Asclepiadaceae')** 1: 70. 1809
- **Warneria** L. 1759 (Rubiaceae) is to find in the *correspondence* Linné - Ellis (in Corr. Linnaeus (J.E. Smith) 1: 99-100, 114, 121. 1821)
- **Mooreisporites** R.Neves 1958 (\*Fossil) is to find under '*Acknowledgments*'
- **Bridgesia** Backeb. 1935 (Cactaceae) is to find in Backeberg's *collectors list*
- **Croftia** Small 1903 (Acanthaceae) is to find in *List of genera and species* of the cited literature (Fl. S.E. U.S. (Small) 1338. 1903)
- **Coppensia** Dumort. 1835 (Orchidaceae) is to find in Nouv. Mem. Acad. Roy. Sci. Bruxelles 9(3): 10 *in nota*. 1835 (*'Sur Maelenia'*)

Sometimes it was necessary to examine many books (casually mentioned) page by page suspecting that they may contain information. It was helpful if the genus had originated from a genus or species that the now honoured author himself had once established, such as:

- **Mitthyridium** H.Rob. 1975 (Calymeraceae) for William Mitten, originated from his genus *Thyridium* Mitt.
- **Sagotanthus** Tiegh. 1897 (Olacaceae) for Paul Antoine Sagot, originated from 'Heisteria kappleri' *Sagot*
- **Dalzellia** Hassk. 1865 (Commelinaceae) for Nicol Alexander Dalzell, originated from 'Cyanotis vivipara' *Dalzell*
- **Donella** Pierre ex Baill. 1891 (Sapotaceae) for George Don jun., originated from 'Chrysophyllum roxburghii' *G.Don*

Sometimes, reworking authors name the honoree instead of the first editor, e.g. the dedication / mention for

- **Joachimia** Ten. ex Roem. & Schult. 1817 (Poaceae) is treated in Syst. Veg. ed. 15 bis (Roemer & Schultes) 2: 695. 1817 (*mentioned under Beckmannia*). It also must be noticed the addition on the **title page** of Flora Napolitana (Tenore) 1811-15 '*pubblicata d'ordine di S.M. Il Re Gioacchino Napoleone*'
- **Lecomtedoxa** (Pierre ex Engl.) Dubard 1914 (Sapotaceae) is in Monogr. Afrik. Pflanzenfam. 8: 82. 1904, Lecomte is mentioned as collector under '*Mimusops pierreana*'

Also, the dedications are very different in scope and quality, e.g.:

- **Stahlianthus** Kuntze 1891 (Zingiberaceae): 'Ich nenne diese Pflanzengattung zu Ehren meiner Frau, Helene Kuntze, Tochter des Oberregierungsrates H. von Stahl in Stuttgart, die mir nicht nur das häusliche Heim glücklich machte und noch lebenslang zieren wird, sondern mir auch auf nicht wenigen meiner Reisen botanisiren half, sich vor keiner anstrengenden und gefährlichen Partie scheuend, die mich auch nach jeder Heimkehr zum steten Weiterforschen und Arbeiten aufmunterte'
- **Goethea** Nees 1821 (Malvaceae): 'Für Goethe, der Zierde des Vaterlandes, zum Entzücken Floras. Möge dies immerfort als Erinnerungszeichen freudig blühen und gedeihen'
- **Youngia** Cass. 1831 (Asteraceae): 'Le nouveau genre que je propose sous le nom d'*Youngia*, qui rappelle celui de deux Anglois célèbres, l'un comme poète, l'autre comme physicien ...'
- **Lalage** Lindl. 1834 (Fabaceae): 'May we be permitted to apply to this gay and lively-looking plant the name of a laughing witty dame, who has been immortalized by the poetry of Horace?'
- **Dugezia** Montrouz. 1860 (Clusiaceae, incertae sedis, Hypericaceae ?): 'In honorem clariss. Dugez, scientiarum naturalium cultoris studiosissimi ac peritissimi'
- **Broomeola** Kuntze 1891 (Fungi): 'sie sei dem Mitbegründer der Gattung gewidmet'
- **Serena** Raf. 1838 (Amaryllidaceae): 'Nymph'
- **Wardenia** King 1898 (Araliaceae): 'for my friend'
- **Wittrockiella** Wille 1909 (Algae): 'nach meinem ersten Lehrer in der Algologie'
- **Io** B.Nord. 2003 (Asteraceae): 'A generic name as short as possible is proposed to compensate for the long and cumbersome specific epithet. In Latin *Io* is an exclamation of joy, and in Greek mythology *Io* was a maiden loved by Zeus. *Io* is also a small part of the generic name *Senecio*. It is also the name of the innermost moon of the large Jupiter, which is surrounded by numerous satellites, like the large genus *Senecio* is surrounded by numerous small satellite genera'
- **Lethia** Ravenna 1986 (Iridaceae): 'the oblivion river, alluding to the neglectid species wick, since the original collection by Sello (in 1818), is still waiting to be rediscovered'
- **Meibomia** Heist. ex Adans. 1763 (Fabaceae): 'Proinde *triphylas* ab his rectius distinguendas esse puto, eisque nomen a *Meibomiis* ...' (the honorees are Brandan(us) Meibom, Heinrich Meibom and Johann Heinrich Meibom)

- **Balthasaria Verdc. 1969 (Pentaphragaceae, Theaceae):** Verdcourt is referring to Melchiora *Kobuski* (and to Melchiora *Penz. & Sacc.* as well) and writes 'Since a new name is inevitable I have chosen one based on one of the other 'wise men' (the 3rd name of the wise men from the East is Caspar - 'Casparea' honouring Caspar Bauhin)
- **Wallia Alef. 1861 (Juglandaceae):** 'Ich wählte diesen Namen, um damit an seine bisher geführte deutsche, englische und amerikanische Bezeichnung anzuknüpfen. Wir Deutsche mögen dabei auch an unseren alten Gothenhelden Wallia denken, der zuerst den Westgothenreich seinen bleibenden Halt gab.' [I chose this name in order to follow his previous German, English and American designation. At the same time, we Germans may also think of our old hero of the Goths, Wallia, who first gave the Kingdom of the Visigoths its lasting foothold] ('Walnuss', sometimes also written 'Wallnuss', and today etymologically derived as 'Nuss der Welschen', since it came to Germania via the Romans. 'welsch' means 'romanic / latin' or 'romanized celtic' or 'from southern regions')
- **Irenepharsus Hewson 1982 (Brassicaceae):** 'from the Greek *irene* (= peace) and *pharsos* (= piece), in allusion to the resolution of a taxonomic problem'
- **Elisia Milano 1847 (Solanaceae):** Milano writes 'in memory of a much esteemed friend' (see IPNI classic: 'genus fabulosum' !)
- **Frankia Brunch. 1886 (Fungi):** '... ich schlage den Namen Frankia für denselben [Pilz] vor, nach dem einen der beiden Forscher, die sich zuerst mit ihm beschäftigt haben, und zwar glücklicher als ihre Nachfolger'
- **Rafinesquia Nutt. 1841 (Asteraceae):** 'Dedicated to the memory of an almost insane enthusiast in natural history; sometimes an accurate observer, but whose unfortunate monomania was that of giving innumerable names to all objects of nature, and particularly to plants'

Even the honoured persons are often 'hidden', e.g. under their first name:

- **Bisedmondia Hutch. 1967 (Cucurbitaceae)** honours Pierre Edmond Boissier (also for him: Boissiera, Edmondia, Petroedmondia)
- **Clementsia G.Murray 1905 (Algae)** honours Clements Robert Markham (also for him: Markhamia)
- **Dorothea Wernham 1913 (Rubiaceae)** honours Dorothy A. Talbot (also for her: Amauriella, Talbotia, Talbotiella)
- **Robertia Rich. ex Carrière 1855 (Phyllocladaceae)** honours Robert Brown (also for him: Brownetera - together with other persons, Brunonia, Brunoniella)
- **Shonia R.J.F.Hend. & Halford 2005 (incertae sedis, Euphorbiaceae)** honours Enid Lynette 'Shoni' Henderson (wife of the author Rodney John Francis Henderson, died in a traffic accident 'in search of Stenolobeae'; in gratitude for over 30 years of support for his botanical work)

or under a (noble) title:

- **Atestia Trevis. 1861 (Lichenes)** for Francesco V, Duke of Modena and Reggio, Archduke of Austria-Este, the plant name is formed from 'Atestinus: roman *at este* = for Este'
- **Belvisia Mirb. 1803 (Polypodiaceae)** for Ambroise Marie François Joseph Palisot Baron de Beauvois, the plant name is formed from French 'Beauvois' = in Italian 'Belvisio'
- **Coespeletia Cuatrec. 1976 (Asteraceae)** for José Manuel Ignacio Timoteo de Ezpeleta Galdeano Dicastillo y del Prado, 1st Conde de Ezpeleta de Beire, the plant name is formed from *Conde de Ezpeleta* de Beire
- **Siraitia Merr. 1934 (Cucurbitaceae)** for Harley Harris Bartlett, who was admitted to a tribe on Sumatra as 'Si Rait'
- **Comes Buc'hoz 1783 (incertae sedis)** for **Paul I of Russia**, son of Katharina the Great, travelled 1782 in France with his 2nd wife Sophia Dorothea of Württemberg under the name Comte / Comtesse du Nord; the plant name is formed after the French word comte = *comes* in Latin

or in connection with a salutation:

- **Revwattsia D.L.Jones 1998 (Dryopteridaceae)** for *Reverend* William Walter Watts
- **Misbrookea V.A.Funk 1997 (Asteraceae)** for *Miss* Winifred M.A. Brooke
- **Captaincookia N.Hallé 1973 (Rubiaceae)** for *Captain* James Cook
- **Sirmuelleria Kuntze 1891 (Proteaceae)** for *Sir* Ferdinand Jacob Heinrich von Mueller

or in an anagram:

- **Algrizea Proença & NicLugh. 2006 (Myrtaceae)** for Graziela Maciel Barroso
- **Terobera Steud. 1855 (Cyperaceae)** for Carlo Giuseppe Luigi Bertero
- **Wetria Baill. 1858 (Euphorbiaceae)** for Christoph Jacob Trew
- **Reyemia Hilliard 1993 (Scrophulariaceae)** for Heinrich Meyer
- **Kanimia Gardner 1847 (Asteraceae)** for Joseph Gottfried Mikan

or in a pseudonym:

- **Eminia Taub. 1891 (Fabaceae)** for Emin Pascha whose name was Eduard Karl Oskar Theodor Schnitzer
- **Hohenbergia Schult.f. 1830 (Bromeliaceae)** for Duke Paul Wilhelm Friedrich of Württemberg, he undertook expeditions under the pseudonym 'Baron von Hohenberg'
- **Suitramia Rchb. 1841 (Melastomataceae)** for Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius, he also used the pseudonym 'Suitram'
- **Baissea A.DC. 1844 (Apocynaceae)** for Nicolas Sarrahat, who received several awards from the Academy of Bordeaux; he was excluded in further participations to give others a chance to win, but then he continued under the pseudonym 'Monsieur de la Baisse'
- **Fredolia Coss. & Durieu ex Moq. & Coss. 1862 (Amaranthaceae, Chenopodiaceae)** for Christian Horaz Bénédicte Alfred Moquin-Tandon, who dealt - in particular under his pseudonym 'Alfred Frédel' - with the language of Provence ('occitan' / 'langue d'oc') and in this language he wrote e.g. poetry and essays

or in derivatives of the name:

- **Abauria** Becc. 1877 (**Fabaceae**, **Caesalpinieaceae**) for Giacomo Doria; the plant name is formed according to an old spelling of the family (Latin '*ab auro*' = from gold = Italian '*d'oro*') because of the existing genus Doria in the Asteraceae
- **Angelandra** Endl. 1843 (**Asteraceae**) for Georg(e) Theodor Engelmann; the plant name is a translation of the name into Greek (*angelos*: in German = Engel, in English = angel, *andros* = Mann / man)
- **Sextonia van der Werff** 1998 (**Lauraceae**) for André Joseph Guillaume Henri Kostermans; the plant name is formed after an English translation of his name (Kosterman = Sexton)
- **Viridivia** J.H.Hemsl. & Verdc. 1956 (**Passifloraceae**) for Percy James 'Peter' Greenway; the family name had been latinized as '*viridis via*'
- **Theodoricea** Buc'hoz 1784 (**incertae sedis**) for François Thiery; formed after Théodoric (= the early / latinized form of Thiery corresponds to the German Theoderich)
- **Clarorivinia** Pax & K.Hoffm. 1914 (**Euphorbiaceae**) for Carl Adolf Georg Lauterbach; the family name was latinized as *Clarorivinus*
- **Gothofreda** Vent. 1808 (**Apocynaceae**, **Asclepiadaceae**) for Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire; Geoffroy was latinized as Gothofred
- **Rhodosciadium** S.Watson 1890 (**Apiaceae**) for Joseph Nelson Rose; the family name was transferred to Greek as *Rhodos*

or in many other word inventions:

- **Aerisilvae** Radcl.-Sm. 1990 (**Phyllanthaceae**, **Euphorbiaceae**) for Herbert Kenneth Airy Shaw; the plant name is formed after Herbert Kenneth *Airy* Shaw and the Latin word '*silva*' = 'shaw' (strip of woodland)
- **Triceena** Hilliard 1989 (**Scrophulariaceae**) for Elsie Elizabeth Esterhuysen; the plant name is composed of 3 times 'E' from *Elsie* Elizabeth Esterhuysen, *tri E-en*
- **Willbleibia** Herter 1953 (**Poaceae**) for Heinrich Moritz Willkomm; the plant name is a pun of *kommen - bleiben* [to come - to stay]
- **Timotimius** W.R.Buck 1999 (**Semataphyllaceae**) for Timo Juhani Koponen; the plant name is formed after *Timo* Juhani Koponen and Greek '*timios*' = 'honouring'
- **Timotocia** Moldenke 1936 (**Verbenaceae**) for Charles Edward Moldenke and his wife Sophia Moldenke (father and mother of the author Harold Normann Moldenke); the plant name is formed after the Greek terms '*timios*' and '*tokeis*' = 'honouring the parents'
- **Trinathotrema** Lücking, Rivas Plata & Mangold 2011 (**Fungi**) for Thomas Hawkes Nash III; the plant name is composed of Roman 3 = III / *tri* + *Nash*, *Thomas* + '*trema*'
- **Calomeria** Vent. 1804 (**Asteraceae**) for Napoleon Bonaparte; the plant name is formed after a translation '*calo meria*' = 'buena parte'
- **Mosannona** Chatrou 1998 (**Annonaceae**) for Paul Maas; the plant name is based on the Latin name Mosa for the river Maas and in connection with Annona / Annonaceae
- **Batopedina** Verdc. 1953 (**Rubiaceae**) for Cornelis Elisa Bertus Bremekamp; the plant name is formed out of the family name Bremekamp into Greek (batos = bramble, pedío = plain, field, pedinos = flat land)
- **Megacorax** S.González & W.L.Wagner 2002 (**Onagraceae**) for Peter Hamilton Raven; (in Greek) '*mega*' based on his long / intense occupation with the Onagraceae + Greek *korax* (= raven in English) for his name
- **Vesper** R.L.Hartm. & G.L.Nesom 2012 (**Apiaceae**) for Stephen Roy Downie and Fengjie Sun; the plant name (Latin Vesper = evening / west, sundown) is an allusion to the team Sun and Downie
- **Jefea** Strother 1991 (**Asteraceae**) for Billie Lee Turner, who was also referred to by his students as 'boss' (Spanish 'Jefe')

or in a location reference:

- **Hammarbya** Kuntze 1891 (**Orchidaceae**) for Carolus Linnaeus (Carl von Linné); the dedication is: '... sie sei dem berühmtesten Naturforscher aller Zeiten, dem Herrn von Hammarby gewidmet ...' ['... it is dedicated to the most famous naturalist of all time, the *owner* of Hammarby']
- **Irlbachia** Mart. 1827 (**Gentianaceae**) for Franz Gabriel von Bray (François Gabriel de Bray) Fürst von Irlbach; the dedication is: 'Genus dicatum Domino excelentissimo Gabrieli Comiti de Bray, Dynastae ab Irlbach ...'; since the genus name Braya was already taken, Martius honoured him with his title / place of residence
- **Bipontinia** Alef. 1866 (**Fabaceae**) for Carl Heinrich Schultz, called Schultz *Bipontinus*; he came from the German town Zweibrücken and therefore added (latinized) '*Bipontinus*' to distinguish from other persons named Schultz

or, in the case of women, under the (first) name of their husband:

- **Harrisonia** Hook. 1826 (**Apocynaceae**, **Asclepiadaceae**) for Mrs. *Arnold* Harrison from Aigburgh (near Liverpool)
- **Pinonia** Gaudich. 1824 (**Cibotiaceae**, **Dicksoniaceae**) for Rose de Freycinet née Pinon; Gaudichaud writes: 'J'ai consacré cette plante à Mme. *Louis* de Freycinet ...'
- **Neopatersonia** Schönland 1912 (**Asparagaceae**, **Liliaceae**, **Hyacinthaceae**) for Florence Mary Paterson née Hallack; Schönland wrote 'Mrs. *T.V.* Paterson'

Often there are prefixes to the origin of honoured persons, such as:

- **Lippomuelleria** Kuntze 1891 (**Proteaceae**) Heinrich Ludwig Hermann Müller; he taught science in his hometown Lippstadt / Germany
- **Hallomuelleria** Kuntze 1891 (**Apiaceae**) Johann Karl August Wilhelm Müller ('Müller Hallensis', author name Müll.Hal.); he worked as an independent scientist in Halle / Saale
- **Halloschulzia** Kuntze 1891 (**Dioscoreaceae**) August Albert Heinrich Schulz; he was from Halle / Saale and wrote about the flora in the vicinity
- **Argomuelleria** Pax 1894 (**Euphorbiaceae**) Johannes Müller (Jean 'Mueller Argoviensis', author name Müll.Arg.); he was from the Swiss canton of Aargau

or syllables are appended or prefixed to the plant names with which the honoree is associated or by which plant family he is honoured with, e.g.:

- **Porterandia** Ridl. 1940 (**Rubiaceae**): the British gardener George Porter collected '*Randia anisophylla*' in Penang

- **Merwillia Speta 1998 (Liliaceae, Hyacinthaceae):** the South-African physician and botanist Frederick Ziervogel van der Merwe dealt with the genus *Scilla* (***Merwe*** + ***Scilla***)
- **Halegrapha Rivas Plata & Lücking 2011 (Fungi):** Ellsworth Hale worked especially on the Graphidaceae
- **Myrtekmania Urb. 1928 (Myrtaceae):** the Swedish botanist and plant collector Eric Leonard Ekman is honoured in the plant family Myrtaceae
- **Holubogentia Á.Löve & D.Löve 1975 (Gentianaceae):** the Bohemian physician, naturalist and Africa researcher Emil Holub is honoured in the plant family Gentianaceae
- **Borismene Barneby 1972 (Menispermaceae):** ***Boris*** Alexander Krukoff is honoured in the plant family ***Menispermaceae***

Also, syllables are prefixed or appended concerning the place or type of the activities of the honoured persons, e.g.:

- **Sinowilsonia Hemsl. 1906 (Hamamelidaceae):** the English-american gardener and botanist Ernest Henry Wilson was in East Asia for a long time and was dealing with Chinese plants, so he got the nickname '*Chinese Wilson*'
- **Schweinfurtha Kuntze 1891 (Malvaceae, Tiliaceae):** the German botanist Georg August Schweinfurth explored extensively (North) Africa, inter alia Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, the northeastern Congo, Algeria, Tunisia and also Lebanon, South Arabia and Yemen. He then settled down as a independent scholar in Cairo from 1875 - 88, where he founded the Egyptian Institute and the Geographical Society. After his return to Germany, he was professor (without teaching assignment) and curator of his collections (bequeathed to the Prussian state) at the BG Berlin
- **Muelleramra Kuntze 1891 (Melastomataceae)** honours the (German-)Brazilian physician and naturalist Johann Friedrich 'Fritz' Theodor Müller who dealt with the coexistence / interaction of plants and animals (he discovered, for example, the symbiosis of ants and cecropia trees as well as the 'Müllerian mimicry', a warning habit of poisonous / inedible animals) as well as the evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin
- **Clarkeinda Kuntze 1891 (Fungi)** honours the British botanist Charles Baron Clarke, who lived a long time in India and dealt with the Indian vegetation
- **Maximowasia Kuntze 1891 (Brassicaceae)** honours the Russian botanist Karl Johann Maximowicz, who travelled, gathered and wrote about the local flora in eastern Asia (Amur / Ussuri, Manchuria, Korea and Japan)

There are also other / further possible combinations:

- **Poillannammia C.Hansen 1988 (Melastomataceae):** the French plant collector Eugène Poilane made numerous expeditions especially in Annam (***Poilane*** + ***Annam***)
- **Dillandia V.A.Funk & H.Rob. 2001 (Asteraceae):** the American botanist Michael O. Dillon was a specialist in Asteraceae from the Andes, therefore he was called 'Dillon of the Andes'
- **Linnaobreyenia Hutch. 1967 (Capparaceae)** honours the German merchant and botanist Jacob Breynia; here 'Linné's Breynia' (***Breyenia L.***) is replaced

name shortening or contractions such as:

- **Kranikofa Raf. 1814 (Amaranthaceae, Chenopodiaceae)** for Stepan Petrowitsch **Krascheninnikow**; Rafinesque considered this Russian family name as too unpleasant and genera names with more than 5 syllables as too long
- **Vandera Raf. 1840 (Euphorbiaceae)** for the Belgian industrialist Jean François **Vandermaelen** (Van der Maelen) and perhaps for his brother Philippe Vandermaelen (an important cartographer); one of them was in contact with Rafinesque, who dropped the actual name
- **Sebschauera Kuntze 1891 (Acanthaceae)**, the plant corresponds to Sebastiano-schaueria *Nees*; Otto Kuntze wrote: '... wonach dieses Wort [Sebastiano-schaueria], weil mehr als 6-silbig, nicht gelten kann' ['... this word with more than 6 syllables cannot be valid']
- **Gakenia Heist. ex Fabr. 1759 (Brassicaceae)** for the German anatomist and botanist Alexander Christian **Gakenholz**
- **Goodenia Sm. 1793 (Goodeniaceae)** for the English clergyman Samuel **Goodenough**, who criticized the naming by James Edward Smith because of this short form
- **Fitzwillia P.S.Short 1989 (Asteraceae)** for William Vincent Fitzgerald; the name is a combination of **Fitzgerald**, **William Vincent**
- **Fingardia Szlach. 1995 (Orchidaceae)** for Finn Nygaard Rasmussen; the name is a combination of **Finn Nygaard** Rasmussen
- **Barrmaelia Rappaz 1995 (Fungi)** for Margaret Elizabeth Barr-Bigelow; the name is a combination of **Barr**, Margaret **Elizabeth**
- **Borkonstia Ignatov 1983 (Asteraceae)** for Boris Konstantinovich Schischkin; the name is a combination of **Boris Konstantinovich** Schischkin
- **Caluera Dodson & Determann 1983 (Orchidaceae)** for Carlyle August Luer; the name is a combination of **Carlyle August Luer**

There are also very drastic name shortenings:

- **Didiciea King & Prain 1896 (Orchidaceae)** for David Douglas Cunningham; the plant name is a combination of **David Douglas Cunningham**
- **Sagama Poelt & Grube 1993 (Lichenes)** for Sabine Miehe and her husband Georg Miehe; the plant name is a combination of **Sabine** and **Georg Miehe**
- **Resia H.E.Moore 1962 (Gesneriaceae)** for Richard Evans Schultes; the plant name is a combination of **Richard Evans Schultes**
- **Lasjia P.H.Weston & A.R.Mast 2008 (Proteaceae)** for Lawrence 'Lawrie' Alexander Sidney Johnson; the plant name is a combination of **Lawrence Alexander Sidney Johnson**
- **Jafnea Korf 1960 (Fungi)** for John Axel (Johan Axel Frithiof) Nannfeldt; the plant name is a combination of **Johan Axel Frithiof Nannfeldt**
- **Japewia Tønsberg 1990 (Lichenes)** for Peter Wilfrid James; the plant name is a combination of **James**, **Peter Wilfrid**
- **Glekia Hilliard 1989 (Scrophulariaceae)** for Georg Ludwig Engelhard Krebs; the plant name is a combination of **Georg Ludwig Engelhard Krebs**
- **Klarobelia Chatrou 1998 (Annonaceae)** for Klas Robert Elias Fries; the plant name is a combination of **Klas Robert Elias Fries**
- **Edrudia W.P.Jord. 1980 (Lichenes)** for Emanuel David Rudolph; the plant name is a combination of **Emanuel David Rudolph**

If more than one person is honoured, there are to find enigmatic name contractions such as:

- **Dielitzia P.S.Short 1989 (Asteraceae)** for Friedrich Ludwig Emil Diels and Ernst Georg Pritzel; a combination of *Diels*, *Pritzel*
- **Krosowia P.M.Jørg. 2002 (Fungi)** for Hildur Krog and Thomas Douglas Victor Swinscow; a combination of *Krog*, *Swinscow*
- **Raycadenco Dodson 1989 (Orchidaceae)** for Raymond McCoullough and Carl Whitner and Dennis D'Alessandro and Cornelia Head; a combination of *Raymond* McCoullough, *Carl* Whitner, *Dennis* D'Alessandro, *Cornelia* Head
- **Howethoa Rauschert 1982 (Sapindaceae)** for Foon Chew How (Kuan Chao Hou) and Chun Nien Ho; a combination of *How et Ho*, connected with the Latin 'et' = 'and'
- **Stanmarkia Almeda 1993 (Melastomataceae)** for Paul Carpenter Standley and Julian Alfred Steyermark; a combination of *Standley*, *Steyermark*
- **Dallwatsonia B.K.Simon 1992 (Poaceae)** for Michael John Dallwitz and Leslie Watson; a combination of *Dallwitz*, *Watson*
- **Donnellyanthus Borhidi 2011 (Rubiaceae)** for John Donnell Smith and Nelly Diego Pérez; a combination of *Donnell* Smith, *Nelly* Diego Pérez
- **Drummondita Harv. 1855 (Rutaceae)** for Thomas Drummond and his brother James Drummond; a combination of *Drummond* + *i* for *James*, *t* für *Thomas*
- **Cristonia J.H.Ross 2001 (incertae sedis, Fabaceae)** for Michael Douglas Crisp and Peter Henry Weston; a combination of *Crisp*, *Weston*
- **Aristeyera H.E.Moore 1966 (Arecaceae)** for Leandro S. Aristeguieta and Julian Alfred Steyermark; a combination of *Aristeguieta*, *Steyermark*
- **Aubregria Heine 1960 (Sapotaceae)** for André Aubréville and François Pellegrin; a combination of *Aubréville*, *Pellegrin*
- **Brownetera Rich. ex Tratt. 1825 (Podocarpaceae)**: the plant name *Robertia Rich.* honouring Robert Brown was changed into *Brownetera*, now the meaning is 'Robert **Brown** et cetera'; Trattinick added several persons of the same name explaining that you cannot neglect well-deserved people in botany. The honorees are now Robert Brown, Samuel Brown, Johannes Brown and W.G. Brown
- **Winfrenatia Taylor, Hass & Kerp 1997 (\*Fossil)** for Winfried Remy and Renate Remy; a combination of *Winfried* Remy, *Renate* Remy
- **Rehsonia Stritch 1984 (Fabaceae)** for Alfred Rehder and Ernest Henry Wilson; a combination of *Rehder*, *Wilson*

## CONCLUSIONS ON DEDICATIONS

The botanical authors always acted out of the circumstances of their time. The scientific language was Latin and was not always well-mastered; even for the authors' own language, there was no mandatory spelling. Depending on the political and religious situation, even time / calendar information was very different. Not only a new calendar was introduced with the French Revolution, many people also 'hid' their noble ancestry by changing their name (often a title was dropped or included in the name). This then leads to misunderstandings and contradictions.

Even with the information from the primary literature the situation is not always clear. So one can get involved in interpretations from the secondary literature leading you astray. In fact, one has to pay attention to the small details and subtleties, to recapture information from time, to observe habits of the botanical authors or linguistic / phonetic differences:

- The dedication for **Obentonia Vell. 1829 '1825' (Rutaceae)** is '... in memoriam D. Obenton Botanici Galli ...', so one should think of French phonetics (in pronunciation 'au' corresponds to 'o'). This then honours the French botanist Jean-Louis Daubenton (actually d'Aubenton). Another / similar example (among some) is 'Obletia - Aubletia'.
- In ancient literature spelling is sometimes very cryptic because of its various forms and styles, latinization of names and abbreviations. E.g. in ancient texts is reported about a Wyrichius à DHVN, Comes in Falckenstein: à DHVN = of **Daun**. The name **Adhun** originated with Linnaeus (e.g. in Bibl. Bot. 81-82. 1735, Hort. Cliff. IV. 1738). The author Vellozo (who had no idea about this man) established the genus **Adhunia Vell. 1829 '1825' (Myrtaceae, incertae sedis)** honouring → Wilhelm Wirich von Daun-Falkenstein.
- In dedications is often added C. (for Commerzienrat), D. (for Don, Dominus), D.M. (for Doctor Medicinae), M. (for Monsieur, Mister), P. (for Pater, Père) or L.B. (for the title 'Libero Baroni' = Freiherr). But this must not lead to a new / other honoured person because of a presumed first name as happened in TL-2 with **Mollia Mart. 1826 (Malvaceae, Tiliaceae)** honouring Karl Maria Ehrenbert *Freiherr* von Moll

Often minor details lead to different conclusions: where was the plant collected or which herbarium does it come from, is the honoree possibly a co-author or co-editor of the literature, is there a special occasion for a dedication (celebrations, anniversaries, deathdays)? Also, genealogies and personal registers can be helpful, and of course very accurate reading in the dedications themselves:

- **Bauerella Borzi 1897 (Rutaceae)** it originated from '*Acronychia baueri*', native in Australia. The honoree is Ferdinand Lukas Bauer, an Austrian plant painter who was with Robert Brown on the Flinders expedition in Australia. His brother Franz Andreas Bauer lived and worked in England and is not honored, for both Bauer brothers the specimen should have been called '*A. bauerorum*'.
- **Pinonia Gaudich. 1824 (Cibotiaceae, Dicksoniaceae)**, the honoree is Rose de Freycinet *née Pinon* (1794 - 1832). Dressed as a man she participated in the circumnavigation of which her husband Louis Claude de Saulces de Freycinet was the commander (among others took part Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré, the aim were studies on geomagnetism and the shape of the earth). The dedication is 'J'ai consacré cette plante à Mme. *Louis* de Freycinet ...'. The custom of not naming women on their own but under the (pre-)name of the husband was practiced for a long time in some countries (for example in the USA).
- **Hastingia J.Koenig ex Sm. 1806 (Lamiaceae, Verbenaceae)** honours Warren Hastings, Governor-General of the British East Indies - the plant named after him is native to Bengal; but in contrary **Hastingsia S.Watson 1879 (Asparagaceae, Liliaceae, Hyacinthaceae)** honours Serranus Clinton Hastings, an American lawyer and politician (e.g. in Iowa and California) and the plant is native to the USA.
- **Haumaniastrum P.A.Duvign. & Plancke 1959 (Lamiaceae)** honours the Belgian botanist Lucien Leon Hauman-Merck; the plant grows e.g. in Belgian Congo and the designation was during his term as director of the BG in Brussels.
- **Timmia Hedw. 1801 (Timmiaceae)** is for Joachim Christian Timm (1734 - 1805), a German botanist (bryologist) and pharmacist In 1760 he became 'Ratsapotheker' and from 1778 mayor in Malchin / Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, where he collected many cryptogams in the area. He wrote a Flora of Mecklenburg ('Flora Megapolitanae Prodrumus'). According to 'Descriptio et Adumbratio microscopio-analytica Muscorum Frondosorum ...' 1: 83, 85. 1785-1787 the later so-called 'Timmia' was found near Malchin ('megapolitana' means 'from Mecklenburg').
- **Preslia Opiz 1867 (Woodsiaceae)** honours the Bohemian physician and botanist Karl (Carel) Boriwog (Borivoj) Presl, who wrote about ferns; **only this** Karl Presl worked on Woodsiaceae.
- **Delarbrea Vieill. 1865 (Myodocarpaceae, Araliaceae)** is for Jules Charles Auguste Delarbre, 'ancien directeur de la Revue coloniale' according to the dedication.

- **Fischera Schwabe 1836 (Algae)** honours Christian Fischer, German-Bohemian naturalist, who dealt with the diatoms of the Bohemian mineral springs and was in contact to the author Samuel Heinrich Schwabe. The species 'Fischera thermalis' exists in the fountain 'Spitalbrunnen' in Karlovy Vary.
- **Martyia E.Reid 1924 (\*Fossil)** is for Pierre Marty, French naturalist (geologist, botanist, paleobotanist). He conducted research in the Massif Central, specifically at the Volcan du Cantal and wrote e.g. 'Un Nouvel horizon paléontologique du Cantal', 'Flore plaisancienne des argiles cinéritiques de Niac (Cantal)'. The type species 'Martyia naviculaeformis' was found near Pont-de-Gail (Cantal/France).
- **Moussonia Regel 1847 (Gesneriaceae)** honours the Swiss mathematician, physicist, chemist and geologist Johann Rudolf Albert Mousson. Regel wrote in the dedication: 'Präsident unserer Naturforschenden Gesellschaft'; this leads to Zurich, where the author Regel worked at the time of designation. He named new genera belonging to Gesneriaceae after Swiss botanists (the plant family is named after the Swiss botanist Conrad Gesner).
- **Hassleria Briq. ex Moldenke 1939 (Lamiaceae)** is for Émile Hassler, a Swiss physician, botanist and plant geographer as well ('Plantae Hasslerianae'); it is based on his specimen No. 10051.
- **Farreria Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. ex Farrer 1916 (Thymelaeaceae)** honours the English botanist, voyager and plant collector Reginald John Farrer; he collected the specimen as item F 19a.
- **Humbertia Lam. 1786 (Convolvulaceae, Humbertiaceae)** In the literature can be read: 'Commerson ... avait donné ... ce nom, tiré d'un de ses propres prénoms, et adopté ensuite par M. de Lamarck ...'. Humbert, however, is not another first name, but was part of his last name, as can be seen from a letter by Commerson: in order to pay off his family's debts, he had to sell a piece of land named 'Humberts', which changed to Humbert from the Latin form 'ab Humbertis' (see F.-B. de Montessus 'Martyrologe et biographie de Commerson': 128. 1886)

Or, according to dedication, several or even fewer persons were honoured, e.g.:

- **Edgeworthia Meisn. 1841 (Thymelaeaceae)**: honoured are the Irish botanist Michael Pakenham Edgeworth (from his father's 4th marriage)—**and**—his half-sister (from their father's first marriage) Maria Edgeworth, an Irish author
- **Kickxia Blume 1849 (Apocynaceae)**: honoured are Jean Kickx the Elder, a Belgian pharmacist—**and**—Jean Kickx the Younger, a Belgian botanist
- **Thomasia J.Gay 1821 (Malvaceae, Sterculiaceae)**: honoured are Pierre Thomas—**and**—his son Abraham Thomas—**and**—Abraham's sons Philippe Thomas, Louis Thomas, Abraham Louis Emmanuel Thomas
- **Andersonia R.Br. 1810 (Ericaceae, Epacridaceae)**: honoured are the English-Scottish (naval) physician and botanist William Anderson (1750 - 1778)—**and**—the English-Scottish gardener and botanist William Anderson (1766 - 1846)—**and**—the English-Scottish botanist Alexander Anderson (1754 - 1811)
- **Tulasneantha P.Royen 1951 (Podostemaceae)**: honours the French lawyer and botanist Louis René Étienne Tulasne, author of 'Podostemacearum Monographia' (1852). His brother Charles Tulasne helped him to botanise, to write and, in particular, to illustrate. According to Acta Bot. Neerl. 2: 16. 1953 the genus is dedicated to 'dem I. Verfassers einer Monographie der Podostemaceae' ['to the first writer of a Podostemaceae monography'], in consequence the genus is **only** for L.R. Tulasne

However, some information is not helpful in deciding who is honoured:

- **Sanvitalia Lam. 1792 (Asteraceae)** could be for Stefano Sanvitale (Sanvitali), who was interested in scientific and botanical studies and studied with Giovanni Battista Guatteri in Parma—**and/or**—for his younger brother Federico Sanvitale, who was a pupil of the author Jean-Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Lamarck in Paris; according to J. Hist. Nat. 2: 176-179. 1792; Lamarck got the plant material from Italy by G.B. Guatteri.
- **Cunninghamia R.Br. 1826 (Cupressaceae, Taxodiaceae)** perhaps honours James Cunninghame (c. 1667 - 1709), an English physician and plant collector. He was in India with the English East India Company and later in China in the factory Amoy. He was the only survivor of a massacre on an island off the Cambodian coast in 1705 and was imprisoned there for 2 years (according to William T. Stearn in 'Stearn's Dictionary of Plant Names for Gardeners' 1992, Secondary Literature)—**or**—for this James Cunninghame—**and**—Allan Cunningham (1791 - 1839), an English gardener and botanist, plant collector in Brazil, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand (see Bot. Mag. 54: ad t 2743. 1827); **but**: Cunninghamia/Taxodiaceae is native to China and Taiwan.
- **Vinsonia Gaudich. 1841 (Pandanaeae)**, according to the dedication the honoree is M. Vinçon, a naval surgeon ('Vinçon - dédié par Gaudichaud à M. Vinçon, chirurgien de marine. C'est par erreur que sur la planche on a mis Vinsonia' - ... but the caption reads Vinsonia). Such a naval doctor could not be found so far, but at the time, the French physician François-Auguste Vinson (1791 - 1851) worked on Réunion. He was involved in the cholera epidemic and in the use of cinchona bark. He was also a corresponding member of the Académie de médecine in Paris, politically active for the Creole population and commented on European events (such as the struggle for independence in Greece). His son Jean Dominique Philippe Auguste Vinson (1819 - 1903), physician as well, acclimated Quinquina to Réunion; he wrote various scientific works and was a member of the Académie des Sciences.
- **Wilberforcia Hook.f. ex Planch. 1848 (Convolvulaceae)** perhaps honours the English politician William Wilberforce (1759 - 1833). His son Samuel Wilberforce (1805 - 1873) was Anglican Bishop of Oxford and Winchester (nickname 'Soapy Sam' for his eloquence). The literature Icon. Pl. n.s., 4: t. 796. 1848 is by William J. Hooker (1785 - 1865, author name Hook.), but the plant description by his son Joseph D. Hooker (1817 - 1911, author name Hook.f.). Therefore, and also for chronological reasons is probably meant rather the acquaintance of the elder Hooker with William Wilberforce and in consequence this one honoured. William Hooker is also mentioned by Wilberforce in his 'private papers' (letters).
- **Schlagintweitella Ulbr. 1929 (Ranunculaceae)** probably honours Adolf von Schlagintweit—**and**—Hermann Alfred Rudolph von Schlagintweit(-Sakünlüski)—**and**—Robert von Schlagintweit (the dedication refers to *Pflanze n. 2/7024*, collected in *Tibet by Schlagintweit*). However, it remains an uncertainty since the brothers Schlagintweit often travelled in different combination: very often Adolf and Hermann were together and the brother Robert alone on his own way.

And even the botanical authors are not immune to errors:

- **Lapeirousia Thunb. 1801 (Asteraceae)** corresponds to **Peyrouseia DC. 1838 (Asteraceae)**; de Candolle refers to Thunberg's plant genus and calls (mistakenly) Jean François de Galaup Comte de la Pérouse as honoree, but Thunberg honoured Philippe Picot Baron de Lapeyrouse.
- the palm **Arausiaca Blume 1838 (Arecaceae)** is *identical* to **Orania Zipp. 1829 (Arecaceae)**. Carl Ludwig Blume honoured Willem van Oranje (Wilhelm von Nassau-Dillenburg 'der Schweiger', Fürst von Oranien)—**and**—his son Maurits von Oranje with Arausiaca; **but**: Wilhelm Friedrich von Oranien-Nassau, king of the Netherlands as Wilhelm I. (Willem I. Frederik ), was honoured by Alexander Zippelius with Orania.
- **Neumayera Rchb.f. 1872 (unknown, Orchidaceae)** honours Felix von Niemeyer as Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach refers to 'Niemeyera stylioides' F.Müll. (see Fragm. (Mueller) 6: 96. 1867), but he writes *Neumayera*.
- **Wightia Wall. 1830 (Scrophulariaceae)** honours the Scottish-English (naval) physician and botanist Robert Wight. About 1829 - 32 he was erroneously called *Richard White*, in the dedication is to read '*Richard Wight*'.
- **Jensoa Raf. 1838 (Orchidaceae)**: the author Constantine Samuel Rafinesque probably understood the title of a Japanese herbarium book 'Sooqua Jenso' (given to Carl Peter Thunber) as a botanist's name and wrote: 'jap. bot.'
- **Jimensia Raf. 1838 (Orchidaceae)**: the author Constantine Samuel Rafinesque probably understood the title of a Japanese herbarium book 'Tjimenso' (given to Carl Peter Thunber) as a botanist's name and wrote: 'jap. bot.'



- **Peteria A.Gray 1852 (Fabaceae)**: the dedication is: '... which I dedicate to the memory *of the late* Dr. Robert Peter, who was the worthy associate of Dr. Short in botanical researches, and in publications on the Botany of Kentucky'. But it was an error by Asa Gray writing '... *of the late* ...': the (English-)American scientist Robert Peter lived from 1805 to 1894.

or they are too inaccurate or contradictory:

- **Bikkia Reinw. 1825 (Rubiaceae)** honours Adrianus Johannes Bik—**or**—his brother Joannes Theodorus Bik; according to the Latin dedication '... pictoris Bik ... delineavit ...', **only one** of the brothers can be honoured.
- **Rochea DC. 1802 (Crassulaceae)**: according to the dedication by DC. the honoree is Daniel de la Roche (Delaroche) ('Quod genus Rocheam dixi in honorem D.<sup>is</sup> Delaroche, medici periti, nec non de Botanicâ benè meriti ob opusculum de Ixiis et Iridibus optimum', see Pl. Hist. Succ. ad t 103. 1802), but in Mem. Soc. Phys. Genève 5: 44. 1832 de Candolle writes that the son François Delaroche is honoured as well.
- **Guidonia Mill. 1754 (Salicaceae, Flacourtiaceae)**: after Philipp Miller the honorees are Guy de La Brosse—**and**—Guy-Crescent Fagon. But the plant name was created by Plumier, who dedicated the genus **only** to Guy-Crescent Fagon (see Nov. Pl. Amer. Gen. (Plumier) 4. 1703)
- **Commelyna Hoffmanns. ex Endl. 1836 (Commelinaceae)** is a 'orth. var.' to Commelina *L.* honouring 3 persons named Commelijn. The author Hoffmannsegg corrected (in Verz. Pfl. Kult. 168. 1824) the spelling of the plant name of Linnaeus and writes '... vir celebrandus Commelyn vocabatur ...', so refers to **only one** person.

or the authors contradict each other:

- **Cerea Schldl. 1854 (Poaceae)**: according to Schlechtendal in Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) 12: 820. 1854 the French botanist Jean Nicolas Céré was honoured. Schlechtendal refers to Ceresia Pers. and claims that Christiaan Hendrik Persoon also honoured Jean Nicolas Céré, but misspelled the generic name. However, de Candolle says of **Ceresia Pers. 1805 (Poaceae)** in Théorie Élémentaire de la Botanique (DC) 231. 1813 (secondary literature), analogously, '*that such a metaphor is derived from mythology and one should not assign the name to any (real) person*'.
- **Artemisia L. 1753 (Asteraceae)**: according to Linné's Critica Botanica 76. 1737 the honoree is Artemisia II, sister and wife of king Mausolos, but Rafinesque disagrees in Fl. Tellur. 1: 86. 1836.
- **Koniga R.Br. 1826 (Brassicaceae)** honours Karl Dietrich Eberhard König (also Koenig / Charles Konig) (1774 - 1851) a (German-)British scientist. The plant genus corresponds to **König Adans.** However, for chronological reasons, Adanson must have honoured another person, possibly Johann Gerhard König.
- **Lysimachia L. 1753 (Primulaceae)**: according to Bauhin the honoree is Lysimachus of Thrace (see Pinax (Bauhin) 244. 1623), according to Boerhaave (cited by Linné with Roy. Lgdb. 1727) Lysimachus of Sicily was honoured (see Sp. Pl. 1: 146. 1753 and Philosophia Botanica 171. 1751).
- **Juanulloo Ruiz & Pav. 1794 (Solanaceae)** honours Jorge Juan—**and**—Antonio Ulloa. **Ulloa Pers. 1805 (Solanaceae)** refers to Juanulloo *Ruiz & Pav.* replacing the species 'Juanulloo parasitica' *Ruiz & Pav.* But by shortening the genus name, now 'only' Antonio Ulloa might be honoured.

And even homonymy causes misunderstandings or erroneous classifications:

- **Gobia Reinke 1889 (Algae)** honours the Russian algologist Christophos Jacoblewitsch Gobi (Ghobei),—but **Gobia Makulbekov 1988 (\*Fossil)** is named after the place of discovery in the western Gobi Desert
- **Bucklandia Sternb. 1825 (\*Fossil)** is dedicated to the English naturalist and geologist William Buckland,—in contrary **Bucklandia Roiv. 1955 (Grimmiaceae)** was named after the location near *Monte Buckland* in Chile (which in turn is named after William Buckland)
- **Wardenia King 1898 (Araliaceae)** is dedicated to the British pharmacologist and (military) physician C.J.H. Warden (George King writes: 'for my friend'),—but **Wardenia M.Chandler 1961 (\*Fossil)** is named after the place of discovery Warden Point on the Isle of Sheppey
- **Talbotia Balf. 1868 (Velloziaceae)** honours the English photography pioneer William Henry Fox Talbot,—but **Talbotia S.Moore 1913 (Acanthaceae)** is for the British African explorers and plant collectors Percy Amaury Talbot and his wife Dorothy A. Talbot
- **Lennea Klotzsch 1842 (Fabaceae)** honours the German (Prussian) horticulturist Peter Joseph Lenné,—but **Lennea Kräusel & Weyland 1932 (\*Fossil)** is named after the valley of the river Lenne in North Rhine-Westphalia / Germany
- **Platonía Mart. 1829 (Clusiaceae)** honours the Greek philosopher Plato,—but **Platonía Kunth 1829 (Poaceae)** is dedicated by Carl Sigismund Kunth to his teacher Karl Gottlieb Plato
- **Belonia Adans. 1763 (Gesneriaceae)** honours the French natural scientist Pierre Belon,—but **Belonia D.Carmichael 1833 (Algae)** is a plant name after a Greek term for 'needle, arrowhead'

In many cases, the transcriptions from Russian into other languages or even a modified orthography of the Greek names of mythology are difficult and thereby the search for information:

- so in the plant genera **Razoumofskya Hoffm. 1808 (Santalaceae, Loranthaceae)**, **Razoumowskia Hoffm. 1808 (Loranthaceae)**, **Razumovia Spreng. 1807 (Orobanchaceae, Scrophulariaceae)** the honoured person is (in German) Alexei Kirillowitsch **Rasumowsky**, (in English) Alexei Grigorievich **Razumovsky**, (in French) Alexis Grigorievitch **Razoumovski**, (in Spanish) Alekséi Grigórievich **Razumovski**, (in Russian) Розумовський Олексій Григорович
- in German, many names of Greek mythology are no longer reproduced in the better known Roman orthography but in the supposedly correct Greek phonetics. This sometimes causes an irritating difference to the plant name

This list could be continued. In addition, some genera names cause misunderstandings:

- **Odysea Stapf 1922 (Poaceae)**: over time, the grass has been assigned to about 9 different genera, so it is indeed a **plant odyssey**, but not named after the Greek hero Odysseus
- **Tacitus Moran 1974 (Crassulaceae)** is named after the particular characteristic of a plant part and **not** after the person Tacitus ('... sino por la forma peculiar de la corola - del latín *tacitus*, que significa silencioso. La corola es apenas más silenciosa que en la mayoría de las otras plantas, pero comparada con sus parientes cercanos ella es de boca muy cerrada')
- **Irenepharsus Hewson 1982 (Brassicaceae)**: 'from the Greek *irene* (= peace) and *pharsos* (= piece), in allusion to the resolution of a taxonomic problem' - so there is only very indirect relationship to Eirene, the goddess of peace in Greek mythology
- **Berenice Tul. 1857 (Campanulaceae)** is named after the area of growth on Réunion at the 'ravine *Bernica*', not after a historic person Berenice

- **Beringia R.A.Price, Al-Shehbaz & O'Kane 2001 (Brassicaceae)** is named after the glacial land bridge '*Beringia*' between Siberia and Alaska, which in turn is named after the Danish naval officer in Russian services Vitus Jonassen (Iwan Iwanovitsch) Bering

Other mythological names take up plant properties:

- **Hestia S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce 2010 (Araceae)** for Hestia, in the Greek mythology goddess of the hearth / hearth fire, and also of chastity. The genus name was chosen in allusion to 'the fire-prone habitat of the single species, and the barely opening spathe'
- **Janusia A.Juss. 1840 (Malpighiaceae)**: Janus is, according to Roman mythology, the god of the beginning and the end and is represented with 2 faces (looking backwards and forwards), the dedication is 'Nomen a duplici florum figura'
- **Hephestonia Naudin 1850 (Melastomataceae)** for Hephaestus, the god of fire in Greek mythology, corresponding the Roman god Vulcanus. The habitat of the plant is in Martinique on the volcano Pelée
- **Chimaerochloa H.P.Linder 2010 (Poaceae)** is named after Chimera (Latin Chimaera, German Chimäre), in the Greek mythology a fire-spewing hybrid creature (something between lion, goat and snake). The grass with different appearances is like a (botanical) hybrid creature
- **Disa P.J.Bergius 1767 (Orchidaceae)**: Disa, a figure of Swedish mythology, solved a difficult task by using a fishing net. This was taken up because of a net-like structure on the orchid

Also, some authors have honoured themselves:

- **Rafinesquia Raf. 1838 (Bignoniaceae)**: Constantine Samuel Rafinesque-Schmaltz writes in Fl. Tellur. 2: 96. 1837: '*It is one of those I propose to dedicate to myself, as Linneus did for the Linnea, but I propose a second substitute in case there is another previous Rafinesquia*'; he realizes it by naming **Rafinesquia Raf. 1837 (Fabaceae)** and **Rafinesquia Raf. 1837 (Lamiaceae)**. But his reasoning was wrong: Linnaea was already named by Gronovius; in 1753 Linnaeus only took over the name, mentioning Gronovius as the author. Today the genus is called Linnaea *Gronov.*
- **Roezlia Roezl 1861 (Agavaceae)**: the Austrian-Bohemian gardener, botanist and voyager Benedict (Benito) Roezl dedicated it to himself
- **Houttuynia Houtt. 1780 (Iridaceae)**: the Dutch Martinus (Maarten) Houttuyn dedicated it to himself

and *false* information on self-naming can be found even in Carl Ernst Otto Kuntze's Revis. Gen. Pl. LXIII (in adnot.) 1891:

- **Marchantia March.** is for Nicolas Marchant. He is honoured *by his son* Jean Marchant (there is no author name for him in IPNI) and Linné took over the name: therefore nowadays **Marchantia L.**
- **Tandonia Moq.-Tand.,** nowadays **Tandonia Moq. 1849 (Basellaceae)**, is for Barthélemy Tandon and *not* for the author Christian Horaz Bénédicte Alfred Moquin-Tandon
- **Donia Don,** nowadays **Donia G.Don & D.Don 1832 (Fabaceae)** is for George Don, father of the two authors George Don jun. and David Don

## CONSEQUENCES OF THIS SITUATION

These examples make it understandable that one prefer to rely on the aforementioned secondary literature. It is more difficult to use the original literature, often not easy to find or not easily accessible everywhere. And even if you have these possibilities (as in Berlin), all eponymous names are not really to clarify. Some of the botanical authors simply 'refuse' a statement for naming a genus. Maybe they assume that their scientific colleagues know the honorees anyway and maybe even better, or that it could even affect the honorees in their honour, if one must name him explicitly.

For some dedications *also* a **secondary literature** is required (unfortunately), but it has to be emphasized that this literature is always a *scientific work* and therefore of a very different / better quality. This is e.g. for:

- **Dangeardia Bougon 1901 (Algae)**: Feuille Jeunes Naturalistes ser. 4, 34(398): 27. 1903 (in an essay by Abbé Fournier)
- **Chloris Sw. 1788 (Poaceae)**: Diss. (Boehmer) 5: 6. 1802
- **Bejaria Mutis 1771 (Ericaceae)**: José Antonio Amaya in 'Nombres Genéricos Dedicados a Personajes Concretos por Mutis y sus Colaboradores (1760 - 1811)' 221. 1999
- **Butea Roxb. ex Willd. 1802 (Fabaceae)**: Stearn's Dict. Pl. Names Gardeners 74. 1992
- **Ansonia Raf. 1836 (Apocynaceae)** und **Amsonia Walter 1788 (Apocynaceae)**: Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 15(4): 379-434. 1928

or other surveys confirm the information, e.g.:

- **Schlumbergera Lem. 1858 (Cactaceae)**: Peter Coxhead dealt in detail with the naming history of this genus in 'Origin of the Generic Name Schlumbergera' (2011) and thus clarifies the contradictory information about the honoree.
- **Aytonia L.f. 1781 (Meliaceae)**: Revis. Gen. Pl. 1: 141. 1891 (see the keyword 'Carruthia'); Carl Ernst Otto Kuntze and William Carruthers clarified the contradictions in other genera named 'Aytonia': neither was the first name 'John' nor the surname 'Ayton' as they appeared in the dedications by the Forsters and Linné filius. In Kew there was *only* William Aiton as 'hortulanus primarius'.
- **Scalesia Arn. ex Lindl. 1836 (Asteraceae)**: H.J. Noltie dealt with the problem in his article 'The generic name *Scalesia* (Compositae) - an ethymological plunder' in Archives of natural history 39: 167-169. 2012, and explained that the author George Arnott Walker Arnott mistook the name of the honoured Scottish botanist William Alexander Stables and wrote in the publication *Scales*.

Some dedication was also noticeable by special features:

- **Whittonia Sandwith 1962 (Peridiscaceae, Flacourtiaceae)** for Brian A. Whitton, a botanist on an 'Oxford-Expedition'. Sandwith commented: '*... who felled the tree with his own hands. Let us hope that many more individuals exist in the vicinity, and that more collections with fruits and seeds will be made*'.
- **Bulliardia Jungh. 1830 (Fungi)** for Jean Baptiste François 'Pierre' Bulliard. In the dedication two *languages are mixed*: 'Inv. Septbr. post multas pluvias demissas sub Corylo Avellana L. in terra a strato foliorum putrium crasso oblecta, *zwischen Rammelburg und der Klaus*, nec non in arce Mansfeldiensi *der Thiergartenthür gegenüber*'.
- **Zamenhofia Clauzade & Cl.Roux 1985 (Fungi)** for Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof (1859 - 1917), a (Russian-)Polish physician and ophthalmologist, philologist. He was extraordinarily multilingual / linguistically gifted and is the inventor of the auxiliary language *Esperanto*, which he introduced in 1887 under his pseudonym 'Dr. Esperanto' as 'Lingvo internacia'. He saw in this artificial language the possibility of international understanding, an official and bridge language of a multicultural society. *The authors wrote the dedication in Esperanto.*
- **Clauzadeana Cl.Roux 1984 (Lichenes)** for F.J. Georges Clauzade; together with his pupil Claude Roux he wrote 'Likenoj de okcidenta Eŭropo'. And here too *the dedication is in Esperanto.*
- **Collenucia Chiov. 1929 (Euphorbiaceae)** for Pandolfo Collenuccio (1444 - 1504), an Italian humanist, poet and scholar (historian). He founded the first natural science museum in Italy. *In 1494 he was the first to use dried specimens for communication with other scholars.*
- **Schoenefeldia Kunth 1829 (Poaceae)** honours Wladimir de Schoenefeld (1816 - 1875), a (German-)French botanist. As an orphan he came into contact with Carl Sigismund Kunth. *He was honoured by Kunth at the age of 13 years.*

Some authors attracted a certain attention:

- **Alexandre Henri Gabriel Comte de Cassini** was a member of an *astronomer* family and dealt almost exclusively with the *Asteraceae*, the *botanical stars*.
- **John Lindley** preferred to use (ancient) women's names for his orchid designations.
- **Samuel Frederick Gray** honoured many persons mentioned by Pier' Antonio Micheli.
- **Noël Martin Joseph de Necker** almost gave no dedication. But many genus names lead to people who have earned a doctorate under Linné.

## TOPICALITY, STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE LISTS

The work deals *only with eponymic plant names* and *only with plant genera of vascular plants* (with indication of the plant family), **mosses** (with indication of the family), **fungi** (general term: **Fungi**), **lichens** (general term: **Lichenes**), **seaweed** (general term: **Algae**) and **fossil plants** (general term: **\*Fossil**).

- There is no distinction between today's genus names and synonyms.
- In special cases, some disappeared plant names were added because of historical / biographical interest (e.g.: Philibert Commerson named plants for his first wife Vivante Beau, his brother-in-law François Beau and his second wife Jeanne 'Hortense' Baret).
- In other exceptional cases, entries are also included if identical or similar generic names could lead to confusion (e.g.: Lindavia *Nieuwl.* is dedicated to the German botanist Gustav Lindau, but Lindavia (*Schütt*) *de Toni & Forti* - an alga - is named after the town of Lindau (Lake Constance, Germany). Trevoa *Miers*, a vernacular plant name, sounds similar to Trevoia *F.Lehm.*, named after a person).
- An asterisk \* before the list entry indicates plant names that are not named after real people but after mythological figures, fictional characters or are based on places or vernacular names.

It was very convenient to search the listed genera including the author(s) via **ING** (Index Nominum Genericorum Plantarum). There are also available **IPNI** (International Plant Names Index), **Tropicos**, **Index Nominum Algarum** and **Index Fungorum** with the possibility to continue the search by links.

**Topicality:** The lists were developed over several years (with preliminary considerations from c. 2012 and the main work between 2014 - 18). A final review took several weeks and was completed in **May 2018**. Therefore the lists can never be up-to-date because of their size. And also in the databases, the authorship of plant genera and the correct names of authors may have changed while working, e.g. *Linnaea L.* changed to *Linnaea Gronov.*, *Gleditsia L.* changed to *Gleditsia J. Clayton*, *Stewartia L.* is now *Stewartia I. Lawson* (all cases reflect now the true authorship) and the author **Post** working with Otto Kuntze is now correctly indicated with **T.Post**.

**Biographical information:** Identified and honoured persons are described in short biographies in such a way as to obtain a sufficient picture of their activity, their place(s) of life, their relation to science / scientific organizations (especially botany), to the botanical author or other important persons. Also, a selection of their literature is listed, which in some cases is necessary to identify the right person honoured. And also familial relationships are important and interesting in this regard. The connections to other honoured persons appearing in the lists of eponymic plant names are highlighted by an arrow (→). Difficult, however, is the information on **nationality**, as many countries have undergone a long, changeable, often belligerent development process (just think of the many principalities and minor kingdoms in Germany and (northern) Italy, of the many changes during Napoleon's time or of the eventual colonization in the world and the back and forth in the formation of the United States). The chosen nationality data are therefore formed from a simplistic, rather geographical than political view out of the present time and perspective. Everything else would exceed the purpose of the lists. 'Amerikanisch' refers to the USA, all other names of states of the double continent are mentioned directly. As far as possible, personal names, names of places and institutions as well as the publications by the honoured persons were reproduced to a large extent and, if possible, in their **original language**. Half sentences were chosen to shorten the lists, but if a person is honoured with multiple genera, the biographical entries are always repeated to avoid a search elsewhere. Further biographical information (with knowledge of the right person) can be easily achieved from general sources (dictionaries, Wikipedia, etc.). However, for a significant number of cases, foreign-language sources are required (German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, but also Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Eastern European languages).

**List design grey / black and highlights:** List entries are in **black** if there are dedications in the **original** literature or reliable information in a **secondary** literature (always noted). Also comprehensible derivations are in black (for example, if a generic name has been replaced or is shown as an orthographic variation). For entries in **grey**, no dedications or (really) sufficient evidence were found (until now), in some cases the literature could not be seen (for example because of war losses) or read (for example in Japanese literature) and sometimes no persons could be identified, assigned and registered. Nevertheless, many of the grey entries are unquestionably associated with the mentioned persons, such as Raffaele Ciferri, Johann Jacob Noeggerath, Jacob Bigelow or Otto von Bismarck. In addition, in the case of several (possibly) honoured persons, this is indicated by a clear **and** resp. **or**, or in combination such as **and/or**.

## EXAMPLES OF THE LIST ENTRIES

## Example 1

**Bauhinia L. 1753 (Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae)**

**Jean** (Johannes) **Bauhin** (1541 - 1613) schweizer Arzt und Naturwissenschaftler, Professor der Rhetorik an der Universität in Basel ab 1566, praktizierte dort auch als Arzt und war um/ab 1579 auch Leibarzt des Herzogs Ulrich von Württemberg (der auch Graf von Mömpelgard/Montbéliard war), schrieb über die Tollwut, den Obstbaumbestand im Herzogtum und vor allem seine 3-bändige 'Historia plantarum universalis' mit Beschreibungen von etwa 5.000 Pflanzen und mit 3.500 Holzschnitten (diese erschien erst posthum um 1650), Bruder von → Gaspard (Caspar) Bauhin (1560 - 1624), Schwiegervater von → Johann Heinrich Cherler (1570 - 1610)\_\_\_\_(J.Bauhin)\_\_\_\_. • **Bauhinia L. 1753 (Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae)** → Nov. Pl. Amer. Gen. (Plumier) 23. 1703 (auf die enge Verbundenheit der Brüder weist auch die Plattform der Bauhinia (zwei eng verbundenen Blatt-Teile) hin → Critica Botanica 79. 1737) (\*geeht sind Gaspard Bauhin & Jean Bauhin)\_\_\_\_. • **Bauhinites Seward & V.M.Conway 1935 (\*Fossil)** Bezug zu 'Bauhinia glauca' Wall., s. dazu Bauhinia L. → Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Handl. ser. 3, 15(3): 25. 1935 (\*geeht sind Gaspard Bauhin & Jean Bauhin)

und

**Gaspard** (Caspar) **Bauhin** (1560 - 1624) schweizer Arzt und Botaniker, Professor der Botanik und Anatomie an der Universität in Basel 1588 - 1614, gründete dort 1589 den BG, war ab 1614 Professor der Medizin und Stadtarzt, versuchte in der Botanik von den umständlichen Beschreibungen wegzukommen und schuf fast ein binäres Nomenklatorsystem, unterschied schon vor Linné deutlich zwischen Gattung und Art, beschrieb in 'Phytopinax' (einem Katalog mit 2.460 Pflanzen, 164 neuen Arten) erstmals die Kartoffel und nannte sie 'Solanum tuberosum', veröffentlichte eine erweiterte Ausgabe des 'Kräuterbuches' von → Jacobus Theodorus Tabernaemontanus, verfasste 'Prodromus theatri botanici', 'Pinax Theatri botanici' (mit der Darstellung von 6.000 Pflanzen) und stellte in 'Theatrum anatomicum' auch das gesamte Wissen über den menschlichen Körper zusammen, Bruder von → Jean (Johannes) Bauhin (1541 - 1613)\_\_\_\_(C.Bauhin)\_\_\_\_. • **Bauhinia L. 1753 (Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae)** → Nov. Pl. Amer. Gen. (Plumier) 23. 1703 (auf die enge Verbundenheit der Brüder weist auch die Plattform der Bauhinia (zwei eng verbundenen Blatt-Teile) hin → Critica Botanica 79. 1737) (\*geeht sind Gaspard Bauhin & Jean Bauhin)\_\_\_\_. • **Bauhinites Seward & V.M.Conway 1935 (\*Fossil)** Bezug zu 'Bauhinia glauca' Wall., s. dazu Bauhinia L. → Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Handl. ser. 3, 15(3): 25. 1935 (\*geeht sind Gaspard Bauhin & Jean Bauhin)\_\_\_\_. • **Casparea Kunth 1824 (Fabaceae)** orth. var. zu Casparia Kunth → Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. (H.B.K.) 6: 317. 1824\_\_\_\_. • **Caspareopsis Britton & Rose 1930 (Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae)** Bezug zu Casparea Kunth → N. Amer. Fl. 23(4): 208, 217. 1930\_\_\_\_. • **Casparia Kunth 1824 (Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae)** → Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. (H.B.K.) 6: 317. 1824 (nom. cons. zu Casparea Kunth)

## Example 2

**Forsgardia Vell. 1829 '1825' (Combretaceae)**

**Jonas Gustaf Forsskål** (Falschschreibung: Forsgård) (1727 - 1783) dänischer Arzt, Professor in Kopenhagen, war ein Schüler von Linné und schrieb bei ihm 1752 seine Dissertation 'Hospita Insectorum Flora ...', bat Linné um Vermittlung als Königlich Leibarzt\_\_\_\_. • **Forsgardia Vell. 1829 '1825' (Combretaceae)** → Fl. Flumin. Descr. 144. 1790 (Widmung: 'In memoriam Forsgardii Linnæi discipuli peregrinatoris in Arabiam, et Professoris Hafniensis' / der Autor → José Mariano da Conceição Vellozo brachte eventuell wahrscheinlich Jonas Gustaf Forsskål und → Pehr Forsskål durcheinander, indem er den Reisenden in Arabien und den Professor in Kopenhagen erwähnte, oder aber er wollte beide ehren / \*geeht ist/sind Jonas Gustaf Forsskål und/oder Pehr Forsskål) (zur Falschschreibung des Namens: → The Linnaean Correspondence, s. dazu → linnaeus.c18.net/Letter/L5839 • Carl Linnaeus to Abraham Bäck •, c. 25 February 1755 n.s.)

und/oder

**Pehr Forsskål** (Peter/Petrus Forskaol/Forskål/Forsskål) (1732 - 1763) schwedisch-finnischer Naturforscher, studierte bei Linné und in Göttingen, war ab 1761 mit einer dänischen Expedition begleitet von → Carsten Niebuhr in Kleinasien, Ägypten und Arabien, sammelte viele Tiere und Pflanzen, starb im Jemen an Malaria oder Pocken, Niebuhr (einziger Überlebender der 7-jährigen Reise) veröffentlichte dann seine Aufzeichnungen u.a. 'Flora aegyptiaco-arabica' und das Tagebuch 'Resa till lyckeliga Arabien'\_\_\_\_(Forssk.)\_\_\_\_. • **Forskaohlia J.Ball 1877 (Urticaceae)** Bezug zu Forsskaolea L. → J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 16: 288. 1877\_\_\_\_. • **Forsgardia Vell. 1829 '1825' (Combretaceae)** → Fl. Flumin. Descr. 144. 1790 (Widmung: 'In memoriam Forsgardii Linnæi discipuli peregrinatoris in Arabiam, et Professoris Hafniensis' / der Autor → José Mariano da Conceição Vellozo brachte eventuell wahrscheinlich → Jonas Gustaf Forsskål und Pehr Forsskål durcheinander, indem er den Reisenden in Arabien und den Professor in Kopenhagen erwähnte, oder aber er wollte beide ehren / \*geeht ist/sind Jonas Gustaf Forsskål und/oder Pehr Forsskål)\_\_\_\_. • **Forshohlea Batsch 1802 (Urticaceae)** → Tab. 178. 1802 (nur Auflistung mit falscher Schreibweise)\_\_\_\_. • **Forskaolea Scop. 1777 (Urticaceae)** → Introd. Hist. Nat. 57, 251. 1777\_\_\_\_. • **Forskalea Juss. 1789 (Urticaceae)** Bezug zu Forskalea L. → Gen. Pl. (Jussieu) 403. 1789, → Opobalsamum 17, 19. 1764\_\_\_\_. • **Forskaohlea C.Agardh 1825 (Urticaceae)** Bezug zu Forskohlea ('Forskählea') L. → Aphor. 204. 1825 (nur Auflistung)\_\_\_\_. • **Forskaohlia Webb & Berthel. 1844 (Urticaceae)** Bezug zu Forskohlea ('Forskählia') L. → Nist. Nat. Iles Canaries 3(2,3): 266. 1844, → Opobalsamum 17, 19. 1764\_\_\_\_. • **Forskoehlea Reichard 1778 (Urticaceae)** Bezug zu 'Forskoehlea' L. → Gen. Pl. 238. 1778, → Syst. Pl. ed. 9, 2: 405. 1779\_\_\_\_. • **Forskoehlea Brongn. 1843 (Urticaceae)** Bezug zu Forskoehlea L. → Enum. Genres 99. 1843 (nur Auflistung), → Opobalsamum 17, 19. 1764\_\_\_\_. • **Forskohlea L. 1767 (Urticaceae)** → Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 2: Praef.('Communicatas'). 1759\_\_\_\_. • **Forskolea L. 1769 (Urticaceae)** → Amoen. Acad. 7: 73. 1769\_\_\_\_. • **Forskohleanthium Conw. 1886 (\*Fossil)** Bezug zu rezenten Forskohleen' → Fl. Bernsteins 2: 45. 1886\_\_\_\_. • **Forskolia Wight 1853 (Urticaceae)** Bezug zu Forsskaolea L. → Icon. 6: 11. 1853 (beschreibt in → Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. (Wight) 6: 11. 1853 eine indische Art, ist heute 'Forsskaolea urticoides')\_\_\_\_. • **Forsskaolea L. 1764 (Urticaceae)** → Opobalsamum 17, 19. 1764

## Example 3

**Muenchhusia Heist. ex Fabr. 1763 (Malvaceae, Bombacaceae)**

**Otto II. Freiherr von Münchhausen** (1716 - 1774) deutscher Naturwissenschaftler und Botaniker, war im höheren Verwaltungsdienst u.a. Landdrost im Calenberger Land, gestaltete den Park des Familienschlosses Schwöbber bei Hameln als englischen Landschaftspark um, hatte Kontakt zu Linné, schrieb mit 'Der Hausvater' ein mehrbändiges gartenbaulich-landwirtschaftliches Lehrbuch\_\_\_\_(Münchh.)\_\_\_\_. • **Muenchhausia L. 1774 (Lythraceae)** → Syst. Veg. ed. 13, 581. 1774 mit Verweis auf → Hausvater (Münchhausen) 5: 355-356. 1770, → Mantissa 2: 243. 1771, → Prodr. Stirp. Gott. (Murray) Praef. 1770 (Anmerkung zu 'Prodr. Stirp. Gott. (Murray) Praef. 1770': Johan Andreas Murray schätzte und nannte auch den Gerlach Adolph von Münchhausen (1688 - 1770), einen deutschen Juristen, Politiker (Minister im Kurfürstentum Hannover, Kammerpräsident der Finanzen, 1765 Premierminister unter → Georg III.), dieser bewirkte die Gründung (1734) der Georg-August-Universität in Göttingen, war erster Kurator und langjähriger Förderer, holte u.a. → Albrecht von Haller nach Göttingen, es wird jedoch nur die Hochschätzung für Gerlach ausgedrückt, im Genus geehrt ist Otto von Münchhausen)\_\_\_\_. • eventuell **Muenchhusia Heist. ex Fabr. 1763 (Malvaceae, Bombacaceae)**\_\_\_\_. • **Munchausia L. 1770 (Lythraceae)** → Hausvater (Münchhausen) 5: 355-356. 1770, → Mantissa 2: 244. 1771\_\_\_\_. • eventuell **Munchusia Heist. ex Raf. 1838 (Malvaceae, Bombacaceae)** → Sylva Tellur. 115. 1838 (Rafinesque nimmt mit der Schreibweise Munchusia Bezug zu Muenchhusia Heist., schreibt: 'the name is borrowed of Heister, meaning unknown')

oder

**Gerlach Adolph von Münchhausen** (1688 - 1770) deutscher Jurist und Politiker (Minister im Kurfürstentum Hannover, Kammerpräsident der Finanzen, 1765 Premierminister unter → Georg III.), bewirkte die Gründung (1734) der Georg-August-Universität in Göttingen, war erster Kurator und langjähriger Förderer, holte u.a. → Albrecht von Haller nach Göttingen (→ Lorenz Heister schlug Ruf nach Göttingen aus)\_\_\_\_. • eventuell **Muenchhusia Heist. ex Fabr. 1763 (Malvaceae, Bombacaceae)**\_\_\_\_. • eventuell **Munchusia Heist. ex Raf. 1838 (Malvaceae, Bombacaceae)** → Sylva Tellur. 115. 1838 (Rafinesque nimmt mit der Schreibweise Munchusia Bezug zu Muenchhusia Heist., schreibt: 'the name is borrowed of Heister, meaning unknown')

As the examples show, the entries in the *genera lists* always consist of 3 parts:

- The (highlighted) name of the plant genus, provided with the current author name(s), designation year and plant family. The entire entry is in **black**, if the dedication can be sufficiently substantiated by the relevant literature, but if this is missing and therefore no reference is given, the entry is in **grey**.
- A brief but characterizing CV of the person(s) honoured, their works and, where appropriate, with references to other persons listed. If available, the author's name of the *honoree* is noted.
- All plant genera assigned to the respective person are added. If necessary, it is pointed out who is co-honoured in this genus (' \*geeht sind ... & ... ') or could be co-honoured resp. could alternatively be honoured (' \*geeht ist/sind ... und/oder ... ' resp. ' \*geeht ist ... oder ... ')

- Plant family:** by IPNI, IING und Tropicos (they often show different plant families)

- Plant genus / genera:** All plant genera that are or could be assigned to this person are always listed. It is referred to the dedication literature with ' → ' (= see / see also), there may be further interesting notes and literature belonging to this genus. The entry 'Bezug zu ... ' specifically states that the dedication is given in another list entry, but can be taken over, for example, in a renaming of the plant.

- Literature:** The literature where the dedication can be found is indicated with ' → ' (= see / see also). This does not necessarily correlate with the botanical description. Sometimes even only the title page, the index, a footnote or a bibliographical entry lead to the honoree / the dedication! Occasionally, the dates of the volumes differ from those indicated together with the genus. Thus, e.g., 'Frankiella Speschnew 1900' is to be found in the corresponding journal showing the year 1901 on its title page. This year was then

adopted because in online libraries the literature is only to find with the correct combination between year and volume.

- **Miscellaneous:** There is also information on the plant, the author of the genus, the honoured person, etc., if this is necessary for understanding or is also interesting or even amusing, e.g. if a foreign language must be used to explain the name (e.g. for 'Obentonia', 'Didicea'), or if the plant name is based on anagrams (e.g. for 'Tragia' - 'Agirta') or abbreviations (e.g. 'Trienia'). If necessary, (partial) information from the original dedication text is also included (sometimes also reproduced in another language).

In the *Lists of persons* you will always find identical entries, but sorted alphabetically according to the individual (honoured) persons (without prefixing the genus name). Both types of lists have advantages and disadvantages that may be compensated by the choice. In an *digital search*, the main difficulty for both lists exists in the exact knowledge and use of the search term. The search in a *printed version*, on the other hand, is much more tolerant and may possibly lead to interesting entries nearby.

**Used abbreviations / terms:** in the text are often used: **BC** = before Christ, **BG** = botanical garden(s), **bzw.** / **resp.** = respectively, **ca.** / **c.** = circa, **d.Gr.** = the Great, **d.h.** = that means, **geb.** = né, née, **fl.** = flourished (active), **i.A.** = on behalf of, **orth. var.** = orthographic variant, **s.** = see, **SJ** = Societas Jesu (for the Jesuits), **o.ä.** = or similar, **u.a.** = inter alia, **u.ä.** = and similar, **usw.** = etc. / and so on, **uvm.** = and much more, **z.B.** = e.g. / for example.

**Prefixes and suffixes:** the Latin ending ... **ago** (Latin *agere* = be active) was used e.g. by Rafinesque for *diligent* botanists; endings like ... **afra** (for Africa), ... **amra** (for America), ... **asia** (for Asia), ... **inda** (for India) or the prefix **Sino** ... (for China) refer to the type of activity or areas of activity of the honorees. The endings ... **ella** and ... **opsis** do *not* always refer to the smaller or similar basic form, but can be used *solitarily* for a plant genus in completely different plant families or as a *solitary* eponym for a completely different person. That also applies to the prefix **Neo** ...

## ABOUT THE USED LITERATURE AND THE LITERATURE SEARCH

The **special literature** concerning the individual dedications is *only* given in connection with the respective genus. An additional listing in a separate section of literature is neither useful nor practicable simply because of the enormous quantity.

Many of these references are available online in the BHL - Biodiversity Heritage Library, the Digital Library of the Real Jardín Botánico Madrid, the Göttingen Digitization Center, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, 'Gallica' - online-library of the Bibliothèque nationale de France as well as in the US HathiTrust Digital Library. Often, however, only the search via KVK - Karlsruher Virtueller Katalog was helpful. Surprisingly, some titles initially not available in a particular online library by direct search, could then be accessed and read via the KVK. However, in order to avoid any difficulties with repeated / later access to these electronic media (changes in the offer, accessibility, etc.), the corresponding documents of dedication / literature were collected separately.

At the end of this prologue, general literature (*basic literature*), other sources of information as well as contacts are listed, which were used for the botanical classifications, the eponymous names, the biographical data of the honoured person(s) and other related aspects (career, travels, discoveries, relatives and friends, historical backgrounds and political circumstances). But here, too, a very large number of special works (genealogical lists, university registers, etc.) were consulted to confirm individual details and details of facts (e.g. in the case of life data, family relationships, affiliations to universities / organizations, etc.). Because of their quantity, these were not recorded here individually, but - as far as necessary - collected separately.

Of course, Wikipedia articles were also consulted. These can differ in the different languages and sometimes highlight quite different aspects. That was exactly what was interesting for the present work. Nevertheless, it is necessary to be careful, because many articles had been elaborated too 'nationally' (relative to the language area) or according to the interests of the respective author. In general can be stated that botanical aspects are more likely to be found in Spanish Wikipedia, while information on interpersonal relationships is more likely to be found in French Wikipedia. Literature data in the respective original language are more likely to be found in Spanish Wikipedia, while otherwise the translated titles are given. But there are also very comprehensive, excellently elaborated articles, for example the excellent contribution to → Friedrich Franz Wilhelm Junghuhn in German Wikipedia.

## SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

During the history of botany, a whole series of institutions emerged, some of which became significant and survived over time, e.g. **Linnean Society** and **Royal Horticultural Society** in England, **Leopoldina** in Germany. Less well-known, but interesting in this search for eponymy were also the following ones:

- **Accademia dei Lincei:** The Accademia was founded in Rome in 1603 by → Federico Cesi (1585 - 1630, Italian botanist and naturalist) together with his friends Anastasio de Fillis (1577 - 1608, Italian astronomer), Francesco Stelluti (1577 - 1652, Italian naturalist) and Johannes van Heeck as well (1579 - 1616, Netherlands physician and naturalist, called Giovanni Ecchio in Italian). After mistrust and intrigues against this private association, it was revived in 1610 in connection with the → Italian / Neapolitan physician and scholar Giovambattista della Porta (1538 - 1615). The name *Lyncei* alludes to the sharp-sightedness of the lynx, see the illustration in G. Porta's book 'Magia Naturalis'. A prominent member was → Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642, Italian mathematician, physicist, astronomer), furthermore → Francesco Barberini (1597 - 1679, Italian clergyman and lawyer, papal legate and cardinal under Pope Urban VIII), → Johannes Schreck (1576 - 1630, German physician and scholar, in Latin: Joannis Terrentius Constantiensis / Terrenz from the diocese of Constance), → Fabio Colonna (1567 - 1640, Italian lawyer, physician, botanist) and → Johann (Giovanni) Faber (1574 - 1629, German physician, botanist, art collector).
- **Hakluyt Society:** A society founded in 1846 for collecting, translating and publishing information and documents of English expeditions and travels, named after Richard Hakluyt (1552 - 1616). Since 1996 there also exists 'American Friends of the Hakluyt Society'.
- **Lunar Society:** In the Lunar Society, which existed between 1765 - 1813, scholars and industrialists met at full moon (because of the better lighted way home); e.g. participated, everyone in his time, → Joseph Priestley, → Erasmus Darwin, James Watt, Josiah Wedgwood (grandfather of → Charles Darwin).
- **Queckett Microscopical Club:** A scientific microscopy association founded in London in 1865 by John Thomas Queckett, still existing today. Several important scientists and botanists have been members there.
- **Société d'Arcueil:** A circle of French scientists who met regularly in Arcueil near Paris at the manors of French mathematician, physicist and astronomer → Pierre-Simon (Marquis de) Laplace (1749 - 1827) or his neighbor → Claude Louis Comte de Berthollet; members were e.g. → Jean-Antoine Chaptal, → Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac and also → Alexander von Humboldt.
- **Unio Itineraria:** 'Unio Itineraria' or 'Esslinger Reiseverein' founded by → Christian Ferdinand Hochstetter and → Ernst Gottlieb Steudel existed from 1825 to 1845. It organized natural history collecting trips, ensured the exploration of different countries, identified the collected material and passed it on against payment.
- **Wernerian Natural History Society:** The 'Wernerian Society' was founded by Robert Jameson and named in honour of his teacher in geology / mineralogy → Abraham Gottlob Werner. It existed from 1808 to 1858 at the University of Edinburgh as a rather elitist organization with few members from different scientific fields; the only president was Robert Jameson until his death.
- **Wetterauische Gesellschaft:** The 'Wetterauische Gesellschaft für die gesamte Naturkunde' was founded in 1808 in Hanau as an association of friends of natural science. Prominent representatives were inter alia → Alexander von Humboldt and → Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

- **Acclimatisation societies:** Those organizations or associations wanted to enrich the native flora (and fauna) with non-native plants (which of course also happened by gardening persons). A first acclimatisation society was founded (and directed) in 1854 in Paris by → Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. It was called 'La Société Zoologique d'Acclimation' (offering also an attraction park for the Parisians). Such societies then existed in many countries. There was also another type of acclimatisation gardens in the early days of the discovery of the plant world, where the plants, which often arrived suffering after long voyages, were first cared for and reared before being sent on.

## ACKNOLEGMENT

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Valuable contacts exist with Kanchi N. Gandhi, Senior Nomenclatural Registrar of the Harvard University Herbar, and Siegmund Seybold (formerly at Staatliches Naturkunde-museum Stuttgart). I received special information about the brothers Glocker from Martin Engelhard and about the genus Herminiera from Franck Maddi of the Société d'Histoire Naturelle L'Herminier Nantes/France. Alberto Herrero Nieto of the Botanical Garden Madrid gave me information on several honoured botanists in Spain and Denis Diagre at the Jardin botanique Meise took over this part for Belgium. The fact that the naming of an alga came about through the adoration of the dancer Anna Pavlova in England, I learned from Michael Guiry from the National University of Ireland, and from Stefan Dressler from Senckenberg Gesellschaft in Frankfurt I got information as well. I also received the names of new / now included genera from Alexander B. Doweld (Moskau), Eberhard Hegewald (Germany), Etienne Léveillé-Bourret (Ottawa) and H. Ohashi (Japan). Much information about persons, their full names, life data etc. were contributed by David S. Hollombe (Los Angeles). Last but not least I have to thank José A. Mari Mut (Puerto Rico) for information and an intensive exchange on eponymic plant names.

## A LAST HINT

The present work was produced to the best of our knowledge and belief and the greatest care. It consists - with very few exceptions through personal communications - of information and sources of information accessible to everyone. However, language skills, library visits and so on are absolutely necessary. Much of this information has been reviewed, but some have only been verified for conflicting sources. This was for example the case concerning the names / spelling of names and life data. Any new facts are also covered by freely accessible sources.

## THE MOTTO

The German autodidact in botany (mycologist) **Paul Christoph Hennings** (1841 - 1908) was promoted at the BG Kiel by → Ernst Ferdinand Nolte and → then by August Wilhelm Eichler whom he followed to Berlin. Custos from 1891, he was professor appointed in 1902. He was mainly concerned with algae and fungi (also tropical ones from the German colonies), and he was an (amateur) poet as well.

Better than Hennings one cannot describe the becoming of the present work. Therefore, one of his poetic works will be recalled here:

'EIFRICST DURCHSTÖßERN SIE FRÜH BIS SPÄT /  
VERMODERTE FOLLANTEN /  
NACH DENEN SCHON LÄNGST KEIN HAHN MEHR KRÄHT /  
DIE KAUM VOM HÖREN SIE KANNTEN /  
SIE SUCHEN AUTOREN DER VORWELTZEIT /  
VERSCHOLLENE PFLANZENNAMEN /  
DIE WERDEN VON STAUB UND MODER BEFREIT /  
GEFÜGT IN NEUE RAHMEN'

## AND FURTHER ?

**Charles Francis Greville** (1749 - 1809) was an English antiquar, collecting engravings, sculptures, coins, minerals, rock and exotic plants as well. He had a garden with hot houses in Paddington. For a short time he had been dating with Emma Hart née Amy Lyon, who later became the wife of his uncle Sir William Hamilton, British ambassador in Naples. This 'Lady Hamilton' became also Admiral Nelson's mistress.

Like Greville, William Hamilton collected with enthusiasm objects of art, minerals and rock, especially all concerning the Vesuv. So Greville and Hamilton are recorded in Susan Sontag's book 'The Volcano Lover'. Therein she reflects on collectors, their enthusiasm and striving for more or better objects, for searching to complete the collections as a deceitful target. Her opinion: a complete collection is a dead collection, it should remain unfinished in order to remain further interesting.

This statement can also be applied to this search for eponymy, because it is likely that this collection will have to remain incomplete and at the same time be more than a mere accumulation of information and data. And of course, it should also encourage others to search for the right information and to disseminate it. Let's see how it goes on.

LOTTE BURKHARDT——BERLIN, JUNE 2018