

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *SESAMUM RIGIDUM* (PEDALIACEAE)

Eine neue Sippe von *Sesamum rigidum* wurde von Dinter in unvollständigen Exemplaren (ohne reife Früchte) gesammelt. Obwohl er vermutete, dass die von ihm gesammelten Exemplare einer bislang unbeschriebenen *Sesamum*-Sippe angehörten (auf den Herbarbögen Dinter Nr. 6995 als "*Sesamum merenskyanum* Dint." bezeichnet), konnte Dinter sich offenbar nicht entschliessen, eine Beschreibung dieser Sippe zu publizieren, weil ohne reife Früchte eine sichere taxonomische Abgrenzung und systematische Einordnung nicht möglich war. Erst der Vergleich eines umfangreichen Materials mit den Dinter-Bögen ergab eine Bestätigung der Vermutung Dinters und ermöglichte eine Charakterisierung dieser Sippe durch ihre wesentlichen Merkmale und die Aufklärung ihrer systematischen Stellung.

Wegen Unvollständigkeit des Dinter-Materials nannten wir bei der von uns kürzlich durchgeführten Beschreibung dieser neuen Sippe neben dem Dinter-Bogen (in M) ein weiteres Exemplar als gemeinsame Typen. Da jedoch der Artikel 9 des "Code" bestimmt, dass nur ein Exemplar als Holotypus genannt werden darf, geben wir folgende Berichtigung:

Sesamum rigidum Peyr., Sitzber. Acad. Wien, Math.-Nat. 38 (1860): 572

ssp. *rigidum*

ssp. *merenskyanum* Ihlenf. & Seidenst. ssp. nov.

Descriptio: Mitt. Bot. München 7 (1968): 7

Holotypus: De Winter & Leistner 5391, 5.4.1957, granite and sandstone koppie at Otjiwero (M).

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A REFINEMENT OF ARTICLE 43*

I am concerned with a minor point contained in the example given near the conclusion of Article 43. The example in question is that of *Anonymos aquatica* Walt. (Fl. Carol. 230. 1788). The species was not validly published by Walter but was subsequently validly published by J. F. Gmelin (Syst. 2: 150. 1791). The solution given for the citation appears in the statement: "The species must not be

cited as *Planera aquatica* (Walt.) J. F. Gmel. If, however, it is desired to indicate that the epithet originated with Walter, the name may be cited as *Planera aquatica* [Walt.] J. F. Gmel."

I object to the use of the square brackets around Walter's name. The use of the square bracket is used chiefly to cite an author who published a name before the starting point of the group, in this case, Linnaeus 1753 (Recommendation 46E, Article 46). I feel that it should be used exclusively for this purpose. The situation given in the example at the end of Article 43 is quite adequately covered by the use of "ex" to connect the two authors names (Recommendation 46C). Walter's *Anonymos aquatica* was not validly published. However, J. F. Gmelin described the genus *Planera* and then cited Walter's *Flora Caroliniana*, p. 230, as the basis for the single *P. aquatica*. Because Gmelin took up Walter's invalid name and validated it, then the connecting word "ex" can be used.

The solution to the example given in Article 43 should be reworded as follows, "If, however, it is desired to indicate that the epithet originated with Walter, the name may be cited as *Planera aquatica* Walt. ex J. F. Gmel. (see Recommendation 46C)." The suggestion to employ square brackets is in direct contradiction to Recommendation 46C.

This point arose as a result of investigation of another *Anonymos aquatica* Walt., this one on page 108 of the *Flora Caroliniana*. This species, too, was subsequently validated by Gmelin and thus should become *Villarsia aquatica* Walt. ex J. F. Gmel. (Syst. 2: 447. 1791), unless one chooses to use the abbreviated form and to disregard Walter. This species is now regarded as belonging to the genus *Nymphoides* Hill and thus should appear: *Nymphoides aquatica* (Walt. ex J. F. Gmel.) O. Kuntze. By this means the use of square brackets is entirely avoided.

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SONCHUS GIGAS AND
S. MACROCARPUS (COMP.)

Boulos (1959) described a new species of tetraploid *Sonchus* from Egypt for which he proposed the name *Sonchus gigas*. Unfortunately, the name was not validly published by him as, contrary to the requirements of Article 37 of the International Code of Bota-

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nical Nomenclature, he failed to indicate its type, although several specimens were cited. Later, Humbert (1963) took up Boulos's name and validly published it, indicating as its holotype a specimen from Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) in the herbarium at Kew. At the same time he described a new subspecies which he called subsp. *medius*, typifying this name by a specimen collected by Perrier in Madagascar.

Further observations have shown that the tropical African plants are also tetraploid (C. J. Marchant, personal communication) and that both tropical African and Egyptian plants are biennial or perhaps perennial in habit; the latter are not annuals as was originally supposed. However, the large size of the achenes of the Egyptian plants (4.0–5.5 x 1.5–1.75 mm.) distinguishes them from the tropical African ones which possess much smaller achenes (2.75–3.5 x 1.0–1.25 mm.). They also differ in their pollen grains (Pons and Boulos, in press); those of the Egyptian plants are 42.5–44 μ in diameter and have 16–19 polar spines; those of the tropical African plants are 37.5–40.5 μ in diameter and have 9 polar spines.

It is evident that two distinct species are involved, one occurring in tropical Africa and Madagascar, the other in Egypt. Although Boulos originally intended the name *S. gigas* to apply to the Egyptian species, for which it is much more appropriate, Humbert's application of the name unfortunately must stand and this name must therefore apply to the tropical African species. The Madagascan plants differ in no way from this and Humbert's subspecies must be relegated to synonymy. The Egyptian plant is thus left without a validly published name and the name *S. macrocarpus* is therefore now proposed for it.

The nomenclatural situation may be formally summarized as follows.

1. Tropical African and Madagascan species.

SONCHUS GIGAS BOULOS ex Humb., Fl. Madag. 3: 887 (1963), quoad descr. lat. et typum, excl. descr. gall., non Boulos (1959) nom. non rite publ. Typus: Zambia, Muckle Nuek, 4200—, *Robinson* 904 (K. holotypus!).

S. gigas Boulos ex Humb. subsp. *medius* Boulos ex Humb., Fl. Madag. 3: 886 (1963). Typus: Madagascar, Antsirabe, *Perrier* 3378 (P, holotypus!).

2. Egyptian species

SONCHUS MACROCARPUS Boulos et C. Jeffrey, sp. nov. Typus: Egypt, between Kafr El Sheikh and Disuq, *Boulos* s.n. (CAI, holotypus!).

S. gigas Boulos in Bot. Not. 112: 365 (1959) nom. non rite publ., non Boulos ex Humb. (1963).

References

BOULOS, L. 1959 — Cytotaxonomic studies in the genus *Sonchus*. 1. *Sonchus gigas* Boulos nov. sp., a new tetraploid Egyptian species. Bot. Not. 112: 363–366, 3 figs.

HUMBERT, H. 1963 — Flore de Madagascar et des Comores, Composées III: 886, fig. CLXV. Paris.

PONS, A. and L. BOULOS (in press) — Étude palynologique du genre *Sonchus* sens. lat.

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THE GENUS NECKERADELPHUS (MUSCI)

The description of *Neckeradelphus*, a new monotypic genus, was published by A. S. Lazarenko (1941), who assigned it erroneously to Pterobryaceae. The type of this genus was *Neckeradelphus varians* Lazarenko, described on the basis of Kardakova's collection from Petrov Island, situated near Vladivostok in the Japanese Sea.

By means of a thorough examination of the holotype of this species available in the Herbarium of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR (in Kiev), a definite identification of *Neckeradelphus varians* Lazarenko with *Neckera yezoana* Besch. was established. No morphological or anatomical differences between these species were perceptible. Therefore, *Neckeradelphus varians* Lazarenko should be regarded as a later synonym of *Neckera yezoana* Besch., described from Hokkaido Island in Japan (Bescherelle 1893).

Along with the establishment of its identity to *Neckeradelphus varians* Lazarenko, the distribution of *Neckera yezoana* was described more precisely. It was shown to occur, besides Japan, in the Kuril Islands and in the Maritime Territory of the R.S.F.S.R. (Abramova 1965; Abramova et Abramov 1966).

The genus *Neckeradelphus* could be preserved as a valid genus only if A. S. Laza-