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(425) Proposal for the Conservation of the Generic Name 5109 *Saurauia* Willdenow (1801) against *Saurauja* Willdenow (1801)

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Source: *Taxon*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Feb., 1977), pp. 147-148

Published by: International Association for Plant Taxonomy (IAPT)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1220231>

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(424) PROPOSAL TO CONSERVE 2406 *TALINUM* ADANSON WITH THE TYPE *T. TRIANGULARE* (JACQ.) WILLD.

*Talinum* Adanson, Fam. Pl. 2: 245, 609. 1763. (*nomen cons. prop.*). – Typus: *T. triangulare* (Jacq.) Willd., Sp. Pl. 2: 862 (1800) ≡ *Portulaca triangularis* Jacq., Enum. Pl. Carib. 22. (1760), (*typus cons. prop.*).

The nomenclatural status of *Talinum* is admirably summarised by McVaugh (*Taxon* 20: 385-386, 1971), who points out that the name cannot be used without conservation. In publishing the name in 1763, Adanson cited three elements; one of these is *Telephiastrum* [Dill.] Fabr. (1759) which is identical with *Anacampseros* L. (1758). Although doubt has been expressed as to the valid publication of both these names, the ICBN, in listing *Anacampseros* as a *nomen conservandum*, clearly accepts it as validly published and so, unless another type is conserved, *Talinum* Adanson is an illegitimate homotypic synonym of *Anacampseros*.

One of Adanson's other elements is "Portulaca Plum. ic. 150.;" this refers to the Plumier illustration of the species called *Portulaca foliis obovatis, depressis, caule fruticoso, floribus racemosis* in Plumier's (1757) *Plantarum americanum* p. 142, t. 150, f. 2. prepared by Burmann, and *Helianthemum frutescens, Portulacae folio* in Plumier's (1703) *Catalogus plantarum americanum*. This illustration refers to *T. triangulare* (Jacq.) Willd. (cf. Jacquin, *Enum. Pl. Carib.* 22, 1760; Urban, *Feddes Repert. Beib.* 5: 71, 125 & 175. 1920), and it is proposed to conserve this species as the type of the genus *Talinum*. This action will conserve the species chosen as lectotype of *Talinum* by Britton and Brown (*Ill. Fl. N. U.S.* ed. 2, 2: 35. 1913), Wilson (*N. Amer. Fl.* 21: 282-283. 1932) and von Poellnitz (*Feddes Repert.* 35: 2. 1934).

The genus comprises some 50 species widely distributed throughout the warmer regions of world. The next available name (*Helianthemoides* Medikus 1789) has apparently never been adopted by any other author and only the single original binomial has been published. Noting the identity of *Talinum* Adanson and *Anacampseros* L., Dandy (*Taxon* 18: 465-467, 1969) proposed *Talinum* Juss. (1789) for conservation. This was recommended for rejection by the Committee for Spermatophyta (McVaugh *l.c.*) mainly on the grounds that a proposal along the lines of the present one was preferable.

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(425) PROPOSAL FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE GENERIC NAME 5109 SAURAUJA WILLDENOW (1801) AGAINST SAURAUJA WILLDENOW (1801).

*Saurauia* Willdenow. 1801. *Neue Schr. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin* 3: t. 4. (*nom. cons. prop.*).

*Saurauja* Willdenow *l.c.* 407 (*nom. rejic. prop.*).

Type: *S. excelsa* Willd. *ll.cc.*

In the original publication of this genus Willdenow used the orthographies *Saurauia* (once, on the plate) and SAURAUJA (once, in the text). According to Gilg (1893) Willdenow used *Saurauia* consistently in his herbarium, and the name was thus carefully engraved on the plate accompanying the original description, whereas *Saurauja* appears in the printed text, at a time when printers freely interchanged I and J, particularly when set in capitals. As indicated in Willdenow's protologue, the genus name was proposed to honour Franz Graf von Saurau. The use of the diaeresis suggests Willdenow's intention of the use of the *i* as a connecting vowel, a procedure not now recommended in the Code. Up till 1893 *Saurauja* was the most commonly used spelling, though some authors used *Saurauia*; from 1893 to 1928 the use of *Saurauia* became dominant. Kuntze (1898) and Von Post & Kuntze (1903) introduced *Sauraua*, the orthography in accordance with Recommendation 73B of the current Code, but their suggestion has been totally ignored.

Sprague (1928) accepted *Saurauia* on linguistic grounds, but he credited this to Wittstein (1856) rather than to the original publication. Since then, *Saurauia* has been used almost consistently. The change from *Saurauja* to *Saurauia* was made mandatory in the Montreal Code (1961) under Article 73 Note 6 and so retained in the Edinburgh (1966) and Seattle

(1972) Codes. With the inclusion of a list of Nomina Familiarum Conservanda in the Montreal Code the family name has been conserved as *Saurauiaceae*. Proposals by Pačt (1968, 1971) to revert back to *Saurauja* and *Sauraujaceae* have been rejected by the XIth Botanical Congress (Stafleu 1970) and, we understand, by the Subcommittee for family names, respectively. If reversal to *Saurauja* is now enforced, as it will be without conservation, the orthography of the conserved family name will have to be reconsidered again.

The acceptance by the Leningrad Congress of Proposal 102 by Nicolson (1974) will force reversal to *Saurauja* unless conservation as suggested here is accepted. While not objecting to the underlying principle of Proposal 102, i.e. the avoidance of an intensive search through published and unpublished materials in order to establish the author's intentions where the original publication is ambiguous, we feel that this should not force the change of a spelling away from its currently widely accepted usage where this is based on the original author's clear intention as documented in readily available botanical literature.

The extent to which *Saurauia* is currently accepted over *Saurauja* can be gauged from the following:

Of the species in the Philippines 5 were described (prior to 1880) under *Saurauja* against 58 (since 1906) under *Saurauia*.

For the New Guinea area these figures are 10 (prior to 1928) under *Saurauja* against 78 (since 1876) under *Saurauia*.

In the New World flora 21 new species described by R. E. Schultes between 1940 and 1963, the revision of the Flora of Peru (Macbride 1956), a revision of the Mexican and Central American species (Hunter 1966) and recent studies by Soejarto (1969 a, b, 1970) all accept *Saurauia*.

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