The sentence “This provision does not apply to quotations in post-starting-point works from pre-starting-point authors or to revised editions of pre-starting-point works” may be alternatively put in a separate Note after the new Art. 13.6.

In the case of this proposal being accepted, the following editorial corrections would be needed to the list of conserved and rejected names in Appendix III, mostly returning the relevant entries to the stage of the unofficial Brittonia Rules (Camp & al. in Brittonia 6: 1–120. 1947). Proposed deletions in the current references are given in curly brackets ({}); type citations are omitted.

Anacampseros [L., Opera Var.: 232. 1758] Sims in Bot. Mag. 33: ad t. 1367. 1 Apr 1811 [Portulac.].
(H) Anacampseros Mill., Gard. Dict. Abr., ed. 4: [73]. 28 Jan 1754 [Dicot.: Crassul.].

Chomelia Jacq., Enum. Syst. Pl.: 1, 12. Aug-Sep 1760 [Rub.].
(H) Chomelia L., Opera Var.: 210. 1758 [Dicot.: Rub.].
The name conserved against would be validly published as Chomelia L. ex K. Schum. (in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4(4): 74. 1891), albeit nomenclaturally superfluous and illegitimate because the earlier legitimate name Tarenna Gaertn. (Fruct. Sem. Pl. 1: 139. 1788) was cited in synonymy. This conservation would therefore be superfluous.


This conservation against Aphyllocaulon would be restored.

(H) Heisteria L., Opera Var.: 242. 1758 [Dicot.: Polygal.].

The name conserved against would be validly published as Heisteria L. ex Bergius (Descr. Pl. Cap.: 185, 188. Oct 1767). This conservation would therefore be superfluous.

Six more entries in Appendix III have already been changed in the Vienna Code so as to cite the place of valid publication by Vaillant. These entries, listed below exactly as they appear in the Code, would be returned to their state in the Saint Louis Code (Greuter & al. in Regnum Veg. 138. 2000).


[under Ligularia Cass.]

[Under Pteronia L.]


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(090–091) Proposals to add two examples on the valid publication of the names of higher-level taxa

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Arising from a reference under Art. 32.4 to the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi as to whether the descriptive statements associated with Ascomycota and Blastocladiomycota by Cavalier-Smith and Doweld, respectively, satisfied the requirement of Art. 32.1(d) for a “description or diagnosis,” it appeared that it would be useful to include in the Code specific examples of the application of Art. 32.4 in light of the recommendations of the Committee (Norvell in Taxon 59: 291. 2010). Accordingly I propose the following two new examples:

(090) Insert the following new example following Art. 32.4:
Ex. 6bis. Ascomycota Caval-Sm. (as ‘Ascomycota Berkeley 1857 stat nov.’, Biol. Rev. 73: 247. 1998) was validly published as a phylum name, minimally fulfilling requirements for Art. 32.1(d) via the diagnosis “sporae intracellulares” that, in the opinion of the author (Art. 32.2), served to differentiate it from the only other phylum in the subkingdom in his classification. Berkeley (Intro. Crypt. Bot.: 270. 1857) had introduced the name Ascomycetes [not Ascomycota] as a replacement for ‘Endotheques’, Lev. and applied it to an ambiguously ranked taxon.
Proposals to amend the Code

(091) Insert the following new example following that in Prop. 090:

Ex. 6ter. Doweld (Prosyllabus Tracheophytorum: LXXVII. 2001) proposed ‘Blastocladiomycota nom. nov.’ purposely to be an automatically typified name (Art. 16.1(a)) at the rank of phylum to replace the presumably descriptive (Art. 16.1(b)) ‘infraphylum’ name Allomycotina Caval.-Sm. (Biol. Rev. 73: 246. 1998), which lacked an included family with a validly published name based upon the presumed same generic stem name, Allomyces E.J. Butler. In the absence of an original Latin description or diagnosis, Doweld specifically cited the Latin description published by Cavalier-Smith for Allomycota (i.c.), “zoospora cilio unico instructa” that minimally served to differentiate two “infraphyla” in Cavalier-Smith’s classification. Through an oversight, the Latin phrase contradicts Doweld’s own classification wherein other phyla within the kingdom as circumscribed by Doweld included taxa with uniflagellate zoospores. Therefore, citation of the previously published contradictory Latin phrase (Doweld, l.c. 2001) failed to fulfil the requirements of Art. 32.2. The phylum name was later validly published as Blastocladiomycota T.Y. James (in Mycologia 98: 867. 2007 [‘2006']).

(092–094) Proposals concerning full and direct reference to the basionym of a new combination or a new generic name with a basionym, and to the replaced synonym of an avowed substitute (nomen novum)

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(092) Add a new sentence to Art. 33.4 to read:

“On or after 1 January 2013, the full and direct reference to the basionym or replaced synonym should immediately follow a proposed new combination or a new name. It is further proposed that the above proposal should be added to Art. 33.4 (as its third sentence), and should be effected from 1 January 2013.

(093) Add a new Art. 33.4bis to read:

“33.5. On or after 1 January 2013, the full and direct reference to the basionym or replaced synonym should immediately follow a proposed new combination, a new generic name with a basionym, or an avowed substitute (nomen novum). It should not be provided by mere cross-reference to a bibliography at the end of the publication or to other parts of the same publication, e.g., by use of the abbreviations loc. cit. or op. cit. The same should apply in all the cases where full and direct reference is required (see Arts. 9.19, 32.5 and 45.1).”

The full and direct reference to basionym or replaced synonym normally includes its name and author(s), place of publication (journal name and volume number), page number(s) of description, plate and figure number(s) of illustration and date of publication. However, “full and direct” is often subjected to personal interpretations and judgements, widely varying from person to person, resulting into various kinds of incompleteness in basionym and replaced synonym references. The most common of these is the lack of reference to place of publication (journal name and volume number), and for getting full reference one has to take help of Literature cited. Such references are not “directly” to place of publication but “indirectly” to it via Literature cited. Because of lack of clarity regarding “full and direct” reference, a proposed new combination or a new name is treated as validly published by one and not-validly published by other, causing repeated proposals of new combinations and new names for the same taxon, thus creating pollution in botanical literature.

Recommendation 33A is here most relevant. It recommends that the full and direct reference to the basionym or replaced synonym should immediately follow a proposed new combination or nomen novum. It should not be provided by mere cross-reference to a bibliography at the end of the publication or to other parts of the same publication, e.g., by use of the abbreviations loc. cit. or op. cit. However, this is only a recommendation and not a rule and therefore not following it does not invalidate a new combination or a new name. It is therefore proposed that, in order to remove ambiguity regarding full and direct reference and thus to bring nomenclatural stability, full reference to basionym or replaced synonym should be given immediately after a proposed new combination or new name. It is further proposed that the above proposal should be introduced as Art. 33.5, and should be effected from 1 January 2013.

(094) If Proposal 093 is accepted, delete Rec. 33A.

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