Translitteration and the ICBN
Author(s): Knut Faegri
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emend. Th. Fries. This interpretation certainly was inspired by Persoon's original description, and many species of *Lecidea* fit well into this frame: indeed, even better than some of the taxa included by Persoon himself. There are hundreds of valid combinations of lichen species under the generic name *Patellaria* proposed by later authors, most of which actually belong to *Lecidea*. Nevertheless, none of Persoon's original species can be placed in that genus. If *Gasparrinia* is regarded as a section of *Caloplaca* Th. Fries, *Patellaria* Persoon has to be reduced to synonymy under this name. If, however, *Gasparrinia* should represent a separate genus, the name has to be abandoned in favour of *Patellaria* Persoon, as has been mentioned above.

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TRANSLITTERATION AND THE ICBN

In Taxon nr. 26(4) Dr. Botschantzew has repeated the main points he made at the nomenclature meetings during the Leningrad Congress. They contain one major misconception, which should be eradicated as soon as possible. It is no whim of anybody's in the Bureau or otherwise connected with the Code that translitteration, in this case from Cyrillic, shall follow a certain pattern. The translitteration system has been agreed upon as an international standard which has been ratified by the nations. It is true that this standard conforms better to the old English translitteration system than to the French, German, Polish etc. The reason why ISO has chosen to base itself on English usage is outside our sphere of influence. We may like the ISO standard or not – it is there. It may perhaps console Dr. Botschantzew that I am personally far from happy with the translitterations of certain non-Latin letters occurring in Nordic languages, but that is no valid reason for protest.

Once an international standard does exist it should be used. Not using it only serves to create complications all over. On the other hand, it should not be made retroactive and, personally, I think that authors who have, before a certain date to be agreed upon, consistently used one non-standard translitteration should also continue to do so. But new authors

should use the standard, just as the abstracting services should use it, except when the author falls under the first rule – which, incidentally, may be impossible for the abstracting serivce to know if the author himself does not advise about it.

There will always be problems whatever solution is adopted. My dear friend who writes under the name of Neustadt when he writes in Latin-script languages cannot possibly be translitterated into that by whatever standard is used. One either must consider Neustadt and Nejshtadt (or whatever translitteration is used) as two different names, or establish separate translitteration rules to suit personal names. Obviously something like that has been the attitude when my esteemed colleague Федоров officially came out as Theodorov. It is easily seen that the arbitrariness advocated by Botschantzew will lead into a documentalists' chaotic nightmare. Until the standard translitteration had been agreed upon, there was no way out. Now there is, and please let us use that for the future.

KNUT FAEGRI.

HYDRODICTYOPSIS IYENGAR APUD DESIKACHARY, NOM. NOV. (≡ RETICULARIA IYEN. APUD DESIK.)

*T. V. Desikachary**

Recently, I published a new genus of the late Professor Iyengar, *Reticularia*. Dr. Bourrelly (Museum Histoire Naturelles, Paris) has kindly drawn my attention to the presence of an earlier homonym, *Reticularia* Bulliard 1791. Thus, *Reticularia* Iyengar becomes invalid.

Iyengar, in his writings, seriously considered another name, *Hydrodictyopsis*, for this genus. I am now proposing this new name as a substitute for *Reticularia*.

Hydrodictyopsis Iyengar apud Desikachary (≡ *Reticularia* Iyen. apud Desik. (as "Desikachary") 1975. Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. 818: 54 (*non* Bulliard 1791)

Type species: *Hydrodictyopsis planctonica* (Iyengar) Comb. nov. (≡ *Reticularia planctonica* Iyen. apud Desik. 1975. Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. 818: 54, fig. 18.

NOMINA CONSERVANDA PROPOSITA

Proposal (444) to Conserve (3190 S) **PELTIPHYLLUM** (Engler) Engler (Saxifragaceae)

The well known monotypic Californian genus *Peltiphyllum* (Engler) Engler (1891), which is frequent in cultivation, has been shown by Schmid & Turner (1977) to be a later homonym of *Peltiphyllum* Gardner (1843), a long discarded name for a member of the Triuridaceae widely known as *Hexuris* Miers, and of *Peltophyllum* Massalongo (1854), an obscure name for a genus of fossil plants doubtfully assigned to Nymphaeaceae. The name *Peltiphyllum* (Saxifragaceae) has been used in every flora and popular work concerned with the plants of California, Oregon, or the Pacific states of the United States, as well as every work on cultivated plants that has included it, during the 20th Century. To change its name and at the same time that of *Hexuris* seems clearly to benefit no one; the case is discussed in full by Schmid & Turner (1977). I therefore propose the following:

Peltiphyllum (Engler) Engler *in* Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. 3(2a): 61 (1891), *nom. cons. prop., bas. Saxifraga* L. sect. *Peltiphyllum* Engler, Monograph. Gatt. *Saxifraga* 108 (1872). Type: *Saxifraga peltata* Torrey in Bentham, Pl. Hartweg. 311 (1849).

Peltophyllum Gardner, Proc. Linn. Soc. 1: 186 (1843) *nom. rej. prop.* Type: *Peltophyllum luteum* Gardner, Proc. Linn. Soc. 1: 176 (1843).

Peltophyllum Massalongo, Monograf. Dombeyacee Foss. 22 (1843) *nom. rej. prop.* Type: *Peltophyllum nelumbioides* Massalongo, Monograf. Dombeyacee Foss. 22 (1843).

* University Botany Laboratory, Madras-600 005, India