According to Art. 40.7 of the ICN (McNeill & al. in Regnum Veg. 154: 88. 2012), for the valid publication of the name of a new species or infraspecific taxon on or after 1 January 1990, the single herbarium, collection, or institution in which the type is conserved must be specified. In some cases, new taxa are validly published by citing the name of a herbarium, collection, or institution that is not listed in Index herbariorum, part 1, or the World directory of collections of culture of microorganisms, either as the full name or as the locally used abbreviation, which sometimes matches the already recognized code of another herbarium, collection, or institution. For example, Sasi & Sivalingam (in Asian J. Pl. Sci. Res. 2: 515–517. 2012) described Pogostemon rajendranii Sasi & Sivalingam citing the holotype deposited at MH and an isotype deposited at “BUH”. The latter referred to Bharathiar University Herbarium, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India, but the authors were apparently unaware that BUH is the herbarium code listed in Index herbariorum for the University of Baghdad, Iraq (see http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/). More recently, Krishna & al. (Prop. 015 in Taxon 63: 207. 2014) proposed to include a new paragraph in Rec. 40A: “40A.5. Citation of the herbarium or collection or institution of deposition should be in full, with the location, when no abbreviated form is given by one of the standards mentioned in Art. 40 Note 4.”

During a recent taxonomic study we tried to consult the type specimens of two names of brown algae, namely Feldmannia renienii Nettar & Panikkar and F. sahnienii Nettar & Panikkar (Nettar & Panikkar in Seaweed Res. Utilis. 31: 11–16. 2009), said to be deposited at S.N. College, Kollam, Kerala, India. However, we found that there is no such herbarium maintained by that institute. Furthermore, we could not trace the type specimens of these validly published names, even after consulting the authors. We have also noticed that many type specimens are kept under the custody of the authors of the relevant names, rather than being deposited in a herbarium. Soon after these authors retire from their duties, their successors are not even aware of their predecessors’ publications or type specimens. This practice creates much difficulty in tracing type specimens and confirming whether or not they have been lost.

Therefore we feel it is important that type specimens be deposited in any one of the herbaria recognized by Index herbariorum or in the World directory of collections of culture of microorganisms for the better preservation and maintenance of these valuable materials to carry forward future research. We propose a new Recommendation, not in Rec. 40A, which is concerned with indication of the type of the name of a new taxon, but in Rec. 7A, which is concerned with general provisions of typification. Our proposed Recommendation...
could apply not only to holotypes and isotypes, as illustrated above, but to lectotypes, neotypes, and epitypes.

(194) Add a new paragraph to Rec. 7A:

“7A.2. Type specimens should be deposited in any one of the herbaria or collections or institutions listed in *Index herbariorum* or in the *World directory of collections of culture of microorganisms.*”

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