

平台培训班



中国科学院植物研究所  
INSTITUTE OF BOTANY, THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

# 植物的名称与《法规》

朱相云

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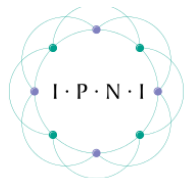
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相关网址

- <http://www.ipni.org/>
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- <http://www.theplantlist.org/>
- <http://plants.jstor.org/>
- <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/>
- <http://www.botanicus.org>
- <http://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/main.php>

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<http://www.ipni.org/>  
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## The International Plant Names Index

● Search Plant Names

● Search Authors

● Search Publications

### IPNI Overview

- About the Index
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- Standardization
- Data curation
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- Mission Statement

### Search the Data

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### Technical Information

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- How to Link to IPNI
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### About IPNI

The International Plant Names Index (IPNI) is a database of the names and associated basic bibliographical details of seed plants, ferns and lycophytes. Its goal is to eliminate the need for repeated reference to primary sources for basic bibliographic information about plant names. The data are freely available and are gradually being standardized and checked. IPNI is a dynamic resource, depending on direct contributions by all members of the botanical community.

IPNI is the product of a collaboration between [The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#), [The Harvard University Herbaria](#), and the [Australian National Herbarium](#).

### NEWS

- [Melbourne Code](#) available online.
- From 1 January 2012 electronic material published online in Portable Document Format ([PDF](#)) with an International Standard Serial Number ([ISSN](#)) or an International Standard Book Number ([ISBN](#)) constitutes effective publication.

We want to make sure that IPNI captures all relevant nomenclatural novelties, whether published online or in printed form.

IPNI users can help. [Let us know](#) if you publish or find names in an online publication by sending us a link to the relevant site.

- To help you to quickly find information on authors, many new links have been created from author records to [TL-2](#) page in [BHL](#). Try it out. Click on the link in [this record](#).
- Some records now have a link to the protologue page in [BHL](#). See an example [here](#).
- [Missing protologues](#) - can you help us find some of these?

### TIPS

- IMPORTANT: IPNI does not have information on what are currently accepted names and what are taxonomic (i.e. heterotypic) synonyms. Find this information in floras, monographs, checklists, revisions etc.
- See new names just added by [searching by additional terms](#). Search must be limited by at least one term, like family, genus or author.
- A hyperlink on author name or publication title in the detailed search results indicates standardized format.

[Tips Archive...](#)

[Back to top](#)



## The International Plant Names Index

### Search the data

- Plant Names
- Authors
- Publications

### IPNI Home

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**You searched on:** Genus = astragalus and Ranks = all and Hybrids only = false, searching all records, sorting by name including family

Found 8490 records. [Edit search](#)

View these results in delimited format: [classic](#), [minimal](#), [short](#), [extended](#)  
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Show :  row(s) starting from

- Fabaceae [Astragalus L.](#) -- Species Plantarum 2 1753 (APNI)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus L.](#) -- Genera Plantarum ed. 5 1754 (APNI)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus L.](#) -- Sp. Pl. 2: 755. 1753 [1 May 1753] (GCI)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Acidodes Bunge](#) -- Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, Sér. 7. 11(16): 69. 1868 (GCI)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Adiapastus Bunge](#) -- Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, Sér. 7. 11(16): 92. 1868 (GCI)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Alopeciodes Gontsch.](#) -- Fl. URSS 12: 880. 1946
- Fabaceae [Astragalus \[infragen.unranked\] Alpecuroidei DC.](#) -- Prodr. 2: 294. 1825 (mid Nov. 1825)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Alpecuroidei DC.](#) -- Prodr. [A. P. de Candolle] 2: 294. 1825 [mid Nov 1825]
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Ammodendron Bunge](#) -- Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, Sér. 7. 11(16): 128. 1868
- Fabaceae [Astragalus \[infragen.unranked\] Annulares DC.](#) -- Prodr. 2: 289. 1825 (mid Nov. 1825)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus \[infragen.unranked\] Anthylloidei DC.](#) -- Prodr. 2: 300. 1825 (mid Nov. 1825)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Brachycarpus Boriss.](#) -- Fl. URSS 12: 877. 1946
- Fabaceae [Astragalus \[infragen.unranked\] Bucerates DC.](#) -- Prodr. 2: 290. 1825 (mid Nov. 1825)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Campanella Gontsch.](#) -- Fl. URSS 12: 879. 1946
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Campylotrichon Gontsch.](#) -- Fl. URSS 12: 879 (-880). 1946
- Fabaceae [Astragalus \[infragen.unranked\] Caprini DC.](#) -- Prodr. 2: 301. 1825 (mid Nov. 1825)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Cartilaginella Gontsch.](#) -- Fl. URSS 12: 878. 1946
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Cenantrum Bunge](#) -- Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, Sér. 7. 11(16): 23. 1868
- Fabaceae [Astragalus \[infragen.unranked\] Christiani DC.](#) -- Prodr. 2: 295. 1825 (mid Nov. 1825)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus sect. Christianopsis Gontsch.](#) -- Fl. URSS 12: 878. 1946
- Fabaceae [Astragalus \[infragen.unranked\] Chronopodii DC.](#) -- Prodr. 2: 299. 1825 (mid Nov. 1825)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus \[infragen.unranked\] Ciceroidei DC.](#) -- Prodr. 2: 292. 1825 (mid Nov. 1825)
- Fabaceae [Astragalus subsect. Concordi S.L.Welsh](#) -- Great Basin Naturalist 58: 386. 1998 (GCI)

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<http://www.tropicos.org/>  
相关网页



Site maintenance lasting 2-4 hour(s) is scheduled to begin at 10:00AM CST on Tuesday, August 7. The site may be unavailable during this time. Please

[Home](#) [Names](#) [Specimens](#) [References](#) [Projects](#) [Images](#) [More](#) [Tools](#)

Tropicos® was originally created for internal research but has since been made available to the world's scientific community. All of the nomenclatural, bibliographic, and specimen data accumulated in MBG's electronic databases during the past 30 years are publicly available here. This system has nearly 1.3 million scientific names and over 4.4 million specimen records.

Quick Name Search

Search

Search Exact

Common Name

News

Links

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Heat Map

Country Map

## Helpful Links

### Research

[Bryological Research](#)

[Botanicus digital library](#)

[Biodiversity Heritage Library](#)

[eFloras](#)

[Angiosperm Phylogeny Website](#)

[A Grammatical Dictionary of Botanical Latin](#)

[DNA Bank](#)

## Explore Data

[Family Word Cloud](#)

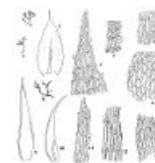
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MOBOT Sign In | Login

Home > Name Search

Choose Project English

## Name Search

Name    [Advanced Search](#) [Search Tips](#)

Common Name

Group Filter  Dicot  Monocot  Fern  Gymnosperm  Moss  Hepatic  Fungi  Algae  Incertae sedis

Records 1 - 100 of 8353

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Family	Scientific Name	Author	Reference	Date
Fabaceae	Astragalus	L.	Sp. Pl. 2: 755	1753
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Acanthophaea	Bunge		
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Accumbentes	M.E. Jones	Rev. N.-Amer. Astragalus 175	1923
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Adiaspastus	Bunge		
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Aegacantha	Bunge	Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7 11(16): 42	1868
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Aequales	Barneby	Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 13: 259	1964
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Albiflori	Y.C. Ho		
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Albuli	Barneby	Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 13: 404-405	1964
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Allochroi	M.E. Jones	Rev. N.-Amer. Astragalus 94	1923
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Alopecias	(Steven) Bunge	Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7 11(16): 58	1868
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Alopecuroidei	DC.	Prodr. 2: 294	1825
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Ammodendron	Bunge	Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7 11(16): 128	1868
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Ammodytes	Bunge	Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7 11(16): 109	1868
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Ammotrophus	Bunge	Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7 11(16): 111	1868
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Ampullarii	Barneby	Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 13: 567	1964
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Andersoniani	Barneby	Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 13: 1115	1964
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Anemophili	Barneby	Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 13: 794	1964
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Anisi	Barneby	Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 13: 718	1964
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Ankylotus	Bunge	Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7 11(16): 15	1868
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Antonini	Barneby	Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 13: 221	1964
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Araneocarpus	E. Sheld.	Minnesota Bot. Stud. 1(3): 141	1894
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Argophylli	A. Gray	Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 6: 209	1864
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Argophylli	(A. Gray) M.E. Jones	Rev. N.-Amer. Astragalus 199	1923
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Aridi	M.E. Jones	Rev. N.-Amer. Astragalus 92	1923
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Arizonici	Barneby	Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 13: 1017-1018	1964
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Arrecti	M.E. Jones	Rev. N.-Amer. Astragalus 159	1923
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Asclepiadoes	E. Sheld.	Minnesota Bot. Stud. 1(3): 159	1894
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Astragalus			
Fabaceae	Astragalus sect. Atrati	M.E. Jones	Rev. N.-Amer. Astragalus 179	1923
Fabaceae	Astragalus subsect. Austro-orientales	(A. Gray) Barneby	Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 13: 985	1964

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<http://www.theplantlist.org/>  
相关网页

## The Plant List A working list of all plant species

[Home](#) [About](#) [Browse](#) [Statistics](#) [Feedback](#) [How to use this site](#)



**The Plant List** is a working list of all known plant species. It aims to be comprehensive for species of Vascular plant (flowering plants, conifers, ferns and their allies) and of *Bryophytes* (mosses and liverworts).

Kew

Collaboration between the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and Missouri Botanical Garden enabled the creation of The Plant List by combining multiple checklist data sets held by these institutions and other collaborators.



MISSOURI  
BOTANICAL  
GARDEN

Version 1.1 (September 2013) replaces Version 1.0 which [remains accessible here](#). Version 1.1 includes new data sets, updated versions of the original data sets and improved algorithms to resolve logical conflicts between those data sets. The differences between versions are [summarised here](#).

*The Plant List* provides the **Accepted** Latin name for most species, with links to all **Synonyms** by which that species has been known. Around 20% of names are **unresolved** indicating that the data sources included provided no evidence or view as to whether the name should be treated as accepted or not, or there were conflicting opinions that could not be readily resolved.



Global  
Compositae  
Checklist

*The Plant List* is not perfect and represents work in progress. Our aims remain to produce a 'best effort' list, to demonstrate progress and to stimulate further work. Important limitations are [summarised here](#).

### Summary Statistics

*The Plant List* includes 1,064,035 scientific plant names of species rank. Of these 350,699 are accepted species names.

*The Plant List* contains 642 plant families and 17,020 plant genera.

The **status** of the 1,064,035 species names, are as follows:



Status	Total	
Accepted	350,699	33.0%
Synonym	470,624	44.2%
Unresolved	242,712	22.8%

### Browse

Click on the major plant group of interest to explore the taxonomic hierarchy embedded within *The Plant List*.



### Search

Enter a Genus (eg *Ocimum*) or genus and species (eg *Ocimum basilicum*).

Enter a genus or genus and species

SEARCH

? will match a single character. \* will match any number of characters.  
Use at least three letters in the genus name if you include a ? or \*.



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ie taxonomic hierarchy from **Major Group** (to find out which Families belong to each), to **Family** (to discover the Genera belonging to each) and finally **Genus** (to list the Species in each).

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## The Plant List

A working list of all plant species

Enter a genus or genus and species

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The Plant List → *Angiosperms*

### The Angiosperms (Flowering plants)

*Angiosperms* are seed-bearing vascular plants. Their reproductive structures are flowers in which the ovules are enclosed in an ovary. *Angiosperms* are found in almost every habitat from forests and grasslands to sea margins and deserts. *Angiosperms* display a huge variety of life forms including trees, herbs, submerged aquatics, bulbs and epiphytes. The largest plant families are Orchids, and Compositae (daisies) and Legumes (beans).

There are an estimated 352,000 species of flowering plants or *angiosperms*.

You can also browse genera found in *Angiosperms*.


**View statistics at the bottom of the page.**

#### Families in *Angiosperms*

Jump to families starting with: [A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Z](#)

<i>Acanthaceae</i>	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	<i>Gomortegaceae</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Roridulaceae</i>
<i>Achariaceae</i>	<i>Casuarinaceae</i>	<i>Goodeniaceae</i>	<i>Moringaceae</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>
<i>Achatocarpaceae</i>	<i>Celastraceae</i>	<i>Goupiaceae</i>	<i>Muntingiaceae</i>	<i>Rousseaceae</i>
<i>Acoraceae</i>	<i>Centrolepidaceae</i>	<i>Grossulariaceae</i>	<i>Musaceae</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>
<i>Actinidiaceae</i>	<i>Centroplacaceae</i>	<i>Grubbiaceae</i>	<i>Myodocarpaceae</i>	<i>Ruppiaceae</i>
<i>Adoxaceae</i>	<i>Cephalotaceae</i>	<i>Guamatelaceae</i>	<i>Myricaceae</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>
<i>Aextoxicaceae</i>	<i>Ceratophyllaceae</i>	<i>Gunneraceae</i>	<i>Myristicaceae</i>	<i>Sabiaceae</i>
<i>Aizoaceae</i>	<i>Cercidiphyllaceae</i>	<i>Gyrostemonaceae</i>	<i>Myrothamnaceae</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>
<i>Akaniaceae</i>	<i>Chloranthaceae</i>	<i>Haemodoraceae</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>Salvadoraceae</i>
<i>Alismataceae</i>	<i>Chrysobalanaceae</i>	<i>Halophytaceae</i>	<i>Nartheciaceae</i>	<i>Santalaceae</i>
<i>Alseuosmiaceae</i>	<i>Circaeasteraceae</i>	<i>Haloragaceae</i>	<i>Nelumbonaceae</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>
<i>Alstroemeriaceae</i>	<i>Cistaceae</i>	<i>Hamamelidaceae</i>	<i>Nepenthaceae</i>	<i>Sapotaceae</i>
<i>Altingiaceae</i>	<i>Cleomaceae</i>	<i>Hanguanaceae</i>	<i>Neuradaceae</i>	<i>Sarcobataceae</i>
<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	<i>Clethraceae</i>	<i>Haptanthaceae</i>	<i>Nitrariaceae</i>	<i>Sarcolaenaceae</i>
<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>	<i>Clusiaceae</i>	<i>Heliconiaceae</i>	<i>Nothofagaceae</i>	<i>Sarraceniacae</i>
<i>Amborellaceae</i>	<i>Colchicaceae</i>	<i>Helwingiaceae</i>	<i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	<i>Saururaceae</i>
<i>Anacampserotaceae</i>	<i>Columelliaceae</i>	<i>Hernandiaceae</i>	<i>Nymphaeaceae</i>	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>
<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Combretaceae</i>	<i>Himantandraceae</i>	<i>Ochnaceae</i>	<i>Scheuchzeriaceae</i>
<i>Anarthriaceae</i>	<i>Commelinaceae</i>	<i>Huaceae</i>	<i>Olaceae</i>	<i>Schisandraceae</i>
<i>Ancistrocladaceae</i>	<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Huminiaceae</i>	<i>Oleaceae</i>	<i>Schlegeliaceae</i>
<i>Anisophylleaceae</i>	<i>Connaraceae</i>	<i>Hydatellaceae</i>	<i>Onagraceae</i>	<i>Schoepfiaceae</i>
<i>Annonaceae</i>	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	<i>Hydnoraceae</i>	<i>Oncothecaceae</i>	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
	<i>Coriariaceae</i>	<i>Hydrangeaceae</i>	<i>Opiaceae</i>	<i>Setchellanthaceae</i>

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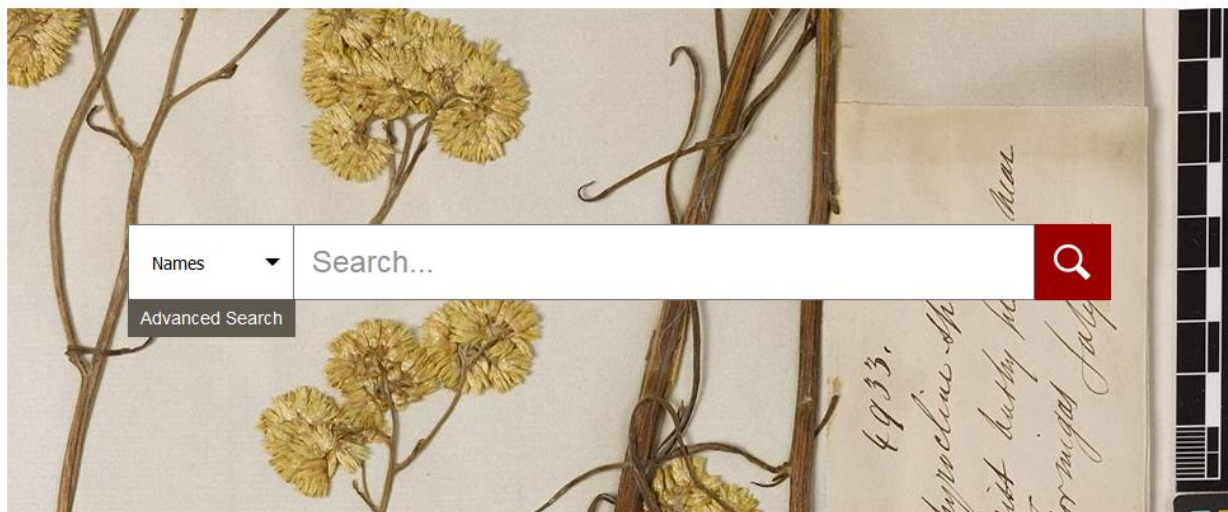


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Names ▾

(astragalus penduliflorus)



Advanced Search

Narrow by:

▸ Resource Type

▸ Geography

▸ Herbarium

▸ Collection

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100

Sort by

Taxonomy ▾



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## Astragalus membranaceus



Type? of *Astragalus membranaceus* Bunge [family FABACEAE-PAPILIONOIDEAE]

**Collector** Fischer, #s.n.

**Collection Date** None

**Resource Type** Specimens

**Country** Russia

**Herbarium** P

**Identifications** *Astragalus penduliflorus* Lam. [family FABACEAE-PAPILIONOIDEAE] (stored under name)

*Astragalus penduliflorus* Lam. var. *dahuricus* (Fisch. ex DC.) X.Y.Zhu [family FABACEAE-PAPILIONOIDEAE]

Type? of *Astragalus membranaceus* Bunge [family FABACEAE-PAPILIONOIDEAE]

Type? of *Phaca alpina* L. var. *dahurica* Fisch. ex DC. [family FABACEAE-PAPILIONOIDEAE]

Type? of *Phaca alpina* Jacq. var. *dahurica* Fisch. ex DC. [family FABACEAE-PAPILIONOIDEAE]

## Astragalus penduliflorus



Filed as *Astragalus penduliflorus* Lam. [family FABACEAE]

**Collector** Not On Sheet, #s.n.

**Collection Date** 1904-07-29 - 1904-07-19

**Resource Type** Specimens

**Country** Unknown

**Herbarium** COL

**Identifications** *Astragalus penduliflorus* Lam. [family FABACEAE] (stored under name); 1989/01/01



Filed as *Astragalus penduliflorus* Lam. [family FABACEAE]

**Collector** Rohrer, F., #s.n.

**Collection Date** 1907-08-11 - 1907-08-11

**Resource Type** Specimens

**Country** Unknown

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<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/>

相关网页

The screenshot shows the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL) website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the BHL logo, the text "Biodiversity Heritage Library", and links for "About", "Help", "Feedback", and "BHL Store". Social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and a general share button are also present.

The main content area features a blue banner with the tagline "Inspiring discovery through free access to biodiversity knowledge." Below this, a search bar is available with the text "Search across books and journals, scientific names, authors and subjects".

On the right side, there is a "Help Support BHL" section with a "Donate Now" button. A large image of a mushroom is positioned above this section.

The bottom section is divided into three columns:

- New on the BHL Blog:** Features a post titled "An Illustrated Natural History of German Frogs: Rösel's Historia Naturalis Ranarum Nostratum" with a "View More Blog Posts" button.
- Today's Picks Flickr Stream:** Displays a botanical illustration of a plant with leaves and flowers, with a "View More Images on Flickr" button.
- Featured Content Color Our Collections:** Promotes a "COLOR OUR COLLECTIONS" activity with a "BHL" logo and a "Explore" button.

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[Zhu, Lixin](#)  
[Zhu, Meiyu 朱美予](#)  
[Zhu, Mingsheng](#)  
[Zhu, Ming-Sheng](#)  
[Zhu, Pan Shi-Hua](#)  
[Zhu, Rui-Liang](#)  
[Zhu, Shijia 朱士嘉 1905-1989](#)  
[Zhu, Tiegang](#)  
[Zhu, Tingcheng & Dong Houde 祝廷成 & 董厚德](#)  
[Zhu, W](#)  
[Zhu, Weibing](#)  
[Zhu, Xiang-Yun](#)  
[Zhu, Xi-Chao](#)  
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[Zhu, XinXin](#)  
[Zhu, Xue-Mei](#)  
[Zhu, Xuxin 朱续馨](#)  
[Zhu, Yajun](#)  
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[Zhuang, Q Q](#)  
[Zhuang, Wen-Ying](#)

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The screenshot shows the BHL website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the BHL logo and links for "About", "Help", "Feedback", and "BHL Store". Below this is a search bar with "ADVANCED SEARCH" and a search icon. The main content area is divided into sections for browsing and sorting. The "Browse by:" section includes buttons for "Title", "Author", "Date", "Collection", and "Contributor". The "By 'Zhu, Xiang-Yun'" section has buttons for "Books/Journals (0)" and "Chapters/Articles/Treatments (2)". The "Sort By:" section has buttons for "Title", "Author", and "Year".

[in more](#)

Browse by: [Title](#) [Author](#) [Date](#) [Collection](#) [Contributor](#) [ADVANCED SEARCH](#)

By "Zhu, Xiang-Yun" [Books/Journals \(0\)](#) [Chapters/Articles/Treatments \(2\)](#)

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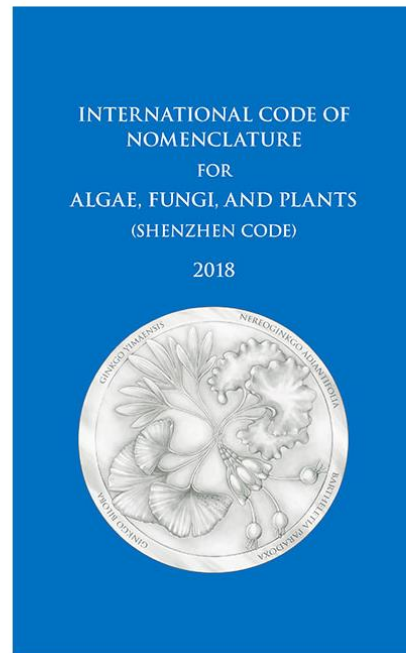
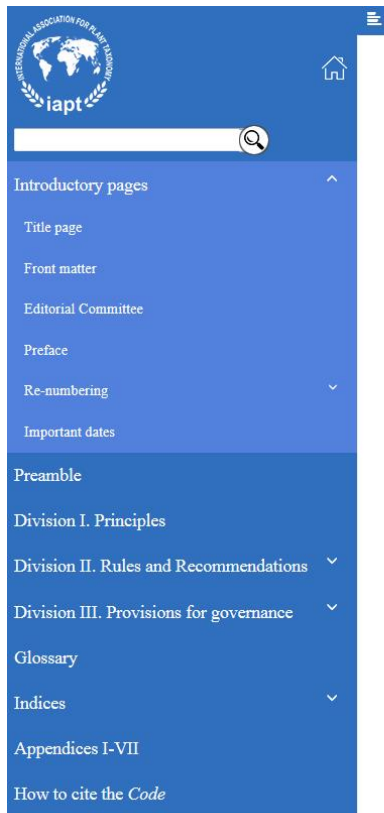
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The *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants* is the set of rules and recommendations that govern the scientific naming of all organisms traditionally treated as algae, fungi, or plants, whether fossil or non-fossil, including blue-green algae (*Cyanobacteria*), chytrids, oomycetes, slime moulds, and photosynthetic protists with their taxonomically related non-photosynthetic groups (but excluding *Microsporidia*). Before 2011 it was called the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (ICBN).

This edition of the *Code* embodies the decisions of the Nomenclature Section of the XIX International Botanical Congress (IBC), which took place in Shenzhen, China in July, 2017. This *Shenzhen Code* supersedes the *Melbourne Code* (McNeill & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 154. 2012), published after the XVIII IBC in Melbourne, Australia in 2011. The rules of the *Shenzhen Code* became effective immediately upon acceptance of the resolution at the closing plenary session of the XIX IBC on 29 July 2017, that the decisions and appointments of its Nomenclature Section be approved. The *Shenzhen Code* in its final form was published on 26 June 2018 (printed version). This electronic version was made available on 27 June 2018.



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  - Chapter III (Art. 16–28). Nomenclature of taxa according to their rank v

## DIVISION II RULES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### CHAPTER I TAXA AND THEIR RANKS

#### ARTICLE 1

1.1. Taxonomic groups at any rank will, in this *Code*, be referred to as taxa (singular: taxon).

1.2. A taxon (diatom taxa excepted) the name of which is based on a fossil type is a fossil-taxon. A fossil-taxon comprises the remains of one or more parts of the parent organism, or one or more of their life-history stages, in one or more preservational states, as indicated in the original or any subsequent description or diagnosis of the taxon (see also [Art. 11.1](#) and [13.3](#)).

*Ex. 1.* *Alicicoropteris hallei* J. Walton (in *Ann. Bot. (Oxford)*, ser. 2, 13: 450. 1949) is a fossil-species for which the original description included rachides, sporangia, and spores of a pteridosperm, preserved in part as compressions and in part as petrifications.

*Ex. 2.* *Protofagacea alonensis* Herend. & al. (in *Int. J. Pl. Sci.* 156: 94. 1995) is a fossil-species for which the original description included dichasia of staminate flowers, with anthers containing pollen grains, fruits, and cupules, and thus comprises more than one part and more than one life-history stage.

*Ex. 3.* *Stannostoma* A. G. Long (in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh* 64: 212. 1960) is a fossil-genus that was originally described with a single species, *S. huttonense* A. G. Long, comprising anatomically preserved ovules with completely fused integuments forming an open collar around the lagenostome. Rothwell & Scott (in *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 72: 281. 1992) subsequently modified the description of the genus, expanding its circumscription to include also the cupules in which the ovules were borne. The name *Stannostoma* can be applied to a genus with either circumscription or to any other that may involve other parts, life-history stages, or preservational states, so long as it includes *S. huttonense*, but not the type of any earlier legitimate generic name.

- 为何要给植物命名?
- 植物的双命名法?
- 野生、栽培及杂种名称的正确表达
- 《深圳法规》的主要变化
- 依据《法规》解决命名问题—案例分析
- 修改《法规》的程序

## 为什么要给植物命名?



# 平台培训班

## 分类等级

主要分类单位：  
界 kingdom (拉丁语<下同>regnum, s. n. II)  
门 division 或 phylum (diviso, s. f. III. vi 或 phylum, s. n. II)  
纲 class (classis, s. f. III. vii), 缩写 cl.  
目 order (ordo, s. f. III. vi), 缩写 ord.  
科 family (familia, s. f. I.), 缩写 fam.  
属 genus (genus, s. n. III. iv), 缩写 gen.  
种 species (species, s. f. VI.), 缩写 sp.

次级分类单位：  
族 tribe (tribus, s. f. IV.), 缩写 tr.  
组 section (sectio, s. f. III. vi), 缩写 sect.  
系 series (series, s. f. V.), 缩写 ser.  
变种 variety (varietas, s. f. III. ii), 缩写 var.  
变型 form (forma, s. f. I), 缩写 f.

亚种 subspecies、杂种 nothospecies和亚属 subgenus的缩写分别为 subsp.、nothosp.和subg.。



## 平台培训班

药典中记载的中药黄芪：

*Astragalus membranaceus*

Bunge ?

经实地调查：我国有3个科、13个属、33种植物叫做黄芪，其中还有些属于有毒植物。

# 平台培训班



中国科学院植物研究所  
INSTITUTE OF BOTANY, THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

<i>Oxytropis almonia</i>	Bunge	Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7 22(1): 90	1874
<i>Oxytropis albopilosa</i>	B. Fedtsch.	Trudy Glavn. Bot. Sada, n.s. 24: 182	
<i>Oxytropis alboboviolacea</i>	Hub.-Mor. & Reese	Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 48: 285	1940
<i>Oxytropis algida</i>	Bunge	Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 39(2): 9	1866
<i>Oxytropis alii</i>	Vassilcz.	Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 17: 176	1980
<i>Oxytropis almaatensis</i>	Bajtenov	Fl. Kazakstana 5: 369, 493	1961
<i>Oxytropis alpestris</i>	Schischk.	Sist. Zаметki Mater. Gerb. Krylova Tomsk. Gosud. Univ. Kuybysheva 7-8: 4	1932
<i>Oxytropis alpicola</i>	Bunge	Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7 22(1): 86	1874
<i>Oxytropis alpicola</i>	Turcz.	Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 15: 743	1842
<i>Oxytropis alpicola</i>	(Rydb.) M.E. Jones	Bull. Montana State Univ., Biol. Ser. 15: 37	1910
<i>Oxytropis alpicola</i>	Bunge	Trudy Glavn. Bot. Sada, n.s. 24: 182	1874
<i>Oxytropis altaica</i>	(Pall.) Pers.	Syn. Pl. 2(2): 333	1807
<i>Oxytropis ambigua</i>	(Pall.) DC.	Astragalogia 70	1802
<i>Oxytropis amethystea</i>	Arv.-Touv.	Med-Checklist 4: 170	1989
<i>Oxytropis ammophila</i>	Turcz.	Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 66	1840
<i>Oxytropis amoena</i>	Kar. & Kir.	Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 15: 327	1842
<i>Oxytropis ampullacea</i>	Turcz.	Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 15: 744	1842



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种名	命名人	文献	年代
<i>Oxytropis alpicola</i>	Bunge	Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7 22(1): 86	1874
<i>Oxytropis alpicola</i>	Turcz.	Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 15: 743	1842
<i>Oxytropis alpicola</i>	(Rydb.) M.E. Jones	Bull. Montana State Univ., Biol. Ser. 15: 37	1910



**2.1. Every individual organism is treated as belonging to an indefinite number of taxa at consecutively subordinate ranks, among which the rank of species is basic.**

种是分类等级的**基本单位**





## 植物的双命名法?



双名法：属名+种加词



# 平台培训班

第一个提出双命名的人



1560-1624

- J. J. Bauhin (1541-1613)

- C. Bauhin (1560-1624)

*Bauhinia* L. (豆科, 羊蹄甲属)

- 瑞士, 两兄弟

- 专著: *Pinax Theatri Botanici* 《植物界纵览》

- 包括6000余种, 且具异名。

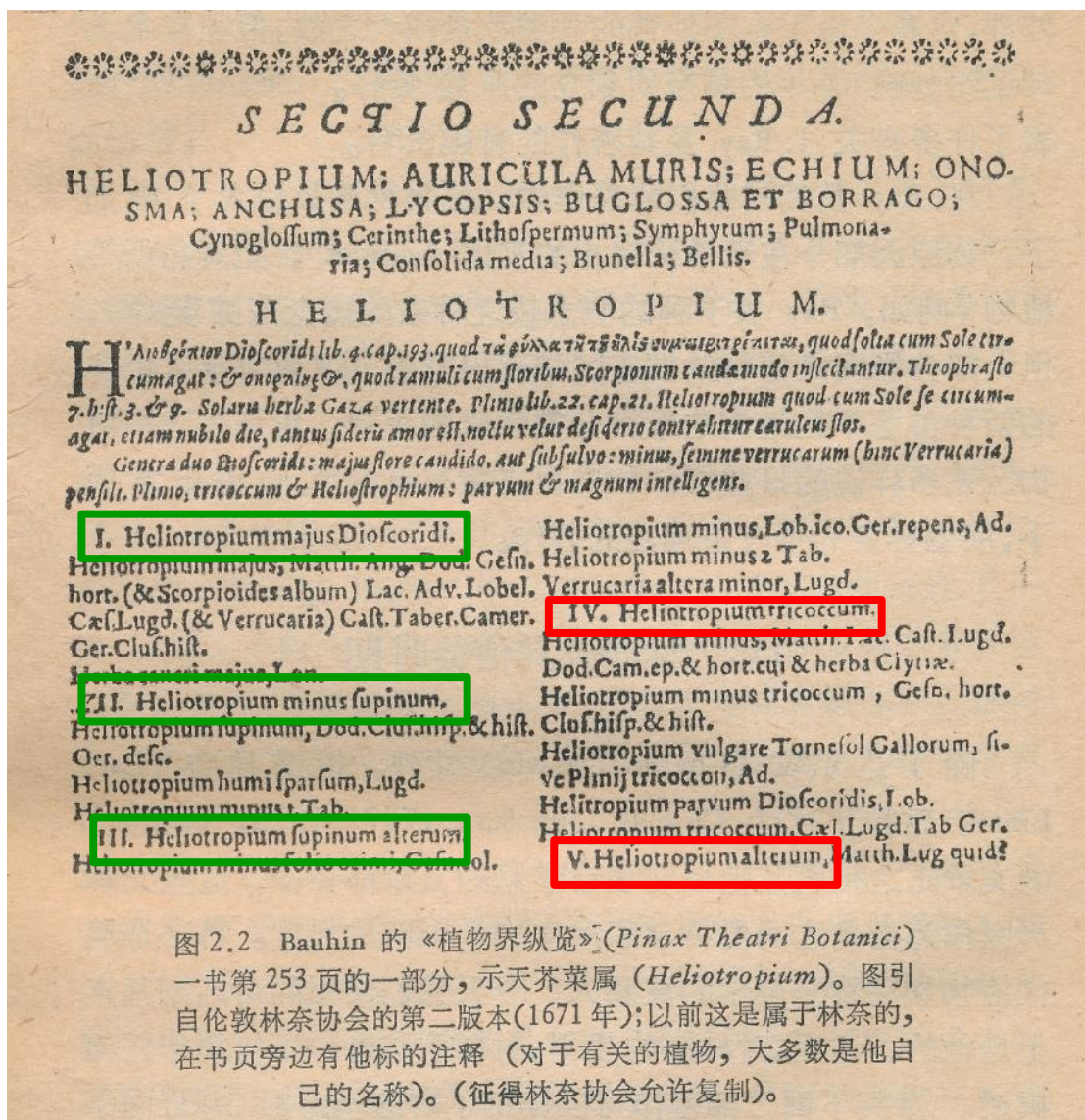
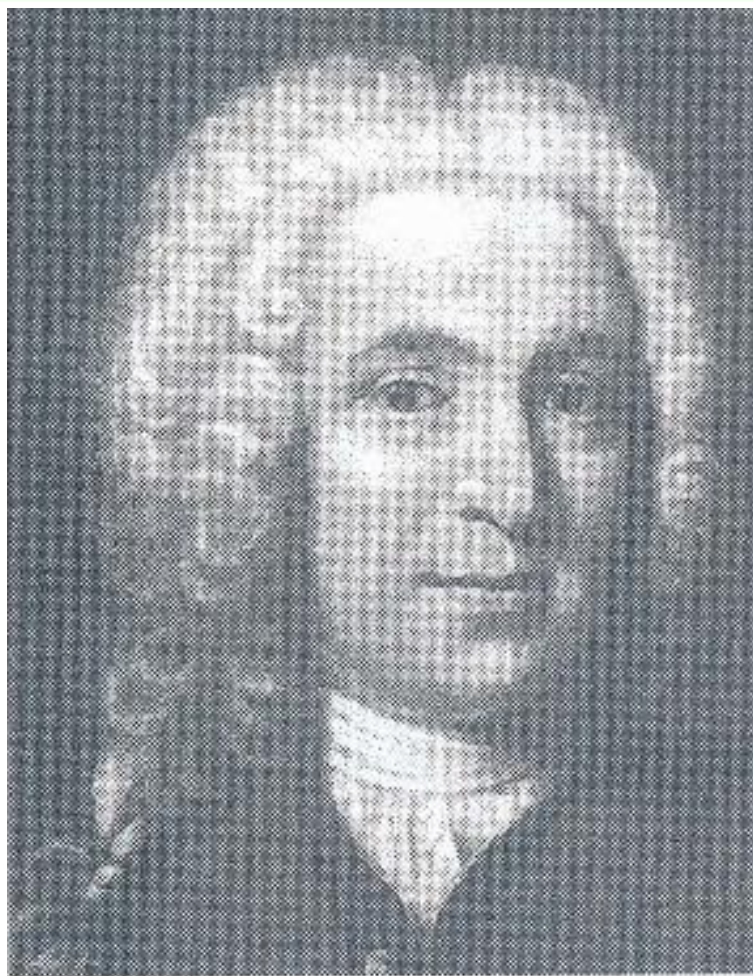


图 2.2 Bauhin 的《植物界纵览》(Pinax Theatri Botanici)一书第 253 页的一部分, 示天芥菜属 (*Heliotropium*)。图引自伦敦林奈协会的第二版本(1671 年); 以前这是属于林奈的, 在书页旁边有他标的注释 (对于有关的植物, 大多数是他自己的名称)。(征得林奈协会允许复制)。

# 平台培训班

确认为第一个提出双命名的人



**Carolus Linnaeus**  
(1707–1778, Swedish)

CAROLI LINNÆI  
S:R REGIÆ M:ITIS SVEDIÆ ARCHIATRI; MEDIC. & BOTAN.  
PROFESS. UPSAL; EQUITIS AUR. DE STELLA POLARI;  
REC NON ACAD. IMPER. MONSPEL. BEROL. TOLOS.  
UPSAL. STOCKH. SOD. & PARIS. CORESP.

**SPECIES  
PLANTARUM,**  
EXHIBENTES  
PLANTAS RITE COGNITAS,  
AD  
**GENERA RELATAS,**  
CUM  
DIFFERENTIIS SPECIFICIS,  
NOMINIBUS TRIVIALIBUS,  
SYNONYMIS SELECTIS,  
LOCIS NATALIBUS,  
SECUNDUM  
**SYSTEMA SEXUALE**  
DIGESTAS.

**TOMUS I.**

*Cum Privilegio S. R. Mitis Sueciæ & S. R. Mitis Poloniæ ac Electoris Saxon.*

**HOLMIÆ,**  
IMPENSIS LAURENTII SALVII.

1753.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. 631

BROWALLIA.

1. BROWALLIA. Hort. cliff. 318. t. 17. Hort. upf. americana.

Habitat in America australi. ☉

LINNÆA.

1. LINNÆA floribus geminis. Fl. lapp. 250. t. 12. borealis.

4. 1707. cliff. 320. Fl. succ. 522. t. 1. Mat. med.  
517. Roy. Lugd. 236. Hall. belv. 608. Segu. veron.  
183. Sawv. meth. 137.

Serpillifolia. Buxb. ad. 2. p. 346. t. 21.

Campanula serpillifolia. Benth. pin. 93. prædr. 35. Næ.  
upf. 1720. p. 96. t. 1.

Nummularia norvegica, flore purpureo. Kyll. ad. dan.  
2. p. 346. f. C.

Habitat in Suecia, Sibiria, Helvetia, Canada, sylvis an-  
diquis, muscosis, acerosis, sterilibus, umbratis.

SIBTHORPIA.

1. SIBTHORPIA foliis reniformi-subpeltatis bipinnatis. europæa.

Gen. nov. 1099.

Chrysosplenium esquibiense, Pet. herb. t. 8. f. 11.

Alni spuria pusilla repens, foliis saxifragie aureæ. Kaj.

upf. 3. p. 372. Pluk. alm. 23. t. 7. f. 6.

Habitat in Cornubiæ, Devonie, Lusitaniæ indis agge-  
natis.

2. SIBTHORPIA foliis orbiculatis integris crenatis, pe-  
dunculis solitariis. Gen. nov. 1099.

Chrysosplenii foliis, planta æquatica, flore flavo, pentape-  
talo. Shaw. afric. 149. f. 149.

Habitat in Africa.

3. SIBTHORPIA foliis reniformibus crenatis, peduncu-  
lis geminis. Gen. nov. 1099.

Planca. Pluk. phys. 257. f. 5.

Habitat.

LIMOSELLA.

1. LIMOSELLA. Fl. lapp. 249. Fl. succ. 521. Hall. æquatica.

629. Dulc. paris. 193.

Limosella annua. Lind. alf. 156. t. 5.

Plantaginella. Hall. jen. 23. t. 6. f. 2.

Plantaginella palustris, Raub. par. 190. Moris. hist. 3.

p. 609. f. 15. t. 2. f. 1



**20.1.** The name of a genus is **a noun in the nominative singular**, or **a word treated as such** and is written with **an initial capital letter** (see [Art. 60.2](#)). It may be taken from any source whatever, and may even be composed in an absolutely arbitrary manner, but it must not end in *-virus*.

**Ex. 1.** *Bartramia, Convolvulus, Gloriosa, Hedysarum, Ifloga* (an anagram of *Filago*), *Impatiens, Liquidambar, Manihot, Rhododendron, Rosa*.










- 属名可以用人名、形态特征组合词，但不能用现代拉丁形态术语。





[Home](#) [Names](#) [Specimens](#) [References](#) [Projects](#) [Images](#) [More](#) [Tools](#)

Home > Name Search > *Zhengyia* T. Deng, D.G. Zhang & H. Sun


***Zhengyia* T. Deng, D.G. Zhang & H. Sun**         

[Details](#) [Subordinate Taxa](#) [Maps](#)

**Group:** Dicot **Rank:** genus **Kind:** Name of a new Taxon

### Authors:

Deng, Tao  
Zhang, Dai-gui  
Sun, Hang

**Published In:** Taxon 62(1): 94–98, f. 5–6. 2013. (Taxon) 

### Type Specimens

- T: *Zhengyia shennoongensis* T. Deng, D.G. Zhang & H. Sun.

**Higher Taxa:**  Taxonomy Browser

Concept:  details

- class: Equisetopsida C. Agardh
- subclass: Magnoliidae Novák ex Takht.
- superorder: Rosanae Takht.
- order: Rosales Bercht. & J. Presl
- family: !!Urticaceae Juss.



Site maintenance lasting 2-4 hour(s) is scheduled to begin at 10:00AM CST on Tuesday, August 7. The site may

[Home](#) [Names](#) [Specimens](#) [References](#) [Projects](#) [Images](#) [More](#) [Tools](#)

Home > Name Search > !*Linnaea* L.

!*Linnaea* L.

[Details](#) [Synonyms \(2\)](#) [References \(2\)](#) [Subordinate Taxa](#) [Maps](#) [Distributions \(1\)](#)

**Group:** Dicot **Rank:** genus **Kind:** Name of a new Taxon **Herbarium Placement:** Monsanto, 3rd, D, 271

#### Authors:

Linnaeus, Carl von

**Published In:** Species Plantarum 2: 631. 1753. (1 May 1753) (Sp. Pl.)

#### Type Specimens

- T: *Linnaea borealis* L.

**Higher Taxa:** Taxonomy Browser

Concept:  details

- class: Equisetopsida C. Agardh
- subclass: [Magnoliidae Novák ex Takht.](#)
- superorder: Asteranae Takht.
- order: Dipsacales Juss. ex Bercht. & J. Presl
- family: !!Caprifoliaceae Juss.

**Projects:** IPCN , VPA

#### Common Names:

- bei ji hua shu (pinyin, China)
  - Flora of China Editorial Committee. 2011. Flora of China (Curcubitaceae through Valerianaceae Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis.

**Keywords:** FCC, MC, FNA

Cite this page: Tropicos.org. Missouri Bot

© 2018 Missouri Botanical G

[Send feedback](#)|[Term](#)

## Recommendation 20A

**20A.1.** Authors forming generic names should comply with the following:

**(i)** Give **a feminine form** to all personal generic names, whether they commemorate a man or a woman (see Rec. 60B; see also Rec. 62A.1).

**23.1.** The name of a species is a binary combination consisting of the name of the genus followed by a single specific epithet in **the form of an adjective**, **a noun in the genitive**, or **a word in apposition** (see also Art. 23.6). If an epithet consisted originally of two or more words, these are to be united or hyphenated. An epithet not so joined when originally published is not to be rejected but, when used, is to be united or hyphenated, as specified in Art. 60.11.

**23.5.** The specific epithet, when **adjectival in form** and **not used as a noun**, **agrees with the gender of the generic name**; when the epithet is **a noun in apposition or a genitive noun**, it retains its own gender and termination irrespective of the gender of the generic name. Epithets not conforming to this rule are to be corrected (see [Art. 32.2](#)) to the proper form of the termination (Latin or transcribed Greek) of the original author(s). In particular, the usage of the word element *-cola* as an adjective is a correctable error.

# TABLE OF CASE ENDINGS

Adapted from Kennedy, *Revised Latin Primer*

Decl.	I	II	III				IV	V	Case Meaning		
Case	A	O	Consonant				I	U	E		
SINGULAR											
	<i>f.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>f.m.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>f.</i>	
Nom.	-a	-us(er)	-um	various	-is, es	-e, l, r	-us	-u	-es	Subject	
Acc.	-am	-um	-um	-em	var.	-em, im	-e, l, r	-um	-u	-em	Direct Object
Gen.	-ae	-i	-is	-is	-is	-us	-ei			of	
Dat.	-ae	-o	-i	-i	-i	-u(u)	-ei			to or for	
Abl.	-a	-o	-e	-i	or e	-u	-e			with, by or from	
PLURAL											
Nom.	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es	Subject
Acc.	-as	-os	-a	-es	-a	-es, is	-ia	-us	-ua	-es	Direct Object
Gen.	-arum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-uum	-erum			of	
Dat.	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus			to or for	
Abl.	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus			with, by or from	
EXAMPLES											
	anthera corolla gluma inflores- centia lamina spatha	folium, <i>n.</i> herbarium, <i>n.</i> hortus, <i>m.</i> petalum, <i>n.</i> petiolus, <i>m.</i> pileus, <i>m.</i>	aestiva- tio, <i>f.</i> apex, <i>m.</i> calyx, <i>m.</i> rhizoma, <i>n.</i> stamen, <i>n.</i> stigma, <i>n.</i> stolo, <i>m.</i> stoma, <i>n.</i> tuber, <i>n.</i>	animal, <i>n.</i> basis, <i>f.</i> calcar, <i>n.</i> caulis, <i>m.</i> rhachis, <i>f.</i>	varietas, <i>f.</i> ambitus, <i>m.</i> fructus, <i>m.</i> habitus, <i>m.</i> lacus, <i>m.</i> sinus, <i>m.</i>	facies fides res series species					

Group A

Group B

Group C

Comparative

Superlative



- 加词可以用人名、地名、形态特征词等。














# 平台培训班

纪念朱某人



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Home > Name Search > *Pueraria xyzhuii* H. Ohashi & Iokawa


***Pueraria xyzhuii* H. Ohashi & Iokawa**           

Details References (1) Distributions (2)

**Group:** Dicot **Rank:** species **Kind:** Name of a new Taxon **Herbarium Placement:** Lehmann, mid, I, 128

## Authors:

Ohashi, Hiroyoshi  
Iokawa, Yu

**Published In:** Journal of Japanese Botany 81(1): 27–34, f. 1–2. 2006. (J. Jap. Bot.) 

**Annotation:** "xyzhui" is correct spelling

## Type-Protologue

**Locality:** China: Yunnan: Mengzi, 5000 ft  
**Collector and Number:** A. Henry 13626A  
**Institution(s):** HT: A

**Higher Taxa:**  Taxonomy Browser

Concept:  details

- class: Equisetopsida C. Agardh
- subclass: Magnoliidae Novák ex Takht.
- superorder: Rosanae Takht.
- order: Fabales Brongniart

# 平台培训班

完整的分类群名称

完整的双名法：属名+种加词+命名人



**46.1.** In publications, particularly those dealing with taxonomy and nomenclature, it may be desirable, even when no bibliographic reference to the protologue is made, **to cite the author(s) of the name concerned (see also [Art. 22.1](#) and [26.1](#))**. In so doing, the following rules apply.

**Ex. 1.** *Rosaceae* Juss. (Gen. Pl.: 334. 1789), *Rosa* L. (Sp. Pl.: 491. 1753), *Rosa gallica* L. (l.c.: 492. 1753), *Rosa gallica* var. *versicolor* L. (Sp. Pl., ed. 2: 704. 1762), *Rosa gallica* L. var. *gallica*.

**Note 1.** A name of a taxon is attributed to the author(s) of the publication in which it appears (see [Art. 46.5](#)) unless one or more of the provisions of [Art. 46](#) rules otherwise.

完整的组合名：**基于基名**



**basionym.** **The legitimate, previously published name** on which a new combination or name at new rank is based. The basionym does not itself have a basionym; it provides the final epithet, name, or stem of the new combination or name at new rank (Art. 6.10) (see also *name at new rank, new combination*).

# 平台培训班

组合名



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Home > Name Search > *Magnolia wilsonii* (Finet & Gagnep.) Rehder

Choose Project English

## *Magnolia wilsonii* (Finet & Gagnep.) Rehder

IPNI NY MNHN

Details Accepted Names (1) References (1) Subordinate Taxa Distributions (2) Chromosome Counts (1)

**Group:** Dicot **Rank:** species **Kind:** Name with Basionym **Herbarium Placement:** Lehmann, lower, E, 95

### Authors:

Rehder, Alfred

### In Authors:

Sargent, Charles Sprague

**Published In:** Plantae Wilsonianae an enumeration of the woody plants collected in Western China for the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University during the years 1907, 1908 and 1910 by E.H. Wilson edited by Charles Sprague Sargent ... 1(3): 395. 1913. (Pl. Wilson.)

**Annotation:** as "*Wilsonii*"

### Type-Protologue

**Locality:** China: Sichuan: s.e. of Daqian-lu, woods and thickets, 2300-2600 m, 24 May & Oct. 1904

**Collector and Number:** Veitch Exped. 3137

**Institution(s):** HT: ?

### Basionym:

*Magnolia parviflora* var. *wilsonii* Finet & Gagnep.



# 平台培训班

基名

**Magnolia parviflora var. wilsonii** Finet & Gagnep.        



Details Accepted Names (1)

**Group:** Dicot **Rank:** variety **Kind:** Name of a new Taxon **Herbarium Placement:** Lehmann, lower, E, 95

## Authors:

Finet, Achille Eugène

Gagnepain, François

**Published In:** Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France 52(Mem. 4): 39. 1906. (Bull. Soc. Bot. France)  

**Annotation:** as "wilsonii"

**Higher Taxa:**  Taxonomy Browser

Concept:  details

- class: Equisetopsida C. Agardh
- subclass: Magnoliidae Novák ex Takht.
- superorder: Magnolianaes Takht.
- order: Magnoliales Bromhead
- family: !!Magnoliaceae Juss.
- genus: *Magnolia* L.
- species: !*Magnolia parviflora* Blume

## Other names for this basionym:

*Magnolia globosa* subsp. *wilsonii* (Finet & Gagnep.) J. Li

*Magnolia wilsonii* (Finet & Gagnep.) Rehder

*Oyama wilsonii* (Finet & Gagnep.) N.H. Xia & C.Y. Wu

**Projects:** China



INTERNATIONAL CODE OF  
NOMENCLATURE  
FOR  
ALGAE, FUNGI, AND PLANTS  
(SHENZHEN CODE)

2018



# 平台培训班



中国科学院植物研究所  
INSTITUTE OF BOTANY, THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## 野生、栽培及杂种名称的正确表达



# 平台培训班

## 野生种与栽培种的表达方式

### 野生植物

*Mahonia japonica* DC.

### 栽培植物

*Mahonia* ‘Japonica’

曾经 *Mahonia* cv. Japonica x

### 野生植物

*Taxus baccata* var. *variegata* Weston

### 栽培植物

*Taxus baccata* ‘Variegata’

曾经 *Taxus baccata* cv. Variegata x

**28.1. Organisms brought from the wild into cultivation retain the names that are applied to them when growing in nature.**



# 平台培训班

## 杂交植物的表达方式

- *Agrostis* L. × *Polypogon* Desf.
- *Agrostis stolonifera* L. × *Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf.
- *Melampsora medusae* Thüm. × *M. occidentalis* H. S. Jacks.
- *Mentha aquatica* L. × *M. arvensis* L. × *M. spicata* L.
- *Polypodium vulgare* subsp. *prionodes* (Asch.) Rothm. × *P. vulgare* L. subsp. *vulgare*
- *Salix aurita* L. × *S. caprea* L.
- *Tilletia caries* (DC.) Tul. & C. Tul. × *T. foetida* (Wallr.) Liro.
- × *Agropogon* P. Fourn.
- × *Agropogon littoralis* (Sm.) C. E. Hubb.
- *Mentha* × *smithiana* R. A. Graham

***H.2.1.*** A hybrid between named taxa may be indicated by placing the multiplication sign **×** between the names of the taxa; the whole expression is then called a hybrid formula.

- 野生种发表时为 *Stachys ambigua* Sm. (1809)，如果认为它是杂种，可写为 *S. × ambigua* Sm. (pro sp.)；
- 杂交种发表时为 *Salix × glaucops* Andersson (1868)，后来认为是一个野生种，如果被接受，可写为 *S. glaucops* Andersson (pro hybr.)。

**50.1.** When a taxon at the rank of species or below is **transferred** from the non-hybrid category to the hybrid category at the same rank ([Art. H.10 Note 1](#)), or vice versa, the authorship remains unchanged but may be followed by an indication in parentheses of the original category.



栽培品种 (cultivar)

栽培群 (group)

杂交群 (grex)

上述3个阶元的名称适用于  
《国际栽培植物命名法规》

“International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants”  
(2009)

## 《深圳法规》的主要变化



不管在任何时候，**《法规》**总是滞后于最先出现的问题，如同在商海中一样，没有**《法规》**能够制约暴发户，因为她们总具先知先觉的本领、总能超前一步、总能在**《法规》**出现时，快速逃离要有**《法规》**制约的战场，开辟新的还没有**《法规》**的战场。

Zhu • (062–063) Proposal to amend the Code

TAXON 52 • August 2003: 638

### **(062)–(063) Proposals to simplify author citation**

**Xiangyun Zhu**

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For a long time, I have considered the authorship of the names of new taxa, new combinations and nomina nova published in books. These kinds of situations are different from each other. There may be many authors of editors of a book. Those authors may be the same as, partly the same as, or completely different from the authors of a subsection of that book (e.g., a family account in a flora). Similarly, the authorship ascribed to a name published in that book may have all, some, or no

# 平台培训班

## 深圳与墨尔本法规之比较-结构上

Chapter VIII (Art. 60–61). Orthography and gender of names

Chapter F (Art. F.1–F.9). Names of organisms treated as fungi

Chapter H (Art. H.1–H.12). Names of hybrids

Division III. Provisions for governance

Glossary

Indices

Appendices I–VII

Chapter VIII Names of anamorphic fungi or fungi with a pleomorphic life cycle (Art. 59) .....

Chapter IX Orthography and gender of names (Art. 60–62) .....

Section 1 Orthography (Art. 60–61) .....

Section 2 Gender (Art. 62) .....

Division III Provisions for the governance of the *Code* .....

Appendix I Names of hybrids (Art. H.1–12) .....

Glossary – Definitions of terms used in this *Code* .....

Index of scientific names .....

Subject index .....

深圳法规

墨尔本法规

### 关于“gathering”的概念



***gathering.* [Not defined] –**  
**used for a collection of one**  
**or more specimens made by**  
**the same collector(s) at the**  
**one place and time (Art. 8.2**  
**and 8.3 footnote).**



### (030) To make a clearer definition of “gathering”

**Xiang-Yun Zhu**

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**DOI** <http://dx.doi.org/10.12705/635.25>

During the course of his research on legume taxonomy, the present author encountered a publication (Zhu & al. in J. Wuhan Bot. Res. 26: 361. 2008) in which the holotype of the name of a new variety, *Glycine soja* var. *cleistogama* C.S. Zhu & S.X. Zhu, was designated as two collection numbers, *C. S. Zhu 060256* and *C. S. Zhu 060257*. Based on the present definition of “gathering” in the Glossary of the *Melbourne Code* (McNeill & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 154: 156. 2012), two

results could be reached. One is that the two collection numbers belong to one gathering and the name of this variety was validly published. The other is that the name of the variety was not validly published because two gatherings were designated as the type and therefore the type was not indicated as required by Art. 40.1 and as permitted by Art. 40.2. It could be misunderstood that a specimen with two collection numbers must automatically represent two gatherings, but this is not



necessarily so according to the present definition of a gathering. For a clearer understanding of what constitutes a gathering, the present author suggests a small addition to the present Glossary definition.

**(030) Amend the Glossary entry for “gathering” as follows (addition shown in boldface):**

“*gathering*. [Not defined]—used for a collection of one or more specimens made by the same collector(s) at the one place and time

**irrespective of whether it bears one or more collection numbers** (Art. 8.2 and 8.3 footnote).”

**Acknowledgement**

This work is partially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 31270240 and 30970179).



关键词：大豆属；闭花野大豆；新变种

中图分类号：Q949.751.9

文献标识码：A

文章编号：1000-470X(2008)04-0361-01

### A New Variety of *Glycine soja* Sieb. et Zucc.

ZHU Chang-Shan<sup>1</sup>, ZHU Shi-Xin<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Yun-Xia<sup>3</sup>

(1. Henan Agricultural University, Zhengzhou 450002, China; 2. Bioengineering Department, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, China; 3. Zhengzhou Teachers College, Zhengzhou 450044, China)

**Abstract:** A new variety (*Glycine soja* Sieb. et Zucc. var. *cleistogama* C. S. Zhu et S. X. Zhu) from Henan Province, China is described.

**Key words:** *Glycine* Willd.; *Glycine soja* Sieb. et Zucc. var. *cleistogama* C. S. Zhu et S. X. Zhu; New variety

#### 闭花野大豆 新变种

*Glycine soja* Sieb. et Zucc. var. *cleistogama* C. S. Zhu et S. X. Zhu, **var. nov.**

A var. *soja* differt floribus omnibus clausis, parvioribus, 2.5 – 3 (3.5) mm longis; dentibus calycis conniventibus; petalis in calyce reconditis, longitudine 1/2 – 2/3 calycis partes aequantibus; carinis alas aequantibus vel alis longioribus, alis sesquialioribus; androecio redacto, antheris (2) 3 – 4 (5) fertilibus.

Henan(河南): Tongbai(桐柏), Chenzhuang(陈庄), alt. 400 m, 2005-08-21, Zhu Changshan(朱长

山)05016, 05017, 05018 (HNAC); Gumiao(固庙), 2006-08-14, Zhu Changshan, Zhang Yunxia(张云霞) 060173, 060174 (HNAC). Zhengzhou(郑州), Huayuankou(花园口), alt. 200 m, ad ripas fluviorum et agrorum versuras, 2006-08-25. Zhu Changshan 060256, 060257 (holotypus, hic designatus, HNAC).

本变种与原变种不同在于：花全为闭锁花，较小，长仅2.5~3(3.5)mm，萼齿靠合，不张开；花瓣隐藏于萼内，长为萼的1/2~2/3，龙骨瓣等长于或长于翼瓣，宽为翼瓣的1.5倍；雄蕊群退化，能育花药(2)3~4(5)枚。模式标本存放于河南农业大学植物标本室(HNAC)。

deleted

***gathering***. A collection presumed to be of a single taxon made by the same collector(s) at the same time from a single locality (Art. 8.2 footnote; see also Art. 8 Note 1).

**8 Note 1.** Field numbers, collecting numbers, accession numbers, or specimen identifiers alone do not necessarily denote different gatherings.

**Ex. 4.** *Solidago*  $\times$  *snarskisii* Gudžinskas & Zalneravičius (in *Phytotaxa* 253: 148. 2016) was validly published ([Art. 40.2](#)) with a single gathering in BILAS indicated as type, the parts of which were numbered separately in the field, mounted on separate sheets and designated as follows: “**Holotype**:—LITHUANIA. Trakai district, Aukštadvaris Regional Park, environs of Zabarauskai village, in an abandoned meadow on the edge of forest (54.555191° N; 24.512987° E), 13 September 2014, Z. Gudžinskas & E. Žalneravičius **76801** (generative shoot) and **76802** (vegetative shoot) (BILAS, on two cross-referenced sheets). Isotypes:—Z. Gudžinskas & E. Žalneravičius **76803**, **76804** (BILAS).”

**40.1. Publication on or after 1 January 1958 of the name of a new taxon at the rank of genus or below is valid only when the type of the name is indicated (see Art. 7–10; but see Art. H.9 Note 1 for the names of certain hybrids).**



**40.2.** For the name of a new species or infraspecific taxon, indication of the type as required by [Art. 40.1](#) can be achieved by reference to an entire gathering, or a part thereof, even if it consists of two or more specimens as defined in [Art. 8](#) (see also [Art. 40.7](#)).

**Ex. 1.** When Cheng described “*Gnetum cleistostachyum*” (in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 13(4): 89. 1975) the name was not validly published because two gatherings were designated as types: *K. H. Tsai 142* (as “♀ Typus”) and *X. Jiang 127* (as “♂ Typus”).

# 平台培训班

明确了合模式也包括同一馆的复份标本

**Note 1.** When the type is indicated by reference to an entire gathering, or a part thereof, that consists of more than one specimen, **those specimens are syntypes** (see [Art. 9.6](#)).

**Ex. 2.** The protologue of *Laurentia frontidentata* E. Wimm. (in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 276 (Heft 108): 855. 1968) includes the type statement “*E. Esterhuysen* No. 17070! Typus – **Pret., Bol.**” The name is validly published because a single gathering is cited, despite the mention of duplicate specimens (syntypes) in two different herbaria, and [Art. 40.7](#) does not apply.

**Ex. 3.** Radcliffe-Smith (in Gen. Croton. Madag. Comoro: 169. 2016) indicated the type of *Croton nitidulus* var. *acuminatus* Radcl.-Sm. as “*Cours 4871* (holotypus P)”. In the herbarium P there are four duplicates of *Cours 4871*. The name is validly published because a single gathering in a single herbarium was indicated as type. These specimens are syntypes, and one of them was subsequently designated as the lectotype by Berry & al. (in *Phytokeys* 90: 69. 2017).

**60.8.** The termination of specific or infraspecific epithets derived from personal names that are not already in Greek or Latin and do not possess a well-established latinized form (see [Rec. 60C.1](#)) is as follows:

**(a)** If the personal name ends with a vowel or *-er*, substantival epithets are formed by adding the genitive inflection appropriate to the gender and number of the person(s) honoured (e.g. *scopoli-i* for Scopoli (m), *fedtschenko-i* for Fedtschenko (m), *fedtschenko-ae* for Fedtschenko (f), *glaziou-i* for Glaziou (m), *lace-ae* for Lace (f), *gray-i* for Gray (m), *hooker-orum* for the Hookers (m)), except when the name ends with *-a*, in which case adding *-e* (singular) or *-rum* (plural) is appropriate (e.g.  *triana-e* for Triana (m), *pojarkova-e* for Pojarkova (f), *orlovskaja-e* for Orlovskaja (f)).

**(b)** If the personal name ends with a consonant (but not in *-er*), substantival epithets are formed by adding *-i-* (stem augmentation) plus the genitive inflection appropriate to the gender and number of the person(s) honoured (e.g. *lecard-ii* for Lecard (m), *wilson-iae* for Wilson (f), *verlot-iorum* for the Verlot brothers, *braun-iarum* for the Braun sisters, *mason-iorum* for Mason, father and daughter).



(c) If the personal name ends with a vowel, adjectival epithets are formed by adding *-an-* plus the nominative singular inflection appropriate to the gender of the generic name (e.g. *Cyperus heyne-anus* for Heyne, *Vanda lindley-ana* for Lindley, *Aspidium bertero-anum* for Bertero), except when the personal name ends with *-a* in which case *-n-* plus the appropriate inflection is added (e.g. *balansa-nus* (m), *balansa-na* (f), and *balansa-num* (n) for Balansa).

(d) If the personal name ends with a consonant, adjectival epithets are formed by adding *-i-* (stem augmentation) plus *-an-* (stem of adjectival suffix) plus the nominative singular inflection appropriate to the gender of the generic name (e.g. *Rosa webb-iana* for Webb, *Desmodium griffith-ianum* for Griffith, *Verbena hassler-iana* for Hassler).

Terminations contrary to the above standards are treated as errors to be corrected to *-[i]i*, *-[i]ae*, *-[i]ana*, *-[i]anus*, *-[i]anum*, *-[i]arum*, or *-[i]orum*, as appropriate (see also [Art. 32.2](#)). However, epithets formed in accordance with [Rec. 60C.1](#) are not correctable (see also [Art. 60.9](#)).

### Resolution 1

The XIX International Botanical Congress in Shenzhen, China resolves that the decisions of its Nomenclature Section with respect to the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants, as well as the appointment of the Rapporteur-général, Secretary of the Fungal Nomenclature Bureau, and officers and members of the Permanent Nomenclature Committees, made by that Section during its meetings from 17th to 21st of July, 2017, be accepted; noting with interest the mechanism for creating a framework for future registration of algal and plant names, provisions for improved clarity in the governance of the Code and the working of future Nomenclature Sections, and the sharing of governance of nomenclature by referring decisions on rules solely relating to fungi to International Mycological Congresses.

**42.1.** Interested institutions, in particular those with expertise in nomenclatural indexing, may apply for recognition as nomenclatural repositories under this Code. A nomenclatural repository takes charge, for specified categories of organisms, of registering nomenclatural novelties ([Art. 6 Note 4](#)) and/or any nomenclatural act ([Art. 34.1 footnote](#)).

# 平台培训班



中国科学院植物研究所  
INSTITUTE OF BOTANY, THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## 依据《法规》解决命名问题—案例分析



# “单属、种”案例



**38.5.** The names of a genus and a species may be validly published simultaneously by provision of **a single description (descriptio generico-specifica) or diagnosis**, even though this may have been intended as only generic or specific, if all of the following conditions are satisfied: **(a) the genus is at that time monotypic (see Art. 38.6)**; **(b) no other names (at any rank) have previously been validly published based on the same type**; and **(c) the names of the genus and species otherwise fulfil the requirements for valid publication**. **A descriptio generico-specifica must accompany the names of the taxa described**; reference instead to an earlier description or diagnosis is not acceptable.

南京林产工业学院学报

一九七九年 第一、二期

### 中国竹亚科一新属—酸竹属

朱政德 赵奇僧

酸竹属是近年来研究我国竹亚科分类中发现的一个新属，在系统发育上隶属于箭竹族。现报道如下。

#### 酸竹属 新属 图版 1

乔木，地下茎单轴型。秆直立，圆筒形，分枝一侧节上微有沟槽，秆中部每节分枝 3，上部分枝 5，秆环微隆起；秆箨脱落性，箨叶小；叶片大小变化，通常较大，侧脉多数，网脉明显。圆锥花序或总状花序顶生，由 3—5 小穗组成，小穗柄细长，小穗粗壮，颖片 4，小花多数，外稃大，多脉，网脉明显，内稃具 2 脊，无毛，先端渐尖，鳞被 3，无毛，边缘透明，雄蕊 6，子房纺锤状，花柱极短，柱头 3，羽毛状。果未见。

新属在亲缘关系上接近赤竹属 *Sasa*，但本属为乔木，地下茎单轴型，秆每节分枝 3；秆箨早落；小穗粗壮，内稃先端渐尖，而赤竹属为小型竹种，地下茎复轴型，秆每节 1 分枝，且与主秆近等粗；秆箨宿存；小穗较小，内稃先端常 2 裂。在系统发育上新属较赤竹属为原始。本属每节分枝 3，小花具 6 个雄蕊等特征，又与大节竹属 *Indosasa* 有些相似，但本属为顶生的圆锥花序或总状花序，开展，小穗具柄，细长，而大节竹属则由假小穗组成的假花序，假小穗单生或分枝呈小穗丛，无柄，生于具叶小枝下部节上，故两者在亲缘关系上并不接近。

1 种，分布于我国南方。

*Acidosasa* C. D. Chu et C. S. Chao, gen. nov.

Tribus Arundinarieae Steudel

Arbuscula, rhizomate monopodiali; culmi erecti, internodiis teretibus vel supra ramos leviter sulcatis; Rami primarii medio culmi in quoque nodo 3, superne 5, nodis paulo prominentibus; Vaginae culmorum deciduae, laminis minoribus; Foliorum laminis





长7毫米，9脉，Ⅲ长12毫米，11脉，Ⅳ长16毫米，多脉，稃状，小花3—18，通常8—9，外稃长2.2厘米，宽0.9—1厘米，先端渐尖，无毛，具光泽，17—19脉，网脉清楚，内稃较窄，长1.2厘米，2脊状，无毛，小穗轴长6—7毫米，无毛，雄蕊6，未开放前花药长5毫米，黄色，鳞被3，椭圆状披针形，长5—6毫米，淡褐色，边缘透明，无毛，柱头长5毫米。

广东：阳春县，河尾山海拔700米，梁葵69503（花模式标本，存南京林产工业学院树木标本室，等模式标本存华南农学院树木标本室）；同地点：朱政德、王正7924（营养体模式标本，存南京林产工业学院树木标本室）；同地点：梁宝汉89477（华南农学院树木标本室）；同地点：湛江植物调查队4211（中国科学院华南植物研究所）。

*Acidosasa chinensis* C. D. Chu et C. S. Chao, sp. nov.

Culmi usque ad 8 m. alti et 3-5 cm. diam. internodiis circ. 20 cm. longis, viridibus initio dense brevi-hispidis, deinde glabris, conspicue striolatis, nodis cicatricesque paullo prominentibus, Turiones juvenales apice plano-compressi. Vaginae culmorum in texturo crustaceae; fulvo-rubrescentes, dorso breve hispidae, pilis caducis, sparse maculatae, conspicue tessellatae, margine ciliatae, apicem versus angustatae, auriculis et setis ovalibus non evolutae, ligulis brevis arcuatis, apice breve fimbriatis, laminis paevis lanceolatis, 1.5-4.5cm. longis, infra 1 cm. latis. Folia in quoque ramulo 2-5, foliorum vaginis glabris, auriculis et setis ovalibus plerumque nullis, laminis variabilibus, 11 x 2, 20 x 3, 29 x 4.5, 30 x 6.5 cm. sed plerumque majoribus, apice acuminatis basin versus angustatis, margine serrulatis, nervis secundariis 6-11-jugis, glabris. Inflorescentia cum ramulo usque ad 10-26 cm. longa, bracteis minimis, triangulis, apice longicaudatis. Spiculae 3-5, 3-10 cm. longae, 3-6 mm. latae, plerumque 5-6 cm. longae, pedicellis gracilibus, 1.5-1 cm. longis, glabris, glumis 4, glabris, nitidis, I: 3 mm. longis

— 113 —

0.9-1 cm. latis, apice acuminatis, glabris, nitidis, 17-19-nervis, conspicue tessellatis, paleis angustatis, 1.2 cm. longis, bicarinatis, glabris, rachillis 6-7 mm. longis, glabris, staminibus 6, antheris ante anthesin 5 mm. longis, flavis; lodiculis 3, elliptico-lanceolatis, 5-6 mm. longis brunneolis, margine hyalinis, glabris, stigmatibus 5 mm. longis.

Guang-dong: Yang-chun Dist. He-wei-shan alt. 700 m. Liang-kui 69503 (Fl. Typus, in Herb. Nank. Techn. Coll. For. Prod.), Chu Cheng-de et Wang-Zheng 7924 (Veg. Typus, ut supra).

该竹属的发现不仅丰富了我国竹亚科的属种资源，而且对研究竹亚科的系统发育，尤其是赤竹属的起源问题，提供了新的资料。

## ACIDOSASA—A NEW GENUS OF CHINESE BAMBUSOIDEAE

Chu Chengde    Chao Chison

(Summary)

Acidosasa, a new genus of Bambusoideae, was discovered in South China by the authors as they engaged in the study of the taxonomy of Chinese bamboos recent years. It belongs to the tribe Arundinarieae taxonomically.

This new genus is affinis to the genus Sasa Makino et Shibata but more primitive than the latter by the arboreous habit and some other characters. It is also somewhat similar to the genus Indosasa McCl. but differs from its particular spikelets.

The comprehensive characters of this new genus and only one new species (*Acidosasa chinensis*) known nowadays are studied morphologically in detail, with Chinese-Latin descriptions and drawings given also.

The significance of the discovery of this new genus may however be valuable to the study of the resources of Chinese bamboos particularly to the research of systematic and phylogenetic purposes.



**40.1.** Publication on or after 1 January 1958 of the name of a new taxon at the rank of genus or below is valid only when the type of the name is indicated (see [Art. 7–10](#); but see [Art. H.9 Note 1](#) for the names of certain hybrids).

合理运用《法规》，保留我国学者发表的水杉学名。



# 平台培训班



中国科学院植物研究所  
INSTITUTE OF BOTANY, THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



胡先骕教授

1894-1968

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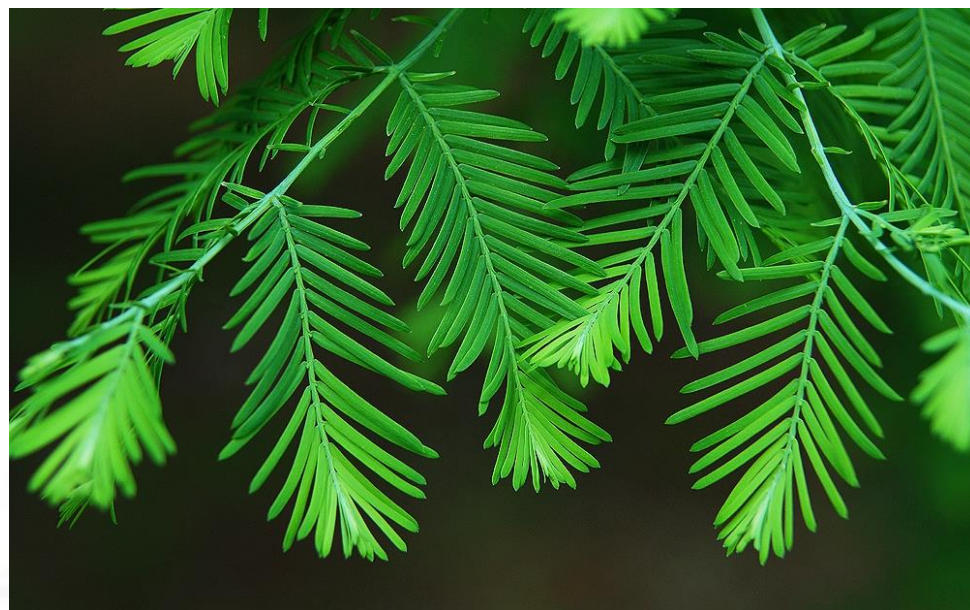
郑万均教授

1904-1983

# 平台培训班

*Metasequoia*—案例

水杉模式标本来自该植株



# 平台培训班

化石-1

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF JAPAN

1941

學術研究會議編纂  
日本植物學輯報  
原著及抄錄  
昭和十六年 第十一卷 第三號

## JAPANESE JOURNAL OF BOTANY

Transactions and Abstracts

Vol. XI No. 3

TOKYO  
1941

580  
26

### On the change of flora in Eastern Asia since Tertiary Period (I).

#### The clay or lignite beds flora in Japan with special reference to the *Pinus trifolia* beds in Central Hondo,

By Shigeru MIKI

Botanical Institute, Dep't of Science, Kyoto Imperial University

With plates IV-VII and 21 text-figures

(Received March 5, 1941)

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On the change of flora in Eastern Asia since Tertiary Period(I). 261

Doi in Hitoori, Awazi, Pref. Hyogo; Clay Beds of Huke and Tutimaru in Sennangun, Pref. Osaka; Clay Beds of Sidatani in Simagahara, Pref. Mie; Lignite Beds of Kusuhara near Seki, Pref. Mie; Lignite Beds of Kaikake, Pref. Siga; Lignite Beds of Kowa and Tokonabe in Titagun, Pref. Aiti; Lignite Beds of Hanataka near Takasaki, Pref. Gunma; Lignite Beds of Koike in Kasimatyo, Pref. Hukushima; Lignite Beds of Arigahukuro in Sanbongi, Pref. Miyagi; Lignite Beds of Kitomo in Hunagata, Pref. Yamagata.

### Metasequoia n. g. (Pl. V A-D, Fig. 8 A-H)

The remains have usually been referred to *Sequoia* or *Taxodium*, indeed the cone is like that of *Sequoia* and the foliage shoot is somewhat like those of *Taxodium*.

The cones were never found connected to branches, but as the leaf-scars on the peduncle are also distichous, it is conceivable that the cones and the shoots belonged to the same plant. The foliated shoots seem to be lateral branches shedding in autumn, because their length is usually constant and the proximal end is covered by scaly leaves, although they have no scaly bud on the top and the branches two or more years old have two or more bud scars on the nearly same point as in Fig. 8 Ge.

The cone is distinguished from that of *Sequoia* by the decussate arrangement of scales and by the delicate peduncle having scale leaves at the base. The foliated shoot differs from *Sequoia* by distichous arrangement of leaves and by the brittle petiole. At a glance the shape of the shoot of fragmental remain seems to be *Taxodium* or *Cephalotaxus* but it differs from *Taxodium*<sup>(1)</sup> by distichous leaf and parallel arrangement of stomata on it and from *Cephalotaxus* by short delicate shoot without scaly bud at the terminal and by the obtuse top of leaf.

The decussate arrangement of cone-scales is not found in living Taxodiaceae, but a common character in Cupressaceae. The shedding of lateral foliated shoot with linear leaves is common in *Glyptostrobus* and *Taxodium*. So it is sure that the remains belong to Taxodiaceae but as the characters do not harmonize with those of the living forms,

260

S. MIKI

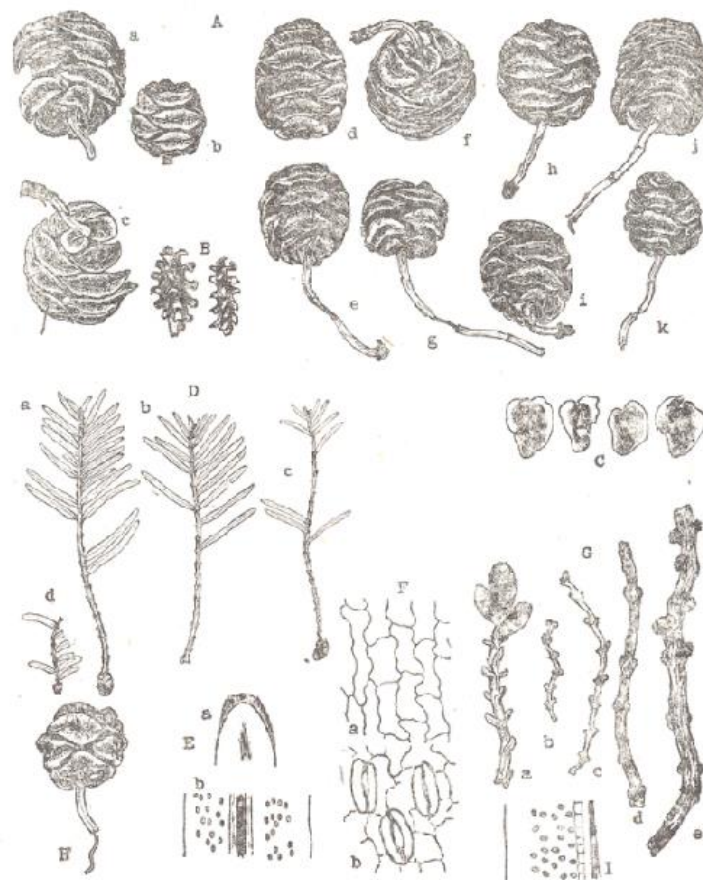


Fig. 8. *Metasequoia* excl. I.

A-G (excl. Ab) *Metasequoia disticha* n. g. n. com.

- A Cones: a from Ususawa, c from Hanataka, Pref. Gunma, d-k from Hasimoto, Pref. Wakayama  $\times 1$ .
- B Axial parts of Cone  $\times 1$  from Sidatani, Pref. Mie.
- C Seeds from Sidatani, Pref. Mie  $\times 2$ .
- D Foliated shoots from Osusawa  $\times 1$ .
- E Leaf from Osusawa: a top  $\times 10$ ; b arrangement of stomata  $\times 49$ .

characteristics of the vegetative and floral organs, although differing in the characters of pollen and wood anatomy. In these respects *Metasequoia* is closely allied to *Sequoia* and *Sequoiadendron*.

The following are the diagnoses of the new family, the genus *Metasequoia* and the living species, *M. glyptostrobooides*:

### **METASEQUOIACEAE** Hu et Cheng, fam. nov.

Flores monoeci, solitarii; masculi solitarii terminales et axillares oppositi, perulis decussatis, in ramuli florum racemosi vel paniculati; androecium staminibus circiter 20, filamentis brevibus, loculis antherae 3, pollina non-alata; feminei solitarii, ovulis 5-9, erectis, perulis 14-16, decussatis; pedunculi foliis distichis, oppositis linearibus. Strobili penduli; squamae lignosae, decussatae, peltatae; semina 5-9, compressa, alis lateralibus.— Arbor ramis oppositis, ramulis lateralibus oppositis, distiche dispositis, deciduis in hieme; folia decidua, opposita, distiche disposita, linearia, sessilia vel presque sessilia, subtus duabus fasciis stomatiferis ornatae e seriebus stomatum 4-6 compositis. Cotyledonares 2.

Tree with opposite branchlets and opposite, distichously arranged foliage shoots deciduous in winter. Leaves deciduous, opposite, distichously arranged, linear, sessile or nearly sessile, with 4-6 rows of stomata on each side beneath. Flowers solitary, monoecious. Staminate flowers axillary and terminal, opposite, on racemose or paniculate flowering branchlet-system; bracts decussate; androecium with about 20 stamens; stamen-filaments short, anthers 3-celled, pollen-grains not winged. Pistillate flowers solitary; bracts 14-16, decussate; peduncles leafy, with distichous opposite linear leaves. Cones pendulous; scales woody, decussate, peltate; seeds 5-9 under each scale, compressed, winged all round; cotyledons 2.

This family has 10 fossil and 1 living species widely distributed in Europe, Asia and North America, from Cretaceous to Pliocene time.

*Metasequoia* Miki in Jap. Journ. Bot. 10:261 (1941).

Characters of the family.

disk with a transverse median depression, 7-9 mm. high, 18-21 mm. across at the upper disk; peduncles glabrous, terete, green when young, becoming light brown or brown later, with decussate, linear leaves before maturity, and with conspicuous leaf scars and with persistent bracts at the base in winter; seeds 5-9 under each scale, seed-wing all round, compressed, obovate, rarely orbicular-oblong, notched at the apex, 5 mm. long, 4 mm. broad; cotyledons 2.

China: E. Szechuan, Wanh sien, Mo-tao-hsi, road side, by stream, alt. 1100 m., *C. J. Hsueh* no. 5, type in flowers and cones without foliage shoots, Feb. 20, 1946; same locality, same tree, *C. J. Hsueh* no. 51 in young cones with foliage shoots, May 18, 1946; same locality, same tree, *C. T. Hwa* no. 2, type in cones with foliage shoots, Sept. 12, 1947, nos. 179, 180, 181, Sept. 21 to Nov. 1, 1947; SW. Hupeh, Lichuanhsien, Houng-pan-ying by stream, alt. 1300 m., *C. T. Hwa* no. 26, Sept. 14, 1947; Lichuanhsien, Jao-Yu-Tai, near Wang-kia-ying, on open slope, alt 1200 m., Oct. 20, 1947; Lichuanhsien, Shui-sa-pa Valley, alt. 900-1350 m., no. 183, Oct. 25, 1947.

Among the fossil species the senior author mentioned in his paper the type species, *Metasequoia disticha* (Heer) Miki, and *M. japonica* (Endo) Miki from the pliocene beds in Japan and *M. chinensis* (Endo) Hu in eocene beds in Fushun coal mines in southern Manchuria and in Kawakami coal mines in southern Saghalien. Professor Ralph W. Chaney communicated to him that *Sequoia macrolepis* Heer, *S. fastigiata* Sternberg, *S. cocinna* Heer, *S. Langsdorffii* Heer, *S. Nordenskioldi* Heer, *S. Reichenbachii* Heer, *S. gracilis* and *S. Heerii* Lesquereux all should be referred to the genus *Metasequoia*. Hence the following new combinations:

***Metasequoia macrolepis* Chaney, comb. nov.**

*Sequoia macrolepis* Heer, Fl. Foss. Arct. 7: 16, pl. 51, f. 1.

*Metasequoia fastigiata* Chaney, comb. nov.

**43.1.** In order to be validly published, a name of a new fossil-taxon published **on or after 1 January 1996** must be accompanied by a Latin or English description or diagnosis or by a reference (see [Art. 38.13](#)) to a previously and effectively published Latin or English description or diagnosis.

**Note 1.** Because [Art. 39.1](#) does not apply to names of fossil-taxa, a validating description or diagnosis (see [Art. 38](#)) in **any language is acceptable for them prior to 1996.**

# 平台培训班

现代植物-1

1948

VOLUME I

NEW SERIES

NUMBER 2

## BULLETIN OF THE FAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY

靜生生物調查所彙報

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PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE, PEIPING, CHINA

May 15, 1948

## ON THE NEW FAMILY METASEQUOIACEAE AND ON METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBOIDES, A LIVING SPECIES OF THE GENUS METASEQUOIA FOUND IN SZECHUAN AND HUPEH

by

Hsen-Hsu Hu

(Fan Memorial Institute of Biology)

and

Wan-Chun Cheng

(National Central University, Nanking)

In December 1946, the senior author published a paper, "Notes on a Palaeogene Species of *Metasequoia* in China", in which he reported that the junior author discovered in Wan Hsien, Szechuan, a living species of this genus. From both of the fossil and the living species it was found that this genus is characterized by the deciduous distichous leaves twisted at base and by the long-stalked cones with decussate scales. Besides these characteristics it further differs from both the genera *Sequoia* and *Sequoiadendron*, its close allies, in opposite branchlets, in opposite distichously arranged deciduous leafy shoots and in opposite staminate flowers arranged on racemose or paniculate flowering branchlets-system and with decussate bracts. The decussate characteristics of all its vegetative and floral organs make this genus strikingly distinguished from all other genera of the family *Taxodiaceae*. Professor Ralph W. Chaney communicated to the authors with the fact that before mid-miocene age there was not a single species of fossil *Sequoia* discovered in Europe, Asia or North America, and all the fossil species recorded in older beds are *Metasequoias*. This means that the genera *Sequoia* and *Sequoiadendron* may have been derived from the genus *Metasequoia*. This fact and the morphological characteristics distinguishing *Metasequoia* from *Sequoia* and *Sequoiadendron* and other genera of the family *Taxodiaceae* entitle this genus to be elevated to the familial rank. Hence the family *Metasequoiaceae* is here proposed. This new family should also be considered as the ancestral stock of the family *Cupressaceae*, which is definitely allied to this family in the opposite

characteristics of the vegetative and floral organs, although differing in the characters of pollen and wood anatomy. In these respects *Metasequoia* is closely allied to *Sequoia* and *Sequoiadendron*.

The following are the diagnoses of the new family, the genus *Metasequoia* and the living species, *M. glyptostrobooides*:

### METASEQUOIACEAE Hu et Cheng, fam. nov.

Flores monoeci, solitarii; masculi solitarii terminales et axilares oppositi, perulis decussatis, in ramuli florum racemosi vel paniculati; androecium staminibus circiter 20, filamentis brevibus, loculis antherae 3, pollina non-alata; feminei solitarii, ovulis 5-9, erectis, perulis 14-16, decussatis; pedunculi foliis distichis, oppositis linearibus. Strobili penduli; squamae lignosae, decussatae, peltatae; semina 5-9, compressa, alis lateralibus.— Arbor ramis oppositis, ramulis lateralibus oppositis, distiche dispositis, deciduis in hieme; folia decidua, opposita, distiche disposita, linearia, sessilia vel presque sessilia, subtus duabus fasciibus stomatiferis ornatae e seriebus stomatum 4-6 compositis. Cotyledonares 2.

Tree with opposite branchlets and opposite, distichously arranged foliage shoots deciduous in winter. Leaves deciduous, opposite, distichously arranged, linear, sessile or nearly sessile, with 4-6 rows of stomata on each side beneath. Flowers solitary, monoecious. Staminate flowers axillary and terminal, opposite, on racemose or paniculate flowering branchlet-system; bracts decussate; androecium with about 20 stamens; stamen-filaments short, anthers 3-celled, pollen-grains not winged. Pistillate flowers solitary; bracts 14-16, decussate; peduncles leafy, with distichous opposite linear leaves. Cones pendulous; scales woody, decussate, peltate; seeds 5-9 under each scale, compressed, winged all round; cotyledons 2.

This family has 10 fossil and 1 living species widely distributed in Europe, Asia and North America, from Cretaceous to Pliocene time.

*Metasequoia* Miki in Jap. Journ. Bot. 10:261 (1941).

Characters of the family.

*Metasequoia glyptostrobooides* Hu et Cheng, sp. nov. Plate I.

Arbor 10-35 metralis, trunco 2.3m. diam., plerumque basi valide fulcato; habitu pyramidalis in juvena, ramis ascendenti-patentibus, cortice fusco-griseo, fisso, in lamellas tenues soluto, ramulis oppositis, glabris, levibus,

## E. SPERMATOPHYTA

### E1. GYMNOSPERMAE

*Agathis* Salisb. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 8: 311. 9 Mar 1807 [*Pin.*].  
Typus: *A. loranthifolia* Salisb., nom. illeg. (*Pinus dammara* Lamb., *A. dammara* (Lamb.) Rich.).

*Cedrus* Trew, Cedr. Lib. Hist. 1: 6. 12 Mai - 13 Oct 1757 [*Pin.*].  
Typus: *C. libani* A. Rich. (in Bory, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 3: 299. 6 Sep 1823) (*Pinus cedrus* L.).

*Cunninghamia* R. Br. in Richard, Comm. Bot. Conif. Cycad.: 80, 149. Sep-Nov 1826 [*Pin.*].  
Typus: *C. sinensis* R. Br., nom. illeg. (*Pinus lanceolata* Lamb., *C. lanceolata* (Lamb.) Hook.).

*Dioon* Lindl. in Edwards's Bot. Reg. 29 (Misc.): 59. Aug 1843 ('*Dion*') (orth. cons.) [*Cycad.*].  
Typus: *D. edule* Lindl.

*Fitzroya* Hook. ex Lindl., J. Hort. Soc. London 6: 264. 1 Oct 1851 ('*Fitz-Roy*') (orth. cons.) [*Pin.*].  
Typus: *F. patagonica* Hook. f. ex Lindl.

*Metasequoia* Hu & W. C. Cheng in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol., Bot., ser. 2, 1: 154. 15 Mai 1948 [*Pin.*].  
Typus: *M. glyptostrobooides* Hu & W. C. Cheng (typ. cons.).

(H) *Cedrus* Duhamel, Traité Arbr. Arbust. 1: xxviii, 139. 1755 [*Gymnosp.: Cupress.*].  
Typus: non designatus.

(H) *Cunninghamia* Schreb., Gen. Pl.: 789. Mai 1791 [*Dicot.: Rub.*].  
≡ *Malanea* Aubl. 1775.  
(=) *Belis* Salisb. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 8: 315. 9 Mar 1807.

(H) *Metasequoia* Miki in Jap. J. Bot. 11: 261. 1941 (post Mar) [Foss.].  
Typus: *M. disticha* (Heer) Miki (*Sequoia disticha* Heer).

**11.8.** Names of organisms (diatoms excepted) based on a **non-fossil type** are treated **as having priority over** names at the same rank based on a fossil type where these names are treated as synonyms for a non-fossil taxon.

**Ex. 32.** The generic name ***Metasequoia*** Miki (in Jap. J. Bot. 11: 261. 1941) was based on the fossil type of *M. disticha* (Heer) Miki. After discovery of the non-fossil species *M. glyptostrobooides* Hu & W. C. Cheng, conservation of *Metasequoia* Hu & W. C. Cheng (in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol., Bot., ser. 2, 1: 154. 1948) as based on the non-fossil type was approved. Otherwise, any new generic name based on *M. glyptostrobooides* would have been treated as having priority over *Metasequoia* Miki.

# 平台培训班

建议保留

## GRIN Taxonomy for Plants

### Results of Algal, Fungal, and Plant Nomenclature Proposals

[Proposal No.:](#)  
[Cons.:](#) Metasequoia  
[Rej.:](#) Metasequoia  
[Suppr.:](#)  
[Descr.:](#)  
[Parahom.:](#)  
[Group:](#) E. Spermatophyta  
[Subgroup:](#) E1. Gymnospermae  
[Action:](#) Cg  
[Author:](#) Paleobotany Committee  
[Where:](#) Proc. 7th Cong. : 548. 1953  
[Synopsis:](#)  
[Group Comm.:](#) +Taxon 4: 163. 1955  
[Gen. Comm.:](#)  
[Congr. Proc.:](#) +1953: 548; +Taxon 3: 233. 1954.  
[Comm. & Rev.:](#) Taxon 6: 150. 1957. See Ex. 2 Art. 58 of Sydney (1983) Code or Art. 11.8 Ex. 33 in Vienna (2005) Code  
[Code:](#) 1961: 324; 1966: 355; 1972: 377; 1978: 412; 1983: 312; 1988: 160 (typ. cons.); 1994: 184; 2000: 226; 2006: 249; 2012: 144

#### APPENDIX III

[Code Entries:](#) *Metasequoia* Hu & W. C. Cheng in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol., Bot., ser. 2, 1: 154. 15 Mai 1948 [*Pin.* / *Cupress.*].  
(H) *Metasequoia* Miki in Jap. J. Bot. 11: 261. 1941 (post Mar) [Foss.].  
Typus: *M. disticha* (Heer) Miki (*Sequoia disticha* Heer).

原产美国加利福尼亚州海岸。我国上海、南京、杭州引种栽培。

## 9. 水杉属——*Metasequoia* Miki ex Hu et Cheng

*Miki in Jap. Journ. Bot.* 9: 261. 1941; 胡先骕、郑万钧,

静生汇报 1 (2): 154. 1948.

落叶乔木,大枝不规则轮生,小枝对生或近对生;冬芽有6—8对交叉对生的芽鳞。叶交叉对生,基部扭转列成二列,羽状,条形,扁平,柔软,无柄或几无柄,上面中脉凹下,下面中脉隆起,每边各有4—8条气孔线,冬季与侧生小枝一同脱落。雌雄同株,球花基部有交叉对生的苞片;雄球花单生叶腋或枝顶,有短梗,球花枝呈总状花序状或圆锥花序状,雄蕊交叉对生,约20枚,每雄蕊有3花药,花丝短,药隔显著,药室纵裂,花粉无气囊;雌球花有短梗,单生于去年生枝顶或近枝顶,梗上有交叉对生的条形叶,珠鳞11—14对,交叉对生,每珠鳞有5—9枚胚珠。球果下垂,当年成熟,近球形,微具四棱,稀成矩圆状球形,有长梗;种鳞木质,盾形,交叉对生,顶部横长斜方形,有凹槽,基部楔形,宿存,发育种鳞有5—9粒种子;种子扁平,周围有窄翅,先端有凹缺;子叶2,发芽时出上。

本属模式种:水杉 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Hu et Cheng

本属在中生代白垩纪及新生代约有10种,曾广布于北美、日本、我国东北、苏联西伯利亚、欧洲及格陵兰,北达北纬82度。第四纪冰期之后,几全部绝灭,现仅有1子遗种,产于我国四川东部(石柱县)及湖北西南部(利川)、湖南西北部(龙山及桑植)山区。现普遍栽培,为速生造林树种及园林树种。

水杉属在系统发育上与北美红杉属(*Sequoia*)有密切的亲缘关系。它具有长枝及冬季脱落性短枝,又近似水松属(*Glyptostrobus*)和落羽杉属(*Taxodium*),而叶及珠鳞、种鳞对生则易与其他属种区别。

水杉(湖北利川) 图版71

*Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Hu et Cheng, 静生汇报 1 (2): 154. 图版1—2. 1948; 郝景盛,中国裸子植物志,再版126. 图28. 1951; 陈喙,中国树木分类学,补编3. 1957; 裴鉴、单人驛等,江苏南部种子植物手册11. 图14. 1959; 郑万钧等,中国树木学1: 224. 图102. 1961; Dallimore and Jackson, rev. Harrison, Handb. Conif. and Ginkgo. ed. 4. 317. 1966; 中国科学院植物研究所,中国高等植物图鉴1: 315. 图630. 1972. — *Sequoia glyptostroboides* (Hu et Cheng) Weide in Repert. Sp. Nov. 66: 185. 1962.



Flora of China 4: 60–61. 1999.

**8. METASEQUOIA** Hu & W. C. Cheng, Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol., n.s., 1: 154. 1948, nom. cons.

水杉之属 *shui shan shu*

Trees deciduous, monoecious; main branches irregularly whorled; branchlets of several kinds: persistent or deciduous, opposite or subopposite, developing from paired, superimposed axillary buds, 1 of which remains dormant as a winter bud; winter buds ovoid or ellipsoid, with 6–8 pairs of decussate, ovate, membranous, scales; branchlets each subtended by ca. 4 whorls of early deciduous, salmon-colored basal scales. Leaves deciduous together with lateral branchlet as a unit, decussate, 2-ranked, spirally arranged on leading branchlets, ± sessile; blade linear, flattened, soft, midvein depressed adaxially, raised abaxially, stomatal bands 4–8, on abaxial surface only, or on both surfaces on seedling leaves, base twisted. Pollen cones developing in autumn but not shedding pollen until following spring, borne in spikes or panicles, shortly pedunculate; microsporophylls 15–20, decussate, each with 3 pollen sacs, except apical and basal with 2. Seed cones terminal or subterminal on previous year's growth, solitary, shortly pedunculate at pollination, becoming long pedunculate and pendulous, subglobose, slightly cubic, or occasionally oblong-globose, ripening in 1st year, peduncle clothed with decussate, linear leaves, cone scales 16–24, persistent, decussate, shieldlike, woody, grooved, 5–9-seeded (when fertile), base cuneate, distal part transversely rhombic. Seeds 5–9, compressed-obovoid, winged all round, apex emarginate. Cotyledons 2. Germination epigeal.  $2n = 22^*$ .

• One species: China.

Arelict species of the Cretaceous and Cenozoic, when this genus was widely distributed in what is now NE China, Europe, Greenland, Japan, North America, and Russia (Siberia).

**1. *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*** Hu & W. C. Cheng, Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol., n.s., 1: 154. 1948.

水杉 *shui shan*

*Metasequoia glyptostroboides* var. *caespitosa* Y. H. Long & Y. Wu, *Sequoia glyptostroboides* (Hu & W. C. Cheng) Weide.

Trees to 50 m tall; trunk buttressed at base, to 2.5 m d.b.h.; bark of young trees pale orange-brown with darker flakes and exfoliating, finally dark reddish brown to gray, fissured, crown narrowly conical or pyramidal, finally broadly conical; branches ascending; branchlets pendulous, axis pinkish green or pale purple in 1st year, later brownish gray; winter buds to  $5 \times 3$  mm, apex obtuse, scales yellowish brown, ca.  $2-2.5 \times 2-2.5$  mm. Lateral branchlets deciduous, opposite, each subtended by leaflike scale, with longer and shorter leaves alternating irregularly, forming an ovate-elliptic outline  $3-7 \times 1.5-4$  cm. Leaves borne at  $45-60^\circ$  to branchlet axis, 2–5 mm apart, bluish green or yellowish green adaxially, paler abaxially, turning orange or red in autumn, linear, 0.8–1.5 cm  $\times$  1.2–2 mm on old trees but longer on younger trees, stomatal bands 0.4–0.6 mm, indistinct, marginal bands 0.5–0.6 mm wide, apex obtuse or with hyaline mucro, more sharply acute on leaves of leader branchlets. Pollen cones ovoid,  $2.5-5.5 \times 2-3.8$  mm; bracts triangular-ovate or obovate, ca.  $4 \times 3$  mm, lowest minutely ciliate distally, others glabrous. Seed cones purplish black when young, oblong-ellipsoid and to  $9 \times 5.5$  mm at pollination, subglobose and  $1.4-2.5 \times 1.6-2.3$  cm when mature; basal cone scales 9-ovulate, middle 7-ovulate, distal 5-ovulate, apical sterile. Seeds ca.  $5 \times 4$  mm. Pollination Feb–Mar, before leaves, seed maturity Oct–Nov.

• Riparian habitats on valley floors and in moist ravine bottoms, on acidic, non-saline yellow-earth soils in regions with moderate climate, high sunshine, and high summer and autumn rainfall, associated with *Castanea henryi*, *Houttuynia cordata*, *Liquidambar acalycina*, *Populus adenopoda*, species of *Pterocarya*, etc.; (750–)1000–1300(–1500) m. SW Hubei (Lichuan Xian), NW Hunan (Longshan Xian, Sangzhi Xian), E Sichuan (Shizhu Xian), also widely cultivated as an ornamental or planted for afforestation in Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

A rare species as a native plant because the valley floors are now largely under rice cultivation.



根据《法规》条款，纠正《法规》中的**错误案例**，重新确认Wu et al.

(2002) 发表的新亚纲为合格发表新亚纲。并纳入41.8，以 ex 27 案例出现。

**Art. 39.1.** In order to be validly published, a name of a new taxon (algae and fossils excepted) published between 1 January 1935 and 31 December 2011, inclusive, must be accompanied by a Latin description or diagnosis or **by a reference (see Art. 38.13) to a previously and effectively published Latin description or diagnosis (but see Art. H.9; for fossils see Art. 43.1; for algae see Art. 44.1).**

**Art. 39.1 Ex.4.** “*Malvidae*” was **not** validly published by Wu (in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 40: 308. 2002) by reference to “*Malvaceae*” (Adanson, *Fam. Pl.* 2: 390. 1763) because the latter was associated with a description in French, **not a description or diagnosis in Latin as required by Art. 39.1.** *Malvidae* was **later validly** published by Thorne & Reveal (in *Bot. Rev.* 73: 111. 2007).

植物分类学报 40 (4):289 ~ 322 (2002)

Acta Phytotaxonomica Sinica

## 被子植物的一个“多系-多期-多域”新分类系统总览

<sup>1,2</sup>吴征镒 <sup>2</sup>路安民 <sup>2</sup>汤彦承 <sup>2</sup>陈之端 <sup>1</sup>李德铎

<sup>1</sup>(中国科学院昆明植物研究所 昆明 650204)

<sup>2</sup>(中国科学院植物研究所系统与进化植物学重点实验室 北京 100093)

## Synopsis of a new “polyphyletic-polychronic-polytopic” system of the angiosperms

<sup>1,2</sup>WU Zheng-Yi <sup>2</sup>LU An-Ming <sup>2</sup>TANG Yan-Cheng <sup>2</sup>CHEN Zhi-Duan <sup>1</sup>LI De-Zhu

<sup>1</sup>(*Kunming Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650204*)

<sup>2</sup>(*Laboratory of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100093*)

**Abstract** This work is continuation of two papers published by the present authors in 1998, in

p. 306

**Order 112.** Gyrostemonales Takht. (1997)

1. Gyrostemonaceae Endl. (1841), 5/17 ~ 18; (Drier) Temp. W. Austr., 1 to N. Tasmania

**Order 113.** Moringales Nakai (1943)

1. Moringaceae Martinov (1820), 1/12 (~ 14); semi-arid Afr. to Asia (Arabia to India), widely natural. in Trop.

**Subclass 32. Malvidae** C. Y. Wu *et al.*, **subclass et stat. nov.** Based on Malvaceae Adans., Fam. Pl. 2: 390. Jul – Aug 1763—Typus: *Malva* L. [Malvanae Takht. (1967) pro

---

No.4 WU Zheng-Yi *et al.*: Synopsis of a new “polyphyletic-polychronic-polytopic” system of the angiosperms 307

superorder]

**Order 114.** Elaeocarpaceae Takht. (1997)

The Botanical Review 73(2): 67–182

## An Updated Classification of the Class Magnoliopsida (“Angiospermae”)

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 Claremont, CA 91711, U.S.A.; robert.thorne@cgn.edu*

WITH MANY NOMENCLATURAL ADDITIONS BY  
 JAMES L. REVEAL

*Professor Emeritus, University of Maryland  
 Honorary Curator, The New York Botanical Garden  
 Bronx, NY 10458-5126, U.S.A.*

*Mailing address:  
 Adjunct Professor, Department of Plant Biology  
 Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-4301; jlr326@cornell.edu*

Abstract .....	67
Introduction .....	68
Updated Classification of Magnoliopsida .....	69
Pertinent Literature .....	141

### Abstract

The present classification of extant flowering plants (Magnoliopsida) updates and revises those presented previously by bringing together the vast majority of new information published since 1999. The extant members of Magnoliopsida are subdivided into 12 subclasses, 35 superorders, 87 orders, 40 suborders, 472 families, and 400 subfamilies. The number of genera and species for each accepted taxon is indicated, along with a statement of the taxonomic confidence that the taxon is worthy of recognition as outlined. Authorships and year of publication are provided for each accepted name and cited synonym. A rule change adopted in 2005 at the Vienna Botanical Congress has fundamentally altered authorships and valid places of publication for hundreds of names, and the full extent of the changes is unknown at present. Newly proposed names include subclass Malvidae; superorder Berberidopsidanae and Huerteanae; suborders Aralidiineae, Asphodelineae, Chloranthineae, Eriocaulineae, Hamamelidinae, Juglandinae, Myricineae, Papaverineae, and Xyridineae; and subfamilies Circaeastroideae, Dampieroideae, Dasygogonoideae, Davidsonioideae, Ebenoideae, Goetzeoideae, Hesperocallidoideae, Hortonioideae, Isophysidoideae, Kingdonioideae, Laxmannioideae, Ledocarpoideae, Lilaeoideae, Lomandroideae, Morkillioideae, Oc-



**10. Malvidae** C. Y. Wu ex Thorne & Reveal, *stat. nov.* based on the Latin description associated with *Malvaceae* Juss., Gen. Pl.: 271. 4 Aug 1789 (B; 1430/20430)

*Rutidae* Doweld, 2001

1. Malvaneae Takht., 1967 (C; 552/10380)

*Barbeyanae* Takht. ex Reveal & Doweld, 1999

*Rhamnanae* Takht. ex Reveal, 1992

*Urticanae* Takht. ex Reveal, 1992

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All use subject to <https://about.jstor.org/terms>

*Vitanae* Takht. ex Reveal, 1992

1. Vitales Juss. ex Bercht. & J. Presl, 1820 (B; 15/935)

*Leeales* DC. ex Mart., 1835

1. Vitaceae Juss., 1789, *nom. cons.* (C; 15/935)

*Ampelopsidaceae* Kostel., 1835.

*Cissaceae* Drejer, 1840

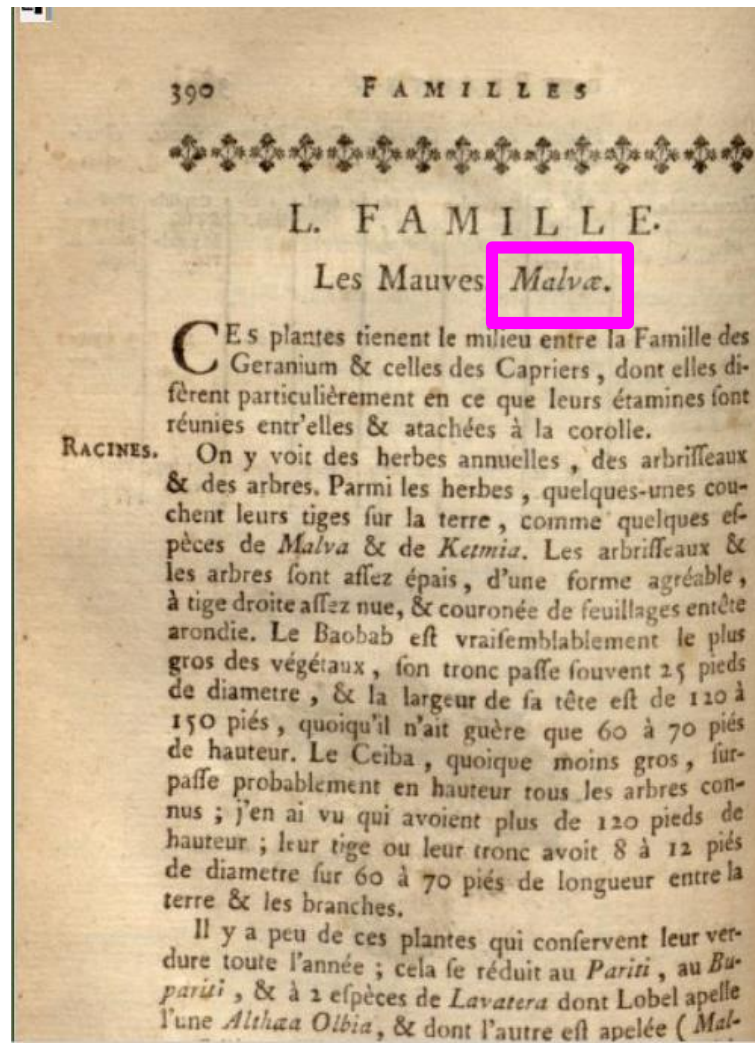
*Leeaceae* Dumort., 1829, *nom. cons.*

*Pterisanthaceae* J. Agardh, 1858

1a. Vitoideae Eaton, 1836 (14/900)



## Ex.4. Adanson, Fam. Pl. 2: 390. 1763.



**13.1.** Valid publication of names for organisms of different groups is treated as beginning at the following dates (for each group a work is mentioned that is treated as having been published on the date given for that group):

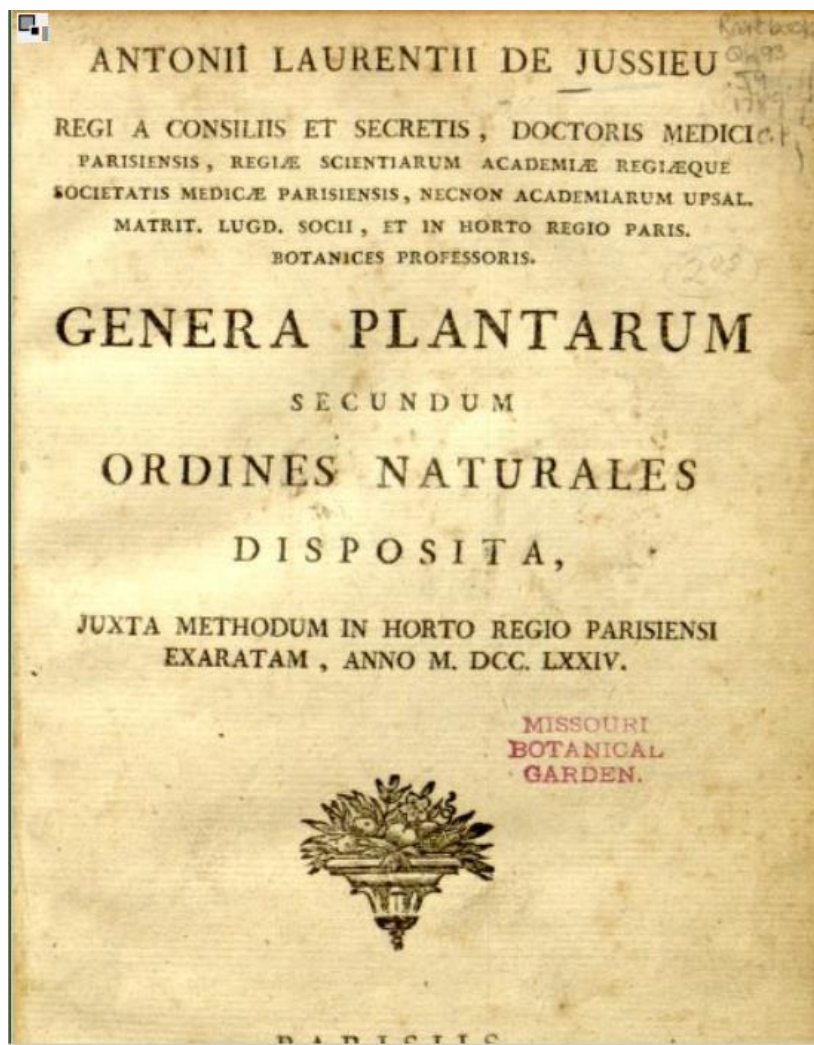
**Non-fossil organisms:**

**(a)** SPERMATOPHYTA and PTERIDOPHYTA, names at ranks of genus and below, 1 May 1753 (Linnaeus, *Species plantarum*, ed. 1);  
**suprageneric names, 4 August 1789 (Jussieu, *Genera plantarum*).**

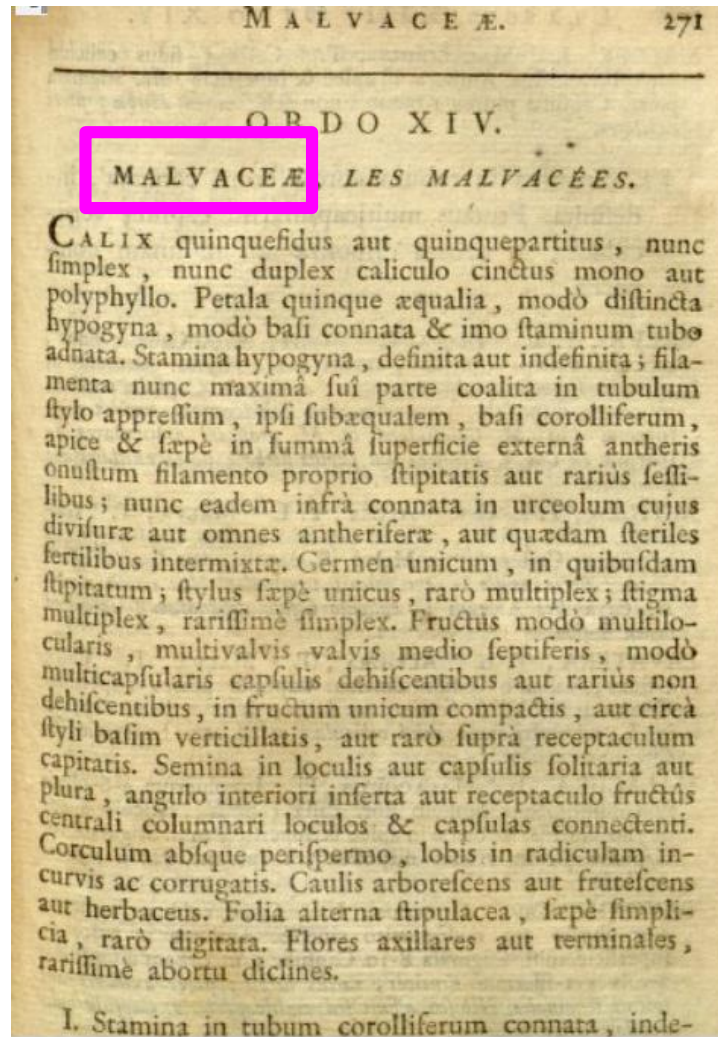
# 平台培训班

属上类群合格发表的起始时间

## Ex.4. Juss. Gen. Pl. 1789.



### Ex.4. Juess. Gen. Pl. 271. 1789



41.8. On or after 1 January 1953, in any of the following cases, a full and direct reference to a work other than that in which the basionym or replaced synonym was validly published is treated as an error to be corrected, not affecting the valid publication of a new combination, name at new rank, or replacement name:

(a) when the name cited as the basionym or replaced synonym was validly published earlier than in the cited publication, but in that cited publication, in which all conditions for valid publication are again fulfilled, there is no reference to the actual place of valid publication;

(b) when the failure to cite the place of valid publication of the basionym or replaced synonym is explained by the later nomenclatural starting-point for the group concerned, or by the backward shift of the starting date for some fungi;

(c) when an intended new combination or name at new rank would otherwise be validly published as a (legitimate or illegitimate) replacement name; or

(d) when an intended new combination, name at new rank, or replacement name would otherwise be the validly published name of a new taxon.

**41.8.** On or after 1 January 1953, in any of the following cases, a full and direct reference to a work other than that in which the basionym or replaced synonym was validly published is treated as an error to be corrected, not affecting the valid publication of a new combination, name at new rank, or replacement name:

**(b)** when the failure to cite the place of valid publication of the basionym or replaced synonym is explained by the later nomenclatural starting-point for the group concerned ([Art. 13.1](#)), or by the backward shift of the starting date for some fungi;

**Ex. 27. (b).** *Malvidae* C. Y. Wu (in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 40: 306. 2002) was validly published as a name at new rank based on *Malvaceae* Juss. (*Gen. Pl.*: 271. 1789), even though Wu cited as the basionym “*Malvaceae*” (Adanson, *Fam. Pl.* 2: 390. 1763). Wu’s error of citation, explained by the later nomenclatural starting-point for suprageneric names of *Spermatophyta* and *Pteridophyta* ([Art. 13.1\(a\)](#)), does not prevent valid publication of the name at new rank.

### ● 新物种

发现 ←

比较 ←

排除 ←

考证文献 ←

考证模式标本 ←

全世界独一无二 ←

描述 ←

发表 ←

基于《法规》 ←



# 平台培训班

## 发表新类群的5大要素：

- 拉丁学名(含命名作者)
- 英文或拉丁文集要或描述
- 指定主模式标本
- 指明主模式存放地点
- 发表在有注册号的电子或纸质期刊上



- A. de Candolle (1806~1893)  
(A. DC.)
- DC. 的儿子;
- 《植物界自然系统前驱》的继任主编;
- 瑞士人;
- 于1867年发起《命名》

# 平台培训班

## A list of historical IBC

**Table 11.** International Botanical Congresses (IBC) and associated editions of the *Code*.

IBC no.	IBC year	City	Rapporteur-général	Vice-rapporteur	Code reference	Code year
–	1867	Paris	Candolle, A.L.P.P. de (1806–1893) (Rapporteur)	–	<i>Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique</i> (Candolle, 1867)	1867
I	1900	Paris	–	–	Decision to revise the rules of botanical nomenclature at the next (Vienna) Congress, with John Briquet in charge (Perrot, 1900: 453–463)	–
II	1905	Vienna	Briquet, J.I. (1870–1931) (first Rapporteur-général)	–	<i>Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Botanique</i> (Briquet, 1906)	1906
–	–	–	–	–	“American Code of Botanical Nomenclature” (Arthur & al., 1907)	1907
III	1910	Brussels	Briquet, J.I.	Harms, H.A.T. (1870–1942) (first Vice-rapporteur)	<i>Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Botanique</i> (Briquet, 1912)	1912
–	1915	London	–	–	Congress cancelled because of World War I	–
IV	1926	Ithaca	–	–	No <i>Rules/Code</i> published, but there was a round-table discussion on botanical nomenclature (Section for Taxonomy, 1929) and a paper on the relevance of nomenclature to taxonomy (Hitchcock, 1929)	–
V	1930	Cambridge	Briquet, J.I.	Harms, H.A.T.	<i>International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Briquet, 1935)	1935
VI	1935	Amsterdam	Sprague, T.A. (1877–1958)	Harms, H.A.T.	No official Amsterdam <i>Rules/Code</i> published, but there were unofficial “Brittonia Rules” (Camp & al., 1947) and a belated supplement to the <i>Cambridge Rules</i> (Sprague, 1950)	1947, 1950
VII	1950	Stockholm	Lanjouw, J. (1902–1984)	Jonker, F.P. (1912–1995)	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Lanjouw & al., 1952)	1952
VIII	1954	Paris	Lanjouw, J.	Stafleu, F.A. (1921–1997)	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Lanjouw & al., 1956)	1956
IX	1959	Montreal	Lanjouw, J.	Stafleu, F.A.	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Lanjouw & al., 1961)	1961
X	1964	Edinburgh	Lanjouw, J.	Stafleu, F.A.	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Lanjouw & al., 1966)	1966
XI	1969	Seattle	Stafleu, F.A.	Voss, E.G. (1929–2012)	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Stafleu & al., 1972)	1972
XII	1975	Leningrad	Stafleu, F.A.	Voss, E.G.	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Stafleu & al., 1978)	1978
XIII	1981	Sydney	Voss, E.G.	Greuter, W. (1938–)	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Voss & al., 1983)	1983
XIV	1987	Berlin	Greuter, W.	McNeill, J. (1933–)	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Greuter & al., 1988)	1988
XV	1993	Tokyo	Greuter, W.	McNeill, J.	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Greuter & al., 1994)	1994
XVI	1999	Saint Louis	Greuter, W.	Hawksworth, D.L. (1946–)	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (Greuter & al., 2000)	2000
XVII	2005	Vienna	McNeill, J.	Turland, N.J. (1966–)	<i>International Code of Botanical Nomenclature</i> (McNeill & al., 2006)	2006
XVIII	2011	Melbourne	McNeill, J.	Turland, N.J.	<i>International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants</i> (McNeill & al., 2012a)	2012
XIX	2017	Shenzhen	Turland, N.J.	Wiersma, J.H. (1950–; pending election)	–	–

## 平台培训班

先前参加《法规》会议的中国学者

- **In 1926, the IV IBC held in Ithaca.** Chinese Chin-yueh Chang (张景铎) attended;
- **In 1930, the V IBC held in Cambridge (2<sup>nd</sup> /3<sup>rd</sup> code).** Chinese Woon-young Chun (陈焕镛), Ren-chang Ching (秦仁昌), Chin-yueh Chang (张景铎), Hsing-chien Ssu (斯行健), and Tsung-chih Lin (林崇智) attended, Woon-young Chun, Hsen-hsu Hu (胡步曾) and De-wei Shi (史德尉) were elected as committee members;
- **In 1935, the VI IBC held in Amsterdam.** Chinese Hsen-hsu Hu, Chi-tung Li (李继侗), Woon-young Chun, Huang-guang Fu (傅焕光), and De-wei Shi attended, and **Woon-young Chun was elected as Vice-Chairman.**

# 平台培训班

第XX国际植物学大会

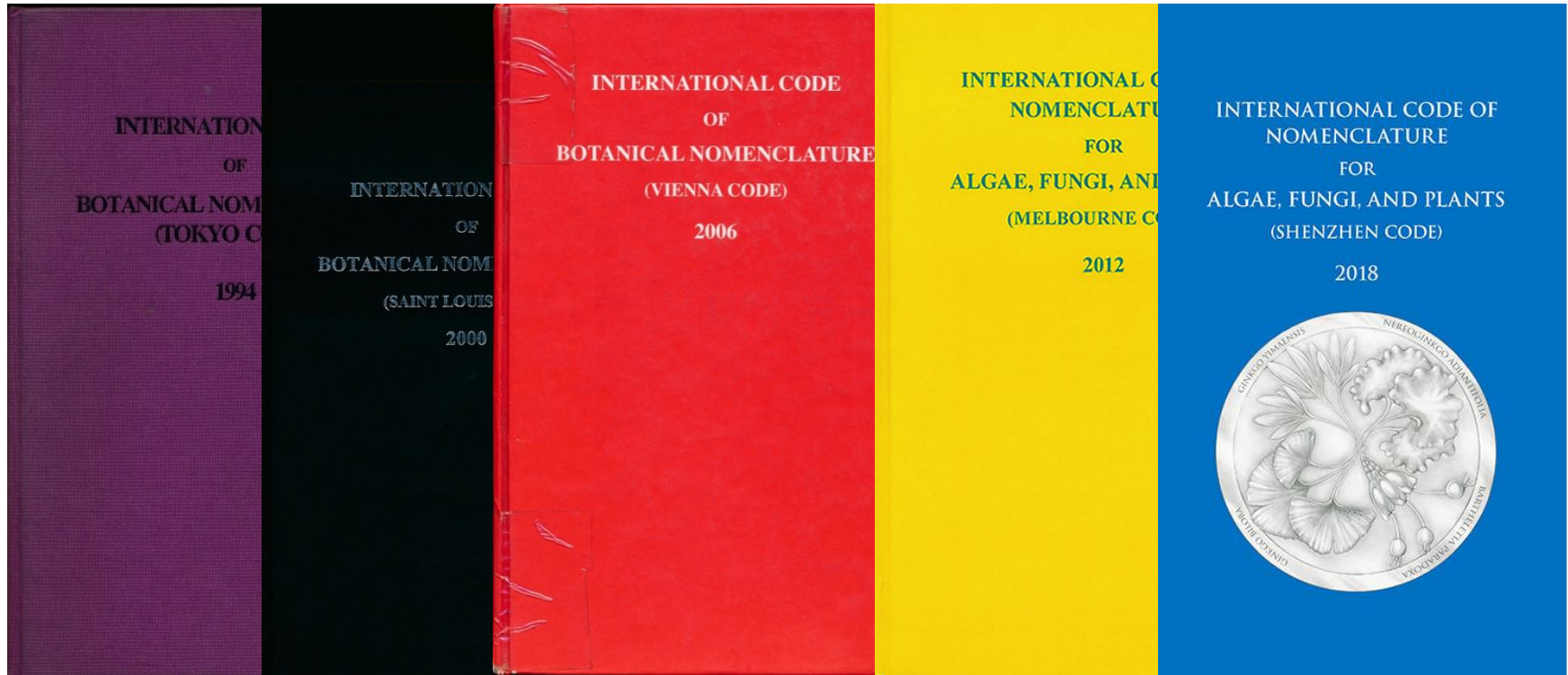
XIX	2017	Shenzhen	Turland, N.J.	Wiersema, J.H. (1950–; pending election)
-----	------	----------	---------------	---

《第XX届国际植物学大会》于2023年在巴西举行

**The next IBC, the XX IBC, will take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 23–29 July 2023, with its Nomenclature Section meeting during the preceding week (17–21 July).**

# Purple, Black, Red, Yellow, and Blue (Shenzhen Code)

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Name changed from 2012

# 修改《法规》的程序



Zhu • (062–063) Proposal to amend the Code

TAXON 52 • August 2003: 638

### **(062)–(063) Proposals to simplify author citation**

**Xiangyun Zhu**

*Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 20 Nanxincun, Xiangshan, Beijing 100093, People's Republic of China. xiangyunzhu@ns.ibcas.ac.cn*

For a long time, I have considered the authorship of the names of new taxa, new combinations and nomina nova published in books. These kinds of situations are different from each other. There may be many authors of editors of a book. Those authors may be the same as, partly the same as, or completely different from the authors of a subsection of that book (e.g., a family account in a flora). Similarly, the authorship ascribed to a name published in that book may have all, some, or no

### (034) Proposal to move Appendix I into the main body of the *Code* as Chapter X

Xiang-Yun Zhu

State Key Laboratory of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, 20 Nanxincun, Xiangshan, Beijing 100093, China; xiangyunzhu@ibcas.ac.cn

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.12705/636.15>

For the *Melbourne Code* (McNeill & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 154. 2012), the main body of the *Code* together with Appendix I was published simultaneously online and in a printed version, but the remaining Appendices, i.e., App. II–VIII, will be published separately. The present author was astonished by this situation. Why were all Appendices I–VIII not put together?

Historically, “Appendix I” is actually a relic of the *Paris Code* (Lanjou & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 8. 1956), in which App. I was “Names of hybrids and some special categories”, App. II was “Special provisions concerning fossil plants”, App. III was “Nomina generica conservanda et rejicienda”, App. IV was “Determination of types”, and App. V was “Guide to the citation of botanical literature”. In the immediately following *Montreal Code* (Lanjou & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 23. 1961), *Edinburgh Code* (Lanjou & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 46. 1966), and *Seattle Code* (Stafleu & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 82. 1972), App. I was still “Names of hybrids and some special categories” but App. II and III became “Nomina familiarum conservanda” and “Nomina generica conservanda et rejicienda”, respectively, followed by “Guide for the determination of types” and “Guide to the citation of botanical nomenclature” both as separate sections, not as Appendices. The *Leningrad Code* (Stafleu & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 97. 1978) and *Sydney*

*Code* (Voss & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 111. 1983) were the same except “Guide to the citation of botanical nomenclature” was dropped, and the latter *Code* included a new App. IV “Nomina utique rejicienda”. The *Berlin Code* (Greuter & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 118. 1988) dropped “Guide for the determination of types” so that App. I now appeared out of place containing rules and recommendations rather than lists of conserved and rejected names as in the following Appendices. This situation has persisted to the present.

Under the present situation, App. I is very close, logically, to the main body of the *Code*, rather than to the other Appendices (currently App. II–VIII), because it comprises Articles, Notes, Recommendations, and Examples. Within the main body of the *Code*, Art. 3.2, 4.4, 11.9, 20 Note 1, 21 Note 2, 23.6(d), 28 Note 1, 32.4, 32 Note 2, 50.1, and 52 Note 3 are directly related to names of hybrids. Therefore, the present author thinks that there is no reason to place “Appendix I Names of hybrids” in its present position as an Appendix and that it should become Chapter X, comprising Art. 63–74. To move App. I into the main body of the *Code* will help readers more clearly understand the *Code* and the nature and function of the Appendices. The changes proposed are as follows:

Version of Record (identical to print version).

1385

(034) Zhu • App. I

TAXON 63 (6) • December 2014: 1385–1386

(034) Move Appendix I into the main body of the *Code* as Chapter X. Renumber the Articles such that Art. H.1–H.12 become Art. 63–74, with the Recommendations renumbered accordingly. Renumber App. II–VIII as App. I–VII. Editorially adjust the relevant cross-references throughout the *Code*.

#### Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to Dr. J. McNeill for reviewing and correcting the manuscript and to Mr. N.J. Turland for providing a historical review on the Appendices of the *Code*. This work is partially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 31270240 and 30970179).





需有5位代表举手同意的临时提案



# Right: President of the Nomenclature Section



**Right: Sandra Knapp (UK, President of the Nomenclature Section)**

# Left: President of IAPT



**Left:** Patrick S. Herendeen (U.S.A., President of IAPT)

# Left: Secretary-general of IAPT

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**Left: Karol Marhold (Slovakia, Secretary-general of IAPT)**

# Left: Rapporteur-général

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**Left: Nicholas J. Turland** (Germany, Rapporteur-général)

# Left: Vice-rapporteur



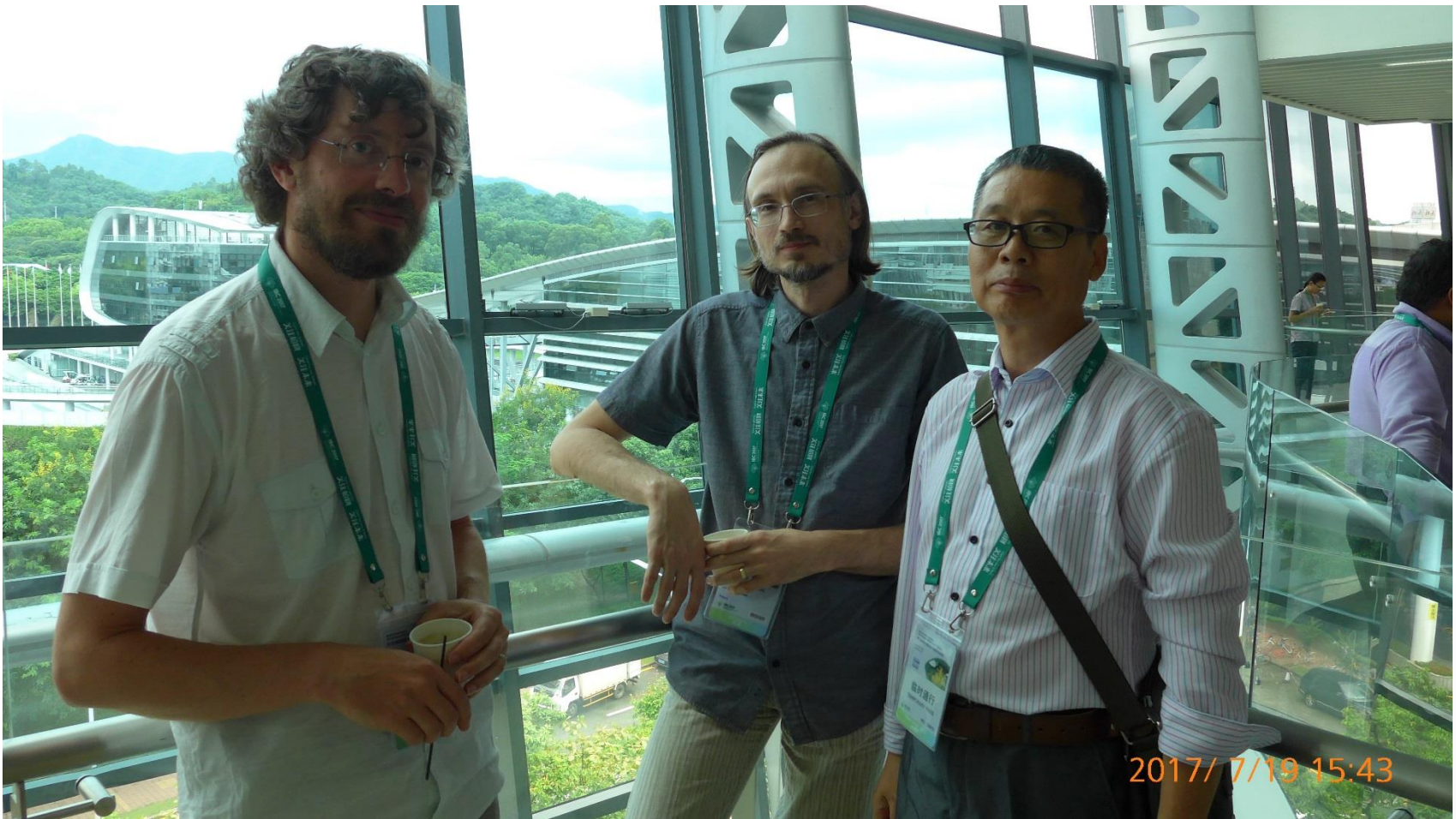
**Left: John H. Wiersema (USA, Vice-rapporteur)**

# Right: Chairman of Melbourne (2012) and Vienna code (2006)



Right: John McNeill (U.K./Canada)

# Middle: Chairman of NCVP



**Middle:** Alexander N. Sennikov (Finland/Russia, Chair of NCVP)



## Right: Author of Mabberley's Plant-Book



Right: David J. Mabberley (Australia/UK)

# Chinese delegates attending Nomenclature Section of the IXX IBC



第二次全体合影（二十九人，左起）：前排：广东微生物所王超群、广东微生物所张明、北农黄体冉、江西农大李波、植物所杨永、辰山植物园廖帅、辰山植物园杜诚、仙湖植物园冯世秀、吉林农大张波、仙湖植物园蔡文圣、辰山植物园葛斌杰；后排：中国农科院邓晖、广东微生物研究所徐隽彦、仙湖植物园张苏州、黄冈师范学院孙焯婷、广东微生物所肖正端、香港标本馆张庭筠、河北师大石硕、香港标本馆彭权森、华大基因杨拓、仙湖植物园张力、华南植物园邓云飞、植物所朱相云、西北大学刘培亮、台湾中山大学刘和毅、华东师大朱瑞良、香港中文大学刘大伟，台湾嘉义大学刘以诚、辰山植物园马金双。

# All delegates attending Nomenclature Section of the IXX IBC in Shenzhen

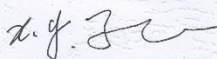
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# Procedure for vote-1

	P12	P23
	P13	P24
	P14	P25
	P15	P26
	P16	P27
	P17	P28
	P18	P29
P8	P19	P30
P9	P20	P31
P10	P21	
P11	P22	

XIX International Botanical Congress, Shenzhen  
Nomenclature Section  
17-21 July 2017



Each with one vote

Personal vote

# Procedure for vote-2

	12	23
	13	24
	14	25
	15	26
	16	27
	17	28
	18	29
8	19	30
9	20	31
10	21	
11	22	

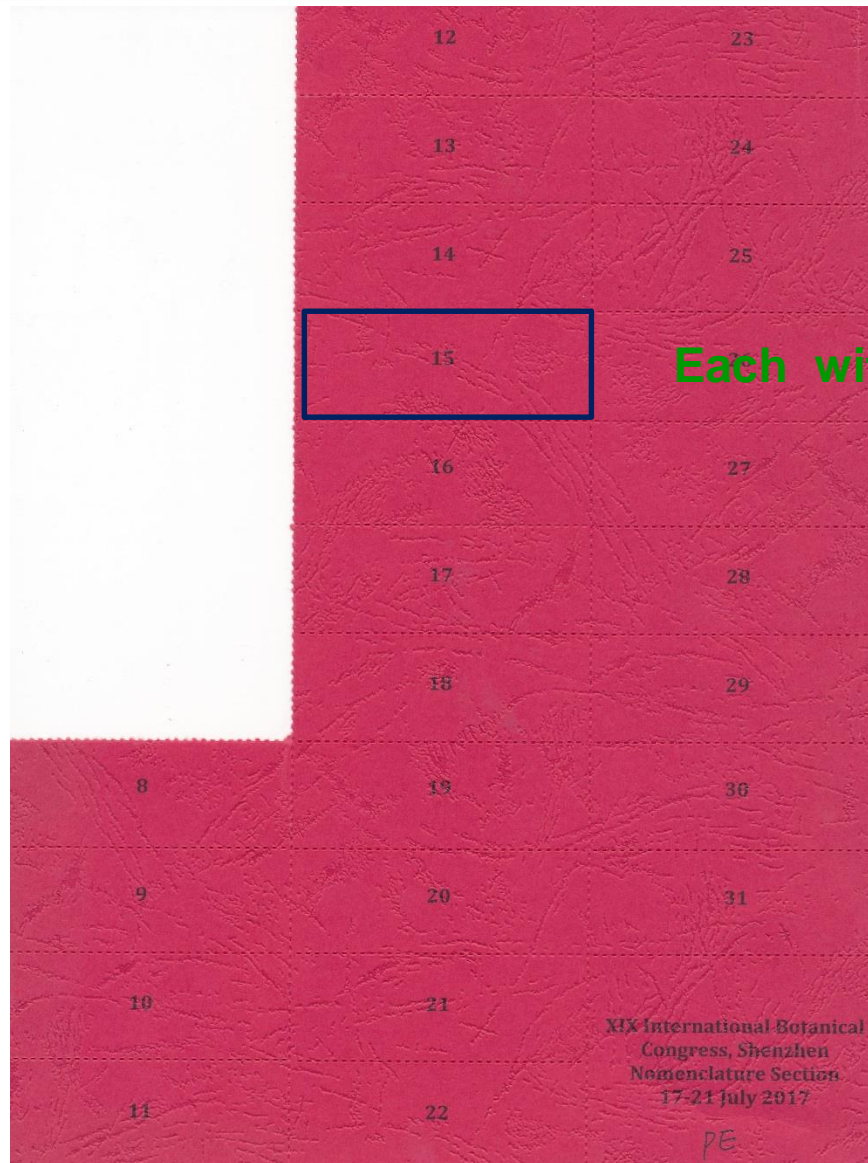
Each with three votes

XIX International Botanical  
Congress, Shenzhen  
Nomenclature Section  
17-21 July 2017

PE

Institutional vote

# Procedure for vote-3



Each with four votes

Institutional vote

# Results

**Table 3.** Categories of action taken on proposals at the Shenzhen Congress.

Congress action	No. of proposals	%	Congress action	No. of proposals
Accepted	113	28.5%	acc.	82
			acc.amend.	28
			rej.m.v., reintr., acc.amend.	3
			.....	
Rejected	166	41.8%	rej.	66
			rej.auto.	17
			rej.m.v.	79
			rej.m.v., reintr., rej.	4
.....				
Referred to the Editorial Committee	103	25.9%	ed.c.	39
			ed.c.amend.	2
			ed.c.auto.	61
			rej.m.v., reintr., ed.c.auto.	1
.....				
Referred to a Special-purpose Committee	12	3.0%	sp.p.c.	9
			sp.p.c.amend.	3
.....				
Withdrawn	3	0.8%	withdrawn	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>397</b>			<b>397</b>

For explanation of abbreviations, see Table 4.



谢谢!