

*Acrocephalus capitatus* (Roth) Bentham, Bot. Reg. 15: sub t. 1300. 1830; Wallich, Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2: 18. 1831.

*Acrocephalus blumei* Bentham, Bot. Reg. 15: sub 1300. 1830.

*Acrocephalus indicus* (N. Burman) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 511. 1891.

*Acrocephalus spicatus* C. B. Robinson, Philipp. J. Sci., Bot. 6: 356. 1911.

## THE GENDER OF *GLYPTOSTROBUS* (TAXODIACEAE)

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The generic name *Glyptostrobus* Endl. is repeatedly dealt with by specialists as if the noun *strobos* (meaning a kind of tree) were masculine. The only known living species, *Glyptostrobus lineata* (Poir.) Druce, will be found written usually as *G. lineatus* (!). The natural range of the species is limited to certain regions of China and attempts are being made to introduce specimens into culture outside China, with the altogether discordant epithet *lineatus*.

As to fossil species of *Glyptostrobus*, James R. Butala and Arthur A. Cridland published a nomenclatorial note in *Taxon* 27: 15-20. 1978. These authors continue to use *Glyptostrobus europaeus* (!) instead of the correct specific name *Glyptostrobus europaea* (Brongn.) Heer, for the Holarctic fossil. The error for which Heer (1855) must be made responsible appears very often, not only in individual papers but in standard treatises and textbooks too. In 1965, I formally corrected the gender in a paper on Slovak Tertiary plant remnants (*Neues Jahrbuch Geol. Paleontol., Monatshefte, Stuttgart*, 1965: 351-357. 1965).

There are two arguments for the correction I made in 1965. First, "classical names of *trees* [my italics] ending in *-us*, such as *juniperus*, *pinus*, *prunus*, *quercus*, are feminine" (W. T. Stearn, *Botanical Latin*, second impression, p. 60, London, 1967). Second, nouns like *strobos* and *junix* (the latter not being a botanical name) are stated by Frisius (1693 and again 1704, see below) to be feminine with *emphasis* (abbreviation used, "foem.") while *juniperus*, *quercus*, *pinus*, and *prunus* are simply "f."

Neither Endlicher (1847), the author of the generic name *Glyptostrobus*, nor Heer (1855), the author of the combination *G. europaeus* (!), had the right to use masculine gender for this name derived from *strobos*.

Let me add some important references establishing the correct gender for *strobos*:

Frisius, *Dictionarium bilingue: latino-germanicum et germanico-latinum*, p. 664, editio Tiguri 1693; l.c., editio Tiguri 1704.

"STROBUS, i. foem. frömder wolriechender baum/Plin."

Carrach, *Thesaurus linguarum latinae ac germanicae scholastico-literarius*, p. 351, Vindobonae 1777.

"STROBUS, i, f. ein wohlriechender Baum. Plin."

Forcellini, *Totius latinitatis lexicon*, ed. in *Germania prima*, 4: 193, Schneebergae 1835.

"STROBUS, i, f. arbor in Carmania proveniens . . ."

## **PLEUROBLEPHARIDELLA NOM. NOV. (BONNEMAIISONIACEAE, RHODOPHYCEAE) PROPOSED FOR PLEUROBLEPHARIS WYNNE**

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The name *Pleuroblepharis* Wynne was proposed (Wynne, 1970) for a new genus of Bonnemaisoniaceae (Nemalionales, Rhodophyceae) with a single species, *P. stichidophora* Wynne,

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occurring at Amchitka Island, the Aleutians, Alaska, U.S.A. It was later recognized (Wynne, 1972) that *Odonthalia japonica* Okamura (1942), based on sterile specimens that superficially resemble the genus *Odonthalia* of the Rhodomelaceae (Ceramiales), was in reality identical with *Pleuroblepharis stichidophora*, and the new combination *P. japonica* (Okamura) Wynne was proposed. Dr. Paul C. Silva of the University of California at Berkeley has kindly brought to my attention the fact that this generic name is preoccupied by *Pleuroblepharis* Baillon, a monotypic genus of Acanthaceae (Angiospermae) occurring on Madagascar (Malagasy Republic). Therefore, **Pleuroblepharidella**, nom. nov., is proposed for *Pleuroblepharis* Wynne, 1970 (Pac. Sci. 24, p. 433) non *Pleuroblepharis* Baillon, 1890 (Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Paris 2, p. 837). **Pleuroblepharidella japonica** (Okamura), comb. nov. (Basionym: *Odonthalia japonica* Okamura, 1942, p. 116) is proposed for the only species recognized. Its distribution ranges from the Kuril Islands and the Kamchatka Peninsula in the northwestern North Pacific to the Aleutians and the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea (Wynne, 1972). It has already been pointed out (Wynne, 1972) that Okamura's designation of *Odonthalia japonica*, although lacking a description, is not a nomen nudum, since it was attached to an earlier description of *Odonthalia semicostata* sensu Okamura (1916).

#### References

- Baillon, H. 1890. Sur quelques types anomaux d'Acanthacées. *Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Paris* 2: 835–838.
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- Wynne, M. J. 1970. Marine algae of Amchitka Island (Aleutian Islands). II. Bonnemaisoniaceae. *Pac. Sci.* 24: 433–438.
- . 1972. Notes on the distribution of *Pleuroblepharis* (Bonnemaisoniaceae) and the status of *Odonthalia japonica* Okamura. *Bull. Jap. Soc. Phycol.* 20: 48–53.

#### COMMENT ON PROPOSAL (449) ON *ALTERNANTHERA FICOIDEA*

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In a recent paper (Taxon 27: 310–314. 1978) my distinguished friend Dr. J. F. Veldkamp has shown that the name *Alternanthera ficoidea* (L.) Beauv. = *Gomphrena ficoidea* L., which for the last 200 years has been used for the common South American weed *Alternanthera tenella* Colla, really belongs to the species later described by Saint-Hilaire under the name of *Alternanthera paronychioides*. In support of this interpretation of the name *Gomphrena ficoidea* Dr. Veldkamp has brought forth very convincing arguments, and he deserves great credit for this meticulous work.

Unfortunately, at the same time this author has felt himself impelled to propose that under Art. 69 the name *Gomphrena ficoidea* L. together with all later combinations based thereon be rejected, as “substitution of the epithet ‘ficoidea’ for ‘paronychioides’ would cause an unacceptable confusion.” With this view I must most emphatically disagree. The matter is one of some considerable concern to me as a collaborator in several “flora” projects covering regions where this species occurs in one or more of its several varieties, and the treatment of the Amaranthaceae has been allotted to me. I may state at once that I have every intention of using the name *Alternanthera ficoidea* in the sense that Veldkamp has shown to be the right one, and to make the necessary new combinations under this name, as long as there is no definite ruling to the contrary.

Unhappily, I am unable to deny that the wording of Art. 69, as amended in 1975, to all appearances must make it applicable in this case. Before the amendment, two conditions had to

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