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***Cometeae*, the correct name for the tribe *Pterantheae* (*Caryophyllaceae*)**

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In the subfamily *Paronychioideae*, the tribe *Pterantheae*, including the genera *Dicheranthus* Webb, *Cometes* L., and *Pteranthus* Forsskål, is often recognized, e.g., by Pax & Hoffmann (1934) and Takhtajan (1987). Authorship has been ascribed to either R. Brown (in Wallich, 1829-1832) or Fenzl (in Endlicher, 1836-1840).

In discussing the Linnaean genus *Cometes*, Brown (in Wallich's *Plantae asiaticae rariores*, 1: 17; published in 1829 fide Stafleu & Cowan, 1988) noted that *Cometes* and *Pteranthus* formed a small tribe ("cum *Pterantho* Forsk. parvulum tribum efformat"), but the tribe was not actually named. Pfeiffer (1874: 866) attributed the *Pterantheae* to R. Brown, but Pfeiffer's last three words are perceptive: "indicata, nec nominata". Fenzl (in Endlicher, 1836-1840: 959; published in 1839 fide Stafleu & Cowan, 1976) attributed *Pterantheae* to Brown and validated the name with a description. Therefore, *Pterantheae* must be credited to Fenzl, with priority from 1839, not to R. Brown in Wallich with priority from 1829.

The name *Cometeae* was published by Meisner in his *Plantarum vascularium genera* (1836-1843: 133; published in 1838 fide Stafleu & Cowan, 1981) in his treatment of the *Paronychiaceae*. His tribe included two genera, *Pteranthus* and *Cometes*, just as envisioned by Brown, and antedates Fenzl's formal naming of Brown's tribe.

*Conclusion and summary*

***Cometeae*** Meisn., *Pl. Vasc. Gen.* 1: 133. 1838.

*Pterantheae* R. Br. ex Fenzl in Endl., *Gen. Pl.* 959. 1839.

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**The identity of *Dichapetalum beckii* and *D. prancei*, formerly *Dichapetalaceae*, now *Icacinaceae***

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*Summary*

Breteler, F. J.: The identity of *Dichapetalum beckii* and *D. prancei*, formerly *Dichapetalaceae*, now *Icacinaceae*. – *Taxon* 40: 111-112. 1991. – ISSN 0040-0262.

Owing to their peculiar characteristics two species from South America, recently published by Fernández Casas in *Dichapetalum*, were investigated. Each proved to represent a different species of *Icacinaceae*: *Dichapetalum beckii* is a new species in *Casimirella* Hassler, *Dichapetalum prancei* is a synonym of *Casimirella guaranitica* Hassler.

Fernández Casas (1982) published two new species of *Dichapetalum* from South America, *D. beckii* from Bolivia and *D. prancei* from Paraguay. These two species were not taken into account when I compared the number of American species of this genus with that of the African ones (Breteler, 1986), in ignorance of Fernández Casas' publication at that moment. [These names were first indexed in 'Kew Index' 1986: 54].

Fernández Casas illustrated his species in detail and this was of great help. Both are characterized by entire petals, a character not previously seen in American *Dichapetalum*. The unilocular ovary of *D. beckii* and the peculiar appendages on its stamens are very remarkable. *D. prancei* is aberrant in *Dichapetalaceae* by its terminal inflorescence destitute of bracts and by the prominent connective of the anthers. All the above characters are so aberrant in *Dichapetalaceae* in general and in *Dichapetalum* in particular that another family was sought to accommodate these new species. *Icacinaceae* are often confused with *Dichapetalaceae*. Specimens of this family, especially of *Icacina*, are often misidentified as *Dichapetalum*. The opposite occurred when Roberty (1953: 1420) described the already known *Dichapetalum barteri* Engler in a new monotypic genus in *Icacinaceae* as *Icacinopsis annonoides*. The absence of stipules in *Icacinaceae* and their presence in *Dichapetalaceae*, though they are sometimes small and often early caducous, is a useful character to distinguish bet-

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