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Alphabetical List of Nomina Conservanda. (Phanerogamae)

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ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

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XLI. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NOMINA CONSERVANDA (Phanerogamae).

T. A. SPRAGUE.

During the course of investigations preparatory to the International Botanical Congress of Vienna (1905) it was found that the strict application of the principle of priority of publication to genera would entail the replacement of several hundred well-known generic names by little known ones. It was felt that the practical disadvantages of such a course were so great that it was desirable to adopt some means of preserving the names in question, and a list of NOMINA CONSERVANDA was accordingly drawn up. This consisted of generic names which should be retained in any case, the operation of the Rules of Nomenclature being suspended in so far as they required the rejection of any name included in the list.

A summary of the discussion which took place on this question at the Vienna Congress may be found in *Actes Congr. Bot. Vienne*, 1905, pp. 98-101. The Article providing for a list of nomina conservanda was passed by 133 votes against 36, a majority of four to one.*

A first list of Nomina Conservanda was appended to the International Rules adopted by the Vienna Congress.† This included 405 generic names of *Phanerogamae*. A second list was added in 1910.‡ This included 15 genera of *Chlorophyceae*, 17 *Phaeophyceae*, 23 *Rhodophyceae*, 1 Pteridophyte (*Selaginella*), and 53 additional *Phanerogamae*.

The phanerogamic genera were arranged in accordance with *Dalle Torre et Harms, Genera Siphonogamarum*, and were combined in one list in the second edition of the International Rules.§

* *Actes. Congr. Bot. Vienne*, 101 (1906).

† l.c. 234.

‡ *Vide Actes. Congr. Bot. Brux.*, i. pp. 108-116 (1912).

§ *Briquet, Règles Internat. Nomencl. Bot.*, ed. 2, p. 78 (1912).

It has been found in practice that a systematic method of arrangement of nomina conservanda is not very convenient for consultation, and that it has led to certain nomina conservanda being overlooked. Furthermore, the works in which these lists appeared are inaccessible to a large number of botanists. It accordingly seems desirable to publish a list of the Nomina Conservanda (*Phanerogamae*) in alphabetical order. It has not been thought necessary to include references: these may be found in the Index Kewensis, the Genera Siphonogamarum and the original lists.

In agreement with the typography used in the second edition of the International Rules the names of certain early authorities who did not adopt the binary system of nomenclature are cited in square brackets, e.g. *Canella* [P. Br.] Sw. (1791).

<i>Acronychia</i> , Forst. (1776).	<i>Astelia</i> , Banks et Sol. ex R. Br. (1810).
<i>Actinomeris</i> , Nutt. (1818).	<i>Atlantia</i> , Correa (1805).
<i>Adenandra</i> , Willd. (1809).	<i>Athenaea</i> , Sendtn. (1846).
<i>Adesmia</i> , DC. (1825).	
<i>Adlumia</i> , Rafin. (1808).	<i>Bacopa</i> , Aubl. (1775).
<i>Aechmea</i> , Ruiz et Pav. (1794).	<i>Balanites</i> , Delile (1813).
<i>Aegle</i> , Correa (1800).	<i>Barosma</i> , Willd. (1809).
<i>Aerva</i> , Forsk. (1775).	<i>Barringtonia</i> , Forst. (1776).
<i>Agapanthus</i> , L'Hérit. (1788).	<i>Belamcanda</i> , Adans. (1763).
<i>Agathis</i> , Salisb. (1807).	<i>Belmontia</i> , E. Mey. (1837).
<i>Agathosma</i> , Willd. (1809).	<i>Berkheya</i> , Ehrh. (1788).
<i>Agonis</i> , Lindl. (1839).	<i>Berrya</i> , Roxb. (1814).
<i>Ailanthus</i> , Desf. (1789).	<i>Biarum</i> , Schott (1832).
<i>Alangium</i> , Lam. (1783).	<i>Bifora</i> , Hoffm. (1816).
<i>Allionia</i> , L. (1759); emend. Choisy (1849).	<i>Bikkia</i> , Reinw. (1826).
<i>Alloplectus</i> , Mart. (1829).	<i>Blumea</i> , DC. (1833).
<i>Alysicarpus</i> , Neck. (1790).	<i>Bobartia</i> , Salisb. (1812).
<i>Alyxia</i> , Banks ex R. Br. (1810).	<i>Borreria</i> , G. F. W. Mey. (1818).
<i>Amaracus</i> , Gleditsch. (1764).	<i>Bouchea</i> , Cham. (1832).
<i>Amasonia</i> , L.f. (1781).	<i>Brickellia</i> , Ell. (1824).
<i>Amberboa</i> , Less. (1832).	<i>Brodiaea</i> , Smith (1811).
<i>Amianthium</i> , A. Gray (1837).	<i>Brosimum</i> , Sw. (1788).
<i>Amorphophallus</i> , Blume ex Decne. (1835).	<i>Brownea</i> , Jacq. (1760).
<i>Amphicarpaea</i> , Ell. (1818).	<i>Brucea</i> , J. F. Mill. (1780).
<i>Amphirrhox</i> , Spreng. (1827).	<i>Buchloë</i> , Engelm. (1859).
<i>Amsinckia</i> , Lehm. (1831).	<i>Buckleya</i> , Torr. (1843).
<i>Anarrhinum</i> , Desf. (1800).	<i>Bulbine</i> , Willd. (1809).
<i>Ancistrocladus</i> , Wall. (1829).	<i>Bulbophyllum</i> , Thou. (1822).
<i>Andira</i> , Lam. (1783).	<i>Bumelia</i> , Sw. (1788).
<i>Anisotes</i> , Nees (1847).	<i>Bursera</i> , Jacq. ex L. (1762).
<i>Antiaris</i> , Lesch. (1810).	<i>Butea</i> , Koenig ex Roxb. (1795).
<i>Aquilaria</i> , Lam. (1786).	
<i>Arceuthobium</i> , Bieb. (1819).	<i>Cajanus</i> , DC. (1813).
<i>Ardisia</i> , Sw. (1788).	<i>Calandrinia</i> , H. B. K. (1823).
<i>Arenga</i> , Labill. (1803).	<i>Calanthe</i> , R. Br. (1821).
<i>Argania</i> , Roem. et Schult. (1819).	<i>Calliandra</i> , Benth. (1840).
<i>Argyrolobium</i> , Eckl. et Zeyh. (1836).	<i>Callistephus</i> , Cass. (1825).
<i>Artanema</i> , D. Don (1835).	<i>Calodendrum</i> , Thunb. (1782).
<i>Asclepis</i> , Nees ex Steud. (1855).	<i>Calopogon</i> , R. Br. (1813).
<i>Aspidosperma</i> , Mart. et Zucc. (1824).	<i>Calycanthus</i> , L. (1759).
	<i>Calyptranthes</i> , Sw. (1788).
	<i>Calystegia</i> , R. Br. (1810).
	<i>Camassia</i> , Lindl. (1832).

- Canavalia*, DC. (1825).
Canella, [P. Br.] Sw. (1791).
Cansjera, Juss. (1789).
Capsella, Medik. (1792).
Carallia, Roxb. ex R. Br. (1814).
Careya, Roxb. (1814).
Carissa, L. (1767).
Carya, Nutt. (1818).
Cavendishia, Lindl. (1836).
Cayaponia, Silva Manso (1836 vel 1837 ?).
Caylusea, A St.-Hil. (1837).
Cecropia, L. (1758).
Centrosema, Benth. (1838).
Cephaelis, Sw. (1788).
Chaenostoma, Benth. (1835).
Chamaedorea, Willd. (1806).
Chamissoa, H. B. K. (1817).
Chaptalia, Vent. (1800).
Chlorogalum, Kunth (1843).
Chonemorpha, G. Don (1838).
Chrozophora, Neck. (1790).
Chrysopsis, Ell. (1824).
Chianthus, Banks et Sol. ex G. Don (1832).
Cnicus, Gaertn. (1791).
Coccocypselum, Schreb. (1791).
Cocculus, DC. (1818).
Cochlospermum, Kunth. (1822).
Codiaeum, Adr. Juss. (1824).
Cola, Schott et Endl. (1832).
Colea, Boj. (1837).
Coleanthus, Seidl. (1817).
Colubrina, Rich. ex Brongn. (1827).
Commiphora, Jacq. (1797).
Copaifera, L. (1762).
Cordylanthus, Nutt. ex Benth. (1846).
Cordylina, Comm. ex Juss. (1789).
Corydalis, Medik. (1789).
Corynephorus, Beauv. (1812).
Crudia, Schreb. (1789).
Crypsis, Ait. (1789).
Cryptotaenia, DC. (1829).
Ctenium, Panz. (1814).
Cunninghamia, R. Br. (1826).
Cyanotis, D. Don (1825).
Cybianthus, Mart. (1829).
Cymodocea, C. Koenig (1805).
Cynodon, Rich. (1805).
Cytinus, L. (1764).

Daboecia, D. Don (1834).
Dalbergia, L.f. (1781).
Dendrobium, Sw. (1799).
Derris, Lour. (1790).
Descurainia, Webb et Berth. (1836-50).
Desmanthus, Willd. (1806).
Desmodium, Desv. (1813).
Desmoncus, Mart. (1824).

Diarrhena, Beauv. (1812).
Dicentra, Bernh. (1833).
Dichorisandra, Mikan (1820).
Dicliptera, Juss. (1807).
Dictyoloma, Adr. Juss. (1825).
Didymocarpus, Wall. (1819).
Dipteryx, Schreb. (1791).
Disparago, Gaertn. (1791).
Dissotis, Benth. (1849).
Dombeya, Cav. (1786).
Downingia, Torr. (1856).
Dryandra, R. Br. (1810).
Duguetia, A. St.-Hil. (1825).
Duroia, L.f. (1781).

Ecballium, A. Rich. (1824).
Echinaria, Desf. (1798-1800).
Echinocystis, Torr. et Gray (1840).
Eclipta, L. (1771).
Ehrharta, Thunb. (1779).
Eichhornia, Kunth (1843).
Eleutherine, Herb. (1843).
Ellisia, L. (1763).
Elytraria, Rich. (1803).
Embelia, Burm. f. (1768).
Emex, Neck. (1790).
Enicostemma, Blume (1826).
Entada, Adans. (1763).
Epiphegus, Nutt. (Maio 1818).
Eranthis, Salisb. (1807).
Eria, Lindl. (Aug. 1825).
Erophila, DC. (1821).
Euclidium, R. Br. (1812).
Eucomis, L'Hérit. (1788).
Eulophia, R. Br. (1823).
Eusideroxylon, Teysm. et Binn. (1863).
Exocarpum, Labill. (1798).
Eysenhardtia, H. B. K. (1824).

Fagopyrum, Moench (1794).
Falcaria, Host (1827).
Fedia, Moench (1794).
Felicia, Cass. (1818).
Ficinia, Schrad. (1832).
Fimbristylis, Vahl (1806).
Franseria, Cav. (1793).

Galactites, Moench. (1794).
Gaylussacia, H. B. K. (1819).
Gazania, Gaertn. (1791).
Gerbera, Cass. (1817).
Glossostigma, Wight et Arn. (1836).
Glyceria, R. Br. (1810).
Gordonia, Ellis (1770).
Guatteria, Ruiz et Pav. (1794).
Guizotia, Cass. (1827).
Gustavia, L. (1775).
Gynandropsis, DC. (1824).
Gynura, Cass. (1825).

- Halenia*, Borkh. (1796).
Haplopappus, Cass. (1828).
Haworthia, Duval (1809).
Hebecladus, Miers (1845).
Heberdenia, Banks ex A.DC. (1841).
Helicodiceros, Schott (1853).
Heliconia, L. (1771).
Helinus, E. Mey. ex Endl. (1840).
Helosis, Rich. (1822).
Hesperochiron, S. Wats. (1871).
Heteranthera, Ruiz et Pav. (1794).
Heterolepis, Cass. (1820).
Hierochloë, R. Br. (1810).
Holigarna, Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb. (1814).
Holodiscus, Maxim. (1879).
Hosta, Tratt. (1812).
Humboldtia, Vahl (1794).
Hybanthus, Jacq. (1760).
Hydrolea, L. (1763).
Hymenocarpos, Savi (1798).
Hypodiscus, Nees (1836).
Hypolaena, R. Br. (1810).
Hyptis, Jacq. (1786).

Ichnocarpus, R. Br. (1809).
Iochroma, Benth. (1845).
Iresine, [P.Br.] L. (1759).
Isopogon, R. Br. ex Knight (1809).

Jacobinia, Moric. (1846).
Jambosa, DC. (1828).
Julocroton, Mart. (1837).

Kennedyia, Vent. (1804).
Knightia, R. Br. (1810).
Krigia, Schreb. (1791).
Kundmannia, Scop. (1777).

Lachnanthes, Ell. (1816).
Laetia, Loebl. (1758).
Lagascea, Cav. (1803).
Lamarckia, Moench. (1794).
Landolphia, Beauv. (1806).
Lanea, A. Rich. (1832).
Laportea, Gaudich. (1826).
Laurelia, Juss. (1809).
Lebetanthus, Endl. (1841).
Leersia, Sw. (1788).
Leucadendron, Berg. emend. R. Br. (1810).
Leucospermum, R. Br. (1810).
Liatris, Schreb. (1791).
Libertia, Spreng. (1825).
Limnophila, R. Br. (1810).
Linociera, Sw. (1791).
Liparis, Rich. (1818).
Lipocarpha, R. Br. (1818).
Listera, R. Br. (1813).
Litsea, Lam. (1789).
Lobularia, Desv. (1814).

Logania, R. Br. (1810).
Loiseleuria, Desv. (1840).
Lomatia, R. Br. (1810).
Lonchocarpus, H. B. K. (1824).
Lonchostoma, Wikstr. (1818).
Lucya, DC. (1830).
Luzula, DC. (1805).
Luzuriaga, Ruiz et Pav. (1802).
Lyginia, R. Br. (1810).

Maclura, Nutt. (1818).
Macrolobium, Schreb. (1789).
Mahonia, Nutt. (1818).
Maianthemum, Web. (1780).
Majorana, Boehm. (1760).
Malcolmia, R. Br. (1812).
Malvastrum, A. Gray (1849).
Mamillaria, Haw. (1812).
Manettia, Mutis ex L. (1771).
Manulea, L. (1767).
Melaleuca, L. (1767).
Mertensia, Roth (1797).
Metrosideros, Banks ex Gaertn. (1788).
Miconia, Ruiz et Pav. (1794).
Micranthemum, Rich. (1803).
Mikania, Willd. (1803-4).
Mitragyna, Korth. (1839).
Monochaetum, Naud. (1845).
Mucuna, Adans. (1763).
Muelleria, L.f. (1781).
Muraya, Koenig ex L. (1771).
Myristica, Rottb. (1778).
Myroxylon, L.f. (1781).

Naregamia, Wight et Arn. (1834).
Nartheceum, Juss. (1789).
Nasturtium, R. Br. (1812).
Nemopanthus, Rafin. (1819).
Neottia, Sw. (1800).
Nerine, Herb. (1820).
Nertera, Banks et Sol. ex Gaertn. (1788).
Nervilia, Comm. ex Gaudich. (1826).
Nicandra, Adans. (1763).
Nothopegia, Blume (1850).
Nothoscordum, Kunth (1843).

Oberonia, Lindl. (1830).
Oeonia, Lindl. (1824).
Oligomeris, Cambess. (1841-44).
Omphalea, L. (1759).
Ormocarpum, Beauv. (1804).
Ormosia, Jack (1811).
Orphium, E. Mey. (1837).
Ouratea, Aubl. (1775).
Oxylobium, Andrews (1809).
Oxyptalum, R. Br. (1809).
Oxytropis, DC. (1802).

- Pachyrrhizus*, Rich. ex DC. (1825).
Paederia, L. (1767).
Paepalanthus, Mart. (1835).
Pallenis, Cass. (1822).
Parthenocissus, Planch. (1887).
Patersonia, R. Br. (1810).
Patrinia, Juss. (1807).
Pavonia, Cav. (1786).
Peltophorum, Walp. (1842).
Persea, Gaertn. f. (1805).
Persoonia, Sm. (1798).
Petalostemon, Michx. (1803).
Phaulopsis, Willd. (1800).
Philodendron, Schott (1829).
Phrynium, Willd. (1797).
Phyllocladus, Rich. (1826).
Physocarpus, Maxim. (1879).
Picramnia, Sw. (1788).
Pilea, Lindl. (1821).
Pimelea, Banks et Sol. ex Gaertn. (1788).
Piscidia, L. (1759).
Pitcairnia, L'Hérit. (1789).
Pithecolobium, Mart. (1837).
Platanthera, Rich. (1818).
Platylepis, A. Rich. (1828).
Plectranthus, L'Hérit. (1785).
Podalyria, Lam. (1793).
Podocarpus, L'Hérit. ex Pers. (1807).
Podolepis, Labill. (1806).
Polycarpaea, Lam. (1792).
Polypompholyx, Lehm. (1844).
Polystachya, Hook. (1825).
Pongamia, Vent. (1803).
Printzia, Cass. (1825).
Protea, R. Br. (1810).
Protium, Burm. f. (1768).
Psophocarpus, Neck. (1790).
Psychotria, L. (1759).
Pterolobium, R. Br. (1814).
Pteronia, L. (1763).
Pterospermum, Schreb. (1791).
Pterostylis, R. Br. (1810).
Pupalia, Juss. (1803).
Pycnanthemum, Rich. (1803).
Pyrenacantha, Wight (1831).
Pyrrhopappus, DC. (1838).
Saccolabium, Blume (1825).
Samadera, Gaertn. (1791).
Sansevieria, Thunb. (1794).
Scaevola, L. (1771).
Schaueria, Nees (1838).
Schleichera, Willd. (1805).
Schoenolirion, Durand (1855).
Schoenoplectus, Palla (1888).
Schotia, Jacq. (1786).
Schradera, Vahl (1796).
Scleropyrum, Arn. (1838).
Scolopia, Schreb. (1789).
Scutia, Comm. ex Brongn. (1827).
Sechium, [P. Br.] Juss. (1789).
Securigera, DC. (1805).
Securinea, Comm. ex Juss. (1789).
Sequoia, Endl. (1847).
Sesbania, Scop. (1777).
Seymeria, Pursh. (1814).
Shepherdia, Nutt. (1818).
Silybum, Adans. (1763).
Simethis, Kunth (1843).
Siphonochia, Torr. et Gray (1838).
Skimmia, Thunb. (1783).
Smilacina, Desf. (1807).
Smithia, Ait. (1789).
Sonerila, Roxb. (1814).
Sonneratia, L.f. (1781).
Sorbaria, A. Br. (1864).
Sorocephalus, R. Br. (1810).
Spathelia, L. (1763).
Spergularia, J. et C. Presl (1819).
Sphacele, Benth. (1829).
Sphenoclea, Gaertn. (1788).
Spiranthes, Rich. (1818).
Stachytarpheta, Vahl (1805).
Stelis, Sw. (1799).
Stemodia, L. (1759).
Stenocarpus, R. Br. (1810).
Stephanomeria, Nutt. (1841).
Steriphoma, Spreng. (1827).
Stiffia, Mikan (1820).
Struthiola, L. (1767).
Suaeda, Forsk. (1775).
Suksdorfia, A. Gray (1880).
Swartzia, Schreb. (1791).
Symplocarpus, Salisb. ex Nutt. (1818).
Tacca, Forst. (1776).
Tapeinochilus, Miq. (1868).
Taraxacum, Wiggers (1780).
Tectona, L.f. (1781).
Telopea, R. Br. (1810).
Tephrosia, Pers. (1807).
Terminalia, L. (1767).
Ternstroemia, Mutis ex L.f. (1781).
Tetragonolobus, Scop. (1772).
Thevetia, Adans. (1763).
Thymelaea, Endl. (1847).
Thysanotus, R. Br. (1810).
Rehmannia, Libosch. ex Fisch. et Mey. (1835).
Reineckea, Kunth (1844).
Rhaphiolepis, Lindl. (1820).
Rhipsalis, Gaertn. (1788).
Rhodothamnus, Reichb. (1827).
Rhynchocorys, Griseb. (1844).
Rhynchosia, Lour. (1790).
Rhynchospora, Vahl (1806).
Romulea, Maratti (1772).
Rottboellia, L.f. (1779).
Ryania, Vahl (1796).

- Timonius*, DC. (1830).
Tinantia, Scheidw. (1839).
Toddalia, Juss. (2 sem. 1789).
Tolmiea, Torr. et Gray (1840).
Tourrettia, Fougereux (1787).
Tragus, [Hall] Scop. (1777).
Trichilia, [P. Br.] L. (1759).
Trichodesme, R. Br. (1810).
Tricyrtis, Wall. (1826).
Trigoniastrium, Miq. (1860).
Trinia, Hoffm. (1814).
Trophis, [P. Br.] L. (1759).

Uncaria, Schreb. (1789).
Urceolina, Reichb. (1828).
Ursinia, Gaertn. (1791).

Ventenata, Koel. (1802).
Vernonia, Schreb. (1791).
Verticordia, DC. (1826).
Villarsia, Vent. (1803).
Vismia, Vand. (1788).
Vochysia, Juss. (1789).
Vriesea, Lindl. (1843).

Wahlenbergia Shrad. (1814).
Wallenia, Sw. (1788).
Watsonia, Mill. (1759).
Weihea, Spreng. (1825).
Weinmannia, L. (1759).
Welwitschia, Hook. f. (1862).
Wikstroemia, Endl. (1833).
Wistaria, Nutt. (1818).
Withania, Pauquy (1824).

Xanthophyllum, Roxb. (1814).
Xylopi, L. (1759).
Xylosma, Forst. f. (1786).

Zamia, L. (1763).
Zantedeschia, Spreng. (1826).
Zelkova, Spach (1841).
Zeugites, [P. Br.] Schreb. (1791).
Zinnia, L. (1759).
Zoisia, Willd. (1801).

XLII.—THE PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SERVICE IN THE NETHERLANDS AND ITS COLONIES.

J. C. TH. UPHOF.

During the last decade the Phytopathological Service of the Netherlands has developed extensively throughout the country, and its activities are very numerous. Though it belongs to a small nation, it is the outcome of much painstaking work, and will not be found in such a high degree of development in any other country.

Dutch scientists have long been engaged in investigations on plant diseases or pests, for instance Dr. Snellen van Vollenhoven (1843), and Dr. J. Wttwaal (1860); later came the very active and eminent plant pathologist, Prof. Dr. J. Ritzema Bos, who from 1869 to 1920 has been the chief leader in Holland from the standpoint of original research, plant disease control, lecturing and popularising the knowledge of plant pathology among the masses of agricultural and horticultural people.

In 1895 the Phytopathological Laboratory "Willie Commelin Scholten" in Amsterdam was established out of private funds, Ritzema Bos being appointed Director, as well as Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of Amsterdam. In his inaugural speech at the University, he pointed out that phytopathology should not be considered as a part of botany, but as an independent science.

The main object of the institution was to study plant diseases and give advice and demonstrations to growers. The results of