

& Takhtajan, Dict. Gen. Names Seed Pl.: 367. 1995; Mabberley, Mabberley's Pl.-Book, ed. 3: 542. 2008; Takhtajan, Fl. Pl.: 351. 2009) and is routinely used in the systematic literature on the pea family (e.g., Allen & Allen, Leguminosae: 432. 1981; Simpson & al., Adv. Legume Syst. 10: 123–148. 2003; Mercure & al. in Canad. J. Bot. 86: 697–718. 2008), in floristics (Catarino & al. in Blumea 53: 1–122. 2008; Gruèzo in Asia Life Sci. 18: 281–315. 2009), in horticulture (e.g., Glen, Cult. Pl. S. Africa: 185. 2002; Staples & Herbst, Trop. Garden Fl.: 307–308. 2005), and in dictionaries (Pūkui & Elbert, Hawaiian Dict.: 141. 1986; Quattrocchi, CRC World Dict. Pl. Names: A–C: 386. 2000). This is especially true of recent works in other disciplines (e.g., Johnson, CRC Ethnobot. Desk Ref.: 529. 1999; Mshana, Trad. Medic. Pharmac.: 374. 2000; Keller, Identif. Trop. Woody Pl.: 121. 2004; Bongers & al., Forest Climbing Pl. W. Africa: 177. 2005; Delobel in Wrocław 17: 107–119. 2006; Dickson & al. in Phytochemistry 68: 1436–1441. 2007; Schmelzer & Gurib-Fakim (eds.), Pl. Resources Trop. Africa, Medic. Pl.: 130. 2008). Most modern floristic treatments that consider any of the some 35 species of the Old World tropics, China, Australia, and Hawaii, now assign them to *Caesalpinia*. Even so, the majority of revisionary, floristic and horticultural works adopt *Mezoneuron* as the accepted orthography of the generic synonymy (Pedley in Austrobaileya 5: 97–102. 1997; George, Fl. Australia 12: 59–67. 1998; Wagner & al., Man. Fl. Pl. Hawai'i 1: 646–648. 1999;

Rezia Katun & Rahman in Bangladesh J. Pl. Taxon. 13: 93–109. 2006). Furthermore, this orthography is used routinely in the paleobotanical literature (e.g., Herendeen & Dilcher in Amer. J. Bot. 7: 1–12. 1991; Chaudhuri, Forest Pl. E. India: 217. 1993; Hemsley & Poole, Evol. Pl. Physiol.: 376. 2004; Lavin & al. in Syst. Biol. 54: 575–594. 2005; Taylor & al., Paleobotany: 951. 2009). Even the Nomenclature Committee for Vascular Plants itself has used *Mezoneuron* recently (Brummitt in Taxon 54: 528. 2005). Finally, a Goggle search of “*Mezoneuron* minus *Mezoneuron*” discloses only some 870 hits whereas *Mezoneuron* has some 11,000 hits suggesting an over 1 : 10 ratio of adoption of the orthography proposed here for conservation.

The problem of the use of *u/v* as vowels in botanical names and epithets was reviewed in detail by Nicolson (in Taxon 23: 843–851. 1974) who concluded his paper (p. 851) with a comment specifically on *Mezoneuron*: “... it should be noted that this *v* can be understood and accepted as a fricative consonant, exactly as it should be transliterated from modern Greek, in which the diphthongal *upsilon* has hardened into a full consonant.” Be that as it may, the botanical community has ignored this fact and retained, almost without exception since 1974, the orthography *Mezoneuron*. To promote nomenclatural stability, even at the risk of being technically incorrect in the transliteration of the diphthongal *upsilon*, we urge adoption of the proposal.

## (2091) Proposal to conserve the name *Mascagnia* against *Trioptyrys* (*Malpighiaceae*)

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(2091) ***Mascagnia*** (Bertero ex DC.) Bertero in Colla, Hortus Ripul.: 85. Jun-Jul 1824 (*Hiraea* [unranked] *Mascagnia* Bertero ex DC., Prodr. 1: 585. Jan (med.) 1824) [*Malpigh.*], nom. cons. prop.

Typus: *M. americana* Bertero, nom. illeg. (*Hiraea macradena* DC., *M. macradena* (DC.) Nied.).

(=) *Trioptyrys* L., Sp. Pl.: 428. 1753, nom. rej. prop.

Typus: *T. jamaicensis* L.

*Mascagnia* (Bertero ex DC.) Bertero is a genus of Neotropical flowering plants in the family *Malpighiaceae*. The generic name has been variously attributed to “Bertero”, “Bertero ex Colla”, or just to “Colla”. Colla (Hortus Ripul.: 85–86. 1824), in a footnote “(3)” to the entry for *Mascagnia* and *M. americana* (3) Bertero ined.” in his tabulation of generic names, wrote: “Ea characteres ex Bertero.” and then provided “*Mascagnia*” and “*M. americana*” with separate diagnoses, thereby ascribing both these names and their diagnoses to Bertero as well as the subsequent description “(Descript: ex Bertero.)”. Colla did not, however, cite the earlier usage by Candolle (in Prodr. 1: 585. 1824) of *Mascagnia* as the epithet of an unranked subdivision of *Hiraea* Jacq. [Although Candolle denoted the subdivision by “§”, commonly treated as the sectional sign, this rank

cannot be assumed particularly as elsewhere in the account of *Malpighiaceae*, Candolle explicitly recognised sections, without any such sign.] Both Candolle’s and Bertero’s use of *Mascagnia* clearly apply to the same taxon, as Candolle cited the then-unpublished “*Mascagnia Americana* Bertero” under *Hiraea macradena*, the first of four species in his unranked group and based on the same collection as the account published by Colla. Consequently, *Mascagnia* is treated as a name at new rank under *Vienna Code* Art. 33.3 (McNeill & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 146. 2006). The generic name was lectotypified by Pfeiffer (Nomencl. Bot. 2: 238. 1872) on *H. macradena* DC. whose type, the name having been listed as a synonym by Colla, provides the automatic type (Art. 7.5) of *M. americana* Bertero, nom. illeg.

Most species of *Mascagnia* s.str. have samaras with a lateral wing that is membranous and more or less orbicular. Niedenzu (in Engler, Pflanzenz. IV. 141 (Heft 91): 86–125. 1928) applied the name broadly to a large number of morphologically diverse plants with lateral-winged samaras, and for many years after the publication of his treatment he was followed by most authors. If one were to follow Niedenzu in applying the name *Mascagnia* to the species known today, the genus would comprise more than 100 species. However, in the last 25 years a series of revisions, guided in part by phylogenetic investigations in the family (Davis & al. in Amer. J. Bot.

88: 1830–1846. 2001), has resulted in the removal of the discordant elements from *Mascagnia* to other genera (Johnson in Syst. Bot. 11: 335–353. 1986; Anderson & Davis in Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 24: 45–49. 2005; 25: 137–166. 2007; Anderson in Novon 16: 168–204. 2006; Anderson & Corso in Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 25: 113–135. 2007). Our recent phylogeny of *Malpighiaceae*, based on both nuclear and plastid DNA sequences and morphological data, supported the removal of all those species from *Mascagnia* s.str. (Davis & Anderson in Amer. J. Bot. 97: 2031–2048. 2010). As a consequence, *Mascagnia* today comprises about 40 species, which occur from southern Mexico to southern Brazil and Argentina; none is native to the Bahamas or Antilles.

The 2010 phylogeny cited above showed that *Mascagnia* is still not monophyletic, because embedded within a broad *Mascagnia* with 86 bootstrap percentage support there is a well-supported (100 bootstrap percentage) clade consisting of the studied species of the genus *Triopteris* L. Linnaeus described *Triopteris* to accommodate a plant in which the samara was Y-shaped, because the membranous lateral wing was pinched inward at the sides. Today *Triopteris* comprises five species of plants native to the Bahamas and Greater Antilles, of which three have Y-shaped samaras and two have the samaras usually orbicular like those of *Mascagnia*. Comparison of the morphology of all the species of *Triopteris* to that of *Mascagnia* shows that there is no morphological difference that consistently supports the continued recognition of two genera (Anderson & Davis in Mem. New York Bot. Gard., in press). Our conclusion is that some element of *Mascagnia* from the mainland arrived in the West Indies long ago and spread through the islands, diversifying in the process into the five species

of *Triopteris*. Given the evidence from both morphology and molecular sequences that recognition of both genera is indefensible, we have prepared a revision in which all five species of *Triopteris* are transferred to *Mascagnia* (Anderson & Davis, in press). *Triopteris* is the older name, so it is necessary to address the threat that it poses to *Mascagnia*.

The *Vienna Code* provides in Article 14 for the conservation of later names against earlier names, especially when such conservation “aims at retention of those names which best serve stability of nomenclature”. It would be hard to imagine a more compelling case for such conservation than this one, in which an older name applied to five species of restricted geographical distribution threatens to displace a later name for 40 species of very widespread distribution. No one has ever applied the name *Triopteris* to any species of *Mascagnia* in mainland Latin America, where *Mascagnia* has been employed in all Floras and herbaria for many decades, so for us to transfer all those species to *Triopteris* would be needlessly disruptive. Of course, adopting *Mascagnia* for the five species of *Triopteris* will cause some inconvenience to those interested in West Indian plants, but on balance that disadvantage will be minor compared to what would ensue if *Triopteris* were to displace *Mascagnia* throughout Latin America. We therefore propose that when *Mascagnia* and *Triopteris* are treated as one genus, the name *Mascagnia* will be conserved against *Triopteris*. It should be noted that the spelling *Triopteris* is already conserved (in App. III) against the original spelling of Linnaeus, which was *Triopteris*. That conserved spelling will continue to be used in cases where an author chooses to recognize both genera.

## (2092) Proposal to conserve the name *Cyclodendron* against *Subsigillaria* and *Eusigillaria* (fossil *Lycopodiophyta*, *Lepidodendropsida*)

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- (2092) *Cyclodendron* Kräusel in Beitr. Geol. Erforsch. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. 20: 21. 11 Aug 1928, nom. cons. prop.  
Type: *C. leslii* (Seward) Kräusel (*Bothrodendron leslii* Seward)
- (=) *Subsigillaria* Mercenier in Ann. Soc. Géol. Belg. 40 (Annexe): 172. Apr-Dec 1913 [Foss.], nom. rej. prop.  
Type: *S. leiodermaria* Mercenier
- (=) *Eusigillaria* Mercenier in Ann. Soc. Géol. Belg. 40 (Annexe): 172. Apr-Dec 1913 [Foss.], nom. rej. prop.  
Type: *S. favularia* Mercenier

The genus *Cyclodendron* has been established for distinctive lepidophytic stems of Permian age (Kräusel, l.c.: 21. 1928), widely distributed in various Gondwana regions (Central and Southern Africa, South America, India, Australia) (Seward, Pl. Life: 123. 1931; Darrah in Lilloa 6: 227. 1941; Rentier in Mém. Inst. Géol. Louvain 9: 1. 1951; Kräusel in Naturwissenschaften 47: 551. 1960; Høeg & Bose in Ann. Mus. Congo Belg. 32(8): 31. 1960; Kräusel in Palaeontographica, Abt. B, Paläophytol. 109: 77. 1961; Rigby in Proc. Linn.

Soc. New South Wales 87: 341. 1962 & in Palaeontographica, Abt. B, Paläophytol. 118: 115. 1966; Chandra & Rigby in Geophytology 11(2): 214. 1981; Herbst & Gutierrez in Ameghiniana 32: 141. 1995). Since that time the genus has been amended with descriptions of its fertile part (Rayner in Ann. Geol. Surv. S. Africa 19: 79–84. 1985 & in Palaeontology 28: 112–119. 1985), and later become even a type of a distinct lepidodendroid family *Cyclodendraceae* Doweld. In addition, *Cyclodendron* is a useful biostratigraphical marker of Gondwanan Neopalaeozoic sediments, and therefore it is widely used in geological and stratigraphical treatises (Jamotte in Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, Cl. Sci. Ser. 5, 15: 638. 1929 & in Ann. Serv. Miner. Com. Spec. Katanga 2: 34. 1932; Mouta & Cahen in Sanford, Rep. 18th Inter. Geol. Congr. 14: 280. 1951; Lacey in Compt. Rend. 4th Congr. Int. Geol. Stratigr. Carbonif. Heerlen 2: 367. 1961; Plumstead in Hallam, Atlas Palaeobiogeogr.: 195. 1973; Pant in Birbal Sahni Mem. Lect. 3: 13. 1975; Lejal-Nicol & Bernardes-de-Oliveira in Actes 104 Congr. Natl. Soc. Sav. Bordeaux 1: 121. 1979; Retallack in Bull. Geol. Surv. New South Wales 26: 391. 1980; Rigby, Perm. Geol. Queensland: 221. 1983; Archangelsky in Comun. Serv. Geol.