SOME NECESSARY NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES

(with one new species)

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The generic name Martia was proposed by two authors independently and at about the same time; by Sprengel for a group of species which he segregated from Hypericum, and by Leandri for a species now referred to Clitoria. In both cases the name began its history as a synonym, but like other generic synonyms liable to be revived during segregation of a genus. The Martia of Leandri is also a homonym, since it is antedated by the Martia of Sprengel.

Schultes observed this homonymy almost immediately, and only one year later proposed the name Martiusia as a substitute for Martia Leandri. Bentham considered that Martiusia, having no validity as a genus, was still available for use as a generic name, and set up the leguminous genus Martiusia Benth. in 1840. Having been informed that his name was incorrect orthographically, he renamed it Martia during the same year, thereby creating another homonym.

Bentham's genus remains to this day without a valid name, under the homonym rule of the International Code. In the meantime, Martiusia Schultes has again been used in the segregation of Clitoria, demonstrating the value of the homonym rule. These beautiful legumes of Amazonia, one of which was actually collected by Martius, were very appropriately dedicated to that eminent botanist and explorer, and in renaming them it appears desirable to continue this wish of Bentham. I therefore propose the following substitute name:

Martiodendron Gleason, nom. nov.
Martiusia Benth. in Hook. Jour. Bot. 2: 84. 1840. Not Martiusia Schultes, 1822.
Martia Benth. op. cit. 146. Not Martia Spreng., 1818.

Martiodendron excelsum (Benth.) Gleason, comb. nov.
Martiusia excelsa Benth. in Hook. Jour. Bot. 2: 84. 1840.

Martiodendron parvifolium (Benth.) Gleason, comb. nov.
Martiusia parvifolia Benth. op. cit. 103. 1840.

Martiodendron elatum (Ducke) Gleason, comb. nov.
Martiusia elata Ducke, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio 3: 116. 1922.

MARTIODENDRON MACROCARPON Gleason, sp. nov. Arbor excelsa usque ad 45 m. alta, ramis juvenilibus tenuissime puberulis mox glabris, gemmis axillaribus complanatis bivalvis 1 cm. longis; rhachis foliorum 15 cm. longa glabra, petiolo libero 2--3 cm. longo; foliola alterna 9 vel 10, petiolulo crasso nigro 3 mm. longo, laminis subcoriaceis anguste oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis, 7--11 cm. longis, 20--33 mm. latis, acuminatis, apice ipso obtusis vel leviter retusis, basi rotundatis vel leviter subcordatis, utrinque glabris, supra subnitentibus, venis fere obsoletis, subtus opacis brunnescentibus, venis lateralibus utroque latere 15--20 subrectis prominentibus, venulis reticulatis; inflorescentia paniculata multiflora, pedicellis puberulis brevibus; calyx 15 mm. longus imbricatus, in alabastro anguste conicus; sepala anguste lanceolata extra aureo-sericea intus densius et longius argenteo-sericea numquam late patentia, marginibus externis leviter involutis, marginibus tectis 0.5 mm. latis glabris leviter revolutis; petala flava mox decidua oblonga vel oblongo-elliptica, 14 mm. longa, petalum superum brevissime unguiculatum obovatum 8 mm. latum, petala alia elliptica, 5--6 mm. lata; stamina 5, inter petala inserta, filamentis crassissimis, 1 mm. longis; anthera 1 superior 10 mm. longa, laterales 15 mm., inferiores 12.5 mm., omnes anguste lineari-subulatae; pistillum 15 mm. longum, ovario paullo complanato leviter sericeo in stylum glabrum angustato; legumina elliptica 16 cm. longa, 4.5 cm. lata, tenuiter aureosericea arcte reticulato-venosa, ala dorsalis 5 ventralis 10 mm. lata, nervis 2 (suturalibus) basi 3 cm. coalitis.

Type, Krukoff 5015 (in flower), collected near the mouth of the Rio Embira, basin of the Rio Jurua, on varzea land.

The description of the fruit is taken from Krukoff 4950, collected at the same locality and agreeing with the type in foliage characters. A third specimen is Krukoff 5401, collected on terra firma near the mouth of the Rio Macauhan in the Acre Territory. The leaflets are only 5--7 cm. long and 15-23 mm. wide; the legumes average a trifle longer and are 5-6 cm. wide and broadly rounded at the base.

M. excelsum differs from the other species in the broad fruit with narrow wings and in its hairy anthers. M. elatum is certainly very close to M. parvifolium. Ducke states that its buds are smaller, its panicles more pyramidal, and its pods sericeous. From the lack of further contrasting statements, we may infer that the leaf-veins are obscure beneath and the sutural veins of the pod separate to the base, as in M. parvifolium. M. macrocarpon apparently agrees with M. elatum in the size of flowers and fruits. It differs notably from M. parvifolium in its slightly hairy ovary, its conspicuous leaf-veins, and the coalescent sutural nerves of its broad pod.

Apoleya Gleason, nom. nov.

Apuleja Mart. Herb. Fl. Bras. 123. 1837. Not Apuleja Gaertn. Fruct. 2: 439. 1791.

Zenkera Arn., Mag. Zool. & Bot. 2: 548. 1838. Not Zenkera Trin., Linnaea 11: 150. 1837.

Although the International Code provides that names differing by even a single letter may be maintained, it is improbable that anyone would insist on a difference between Apuleja, the original spelling, and Apuleia, as used in the Flora Brasiliensis and on most herbarium specimens. In proposing a new name, I have followed the original pronunciation as nearly as practicable.

Apoleya leiocarpa (Vogel) Gleason, comb. nov.

Leptolobium (?) leiocarpum Vogel, Linnaea 11: 393. 1837.
Apuleja praecox Mart. Herb. Fl. Bras. 123. 1837.
Apuleia leiocarpa Macbr. Contr. Gray Herb. 59: 23. 1919.

Apoleya molaris (Spruce) Gleason, comb. nov.

Apuleia molaris Spruce, Fl. Bras. 15-2: 177. 1870.

It is with regret that I call attention to the change in name of two long established species of Miconia, macrophylla (Don) Triana and serrulata (Don) Triana. The first of these is such a widespread and commonly collected species that it early began to accumulate nomenclatural difficulties. Collected originally by Pavon at the end of the eighteenth century, it first received botanical recognition from David Don in 1823, who described it briefly under the name of Chitonia macrophylla. The Pavon specimen was unknown to De Candolle in 1828, who repeated Don's description verbatim in the Prodromus, but under the name Diplochaeta, on the basis of preoccupation of the generic name Chitonia by Mocino. Although stating in his description that the leaves are crenulate, he placed the species in a group with entire leaves, and in a second group with crenate leaves he again described the same species twice, as Diplochaeta leucocephala and D. serrulata, and also recognized a variety latifolia under the latter. He also noted two manuscript names which had not been published. In 1844 Steudel described the species again, under the name Decaraphe Hostmanni, placing it in a genus now merged in Miconia which had been proposed in 1840 by Miquel for a Guiana species. In 1850 Miquel again used the same specific names, but expressed doubt on the validity of Diplochaeta.

Not until 1851 did any of these specific names appear in the genus Miconia. Then Naudin recognized the identity of D. Hostmanni and Diplochaeta serrulata and formed the new binomial Miconia serrulata. Diplochaeta leucocephala was at one time considered by him as doubtfully belonging to the same

species, but later in the same year he named it Miconia leucocephala, as a questionable species perhaps the same as M. serrulata. He did not see Pavon's specimen but realized that it was also a Miconia. For it he made the new binomial Miconia platyhedra, since the name M. macrophylla was already in use for a Surinam plant now referred to M. prasina. Triana in 1871 and Cogniaux in 1887 recognized that serrulata, leucocephala, and macrophylla were identical, and each used the name Miconia macrophylla, disregarding the fact that it was already in use.

We have then the following state of affairs. The oldest valid specific name is macrophylla D.Don, but Miconia macrophylla (Don) Triana can not be used because it is antedated by Miconia macrophylla Steud. The next oldest specific names are serrulata and leucocephala. Both were transferred to Miconia, the former definitely and the latter as a doubtful species. Miconia serrulata (DC.) Naud. is therefore its correct name under the International Code.

Cremanium serrulatum was described by Don in 1823. Naudin transferred it to Miconia in 1851 and re-named it as Miconia galactantha, since he had previously used the name M. serrulata. Triana and Cogniaux both used the name Miconia serrulata, but Naudin's combination must stand as the valid name of the plant.

In 1887 Cogniaux diagnosed a Brazilian species under the name Miconia robusta, and another species from French Guiana as M. tschudyoides. Soon discovering that the Guiana plant had previously been named Tschudya robusta by Sagot, he attempted to rectify his error in the Addenda to Flora Brasiliensis in 1888. Here he changed his first M. robusta to M. robustissima and transferred Sagot's specific name to Miconia as M. robusta. This procedure is distinctly contrary to the accepted rules of nomenclature: the first species, validly published, can not receive a new name, while the second can not be given a homonym.