species of Aglaomorpha and therefore the presence of nectaries is used as a second character to recognize species belonging to drynarioids such as the frequently cultivated *A. acuminata* or the New Guinea endemic *A. hieronymi* and *A. parkinsonii* (Roos, l.c.; Hennipman & al. in Kubitzki (ed.), Fam. Gen. Vasc. Pl. 1: 203–230. 1990; Schneider & al., l.c. 2010). These nectaries are however absent in *Christiopteris*.

Aglaomorpha is the oldest name and therefore has priority over *Drynaria* and *Christiopteris* Copeland (in Philipp. J. Sci. 12(6): 331–336. 1917). A case for uniting *Aglaomorpha* and *Drynaria* can be made because of the existence of ‘intergeneric’ hybrids (Hoshizaki in Amer. Fern J. 81: 37–43. 1991). About half the species are described in *Aglaomorpha*, but that name is nevertheless much less known than *Drynaria*, which over time has given its name to a certain type of venation and habit (with pinnatifid to pinnate, erect fertile leaves and entire or slightly lobed, humus-collecting leaves), and hence gave the name to *Polypodiaceae* subfamily *Drynarioidae* Crabbe, Jermy & Mickel (which also includes the selligueoid ferns, see Christenhusz & al. in Phytotaxa 19: 7–54. 2011).

The only case against conserving *Drynaria* against *Aglaomorpha* is that in the original description of the genus Smith placed two genera, *Dipteris* Reinw. and *Microsorum* Link., under his genus *Drynaria*, thus making this name superfluous, but as Morton (in Taxon 19: 647–647. 1970) already discussed, Smith considered his *Drynaria* as an aggregate and more recent authors have treated the genus in a much stricter sense (Roos, l.c.; Hennipman & al., l.c.). Morton subsequently proposed to conserve the generic name, ‘since there is no taxonomically synonymous generic name published’. This was accepted, but no generic name was rejected and thus we hereby need to reject *Aglaomorpha* against *Drynaria* to again prevent the small but well known name *Drynaria* J. Sm. from disappearing into synonymy. In addition to being conserved, the first use of *Drynaria* (by Bory, 1815), as the epithet of a subgenus of *Polypodium* is in fact older than *Aglaomorpha*, but generic definitions of ferns were still vague and designation of species to genera was still in flux at the time when both these taxa were described. The conservation of *Drynaria* would also contribute to taxonomic stability with none of the currently known species of *Drynaria* having a combination in *Aglaomorpha*, whereas six out of 15 species of *Aglaomorpha* already have a combination under *Drynaria* (Roos, l.c.).

(2055) Proposal to reject the name *Potamogeton dimorphus* (*Potamogetonaceae*)

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*Potamogeton* subsect. *Hybridi* Graebn. contains three species that occur in North and Central America. They differ particularly in shape and size of submerged and floating leaves and of fruits (e.g., Klekowski & Beal in Brittonia 17: 175–181. 1965; Reznicek & Bobbette in Rhodora 78: 650–673. 1976; Wiegle & Kaplan in Folia Geobot. 33: 300–302. 1998; Haynes & Hellquist in Fl. N. Amer. 22: 53–54. 2000). *Potamogeton diversifolius* Raf. (in Med. Repos., ser. 2, 5: 354. 1808) is characterized mainly by linear submerged leaves that are acute at apex and floating leaves mostly with a bigger lamina. *Potamogeton bicuspidatus* Fernald (in Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, ser. 2, 17: 112. 1932) is a more slender plant, with filiform submerged leaves that are acuminate at apex and floating leaves mostly with a smaller lamina. Both species have the adnate portion of stipules mostly shorter than the free ligule and fruits usually with two entire-to-dentate lateral keels in additional to the dorsal keel. In contrast, *Potamogeton spirillus* Tuckerm. (in Amer. J. Sci. Arts, ser. 2, 6: 228. 1848) has the adnate portion of stipules mostly longer than the free ligule and fruits with smoothly rounded sides without lateral keels. It differs from *P. bicuspidatus* also by linear submerged leaves that are mostly obtuse at apex and floating leaves with a bigger lamina.

One of the earliest names pertinent to this group is *P. dimorphus* Raf. (l.c.). This was proposed by Rafinesque as a nomen novum to replace *P. diversifolius* W.P.C. Barton (Fl. Philadelphia. Prodr. 1: 27. 1815), which was a nomen illegitimum when published because of the existence of the earlier homonym *P. diversifolius* Raf. Barton did not indicate a type for his *P. diversifolius* in the protologue. However, in his following publications (Barton, Comp. Fl. Philadelphia. 1: 96. 1818; Barton, Fl. N. Amer. 3: 38. 1822) Barton indicated that his *P. diversifolius* was “first discovered in Jersey, near Woodbury, where it is abundant, in a pool” and “detected in July, 1814”.

None of the previous monographers of this group was able to locate Barton’s type and they concluded that it is not preserved in his herbarium (Fernald, l.c.: 103; Reznicek & Bobbette, l.c.: 663). A recent inquiry to PHI, where Barton’s herbarium is deposited, also did not yield this type (Alina Freire-Fierro, PH Collection Manager, pers. comm. 8 Jan. 2010). Interpretation of the taxonomic identity of *P. diversifolius* W.P.C. Barton therefore depends on the published data.

As already pointed out by Fernald (l.c.: 103), the descriptions of *P. diversifolius* W.P.C. Barton given in the protologue, particularly the features “foliis emersis natantibus, … semiuncialibus, …; submersis … filiformibus”, and in the two subsequent Barton publications fit best to the species to which Fernald misapplied the name *P. capillaceus* Poir. (in Lamarck, Encycl. Suppl. 4: 535. 1816). According to Reznicek & Bobbette (l.c.) *P. capillaceus* sensu Fernald is now correctly called *P. bicuspidatus*, which Fernald (l.c.) had formerly distinguished. They commented that “As all three species of this subsection occur in the Philadelphia region, there is no possibility of being completely certain of the application of the name [P. dimorphus (= P. diversifolius W.P.C. Barton)] with only the description given by Barton.”

A better tool for interpretation of the name *P. diversifolius* W.P.C. Barton is the nice colour illustration of this species in Barton’s *Flora of North America* (3: t. 84. 1822), which shows a delicate plant with filiform submerged leaves that are acuminate at apex, i.e., the characteristics of *P. bicuspidatus*. Barton indicated that the figures of this

Replacing the well-established name *P. bicuspidata* by *P. dimorphus*, which apparently has not been used for almost a century and little used (and misunderstood) before, would constitute an undesirable and disadvantageous change for purely nomenclatural reasons. To preserve nomenclatural stability, it is here proposed to reject the name *P. dimorphus* under Art. 56 of the *Vienna Code* (McNeill & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 146. 2006).

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**Proposal to conserve the name *Myosotis sicula* against *M. gussonei* (Boraginaceae)**

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The name *Myosotis sicula* Guss. applies to a small annual wetland species of forget-me-not that is widely if patchily distributed in the border countries and islands of the Mediterranean Sea, from Spain to Anatolia, Syria and Lebanon (*Grau* in *Mitt. Bot. Staatssamm. München* 6: 517–530. 1972; Greuter & al., Med-Checklist 1: 100. 1984), extending to North Africa (its presence in Tunisia has been confirmed recently by Le Floch & al., Cat. Synon. Fl. Tunisia, ed. 2, Errata: [2]. 2011). Since 1843 when it was published by Gussone the name has been in universal and unambiguous use throughout this large area, appearing in all relevant Floras and a vast secondary literature.

The species was first described by Gussone (Fl. Sicul. Prodr. 1: 207–208. 1827) from summer-dry ponds (“gurgi”) of the Sicilian mountains: “Piana de’ Greci al Gorgo de’ Dingoli, Cotrano al Gorgo Lo Drago e Gorgolu, Nicolosia, Floresta; ec.” It was then named *Myosotis micrantha*, which is a later homonym of *M. micrantha* Pall. ex Lehmb. (in *Neue Schriften Naturf. Ges. Halle* 3(2): 24. 1817). In 1843, when publishing *Myosotis sicula*, Gussone again provided a full treatment. Nevertheless *M. sicula* is not the name of a new species but an avowed substitute (nomen novum) for *M. micrantha*. Not only is “*M. micrantha* Guss. … non Pallas” cited in synonymy, but the descriptive text is by and large the same and the localities are identical; and then there is Gussone’s declared intent [translated from Latin]: “I changed the name because Pallas’s species [*M. micrantha*] is widely different, and older than mine.” This means that the name *M. sicula*, even if it were legitimate (see below), must be typified from an element used by Gussone in 1827, so that the recently designated lectotype (Selvi & Cecchi in *Taxon* 58: 625. 2009), a specimen collected in 1839, is at best a neotype. As an undoubted original specimen exists (an illustration of which can be seen at [www.ingentaconnect.com/content/iapt/tax/2009/00000058/00000002/art000258](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/iapt/tax/2009/00000058/00000002/art000258), as Fig. 10), we prefer to list it as the nomenclatural type, abandoning the former designation. [Most plants on that sheet, two or three individuals or parts of one individual, clearly belong to a single gathering, even though three localities are mentioned on the label, so that they form a single specimen as defined in Art. 8.2 of the *Vienna Code* (McNeill & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 146. 2006). However, the uppermost plant looks slightly different, and has a label scrap of its own associated with it: “Maggio. Gorgo di Pogiariello” (a locality not cited in the protologue), and we do not consider it as part of the type specimen.]