

The combination *Haworthia major* Duval, although published simultaneously with *Haworthia minor*, need not be taken into consideration, because it is illegitimate. Duval should have retained the epithet of *Aloe pumila* Linnaeus for the species which he called *Haworthia major*. The fact that he simultaneously published the name *Haworthia pumila* (Aiton) Duval for another plant does not make his *Haworthia major* legitimate, as Article 55.1 applies.

As Nicolson (1985) observed, Article 26.1 "will have an effect on other cases where it is shown that the name of an infraspecific taxon is homotypic with the species to which it is attributed".

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### CORRECT AUTHORSHIP CITATION FOR CERATOPHYLLALES

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In a recent paper dealing with the origin and affinities of the Ceratophyllaceae (Les, 1988), I treated the Ceratophyllales as a new order of angiosperms. Since publication of my work, Dr. Arthur Cronquist was notified by a Soviet correspondent that the ordinal name Ceratophyllales was published previously by Nakai (1943), and had been adopted in the most recent edition of Takhtajan's *Systema magnoliophytorum* (1987). Dr. Cronquist promptly relayed this information to me, and here I attempt to clarify the authorship of the name.

Neither Nakai's nor Takhtajan's works were known to me at the time my paper appeared (despite the earlier date of the latter), and their omission in my work was unintentional. In particular, Nakai's (1943) work is generally unknown to western botanists as a source of nomenclatural novelties. The volume commemorates the 60th birthday of the author, and includes a prolific roster of orders, families, tribes, genera, sections, species, varieties, and forms representing names proposed as new during Nakai's previous lectures. Nakai was known for his attempts to revise "the whole system of vascular plants" and he developed novel classifications of the group (Hara, 1953). This resulted in a number of validly published names that are unfamiliar to many taxonomists but must be considered in nomenclatural matters such as priority. The names are not limited to angiosperms, but also include bryophytes, lycopods, psilophytes, peridophytes, gymnosperms, and even fossil plants.

Many of Nakai's names represent orders, families, subfamilies, etc. (e.g., Nuphaceae) that are considered unnecessary by contemporary authors. Other names (such as Betulales and Nymphaeales) were published previously elsewhere. With respect to the Ceratophyllales, however, Nakai's work does indeed represent an earlier publication of the name validated by a Latin key that serves as a diagnosis.

When consulting this work, it is often necessary to disregard dates presented by the names as

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publication dates. Nakai's citation: "Cerato-phyllales in praelectione anni 1930," implies an earlier publication date, but is a reference to a lecture which does not constitute an earlier valid publication.

Consequently, the proper citation of the order name is Ceratophyllales Nakai (1943), and Ceratophyllales Les (1988) is an isonym (see Nicolson, 1975). A complete consideration of the roughly 4000 names published in this work would undoubtedly disclose further nomenclatural problems and authors are encouraged to consult this list for other possible oversights.

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### **SCROPHULARIA VALENTINA ROUY: THE CORRECT NAME FOR S. AURICULATA SENSU AUCT. PL., NON L. (SCROPHULARIACEAE)**

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#### *Summary*

The name *Scrophularia valentina* Rouy is revived for plants of eastern Spain and the Balearic Islands, traditionally referred to *S. auriculata* L. The most important affinities and differences existing among this taxon and other very closely related ones, into which sometimes it had been included, are discussed.

#### *Resumen*

Se recupera el nombre *Scrophularia valentina* Rouy para denominar al taxon iberolevantino-balear identificado tradicionalmente como *S. auriculata* L. Se discuten las afinidades que presenta éste con otros táxones próximos, a los que en algunas ocasiones ha sido referido.

#### *Introduction*

Grau's studies (1976, 1979) on European Scrophulariae, established the existence of a taxon very closely related to *S. auriculata* L. of the Iberolevantine territories (eastern Spain) and the Balearic Islands. This endemic can be treated as a species independent of *S. auriculata*, the Linnean taxon widespread throughout France, Great Britain, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, Corsica, and the Atlantic territories of the northern and western Iberian Peninsula (Grau, 1979: 497). To this new taxon, Grau (1976: 619) applied the name *S. pseudoauriculata*, which was proposed by Sennen (1922: 108) for plant material he collected at Cambrils (Tarragona Province) and distributed in 1919 as no. 3742 in the exsiccata *Plantes d'Espagne*. However, Rouy (1882: 124) had previously described *S. valentina* from plants herborized at Montesa River, near Játiva (Valencia Province), a taxon that Willkomm (1893: 171) supposed to be closely connected to *S. nodosa* L. Pau (1898: 442) identified it as a dry-soil form of *S. auriculata*. More recently, Richardson (1972: 218) included *S. valentina* in *S. laevigata* Vahl, and in a similar way Bolòs and Vigo (1983: 96) have treated it as a subspecies of the latter.

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