SECTION 5 - CRITICAL COMMENTS ON NOMENCLATURE AND NEW COMBINATIONS.
SECTION - 5

5.1 CRITICAL COMMENTS ON NOMENCLATURE

Although as many as 64 of the 234 genera are listed as nom. cons. with the type species provided App. III, ICBN, 1983, proposals had to be published involving two of the conserved genera, viz. Calanthe R. Br. and Oberonia Lindl. (vide Taxon 28: 419. 1979 and Taxon 33: 333 - 334. 1984) for amendment of the existing entries. Similarly, for another set of four related genera, of the Cyperaceae, Lipocarpha, R. Br. nom. cons., Hypaelypsum Vahl, nom. rej., Hypolytrum A. Rich and Hymenachne P. Beauv. for necessary amendments of citation of type species to preserve the continuing use of Lipocarpha R. Br. nom. cons. and Hypolytrum Rich. as two good and distinct genera. These are discussed below:


(i) The proposal to replace the existing entry of the type species of *Oberonia* Lindley "Type: Oberonia iridifolia Lindley" with " T. iridifolia Lindley, nom. illeg. (Malaxis ensiformis J. E. Smith; O. ensiformis (J. E. Smith) Lindley" (vide Panigrahi et Dubey, Taxon 33: 333. 1984, The proposal has been approved (Brummitt, Taxon 36: 434. 1987).

(iii) L.C. Richard, not Persoon, is established as the correct author of the genus Hypolytrum. Hypolytrum latifolium Rich. and Hypaelyptum filiformis Vahl are selected by Panigrahi as the lectotype species of the two respective genera. (Taxon 34: 510-517. 1985) This lectotypification contributed significantly to the continued use of Lipocarpha R. Brown, nom. cons. as generically distinct from Hypolytrum Rich. and would necessitate editorial amendment against Hypaelyptum in App. III and ING to replace "Type: non designatus" with "Type: H. filiformis Vahl" (vide Panigrahi, Taxon 34: 511. 1985)."

(iv) Citation of Agrostis myuros Lam., as the type species of Hymenachne P. Beauv. by Parr et al. (1979), is established as an error. Similarly, selection of A. myuros "Hymenachne myuros (Lam.) Nees" as the lectotype species of Hymenachne P. Beauv. by Pfeiffer (1874) is in conflict with the protologue and has, in consequence, to be superceded by the selection of Agrostis monostachya Poir. / H. amplexicaulis (Rudge) Chase, Panicum amplexicaule Rudge/

(v) Manjsuris L., nom. rej. pro Rottboellia L.f. nom. cons. is resurrected as a monotypic taxonomically distinct genus endemic to India and Coelorachis clarkii is resuscitated both the taxa endemic to India. (Ind. J. For. 9 (2): 171-172, 1986).

(vi) The type species of Dendrobium Sw. nom. cons. (item No. 1694) has been changed from "Type: D. crumentum Sw. (typ. cons.)" to read "Lectotype: D. moniliforme (L.) Sw. (vide Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. 2: 1030, 1875)" (cf. Brummitt, Taxon 31 (3): 542, 1982).

(vii) Curcuma L. (1753) with Type: C. longa L. (typ. cons.) is conserved against Curcuma Roxb. (1810) (cf. Brummitt, Taxon 33: 706, 1984) and is to be added to the App. III, ICBN.

(viii) Proposal to conserve Triticum aestivum L. (1753) over T. hybernum L. (1753) (Taxon 32: 492 - 498, 1983), has been approved by the Spermatophyta committee by 11 votes (vide Taxon 36: 76, 1987). Be it said that Meirat (1821) had earlier combined the two taxa, accepting T. hybernum L. (as 'hiburnum') as the correct name; Eater in 1896, Fioiri and Falletti had combined the two taxa, accepting T. aestivum L. as the correct name. Since T. aestivum L. is a species of major economic importance, the Committee have ruled in favour of the proposal (Art. 14.2, ICBN, 1983).

(ix) Rottboellia exaltata L.f. (1782) vrs. R. exaltata (L.) L.f. (1779). The committee for Spermatophyta rejected the earlier name based on Aegilops exaltata L. (1771), now transferred to Ohuros Gaeth. the proposal to conserve Rottboellia L.f. (1782) with Type: R. exaltata L.f. (1782) nom. illeg. (Art. 64.1) received only 7 votes in favour & 5 against. Therefore, the name of the common pantropical weed although it is one of the top weeds in the tropics could not be conserved under Art. 14.2. Hence, its
correct name is now *Rhynchinchinensis* (Lour.) W.D. Clayton (cf. Brummitt, Taxon 34 : 659-660. 1985).

(x) Although Jayaweera (1981) and Seidenfaden and Arora (1982) accepted *Kingdomia deliciosa* (Reichb. f.) Sweet based on *Phalaenopsis deliciosa* Reich. f. (1854), citing simultaneously *Aerides decumbens* Griff. (1851), Hunt (1970) corrected the anomaly and re-established the priority when he made the combination, *Kingdomia decumbens* (Griff.) Hunt.

Critical scrutiny shows that the following seven genera, *Polybogon* Desf., *Enteropogon Nees*, *Cenchmus L.*, *Polycoa R. Br.*, *Lophopogon Hack.*, *Ophiuros Gaertn.*, and *Glyphochilus W. D. Clayton* have not yet been reported from within the borders of Orissa, although some of them do occur in the neighbouring states, in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. On the other hand, *Aeluropus Trin.* (A. lagopoides Trin.) has recently been collected from the brackish lagoons of Chilika Lake near Berhampur and *Erisichlos Kunth* (= *E. procera* Retz.) Habbard does occur in Orissa. We, however, are not prepared to accept a casual report of the occurrence of *Lolium tremulentum* L. (a species of temperate altitude) as occurring in Bhubaneswar; similarly, reported occurrence of *Sclerostachya fusca* and *Euclasta Clarked* in Orissa, needs critical investigation.

(xi) The following genera of the Poaceae as in Haines (1924) are reduced as congeneric synonyms (vide Clayton and Renvoize, 1986); *Cephalostachyum Munro* (= *Schizostachyum Nees*); *Gracilea Hook.f.* (*Melanocenchris Nees*); *Puliculum Haines* (Bulphia Kunth); *Pollinia Spreng.*, nom. rej. (= *Chrysopegon Trin.*); *Pollinidium Haines* (April, 1924) (= *Eulalia Honda* (March, 1924); *Amphilophis Nash* (= *Bothrioclea Kuntze*); *Hypogynium Nees* (Andropogon L.); and *Euchlaena Schwed.* (= *Zea L.*). We, however, segregate *Diplachne*
P. Beauv. from *Leptochlea*, P. Beauv. and *Dietomis* Kunth, nom. cons.,
from *Andropegon*, L. and *Psandopogonatherum* A. Camm. from *Adalia*
Kunth. as distinct. The genus *Oxytanthera* Munro, is a monotypic
genus (Type: *O. abyssinica* Munro) restricted to East Africa.
Therefore, *O. nigrochilata* sensu Haines is *Gigantochloa nigrochilata*.
(Bambuseae) Kurz (*Bambusa nigrochilata* Buse).

(XII) Although *Sarcanthus* Lindley (1824) based on *Epidendrum praemorsum*
Roxb. nom. rej. in favour of *Acampe* Lindley (1823) nom. cons.
*Sarcanthus* Lindley (1826) based on *S. rostratus* Lindl. is nom. illeg.
(Art. 64.1). However, between these two dates, Blume (Bijdragen tab.
27. 1925) described *Cleisostoma* Bl. as a monotypic genus based
on *C. sagittata* Bl. J.D. Hooker (1890) described 13 species of
*Sarcanthus* sensu Lindley (1826) and cited five more species as
"species unknown to me". He cited *Epidendrum praemorsum* Roxb. as
the basionym of *Saccocalabium praemorsum* (Roxb.) Hook. f.

Garay (1972) saw through this nomenclatural anomaly and
transferred as many as 11 species of *Sarcanthus* sensu Hook. f.,
to *Cleisostoma* Bl., without commenting upon *Aerides appendiculatum*
Lindley 1821 (*Sarcanthus appendiculatum* (Lindl.) Hook. f. Of the
Synonyms cited by Hook. f. under this species, Garay (1972) transferred
*Sarcanthus teretifolius* Lindley, (1833), non *S. teretifolius*
Reichb. f. (1875) as *Cleisostoma teres* Garay (nom. nov.) because of
the prior existence of *Cleisostoma teretifolium* Tiejse & Benn. (1864).
It is not known whether or not, *Cleisostoma teretifolium* Tiejse & Benn.
is a nom. nov. vor *Sarcanthus teretifolius* Reich. f. (1864), non
(Lindley) Lindley (1833); but Hooker cited as *S. teretifolius*
Reichb. f., non Lindley (1833), as one of two synonyms of *Sarcanthus*
appendiculatus (Lindley) Hook. f. Since *Aerides appendiculatum*
Lindley (1833) has priority over *Sarcanthus teretifolius* Reich. f.,
nom. illeg. (= Cleisostoma teretifolius Teijs.& Benn. 1864),
We re-instate, on priority basis, Aerides appendiculatum Lindley,
( Gen. and Sp. Orch. P. 1.242, 1833 ) and make the combination,
Cleisostoma appendiculatum ( Lindley ) nom. nov. Jacks. ex Hook. f.

(Xiii) Panigrahi and Dubey (1987) included 102 genera of the family
Poaceae Barnhart as occurring / reported from Orissa, but a still
more are expected from our region.

On Citation of authorities and protologue- literature of the 36
family names and their type genera, and in respect of genera,
citation of protologue- literature and the type/ lectotype species,
as the case may be claimed as unique* in floristic ( as district
from revisionary ) research, publication, both in India and abroad
and are based on the authority of Appendix II and III, ICBN (1983),
and ING (1979). Citation of type / syntypes / Lectotype /or even
the type locality almost for every taxon, including even synonyms,
are other significant / features designed to set a new trend in
floristic research, both in India, and abroad.

Of the 234 genera dealt with here, as many as 61 generic names
are nom. cons.indication of with the respective type species or
indicated as ' type .Cons' ( Appendix -III).

52. NEW COMBINATIONS

1. Oberonia denticulata subsp. angustifolia ( Hook. f.) Panigrahi et
O. iridifolia var. angustifolia Hook. f., FBI 5 : 676.1891.
O. iridifolia sensu Sarat Misra, JOBS 4(1) : 31.1982 ,nom
Lindle., 1830.

2. Oberonia denticulata subsp. brevifolia ( Hook. f.) Panigr.et.
O. denticulata var. brevifolia Hook. f., FBI 5: 676. 1891.


O. iridifolia auct. e.g. Roxb., Fl. Ind. 3: 458. 1832, non Lindl., 1830.


S. littoralis sensu Haines, Bot.: 927. 1924; Rath et al., BBSI 21: 161, non Schrad. 1806.

5. Zingiber purpureum Roxb. Subsp. R palamanuensis (Haines) Comb. nov. and stat nov.

6. Scizostachyum pergracilis (Munro) comb. nov.

& Cephalostachyum pergracilis Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. 26: 141. 1863; Haines, Bot.: 946. 1924.

7. Bothriochloa glabra (Roxb.) A. Camus var. haenkei

(J. S. Prese ex C. B. Prest) comb. nov.


Dry scrub jungles on the Kalijai island inside the Chilika Lagoon.