Botanická nomenklatura

V.

Karol Marhold

karol.marhold@savba.sk

Zmeny Medzinárodného kódu nomenklatúry rias, húb a rastlín

Kód sa môže zmeniť len na základe rokovania plenárnej schôdze Medzinárodného botanického kongresu, a to na podklade rezolúcie navrhnutej Nomenklatorickou sekciou kongresu.

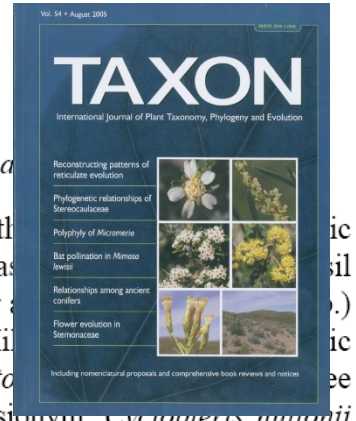
Hlasovanie o nomenklatorických návrhoch prebieha v dvoch fázach: *(a)* predbežné konzultatívne hlasovanie poštou, ktoré slúži ako vodidlo, a *(b)* konečné a záväzné hlasovanie v Nomenklatorickej sekcii Medzinárodného botanického kongresu.

Hlasovacie právo:

(a) Predbežné hlasovanie poštou:

Členovia Medzinárodnej asociácie pre rastlinnú taxonómiu.
Autori návrhov.
Členovia stálych nomenklatorických komisií.

(213–214) Proposals to clarify the application of the term "morphotaxon" in Fossil plant nomenclature



William G. Chaloner

Geology Department, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX, U.K. w.cha

At the Saint Louis Congress, certain changes were made to those parts of the *Code* dealing with fossil plants. These aimed at tidying up some aspects of fossil plant nomenclature which had been the subject of conflicting views since the Stockholm Congress in 1951. The most important of these changes was to introduce a new nomenclatural concept, the morphotaxon, which in effect replaced some aspects of the two old terms, "organ genus" and "form genus". Organ genus had been dropped from the *Code* back in 1975, while form genus had been retained up until the *Tokyo Code*. The new concept, the morphotaxon, was defined as "a fossil taxon which, for nomenclatural purposes, comprises only the parts, life history stages, or preservational states represented by the corresponding nomenclatural type" (Art. 1.2).

The term morphogenus was introduced by the Editorial Committee, in Article 7 dealing with typification, to explain (Art 7.9) that "typification of names of morphogenera of plant fossils (Art 1.2), of fungal anamorphs (Art. 59) and of any other analogous genera or lower taxa does not differ from that indicated above". The reference to "lower taxa" is important in acknowledging that there is indeed a huge number of lower morphotaxa—fossil morphospecies—especially of angiosperm leaves, fruit and pollen.

Although the Saint Louis *Code* does not actually use the designation "morphospecies", such fossil species are of course just that—species based on "only the parts, life history stages or preservational states represented by the corresponding nomenclatural type".

We have many morphospecies of which the binomial is a combination of a morphospecies epith ic name. An example of this is the Jura sil referred to by different authors either .) Heer (e.g., Harris, Millington & Mi ic Flora Pt. 4, 1974) or *Ginkgoites hutto* ee Harris l.c.). Both have the same basionym, *Cyclopteris huttonii* Sternb. 1833 (Flora der Vorwelt, vol. 2). Both of the names in current use are in accordance with the *Code*, and either name can correctly be used, depending on whether this Jurassic morphospecies is regarded as rightly assigned to the living (non-fossil) genus *Ginkgo* L. or whether it is more appropriate to assign it to the morphogenus *Ginkgoites* Seward (type, *G. obovata* (Nath.) Seward, Fossil Plants, vol. 4 , 1919, a Triassic leaf compression). The name *Ginkgo* applies to all parts of the living tree (or dead herbarium specimens derived from it) but this does not prevent an author who wishes to do so from attributing a fossil morphospecies (*G. huttonii*) to that non-fossil genus. However, the morphogenus *Ginkgoites* can only be used for fossil morphospecies based on the same organ (a leaf) and state of preservation (a compression) as those of the type of that genus.

In order to clarify the implications of these aspects of the morphospecies concept, the following two examples are proposed, to be included in the *ICBN* after Art. 11.7:–

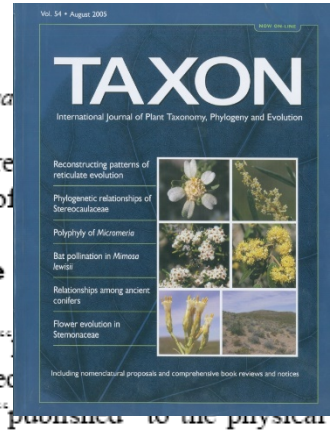
(213) Add the following example:

Ex *26 bis*. Cleal and Thomas (Plant fossils of the British Coal Measures, 1994) illustrate what is generally believed to be pteridosperm foliage under the name *Lyginopteris hoeninghausii*. The

(258–260) Proposals to adopt more explicit terms in the *Code* to indicate the publication and nomenclatural status of names

David L. Hawksworth

MycoNova, The Yellow House, Calle Aguila 12, Colonia La Maliciosa, Matalpino, Madrid 28492, Spain. myconova



The *Code* is an intimidating document even to those whose native tongue is English. It is therefore important that wherever it is possible, the simplest unambiguous terminology should be used. Further, in a time when biology is increasingly taught as a single subject, the use of different terms for identical concepts in the different internationally mandated *Codes* dealing with biological nomenclature is unfortunate. Indeed, the continued use of different and not always unequivocally translatable terms hinders the teaching, understanding, and communication of biological nomenclature. This matter was considered by representatives of the five current *Codes* prior to the St. Louis Congress, and a series of 11 proposals to simplify and harmonize the terminology used in the different *Codes* was put before that Congress (Hawksworth in Taxon 47: 949–950. 1998). Three of the proposals were adopted in an amended form in St. Louis and included in the *St. Louis Code*.

There was a reluctance to approve changes in the other eight terms, partly because the issue became confused with the *Draft BioCode* (Greuter & al. in Taxon 47: 127–150. 1998), which was not then and is not now being put to the Congress. There were extensive discussions on the issue of terms (cf. Greuter & al. in Englera 20: 18–32. 2000), the key point to emerge being that changes should be made where they represented an improvement in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (*ICBN*). With this background, and recognizing that the new terms have now already been employed in two successive issues of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (*ICNCP*) (Brickell & al. in Acta Hort. 647 [Regnum Veg. 144]: i–xxi, 1–23. 2004) and the Italian translation of the *ICBN* (Mazzola in Inform. Bot. Ital. 29: 1–132. 1998), it seems appropriate for the Vienna Congress to revisit the matter with respect to three of the previously unapproved proposals.

It has to be stressed that these thre
with the aim of improving the clarity of

**(258) Proposal to replace
publication" by "publication".**

Throughout the *Code*, substitute "
publication", and "published" for "effec

This proposal restricts the term "published" to the physical act of publication (i.e., printing and distribution), the normal meaning of the word in English and one which has unambiguous equivalents in most written languages. The term is already used in this restricted sense in both *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (*ICZN*) (Ride & al., Internat. Code Zool. Nomencl., 4th edn. 1999) and the *ICNCP*.

(259) Proposal to replace the term "valid publication" by "establishment".

Throughout the *Code*, substitute "established" for "validly published", and "establishment" for "valid publication".

The term "validly published" in the *Code* is a particular source of confusion as it relates to the content of what is published and not the act of publication (i.e., printing and distribution). The use of a completely different word, "established", for names which meet all the pertinent requirements of "valid publication" under the *Code* clearly separates the two concepts. By eliminating the use of "published", the possibility of confusions with "effective publication" in translations and in discussions is immediately removed. The term is already used in this restricted sense in the *ICNCP*, and the *ICZN* refers to "establish" in its Glossary as meaning "available", the equivalent term in the zoological *Code* for "validly published".

SYNOPSIS OF PROPOSALS

Synopsis of Proposals on Botanical Nomenclature - Vienna 2005. A review of the proposals concerning the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature submitted to the XVII International Botanical Congress

John McNeill (Rapporteur général)[1] & Nicholas Turland (Vice-rapporteur)[2]

[1] *Royal Ontario Museum & Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh; Edinburgh, EH3 5LR, Scotland, U.K. jmcneill@rbge.org.uk*
[2] *Missouri Botanical Garden, P. O. Box 299, Saint Louis, Missouri*

Recommendation 5A (new)

Prop. A (240 – Kiesling & Metzing in Taxon 53: 858) Add a new Recommendation 5A.1:

"*5A.1*. With the aim of standardizing abbreviations of ranks, the following abbreviations are recommended: cl. (class), ord. (order), fam. (family), tr. (tribe), gen. (genus), sect. (section), ser. (series), sp. (species), var. (variety), f. (forma). The abbreviations for additional ranks created by addition of the prefix sub-, or for nothotaxa with the prefix notho-, should be formed by adding the prefixes, e.g. subsp. (subspecies), nothosp. (nothospecies)."

Rapporteurs' comments. – No problems are foreseen if *Prop. A* were to be accepted.

Recommendation 8B

Prop. A (276 – Nicoletti de Fraga & Rezende Silva in Taxon 53: 1095) Add a new Recommendation immediately following Rec. 8B.2:

"*8B.3*. In cases where the nomenclatural type was prepared from cultivated material in a registered collection of a botanic garden, such cultivated material (but not its sexually propagated progeny) should be referred to as "pre-type" *(pre typum),* "pre-holotype" *(pre holotypum),* "pre-paratype" *(pre paratypum),* etc., in order to make it clear that that material was the origin of the type but not itself the nomenclatural type."

Rapporteurs' comments. – *Prop. A,* together with Art. 9 Prop. P and Rec. 9C Prop. A, would introduce two new terms into the *Code*. The comparative rarity of cases in which 'clonotypes' would exist and the absence of any nomenclatural function not already provided by designation of an epitype or neotype does not seem to justify complicating Art. 9 with additional rulings.

General Props	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	
Prop. F	

Art. 3	
Prop. A	

Art. 4	
Prop. A	

Rec. 5A (new)	
Prop. A	

Art. 7	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	

Art. 8	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	

Rec. 8B	
Prop. A	

Art. 9	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	
Prop. F	
Prop. G	
Prop. H	
Prop. I	
Prop. J	
Prop. K	
Prop. L	
Prop. M	
Prop. N	
Prop. O	
Prop. P	

Rec. 9C (new)	
Prop. A	

Art. 11	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	
Prop. F	

Art. 13	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	

Art. 14	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	

Rec. 14A	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	

Art. 16	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	

Art. 16A	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	

Art. 18	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	
Prop. F	
Prop. G	
Prop. H	
Prop. I	
Prop. J	
Prop. K	
Prop. L	

Art. 19	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	
Prop. F	
Prop. G	
Prop. H	
Prop. I	
Prop. J	
Prop. K	
Prop. L	
Prop. M	
Prop. N	
Prop. O	
Prop. P	

Rec. 19A	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	

Rec. 19B (new)	
Prop. A	

Art. 20	
Prop. A	

Rec. 20A	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	

Art. 21	
Prop. A	

Rec. 21B	
Prop. A	

Art. 22	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	

Rec. 23A	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	

Art. 24	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	

Art. 26	
Prop. A	

Art. 29	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	

Rec. 29A (new)	
Prop. A	

Art. 30	
Prop. A	

Art. 32	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	
Prop. F	
Prop. G	
Prop. H	
Prop. I	
Prop. J	
Prop. K	
Prop. L	

Rec. 32B	
Prop. A	

Rec. 32F	
Prop. A	

Art. 33	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	
Prop. F	
Prop. G	
Prop. H	
Prop. I	
Prop. J	
Prop. K	

Art. 33 (conto	
Prop. L	
Prop. M	
Prop. N	
Prop. O	

Art. 34	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	

Art. 35	
Prop. A	

Art. 36	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	

Rec. 36A	
Prop. A	

Art. 37	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	
Prop. F	

Art. 38	
Prop. A	

Art. 39	
Prop. A	

Art. 41	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	

Art. 45	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	

Rec. 45A	
Prop. A	

Art. 46	
Prop. A	
Prop. B	
Prop. C	
Prop. D	
Prop. E	
Prop. F	
Prop. G	

Preliminary mail vote See Taxon 54: 215–250 (Feb 2005)

SEVENTEENTH INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS

Vienna 2005 – Nomenclature Section

Name and address (of the person submitting the preliminary mail ballot):

.....

.....

.....

Date: ..... 2005 Signature: .....

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please read the "Synopsis of Proposals on Botanical Nomenclature – Vienna 2005", published in the February 2005 issue of *Taxon* (volume 54: pages 215–250). Anyone entitled to vote who does not have access to *Taxon* may download it as pdf from the online version of *Taxon* or request a reprint of the Synopsis from the IAPT Secretariat in Vienna (address below).

Vote "**yes**", "**no**", "**ed.c.**", or "**sp.c.**" on each proposal upon which you wish to express an opinion. [N.B.: ed.c.: to be referred to the Editorial Committee; sp.c.: to be referred to a special *(ad hoc)* committee to report to the Nomenclature Section of this or, more likely, the next Congress.]

Return this voting form by airmail, fax, or as an e-mail attachment so that it is received by **31 May 2005**. Note that late forms cannot be tabulated.

Personal members of IAPT, authors of proposals, and members of permanent nomenclature committees are entitled to vote in this preliminary mail ballot. Institutional votes are **not** permitted. **Anonymous and/or unsigned ballot forms will be disregarded.**

Return to: IAPT office
Institute of Botany, University of Vienna
Rennweg 14
A-1030 Vienna
AUSTRIA

Fax: (+43) 1-4277-54099
e-mail: office@iapt-taxon.org

(b) Konečné hlasovanie na zasadaní Nomenklatorickej sekcie:

Všetci oficiálne zaregistrovaní členovia sekcie. Kumulácia alebo prenos osobných hlasov nie sú prípustné.

Oficiálni delegáti alebo zastupujúci delegáti inštitúcií uvedených na zozname zostavenom Kanceláriou pre nomenklatúru Medzinárodného botanického kongresu a predloženom Hlavnej nomenklatorickej komisii na konečné schválenie. Takéto inštitúcie majú 1-7 hlasov podľa toho, ako je uvedené na zozname. Žiadna inštitúcia, a to ani v širokom zmysle slova, nemá nárok na viac ako 7 hlasov. Prenos inštitucionálnych hlasov na určitých zastupujúcich delegátov je povolený, ale jednotlivá osoba nesmie mať viac než 15 hlasov vrátane osobného hlasu.

Wien 1905 - účastníci kongresu

R. v. Wettstein, **J. Wiesner,**
Présidents. — Präsidenten — Presidents.

A. Zahlbruckner,
Secrétaire général. — Generalsekretär. — General Secretary.

K. Linsbauer, **F. Vierhapper,**
Secrétaires. — Sekretäre. — Secretaries.

L. v. Portheim,
Caissier. — Kassier. — Cashier.

E. Hackel,
Chef du Comité de nomenclature. — Obmann des Nomenklaturkomitees. — President of the Nomenclature Committee.

F. Ostermeyer,
Chef du Comité de finance. — Obmann des Finanzkomitees. — Präsident of the Financial Committee.

V. Schiffner,
Chef du Comité d'excursions. — Obmann des Exkursionskomitees. — President of the Excursion Committee.

Th. Ritt. v. Weinzierl,
Chef du Comité de Fêtes et de la Commission d'Exposition. — Obmann des Festkomitees und der Ausstellungskommission. — President of the Festival Committee and of the Exhibition Commission.

Wien 2005

účastníci Nomenklatorickej sekcie kongresu


Urquella

XVII INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS

XVII International Botanical Congress: preliminary mail vote and report of Congress action on nomenclature proposals

John McNeill[1], Tod F. Stuessy[2], Nicholas J. Turland[3] & Elvira Hörandl[2]

[1] *Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, and Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, 20A Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, EH3 5LR, Scotland, U.K. jmcneill@rgbe.org.uk (author for correspondence)*
[2] *Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden, University of Vienna, Rennweg 14, A-1030 Vienna, Austria. tod.stuessy@univie.ac.at; elvira.hoerandl@univie.ac.at*
[3] *Missouri Botanical Garden, P.O. Box 299, Saint Louis, Missouri 63166, U.S.A. nicholas.turland@mobot.org*

Table 1. Comparative statistics on proposals and voting at Congresses over the past 30 years.

	Proposals	Ballots returned	Regular members	Inst. votes (No. of inst.)	Total votes
Vienna (2005)	312	166	198	402 (170)	600
St. Louis (1999)	215	229	297	494 (231)	791
Tokyo (1993)	321	202	95	361 (148)	456
Berlin (1987)	336	160	157	296 (116)	453
Sydney (1981)	213	187	153	328 (135)	485
Leningrad (1975)	161	?	165	381 (156)	546

RESULTS OF THE PRELIMINARY MAIL VOTE AND CONGRESS ACTION ON PROPOSALS

Abbreviations: ed.c. = Editorial Committee; sp.c. = Special Committee; Congr. act. = Congress action; rej.m.v. = rejected on mail vote; rej.auto. = rejected automatically because of an earlier decision; acc.amend. = accepted as amended; see also text and endnotes. * = Rapporteurs, in their comments (see Taxon 54: 215–250. 2005), suggested a special meaning for an ed.c. vote.

	yes	no	ed.c.	sp.c.	total	% no	Congr.act.
General							
Prop. A	39	30	*78	12	159	19%	accepted
Prop. B	10	142	4	1	157	90%	rej.m.v.
Prop. C	10	142	4	2	158	90%	rej.m.v.
Prop. D	13	138	3	2	156	88%	rej.m.v.
Prop. E	28	62	59		149	42%	ed.c.
Prop. F	17	95	35		147	65%	rejected
Art. 3							
Prop. A	125	29	5		159	18%	accepted
Art. 4							
Prop. A	23	49	*85	1	158	31%	rejected
Rec. 5A (new)							
Prop. A	142	8	8		158	5%	accepted
Art. 7							
Prop. A	27	123	7		157	78%	rej.m.v.
Prop. B	26	114	13	1	154	74%	accepted
Prop. C	137	2	18		157	1%	accepted
Art. 8							
Prop. A	78	30	8	28	144	21%	rejected
Prop. B	77	26	12	28	143	18%	rejected
Rec. 8B							
Prop. A	9	149	1		159	94%	rej.m.v.
Art. 9							
Prop. A	68	34	20	29	151	23%	rejected

NEW PROPOSALS ACCEPTED

In addition to the previously published proposals, the following proposals made during the sessions of the Nomenclature Section in Vienna were accepted by the Congress or, where so indicated, were referred to the Editorial Committee:

In **Art 1.2**, add at the end: "Any taxon that is described as including more than one part, life-history stage, or preservational state is not a morphotaxon." (see also comment on Art. 11.7, below).

Stále nomenklatorické komisie

Hlavná nomenklatorická komisia [General Committee].

Komisia pre cievnaté rastliny [Committee for Vascular Plants].

Komisia pre machorasty [Committee for Bryophytes].

Komisia pre huby [Committee for Fungi].

Komisia pre riasy [Committee for Algae].

Komisia pre fosílie [Committee for Fossils].

Registračná komisia [Registration Committee]

Edičná komisia [Editorial Committee] poverená prípravou a uverejnením *Kódu* v súlade s rozhodnutiami prijatými Medzinárodným botanickým kongresom.


Editorial Committee
St. Louis, Missouri, USA
január 2006


THE
NICE THING
ABOUT
STANDARDS
IS THAT THERE ARE
SO MANY
OF THEM TO
CHOOSE
FROM
VAIO
ICE MOUNTAIN

Pokusy o zmenu pravidiel nomenklatúry

Names in current use (NCU)

Biokód (Biocode)

Fylokód (Phylocode)

Biodiversity Informatics

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DCPS
Dahlem Centre
of Plant Sciences

NCU-3e. Names in Current Use for Extant Plant Genera
Query the electronic version (1.0)

About NCU-3e

The database has been generated from word processor files used for producing the camera-ready copy of the printed volume of NCU-3. Numerous corrections of detail have already been effected, so that the e-version in some respects represents an update of the printed version. We hope that in the current version (1.0) we have succeeded in eliminating most of the errors introduced in the conversion process.

The printed edition of NCU-3 was published in 1993 by Koeltz Scientific Books for the International Association for Plant Taxonomy as vol. 129 of the Regnum Vegetabile series. It contains the foreword by David Hawksworth, and acknowledgements of institutional support and personal contributions. The introduction by Werner Greuter outlines the principles that continue to govern the format of the database edition.

The electronic version will be continuously improved, expanded and updated, (a) to correct inconsistencies of format, (b) to rectify errors and omissions in the present entries, (c) to add wanting items and delete inappropriate ones, and (d) to account for post-1990 names not presently included. New versions will be made available at intervals.

All interested users are invited to submit their suggestions.

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NCU-3e. Names in current use for extant plant genera
Electronic version 1.0

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Fill in the empty field in order to query the database for a specific genus name. Use the asterisk (*) in the beginning, middle, and/or at the end as a wild card (e.g. Ab* will find all names starting with Ab, *aa* will find all names containing double a, ab*llum results in Abeliophyllum und Abrophyllum). The input must contain at least two letters. N.B.: The search is only on the name itself, do not include authorship or year of publication.

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NCU-3e. Names in current use for extant plant genera
Electronic version 1.0

Entry for *Kernera* Medik.

- Citation: *Kernera* Medik., Pfl.-Gatt.: 77, 95
- Date: 22 Apr 1792
- Nomenclatural detail: nom. cons.
- Type: K. myagrodes Medik., nom. illeg. (Cochlearia saxatilis L., K. saxatilis (L.) Rchb.)
- Group: DICOTYLEDONES: CRUCIFERAE

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Deutsche Version

Print page

Draft BioCode (1997): the prospective international rules for the scientific names of organisms

Prepared and edited by

W. Greuter[1], D. L. Hawksworth[2], J. McNeill[3], M. A. Mayo[4], A. Minelli[5], P. H. A. Sneath[6], B. J. Tindall[7], P. Trehane[8] & P. Tubbs[9] (the IUBS/IUMS International Committee for Bionomenclature)

Fourth draft, revised at a meeting of the Committee at Egham, U.K., 21-25 April 1997, by

W. Greuter, D. L. Hawksworth. J. McNeill, A. Minelli, B. J. Tindall, P. Trehane & P. Tubbs

Draft Biocode

Draft BioCode 1997: the prospective international rules for the scientific names of organisms **New**

For those documents listed below in Adobe Acrobat's Portable Document Format (PDF), you will need an Acrobat viewer such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader.

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HTML Format | PDF PDF Format |
Table of Equivalence of Nomenclatural Terms Used in the *Draft BioCode*

HTML Format | PDF PDF Format |
Subject Index to the *Draft BioCode 1997*

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The International Committee on Bionomenclature (ICB)

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Draft BioCode: the prospective international rules for the scientific names of organisms

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General Introduction to the *Draft BioCode*

HTML Format | PDF PDF Format |

Please send your comments to info@rom.on.ca

(BAKTÉRIE)(RASTLINY) (PEST. RASTL.) (ŽIVOČÍCHY)

BioCode	*BC*	*ICBN*	*ICNCP*	*ICZN*
Publication and dates of names				
published	effectively published	effectively published	published	published
registerable	effectively published	—	—	—
date	date	date (or priority)	date	priority
priority	priority	priority	—	priority
precedence	priority	priority	precedence	precedence
earlier	senior	earlier	earlier	senior
later	junior	later	later	junior
Nomenclatural status				
established	validly published	validly published	established	available
registration	validation	registration	registration	—
acceptable	legitimate	legitimate	acceptable	potentially valid
Taxonomic status				
accepted	correct	correct	accepted	valid
Types of names				
name-bearing type	nomenclatural type	nomenclatural type	name-bearing type	name-bearing type
nominal taxon	name and type	name and type	—	nominal taxon
Synonymy				
homotypic	objective	nomenclatural	homotypic	objective
heterotypic	subjective	taxonomic	heterotypic	subjective
replacement name	—	avowed substitute	—	explicit replacement
Setting aside the rules				
conserved	conserved	conserved	conserved	conserved
rejected	rejected	rejected	rejected	conditionally suppressed
suppressed	rejected	explicitly rejected	—	suppressed

Fylokód

Monofyletické, polyfyletické a parafyletické taxóny

Parafyletické taxóny áno alebo nie?

Použitie „Linného“ systému kategórií – konvencie

Fylogenetická taxonómia, fylogenetická nomenklatúra

Fylogenetické definície mien

Fylokód

A Y-Z, X-Y-Z monofyletické skupiny

B X-Y parafyletická skupina

C X-Y polyfyletická skupina, paralelizmus

D X-Y polyfyletická skupina, konvergencia

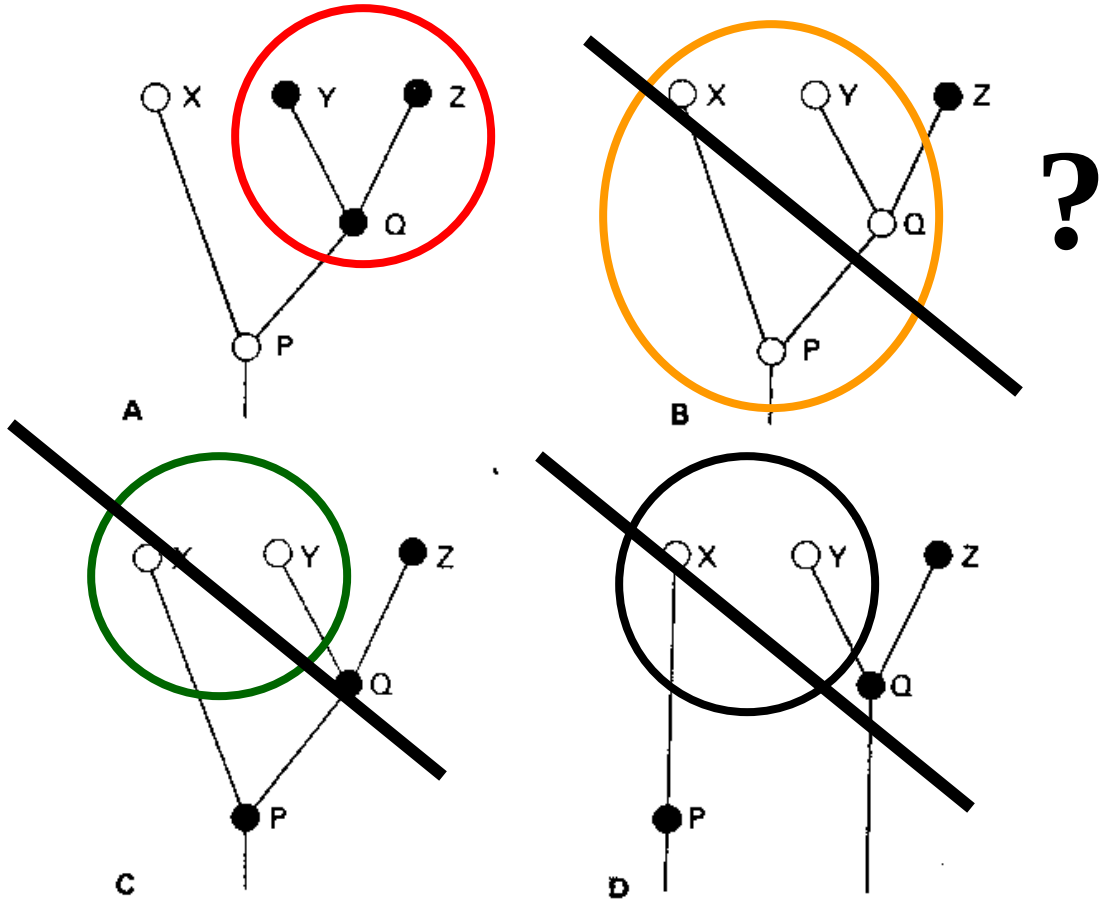


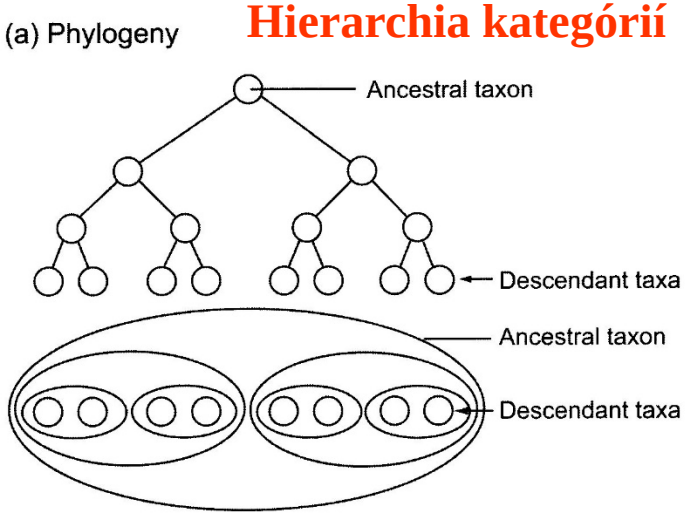
Fig. 2.6 Four diagrams showing different origins of three species (X, Y, Z) from the ancestral taxa P and Q in order to illustrate the concepts of monophyly, paraphyly, polyphyly, parallelism and convergence. The possession of one or other of two contrasting character-states by each of the five taxa is indicated by an open or closed circle respectively. **A.** Groups YZ and XYZ are both monophyletic; the similarity between Y and Z is a synapomorphy; the difference between X and YZ is due to divergence. **B.** Group XY is paraphyletic; group XYZ is monophyletic; the similarity between X and Y is a symplesiomorphy; the difference between Y and Z is due to divergence. **C.** Group XY is polyphyletic; group XYZ is monophyletic; the similarity between X and Y is a false synapomorphy caused by parallelism. **D.** Groups XY and XYZ are both polyphyletic; group YZ is monophyletic; the similarity between X and Y is a false synapomorphy caused by convergence.

Parafyletické taxóny áno alebo nie?

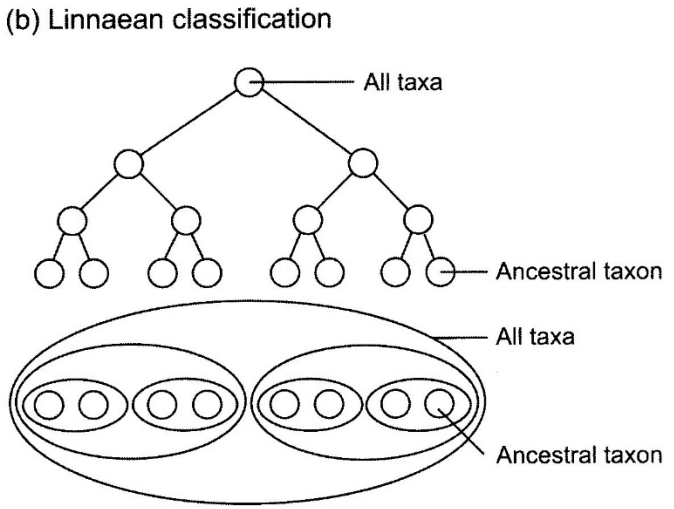
Brummitt R.K. (2002): How to chop up a tree. *Taxon* 51: 31-41.

Hierarchia kategórií

Fylogenetická klasifikácia – skupiny, ktoré sú vzájomne vnorené; predok je na vrchole a odvodené taxóny sú na najnižšej úrovni

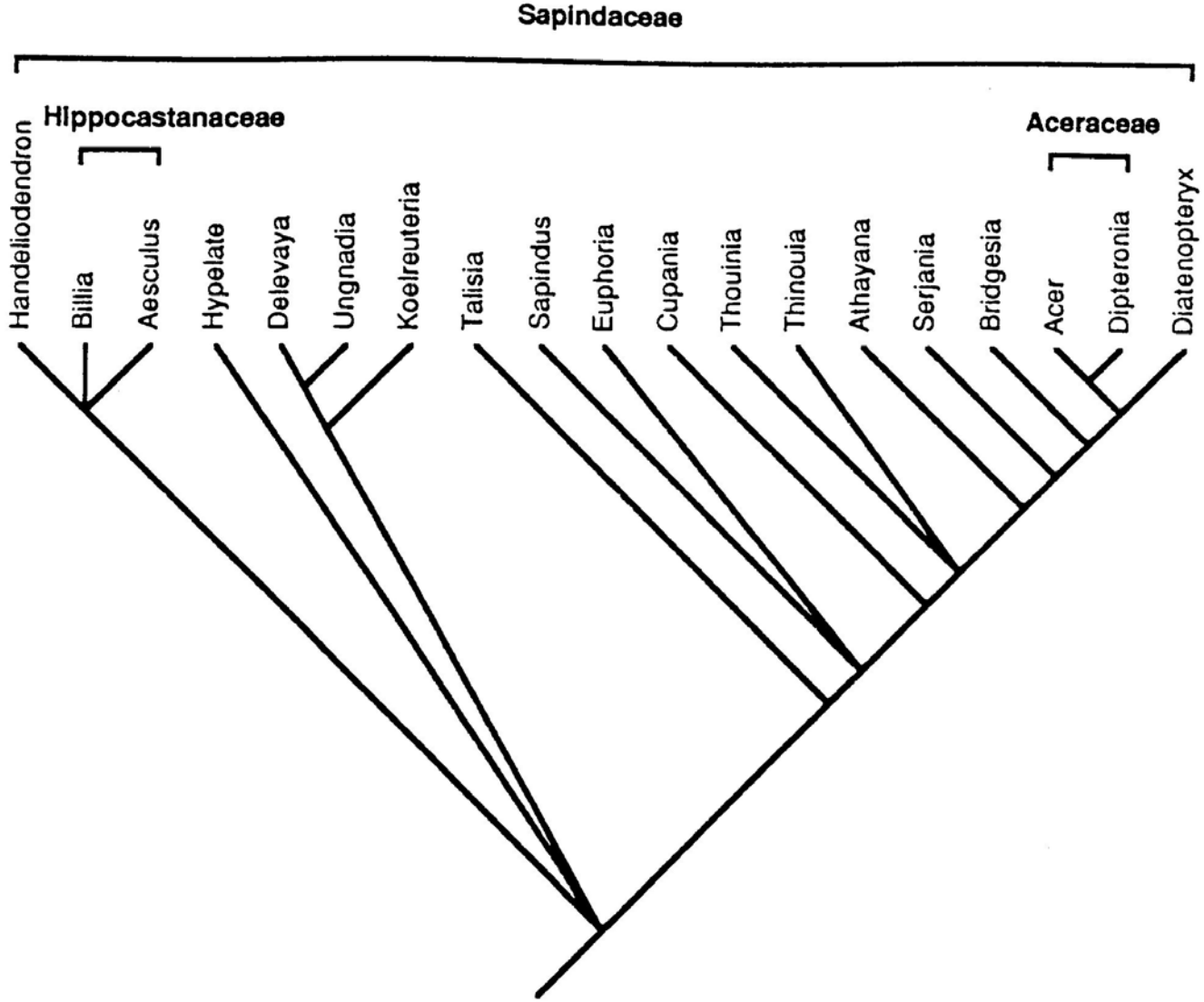


"Linnéovská" klasifikácia – bloky, ktoré sú hierarchicky usporiadané; predok je len jeden z taxónov, ktoré sa klasifikujú



Tieto hierarchie sú nekompatibilné

de Queiroz K. (1997), Aliso 15: 125-144.



Mená s rovnakými koncovkami môžu odkazovať aj na vnorené, nielen vzájomne sa vylučujúce jednotky

Parafyletické taxóny áno alebo nie?

Brummitt (2002)

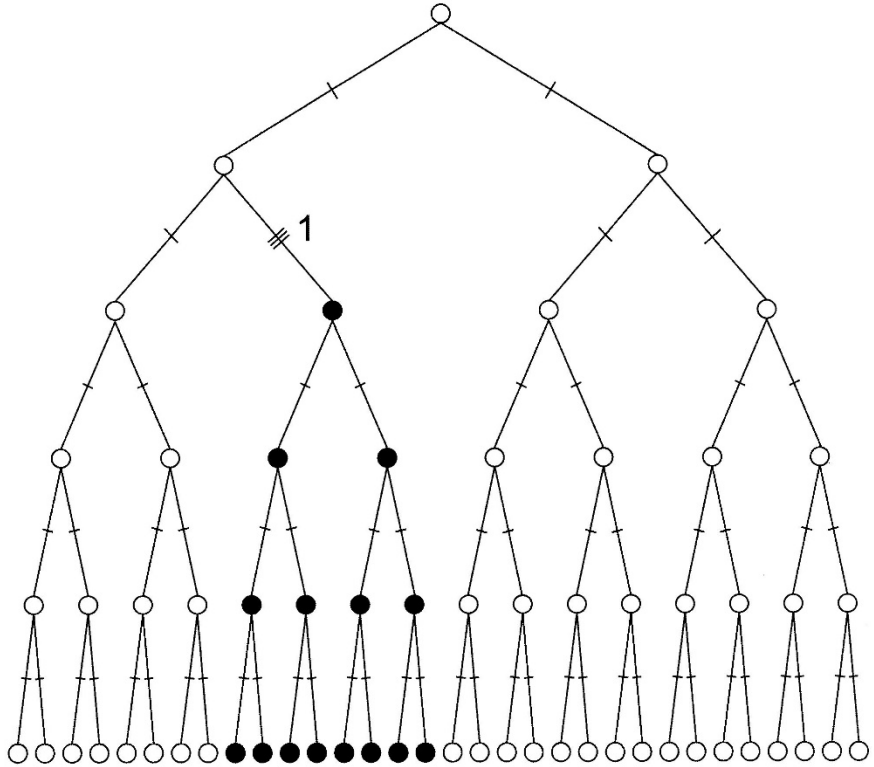
"Linnéovská" klasifikácia – monofyletické a parafyletické taxóny

Fylokód – monofyletické taxóny

Odlíšenie rodu *Calystegia* (*Convolvulaceae*) robí rod *Convolvulus* parafyletickým

Cactaceae sú vnorené vnútri jedného subtribusu čeľade *Portulacaceae*

Podostemataceae (vodné rastliny) sú vnorené v čeľadi *Clusicaceae*

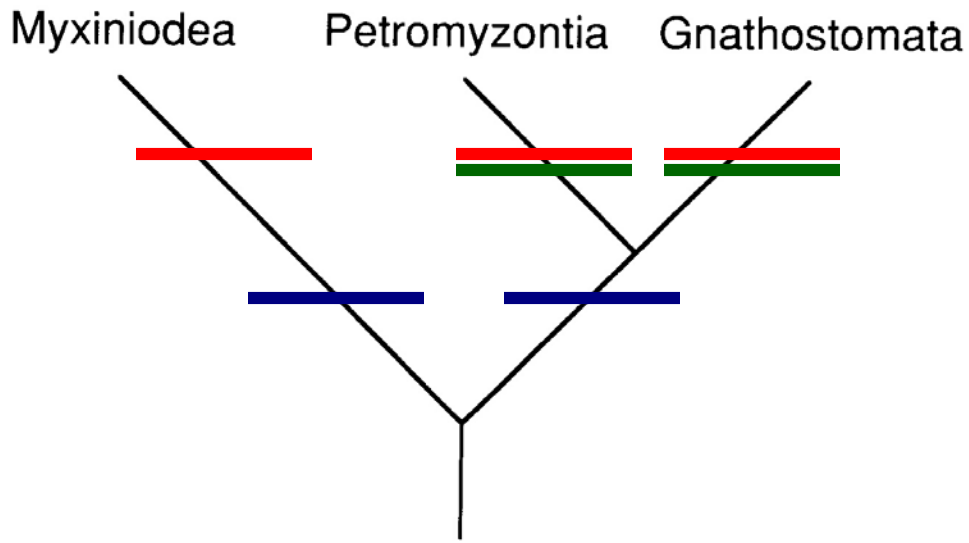


Konvencie

Umožňujú používať Linného systém kategórií.

Sekvenčná konvencia: taxóny obsiahnuté v asymetrickej časti kladogramu môžu byť klasifikované v tej istej kategórii a usporiadané v poradí podľa ich odvetvovania (prvý taxonón je sesterský všetkým ostatným, ďalší je sesterský všetkým zostávajúcim atď.).

Subphyllum Vertebrata
Infraphyllum Myxinioidea
Infraphyllum Petromyzontia
Infraphyllum Gnathostomata



Konvencie

S fosílnymi taxónmi sa zaobchádza inak ako s recentnými. V prípade, že sa umiestňujú do sekvencie podľa konvencie označujú sa buď krížikom alebo sa umiestnia v pozícii neutrálneho ranku (kategórie) „plesion“.

a

Infradivision Theria
Supercohort Marsupialia
Supercohort Eutheria

b

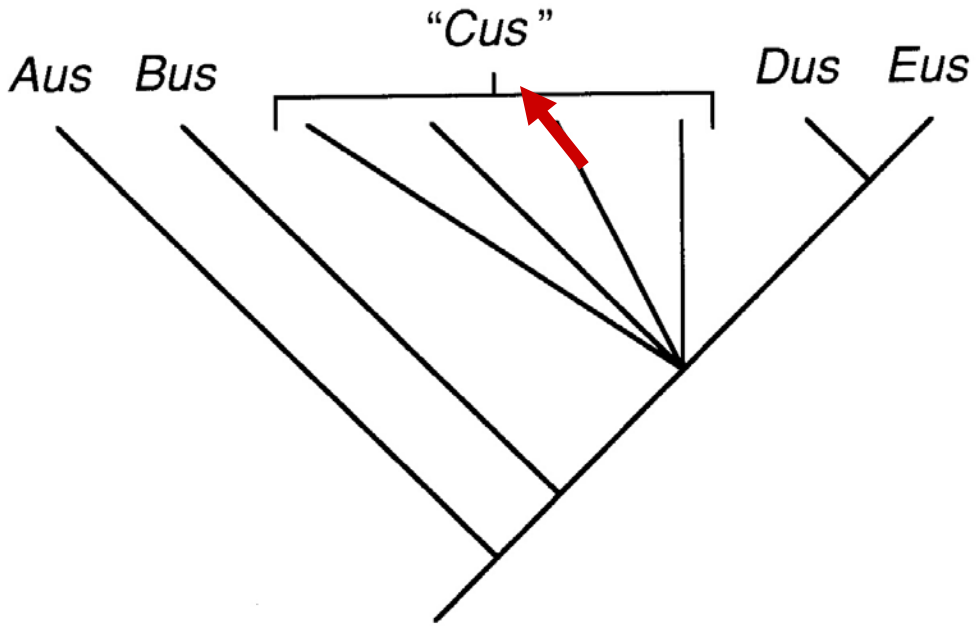
Infradivision Theria
Plesion *Kueneotherium*
Plesion Symmetrodonta
Plesion Dryolestoidea
Plesion *Paramus*
Supercohort Marsupialia
Supercohort Eutheria

c

Infradivision Theria
†Supercohort Kueneotheria
†Supercohort Symmetrodontia
†Supercohort Dryolestia
†Supercohort Paramia
Supercohort Marsupialia
Supercohort Eutheria

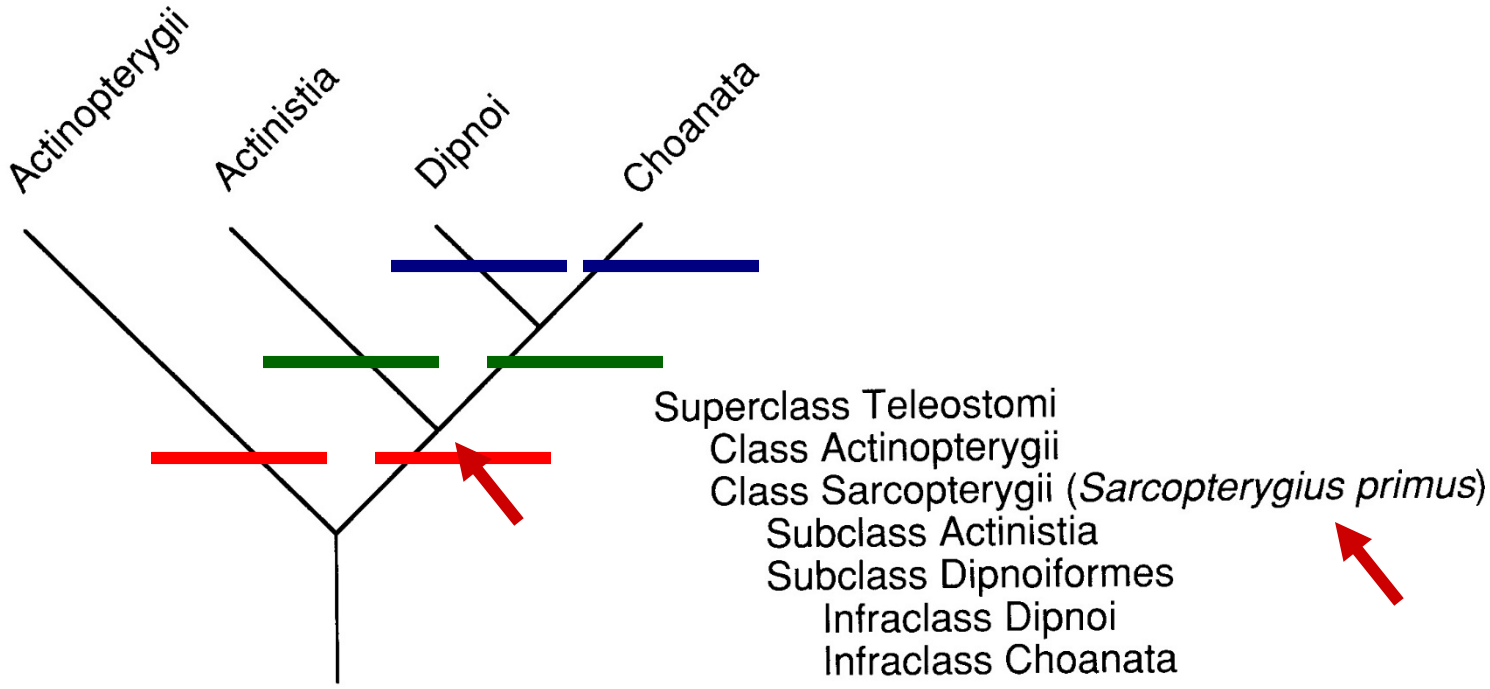
Konvencie

Skupina, o ktorej nie je jasné či je monofyletická, parafyletická alebo polyfyletická môže byť začlenená do fylogenetickej klasifikácie s tým, že sa považuje za *incertae sedis* a jej meno je uvedené v uvodzovkách



Konvencie

Druhy, ktoré sú predkami nejakej skupiny (ancestral species, stem species) sa umiestňujú do zátvorky vedľa skupiny, ktorá obsahuje ich potomkov.



Fylogenetická taxonómia, fylogenetická nomenklatúra

Fylogenetická taxonómia (de Queiroz & Gauthier 1992): časť fylogenetickej systematiky, ktorá sa zaoberá prezentáciou fylogenetických vzťahov.

Fylogenetická nomenklatúra

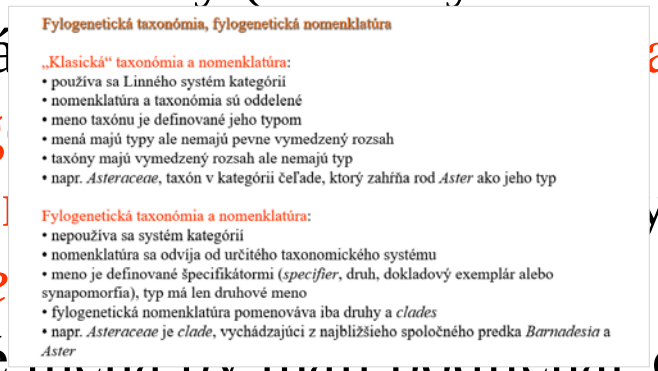
(1) Taxóny majú hierachické vzťahy ale nepoužívajú sa žiadne kategórie (priradenie kategórie, ranku nie je súčasťou procesu pomenovávania).

(2) Fylokód regulujúci fylogenetickú nomenklatúru zatiaľ poskytuje pravidlá pre pomenovanie *clades*, pravidlá pre pomenovanie druhov sa riadia klasickými kódmi nomenklatúry (s možnými neskoršími úpravami).

(3) Mená ajú typy (v zmysle predošlých kódov), majú však fylog

(4) Syno ylogenetická definícia sa vzťahuje k tomu istému *clade*

(5) Nové mená by mali podliehať centrálnej registrácii.



Fylogenetická taxonómia, fylogenetická nomenklatúra

„Klasická" taxonómia a nomenklatúra:
- používa sa Linného systém kategórií
- nomenklatúra a taxonómia sú oddelené
- meno taxónu je definované jeho typom
- mená majú typy ale nemajú pevne vymedzený rozsah
- taxóny majú vymedzený rozsah ale nemajú typ
- napr. *Asteraceae*, taxón v kategórii čeľade, ktorý zahŕňa rod *Aster* ako jeho typ

Fylogenetická taxonómia a nomenklatúra:
- nepoužíva sa systém kategórií
- nomenklatúra sa odvíja od určitého taxonomického systému
- meno je definované špecifikátormi (*specifier*, druh, dokladový exemplár alebo synapomorfia), typ má len druhové meno
- fylogenetická nomenklatúra pomenováva iba druhy a *clades*
- napr. *Asteraceae* je *clade*, vychádzajúci z najbližšieho spoločného predka *Barnadesia* a *Aster*

Fylogenetická taxonómia, fylogenetická nomenklatúra

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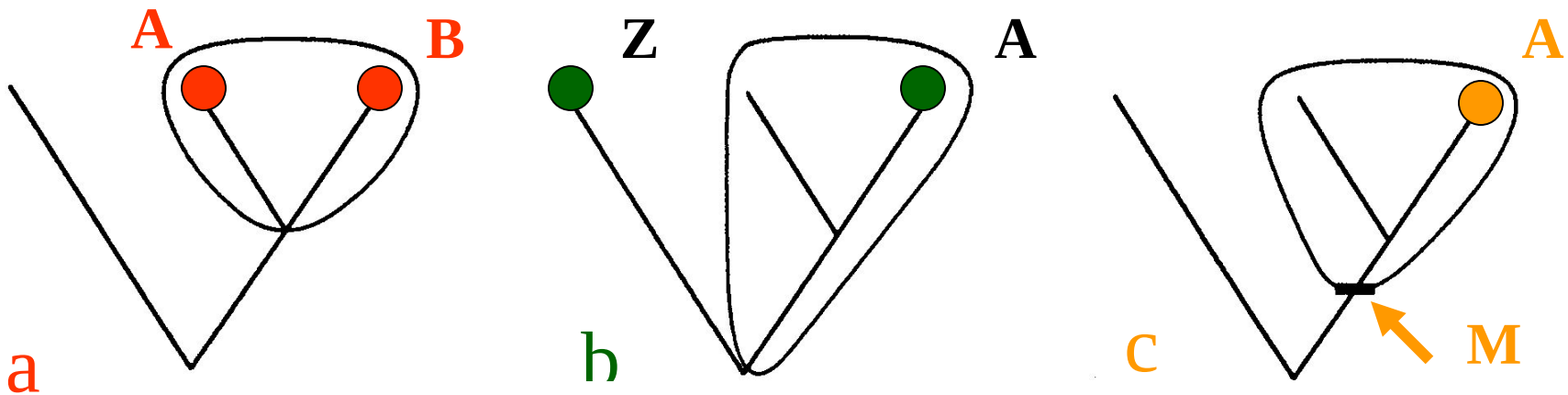
Fylogenetické definície mien



node based | branch [stem] based | apomorphy based

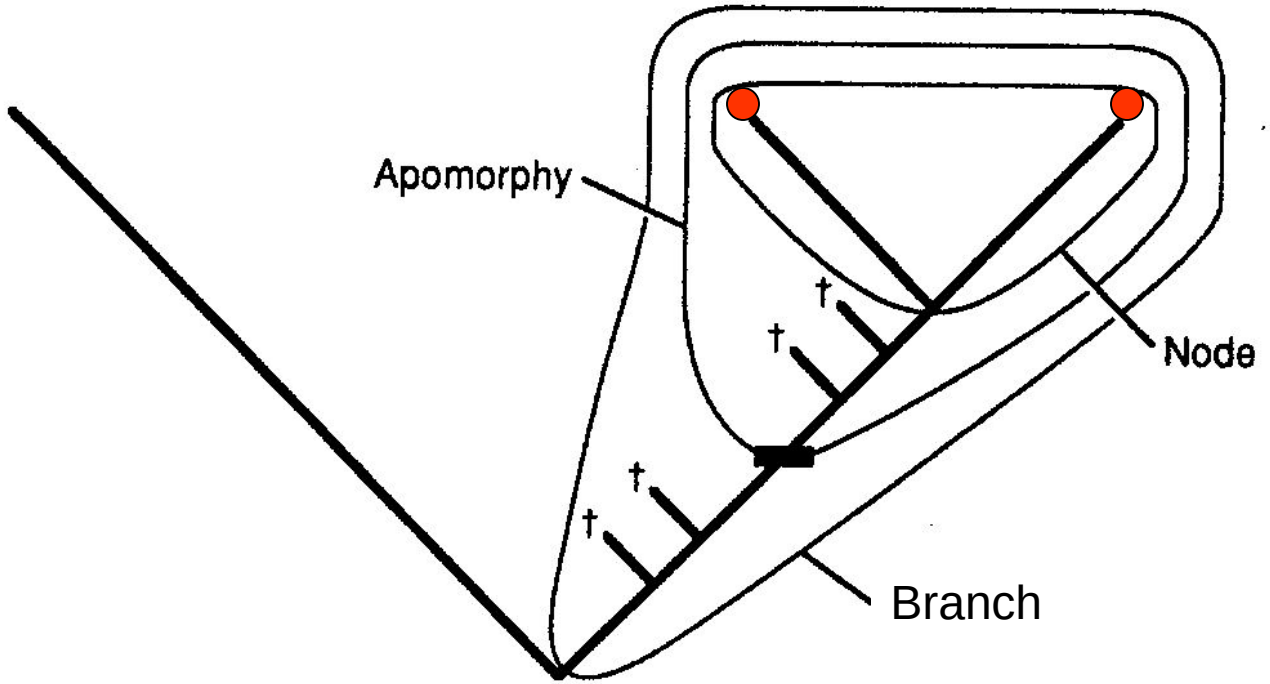
meno sa definuje pomocou

a – odkazu na najbližšieho spoločného predka dvoch taxónov a všetkých jeho potomkov [“< A&B” alebo “<A&B&C&D”]

b – odkazu na všetky organizmy, ktoré majú bližšieho spoločného predka s jedným označeným organizmom než s druhým označeným organizmom [“>A~Z”]

c – odkazu na prvého predka, u ktorého sa vyvinul určitý znak a na všetkým jeho potomkov [“>M (A)”]

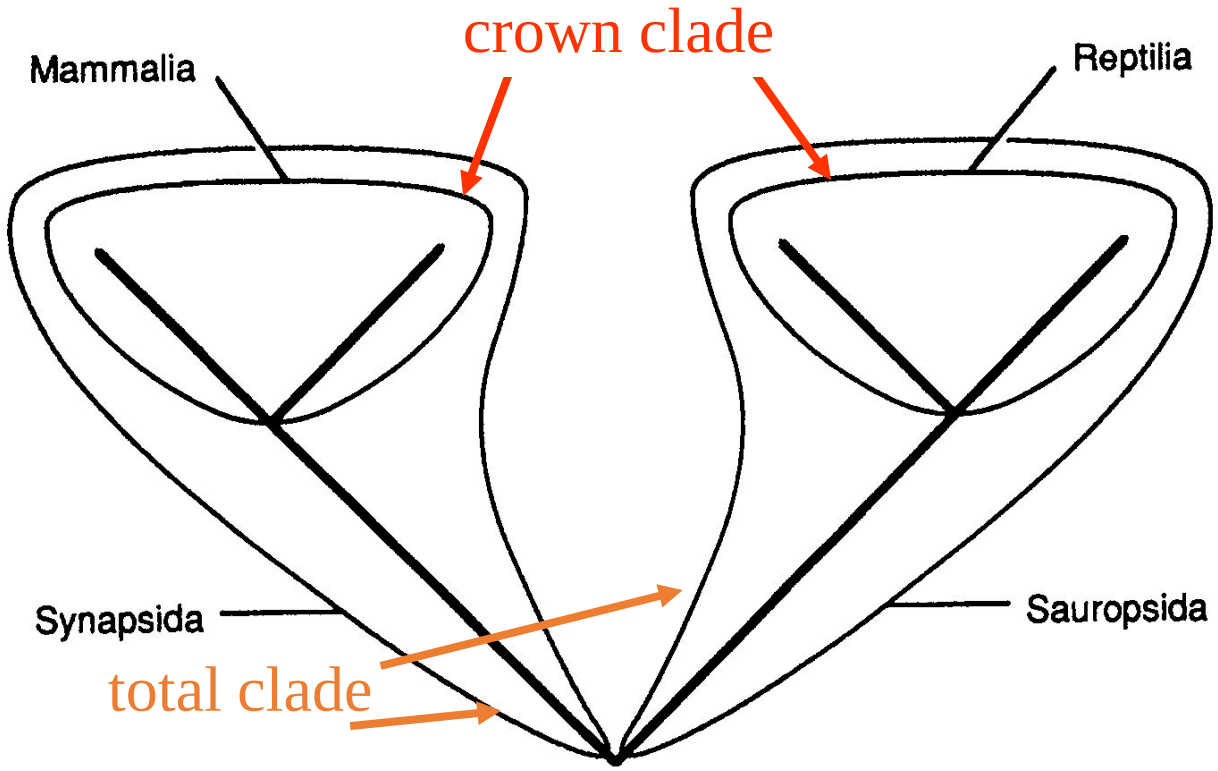
Fylogenetické definície mien



● recentné a/alebo poznané druhy („branch-modified node based“ a „apomorphy-modified node based“ definície zahŕňajú iba recentné druhy – crown clades)

† vyhynulé a/alebo nepoznané druhy

Fylogenetické definície mien



crown clade – recentné organizmy, používanejšie resp. známejšie pomenovanie (lepšia komunikácia neontológov a paleontológov)

total clade – vrátane vyhynutých druhov (je možné neformálne označenie pan-Mammalia s malým „p“ a nie kurzívou)

„Total clades“ môžu mať aj formálne mená:

Ak *Testudines* je meno pre “crown clade” potom meno pre pan-clade bude *Pan-Testudines*

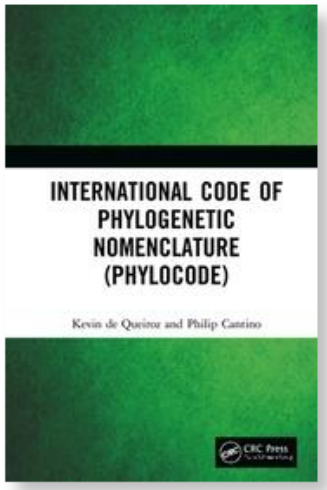
Definícia *Pan-Testudines* bude potom typu “branch-based”:
celkový (total) clade, ktorý zahŕňa “crown clade” *Testudines* a všetky vyhynuté organizmy alebo druhy, ktoré majú rovnakého najbližšieho predka s *Testudines* a nie s iným, vylučujúcim sa “crown clade“ [“total (Testudines)”]

Fylokód

Draft verzie Fylokódu: verzia 1 – 8. 4. 2000, verzia 2a – 30. 9. 2003, 2b – 17. 6. 2004, verzia 3a – 16. 6. 2006, verzia 4a – 31. 7. 2007, verzia 4b - 12. 9. 2007, verzia 4c – 12. 1. 2010, verzia 5 – 1. 2014

International Society for Phylogenetic Nomenclature (ISPN) – od roku 2004

V súčasnosti platná verzia Fylokódu: verzia 6 (20. 1. 2019)



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By Kevin de Queiroz, Philip Cantino

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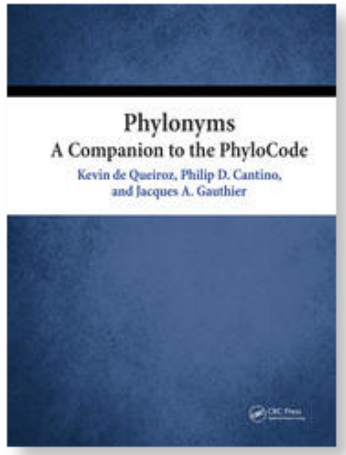

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International Code of Phylogenetic Nomenclature (*PhyloCode*)

Version 6*

Philip D. Cantino and Kevin de Queiroz**

Ratified on January 20, 2019, by the Committee on Phylogenetic Nomenclature of the International Society for Phylogenetic Nomenclature: Sina M. Adl, Philip D. Cantino, Nico Cellinese, Kevin de Queiroz, James A. Doyle, Micah Dunthorn, Sean W. Graham, Max Cardoso Langer, Michel Laurin, Richard G. Olmstead, George Sangster, and Mieczyslaw Wolsan.

Web version updated on June 8, 2020.

Designed and developed by T. Michael Keesey.
Produced by Philip Cantino.

http://phylonames.org/code/

Literature on Phylogenetic Nomenclature

Philip D. Cantino and Kevin de Queiroz

The following is a list of publications dealing with phylogenetic nomenclature, which is intended to provide access to the literature on that subject. The list is divided into categories emphasizing particular aspects of phylogenetic nomenclature. Because these categories are not always mutually exclusive, some papers are listed under more than one category. The list is undoubtedly incomplete (particularly in the category "Other Applications of Phylogenetic Nomenclature") but should provide a good starting point for anyone wishing to explore the subject.

Because we had to draw the line somewhere, a number of related papers have been excluded. For example, we did not list all papers that used widely known names for crown clades (a convention commonly associated with phylogenetic nomenclature that is neither a necessary component of the approach nor supported by some of its advocates); instead, we only included those papers if they also used explicit phylogenetic definitions. In general, the list contains papers in which explicit phylogenetic definitions are either used or discussed.

We intend to update the list as new information becomes available. If you notice omissions or feel that a paper has been assigned to the wrong category (or should be listed under additional categories), please contact Phil Cantino (cantino@ohio.edu) or Kevin de Queiroz (dequeirk@si.edu).

News Reports and Overviews

CANTINO, P. D. (2001). *Nomenclature, phylogenetic.* Pages 242–244 in *McGraw-Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology 2002.* New York: McGraw-Hill.

FOER, J. (2005). Pushing PhyloCode. *Discover* (April 2005): 46–51.

HÄRLIN, M. (2004). *Classification nomenclature.* Pages 52–54 in *McGraw-Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology 2004.* New York: McGraw-Hill.

HARRIS, R. (2005). Attacks on taxonomy. *Amer. Scientist* **93**: 311–312.

HOLMES, B. (2004). Time for Linnaeus to leave the stage. *New Scientist* (11 Sep 2004): .

LAURIN, M. (2023). *The Advent of PhyloCode: The Continuing Evolution of Biological Nomenclature* CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. 226pp. [https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003092827]

LAURIN, M., & H. N. BRYANT (2009). Third meeting of the International Society for Phylogenetic Nomenclature: a report. *Zool. Scr.* **38**: 333–337.

LAURIN, M., & A. DE RICQLÈS (2004). Compte rendu sur le premier congrès international de nomenclature phylogénétique: 6–9 juillet 2004, MNHN. *Paris. Bull. Soc. Française Syst.* **32**: 9–10.

LAURIN, M., & P. D. CANTINO (2006). Second Congrès International de la Société de Nomenclature Phylogénétique: 28 juin–2 juillet, 2006, Université de Yale, USA. *Journal de l'Association Paléontologique Française* **50**: 18–21.

LAURIN, M., & P. D. CANTINO (2007). Second meeting of the International Society for Phylogenetic Nomenclature: a report. *Zool. Scr.* **36**: 109–117.

LAURIN, M., & P. D. CANTINO (2004). First International Phylogenetic Nomenclature Meeting: a report. *Zool. Scr.* **33**: 475–479.

MILIUS, S. (1999). Should we junk Linnaeus? *Science News* **156**: 268–270.

Fylokód

International Code of Phylogenetic Nomenclature (*PhyloCode*)

Preface

Version 6 is the first version published as a printed volume. Previous versions were solely electronic and are available at www.phylocode.org. The material in this Preface has been summarized from a variety of sources; see the **History** section for literature citations.

The development of the *International Code of Phylogenetic Nomenclature* (referred to here as the *PhyloCode*) grew out of the recognition that the current rank-based systems of nomenclature, as embodied in the current botanical, zoological, and bacteriological codes, are not well suited to govern the names of clades. Clades (along with species) are the entities that make up the tree of life, and for this reason they are among the most theoretically significant biological entities above the organism level. Consequently, clear communication and efficient storage and retrieval of biological information require names that explicitly and unambiguously refer to clades and do not change over time. The current rank-based codes fail to provide such names for clades. Supraspecific names are not always associated with clades under the rank-based codes, and even when they are, they often fail to retain their associations with particular clades because the names are implicitly defined in terms of ranks and types. A clade whose hypothesized composition and diagnostic characters have not changed may be given a different name under the rank-based codes based purely on considerations of rank. Such instability is particularly objectionable given the wide recognition that rank assignment is subjective and of dubious biological significance.

In contrast to the rank-based codes, the *PhyloCode* provides rules for the express purpose of naming clades through explicit reference to phylogeny. In doing so, the *PhyloCode* extends "tree-thinking" to biological nomenclature. This development parallels the extension of tree-thinking into taxonomy, as manifested in the concepts of species as lineage segments and supraspecific taxa as clades. These nomenclatural and taxonomic developments are complementary but independent. Clades can be named using the traditional rank-based systems of nomenclature (though with the problems noted above), and a nomenclatural system based on phylogenetic principles does not require equating supraspecific taxa with clades. The *PhyloCode*, however, is designed for the specific purpose of naming clades.

The objective of the *PhyloCode* is not to replace existing names but to provide an alternative system for governing the application of both existing and newly proposed names. In developing the *PhyloCode*, much thought has been given to minimizing disruption of the existing nomenclature. Thus, rules and recommendations have been included to ensure that

International Code of Phylogenetic Nomenclature (*PhyloCode*)

Division I. Principles

1. Reference. The primary purpose of taxon names is to provide a means of referring to taxa, as opposed to indicating their characters, relationships, or membership.

2. Clarity. Taxon names should be unambiguous in their designation of particular taxa. Nomenclatural clarity is achieved through explicit definitions that describe the concept of the taxon designated by the defined name.

3. Uniqueness. To promote clarity, each taxon should have only one accepted name, and each accepted name should refer to only one taxon.

4. Stability. The names of taxa should not change over time. As a corollary, it must be possible to name newly discovered taxa without changing the names of previously discovered taxa.

5. Phylogenetic context. This code is concerned with the naming and subsequent application of the names of phylogenetically conceptualized taxa.

6. Taxonomic freedom. This code does not restrict freedom of opinion with regard to hypotheses about relationships; it only concerns how names are to be applied within the context of any relevant phylogenetic hypothesis.

7. There is no "case law" under this code. Nomenclatural problems are resolved by the Committee on Phylogenetic Nomenclature (CPN) by direct application of the code; previous decisions will be considered, but the CPN is not obligated by precedents set in those decisions.

1. Referencie. Hlavným účelom názvov taxónov je poskytovať prostriedok na odkazovanie na taxóny, na rozdiel od označovania ich znakov, vzťahov alebo členstva.

2. Jasnosť. Názvy taxónov by mali jednoznačne označovať konkrétne taxóny. Nomenklatorická jasnosť sa dosahuje prostredníctvom explicitných definícií, ktoré opisujú koncept taxónu označeného daným názvom.

3. Jedinečnosť. Na podporu jasnosti by mal mať každý taxón len jeden akceptovaný názov a každý akceptovaný názov by mal označovať iba jeden taxón.

4. Stabilita. Názvy taxónov by sa nemali v priebehu času meniť. Z toho vyplýva, že musí byť možné pomenovať novo objavené taxóny bez zmeny názvov predtým objavených taxónov.

5. Fylogenetický kontext. Tento kódex sa zaoberá pomenovávaním a následným používaním názvov fylogeneticky konceptualizovaných taxónov.

6. Taxonomická sloboda. Tento kódex neobmedzuje slobodu názoru, pokiaľ ide o hypotézy o vzťahoch; zaoberá sa iba tým, ako sa majú názvy používať v rámci kontextu akejkoľvek relevantnej fylogenetickej hypotézy.

7. Tento kódex nepozná „precedensy“. Nomenklatúrne problémy rieši Výbor pre fylogenetickú nomenklatúru (CPN) priamym uplatnením kódexu; predchádzajúce rozhodnutia sa budú zohľadňovať, ale CPN nie je viazaný precedensmi stanovenými v týchto rozhodnutiach.

Fylokód

Fylokód je možné používať spolu s existujúcimi kódmi (ICBN, ICZN, BC, ICVCN)

Taxónmi sú *clades* a druhy

Systém nezahŕňa kategórie, „druh“ a „clade“ nie sú kategóriami ale odlišnými biologickými jednotkami

Koncepcia synonymiky, homonýmie a priority (*precedence*) je nezávislá na kategóriách (rankoch)

Predtým existujúce mená (*preexisting names*) sú mená ustanovené v súlade s predchádzajúcimi kódmi

Konvertované mená sú mená ustanovené podľa tohto kódu

Aby bolo meno ustanovené podľa Fylokódu, musí byť registrované v ústrednej databáze

RegNum - The international clade names repository

Welcome to RegNum. RegNum is the official repository of phylogenetic clade names generated according to the rules of the **PhyloCode** (http://phylonames.org/code).

The **International Society for Phylogenetic Nomenclature** (http://phylonames.org) encourages the development and use of phylogenetic nomenclature and oversees the implementation of the PhyloCode. Please consider joining **ISPN**.

If you are interested in submitting clade names for review, you may register for an account here. You can also review a guide to the requirements for phylogenetically defined names on github.

RegNum search: search

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↑ Clade name	Name string
Acantholippia	Acantholippia A. Grisebach 1784 [N. O'Leary & R. G. Olmstead], con...
Acrodonta	Acrodonta W. Martin 1838 [J. A. Schulte, II, K. de Queiroz & O. Torr...
Actinopteri	Actinopteri E. D. Cope 1871a [J. A. Moore & T. J. Near], converted cl...
Actinopterygii	Actinopterygii A. S. Woodward 1891 [J. A. Moore & T. J. Near], conv...
Adocidae	Adocidae E. D. Cope 1869 [W. G. Joyce, J. Anquetin, E. Cadena, J. C...
Adocoidea	Adocoidea V. M. Chkhikvadze 1975 [W. G. Joyce, J. Anquetin, E. Cad...
Adocusia	Adocusia D. I. Danilov & J. F. Parham 2006 [W. G. Joyce, J. Anquetin...
Aegotheles	Aegotheles N. A. Vigors & T. Horsfield 1827 [A. Chen & D. J. Field], c...
Aegotheliformes	Aegotheliformes T. H. Worthy, A. J. Tennyson, C. Jones, J. A. McNam...
Aeolosaurini	Aeolosaurini A. Franco-Rosas, L. Salgado, C. Rosas & I. Carvalho 20...
Agelacrinitidae	Agelacrinitidae E. J. Chapman1860 [C. D. Sumrall], converted clade ...
Ahnfeltiophycidae	Ahnfeltiophycidae G. W. Saunders & M. H. Hommersand 2004 [G. W....

Fylokód

Meno je formálne zaregistrované až po jeho uverejnení

Mená *clades* môžu byť ustanovené buď konverziou predtým existujúcich mien alebo uvedením nových mien

Aby mohlo byť meno ustanovené, musí byť k nemu uvedená fylogenetická definícia, ktorá môže byť založená na uzloch, vetvách alebo apomorfiách

Špecifikátory (*specifiers*) môžu byť druhy, dokladové exempláre alebo synapomorfie, ktoré sú uvedené vo fylogenetickej definícii, rozoznávajú sa vnútorné a vonkajšie špecifikátory

Bližšie určujúca doložka (*qualifying clause*) – upresňuje napr. jednu z alternatívnych hypotéz evolučných vzťahov, pri ktorej môže byť meno použité

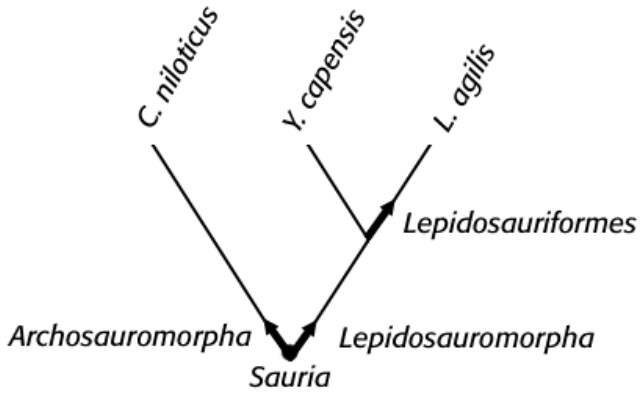

Figure 1

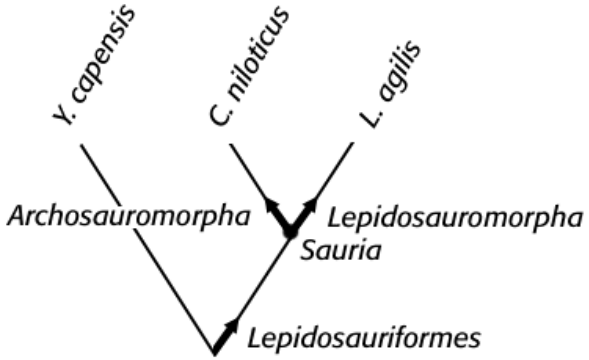

Figure 2

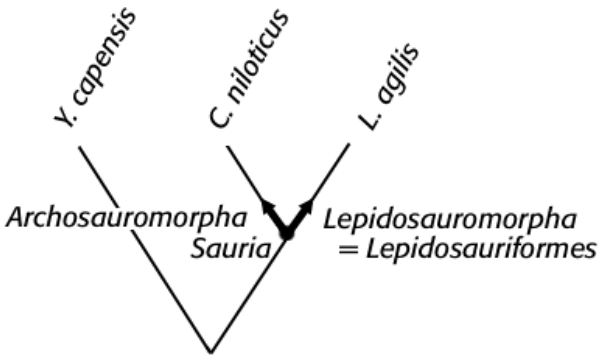

Figure 3

Qualifying clause

Lepidosauriformes definované ako najširší clade obsahujúci *Lacerta agilis* ale nie *Youngina capensis*

Ak sa však ukáže, že *Youngina capensis* je mimo uzlom definovaného *clade* pomenovaného *Sauria* potom meno *Lepidosauriformes* bude odkazovať na podstatne širší clade a zmení svoj význam

Tomuto možno zabrániť definíciou *Lepidosauriformes* ako „najširší subclade *Sauria* (clade (*Lacerta agilis* + *Crocodilus niloticus*)) obsahujúci *Lacerta agilis* ale nie *Youngina capensis*. Potom bude *Lepidosauriformes* synonymom *Lepidosauromorpha* a nie širšieho clade)

Fylokód

Homonymá sú mená, ktoré sa píšu rovnako ale sú založené na rôznych fylogenetických definíciách

Fylogenetické definície sú považované za rôzne, ak sú toho istého druhu (založené na uzloch, kmeňoch alebo apomorfiách) ale citujú odlišné špecifikátory alebo ak sú rôzneho druhu

Druh a jeho typový dokladový exemplár sa považujú za ten istý špecifikátor

Synonymá sú mená, ktoré sa píšu rôzne ale sú založené na tej istej definícii (*homodefinitional*) alebo na rôznej definícii (*heterodefinitional*); mená založené na tej istej definícii sú synonymami vždy, či sú mená založené na rôznych definíciách záleží na fylogenetickom kontexte

Mená druhov

Regulácia druhových mien sa ponecháva na „klasické“ kódy botanickej, zoologickej, bakteriologickej ... nomenklatúry

Rodová časť binómu sa označuje ako „prenomen“, považuje sa za prvú časť druhového mena a nemusí predstavovať clade v zmysle fylokódu

Mal by existovať spôsob označenia, z ktorého bude zrejmé, či rodové meno označuje clade alebo nie (napr. [P]*Hypotheticus* označuje clade, [nP]*Hypotheticus* clade neoznačuje)

Po tom, čo je meno druhu publikované v súlade s „klasickým kódom, druhá časť binómu sa môže kombinovať s menami clade, ktoré nie sú totožné s „prenomen“, ak sa nepoužije „prenomen“, malo by sa uviesť meno autora a rok publikácie – *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus sa môže uvádzať ako *Vultur gryphus*, *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, *gryphus* Linnaeus 1758 alebo *Aves/gryphus* Linnaeus 1753, *Aves/Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus.