

Since the Sydney congress it has been possible to conserve specific names for plants of economic importance. Two names likely to be conserved in this way are those for the tomato and soft wheat, both of which have been changed in recent years. It is also possible using a similar process to reject a species name. Previously only generic and familial names could be conserved. The procedure for conserving family names was obscure and has been undermined by changes made to the Sydney Code; consequently Appendix II to the Code 'Nomina Familiarum conservanda' will have to be revised.

The matter of whether name changes must be taken up or are optional depending on one's taxonomic judgement is clearly addressed by Edgar and Connor (1983).

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Phil Parkinson is a member of the Committee on Algae, International Association of Plant Taxonomy and the names that are likely to be conserved are:

tomato; Lycopersicon esculentum will probably be protected against the priority of the name L. lycopersicum,

soft wheat; Triticum aestivum L. 1753 will probably be protected against Merat's choice (1821) of Triticum hybernum L. 1753 as the correct name when the two species are united.

Readers might like to note an earlier essay on the ICBN;

Parkinson, P.G. "The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature; An Historical Review and Bibliography". TANE 21: 153-173 (1975). Although now out of date it is still a useful introduction for people trying to understand why the rules of nomenclature are so complicated.

A GALLIMAUFREY OF NEW RECORDS

P. Jenner. Vining Scenic Reserve, Mangatangi. Cordyline pumilio.

E.K. Cameron. Great Barrier Island. Acianthus reniformis; Corybas orbiculatus, AKU 17187. 21/10/84.

R.O. Gardner. Kakamatua Inlet Track, Cornwallis. Astelia grandis.

G. Davidson. Kay Road balefill site, Swanson. Astelia grandis.

J. Mackinder. Upper Nihotupu Reservoir, Waitakere Range. Lycopodium scariosum. 11/11/84.