With regard to its homonym *Craterellus cinereus* Pers., (cited by Persoon in Mycol. Eur. 2: 6. 1825 as "*Cratarellus*", against which the spelling *Craterellus* is conserved; Appendix 3. B), it was based on a non-binomial name (see lectotypification) for a fungus described by Micheli (Nov. Pl. Gen., 1729). In our opinion, the corresponding figure provided by Micheli (l.c.: fig. 7 D. of Tab. 82) shows a strong resemblance with young basidiomata of *Craterellus cornucopioides* on account of the horn-shaped basidiomata and smooth hymenium, along with the "cinereus" colour described by Micheli (l.c.). Fries (Syst. Mycol. 3 [Index]: 78. 1832) also regarded *Craterellus cinereus* Pers. a synonym of *C. cornucopioides*. In the same work as *Craterellus cinereus* Pers., Persoon (l.c.: 15. 1825) also cited *Merulius cinereus* (Pers. : Fr.) Pers., a combination based on *Cantharellus cinereus*. He thus considered *Craterellus cinereus* Pers. and *Cantharellus cinereus* different taxa with definitely different types. Hence, *Craterellus cinereus* Pers. cannot be considered a combination of *Cantharellus cinereus* Pers. : Fr., as some authors have erroneously done, by citing the authorship "(Pers. : Fr.) Pers.", to name specimens with a vein-like hymenophore (Danell in Compreh. Summ. Uppsala Diss. Fac. Sci. 35: 13. 1994; Persson & Mossberg, Kantareller: 64. 1995; Knudsen & al., l.c.).

In agreement with Donk (in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg 18: 127. 1949), we also believe that *Craterellus cinereus* (Pers.: Fr.) Donk, with vein-like hymenophore, and *Craterellus cinereus* Pers., with a smooth hymenophore, are clearly different taxa, and definitely homonyms.

In conclusion, in order to maintain nomenclatural stability, we propose that the name *Craterellus cinereus* (Pers. : Fr.) Donk be conserved (Art. 14) against its earlier homonym *Craterellus cinereus* Pers., for three main reasons *(1) Craterellus cinereus* Pers. was last used more than 170 years ago, only by Persoon (l.c.: 15. 1825) and by Fries (l.c.) to name the well-established *C. cornucopioides*, *(2)* the absence of a correct name for *Craterellus cinereus* (Pers. : Fr.) Donk since *Helvella hydrolips* has not been combined under *Craterellus* yet, and *(3)* the wide use of the epithet of *Craterellus cinereus* (Pers. : Fr.) Donk for more than 200 years to name this well-known species.

No element eligible as a type is included in the protologue. Even although Art. 7.8 allows selection of an element cited in Fries's sanctioning works, we consider it more desirable to propose a specimen as a conserved type in order to permit microscopic and molecular diagnoses. Persoon's collections at L, examined by Donk (l.c. 1969; see above) are a possible choice. However, it cannot be assured with certainty whether those specimens represent original material or not. As previously done by Redhead & al. (in Taxon 51: 559–562. 2002) for two other names in *Cantharellus*, we consider it more convenient to propose a specimen from Lundell & Nannfeldt's *Fungi Exsiccati Suecici*, studied by us, that has been widely distributed to many institutional herbaria.

Acknowledgements

We are greatly indebted to Werner Greuter for his helpful comments on drafts of this proposal. We also thank Richard Kerrigan for making linguistic improvements to the manuscript and José Santos for his valuable Latin advice. Svengunnar Ryman kindly provided information on additional specimens at UPS.

(1864) Proposal to reject the name *Festuca pannonica* (*Poaceae*)

Jiří Danihelka[1,2], Petr Šmarda[1*] & Bruno Foggi[3]

[1] *Department of Botany and Zoology, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, 611 37 Brno, Czech Republic.* [*]*smardap@sci.muni.cz (author for correspondence)*

[2] *Institute of Botany, Department of Ecology Brno, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Poříčí 3b, 603 00 Brno, Czech Republic*

[3] *Department of Botany, University of Florence, via La Pira, 4, 50121 Firenze, Italy*

(1864) ***Festuca pannonica*** Wulfen in Host, Icon. Descr. Gram. Austriac. 4: 36. 1809 [*Monocot.: Gram.*], nom. utique rej. prop.

Lectotypus (vide Foggi & al. in Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, B, 105: 608. 2004): "*Festuca pannonica*" (W-Wulfen).

Accepting the typification by Foggi & al. (in Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, B, 105: 608, Fig. 2. 2004) and the results of the taxonomic analysis of the lectotype by Šmarda & al. (in Taxon 58: 273–274. 2009 [this volume]), the name *Festuca pannonica* is referable to the taxon known as *F. valesiaca* Schleicher ex Gaudin (Agrost. Helv. 1: 242. 1811), and, according to Art. 11.4 of the ICBN (McNeill & al. in Regnum Veg. 146. 2006), has nomenclatural priority over *F. valesiaca*, published two years later.

The name *F. valesiaca* has been generally accepted as the correct name for a *Festuca* species with a wide distribution range including southern Siberia, Central Asia, Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, and extending in western Europe to the inner-Alpine valleys in Switzerland and the Massif Central in France. Examples of modern standard floras and checklists adopting the name from different parts of the range of the species include Heß & al. (Fl. Schweiz 1: 356. 1967), Ehrendorfer (Liste Gefäßpfl. Mitteleur., ed.

2: 113. 1973), Cvelev (in Fedorov, Fl. Evrop. Časti SSSR 1: 264. 1974), Beldie (Fl. Român. 2: 357. 1979), Markgraf-Dannenberg (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 152. 1980), Grubov (Opred. Sosud. Rast. Mong.: 45. 1982), Alexeev (in Malyšev & Peškova, Fl. Sibiri 2: 159. 1990), Marhold & Hindák (Zoznam Nižších Vyšších Rastl. Slov.: 469. 1998), Mosyakin & Fedoronchuk (Vasc. Pl. Ukraine: 59. 1999), Simon (Magyar. Edény. Fl. Határoz., ed. 4: 773. 2001), Grulich & al. (in Kubát & al., Klíč Květ. České Republ.: 833. 2002), Mirek & al. (Flow. Pl. Pterid. Poland: 79. 2002), Stohr (in Jäger & Werner, Exkursionsfl. Deutschl. 4: 850. 2002), Delipavlov & al. (Opred. Rast. Bălgarija: 507. 2003), and Englmaier (in Fischer, Exkursionsfl. Österreich, Liechtenstein Südtirol, ed. 3: 1161. 2008). Further, *F. valesiaca* is very important to phytosociologists: a well established alliance name, *Festucion valesiacae* Klika 1931, is based on this species name (Rodwell & al., Divers. Eur. Veg.: 85. 2002). Also numerous association names are derived from this name, including, for instance, three accepted names in the Austrian (cf. Mucina & Kolbek in Mucina & al., Pflanzenges. Österreichs 1: 420–492. 1993) and two in the Czech national vegetation surveys (cf. Chytrý & al., Veg. České Republ. 1: 409–425. 2007).

Until recently, *Festuca pannonica* Wulfen in Host (Icon. Descr. Gram. Austriac. 4: 36. 1809) was considered to belong to the *F. pallens* group (*F.* ser. *Psammophilae* Pawlus). This interpretation goes back to Hackel (Monogr. Festuc. Eur.: 98. 1882), who reintroduced this neglected name into botanical literature more than seven decades after its publication, altering its taxonomic circumscription in discordance with the protologue (see Šmarda & al. in Taxon 58: 271. 2009 [this volume]). In more recent literature, some authors treated *F. pannonica* as a separate species or a subspecies of *F. pallens* Host (e.g., Soó in Acta Bot. Acad. Sci. Hung. 18: 363–377. 1973; Markgraf-Dannenberg in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 147. 1980; Májovský & Murín, Karyotax. Prehľad Fl. Slov.: 379. 1987; Dostál, Nová Květ. ČSSR 2: 1332. 1989; Farkas, Magyar. Véd. Növény.: 345. 1999), while others (e.g., Englmaier in Fischer, Exkursionsfl. Österreich: 1005. 1994; in Fischer, Exkursionsfl. Österreich, Liechtenstein Südtirol, ed. 3: 1164. 2008; Simon, Magyar. Edény. Fl. Határoz., ed. 4: 770. 2001) reduced *F. pannonica* to the synonymy of *F. pallens* (s.str.). Generally, these treatments are not supported by the extant original material known to us and contradict some parts of the protologue.

As the name *F. valesiaca* is well established in numerous floras all over the distribution range of the species, the strict application of the ICBN would result in a disadvantageous nomenclatural change. Although conserving it over *F. pannonica* would allow *F. valesiaca* to be retained, we consider it more advantageous to reject *F. pannonica* under Art. 56 of the IBCN (McNeill & al. in Regnum Veg. 146. 2006) for two reasons: *(1)* It has been either ignored or misapplied during its whole history. *(2)* Its lectotype and the remaining original material known to us, both taxonomically referable to *F. valesiaca*, are discordant with Plate 62 (Host, Icon. Descr. Gram. Austriac. 4: Tab. 62. 1809), a part of the protologue, so some doubts still may exist about our conclusions. We cannot see any disadvantages in rejecting it as for both taxa for which the name was misapplied, i.e., *F. pallens* and *F. csikhegyensis* Simonk., correct and unambiguous names already exist (see Šmarda & al. in Pl. Syst. Evol. 266: 197–232. 2007).

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank two anonymous reviewers for sharing their opinions on the nomenclature of *Festuca* and John McNeill for his advice on nomenclature in general. The research was supported by the Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic through grants MSM0021622416 and LC06073, and by the Czech Academy of Sciences trough the long-term research plan AV0Z60050516 of the Institute of Botany, Czech Academy of Sciences.

(1865–1876) Proposals to conserve the names *Alstroemeria presliana* and *Sisyrinchium bermudiana* with conserved types, and to reject the names *Alstroemeria albiflora, Amaryllis africana, Fritillaria alba, F. racemosa, Muscari strangwaysii, Ornithogalum flavum, Cephalanthera oregana, Epidendrum caninum, E. trilabiatum,* and *Orchis montana* (*Liliopsida*)

Rafaël Govaerts

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AE, U.K. R.Govaerts@kew.org

In a previous article (in Taxon 53: 144–146. 2003), I outlined the procedure used to compile the data in the *World Checklist of Monocotyledons.* During the compilation of the checklist I came across 238 names that could potentially threaten names in current use. I present here proposals on eleven of the most prominent. Although many may not have been formally typified, they are an unambiguous threat to names in current use. Often the names have been ignored