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The Correct Spelling of Commemorative Epithets

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The second installment of Jepson Manual Corrections (Jepson Globe Vol. 7, No. 2) includes notes on the orthography (correct spelling) of specific and infraspecific epithets. Clarification of these notes (which were repeated in the third installment, Vol.7, No.3) seems useful since they give the impression that the correction of misspelled epithets is always optional when in fact it is usually obligatory.

A peculiarity of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN) is that certain recommendations pertaining to orthography (Rec. 60C. 1, 60G, and 60H) are enforced by rules and hence are not really recommendations. The first two affect The Jepson Manual, while the third concerns only fungi.

Rec. 60C. 1, which governs the orthography of specific and infraspecific epithets based on personal names, is enforced by Art. 60.1 1. Grammatically, there are two kinds of commemorative epithets, substantival and adjectival. A substantival commemorative epithet is a noun in the genitive (possessive) case. The inflection (ending) of the epithet varies according to the sex and number of the person(s) being commemorated. Personal names that end in a consonant (except y, which in final position functions as a vowel) can be converted to substantival epithets by the interpolation of -i plus the genitive ending appropriate to the sex and number of the person(s), i.e., -i for a man, -ae for a woman, -arum for two or more women, and -orum for two or more men or persons with both sexes represented. Thus, *Chaenactis parishii* (Samuel Parish), *Lasthenia ferrisiae* (Roxana Ferris), and *Ceanothus hearstiorum* (the Hearst family). Personal names that end in -er are a curious exception among those ending in a consonant in that they do not take the interpolated i. Thus, *Phacelia breweri* (William Brewer), *Horkelia wilderae* (Mrs. H. E. Wilder), and *Cordia wagnerorum* (Dr. and Mrs. Richard J. Wagner).

Personal names that end in -e, -i, -o, u, or -y also can be converted to substantival commemorative epithets by the addition of the appropriate genitive inflection (-i, -ae, -arum, or -orum) without interpolating an i. Thus, *Eryngium constancei* (Lincoln Constance), *Eriastrum brandegeae* (Katherine Brandegee), *Downingia bacigalupii*

(Rimo Bacigalupi), *Astragalus serenoii* (Sereno Watson), *Carex rousseaui* (Jacques Rousseau), *Polystachya moreauae* (Mrs. R. E. Moreau), *Delphinium parryi* (Charles Parry), and *Linanthus parryae* (Mrs. Charles Parry). Personal names that end in -a are a special case: like other names ending in a vowel, they do not take the interpolated i, but the genitive inflection is limited to -e (singular) or -rum (plural) regardless of sex. Thus *Aster greatae*, which commemorates Louis Greata, would be equally correct for Mrs. Greata, while *greatarum* would commemorate both persons.

An adjectival commemorative epithet is a noun converted to an adjective by the addition of a suffix (-an), which is inflected in accordance with the gender of the generic name (-anus, -ana, -anum) but is not affected by the sex or number of the person(s) being commemorated. Personal names ending in a consonant, including those that end in -er, require an interpolated i preceding the suffix. Thus, *Bromus orcuttianus* (Charles Orcutt), *Iris douglasiana* (David Douglas), *Eriogonum eastwoodianum* (Alice Eastwood), and *Astragalus jaegerianus* (Edmund Jaeger). Personal names ending in -e, -i, -o, -u, and -y take the suffix without an interpolated i. Thus, *Pogogyne clareana* (Clare Hardham), *Eriogonum covilleianum* (Frederick Coville), *Sphaeralcea munroana* ("Mr. Munro"), and *Clarkia dudleyana* (William Dudley). Personal names that end in -a are a special case: like other names ending in a vowel, they do not take the interpolated i, but the suffix is reduced to -nus, -na, or -num. Thus, we have *Astragalus claranus* (Clara Hunt), and not *A. clarianus* as originally spelled by Jepson.

It should be emphasized that the orthography of substantival commemorative epithets depends solely on the sex and number of the person(s) being commemorated, while the orthography of adjectival commemorative epithets depends solely on the gender of the generic name in which the epithet is used. Thus, we have *Mimulus bolanderi*, *Madia bolanderi*, and *Trifolium bolanderi* (Henry Bolander) compared with *Lotus nuttallianus*, *Puccinellia nuttalliana*, and *Delphinium nuttallianum* (Thomas Nuttall), when used with masculine, feminine, and neuter generic names, respectively.

In The Jepson Manual, substantival commemorative epithets, when translated, are correctly translated as a possessive, such as Bolander's clover. Adjectival commemorative epithets, when translated, are translated in the same manner. A more literal, but rarely used translation would be, for example, Nuttallian lotus and Eastwoodian buckwheat. Substantival commemorative names are much more common than adjectival commemorative names.

Not all contributors to The Jepson Manual interpreted correctly the rules governing the orthography of specific and infraspecific epithets. Although the editors made an earnest effort to bring the orthography into conformity with the ICBN, a few incorrectly spelled epithets persisted. The following names have incorrectly spelled commemorative epithets and are to be corrected (obligatorily) without change of author or date:

- p. 402 *Arabis pinzlae* to *A. pinzliae*
- p. 573 *Ditaxis clariana* to *D. claryana* (Marjorie Clary)
- p. 592 *Astragalus clarianus* to *A. claranus* (Clara Hunt)
- p. 632 *Lupinus holmgrenanus* to *L. holmgrenianus*

- p. 726 *Salvia brandegei* to *S. brandegeei* (T. S. Brandegee)
- p. 826 *Eriastrum brandegeae* to *E. brandegeae* (Katherine Brandegee)
- p. 935 *Ceanothus ferrisiae* to *C. ferrisiae*
- p. 1178 *Allium sharsmithae* to *A. sharsmithiae*
- p. 1195 *Fritillaria brandegei* to *F. brandegeei* (I. S. Brandegee)

Rec. 60G, which deals with connecting vowels in compound epithets, is enforced by Art. 60.8. The following names in The Jepson Manual have incorrectly formed epithets and are to be corrected (obligatorily) without change of author or date:

- p. 146 *Eryngium alismaefolium* to *E. alismifolium*
- pp. 758, 759 *Sidalcea malvaeflora* to *S. malviflora*
- p. 1130 *Carex luzulaifolia* to *C. luzulifolia*

It should be noted that Rec. 60C.2, which governs the orthography of specific and infraspecific epithets based on personal names already in Greek or Latin or possessing a well-established latinized form (a subjective decision!), is not enforced by a rule. Therefore, the requirement to retain the original spelling of a name or epithet (Art. 60.1) means that the protologue must be consulted. *Swallenia alexandrae* as given in The Jepson Manual (p. 1299) is correct because Swallen used this spelling when publishing the basionym, *Ectosperma alexandrae*, named after Annie Alexander. *Eriogonum ochrocephatum* var. *alexandrae* (p. 878), also named for Annie Alexander, is similarly correct, although contrary to Rec. 60C.2, because Reveal used this spelling when proposing the variety. Assuming that Maximilianus is a well established latinized form of Maximilian, *Helianthus maximiliani* as originally written by Schrader is correct rather than *H. maximilianii*.

Quercus wislizenii as used in The Jepson Manual (p. 662) follows Rec. 60C.2 in converting a personal name already in Latin to a substantive epithet by using the appropriate Latin genitive. The honoree, however, spelled his name Wislizenus rather than Wislizenius, yielding *wislizeni*, as originally proposed by Alphonse DeCandolle.

Rec. 60C.2 discourages treating modern names that end in -o and -on as if they were Latin and thus using the genitive inflection -onis. Such a practice was widespread among older authors, however, so that such epithets as *chamissonis* (Adelbert von Chamisso), *congdonis* (Joseph Congdon), *ecklonis* (Christian Ecklon), *guiradonis* (F. Guirado), and *richardsonis* (Sir John Richardson) are in The Jepson Manual and, while contrary to Rec. 60C.2, are correct.

A Clarification of *Centaurea*

A Clarification of *Centaurea americana* and *Centaurea rothrockii* (Compositae: Cardueae).