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Homonyms in the genus *Ornithogalum* L. (Liliaceae)

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Abstract

Stearn, W.T. 1984. Homonyms in the genus *Ornithogalum* L. *(Liliaceae)*. Bot. Helv. 94: 189–197.

Ornithogalum is evidently an evolving genus in which clear-cut morphological distinctions and cytological stability have in general not been attained. It thus presents a diversity of cytological, taxonomic and nomenclatural problems. Primarily bibliographical the following paper aims to eliminate some nomenclatural difficulties. At least 23 specific names given to European and Southern African species of *Ornithogalum* are later homonyms and thus nomenclaturally illegitimate. Having found that the first published names of some taxonomically accepted African species were later homonyms, Frances M. Leighton in South Africa and Karl von Poellnitz in Germany independently published replacement names for the same species between 1943 and 1945. Of their 15 new names, only one (*O. nanodes* F.M. Leighton) has survived the revision of the Southern African species by Amelia A. Obermeyer. The present paper lists these and also other homonyms relating to European species.

Cytological and nomenclatural problems

Whether studied taxonomically, cytologically or nomenclaturally the genus *Ornithogalum* presents a surprising number of problems. The basis of these would seem to be that *Ornithogalum* is an evolving genus in which clear-cut morphological distinctions and cytological stability have in general not been attained. It thus invites enquiry, as have so many European genera studied by Professor Claude Favarger during his long and productive botanical career. In most of these his cytotaxonomic investigations have revealed stable chromosomal and morphological correlations which either confirm previous taxonomic separations or suggest a new approach. In the genus *Ornithogalum* there are no such correlations. This was made evident, for example, in 1969 by the remarkable array of diverse chromosome numbers recorded for individual species in Fedorov's *Khromosomnye Chisla Tsvetkovykh Rastenii* (Chromosome Numbers of Flowering Plants): thus for *O. umbellatum* L., the numbers 2n = 18, 19, 24, 27, 28, 36, 43, 45, 46, 52, 54, 72, 90 have been noted by various authors (see also Moore 1982). A thesis by Abbas Siami, *Contribution à la Caryosystématique du Genre Ornithogalum* (Paris, 1982) has made even more manifest, to quote his own words, «l'extrême variabilité et la diversité des nombres chromosomiques, comme des formules chromo-

somiques. Cette variation est présente, autre fait remarquable, pratiquement à tous les niveaux: entre taxons (ce qui est normal), mais aussi entre populations d'un même taxon, entre individus au sein d'une même population, également au niveau de l'individu, par exemple d'une racine à l'autre, enfin au sein d'un même organe (racine, ovaire) et même au niveau pollinique. Le genre *Ornithogalum* se caractérise donc sur le plan caryologique par une très grand inconstance. Ce phénomène mérite d'être souligné, car il est d'une ampleur peu fréquente». The taxonomy of the genus is fortunately not so confusing and confused but assessment of the variability and worth of characters permits more than one opinion of the status of taxa and can accordingly lead to divergence in nomenclature.

The object of the present paper is not to elucidate taxonomic problems, which have received much attention from Obermeyer and Zahariadi (cf. Stearn, 1983), but to deal with some matters of nomenclature associated with them. When checking the names of some European species of *Ornithogalum,* I was surprised to find how often specific epithets had been duplicated, thus creating many later homonyms which might need replacement by other names if not treated on taxonomic grounds as synonymous with earlier names. This duplication particularly concerned species of Southern Africa. Before the 1930 International Botanical Congress in Cambridge the *International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature,* unlike the rival *American Code,* permitted the acceptance of such later homonyms if the earlier homonym had long been treated as a synonym of another name and was unlikely to be revived. Thus J.G. Baker published the name *O. minimum* in 1904 for a South African species even though this duplicated the name *O. minimum* L. (1753) for a European species, which since 1810 had always been placed in the genus *Gagea* as *G. minima* (L.) Ker Gawler. The 1930 Congress made such later homonyms illegitimate.

Henceforth when a later homonym designated a species accepted as taxonomically distinct from other species, its rejection necessitated finding another already published name for such a species or coining a new name if no available name existed. Obviously a later homonym does not need to be replaced if it refers to a plant not taxonomically distinct from one already legitimately named. The publication of replacement names without adequate taxonomic study of the groups concerned burdens their nomenclature with unwanted names. The genus *Ornithogalum* as the critical revision of the South African species by A. Amelia Obermeyer (1978) has made especially evident, provides many examples of superfluous name coinage. Thus K. von Poellnitz published in 1945 the replacement name *O. perparvum* Poelln. for *O. minimum* Baker, non L., but Baker's plant, according to Obermeyer (1978), is conspecific with *O. pilosum* L. f. (1782).

Between 1943 and 1945 Frances Margaret Leighton (b. 1909) in South Africa and Karl von Poellnitz (1896–1945) in Germany independently published replacement names for later homonyms referring to species of *Ornithogalum* native in Southern Africa. Leighton made a monographic study of the South African species: she had an intimate knowledge of them in a living state but was handicapped by conditions during the 1939–1945 World War, especially by lack of access to type specimens in Europe. She thus did not see all of the gatherings of *Ornithogalum* made by Rudolf Schlechter (1872–1925) at the Cape. Poellnitz studied those available in the university herbarium at Breslau, Prussian Silesia (now Wroclaw, Poland) and described eight new species from these; on the basis of isotype specimens Obermeyer has sunk them all into synonymy. Out of the 15 replacements names published by Leighton and von Poellnitz, only one, *O. nanodes* F.M. Leighton (1943), with *O. pygmaeum* A. Duthie (1928), non Willd.

(1809), and *O. duthiae* Poelln. (1945) as synonyms, has survived her taxonomic study to stand as the name of an accepted species.

The names of the African and the European species interlock, which was the only reason for making the present enumeration of their homonyms. Species customarily having a single leaf to a flowering bulb are rare in the genus. One is a species of Portugal and western Spain, described and illustrated by Clusius in 1605 and named *Scilla unifolia* by Linnaeus in 1753: it was later named *O. nanum* Brotero (1804) and *O. unifolium* (L.) Ker-Gawler (1806). Both these names are invalidated by earlier homonyms referring to South African species. Another one-leaved species is the South African *O. unifolium* Retzius (1781), with which *O. unifolium* R.A. Dyer (1931) is conspecific, according to Obermeyer; hence the replacement names *O. solitarium* F.M. Leighton (1944) and *O. dyeri* Poelln. (1944) pass into its synonymy. The name *O. unifolium* therefore cannot be used for the European species. Another name for this is *O. nanum* Brotero (1804) but that is invalidated by *O. nanum* (Burm. f.) Thunb. (1794) referring to a South African *Eucomis*. The European species remained without a legitimate name until M. Lainz in 1971 named it *O. broteroi*. The name *O. nanum* (Burm. f.) Thunb. likewise invalidates *O. nanum* Smith (1809) referring to a species of the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor, renamed as *O. sibthorpii* Greuter in 1967 but possibly conspecific with *O. sigmoideum* Freyn & Sint. (1896). Yet another instance of such interlocking nomenclature is provided by the name *O. tenuifolium,* used first for a South African species by F. Delaroche in Redouté's *Liliacées,* 6: t. 312 (1812), then by Gussone for a Sicilian species which Tenore accordingly renamed as *O. gussonii* in 1829.

The genus *Ornithogalum* as a whole was revised last by J.G. Baker in *J. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 13: 257–266 (1872), 267–285 (1873); he described 73 species. There are now about 100 accepted species. The following enumeration of later homonyms is intended as a minor contribution to clarifying their nomenclature. For the species of Southern Africa, I have relied upon the decisions of Obermeyer in her valuable and certainly much needed revision.

List of later homonyms

1. *Ornithogalum acuminatum* Baker in Saunders, Refug. Bot. 3: t. 177 (1870); non *O. acuminatum* Schur, Enum. Pl. Transsilv. 644 (1866).
   TYPE: South Africa; «bulbs from Mr. T. Cooper, who collected them at Algoa Bay» (Saunders, loc cit.) = *O. tenuifolinm* F. Delaroche in Redouté, Liliac. 6: t. 313 (1811) subsp. *tenuifolium,* fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 361 (1978). SYN.: *O. ecklonii* Schlechtend. var. *acuminatum* Baker in J. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 13: 276 (1873).
   O. acuminatum Schur from the South Carpathians is treated as *O. orthophyllum* Ten. subsp. *acuminatum* (Schur) Zahar. (1978) by Zahariadi in *Fl. Europ.* 5: 39 (1980).

2. *Ornithogalum angustifolium* L. Bolus in South Afr. Garden. 24: 50,55 (1934); non *O. angustifolium* Boreau, Notes Pl. Franç. 4: 14 (1847), reimpr. ex Bull. Soc. Industr. Angers 18 (1847); Boreau, Fl. Centre France, 2nd ed. 2: 507 (1849), 3rd ed. 2: 625 (1857).
   TYPE: South Africa, «In dit. Riversdale: Still Bay, Jan. 1931, *L. Bolus* (Bol. Herb. 20090)» (Bolus, loc. cit.) = *O. graminifolium* Thunb., Prodr. Fl. Cap. 61 (1794), fide

Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 349 (1978). SYN.: *O. attenuatum* F.M. Leighton in J. South Afr. Bot. 9: 112 (1943). – *O. angustum* Poelln. in Portugal. Acta Biol., Sér. B, 1: 214 (1945).

The names *O. attenuatum* and *O. angustum* were both published as replacement names for *O. angustifolium* L. Bolus, non Boreau, and all three have accordingly the same type. *O. angustifolium* Boreau, described from central France, is generally considered to be conspecific with *O. umbellatum* L., a widespread variable European species, but is sometimes distinguished as var. *angustifolium* (Boreau) Grenier in Grenier & Godron, Fl. France 3: 191 (1855). The typification of the name *O. umbellatum* L. (1753) is dealt with elsewhere (Stearn 1983).

3. *Ornithogalum brevifolium* Poelln. in Portugal. Acta Biol., Sér. B, 1: 214 (1945); non *O. brevifolium* F.M. Leighton in J. South Afr. Bot. 9: 109 (1943). = *O. graminifolium* Thunb., Prodr. Fl. Cap. 61 (1794), fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 349 (1978). SYN.: *O. trichophyllum* Baker in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. 15, Beibl. 35: 7 (1892); non *O. trichophyllum* Boiss. & Heldr. in Boiss., Diagn. II. 4: 168 (1859).

The name *O. brevifolium* Poelln. was published as a replacement name for *O. trichophyllum* Baker, considered by Obermeyer to be synonymous with *O. graminifolium*.

4. *Ornithogalum chloranthum* Sauter ex W.J.D. Koch, Taschenb. Deutsch. Schweiz. Fl. 508 (1844): Brittinger in Flora (Regensburg) 32: 419 (1849); non *O. chloranthum* M. Bieb., Fl. Taur.-Caucas. 2: 264 (1808).

TYPE: Upper Austria, «Grasplätze bei Steyer [Steyr]» (Koch., loc. cit.) = *O. boucheanum* (Kunth) Aschers, in Verh. Bot. Ver. Brandenb. 8: xi (1867). SYN.: *Myogalum boucheanum* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 4: 348 (1844). – *O. nutans* subsp. *boucheanum* (Kunth) Hayek, Prodr. Fl. Penins. Balcan. 3: 83 (1932). – *Honorius boucheanus* (Kunth) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 11: 81 (1976).

The name *O. chloranthum* M. Bieb. is the basionym of *Gagea chlorantha* (M. Bieb.) Schultes & Schultes f.

5. *Ornithogalum chloranthum* Baker in Gard. Chron. 1875. ii: 323 (1875); non *O. chloranthum* M. Bieb., Fl. Taur.-Caucas. 2: 264 (1808).

TYPE: South Africa, «A native of the Cape likely to be the Eastern Province» (Baker, loc. cit.) = *O. tenuifolium* F. Delaroche in Redouté, Liliac. 6: t. 313 (1811), fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 361 (1978). SYN.: *O. viridulum* Poelln. in Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 61: 209 (1944).

The name *O. viridulum* was published as a replacement name for *O. chloranthum* Baker nec M. Bieb. nec Sauter.

6. *Ornithogalum elatum* Baker in Fl. Cap. 6: 506 (1897); non *O. elatum* Andrews, Bot. Repos. 8: t. 528 (1808).

TYPE: South Africa, "Coast Region: Albany Div., *Cooper,* 3280" (Baker, loc. cit.) = *Albuca* species, fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 372 (1978). SYN.: *O. albanense* Poelln. in Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 61: 209 (1954).

O. elatum Andrews from Egypt is apparently a variant of *Drimia maritima* (L.) Stearn, syn. *Urginea maritima* (L.) Baker; cf. *Ann. Musei Goulandris* 4: 204 (1978).

7. *Ornithogalum flavescens* Jacq., Ic. Pl. Rar. 2: 20, t. 437 (1789), Collect. 3: 233 (1791); non *O. flavescens* Lam., Fl. Franç. 3: 277 (1778).

TYPE: South Africa, "Promontorium bonae Spei" (Jacq. loc. cit.) = *O. dubium* Houttuyn, Nat. Hist. II. 12: 209, t. 82 f. 3 (1780), fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 338 (1978).

Lamarck's *O. flavescens* was an illegitimate renaming of *O. pyrenaicum* L. (1753), rejected by Lamarck probably because he considered it an unsuitable name for a species widely distributed outside the Pyrenees. The name *O. flavescens* has been misapplied to an Eastern European species which does not occur in France, e.g. in Hayek's *Prodr. Fl. Penins. Balcan.* 3: 81 (1932), for which the correct name is *O. sulphureum* (Waldst. & Kit.) Schultes & Schultes f., based on *Anthericum sulphureum* Waldst. & Kit.; this is distinct from *O. sphaerocarpum* A. Kerner.

8. *Ornithogalum galpinii* Baker in Fl. Cap. 6: 536 (1897); non *O. galpinii* Baker in Fl. Cap. 6: 516 (1897).
TYPE: South Africa, "Coast Region: Queenstown Div., summit of Andries Bergen, 6700 ft., in marshy ground, Gulpin, 2272" (Baker, loc. cit.) = *O. tenuifolium* F. Delaroche in Redouté, Liliac. G: t. 313 (1811) subsp. *tenuifolium,* fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 361 (1978). SYN.: *O. subspicatum* Baker in Kew Bull. 1898: 164 (1898).

Having named two species as *O. galpinii* Baker renamed one *O. subspicatum* and retained the name *O. galpinii* for the other, which, according to Obermeyer, op. cit. 349 (1978), is conspecific with *O. graminifolium* Thunb. (1794).

9. *Ornithogalum gracile* Baker in J. Bot. (London) 12: 366 (1874); non *O. gracile* Hagen, Chloris Borussica 122 (1819).
TYPE: South Africa, "Caput Bonae Spei, in clivis graminosis ad fontes fluminis Bulk River, *MacOwan* 1939" (Baker, loc. cit.) = *O. paludosum* Baker in J. Bot. (London) 12: 366 (1874), fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 350 (1978). SYN.: *O. uitenhagense* Poelln. in Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 61: 209 (1944).

Von Poellnitz published his *O. uitenhagense* as a replacement name for *O. gracile* Baker, non Hagen. *O. gracile* Hagen was an illegitimate new name for *O. minimum* L., i.e. *Gagea minima* (L.) Ker Gawler (see No. 12 below)

10. *Ornithogalum maculatum* Thunb., Prodr. Fl. Cap. 62 (1794), Fl. Cap. 2: 290 (1820); non *O. maculatum* Jacq., Collect. 2. 368, t. 18 f. 3 (1789).
TYPE: South Africa, "Crescit in Saldahna Bay prope Compagnie post" (Thunb. 1820) = *O. maculatum* Jacq., loc. cit. (1789), fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 339 (1978). SYN.: *O. thunbergianum* Baker in J. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 13: 269 (1873).

Although Obermeyer treats *O. maculatum* Jacq. and *O. maculatum* Thunb. as conspecific, earlier authors considered them distinct species. Schultes and Schultes f. maintained *O. maculatum* Thunb. and renamed *O. maculatum* Jacq. as *O. notatum* in their *Syst. Veg.* 7: 528 (1829). Baker, on the other hand, maintained *O. maculatum* Jacq. and renamed *O. maculatum* Thunb. as *O. thunbergianum* distinguishing them as follows:

Perianthium albidum segmentis obtusis. 24. *Thunbergianum.* Perianthium croceum segmentis acutis. 25. *maculatum.*

11. *Ornithogalum miniatum* Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 2: 223 (1894); non *O. miniatum* Jacq., Ic. Pl. Rar. 2: 20, t. 438 (1789), Collect. 3: 233 (1791).
TYPE: South Africa, "Van Kamps Bay bei Kapstadt, Schlechter 133" (Schinz, loc. cit.) = *O. hispidum* Hornem., Enum. Pl. Horti Hafn. 331 (1804), fide F. M. Leighton

in J. South Afr. Bot. 11: 139 (1948), subsp. *bergii* (Schlechtend.) Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 346 (1978), fide Obermeyer.
O. miniatum Jacq. is conspecific with *O. dubium* Houttuyn, according to Obermeyer, op. cit. 338 (1978).

12. *Ornithogalum minimum* Baker in Bull. Herb. Boiss. II. 4: 999 (1904); non *O. minimum* L., Sp. Pl. 1: 306 (1753).
TYPE: South Africa, "Kapkolonie, Caledon, river Zonder Ende, 200 m, Schlechter 5648" (Baker, loc. cit.): = *O. pilosum* L. f., Suppl. Pl. 199 (1782) subsp. *pilosum,* fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 343 (1978). SYN.: *O. perparvum* Poelln. in Portugal. Acta Biol., Sér. B. 1: 214 (1945).
O. minimum L. is the basionym of *Gagea minima* (L.) Ker-Gawler. The name *O. perparvum* Poelln. was published as a replacement name for *O. minimum* Baker, non L.

13. *Ornithogalum nanum* Brotero, Fl. Lusit. 1: 529 (1804); non *O. nanum* (Burm. f.) Thunb., Prodr. Fl. Cap. 62 (1794) = *O. broteroi* Lainz, Aport. Con. Fl. Gallega 7: 30 (1971). SYN.: *O. unifolium* (L.) Ker-Gawler in Curtis's Bot. Mag. 24: t. 935 (1805); non *O. unifolium* Retzius, Obs. Bot. 2: 17 (1781).
The name *O. nanum* Brotero, being apt and accompagnied by an excellent detailed description, could have been accepted as a new name for *Scilla unifolia* L. (1753), since the use of Linnaeus's epithet in *Ornithogalum* was invalidated by *O. unifolium* Retzius, had it not been itself invalidated by *O. nanum* (Burm. f.) Thunb. The typification of the name *Scilla unifolia* L. (1753), basionym of *O. unifolium* (L.) Ker-Gawler, is dealt under No. 22 here (cf. also Stearn, 1983).

14. *Ornithogalum nanum* Smith in Sibth. & Smith, Fl. Graecae Prodr. 1: 236 (1809), Fl. Graeca 4, 28: t. 333 (1823); non *O. nanum* (Burm. f.) Thunb., Prodr. Fl. Cap. 62 (1794).
TYPE: "In Arcadia, et prope Abydum, Martio florens" (Smith, loc. cit.) = *O. sibthorpii* Greuter in Boissiera 13: 160 (1967).
Sibthorp presumably collected the type of *O. nanum* Smith on the southern coast of the Hellespont near Abydus in the modern Turkish vilayet Canakkale, north-western Asia Minor (ancient Myrsia). According to Cullen & Ratter in *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 27: 319 (1967) "there is no clear distinction between the western *nanum* and the eastern *sigmoideum*". If this taxonomic view is accepted, then *O. sibthorpii* Greuter (1967), published as a replacement name for *O. nanum* Smith, non (Burm. f.) Thunb., becomes a synonym of *O. sigmoideum* Freyn & Sint. in *Bull. Herb. Boiss.* 4: 189 (1896).

15. *Ornithogalum pauciflorum* Baker in Fl. Cap. 6: 498 (1897); non *O. pauciflorum* Rafin., Précis Découv. 44 (1814).
TYPE: "South Africa: without locality, Bergius! in Berlin Herbarium" (Baker, loc. cit.) = *O. niveum* Aiton, Hortus Kew. 1: 440 (1789), fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 356 (1978). SYN.: *O. bergiusianum* Poelln. in Portugal. Acta Biol., Sér. B. 1: 214 (1945) as *"bergusianum"*.
The name *O. pauciflorum* Rafin. based on Sicilian material is a synonym of *O. exscapum* Ten. (1810). The name *O. pauciflorum* Turcz. in *Flora (Regensburg)* 17: Beibl: 25 (1834) is a nomen nudum apparently referring to a Siberian species of *Gagea*. The name *O. bergusianum* Poelln., commemorating Bergius, was published as a replacement name for *O. pauciflorum* Baker, non Rafin.

16. *Ornithogalum pygmaeum* A. Duthie in Ann. Univ. Stellenbosch 6, sect. A, 3: 2 (1928); non *O. pygmaeum* Willd., Enum. Pl. Horti Berol. 367 (1809).
TYPE: South Africa; "Stellenbosch Flats, in clayey ground, locally common; leafing April-August, flowering November-December. Herb. Univ. stel., Flora Reg. Stell. 1505" (Duthie, loc. cit.) = *O. nanodes* F. M. Leighton in J. South Afr. Bot. 9: 113 (1943), 10: 119 (1944); Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 352 (1978). SYN.: *O. duthiane* Poelln. in Portugal. Acta Biol., Sér. B. 1: 214 (1945).

The names *O. nanodes* and *O. duthiae* were both published as replacement names for *O. pygmaeum* A. Duthie, non *O. pygmaeum* Willd., which is a species of *Gagea*.

17. *Ornithogalum spathaceum* Poiret in Lam., Encycl. Méth. Bot. 4: 618 (1798); non *O. spathaceum* Hayne in Usteri, Ann. Bot. 21: 11, t. 11 (1797).
TYPE: Argentina; "recueillie par Commerson dans les pâturages maritimes de Buenos Aires" (Poiret, loc. cit.) = *Nothoscordum bonariense* (Pers.) Beauverd in Bull. Herb. Boiss. II. 8: 1001 (1908), fide Guaglianone in Darwiniana 17: 217 (1972). SYN.: *O. bonariense* Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 363 (1805)

O. spathaceum is the basionym of *Gagea spathacea* (Hayne) Salisb.

18. *Ornithogalum speciosum* Baker in J. Bot. (London) 29: 72 (1891); non *O. speciosum* Salisb., Prodr. Stirp. Horto Chapel-Allerton 240 (1798).
TYPE: South-west Africa, "Namaqua-land, Scully 175" (Baker, loc. cit.) = *O. maculatum* Jacq., Collect. 2: 368, t. 18 f. 3 (1789), fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 339 (1978). SYN.: *O. insigne* F. M. Leighton in J. South Afr. Bot. 9: 113 (1943). – *O. maculatum* var. *speciosum* F. M. Leighton in J. South Afr. Bot. 10: 110 (1944). – *O. magnificum* Poelln. in Portugal. Acta Biol., Sér. B. 1: 214 (1945).

The name *O. speciosum* Salisb. was a superfluous new name for *O. arabicum* L. (1753). If, in accordance with the views of Salisbury, Rafinesque and Parlatore, *O. arabicum* is placed in a genus segregated from *Ornithogalum* L. (typified by *O. umbellatum* L.), its name becomes *Melomphis arabica* (L.) Rafin. (1837) with *Caruelia arabica* (L.) Parl. (1854) as a synonym. The names *O. insigne* and *O. magnificum* were both published as replacement names for *O. speciosum* Baker, non Salisb.

19. *Ornithogalum spirale* Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 4, App. 3: 42 (1896); non *O. spirale* Wimmer in Linnaea 16: Litt. 274 (1842).
TYPE: South-west Africa "(Gross Namaland) Reheboth, Fleck 890" (Schinz, loc. cit.) = *O. stapffii* Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 4, App. 3: 42 (1896), fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 360 (1978). SYN.: *O. schinzii* Poelln. in Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 61: 209 (1944).

O. schinzii Poelln. was a replacement name for *O. spirale* Schinz, non *O. spirale* Wimmer, which is a validly published name of uncertain application. According to Obermeyer, other synonyms of *O. stapffii* are *O. dinteri* Baker (1901), *O. juttae* K. Krause (1912) and *O. karasbergense* Glover (1915), all with priority over *O. schinzii*. The name *O. stapffii* commemorates the German collector of African plants Friedrich Moritz Stapff (1836–1895), who should not be confused with the better-known Austrian-born Kew botanist Otto Stapf (1852–1933).

20. *Ornithogalum tenuifolium* Guss., Fl. Siculae Prodr. 1: 413 (1827); non *O. tenuifolium* F. Delaroche in Redouté, Liliac. 6: t. 312 (1812).

TYPE: Sicily, "in pascuis apricis, *Villafrati, Vicari*" (Gussone, loc. cit.) = *O. gussonii* Tenore, Fl. Nap. 3: 371 (1829)

In the *Flora Europaea* 5: 38 (1980) Zahariadi united *O. gussonii* with the earlier *O. collinum* Guss. (1825) but Tornadore and Garbari in *Webbia* 33: 379–423 (1979) maintain them as distinct species.

21. *Ornithogalum trichophyllum* Baker in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. 15, Beibl. 35: 7 (1892); non *O. trichophyllum* Boiss. & Heldr. in Boiss., Diagn II. 4: 168 (1859).
TYPE: South Africa, "C. B. Spei (Ecklon et Zeyhen. *Asphad* No 67" (Baker, loc. cit.) = *O. graminifolium* Thunb., Prodr. Fl. Cap. 61 (1794). fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 349 (1978). SYN.: *O. brevifolium* Poelln. in Portugal. Acta Biol., Sér. B. 1: 214 (1945); non *O. brevifolium* F. M. Leighton in J. South Afr. Bot. 9: 109 (1943).

Von Poellnitz published the name *O. brevifolium* as a replacement name for *O. trichophyllum* Baker, non Boiss. & Heldr., but thereby inadvertently created yet another homonym. According to Obermeyer, loc. cit. 354 (1978), *O. brevifolium* F. M. Leighton is conspecific with *O. juncifolium* Jacq. (see No. 3 above).

22. *Ornithogalum unifolium* (L.) Ker-Gawler in Curtis's Bot. Mag. 24: t. 935 (1806); non *O. unifolium* Retzius, Obs. Bot. 2: 17 (1781).
TYPE: Portugal; "Habitat in Lusitania" (L., loc. cit) = *O. broteroi* Lainz, Aport. Con. Fl. Gallega 7: 30 (1971). SYN.: *Scilla unifolia* L., Sp. Pl. 1: 309 (1753). – *O. nanum* Brotero, Fl. Lusit. 1: 529 (1804); non Thunb. (1794).

Since most species of *Ornithogalum* have 4 to 8 leaves to a flowering bulb, species with only one leaf naturally attract attention. The firstknown of these was sent to Charles de l'Escluse (Carolus Clusius) at Leiden by a Paris apothecary between 1600 and 1604, the bulbs having come from Portugal, and was described and illustrated by him in his *Exoticorum Libri Decem,* Appendix altera (1605) as "Bulbus *Bulbus unifolius*". His account was repeated in J. Bauhin's *Historia Plantarum Universalis* 2: 622 (1651) as *Bulbus monophyllus flore albo;* on this Linnaeus based his *Scilla unifolia,* but Retzius's use of the name *O. unifolium* for a South African species invalidated Ker-Gawler's later combination *O. unifolium* (L.) for the species of Portugal and northwestern Spain. The name *O. concinnum* Salisb., *Prodr. Stirp. Horto Chapel-Allerton* 240 (1796), which might have been taken as the correct name, refers to a related Iberian species.

23. *Ornithogalum unifolium* R. A. Dyer in Rec. Albany Mus. 4: 111 (1931); non *O. unifolium* Retzius, Obs. Bot. 2: 17 (1781).
TYPE: South Africa; Albany Division, "on the flats 6–7 miles from Grahamstown along the Cradock Road (Dyer 2196)" (Dyer, loc. cit.) = *O. unifolium* Retzius, loc. cit. (1781), fide Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 357 (1978). SYN.: *O. solitarium* F. M. Leighton in J. South Afr. Bot. 10: 120 (July 1944). – *O. dyeri* Poelln. in Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 61: 209 (August 1944).

The names *O. unifolium* R. A. Dyer and *O. unifolium* Retzius were based on different types and assumed by Leighton and Poellnitz to refer to different species. Accordingly they published the names *O. solitarium* and *O. dyeri* as replacement names for *O. unifolium* R. A. Dyer. According to Obermeyer, however, the supposed two species are conspecific and the name *O. uniflorum* thus stands for them both!

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