

Himalayas a note on it was considered desirable.

Ophioglossum polyphyllum A. Br. apud Seubert, Fl. Azor. 17. 1844; Pichi-Sermoli in Webbia 9(2): 632. 1954; Panigrahi and Dixit in Proc. Nat. Ins. Sc. Ind. 35(3): 255. 1969; Balakrishnan, Thothathri and Henry in Bull. bot. Surv. India 2: 337. 1960. *O. cuspidatum* Milde in Bot. Zeit 22: 107. 1864. *O. aitchisoni* (CL.) d'Almeida in Journ. Ind. Bot. Soc. 3: 63. 1922; Clausen in Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 19(2): 138. 1938. *O. lusitanicum* Hope (non Linn.) in J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 15: 106. 1903. *O. regulare* (Sch.) C. Chr. Index Fil. 472. 1906. *O. capense* sensu Chakravarty in Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal 5(1): 5. 1951.

Plants upto 15 cm long. Rhizome erect, tap root with numerous fibrous roots and brownish black persistent scale like sheaths. Leaves one or two, ovate mucronate. Common stalk upto 4 cm long. Lamina 3-6 × 0.5-1 cm, attenuate at base, acute or mu-

cronate at apex, sub-coriaceous in texture; veins reticulate forming oblong areoles. Sporophyll arises a little above the base of lamina; fertile stalk upto 7 cm long, strobilus 1-3, 5 cm long; spores trilate.

Specimen examined: Sikkim: Rungpo 366 m, 24.2.1909, Kari 300 (CAL).

Distribution: N. W. INDIA: Without locality, 21 Aug. 1880, Aitchison 453; Mogli 244 m, Mount tilla, 7th April 1893, Aitchison 21. N. W. HIMALAYA: Cherat 1220 m, 30.8.1892, Collet s.n. MADHYA PRADESH: Keskul 567 m, Baster District, Subramanyam 8959.

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THE REINSTATEMENT OF *CAPPARIS RHEEDII* DC. (CAPPARACEAE)

In a recent publication on Indo-Pacific *Capparis*, Jacobs (1965, p. 435) accepted the binomial, *Capparis baducca* Linnaeus (1753, p. 504) as applying to an Indian species. Linnaeus (1753, p. 504) cited (1) "*Capparis inermis*, foliis ovato-oblongis determinate confertis perennantibus, *Hort. Cliff.* 204*," (2) "*Capparis arborescens indica* Baducca dicta *Raj. hist.* 1630," (3) "*Baducca Rheed. mal.* 6, p. 105, t. 57," (4) "*Habitat in India.*"

The asterisk "indicates a good description to be found at the place cited" (Stearn, 1957, p. 162). Linnaeus (1737, p. 204) described this taxon "*Capparis inermis*, foliis ovato-oblongis per spatia confertis perennantibus." This, and the above phrase name, may be translated "The unarmed *Capparis* with

perennating ovate-oblong leaves clustered after a space." The clustering of leaves is quite critical and characterizes a New World taxon passing as either *Capparis baducca* Linnaeus or *Capparis frondosa* Jacquin.

Basically there are three groups of elements involved with the *Hortus Cliffortianus* publication on this taxon: references to an Indian taxon, references to a New World taxon, and Linnaean specimens.

There are two references to the Indian taxon cited by Linnaeus under [var.] β : "*Capparis arborescens indica* Badukka dicta, flore tetrapetalo *Raj. hist.* 1630" and "*Baducca Rheed. mal.* 6, p. 105, t. 57." The former reference is based solely on the second. Rheede's plate is the sole basis of

Capparis rheedi Candolle (1824, Prod. 1: 246). This plate was also considered by Jacobs (1965, p. 435) as the lectotype of *Capparis baducca* Linnaeus (1753, p. 504).

The second group of elements in the *Hortus Cliffortianus* publication, those referring to a New World taxon, comprise four references: (1) *Capparis arborescens*, lauri foliis, fructu longissimo Plum. spec. 7, (2) *Capparis americana arborescens*, lauri folio, fructu longissimo; flore albo. Tournef. inst. 261, (3) *Capparis alia arborescens*, lauri foliis, fructu oblongo ovato. Plum. spec. 7 and (4) *Capparis americana arborescens*, lauri folio, fructu subrotundo, flore albo, Tournef. inst. 665 [error for 261]. Both Plumier references are based solely on the two Tournefortian phrase names, Plumier's "spec." only being Plumier's list of American plants found in Tournefort's *Institutiones Rei Herbariae*. There is nothing in this group of American elements on which to base the Linnaean phrase name, nor to lectotypify his species *Capparis baducca*.

The third group of elements pertinent here are the Linnaean specimens, one reported in the Clifford Herbarium by Fawcett and Rendle (1914, Fl. Jamaica 3: 233) and one in the Linnaean herbarium [genus no. 664, species no. 7 in Savage's Catalogue and in the microfiche herbarium]. The Linnaean herbarium specimen labelled "Baducca" in Linnaeus' hand is clearly the New World element and exhibits the characteristic clustering of leaves. I have not seen the Clifford Herbarium specimen but accept Fawcett and Rendle's citation of it under *Capparis baducca* Linnaeus as applied to the New World taxon.

The final consideration in the lectotypification is that Linnaeus (1737, p. 204) stated that the Malabar elements differ from the

"american" by slightly shorter petioles. This means that Linnaeus had some means of knowing that the petioles in the American elements were longer. He could not have gotten this from the literature he cited pertaining to New World elements and must have taken it from specimens before him.

The conclusion is inevitable that the Linnaean taxon must be lectotypified on Linnaean specimens ultimately from the New World to which Linnaeus misapplied an Indian name, *Baducca*. The Linnaean concept and its name must be lectotypified by the Linnaean specimens, not by the Indian illustration that Linnaeus misidentified.

This lectotypification and the taxonomy used by Jacobs (1965, p. 435) establish the correct name and synonymy of this Indian species as:

Capparis rheedii DC., Prod. 1: 246. 1824.

Capparis heyneana Wall. ex Wight & Arnott, Prod. 25. 1834; auctt. pl. *Capparis formosa* Dalzell, Hookers J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 2: 40. 1850. *Capparis baducca* sensu auct., non Linnaeus (1753): Jacobs, Blumea 12: 435, 1965.

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