

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

A new sectional combination in *Nageia* Gaertn. (*Podocarpaceae*)

The genus *Nageia* has received varying taxonomic treatments. The most recent are those by de Laubenfels (1969, under the name *Decussocarpus* de Laub.; 1987, as *Nageia* Gaertn.), by Fu (1992) and by Melikyan & Bobrov (2000). De Laubenfels treated the genus in a broad sense, embracing three sections that are now generally recognized respectively as the separate genera *Afrocarpus* (J. Buchholz & N. E. Gray) Gausson ex C. N. Page, *Nageia* sensu stricto, and *Retrophyllum* C. N. Page (as by Page, 1989, 1990). In de Laubenfels's earlier paper, these three sections were respectively called *Decussocarpus* de Laub. sect. *Afrocarpus* (J. Buchholz & N. E. Gray) de Laub., *D.* sect. *Dammaroideae* (Benn.) de Laub. [as '*Dammaroides*'], and *D.* sect. *Decussocarpus*. The name *Decussocarpus* had been substituted for *Nageia* Gaertn. as the type of that generic name is based upon mixed elements belonging to *Myrtaceae* and *Podocarpaceae* and, in 1969, an Article of the *International Code* then in force (Art. 70) banned the use of names based on such 'discordant elements'. This Article was deleted by the Leningrad Congress and the name *Nageia* once again became legitimate and available for use. This necessitated de Laubenfels's brief paper of 1987, where the three sections of *Decussocarpus* which he had earlier recognized were respectively renamed *Nageia* sect. *Afrocarpus* (J. Buchholz & N. E. Gray) de Laub., *N.* sect. *Nageia* and *N.* sect. *Polypodiopsis* (C. E. Bertrand) de Laub.

The present note concerns *Nageia* sensu stricto (i.e. *N.* sect. *Nageia* in the sense of de Laubenfels, 1987). Fu (1992) revised this genus, treating it as a monogeneric family, *Nageiaceae* D. Z. Fu, a view that has not generally been followed by later authors. (The sole known exception is a recent paper by Melikyan & Bobrov (2000), who also included *Retrophyllum* in *Nageiaceae*, which they also removed from the podocarps to order *Cephalotaxales* Takht.) Fu (1992) divided *Nageia* into two sections, *N.* sect. *Nageia* (type: *N. nagi* (Thunb.) Murray, based on *Myrica nagi* Thunb.), and *N.* sect. *Wallichiana* D. Z. Fu (type: *N. wallichiana* (C. Presl) Kuntze, based on *Podocarpus wallichianus* C. Presl).

*Podocarpus wallichianus* C. Presl was a nomen novum for *P. latifolius* Wall., Pl. Asiat. Rar. 26, t. 30 (1830, nom. illegit., non *P. latifolius* (Thunb.) R. Br. ex Mirb. (1825: the accepted name for an African *Podocarpus* species) nec Blume (1827: = *Nageia wallichiana*)). *P. latifolius* Wall. was the only species included in *Podocarpus* sect. *Dammaroideae* Benn. by Bennett & Brown (1838: 41), and is thus the type of the sectional name (Arts 10.1, 10.2). This section was transferred to *Decussocarpus* as *D.* sect. *Dammaroideae* (Benn.) de Laub., although de Laubenfels changed the orthography from *Dammaroideae* to *Dammaroides* because he regarded Bennett's termination as improper. However, de Laubenfels's change in orthography is itself

incorrect under Art. 61.4 of the *Saint Louis Code* (Greuter *et al.*, 2000); hence, it is here corrected back to Bennett's original spelling.

Because *Podocarpus* sect. *Dammaroideae* Benn. and *Nageia* sect. *Wallichiana* D. Z. Fu are ultimately based on the same name (*Podocarpus latifolius* Wall., = *P. wallichiana* = *Nageia wallichiana*) and consequently have the same type, *N. sect. Wallichiana* D. Z. Fu must be replaced by the earlier sectional name *Dammaroideae*. Hence that name is here transferred to *Nageia*, where it replaces sect. *Wallichiana* D. Z. Fu when his narrower view of the sections is followed (as is the case here, because the two sections recognized by Fu are well delimited on the basis of fruit and leaf characters: see key in Fu, 1992). If a broader view, similar to that of de Laubenfels (1987), were to be taken, *N. sect. Dammaroideae* would be included within *N. sect. Nageia*. Under Art. 22.1, *N. sect. Nageia* would, as an autonym, remain the correct sectional name in those circumstances even though *Podocarpus* sect. *Dammaroideae* was published earlier.

***Nageia* Gaertn. sect. *Dammaroideae* (Benn.) R.R. Mill, **comb. nov.****

Basionym: *Podocarpus* L'Hér. ex Pers. sect. *Dammaroideae* Benn. in Benn. & R. Br., Pl. Jav. Rar. 41 (4–7 vii 1838). Type (Art. 10.1, 10.2): *Podocarpus latifolia* Wall. (for which the current name is *Nageia wallichiana* (Presl) Kuntze).

Syn.: *Podocarpus* sect. *Nageia* subsect. A of Pilger in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, Band 13: 215 (1926).

*Decussocarpus* de Laub. sect. *Dammaroideae* (Benn.) de Laub., J. Arnold Arbor. 50: 348 (1969, '*Dammaroides*'). Type: *Podocarpus latifolia* Wall. (*Decussocarpus wallichianus* (Presl) de Laub.).

[*Nageia* Gaertn. sect. *Wallichiana* D. Z. Fu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30(6): 525 (1992), nom. illegit. (Art. 52.1)]. Type given by Fu (loc. cit.) as *Nageia wallichiana* (Presl) Kuntze; this name is based ultimately on *Podocarpus latifolia* Wall. (see above).

*Etymology.* *Dammaroideae*: resembling *Dammara* Link (a synonym of *Agathis* Salisb., *Araucariaceae*), on account of the superficial similarity of the leaves to those of *Agathis*. (*Nageia* and *Agathis* are the only two extant conifer genera with elliptic, undivided, multi-veined leaves lacking an obvious midrib.)

*Distribution of section.* India (S Deccan, Assam), Myanmar [Burma], Thailand, Indo-China, China, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Flores, Borneo, Sulawesi, Moluccas, Philippines, New Guinea. Two species: *N. motleyi* (Parl.) de Laub., *N. wallichiana*. Of these, *N. wallichiana* has the same distribution as the section while *N. motleyi* is more narrowly confined to Indo-China and parts of Sundaland (Malaysia, Sarawak and Kalimantan).

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- M. D., e siccis descriptiones et characteres plurimarum elaboravit Ioannes J. Bennett; observationes structuram et affinitates praesertim respicientes passim adjecit Robertus Brown.* Londini: apud Gul. H. Allen, et socios; Lipsiae: apud Black, Armstrong et socios; Lugduni Batavorum: apud S. et I. Luchtman; Parisiis: apud J.B. Baillièrè.
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- R. R. MILL, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, 20A Inverleith Row, Edinburgh EH3 5LR, UK