

## A NEW NAME FOR *PODOCARPUS ROTUNDUS* DE LAUB. (*PODOCARPACEAE*)

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*Podocarpus rotundus* de Laub. (1978), which has been used for an extant species of *Podocarpus* L'Hér. ex Pers. from the Philippines and Kalimantan, is an illegitimate name, being published later than its homonym *P. rotundus* Bocharn. (1960) that has been used for a Palaeocene fossil pollen morphospecies described from Sverdlovsk Oblast in the Urals (Russia). For the species from the Philippines and Kalimantan, the replacement name *Podocarpus ramosii* is here proposed.

*Keywords.* Extant *Podocarpus*, fossil *Podocarpus*, Kalimantan, new name, Philippines, *Podocarpaceae*.

### INTRODUCTION

*Podocarpus rotundus* de Laub., originally described by de Laubenfels (1978), requires a replacement name, because its epithet was previously used by Bocharnikova (1960) for a Palaeocene morphospecies from Russia (fossil pollen). Notwithstanding that the latter might not be a *Podocarpus* at all, it was validly described as such, and thus the rules of priority require the replacement of de Laubenfels' later homonym unless the latter is conserved over Bocharnikova's epithet. An argument for conserving *P. rotundus* de Laub. over *P. rotundus* Bocharn. was published by Mill (2002) along with a formal conservation proposal. However, although the Committee for Fossil Plants voted narrowly in favour of that proposal (7:6 – Skog, 2003), the Committee for Spermatophyta has recently voted 6:9 against (Brummitt, 2006). The recommendation by the latter Committee was ratified at the Nomenclature Section of the XVII International Botanical Congress held in Vienna, 11–16 July 2005. Hence, the name *Podocarpus rotundus* de Laub., which has been used by several authors since it was originally published, including de Laubenfels (1985, 1988), Enright (1995), Farjon *et al.* (1993), Farjon (1998, 2001), Farjon & Page (1999), Silba (1984, 1986), and Walter & Gillett (1998), must now be replaced.

***Podocarpus ramosii* R.R.Mill, nom. nov.** (Subgen. *Foliolatus* de Laub. sect. *Gracilis* de Laub.). – *Podocarpus rotundus* de Laub., *Kalikasan* 7(2): 136 (1978), *nom. illegit.* (Art. 53.1), non *P. rotundus* Bocharn. in I.M.Pokrovskaya & N.K.Stel'mak, *Trans. All-Soviet Sci.-Res. Inst. Minist. Geol. & Petr. Conserv. U.S.S.R.* n.s. 30: 362, pl. 2

f. 4 (1960). – Type: ‘Philippines, Luzon, Tayabas Prov., Mt. Banahao, *M. Ramos* 19581’ (holo US n.v.; iso BM, K, L n.v. but colour photograph seen on Web).

The quotation is the type citation of *P. rotundus* de Laub. as given in his protologue. The Leiden isotype is actually labelled ‘Laguna Prov., Mt. Banajao, Jan. 1913’, and it is clear that the number 19581 is not in fact Ramos’s own collection number but that allotted to the specimen by the Philippines Bureau of Science. Tayabas is a town in Laguna province, Luzon, and the current spelling for the name of the mountain where the type was collected is Mt. Banáhao (P. Wilkie, pers. comm., 27 October 2000). The type specimen was originally named as *P. costalis* Presl, and later determined as *P. pilgeri* by de Laubenfels (L, in sched.) before finally being described by him as the new species *P. rotundus*.

The replacement epithet commemorates Maximo Ramos (d. 1932), who made extensive collections in the Philippines, especially Luzon, including the type of *P. rotundus* de Laub. Bocharnikova based her earlier name (*P. rotundus* Bocharn.) upon a fossil (pollen) from Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russia, of Upper Palaeocene age. The holotype of her name is Sr. 1076/208 (UGU n.v.; illustrated in Bocharnikova, 1960: pl. 2 f. 4, reproduced in facsimile, with her complete protologue, in Kremp *et al.*, 1962: sheet 92).

*Podocarpus ramosii* has a limited distribution in the Philippines and Indonesia (E Kalimantan: one record from Mt. Beratus near Balikpapan: de Laubenfels, 1988). It is a Red Data Book species (Walter & Gillett, 1998 under *P. rotundus*), and its conservation status has been re-evaluated by the IUCN/SSC Conifer Specialist Group under the new IUCN criteria and confirmed as DD (M. Gardner, pers. comm., 16 May 2006) although in the Philippines it is being listed as Endangered (Defensor, 2005).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Peter Wilkie (Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh) for advice on modern Philippines geographical names, and to the reviewers of an earlier version of this paper who both strongly recommended that the existing name be proposed for conservation. The author greatly regrets that, after going through that process, the recent decision of the Committee for Spermatophyta has not recommended the sensible option of maintaining the current name of this threatened species.

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*Received 24 February 2006; accepted for publication 16 May 2006*