

(1364) Proposal to conserve the name *Potamogeton maackianus* (*Potamogetonaceae*) against *P. serrulatus*Zdeněk Kaplan¹

(1364) *Potamogeton maackianus* A. Benn. in J. Bot. 42: 74. Mar 1904 [*Potamogeton.*], *nom. cons. prop.*

Type: "Ussurien, am Flusse Sungatschi", *Maack* (LE).

(≡) *Potamogeton serrulatus* Regel & Maack in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, sér. 7, 4(4): 139. Dec 1861, *nom. rej. prop.*

Potamogeton maackianus, a well-defined E. Asian species distinguished by serrulate margins of the submerged leaves and adnate stipules, was first published as *P. serrulatus* Regel & Maack (l.c.). Bennett (in Bull. Herb. Boissier 4: 549. 1896) named it *P. robbinsii* var. *japonicus* A. Benn. Later Bennett (l. c. 1904) decided to treat it as a species. He was aware of a "*P. serrulatus*" that had appeared in earlier literature, ascribed to Schrader and/or Opiz and mentioned in the synonymy of *P. crispus* by several authors (see below). Bennett therefore gave the species a new name, *P. maackianus*, citing "*P. serrulatus* Regel & Maack, non Schrad., nec Opiz", and *P. robbinsii* var. *japonicus* in synonymy. However, in so doing he created a superfluous, illegitimate name (Art. 52.1 of the *Tokyo Code*), as Regel & Maack's name actually was not a later homonym (see below). The type of *P. maackianus* is the same as that of *P. serrulatus*, the name that ought to have been adopted under the rules (Art. 7.5 and 52.2(d)).

The name *Potamogeton serrulatus* Regel & Maack has not been used since *P. maackianus* was published, i. e. for almost a century, while the latter is a regularly used and well established name, having been immediately adopted in the world-wide revision of the genus by Graebner (in Engler, Pflanzenz. 31: 107. 1907) to which Bennett contributed. Soon after it was taken up by Hagström (in Kongl. Svenska Vetenskapskad. Handl. 55(5): 56. 1916) in his extensive taxonomic treatment of *Potamogeton*, and since in world-wide accounts (Wiegleb in Feddes Repert. 99: 260. 1988), regional floras (Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Univ. 26: 96. 1931; Juzepčuk in Komarov, Fl. SSSR 1: 240. 1934; Sugawara, Ill. Fl. Saghalien: 149. 1937; Kitagawa in Rep. Inst. Sci. Res. Mandchoukuo 3, App. 1: 52. 1939; Popov, Fl. Sredn. Sibiri 1: 58. 1957; Makino, Ill. Fl. Japan: 892. 1959; Kitamura & al., Col. Ill. Herb. Pl. Japan 3: 415. 1964; Popov & Busik, Konsp. Fl. Pober. Oz. Bajkal: 27. 1966; Busik in Malyšev & Peškova, Fl. Centr. Sibiri 1: 62. 1979; Kitagawa, Neo-Lineam. Fl. Manshur.: 56. 1979; Ohtaki & Ishido, Ill. Jap. Water Pl.: 245. 1980; Gurzenkov in Belaja & al., Opred. Sosud. Rast. Kamčatsk. Obl.: 276. 1981; Yen, Ill. Chin. Higher Aquat. Pl.: 202. 1983; Anonymous, Atlas Chin. Aquat. Vasc. Pl.: 58. 1983; Ka in Meyer & Walker, Ohwi's Fl. Jap.: 122. 1984; Cvelev in Harkevič, Sosud. Rast. Sovet. Dal'n. Vost. 2: 333. 1987; Kašina in Krasnoborov, Fl. Sibiri, Lycop.-Hydroch.: 100. 1988; Čerepanov, Sosud. Rast. Rossii Sopred. Gosud.: 805. 1995), taxonomic or karyological accounts (Miki in Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 48: 326.

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1934; Miki in Rep. Hist. Remains & Nat. Monum. Kyoto Pref. 18: f. 14. 1937; Takusagawa in Bull. Shimane Agric. Coll., Ser. A1, 9: 256. 1961; Probatova & Sokolovskaja in Bot. Žurn. 69: 1702. 1984), and regional and local floristic reports (Yang & al. in Bot. Bull. Acad. Sin. 28: 49. 1987; Kaplan in Siber. Naturalist (Praha) 1: 79. 1995).

Before Regel & Maack, two *Potamogeton* names bearing the epithet *serrulatus* had been published. The first of them is often miscited as "*Potamogeton serrulatus* Schrad. ex Opiz". A recent study of Kaplan (in Preslia 69: 211, 214. 1997) revealed that "*P. serrulatus*" of Opiz (in Flora 5: 267. 1822; Böh. Phan. Crypt. Gew.: 23. 1823) lacked a description or diagnosis, or reference to any, and therefore was not validly published. It refers to the flat-leaved phenotype of *P. crispus* L. and has never been accepted and validated by any subsequent author. Fieber (in Berchtold & Opiz, Oekon.-Techn. Fl. Böhm. 2(1): 269. 1838; in Berchtold & Fieber, Potam. Böhm.: 32. 1838), who had studied Opiz's authentic specimen, placed it in *P. crispus* f. *vulgaris* Fieber, and subsequent authors similarly treated "*P. serrulatus*" as a subunit of *P. crispus* (e. g. Sonder, Fl. Hamburg.: 99. 1850; Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleur. Fl. 1: 336. 1897; Mühlen in Korrespondenzbl. Naturf.-Vereins Riga 49: 164. 1906; Graebner in Engler, l. c.: 99. 1907; Rouy, Fl. France 13: 317. 1912; Hagström, l. c.: 278. 1916; Glück in Pascher, Süßwasserfl. 15: 50. 1936; Soó in Magyar Biol. Kutatóint. Munkái 8: 225. 1936; and in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 45: 246. 1938) or as its plain synonym (Fischer in Ber. Bayer. Bot. Ges. 11: 85. 1907; Juzepčuk in Komarov, l. c.: 240. 1934; Kitagawa, l. c.: 52. 1939; Macenko in Grubov, Rast. C. Azii 6: 46. 1971; Kitagawa, l. c.: 55. 1979).

The second introduction of the epithet *serrulatus* is due to Reichenbach (Icon. Fl. Germ. Helv. 7: 18, t. 30, f. 52. 1845; Deutschl. Fl. 1: 28, t. 30, f. 52. 1845) who had studied a herbarium specimen collected and labelled as "*P. serrulatus*" by Schrader. Reichenbach based a new variety on Schrader's plant: *Potamogeton crispus* var. *serrulatus* Schrad. ex Rchb. Schrader's herbarium name has never been validated by any author at specific rank.

Potamogeton serrulatus Regel & Maack must, under strict priority, be adopted as the correct name for the taxon currently known as *P. maackianus*. However, this would constitute an undesirable change for purely nomenclatural reasons. To avoid this and ensure nomenclatural stability, it is here proposed to conserve the name *P. maackianus* against *P. serrulatus*.