



cited by the author when no holotype was designated or more than one specimens are designated as type.

(e) Neotype -

It is a specimen or other element selected to serve as nomenclatural type as long as all of the materials on which the description of new species was based is missing.

(f) Paratype -

This is a specimen referred to or cited with the original description or publication of taxon other than the holotype or isotype.

(g) Priority -

Each taxon can bear only one correct name and the correct name is the earliest legitimate one except in case of limitation of priority by conservation. This principle of priority does not apply to names of taxa above the rank of family.

The date of valid publication of names of plants of different groups of spermatophyte is treated as beginning 1 May 1753. The date of publication of the 1st edition of Linnaeus' *Species plantarum*.

(A) Name of families :- The name of a family is a plural adjective and is formed by adding the suffix -aceae to the name of a genus -

included in that family.

eg. Rose - Rosaceae, Solanum - Solanaceae etc.

But there are some conserved names which is regarded as legitimate and validly published - Compositae, Asteraceae, Gramineae (Poaceae) etc.

(V) Name of species:

The names of species is a binary combination consisting of the name of genus followed by the specific epithet. eg. *Solanum nigrum*.

Lycopersicon esculentum.

The specific name may be derived from any sources or may be composed arbitrarily. However the specific epithet should not be exactly like the generic name. Such names is known as "tautonym". Tautonyms are not allowed in botanical nomenclature.

(VI) Valid publication: criteria for valid publication -

(a) publication must be effective.

(b) The newly published taxon must have a description or a reference to a previously and effectively published description.

(c) The publication must be accompanied by a Latin description or a reference to a previously and effectively published description.

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for a new taxon of the rank of family or below published on or after 1 January 1958.

(VII) Changes in the names when taxa are divided, fused or altered.

When a genus is split into two or more genera or a species, is divided into two or more species, the original generic name or specific name must be retained for the new taxon containing the type. This is also applicable for infra-specific taxa.

When a section of genus or species is transferred to another genus or species without alteration in rank, the original name must be retained whenever possible.

When the rank of the genus or infra-generic taxon is altered the correct name is the earliest legitimate one available in the new rank.

When taxa of the same rank are united into one, the oldest legitimate name must be used for the new combined taxon. If the names are of the same date, the author who first unites them has the right to choose one of the names and his choice must be followed by subsequent botanists.