

## Addendum

Issued April 30, 2021

### **Selected articles of the International code of nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants – Shenzhen Code (Turland et al. 2018):**

**Art. 6.11.** A replacement name (nomen novum, nom. nov.) is a new name published as an explicit substitute (avowed substitute) for a legitimate or illegitimate, previously published name, which is its replaced synonym. The replaced synonym, when legitimate, does not provide the final epithet, name, or stem of the replacement name (see also Art. 41.2 and 58.1).

**Art. 9.1.** A holotype of a name of a species or infraspecific taxon is the one specimen or illustration (but see Art. 40.4) either (a) indicated by the author(s) as the nomenclatural type or (b) used by the author(s) when no type was indicated. As long as the holotype is extant, it fixes the application of the name concerned (but see Art. 9.15).

**Art. 13.1 (f)** Valid publication of names for organisms of different groups is treated as beginning at the following dates (for each group a work is mentioned that is treated as having been published on the date given for that group): Fossil organisms (diatoms excepted):

**(f)** ALL GROUPS, 31 December 1820 (Sternberg, *Flora der Vorwelt*, Versuch 1: 1–24, t. 1–13). Schlotheim's *Petrefactenkunde* (1820) is regarded as published before 31 December 1820.

**Art. 14.1.** In order to avoid disadvantageous nomenclatural changes entailed by the strict application of the rules, and especially of the principle of priority in starting from the dates given in Art. 13 and F.1, this Code provides, in App. II–IV, lists of names of families, genera, and species that are conserved (nomina conservanda) (see Rec. 50E.1). Conserved names are legitimate even though initially they may have been illegitimate. The name of a subdivision of a genus or of an infraspecific taxon may be conserved with a conserved type and listed in App. III and IV, respectively, when it is the basionym or replaced synonym of a name of a genus or species that could not continue to be used in its current sense without conservation.

**Art. 14.4.** A conserved name of a family or genus is conserved against all other names at the same rank with the same type (homotypic, i.e. nomenclatural, synonyms, which are to be rejected) whether or not these are cited in the corresponding list as rejected names, and against those names with different types (heterotypic, i.e. taxonomic, synonyms) that are listed as rejected.<sup>1</sup> A conserved name of a species is conserved against all names listed as rejected, and against all combinations based on the rejected names.

**Art. 32.1.** In order to be validly published, a name of a taxon (autonyms excepted) must: (a) be effectively published (Art. 29–31) on or after the starting-point date of the respective group (Art. 13.1 and F.1.1); (b) be composed only of letters of the Latin alphabet, except as provided in Art. 23.3, 60.4, 60.7, and 60.11–14; and (c) have a form that complies with the provisions of Art. 16–27 (but see Art. 21.4 and 24.4) and Art. H.6 and H.7 (see also Art. 61).

**Art. 32.2.** Names above the rank of species are validly published even when they or their epithets were published with an improper Latin termination but otherwise in accordance with this Code; they are to be changed to accord with Art. 16–19 and 21, without change of authorship or date. Names of species or infraspecific taxa are validly published even when their epithets were published with an improper Latin or transcribed Greek termination but otherwise in accordance with this Code; they are to be changed to accord with Art. 23 and 24, without change of authorship or date (see also Art. 60.8).

**Art. 35.1.** A name of a taxon below the rank of genus is not validly published unless the name of the genus or species to which it is assigned is validly published at the same time or was validly published previously (but see Art. 13.4).

**Art. 36.1.** A name is not validly published when it is not accepted by its author in the original publication, for example (a) when it is merely proposed in anticipation of the future acceptance of the taxon concerned, or of a particular circumscription, position, or rank of the taxon (so-called provisional name) or (b) when it is merely cited as a synonym. These provisions do not apply to names published with a question mark or other indication of taxonomic doubt, yet accepted by their author.

**Art. 36.3.** When, on or after 1 January 1953, two or more different names based on the same type are accepted simultaneously for the same taxon by the same author and accepted as alternatives by that author in the same publication (so-called alternative names), none of them, if new, is validly published. This rule does not apply in those cases where the same combination is simultaneously used at different ranks, either for infraspecific taxa or for subdivisions of a genus (see Rec. 22A.1, 22A.2, and 26A.1–3), nor to names provided for in Art. F.8.1.

**Art. 38.7.** For the purpose of Art. 38.5, prior to 1 January 1908, an illustration with analysis (see Art. 38.9 and 38.10) is acceptable in place of a written description or diagnosis.

**Art. 38.9.** For the purpose of this Code, an analysis is a figure or group of figures, commonly separate from the main illustration of the organism (though usually on the same page or plate), showing details aiding identification, with or without a separate caption (see also Art. 38.10).

**Art. 38.10.** For organisms other than vascular plants, single figures showing details aiding identification are considered as illustrations with analysis (see also Art. 38.9).

**Art. 38.14.** An indirect reference is a clear (if cryptic) indication, by an author citation or in some other way, that a previously and effectively published description or diagnosis applies.

**Art. 40.1.** Publication on or after 1 January 1958 of the name of a new taxon at the rank of genus or below is valid only when the type of the name is indicated (see Art. 7–10; but see Art. H.9)

**Art. 41.1.** In order to be validly published, a new combination, name at new rank, or replacement name must be accompanied by a reference to the basionym or replaced synonym. (See Art. 6.10 and 6.11).

**Art. 41.3.** Before 1 January 1953 an indirect reference (see Art. 38.14) to a basionym or replaced synonym is sufficient for valid publication of a new combination, name at new rank, or replacement name. Therefore, errors in the citation of the basionym or replaced synonym, or in author citation (Art. 46), do not affect valid publication of such names.

**Art. 41.5.** On or after 1 January 1953, a new combination, name at new rank, or replacement name is not validly published unless its basionym or replaced synonym is clearly indicated and a full and direct reference given to its author and place of valid publication, with page or plate reference and date (but see Art. 41.6 and 41.8). On or after 1 January 2007, a new combination, name at new rank, or replacement name is not validly published unless its basionym or replaced synonym is cited.

**Art. 43.1.** In order to be validly published, a name of a new fossil-taxon published on or after 1 January 1996 must be accompanied by a Latin or English description or diagnosis or by a reference (see Art. 38.13) to a previously and effectively published Latin or English description or diagnosis.

**Art. 46.1.** In publications, particularly those dealing with taxonomy and nomenclature, it may be desirable, even when no bibliographic reference to the protologue is made, to cite the author(s) of the name concerned (see also Art. 22.1 and 26.1). In so doing, the following rules apply.

**Art. 46.2.** A name of a new taxon is attributed to the author(s) to whom the name was ascribed when the validating description or diagnosis was simultaneously ascribed to or unequivocally associated with the same author(s), even when authorship of the publication is different. A new combination, name at new rank, or replacement name is attributed to the author(s) to whom it was ascribed when, in the publication in which it appears, it is explicitly stated that the same author(s) contributed in some way to that publication. Art. 46.5 notwithstanding, authorship of a nomenclatural novelty is always accepted as ascribed, even when it differs from authorship of the publication, when at least one author is common to both.

**Art. 46.3.** For the purposes of Art. 46, ascription is the direct association of the name of a person or persons with a new name or description or diagnosis of a taxon. An author citation associated with a synonym does not constitute ascription of the accepted name, nor does reference to a basionym or a replaced synonym (regardless of bibliographic accuracy) or reference to a homonym.

**Art. 52.1.** A name, unless conserved (Art. 14), protected (Art. F.2), or sanctioned (Art. F.3), is illegitimate and is to be rejected if it was nomenclaturally superfluous when published, i.e. if the taxon to which it was applied, as circumscribed by its author, definitely included the type (as qualified in Art. 52.2) of a name that ought to have been adopted, or of which the epithet ought to have been adopted, under the rules (but see Art. 52.4 and F.8.1).

**Art. 53.1.** A name of a family, genus, or species, unless conserved (Art. 14), protected (Art. F.2), or sanctioned (Art. F.3), is illegitimate if it is a later homonym, that is, if it is spelled exactly like a name based on a different type that was previously and validly published for a taxon at the same rank (see also Art. 53.3 and F.3.3).

**Art. 56.1.** Any name that would cause a disadvantageous nomenclatural change (Art. 14.1) may be proposed for rejection. A name thus rejected, or its basionym if it has one, is placed on a list of nomina utique rejicienda (suppressed names, App. V). Along with each listed name, all names for which it is the basionym are similarly rejected, and none is to be used (see Rec. 50E.2).

**Art. 58.1.** If there is no obstacle under the rules, the final epithet in an illegitimate name may be re-used in a different name, at either the same or a different rank; or an illegitimate generic name may be re-used as the epithet in the name of a subdivision of a genus. The resulting name is then treated either as a replacement name with the same type as the illegitimate name (Art. 7.4; see also Art. 7.5 and Art. 41 Note 3) or as the name of a new taxon with a different type. Its priority does not date back to the publication of the illegitimate name (see Art. 11.3 and 11.4).

**Art. 61.1.** Only one orthographical variant of any one name is treated as validly published: the form that appears in the original publication (but see Art. 6.10), except as provided in Art. 60 and F.9 (typographical or orthographical errors and standardizations), Art. 14.8 and 14.11 (spelling of conserved names), Art. F.3.2 (spelling of sanctioned names), and Art. 18.4, 19.7, and 32.2 (improper Latin terminations).