

715–716. 1957), which actually applied to a collection of *O. cryptogrammoides* Christ. Even though subsequent counts from India have all been of tetraploids corresponding with the Japanese plant (Fraser-Jenkins, l.c.: 91. 2008), a replacement of the name *O. japonicum* by

O. lucidum might cause confusion on the application of the name within India. We therefore urge the Committee to conserve the fern name *O. japonicum* (Thunb.) Kunze to maintain the nomenclatural stability for this fern species.

(1976) Proposal to conserve the name *Lockhartia oerstedii* against *Oncidium mirabile* (*L. mirabilis*) (*Orchidaceae*)

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- (1976) *Lockhartia oerstedii* Rchb. f. in Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) 10: 767. 29 Oct 1852 [*Monocot.: Orchid.*], nom. cons. prop.
 Typus: Costa Rica, [Volcán] Barba [Barva], 7 Mai 1846, *Oersted* ["7056" at C] (W No. 21966 [Rchb.-Orch. No. 44337]; isotypi: C, G, K No. 79002 [excl. *Fendler 1432*]).
- (=) *Oncidium mirabile* Rchb. f. in Bot. Zeitung (Berlin) 10: 697. 1 Oct 1852 (*Lockhartia mirabilis* (Rchb. f.) Rchb. f.), nom. rej. prop.
 Typus: [Panama], Chiriqui, *Warszewicz* (W No. 21968 [Rchb.-Orch. No. 44335]).

Lockhartia oerstedii Rchb. f. is distributed from the Mexican state of Chiapas to western Panama; it is relatively common in montane humid forests throughout this geographic range. Reports from other Mexican states and from Colombia have not been substantiated with herbarium collections, or can be attributed to erroneously identified material (e.g., Soto Arenas in *Icon. Orchid.* 5–6: pl. 609. 2002; 10: pl. 1038. 2009).

In the course of herbarium work for a monograph of *Lockhartia*, we have concluded that *Oncidium mirabile* Rchb. f. is conspecific with *L. oerstedii*. *Oncidium mirabile* was published on 1 October 1852, based on a single flower found among detached flowers of the type of *O. cerebriferum* Rchb. f. In the protologue, Reichenbach asserted that *O. mirabile* is not a species of *Lockhartia*; he changed his mind in 1855 (Reichenbach, *Xenia Orchid.* 1: 100, 106. Dec 1855) and transferred *O. mirabile* to *Lockhartia*, probably prompted by Lindley's comment (in *Fol. Orchid.* 6–7: 12. Nov 1855) that "[this species] is very likely to be misplaced."

Since then, the name *Lockhartia mirabilis* was mentioned only by Reichenbach (in Walpers, *Ann. Bot. Syst.* 6: 820–821. 1864, as different from *L. oerstedii*), Schlechter (in *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih.* 17: 89–90. 1922, as likely different from *L. oerstedii*), Kränzlin (in Engler, *Pflanzenr.* IV. 50 (Heft 83): 14. 1923, as different from *L. oerstedii*), Allen (in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 36: 224. 1949, as a doubtful species), Williams (in *Ceiba* 5: 239. 1956, as an excluded species), and Baker & Baker (*Orchid Sp. Cult.: Oncidium/Odontoglossum Alliance*: 277. 2006, as an uncertain species, possibly conspecific with *L. oerstedii*).

Lockhartia oerstedii was published on 29 October 1852 (only four weeks after the publication of *Oncidium mirabile*) from a herbarium specimen that includes a plant with several shoots and one remaining flower (other flowers were likely rehydrated by Reichenbach

to prepare drawings and then discarded). There are three known isotypes of *L. oerstedii* (in C, G, and K), all represented by entire plants that clearly show their vegetative morphology.

Thus, this species has become widely known as *Lockhartia oerstedii* (in at least 41 taxonomic, floristic and anatomical/morphological works, e.g., Schlechter, *Orchideen*: 532. 1914; Kränzlin, l.c.; McVaugh, *Fl. Novo-Galiciana* 16: 186. 1985; Dressler, *Field Guide Orchids Costa Rica Panama*: 113. 1993; Atwood & Mora de Retana in *Fieldiana, Bot.*, n.s., 40: 126–127. 1999; Ossenbach & al., *Orchids C. Amer. Isthmus*: 86. 2007). The name *L. oerstedii* is also commonly used in herbaria for Mexican and Central American material of *Lockhartia* (even if misapplied in some cases), while the name *L. mirabilis* is practically never used.

Lockhartia oerstedii is also found in cultivation (the earliest herbarium specimen from cultivated material in Europe dates from 1896), and at least 13 horticultural works that can be used to obtain a tentative identification of the species (i.e., that have short descriptions and/or illustrations) cite this name (e.g., Hawkes, *Encycl. Cult. Orchids*: 271. 1965; Bailey & al., *Hortus Third*: 677. 1976; Sheehan & Sheehan in *Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull.* 47: 1005. 1978; Betchel & al., *Man. Cult. Orchid Sp.*: 291. 1981; LaCroix, *New Encycl. Orchids*: 250. 2008). There are also numerous incidental citations of this name in various minor horticultural works. Thus, in horticultural circles, the name *L. oerstedii* is commonly used, while the name *L. mirabilis* is virtually unknown. An online Google search for the phrase "*Lockhartia oerstedii*" yields substantially many more hits than for "*Lockhartia mirabilis*" (8620 vs. 123, respectively, on 1 February 2010).

Application of the rule of priority in this case would cause an undesirable name change for a species that has been widely known as *Lockhartia oerstedii* for 150+ years (including 110+ years in cultivation). Conservation of the name *L. oerstedii* would serve nomenclatural stability. Even if this proposal is adopted, the name *L. mirabilis* can still be restored by later workers if they come to a different conclusion (i.e., that both names represent different species; Art. 14.6, McNeill & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 146. 2006), a possible scenario considering the depauperate type specimen of *Oncidium mirabile*.

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