LILIACEAE/ASPHODELACEAE

THE CORRECT AUTHOR CITATIONS OF ALOE BOWIEA AND A. MYRIACANTHA (ALOOIDEAE)

INTRODUCTION

Available botanical indexes and catalogues indicate a discrepancy regarding the authorship of the names *Aloe bowiea* and *A. myriacantha* (Table 2). These two species were originally described by Haworth (1824, 1827), but in Roemer & Schultes, *Systema vegetabilium*, both were transferred to *Aloe* (Schultes & Schultes 1829).

Monotypic generic status was later suggested for A. bowiea as Chamaealoe africana (Haw.) Berger (1905) whereas Stapf (1933) transferred A. myriacantha to Leptaloe. Recently Obermeyer (1973) and Smith (1983) suggested that C. africana should best be regarded as a synonym of Aloe bowiea. Reynolds (1947) sank Leptaloe Stapf under Aloe and included A. myriacantha in the section Graminialoe. The aim of this paper is to establish

TABLE 2.—Comparison of author citations given by a selection of botanical publications for Aloe bowiea and A. myriacantha, respectively

Reference	Author citation	
	A. bowiea	A. myriacantha
Salm-Dyck (1834, 1836)	Schultes	
Kunth (1843)	Roemer & Schultes	Roemer & Schultes
Baker (1880, 1896)	Schultes f.	Roemer & Schultes
Bentham & Hooker (1883)	Schultes	Schultes
Jackson (1895)	Schultes f.*	Schultes f.
Berger (1905)	Schultes f.	Roemer & Schultes
Berger (1908)	Roemer & Schultes	(Haw.) Roemer & Schultes
Reynolds (1947, 1950, 1954, 1966)		(Haw.) Roemer & Schultes
Jacobsen (1954, 1977)	Schultes*	(Haw.) Roemer & Schultes
Bornman & Hardy (1971)		(Haw.) Roemer & Schultes
Obermeyer (1973)	Roemer & Schultes f.	(Haw.) Roemer & Schultes f.
Jeppe (1977)	Roemer & Schultes	(Haw.) Roemer & Schultes
Reynolds (1982)	Roemer & Schultes f.	(Haw.) Roemer & Schultes
Bond & Goldblatt (1984)	Roemer & Schultes**	
Gibbs Russell et al. (1985)	Roemer & Schultes	(Haw.) Roemer & Schultes

^{*} Aloe bowiea incorrectly listed as an orthographic variant, viz. Aloe bourea.

the correct author citations of Aloe bowiea and A. myriacantha, respectively.

DISCUSSION

After Linnaeus's death in 1778, the botanical part of the editions of the Systema naturae was frequently published in amended form as Systema vegetabilium (Stafleu & Cowan 1983). The sixteenth edition of Systema vegetabilium was published in seven volumes which appeared in print between 1817 and 1830. Volumes 1–4 were authored by Johann Jakob Roemer (1763–1819) and Josef August Schultes (1773–1831); volumes five and six by J.A. Schultes, except for Umbelliferae (6: 315–628) which is by K.P.J. Sprengel, and special entries which are by other authors; and volume seven by J.A. Schultes and Julius Herman Schultes (1804–1840).

Although Roemer died in 1819, Stafleu & Cowan (1983) justifiably suggest that citation of edition 16 (volumes 1–7) of Systema vegetabilium should be to 'Roemer and Schultes, Syst. veg.' It is, however, clear that Roemer could not have contributed to nomenclatural or taxonomic changes effected in volume seven of Syst. veg. since it was published 10 years after his death. Furthermore, on the title page of volume 7,1, the authors are clearly given as Jos. Augusto Schultes and Jul. Herm. Schultes, Roemer not being mentioned. The preface of this part is also attributed to J.A. and J.H. Schultes only.

However, it is insufficient to refer to J.A. Schultes and J.H. Schultes only when citing authority for taxonomic and nomenclatural changes made in volume seven of *Syst. veg.* J.A. Schultes had two sons who had identical christian names, namely Julius Herman (Stafleu & Cowan 1985) and the use of J.H. Schultes or Schultes fil. only as coauthor along with J.A. Schultes is therefore ambiguous and incorrect. These two brothers can be distinguished by birth dates, J.H. Schultes I having lived from 1804 to 1840 and J.H. Schultes II from 1820 to 1887. J.A. Schultes, J.H. Schultes (1804–1840) and J.H. Schultes (1820–1887) are abbreviated as Schult., J.H. Schult. and J.H. Schult. II, respectively (Stafleu & Cowan 1985). Since J.H.

Schult. II was only nine years old when *Syst. veg.* 7,1 was published, it is clear that Schult. and J.H. Schult. should be held responsible for new combinations and *nomina nova* which were published in volume seven of *Syst. veg.*

Part one of the latter volume included the treatment of Linnaeus's Class VI Hexandria Monogynia with Aloe sensu Linnaeus (1753) being monographed on pp. 631-715. The name Aloe bowiea was published here. This species was originally described under the name Bowiea africana by Haworth (1824, 1827). The specific epithet africana had, however, previously been validly published for a tallstemmed species of Aloe (Miller 1768). For this reason, B. africana had to be renamed. B. myriacantha Haw., the only other species described in Bowiea Haw., was also transferred to Aloe in Syst. veg. 7,1. Since the specific epithet myriacantha had not previously been used in Aloe, it was correctly retained. Aloe bowiea should therefore be ascribed to Schult. & J.H. Schult. only. In the case of Aloe myriacantha the author of the basionym, namely Haworth, should be cited in parentheses followed by Schult. & J.H. Schult., the authors who effected the transfer (Greuter et al. 1988, Article 49).

From the above discussion, it is clear that in all the publications listed in Table 2 the author citations of *Aloe bowiea* and *A. myriacantha* are listed incorrectly. These two species should be cited as follows: *Aloe bowiea* Schult. & J.H. Schult.; *Aloe myriacantha* (Haw.) Schult. & J.H. Schult.

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