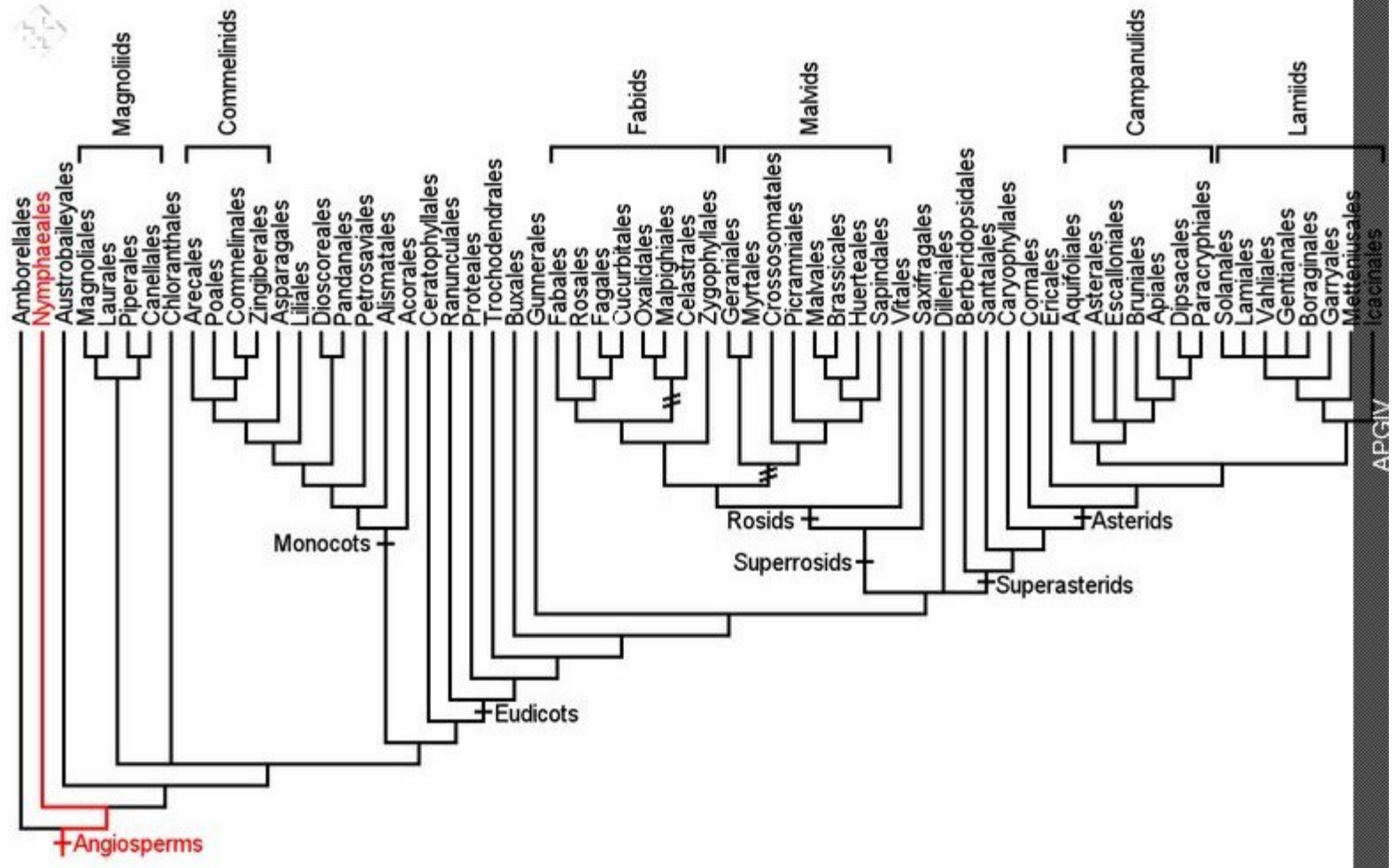


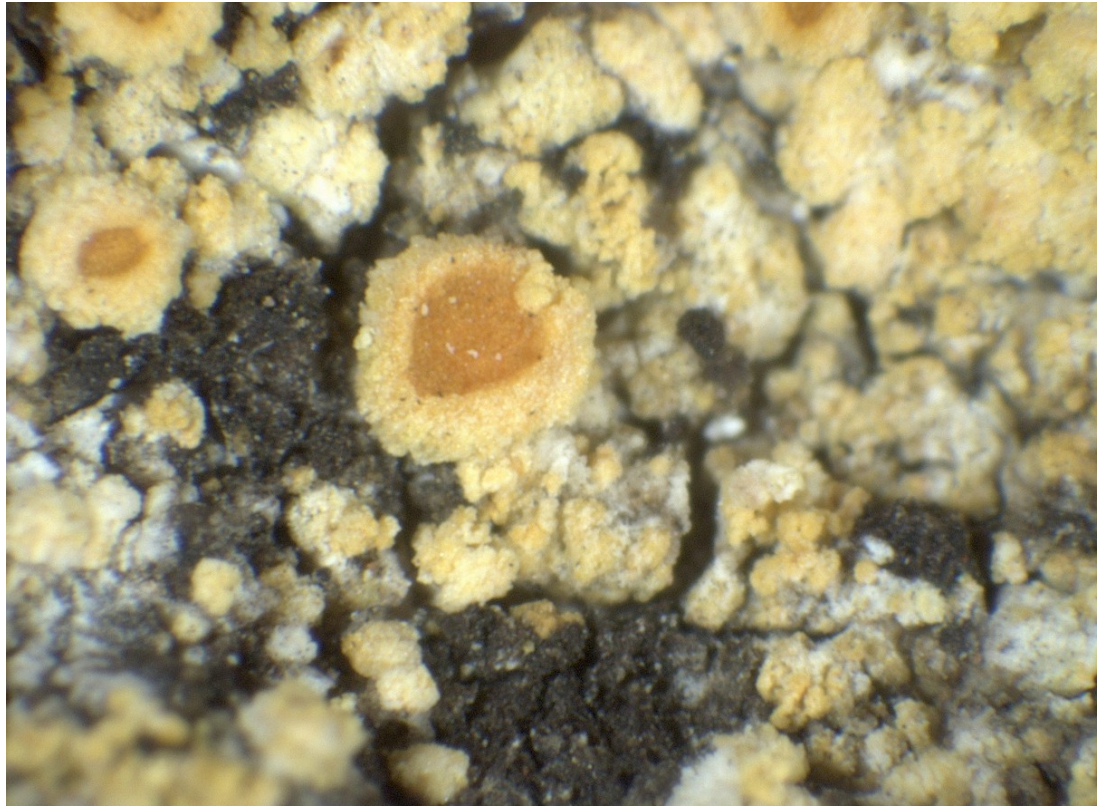
CORSO DI BOTANICA SISTEMATICA

LEZIONE 16

INTRODUZIONE ALLE ANGIOSPERMAE

**(Parte seconda: classificazione e
nomenclatura)**



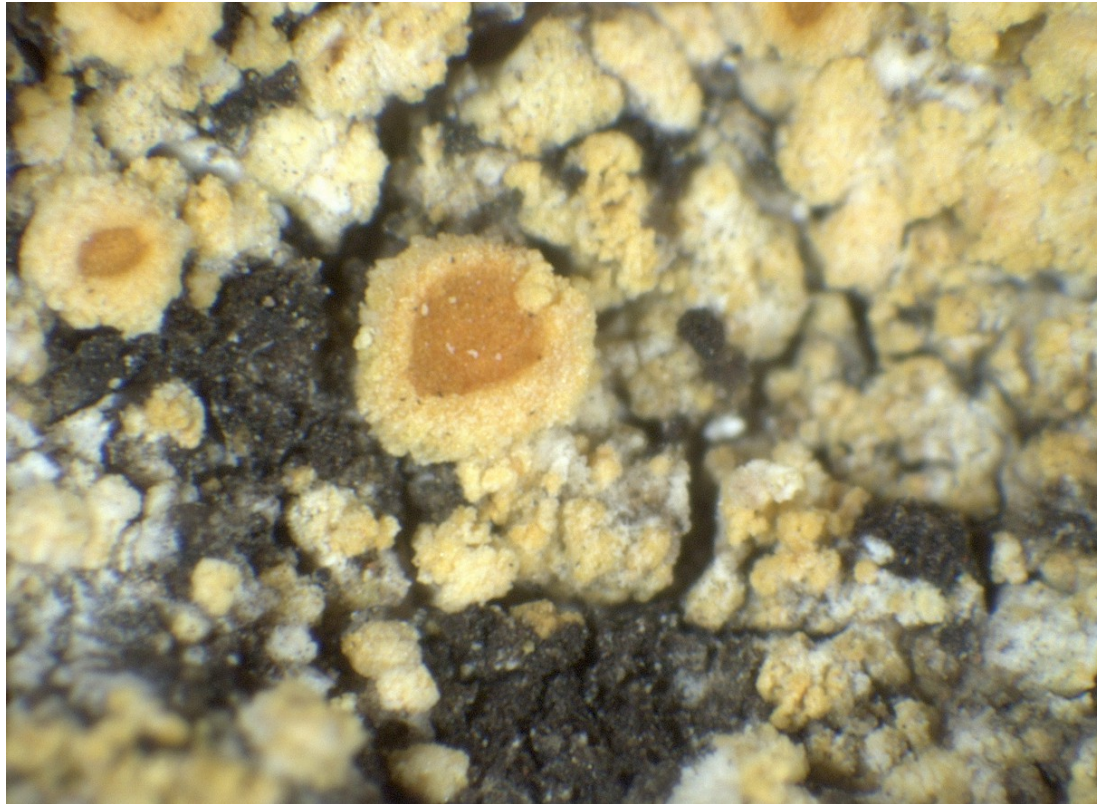


Flavoplaca limonia (Nimis & Poelt) Arup, Frödén & Søchting

in Arup & al., Nord. J. Bot., 31: 45, 2013. Basionym: Caloplaca limonia Nimis & Poelt
in Nimis & al. - Bull. Soc. linn. Provence, 45: 252, 1994.

-
- → Regno: Fungi¶
 - → Phylum: Ascomycota¶
 - → Suddivisione: Pezizomycotina¶
 - → Classe: Lecanoromycetes¶
 - → Sottoclasse: Lecanoromycetidae¶
 - → Ordine: Teloschistales¶
 - → Famiglia: Teloschistaceae¶
 - → Genere: Flavoplaca¶
 - → Specie: limonia¶

TAXON – pl. TAXA



Flavoplaca limonia (Nimis & Poelt) Arup, Frödén & Søchting

in Arup & al., Nord. J. Bot., 31: 45, 2013. Basionym: Caloplaca limonia Nimis & Poelt
in Nimis & al. - Bull. Soc. linn. Provence, 45: 252, 1994.

Flavoplaca limonia (Nimis & Poelt) Arup, Frödén & Søchting

in Arup & al., Nord. J. Bot., 31: 45, 2013. Basionym: Caloplaca limonia Nimis & Poelt in Nimis & al. - Bull. Soc. linn. Provence, 45: 252, 1994.

Contributions to lichen floristics in Italy VII — The Lichens of Marettimo (Egadi Islands, Sicily)

by Pier Luigi NIMIS *, Josef POELT **, Mauro TRETIACH *, Domenico OTTONELLO ***, Domenico PUNTILLO **** and Antonin VĚZDA *****

Caloplaca limonia Nimis & Poelt spec. nov. —
Thallus latus, demum indistincte areolatus, areolis tenuibus subplanis, et marginibus saepe crenatis-sublobulatis, superficie flava, demum blastidiatis, blastidiis comparate crassis. Apothecia subimmersa ad subpedicellata, crassula, discis planis ochraceo-fuscis et marginibus crassis, demum reclusis, laevibus ad blastidiatis, primum simplicibus, demum zeorinis. Superficies thalli blastidiorumque cristallis comparate magnis tecta. Blastidia cortice imperfecto instructa. Excipulum hyphis plus minusve radiantibus, demum indistinctis conglutinatisque constructum, numquam paraplectenchymaticum, turmas algarum irregulariter distributas includens. Hymenium ca. 100 mm altum. Paraphyses laxae, cellulis 2–3 apicalibus plus minusve inflatis. Sporae forma variabiles, anguste ad late ellipsoideae, septis subcrassis.

Typus: Italia, Isole Egadi, Marettimo: Marettimo gegen Punta Ansini, 200–300 m, 25.3.1991. Leg. J. POELT (holotypus: GZU, isotypus: TSB).



Nordic Journal of Botany 31: 016–083, 2013

doi: 10.1111/j.1756-1051.2013.00062.x,

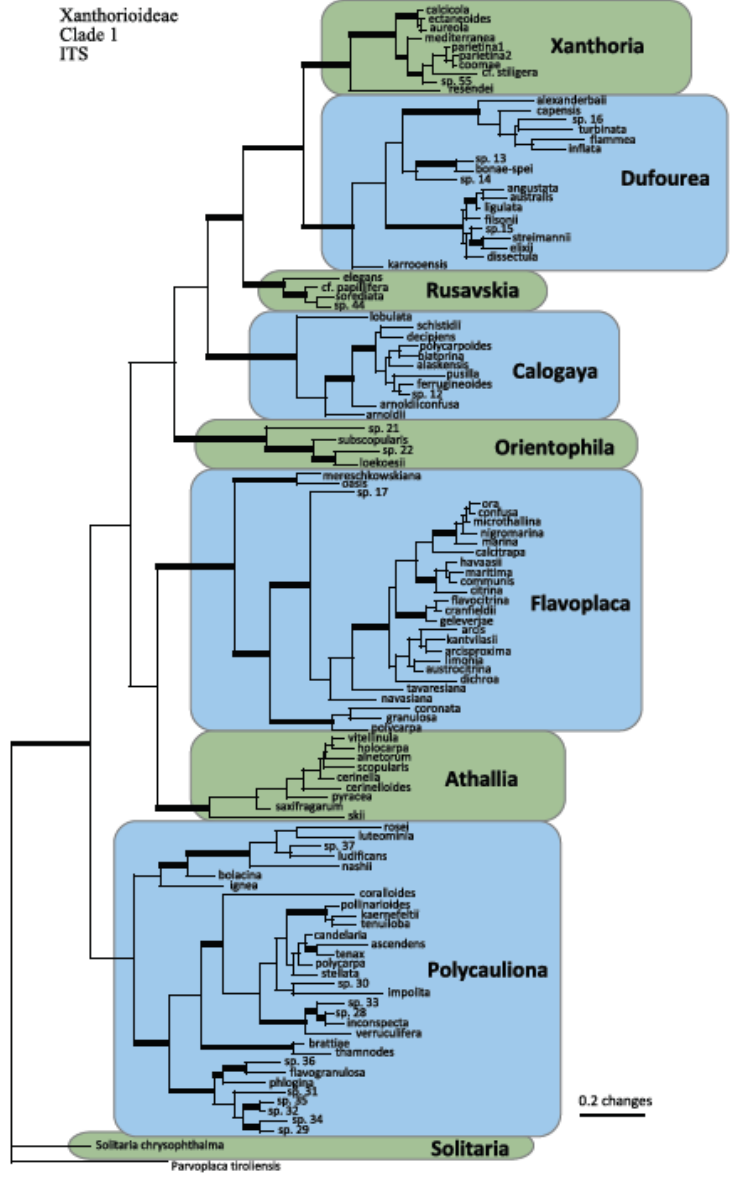
© 2013 The Authors. Nordic Journal of Botany © 2013 Nordic Society Oikos

Subject Editor: Stefan Ekman. Accepted 5 January 2013

A new taxonomy of the family Teloschistaceae

Ulf Arup, Ulrik Søchting and Patrik Frödén

U. Arup (ulf.arup@biol.lu.se) and P. Frödén, Botanical Museum, Lund Univ., Box 117, SE-221 00 Lund, Sweden. – U. Søchting, Section for Ecology and Evolution, Dept of Biology, Univ. of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 15, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.



Flavoplaca limonia (Nimis & Poelt) Arup, Frödén & Söchting

in Arup & al., Nord. J. Bot., 31: 45, 2013. Basionym: *Caloplaca limonia* Nimis & Poelt in Nimis & al. - Bull. Soc. linn. Provence, 45: 252, 1994.

Flavoplaca limonia (Nimis & Poelt) Arup, Frödén & Söchting comb. nov. MycoBank MB 802073

Basionym: *Caloplaca limonia* Nimis & Poelt in Nimis et al. (1994, p. 252). **Type:** Italy, Isole Egadi, Marettimo, 1991, J. Poelt (GZU-holotype!).

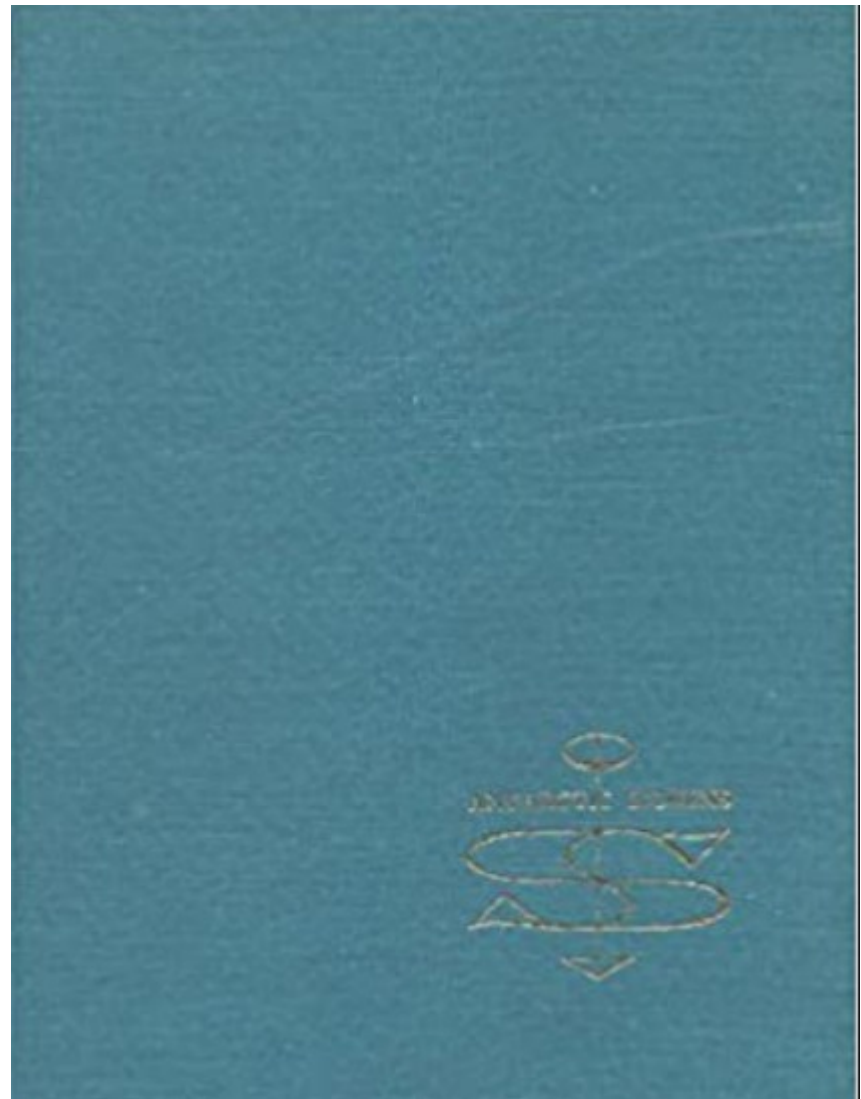
Flavoplaca limonia (Nimis & Poelt) Arup, Frödén & Søchting

in Arup & al., Nord. J. Bot., 31: 45, 2013. Basionym: *Caloplaca limonia* Nimis & Poelt
in Nimis & al. - Bull. Soc. linn. Provence, 45: 252, 1994.





C.W. Dodge (1895-1988)



Lichen flora of the Antarctic continent and adjacent islands 1973





A critical revision of Antarctic lichens described by C. W. Dodge

Miris CASTELLO and Pier Luigi NIMIS

*Department of Biology, University of Trieste, Via Valerio 32, I-34100 Trieste,
Italy*

Abstract: The types of several species of Antarctic lichens described by C. W. DODGE, kept at the Farlow Herbarium (FH), were revised. A commented list of 152 species, including also the results of previous authors, is presented. The types of 27 species either belong to non-lichenized parasitic fungi, or, mostly, are so poorly developed as to render a precise identification impossible. The types of 94 species proved to be synonyms of previously described species; only 31 species are still accepted as valid.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF
NOMENCLATURE
FOR
ALGAE, FUNGI, AND PLANTS
(SHENZHEN CODE)
2018



Enchylium tenax (Sw.) Gray

Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. (London), 1: 397, 1821. Basionym: Lichen tenax Sw. - N. Acta Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsal., 4: 249, 1784.

Synonyms: *Collema ceranoides* Borrer; *Collema concinnum* Flot.; *Collema crispum* var. *prasinum* ("Ach.") Duby; *Collema crustaceum* Kremp.; *Collema euganeum* A. Massal.; *Collema intestiniforme* Rabenh.; *Collema meliteum* Jatta; *Collema meliteum* var. *conglomeratum* Jatta; *Collema molybdinum* Körb. et auct. p.p.; *Collema obscurum* Hoffm.; *Collema pulposum* auct.; *Collema pulposum* var. *corallinum* A. Massal.; *Collema subcorallinum* Degel.; *Collema submarginale* (Wulfen) Ach.; *Collema subpulposum* Nyl.; *Collema tenax* (Sw.) Ach.; *Collema tenax* var. *ceranoides* (Borrer) Degel.; *Collema tenax* var. *corallinum* (A. Massal.) Degel.; *Collema tenax* var. *crustaceum* (Kremp.) Degel.; *Collema tenax* var. *diffractoareolatum* (Schaer.) Degel.; *Collema tenax* var. *expansum* Degel.; *Collema tenax* var. *vulgare* (Schaer.) Degel.; *Collema turgidum* sensu Hepp; *Lichen palmatus* sensu Ach.

Physcia mediterranea Nimis

The Lichens of Italy. A second Annotated Catalogue: 20, 2016. Basionym: *Physcia aipolia* subsp. *scopulorum* Lambinon & Vezda in Vezda - Sched. ad Lich. Sel. Exs., 35: 6 (nr. 871), 1970.

STUDIA GEOBOTANICA

An international journal

Vol. 7 1987 Suppl. 1

THE LICHENS and lichenicolous fungi OF SARDINIA (Italy)

an annotated list
by

P. L. NIMIS & J. POELT

With contributions of

O. BREUSS (Wien)	W. BRUNNBAUER (Wien)
P. CLERC (Bern)	J. HAFELLNER (Graz)
H. HERTEL (München)	P. W. JAMES (London)
M. MAYRHOFER (Graz)	H. MAYRHOFER (Graz)
C. LEUCKERT (Berlin)	C. SCHEIDEGGER (Bern)
A. VEŽDA (Brno)	



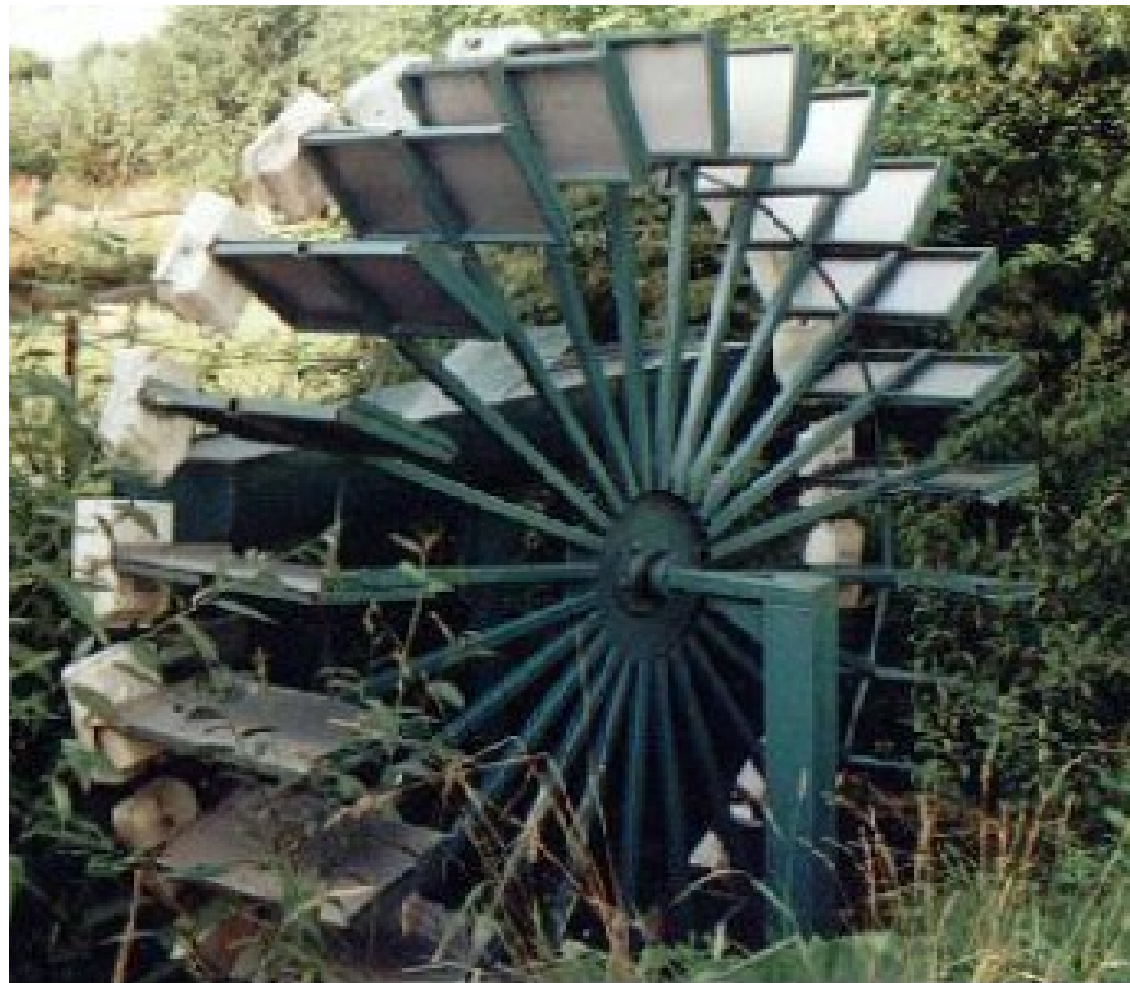
[Physcia scopulorum \(Ach.\) DC., Fl. franç., Edn 3 \(Paris\) 5/6: 190 \(1815\)](#)

Basionym:

[Parmelia scopulorum Ach. 1803](#)

15 *P. scopulorum* (Lamb. et Vežda) Poelt et Nimis comb. nov.

Basion.: *Physcia aipolia* (Ehrh. ex Humb.) Hampe subsp. *scopulorum*
Lamb. et Vežda in A. VEŽDA Lich. Sel. Exs. 861, 1970.





Rosmarinus officinalis L.



Salvia officinalis L.



Salvia rosmarinus Spenn.

Famiglia / Family: LAMIACEAE

Salvia united: The greatest good for the greatest number

Bryan T. Drew,¹ Jesús Guadalupe González-Gallegos,² Chun-Lai Xiang,³ Ricardo Kriebel,⁴
Chloe P. Drummond,⁴ Jay B. Walker^{3,4} & Kenneth J. Sytsma⁴

¹ Department of Biology, University of Nebraska-Kearney, Kearney, Nebraska 68849, U.S.A.

² CONACYT Research Fellow – Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral Regional, CIIDIR, Durango, C.P. 34234, Mexico

³ Key Laboratory for Plant Diversity and Biogeography of East Asia, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, Yunnan 650201, China

⁴ Department of Botany, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.

⁵ Union High School, 6636 S. Mingo Road Tulsa, Oklahoma 74133 U.S.A.

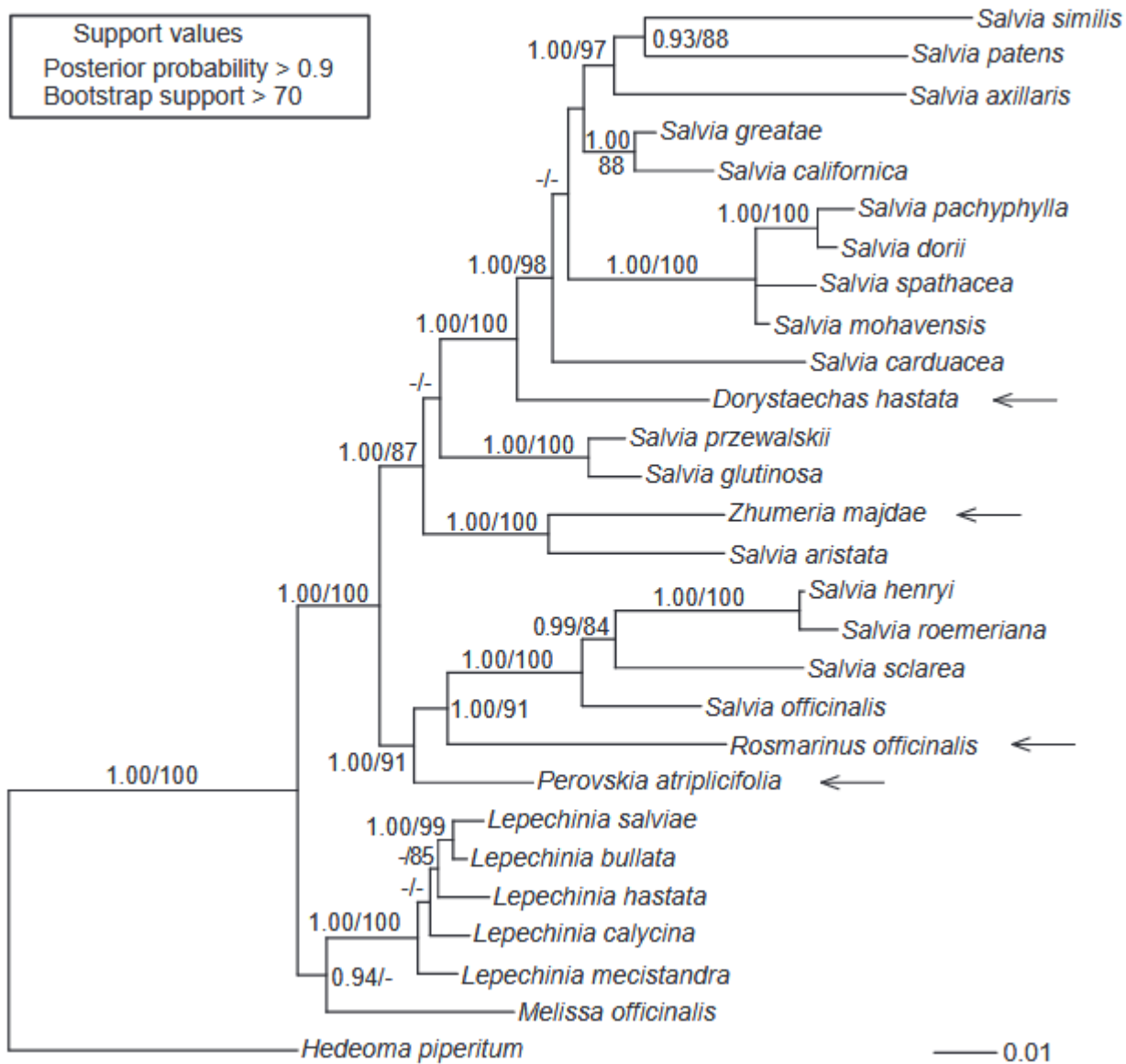
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ORCID BTD, <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7248-2799>; JGG, <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3610-9086>; CLX, <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8775-6967>; RK, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1138-7533>; KJS, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3434-4763>

DOI <https://doi.org/10.12705/661.7>

Abstract Previous molecular phylogenetic research, based on chloroplast and nuclear ribosomal DNA data, has demonstrated that the large genus *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) is paraphyletic as traditionally circumscribed. However, neither relationships within *Salvia* s.l. nor within subtribe Salviinae have been evaluated using low-copy nuclear gene regions. Here, we use two low-copy nuclear gene regions (*PPR-AT3G09060*, *GBSSI*) to further assess relationships of *Salvia* and related genera within Salviinae. Our results largely confirm results from previous studies based on chloroplast and nuclear ribosomal DNA. Based upon the phylogenetic results presented here, previous phylogenetic studies, and taxonomic, morphological, and practical considerations, we conclude that the botanical community would be best served by maintaining a broadly defined *Salvia*, including the five small embedded genera *Dorystaechas*, *Meriandra*, *Perovskia*, *Rosmarinus*, and *Zhumeria* as *Salvia* species. We subsequently present an updated circumscription of *Salvia*.

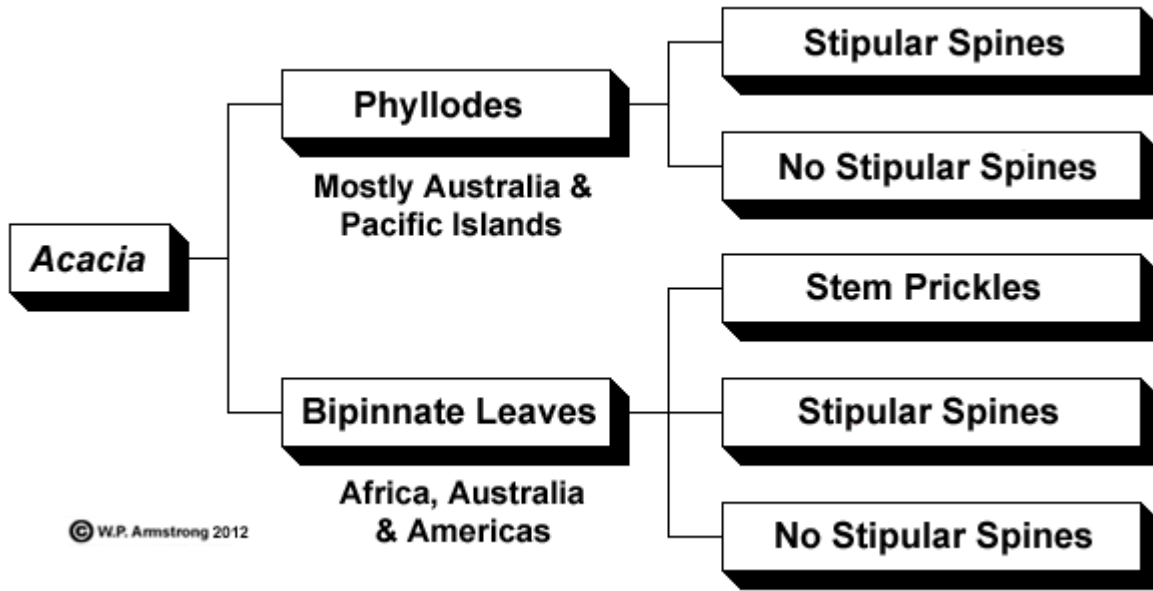
Support values
 Posterior probability > 0.9
 Bootstrap support > 70





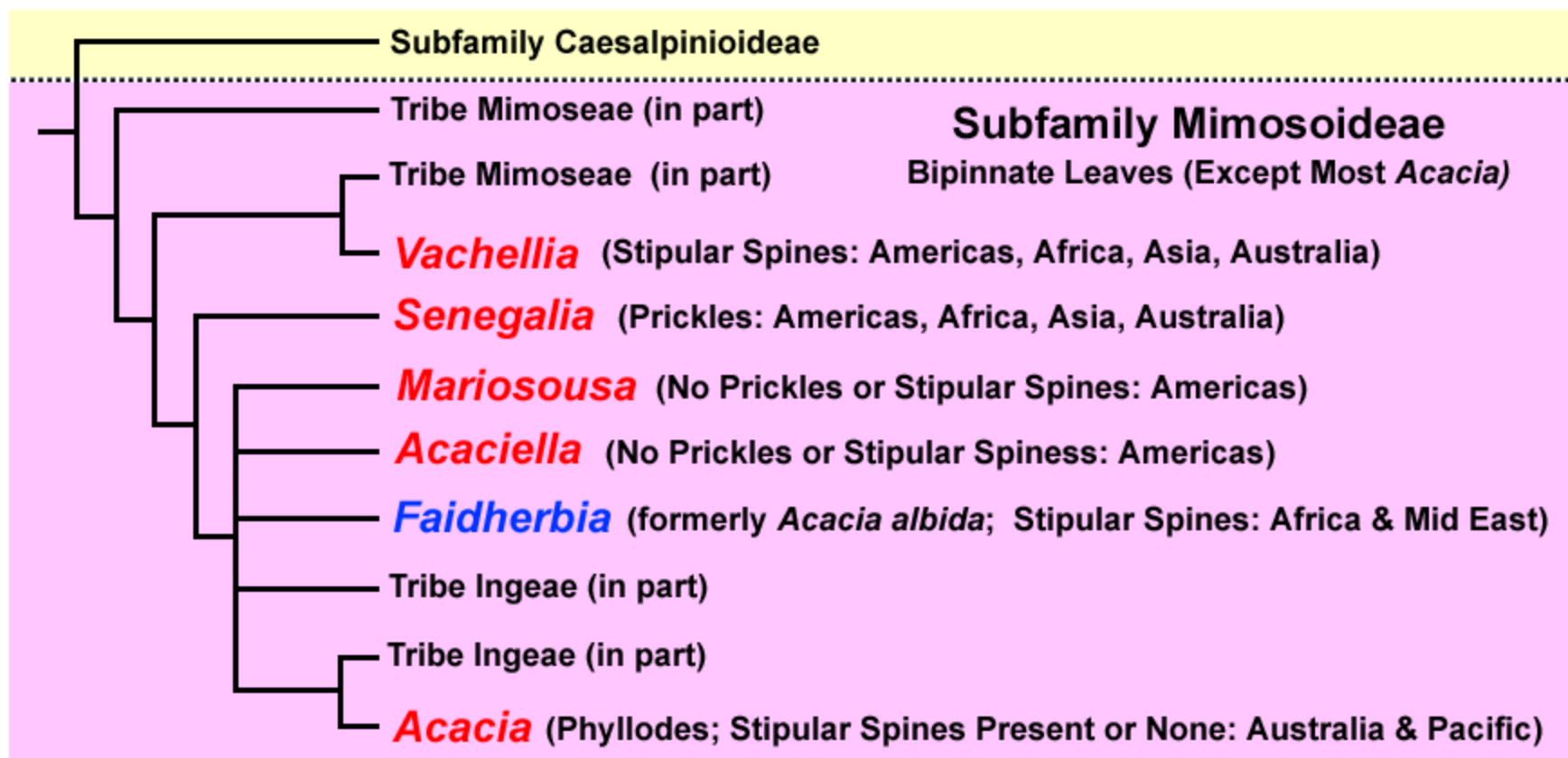
Il “Caso Acacia”
(Acacia-Vachellia)





© W.P. Armstrong 2012

Cladogram of Acacias Using Chloroplast DNA





LA SPECIE TIPO DEL GENERE ACACIA

Mimosa nilotica L.

***Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Delile**

The case for conserving *Acacia* with a new type

Anthony E. Orchard¹ & Bruce R. Maslin²

¹ *Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research, CSIRO Plant Industry, GPO Box 1600, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, Australia. tony.orchard@deh.gov.au (author for correspondence)*

² *Department of Conservation and Land Management, Locked Bag 104, Bentley Delivery Centre, Western Australia 6983, Australia. bruce@calm.wa.gov.au*

In July 2011 the Nomenclature Section of the XVII International Botanical Congress in Melbourne, Australia, voted with a clear majority (68%) to accept the Vienna Code with *Acacia* included therein with a conserved (new) type, *A. penninervis*, that replaces the former type,

Vachellia farnesiana (L.) Wight & Arn.

Famiglia / Family: FABACEAE

Nomi italiani / Italian names: *Acacia farnesiana* (Italia)



Senegalia catechu (L.f.) P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb.

Famiglia / Family: FABACEAE

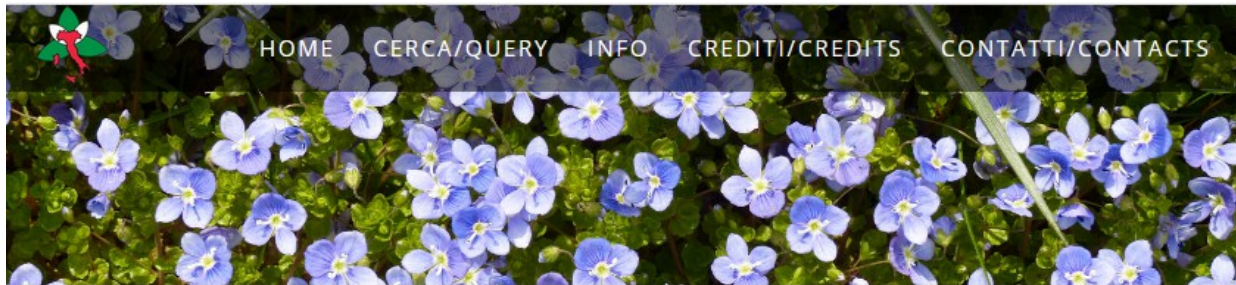
Nomi italiani / Italian names: *Acacia catechu* (Italia)



***Thlaspi granatense* Boiss. & Reut.**



***Ihsanalshehbazia granatensis* (Boiss. & Reut.) Tahir Ali & Thines**



PORTALE DELLA FLORA D'ITALIA - PORTAL TO THE FLORA OF ITALY 2019.2

Questo portale organizza i dati nomenclaturali e distributivi derivanti dalle recenti checklist delle piante native e aliene d'Italia (e dei loro successivi aggiornamenti), con collegamenti a risorse provenienti da altri progetti.

This portal organises nomenclatural and distributional data from the recent checklists of the Italian native and alien vascular plants (and their subsequent updatings), with links to resources from other projects.



Lichenologist **30**(4-5): 427–438 (1998)
Article No. li980152



A CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF MODERN GENERIC CONCEPTS IN LICHENOLOGY

Pier Luigi NIMIS*

A tale from Bioutopia

Could a change of nomenclature bring peace to biology's warring tribes?

Pier Luigi Nimis

Once upon a time, two tribes dominated Bioutopia. The small but powerful tribe of Real Taxonomists occupied several scattered ivory towers in the mountains. The huge but poor tribe of Name-users lived in the swamps. They both worshipped Names, but with different rites. The Name-users peacefully adored a huge book made of granite, in which billions of Names were inscribed for Eternity. The favourite occupation of the cruel Real Taxonomists was sacrificing a few Names every day, just by changing them. This they did after consulting their Oracle, Phylogenia, who lived in a cloudy forest.

One day, Phylogenia started to worship a new God, called DNA, and uttered the following words: "Why should *Lichenia splendens* stay together with *L. tristis* and those other 347 species in the same genus? DNA has spoken. The Names must change!" None of the Name-users had complained when *L. tristis* was transferred from the family Licheniaceae to the Tristidaceae, but they all got upset when the Real Taxonomists decided that these 348 species must be called *Thundertenthronckia*, because DNA had spoken. The trouble started at a meeting of the Parliament of Bioutopia. They had to change the law protecting *L. tristis*, the official state organism, and they refused to rename it *Thundertenthronckia tristis*.

Then the war started. Billions of Name-users on one side, the few Real Taxonomists on the other. A fire was burning all around that cruel battle, the same fire that all of us quietly host in the warm shelter of our beloved binomial system.

Generic epithets are indeed like viruses. They are carriers of dangerous phylogenetic implications that kill names. As a sin of my old age, three years ago I tried to warn against the rash acceptance of new generic names. I was so naive as to suggest that the Real Taxonomists should consider the needs of the poor Name-users.

When I reread that article recently, I saw myself as an old Victorian lady fighting against the outrageous trend of wearing skirts so short as to expose the knee. Now, after three years of molecular brainstorming, even the nuns of Bioutopia go around in miniskirts. The thin umbrellas of Victorian ladies cannot fight against the hurricane of generic changes that is ahead. And why should they try? Why should one fight against something fresh, exciting and so

scientifically sound? Those who worship books of granite cannot hinder a free development of (r)evolutionary taxonomy.

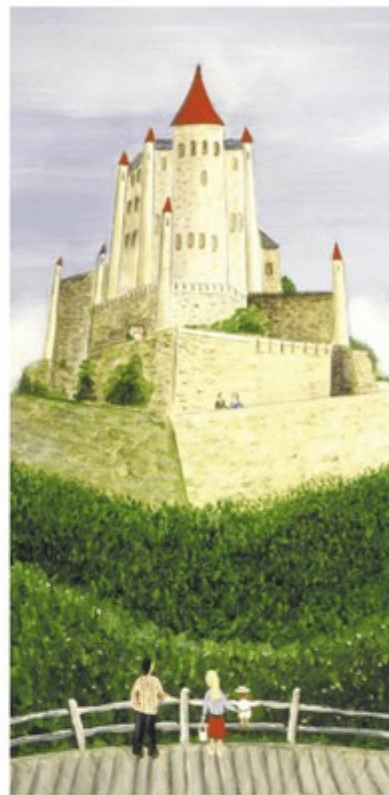
There is a sentence engraved on the stone cover of the Name-users' book: "Nomina si nescis, perit et cognitio rerum", which means: "If you do not know the Names, Knowledge is also dead for you." The Name-users explained to me that humans, the only animal to develop language, cannot worship a dictionary from which 10% of the names are scraped out every year. This made me think. Name-users gain knowledge by learning and using names. But the Real Taxonomists produce brand new knowledge for mankind. Why should these tribes fight against each other? Do we really need this conflict? Do we really need generic names?

I therefore consulted another Oracle, called Logic, and she dictated: "Get rid of the binomial." Every species in Bioutopia could be designated by a single epithet: a number, or a barcode, the best food for computers. Surely Name-users — such as curators of collections and databases, authors of books and identification keys, legislators and teachers — should be happy with something like: "It's an *X157YR22297*!" The Real Taxonomists could then concentrate on more important matters than scraping Names off granite, and Phylogenia would be free to change her mind whenever she liked. The Name would remain the same. Peace would return to Bioutopia.

Yet I wonder how many amateurs, having found a rare *L. splendens* on an old oak, will exclaim joyfully to their companions: "Wow! Look at this! I've found *X157YR22297*!" I also wonder what they should say when, more cautiously, they think they've found just "a *Lichenia*". Surely not "I've found something starting with *X157*..."

Last week I read an article about the pressure from public authorities in the United Kingdom to create vernacular names for organisms. That article has come to my mind now, but in association with a different question: "Is *L. splendens* better

Humans cannot worship a dictionary from which 10% of the names are scraped out every year.



Tower of power: the exalted Real Taxonomists, armed with knowledge, can change the Names.

than *X157YR22297* for an amateur who reads only Chinese?" Perhaps *L. splendens*, although not a 'vernacular' name, could find a place in the list of 'mid-level names' — those that exist for half-educated people, like most of us, who would have problems in remembering what *X157YR22297* is.

As a citizen of Bioutopia, I have an identity card. It bears my social security number (NMSPLGP09etc., I always forget it) plus my Name (Pier Luigi Nimis), although my parents call me "Pili" (my vernacular name). I do not see anything wrong in being named "NMSPLGP09etc." in all official transactions with my government. If this works for people, why should it not work for organisms?

There is an alternative solution: let things continue the way they're going. The war will eventually stop when every single species belongs to a monospecific genus.

Pier Luigi Nimis is in the Department of Biology, University of Trieste, Via L. Giorgieri 10, I-34127 Trieste, Italy, and is president of the International Association of Lichenology.

-
- → Regno: Fungi¶
 - → Phylum: Ascomycota¶
 - → Suddivisione: Pezizomycotina¶
 - → Classe: Lecanoromycetes¶
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 - → Specie: limonia¶