Nomenclature and typification in the endemic genus *Codia* (Cunoniaceae) from New Caledonia

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**ABSTRACT**

The taxonomic history of *Codia* is described briefly. All names validly published in *Codia*, or published under other generic names but referable to *Codia*, are discussed and lectotypified where necessary. Invalidly published names are also listed. *Codia cinerascens* (Pamp.) H.C.Hopkins, comb. et stat. nov., *Codia fusca* (Schltr.) H.C.Hopkins, comb. nov., and *Codia incrassata* Pamp. var. *rufinervis* (Guillaumin) H.C.Hopkins, comb. nov., are published.

**MOTS CLÉS**

Cunoniaceae, *Codia*, Nouvelle-Caledonie, nomenclature, typification.

**INTRODUCTION**

*Codia*, with about 14 species (including some undescribed), is endemic to the large island of New Caledonia (Grande Terre) and some of the small islands immediately adjacent to it, though absent from the Loyalty Islands. The purpose of this paper is to resolve problems in nomenclature and typification prior to completion of the account of the family Cunoniaceae for *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie*.

Taxonomic problems in *Codia* are of two sorts. First are those of species delimitation, which will be discussed elsewhere. Second are those concerning names, authors and types. For instance, some syntypes include material referable to more than one taxon (e.g., *C. floribunda*). Some varieties, now elevated to specific rank, have been recognised previously under more than one specific epithet (e.g., “var. cinerascens”). Some names have been misapplied in herbaria and/or literature because of lack of access to types and few published illustrations (e.g.,...
C. arborea, C. montana). Some invalid names have been used sporadically in the literature. Confusion with Pancheria, to which Codia is superficially similar as both have flowers in capitula, has lead to a few species being misplaced.

Many names in Codia are based on Vieillard specimens and the problems associated with these are well known. The numbers on his specimens are usually equivalent to a species number rather than referring to a single gathering, and so material under one number may have come from more than one locality (Wagap, Balard, Gatope, Kanala, etc., usually handwritten on the label), or may have been collected during different periods (either 1855-1860 or 1861-1867, usually printed on the label); even with a single locality and date, material may have come from more than one plant and is occasionally a mixture of more than one species. Lectotypification is especially important to fix the use of names based on these collections.

The paper is in several parts. First the taxonomic history of the genus is described briefly, then generic names are discussed, followed by sectional ones. Next all names validly and effectively published in Codia, or considered referable to Codia, are listed. Information from the protologue about the type(s) is given in quotation marks and a lectotype designated where necessary. Digital images of types are being collected and will be available on CD from the author and on the web in due course. Invalid names are in a separate list. Finally an index to all names indicates their status and synonymy. Note that literature references only discussed immediately after their citation accompanying a Latin name are not repeated in the references at the end.

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

The genus was discovered and described by Johann Reinhold Forster and his son Johann Georg Adam Forster, who visited New Caledonia in 1774 as naturalists on Captain James Cook’s second voyage of discovery in the Pacific. Cook was the first European to “discover” New Caledonia.

Because the genus is endemic to New Caledonia, few botanists have worked on it and for many years after the original generic description, taxonomic works often just repeated the information given by the Forsters and mentioned a single species, C. montana. An exception to this was Labillardière (1824) who published a detailed description and illustration of C. montana (Fig. 1) based on his own material. In the second half of the 19th century, Brongniart & Gris (1862) described four new species (C. ferruginea, C. floribunda, C. obcordata and C. spatulata), based largely on the collections of Vieillard. Some 40 years later, Pampaini (1904, 1905) added four more names (C. albicans, C. albicans var. cinerascens, C. incrassata, C. microcephala), and Schlechter described C. nitida and Pancheria fusca (actually a Codia) in 1906. The most recent treatment was by Guillaumin (1941, 1948), who initially recognised 10 species, adding C. microphylla in 1945.

Both Vieillard and Brongniart wrote names for proposed new taxa on herbarium specimen. Some of Vieillard’s names were published by Brongniart & Gris, Pampaini and Guillaumin. Other names have been published invalidly, especially in works by Guillaumin (1911a, b).

It is remarkable how many of the species recognised now are based on the early collections of Vieillard. Other significant collectors from the same period include Balansa, Deplanché and Pancher. Among the relatively recent collections, those by Guillaumin, Baumann and Hürlimann in 1951 are sometimes poorly pressed and some are sterile, but they are important because they frequently represent several individuals in the same population or are from localities close to one another, thus giving a picture of local variation. The largest number of collections is by Mackee, who collected more than 160 numbers of Codia.

GENERIC NAMES

CODIA J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.


Type. — Codia montana J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.
Codia (Cunoniaceae) in New Caledonia

FIG. 1. — *Codia montana* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst. Reproduced from Labillardière (1824).
The first edition of the Forsters’ book, with only two copies known, was published on 29 November 1775 (Farr et al. 1986; see http://ravenel.si.edu/botany/ing/). Numerous copies exist of the two subsequent editions from 1776 (Stafleu & Cowan 1976), and this date has sometimes been given as that for publication of the name Codia.

Kuntze (1891) published Pfeifferago as a nomenclatural synonym to replace Codia, considering the latter to be a variant of the same word as Rumphius’ name Codiaem but referring to a different plant. Both names are derived from the Greek word “kodeia” or “kodia”, meaning a head, or Codiaem may perhaps be derived from “kodiko”, the vernacular name for Codiaem variegatum in Ternate in the Moluccas (Quattrocchi 2000). However, the name Codia is legitimate as Rumphius’ name was published prior to 1753 and thus cannot be considered for priority, and Codia is not now thought to be sufficiently similar to Codiaeum to be problematic. The name Pfeifferago commemorated the German botanist Louis Karl Georg Pfeiffer (1805-1877) (Quattrocchi 2000).

SECTIONAL NAMES

1. Sect. Codia


Guillaumin (1941) – C. montana, C. albifrons, C. ferruginea (note this last lacks petals); Guillaumin (1948) – as listed in 1941.

2. Sect. Codiopsis Brongn. & Gris


Although Brongniart & Gris (1862) divided Codia into two sections containing species with petals (sect. Eucodia = sect. Codia) and those without (sect. Codiopsis), the possession of petals appears to be variable in several species and so this character cannot be used reliably to distinguish two groups.

VALIDLY PUBLISHED NAMES

1. Codia albicans Vieill. ex Pamp.


Pampanini indicated that two of the type specimens were in the Barbey-Boissier herbarium (B-B) and the de Candolle herbarium (D C) at G. However, since these collections do not refer to Flora Orientalis nor to either de Candolle’s Prodromus nor the Monographiae Phanerogamarum, they are now in the general herbarium at G (see http://www.cjb.unige.ch/). The sheet cited as C-I refers to the herbarium Centrale Italiano at FI which is also now incorporated into their general herbarium (see http://sciweb.nybg.org/science2/ IndexHerbariorum.asp). Types of other species of Codia described by Pampanini are similarly in the general herbaria at G or FI.

The handwritten date “1868” on the sheet at G, originally from the de Candolle herbarium, is probably the date of receipt rather than the date of collection, and so it is not excluded from being an isnectotype. Although the sheets at BM and P lack a date of collection, I have not found any material of Vieillard 582 from Wagap dated 1855-1860, and the material closely matches that on the sheets with this number and locality dated 1861-1867. Another sheet of Vieillard 582 at P, labelled Wagap but without a date, is C. discolor and sheets from Kanala (both 1865-1860 and 1861-1867) are also C. discolor.
2. *Codia albifrons* (Brongn. ex Schinz & Guillaumin) Baker f.


The name *Codia albifrons* was first written on a specimen by Vieillard, but was not published by him. The name *C. montana* var. *albifrons* was written on a specimen at P by Brongniart, but this was also not published. The epithet *albifrons* first appeared in print in May 1920, published with a Latin description by Guillaumin who ascribed the name *C. montana* var. *albifrons* to "Brongn. ex Schinz & Guillaumin". The authorship of that name should now be published as ascribed there (Greuter et al. 2000: Art. 46.2, last sentence and example 7). Publication of *C. montana* var. *albifrons* by Schinz & Guillaumin was in a work not received at Kew until December 1920, and it seems very probable that the date of its appearance was later than Guillaumin’s May 1920 publication of the name.

In 1921, E.G. Baker took up Vieillard’s original manuscript name, *C. albifrons*, ascribing it to him, apparently ignoring the fact that Vieillard had never published it and unaware of the publication of *C. montana* var. *albifrons* the previous year. Although Baker did not refer to Guillaumin, his ascription of the name to Vieillard may be taken as an indirect reference to Guillaumin’s validation of the varietal name (see Greuter et al. 2000: Art. 32.1). Since Proposal 269 to amend the Code (Brummitt 2004) was accepted, it is clear that Vieillard’s name should not appear in the author citation of *C. albifrons*.

Although Guillaumin (1920) cited three numbers in the protologue, they appear to refer to only two collections. The lectotype has three labels: one with “Herbier Pancher donné par M. Hennecart” printed on it, and the other two both have “Mus. Néocal. 188” handwritten in a corner. The larger label has “200” in another corner, while in the smaller, “200” has been crossed out. The isolecotype mentions only the number 188. The syntype, *Balansa* 191, is conspecific.

3. *Codia arborea* Brongn. ex Guillaumin


The Baudouin collection has flowers and the Balansa one has fruits. The latter is chosen as the lectotype because a locality is indicated.

Although this name is occasionally applied to any tree-sized, rather than shrub-sized, *Codia*, it is put here in synonymy with *C. spatulata*. While *C. spatulata* is occasionally a tree, some other tree-sized *Codia* are yet to be described.


This taxon is represented by at least three collections besides the type, all from Ouatendé or Mt Boulinda. It resembles both *C. albicans* and *C. discolor* in having dense indumentum on the abaxial surface of the leaves, but in dried specimens of
C. cinerascens the indumentum is yellowish pink or even orangey and detaches with age to reveal a dark chocolate brown internum. The few collections of a taxon close to C. discolor in which this also occurs are all from the extreme south of Grande Terre and they have large, heart-shaped, usually persistent stipules, rather than the triangular to elliptic, caducous stipules of C. cinerascens; leaf shape also differs between these two taxa.

5. Codia discolor (Brongn. & Gris) Guillaumin


Five sheets at P collected by Pancher lack a number and belong to this taxon. The label of one has both "Codia obcordata Brongn. var. discolor Brongn." and "Codia discolor Guillaumin" in Guillaumin’s hand. However, the material appears to come from two different plants, though both belong to the same species. The smaller piece on the right hand side is chosen here as the lectotype. Of the remaining sheets of Pancher s.n. at P, two have "Codia discolor" in Guillaumin’s hand but they have much larger leaves and are unlikely to be from the same plant as the lectotype. The other two sheets have nothing written by Guillaumin on the label. These are syntypes.

Prior to 1941, specimens now identified as C. discolor had often been known as Codia floribunda (Guillaumin 1941: 254), but as lectotypified here, that name belongs in the synonymy of C. montana.

6. Codia ferruginea Brongn. & Gris


Type (as given in protologue): “in montibus Novae Caledoniae, ad Kanala (Vieillard, no. 584)”. — Lectotype (here designated): Kanala, 1855-60, Vieillard 584 (P!; iso-, P! [2 sheets]; possible iso-, BM! [no date]).

Brongniart & Gris did not specify a date of collection but as they published their name in 1862, the type material must have been collected during Vieillard’s first tour of duty in New Caledonia in 1855-1860. Thus sheets of Vieillard 584 at K and P with this locality and the date 1861-1867 are excluded from being part of the lectotype. Another sheet exists at A (fide Hoogland, card index) but the locality and date are unknown to me.

7. Codia floribunda Brongn. & Gris


Type (as given in protologue): “circa Balade (Vieillard, no. 592)”. — Lectotype (here designated): montagnes de Balade, 1855-1860, Vieillard 592 (P!).

Guillaumin (1941) stated that the type of C. floribunda (Vieillard 592, Balade) is the same species as that of C. montana, although most of the material identified as the latter in the herbarium at P belonged to a separate taxon which he named C. discolor. The two sheets at P labelled Vieillard 592 from Balade belong to different taxa; the lectotype has thick peduncles and leaves rounded at the base, and is conspecific with the type of C. montana. The second sheet, bearing a label from Herb. Caen, is C. spatulata and is thus excluded from being an isolectotype. Vieillard 592 from Balade, collected 1861-1867, at P, is C. montana. Other sheets of Vieillard 592 at P and elsewhere give the localities Kanala, Wagap and Gatope; some are C. montana and others are C. spatulata.

8. Codia fusca (Schltr.) H.C. Hopkins, comb. nov.


The leaves of this collection are in whorls of three as in C. albifrons and specimens close to C. albicans.
from Kopeto-Paoua-Boulinda in the west and Comboui, which is near Ngoye, in the southeast. The reddish pubescence on the young leaves is also reminiscent of some collections of *C. albicans*. The status of this taxon has yet to be decided.

Although duplicates of many collections of New Caledonian *Cunoniaceae* made by SCHLECHTER were widely distributed, no isotypes of *C. fisca* have yet been located.

9. **Codia incassata** Pamp.


*Vieillard 588* from Yaté (1855-1860), a separate collection with the same number, is a syntype of *C. obcordata*.

10. **Codia incassata** Pamp. var. **major** Baker f.


= *C. incassata*.

Baker considered that his plant differed from the typical variety of *C. incassata* by having larger leaves, larger capitula and narrower sepals. In fact it falls well within the range for the nominate variety of this species.

11. **Codia incassata** Pamp. var. **rufinervis** (Guillaumin) H.C. Hopkins, **comb. nov.**


The venation and indument of *Vieillard 2661* resemble *C. incassata* rather than *C. dis- color, but the leaves are not congested as in the type of *C. incassata* (i.e. *C. incassata* var. *incassata*), and they are obovate with the base decurrent, rather than round with the base cordate.

*Vieillard 2661*, 1861-1867 from Wagap, is *C. albicans*.

12. **Codia microcephala** Pamp.


Guillaumin (1941) put this name in synonymy with *C. obcordata*, and here I am putting both names in synonymy with *C. spatulata*.

13. **Codia microphylla** Vieill. ex Guillaumin


Although mentioning three numbers, the protologue refers to a single collection, represented at P by two sheets both with the number *Vieillard 2662*. One sheet has a sterile fragment, a single label stating co-type in Guillaumin’s hand and a small drawing in pencil of a calyx lobe, a stamen and the gynoecium. The second has two fragments, both with fruits, and four labels: one for the Institut botanique de Caen, a Vieillard label (Herb. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie) and two Deplanche labels (one with the number 152 and the other giving both 152 and 371). The second sheet is designated as the lectotype.


15. **Codia nitida** Schltr.


Types (as given in protologue): “Sud-Bezirk: läng der Bäche auf den Hügeln und Bergen am Ngoye, 50-150 m ü. M.-n. 15107; n. 15376”. — Lectotype (here designated): auf den Hügeln bei Ngoye, 50 m, 27 Nov. 1902, Schlechter 15107 (B[photo]! barcode no. B 10 0158009; iso., BM!, E!, G! [2 sheets], K!, P!; also W [fide Hoogland, card index]).

The other syntype, Schlechter 15376 (auf den Bergen am Ngoye, 150 m, 18 nov. 1902; BM!, E!, K! [2 sheets], G! [2 sheets], P!, with other sheets at W and Z, fide Hoogland, card index) is conspecific.

16. **Codia obcordata** Brongn. & Gris


Types (as given in protologue): “ad montem Yaté (Vieillard, n. 588), ad littora maris (Deplanche, n. 382)”. — Lectotype (here designated): bords de la mer, 1861, Deplanche 382 (P!; iso., K!, P! [2 sheets]).

= *C. spatulata*.

The other syntype, Vieillard 588 from Yaté (1855-1860), is conspecific, but Vieillard 588 from Pouébo (1861-1867) is the type of *C. incassata*.

17. **Codia spatulata** Brongn. & Gris


*Pfeifferago spatulata* (Brongn. & Gris) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 1: 227 (1891), as “*spatulata*”.


Three sheets of Vieillard 589 from Balade at P all give the date 1855-1860. The material on two appears to be from the same gathering and is chosen as the lectotype and isolecotype. The third sheet (Herb. Caen) is probably from a separate gathering and is excluded from being an isolecotype.

In the protologue, BRONGNIART & GRIS used the spelling *spatulata* which was altered by both KUNTZE (1891) and GUILLAUMIN (1941, 1948) to *spatulata*. STEARN (1973) gives both *spatulatus* and *spatulatus* in his vocabulary, and there is no reason to reject the original spelling (R.K. BRUMMITT pers. comm.).

GUILLAUMIN (1941, 1948) treated *C. arborea*, *C. obcordata* and *C. spatulata* as distinct, but I have been unable to find consistent differences between them. As both *obcordata* and *spatulata* were published in BRONGNIART & GRIS (1862), they have equal priority and I am using the name *C. spatulata* for this taxon.

18. **Codia tinifolia** Baker f.


INVALID NAMES

Many of the invalid names referable to *Codia* appeared in GUILLAUMIN’S “Catalogue” (1911a, exact date of publication unknown, received at K on 19 November 1912) and some in another paper dated the same year (GUILLAUMIN 1911b, published 1 October 1911); however, priority is not at
issue here. Several of the names are invalid on two
counts: they were both cited as synonyms and pub-
lished without a description. Invalid names dealt
with in the preceding section are not repeated.

1. **Callicoma integrifolia** Montrouz. ex
Guillaumin

(1911a), nom. inval., pro syn. sub *C. spatulata*.

A sheet at P (barcode no. P00428175), labelled
“Faculté Mixte de Médecine et Pharmacie de
Lyon, Herbier du R.P. Montrouzier, Plantes de la
Nouvelle-Calédonie”, Montrouzier 64, from Île
Art, is labelled “Callicoma integrifolia Montr., [...] =
*C. spatulata*” with the initials “GB”. This
probably refers to George Eugène Charles
Beauvisage, who published on Montrouzier’s
plants (Stafleu & Menzega 1993). The label for
Herb. Mus. Paris has “*C. spatulata* Brongn.
& Gris, AG” in Guillaumin’s hand. This speci-
men is of an undescribed species of *Codia*.

2. **Codia floribunda** Brongn. & Gris var. *ellip-
tica* Brongn. & Gris ex Guillaumin

(1911a), nom. inval., pro syn. sub *C. albicans*.

3. **Codia laevis** Brongn. ex Guillaumin

(1911a), nom. nud. Specimen cited: Pancher s.n.;

Guillaumin (1911a) listed both this name and
Pancheria laevis separately, though elsewhere
(Guillaumin 1911b, 1941) he said they were syno-
ymous, and the same as *C. nitida*, though he had
not seen Pancher’s material. A sheet of Pancher s.n.
at K labelled “*C. laevis*” is indeed *C. nitida*.

4. **Codia montana** Labill. ex D.Don

inval., pro syn. sub Callicoma billardierei D.Don.

DON (1830) mentioned the name *Codia
montana* twice, once as a taxon in its own right,
attributed to “Forst.” (p. 95), and once as a syno-
nym of Callicoma billardierei (p. 94), attributed to
“Labill. MSS”, indicating he had seen a speci-
men from LABILLARDIERE in LAMBERT’S herbar-
ium. While the concept of *C. montana* in
LABILLARDIERE (1824) was conspecific with that
of the FORSTERS, a collection by him at P is a
mixture of *C. montana* with a small fragment of a
Pancheria, which might account for the con-
fusion. A LABILLARDIERE specimen with fruits at
BM, which may be that from LAMBERT’S herbar-
ium but is not definitely so, is labelled “*Codia
montana*”, “Callicoma billardierei D.Don”, and
“Pancheria billardierei” and is indeed a Pancheria.
Callicoma billardierei is the basionym of
Pancheria billardierei (D.Don) Pamp.

5. **Codia propinqua** Vieill. ex Guillaumin var.
rufinervis Vieill. ex Guillaumin

Bull. Mus. natl Hist. nat. Paris (2) 14: 452 (1943),
nom. inval., pro syn. sub *C. discolor* var. rufinervis.

I am not aware that the name *Codia propinqua*
has appeared in print except in combination with var.
rufinervis, as indicated here.

6. **Codia serratifolia** Ser. ex DC.

Prod. 4: 7 (1830), nom. inval., pro syn. sub
Callicoma serratifolia Andrews.

7. **Pancheria humilis** Brongn. & Gris ex
Guillaumin var. frutescens Brongn. & Gris ex
Guillaumin

(1911a), nom. nud. Specimen cited: Mt Kosghi,
Balansa 191; Guillaumin, Bull. Mus. natl Hist. nat.
26: 368 (1920), nom. inval., pro syn. sub *Codia mont-
ana* var. albifrons.

I am not aware that the name *Pancheria
humilis* has appeared in print except in combi-
nation with var. frutescens. Balansa 191 (P!
[4 sheets]) is a syntype of *C. albifrons*. 
8. *Pancheria laevis* Vieillard ex Guillaumin


See *Codia laevis*. *Pancher 186* (s. loc., s. dat., P! [3 sheets]) and *Vieillard 2658* (Mt Koghi, 1861-1867, P!) are *C. nitida*.

9. *Pancheria lucida* Vieillard ex Guillaumin


Said by GUILLAUMIN (1911b) to be *C. nitida* though he had not seen PANCHER’S collection. While one PANCHER specimen at P labelled *Pancheria lucida* is *Codia nitida*, other sheets at P and K are *P. phillyreoides* Guillaumin.

INDEX OF NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE GENUS *CODIA*

Names of accepted species underlined; new names in bold; validly published synonyms in ordinary face; invalid names and spelling variants in italics.

*Callicoma integrifolia* Montrouz. ex Guillaumin, nom. inval., pro syn sub *Codia spatulata* with doubt = *Codia* sp. nov.

*Codia albicans* Vieill. ex Pamp.
*Codia albicans* var. *cinerascens* Pamp. = basionym of *Codia cinerascens*
*Codia “albiflora”*, GUILLAUMIN (1948), “albiflorus”, GUILLAUMIN (1943) = misspellings of *Codia albifrons*
*Codia albifrons* (Brongn. ex Schinz & Guillaumin) Baker f.
*Codia arborea* Brongn. ex Guillaumin = *Codia spatulata*, syn. nov.
*Codia cinerascens* (Pamp.) H.C.Hopkins, comb. et stat. nov.
*Codia discolor* (Brongn. & Gris) Guillaumin
*Codia discolor* var. *cinerascens* (Pamp.) Guillaumin = *Codia cinerascens*
*Codia discolor* var. *rufinervis* Vieill. ex Guillaumin = *Codia incassata* var. *rufinervis*
*Codia ferruginea* Brongn. & Gris
*Codia floribunda* Brongn. & Gris = *Codia montana*
*Codia floribunda* of various authors = *Codia discolor* and *Codia spatulata*
*Codia floribunda* var. *elliptica* Brongn. & Gris ex Guillaumin, nom. inval., pro syn. sub *Codia albicans*
*Codia fusca* (Schltr.) H.C.Hopkins, comb. nov.
*Codia incassata* Pamp.
*Codia incassata* var. major Baker f. = *Codia incassata*
*Codia incassata* var. *rufinervis* (Guillaumin) H.C.Hopkins, comb. nov.
*Codia laevis* Brongn. ex Guillaumin, nom. nud. = *Codia nitida* *fide* GUILLAUMIN (1911b), approbo.
*Codia “levis”, SCHINZ & GUILLAUMIN* (1920: 150), misspelling of *Codia laevis*
*Codia microcephala* Pamp. = *Codia obcordata fide* GUILLAUMIN (1911a) = *Codia spatulata*
*Codia microphylla* Vieill. ex Guillaumin
*Codia “microsepsa”, GUILLAUMIN* (1911a) = misspelling of *Codia microcephala*
*Codia montana* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.
*Codia montana* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst. var. *albifrons* Brongn. ex Schinz & Guillaumin = basionym of *Codia albifrons*
*Codia montana* Labill. ex D.Don, nom. inval., pro syn. sub *Callicoma billardierei* D.Don, which is the basionym of *Pancheria billardierei* (D.Don) Pamp.
*Codia nitida* Schltr.
*Codia obcordata* Brongn. & Gris = *Codia spatulata*, syn. nov.
*Codia obcordata* var. *discolor* Brongn. & Gris = basionym of *Codia discolor*
*Codia propinqua* Vieill. ex Guillaumin, nom. nud., var. *rufinervis* Vieill. ex Guillaumin, nom. inval., pro syn. sub *Codia discolor* var. *rufinervis* = *Codia incassata* var. *rufinervis*
*Codia serratifolia* Ser. ex DC., nom. inval., pro syn. sub *Callicoma serratifolia* Andrews
*Codia spatulata* Brongn. & Gris
*Codia “spatulata”, various authors = orthographic variant of *Codia spatulata*
Codia tinifolia Baker f. = Pancheria vieillardiæ Brongn. & Gris, *fide* J.C. BRADFORD (pers. comm. 2004), syn. nov.

Pancheria fusca Schltr. = Codia fusca

Pancheria humilis Brongn. & Gris ex Guillaumin, nom. nud., *var. frutescens* Brongn. & Gris ex Guillaumin, nom. nud. = Codia montana var. albifrons = *Codia albifrons fide* GUILLAUMIN (1941), approbo.

Pancheria "levi", SCHINZ & GUILLAUMIN (1920) = misspelling of *Pancheria laevis*

Pancheria lucida Vieill. ex Guillaumin, nom. nud. = Pancheria phillyreoides Brongn. & Gris ex Guillaumin and *Codia nitida*

Pfeifferago ferruginea (Brongn. & Gris) Kunze = Codia ferruginea

Pfeifferago floribunda (Brongn. & Gris) Kunze = Codia floribunda = *Codia montana*

Pfeifferago montana (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.) Kunze = *Codia montana*

Pfeifferago obcordata (Brongn. & Gris) Kunze = *Codia obcordata = Codia spatulata*

Pfeifferago spatulata (Brongn. & Gris) Kunze, as "spathulata" = *Codia spatulata*

section *Eucodia* Brongn. & Gris, nom. inval. = sect. Codia

section *Codiopsis* Brongn. & Gris

section “*Codiopsis*”, GUILLAUMIN (1941, p. 255), misspelling of *Codiopsis*

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