

# Recent changes in the names of New Zealand tree and shrub species

Since the publication of 'Flora of New Zealand' Volume 1 (Allan 1961), covering indigenous ferns, conifers and dicots, there have been major advances in taxonomic research and the classification of many plant groups revised accordingly. Most of these changes have been summarised in the Nomina Nova series published in the New Zealand Journal of Botany (Edgar 1971, Edgar and Connor 1978, 1983) and are included in recent books on New Zealand plants (e.g. Eagle 1982, Wilson 1982). A number of these name changes affect important forest plants and as several of these new names are now starting to appear in the scientific literature, a list of changes affecting tree and shrub taxa are given here. As a large number of the readers of New Zealand Forestry are likely to use Poole and Adams' 'Trees and Shrubs of New Zealand' as their main reference for New Zealand forest plants, all the name changes are related to the fourth impression of this book.

It is important to realise that not all botanists necessarily agree with one particular name and you are not obliged to use this name. However, these names are based on detailed taxonomical, and in some cases ecological, studies and the references to these studies should be consulted if you wish to follow up more fully the justifications for the name change. A full review of all taxonomic revisions affecting New Zealand plants has been prepared by Drs Connor and Edgar and will be published in the New Zealand Journal of Botany in 1987. This publication will include detailed discussion on the reasons for these revisions and a full reference list.

For each plant species subject to a recent name change, I have given the current name (that appearing in Poole and Adams 1980) and then the suggested new name. The appropriate page number in Poole and Adams (1980) is also given.

## 1. CYATHEACEAE (pp 21-25)

Although Poole and Adams (1980) now place the New Zealand members of *Cyathea* in *Alsophila* and *Sphaopteris*, Brownsey et al (1985) prefer a more cautious approach and include the six *Alsophila* and one in *Sphaopteris* species under *Cyathea*. *Dicksonia* remains unchanged.

CURRENT NAME	SUGGESTED NEW NAME
<i>Sphaopteris medullaris</i>	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>
<i>Alsophila tricolor</i>	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>
<i>Alsophila colensoi</i>	<i>Cyathea colensoi</i>
<i>Alsophila smithii</i>	<i>Cyathea smithii</i>
<i>Alsophila cunninghamii</i>	<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>
<i>Alsophila milnei</i>	<i>Cyathea milnei</i>
<i>Alsophila kermadecensis</i>	<i>Cyathea kermadecensis</i>

## 2. PODOCARPACEAE (pp 28-36)

After extensive revision, the 17 New Zealand members of the Podocarpaceae are now placed in eight genera instead of three. The podocarps are an ancient group and our taxa are clearly more diverse than the customary treatment suggests. Following detailed investigations of all the species in this family by de Laubenfels (1969, 1978), Quinn (1982), and others, the following system seems soundly based and is likely to become widely adopted.

(i) <i>Podocarpus</i>	(unchanged)
<i>P. acutifolius</i>	
<i>P. hallii</i> *	
<i>P. nivalis</i>	
<i>P. totara</i>	
<i>P. totara</i> var. <i>waihoensis</i>	

(ii) <i>Podocarpus dacrydioides</i>	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
(iii) <i>Podocarpus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>
<i>Podocarpus spicatus</i>	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>
(iv) <i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	(unchanged)
(v) <i>Dacrydium bidwillii</i>	<i>Halocarpus bidwillii</i>
<i>Dacrydium bifforme</i>	<i>Halocarpus bifformis</i>
<i>Dacrydium kirkii</i>	<i>Halocarpus kirkii</i>
(vi) <i>Dacrydium colensoi</i>	<i>Lagarostrobos colensoi</i>
(vii) <i>Dacrydium intermedium</i>	<i>Lepidothamnus intermedium</i>
<i>Dacrydium laxifolium</i>	<i>Lepidothamnus laxifolius</i>
(viii) <i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>	(unchanged)
<i>Phyllocladus glaucus</i>	(unchanged)
<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>	<i>Phyllocladus aspleniifolius</i>
	var. <i>alpinus</i> **

\* It has been suggested that the Colenso name *P. cunninghamii* (1884) should take precedence over the later (1889) Kirk name (*P. hallii*). This question has not yet been resolved.

\*\* Keng (1978) has reduced *Phyllocladus alpinus* to a variety of the Tasmanian species *P. aspleniifolius* (*P. aspleniifolius* var. *alpinus*). Several New Zealand taxonomists and ecologists have disputed this move, and the status of these two taxa are presently being investigated. However, Keng's revision has not been formally disputed in the literature.

## 3. LAURACEAE (pp 46-48)

A new species of *Beilschmiedia* has recently been described in New Zealand (Wright 1984). *B. tawaroa* is found on the east coast of the North Island between 35°S and 37°42'S (East Cape) and on adjacent off-shore islands. However, some botanists have expressed doubts about its status, although no formal objections have been published.

## 4. RANUNCULACEAE (pp 50-54) Gardner (1981)

<i>Clematis parviflora</i>	<i>Clematis cunninghamii</i>
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## 5. VIOLACEAE (pp 56-60) Green (1970)

Most botanists would accept that *Melicytus* and *Hymenanthera* should be merged under one genus (*Melicytus*), but the necessary combinations have not yet been published.

<i>Hymenanthera novae-zelandiae</i>	<i>Melicytus novae-zelandiae</i>
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## 6. NYCTAGINACEAE (p 68) Green (1986)

<i>Heimerliodendron brunonianum</i>	<i>Pisonia brunoniana</i>
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## 7. MYRTACEAE (pp 84-90) Sykes and Garnock-Jones (1979), Thompson (1983), Dawson (1985)

<i>Leptospermum ericoides</i>	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>
<i>Eugenia maire</i>	<i>Syzygium maire</i>
(previously undescribed)	<i>Metrosideros bartlettii</i>

## 8. MALVACEAE (pp 94-100) Melville (1967)

<i>Plagianthus betulinus</i>	<i>Plagianthus regius</i>
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## 9. CUNONIACEAE (pp 100-102) Hoogland (1979), Godley (1983)

<i>Ackama rosaefolia</i>	<i>Ackama rosifolia</i>
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## 10. MORACEAE (pp 124-126) Corner (1962)

The New Zealand species of *Paratrophis* have been placed in the genus *Streblus* by Corner (1962) but not all of the new combinations have been formally published.

11. **LORANTHACEAE** (pp 132-134) Barlow (1966)

<i>Elytranthe flavida</i>	<i>Alepis flavida</i>
<i>Elytranthe colensoi</i>	<i>Peraxilla colensoi</i>
<i>Elytranthe tetrapetala</i>	<i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>
<i>Elytranthe adamsii</i>	<i>Peraxilla adamsii</i>
<i>Loranthus micranthus</i>	<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>

12. **ARALIACEAE** (pp 142-151) Sykes (1977)

*Pseudopanax kermadecensis* *Pseudopanax arboreus*  
var. *kermadecensis*

13. **EPACRIDACEAE** (pp 158-172) McGlone (1978)

<i>Cyathodes fasciculata</i>	<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>
<i>Cyathodes colensoi</i>	<i>Leucopogon colensoi</i> *
<i>Cyathodes fraseri</i>	<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>
<i>Cyathodes pumila</i>	(unchanged)*
<i>Cyathodes parviflora</i>	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>

\* The relationships between the New Zealand species *Leucopogon colensoi* and *Cyathodes pumila* and their close Australian relatives, *L. suaveolens* and *C. dealbata*, have not been fully resolved (Connor and Edgar in press).

14. **SAPOTACEAE** (p 172) Green (1986)

*Planchonella novo-zelandica* *Planchonella costata*

15. **LOGANIACEAE** (p 178)

The status of *Geniostoma ligustrifolium* is presently under review (Connor and Edgar in press).

16. **ALSEUOSMIACEAE** (pp 180-181) Gardner (1978)

The six species in the endemic genus *Alseuosmia* have recently been reduced to four.

<i>A. banksii</i>	<i>A. banksii</i>
	var. <i>banksii</i>
<i>A. ligustrifolia</i> and	<i>A. banksii</i>
<i>A. linariifolia</i>	var. <i>linariifolia</i>
<i>A. pusilla</i> and	<i>A. pusilla</i>
<i>A. quercifolia</i>	
<i>A. macrophylla</i>	<i>A. macrophylla</i>
(previously undescribed)	<i>A. turneri</i>

17. **RUBIACEAE** (pp 181-194)

From extensive field work, A.P. Druce has recognised a number of entities in *Coprosma* which warrant specific rank. None have been formally described but notes and illustrations in Eagle (1982) reflect his current view of *Coprosma*.

*Coprosma australis* *Coprosma grandifolia*

18. **COMPOSITAE** (pp 194-214) Nordenstram (1978)

Several recent changes have been made in this group. Of particular interest is the reallocation of several species of *Senecio* to *Brachyglottis*. These species are listed below. Varietal names are not listed. The status of *Senecio kirkii* is still under review.

<i>Senecio adamsii</i>	<i>Brachyglottis adamsii</i>
<i>Senecio bidwillii</i>	<i>Brachyglottis bidwillii</i>
<i>Senecio bifistulosus</i>	<i>Brachyglottis bifistulosa</i>
<i>Senecio bennettii</i>	<i>Brachyglottis buchananii</i> *
<i>Senecio cassinioides</i>	<i>Brachyglottis cassinioides</i>
<i>Senecio cockaynei</i>	<i>Brachyglottis cockaynei</i>
<i>Senecio compactus</i>	<i>Brachyglottis compacta</i>
<i>Senecio elaeagnifolius</i>	<i>Brachyglottis elaeagnifolia</i> *
<i>Senecio greyi</i>	<i>Brachyglottis greyi</i>
<i>Senecio hectori</i>	<i>Brachyglottis hectori</i>
<i>Senecio huntii</i>	<i>Brachyglottis huntii</i>
<i>Senecio laxifolius</i>	<i>Brachyglottis laxifolia</i>
<i>Senecio monroi</i>	<i>Brachyglottis monroi</i>
<i>Senecio pentacopus</i>	<i>Brachyglottis pentacopa</i>
<i>Senecio perdicioides</i>	<i>Brachyglottis perdicioides</i>
<i>Senecio revolutus</i>	<i>Brachyglottis revoluta</i>
<i>Senecio reinoldii</i>	<i>Brachyglottis rotundifolia</i> *
<i>Senecio sciadopbilus</i>	<i>Brachyglottis sciadopbila</i>

*Senecio stewartiae*

*Brachyglottis stewartiae*

\* Wilson (1982) has suggested that *Brachyglottis buchananii* and *B. elaeagnifolia* are best regarded as varieties of *B. rotundifolia*.

19. **AVICENNIACEAE** (p 240) Lynch (1973)

*Avicennia resinifera* *Avicennia marina* var. *resinifera*

19. Several name changes have occurred amongst fern taxa in New Zealand. The most recent classification of New Zealand ferns is presented by Brownsey et al (1985) and should be consulted for the currently accepted taxonomy.

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**David A. Norton,**  
**School of Forestry,**  
**University of Canterbury.**