

A new combination in *Ackama* (Cunoniaceae)

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Abstract

Taxonomic revisions of the genera *Ackama* and *Caldcluvia* have left one taxon without a current validly published name under the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants* (ICN, McNeill et al. 2012), and the new combination *Ackama paniculosa* is made.

Introduction

Caldcluvia paniculosa (F.Muell.) Hoogland is a pioneer tree of eastern Australian rainforest with soft, pale, cork-like bark. There is currently a lack of consensus amongst Australian herbaria and floras as to the correct generic placement and name of this taxon, which has been referred to either *Ackama* or *Caldcluvia*. The Australian Plant Census (2012) recognises this species as a *Caldcluvia* and this is followed by some local floras (eg, Harden 1990, Pellow et al. 2009) but a recent field guide (Harden et al. 2006) treats it as *Ackama*.

The genus *Caldcluvia* was erected in 1830 by David Don for the Chilean taxon originally described by Cavanilles in 1797 as *Weinmannia paniculata* Cav. The genus *Ackama* was established in 1839 by Allan Cunningham for the New Zealand taxon, *A. rosifolia* A.Cunn. A number of names were published in *Ackama* over the next century or so, but Hoogland (1979) subsumed *Ackama* under a broadly defined *Caldcluvia* that also included the genera *Betchea*, *Opocunonia*, *Spiraeopsis* and *Stollaea*.

Molecular phylogenetic studies of relationships in Cunoniaceae (Bradford & Barnes, 2001; Sweeney et al., 2004; Heslewood, unpublished analysis), corroborated by morphological differences (Bradford & Barnes 2001, Bradford et al. 2004, Godley 1983, Webb & Simpson 1991) indicate that species from Australia and New Zealand, assigned to *Caldcluvia* by Hoogland (1979), should again be referred to *Ackama*. In the course of a phylogenetic study of Australian Cunoniaceae (Heslewood, unpublished data), it became apparent that the taxon currently known as *Caldcluvia paniculosa* has no valid combination in the genus *Ackama*.

Under the revised view of the Caldcluvieae (Bradford & Barnes, 2001), there are currently four taxa that would be assigned to *Ackama*: the type, *A. rosifolia* A.Cunn. plus a second, recently described, New Zealand taxon, *A. nubicola* de Lange (de Lange et al. 2002) and two Australian species, *A. australiensis* (Schltr.) C.T.White and a species variously known as *A. paniculata* Engl. (Harden et al. 2006) or *A. paniculosa* Beuzev. & C.T.White (Sweeney et al., 2004). The origin of the last two names lies in the publication of the name *Weinmannia paniculata* by Mueller (1860), a name that is an illegitimate homonym due to the earlier publication of the same binomial by Cavanilles in 1797. Mueller soon realised this and published the replacement name, *Weinmannia paniculosa*, the following year (Mueller 1861).

When later botanists adopted the generic concept *Ackama*, they introduced the replacement names *Ackama muelleri* Benth. (1864) and *A. paniculata* Engl. (1891) rather than make a new combination based on Mueller's *Weinmannia paniculosa*. It should be noted that Engler's name is incorrectly cited as *Ackama paniculosa* Engl. on Tropicos (<http://www.tropicos.org> accessed 19 October 2012).

As the latest research supports moving the Australian and New Zealand species assigned to *Caldcluvia* by Hoogland back to *Ackama*, it is now necessary to address the validity of the name *Ackama paniculosa* Beuzev. & C.T.White that has been in limited use (Sweeney et al., 2004). This name appeared in comments under the description of a new species of *Longetia* (now *Austrobuxus*, Picrodendraceae) and was mentioned, only peripherally, by those authors and without stating a basionym or place of publication. Even though it is clear that this name is based on *Weinmannia paniculosa* F.Muell., the name does not satisfy the requirements for valid publication under the ICN and is therefore *nom. nud.* and *nom. inval.*, as indicated in the Australian Plant Name Index. Accordingly, if this taxon is considered a member of the genus *Ackama*, it has no validly published combination based on the earliest legitimate name, *Weinmannia paniculosa* F. Muell. Herein this oversight is corrected and the new combination made.

Ackama paniculosa (F.Muell.) Heslew., **comb. nov.**

Weinmannia paniculata F.Muell., *Fragmenta* 2(13): 83 (1860) *nom. illeg.*, non Cav. (1797).

Type citation: "Ad amnes fluvii Clarence River, e.g. ad torrentem Cloud's Creek. Dr. Beckler."

Type: Clouds Creek (Holo MEL 532193, photo!).

Weinmannia paniculosa F.Muell., *Fragmenta* 2(15): 126, 175 (1861) *nom. nov.* pro *Weinmannia paniculata* F. Muell., *nom. illeg.*, non Cav.

Ackama muelleri Benth., *Flora Australiensis* 2: 444 (1864)

Ackama paniculata Engl., *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 3 (2a, 56): 99 (1891)

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