nicensis (Hofmangave), labelled by Hornemann. If one hesitates to acknowledge this as the holotype, one should take it as a lectotype.

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MYCOCENTROSPORA, A NEW NAME FOR CENTROSPORA NEERG.

I made a proposal (Taxon 19: 948. 1970) to conserve the generic name Centrospora Neergaard (1942) (Fungi-Hyphomycetes) against Centrospora Trevisan (1845) (Algae-Phaeophyta) on the assumption that Trevisan's name, though validly published, had been rejected. Silva (Taxon 21: 203. 1972) has pointed out that I was incorrect in this assumption, and has given reasons for retaining Centrospora Trevisan. A new name is therefore needed for the well-known fungus genus Centrospora Neergaard, and four new combinations are necessary.


Mycocentrospora asiminae (Ell. & Kellerm.) Deighton, comb. nov. (basionym: Cercospora asiminae Ellis & Kellerman, J. Mycol. 3: 103.1887).

Mycocentrospora cantuariensis (Salmon & Wormald) Deighton, comb. nov. (basionym: Cercospora cantuariensis Salmon & Wormald, J. Bot., Lond. 61: 134. 1923).


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THE CHOICE OF LECTOTYPE FOR THE GENUS SOPHORA L.

The lectotype of this genus can only be Sophora tomentosa L., as was correctly proposed by Hitchcock and Green (Proposals by British Botanists 111-119, 1929; Brittonia 6: 117, 1947) and later by Hutchinson (The genera of flowering plants 1: 328, 1964).

The other five species included by Linnaeus in Sophora, including S. alopecuroides L., mentioned as lectotype of Sophora by Britton and Brown (Ill. Fl. N. US, ed. 2, 2: 342, 1913) and later in Index Nominum Genericorum, can not be considered as lectotype of the genus, as they are now referred to other validly published genera. S. alopecuroides is the type of a distinct section, Pseudosophora DC., recognized as a genus by Sweet in 1830 (= Goebelia Bge.).

Linnaeus described S. alopecuroides as a polynomial in Hortus Cliffortianus (1738), but that is no basis for choice of the species as lectotype for Sophora. Linnaeus did not change his concept of this genus, as diagnoses in the first (1737) and the fifth (1754) editions of Genera Plantarum do not differ basically.

Sweet, following de Candolle, noted the heterogenous nature of this Linnaean genus and rightly separated part of it, conserving the name Sophora for the remaining part. As the name Sophora was retained for that part of the genus that contained the species S. tomentosa, this species should be taken as lectotype of Sophora.

The type section of the genus Sophora must also be based on S. tomentosa, if one divides Sophora into sections. The name of the section Aigialodes Rudd, established by V. Rudd (Phytologia 21, 5: 327, 1971) and typified by S. tomentosa must, in spite of its poetic etymology, be considered a nomen superfluum.

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