Nomenclatorial changes in the genus Solidago--Corrections

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The Butler University Botanical Studies journal was published by the Botany Department of Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, from 1929 to 1964. The scientific journal featured original papers primarily on plant ecology, taxonomy, and microbiology. The papers contain valuable historical studies, especially floristic surveys that document Indiana’s vegetation in past decades. Authors were Butler faculty, current and former master’s degree students and undergraduates, and other Indiana botanists. The journal was started by Stanley Cain, noted conservation biologist, and edited through most of its years of production by Ray C. Friesner, Butler’s first botanist and founder of the department in 1919. The journal was distributed to learned societies and libraries through exchange.

During the years of the journal’s publication, the Butler University Botany Department had an active program of research and student training. 201 bachelor’s degrees and 75 master’s degrees in Botany were conferred during this period. Thirty-five of these graduates went on to earn doctorates at other institutions.

The Botany Department attracted many notable faculty members and students. Distinguished faculty, in addition to Cain and Friesner, included John E. Potzger, a forest ecologist and palynologist, Willard Nelson Clute, co-founder of the American Fern Society, Marion T. Hall, former director of the Morton Arboretum, C. Mervin Palmer, Rex Webster, and John Pelton. Some of the former undergraduate and master’s students who made active contributions to the fields of botany and ecology include Dwight W. Billings, Fay Kenoyer Daily, William A. Daily, Rexford Daubenmire, Francis Hueber, Frank McCormick, Scott McCoy, Robert Petty, Potzger, Helene Starcs, and Theodore Sperry. Cain, Daubenmire, Potzger, and Billings served as Presidents of the Ecological Society of America.

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NOMENCLATORIAL CHANGES IN THE GENUS SOLIDAGO—CORRECTIONS

By Ray C. Friesner

In a recent note (Butler Univ. Bot. Stud. 4:196, 1940) 5 nomenclatorial changes were made in the genus Solidago. In making these changes several errors were made which it is here proposed to correct.

SOLIDAGO BOMBYCINA (Lunell) Friesner, l. c. Originally described by Lunell (Amer. Midland Nat. 2:59, 1911) as Oligoneuron. In my previous note I made an error in the ending of the species name using “urn” when “a” should have been used. Dr. S. F. Blake has called my attention to the fact that Fedde (Bot. Jahrb. Just 42 (2):156, foot-note, 1918) made a transfer of this species to the genus Solidago but that under the International Rules his transfer (made in the form “An melius Solidago bombycina? Fedde) ranks as a provisional name and so is invalid.

SOLIDAGO GIGANTEA var. SALEBROSA (Piper) comb. nov. Originally described by Piper (Pl. Palouse Reg. 185, 1901) as a variety of S. serotina. In my previous note I omitted from the name the designation “var.” Under International Rules this would be invalid as a varietal combination because of failure to designate the rank.

SOLIDAGO GRAMINEA (Wooten and Standley) Blake. In making my transfer of this species from Petradoria to Solidago I overlooked the fact that Dr. Blake had previously made it (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 21:326, 1931).

SOLIDAGO TEXENSIS Friesner, l. c. In renaming Dr. Greene’s Euthamia pulverulenta (Pittonia 5:17, 1902) because the name Solidago pulverulenta had already been used as a valid name (Nuttall, Gen. Am. Pl. 2:161, 1918), I gave Greene as parenthetical authority. Dr. Blake has pointed out that a parenthetical authority should not be used when a species is renamed.