

- M. soulangiana* 'Verbanica' - 60% of buds frozen; no injury to wood.
- M. stellata* - no injury.
- M. stellata* 'Royal Star' - no injury.
- M. stellata* var. "rubra" - slight injury.
- M. stellata* 'Waterlily' - no injury.
- M. tripetala* - slight injury; central terminal killed.
- M. virginiana* - severely injured.
- M. virginiana* 'Henry Hicks' - slight injury.
- M. watsonii* - killed.
- M.* 'Wyoming No. 25' - severely injured.

I conclude that the magnolias which are commonly cultivated are a good deal hardier than has been generally supposed. All of the foregoing had survived routine winters of 15 to 20 degrees below zero.

The *M. virginiana* which was severely injured may well have originated from a more southerly station than var. *australis*, 'Henry Hicks', which suffered only minor damage.

It is apparent that the planting site is probably of great importance under the stress of severe cold, since in two cases there was a very substantial difference in the magnitude of the injury to different specimens of the same species, from the same source, separated by about 300 feet. In both cases, the more exposed specimens suffered.

From earlier and later observations, as well as from the winter of '63, I conclude that 'Verbanica' is the hardiest of the *soulangianas* I have grown, and by a considerable margin. ***

A Correction in Nomenclature

In the Jan. '73 Newsletter appeared an interesting article by Mr. Vladimir Vasak on his observations of *M. hypoleuca* growing wild in the most northerly part of its native range, the Kurile Islands, and also descriptions of the species and its hybrids as it grows in the Botanical Institute of Czechoslovakia at Pruhonice, near Prague, where Mr. Vasak carries on his work.

Several members have written us, questioning the presently accepted nomenclature of this species. To answer these questions with authority, President Joseph McDaniel has received permission for us to re-print the following article by Mr. J. E. Dandy, which was published in *Baileya*, Vol. 19, No. 1, Page 44, 1973.

Magnolia hypoleuca

Magnolia hypoleuca Siebold & Zuccarini in *Abhandlungen der Koniglich*

Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, mathematisch-physikalische Klasse 4 (2): 187. 1846.

Magnolia obovata Thunberg in Transactions of the Linnaean Society of London 2: 336. 1794, *nomen illegitimum*, pro parte (as to the description but excluding the Kaempfer synonyms); et sensu Rehder & Wilson in Sargent, *Plantae Wilsonianae* 1: 406. 1913.

Until 1913 *Magnolia hypoleuca* Siebold & Zuccarini (1846) was the accepted name for this Japanese species well known in cultivation. In that year, however, the earlier name *M. obovata* Thunberg (1794) was adopted for it by Rehder and Wilson on the ground that Thunberg's own specimen, on which his short description was based, is identical with *M. hypoleuca*. Their identification is correct; the specimen, consisting of a sterile branchlet with four leaves, is preserved in Thunberg's herbarium. But this specimen is not the only element involved in *M. obovata*. The species, as delimited by Thunberg, also included the plants figured by Kaempfer in his plates 43 and 44 (published in 1791 by Banks), and these, as pointed out by Rehder and Wilson themselves elsewhere in their account of Wilson's Magnoliaceae, were already the types respectively of the names *M. denudata* Desrousseaux and *M. liliflora* Desrousseaux, both published in 1792. Thus Thunberg proposed a new name, *M. obovata*, for a species which according to his own citations, already had two available names, one of which, according to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, he should have adopted. Article 63 of the code states that "A name is illegitimate and must be rejected if it was nomenclaturally superfluous when published, i.e. if the taxon to which it was applied, as circumscribed by its author, included the type of a name or epithet which ought to have been adopted under the rules". The name *M. obovata* is, in fact, doubly illegitimate, because the species as delimited by Thunberg included the types of both *M. denudata* and *M. liliflora*. *Magnolia obovata* must therefore be rejected, and the name *M. hypoleuca* stands as correct.

This may not be to the liking of growers brought up on the name *M. obovata*; but it is amusing to reflect that when I first began to study *Magnolia* gardeners were still fulminating about having (as they then believed) to drop the name *M. hypoleuca* in favour of *M. obovata*!

J. E. Dandy

Errata

Errors were so plentiful in the July issue (unfortunately our printer prints exactly as I write) that I'll only correct two that cry out for vengeance and are nicely bunched. My apologies to President McDaniel for the following:

On page 16, Paragraph 2, the champion *M. grandiflora* is 105 ft. tall, not 35 ft., and three lines down the same page, the champion *M. ashei* is in Torreya, not Terreya State Park, Florida. — P.J.S.