

Complement to the Genus-Synopsis of the Leguminosae

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The first volume of the interesting three-volume work edited by Polhill and Raven (1981) devotes — among other views — close attention to the systematics of the *Leguminosae* group which — according to the authors — is a family consisting of three subfamilies. Systematic synopsis submitted in this collective study constitutes quite doubtlessly the most complete classification available for this group in the literature, at least as far as the taxa between the genus and the family are concerned.

The significance and thus also the value of the above purely collective work are characterized already by the fact that it treats one of the richest Magnoliophyte groups and thus also all higher plants altogether, regardless of whether the group is considered a single family of the *Fabales* order or an order divided into three families, viz. *Mimosaceae* (79 genera with 2637 species), *Caesalpinia-ceae* (199 genera with 2421 species) and *Fabaceae* (525 genera with 16522 species).

The *Fabales* order with its 803 genera and 21580 species is the second richest of all the plants after the order *Asterales* (1443 genera with 32160 species). Only the orders *Gentianales* (19040 species) and *Scrophulariales* (17969 species) approach to it by the number of their species, yet only distantly; contrary to *Fabales*, *Gentianales* and *Scrophulariales* are more differentiated in their families (14 and 22 families respectively), followed by the *Orchidales* order (17671 species) mostly incorrectly reported as the most extensive group, immediately after *Asterales*.

Comparison of the genera synopsis treated in Polhill and Raven by a number of collaborators with the author's synopsis of the genera belonging to this group prepared as an essential basis for his Quantitative Synopsis of Recent CORMOBIONTA (Hendrych 1985), revealed that in the synopsis of *Leguminosae* (*Fabales*) edited by Polhill and Raven a relatively great number of further genera were omitted.

Their synopsis does not include the names of these genera even among the synonyms, although in the literature they are rather well known and often mentioned. It is the case of the genera the names of which were published already

many years ago and later used, but also of these the names of which were published relatively recently.

In the *Caesalpinaceae* family designated in Polhill and Raven (pp. 57—142) as the subfamily *Caesalpinioideae* the following genera are not given even in the synonyms:

Adenocalyx Bertol. ap. Humb., Bonpl. et Kunth (1823)
Cavaraea Speg. (1917)
Cyanothyrsus Harms in Engler et Prantl (1897)
Guaymasia Britton et Rose (1930)
Macroberlinia (Harms) Hauman (1952)
Pseudoberlinia Duvigneaud (1950)
Pseudovouapa Britton et Killip (1936)
Pynaertiodendron Wildeman (1915)
Schizosiphon K. Schumann in K. Schumann et Hollrung (1889)
Seretoberlinia Duvigneaud (1950)

Similarly also in the family *Mimosaceae* designated as the subfamily *Mimosoideae* (pp. 143—190) no note of the following genera can be found:

Acantharia Rojas (1897), non Theissen et Sydow (1918)
Cyrtoxiphus Harms in Engler et Prantl (1897)
Lagonychium Bieb. (1819—20)
Leptoglottis A. P. DC. (1827)
Nimiria Prain ap. Craib (1927)
Podogynium Taubert (1896)
Ryncholeucaena Britton et Rose (1928)

A similar case is with the *Fabaceae* family designated in the work of the above authors as the subfamily *Papilionioideae* (pp. 191—425), where the following genera are not mentioned:

Acmispon Rafin. (1832)
Aphyllodium (A. P. DC.) Gagnepain (1916)
Astyposanthes Herter (1943)
Azukia Takahashi ap. Ohwi (1953)
Calispepla Vvedenskij (1952)
Canizaresia Britton (1920)
Capassa Klotzsch in Peters (1861)
Caulocarpus E. G. Baker (1926)
Chiovendaea Speg. (1917)
Cleobula Vellozo (1825)
Daubentonia A. P. DC. (1825)
Daubentoniopsis Rydb. (1923)
Dolichovigna Hayata (1920)

Dollinera Endl. (1840)
Herminiera Guill. et Perrot. in Guill., Perrot. et Richard (1832)
Holtzea Schindler (1926)
Huttonella T. Kirk (1897)
Lupinophyllum Gillett ap. Hutchinson (1967)
Meristotropis Fischer et Meyer (1843)
Microlobius C. Presl (1843)
Murtonia Craib (1912)
Neanthe P. Browne (1756)
Nicolsonia A. P. DC. (1825)
Nissoloides M. E. Jones (1933)
Pentadynamis R. Brown in Sturt (1849)
Pseudomacharium Hassler (1906)
Rhodusia Vasilč. (1972)
Singana Aublet (1775)
Torresea F. Allemao (1862)

References

- Hendrych R. (1985): Quantitative Übersicht rezenter Cormobionten. — *Preslia*, Praha, 57: 359—370.
Polhill R. M. et Raven P. H. (1981): *Advances in Legume systematics. Part 1.* — Kew.

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