Summary: Three amendments are made in *Codariocalyx*: (1) *Codariocalyx* Hasskal is in proposal for conservation against *Codariocalyx*, an orthographic variant, with *C. conicus* Hasskal as the type; (2) *Codariocalyx gyroides* is attributed to Schindler published in 1928 as *C. gyroides* (Roxb. ex Link) Hasskal ex Schindl.; (3) *Codariocalyx motorius* (Houtt.) H. Ohashi continuously varies in pod from glabrous to hairy.

1. Generic name

*Codariocalyx* Hasskal (*Leguminosae subf. Papilionoideae tribe Desmodieae*) was revived by Schindler (1924) as a genus distinct from *Desmodium*. He selected *Codariocalyx* for its generic name published in 1842 (Hasskal in *Flora* 25(2): Beibl. 48) instead of the earlier name, *Codoriocalyx* published in 1841 (Hasskal in *Linnaea* 15(Litt.): 80). *Codariocalyx* has been widely accepted since Hutchinson (1964) as listed in the bibliography of *Codariocalyx* below. No authors adopt *Codoriocalyx* as the correct generic name except Huang and Ohashi (2010), which was modified editorially from *Codariocalyx* in the draft. The two names were already examined in IPNI (http://www.ipni.org/index.html) in 2007. Presumably *Codoriocalyx* was a typological error of *Codariocalyx* and was corrected by Hasskal himself to *Codariocalyx* in 1842 (IPNI on 10 March 2010, Brummitt, pers. com.). *Codoriocalyx* should be regarded as an orthographic variant of *Codariocalyx*. However, *Codariocalyx* is now needed for conservation against *Codariocalyx*, because the latter is adopted in Flora of China as the correct name. We are proposing conservation of the name *Codariocalyx* at the moment (Ohashi and Ohashi in Taxon submitted). *Codariocalyx* is considered to be derived from “Codarium (an Afr. legume) + calyx” (IPNI) or “codarion (Gk.: little fleece) and calyx” (Ohashi in Lewis et al. (2005).

*Codariocalyx* has been treated as follows:


**Type species:** *Codariocalyx conicus* Hasskal.

2. The author of *Codariocalyx gyroides*

*Codariocalyx gyroides* had been regarded as validly published under the description of the genus *Codariocalyx* (Schindler 1924, 1928, Ohashi 1973). However, as Zhu and Du (2007) pointed out, Hasskal’s publication of *C. gyroides* (Roxb.) Hasskal is considered as invalid. The original publication of Hasskal runs “*Codariocalyx mihi.* Gen. nov. a Desmodio (cf. DC Prodr. II. 325, ……) differt calycie structura & carina alis adglutinatis longiore. …… (page 48). …… Huc perfinent *C. gyrans*, *C. capitatus*, *C. conicus*, *C. gyroides mihi*. (page 49). ……” (Hasskal in Flora 25(2): Beibl. 48. 1842).

Although Schindler (1924, 1928) and Ohashi (1973) attributed *C. gyroides* to Hasskal, Hasskal did not cite its basionym, *Hedysarum gyroides* Roxb. ex. Link, in his combination. Schindler (1924) recognized the name *C. gyroides* (Roxb.) Hasskal with its basionym “*Hedysarum gyroides* Roxb., Hort. bengal. (1814), 57”, but the basionym is nomen nudum. Afterward, Schindler (1928 on page 319) attributed *H. gyroides* to Link (1822) and associated *H. gyroides* Link to *C. gyroides* Hasskal. Thus, the combination was validly proposed in 1928, and the author of *C. gyroides* is attributed to “(Roxb. ex Link) Hasskal ex Schindl.” Recently Zhu & al. (2007) proposed a new combination, *C. gyroides* (Roxb. ex Link) X. Y. Zhu, but this combination should be superfluous.


*Codariocalyx conicus* Hasskal in Linnaea 15(Litt.): 81 (1841).

3. *Codariocalyx motorius* with glabrous pods

*Codariocalyx motorius* has a sparsely minute-hairy ovary and rather densely hooked-hairy pods (Ohashi 1973). *Desmodium roylei* Wight & Arn. was distinguished from *C. motorius* (as *Desmodium gyrans*) in having glabrous pods and broad leaflets (Wight and Arnott 1834), but was reduced by Ohashi (1973) as synonymous with *C. motorius*. Zhu and Du (2007) described a form with a glabrous or subglabrous ovary and glabrous pods as a new variety of *C. motorius*, var. glaber X. Y. Zhu & Y. F. Du.

Examining specimens from nearly all areas of distribution of *Codariocalyx motorius*, we noticed that lateral surfaces of pods vary continuously in density of hairiness. Specimens from Nepal have conspicuously with glabrous or sparsely hairy pods, whereas those from other regions have usually rather densely hooked-hairy pods, or sparsely hairy pods are rarely observed in those from China or India. Throughout the variation of the species, a form with glabrous pods is indistinguishable as a taxon within the species with hairy pods.

The previous description of pods of *Codariocalyx motorius* by Ohashi (1973) is amended as follows: pods sparsely to densely hooked-hairy or shortly pubescent, rarely glabrous.


*C. motorius* var. *glaber* X. Y. Zhu & Y. F. Du.
References


Zhu X. Y., Du Y. F., Wee Xin J. and Bao B. J. 2007. Legumes of China, A Checklist. ILDIS at the School of Biological Sciences, the University of Reading, Reading.