

## CACTOLOGY III *ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA* III

A recent reevaluation of *Stenocereus* subgen. *Griseocereus* P.V.Heath (1996: 101) by IPNI (The International Plant Names Index) staff and U. Eggli *com. pers.*, confirm that the former epithet that replaced *Cereus* ser. *Pruinosi* K. Schumann (1897: 52) is invalid for lack of a Latin diagnosis and of a type, as initially suggested to the author by R. Mottram *com. pers.* Moreover, *Pruinosi* K.Schumann was based without citation on an older Salm-Dyck name (1850: 48). In Salm-Dyck's original publication a type is not designated for his *Cereus* [infragen.unranked] *Pruinosi* but it is possible to exclude *Cereus pruinosus* Otto ex Pfeiffer because that was placed by Salm-Dyck elsewhere. Therefore Heath had not based his subgenus and genus *Griseocereus* (P.V.Heath) P.V.Heath (1998: 1) on *Pruinosi* Salm-Dyck, because the latter had been applied in a different sense. *Griseocereus* Guiggi (2012: 7) should therefore have excluded the type of Salm-Dyck's name (R. Mottram *com. pers.*). The electronic publications dated 5 and 17 Aug. 2012 (distributed only by email) including the description of *Griseocereus* Guiggi (2012: 7) and its new name *Griseocactus* Guiggi (2012: 1), created to avoid homonymy with *Griseocereus* (P.V.Heath) P.V.Heath, were effectively published with the distribution of paper copies on 28 Nov. 2012, invalidating both names because they were based on the same type (K. Challis *com. pers.*). These nomenclatural problems are resolved here with the publication of a new name, *Neogriseocereus*, with a validating description and four new combinations based on those formerly included in *Griseocereus* and *Griseocactus*.

### *Neogriseocereus* Guiggi *gen. nov.*

**Diagnosis:** *Cacti tree-like, columnar; stem pruinose, greyish-white; ribs continuous with sinusoidal margins; areoles greyish, not glandular; spines subulate; flower nocturnal, widely infundibuliform, with the pericarpel elongated in anthesis, with perianth and tube caducous early during the development of fruit; seed verrucose, with an irregular surface and cuticular folds well developed.*  
**Typus generis:** *Neogriseocereus fimbriatus* (Lamarck) Guiggi. **Etymologia:** from Greek *Neos* new to distinguish it from the previous invalidly published names, and Latin *Griseus* referred to the greyish layer of wax covered the stem. **Synonymi:** *Griseocereus* Guiggi, Cactology 3: 7 (2012), *nom. inval.* (cfr. ICBN Art. 36.2, McNeill *et al.*, 2012), non *Griseocereus* (P.V.Heath) P.V.Heath, *Calyx* 6(1): 1 (1998), *nom. inval.* (cfr. ICBN Art. 39.1, McNeill *et al.*, 2012); *Griseocactus* Guiggi, Cactology 3(Suppl.): 1 (2012), *nom. inval.* (cfr. ICBN Art. 36.2, McNeill *et al.*, 2012). **Distributio:** central and southern parts of America and the Caribbean.

*Neogriseocereus fimbriatus* (Lamarck) Guiggi *comb. nov.* **Basionymus:** *Cactus fimbriatus* Lamarck, *Encycl.* 1(2): 539 (1785). **Typus:** Haiti, La Bande du Sud, ca. 1695, C. Plumier [*holo.* †]. **Lectotypus** (Lourteig, 1991: 408): as Plumier t. 25 (Mottram, 2002: 112).

*Neogriseocereus fricii* (Sánchez-Mejorada) Guiggi *comb. nov.* **Basionymus:** *Stenocereus fricii* Sánchez-Mejorada, in *Cact. Suc. Mex.* 18(4): 89 (1973). **Typus:** Mexico, Michoacán, Mpio. La Huacana, between Arriaga and Playa Azul, 550 m, May 1971, H. Sánchez-Mejorada 71-0505 [MEXU, *holo.*].

*Neogriseocereus griseus* (Haworth) Guiggi **comb. nov.** *Basionymus*: *Cereus griseus* Haworth, Syn. Pl. Succ. 182 (1812). *Typus*: South-America, *sine data, cult. hort. Vere* [*holo. non servatus*].

*Neogriseocereus pruinosus* (Otto ex Pfeiffer) Guiggi **comb. nov.** *Basionymus*: *Echinocactus pruinosus* Otto ex Pfeiffer, Enum. Diagn. Cact. 54 (1837). *Typus*: Mexico, *sine legit, locus et data* [*holo. non servatus*].

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# ADDENDUM TO NEW COMBINATIONS IN *MELOCACTUS* LINK ET OTTO (*CACTACEAE*)

*Melocactus harlowii* (Britton et Rose) Vaupel **subsp. evae** (Mészáros) Guiggi **comb. et stat. nov.** *Basionymus*: *Melocactus evae* Mészáros, in Acta Bot. Acad. Sci. Hung. 22(1-2): 135. 1976 (1977). *Typus*: Cuba, Oriente (prov. Santiago de Cuba, Rigerszki *et al.*, 2007: 104), W side of Guantánamo Bay, SW of Caimanera, Apr. 1975, E. Nagy *s.n.* [HAC, *holo.*]. **Note**: this taxon (fig. 1-2) previously not revised (Guiggi, 2006: 337-339) or accepted only as a synonym of *M. harlowii* ssp. *harlowii* (Guiggi, 2010: 24) is here recognized at the rank of subspecies of the former species for its different ecology (habitat distinguished by slopes with gravel conglomerates), vegetative (smaller stem, 8-12 cm high) and reproductive (larger flower, 2-2.5 cm in diameter) characters, without an overlapping distribution with other *M. harlowii* populations (Rigerszki *et al.*, 2007: 106, map. 11).

## Key to the recognized subspecies of *Melocactus harlowii*

1. Flower > 2 cm in diameter; stem to 12 x 9 cm; areoles ca. 1 cm apart; spines 13-17; fruit 1.8-2 cm long; prov. Santiago de Cuba.....**1. *M. harlowii* subsp. evae**  
Flower < 2 cm in diameter; stem to 30 x 18 cm.....2
2. Fruit 1.2-2.2 cm long; areoles 0.7-0.9 cm apart; spines 10-20, 1-3 mm in diameter; prov. Santiago de Cuba and Oriente.....**2. *M. harlowii* subsp. harlowii**  
Fruit 2.3-2.8 cm long; areoles 0.9-1.5 cm apart; spines 17-24, 0.4-0.9 mm in diameter; prov. Villa Clara.....**3. *M. harlowii* subsp. perezassoi**

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**Figure 1-2. 1:** A cluster of *Melocactus harlowii* ssp. *evae* in its natural habitat (Cuba, Hatibonico). **2:** A single plant of the same taxon with a deep pink flower (Cuba, Hatibonico). Photo: W. van Heek.

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#### **Nomenclatural novelties proposed in this supplement IV**

*Melocactus harlowii* ssp. *evae* (Mészáros) Guiggi *comb. et stat. nov.*

*Neogriseocereus* Guiggi *gen. nov.*

*Neogriseocereus fimbriatus* (Lamarck) Guiggi *comb. nov.*

*Neogriseocereus fricii* (Sánchez-Mejorada) Guiggi *comb. nov.*

*Neogriseocereus griseus* (Haworth) Guiggi *comb. nov.*

*Neogriseocereus pruinosus* (Otto ex Pfeiffer ) Guiggi *comb. nov.*

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