

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

---

Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Bangkok (Thailand), 2-14 October 2004

Strategic and administrative matters

Committee reports and recommendations

Nomenclature Committee

REPORT OF THE NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE

Introduction

1. At its 10th meeting (CoP10, Harare, 1997) the Conference of the Parties appointed Dr Marinus S. Hoogmoed, formerly of the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, the Netherlands, as the zoologist of the Nomenclature Committee (NC) and Mr Noel McGough, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as its botanist. At CoP11 (Gigiri, 2000) and CoP12 (Santiago, 2002), they were reappointed. They carried out their duties as specified in Resolution Conf. 11.1 (Rev. CoP12) on the Establishment of Committees, and as directed in Decisions 11.119 regarding the Work programme of the Nomenclature Committee, 11.120 regarding the Nomenclature of amphibian species and 12.55 regarding Seahorses and other members of the family Syngnathidae.
2. The NC would like to take this opportunity to invite Parties again to suggest specialists who could provide input concerning nomenclatural matters to the members of NC in fulfilling the responsibilities assigned to them.
3. This report is presented in three parts: an introduction, a section on fauna nomenclature and one on flora nomenclature. Each part covers the main activities since CoP12, the proposed work programme for the next period and a proposed operating budget.
4. Recommendations of the NC, calling for decisions of the Conference of the Parties, are included in the Annex to this document. Adoption of the report and the Annex signifies that the recommendations made therein are accepted and will become effective with the publication of the new Appendices and the updated version of the standard reference for species in the Appendices, the *Checklist of CITES species*, compiled by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC).
5. The NC will continue to provide timely services to the Parties and the Secretariat, including: responding to enquiries regarding the nomenclature of taxa listed in the Appendices; designating appropriate taxonomic authorities for the nomenclature of taxa listed in the Appendices that are not included in 'standard references' adopted by the Parties (such references are referred to as 'basic references' or 'baseline references' in this document, the only 'standard reference' referred to in the current version of Resolution Conf. 12.11 being the *Checklist of CITES species*); reviewing the nomenclature of the taxa that have been listed in the Appendices, in consultation with the Secretariat; reviewing the nomenclature of species proposed for listing in the Appendices prior to their consideration at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties; and advising the Secretariat of recommended changes in the nomenclature that should be used in the Appendices.

## Fauna nomenclature

6. The zoologist of the NC convened meetings on the nomenclature of fauna on 19 and 20 August 2003, and on 30 and 31 March 2004 in conjunction with the 19th and the 20th meetings of the Animals Committee (AC19, Geneva, 2003; AC20, Johannesburg, 2004). The zoologist of the NC, a small number of scientists and observers interested in nomenclatural matters, a number of observers interested only in the functioning of the NC, and the Secretariat attended these meetings. In Geneva, 28 persons participated in the debates and in Johannesburg 22 but regrettably, this did not necessarily reflect an increased interest in nomenclatural matters. Actually, discussions in both meetings were more about the composition, working practices and transparency of the NC than about taxonomic and nomenclatural matters of substance. It should be noted that discussions on these subjects, touching on the Terms of Reference of the NC, are normally the prerogative of the Conference of the Parties or of the Standing Committee, and not of the technical committees.
7. Although this is not required under the terms of reference of the NC as laid down in Resolution Conf. 11.1 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 3, minutes of the meetings were produced and published on the NC page of the CITES website.
8. Mexico and Switzerland apparently misunderstood the roles of the AC and NC, and had submitted documents concerning nomenclatural matters to AC19 that should have been submitted to the NC. The Secretariat correctly pointed this out and the documents were removed from the agenda of AC19 and moved to the concurrent meeting of the NC in Geneva. These documents (AC19 Doc. 20.1 and AC19 Doc. 20.2) both concerned the nomenclature of some Central American taxa of the parrot genus *Amazona*. Because of the adoption by consensus at CoP12 of the proposal of the NC to adopt *Handbook of birds of the World*, Volume 4, as the basic reference for Psittaciformes, the former species *A. auropalliata* and *A. oratrix*, which at CoP12 were transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I, became subspecies of the wide-ranging species *A. ochrocephala*. Because of the change of listing for a number of taxa, some taxa (subspecies in this case) are now included in Appendix I and others in Appendix II. At its meeting, the NC discussed this issue extensively but consensus could not be reached on what generally should constitute an appropriate basic reference. Parrot specialists stated that the split-listing of different subspecies of the *A. ochrocephala* complex was not a nomenclatural problem, but rather one of identification. Some participants apparently wanted to revert to the situation as described in the previous basic reference for this family, Sibley and Monroe, which recognized three species in the complex (*A. ochrocephala*, *A. oratrix* and *A. auropalliata*). The zoologist of the NC is of the opinion that it would not be appropriate to make species-specific exemptions to the recently adopted basic reference for Psittaciformes. However, he agreed to prepare a proposal for CoP13 to revert to the Sibley and Monroe taxonomy for the *A. ochrocephala* complex if this were be requested by the Parties. However, no such request has been received and consequently, no change is proposed here.
9. Germany provided information on the nomenclature of the spider genus *Brachypelma* and noted that in N. I. Platnick's on-line *The World Spider Catalogue* (version 3, 2002) the genus *Brachypelmides* had been synonymized with *Brachypelma*, which would mean that *Brachypelmides klaasi* would become *Brachypelma klaasi*. Whether the recently described *Brachypelmides ruhnaui* also would have to be included in the CITES Appendices remains unclear, but the zoologist of NC is of the opinion that it should not be included without a proposal (see the Annex). The zoologist of NC has examined the website [<http://research.amnh.org/entomology/spiders/catalog/THERAPHOSIDAE.html>] (version 4.5, updated on 31 December 2003)]. After consultation with UNEP-WCMC and several arachnologists it was decided to propose this on-line database as a basic reference for the *Brachypelma* spiders in CITES. It should be treated in the same way as the on-line database for amphibians, i.e. produce a print-out 7 months before every other meeting of the CoP for examination by the NC. The names within *Brachypelma* that are considered valid by the on-line database are listed in the Annex.
10. Germany also proposed to use as the basic reference for the genus *Pandinus* the publication of W. R. Lourenço and J. C. Cloudsley-Thompson (1996, Recognition and distribution of the scorpions of the genus *Pandinus* Thorell, 1876 accorded protection by the Washington Convention. *Biogeographica* 72(3): 133-143). This met with general approval and the zoologist of NC has proposed this basic reference in the Annex.

11. Several new species of mammals, birds and reptiles have been described within taxonomic groups that in their entirety are included in the Appendices. The scientific names and references of these species are listed in the Annex and should be considered as additions to the main basic references for mammals, birds and reptiles. Other taxa have been upgraded from subspecific to specific rank, but most of these proposed changes are based on genetic studies and too recent to understand how they are or will be appreciated by the taxonomic community. They have not been followed up here.
12. At the request of a number of cetacean specialists, the NC discussed the status of *Tursiops truncatus aduncus*, which a few years ago had been elevated to species level as *Tursiops aduncus*. It appears that the species-status for this taxon has been accepted by the scientific community, as evidenced by several publications, and it was decided that the NC propose to add this species to the *Checklist of CITES species* (see the Annex).
13. Whether names of authors should be included with the scientific names in the *Checklist of CITES species* was discussed at the two meetings of the NC mentioned above. According to internationally accepted rules on nomenclature, the name of an author forms an integral part of the scientific name. For practical reasons, it was nevertheless decided not to include authors names in the *Checklist of CITES species* (some believed for instance that they might give rise to some confusion on permits and certificates). However, the zoologist of the NC wants to point out that in the case of homonyms, i.e. when the same scientific name refers to different species, it is not possible to clearly indicate which species is meant without using the name of the author. It might therefore be worthwhile to leave this item on the NC agenda and discuss the possible use of names of authors in exceptional cases where they would help clarify the intention and scope of CITES listings, and also to decide that names of authors should not form part of the species name that has to be used on permits and certificates.
14. For the lizard genus *Uromastyx* (Agamidae), a publication by T. Wilms (2001) appears to be a suitable basic reference, as it presents a review of the genus based on extensive material from all over its area of distribution, and is widely accepted as authoritative for the taxonomy and nomenclature of *Uromastyx* species. The NC recommends that this publication be adopted as the basic reference for *Uromastyx* (see the Annex). The task of the Committee to develop a checklist for this genus has therefore been fulfilled.
15. According to the work plan of the NC for the period from CoP12 until CoP13, a checklist should be developed for the gecko lizard genus *Phelsuma* (Gekkonidae). After consultation with Dr F. Glaw from Munich, Germany, however, the zoologist of the NC recommends to use the book of Hallmann, Krüger and Trautmann (1997) and two additional publications in which new species are described (see the Annex), thereby fulfilling the task of the Committee to develop a checklist for this genus.
16. A checklist for species of Varanidae by Dr W. Böhme was proposed and adopted as the basic reference for this group at CoP12 [see document CoP12 Doc. 10.3 (Rev. 1)]. In the meantime, this checklist has been published without major changes, and the printed version is recommended as the basic reference for this family (see the Annex).
17. Recently, it was pointed out in Karl, H.-V. and Tichy, G. (1999, *Die Taxonomie von Homopus bergeri Lindholm 1906 (Testudines: Testudinoidea)*. Mauritiana 17: 277-284) that *Homopus bergeri* Lindholm, 1906 is nothing but a synonym of *Psammobates tentorius verroxii* (A. Smith, 1839). Consequently the name should be removed from the database as a valid species in the genus *Homopus*, and only be listed as a synonym of *Psammobates tentorius* (A. Smith, 1839). As both *Homopus* spp. and *Psammobates* spp. are included in Appendix II as part of the Testudinidae spp., there is no change in the protection status of the species in the genera concerned.
18. Decision 12.55 directs the NC to "propose a standard taxonomy for species in the genus *Hippocampus*". Project Seahorse, a non-governmental organization, presented a document to the Committee that referred to Lourie *et al.* (1999) and Lourie *et al.* (2003), suggesting to use these two publications as the basic reference for the genus *Hippocampus*. However, 11 more species have been described by Kuitert (2001, 2003) and Horne (2001). Some of these additional species may not be valid, but this has not been substantiated in the scientific literature. The zoologist of the NC therefore recommends that all published species names be considered for inclusion in the *Checklist*

of CITES species, and that the necessary amendments be made when the taxonomic status of the species in the genus has been determined satisfactorily (i.e. publications may reveal that some of the additional species may have to be synonymized with others). With respect to the general directive to the NC in Decision 12.55, it should be noted that the Committee is not equipped to propose (or develop) standard taxonomies. Taxonomy is an active scientific process that in this case is in the hands of seahorse experts (and specialists of other groups of course). The NC is only required to propose a list of names of species in the genus *Hippocampus* that are contained in proper scientific publications. The NC has to await taxonomic studies to further evaluate these names (see the Annex).

#### Notable enquiries

19. The Secretariat brought to the attention of the zoologist of the NC that a new book by D'Abrera on birdwing butterflies (*Ornithoptera*, *Trogonoptera* and *Troides*) had been published in 2003. The consequence of this is that the annotation "(sensu D'Abrera)" following the names of these genera in the Appendices has become ambiguous because it is referring to a book by D'Abrera published in 1975. The Committee recommends that this annotation be deleted and that a proposal to this effect be submitted by the Depository Government for consideration at CoP13 (see the Annex).
20. Despite the annotation referred to in paragraph 19, D'Abrera (1975) was never proposed as the basic reference for the three CITES-listed butterfly genera *Ornithoptera*, *Trogonoptera* and *Troides*. The NC therefore considered whether D'Abrera (2003) could be used as a basic reference. The zoologist of the NC contacted an expert, who advised that there was an alternative reference by Matsuka (2001) that dealt with the same genera. A comparison of the lists of taxa recognized by Matsuka (2001) with those in D'Abrera (2003) revealed that there were only small differences in the recognition of subspecies. Because of its availability and internal organization and use of synonyms, Matsuka (2001) seems to be the better reference and this work is recommended by the Committee as the basic reference for birdwing butterflies (see the Annex).
21. The question of Ghana's original intent when including *Damaliscus lunatus* in Appendix III was already addressed in document CoP12 Doc. 10.3 (Rev. 1). It has been pursued by the Secretariat, but no answer has been received from Ghana to date.
22. At the request of the Scientific Authority of Slovenia, the zoologist of the NC looked into the matter of the correct scientific name for the mouflon. In Wilson and Reeder (1993, *Mammal species of the world*) it is listed as *Ovis aries musimon*. Elsewhere it has been suggested that this taxon should be treated preferably as *Ovis ammon musimon*, bringing it within the purview of CITES because of the inclusion of *Ovis ammon* in Appendix II. However, as long as no new edition of Wilson and Reeder is available or an alternate publication has been adopted, it is necessary to continue using the nomenclature of Wilson and Reeder (1993) which implies that the mouflon is not covered by CITES.
23. At the request of the Secretariat the zoologist of the NC contacted relevant specialists and advised that the correct scientific name for a sea cucumber from Ecuador, proposed for inclusion in Appendix III, is *Isostichopus fuscus*.
24. At the request of the Secretariat and UNEP-WCMC, the zoologist of the NC verified the scientific names that were used in the new version of the Appendices, valid from 13 February 2003, and commented on drafts of the presentation and layout of the Appendices as now published on the website.

#### Other work

25. At the meetings of the NC (fauna and flora) in Geneva (August 2003), it had become clear that several countries were not familiar with the workings of the NC. The members of the Committee therefore decided to write a guide explaining the work of the NC and the implications of certain of its actions and recommendations. This document was placed on the NC page of the CITES website (where it is still available) and discussed at the NC meetings in Windhoek (flora) and Johannesburg (fauna) in 2004. With minor typographical corrections, this document was presented to the Secretariat for distribution to the Parties.

26. During the meeting of the NC for fauna in 2004, a document was discussed that had been prepared by the representative of the NC (flora) and included comments by Mexico (document NC4 Doc. 3; see also paragraph 44). In this document, a number of changes to the Terms of Reference of the NC as laid down in Resolution Conf. 11.1 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 3, and to Resolution Conf. 12.11 were suggested. Proposals to amend the Terms of Reference included: provisions for alternates to the two members of the NC; ensuring regional input into the NC work; participation in NC meetings of Parties that may be affected by taxonomic changes; development of voting procedures; that proposed changes be circulated 150 days before meetings of the Conference of the Parties; procedures for the production and translation in the three working languages of meeting agendas, documents and minutes; explanations of the implications of taxonomic changes; calls for detailed procedures for the operation of the NC; and clarification regarding the participation of observers in NC meetings.
27. Some of the proposed amendments concerned actions that the NC had already put into practice since some time. This is the case for instance of the circulation of an agenda for its meetings; production of minutes; making NC (fauna) documents available on the CITES website after a NC page had been added in 2003 at the request of the Committee; clearly explaining the consequences or implications of adopting recommendations of the NC; and open participation in NC meetings for all those interested in nomenclatural matters. These suggestions are in principle supportive and constructive and the Committee considers that there should be no problems incorporating them in possible new Terms of Reference for the NC.
28. However, to ensure availability of all NC documents in the three working languages of the Convention and some sort of regional representation would mean considerable financial implications which apparently were not considered by the proponents. Some of the proposed changes, such as detailed procedures for the operation of NC, seem unnecessary and over-bureaucratic for a technical committee with a very focussed, well-defined mandate and composed of only two individuals.
29. Regarding regional representation, the NC welcomes input from Parties and their taxonomic experts in the work of the Committee, as indicated in paragraph 2 above, and it would encourage regional coordination to this effect. However, this should not result in a regionalization of these matters: nomenclature and taxonomy are based on globally-accepted research, standards and publications, and not on regional or national preferences.
30. Proposals regarding the participation in meetings of the NC of Parties that may be affected by the adoption of new or updated scientific names, basic or standard references or nomenclature are rather difficult to put into practice because it cannot be predicted beforehand which Parties (range States, exporting or importing Parties) would be concerned by such changes, or if the proposed changes will be adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The present system whereby the report of the NC presents full details and implications of the proposed changes and is distributed to all Parties prior to meetings of the CoP, similarly to other reports and documents, seems more realistic. In the opinion of the NC, its report should be sufficient to inform Parties about the actions and modifications it proposes.
31. A sea cucumber specialist brought to the attention of the NC that the family name of one group of sea cucumbers should be Holothuriidae and not Holothuridae as used until now by the Secretariat and the CITES community. The NC advises to use the correct spelling (two ii's after the "r") in future. As this is an orthographic change only and no members of this family are currently included in the Appendices, this change has no consequences for the Appendices (the only sea cucumber currently included in the Appendices belongs to the family Stichopodidae).
32. The zoologist of the NC noted that in the CITES Appendices the scientific name Testudinata was used for the group commonly known as turtles and tortoises. The correct name however, as used in the standard reference for turtles and tortoises and in all modern herpetology textbooks, is Testudines. The Secretariat has been advised to use this term in the future. As this is an orthographic change only there are no consequences for the contents of the Appendices.
33. As a result of a question by the Secretariat it became clear that the groups of molluscs now called Venerida and Unionida should correctly be referred to as Veneroidea and Unionoidea. Again, these orthographic changes have no consequences for the contents of the Appendices.

### Future work of the Committee

34. The NC (fauna) does not foresee the development of any new checklists in the near future, so no budget is proposed for such activities.
35. Keeping the UNEP-WCMC database updated with information from new literature and publications is a time-consuming activity that has to continue to ensure that accurate data can be made available to the NC and the Parties. This activity has been budgeted for.
36. In the period between CoP13 and CoP14, a new edition of Wilson and Reeder (1993), the current basic reference for mammals, may be published. The NC (fauna) should consider whether this new edition (and all the changes therein that are to be expected) should be proposed as the new basic reference, or whether one or more alternative publications should be taken into account.
37. It has been suggested that the NC consider whether all the basic references for bird nomenclature (Sibley and Monroe; *Handbook of birds of the world*, volumes 4 and 5; plus all publications describing new species) might be replaced by the single recent publication by Dickinson, Edward C. ed. (2003): *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World*. Third Edition. Princeton University Press, Princeton and Oxford. A first analysis by UNEP-WCMC shows that adopting the Dickinson checklist would involve a very large number of changes which are not satisfactorily justified and the Committee therefore would not propose to follow this route further.

### Budget

38. The NC (fauna) proposes a budget of USD 46,500 for the period between CoP13 and CoP14 to cover expenditures related to its activities concerning the nomenclature of fauna, and particularly those referred to in paragraphs 35 and 36.

Project	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Total
Publication support; database maintenance by UNEP-WCMC	USD 5,000	USD 5,000	USD 5,500	USD 15,500
Preparation of updates for new species	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	USD 11,000	USD 31,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 15,000</b>	<b>USD 15,000</b>	<b>USD 16,500</b>	<b>USD 46,500</b>

### Acknowledgements

39. The zoologist of the NC is grateful to Mr Tim Inskipp of UNEP-WCMC, who was always prepared to provide advice and has been a diligent researcher of literature for new species and new nomenclatural information. He also drafted the minutes of the meeting held in Geneva. The zoologist of the NC also wants to express his thanks to Dr Ron Orenstein who provided the basic data for drafting the minutes of the Johannesburg meeting. He also wants to thank several colleagues who provided him with information on different subjects.

## Flora Nomenclature

40. Nomenclature matters concerning flora were discussed in association with the 13th and 14th meetings of the Plants Committee (PC13; Geneva, August 2003, and PC14; Windhoek, February 2004).

### Status of Checklists

41. Between CoP12 and CoP13, two checklists were completed. The Euphorbia checklist has been published and the Dicksonia checklist is a short list of four pages that will be disseminated before CoP13. *The CITES Orchid Checklist Volume 4* covers species in the genera *Aerides*, *Coelogyne*, *Comparettia*, *Lycaste*, *Masdevallia* and *Ida*. It is in the final stages of production and review. The checklists that are proposed for adoption are:

- a) *The CITES Checklist of Succulent Euphorbia Taxa (Euphorbiaceae)* Carter, S. and Egli, U. (2003), second edition. Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Bonn, Germany.
- b) *Dicksonia species of the Americas* (2003), Bonn Botanic Garden and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Bonn, Germany.

### Notable enquiries

#### Orchidaceae

42. The Scientific Authority of the United States of America queried the status of the recently described species *Phragmipedium brasiliense*. Some experts consider this taxon to be a variant of *Phragmipedium vittatum*. However until such time as more information is available on the taxon it was decided that the name *Phragmipedium brasiliense* be provisionally accepted for the issuance of permits.

43. The Scientific Authority of Canada questioned the status of names of a range of terrestrial orchids included in their national CITES list of orchids as follows:

- a) *Coeloglossum viride*; is this a synonym of *Dactylorhiza viridis*? The *Flora of North America* considers this to be the case but more recent work accepts *Dactylorhiza viridis* as the accepted name.
- b) *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*; is this now accepted as *Dactylorhiza majalis* var. *junialis*? The *Flora of North America* accepts this view. However more recent opinion accepts *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* subsp. *fuchsi* as the correct name.
- c) The plant known as *Platanthera hyperborea* does not occur in Canada. This name is now restricted to a species occurring in Greenland and Iceland, but not continental North America. What was known as *Platanthera hyperborea* in Canada should now be called *Platanthera aquilonis*. This view is that accepted in the *Flora of North America* and there are no conflicting views.

44. As there are no adopted standard references within CITES for the above taxa, the NC for flora advised that Canada is free to accept the names most consistent with effective implementation of the Convention. As the *Flora of North America* is the primary regional reference, it may be more practical to accept its treatment of these taxa until a revision is carried out.

### Proposed work plan

45. The budget line for nomenclature was deleted at CoP12. Funding for nomenclature issues are now included in the budget line 'Support for Scientific Authorities'. This budget line is restricted and funds vital project work. It is therefore essential that the nomenclature programme be, if possible, totally funded from external sources. Of the ten checklists published to date, five have been fully funded by sponsors and the remaining five have only required partial funding by CITES. This has been a highly

successful programme. However some core funding will be required to lever funds from other sources. The following tasks remain to be completed from the work programme adopted at CoP12:

#### Cactus Checklist

- a) The *CITES Cactaceae Checklist 1999* was adopted as the standard reference for Cactaceae. This volume is now effectively out of print with less than 50 copies remaining in stock. The cactus volume of the Lexicon is presently being updated and can form the basis of a revised cactus checklist. The Lexicon itself will form a vital reference but it will be an expensive publication outside the budget of most CITES Authorities. A new edition of the CITES cactus checklist will also provide the opportunity for the checklist to be included on the website making it available to a wide range of CITES users. The cactus checklist is one of the most widely used CITES checklists. It is therefore imperative that the Parties have access to an updated version, and that an update of the *CITES Cactaceae Checklist* in a user-friendly format be produced on the basis of the revised Lexicon. Work will not commence until the Lexicon is finalized. Update of this list is therefore proposed as the main priority for the future publications.

#### Orchid Checklists

- b) Checklist for the genus *Bulbophyllum*. The Austrian Government has committed funds to support the development of this checklist and work is now ongoing. Some additional funding from CITES will secure the future of the checklist and support the commitment of the Government of Austria. The Government of Austria is to be warmly thanked for its support of the programme of the NC. Support for this work is therefore proposed as the second priority for future publications.
- c) Orchid Checklist - Remaining Taxa in Trade. A significant number of the major genera in trade have been covered by Orchid Checklist volumes 1-4. It would seem useful to produce a volume which includes an update on earlier volumes and an additional list of traded taxa not included in the earlier volumes.
- d) The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, United Kingdom, in cooperation with a global network of orchid experts is working on a world checklist of Orchidaceae as part of the Monocot Checklist project. The database already includes some 25,000 accepted names and about 45,000 synonyms. Authorities, places of publication and distribution are also included. It is hoped that this global checklist will form an important reference source for CITES. It has the potential to form the scientific core on which future standard references are based. Much of the research for additional CITES orchid checklists has already been carried out through this project. All that is required is a small amount of funds to facilitate the preparation of a checklist suitable for CITES users. This process would involve checking the proposed new text by an additional panel of international experts to ensure acceptance by the CITES Parties. The Plants Committee would, as normal, be asked to recommend experts for this panel. Support for this work is therefore proposed as a third priority for future publications.

#### Other issues

##### UNEP-WCMC checklist

46. Resolution Conf. 12.11 adopted the *Checklist of CITES species*, compiled by UNEP-WCMC, 2001 and its updates accepted by the NC as the standard reference for species included in the Appendices. At the discussion in the NC meetings held in association with PC13 and PC14, it was the view of those present that, in the case of plants, the taxon-based checklists (or baseline lists) should retain their status as the master lists or have at least equal status as the *Checklist of CITES species*.
47. The *Checklist of CITES species*, owing to constraints on space, does not include the full list of accepted plant names and synonyms included in the baseline lists. In addition, the new edition of the plant baseline checklists will include trade data reviews and other information on key species in trade. The *Checklist of CITES species* is an excellent consolidated checklist but the baseline plants

lists are integrated data sources vital to improving the implementation of the Convention for plants. The Plants Committee supports this view.

48. At the NC meetings held in association with PC13 and PC14, it was also recommended that baseline references and checklists recommended by the NC should be submitted at meetings of the Conference of the Parties for formal approval and adoption. This recommendation has effectively been achieved by submitting a detailed report to the Conference of the Parties in which all proposed nomenclature changes are clearly presented for adoption by the Parties, and the NC proposes to continue this practice.

#### Transparency in the working practices of the Nomenclature Committee

49. Discussions in the NC meetings associated with PC13 and PC14 revealed that a number of Parties were not fully conversant with the workings of the NC. A number of issues were identified which need to be addressed by amendment of the relevant Resolutions. These issues included:

- a) that a provision be made for alternative representatives on the NC;
- b) that regional input to the Committee be facilitated;
- c) that any proposal for adopting or amending checklists or references be distributed at least 150 days prior to the relevant meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and
- d) that the implications of the adoption of any checklist reference be clearly outlined in the relevant proposal to allow the Conference of the Parties to make an informed decision on its adoption.

#### Budget

50. The NC (flora) proposes a budget of USD 64,000 for the period between CoP13 and CoP14 to cover expenditure related to its activities concerning the nomenclature of flora, and particularly those referred to in paragraph 45.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Year 2005</b>	<b>Year 2006</b>	<b>Year 2007</b>	<b>Total</b>
Orchids	USD 12,000	USD 12,000	USD 12,000	USD 36,000
Cacti	USD 8,000	USD 8,000		USD 16,000
Publication		USD 6,000	USD 6,000	USD 12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 20,000</b>	<b>USD 26,000</b>	<b>USD 18,000</b>	<b>USD 64,000</b>

### Recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee

The Nomenclature Committee recommends:

#### Regarding annotations to and nomenclatural changes in the Appendices

##### Fauna

1. To remove the annotation “(sensu D’Abrera)” after the genera *Ornithoptera*, *Trogonoptera* and *Troides*.

The Depository Government has prepared a proposal to this effect. The reason for this action is explained in paragraph 19 of the present report and is articulated in the supporting statement of proposal CoP13 Prop. 34. Removal of this annotation would not have any effect on the contents of the Appendices.

#### Regarding updates of the Checklist of CITES species

##### Fauna

2. To adopt the following species of mammals and the associated references as additions to the basic reference for mammals (Wilson and Reeder, 1993):

PRIMATES: Cercopithecidae: *Miopithecus ogouensis* Kingdon, 1997 (*The Kingdon fieldguide to African mammals*. London, Academic Press).

CETACEA: Delphinidae: *Tursiops aduncus* Ehrenberg, 1833 (Wang, J.Y., Chou, L.-S. & White, B.N., 1999 *Molecular Ecology* 8: 1603-1612); Balaenopteridae: *Balaenopterus omurai* Wada, Oishi and Yamada, 2003 (*Nature* 426: 278-281).

3. To adopt the following species of birds and the associated references as additions to the basic references for birds (Sibley and Monroe, 1990; *Handbook of birds of the world*, vol. 4, 1997 and volume 5, 1999):

FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae: *Micrastur mintoni* Whittaker, 2002 (*Wilson Bulletin* 114 (4): 421-445).

PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae: *Pionopsitta aurantiocephala* Gaban-Lima, Raposo and Hofling, 2002 (*Auk* 119: 815-819).

STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae: *Glaucidium mooreorum* da Silva, Coelho and Gonzaga, 2002 (*Ararajuba* 10: 123-130); *Ninox sumbensis* Olsen, Wink, Sauer-Gürth and Trost, 2002 (*Emu* 102: 223-231).

4. To adopt the following species of turtles and the associated references as an addition to the basic reference for chelonians (Wermuth and Mertens, 1996).

Trionychidae: *Chitra vandijki* McCord and Pritchard, 2003 "2002" [*Hamadryad* 27 (1): 11-56]; *Pelochelys signifera* Webb, 2003 [*Hamadryad* 27 (1): 99-107].

As a consequence, these two species would have to be **added** to the list of species for these genera, which are both included in Appendix II. This is necessary in order to keep the original intent of the proposals to include all the species in these two genera in the CITES Appendices. Actually, in the original proposal *Chitra vandijki* was referred to as *Chitra* sp. from Myanmar. *Pelochelys signifera* represents the northern New Guinea population of *P. cantorii* from the original proposal.

5. To add Karl, H.-V. and Tichy, G. (1999, *Mauritiana* 17: 277-284) to the list of basic references concerning turtles and tortoises and to remove the name *Homopus bergeri* Lindholm, 1906 from the list of valid species in the UNEP-WCMC database, and further treat it as a synonym of *Psammobates tentorius*.

The consequence of this would be that *Homopus bergeri* would no longer be considered a valid species in the WCMC-UNEP database.

6. To adopt as basic reference for the genus *Uromastyx* the publication by T. Wilms (2001): Dornschwanzagamen: Lebensweise, Pflege, Zucht: 1-142 - Herpeton Verlag, ISBN 3-9806214-7-2.

As a consequence, the *Uromastyx* species contained in the *Checklist of CITES species* would be based on this reference. Based on the publication, the alphabetical list of valid recognized species of *Uromastyx* would be as follows:

*Uromastyx acanthinurus* Bell, 1825  
*Uromastyx aegyptia* Forskåll, 1775  
*Uromastyx alfredschmidti* Wilms and Böhme, 2000  
*Uromastyx asmussi* Strauch, 1863  
*Uromastyx bentii* Anderson, 1894  
*Uromastyx dispar* Heyden, 1827  
*Uromastyx geyri* Müller, 1922  
*Uromastyx hardwickii* Gray, 1827  
*Uromastyx leptieni* Wilms and Böhme, 2000  
*Uromastyx loricata* Blanford, 1874  
*Uromastyx macfadyeni* Parker, 1932  
*Uromastyx occidentalis* Mateo, Geniez, López-Jurado and Bons, 1998  
*Uromastyx ocellata* Lichtenstein, 1823  
*Uromastyx ornata* Heyden, 1827  
*Uromastyx princeps* O'Shaughnessy, 1880  
*Uromastyx thomasi* Parker, 1930

7. To adopt as basic reference for the genus *Phelsuma* the following three publications:
  - a) Hallmann, G., Krüger, J. and Trautmann, G. 1997. *Faszinierende Taggeckos – Die Gattung Phelsuma*: 1-229 - Natur & Tier-Verlag. ISBN 3-931587-10-X.
  - b) Nussbaum, R. A., Raxworthy, C. J., Raselimanana, A. P. and Ramanamanjato, J. B. 2000. New species of day gecko, *Phelsuma* Gray (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae), from the Reserve Naturelle Integrale d'Andohahela, south Madagascar. *Copeia* 2000: 763-770.
  - c) Rösler, H., Obst, F. J. and Seipp, R. 2001. Eine neue Taggecko-Art von Westmadagaskar: *Phelsuma hielscheri* sp. n. (Reptilia: Sauria: Gekkonidae). *Zool. Abhandl. Staatl. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 51: 51-60.

The consequence of accepting this proposal is that basic references for a group of heavily-traded lizards would be available, and form the basis for the names of *Phelsuma* species included in the *Checklist of CITES species*. Thus, the main publication providing the valid names of the 37 species in the genus *Phelsuma* would be Hallmann, Krüger and Trautmann (1997: 12-13), with the addition of *P. malamakibo* Nussbaum, Raxworthy, Raselimanana and Ramanamanjato, 2000 and *P. hielscheri* Rösler, Obst and Seipp, 2001. The alphabetical list of 37 valid recognized species of *Phelsuma* is as follows:

*Phelsuma abbotti* Stejneger, 1893  
*Phelsuma andamanensis* Blyth, 1860  
*Phelsuma antanosy* Raxworthy and Nussbaum, 1993  
*Phelsuma astriata* Tornier, 1901  
*Phelsuma barbouri* Loveridge, 1942  
*Phelsuma berghofi* Krüger, 1996  
*Phelsuma borbonica* Mertens, 1966

*Phelsuma breviceps* Boettger, 1894  
*Phelsuma cepediana* Merrem, 1820  
*Phelsuma comorensis* Boettger, 1913  
*Phelsuma dubia* Boettger, 1881  
*Phelsuma edwardnewtoni* Boulenger, 1884  
*Phelsuma flavigularis* Mertens, 1962  
*Phelsuma gigas* Liénard, 1842  
*Phelsuma guentheri* Boulenger, 1885  
*Phelsuma guimbeau* Mertens, 1963  
*Phelsuma guttata* Kaudern, 1922  
*Phelsuma hielscheri* Rösler, Obst and Seipp, 2001  
*Phelsuma klemmeri* Seipp, 1991  
*Phelsuma laticauda* Boettger, 1880  
*Phelsuma lineata* Gray, 1842  
*Phelsuma madagascariensis* Gray, 1831  
*Phelsuma malamakibo* Nussbaum, Raxworthy, Raselimanana and Ramanamanjato, 2000  
*Phelsuma masahoala* Raxworthy and Nussbaum, 1994  
*Phelsuma modesta* Mertens, 1970  
*Phelsuma mutabilis* Grandidier, 1869  
*Phelsuma nigristriata* Meier, 1984  
*Phelsuma ocellata* Boulenger, 1885  
*Phelsuma ornata* Gray, 1825  
*Phelsuma parkeri* Loveridge, 1941  
*Phelsuma pronki* Seipp, 1995  
*Phelsuma pusilla* Mertens, 1964  
*Phelsuma quadriocellata* Peters, 1883  
*Phelsuma robertmertensi* Meier, 1980  
*Phelsuma seippi* Meier, 1987  
*Phelsuma serraticauda* Mertens, 1963  
*Phelsuma standingi* Methuen and Hewitt, 1913  
*Phelsuma sundbergi* Rendahl, 1939  
*Phelsuma v-nigra* Boettger, 1913

8. To adopt Manzani and Abe, 2002. *Arquivos do Museu Nacional*, Rio de Janeiro 60(4): 295-302, as an addition to the basic references for the genus *Tupinambis* (Teiidae).

As a consequence, *Tupinambis palustris* Manzani and Abe, 2002 would have to be **added** to the list of species in this genus, which is included in Appendix II. This is reflecting the original intent of the proposal to include all species of the genus *Tupinambis* in Appendix II.

9. To acknowledge that the checklist of species of Varanidae was published and that this printed version should be considered the basic reference for Varanidae. The publication is W. Böhme, 2003. Checklist of the living monitor lizards of the world (family Varanidae). – *Zoologische Verhandelingen Leiden* 341: 1-43.

The adoption of this printed checklist does not have any consequences, as it is identical to the manuscript list that was adopted at CoP12. The species of Varanidae that are recognized in this basic reference are already included in the *Checklist of CITES species*.

10. To adopt Jacobs, 2003 (*Salamandra* 39(2): 65-74) as an addition to the basic reference for varanid lizards (Varanidae) (Böhme, 2003).

As a consequence, *Varanus boehmei* Jacobs, 2003 would have to be **added** to the list of species of the genus *Varanus* in the *Checklist of CITES species* in order to reflect the original intent of the proposal to list all species of Varanidae on the Appendices.

11. To adopt Hedges and Garrido, 2002 (*Journal of Herpetology* 36:157-161) as an addition to the basic reference for snakes (McDiarmid *et al.*, 1999).

As a consequence *Tropidophis hendersoni* Hedges and Garrido, 2002 would have to be **added** to the list of species as provided in the standard reference (McDiarmid *et al.*, 1999) and associated references concerning *Tropidophis* (Hedges, Estrada and Diaz, 1999; Hedges and Garrido, 1999; Hedges, Garrido and Diaz, 2001), and be included in the *Checklist of CITES species* in order to reflect the original intent of the proposal to include all species of Boidae in the Appendices.

12. To adopt as basic reference for the genus *Hippocampus*, the following five publications:

- a) Horne, M. L., 2001. A new seahorse species (Syngnathidae: *Hippocampus*) from the Great Barrier Reef. – *Records of the Australian Museum* 53: 243-246.
- b) Kuitert, R. H., 2001. Revision of the Australian seahorses of the genus *Hippocampus* (Syngnathiformes: Syngnathidae) with a description of nine new species. - *Records of the Australian Museum* 53: 293-340.
- c) Kuitert, R. H., 2003. A new pygmy seahorse (Pisces: Syngnathidae: *Hippocampus*) from Lord Howe Island. - *Records of the Australian Museum* 55: 113-116.
- d) Lourie, S. A., and J. E. Randall, 2003. A new pygmy seahorse, *Hippocampus denise* (Teleostei: Syngnathidae), from the Indo-Pacific. – *Zoological Studies* 42: 284-291.
- e) Lourie, S. A., A. C. J. Vincent and H. J. Hall, 1999. *Seahorses. An identification guide to the world's species and their conservation*. Project Seahorse, ISBN 0 9534693 0 1 (Second edition available on CD-ROM).

By providing these proposed basic references for seahorses, the NC has fulfilled Decision 12.55. It has also adhered to the original intent of the proposal to include all species of *Hippocampus* in Appendix II. From the combined publications, the following alphabetical list of 42 currently valid, recognized species of *Hippocampus* emerges for inclusion in the *Checklist of CITES species* (two of the species described by Kuitert in 2001 were synonymized in the original listing proposal and are no longer taken into consideration: *H. biocellatus* and *H. procerus*):

*Hippocampus abdominalis* Lesson, 1827  
*Hippocampus alatus* Kuitert, 2001  
*Hippocampus algiricus* Kaup, 1856  
*Hippocampus angustus* Günther, 1870  
*Hippocampus barbouri* Jordan & Richardson, 1908  
*Hippocampus bargibanti* Whitley, 1970  
*Hippocampus borboniensis* Duméril, 1870  
*Hippocampus breviceps* Peters, 1869  
*Hippocampus camelopardalis* Bianconi, 1854  
*Hippocampus capensis* Boulenger, 1900  
*Hippocampus colemani* Kuitert, 2003  
*Hippocampus comes* Cantor, 1850  
*Hippocampus coronatus* Temminck and Schlegel, 1850  
*Hippocampus denise* Lourie and Randall, 2003  
*Hippocampus erectus* Perry, 1810  
*Hippocampus fisheri* Jordan and Evermann, 1903  
*Hippocampus fuscus* Rüppell, 1838  
*Hippocampus grandiceps* Kuitert, 2001  
*Hippocampus guttulatus* Cuvier, 1829  
*Hippocampus hendriki* Kuitert, 2001  
*Hippocampus hippocampus* Linnaeus, 1758  
*Hippocampus histrix* Kaup, 1856  
*Hippocampus ingens* Girard, 1859  
*Hippocampus jayajari* Boulenger, 1900  
*Hippocampus jugumus* Kuitert, 2001  
*Hippocampus kelloggi* Jordan and Snyder, 1902  
*Hippocampus kuda* Bleeker, 1852  
*Hippocampus lichtensteinii* Kaup, 1856

*Hippocampus minotaur* Gomon, 1997  
*Hippocampus mohnikei* Bleeker, 1854  
*Hippocampus montebelloensis* Kuiter, 2001  
*Hippocampus multispinus* Kuiter, 2001  
*Hippocampus queenslandicus* Horne, 2001  
*Hippocampus reidi* Ginsburg, 1933  
*Hippocampus semispinosus* Kuiter, 2001  
*Hippocampus sindonis* Jordan and Snyder, 1902  
*Hippocampus spinulosissimus* Weber, 1913  
*Hippocampus subelongatus* Castelnau, 1873  
*Hippocampus trimaculatus* Leach, 1814  
*Hippocampus whitei* Bleeker, 1855  
*Hippocampus zebra* Whitley, 1964  
*Hippocampus zosterae* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882

13. To adopt for spiders of the genus *Brachypelma* as basic reference the online database maintained by N. I. Platnick (address: <http://research.amnh.org/entomology/spiders/catalog/THERAPHOSIDAE.html>).

The adoption of this basic reference would have as a consequence that *Brachypelmides klaasi* would be considered *Brachypelma klaasi*; that *Brachypelma andrewi*, currently considered a synonym of *Euathlus truncatus* in the CITES database, would again be considered a valid species; and that *B. annitha*, and *B. hamorii*, at the moment in the CITES database considered synonyms of *Brachypelma smithii*, should be listed again as valid species. Two new species, *Brachypelma schroederi* Rudloff, 2003 (*Arthropoda* 11 (3): 2-15) and *Brachypelma verdezi* Schmidt, 2003 (*Tarantulas of the world* 86: 4-9) were described in 2003 and should also be added to the database in order to reflect the original intent of the proposal to list all species of *Brachypelma* in Appendix II. Therefore, the species *Brachypelma annitha*, *B. andrewi*, *B. hamorii*, *B. klaasi*, *B. schroederi* and *B. verdezi* should be **added** to the *Brachypelma* species that need to be included in the *Checklist of CITES species*.

*Brachypelmides ruhnaui* Schmidt, 1997, was described in the genus *Brachypelmides* while this was recognized alongside the genus *Brachypelma*. The fact that *Brachypelmides* now is considered synonymous with *Brachypelma* does not automatically mean that *ruhnaui* is included in the Appendices of CITES. The zoologist of NC considers it incorrect that as a result of a change in taxonomy new species could be added to the Appendices without having been reviewed by the CoP. It is therefore recommended that as soon as possible, either the Depository Government or Mexico (as range State) develop a proposal to include this species in Appendix II. It would indeed be undesirable if one species of *Brachypelma* were to be left out of CITES, considering that the original proposal intended to include all known species of *Brachypelma* in Appendix II. It could also be argued that had *B. ruhnaui* been known at the time of proposing the genus *Brachypelma* for an Appendix-II listing, it would have been included in the proposal. However, the Parties might consider this too open an interpretation of the principle of adhering to the original intent of proposals, and therefore the first option is preferred by the zoologist of the NC for the time being.

An alphabetic list of the species of *Brachypelma* now recognized by the on-line database is as follows:

*Brachypelma albopilosum* Valerio, 1980  
*Brachypelma andrewi* Schmidt, 1992  
*Brachypelma angustum* Valerio, 1980  
*Brachypelma annitha* Tesmoingt, Cleton and Verdez, 1997  
*Brachypelma auratum* Schmidt, 1992  
*Brachypelma aureocephs* Chamberlin, 1917  
*Brachypelma baumgarteni* Smith, 1993  
*Brachypelma boehmei* Schmidt and Klaas, 1993  
*Brachypelma embrithes* Chamberlin and Ivie, 1936  
*Brachypelma emilia* White, 1856  
*Brachypelma epicureanum* Chamberlin, 1925

*Brachypelma fossorium* Valerio, 1980  
*Brachypelma hamorii* Tesmoingt, Cleton and Verdez, 1997  
*Brachypelma klaasi* Schmidt and Krause, 1994  
 \**Brachypelma ruhnaui* Schmidt, 1997  
*Brachypelma sabulosu* F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1897  
*Brachypelma schroederi* Rudloff, 2003  
*Brachypelma smithi* F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1897  
*Brachypelma vagans* Ausserer, 1875  
*Brachypelma verdezi* Schmidt, 2003

All of these, with the exception of the asterisked *B. ruhnaui* are considered to be on Appendix II. The consequence of accepting the N. I. Platnick online database as the basic reference for the genus *Brachypelma* is that four old and two new names have to be **added** to the *Checklist of CITES species*.

14. To adopt *Recognition and distribution of the scorpions of the genus Pandinus Thorell, 1876 accorded protection by the Washington Convention* (W. R. Lourenço and J. C. Cloudsley-Thompson, 1996, *Biogeographica* 72(3): 133-143) as a basic reference for scorpions of the genus *Pandinus*.

The consequence of adopting this basic reference would be that a reference for synonymy and distribution of the three species of *Pandinus* listed in CITES would be available.

15. To adopt *Natural History of Birdwing Butterflies* (H. Matsuka, 2001: 1-367 – Matsuka Shuppan, Tokyo. ISBN 4-9900697-0-6) as the standard reference for the birdwing butterflies of the genera *Ornithoptera*, *Trogonoptera* and *Troides*.

The consequence of this would be that the original intention of the annotation 'sensu D'Abrera' (now suggested to be removed; see paragraph 1 above) would be put into practice and a basic reference with synonymies would become available.

#### Regarding amendments to Resolution Conf. 12.11 on Standard nomenclature

##### Flora

16. To amend Resolution Conf. 12.11 by inserting after the first ADOPTS of the operational part the following:

**ADOPTS the following standard references:**

- a) *The Plant-Book*, second edition, [D.J. Mabberley, 1997, Cambridge University Press (reprinted with corrections 1998)] for the generic names of all plants included in the Appendices of the Convention, unless they are superseded by standard checklists adopted by the Conference of the Parties);
- b) *A Dictionary of Flowering Plants and Ferns*, 8th edition, (J.C. Willis, revised by H.K. Airy Shaw, 1973, Cambridge University Press) for generic synonyms not mentioned in *The Plant-Book*, unless they are superseded by standard checklists adopted by the Conference of the Parties as referenced below in paragraphs c) to k);
- c) *A World List of Cycads* (D.W. Stevenson, R. Osborne and K.D. Hill, 1995; In: P. Vorster (Ed.), *Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Cycad Biology*, pp. 55-64, Cycad Society of South Africa, Stellenbosch) and its updates accepted by the Nomenclature Committee, as a guideline when making reference to names of species of Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae;
- d) *CITES Bulb Checklist* (A.P. Davis et al., 1999, compiled by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and its updates accepted by the Nomenclature Committee, as a guideline when making reference to the names of species of *Cyclamen* (Primulaceae) and *Galanthus* and *Sternbergia* (Liliaceae);

- e) *CITES Cactaceae Checklist*, second edition, (1999, compiled by D. Hunt, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and its updates accepted by the Nomenclature Committee, as a guideline when making reference to names of species of Cactaceae;
- f) *CITES Carnivorous Plant Checklist*, second edition, (B. von Arx *et. al.*, 2001, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and its updates accepted by the Nomenclature Committee, as a guideline when making reference to names of species of *Dionaea*, *Nepenthes* and *Sarracenia*;
- g) *CITES Aloe and Pachypodium Checklist* (U. Eggli *et al.*, 2001, compiled by Städtische Sukkulente-Sammlung, Zurich, Switzerland in collaboration with Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)) and its updates accepted by the Nomenclature Committee, as a guideline when making reference to the names of species of *Aloe* and *Pachypodium*;
- h) *World Checklist and Bibliography of Conifers* (A. Farjon, 2001) and the updates accepted by the Nomenclature Committee, as a guideline when making reference to the names of species of *Taxus*;
- i) *CITES Orchid Checklist*, (compiled by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, United Kingdom) and the updates accepted by the Nomenclature Committee, as a guideline when making reference to the names of species of *Cattleya*, *Cypripedium*, *Laelia*, *Paphiopedilum*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Phragmipedium*, *Pleione* and *Sophranitis* (Volume 1, 1995); *Cymbidium*, *Dendrobium*, *Disa*, *Dracula* and *Encyclia* (Volume 2, 1997); and *Aerangis*, *Angraecum*, *Ascocentrum*, *Bletilla*, *Brassavola*, *Calanthe*, *Catasetum*, *Miltonia*, *Miltonioides* and *Miltoniopsis*, *Renanthera*, *Renantherella*, *Rhynchostylis*, *Rossioglossum*, *Vanda* and *Vandopsis* (Volume 3, 2001);
- j) *The CITES Checklist of Succulent Euphorbia Taxa (Euphorbiaceae)*, *Second edition* (S. Carter and U. Eggli, 2003, published by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Bonn, Germany) following notification of its publication and comments from the Parties, and the updates accepted by the Nomenclature Committee, as a guideline when making reference to the names of species of succulent euphorbias;
- k) *Dicksonia species of the Americas* (2003, compiled by Bonn Botanic Garden and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Bonn, Germany) following notification of its publication and comments from the Parties and the updates accepted by the Nomenclature Committee, as a guideline when making reference to the names of species of *Dicksonia*;

RECOMMENDS that Parties use the *Checklist of CITES Species* (2003 and its updates) published by UNEP-WCMC as a digest of the scientific names of flora adopted by the Conference of the Parties;