

**Accomplishments of International Botanical Congresses (IBCs)**  
(and other dates in the development of the ICBN)

- 1736 Linnaeus' **Fundamenta botanica**  
"aphorisms"
- 1737 Linnaeus' **Critica botanica**  
"principles"
- 1751 Linnaeus' **Philosophia botanica**  
main points: avoidance of homonymy, preservation of names against changing taxonomic concepts, priority of publication, preservation of hierarchy and association for subordinate taxa.
- 1813 Augustin deCandolle's **Théorie élémentaire de la botanique**  
first complete system of nomenclatural rules
- 1867 IBC I Paris 233 attendees  
Alphonse deCandolle's **Lois de la nomenclature botanique (Paris Code)**  
some major provisions: priority of publication back to the works of Linnaeus (but no specific work and date) and with no exceptions, which ranks were to be used, conditions for valid publication.
- n.d. The "Kew rule" current in Great Britain at this time  
an epithet has priority only within the genus in which it was proposed
- 1890 AAAS meeting in Rochester NY – the **Rochester Code**  
principal differences from the Paris Code: type principle, strict and unlimited application of the rule of priority, including page priority, acceptance of tautonyms, where required
- 1905 IBC II Vienna 504  
**International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN)**, ed. 1  
rejection of Kew rule and deviant provisions of Rochester Code  
establishment of **Species Plantarum** as the starting point for priority with the date of 1 Jan 1753 and of **Genera Plantarum** (1754) for validation of Linnaeus' generic names  
conservation of generic names was introduced and a list of conserved generic names was begun
- 1907 **American Code** reaffirms absolute priority and other provisions of Rochester Code largely because of disaffection with conservation
- 1910 IBC III Brussels 305  
rejected all deviant provisions of American Code  
introduction of additional starting points for non-vascular plants
- 1926 IBC IV Ithaca 912  
no resolution of the difficulties surrounding priority and typification
- 1930 IBC V Cambridge 1175  
reconciliation of the competing codes (ICBN, ed. 3, published 1935)  
type method adopted from the American Code

limitations on absolute priority remained in place  
requirement for a Latin diagnosis was introduced  
this was the foundation for all subsequent codes

- 1935 IBC VI Amsterdam 963  
first attempt to establish conservation of species names (defeated 3 to 1)
- 1950 IBC VII Stockholm 1521  
introduction of the term taxon (a taxonomic group of any rank)  
establishment of the concept of autonoms (automatically created names)  
use of the ending –ales with a generic stem for orders  
uniform decapitalization of specific epithets  
introduction of nothomorphs (equivalent of variety for hybrids)
- 1954 IBC VIII Paris 1805
- 1959 IBC IX Montreal 2124
- 1964 IBC X Edinburgh 2583
- 1969 IBC XI Seattle 3861
- 1975 IBC XII Leningrad 3688  
permits rejection of confused (inconsistently applied) specific epithets
- 1981 IBC XIII Sydney 2798  
conservation of specific epithets for major economic plants
- 1987 IBC XIV Berlin 3546  
complete editing of the ICBN (or The Code, published 1988) for consistency, with the first renumbering of the articles in decades, eliminating numbers held for vanished provisions  
English now the authoritative version of the code (French and German were formerly equally authoritative – sometimes creating difficulty in application of particularly intricate rules)  
replaces rejection with conservation of confused (inconsistently applied) specific epithets  
conservation of epithets for species that are types of conserved genera  
the starting point for fungi was set back to 1753 and Linnaeus  
clarification of the status of autonoms  
an elaborated nomenclatural system for hybrids in a new appendix  
replacement of the rank Division by Phylum and making subspecies the only infraspecific rank were rejected again  
the issue of registration was referred to a committee
- 1993 IBC XV Tokyo 4275  
several important initiatives were introduced:  
a pilot project in registration of new names was begun  
publication of lists of “names in common use” (NCU) was begun  
the concept of harmonization and final unification of the three biological nomenclatural codes (botanical, zoological, bacteriological) was floated
- 1999 IBC XVI St. Louis 4816  
rejection of registration

rejection of all provisions related to harmonization of bionomenclature  
reintroduction of form genera into paleobotanical nomenclature (as  
morphotaxa)

2005 IBC XVII Vienna