



Gender of Generic Names, Particularly Those Ending in -ma, in the 'Names in Current Use'
List

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Gender of generic names, particularly those ending in *-ma*, in the ‘Names in current use’ list

Dan H. Nicolson¹

Summary

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A historical review of the *Code* provisions concerning gender is given. Not all generic names ending in the letter “a” are feminine. Indeed, a majority of those ending in *-ma* are neuter. A general rule is that names ending with the same element have the same gender. Some guidelines are offered here and due consideration is given to generic names that break the pattern. Neither is it appropriate to blindly impose classical gender nor uncritically accept what the original author did. Major weight must be given to botanical usage. These principles have been applied to more than 1200 names appearing in the generic names in current use (NCU) list.

Introduction

When Werner Greuter asked me to contribute indication of gender for the generic names in current use list (Greuter & al., 1993) I was willing to try. As time ran out we agreed to start with the *-ma* group on the understanding that it might be all I could do.

Ellen Farr, curator of the *Index nominum genericorum plantarum* (ING) files and the initial NCU generic file, delivered a 22 page printout of a little over 1200 generic names ending in *-ma*, with their types, with names spelled left to right but alphabetized from right to left. This grouped all generic names ending with the same element, their types often indicating gender.

I had computer access to a beta version of *Index kewensis* on CD-ROM (compact disk – read only memory). This enabled me to answer questions that cannot be addressed with “hard copy”, such as: how many generic names did Linnaeus publish ending with *-ma*, and with what gender? This tool also revealed “usage”, since *Index kewensis* generally used neuter for names ending in *-ma*, even if the original author hadn’t.

Zabinkova’s (1965) paper on generic names ending in *-ma* has useful guidelines. Her basic idea was that generic names ending in *-ma* should be feminine unless there is a solid reason for them to be neuter. I was also aware of the common tendency of early authors, particularly Linnaeus, to treat names ending in *-a* as feminine. By the time I completed the first pass I knew I had made some pretty arbitrary decisions, despite spending more time than expected trying to check the derivation of some generic names. This led to reviewing more literature to see what others did, and consider other “rules” to apply in a second pass.

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Survey of Code provisions on gender

Linnaeus (1753) had simple rules of thumb for two gender problems that still vex us, he used feminine for anything ending in *-a* and neuter for anything ending in *-on*. I found 20 Linnaean generic names ending in *-ma*: *Agrostemma*, *Alisma*, *Ambroma*, *Antidesma*, *Camphorosma*, *Chrysocoma*, *Curcuma*, *Delima*, *Diosma*, *Glechoma*, *Melastoma*, *Myrosma*, *Nama*, *Onosma*, *Phryma*, *Phyteuma*, *Rhacoma*, *Theobroma*, *Trianthema*, and *Trichostema*. Sixteen were treated as feminine, three were of indecisive gender (*Antidesma*, *Phryma* and *Rhacoma*), and one was neuter (*Trichostema*). 95 % consistency is pretty good.

Art. 66 of the *Lois* (Candolle, 1867) said: “When a name derived from Latin or Greek has been badly written or badly constructed ... or when a fault of gender has carried with it incorrect terminations of the names of species or of their modifications, every botanist is authorized to rectify the faulty names or terminations unless it be a question of a very ancient name currently used under its otherwise incorrect form.”

Saint-Lager (1880, 1881) generated over two hundred pages of generic spelling and gender changes. Saint-Lager, with scholarly analyses, reached the opposite solution to that of Linnaeus, he advocated treating anything ending in *-ma* as neuter. He (1880: 40) stated: “Thus, although the terminal *-a* ought to be feminine in Latin, most botanists have not hesitated to maintain the neuter gender of Greek words *Phyteuma*, *Alisma*, *Onosma* and all of a long series of words composed with the roots *sperma*, *derma*, *stigma*, *stoma*, *broma*, *chroma*, *nema*, *stemma*, *phragma*, *schisma*, *stroma*, *loma*, etc.” He (1880: 42, footnote 2) stated: “It is true that the noun *osmê* (odor) is of feminine gender, but the root *osma* is neuter, as one sees it in the word *Onosma*, used by the Greeks.” He (1880: 99-100) listed 23 final elements that he said must be neuter: In addition to the ones listed above, there were, with examples: *antheme* (flower), *omma* (eye), *soma* (body), *trema* (orifice), *stêma* (stamen), *sema* (sign), *stelma* (belt), *zôsma* or *zôma* (tight clothes), *gramma* (letter), *broma* (nourishment), *poma* (drink), and *paigma* (toy).

Saint-Lager (1881: 166) began to weaken and admitted that names ending in *-ma* elements that were not of Greek origin were feminine, such as *fama*, *flamma*, *forma*, *gemma*, *lacrima*, *lima*, etc. He also stated, in a footnote, that Latin *coma* (head hair) is feminine, as is Greek *comê*. This is known as the letting the camel’s nose into the tent.

In the Vienna *Règles* (Briquet & al., 1906), former Art. 66 became Art. 57 and the idea of rectifying incorrect terminations completely disappeared.

A subcommittee chaired by Sprague (1929) proposed a total revision of the *Code*. Their Art. 74 was a replacement for former Art. 57. Their Art. 76, on the gender of generic names, was new. It began with the principle that a Greek or Latin word retains its classical or medieval gender, even if the author gave it a different gender (problematic cases were to be fixed by an Advisory Committee and listed in Appendix VII). It also provided that compounds that end in “... *-nema*, *-stigma*, *-stoma* and other neuter words are neuter”.

The first part of the proposal was replaced by the Rapporteur’s (Briquet, 1931: 612) suggestion: “A Greek or Latin word adopted as a generic name retains the gender assigned to it by its author.” This, and part 2 of the original proposal, was approved and became Art. 72 in the *Cambridge Rules* (Harms & al., 1935).

Danser (1935) objected to the violations of classical and medieval grammar in the new *Code*. He even opposed giving names the gender of the last element, arguing that they are adjectives and feminine because of modifying “*planta*”, “*herba*” etc. “Thus something having the appearance of a hair fringe may be called *Tricholoma*. As *lôma* (fringe) is neuter, *Tricholoma* must be neuter as well. However, to something having a hair-fringe we can also give an adjectival name *Tricholoma*, from Greek *tricholômos* [masc. or fem.] or *tricholômon* [neut.], Latin *tricholomus*, *-a*, *-um*. The well-known toad-stool *Tricholoma* cannot very well be looked upon as kind of *lôma*, and therefore ought to be considered as feminine, not neuter.” The argument is interesting but it is very difficult to apply. How many botanists can tell the difference between *Agrostemma* (a kind of *stemma* and therefore neuter) and *Tricholoma* (not a kind of *loma* and therefore allegedly feminine, or possibly masculine because it modifies *fungus*, rather than *planta*)?

Sprague (1935b) published a rebuttal, an important commentary on using classical standards to determine gender of generic names. His central thesis was that generic names are nouns, not adjectives. He set forth five conditions for an ideal rule on gender: “(1) its wording should be clear, (2) it should be easy to apply even by those possessing only a bare minimum of classical knowledge, (3) it should give the same gender to all generic names ending in the same element, (4) the gender assigned to each generic name should coincide with that of classical words ending in the same element, and (5) the gender assigned should coincide with that already adopted for generic names ending with that element.” Great goals but what about conflicts?

Sprague (1935b: 547) noted that “the generic name *Aspidosperma* Mart. (*Apocynaceae*) is treated as neuter because the Greek word *sperma* is neuter. The same principle applies to generic names which are modern compounds ending in the greek nouns *broma*, *derma*, *loma*, *nema*, *stelma*, *stemma*, *stigma*, *stoma*, etc.: *Theobroma*, *Scleroderma*, *Tricholoma*, *Spironema*, *Zygonema*, *Metastelma*, *Agrostemma*, *Cerastostigma*, *Melastoma* are all treated as neuter. The practical convenience of this convention is obvious. The case of *Melastoma* is illuminating. Linnaeus made the generic name feminine, but so strongly do botanists feel that all names ending in *-stoma* should be neuter, that *Melastoma* is nowadays by common consent treated as neuter.”

There were four proposals to revise Art. 72 at the 1935 Amsterdam Congress and the most significant turned out to be Green’s proposal (in Sprague, 1935a: 77) to modify part 1. The proposal reversed the Briquet provision for accepting gender assigned by the publishing author and was now to read “A Greek or Latin word adopted as a generic name retains its classical gender.” There were some other provisions. The proposal met some resistance because it reversed a decision of the previous Congress. Sprague proposed that it be accepted but the Article be demoted to a Recommendation. This passed. Thus Section 14 became Rec. XLIVbis (cf. Lanjouw, 1950: 209).

At the 1950 Stockholm Congress there were two proposals to change Rec. XLIVbis (Section 14), both unpublished (Lanjouw, 1950: 211). Mansfeld & Rothmaler’s proposal was extremely practical, make all generic names feminine. Hylander’s proposal was to change the Recommendation back into an Article and make extensive revisions: (1) all names ending in *-os* or *-us* are masculine except for a list of sixty names that are feminine, (2) all names ending in *-a* are feminine except for those ending in *-ma* which are neuter (except for those ending in *-coma* and *-toma*

which are feminine), (3) names ending in *-e* or *-is* are feminine, (4) names ending in *-um* are neuter, and (5) names ending in *-on* are neuter except for a list of six exceptions, such as *-mecon* (feminine) and *-codon* (masculine). The proposal was referred to the Editorial Committee, which could do nothing with it, and Rec. XLIVbis became Rec. 83A in the Stockholm *Code* (Lanjouw & al., 1952).

There were six proposals on Rec. 83A to the 1954 Paris Congress, including one to make the Recommendation an Article and to build in more specific examples, such as to make names ending in *-osma* feminine (including *Onosma*). A Special Committee on Orthography was established to deal with all the orthography proposals and it (Rickett, 1955: 171) recommended the new specific examples. Former Rec. 83A became Rec. 75A in the 1956 Paris *Code*.

There were three proposals to amend Rec. 75A to the 1959 Montreal Congress, none involving a substantive change in the *-ma* problems. There was another proposal to the 1964 Edinburgh Congress to change the substance of Rec. 75A into an Article but it failed. Váczy (1963: 352) proposed some excellent specifics (*-sperma* is neuter) but nothing happened.

Zabinkova (1965) gave a nice analysis of generic names ending in *-ma* and the family names derived from them. Her central point was that neuter, third declension names ending in *-ma* have extended stems, such as *Melastoma* (*Melastomataceae*) while feminine first declension names ending in *-ma*, such as *Octoknema* (*Octoknemaceae*) do not. She laid out five general options: (1) Generic names ending in a Greek word ending with *-ma*: treated as third declension neuters with extended stems, as *sperma* (seed), *soma* (body), *stoma* (mouth), *phragma* (fence), *loma* (border). (2) Generic names with Greek *-ma* changed to Latin *-mum*: treated as second declension neuters, as *spermum* (seed). (3a) Generic names ending with *-ma* but drawn from a Greek feminine noun ending in *-mê* (μη), as opposed to *-ma* (μα): treated as first declension feminines, as *knema* (from *knemê*, leg), *osma* (from *osmê*, smell). (3b) Generic names ending in *-ma* but drawn from a Greek word with a stem that does not end in *-ar*: treated as first declension feminines, as *Phyllonoma* with *noma* (from second declension masculine *nomos*, custom). (4) Generic names ending *-ma* with no relation to any Greek word: treated as first declension feminines, as *Kirengeshoma* (from Japanese). (5) Generic names of obscure or artificial origin: treated as first declension feminine, as *Phryma* (obscure origin), *Saruma* (anagram of *Asarum*). Her analysis had one very important overlay – in cases of doubt, she advocated accepting the gender adopted by the author of the generic name. These included *Theobroma*, *Adenogramma*, and *Alisma*, all originally treated as feminine. Treating the former and the latter as feminine is contrary to current usage (*Alismataceae* nom. cons. implies that *Alisma* is neuter with an extended third declension stem).

Váczy (1974: 874-876) made important proposals to the 1975 Leningrad Congress on generic gender (alas, with some examples omitted for reasons of economy and now lost). He envisioned 6 options: (1) Vernacular Greek names [used as generic names] (a) with altered writing and ending: follow author (b) with unaltered writing and ending: use classical gender [*Onosma*, *Phyteuma* neuter] if consistent, but if inconsistent, follow author. (2) Old or modern plant names formed from Greek or Latin words (a) if substantival: take gender of last element (*-a* or *-ma* feminine if genitive *-ae* or *-es* but *-ma* neuter if genitive *-atos*); for the latter he listed neuters not cited before: *-chasma*, *-desma*, *-lema*, *-osma*, *-stema*; (b) if last component part has

cited before: *-chasma*, *-desma*, *-lema*, *-osma*, *-stema*; (b) if last component part has an adjectival ending accept gender as in 2a or if the adjectival ending is the same for all genders (one-ending) take gender used by author [examples omitted]. (3) Simple Latin adjectives: gender as used by author, e.g. masculine *Convolvulus*, feminine *Fontinalis*. (4) Names of persons or organs changing their meaning and becoming plant names: gender as used by author, e.g. feminine *Adonis* and *Orchis*. (5) Arbitrarily formed names: gender as used by author [I would use neuter for indeclinables]. (6) Generalized custom, providing exceptions to the above.

The 1981 Sydney Congress established a Special Committee for Orthography (Greuter, 1981: 911). The Committee made a number of proposals (Demoulin & Nicolson, 1986) to the 1987 Berlin Congress, including what became Rec. 75A Prop. A to convert Rec. 75A into Art. 76 and Rec. 75A Prop. C to revise its opening (including listing *Phyteuma* as neuter), both of which passed.

The 1993 Tokyo Congress approved a proposal from the floor, that compound generic names with a defined set of final word elements were all of the same gender, whether the names were of modern or classical origin. This follows from a late proposal by Stearn (1993) that *Onosma*, neuter in classical Greek, be treated as feminine for botanical purposes, as are all other names ending in *-osma*.

Conclusions

General rule: generic names ending in the same element have the same gender. Establishing gender implies consideration of classical words and other generic names ending with the same element.

Principles specifically concerning generic names ending in *-ma*:

1. Generic names ending in *-ma* that are, or whose final element is, consistently neuter and have extended stems shown in dictionaries (genitive *-atos*, Greek, or *-atis*, Latin): accept as neuter.
2. Generic names ending in *-ma* that are, or whose final element is, consistently feminine and that have unaugmented stems (genitive *-ês*, Greek, or *-ae*, Latin): accept as feminine.
3. Generic names ending in *-ma* that are, or whose final element is, both neuter and feminine, or absent from dictionaries, or inconsistently treated: apply the following in order of decreasing weight (or two out of three). (a) What gender is in current usage (in standard references)? (b) What gender did the original author use? (c) What gender is applicable under the general rule?

Disclaimer

It was not possible to check every name individually. I did not look up every word or final element and its possible variants in the Greek and Latin dictionaries. In the present case, the primary goal of assigning gender was to maintain usage, not to impose Ciceronian standards.

Special cases

Gramma is both neuter (meaning written character: *-atos/-atis*) and feminine (line: *-es/-ae*). To my surprise there is a fair consistency of using feminine for ferns (*Paragramma*, *Syngramma*, as done by Christensen) and flowering plants (*Adeno-*

gramma, *Omphalogramma*) but neuter for algae (*Gomphogramma*, *Plagiogramma*) and fungi (*Melogramma*, *Pleomelogramma*).

Broma (food or rage) has both neuter and feminine entries in Greek dictionaries. The most economically important genus is *Theobroma* (*Sterculiaceae*), treated by Linnaeus as feminine. However, the most recent monographer, José Cuatrecasas, adopted neuter because he understood that this was mandated by the *Code*. Perhaps he was influenced by those (Saint-Lager, Sprague) who cited *broma* as something that had to be neuter. Zabinkova advocated feminine. I accepted *Theobroma* as neuter, following current usage established by the last monographer (Cuatrecasas). Along with it I changed closely related *A(m)broma* to neuter but left *Hippobroma* (*Campanulaceae*) and *Ammobroma* (*Lennoaceae*) as feminine.

Desma (band) has both neuter and feminine entries in Greek dictionaries. In accordance with usage, I left *Pentadesma* (*Clusiaceae*), *Prepodesma* (*Crassulaceae*) and *Platydesma* (*Rutaceae*) as feminine, but *Antidesma* (*Euphorbiaceae*), *Myriodesma* (Algae) and *Trichodesma* (*Boraginaceae*) as neuter.

It should also be noted that the genders for names ending in *-ma* appearing in NCU-3 (Greuter & al., 1993) were in agreement with an earlier draft. While doing a final review (after publication of the NCU list) I found ten generic names, hereunder marked with an asterisk, that should have their gender changed: feminine *Nidema* (anagram), feminine Sanskrit element (*Dway-loma*, *Koorcha-loma*), feminine forms of Greek noun (*Dendr-anthema*, *Tri-anthema*), and undoubted neuters (*Aphaerema*, *Synima*, *Toechima*, *Pseudima*, *Trachoma*).

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Appendix 1. List of names and suffixes from *NCU-3* ending in *-ma* (alphabetized backwards)

‘ – Greek rough-breathing mark to be placed over following vowel

* = *NCU* gender should be changed.

<i>Plocama</i>	(f.)	bent, twisted hairs (Gr. <i>plocamos</i>).
<i>Aldama</i>	(f.)	Amerind?
<i>Nama</i>	(f.)	running water (Gr. <i>nama</i>).
<i>-pama</i>	(f.)	like, resembling (Sanskrit <i>upama</i>): <i>Drumopama</i> .
<i>Rama</i>	(f.)	Hindu God?
<i>-rama</i>	(f.)	twigged (fem. of Lat. <i>ramus</i>): <i>Corticirama</i> .
<i>Dierama</i>	(n.)	funnel (Gr. <i>dierama</i>).
<i>Perama</i>	(f.)	Amerind?
<i>-trama</i>	(n.)	hyphal tissue of basidiomycete gills (Engl.): <i>Hygrotrama</i> .
<i>Badarisama</i>	(f.)	Hindi?
<i>Bersama</i>	(f.)	Abyssinian name.
<i>Retama</i>	(f.)	From Arabic name.
<i>Myrtama</i>	(f.)	?
<i>Tucma</i>	(f.)	Amerind?
<i>-haema</i>	(n.)	blood (Gr. ‘ <i>aima</i>): <i>Chytridhaema</i> .
<i>-naema</i>	(n.)	gelatin (Gr. <i>naima</i>): <i>Cytonaema</i> .
<i>-aema</i>	(n.)	blood (Gr. ‘ <i>aima</i>): <i>Arisaema</i> .
<i>-oecema</i>	(n.)	lodging (Gr. <i>oikêma</i>): <i>Colletoecema</i> .
<i>-dema</i>	(n.)	band (Gr. <i>dema</i>): <i>Diadema</i> , <i>Eudema</i> .
* <i>Nidema</i>	(f.)	Anagram of related <i>Dinema</i> (first species showing gender: <i>N. paleacea</i>).
<i>-hema</i>	(n.)	dart (Gr. ‘ <i>êma</i>): <i>Dodecahema</i> .
<i>-schema</i>	(n.)	form (Gr. <i>schêma</i>): <i>Polyschema</i> .

<i>Epithema</i>	(n.) cover (Gr. <i>epithema</i>).
*- <i>anthemea</i>	(f.) flowered (fem. of Gr. <i>antheion</i>): <i>Trianthema</i> , <i>Dendranthema</i> .
<i>Chalema</i>	(f.) anagram of Chamela, name of a nearby town.
<i>Streblema</i>	(n.) twisted? (Gr. <i>strebleuma</i> ?).
- <i>blema</i>	(n.) that which is thrown (Gr. <i>blêma</i>): <i>Epiblema</i> .
- <i>clema</i>	(n.) cutting (Gr. <i>klêma</i>): <i>Dasoclema</i> .
- <i>eilema</i>	(n.) see - <i>eilema</i> : <i>Tricarpelema</i> .
- <i>eilema</i>	(n.) covering (Gr. <i>eilêma</i>): <i>Aneilema</i> .
- <i>klema</i>	(n.) see - <i>clema</i> , <i>Mesoklema</i> .
<i>Collema</i>	(n.) that which is glued together (Gr. <i>kollêma</i>).
- <i>lema</i>	(n.) see <i>eilema</i> : <i>Actinolema</i> .
- <i>nema</i>	(n.) thread (Gr. <i>nêma</i>): <i>Anema</i> , <i>Zygnema</i> , <i>Aglaonema</i> .
- <i>cnema</i>	(f.) part between two joints (Gr. <i>knêmê</i>): <i>Eriocnema</i> .
<i>knema</i>	(f.) see - <i>cnema</i> : <i>Octoknema</i> .
<i>Abarema</i>	(f.) shortening of <i>Abaremoto</i> (Amerind Avaremotemo).
- <i>erema</i>	(f.) without, alone (Gr. <i>erêmê</i>): <i>Lepiderma</i> .
* <i>Aphaerema</i>	(n.) choice part to be taken away (Gr. <i>aphairema</i>).
<i>Corema</i>	(n.) result of sweeping (Gr. <i>korêma</i>).
- <i>rema</i>	(f.) ?: <i>Sericorema</i> , <i>Calicorema</i> .
<i>Dorema</i>	(n.) result of giving, gift (Gr. <i>dôrêma</i>).
- <i>chorema</i>	(n.) space (Gr. <i>chôrêma</i>): <i>Haplochorema</i> .
- <i>phorema</i>	(n.) that which is carried (Gr. <i>phorêma</i>): <i>Symphorema</i> .
- <i>trema</i>	(n.) hole (Gr. <i>trêma</i>): <i>Conotrema</i> , <i>Myriotrema</i> .
<i>Ellurema</i>	(f.) ?
- <i>sema</i>	(n.) sign (Gr. <i>sêma</i>): <i>Eriosema</i> .
<i>Nosema</i>	(n.) ?
- <i>physema</i>	(n.) that which is blown (Gr. <i>physêma</i>).
<i>Phlyctema</i>	(f.) ?, from Gr. <i>phlyktaina</i> (blister)?
<i>Amphisbetema</i>	(f.) ?.
<i>Centema</i>	(f.) ?, including <i>Neocentema</i> .
- <i>stema</i>	(n.) stamen (Gr. <i>stêma</i>): <i>Diastema</i> , <i>Exostema</i> .
<i>Gluema</i>	(f.) name in Esperanto.
- <i>myema</i>	(n.) result of showing (Gr. <i>myeô</i>): <i>Amyema</i> , without character.
- <i>zema</i>	(n.) see - <i>sema</i> : <i>Chorizema</i> (<i>chôris</i> + <i>sema</i>).
- <i>phragma</i>	(n.) fence (Gr. <i>phragma</i>): <i>Diphragma</i> , <i>Lithophragma</i> .
- <i>tagma</i>	(n.) that which is in order (Gr. <i>tagma</i>): <i>Monotagma</i> .
- <i>stagma</i>	(n.) drop (Gr. <i>stagma</i>): <i>Tristagma</i> .
- <i>paegma</i>	(n.) sport (Gr. <i>paigma</i>): <i>Anemopaegma</i> .
- <i>rhegma</i>	(n.) break, tear (Gr. <i>rhêgma</i>): <i>Plagiorhegma</i> .
- <i>phlegma</i>	(n.) inflamed (Gr. <i>phlegma</i>): <i>Squamaphlegma</i> .
- <i>plegma</i>	(n.) anything twisted (Gr. <i>plegma</i>): <i>Symplegma</i> .
- <i>bregma</i>	(n.) front of head (Gr. <i>bregma</i>): <i>Pycnobregma</i> .
<i>Enigma</i>	(n.) mystery (Gr. <i>ainigma</i>).
- <i>sterigma</i>	(n.) support (Gr. <i>stêrigma</i>): <i>Disterigma</i> .
<i>Sigma</i>	(n.) c-shaped (Gr. <i>sigma</i>): <i>Pelosigma</i> .
- <i>stigma</i>	(n.) mark, stigma (Gr. <i>stigma</i>): <i>Megastigma</i> .
- <i>psygma</i>	(n.) cooling, as a fan (Gr. <i>psygma</i>): <i>Callipsygma</i> .

- Nostolachma* (f.) anagram of *Lachnostoma*.
Dirachma (f.) ?
-echma (n.) hinderance, holdfast (Gr. *êchma*): *Monechma*.
**-ima* (n.) garmet, covering (Gr. *eima*): *Synima*, *Toechima*, *Pseudima*.
Jacaima (f.) anagram of Jamaica.
Aspilaima (f.) ?, to do with *laimos*, throat?
Lagerheima (f.) named for Lagerheim.
Schima (f.) obscure.
Sehima (f.) feminized from Arabic *sehim* (usually treated as neuter).
Picralima (f.) ?, (Gr. *halimos*, of sea, or *alimos* food?).
Tellima (f.) Anagram of *Mitella*.
Galbulimima (f.) ?
Antimima (f.) ?
-nima (f.) good or used for (Gr. adjectival compounding form *-nêmos*, derived from *oninêmi*, I use): *Byrsonima*, *Myonima*.
Chloranima (f.) ? (Lat. *anima*, soul?).
Hyeronima (f.) named for Jerónimo Serpa (teste Pfeiffer).
-rima (f.) cleft, fissure (Lat. *rima*): *Stellarima*.
Artorima (f.) derivation not stated (from Lat. *rima*?).
Zosima (f.) named for Zosima brothers in Moscow.
-stima (f.) neologism, presumably from corruption of Gr. *stigma*: *Paxistima*, *Pleurostima*.
Atroxima (f.) said to be Greek “no good for eating” but probably Lat. *atrox* (dreadful) + Gr. *-onima* (good for).
Azima (f.) from vernacular name.
-palma (f.) palm (Lat. *palma*): *Radiopalma*.
-pelma (n.) sole of foot, shoe (Gr. *pelma*): *Macropelma*.
-selma (n.) plank, bench (Gr. *selma*): *Diselma*.
-stelma (n.) garland (Gr. *stelma*, var. of *stemma*): *Decastelma*.
-gramma (f.) line (Gr. *grammê*): *Lomagamma*, *Syngramma*.
-gramma (n.) letter (Gr. *gramma*): *Melogramma*, *Staurogramma*.
Wigwamma (f.) ?, from Amerind wigwam?
-blemma (n.) look (Gr. *blemma*): *Diblemma*, *Amphiblemma*.
-lemma (n.) husk (Gr. *lemma*): *Holcolemma*.
-stemma (n.) wreath or garland (Gr. *stemma*): *Tristemma*.
-emma (n.) garmet (Aeolic variant of Gr. *eima*): *Auxemma*.
-omma (n.) eye (Gr. *omma*): *Galeomma*, *Triomma*, *Melanomma*.
-calymma (n.) hood, veil (Gr. *kalymma*): *Pericalymna*.
-coma (f.) hair of head (Gr. *komê*): *Callicoma*.
-ascoma (n.) padding (Gr. *askôma*): *Cryptascoma*.
-doma (n.) house (Gr. *dôma*) or gift (Gr. *doma*): *Lecidoma*, *Amphidoma*.
Caeoma (n.) result of burning (Gr. *kaiô*, I burn).
-oma (f.) fragrance (var. of Gr. *osmê*): *Hedeoma*, related but malformed *Stachydeoma*.
**Trachoma* (n.) granular roughness (Gr. *trachôma*).
Glechoma (f.) pennyroyal (var. of Gr. *glêchôn* or *blêchôn*).
-phoma (n.) said by Wittstein from Gr. *kyphôma*, hump.

- Steriphoma* (n.) solid foundation (Gr. *steriphôma*).
- Kirengoshoma* (f.) vernacular (Japanese) plant name.
- oma* (n.) result of verb, as *Polioma* (greyed): *Gonioma* (become angular, Gr. *gôniôma*): *Sphaceloma*.
- loma* (n.) hem, fringe (Gr. *lôma*): *Cithareloma*, *Lysiloma*.
- *-loma* (f.) hair (Sanskrit *loma*): *Dwayaloma*, *Koorchaloma*.
- entyloma* (n.) see *tyloma*.
- tyloma* (n.) callus, harden, sole of foot (Gr. *tylôma*): *Macrotyloma*.
- Stephanoma* (n.) crown (Gr. *stephanôma*).
- Geonoma* (f.) fem. colonist (masc. Gr. *geônimos*).
- noma* (f.) fem. custom, law (Gr. *nomos*): *Phyllonoma*.
- poma* (n.) lid (Gr. *pôma*): *Dipoma*.
- broma* (n.) food (Gr. *brôma*): *Abroma*, *Theobroma*.
- broma* (f.) fem. poison (masc. Gr. *bromos*): *Hippobroma*.
- Phalacroma* (n.) bald (Gr. *phalacrôma*).
- droma* (f.) course or race (Gr. *dromê*): *Dictyodroma*.
- chroma* (n.) color (Gr. *chrôma*): *Ioichroma*.
- Ochroma* (n.) pallor (Gr. *ôchrôma*).
- stroma* (n.) mattress, bed (Gr. *strôma*): *Polistroma*, *Pachystroma*.
- soma* (n.) body (Gr. *sôma*): *Xanthosoma*.
- stoma* (n.) mouth (Gr. *stoma*): *Melastoma*.
- toma* (f.) cut (Gr. *tomê*): *Isotoma*, *Diatoma*.
- zoma* (n.) girdle (Gr. *zôma*): *Antizoma*.
- parma* (f.) light shield (Gr. *parmê*): *Ophioparma*.
- cerma* (n.) fragment (Gr. *kerma*): *Dicerma*.
- derma* (n.) skin (Gr. *derma*): *Hypoderma*.
- sperma* (n.) seed (Gr. *sperma*): *Cyrtosperma*.
- forma* (f.) form (Lat. *forma*): *Reniforma*.
- chasma* (n.) chasm (Gr. *chasma*): *Stenochasma*.
- asma* (n.) ? : *Amphiasma*, *Xenasma*.
- thelasma* (n.) nursing (Gr. *thêlasma*): *Catathelasma*.
- Melasma* (n.) dyeing black (Gr. *melasma*).
- elasma* (n.) surgical tool (Gr. *elasma*): *Pachyelasma*.
- plasma* (n.) that molded (Gr. *plasma*): *Cercoplasma*.
- skepasma* (n.) covering (Gr. *skepasma*): *Megaskepasma*.
- Picrasma* (f.) bitterness (fem. Gr. *pikrasmos*).
- desma* (f.) package (Gr. *desmê*, cf. *desmos*): *Pentadesma*.
- desma* (n.) band (Gr. *desma*, cf. *desmos*): *Antidesma*.
- Empodisma* (n.) hindrance (Gr. *empodisma*).
- Lygisma* (n.) sprain, i.e. severely twisted (Gr. *lygisma*).
- chisma* (n.) cross-piece (Gr. *chisma*): *Steinchisma*.
- schisma* (n.) cleft (Gr. *schisma*): *Aschisma*.
- Xanthisma* (n.) that which is dyed yellow (Gr. *xanthisma*).
- Alisma* (n.) name of a plant (Gr. *alisma*).
- Hyalisma* (n.) probably from glass (Gr. *hyalos*), used fem.
- Pholisma* (n.) probably from scaly (Gr. *pholis*, *-idos*).
- Stylisma* (n.) probably from pillar (Gr. *stylos*), used fem.

- Aphanisma* (f.) fem. form of destruction (Gr. *aphanismos*).
Lagenisma (n.) probably from flask (Gr. *lagynos, lagēnos*).
Athroisma (n.) gathering (Gr. *athroisma*).
Erisma (n.) cause of quarrel (support?) (Gr. *erisma*)?
Pontisma (n.) that cast into the sea (Gr. *pontisma*)?
Rhytisma (n.) patch (Gr. *rhytisma*)
-chosma (n.) earthworks (Gr. *chôisma, chôma*): *Xanthochosma*.
-osma (f.) smell (Gr. *osmê*): *Meliosma*.
-zosma (n.) loin-cloth (G. *zôisma, zôma*): *Sphaerososma*.
Cyclaneusma (n.) ?, anagram of *Naemacyclus*?
Physma (n.) ?, from Gr. *phyao*, blow, puff, i.e. puffed up?
Herpysma (f.) creeping (masc. Gr. *herpysmos*).
-cauma (n.) burning heat (Gr. *kauma*): *Phragmocauma*.
-thauma (n.) marvel (Gr. *thauma*): *Hydrothauma*.
Talauma (f.) vernacular name.
-thrauma (n.) fragment (Gr. *thrauma*): *Trichothrauma*.
Curcuma (f.) latinization of Arabic kurkum.
-lucuma (f.) vernacular (Spanish) name: *Chromolucuma*.
-cheuma (n.) poured (Gr. *cheuma*): *Eucheuma* (?).
-euma (n.) derivation unclear: *Asyneuma, Phyteuma*.
Criciuma (f.) vernacular (Brazilian) name.
Luma (f.) thorn (Lat. *luma*).
Pecluma (f.) concatenation from Latin *pectinatum* and *plumula*.
Caralluma (f.) from vernacular car-allum (Telंगा).
-luma (f.) by Baillon, apparently truncated from *Lucuma*: *Elaeoluma, Nesoluma*.

Couma (f.) vernacular (Guianese) name.
Pourouma (f.) vernacular name.
Saruma (f.) anagram of *Asarum*?
Guazuma (f.) of Mexican (Aztec?) origin?
Montezuma (f.) named for Aztec king, Montezuma.
Dicyma (f.) Latinized fem. twin-bearing (Gr. *dikymos*, cf. *-kyma*).
-didyma (f.) twin (Gr. *didymê*): *Basididyma*.
Pachyma (n.) presumably from thick (Gr. *pachys*).
-phyma (n.) tumor (Gr. *phyma*): *Leptophyma, Disphyma*.
Anarrhyma (n.) probably victim (Gr. *anarrhyma*).
-kyma (n.) swollen (Gr. *kyma*, see also fem. *Dicyma*): *Capnokyma*.
-elyma (n.) plow beam (Gr. *elyma*): *Brachelyma, Dichelyma*.
Phryma (f.) ?, possibly from drying (Gr. *phrymos*).
-zyma (f.) yeast (Gr. *zymê*): *Pseudozyma, Myxozyma*.