



Figure 9. View from the highway to a cliff where *Agave attenuata* ssp *dentata* is growing as a band of countless, never suckering, individual rosettes that stretches for many kilometers.

ority. Nevertheless, the epithet “pedunculifera” could be used at the rank of subspecies, since a name in no case has priority outside of its own rank (art. 60.1, ICBN). But such a procedure would not respect history. Benedict Roezl discovered the plant in 1860 in northwestern Guerrero, and described it because of its denticulate leaves, as *Gbiesbreghtia dentata*. He sent seeds to Europe, where the species was described as *Agave debaryana* (Jacobi 1868). For that reason, the following new combination is given here:

***Agave attenuata* SALM-DYCK ssp *dentata* (ROEZL) ULLRICH, comb. & stat. nov.**

Basionym: *Gbiesbreghtia dentata* ROEZL, *Gartenflora* 10 (4): 123, IV. 1861

Neotypus: MEX, Guerrero, Mun. Chichihualco, Cruz de Ocote, 43 km W Chilpancingo, 2000 m; *Rzedowski & McVaugh* #289; 31.I.1965; ENCB, isotype in MICH.

A. pruinosa LEMAIRE EX JACOBI, *Hamburger Gart. Blum. Ztg.* 21 (10) = 499, X.1965.

A. debaryana JACOBI, *Abb. Schles. Ges. Vaterl. Cult. Jabresber.* 45 “1867”: 1868.

A. gbiesbreghtii dentata HORT. BELG. EX JACOBI, pro. syn., *Abb. Schles., Gas. Vaterl. Cult. (Abt. Naturw. Med.)* “1868/69”: “164” (= 174), 1869.

A. kellockii JACOBI, *Abb. Schles. Ges. Vaterl. Cult. (Abt. Naturw. Med.)* “1868/69”: “165” (-175), 1969.

A. attenuata dentata VERSCHAFFELT, Verschaffelt J: *Cat. Pl. Etabl. Hort. J. N. Verschaffelt* #19: 83; Gand, 1976.

A. dentata HORT. EX BAKER, pro. syn., *Gard. Chron.* (Ser. 2) 8 (207): 748, 15.XII.1877.

A. attenuata SALM-DYCK var *subdentata* CELS EX CARRIERE, *Rev. Hort.* 51(1): 28, 1, I. 1879.

A. attenuata SALM-DYCK var *serrulata* TERRACCIANO, Terracciano A: *Prim. Contr. Monogr. Agave:* 21+ pl. 4 (1), VI. 1885.

A. cernua BERGER var *serrulata* (TERRACCIANO) BERGER, Berger A: *Agaven:* 123, 1915.

A. pedunculifera TRELEASE, *Contr. US Natl. Herb.* 32 (1): 134, 11.X.1920.

In the auction catalog of the famous private library of Prince Salm-Dyck, held at Colonia, 14 September 1992, the author inspected #19 of Verschaffelt (1876), where on page 83 was given the combination “*Agave attenuata dentata*” with a short diagnosis. Following Art. 35.3, ICBN, this is to be considered as a variety. Specimens of this plant were offered for 500 francs, an incredibly high price.

It would be possible to construct a direct connection between both taxa if the type of *A. pedunculifera* were to be selected as the neotype for *A. attenuata* ssp *dentata*. The documented population west of Arcelia, Guerrero, is the nearest to Roezl’s location, but there are obvious differences between the relatively long narrow leaves (80 × 11–15 cm) of these plants (leaf index = 0.14–0.17) and the specimen described by Jacobi as *A. debaryana* (leaf index = 0.27). Following Roezl’s report, the location of *Gbiesbreghtia dentata* would probably be in the higher regions of the Sierra Madre. To the