

# Binomial Nomenclature

**Prof. Dr. Vinod D. Devarkar**

Head, Department of Botany

Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Omerga

# Binomial Nomenclature

- ▶ The word **nomenclature** is derived from two latin words i.e
  - “**nomen**” which means name
  - “**clare**” means to call
- ▶ So it means **to call by name**. it can be defined as “the system which is responsible for giving name to an organism is called nomenclature”,

# History

- ▶ As **common names** are not **authentic** and can not be used for scientific purposes b/c these names changed from **language to language**.
- ▶ **Carl Linnaeus** proposed the system of naming to each organism which is called **binomial nomenclature** in **1758**.
- ▶ In this system organism are named and their name consist of **two parts**,
- ▶ The first part indicate **genus** and second part, **species** from which the organism belong.

# Rules

- ▶ Each binomial name of an organism consist of **two Latin words**
- ▶ 1<sup>st</sup> word indicate **Genus** while 2<sup>nd</sup> indicate **Species**
- ▶ The generic name will be start with **Capital** letter and species name with **small letter**
- ▶ The binomial name should be Italic or under lined. e.g. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
- ▶ Two taxa can not have same name.

# Essential Requisites of Binomial Nomenclature

- ▶ **Uniqueness** : The scientific name should be unique and individual. It must be the only name within that nomenclature.
- ▶ **Universality** : The scientific name should be universal and acceptable throughout the world and biological societies. Ordinary names can not be used in nomenclature b/c it is very difficult for taxonomist to learn names of taxa in ordinary language.

# Essential Requisites of Binomial Nomenclature

- ▶ **Stability** : Scientific name should be stable and authentic and can not be changeable.

Scientific name is the key to information about a particular organism, therefore even the principal of priority can be set aside by the international commission.