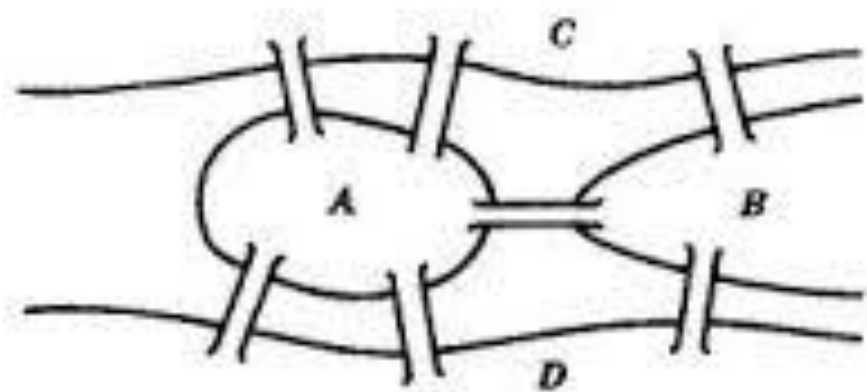


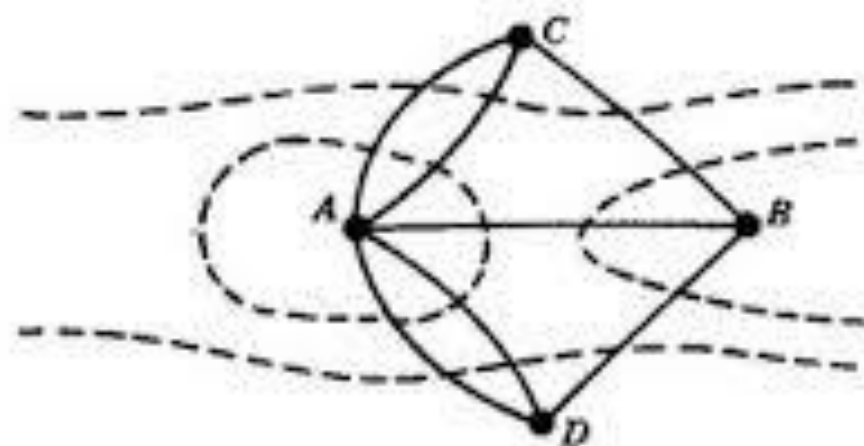
**Something, somewhere went terribly wrong.**

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The aim of this talk is to confuse you even more with names for an ape in front of a computer screen.



(a) Königsberg in 1736



(b) Euler's graphical representation



# The International Plant Names Index

Search Plant Names

Search Authors

Search Publications

## IPNI Overview

- About the Index
- About the data
- Information for authors
- IK chronology
- Standardization
- Data curation
- FAQs
- Mission Statement

## Search the Data

- Plant Names
- Authors
- Publications
- By additional terms
- Epithets edited

## Search Tools

- Install browser plugin
- About browser plugin
- Toolbar buttons

## Search Tips

- Boolean
- Examples

## Statistics

- Names activity
- Standardization Charts
- Errors Table

## Contributions

- How can you help?
- Missing protologues

## Technical Information

- The Contributions Mechanism

## About IPNI

The International Plant Names Index (IPNI) is a database of the names and associated basic bibliographical details of seed plants, ferns and lycophytes. Its goal is to eliminate the need for repeated reference to primary sources for basic bibliographic information about plant names. The data are freely available and are gradually being standardized and checked. IPNI will be a dynamic resource, depending on direct contributions by all members of the botanical community.

IPNI is the product of a collaboration between [The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#), [The Harvard University Herbaria](#), and the [Australian National Herbarium](#)

## NEWS

- [Melbourne Code](#) available online.
- From 1 January 2012 electronic material published online in Portable Document Format ([PDF](#)) with an International Standard Serial Number ([ISSN](#)) or an International Standard Book Number ([ISBN](#)) constitutes effective publication.

We want to make sure that IPNI captures all relevant nomenclatural novelties, whether published online or in printed form.

IPNI users can help. [Let us know](#) if you publish or find names in an online publication by sending us a link to the relevant site.

- To help you to quickly find information on authors, many new links have been created from author records to [TL-2](#) page in [BHL](#). Try it out. Click on the link in [this record](#).

## TIPS

- Search results are sorted by family by default. If you would like them to be ordered by genus, deselect 'Sort by family'.
- When multiple distributions are cited, distribution of type is at the head of the geographical list. We record full distribution as cited in the protologue. This information isn't updated.
- To find recently published names of plants found in Bolivia, for example, use the [advanced search page](#) filling in the 'Country' field and the 'Added since' field.

### [Tips Archive....](#)

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# From Königsberg to Kew

requirements analyst

computer programmer

database programmer

web (UI) programmer

end-user programmer

test author

tester

technical author

From Königsberg to Kew

computer developer



# Data mining

- Direct data:
  - what you bought
- Indirect data:
  - social circle indicates likely to repay loan
  - just applied for eighth credit card...



# Data mining – MIT example



**New model of disease contagion ranks U.S. airports in terms of their spreading influence**

Airports in New York, Los Angeles and Honolulu are judged likeliest to play a significant role in the growth of a pandemic.

# Data mining – NSA example

# Text mining however...

elytris pone scutellum vix impressis, subtiliter seriatim punctatis, punctis basin versus minus subtilibus.  
Long. 4 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo (*Champion*).

Although we have received only two females of this species there can be no doubt it is distinct from *A. conicollis* and *A. sedatus*, owing to its shorter, less smooth thorax. The head is bisulcate and rugose between the eyes; the thorax is shining, sparingly punctate, broadly but vaguely transversely depressed behind the front margin, and bears some small irregular depressions. In other respects *A. brevicollis* is very similar to the corresponding sex of the two species named. The summit of the vertex is rather deeply impressed, which leads to the supposition that the male may have a peculiarly formed head as in *A. læsicollis*.

The localities for this species are both situate on the lower part of the Pacific slope, and not very far distant from each other.

## 21. *Attelabus melanopygus*, sp. n.

♀. Parvus, brevis, convexus, nitidus, rufus, capite cum rostro antennisque, pedibus, scutello pectoreque nigris, femoribus basi rufa; prothorace transverso, lævigato; elytris ad basin seriatim punctatis, ad apicem lævigatis.

Long. cum rostro 3 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

*Frankly, there is not a lot of money  
in finding loesicoUis  
and correcting it to læsicollis*

What a  
computer  
used to look  
like

