*Taxonomic concepts and source citations in the EDIT* *Platform* — To understand the Platform's handling of taxonomic concepts, a brief clarification of terminology is required.

The **Classification** is the uppermost hierarchical element in the Platform's handling of taxa. Several classifications can reside in a single database. This is useful, for example, when there are alternative views on taxon circumscriptions (e.g. in the treatment of the genera *Hieracium* and *Pilosella* in the *Cichorieae,* see [Kilian & al. 2009+](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr52)). An accepted name (“correct name” according to the rules of nomenclature) nested within a classification designates a **Taxon Node,** representing a taxon in a given classification. If a taxon node is assigned to a taxon of a higher rank, the latter is referred to as the **parent** **taxon,** the former as the latter's **child taxon.**

A **Taxon** is a taxonomic group with the data that define its circumscription and describe its properties. The circumscription of the taxon is indicated by means of a circumscription or concept reference (**“sec.-” or** **“secundum-” reference,** [Berendsohn 1995](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr03), [1997](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr04); [Berendsohn & Geoffroy 2007](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr08)), normally a bibliographic reference clarifying the distinction of this taxon from other taxa. One and the same taxon may occur in several classifications, but it is also possible that two different taxa (taxon concepts) carry the same name in separate classifications. In themselves, classifications should be taxonomically consistent, i.e. every name should only occur once (as a taxon name or a synonym) in a given classification (except when cited as a misapplied name or pro-parte synonym).

**Scientific names** (as well as the names given to pseudotaxa such as unnamed clades) are assigned to taxa, synonyms or misapplied names. **Ranks of names** follow the hierarchy defined in the nomenclatural codes. However, the user is free to insert further ranks at any place in the tree thus forming new or mixed hierarchical levels.

[Dieser Absatz ist neu:] Names and taxa may be excluded from a treatment for various reasons, for example because the taxon does not occur within the geographic range of the database (mostly also categorised as misapplications), or, in a monographic context, because their application or standing cannot be ascertained.

The EDIT Platform offers various ways to indicate the source of a taxonomic concept. In addition to the “sec. reference” that indicates the circumscription of the taxon, the assignment of synonyms or of misapplied names may carry an individual “sec. reference”, too, here indicating who has linked this name to the concept of the taxon. This allows addition of such information without having to create a new taxon concept. In case of misapplied names, this attribution is distinguished from the “sensu” reference that indicates the actual misapplication. Moreover, factual data (as virtually all data items in the Platform) may be individually referenced (including the name used in the source), e.g. geographic distribution, ecological data, or uses of the taxon. It is also possible to assign a block of sourced factual data (e.g. the treatment in a Flora) to the taxon. Notes (or otherwise designated free-text fields) can be used to indicate the state of revision of the concept. These features were all used in the *Nepenthaceae* database presented here.

The Platform also allows linkage of different taxonomic concepts. An example: *Nepenthes dubia* Danser was treated by Jebb & Cheek ([1997](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr48)) and Cheek & Jebb ([2001](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr24)) as a taxon including *N. tenuis* Nerz & Wistuba; a hypothesis that was rejected by Clarke ([2001](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr29)), McPherson ([2009](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr57)) and [Clarke & al. 2018](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr26), who treat *N.* *tenuis* as a separate taxon. In the primary classification in the database (visible in the portal), we presently follow Clarke's opinion, so we do have a taxon *N. dubia* sec. Clarke ([2001](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr29)), but we maintain the *Flora Malesiana* treatment as a taxon *N. dubia* sec. Cheek & Jebb ([2001](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr24)) in a parallel classification (for technical reasons not yet shown in the portal). The EDIT Platform allows us to establish a concept relationship ([Gradstein & al. 2001](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr37)) between the two Taxon Nodes, in this case “*N*. *dubia* sec. Cheek & Jebb ([2001](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr24)) includes, and is not congruent with, *N*. *dubia* sec. Clarke ([2001](https://bioone.org/journals/willdenowia/volume-48/issue-3/wi.48.48301/Using-the-EDIT-Platform-for-Cybertaxonomy-to-prepare-and-publish/10.3372/wi.48.48301.full#bibr29))”.