

NOMENCLATURE

SALPINGOECA AMPULLOIDES, NOM. NOV. (CHRYSOPHYCEAE)Denise de C. Bicudo and Carlos E. de M. Bicudo¹

The present note is a correction to the article "Three new species of *Salpingoeca* (Chrysophyceae) from Southern Brazil," by Denise de C. Bicudo and Carlos E. de M. Bicudo, published in *The Japanese Journal of Phycology*, vol. 31, part 1, 1983.

Since it has come to our knowledge that the name *Salpingoeca ampullacea* published by us is a later homonym of *Salpingoeca ampullacea* Stein ("Der Organismus der Flagellaten nach eigenen Forschungen in systematischer Reihenfolge bearbeitet," vol. 3, part 1, p. 154, pl. 11, figs. 6-7. 1878), it is illegitimate and must be rejected (International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, Art. 64.1).

Thus, we hereby propose the name ***Salpingoeca ampulloides* D. Bic. & C. Bic.**, nom. nov. to replace *Salpingoeca ampullacea* D. Bic. & C. Bic. The diagnosis remains unchanged.

THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE TYPE OF *HYPOGLOSSUM* KÜTZING (DELESSERIACEAE, RHODOPHYTA)Michael J. Wynne²

The recent use of the binomial *Hypoglossum hypoglossoides* (Harv.) Womersley et Shepley (1982) caused me to notice an earlier use of this combination by Collins and Hervey (1917). In checking the current status of the earlier name it became apparent that the correct name for the type of *Hypoglossum* (Delesseriaceae, Ceramiales) is *H. hypoglossoides* (Stackh.) Coll. et Herv., including the currently accepted *H. woodwardii* Kütz.

Hypoglossum was established by Kützing (1843: 444, pl. 65, 1) and was based on *Fucus hypoglossum* Woodward (1794). Kützing substituted the epithet *woodwardii* to avoid a tautonym, and this combination has been used over the ensuing years as the name of the type (Kylín, 1923, 1924, 1956; Womersley and Shepley, 1982). Stackhouse (1801) described an alga, *Fucus hypoglossoides*, which was placed close to Woodward's species but differed allegedly on its lacking the "double fructification" of the earlier species. Woodward (1794) had observed dimorphic reproductive plants and described the species as dioecious; it is readily evident that he confused the cystocarpic plants as male plants and the tetrasporic plants as female plants. Stackhouse also noted that the blades of his species had a reticulate, hexagonal appearance, a feature not referred to in Woodward's description of *Fucus hypoglossum*. Turner (1802, 1808) pointed out that the reticulate appearance was not restricted to Stackhouse's "Cornish variety" but also characteristic of *F. hypoglossum*, and he placed the Stackhouse species in synonymy with the Woodward species, a practice also followed by others, e.g., Agardh (1822), Greville (1830), Harvey (1871), DeToni (1900), and Præda (1909).

Lamouroux (1813) included the Woodward species in his new genus *Delesseria*. Harvey (1853) recorded both *D. hypoglossa* and his new species *D. tenuifolia* from North America. Collins and Hervey (1917) recognized that the Stackhouse name antedated the Kützing epithet and thus applied the name *Hypoglossum hypoglossoides* to a species occurring in Bermuda which they assumed was

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the same as that in European waters. Later workers (Børgesen, 1919; Taylor, 1960) regarded the Caribbean alga as distinct from the European type.

Dixon (1962) has called attention to the fact that he discovered a large number of Stackhouse specimens housed in the Lamouroux Herbarium in the Institut Botanique, Caen. Dixon also emphasized that typification of Stackhouse taxa must be undertaken with extreme caution. At my request Professor Paulette Gayral, Université de Caen, has looked for the presence of any Stackhouse material corresponding to his *Fucus hypoglossoides*. She located and sent a photograph of a specimen labelled "F. hypoglossos in fruit. Pridmouth July." Although not signed by Stackhouse, the handwriting has been verified by Dr. F. A. Turk, Extra-Mural Research Fellow of the University of Exeter, to be that of Stackhouse. I hereby designate it as the lectotype of *Fucus hypoglossoides* Stackhouse. Dr. Turk has informed me (in litt.) that the word "Pridmouth" is a local Cornish contraction of Polridmouth Cove (Grid Ref. 20/1050) and at that time only a Cornishman would have used the abbreviation for the place-name. He also indicated that the double "p" in "hypoglossos" is certainly a lapsus calami. *Fucus hypoglossum* Woodward and its replacement name, *Hypoglossum woodwardii*, representing the type specimen of *Hypoglossum* under Art. 10.2 (Sydney Code), now fall into taxonomic synonymy. The taxonomically correct name is *Hypoglossum hypoglossoides* (Stackh.) Coll. et Herv.

In their study of southern Australian species of *Hypoglossum*, Womersley and Shepley (1982) determined that the type specimen of *Delesseria spathulata* Sonder (1845), which had been thought to represent a *Hypoglossum* (Agardh, 1898), was in reality an *Apoglossum* and an earlier name for the alga being called *Apoglossum tasmanicum* (F. von Muell. in Harv.) J. Ag. Womersley and Shepley proceeded to select the oldest available name for what had been called *H. spathulatum*, which was *Delesseria hypoglossoides* Harvey (1855). They also listed several species in its synonymy: *H. heterocystideum* (J. Ag.) J. Ag.; *H. undulatum* (J. Ag.) J. Ag.; *H. marginatum* J. Ag. Since *H. hypoglossoides* (Harv.) Womers. et Shepl. is a later homonym of *H. hypoglossoides* (Stackh.) Coll. et Herv., it is necessary to use *Hypoglossum heterocystideum*, the oldest available name, for this southern Australian species.

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**ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF *GOTTSCHAEA* NEES EX MONT.
1843 (SCHISTOCHILACEAE, JUNGERMANNIALES)**

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Summary

Gottschea Nees ex Mont. 1843 has been published without generic description. It is valid there by indirect reference to *Jungermannia* sect. *Nemorosae* [subsect.] *Aligerae* Reinw. et al. 1824 only. The type of both is *J. aligera* Nees et Blume (Art. 22.4). *Schistochilaster* H. Miller 1970 is a nomenclatural synonym and *Paraschistochila* Schust. 1963 and *Tegulifolium* Hässel 1973 are taxonomic ones. 18 new combinations are proposed under *Gottschea*.

Schistochila Dum. 1835 s. amplo has recently been split into several genera (Schuster, 1963; Müller, 1970; Hässel de Menendez, 1973; Schuster and Engel, 1982). This raised the question, whether the synonyms of *Schistochila* s. amplo have to be kept as those of *Schistochila* s. str. as well.

Following Miller's 1970 nomenclatural treatment of *Gottschea* Nees ex Mont. 1843, Schuster (1971, p. 625 [footnote]) concluded that "there is no *Schistochila-Gottschea* problem concerning nomenclature."

A recent checking of the protologue of *Gottschea* in Montagne (1843) revealed however that Miller's 1970 typification of *Gottschea* Nees ex Mont. 1843 is untenable. The reasons are the following:

Montagne (1843) described three new species of *Gottschea*, and mentioned three further species. The study of the fructification of *G. neesii* made him conclude that the hepatics of the "section *Aligerae*" should be considered as a genus of its own. He wrote this to Nees, who answered him that he had come to the same conclusions, and was publishing this now as the n.g. *Gottschea* in the first fascicule of the 'Synopsis Hepaticarum' (which appeared in 1844). Montagne did *not* provide a generic diagnosis, but *Gottschea* is validly published by him, by his indirect reference to the "section *Aligerae*." Hence *J. aligera*, the type of the *Aligerae*, is the type of *Gottschea* (Art. 22.4).

With *Jungermannia aligera* Nees et Blume as the type of *Gottschea* Nees ex Mont. 1843, this generic name has to replace *Paraschistochila* Schust. 1963 following the taxonomic concept advocated by Schuster (1971) and Schuster and Engel (1977). Unfortunately, 18 new combinations are required. The name commemorates, however, C. M. Gottsche (1808–1892), an eminent expert of hepatics in the past century and physician to the poor in Hamburg.

***Gottschea* Nees ex Mont.**, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., ser. 2, 19: 245. Apr 1843. Type (Art. 7.9): *G. aligera* (Nees et Blume) Nees (*Jungermannia a.* Nees et Blume). Based on *Jungermannia* sect. *Nemorosae* [subsect.] *Aligerae* Reinw. et al., Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. 12: 189, 234. 1824. Nees, Enumeratio Pl. Crypt. Jav. 66; 15 Sep–31 Dec 1830. Type (Art. 22.4): *Jungermannia aligera* Nees et Blume.
 = *Schistochilaster* H. Miller, Phytologia 20: 317. 4 Sep 1970; nom. illeg. (Art. 63.1). Type: *S. aliger* (Nees et Blume) H. Miller ("*aligerum*") (*Jungermannia a.* Nees et Blume).
 = *Paraschistochila* Schust., Journ. Hattori Bot. Lab. 26: 259. "Jul" 29 Aug 1963. Type: *P. pinnatifolia* (Hook.) Schust. (*Jungermannia p.* Hook.).

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