

Remarks on Algal Nomenclature II

Author(s): Paul C. Silva

Source: *Taxon*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (Feb. - Mar., 1959), pp. 60-64

Published by: Wiley

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1216032>

Accessed: 12-02-2019 21:34 UTC

---

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <https://about.jstor.org/terms>



Wiley is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Taxon*

this genus supplied a long, complete description of the species selected here as lectotype but only a very incidental characterization of the one other species presented.

*Rudolphia* Willdenow, Ges. Naturf. Fr. Neue Schr. 3: 451. 1801.

LT.: *R. volubilis* Willdenow

This is most certainly the more important of the two species included in the original publication of this genus. It is also, by his statement, the only one of the two seen by the author.

*Sebipira* Martius ex Vogel, Linnaea 11: 385. 1837.

LT.: *S. major* Martius ex Vogel

This species is chosen as the lectotype because it was the only one known to Martius, the second species having been proposed by the publishing author. Martius (Reise 787. 1828.) originally used this name but he did not use it as a generic name. In that publication he employed both latin binomials and common names but he used different typography to distinguish the two classes of names. Because of this fact it is possible to

determine that his original use of the name was as a vernacular epithet.

*Sertula* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 1: 205. 1891.

LT.: *S. indica* (Linnaeus) Kuntze

This generic name was originally published in 1735 by Linnaeus; the only Linnaean species included by Kuntze at the time that he validated the genus is selected here as the lectotype.

*Sphinctolobium* Vogel, Linnaea 11: 417. 1837.

LT.: *S. virgilioides* Vogel

The legume character upon which Vogel founded the generic name is found only in the species selected above. The legume was not known of one of the other two original species and that of the third species was inconsistent with the generic description.

*Zollernia* Maximilianus et Nees, Nov. Act.

Nat. Cur. 13(2): preface p. 13, t. c et d. 1826.

LT.: *Z. falcata* Maximilianus et Nees

Of the two species originally described this is the best represented in herbaria and it is more widely known. They were equally well characterized and both were figured originally.

## REMARKS ON ALGAL NOMENCLATURE II

Paul C. Silva (Urbana, Illinois)\*

### VI. Bibliographic notes on Gaillon's "Tableaux synoptiques et méthodiques des genres des Némazoaires."

In a curious paper entitled "Aperçu d'histoire naturelle et observations sur les limites qui séparent le règne végétal du règne animal," which he read at a public meeting of the Société d'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Arts, de Boulogne-sur-mer on 19 September 1832, Gaillon amplified and summarized his previously published ideas on the animal nature of certain organisms usually classified as plants by his contemporaries and predecessors as well as by present-day workers. He defined these organisms as follows: "Les Némazoaires sont des productions tantôt filamenteuses, tantôt membraneuses, cloisonnées ou continues, formées d'une sorte de mucus sans tissu cellulaire apparent, constituées par des corpuscules internes doués d'animation et, à une certaine époque de

leur existence, de la faculté locomotive." Although the history of the reaction of naturalists to Gaillon's ideas is interesting, including as it does a refutation by so eminent a person as Bory de Saint-Vincent (Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 11: 501-503. 1827), the purpose of the present note is merely to call attention to the various editions of this interesting paper. It was duly published in the procès-verbal of the society in 1833, in that part of the volume entitled "Mémoires et Notices . . .," pp. 93-114. A summary of genera included in the Némazoaires was appended, comprising eleven unnumbered pages, under the title "Tableaux synoptiques et méthodiques des genres des Némazoaires." This edition of the "Aperçu" is not listed in the Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers. The "Aperçu" was also issued separately in the same year (1833) as a pamphlet of 24 pages without change of typography but with altered page make-up, together with the unchanged "Tableaux" of eleven unnumbered pages. This pamphlet, with identical typography and page make-

\*) I am grateful to Professor G. F. Papenfuss for critically reading this manuscript and for making many helpful suggestions.

up, was also published with the pagination 1-35. The "Tableaux" were republished later in 1833 in Tome I of the *Mémoires de la Société royale d'Émulation d'Abbeville*, pp. 469-482, with different typography, altered page make-up, and some changes in text and in punctuation. That this version of the "Tableaux" was published later than the one in the *Procès-verbal de la Société d'Agriculture etc. de Boulogne-sur-mer* is clearly seen from the statement on page 587 regarding the séance of 6 September 1833: "M. B. Gaillon . . . fait hommage à la Société d'une brochure dont il est l'auteur, ayant pour titre: 'Aperçu d'histoire naturelle, et observations sur les limites qui séparent le règne végétal du règne animal.'" The "Tableaux" were published once again, with changed typography, orthography, and page make-up, together with a review of the "Aperçu," in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Botanique*, série 2, Tome 1, pp. 44-56, January 1834.

Curiously, Gaillon changed the spelling of the generic names of Némazoaires to conform to the diminutive ending, *-ella* (thus, *Bangia* became *Bangiella* and *Oscillatoria* became *Oscillatoriella*), perhaps justifying this alteration on the basis of the change in taxonomic status of the genera from plant to animal kingdom. None of his altered generic names was adopted by other workers. It is amusing to note, however, that Gaillon himself is commemorated by just such a name — *Gaillonella* — a genus of diatoms established by Bory in 1823 and removed to the Némazoaires by Gaillon, but without change of spelling. *Melosira* C. Agardh (1824) has been conserved against *Gaillonella* Bory. The application of the name *Gaillonella* (or more usually, its corruption, *Gallionella*) to a genus of iron bacteria with authorship attributed to Ehrenberg is without legal basis, inasmuch as Ehrenberg in describing *G. ferruginea*, the alleged type, considered it a diatom and merely assigned it to Bory's previously established genus (cf. Ehrenberg, *Infusions-thierchen*, pp. 166-169. 1838).

#### VII. *Myxotrix* and *Naematrix* E. M. Fries (*Ulotrichaceae*).

These two generic names have long been cloaked in mystery. Hazen (Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 11: 194. 1902) noted that Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 343. 1825) cited as a synonym of his new genus *Myxonema* (*nom. rejic.* vs. *Stigeoclonium* Kuetzing 1843, *nom. cons.*) "Naematrix *Stirp. Fems.*," but he was unable

to find the latter name in the work quoted (Fries, *Stirpium Agri Femsionensis Index*). Instead, on page 44 he found "*Myxotrix zonata*" (presumably a transfer of *Conferva zonata* Weber et Mohr, now referred to *Ulothrix* Kuetzing 1833). Pfeiffer (Nomencl. Bot. 1874) lists both *Myxotrix* and *Naematrix*, the former with, the latter without, a page reference in "*Stirp. fems.*" Suspicion that two different editions were involved was confirmed by Krok (Bibl. Bot. Suec. 201. 1925), according to whom this 100-page work by Fries was published twice at Lund, the place of publication originally being given as Londini Gothorum and later as Lundae. The latter edition was said to have appeared either with or without the dissertation title pages and to have incorporated certain textual changes. This work being rare, an opportunity to compare the two editions did not arise until by good fortune during the summer of 1957 I happened to find a copy of each edition in a Stockholm bookstore. In addition to the change of title indicated by Krok (from *Stirpes Agri Femsionensis* to *Stirpium Agri Femsionensis Index*), the Lundae edition comprises different fourth and fifth signatures (pp. 31-44). These two signatures, comprising the treatment of lichens and most of the treatment of algae, were replaced by a single 16-page signature, which was inserted between the unaltered third and sixth signatures. In order to make the pagination continuous, pages 42 and 43 were repeated (i.e., 42, 43, 42, 43, 44, etc.). On page 44 of the original (Londini Gothorum) edition, the binomial *Naematrix zonata* appears without description or synonymy. On page 44 of the Lundae edition this has been replaced by *Myxotrix zonata*, again without description or synonymy. Neither of these names, therefore, was validly published by Fries, although Trevisan (Alg. Udin. 16. 1844) published "*Myxothrix*, Fries" with a Latin description. Inasmuch as Trevisan employed *Myxothrix* as a presumed earlier synonym of both *Myxonema* E. M. Fries and *Stigeoclonium* Kuetzing, and in fact his five species are identical with the five species originally placed in *Stigeoclonium*, the logical lectotype is *M. tenuis* (C. Ag.) Trevisan (*Draparnaldia tenuis* C. Agardh), an isonym of the lectotype of *Stigeoclonium*.

A collation of the two editions of Fries's work follows.

I. *Stirpes agri femsionensis* . . . praeside Elia Magno Fries . . . p.p. Magnus G. Winding . . . in Acad. carol. d. XXV maji

MDCCCXXV. Londini Gothorum, ex officina Berlingiana, MDCCCXXV [signature 1, pp. 1-16 (incl. title page)]. Continuatio I ... J. G. Arrhenius ... 11. vi. 1825 [signatures 2 and 3, pp. 17-30 (in this and the following sections the title page is not included in the pagination)]. Continuatio II ... Nicolaus Hemmes ... 11. vi. 1825 [signatures 4 and 5, pp. 31-44]. Continuatio III ... Sveno Ludov. Lovén ... 16. vi. 1825 [signatures 6 and 7, pp. 45-58]. Continuatio IV ... J. P. Hjelm ... 19. v. 1827 [signatures 8 and 9, pp. 59-72]. Continuatio V ... C. P. Snöberg ... 2. vi. 1827 [signatures 10 and 11, pp. 73-86]. Continuatio VI ... C. N. Ahnfelt ... 8. xii. 1827 [signature 12, pp. 87-100].

II. *Stirpium agri femsionensis index* ... El. Fries. Lundae. A Typographia Academica, 1825, 1826. 100 pp. (incl. title page). It is disconcerting to note the 1826 date on the title page of the Lundae edition, but a consideration of the changes made between the two editions leads to the conclusion that the Lundae edition is later, and hence the 1826 date must be in error.

#### VIII. Proposal for conservation of generic name (62).

*Nomen conservandum propositum: Lyngbya* C. Agardh ex Gomont, Ann. Sc. Nat. Bot., ser. 7. 16: 118. 1893. Oscillatoriaceae (Cyanophyta). Species lectotypica: *L. confervoides* C. Agardh ex Gomont.

*Nomen rejiciendum propositum: Lyngbya* Gaillon, Dict. Sc. Nat. [Levrault] 53: 393. 1828. Ectocarpaceae (Phaeophyta). Species lectotypica: *L. siliculosa* (Dillw.) Gaillon (*Conferva siliculosa* Dillwyn).

Support for conservation of this universally accepted generic name is already implied in the Code by Article 13 g, which provides that valid nomenclature for the Nostocaceae homocystee (which includes *Lyngbya*) begins with Gomont's *Monographie* (1892-1893). It would be inconsistent with the intention of later starting points not to support conservation of a name used by a later starting point author but which is illegitimate because of the existence of an earlier homonym. Inversion of normal homonymic relationships, of which this is an example, is discussed fully elsewhere (Taxon 7: 182. 1958). Elimination of later starting points in algae would obviate the need for conserving *Lyngbya*.

#### IX. *Lemanea* Bory and *Sacheria* Sirodot (*Lemaneaceae*).

*Sacheria* was established by Sirodot (Ann. Sc. Nat. Bot. sér. 5. 16: 69. 1872) for those species of *Lemanea* Bory (Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris] 12: 178. 1808, *nom. cons.*) that are characterized, in part, by having antheridia in papillae, carpogonia and carpospores developed primarily in the nodal zones, and the central filament in the sexual shoot naked. Among the species assigned to *Sacheria* was *L. corallina* Bory [= *Conferva fluvialis* L.], which Bory had designated the type of *Lemanea*, and for this reason *Sacheria* is a superfluous and hence illegitimate name (cf. Art. 64). By excluding from his circumscription of *Lemanea* the original type, Sirodot in effect established a new genus bearing the later homonym *Lemanea* (cf. Art. 47 and 48). Ketel (Mitt. Naturw. Ver. Neu-Vorpommern u. Rügen 18: 15. 1887) reduced *Sacheria* to a subgenus of *Lemanea* and thus recognized the coordinate subgenus *Lemanea*. The latter was designated *Eulemanea* by Hamel (Rev. Alg. 2: 59. 1925) and goes by this name in current literature, although illegitimate according to Article 69(3). Ketel's treatment has been followed by most subsequent workers, even though both subgenera bear illegitimate names.

While it would be possible to maintain current usage of the names *Lemanea* and *Sacheria* by repealing the conservation of *Lemanea* Bory and simultaneously conserving *Lemanea* Sirodot and *Sacheria* Sirodot, this solution is so awkward and so flagrantly violates the type method by disregarding Bory's designation of holotype that it seems inadvisable. Therefore, I propose the substitute name **Paralemanea** for the illegitimate subgeneric name *Eulemanea* Hamel (lectotype species: *L. nodosa* Kuetzing). The subgenus *Sacheria* in accordance with Article 22 must bear the name *Lemanea* without citation of an author's name.

#### X. Proposals of new names for later generic homonyms.

The following later generic homonyms are excluded from consideration for conservation because the earlier homonym applies legitimately to a genus accepted by current or recent authors.

**Pascherina** nom. nov. *Pascheriella* O. A. Korshikov, Arch. Protistenk. 61: 232. 1928. Spondylomoraceae (Chlorophyta). Non *Pascherella* Conrad, Arch. Protistenk. 56: 221.

1926. Chrysapsidaceae (Chrysophyceae). Type (and only) species: **Pascherina tetras** (O. A. Korshikov) comb. nov. (*Pascheriella tetras* O. A. Korshikov, loc. cit.).

On page 168 of Conrad's paper there appears the binomial *Pascheria yserensis*, but later in the same publication this species is described as *Pascherella yserensis* gen. et sp. nov.

**Phyllogloea** nom. nov. *Gloeophyllum* O. A. Korshikov, Vznachnik Prsnovodnikh Vodorostei URSS. V. Protococcineae 76. 1953. Palmellopsidaceae (Chlorophyta). Non *Gloeophyllum* P. A. Karsten, Bidr. Finlands Natur och Folk 37: x, 79. 1882. Polyporaceae (Basidiomycetes). Type (and only) species: **Phyllogloea fimbriata** (O. A. Korshikov) comb. nov. (*Gloeophyllum fimbriatum* O. A. Korshikov, op. cit. 77).

**Dictyochlorella** nom. nov. *Dictyochloris* O. A. Korshikov, Vznachnik Prsnovodnikh Vodorostei URSS. V. Protococcineae 216. 1953. Palmellaceae (Chlorophyta). Non *Dictyochloris* Vischer, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel 56: 42. 1945. Chlorococcaceae (Chlorophyta). Lectotype species: **Dictyochlorella globosa** (O. A. Korshikov) comb. nov. (*Dictyochloris globosa* O. A. Korshikov, op. cit. 217). Other species: **Dictyochlorella reniformis** (O. A. Korshikov) comb. nov. (*Dictyochloris reniformis* O. A. Korshikov, loc. cit.).

**Korshikoviella** nom. nov. *Lambertia* O. A. Korshikov, Vznachnik Prsnovodnikh Vodorostei URSS. V. Protococcineae 186. 1953. Characiaceae (Chlorophyta). Non *Lambertia* J. E. Smith, Linn. Trans. 4: 214. 1798. Proteaceae (Spermatophyta). Type species: **Korshikoviella gracilipes** (Lambert, Rhodora 11: 65. 1909). As emended by Fott (Preslia 29: 306. 1957), this genus includes four other species, namely, **Korshikoviella limnetica** (Lemm.) comb. nov. (*Characium limneticum* Lemmermann, Bot. Not. 1903: 81. 1903); **Korshikoviella schaefernai** (Fott) comb. nov. (*Lambertia schaefernai* Fott, op. cit. 304); **Korshikoviella michailovskoensis** (Elenkin) comb. nov. (*Characium michailovskoense* Elenkin, Not. Syst. Inst. Crypt. Hort. Bot. Ross. 3: 34. 1924); and **Korshikoviella setosa** (Filarszky) comb. nov. (*Characium setosum* Filarszky, Bot. Közl. 13: 10. 1914).

**Nayalia** nom. nov. *Oliveria* Nayal, Ann. Bot. 49: 209. 1935. Chaetophoraceae (Chloro-

phyta). Non *Oliveria* Ventenat, Descr. Pl. Jard. Cels, pl. 21. 1800. Umbelliferae (Spermatophyta). Type (and only) species: **Nayalia terrestris** (Nayal) comb. nov. (*Oliveria terrestris* Nayal, op. cit. 210).

*Oliveria* Ventenat commemorates G. A. Olivier, while *Oliveria* Nayal is named for F. W. Oliver.

**Leptonematella** nom. nov. *Leptonema* Reinke, Ber. Dtsch. Bot. Ges. 6: 19. 1888. Elachistaceae (Phaeophyta). Non *Leptonema* A. de Jussieu, Euphorb. 19. 1824. Euphorbiaceae (Spermatophyta). Type species: **Leptonematella fasciculata** (Reinke) comb. nov. (*Leptonema fasciculatum* Reinke, loc. cit.). Other species: **Leptonematella lucifuga** (Kuck.) comb. nov. (*Leptonema lucifugum* Kuckuck, Wiss. Meeresuntersuch. N.F., Abt. Helgoland, 2(1): 40. 1897).

**Philippiella** nom. nov. *Philippia* Kuckuck, Wiss. Meeresuntersuch. N.F., Abt. Helgoland 17(4): 19. 1929. Elachistaceae (Phaeophyta). Non *Philippia* Klotzsch, Linnaea 9: 354. 1834. Ericaceae (Spermatophyta). Type (and only) species: **Philippiella australis** (J. Ag.) comb. nov. (*Elachistea australis* J. Agardh, Lunds Univ. Årsskr. 17 (Afd. 3, nr 4): 13. 1882).

*Philippia* Klotzsch commemorates R. A. Philippi, whereas *Philippia* Kuckuck was named for Port Phillip, Australia.

The following later generic homonyms probably should not be considered for conservation, even though the earlier homonyms are illegitimate, because of the limited distribution and literature of the genera.

**Axillariella** nom. nov. *Axillaria* Gruber, Bibl. Bot. 7(38): 17. 1896. Fucaceae (Phaeophyta). Non *Axillaria* Rafinesque, Am. Monthly Mag. Crit. Rev. 2: 266. 1818 (substitute name for *Polygonatum* Miller 1754). Liliaceae (Spermatophyta). Type (and only) species: **Axillariella constricta** (J. Ag.) comb. nov. (*Fucodium constrictum* J. Agardh, Sp. Alg. 1: 205. 1848; *Fucus constrictus* Harvey, Gen. So. Afr. Pl. 394. 1838, non *F. constrictus* Turner 1811).

**Schmitzia** nom. nov. *Bertholdia* Schmitz in Engler et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1(2): 526. 1897. Calosiphoniaceae (Rhodophyta). Non *Bertholdia* Lagerheim, Bot. Centralbl. 40: 380. 1889. Tetrasporaceae (Chlorophyta). Holotype species: **Schmitzia neapolitana** (Berth.) comb. nov. (*Calosiphonia neapolitana*

Berthold, Fauna u. Flora des Golfes von Neapel 12: 24. 1884). Other species: **Schmitzia japonica** (Okam.) comb. nov. (*Platoma japonica* Okamura, Icon. Jap. Alg. 5: 181. 1928).

*Bertholdia* Lagerheim was an illegitimate substitute for *Chaetopeltis* Berthold (1878), a name which Lagerheim considered unsuitable. *Bertholdia* Schmitz was first published in the same year (1889), but as a *nomen nudum* (Flora 72: 454). Lagerheim, assuming that his *Bertholdia* had priority, proposed the name *Schmitzia* as a substitute for *Bertholdia* Schmitz (Nuova Notarisia 1: 226. 1890). Klebahn, in agreement with Lagerheim concerning the unsuitability of the name *Chaetopeltis* but not believing that a change of Schmitz's name was warranted, proposed the name *Bertholdiella* as a substitute for both *Chaetopeltis* and *Bertholdia* Lagerheim (Jahrb. Wiss. Bot. 24: 277, adnot. 1892). Inasmuch as *Schmitzia* was proposed as a substitute for an invalid name (that is, *Bertholdia* Schmitz had not yet been validly published), it cannot be considered validly published as of 1890. Moreover, it apparently has not been accepted (i.e., validated) by any author subsequent to valid publication of *Bertholdia* Schmitz.

The following later generic homonym is not proposed for conservation primarily because a substitute name is available.

*Chlorangiella* DeToni, Syll. Alg. 1: 557. 1889. *Chlorangium* Stein, Org. Infusionsthiere 3(1): pl. 19, figs. 1-7. 1878. Chlorangiaceae (Chlorophyta). Non *Chlorangium* Link, Bot. Ztg. 7: 731. 1849. Lecanoraceae (Lichenes). Holotype species: **Chlorangiella pygmaea** (Ehrenb.) comb. nov. (*Stentor?* *pygmaeus* Ehrenberg, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Phys. Kl. 1831: 100. 1832) = *Chlorangium stentorinum* (Ehrenb.) Stein (*Colacium stentorinum* Ehrenberg, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Phys. Kl. 1833: 289. 1834). Other species: **Chlorangiella basiannulata** (Skuja) comb. nov. (*Chlorangium basiannulatum*

Skuja, Acta Horti Bot. Univ. Latv. 11/12: 164. 1939). **Chlorangiella javanica** (Lemm.) comb. nov. (*Chlorangium javanicum* Lemmermann in Pascher, Süsw.-Fl. 5: 27. 1915). **Chlorangiella polychlora** (Skuja) comb. nov. (*Chlorangium polychlorum* Skuja, Symb. Bot. Upsal. 9(3): 108. 1948).

In 1832 Ehrenberg confused under the name *Stentor?* *pygmaeus* two species which he later (1834) separated as *Colacium vesiculosum* and *C. stentorinum*. By placing *Stentor?* *pygmaeus* in the synonymy of *C. stentorinum*, he thus typified it, and accordingly the correct name for this species, upon which Stein based the genus *Chlorangium*, is *Chlorangiella pygmaea* (Ehrenb.) comb. nov.

Additional considerations leading to the decision not to propose *Chlorangium* Stein for conservation include the facts that the earlier homonym is legitimate and that the genus is small. On the other hand, proponents of conservation could point out that the genus is widespread and well known, that DeToni's substitute name was not adopted by other workers, and that the earlier homonym is usually placed in the synonymy of *Lecanora* Acharius (1810) by lichenologists.

#### XI. Illegitimate specific epithets.

Montagne (Prodr. Phyc. Antarct. 12. 1842), when establishing *Xiphophora* (Fucaceae, Phaeophyta) for *Fucus gladiatus* Labillardière (Nov. Holl. Pl. Spec. 2: 111. 1806), illegitimately changed the specific epithet to *bilardieri*. The correct name for this species is **Xiphophora gladiata** (Labill.) comb. nov.

*Ceramium acanthonotum* (Ceramiaceae, Rhodophyta), common on British coasts, was first described as *C. ciliatum*  $\beta$  *acanthonotum* Carmichael (in Hooker, Brit. Fl. 2(1): 336. 1833). It was raised to specific rank by J. Agardh (Adversaria 26. 1844), but meanwhile it was described by Kützinger (Linnaea 15: 739. 1841) as *Acanthoceras shuttleworthianum*, so that the correct name is **Ceramium shuttleworthianum** (Kuetz.) comb. nov.