Nomenclatural corrections and notes on some taxa in the Teloschistaceae (lichenized ascomycetes)

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Nomenclatural corrections and notes on some taxa in the Teloschistaceae (lichenized ascomycetes)

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The nomenclature of *Gallowayella*, *Golubkovaea*, *Oxneria*, and some species of *Gyalolechia*, *Leproplaca*, and *Rusavskia* in the Teloschistaceae is corrected and commented. *Rusavskia ectaniza* is a new combination. Also the earlier invalidly published combinations *Gyalolechia bassiae*, *Leproplaca chrysodeta*, and *Rusavskia aspera* are validated.

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Introduction

The systematics in the Teloschistaceae has been heavily revised in recent years and is still unsettled. Kärnefelt (1989) accepted ten genera in his phylogenetic survey, a number that has increased to over 60 today. Some of the new genera presented by, for example, Arup et al. (2013), Fedorenko et al. (2009, 2012) and Kondratyuk et al. (2013, 2014a, b) are not generally accepted and there is an ongoing discussion about genus concept and phylogenetic methods in this family (Miądkliowska et al. 2014). The aim of this paper is to comment upon and correct the nomenclature of some taxa in the Teloschistaceae.

Taxonomy


Note. The genus name *Gallowayella* was claimed to be nomenclaturally superfluous by Arup et al. (2013: 58) since they thought that that genus included the type of an earlier and legitimate generic
name, Oxneria S. Y. Kondr. & Kärnefelt, which they stated to be O. weberi. However, the type of Oxneria is O. alfredi, not O. weberi, as correctly indicated by Kondratyuk & Kärnefelt (2003b). The misunderstanding by Arup et al. (2013) was caused by an unfortunate typographic error in Kondratyuk & Kärnefelt (2003a: 126), where Xanthoria weberi was erroneously introduced as “Oxneria” weberi (i.e. as if the monotypic genus Oxneria had been created). This technical error was clarified in Fedorenko et al. (2012: 60). Thus the genus Gallowayella was validly published and therefore the 16 new combinations of taxa within it. The erroneous original spellings of the epithets of the Gallowayella species, namely G. tibellii (‘tibellii’), G. weberi (‘weberii’) and G. wetmorei (‘wetmorii’), were also corrected by Fedorenko et al. (2012).

This nomenclatural correction will result in a major nomenclatural change, if the taxonomy of Arup et al. (2013) is followed. Four genera, i.e., Gallowayella, Honeggeria, Jesmurraya and Oxneria, were listed by the latter authors as synonyms under Xanthomendoza, wherein they combined most of the Gallowayella species. However, in our opinion, the advantage of using a narrower genus concept within this clade is that the separate genera form strongly supported subclades that correlate with morphological, anatomical and chemical characters. However, Honeggeria is positioned outside the Xanthomendoza s. l. clade (Kondratyuk et al. 2014b).

Golubkovaea S. Y. Kondr., Kärnefelt, Elix, A. Thell & J.-S. Hur


Note. Golubkovaea is the correct spelling of the genus name as required by Rec. 60B.1(a) in the Code (McNeill et al. 2012), not Golubkovia, as in the original description (Kondratyuk et al. 2014b), since the name is to honour the female lichenologist Nina S. Golubkova, not a person named Golubkov. This is a correctable error.

Gyalolechia bassiae (Ach.) Sochting, Frödén & Arup ex Ahti, comb. nov.


Mycobank: MB811057

Type: Malabaria, Willdenow [India, Karnataka (?), Malabar, sent by C. L. Willdenow], (H-ACH 1752 – lectotype, designated here; H, isolecotype).

Gyalolechia bassiae (Ach.) Sochting, Frödén, & Arup, Nordic J. Bot. 31: 70 (2013), not validly published (Art. 41.8).

Note. The name Gyalolechia bassiae was published invalidly by Arup et al. (2013), since they cited Isidium bassiae (Ach.) Ach. (Acharius 1810) as the basionym, although the correct basionym would have been Lepraria bassiae Ach. (Acharius 1803). Acharius (1810) did cite his earlier name, and therefore following the much overlooked Art. 41.8. Ex. 20 of the Code the reference to the later combination as the basionym did not validate the new combination. The type citation ‘holotype’ is changed to lectotype, because its duplicate exists in H.
**Leproplaca chrysodeta** (Vain.) J. R. Laundon ex Ahti, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Placodium chrysodetum* Vain., Meddeland. Soc. Fauna Fl. Fenn. 47: 18, 229 (1921) [validating descriptions in Finnish and German].

Mycobank: MB811058


**Caloplaca chrysodeta** (Vain.) Domb., Konsp. Fl. Lish. Murm. obl.: 99 (1970), not validly published (Art. 41.8).

**Leproplaca chrysodeta** (Vain.) J. R. Laundon, Lichenologist 6: 103 (1974), not validly published (Art. 41.8).

**Note.** Most authors have regarded the citation ‘*Placodium chrysodetum* Vain.’ in Räsänen (1931: 113) as the basionym and have used ‘Vain. ex Räsänen’ as the author citation. However, as correctly indicated by Alava (1988) in his book on Vainio’s types, the name *Placodium chrysodetum* Vain. was published ten years earlier by Vainio (1921). Räsänen’s citation ‘Vain.’ must be regarded as an indirect reference to that earlier paper. It means that under the requirement of Art. 41.8 with Ex. 19 of the Code neither Laundon (1974) nor Arup et al. (2013: 72) published the combination *Leproplaca chrysodeta* validly; nor was the combination *Caloplaca chrysodeta* by Dombrovskaya (1970). However, the combination *Callopisma chrysodetum* (Vain.) Räsänen (Räsänen 1943: 41) was valid since it was made before 1953, at a time not covered by Art. 41.8! The errors are corrected here by the citation of the actual basionym. The overlooked German description by Vainio (1921: 229) reads: “Thallus sorediös, von gelber Farbe, die mit KOH ins Purpurne oder Blaurötliche übergeht”.

**Oxneria** S. Y. Kondr. & Kärnefelt

**Note.** The original spelling of the type species *O. alfredi* seems to be correct (see Rec. 60C.3 of the Code), although Fedorenko et al. (2012) and Arup et al. (2013), for instance, used ‘*alfredi*’. However, a few infraspecific taxa of *Oxneria* and *Rusavskia* recognized and described in Russian in Kondratyuk (2004) have not yet been validly published.

**Rusavskia aspera** (Savicz) S. Y. Kondr. & Kärnefelt, **comb. nov.**


Mycobank: MB811059

Type: Sibiria. Regio Jakutsk, flum. Dulgallach [Russia, Sakha Republic (Yakutia), upper course of river Dulgallakh, 5 verst above Toyon Tyryakh], 8 Sept. 1905 P. V. Olenin 55 (LE, not examined).

**Note.** Without full reference to the basionym, this previously published combination is invalid (Kondratyuk & Kärnefelt 2003b: 433).
Rusavskia ectaniza (Boistel) S. Y. Kondr. & Kärnefelt, comb. nov.


Mycobank: MB811074

Type: Hungaria, regionis dictae Blumengarten in valle Felka’er Thal (Tátra) [Slovakia, High Tatra, Prešovský kraj, Velická dolina, Kvetnica], H. Lojka, Lich. Regni Hung. Exs. 3: no. 120 (= 186 ad int.) (H-NYL 30562, lectotype, designated here).

Lecanora elegans f. muscicola Lojka, Lichenoth. Hung. Exs. no. 120 (1882), nom. nud.
Lecanora elegans var. ectaniza Nyl. ex Hue, Rev. Bot. 5: 21 (1887), nom. nud.


Xanthoria muscicola Vězda, Lich. Sel. Exs. 34: 7 (no. 850) (1969), not validly published [in spite of a reference to the description in Savicz (1967), because no type was selected among the three specimens cited].


Note. This species has frequently been mentioned as nomen nudum or otherwise invalidly published under various names (not all listed). The combination Rusavskia muscicola by Kondratyuk & Kärnefelt (2003b) failed since they cited an invalidly published “basionym” by Savicz (1967). The earliest description detected is that by Boistel (1902). It should be noted that following Art. 46.4 in the Code, an author ascription should not be used in the validation of invalidly published names if the earlier author used the name in a different binary designation (as the epithet muscicola above was used in different genera by Vězda and Savicz). This rule is often not followed by lichenologists.

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References


