

## (1688–1691) Proposals to conserve the names *Amaurochaete* against *Lachnobolus*, *Ceratiomyxa* against *Famintzinia*, *Cribraria* Pers. against *Cribraria* Schrad. ex J. F. Gmel. and *Hemitrichia* against *Hyporhamma* (Myxomycetes)

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The following four proposals are necessary to preserve current usage.

- (1688) *Amaurochaete* Rostaf., Vers. Syst. Mycetozoen: 8. 1873, *nom. cons. prop.*  
 Typus: *A. atra* (Alb. & Schwein.) Rostaf. (*Lycogala atrum* Alb. & Schwein.)
- (=) *Lachnobolus* Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 148. 1825, *nom. illeg.*  
*Lachnobolus* (Fr.) Fr., 1849, *nom. rej. prop.*  
 Typus: *L. cribrus* Fr.

The name *Amaurochaete* has been used for a genus within the order *Stemonitales* (*Myxomycetes*) (Martin, N. Amer. Fl. 1, 1949; Martin & Alexopoulos, *Myxomycetes*, 1969; Nannenga-Bremekamp, *Ned. Myxomyceten*, 1974; Farr in *Fl. Neotrop.* 16, 1976; Martin et al., *The Genera of Myxomycetes*, 1983; Neubert et al., *Die Myxomyceten* 3, 2000) since Rostafinski (l.c. 1873) published it as a genus of his “Tribus 4. *Amaurochaetaceae*”. As currently recognized, *Amaurochaete* Rostaf. contains four species distributed throughout the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. The type, the sole original species, is *A. atra* (Alb. & Schwein.) Rostaf. (*Sluzowce Monogr.* 211. 1874), based on *Lycogala atrum* Alb. & Schwein. (*Consp. Fung. Lusat.* 83. 1805) = *Reticularia atra* (Alb. & Schwein.) Fr. (*Syst. Mycol.* 3: 86. 1829).

The name *Lachnobolus* was published by Fries in 1825 and included the single species *Lachnobolus cribrus* Fr. (*Syst. Orb. Veg.* 148. 1825). This species, as Macbride (in *Sturgis, Mycologia* 9: 328–329. 1917; N. Amer. Slime-Moulds, ed. 2, 150–153. 1922) established, is a synonym of *Amaurochaete tubulina* (Alb. & Schwein.) T. Macbr. (N. Amer. Slime-Moulds, ed. 2, 150. 1922), but the name used by Fries antedates *Amaurochaete* Rostaf. by 48 years. If Principle III of the *ICBN* is applied, *Lachnobolus* has priority over it.

*Lachnobolus* is a name that was used in a different sense in the 19<sup>th</sup> century because Fries in *Syst. Mycol.* 3(1): 177. 1829 employed this name for another taxon, a “Trib.” (see Art. 33.8 of the *ICBN*) of the genus *Arcyria*, which has been referred to a different order of myxomycetes than the one to which *Amaurochaete* belongs. The same author in *Fl. Scan.* 356. 1835 made a reference in passing to *Lachnobolus* as a genus intermediate between *Arcyria* and *Trichia*, and formally published it as such in *Summa Veg. Scand.* 457. 1849, establishing *Lachnobolus circinans* (Fr.) Fr. [= *Arcyodes incarnata* (Alb. & Schwein.) O. F. Cook] as the type. Obviously, *Lachnobolus* Fr., 1849, is a later homonym of *Lachnobolus* Fr. 1825, and is a *nom. illeg.* The name *Lachnobolus* has not been used since the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Martin (in *Stud. Nat. Hist. Iowa Univ.* 20: 19. 1966) chose to use *Amaurochaete* Rostaf. over *Lachnobolus* Fr. because he felt the latter name had been a source of confusion. He also affirmed that there are earlier names than *Lachnobolus* with nomenclatural priority. However, since among these *Strongylium* Ditmar 1809 is a synonym of *Reticularia* Bull. 1787–88 (see Lado, in *Cuad. Trab. Fl. Micol. Iber.* 16: 76. 2001), and *Dermodium* (“*Demordium*”) Link 1809 (corrected by Link in *Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin Mag. Neuesten Entdeck. Gesamten Naturk.* 7: 41. 1815) is a taxon of uncertain identity (Martin, l.c. 13. 1966), *Lachnobolus* Fr. 1825 is the oldest legitimate name for the genus.

If this proposal should fail, *Lachnobolus* Fr. 1825 would be the correct name for the genus generally known as *Amaurochaete* Rostaf., and the new combinations proposed by Lado (in *Cuad. Trab. Fl. Micol. Iber.* 16: 49. 2001) would have to be applied. This proposal is made to assure nomenclatural stability and avoid undesirable confusion.

- (1689) *Ceratiomyxa* J. Schröt. in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1(1): 16. Sep 1889, *nom. cons. prop.*  
Typus: *C. mucida* (Pers.) J. Schröt. (*Isaria mucida* Pers.)
- (=) *Famintzinia* Hazsl., Oesterr. Bot. Z. 27: 85. 1877, *nom. rej. prop.*  
Typus: *F. porioides* (Alb. & Schwein.) Hazsl. (*Ceratum porioides* Alb. & Schwein.)

The name *Ceratiomyxa* has been used traditionally for a genus of myxomycetes, which currently contains four described species, and is consistently used in most monographs and regional accounts (Lister, Monogr. Mycetozoa, 1894; Martin, N. Amer. Fl. 1, 1949; Martin & Alexopoulos, Myxomycetes, 1969; Nannenga-Bremekamp, Ned. Myxomyceten, 1974; Farr in Fl. Neotrop. 16, 1976; Martin et al., Genera of Myxomycetes, 1983; Neubert et al., Die Myxomyceten, 1993; Lado & Pando in Fl. Mycol. Iber. 2, 1997) since Schröter in Engler & Prantl (l.c.) published it as a substitute name for *Ceratum* Alb. & Schwein., Consp. Fung. Lusat., 358. 1805 [*nom. illeg.*, non *Ceratum* Schrank, 1793]. The lectotype of *Ceratiomyxa* and the homotypic *Ceratum* Alb. & Schwein., selected by Martin (N. Amer. Fl. 1(1): 7. 1949), is *Isaria mucida* Pers. (Neues Mag. Bot. 1: 121. 1794) ≡ *Ceratiomyxa mucida* (Pers.) J. Schröt. in Engler & Prantl (Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1(1): 16. 1889), now considered a synonym of *C. fruticulosa* (O. F. Müll.) T. Macbr. (N. Amer. Slime-Moulds, 18. 1899). *Ceratiomyxa* is one of the most widely distributed myxomycete genera, having been recorded from numerous localities worldwide, and is one of the best known to non-myxomycologists because it is readily observed in nature and easy to recognize. *Ceratiomyxa* is not closely related to other myxomycetes and is actually closer to the protostelid genera *Clastostelium* L. S. Olive & Stoian. and *Protosporangium* L. S. Olive & Stoian. [Spiegel in BioSystems 25: 113–120, 1991; Spiegel & al. in Canad. J. Bot. 73 (Suppl. 1): s738–s746, 1995].

The name *Famintzinia* Hazsl. was proposed by Hazslinszky in 1877 to include only the single species *Famintzinia porioides* (Alb. & Schwein.) Hazsl. (Oesterr. Bot. Z. 27: 85. 1877). This name is based on *Ceratum porioides* Alb. & Schwein., Consp. Fung. Lusat. 359. 1805 [= *Ceratiomyxa porioides* (Alb. & Schwein.) J. Schröt. in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1(1): 16. Sep 1889], frequently equated with *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa* (O. F. Müll.) T. Macbr., often as var. *porioides* (Alb. & Schwein.) G. Lister in Lister, Monogr. Mycetozoa, ed. 2, 26. 1911.

Hazslinszky did not formally describe the genus in the publication in which the name appeared, but since only one species is mentioned, according to Art. 42.1 of the ICBN (descriptio generico-specifica), the generic name *Famintzinia* was validly published. Hazslinszky's generic name antedates *Ceratiomyxa* J. Schröt. by 12 years and thus has priority over it. *Famintzinia* Hazsl. is the oldest legitimate name available, but was never accepted for myxomycetes except by its author. Because Schröter (l.c.) included *Ceratum porioides*, the original type of *Famintzinia*, in *Ceratiomyxa*, he rendered the genus illegitimate according to Art. 52.

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If this proposal to conserve the name currently used should fail, *Ceratiomyxa* would have to be replaced by *Famintzinia*, and the four new combinations proposed by Lado (in Cuad. Trab. Fl. Micol. Ibér. 16: 43–44. 2001) for the names of the species would have to be applied. These name changes would cause considerable and very undesirable confusion.

- (1690) *Cribraria* Pers., Neues Mag. Bot. 1: 91. 1794, *nom. cons. prop.*  
Typus: *C. rufescens* Pers.
- (=) *Cribraria* Schrad. ex J. F. Gmel., Syst. Nat. 2: 1471. 1792, *nom. rej. prop.*  
Typus: *C. pallida* Schrad. ex J. F. Gmel.

The genus *Cribraria* comprises approximately 40 species and has been in constant use for myxomycetes (Lister, Monogr. Mycetozoa, 1894; Martin, N. Amer. Fl. 1, 1949; Martin & Alexopoulos, Myxomycetes, 1969; Nannenga-Bremekamp, Ned. Myxomyceten, 1974; Farr in Fl. Neotrop. 16, 1976; Martin et al., Genera of Myxomycetes, 1983; Neubert et al., Die Myxomyceten, 1993; Lado & Pando in Fl. Mycol. Iber. 2, 1997; Yamamoto, Myxomycete Biota of Japan, 1998; Ing, Myxomycetes of Britain and Ireland, 1999; Lado in Cuad. Trab. Fl. Micol. Ibér. 16: 25–28. 2001) since Persoon (l.c.) published it as a genus that was incorporated into the order Liceales. *Cribraria* is a genus of worldwide distribution and is very common in temperate and tropical forests. It represents one of the best known of the myxomycetes to non-specialists because of the numerous, and often extensive, fructifications that many of the species in the genus produce.

The name *Cribraria* was proposed by Persoon in 1794, and included two species, *C. rufescens* Pers. (Neues Mag. Bot. 1: 91. 1794) [= *Cribraria rufa* (Roth) Rostaf., Sluzowce Monogr. 211. 1874], selected as type by Hagelstein (Mycetozoa N. Amer. p. 187. 1944), and *Cribraria argillacea* (Pers. ex J. F. Gmel.) Pers., Neues Mag. Bot. 1: 91 (1794), based on *Stemonitis argillacea* Pers. ex J. F. Gmel., Syst. Nat. 2: 1469. 1792. The concept of this genus has remained unchanged since then.

However, Gmelin (Syst. Nat. 2: 1471. 1792) had introduced the name *Cribraria* two years earlier, with the single species *Cribraria pallida* Schrad. ex J. F. Gmel., and he combined the generic and specific descriptions (Art. 42.1 of the ICBN). From a nomenclatural point of view, Gmelin's publication antedates Persoon's, has priority over it, and may be a legitimately published earlier synonym of *Cribraria* Pers., 1794. However, the species cited by Gmelin (l.c. 1792) was merely named with the citation "Schrader fung. ined.", and no reference to this species was made in Persoon (l.c.) nor by Schrader (Nov. Gen. Pl., 1797) in his exhaustive revision of the species assigned to this genus. No later publications mention *C. pallida* either. From the description of Gmelin (l.c.), neither the genus nor species can be identified with certainty.

The purpose of this proposal is to legitimize a name

consolidated by its long-time consistent use by all monographers in the sense of Persoon.

- (1691) *Hemitrichia* Rostaf., Vers. Syst. Mycetozen: 14. 1873, *nom. cons. prop.*  
 Typus: *H. clavata* (Pers.) Rostaf. in Fuckel (*Trichia clavata* Pers.)
- (=) *Hyporhamma* Corda, Icon. Fung. 6: 13. Nov-Dec 1854, *nom. rej. prop.*  
 Typus: *H. reticulatum* (Pers.) Corda.

The genus *Hemitrichia* currently encompasses about 23 species throughout the world and has been in constant use for myxomycetes (order Trichiales) (Martin, N. Amer. Fl. 1, 1949; Martin & Alexopoulos, Myxomycetes, 1969; Nannenga-Bremekamp, Ned. Myxomyceten, 1974; Farr in Fl. Neotrop. 16, 1976; Martin et al., Genera of Myxomycetes, 1983; Neubert et al., Die Myxomyceten, 1993; Lado & Pando in Fl. Mycol. Iber. 2, 1997; Ing, Myxomycetes of Britain and Ireland, 1999) since Rostafinski (l.c.) published it as a genus of his “Tribus 1. Trichiaceae”. The type, selected by Hagemstein (l.c., p. 239, Myzetozoa N. Amer. 239. 1944), is *H. clavata* (Pers.) Rostaf. (in Fuckel, Jahrb. Nassauischen Vereins Naturk. 27–28: 75. 1873) based on *Trichia clavata* Pers. (Neues Mag. Bot. 1: 90. 1794).

*Hemitrichia* is a genus of no economic relevance, but it is one of the better known myxomycetes.

The name *Hyporhamma* was validly published by Corda in 1854 and included only the single species *Hyporhamma reticulatum* (Pers.) Corda. This species is based on *Trichia reticulata* Pers., Tent. Disp. Meth. Fung. 10. 1797 (non *T. reticulata* DC. 1805), a synonym of *Hemitrichia serpula* (Scop.) Rostaf. ex Lister, Monogr. Mycetozoa 179. 1894, one of the most distinctive of all myxomycetes. Corda’s description and illustration (Taf. II. Fig. 34) of *Hyporhamma reticulatum* are clear, and there is no doubt as to the identity of the species involved. It is easy to recognize the reticulate fructification, capillitium and spores of *Hemitrichia serpula*. The generic name *Hyporhamma* thus antedates *Hemitrichia* by 19 years, and is the oldest legitimate name for the genus, although it has never been accepted for myxomycetes except by its author.

Martin (in Mycologia 40: 125–126. 1948) discussed the priority of the name given by Corda, but the reasons he expounds for considering *Hyporhamma* as a *nomen confusum*, are not acceptable according to the present nomenclatural code. Martin (in Stud. Nat. Hist. Iowa Univ. 20: 18. 1966) recognized that the type and only species described by Corda is clearly what is called *Hemitrichia serpula* but he continued to use the name *Hemitrichia*. The large number of new combinations proposed by Lado (in Cuad. Trab. Fl. Micol. Ibér. 16: 46–48. 2001) for the species of *Hemitrichia* are correct from a strict nomenclatural standpoint, but they serve no useful purpose. The conservation of *Hemitrichia* over *Hyporhamma* would justify the continued use of a well-known name (Art. 14.1). If this proposal should fail, *Hemitrichia* Rostaf. would be a later synonym of *Hyporhamma* Corda, and the new combinations pro-

posed by Lado (l.c.) have to be applied.

#### Acknowledgements

Our thanks are due to Dr. Walter Gams for his valuable suggestions. This work has been supported by the Spanish Government through grants REN2002-00445 and REN2002-04068-C02-01.