

Ex. 3: *Vincetoxicum gonocarpos* Walt. (Fl. Carol. 104. 1788) is correct as published. Greek *carpos* is masculine but a neuter adjective based on it would have been 'gonocarpon.' Therefore *gonocarpos* is correct as a masculine substantive epithet. The transfer, *Gonolobus gonocarpos* (Walt.) Perry (Rhodora 40: 284. 1938), is correct as published. The transfer, *Matelea gonocarpos* (Walt.) Shinnars (Field & Lab. 18: 73. 1950, 'gonocarpa') must be corrected from the Latin adjectival three-ending feminine form ('gonocarpa') to the original Greek masculine substantive form, *gonocarpos*.

Ex. 4: *Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton (Hort. Kew 2: 13. 1789) is correct as published. Since *macrocarpon* (n.) agrees with *Vaccinium* (n.), botanists will interpret the epithet as a neuter adjective. The transfers, (1) *Oxycoccus palustris* var. *macrocarpos* (Aiton) Pers. (Syn. Pl. 1: 419. 1805, 'macrocarpus'), (2) *Oxycoccus macrocarpos* (Aiton) Pursh (Fl. Amer. Sept. 1: 263. 1814, 'macrocarpus'), and (3) *Schollera macrocarpos* (Aiton) Britton (Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 5: 253. 1894, 'macrocarpa') all require correction from the three-ending Latin forms, masculine 'macrocarpus' and feminine 'macrocarpa,' to Greek two-ending form, *macrocarpos*.

Ex. 5: *Cyperus monostachyos* L. (Mant. 2: 180. 1771) is correct as published. Since *monostachyos* can be interpreted as adjectival (m.) in agreement with *Cyperus* (m.), botanists will interpret the epithet as a masculine adjective. The transfers, (1) *Abilgaardia monostachyos* (L.) Vahl (Enum. 2: 296. 1805, 'monostachya'), (2) *Fimbristylis monostachyos* (L.) Hassk. (Pl. Jav. Rar. 61. 1848, 'monostachya'), and (3) *Iriha monostachyos* (L.) Kuntze (Rev. Gen. Pl. 1: 752. 1891, 'monostachya') all require correction from Latin three-ending feminine form, 'monostachya,' to Greek two-ending format, *monostachyos*.

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### **PORPHYROSTROMIUM TREVISAN (1848) VS. ERYTHROTRICHOPELTIS KORNMANN (1984) (RHODOPHYTA)**

Michael J. Wynne<sup>1</sup>

#### Summary

Although *Erythrotrichia* Areschoug (1850) has been conserved against *Porphyrostromium* Trevisan (1848), these two generic names are heterotypic. The latter genus becomes available to serve for the new genus as established and circumscribed by Kornmann (1984) for *Bangia ciliaris* Carm. ex Harv. and *Porphyra boryana* Montagne. *Erythrotrichopeltis* Kornmann (1984) is to be regarded as a later synonym of *Porphyrostromium*.

Kornmann (1984) recently demonstrated the occurrence of a non-obligate heteromorphic life cycle involving two bangiophycean taxa previously regarded as belonging to two different genera. Thus, *Erythrotrichia ciliaris* (Carm. ex Harv.) Thur. is the erect filamentous/"trichoid" expression, and *Erythrotrichopeltis discigera* (Berth.) Schmitz is the prostrate/"peltoid" expression of the same alga. Both phases reproduce by monospores, and the trichoid phase also appears to undergo sexual reproduction. Kornmann established the genus *Erythrotrichopeltis* on the basis of this heteromorphic cycle, with *E. ciliaris* as type.

A second species was assigned to his new genus by Kornmann (1984), *Erythrotrichia boryana* (Montagne) Berthold (1882), originally *Porphyra boryana* Montagne (1846). This second species was the basis of the genus *Porphyrostromium* of Trevisan (1848). *Erythrotrichia* Areschoug (1850) has been conserved against *Porphyrostromium* (Voss et al., 1983); these two genera, however, are taxonomic synonyms, not nomenclatural synonyms. The type of *Erythrotrichia* is *E. ceramicola* (Lyngb.) Aresch.

<sup>1</sup> University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, U.S.A.

= *Conferva ceramicola* Lyngb. [= *E. carnea* (Dillw.) J. Ag.], whereas the type of *Porphyrostromium* is *P. 'boryi'* Trevisan = *Porphyra boryana* Montagne (1846) (see Silva, 1952). According to Art. 14.6 of the Sydney Code (Voss et al., 1983), *Porphyrostromium* Trevisan (1848) becomes available to serve as the generic name for the genus circumscribed by Kornmann (1984). *Porphyrostromium boryana* (Montagne) Trevisan serves as the type of this generic name in the Erythropeltidaceae with a non-obligate heteromorphic life cycle, and *Bangia ciliaris* is transferred to this genus:

***Porphyrostromium ciliare*** (Carm. ex Harv.) comb. nov. Basionym: *Bangia ciliaris* Carmichael ex Harvey in Hooker, Br. Fl. II, p. 316 (1833).

There has been some taxonomic disagreement on the status of *Erythrotrichia ciliaris*. For example, Heerebout (1968) included it in the synonymy of *E. carnea* (Dillw.) J. Ag., while recognizing *E. boryana* (Mont.) Berthold as a separate species. Ardré (1970) thought that Portuguese material she identified as *E. ciliaris* was very close to the type specimen of *Porphyra boryana* Mont., but she refrained from saying that they were identical. Kornmann (1984) asserted that Ardré's Portuguese material was indeed *E. boryana* and different from genuine *E. ciliaris*. Despite these differences in taxonomic judgements, it is clear that *Porphyrostromium* Trevisan is a legitimate name (Drew and Ross, 1965) that should be used for this genus [i.e., *Erythrotrichopeltis*] segregated from *Erythrotrichia* by Kornmann (1984).

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## LECTOTYPIFICATION OF SPECIES NAMES OF RHODYMENIALES (RHODOPHYTA) FOR THE RED ALGAL FLORA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN WASHINGTON

Michael W. Hawkes<sup>1</sup>

### Summary

While preparing a floristic treatment of the red algal order Rhodymeniales in British Columbia and northern Washington, several names were found to be lacking holotypes or were incorrectly typified.

<sup>1</sup> Dept. of Botany, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2B1, Canada.