

## PROPOSALS TO SUPPRESS WORKS

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**(23–24) Proposals to add Stephani in Hedwigia 27: 276–302. 1888, and Stephani in Hedwigia 29: 1–23, 68–99, 133–142. 1890, to the list of suppressed works for new generic names in Appendix VI****Lars Söderström,<sup>1</sup> Anders Hagborg,<sup>2</sup> Fred R. Barrie,<sup>2,3</sup> Barbara J. Crandall-Stotler,<sup>4</sup> S. Robbert Gradstein<sup>5</sup> & Matt von Konrat<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup> Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, 7491 Trondheim, Norway<sup>2</sup> Department of Science and Education, The Field Museum, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496, U.S.A.<sup>3</sup> Missouri Botanical Garden, P.O. Box 299, St. Louis, Missouri 63166, U.S.A.<sup>4</sup> Department of Plant Biology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901-6509, U.S.A.<sup>5</sup> Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Department Systematique et Evolution, C.P. 39, 57 Rue Cuvier, 75231 Paris 05, France

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Spruce (in Trans. Proc. Bot. Soc. Edinburgh 15: 1–308. 1884) divided the large liverwort genus *Lejeunea* into several subgenera. Subsequent authors soon recognized them at generic level, definitely and unequivocally so by Schifffner (in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1(3) [118–119, 125–129]: 1–144. Sep 1893). However, between 1888 and 1893, several papers were published, notably by Stephani, in which it is unclear at which level they treated the (sub)genera (see Söderström & al. in Phytotaxa 220: 143–198. 2015, for a review). An attempt to clarify the authorship and dates of establishment of the generic names based on the names of Spruce's subgenera was done by Söderström & al. (l.c.). However, for two publications it was impossible to judge at what rank Stephani accepted the names and we here propose to add those publications to the list of suppressed works in Appendix VI (cf. ICN Art. 34).

Stephani (in Hedwigia 27: 276–302. 1888) published a paper on Caribbean hepatics in which a large number of species were described or placed under supposed generic names that were effectively but not yet validly published. On page 289 Stephani gave a brief but clear description of *Cololejeunea* (“Soweit ich die Arten von *Cololejeunea* kenne, haben sie alle die gleiche doppelzählige Anordnung der Wurzelstellen.”) and it may seem that he established the genus, but on page 287 he referred to *Cololejeunea* as both “Subgenus” and “Gattung” in his treatment of “*Cololejeunea marginata* L. u. L.” In this same work, there is also a paragraph on page 283 that might be interpreted as a description of *Ceratolejeunea* (“wesentliche Merkmale von *Ceratolejeunea*, dahin gehören die locker gestellten Involucrablätter, deren lobulus gross und tief getrennt ist, die schwarz-braune Farbe und die reiche niedrige Verzweigung”), which could be considered sufficient to establish the generic name.

These two genera were not accepted as validly published here by Bonner & al. (in Nova Hedwigia 3: 351–359. 1961) or Zijlstra (in Taxon 31: 718–722. 1982) because there is ambiguity regarding the rank at which the names *Cololejeunea* and *Ceratolejeunea* were being described. Neither *Ceratolejeunea*, nor *Cololejeunea* have been accepted as described here by any earlier author, so adding the publication to Appendix VI (ICN Art. 34), suppressing any new generic name from this publication, will have a stabilizing effect on the nomenclature. Binomials in specific rank under previously validly published generic names can be regarded as validly published here.

Stephani (in Hedwigia 29: 1–23, 68–99, 133–142. 1890) published a three-part treatment of the genus *Lejeunea* in Lindenberg's herbarium. In the introduction Stephani writes only about Spruce's subgenera. In the parts of the paper he uses the terms “Genus”, “Subgenus”, “Gattung” and “Abtheilung” seemingly interchangeably. Bonner & al. (l.c.) considered the epithets of 22 subgeneric names to be validly published as new generic names, but Zijlstra (l.c.) and Grolle (in Acta Bot. Fenn. 121: 1–62. 1983) concluded that no generic names were validly published in this set of publications. The authors of Söderström & al. (l.c.) could also not agree on how to interpret the names. In this series of papers Stephani also uses the same specific epithet for taxa in several (sub)genera, suggesting that he interpreted them as something in between genera and subgenera as we think about them today. As his intention is so unclear, and no consensus has been reached in spite of more than 50 years of debate, this series of publications is here proposed for suppression at the rank of genus (ICN Art. 34 & Appendix VI). New names or combinations under *Lejeunea* are validly published here, but only when definitely associated with that generic name (cf. ICN Art. 35.2). Binomials at specific rank under segregates of *Lejeunea* that were already validly published can be regarded as validly published in this series of publications if they are definitely associated with the relevant generic name.

In order to eliminate the nomenclatural ambiguity that these two publications cause and stabilize the nomenclature of the names in *Lejeunea* and its segregates, we propose that these works be added to Appendix VI so that new names in them possibly interpreted at the rank of genus will be considered not to be validly published (ICN Art. 34).

(23) **Stephani, F.** 1888. Westindische Hepaticae. *Hedwigia* 27: 276–302. [Genera.], opus utique oppr. prop.

(24) **Stephani, F.** 1890. Die Gattung *Lejeunea* im Herbarium Lindenberg. *Hedwigia* 29: 1–23, 68–99, 133–142. (TL-2 No. **12.995**) [Genera.], opus utique oppr. prop.

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