Two typifications in *Pseudoplectania* (Ascomycota, Pezizales)

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**Introduction**

During our studies in the genus *Pseudoplectania* Fuckel we noticed the absence of some typifications or at least an unclear status of some “types” housed in public herbaria. Following the I.C.N. (McNeill et al., 2012), we formally select the types of *Pseudoplectania nigrella* var. *episphagnum* J. Favre and *Peziza stygia* Berk. & M.A. Curtis.

**Method**

Herbarium codes are according THIERS (*Index Herbariorum*).

**Typifications**


*Favre* (1948) indicated three distinct collections, made in different years and from different stations: “Le Sentier, en abondance, 20 mai 1945; les Tenasses aux Pléiades, 19 mai 1946; la Burtignière et Praz Rodez, 9 juin 1946”, without selecting a holotype. According to Art. 9.5 of I.C.N. those collections must be considered as “syntypes”. Art. 9.11 indicates that “if no holotype was indicated by the author of a name of a species or infraspecific taxon […] a lectotype or, if permissible (Art. 9.7), a neotype as a substitute for it may be designated” and Art. 9.12 explains that “in lectotype designation, an isotype must be chosen if such exists, or otherwise a syntype if such exists”.

Three Favre’s collections of “episphagnum” (not studied), filed as syntypes, are housed in the Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la ville de Genève (G) under the following accession numbers: G00126181, G00126182 and G00126531. We have checked the data of these collections and they are not all consistent with the protologue: G00126531 is dated 18.V.1947 and comes from the “Tourbière des Tenasses, aux Pléiades, sur Vevey” instead of 19.V.1946 as reported in the protologue for that locality. On the contrary G00126181 and G00126182 are actual syntypes being respectively from “Le Sentier, 20 mai 1945” and “Praz Rodez, 9 juin 1946”.

G00126181 is composed by more samples as compared to G00126182 and therefore, in addition to all the above reasons, is here formally selected as lectotype.


*Carbone* (2013) has examined collections of this species considered as types. The collection K(M) 176715, filed as “holotype” and composed by two ascomata, is only part of the original material, as proved by the G. Massee’s writing “part of type removed for examination” (see Carbone, op. cit., Plate 2). This seems consistent with the lack of two apothecia from the herbarium sheet belonging to the type material housed in Farlow Herbarium (see Carbone, op. cit., Plate 5), but also the single apothecium in FH without data (see Carbone, op. cit., Plate 4, fig.3) could be the lacking one. In fact, in a personal communication, Genevieve Tocci (FH Herbarium) suggested that it could be the missing piece from number 2971. According to Art. 9.4 of I.C.N. “an isotype is any duplicate of the holotype” and so following Massee’s writing, the Kew collection could be regarded as an isotype. We know from *Carbone* (op. cit.) that one of the three herbarium sheets inside the same FH herbarium folder should definitely be regarded as the holotype. The main problem could be that more than one taxon is present in the same folder of FH “original material” (although split in different sheets). According to Art. 9.14 “when a type (herbarium sheet or equivalent preparation) contains parts belonging to more than one taxon, the name must remain attached to the part (specimen as defined in Art. 8.2) that corresponds most nearly with the original description or diagnosis”. In our case FH houses a herbarium folder containing three different collections, two of which reporting the name *Peziza stygia*, but only one of them — indicating no. 2971 — must be regarded as the “type”, because the other one does not correspond to the original description, having elliptical ascospores transversally furrowed. So, due to the above considerations, doubts and the remarks in *Carbone* (2013), we propose a formal selection.


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**References**

