Lectotypification of the name *Lopholejeunea utriculata* (Lejeuneaceae, Hepaticae)

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A lectotype is designated for the name *Lopholejeunea utriculata* Steph. This selection preserves current usage of the name, but two other original specimens of *Lopholejeunea utriculata* are assigned to *L. lepidoscypha*.

**KEYWORDS:** lectotypification, Lejeuneaceae, Lopholejeunea lepidoscypha, Lopholejeunea utriculata, Ptychanthoideae.

While examining type material of names in the liverwort genus *Lopholejeunea* (Lejeuneaceae subfam. Ptychanthoideae), we found that the name *Lopholejeunea utriculata* described by Stephani (1912), required lectotypification.

*Lopholejeunea utriculata* Steph., Sp. Hepat. 5: 69. 1912

Vanden Berghen (1950, p. 168) cited “Madagascar: Sine loc. 1896 Forsyth Major s.n.” in G as “type”; subsequently, in his monograph of *Lopholejeunea* in Africa (Vanden Berghen, 1984, pp. 457–458), he cited the three original collections in G (see below) as “syntypes”. Although it might seem that this use of the term “type” by Vanden Berghen (1950) could be taken as an error to be corrected to lectotype under Art. 9.8 of the ICBN (Greuter & al., 2000), in fact, Vanden Berghen’s designation of “Forsyth Major s.n.” is not an effective typification, because no such specimen exists at G; the three original collections made by Forsyth Major are all numbered as indicated by Vanden Berghen (1984, pp. 457–458). Moreover, these numbers (Forsyth Major 500 p.p., 524 p.p. and 503 p.p.) were present on the three specimens before Vanden Berghen’s (1950) publication, because the text “Madagascar / Forsyth Major / 1000 pp / 500 pp” on one of these specimens appears to be in Stephani’s handwriting (Michelle Price, pers. comm.), and at least “Forsyth Major 1000 p.p.” is on Stephani’s own illustrations of the species as is seen in his Icones Ineditae no. 6025 (Stephani, 1985). *F. Major 1000 p.p.* represents, in fact, the same specimen as “F. Major 500 p.p.” cited by Vanden Berghen (1984), because, as noted above, both “1000 p.p.” and “500 p.p.” are written together on the specimen now numbered G 16093. Vander Berghen’s (1984) reference to the specimens as “syntypes” is also incorrect as no specimens were cited by Stephani (1912) in publishing *L. utriculata* (ICBN Art. 9.4); they are, however, from Stephani’s annotations, undoubtedly the original material upon which the name was based.

Our examination of all F. Major’s specimens of *Lopholejeunea utriculata* in the Stephani herbarium, *F. Major 500 p.p. & 1000 p.p.* (G 16093), *F. Major 524 p.p.* (G 16095), and *F. Major 503 p.p.* (G 16096), revealed that only one of them (*F. Major 500 p.p. & 1000 p.p.*, G 16093) belongs to *Lopholejeunea utriculata*, having strongly utriculate lobules, apex of the leaf lobule being attached to the leaf lobe across a single cell, and 2-keeled perianths with very wide lateral wings. *F. Major 500 p.p. & 1000 p.p.* is also the specimen used by Stephani for the illustration of *L. utriculata* in the Icones Ineditae (No. 6025) (Stephani, 1985) and is selected here as the lectotype. The other two specimens (*F. Major 524 p.p.*, G 16095; *F. Major 503 p.p.*, G 16096) differ in the apex of the leaf lobule being attached to the leaf lobe across 2–4 cells and 5-keeled perianths without distinct wings. They are referable to *Lopholejeunea lepidoscypha* Kiaer et Pearson ex Steph., a rare species endemic to Madagascar (Grolle, 1995).

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due to Dr. J. McNeill (E) and reviewers for comments and suggestions. The first author (R.-L. Zhu) is indebted to the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for supporting a visit to the Stephani Herbarium (G), and to Dr. M. Price, Geneva, for scanning labels of several specimens and help during his stay in Geneva. This research was sponsored by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 30270117) and the Scientific Research Foundation for the Returned Overseas Chinese Scholars.
State Education Ministry, P. R. China.

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