

NOMENCLATURAL CORRECTIONS IN THE DICRANIDAE (BRYOPHYTA)  
НОМЕНКЛАТУРНЫЕ ПОПРАВКИ В DICRANIDAE (BRYOPHYTA)

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Abstract

The genus *Merceyopsis* Broth. & Dixon is resurrected and a new combination created in it for the species presently known as *Scopelophila cataractae* (Mitt.) Broth. The genus *Pseudoblindia* Fedosov, M. Stech & Ignatov is illegitimate since its original circumscription included the type of an earlier generic name, *Kiaeria* I. Hagen. Three new combinations are made in *Kiaeria* for the austral species of the genus.

Резюме

Восстановлен род *Merceyopsis* Broth. & Dixon и в нем сделана новая комбинация для вида, который в настоящее время известен под названием *Scopelophila cataractae* (Mitt.) Broth. Название рода *Pseudoblindia* Fedosov, M. Stech & Ignatov является незаконным, поскольку в его первоначальном понимании в него включался тип ранее описанного рода, *Kiaeria* I. Hagen. Три новые комбинации сделаны в роде *Kiaeria* для видов из Южного полушария.

KEYWORDS: Pottiaceae, Rhabdoweisiaceae, *Scopelophila*, *Kiaeria*, *Pseudoblindia*

A recently published brief assessment of the phylogeny of *Scopelophila* (Mitt.) Lindb. and related genera (Kuznetsova et al., 2023) showed that two of the species involved, namely *Scopelophila ligulata* (Spruce) Spruce and *S. cataractae*, differ significantly in their plastid DNA sequences. These new data in combination with the already well understood morphological differences between these two taxa (Noguchi 1956, Zander 1967) suggest they deserve to be segregated into separate genera. However, both of the well-known generic names that have been applied to these species, *Merceya* Schimp. and *Scopelophila* (Mitt.) Lindb. are based on the same nomenclatural type. When Wijk et al. (1967: 376) designated *S. ligulata* as the type of the older genus *Scopelophila* they also made *Merceya* superfluous, since it only included that species when it was described. Consequently, another generic name is needed for *S. cataractae*. Fortunately, the genus *Merceyopsis* is already available and its type is a synonym of *S. cataractae*. Zander (1993) cited *Merceyopsis pellucida* Broth. & Dix. as the type of *Merceyopsis*, but an earlier typification was already made by Chen (1963) with *Merceyopsis sikkimensis* (Müll. Hal. ex Renaud & Cardot) Broth. & Dixon. In practice this makes little difference, since both names are synonyms

of *S. cataractae*. Thus, we propose reviving this generic name by establishing a new combination in it for the species presently known as *Scopelophila cataractae*. *Merceyopsis* Broth. & Dixon, J. Bot. 48: 298. 1910.

Type: *Merceyopsis sikkimensis* (Müll. Hal. ex Renaud & Cardot) Broth. & Dixon, designated by Chen (1963: 212).

*Merceyopsis cataractae* (Mitt.) Brinda, Ignatov & Fedosov, comb. nov.  $\equiv$  *Weissia cataractae* Mitt., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 12: 135. 1869.  $\equiv$  *Hyophila cataractae* (Mitt.) A. Jaeger, Ber. Thätigk. St. Gallischen Naturwiss. Ges. 1871–72: 358. 1873.  $\equiv$  *Merceya cataractae* (Mitt.) Müll. Hal., Gen. Musc. Frond.: 384. 1900.  $\equiv$  *Scopelophila cataractae* (Mitt.) Broth., Nat. Pflanzenfam. 436. 1902. Type: Andes Quitenses, ad rupes humidas secus cataractam Agoyan fluvii Pastasae (5000 ped.), Spruce 45c (lectotype [Zander 1967: 407]: NY; isolectotypes: BM).

= *Scopelophila sikkimensis* Müll. Hal. ex Renaud & Cardot, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique 41(1): 53. 1905.  $\equiv$  *Fissidens sikkimensis* (Müll. Hal. ex Renaud & Cardot) P. Syd., Bot. Jahresber. (Just) 33(1): 61. 1906.  $\equiv$  *Merceya sikkimensis* (Müll. Hal. ex Renaud & Cardot) Broth., Nat. Pflanzenfam. I(3): 1196. 1909.  $\equiv$  *Merceyopsis sikkimensis* (Müll. Hal. ex Renaud & Cardot)

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Broth. & Dixon, J. Bot. 48: 301. 1910. Type: Hab. Ind. orient. Sikkim: environs de Kurseong, revv. Decoly et Schaul, herb. E. Levier et herb. Pâque (syntypes: PC[PC0795721]!, PC[PC0795722]!, PC[PC0128787]!, PC[PC0128786]!, PC[PC0128788]!).

= *Merceyopsis pellucida* Broth. & Dixon, J. Bot. 48: 301. 1910. Type: On the roof of a cave, Panchgani, W. Ghats, Feb. 1909; (no. 35); and underneath stone ledges, Panchgani (no. 33); leg. L. J. Sedgwick (lectotype [Zander 1967: 408]: H; isolectotype: PC[PC0695850]!; syntype: PC[PC0101069]!).

For additional synonyms of *S. cataractae*, see Zander (1967). Other specimens examined: France, Pyrénées, Spruce no. 331 (syntype of *S. ligulata*, PC[PC0795719]), Ecuador, Spruce 45a (isolectotypes of *Weissia agoyensis* Mitt. [= *S. ligulata*], PC[PC0101107], PC[PC0101105], PC[PC0101106]).

While preparing the taxonomic treatment of the family Rhabdoweisiaceae, Fedosov et al. (2021) accepted the typification of the genus *Kiaeria* by Ochyra et al. (2008: 177) with *K. starkei* (F. Weber & D. Mohr) I. Hagen. As a result, the name *Kiaeria* was considered a synonym of the earlier *Arctoa* Bruch & Schimp., while *Kiaeria falcatata* (Hedw.) I. Hagen and three closely related austral species previously classified in the genus *Blindia* Bruch & Schimp. were placed in the newly established genus *Pseudoblindia*. When proposing these nomenclatural novelties, the authors overlooked the fact that the type of *Kiaeria* must be *Dicranum falcatum* Hedw. since *Kiaeria* is actually a replacement for *Dicranum* sect. *Falcata* Bruch & Schimp., which is automatically typified by that species (by Art. 10.8, Turland et al. 2018). Even if the description of *Kiaeria* is considered independent of *Dicranum* sect. *Falcata*, its type would still be *Kiaeria falcatata* because Abramov & Savicz-Lyubitskaya (1963: 384) effectively designated that species as its type. Consequently, the later typification of *Kiaeria* with *K. starkei* (Ochyra et al. 2008) is superfluous. Furthermore, because *K. falcatata* was included in the original circumscription of *Pseudoblindia*, that genus is illegitimate (Art. 52.1, Turland et al. 2018), and the name *Kiaeria* should have been adopted for that clade. Therefore, the other three species, assigned by Fedosov et al. (2021) to *Pseudoblindia* need new combinations in *Kiaeria* which are established below.

***Kiaeria*** I. Hagen, Kongel. Norske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. (Trondheim) 1914(1): 109. 1915.

Replaced synonym: *Dicranum* sect. *Falcata* Bruch & Schimp., Bryol. Eur. 1: 117. 1847.

Type: *Dicranum falcatum* Hedw. (by Art. 10.8, Turland et al. 2018)

***Kiaeria inundata*** (Cardot) Brinda, Ignatov & Fedosov comb. nov. ≡ *Ditrichum inundatum* Cardot, Bull. Herb.

Boissier, sér. 2, 5: 1001. 1905. ≡ *Blindia inundata* (Cardot) Cardot, Wiss. Ergebn. Schwed. Südpolar-Exped. 1901–1903 4(8): 84. 11. 1908. ≡ *Blindia magellanica* var. *inundata* (Cardot) Herzog, Beih. Bot. Centralbl., Abt. 2, 60B: 19. 1939. ≡ *Pseudoblindia inundata* (Cardot) Fedosov, Stech & Ignatov, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 195(4): 561. 2021[2020]. Type: [Argentina] Terre-de-Feu: Sable island [error for Gable Island], canal du Beagle, Skottsberg [n:r 49] (syntypes: PC[PC0128950]!, BM, H).

***Kiaeria lewinskyae*** (J.K. Bartlett & Vitt) Brinda, Ignatov & Fedosov comb. nov. ≡ *Blindia lewinskyae* J.K. Bartlett & Vitt, New Zealand J. Bot. 24: 227. f. 101–108. 1986. ≡ *Pseudoblindia lewinskyae* (J.K. Bartlett & Vitt) Fedosov, Stech & Ignatov, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 195(4): 561. 2021[2020]. Type: New Zealand. South Island, Westland, Cedar Creek, 41° 45' S, 171° 49' E, at 300 m elevation, submerged on rocks with *Pachyglossa tenacifolia*, Sept. 14, 1978, Bartlett 23125 (holotype: ALTA; isotype: CHR).

***Kiaeria robusta*** (Hampe) Brinda, Ignatov & Fedosov comb. nov. ≡ *Blindia robusta* Hampe, Linnaea 30: 627. 1860. ≡ *Pseudoblindia robusta* (Hampe) Fedosov, Stech & Ignatov, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 195(4): 561. 2021[2020]. Type: [Australia] In Alpibus austr., Mountain Munyang, Dr. F. Mueller [s.n.] (lectotype [Bartlett & Vitt 1986: 224]: BM-Hampe; isolectotypes: NY, G, BM).

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