



Correspondence

Notes on Early Land Plants Today. 6. The correct name for *Cephaloziella divaricata* var. *asperifolia*

LARS SÖDERSTRÖM¹, ANDERS HAGBORG² & MATT VON KONRAT²

¹Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, N-7491 Trondheim, Norway; lars.soderstrom@bio.ntnu.no

²Department of Botany, The Field Museum, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605–2496, USA; hagborg@pobox.com, mvonkonrat@fieldmuseum.org

Schuster (1980) recognized *Cephaloziella byssacea* var. *asperifolia* (Taylor 1846) Macvicar (1912) and this variety is often recognized by later authors. However, Grolle (1983) accepted *Cephaloziella divaricata* (Smith & Sowerby 1800) Schiffner (1893) as the correct name for the species without mentioning any variety. Several authors have used the name *Cephaloziella divaricata* var. *asperifolia* (Taylor) Macvicar (from Eggers 1982 onwards), but Macvicar (1912) treats the variety under *Cephaloziella byssacea* (Roth 1800) Warnstorf (1903) and Macvicar (1926) under *Cephaloziella starkei* (Nees 1836) Schiffner (1900).

Schuster (1980) chose the name ‘*asperifolia*’ for the variety as he considered the lectotype of *Cephalozia divaricata* var. *scabra* Howe (1899) to belong to another taxon. However, a lectotype has never been formally selected! Howe (1899) commented that the first two specimens cited by him best fit his description. Of those, one specimen (NY 511356) is annotated by R.M. Schuster as being autoicous and given a herbarium name, possibly intended to be described as a new species. The other specimen (NY 511357) is not annotated by Schuster as belonging to the same autoicous taxon. As Howe regards his *Cephalozia divaricata* to be dioicous, we here select this specimen as lectotype, thus fixing the name to what is commonly used. The varieties *scabra* and *asperifolia* thus become synonyms.

The basionym of ‘*asperifolia*’ (*Jungermannia asperifolia*) is the oldest known name for the variety, but at variety level *Cephalozia divaricata* var. *scabra* is the oldest. The oldest combination of ‘*asperifolia*’ at variety level is *Cephaloziella byssacea* var. *asperifolia*. *Cephaloziella divaricata* var. *scabra* is often cited as M. Howe but Howe (1899) actually placed it under *Cephalozia*. The first treatment of the variety under *Cephaloziella* is, as far as we have been able to find, by Haynes (1909) and we accept that as the valid combination to be used.

***Cephaloziella divaricata* (Sm. & Sowerby) Schiffn. var. *scabra* (M. Howe) Haynes**, *Bryologist* 12: 68, 1909 (Haynes 1909). Basionym:—*Cephalozia divaricata* var. *scabra* M. Howe, *Mem. Torrey Bot Club.* 7: 129, 1898 [1899] (Howe 1899). Lectotype (here designated):—USA, California, Trinity Co., near Hay Fork, 10. Jun. 1896, leg. M.A. Howe 1110 (NY-511357).

= *Jungermannia asperifolia* Taylor, *London J. Bot.* 5: 277, 1846 (Taylor 1846), *syn. nov.*, ≡ *Cephaloziella byssacea* (Roth) Warnst. var. *asperifolia* (Taylor) Macvicar, *Stud. Handb. Brit. Hep.*: 275, 1912 (Macvicar 1912), ≡ *Cephaloziella starkei* (Nees) Schiffn. var. *asperifolia* (Taylor) Macvicar, *Stud. Handb. Brit. Hep.*, ed. 2: 283, 1926 (Macvicar 1926).

= *Cephalozia asperifolia* C.E.O.Jensen, *Meddel. Grønland* 15: 371, 1897 [1898] (Jensen 1898), *syn. in* Schuster (1980).

References

- Eggers, J. (1982) Artenliste der Moose Makaronesiens. *Cryptogamie, Bryologie et Lichénologie* 3: 283–335.
- Grolle, R. (1983) Hepatics of Europe including the Azores: an annotated list of species, with synonyms from the recent literature. *Journal of Bryology* 12: 403–459.
- Haynes, C.C. (1909) An enumeration of the Washington and Oregon hepaticae collected by Mr. A. S. Foster. *The Bryologist* 12: 65–71.
- Howe, M.A. (1899 “1898”) Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of California. *Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club* 7: 1–208.
- Jensen, C. (1898 “1897”) Moser fra Øst-Grønland. *Meddelelser om Grønland* 15: 365–443.
- Macvicar, S.M. (1912) *The student's handbook of British hepatics*, ed. 1. Eastbourne, London.
- Macvicar, S.M. (1926) *Student's Handbook of British Hepatics*, 2nd ed. Eastbourne, London.
- Nees von Esenbeck, C.G. (1836) *Naturgeschichte der Europäischen Lebermoose mit besonderer Beziehung auf Schlesien und die Oertlichkeiten des Riesengebirgs*, vol. 2. Grass, Barth & Co.: Berlin, 500 pp.
- Roth, A. (1800) *Tentamen florae Germanicae* 3. Lipsiae, 581 pp.
- Schiffner, V. (1893) Hepaticae (Lebermoose). In: Schiffner, V. (Ed), *Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, Teil. I, Abt. 3*. Engelmann: Leipzig, pp. 1–96.
- Schiffner, V. (1900) Nachweis einiger für die böhmische Flora neuer Bryophyten nebst Bemerkungen über einzelne bereits daselbst nachgewiesene Formen. *Sitzungsberichte des Deutschen Naturwissenschaftlich-Medicinischen Vereins für Böhmen "Lotos" in Prag* 48: 320–354.
- Schuster, R.M. (1980) *The Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of North America*. vol. IV. Columbia University Press: New York, 1334 pp.
- Smith, J.E. & Sowerby, J. (1800) *English Botany*, vol. 10. London, pp. 649–720.
- Taylor, T. (1846) New Hepaticae. *London Journal of Botany* 5: 258–284.
- Warnstorff, C. (1903) *Kryptogamenflora der Mark Brandenburg*, Leber- und Torfmoose. Leipzig.