

(1900) Proposal to conserve the name *Gertrudia validinervis* (*Gertrudiella validinervis*) against *Barbula uncinicoma* (Pottiaceae, Bryophyta)

Juan A. Jiménez & María J. Cano

Departamento de Biología Vegetal (Botánica), Facultad de Biología, Universidad de Murcia, 30100 Murcia, Spain. jajimene@um.es (author for correspondence)

(1900) *Gertrudia validinervis* Herzog in Biblioth. Bot. 87: 44. 1916, nom. cons. prop.

Lectotypus (hic designatus): [Bolivia] “In der Dornbuschsteppe des Palo, ca. 1600 m”, Apr 1911, *Herzog 4344* (JE; isolectotypus: MO).

(=) *Barbula uncinicoma* Müll. Hal. in Linnæa 42: 345. 1879, nom. rej. prop.

Lectotypus (hic designatus): “Argentina, Córdoba” Nov 1870, *Lorentz* (NY No. 799525; isolectotypus: L).

Gertrudiella Broth. is a monotypic genus proposed by Brotherus (in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, 11: 528. 1925) to include a species, *Gertrudiella validinervis* (Herzog) Broth. (in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, 11: 528. 1925) with one variety, originally described by Herzog (l.c.) as *Gertrudia validinervis* Herzog and *G. validinervis* var. *serratopungens* Herzog. This generic name was published as a *nomen novum* for *Gertrudia* Herzog, an illegitimate name, being a later homonym of *Gertrudia* K. Schum. (Fl. Schutzgeb. Südsee: 454. 1900).

Herzog (l.c.) described *Gertrudia validinervis* on the basis of two specimens collected by him from two different localities “In der Dornbuschsteppe des Palo, ca. 1600 m, No. 4344; an Felsen bei Tres Cruces (Cord. v. Santa Cruz) ca. 1400 m, No. 3473”. Both in JE and MO are kept the two syntype specimens mentioned in the protologue. The specimen No. 4344 in JE is selected as lectotype because it is deposited in the original herbarium of the author and it is the syntype with the most individual plants and is the best preserved. *Gertrudiella validinervis* is a rare species endemic to Bolivia (Churchill & al. in Ruizia 17: 111. 2000) and northern Argentina (Suárez & Schiavone in Trop. Bryol. 26: 31–33. 2005), which grows in dry inter-Andean valleys and Chaco and Chaco Serrano forest. It is characterized by squarrose leaves when wet, revolute margins to near apex, lamina orange in colour with KOH solution, nerve with numerous guide cells in 3–4 layers and without ventral stereids and upper and mid-laminal cells bulging ventrally. The name of this species has consistently been accepted and widely used in the bryological literature from its publication in 1916, e.g., by Hilpert (in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 50: 585–706. 1933), Hermann (in Bryologist 79: 134. 1976), Zander (in Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 32: 1–378. 1993), Delgadillo & al. (in Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 50: 70. 1995), Crosby & al. (Checkl. Mosses: 115. 1999), Churchill & al.

(l.c., 2000), Gradstein & al. (in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 86: 240–571. 2001), Schiavone & Suárez (in Trop. Bryol. 24: 11–14. 2003), Werner & al. (in Bryologist 107: 220. 2004), Churchill & Fuentes (in Trop. Bryol. 26: 127. 2005), Suárez & Schiavone (l.c., 2005), Zander (in J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 100: 581–602. 2006).

In the framework of a revision of *Barbula* for the “Study of the Barbuleae and Bryoerythrophyllae tribes in South America” project, *Barbula uncinicoma* Müll. Hal. was found to be synonymous with and to predate *Gertrudiella validinervis*. Until this discovery, the identity of *B. uncinicoma* was unknown and the name has only been listed, without comment, in a few works (e.g., Paris, Index Bryol. 1: 100. 1894; Müller, Gen. Musc. Frond.: 434. 1901; Brotherus in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, 10: 278. 1924; Matteri in Trop. Bryol. 24: 40. 2003). In fact, it is considered as an insufficiently known species by Crosby & al. (l.c.: 32).

The protologue of *B. uncinicoma* includes “Argentina Cordobensis, in den Barrancas von Córdoba, Novbr. 1870, P.G. Lorentz”. Müller’s and Lorentz’s herbaria were deposited at B, but were destroyed in World War II. However, two syntypes of this name were found at NY and S. Both are totally in agreement with the protologue and the syntype at NY is selected as lectotype, because it is the most abundant and best preserved specimen.

In summary, the name *B. uncinicoma* has rarely been used since its description. Therefore, to maintain common usage, conserving the name *G. validinervis* against *B. uncinicoma*, as is here proposed, seems desirable. The acceptance of the present proposal would preserve nomenclatural stability (Art. 14.1 of the ICBN, McNeill & al. in Regnum Veg.: 146. 2006) and avoid perpetuating inconsistency in the usage of *B. uncinicoma*. If the proposal were to be rejected, the name *B. uncinicoma* would have to replace the widespread use by bryologists of *G. validinervis*, which would be highly undesirable.

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