

***Tingiopsidium* - the correct name for *Vestergrenopsis* as currently delimited (Peltigerales, Koerberiaceae)**

Josef HAFELLNER¹ & Toby SPRIBILLE^{1, 2}

HAFELLNER Josef & SPRIBILLE Toby 2016: *Tingiopsidium* - the correct name for *Vestergrenopsis* as currently delimited (Peltigerales, Koerberiaceae). - Fritschiana (Graz) 83: 47–50. - ISSN 1024-0306.

Abstract: *Tingiopsidium* antedates *Vestergrenopsis* by one year and is apparently the oldest generic name for a group of so far three species of cyanophilic lichenized fungi. The combinations *Tingiopsidium elaeinum*, *T. isidiatum*, and *T. sonomense* are introduced.

¹Institut für Pflanzenwissenschaften, NAWI Graz, Karl-Franzens-Universität, Holteigasse 6, A-8010 Graz, AUSTRIA.
e-mail: josef.hafellner@uni-graz.at

²Division of Biological Sciences, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812, USA.
e-mail: toby.spribille@mso.umt.edu

Introduction

A molecular and morpho-anatomical study of the Peltigerales-Peltigerineae led SPRIBILLE & MUGGIA (2013) to recognize a further family, Koerberiaceae, comprising the genera *Koerberia*, *Steinera* and *Vestergrenopsis*. By transferring *Pannaria sonomensis* Tuck. from *Koerberia* to *Vestergrenopsis*, generic names based on that species and its heterotypic synonyms are consequently not anymore synonyms of *Koerberia* as it has been outlined by HENSSEN (1963a) but have to be considered in a search for the correct name of the *Vestergrenopsis* clade (HENSSEN 1963b, SPRIBILLE & MUGGIA 2013). One of these heterotypic synonyms, overlooked by SPRIBILLE & MUGGIA (2013), is at the same time the type species of a genus, *Tingiopsidium* Werner (WERNER 1939), which antedates *Vestergrenopsis* Gyeln. (GYELNIK 1940) by one year and makes *Vestergrenopsis* illegitimate.

Of the two possible solutions – applying the principle of priority or proposing *Vestergrenopsis* for conservation, we opt for the first. The species in question are rare, they seldom turn up in the lichenological literature and are of no economic importance. The procedure of conservation seems therefore not to be justified. By applying the principle of priority we can offer an immediate, clear and stable solution.

The necessary nomenclatural consequences are drawn below.

Nomenclatural synopsis

Tingiopsidium Werner, Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat. Maroc 19: 47 (1939).

MycoBank 5483

Typus: *Tingiopsidium pubescens* Werner (holotype)

= *Vestergrenopsis* Gyeln., Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl., 9(2): 265 (1940).

MycoBank 5734

Typus: *Vestergrenopsis elaeina* (Wahlenb. ex Ach.) Gyeln. (*Parmelia elaeina* Wahlenb. ex Ach.) (holotype)

Note: *Tingiopsidium pubescens* is a heterotypic younger synonym of *Pannaria sonomensis* Tuck. (fide HENSSEN 1963a).

The species

Tingiopsidium elaeinum (Wahlenb. ex Ach.) Hafellner & T.Sprib., **combinatio nova**

MycoBank 817685

≡ *Parmelia elaeina* Wahlenb. ex Ach., Suppl. Meth. Lich.: 45 (1803). – *Pannaria elaeina* (Wahlenb. ex Ach.) Nyl., Mém. Soc. Imp. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg 3: 176 (1855) and Nya Bot. Notiser 1855: 140 (1855). – *Vestergrenopsis elaeina* (Wahlenb. ex Ach.) Gyeln., Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl., 9(2): 266 (1940).

Notes: The species was repeatedly attributed to Wahlenberg (e.g., HENSSEN 1963b, EGAN 1987, ANDREEV et al. 1996, ELVEBAKK & HERTEL 1997, HARADA et al. 2004, SANTESSON et al. 2004, KUOKAWA & KASHIWADANI 2006, URBANAVICHUS & ANDREEV 2010, ESSLINGER 2016) a view which is in contradiction with the Code (MCNEILL et al. 2012). The protologue in ACHARIUS (1803: 45–47) consists of five paragraphs, with the taxon name '*Parmelia elaeina*' (without a taxon author indicated) and the diagnosis given as first paragraph. There is no indication that this first paragraph was contributed by Wahlenberg. Further detailed characters for the new species are given in the fifth paragraph, which has evidently been written by Acharius, indicated by an 'A.' at its end.

In a second paragraph, however, ACHARIUS (1803: 46) cited under the name '*Parmelia* (Ach. *Placod.*) *elaena*' the description that he has apparently received from Wahlenberg, with several differences in the wording compared to the diagnosis. This second paragraph is marked with 'Wahlenb. Msc.'. Additionally, further down in the protologue in the fourth paragraph (1. paragraph of 'Obs.'), Acharius cites Wahlenberg's opinion that the species belongs to the [subgenus] *Placodium* ('Ad *Placodia* certa pertinet nec *Circinaria* est. W.'), whereas Acharius described it in the [subgenus] *Circinaria*.

From this context we conclude that the diagnosis and major parts of the description of *Parmelia elaeina* have been written by Acharius and the species is therefore attributed to him (ICN Art. 46.5).

Tingiopsidium isidiatum (Degel.) Hafellner & T.Sprib., **combinatio nova**
MycoBank 817686

≡ *Pannaria isidiata* Degel., Bot. Notiser 1943: 90 (1943). – *Vestergrenopsis isidiata* (Degel.) Å.E.Dahl, Meddel. Grønland 150(2): 55 (1950).

Tingiopsidium sonomense (Tuck.) Hafellner & T.Sprib., **combinatio nova**
MycoBank 817687

≡ *Pannaria sonomensis* Tuck., Proc. Am. Acad. Arts Sci. 12: 169 (1877). – *Vestergrenopsis sonomensis* (Tuck.) T.Sprib. & Muggia, Fung. Div. 58: 182 (2012). – *Koerberia sonomensis* (Tuck.) Henssen, Can. J. Bot. 41: 1351 (1963).

= *Tingiopsidium pubescens* Werner, Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat. Maroc 19: 47 (1939)
fide HENSSEN (1963a).

Discussion

Tingiopsidium sonomense is unusual in the *Tingiopsidium* / *Vestergrenopsis* clade on account of its 8-spored asci, the 1-septate fusiform ascospores, and its biogeography (SPRIBILLE & MUGGIA 2013). From the phylogenetic point of view it would also be possible to accept both genera, *Tingiopsidium* for *T. sonomense* and *Vestergrenopsis* for *V. elaeina* and *V. isidiata*. However, we regard the differences as too small for that alternative solution.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the grant P25237 from the Austrian Science Foundation.

References

- ACHARIUS E. 1803: Supplementum species quamplures novas descriptas nec non observationes varias complectens, quod praeviae suae Methodo Lichenum adiunxit. - Lipsiae: publisher not indicated. 52 pp.
- ANDREEV M., KOTLOV Y. & MAKAROVA I. 1996: Checklist of lichens and lichenicolous fungi of the Russian Arctic. - The Bryologist 99: 137–169.
- EGAN R.S. 1987: A fifth checklist of the lichen-forming, lichenicolous and allied fungi of the continental United States and Canada. - The Bryologist 90: 77–173.
- ELVEBAKK A. & HERTEL H. 1997 ('1996'): Part 6. Lichens. - In: ELVEBAKK A. & PRESTRUD P. (eds.), A catalogue of Svalbard plants, fungi, algae, and cyanobacteria. - Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter 198: 271–359.

- ESSLINGER T.L. 2016: A cumulative checklist for the lichen-forming, lichenicolous and allied fungi of the continental United States and Canada, Version 21. – *Opuscula Philolichenum* 15: 136–390.
- GYELNIK V. ('Köfaragó-Gyelnik') 1940: Cyanophili, II. Lichinaceae, Heppiaceae, Pannariaceae, Stictaceae, Peltigeraceae. – *Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora von Deutschland, Österreichs und der Schweiz*, 2. Aufl., 9(2): 1–272, tab. – Leipzig: Borntraeger.
- HARADA H., OKAMOTO T. & YOSHIMURA I. 2004: A checklist of lichens and lichen-allies of Japan. – *Lichenology* 2(2): 47–165.
- HENSSEN A. 1963a: Study of the genus *Koerberia*. – *Canadian Journal of Botany* 41: 1347–1357.
- HENSSEN A. 1963b: Study of the genus *Vestergrenopsis*. – *Canadian Journal of Botany* 41: 1359–1366.
- KUROKAWA S. & KASHIWADANI H. 2006: Checklist of Japanese lichens and allied fungi. – *National Science Museum Monographs [Tokyo]* 33: 1–157.
- MCNEILL J., BARRIE F.R., BUCK W.R., DEMOULIN V., GREUTER W., HAWKSWORTH D.L., HERENDEEN P.S., KNAPP S., MARHOLD K., PRADO J., PRUD'HOMME VAN REINE W.F., SMITH G.F., WIERSEMA J.H. & TURLAND N.J. (eds.) 2012: International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Melbourne Code) adopted by the Eighteenth International Botanical Congress Melbourne, Australia, July 2011. – *Regnum Vegetabile* 154: 1–208.
- SANTESSON R., MOBERG R., NORDIN A., TØNSBERG T. & VITIKAINEN O. 2004: Lichen-forming and lichenicolous fungi of Fennoscandia. – Uppsala: Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University. 359 pp.
- SPRIBILLE T. & MUGGIA L. 2013: Expanded taxon sampling disentangles evolutionary relationships and reveals a new family in Peltigerales (Lecanoromycetidae, Ascomycota). – *Fungal Diversity* 58: 171–184. (published online 22 September 2012 but in this version not effectively published for nomenclatural purposes, ICN Art. 30).
- URBANAVICHUS G.P. & ANDREEV M.P. (eds.) 2010: A checklist of the lichen flora of Russia. – St. Petersburg: Nauka. 194 pp.
- WERNER R.G. 1939: Contribution à la flore cryptogamique du Maroc. Fascicule XVIII. Étude biogéographique et écologique sur la flore lichénique de la région de Tanger. – *Bulletin de la Société des Sciences Naturelles du Maroc* 19: 40–53.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Fritschiana](#)

Jahr/Year: 2016

Band/Volume: [83](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Hafellner Josef, Spribille Toby [Tobi]

Artikel/Article: [Tingiopsidium - the correct name for Vestergrenopsis as currently delimited \(Peltigerales, Koerberiaceae\) 47-50](#)