



Notes on Early Land Plants Today. 63. Validation of the family Phyllothalliaceae (Pallaviciniales, Jungermanniopsida, Marchantiophyta)

TOMOYUKI KATAGIRI¹, LARS SÖDERSTRÖM^{2,*}, ANDERS HAGBORG³ & MATT VON KONRAT³

¹ Department of Biological Science, Graduate School of Science, Hiroshima University 1–3–1, Kagamiyama, Higashi-hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima, 739–8526, Japan; tomoyuki-katagiri@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

² Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, N–7491 Trondheim, Norway; lars.soderstrom@bio.ntnu.no

³ Department of Science and Education, The Field Museum, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605–2496, USA; hagborg@pobox.com, mvonkonrat@fieldmuseum.org

*Author for correspondence

When Hodgson (1964) proposed the new family Phyllothalliaceae together with the initially monotypic genus *Phyllothallia* Hodgson (1964: 247) based on *Phyllothallia nivicola* Hodgson (1964: 247), she mentioned “This new family is not a splinter entity from any already recognized family, but is originated to contain a genus which in vegetative characters at least is completely different from any known genus. The characters of the family are those of the genus”. The first sentence specifies the features in which Phyllothalliaceae is different from the other families but not how these features differ and so it does not satisfy the requirement of Art. 38.1(a) for a description/diagnosis (see: Art. 38. 2. Ex. 4). Although Grolle (1972: 216) discussed the validity of the family and considered the second sentence fulfil the requirements for the valid publication, ICN (McNeill *et al.* 2012) allows a single description/diagnosis for monotypic genus and species only. Hence, the family Phyllothalliaceae lacked a description/diagnosis which was needed when proposed and it has never been validly published until now. In order to be able to use the name in the forthcoming world checklist of Hornworts and Liverworts (Söderström *et al.*, *in prep.*), the family is validated here. Note that a Latin description is no longer needed under the current ICN (McNeill *et al.* 2012).

Phyllothalliaceae E.A.Hodgs. ex T.Katag., *fam. nov.*

≡Phyllothalliaceae E.A.Hodgs., *Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, Bot.* 2 (19): 247, 1964, nom. inval. (ICN Art. 39.1; no Latin description).
Diagnosis:—Plants bear opposite leaves, leaves distant to contiguous with well-defined internodes. Antheridia and archegonia located at the nodes with scales. Sporophytes enclosed by a coelocaulis.

Type:—*Phyllothallia* E.A.Hodgs., *Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, Bot.* 2 (19): 247, 1964 (Hodgson 1964).

Acknowledgements

The Early Land Plants Today project (ELPT) has been generously supported in part by the Global Biological Information Facility (GBIF) Seed Money Award No.2007-41, activities facilitated in part by funding from the Biodiversity Synthesis Center of the Encyclopedia of Life (BioSynC), partial funding from the National Science Foundation (Award No’s 0749762, 1115002), the Warwick Foundation, and the Negaunee Foundation.

References

- Grolle, R. (1972) Die Namen der Familien und Unterfamilien der Lebermoose (Hepaticopsida). *Journal of Bryology* 7: 201–236.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1179/jbr.1972.7.2.201>
- Hodgson, E.A. (1964) New Zealand Hepaticae (Liverworts) – XV: A new monotypic family of the thalloid Hepaticae Phyllothalliaceae Hodgson *fam. nov.* *Transactions of the Royal Society of New Zealand. Botany* 2(19): 247–250.
- 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. (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: 1–240.