

Corrections to the bryophyte names *Porella cranfordi* and *Temnoma townrowii*, and a note on *Pyrrhobryum* *paramattense*

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Abstract

Orthographic errors in the specific epithets of *Porella cranfordi* Steph. and *Temnoma townrowii* R.M.Schust. are corrected. The orthography of the specific epithet of *Pyrrhobryum paramattense* (Müll.Hal.) Manuel is discussed, and the original spelling is retained. The collector of the type of *Pyrrhobryum paramattense* was most likely Franz Wilhelm Sieber, not Charles von Hügel.

Introduction

Article 60.1 of *The International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi and Plants (Shenzhen Code)* (Turland *et al.* 2018), referred to hereafter as the *Code*, states that ‘The original spelling of a name or epithet is to be retained, except for the retention of typographical or orthographical errors...’ (with some provisos unrelated to the taxa considered in this paper). That provision is relevant to three long-standing names in Australasian bryology: *Porella cranfordii* Steph. (Marchantiophyta: Porellaceae), *Temnoma townrowii* R.M.Schust. (Marchantiophyta: Pseudolepicoleaceae), and *Pyrrhobryum paramattense* (Müll.Hal.) Manuel (Bryophyta: Rhizogoniaceae).

***Porella crawfordii* Steph. nom. corr.** (*‘cranfordi’*), Hedwigia 28: 270 (1889)

In her treatment of *Porella* for Australasia and the South Pacific, So (2002) recognised that the epithet *cranfordi* should be amended to *crawfordii*, which is the male substantive epithet formed from Cranford, the supposed surname of the person honoured by the epithet. This is in accordance with Article 60.8(b) of the *Code*. However, the collector mentioned by Stephani (1889: 270) in the protologue — ‘New England, Moona near Walcha, A. R. Cranford 1884’ — was Alexander Robert Crawford (1840–1912), owner of Moona Plains property in north-eastern New South Wales (Maiden 1903: 79, Anonymous 1912, Hall 1978). The error probably arose from a misreading of the handwritten name, a script *w* being easily mistaken for a script *n*. It is noteworthy that an isolectotype in MEL (MEL-1038134!) has the collector’s name clearly stated as ‘A. R. Crawford’, and is in fact stored (as are almost all collections of this species in Australian herbaria) as *Porella crawfordii* Steph., even though the corrected name has not been published. As a result, this name appears in many publications and websites (e.g. Meagher and Fuhrer 2003, Downing *et al.* 2007, JSTOR 2020).

Under the *Code*, orthographic errors should be corrected, but the liberty of changing names should also be applied with reserve (Article 60.3). Article 60.9, which relates to intentional latinisation of names, does not apply, and Article 60.4 notes that the letter *w*, foreign to classical Latin, is permissible in scientific names. Thus, *Porella cranfordi* should be corrected to *Porella crawfordii*.

***Temnoma townrowiorum* R.M.Schust. nom. corr. ('townrowii')**, *Candollea* 21: 351 (1966)

Schuster (1966: 351) named *Temnoma townrowii* 'in honor of Dr. and Mrs. John Townrow, of Hobart, Tasmania'. Article 60.8 of the *Code* states that terminations of specific epithets that are contrary to the standards set out in the Article are treated as errors to be corrected. In this case the required termination of the specific epithet, as defined by Article 60.8(b), is *-iorum* because the name honours more than one person, as in Examples 24 and 25 under Article 60.8. *Temnoma townrowii* should be corrected to the less elegant *Temnoma townrowiorum*, following Art. 60.8(b).

***Pyrrhobryum paramattense* (Müll.Hal.) Manuel**

Müller (1851: 555) described *Pyrrhobryum paramattense* (as *Mnium paramattense*) from a specimen in the herbarium of Gustav Kunze. The type statement reads 'Nova Hollandia, cum Hymenophyllaceis et Dicrano Sieberiano commixtum, in collibus "Paramatta-Hügel" nuncupatis. Hb. Kunzeanum.' In the same volume, Müller (1851: 114) gave a locality for another species as 'Nova Hollandia prope Paramatta et Port Jackson, in arborum cortice.' Thus Müller accepted the spelling of the locality as Paramatta, presumably because that is how Kunze had spelt it.

The township of Parramatta was founded in 1788 as Rose Hill, and renamed Parramatta by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1791 (Higginbotham 1985, Parramatta Heritage Centre 2020). Collins (1798) noted that the name was derived from the Dharug phrase for the area, *par-ra-mat-ta*, which has been interpreted to mean 'place of eels' (McCarthy 1963, Appleton and Appleton 1992). After the declaration of the township, the official spelling, Parramatta, was usually used (e.g. Collins 1798, Chapman 1803, Slater 1819, Bemis 1828), but the spelling Paramatta was also common (e.g. Barrington 1802, Bennet 1834, Marsden 1858).

In modern times it has been common for the specific epithet of *Pyrrhobryum paramattense* to be spelt *parramattense*, especially in Australian publications (e.g. Scott and Stone 1976, Ramsay 1984, Dalton *et al.* 1991, Pharo and Beattie 2002, Meagher and Fuhrer 2003).

Article 60.1 of *The Code* includes examples of orthographic errors that should be corrected, but none applies directly to this instance. In fact *paramattense* echoes the adjectival epithet commemorating Pennsylvania, which appears in botany and zoology in epithets spelled with one or two n's (e.g. *Carex pensylvanica* Lam., *Vespula pensylvanica* Saussure, *Fraxinus pensylvanica* Marshall). I am therefore persuaded that it does not require correction, and might be considered an interesting quirk of botanical nomenclature.

The collector of the type is unknown. Gilmore (2012) attributed the collection to 'Huegel', i.e. Charles von Hügel, who visited Port Jackson in 1834, but there is only a single known plant collection made by him while he was there (a sundew, *Drosera peltata* Thunb. subsp. *peltata*). In fact, Hügel (English 'hill') in the protologue is not the collector but part of the locality description, 'in collibus "Paramatta-Hügel" nuncupatis' — in the hills called "Paramatta Hills". A likely collector is Franz Wilhelm Sieber, who collected in the Sydney region from June to December 1823 and is known to have collected bryophytes and ferns there; Kunze named the fern *Cheilanthes sieberi* after him. 'Hymenophyllum' and 'Dicrano sieberianum' mentioned in the protologue also point to Sieber. He collected the type material of *Dicranum sieberianum* Hornsch. in the region, as well as *Hymenophyllum cupressiforme* (AVH 2020). Furthermore, Sieber is mentioned by Müller (1851: 247, 392) as the collector of two other Australian bryophytes.

Unfortunately almost all of Müller's bryophyte types were lost in the bombing of Berlin on 2 March 1943, and Kunze's herbarium at the University of Leipzig was destroyed in December 1943 when the Botany Department was hit by a bomb (Morton 1959). There are no known isotypes of *Pyrrhobryum paramattense*. Four collections held in the British Museum (BM) are listed as possible types, but all are from Ernst Hampe's herbarium, rather than Kunze's: BM 000668768 was collected by Ferdinand von Mueller from Moe Swamp in Victoria; BM 000668769 was collected by von Mueller from Mt Juliet, not far from Melbourne; BM 000668700 is from 'Australia felix', i.e. Victoria; and BM 000668772 is annotated merely 'Nova Holland' and was originally identified as *P. spiniforme* Hedw. If no original material can be located, a neotype should be designated.

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