

## Lectotypification of the Linnaean name *Marchantia hemisphaerica* L. (Aytoniaceae)

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**Résumé** – La typification du nom *Marchantia hemisphaerica* L. [= *Reboulia hemisphaerica* (L.) Raddi] (Aytoniaceae) est discutée. Un spécimen de l'herbier Linnaeus (LINN) est désigné comme lectotype.

### Noms linnéens / *Marchantia* / *Reboulia* / typification

**Abstract** – The typification of the name *Marchantia hemisphaerica* L. [= *Reboulia hemisphaerica* (L.) Raddi] (Aytoniaceae) is discussed. A specimen from the Linnaean Herbarium (LINN) is designated as the lectotype.

### Linnaean names / *Marchantia* / *Reboulia* / typification

*Marchantia* L. (Marchantiaceae Lindl.) is a genus of 36 species with a worldwide distribution (Bischler, 1998). Linnaeus (1753) published seven names under *Marchantia* (Jarvis, 2007) of which only two (*M. chenopoda* and *M. polymorpha*) are now referred to the genus. The other names apply to species that are now placed in other genera (see Jarvis, 2007: 655-656). Among them is *M. hemisphaerica* L., a species now referred to the genus *Reboulia* Raddi (1818), as *R. hemisphaerica* (L.) Raddi. As this name appears to be untypified, a typification is undertaken here.

The protologue of *M. hemisphaerica* (Linnaeus, 1753: 1138) consists of a short morphological diagnosis, taken from Linnaeus (1737: 424, 1745: 932) and van Royen (1740: 507), with three synonyms cited from Micheli (1729: t. 2 f. 2), Dillenius (1741: t. 75 f. 2) and Buxbaum (1728: t. 5 f. 1). The latter three authors provided illustrations that can be considered original materials.

Isoviita (1970: 8) cited the specimen No. 1269.8 of *M. hemisphaerica* in the herbarium of Linnaeus (LINN) mentioning “...there are specimens which a closer examination may possibly prove to be authentic...*Marchantia hemisphaerica* 1269/8...however, at present I am unable to undertake such a study”. Grolle

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(1976: 224) proposed two syntypes of *M. hemisphaerica*. The first one from the Dillenius herbarium at OXF [with a duplicate specimen (isosyntype) in H-SOL], the second one from the Linnaean herbarium at LINN. The author cited the specimen in OXF with an exclamation mark “!”, indicating that he had seen it, while the Linnaean specimen was not examined. However, no lectotype was selected.

In the Dillenius Herbarium at OXF sheet 164 bears several specimens referred to three different “liverwort” species described by Dillenius including putative material of *M. hemisphaerica* (image available at [herbaria.plant.ox.c.uk/bol/MUSCORUM/HM-sheet\\_164.jpg/Zoom?width=760px&height=760px](http://herbaria.plant.ox.c.uk/bol/MUSCORUM/HM-sheet_164.jpg/Zoom?width=760px&height=760px)). The eight plants at the bottom of the sheet are labelled as “2. *Lichen pileaus parvus, foliis crenatis*” and apparently refer to a single gathering. They are linked to a drawing by Dillenius (1741: t. 75, f. 2) and can be considered original material for the name *M. hemisphaerica*.

In the Linnaean Herbarium (LINN), specimen No 1269.8 (image available at <http://www.linnean-online.org/13275/>) includes the original annotation “5 *hemisphaerica*”, explicitly referring to the number of the species account of *Marchantia hemisphaerica* L. in the Species Plantarum. The sheet bears five specimens certainly to be referred to a single gathering.

We have been unable to trace any further original material in any of the other Linnaean and Linnaean-linked herbaria (see also Jarvis, 2007).

Among the elements cited in the protologue, the illustrations by Micheli and Buxbaum do not clearly show the character of the carpocephalum as indicated by Linnaeus (1753, “*calyce...quinquefido...*”) and they are therefore unsuitable for typification of *M. hemisphaerica*. The other ones (specimens in the Linnaeus and Dillenius Herbaria; illustration of Dillenius) do instead match with the diagnosis. We avoid the Dillenian illustration as the lectotype because, as pointed out by Jarvis (2007: 21-22), for the purpose of lectotypification specimens are to be preferred over illustrations in view of their potential ability to provide characters (micromorphological, chemical, molecular, etc.) that cannot be provided by images. Choosing between the Linnaean specimen and the Dillenius specimen, we designate the specimen 1269.8 in LINN as the lectotype of the name *M. hemisphaerica* L. because of its better preservation.

***Reboulia hemisphaerica*** (L.) Raddi, *Opusc. Sc. Bologn.* 2: 357. 1818

≡ *Marchantia hemisphaerica* L., *Sp. Pl.* 2: 1138. 1753. **Lectotype (designated here):** Herb. Linnaeus, no. 1269.8 (LINN).

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