

Validation of the genus *Hazenia* H.C.Bold 1958 (Ulvophyceae)

Pavel Škaloud, Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Benátská 2, CZ-12800 Praha 2, Czech Republic (corresponding author: skaloud@natur.cuni.cz)

Frederik Leliaert, Botanic Garden Meise, Nieuwelaan 38, 1860 Meise, and Phycology Research Group, Biology Department, Ghent University, Krijgslaan 281 S8, 9000 Ghent, Belgium

The genus *Hazenia* H.C.Bold was described by Bold (1958: 742) to accommodate a single species, *Hazenia mirabilis* H.C.Bold, isolated from a pool near Nashville, Tennessee, USA, and characterized by irregularly branching uniseriate or partially multiseriate filaments, surrounded by a mucilaginous envelope. Škaloud *et al.* (2013: 1288) described a second species, *H. broadyi* Škaloud, Nedbalová, Elster & Komárek, from a shallow lake on James Ross Island, NE Antarctic Peninsula, and proposed a new combination, *H. basiliensis* (Vischer) Škaloud, Nedbalová, Elster & Komárek for *Pseudendoclonium basiliense* Vischer based on morphological and molecular evidence. Since its description, the genus name *Hazenia* has become well established in the literature (e.g., Bourrelly 1966; Broady 1979; Ettl & Gärtner 1995; Leliaert *et al.* 2015; Printz 1964; Škaloud *et al.* 2013; Starmach 1972).

The genus *Chamaetrichon* Tupa was described by Tupa (1974: 69) with the type species *C. capsulatum* Tupa isolated from a liverwort in a lake in Sam Houston National Forest, Texas, USA. Darienko & Pröschold (2017) demonstrated the close affinity of *C. capsulatum* to various *Hazenia* species. In addition, they noted that no type specimen was designated for the type species of *Hazenia* (*H. mirabilis*) (ICN Melbourne Code Art. 40.1; McNeill *et al.* 2012), and because the genus name and its type species were described in one diagnosis (ICN Melbourne Code Art. 38.5), they concluded that *Hazenia*, *H. mirabilis*, and all proposed combinations are invalid. Darienko & Pröschold (2017: 33) therefore placed *Hazenia* under synonymy of the later described *Chamaetrichon*.

However, we feel that this decision was incorrect because both the genus and species were validly described. Bold (1958) described *Hazenia mirabilis* based on solid morphological evidence, and although he did not explicitly designate a type, he deposited a living isolate to the UTEX Culture Collection and a herbarium specimen to the Chicago Natural History Museum (now The Field Museum). The herbarium specimen (Fig. 1) is currently located in the New York Botanical Garden Herbarium (NY), under accession number NY 03206340.

According to ICN Melbourne Code Art 40.3, such a mention of a single specimen or gathering is acceptable as indication of the type, even if that element is not explicitly designated as type. In addition, Bold (1958) clearly indicated the locality and year of sampling, and stated that he was the collector of all material cited in the paper, which is also acceptable as indication of the type (ICN Melbourne Code Art 40, Note 2). Oddly, the date of sampling is indicated differently in the paper (April 1953) and on the herbarium specimen (March 1953). However, as only a single herbarium specimen of *Hazenia mirabilis* is deposited in NY (Laura Briscoe, pers. comm.), and since this specimen is marked as “Type specimen, *Hazenia mirabilis* gen. et sp. nov.” (Fig. 1), there can be no doubt that it represents the holotype as designated by the Bold.

For the sake of taxonomic stability, we here indicate the holotype and designate as epitype the illustrations in the original publication (ICN Melbourne Code Arts 9.2 and 9.8.). Since *Hazenia* is a valid genus name, later described new species and combinations (*H. broadyi* Škaloud, Nedbalová, Elster & Komárek and *H. basiliensis* (Vischer) Škaloud, Nedbalová, Elster & Komárek (Škaloud *et al.* 2013)) are also valid. In addition, as *Chamaetrichon capsulatum*, the type of *Chamaetrichon*,

belongs to the genus *Hazenia* (Darienko & Pröschold 2017), we here propose a new combination *H. capsulata* (Tupa) Škaloud & Leliaert, *comb. nov.* Accordingly, *Chamaetrichon* is a taxonomic synonym of *Hazenia*.

***HAZENIA* H.C.Bold, 1958**

T: *Hazenia mirabilis* H.C.Bold

***Hazenia mirabilis* H.C.Bold**

Holotype: NY 03206340, barcode C0172554F; The New York Botanical Garden Herbarium (NY). Epitype (here designated as an interpretative type): figures 29-35, 48-52 in the original publication (Bold 1958). Collected in a pool in a water-filled depression in an alluvial field just north of the Couchville Pike, ten miles southeast of Nashville, Tennessee, USA, in April 1953.

Hazenia capsulata* (Tupa) Škaloud & Leliaert, *comb. nov.

Basionym: *Chamaetrichon capsulatum* Tupa, *Beihefte zur Nova Hedwigia* 46: 70, text-fig. 10; [pls]: figs 139-145, 283, 1974

We thank Drs Michael Guiry (AlgaeBase, National University of Ireland), Robert Lucking (The Field Museum, Chicago), Patrik Mráz (Herbarium collections at the Charles University in Prague) and Karol Marhold (Slovak Academy of Sciences & Charles University) for helpful discussion. We are very grateful to Matt Von Konrat (The Field Museum, Chicago) and Laura Briscoe (The New York Botanical Garden Herbarium) for their help with identification of the holotype herbarium specimen of *Hazenia mirabilis*.

Bold, H.C. (1958). Three new Chlorophycean algae. *American Journal of Botany* 45: 737-743.

Bourrelly, P. (1966). *Les algues d'eau douce. Initiation à la systématique. Tome I: Les Algues vertes.* pp. 1-511. Paris: Boubée & Cie.

Broady, P.A. (1979). The terrestrial algae of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. *British Antarctic Survey Scientific Reports* 98: 1-117.

Darienko, T. & Pröschold, T. (2017). Toward a monograph of non-marine Ulvophyceae using an integrative approach (Molecular phylogeny and systematics of terrestrial Ulvophyceae II.). *Phytotaxa* 324(1): 1-41.

Ettl, H. & Gärtner, G. (1995). *Syllabus der Boden-, Luft- und Flechtenalgen.* pp. i-vii, 1-721. Stuttgart: Gustav Fischer.

Leliaert, F., Lopez-Bautista, J.M. & De Clerck, O. (2015). Class Ulvophyceae K.R.Mattox & K.D.Stewart. In: *Syllabus of Plant Families - A. Engler's Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien Part 2/1: Photoautotrophic eukaryotic Algae.* (Frey, W. Ed.), pp. 247-281. Schweizerbart, Stuttgart.

McNeill, J., Barrie, F.R., Buck, W.R., Demoulin, V., Greuter, W., Hawksworth, D.L., Herendeen, P.S., Knapp, S., 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*, Vol. 154. pp. [i]-xxx, 1-208. Königstein: Koeltz Scientific Books.

Printz, H. (1964). Die Chaetophoralen der Binnengewässer. Eine systematische Übersicht. *Hydrobiologia* 24, Fasc. 1: 1-376.

Škaloud, P., Nedbalová, L., Elster, J. & Komárek, J. (2013). A curious occurrence of *Hazenia broadyi* spec. nova in Antarctica and the review of the genus *Hazenia* (Ulotrichales, Chlorophyceae). *Polar Biology* 36(9): 1281-1291.

Starmach, K. (1972). Chlorophyta III. Zielenice nitkowate: Ulotrichales, Ulvales, Prasiolales, Sphaeropleales, Cladophorales, Trentepohliales, Siphonales, Dichotomosiphonales. In: *Flora*

-
- slodkowodna Polski. Tom 10. (Starmach, K. & Sieminska, J. Eds), pp. 1-750. Warszawa & Krakow: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe.
- Tupa, D.D. (1974). An investigation of certain chaetophoralean algae. *Beihefte zum Nova Hedwigia* 46: 1-155.
- Vischer, W. (1926). Section de Botanique générale. *Verhandlungen der Schweizerischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft* 107: 204-207.
- Vischer, W. (1927). Études d'algologie expérimentale. Formation des stades unicellulaires, cénobiaux et pluricellulaires chez les genres *Chlamydomonas*, *Scenedesmus*, *Coelastrum*, *Stichococcus* et *Pseudodendoclonium*. *Bulletin de la Société botanique de Genève*, série 2 18: 184-245.

[Fig. 1 Overleaf]

Fig. 1.: Holotype of *Hazenia mirabilis* H.C.Bold, accession number NY 03206340. Herbarium scan from the Macroalgal Herbarium Consortium Portal (<http://macroalgae.org>).

