***Chlorococcum amblystomatis* (F.D.Lambert ex Wille) N.Correia, J.Varela & Leonel Pereira, *comb. nov.* (*Chlorococcaceae*)**

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The binary designation *Oophila amblystomatis* F.D.Lambert first appeared in the exsiccata *Phycotheca Boreali-Americana* in 1905 as no. 1267. As it was not accompanied by a description, it was invalid at that time. The genus and species designation was later validated by Wille (1909: 47) with brief descriptions of the genus and species in German and citation of *Phycotheca Boreali-Americana* no. 1267. The original material was gathered from egg membranes of *Amblystoma punctatum* Cope, 1868 a salamander, collected at Middlesex Fells, Massachusetts, USA. *Amblystoma punctatum* Cope, 1868 is now considered to be a synonym of *Ambystoma* [*sic*] *maculatum* (Shaw, 1802).

The cells of *Oophila amblystomatis* were intensively studied and found to be capable of intracellular symbiosis that is facultative rather than obligate (e.g., Kerney 2011; Kerney *et al.* 2011). Kim *et al*. (2014) found *Oophila amblystomatis* to be widespread in North America and sequencing showed a well-defined clade within the Chlamydomonadales, although few *Chlorococcum* taxa were included in the analysis. Free-living *Oophila amblystomatis* was later discovered from Yellow Spotted Salamander and Wood Frog breeding habitats in Nova Scotia (Lin & Bishop 2015).

Correia *et al* (2020) recently reported free-living cells of *Oophila amblystomatis* in a pond at Leiria, Portugal and isolated cells that were used in a scaled-up photobioreactor. As sequencing indicated a close relationship with *Chlorococcum*, the authors proposed the transfer to this genus but did not correctly validate the name by citing the exact place of publication and page of the basionym.

We here formally effect this transfer:

Chlorococcum amblystomatis (F.D.Lambert ex Wille) N.Correia, J.Varela & Leonel Pereira, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Oophila amblystomatis* F.D.Lambert ex Wille, *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien. Nachträge zum I. Teil, Abteilung 2,* p. 47, 1909.

Isotypes: Middlesex Fells, Massachusetts, USA, *Phycotheca boreali-americana*. No. 1267, leg. F.D. Lambert. Representative isotype: **UC** 808205.

Accession number of the Portugal strain: MT026583, which is 100% identical to an *Oophila amblystomatis* (Kingston isolate, *Oophila* clade A) sequence with the accession number KY091671.

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