

**Corrections in the description of *Stauroneis crassula* (Stauroneidaceae, Bacillariophyta)**

Bart Van de Vijver, *Meise Botanic Garden, Research Department, Nieuwelaan 38, 1860 Meise, Belgium & University of Antwerp, Department of Biology – ECOBE, Universiteitsplein 1, B-2610 Wilrijk, Belgium* (correspondence: [bart.vandevijver@plantentuinmeise.be](mailto:bart.vandevijver@plantentuinmeise.be))

Paul B. Hamilton, *Canadian Museum of Nature, Research Division, PO Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1P 6P4*

Wolf-Henning Kusber, *Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum, Freie Universität Berlin, Königin-Luise-Str. 6-8, 14195 Berlin, Germany*

*Stauroneis crassula* Van de Vijver & Lange-Bertalot (in Van de Vijver & al. 2004: 33, pl. 34: figs 1–6) was originally described in 2004 from a large pool near Point Barrow (Alaska, USA) (Van de Vijver & al. 2004). Unfortunately, several minor errors were included in the original description. Although these mistakes did not render the species name invalid (Art. 9.2; Turland & al. 2018), some corrections are appropriate.

The *locus typicus* for the species was indicated in the text to be sample W429, collected near Point Barrow on 18.VII.1994, but the figure caption for the light and scanning electron microscopy images on plate 34: figs 1–6 (and not 1–10 as indicated on p. 33), specify Jan Mayen, a small island in the Arctic Ocean, raising confusion as to the actual type locality. Analysis of slide W429 showed that the published images were indeed taken from the Point Barrow sample and hence the caption contains a correctable error (Turland & al. 2018: art. 9.2).

Additionally, in the English description the number of puncta in the striae is said to be 19–21 in 10 µm, whereas the Latin description gives 18–21 in 10 µm. Analysis of several specimens (see for instance Figs 1–7 below) showed that the correct number is 18–21 puncta in 10 µm and thus the English text is corrected here.

*Stauroneis crassula* Van de Vijver & Lange-Bertalot in Van de Vijver & al. (2004)

Holotype: Praep. No. STAU-11 in coll. Lange-Bertalot, Botanisches Institut, University of Frankfurt a.M., Germany.

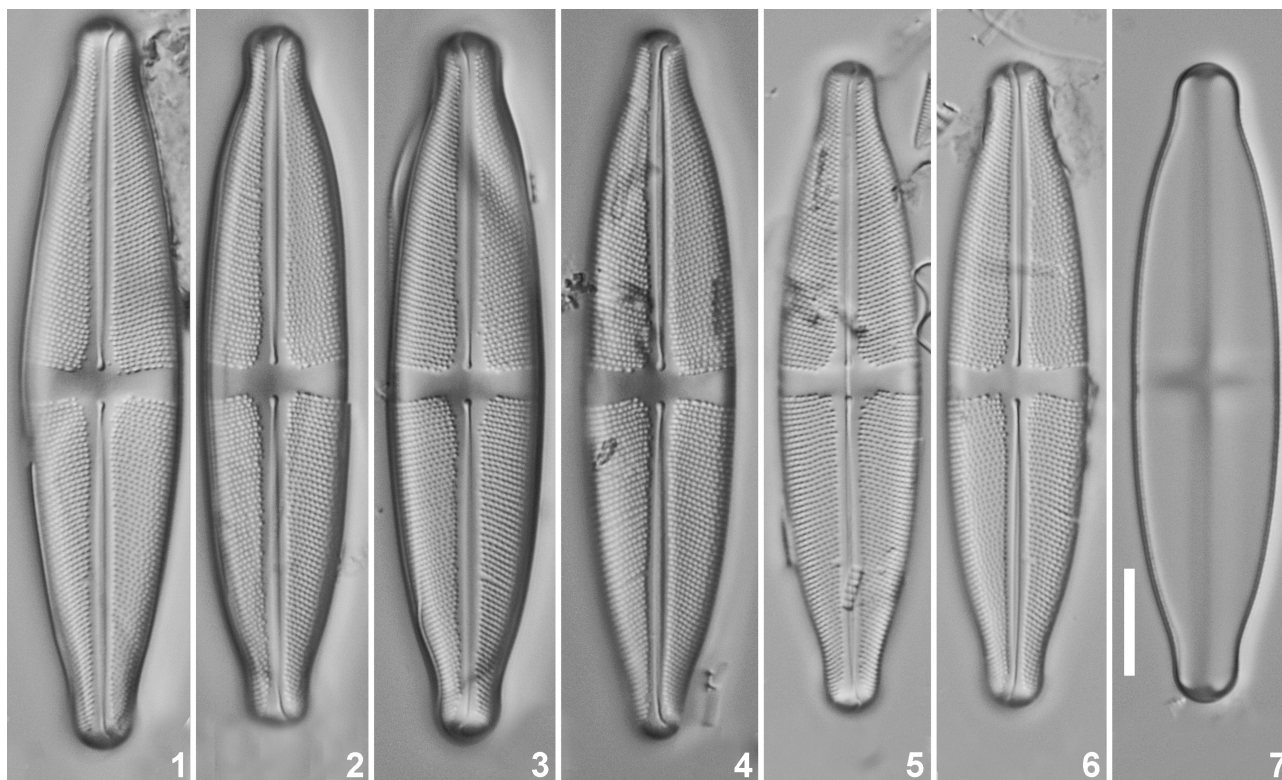
Isotype: PLP-067 (University of Antwerp, Belgium).

Locus typicus: Point Barrow, northern Alaska, sample W429 (coll. date 18.VII.1994, leg. L. Beyens)

Registration: <http://phycobank.org/102848>

Turland, N.J., Wiersma, J.H., Barrie, F.R., Greuter, W., Hawksworth, D.L., Herendeen, P.S., Knapp, S., Kusber, W.-H., Li, D.-Z., Marhold, K., May, T.W., McNeill, J., Monro, A.M., Prado, J., Price, M.J. & Smith, G.F., editors (2018). International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Shenzhen Code) adopted by the Nineteenth International Botanical Congress Shenzhen, China, July 2017. Regnum Vegetabile, Vol. 159. pp. [i]–xxxviii, 1–253. Glashütten: Koeltz Botanical Books.

Van de Vijver, B., Beyens, L. & Lange-Bertalot, H. (2004). The genus *Stauroneis* in the Arctic and (Sub-)Antarctic Regions. *Bibliotheca Diatomologica* 51: [1]–317, 109 pls, 2 tables.



**Figs 1–7. *Stauroneis crassula* Van de Vijver & Lange-Bertalot in Van de Vijver et al. (2004).**  
LM pictures taken from isotype material (PLP-067, Point Barrow, northern Alaska, sample W429). Fig. 7 shows a valve interior with the clear absence of pseudosepta. Scale bar represents 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .