Nomenclatural notes on the genus *Asterocolax* Feldmann & G.Feldmann (*Delesseriaceae, Rhodophyta*)

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In a recent reorganisation of the genus *Asterocolax* Feldmann & G.Feldmann (*Delesseriaceae, Rhodophyta*), Freese & Lane (2021) proposed the transfer of the type, *Asterocolax erythroglossi* Feldmann & G.Feldmann, to the genus of the original host, *Erythroglossum* J.Agardh, the transfer of the parasite *Polycoryne denticulata* Tokida [≡ *Asterocolax denticulatus* (Tokida) Feldmann & G.Feldmann] to *Phycodrys*, the transfer of *Polycoryne phycodricola* E.Y.Dawson [= *Asterocolax gardneri* (Setchell) Feldmann & G.Feldmann] also to *Phycodrys* Kützing, and the creation of a new species of an *Asterocolax*-like parasite on *Polyneura* (J.Agardh) Kylin, *Polyneura latissimicola* J.M.Freese & C.E.Lane. This has resulted in a single "orphaned" species remaining in the synonymised genus *Asterocolax*, *Asterocolax hypophyllophilus* M.J.Wynne, a parasite of *Mikamiella ruprechtiana* (A.D.Zinova) M.J.Wynne from Alaska (Wynne 1970, 2014; Freese & Lane 2021), which we here propose transferring to the host genus *Mikamiella* M.J.Wynne pending further molecular investigations. Additionally, in creating the new name *Erythroglossum laciniaticola* J.M.Freese & C.E.Lane for the parasitic species on *Erythroglossum laciniatum*, Freese & Lane (2021: 230) erred in creating a superfluous and thus illegitimate name, which we here propose to replace.

Erythroglossum erythroglossi (Feldmann & G.Feldmann) Guiry & M.J.Wynne, comb. nov.
Basionym: *Asterocolax erythroglossi* Feldmann & G.Feldmann, *Compte Rendu Hebdomadaire des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences. Paris.* 233: 1139, 1951.
Etymology: When described, the epithet was clearly intended as a genitive noun, and it retains its gender and termination when transferred to a neuter genus (Art. 23.5; Turland & al. 2018).
Synonyms: *Erythroglossum laciniaticola* J.M.Freese & C.E.Lane, 2021, *nom. illeg.*
Note: *Erythroglossum laciniaticola* is a superfluous and thus illegitimate name as the authors erred in considering "*Erythroglossum erythroglossi"* as a tautonym. Art. 23.4 (Turland & al. 2018) clearly states that "The specific epithet, with or without the addition of a transcribed symbol, may not exactly repeat the generic name (a designation formed by such repetition is a tautonym)." In this instance "*erythroglossi*" and "*Erythroglossum*" do not "exactly match" and thus do not create a tautonym. Similar examples are found in the names of the flowering plants *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (Linnaeus) H.Karsten [≡ *Solanum lycopersicum* Linnaeus, the domestic Tomato] and *Ziziphus zizyphus* (Linnaeus) H.Karsten [= *Ziziphus jujuba* Miller, Jujube or the Chinese date], both of which are valid names (although not current) as their epithets do not exactly match the genus names.

Mikamiella hypophyllophila (M.J.Wynne) Guiry & M.J.Wynne
Basionym: *Asterocolax hypophyllophilus* M.J.Wynne, *Syesis* 3: 131, figs 27, 41, 55, 1970 ['*hypophyllophila*'].
Note: Generic names ending in "-*colax*" are masculine. Art. 62.2 (Turland & al. 2018) specifies that compound names take the gender of the last word in the compound. Since *κολαχ* (Greek, flatterer) is masculine (Brown 1956: 335; Silva & al. 1996: 464), all declinable epithets in such genera should be masculine or are correctable (Art. 60.1).

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