

Nomenclatural notes on algae. VII. *Stauroneis catalanorum*, a replacement name for *Stauroneis signata* Frenguelli (*Ochrophyta*, *Stauroneidaceae*)

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In 1932, Fredrich Meister (1860–1954) described a new variety of *Stauroneis phoenicenteron* (Nitzsch) Ehrenberg, based on materials from Shanghai, China, which he named *Stauroneis phoenicenteron* var *signata* F.Meister. Skvortsov (1937: 199), studying diatoms from Lake Baikal, found this variety and raised it to species rank as *Stauroneis signata* (F.Meister) Skvortsov. Frenguelli (1942: 112, pl. 1: fig. 38) later described *Stauroneis signata* Frenguelli based upon materials from Provincia de Neuquén in Argentina. The latter species was correctly described and illustrated (ICN Art. 38.1, Turland & al. 2018), and although a type was not designated nor a more precise type locality indicated, it is validly published according to the ICN provisions for names published prior to 1 January 1958 (Art. 40.1). Nevertheless, Frenguelli's name is a later homonym and thus illegitimate (Art. 53.1), as previously pointed out by VanLandingham (1978: 3730).

Comparison of both entities shows that they differ in general characteristics of the valves and morphometric characteristics, so they are clearly two different species. Thus, a new name is needed for *Stauroneis signata* Frenguelli from Argentina.

Stauroneis catalanorum Vouilloud, Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced synonym: *Stauroneis signata* Frenguelli, *nom. illeg.* *Revista del Museo de La Plata, Nueva Serie Sección Botánica* 5(20): 73., 1942, *non Stauroneis signata* (F.Meister) Skvortsov, *Philippine Journal of Science, Section C* 62(3): 199, 1937.

Note: The epithet, a plural noun in the genitive case, is coined to honour the “Catalán” Mapuche Community from Neuquén, Argentina, composed of descendants of the original peoples that inhabited the Andean-Patagonian region.

In the original publication, two localities with their associated series (sample number in the Frenguelli Collection) are cited: *serie 428* comprises epiphytic diatoms growing on *Sphagnum* mosses found nearby Pino Hachado Pass in the border of Argentina and Chile. *Serie 375* comprises epiphytic diatoms growing on other algae found on the Argentinian part of the Copahue Volcano, near its crater lake. The samples were taken with a nine-year gap between them, at the same altitude (1800 m). The Frenguelli Collection is housed at the *División Ficología del Museo de La Plata*. Frenguelli (1942, pl. 1: fig. 38) provides a single drawing without indicating from which sample it was taken, and further research is required to select a lectotype from the two syntypes.

Frenguelli had an archive in which he included all the information about the diatoms he found, adding notes on localities as he encountered them again. Frenguelli's archive comprises 1597 unbound pages kept in boxes and is deposited at the *Archivo Histórico del Museo de La Plata*. On the page for *S. signata* (identified under the number d1569, here reproduced as Fig. 1) there is no additional information other than the bibliographical entry of the protologue, which indicates that he never found it again in later studies. He also had a card-file where he listed synonyms for every species he analysed. No senior or junior synonyms are given for this species. Indeed, a general

bibliographical search especially focused on South America, revealed no subsequent records of this species.

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Skvortsov, B.V. (1937). Bottom diatoms from Olhon Gate of Baikal Lake, Siberia. *Philippine Journal of Science, Section C* 62(3): 293–377, 18 pls.

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VanLandingham, S.L. (1978). *Catalogue of the fossil and recent Genera and Species of Diatoms and their Synonyms. Rhoicosphenia through Zygodon*. Vol. 7, pp. 3606–4241. Vaduz: J. Cramer.



Fig. 1. Entry for *Stauroneis catalanorum* with Frenguelli's annotations: "*Stauroneis signata* Fr.", "Diat. Neuquén – p. 112 – pl. 1 – f. 38 – (1942)". The pasted drawing is reproduced in the original publication.