

NOMENCLATRURAL NOVELTIES IN THE BRYACEAE (BRYOPHYTA)

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Abstract. The taxonomic and nomenclatural history of the broadly conceived genus *Bryum* Hedw. is briefly outlined. Twenty-one species, originating mostly from the Southern Hemisphere and traditionally classified in this genus, have been transferred to the widely accepted segregates of *Bryum*, including six in *Imbriobryum* N. Pedersen, three in *Leptostomopsis* (Broth.) J. R. Spence & H. P. Ramsay, one in *Plagiobryoides* J. R. Spence, nine in *Ptychostomum* Hornsch. and two in *Rosulabryum* J. R. Spence.

Key words: Africa, *Imbriobryum*, *Leptostomopsis*, Musci, nomenclature, *Plagiobryoides*, *Ptychostomum*, *Rosulabryum*, South America, Subantarctica, taxonomy

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Bryon (βρύον) is an ancient Greek name for a moss that was applied by Dillenius (1741) to one of his moss genera. The generic name *Bryum* Hedw. was subsequently validly published by Hedwig (1801), who placed 11 species in it. In this species composition *Bryum* was typically a catch-all genus; in modern moss classifications these species have been dispersed to a number of distantly related genera and families. The same was the case with the Bryaceae Schwägr., one of the earliest recognized moss families (Schwägrichen 1830), in which a similar array of unrelated genera and species was assembled. The modern concept of *Bryum* was outlined by Bruch *et al.* (1839), based primarily on European species, but this classification was subsequently developed by Brotherus (1903–1904, 1924) to include all the taxa then known worldwide.

The traditionally understood *Bryum* is one of the largest and most heterogeneous of moss genera, consisting of species with widely divergent morphological characters. This has resulted in many attempts to elaborate more or less workable classification systems of the genus. Generally, two opposing tendencies have been followed in muscology. Until the last decade of the twentieth

century, *Bryum* was circumscribed very broadly as a single genus subdivided in many infrageneric taxa of various ranks, often not precisely defined, and this led to serious nomenclatural confusion (e.g., Müller 1849; Bruch *et al.* 1839; Schimper 1856, 1860, 1876; Podpěra 1954; Ochi 1992; Isoviita 1992; Ochyra *et al.* 2003).

Yet since the early days of modern muscology the opposite tendency has also been observed, characterized by segregation of some species or groups of species into genera of their own. Some of them have fallen into oblivion and have not been used since their inception, including *Ptychostomum* Hornsch. (Hornschuch 1822), *Cladodium* Brid. and *Hemisynapsium* Brid. (Bridel 1826), *Argyro-bryum* Hampe (Hampe 1876) and *Argyrobryum* (Müll. Hal.) Kindb. (Kindberg 1882, 1883). In contrast, other segregates, including *Epipterygium* Lindb. and *Plagiobryum* Lindb. (Lindberg 1863), *Anomobryum* Schimp. (Schimper 1860) and *Rhodobryum* (Schimp.) Limpr. (Limpricht 1892), have been accepted and are widely used in Floras, checklists and catalogues of mosses.

Because the large and heterogeneous genus *Bryum* has been highly impractical and could hardly be defined or defended, the second approach has gained wider acceptance in the past two

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decades. Its heterogeneity has also been confirmed by cladistic and molecular data based on DNA sequencing (Pedersen 2000; Pedersen & Hedenäs 2002, 2003, 2005; Pedersen *et al.* 2003, 2007; Holyoak & Pedersen 2007). Accordingly, the forgotten genus *Ptychostomum* was resurrected from obsolescence (Spence 2005) and some new segregates of the broadly conceived *Bryum* have been recognized, namely *Rosulabryum* J. R. Spence, *Plagiobryoides* J. R. Spence, *Gemmabryum* J. R. Spence & H. P. Ramsay, *Ochiobryum* J. R. Spence & H. P. Ramsay, *Leptostomopsis* J. R. Spence & H. P. Ramsay and *Imbribryum* N. Pedersen (Spence 1996, 2005, 2007, 2009a, b; Spence & Ramsay 2005; Pedersen 2005).

Any revolutionary taxonomic changes are indissolubly associated with nomenclatural changes which usually necessitate many transfers to the newly established or reinstated genera. This is especially the case with *Bryum*, which has always been considered to be one of the largest of all moss genera. Although very many species of acrocarpous mosses were given names in *Bryum*, especially in the early period of bryology, Ochi (1992) considered approximately 150 species to be still residual in this genus. According to Spence's (2014) calculations, however, the Bryaceae consist of about 500 species classified in 15 genera. Considering the total number of the bryalean species to be reclassified and the fairly large number of new segregates, many nomenclatural changes are unavoidable. Yet this could be minimized to some extent if some nomenclatural procedures could be judiciously applied.

It was unfortunate that Britton (1918) selected *Bryum argenteum* as lectotype of the genus name *Bryum*, since morphologically this species is very close to *Anomobryum* Schimp. and could easily be accommodated in that genus (Spence & Ramsay 2002). Unfortunately, the proposal to conserve *Bryum* with the conserved type *B. caespiticium* Hedw. (Spence & Ramsay 1999) was rejected by the Committee for Bryophyta (Zijlstra 2002) because 'Several members think that *B. argenteum* and *B. caespiticium* might be closely related. Some recent investigations (not yet published) support this, and moreover it seems that these two species are not closely related with *Anomobryum*'.

Rejection of this proposal has resulted in the introduction of many new combinations for species transferred to *Gemmabryum*, a segregate to which *B. caespiticium*, the unattained conserved type of *Bryum*, clearly belongs. This is the largest segregate of *Bryum*, consisting of about 100 species (Spence 2014). By no means has this decision of the Committee for Bryophyta helped to stabilize the nomenclature in accordance with the provisions of Pre. 1 and Art. 14.1–2 of the current *Code* (McNeill *et al.* 2012).

Hitherto, the segregates of *Bryum* have been accepted in the moss Floras of Australia (Spence & Ramsay 2006) and North America north of Mexico (Spence 2014), and all species occurring in the areas concerned were given names in the relevant genera (Spence 1996, 2005, 2007, 2009a, b, 2013; Spence & Ramsay 2005; Ochyra *et al.* 2003; Pedersen 2005). In contrast, most European, Asian, African and Latin American species are still largely residual in the traditionally understood *Bryum*, although this genus is fairly well known taxonomically in the Neotropics (Ochi 1980, 1981), sub-Saharan Africa and adjacent islands (Ochi 1972, 1973), southern South America (Ochi 1982), Antarctica (Ochyra *et al.* 2008). During many years of taxonomic work on mosses in the Southern Hemisphere, we examined a lot of type specimens of well-circumscribed *Bryum* species. Therefore we find it of importance to make transfers of these distinct species to the proper segregates of *Bryum* in order to permit them to be used in taxonomic and phytogeographical considerations of austral mosses. In total, 21 new combinations are effected, including six in *Imbribryum*, three in *Leptostomopsis*, one in *Plagiobryoides*, nine in *Ptychostomum*, and two in *Rosulabryum*.

Imbribryum bessonii (Renauld & Cardot) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, *comb. nov.*

Bryum bessonii Renauld & Cardot in Renauld, Suppl. Prodr. Fl. Bryol. Madagascar: 59. 1909.

Imbribryum incacorrале (Herzog) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, *comb. nov.*

Bryum incacorrале Herzog, Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 26(2): 72. 1910 [*'incacorrallis'*].

Imbribryum microchaeton (Hampe) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum microchaeton Hampe, Ann. Sc. Nat. Bot., Sér. 5, 4: 342. 1865.

Imbribryum orthotheceiellae (Müll. Hal.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum orthotheceiellae Müll. Hal., Bot. Jahrb. 5: 78. 1883.

Imbribryum paradoxum (Welw. & Duby) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum paradoxum Schwägr., Sp. Musc. Suppl. 3(1): t. 224a. 1827.

Imbribryum tristaniense (Dixon) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum tristaniense Dixon in Christoph., Results Norweg. Sci. Exped. Tristan da Cunha 48: 30. 1960.

Leptostomopsis angolensis (Welw. & Duby) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum angolense Welw. & Duby, Mém. Soc. Phys. Nat. Genève 21: 219, pl. 1, f. 4. 1870.

Leptostomopsis morasica (Besch.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Brachymenium morasicum Besch., Bull. Herb. Boissier 2: 392. 1894.

Leptostomopsis pulchra (Hook.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Brachymenium pulchrum Hook., Bot. Misc. 1: 136, f. 38. 1829.

Plagiobryoides orbiculatifolia (Cardot & Broth.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum orbiculatifolium Cardot & Broth., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. 63(10): 42. 1923.

Ptychostomum donatii (Thér.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum donatii Thér., Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. 7: 175, f. 6. 1935.

Ptychostomum eatonii (Mitt.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum eatonii Mitt., J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 15: 195. 1876.

Ptychostomum gayanum (Mont. ex Müll. Hal.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum gayanum Mont. ex Müll. Hal., Syn. Musc. Frond. 1: 267. 1848.

Ptychostomum kerguelense (Mitt.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum kerguelense Mitt., J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 15: 67. 1876.

Ptychostomum mucronatum (Mitt.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum mucronatum Mitt. in Hook.f., Handb. New Zealand Fl.: 442. 1867.

Ptychostomum nivale (Müll. Hal.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum nivale Müll. Hal., Syn. Musc. Frond. 1: 262. 1848.

Ptychostomum orthothecium (Cardot & Broth.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum orthothecium Cardot & Broth., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. 63(10): 47. 1923.

Ptychostomum revolutum (Müll. Hal.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum revolutum Müll. Hal., Linnæa 42: 281. 1879.

Ptychostomum zeballosicum (Cardot & Broth.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum zeballosicum Cardot & Broth., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. 63(10): 44, pl. 3 f. 10. 1923.

Rosulabryum isleanum (Besch.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum isleanum Besch., Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 81: 73. 1875.

Rosulabryum pseudomarginatum (Geh. & Hampe) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, **comb. nov.**

Bryum pseudomarginatum Geh. & Hampe, Flora 64: 375. 1881 [‘pseudo-marginatum’].

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