

Ceratopycnidium citricola is *Byssoloma lueckingii*

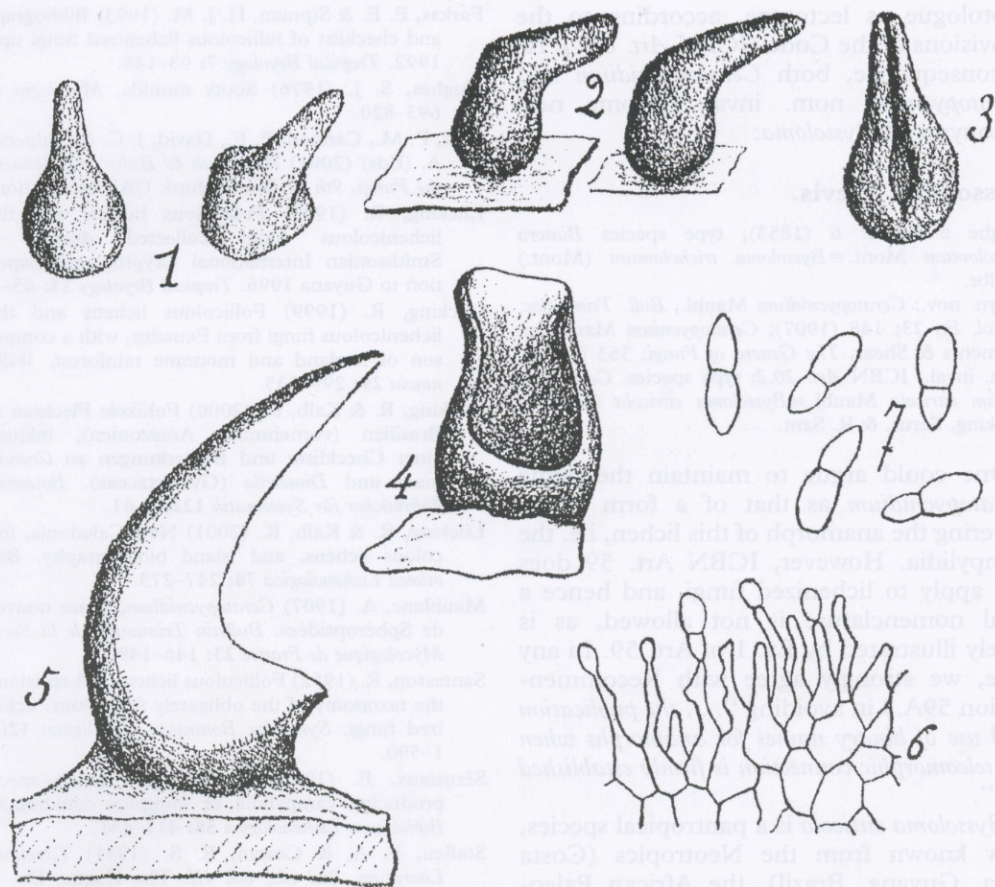
At the beginning of the last century, the French mycologist André Maublanc (1880–1958) described a foliicolous fungus under the name *Ceratopycnidium citricolum* (correct spelling: *citricola*; ICBN Art. 23.5.), based on material collected in Brazzaville, Congo (=Republic of Congo), on leaves of *Citrus* (Maublanc 1907). The new taxon, represented by conidiomata only, was considered a ‘parasitic’ fungus on what was believed to be secretions of an insect: “. . . un enduit blanc, absolument superficiel, se détachant très facilement de la feuille; si l’on examine cette production au microscope, on constate qu’elle est constituée par une matière sans structure définie, traversée par de nombreux filaments mycéliens . . .” (Maublanc 1907: 146). According to the author, the structure of the conidiomata, described as ‘pyncides’, suggested an intermediate position between ‘Sphéroidées’ and ‘Excipulacées’, i.e. the form-families *Sphaeropsidaceae* and *Excipulaceae* of form-phylum Deuteromycota, form-class Coelomycetes, and form-order Sphaeropsidales (nowadays no longer in use; see Kirk *et al.* 2001).

The taxon was not mentioned in Santesson’s (1952) monograph but was briefly discussed by Hughes (1976: 747), who suspected it to be an imperfect lichen. It was eventually included in the first checklist of foliicolous lichens compiled by Farkas & Sipman (1993). Judging from its name, we first suspected *Ceratopycnidium citricola* to represent the pycnidia of the recently described *Dimerella* (= *Coenogonium*) *vezdana* Lücking, a lichen that frequently grows on *Citrus* leaves and twigs and forms pycnidia with a very elongate beak (Lücking 1999). However, a revision of the original publication, which contains excellent illustrations (see Fig. 1), revealed that it deals with campylidia.

Maublanc (1907: 148) did not provide a Latin diagnosis for the new taxon, nor did he indicate the exact locality, type

specimen, or herbarium where material was deposited. In addition, he did not formally provide a description of the species itself, since the text after the description of the genus runs: “*Ceratopycnidium citricolum* nov. sp. Caractères du genre: . . .” (Maublanc 1907: 148). Nevertheless, the name *Ceratopycnidium citricola* is valid, since the publication antedates the effective dates of the respective articles [ICBN Art. 36.1. (Latin diagnosis): 1 January 1935; ICBN Art. 37.1. (type specimen): 1 January 1958], and the description complies with the provisions of a ‘descriptio generico-specifica’ (ICBN Art. 42.). Clements & Shear (1931) unnecessarily changed the generic name to *Ceratopycnium*, probably because they considered the original name a technical term (ICBN Art. 20.2.). However, this applies only to technical terms standing alone, such as ‘pyncidium’, but not to compound names (e.g. *Anthracothecium*). In addition, Art. 20.2. does not apply to publications before 1912, as long as the generic name equal to a technical term is accompanied by a specific name.

Following the biographical notes provided by Staffeu & Cowan (1981: 376), Maublanc should have deposited “. . . some material at PC”. Therefore, with the help of Dr Bruno Denetiere, curator at PC, we tried to locate original material, but were unsuccessful. However, with the description and illustrations provided by Maublanc (1907: 147–148), we have no doubt that *Ceratopycnidium citricola* is conspecific with *Byssoloma lueckingii* Sérus., a recently described foliicolous lichen that typically grows in exposed situations and is often found on *Citrus* and *Mangifera* trees (Sérusiaux 1995). In fact, the combination of black, horn-shaped campylidia (“. . . noires, en forme de cornue . . .”) with a paraplectenchymatous wall (indicated by the illustration of the ‘hymenium’), and oblong-obovoid, 1-septate



***Ceratopycnidium citricola*, n. g. n, sp.**

FIG. 1. Reproduction of original illustration of *Ceratopycnidium citricola* by Maublanc (1907: 147; selected here as lectotype).

conidia, is unique among all lichens thus far known to produce campylidia, and only known from *Byssoloma lueckingii*. The "... *sécrétion de l'insecte* ...", described as "... *blanc, absolument superficiel, se détachant très facilement de la feuille* ..." and "... *traversée par de nombreux filaments mycéliens* ..." (Maublanc 1907: 146) clearly refers to the thallus of the lichen, typically dispersed into pale grey to whitish patches (Sérusiaux 1995). We therefore accept the epithet *citricola* as an earlier name for that species and introduce the following new combination:

***Byssoloma citricola* (Maubl.) Lücking, Sérus. & R. Sant. comb. nov.**

Ceratopycnidium citricola ('*citricolum*') Maubl., *Bull. Trim. Soc. Mycol. Fr.* 23: 148 (1907); *Ceratopycnium citricola* (Maubl.) Clements & Shear, *The Genera of Fungi*: 363 (1931); comb. inval., ICBN Art. 43.1.; type: Republic of Congo, Pool; Brazzaville, foliicolous on *Citrus*, s. dat., de Vilmorin s. n. [Maublanc 1907: 147 (illustration)—lectotype, selected here].

Byssoloma lueckingii Sérus., *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 58: 412 (1995); type. Papua New Guinea, Madang, Bunapas Mission, foliicolous on *Mangifera*, ii 1980, Demoulin 5907 & Smeets (LG—holotype!).

Since no original material is available, we select the illustration provided in the

protologue as lectotype, according to the provisions of the Code (ICBN Art. 8.1.). As a consequence, both *Ceratopycnidium* and *Ceratopycnium* nom. inval. become new synonyms of *Byssoloma*:

Byssoloma Trevis.

Spighe e Paglie: 6 (1853); type species *Biatora tricholomum* Mont. ≡ *Byssoloma tricholomum* (Mont.) Zahlbr.

Syn. nov.: *Ceratopycnidium* Maubl., *Bull. Trim. Soc. Mycol. Fr.* 23: 148 (1907); *Ceratopycnium* Maubl. ex Clements & Shear, *The Genera of Fungi*: 363 (1931); nom. inval., ICBN Art. 20.2; type species. *Ceratopycnidium citricola* Maubl. ≡ *Byssoloma citricola* (Maubl.) Lücking, Sérus. & R. Sant.

One could argue to maintain the name *Ceratopycnidium* as that of a form genus covering the anamorph of this lichen, i.e. the campylidia. However, ICBN Art. 59 does not apply to lichenized fungi, and hence a dual nomenclature is not allowed, as is nicely illustrated by Ex. 1 of Art. 59. In any case, we strongly agree with Recommendation 59A.3 in avoiding "... the publication and use of binary names for anamorphs when the teleomorphic connection is firmly established ...".

Byssoloma citricola is a pantropical species, now known from the Neotropics (Costa Rica, Guyana, Brazil), the African Paleotropics (Gabon, Republic of Congo), and the eastern Paleotropics (Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia) [Sérusiaux 1995; Lücking 1998; Lücking & Kalb 2000, 2001].

Additional specimens examined. **Brazil:** Rio de Janeiro: Unknown locality and date, Glaziou 18735 (UPS).—**Gabon:** Bitam, foliicolous on *Citrus* sp., 1959, Hendricks 7096 (UPS).

We thank Dr Bruno Denetière, curator at PC, for help, although unsuccessful, with the location of original material of *Ceratopycnidium citricola*.

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