

***Staurastrum pseudozoniferum*: a replacement name for *Staurastrum subzoniferum* Förster, nom. inval. (Desmidiaceae, Zygnematophyceae)**

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The designation “*Staurastrum subzoniferum*” was introduced by Förster (1969: 96, pl. 40: fig. 9) for material collected from the Brazilian Amazon. Three sampling localities were given in the species protologue (samples 1, 12, and 13 from the Tapajós River region), so that the name not based on an “entire gathering” (ICN Art. 40.2, Turland & al. 2018) and a type was not designated, the name is thus invalid. Had the designation been valid, it would have been illegitimate as the name had previously been validly employed for *Staurastrum subzoniferum* Woronichin (Woronichin 1930: 55, pl. III, figs 3, 4), a valid species from the Ural Mountains. A new species name is thus required for Förster’s (1969) taxon.

***Staurastrum pseudozoniferum* G.J.P.Ramos, C.E.M.Bicudo & C.W.N.Moura, sp. nov.**

Description: Cells longer than broad including processes, slightly constricted at the middle, sinus notched. Semicells in frontal view subtrapeziform, with three relatively long and slightly crenate, gradually tapered, divergent processes, tipped with 4 tiny spines. Lateral margins with 2–3 double granules or spines in frontal view. Semicells 3-angular in apical view, with slightly convex sides, 3–5 double granules or spines along the lateral margins and 3 tiny double intramarginal spines. Isthmus region with a row of tiny spines. Chloroplast with a single central pyrenoid per semicell. Cell length without processes 20–22.5 µm, with processes 26–53 µm. Cell breadth without processes 15–20 µm, with processes 39–46 µm. Breadth of isthmus 5.5–6 µm.

Holotype: Förster 1969: pl. 40, fig. 9 (as “*Staurastrum subzoniferum*”; iconotype; ICN Art. 40.5, Turland *et al.* 2018). Reproduced here in Fig. 1.

Type locality: Rio Tapajós (“Corôa de Areia” and “Mapiri Bay”), near Santarém Municipality, state Pará, Brazil.

Etymology: the name indicates the species’ morphological resemblance to *Staurastrum zoniferum* Grönblad (1920: 81, pl. 3, figs 111–113).

We considered at first using the epithet “*foersteri*” to honour Kurt Förster (1918–1983), but that epithet was already occupied by *Staurastrum foersteri* Coesel (Coesel 2019: 1). Thus, we chose “*pseudozoniferum*” to indicate the species morphological resemblance to *Staurastrum zoniferum*, which Förster (1969) had mentioned in the attempted description of “*Staurastrum subzoniferum*”. In Brazil, in addition to the Tapajós River (state Pará, north Brazil), the species has been reported for the Tibagi River (Paraná state, south Brazil) (Bittencourt-Oliveira & Mecnas 1994: 140, fig. 35).

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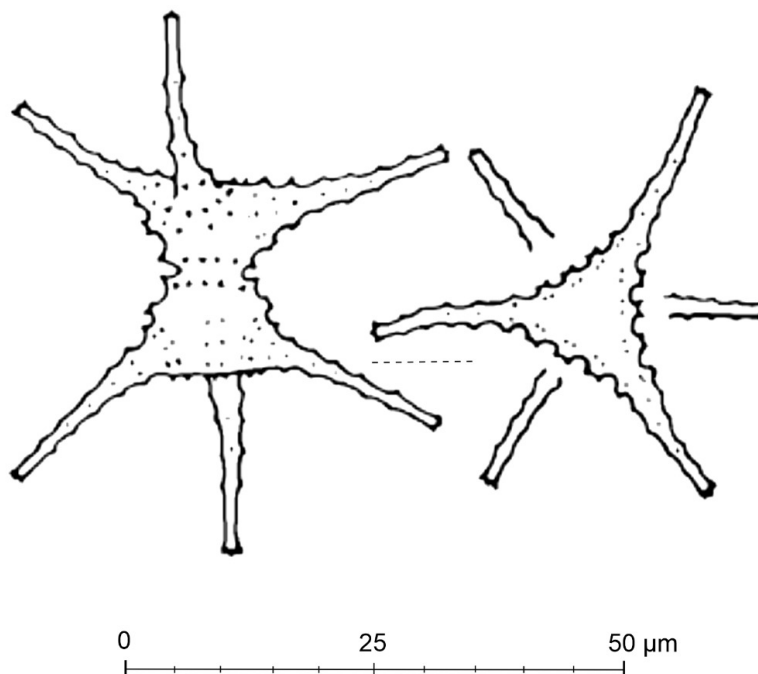


Fig. 1. *Staurastrum pseudozoniferum* as originally illustrated by Förster (1969: pl. 40, fig. 9, as “*Staurastrum subzoniferum*”).