
Validation of *Navicula adminensis* D.Roberts & McMinn (“*Navicula adminii*” D.Roberts & McMinn) (*Naviculaceae*, *Bacillariophyceae*)

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Roberts & McMinn (1999: 27, pl. 4: figs 2-4) described “*Navicula adminii*” from the hypersaline “Admin Lake” in the Vestfold Hills, East Antarctica. The description of the new species mostly conformed with the rules of the ICN (McNeill *et al.* 2012) including a Latin diagnosis and deposition of a holotype in a public collection (Art. 7, McNeill *et al.* 2012). Unfortunately, however, the authors also indicated an isotype that was prepared from a different lake sample, i.e. a different gathering from that of the holotype. Art. 9.4 (McNeill *et al.* 2012) defines an isotype as “any duplicate of the holotype.” The origin of both holotype and isotype was explicitly named by the authors: “Type locality: Holotype specimen collected from surficial sediments of ‘Admin Lake’, Vestfold Hills, Antarctica (1992). Isotype specimens collected from surficial sediments of Ace Lake, Vestfold Hills, Antarctica (1992).” Therefore, this erroneous typification needs to be redone correctly to validate the species name. As the holotype and the description are already ICN-compliant, the name can simply be validated by designating the original isotype as paratype (Art. 9.6, McNeill *et al.* 2012), and referring to the original description.

Navicula adminensis D.Roberts & McMinn, *sp. nov.*

Description and figures: “*Navicula adminii*” D.Roberts & McMinn, invalid binary designation. *Bibliotheca Diatomologica* 44: 27, pl. 4: figs 2-4, 1999,

Holotype: slide #126887 Micropaleontology Collection, Department of Geology, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania.

Paratype: slide #126891, Micropaleontology Collection, Department of Geology, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania.

In naming the species, the authors incorrectly used the termination ‘-ii’ used when honouring people (McNeill *et al.* 2012, recommendation 60C1). Instead, the ending ‘-ensis’ would have been preferable (McNeill *et al.* 2012, recommendation 60D) when the name is derived from a geographical location. There is however no explicit etymology added to the species although a brief note is added that ‘Admin’ was just an informal name for the lake, suggesting therefore that the species name was derived from the lake’s name. Although the use of the correct endings is only stipulated in two recommendations and not in an article, correction of the name is preferable.

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McNeill, J., Barrie, F.R., Buck, W.R., Demoulin, V., Greuter, W., Hawksworth, D.L., Herendeen, P.S., Knapp, S., Prado, J., Prud’homme van Reine, W.F., Smith, G.F., Wiersema, J.H. & Turland, N.J. (2012). *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants (Melbourne Code)* adopted by the Eighteenth International Botanical Congress Melbourne, Australia, July 2011. *Regnum Vegetabile*, Vol. 154. pp. [i]-xxx, 1-208. Königstein: Koeltz Scientific Books.

Roberts, D. & McMinn, A. (1999). Diatoms of the saline lakes of the Vestfold Hills, Antarctica. *Bibliotheca Diatomologica* 44: 1-83.