

Nomenclatural notes on algae. IV. Further replacement names for various algal taxa

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The present article is the fourth instalment on our series on the nomenclature of illegitimately named algae. For the general framework for our work, please see the first number of the series (Molinari & al. 2021).

In addition to treating later generic homonyms from L to U, we here correct some nomenclatural issues that appeared on the course of our research. In total, a new fossil genus is proposed based on the description of its only species, one familial and 15 generic names are replaced, and 26 species are transferred. Additionally, *Stephanosira* Ehrenberg, currently a taxonomic synonym of *Orthoseira* Thwaites, is lectotypified to maintain current taxonomic opinion.

Ariasmontanoa Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Montanoa* P.González, *Anales del Jardín Botánico de Madrid* 8: 267, 1948 (*Cyanobacteria*, *Rivulariaceae*), *nom. illeg.*, *non Montanoa* Cervantes (in La Llave & Martínez de Lexarza 1825: 11), *Asteraceae*.

Type: *Montanoa castellana* P.González (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: The genus was originally assigned to the *Dermatocarpaceae* (González 1948), and later included in the *Rivulariaceae* by Álvarez-Cobelas & Gallardo (1988). The original material is probably at MA (Izquierdo & Pando 2017). The genus renamed to preserve the original honorific eponymy for Benito Arias Montano (1527–1598), a remarkable Spanish humanist whose wide interests encompassed botany, medicine, linguistics, poetry, Classic and Semitic languages, theology, etc., who is mainly remembered as the editor of the Plantin (or Antwerp) Polyglot Bible (Maestre & al. 2006).

Species: *Ariasmontanoa castellana* (P.González) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Montanoa castellana* P.González, *Anales del Jardín Botánico de Madrid* 8: 268, 1948.

Chrysoplatythea Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Platythea* F.Stein, *Der Organismus der Infusionsthier III* 1: pl. VI: fig. 15, 1878 (*Ochrophyta*, *Stylococcaceae*), *non Platythea* Steetz (in Lehmann 1845: 220), *Elaeocarpaceae*.

Type: *Platythea micropora* F.Stein (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: According to J. Kristiansen (in Guiry & Guiry 2021), the genus appears to be a “colourless counterpart” to *Kybotion* Pascher, which lives epiphytically on the roots of species of *Lemna* Linnaeus. The genus was validated by an illustration with analysis (Art. 38.8-10). Originally found in ponds of central Europe (Stein 1878), *Chrysoplatythea* has a life cycle with loricate amoeba stages (Horn & al. 2007).

Species: *Chrysoplatythea micropora* (F.Stein) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Platythea micropora* F.Stein, *Der Organismus der Infusionsthier III* 1: pl. VI: fig. 15, 1878.

Cyanoleptophycus Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Leptophycus* J.H.Johnson, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* 51(4): 586, 1940 (*Cyanobacteria incertae sedis*), *nom. illeg.*, *non Leptophycus* Fritsch (1908: 21), Fossil alga *incertae sedis*, *nec Leptophycus* Korde (1954: 548), *Cyanobacteria incertae sedis*, *nom. illeg.*

Type: *Leptophycus gracilis* J.H.Johnson (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: The genus was created for some oncolites, sedimentary structures composed on oncoides formed by cyanobacterial growth (Krylov 1975, Grimm 1978). Korde (1954) created a monotypic homonym for some calcareous cyanobacteria, which he subsequently renamed *Palaeoleptophycus*, to which he transferred the only species, *Palaeoleptophycus varsanofievae* (Korde 1958: 104).

Species: ***Cyanoleptophycus gracilis*** (J.H.Johnson) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Leptophycus gracilis* J.H.Johnson, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* 51(4): 586, 1940.

Cyanophiothrix Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Ophiothrix* Sant'Anna, Azevedo, Kaštovský & Komárek, *Fottea* 10(2): 218, 2010 (*Cyanobacteria*, *Microchaetaceae*), *nom. illeg.*, *non Ophiothrix* Corda (1835: 211 [expl. pl.], figs 83, 84), *Chlorophyceae* (?) *incertae sedis*, *nec Ophiothrix* Nägeli ex Kützing (1849: 237), *nom. illeg.*, *Ophiocytaceae*.

Type: *Ophiothrix epidendron* Sant'Anna, Azevedo, Kaštovský & Komárek (designated by the authors).

Notes: *Ophiothrix* Corda (1835), with a single species *Ophiothrix sphaerocephalus* Corda originally published for a freshwater, green-coloured alga of uncertain taxonomic placement found in the thermal waters of Carlsbad (Karlovy Vary, Czechia), was validated by an illustration (Corda 1835: pl. VI: figs 83, 84) with the figure descriptions only giving a dimension (Art. 38.8-10). *Ophiothrix* Kützing was originally published as a cyanobacterial genus before the starting point for these algae (Art. 13.1); however, its currently accepted taxonomic placement is within the *Ochrophyta*, and so it was validly published in 1849 according to Art. 13.2. We follow Hauer & al. (2014) for the familial assignment of the genus. It should be noted that *Ophiothrix* J.Müller & Troschel, 1840, is a large genus of marine animals (brittle stars) referred to the *Amphiuridae*.

Species: ***Cyanophiothrix epibryon*** (Komárek) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Camptylonemopsis epibryon* Komárek, *Preslia* 75: 224, 2003 (as 'epibryos'). ***Cyanophiothrix epidendron*** (Sant'Anna, Azevedo, Kaštovský & Komárek) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Ophiothrix epidendron* Sant'Anna, Azevedo, Kaštovský & Komárek, *Fottea* 10(2): 218, 2010. ***Cyanophiothrix hansgirgii*** (Schmidle) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Scytonema hansgirgii* Schmidle, *Allgemeine botanische Zeitschrift für Systematik, Floristik, Pflanzengeographie* 6: 79, 1900 (as 'Hansgirgi').

Cyanoplacoma Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Placoma* Schousboe ex Bornet & Thuret, *Notes algologiques recueil d'observations sur les algues* 1: 4, 1876 (*Cyanobacteria*, *Entophysalidaceae*), *nom. illeg.*, *non Placoma* J.F.Gmelin (1791: 390), *nom. illeg.*, *Rubiaceae*.

Type: *Placoma vesiculosum* Schousboe ex Bornet & Thuret (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: *Placoma* J.F.Gmelin (1791) is a superfluous renaming of *Plocama* Aiton, and is thus illegitimate (Art. 52.1). The genus comprises a group of eight poorly known species (Komárek & al. 2014). *Placoma* is a Greek neuter noun (Broady & Ingerfeld 1991), but botanical tradition has treated it as a feminine noun.

Species: ***Cyanoplacoma adriatica*** (Hauck) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Oncobyrsa adriatica* Hauck, *Kryptogamen-Flora von Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz. Zweite Auflage*: 515, 1885. ***Cyanoplacoma africana*** (Wille) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Placoma africana* Wille, *Deutsche Sudpolar-Expedition 1901-1903* 8: 90, 1903 (as 'africanum'). ***Cyanoplacoma micrococca*** (Hansgirg) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Oncobyrsa adriatica* var. *micrococca* Hansgirg, *Sitzungsberichte der Königl. Böhmisches Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Classe* 1892: 228, 1892. ***Cyanoplacoma regularis*** (P.A.Broady & M.Ingerfeld) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Placoma*

regularis P.A.Broadly & M.Ingerfeld, *Phycologia* 30: 548, 1991 (as ‘*regulare*’). ***Cyanoplacoma vesiculosa*** (Schousboe ex Bornet & Thuret) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Placoma vesiculosa* Schousboe ex Bornet & Thuret, *Notes algologiques recueil d'observations sur les algues* 1: 4, 1876 (as ‘*vesiculosum*’). ***Cyanoplacoma violacea*** (Setchell & N.L.Gardner) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Placoma violacea* Setchell & N.L.Gardner in Gardner, *University of California Publications in Botany* 6: 456, 1918. ***Cyanoplacoma willei*** (N.L.Gardner) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Placoma willei* N.L.Gardner, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 7: 29, 1927 (as ‘*Willei*’).

Cyanotrichospira Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Trichospira* E.M.McNeill, *Castanea* 13: 44, 1948 (*Cyanobacteria*, *Oscillatoriaceae*), *nom. illeg., non Trichospira* Kunth (1820: 21), *Asteraceae*.

Type: *Trichospira bula* E.M.McNeill (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: The epithet “*bula*” does not correspond with any Latin adjective. McNeill (1948) probably chose the word to honour his wife, Bula McNeill (*née* McManaway), whom he mentioned in his acknowledgments. He consistently used lowercase letters for every epithet, even those that are clearly honorific, and most certainly knew how to form them in the genitive case, as he cited many of them properly; accordingly, ‘*bula*’ is a noun in apposition, and as such is not declinable.

Species: ***Cyanotrichospira bula*** (E.M.McNeill) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Trichospira bula* E.M.McNeill, *Castanea* 13: 44, 1948.

Diatostephana Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Stephanosira* G.Karsten, *Wissenschaftliche ergebnisse der deutschen Tiefsee-Expedition auf dem Dampfer Valdivia 1898-1899, von Carl Chun* 2(2): 159, 1906 (*Bacillariophyta incertae sedis*), *nom. illeg., non Stephanosira* Ehrenberg (1848: 217), *Ochrophyta*, *Orthoseiraceae*.

Type: *Stephanosira decussata* G.Karsten (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: Originally found near Cape Town (Karsten 1906) in samples collected in 1898 during the first part of the *Deutsche Tiefsee-Expedition* (German Deep-Sea Expedition) led by Carl Chun in the *Valdivia* (The Royal Scottish Geographical Society 1900), this species has been reported from the south-west coast of Portugal (Moita & Vilarinho 1999, Moita 2001).

Species: ***Diatostephana decussata*** (G.Karsten) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Stephanosira decussata* G.Karsten, *Wissenschaftliche ergebnisse der deutschen Tiefsee-Expedition auf dem Dampfer Valdivia 1898-1899, von Carl Chun* 2(2): 159, 1906.

Additional nomenclatural act: *Stephanosira* Ehrenberg was published with two species: *Stephanosira europaea* Ehrenberg and *Stephanosira hamadryas* Ehrenberg. The first is the basionym of the currently accepted *Orthoseira europaea* (Ehrenberg) R.Jahn & Kusber; while *S. hamadryas* was combined as a variety of *Melosira roesana* Rabenhorst, a species currently known as *Orthoseira roesana* (Rabenhorst) Pfitzer, itself a probable synonym of *O. europaea* (Gessler & al. 2006). A species later added to the genus, *Stephanosira epidendron* Ehrenberg, was combined under *Aulacoseira* Thwaites as *Aulacoseira epidendron* (Ehrenberg) R.M.Crawford and listed as such by Hartley & al. (1986). Since original material of *Stephanosira europaea* has been located and studied by Geissler & al. (2006), it is **designated here as lectotype** of the genus *Stephanosira* Ehrenberg.

Diniotorricellia Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Pseudorhombodinium* Torricelli, *Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia* 116: 262, 2010 (*Miozoa*, *Peridiniaceae*), *nom. illeg., non Pseudorhombodinium* Wrenn (1996: 212), *Peridiniaceae*.

Type: *Pseudorhombodinium cinguloindentatum* Torricelli (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: Wrenn's species are assignable to the subfamily *Deflandreoideae* Bujak & Davies (Fensome & Williams 2004), while Torricelli assigned his to the *Wetzelielloideae* (Vozzhennikova) Bujak & Davies. Both species were found in European deposits from the Eocene (Wrenn 1996, Torricelli 2010). The genus is renamed after its author, Italian palaeobotanist Stefano Torricelli.

Species: ***Diniotorricellia cinguloindentata*** (Torricelli) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Pseudorhombodinium cinguloindentatum* Torricelli, *Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia* 116: 26, 2010.

Hydropodocapsa Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Podocapsa* Ercegović, *Acta botanica Instituti Botanici Universitatis Zagrebiensis* 6: 33, 1931 (*Cyanobacteria, Hyellaceae*), *nom. illeg., non Podocapsa* Van Tieghem (1887: 292), *Saccharomycetes incertae sedis*.

Type: *Podocapsa pedicellata* Ercegović (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: For the taxonomical assignment of the genus, we follow Komárek & al. (2014). A full description, provided by Prof. Jiří Komárek in March 2015, is available at AlgaeBase (Guiry & Guiry 2021). The genus is renamed with the prefix “hydro-” to emphasise the habitat of its species. A family name, *Podocapsaceae* Ercegović, 1932, is also illegitimate, but the genus is currently referred to the *Hyellaceae*, and a replacement name is thus not necessary.

Species: ***Hydropodocapsa pedicellata*** (Ercegović) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Podocapsa pedicellata* Ercegović *Acta botanica Instituti Botanici Universitatis Zagrebiensis* 6: 35, 1931.

Kordeofistula Molinari & Guiry, *gen. nov.*

Description: Cambrian cyanobacteria found in micrite deposits. Branched, radiating, fan-shaped mass of appressed coarse tubes. Thallus with strongly widened and divided hollow branches, closely spaced near each other, but almost never fused. Height of 1.87–2.34 mm. The diameter of the branches increases from the base and varies from 0.09 to 0.12 mm, the terminal ends reach up to 0.35 mm and have oval shape. The thallus is formed by a single layer of rounded cells with a constant thickness of 0.03 mm (*Cyanobacteria, Rivulariaceae*).

Iconography: Korde (1973: pl. XLVII, figs. 1-3, 26).

Type: ***Kordeofistula sanashtykgolica*** (Korde) Molinari & Guiry (generitype).

Notes: Riding & Voronova (1985) and Riding (1991) considered that the type species of *Fistulella* Korde, *F. decipiens*, was congeneric with *Botomaella* Korde (*Botomaellaceae*, a family closely related to the *Scytonemataceae* according to the same authors) but failed to make the combination. They believed that, since the generitype of *Fistulella* was a member of another genus, the only remaining species, *F. sanashtykgolica*, automatically became the type. This is incorrect, as the designation of a type must be followed unless the author used a “largely mechanical method of selection” (Art. 10.5), which is not the case. Since *Fistulella* is a taxonomic synonym of *Botomaella*, its type species is transferred to it, while *F. sanashtykgolica* is transferred to our new genus and named after the original author of the species, Russian micropalaeontologist Kira Borisovna Korde (1912–2001).

Species: ***Kordeofistula sanashtykgolica*** (Korde) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Fistulella sanashtykgolica* Korde, *Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR* 139: 218, 1973.

Additional nomenclatural act: ***Botomaella decipiens*** (Korde) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Fistulella decipiens* Korde, *Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR* 139: 217, 1973.

Maedleria Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Nostocopsis* Mädler, *Beihefte zum Geologischen Jahrbuch* 58: 312, 1963 (Cyanobacteria, Synechococcaceae), *nom. illeg., non Nostochopsis* H.C. Wood ex Bornet & Flahault (1886: 80), *Nostochopsidaceae, nec Nostocopsis* L.M. Yin & Z.P. Lin (1978: 89), *nom. illeg., Nostocaceae.*

Type: *Nostocopsis saprolithica* Mädler (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: ICN Art. 53.2 (Turland & al. 2018) states that when two or more names are similar enough to be confused, they are to be treated as homonyms, and that if there is an established practice of treating them as homonyms, the practice is to be continued. *Nostocopsis* Mädler and *Nostocopsis* L.M. Yin & Z.P. Lin represent fossil cyanobacteria with a similar name to an extant genus of the same class, and *Nostocopsis* Mädler is listed as a later homonym of *Nostochopsis* Bornet & Flahault in the *International Fossil Plant Name Index* (<https://fossilplants.info>), which can be interpreted as evidence of established practice. Accordingly, both genera are renamed. We follow Tyson (1995) for the taxonomical assignment of the species. *Nostocopsis saprolithica* was found in Jurassic sediments from Germany (Mädler 1963). The genus is renamed after its original author, German pharmacist, palynologist and palaeobotanist Karl Mädler (1902–2003).

Species: ***Maedleria saprolithica*** (Mädler) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Nostocopsis saprolithica* Mädler, *Beihefte zum Geologischen Jahrbuch* 58: 312, 1963.

Malviniella Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Malvinia* Houben, Bijl, Guerstein, Sluijs & Brinkhuis, *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology* 165: 177, 2011 (Miozoa, Protoperidiniaceae), *nom. illeg., non Malvinia* Döbbele (2003: 19), *Ostropales incertae sedis.*

Type: *Malvinia escutiana* Houben, Bijl, Guerstein, Sluijs & Brinkhuis (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: The name is applied to a hypnozygotic dinocyst from a species that thrived in the Southern Ocean during the Eocene-Oligocene transition, and the utility of which as a biostratigraphic marker is highlighted in the original article (Houben & al. 2011).

Species: ***Malviniella escutiana*** (Houben, Bijl, Guerstein, Sluijs & Brinkhuis) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Malvinia escutiana* Houben, Bijl, Guerstein, Sluijs & Brinkhuis, *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology* 165: 177, 2011.

Palaeotaeniophora Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Taeniophora* Klement, *Palaeontographica Abteilung A* 114: 67, 1960 (Miozoa, Gonyaulacaceae), *nom. illeg., non Taeniophora* P. Karsten (1886: 163), *Melanommataceae.*

Type: *Taeniophora iunctispina* Klement (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: The genus was considered a junior synonym of *Systematophora* Klement in earlier revisions (Stover & Evitt 1978) but was reinstated by Sarjeant (1984) as a separate taxon, an opinion accepted by Courtinat & Begouën for their list of genera of fossil dinoflagellates (in Fauconnier & Masure 2004).

Species: ***Palaeotaeniophora iunctispina*** (Klement) Molinari & Guiry *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Taeniospora iunctispina* Klement, *Palaeontographica Abteilung A* 114: 68, 1960.

Palaeotaeniophora filamentosa (Klement) Molinari & Guiry *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Taeniospora iunctispina* subsp. *filamentosa* Klement, *Palaeontographica Abteilung A* 114: 70, 1960.

Palaeoumbellula Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Umbellula* Korde, *Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR* 139: 135, 1973 (Cyanobacteria, Epiphytaceae), *nom. illeg., non Umbellula* Morris (1955: 602), *Coniochaetales incertae sedis.*

Notes: Originally published as a rhodophyte, these dendritic fossils have been reinterpreted as colonial cyanophytes and assigned to the family *Epiphytaceae* Korde (Vachard 2019). This genus was placed originally within the *Cambrinaceae* Korde, a superfluous renaming of *Sajaniaceae* Vologdin (Korde 1973) and thus illegitimate.

Species: ***Palaeoumbellula minuta*** (Korde) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Umbellula minuta* Korde, *Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR* 139: 135, 1973

Sinonostocopsis Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Nostocopsis* L.M.Yin & Z.P.Lin, *Memoirs of Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology* 10: 89, 1978 (*Cyanobacteria, Nostocaceae*), *nom. illeg., non Nostochopsis* H.C.Wood ex Bornet & Flahault (1886: 80), *Nostochopsidaceae, nec Nostocopsis* Mädler (1963: 312), *nom. illeg., Synechococcaceae*.

Type: *Nostocopsis desmoides* L.M.Yin & Z.P.Lin (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: See the notes for *Maedleria*. The genus is renamed after its *locus classicus*, Pre-Cambrian deposits in southwest China (Yin & Lin 1978).

Species: ***Sinonostocopsis desmoides*** (L.M.Yin & Z.P.Lin) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Nostocopsis desmoides* L.M.Yin & Z.P.Lin, *Memoirs of Nanking Institute of Geology and Palaeontology* 10: 90, 1978.

Wislouchia Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Raciborskiella* Wislouch, *Acta Societatis Botanica Polonicae* 2(2): 117, 128, 1924 (*Chlorophyta, Wislouchiaceae nom. nov., infra*), *nom. illeg., non Raciborskiella* Höhnelt (1909: 1176), *Strigulaceae, nec Raciborskiella* Spegazzini (1919: 509), *nom. illeg., Microthyriaceae*.

Type: *Raciborskiella salina* S.Wislouch (monotypic genus at the time of publication).

Notes: The genus was placed in its own family by Korshikov (1938), an opinion upheld by Ettl (1983) and Massjuk & Lilitska (2011), despite being recently listed under an expanded *Polyblepharidaceae* by Mirande & Tracanna (2009, 2016, 2017), who found *Raciborskiella salina* in Argentina. This species has also been reported from the Romanian coast of the Black Sea (Bologa & al. 1984) and Iranian freshwater bodies (Zarei Darki & Dogadina 2017). The other species, *R. uroglenoidea*, has been reported from Bulgaria (Temniskova & Palova 1965), Canada (Lakshminarayana & al. 1992) and Ukraine (Massjuk & Lilitska 2011). The genus is renamed after its original author, the Polish botanist Stanisław Michałowicz Wislouch (1875–1927).

Species: ***Wislouchia salina*** (Wislouch) Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Raciborskiella salina* S.Wislouch, *Acta Societatis Botanica Polonicae* 2(2): 117, 1924. ***Wislouchia uroglenoidea*** Molinari & Guiry, *comb. nov.* Basionym: *Raciborskiella uroglenoidea* Svirenko, *Archive für Protistenkunde* 55: 196, 1926 (as ‘uroglenoides’).

Wislouchiaceae Molinari & Guiry, *nom. nov.*

Replaced name: *Raciborskiellaceae* Korshikov, *Vyznachnyk prsnovodnykh vodorostej URSS [Vyp] Vol. IV*: 41, 1938, *nom. illeg.*

Type: ***Wislouchia*** Molinari & Guiry, *Notulae Algarum* No. 183: 6 (*supra*), 2021 (*Chlorophyta, Chlamydomonadales*).

Notes: Since the generic name upon which it was based was illegitimate at the time of publication, *Raciborskiellaceae* is also illegitimate (Art. 18.3), so it is replaced here.

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