

---

***Eunotia pierrefuseyi* J.C.Taylor & Cocquyt, a replacement name for *Eunotia fuseyi* J.C.Taylor & Cocquyt, *nom. illeg. (non Eunotia fuseyi* Schoeman) (*Eunotiaceae*, *Bacillariophyta*)**

Jonathan C. Taylor, *Unit for Environmental Research and Management, North West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa and South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity (SAIAB), Grahamstown, South Africa* (correspondence: [jonathan.taylor@nwu.ac.za](mailto:jonathan.taylor@nwu.ac.za))

Christine Cocquyt, *Meise Botanic Garden, Research Department, Nieuwelaan 38, B-1860 Meise, Belgium*

Fusey (1964: 25, pl. 1: fig. 5) described “*Eunotia papilio* var. *africana*” Fusey from the Central African Republic but the designation is invalid as only a French description was provided; ICN Art. 44.1 (Turland *et al.* 2012) required a Latin diagnosis or description from 1958-2011. Later, Fusey (1966) provided a Latin description based on the images and samples from Fusey (1964) together with some additional material (Fusey 1966, 61, pl. 1: figs 1-4). In both publications, however, Fusey did not indicate either a type slide or type material and the taxon was not representative of a single gathering (cf. ICN Art. 40.2) as it was noted in several samples (Fusey 1964, table 1). Accordingly, the designation is currently invalid.

Taylor *et al.* (2016: 305, figs 11-14) described *Eunotia fuseyi* Taylor & Cocquyt based upon material collected in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and placed “*Eunotia papilio* var. *Africana*” *inval.* in synonymy with *Eunotia fuseyi* J.C.Taylor & Cocquyt. At the time of publication Taylor *et al.* (2016) were not aware that Schoeman & Meaton (1982: 14) had proposed the name *Eunotia fuseyi* Schoeman for *Eunotia minor* Fusey, *nom. illeg.*, a later homonym of *Eunotia minor* (Kützinger) Grunow (in Van Heurck 1881: pl. 33, figs 20, 21).

In order to determine the taxonomic status of *E. fuseyi* Schoeman the descriptions of *E. minor* Fusey were consulted. A French description of this taxon is given by Fusey (1964: 23, pl. 1: fig. 9). No type is directly mentioned in the description (material, slide or image). Later a Latin description was given by Fusey (1966: 61), and alongside the name a single figure was indicated as an illustration from Fusey 1964 (pl. 1: fig. 9). In the text of Fusey 1964, a table is presented showing *E. minor* Fusey occurring in only one sample (i.e., a ‘single gathering’ as prescribed in ICN Art. 40.2). As required by ICN Art. 8.1, Fusey indicated a single published image, as indicated by ICN Art. 40.3 “... mention of a single specimen or gathering or illustration, even if that element is not explicitly designated as type, is acceptable as indication of the type of the name of a new species or infraspecific taxon”. Art. 40.6, requiring indication of the type with words such as “*typus*” or “*holotypus*” does not apply prior to 1990, and thus *Eunotia fuseyi* Schoeman is a valid replacement name. Thus, *Eunotia fuseyi* J.C.Taylor & Cocquyt (in Taylor *et al.* 2016) is a later homonym of *E. fuseyi* Schoeman, 1982, and thus illegitimate. A new name is therefore required for the former as follows.

***Eunotia pierrefuseyi* J.C.Taylor & Cocquyt, *nom. nov.***

Replaced synonym: *Eunotia fuseyi* J.C.Taylor & Cocquyt *Plant Ecology and Evolution* 149 (3): 305, figs 11-14, 2016, *nom. illeg.*, priority for *Eunotia fuseyi* Schoeman in Schoeman & Meaton, *Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Special Report WAT 65: 14*, 1982.

Etymology: the specific epithet is derived from the name of Pierre Fusey who was “*chef de Travaux au Laboratoire de Cryptogamie du Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle*” in Paris.

Registration: <http://phycobank.org/101399>

We are grateful to Drs Bart Van de Vijver and Michael Guiry for helpful discussions.

- Fusey, P. (1964). Florule algologique de la République Centrafricaine. Diatomées de quelques collections d'eau de la sous-préfecture de M'Baiki et du parc Saint-Floris. *Cahiers de la Maboké* 2(1): 30-36.
- Fusey, P. (1966). Florule algologique de la République Centrafricaine. Diatomées de quelques collections d'eau de la sous-préfecture de M'Baiki (2). *Cahiers de la Maboké* 4(1): 55-67.
- Schoeman, F.R. & Meaton, V.H. (1982). Catalogue of recently described diatom taxa from Africa and neighbouring islands (1965-1980). *Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Special Report WAT* 65: 1-61.
- Taylor, J.C., Cocquyt, C. & Mayama, S. (2016). New and interesting *Eunotia* (Bacillariophyta) taxa from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, tropical central Africa. *Plant Ecology and Evolution* 149 (3): 291-307.
- Turland, N.J., Wiersma, J.H., Barrie, F.R., Greuter, W., Hawksworth, D.L., Herendeen, P.S., Knapp, S., Kusber, W.-H., Li, D-Z., Marhold, K., May, T.W., McNeill, J., Monro, A.M., Prado, J., Price, M.J. & Smith, G.F. (eds.) 2018: *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Shenzhen Code) adopted by the Nineteenth International Botanical Congress Shenzhen, China, July 2017*. Regnum Vegetabile 159. Glashütten: Koeltz Botanical Books. DOI <https://doi.org/10.12705/Code.2018>.
- Van Heurck, H. (1881) *Synopsis des Diatomées de Belgique*. Atlas. Anvers, J. Ducaju & Co. Plates 31-77.