(2285–2286) Proposals to conserve the names *Umbellina* against *Umbella* and *Umbellinaeae* against *Umbellaceae* (fossil Charophyta)

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Typus: *U. bella* (V.P. Maslov) A.R. Loebl. & Tappan (*U. bella* V.P. Maslov)


Typus: *Umbellina* A.R. Loebl. & Tappan, nom. cons. prop.


Typus: *Umbella* V.P. Maslov, nom. rej. prop.


In addition, a distinct zoological subfamily was established to receive the junior homonym *Umbella: Lagenidae* subfam. *Umbellinae* Furssenko (in Orlov, *Osnovy Paleontol.* [1]: 248–249. 23 Jun 1959) (“invalid” under Art. 39 of the ICZN, *Ride* & al., *Int. Code Zool. Nomencl.*, ed. 4. 1999 & http://www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted-sites/iczn/code/) and then the botanical family name *Umbellinaceae* Pojarkov (I.c. 1965: 730 & in *Trudy Geol. Inst. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 143: 177. 1966), validated with a description in Russian and treated as a family of fossil charophyceans. The “invalid” botanical subfamily name was changed later to the new “potentially valid” subfamily name *Umbellinae* A.R. Loebl. & Tappan (I.c. 1961: 284), and this name was accepted by subsequent researchers (*Ozonkowa*, I.c.; *Mamet*, I.c.). When these fossils were treated as fossil charophycean algae, on the basis of the zoological replacement generic name *Umbellina*, a new botanical family “*Umbellinaeae*” was proposed by *Bilan* & *Golonka* (I.c.: 149) but without a validating description. *Umbellinaeae* was later validated by a description in English by Tappan (I.c.: 955) and this has remained in current use instead of the legitimate, but thought to be “invalid”, family name *Umbellinaceae* Pojarkov.

The lack of clear rules in botanical Codes prior to the *Vienna Code* (McNeill & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 146. 2006) for the treatment of suprageneric names generated in accord with the “Principle of Coordination” in zoological nomenclature (ICZN, Art. 36.1), led to researchers commonly using family names, either derived from *Umbella* or *Umbellina*, with the authorship of the first validly published nominal taxon of the zoological family-group as: “*Umbellinaeae* Furssenko, 1959” (although Furssenko (I.c.) proposed only the zoological subfamily name, *Umbellinae*, not any family name) (Pojarkov, I.c. 1965 & I.c.)
1966; Berchenko in Geol. Zhurn. 34(2): 104. 1974 & l.c. 1981: 22; Platonov, l.c.) or “Umbellinaceae A.R. Loebl. & Tappan 1961” (although Loeblich & Tappan (l.c. 1961) used only the zoological subfamily name Umbellinae) (Bilan & Golonka, l.c.; Tappan, l.c.). The new wording introduced in Vienna (now Art. 45.1 of ICN, McNeill & al. in Regnum Veg. 154. 2012) made clear that only if a name generated in accord with the Principle of Coordination of the ICZN actually appeared in a publication was it validly published under the ICN. In the case of names based on Umbella or Umbellina this is in contradiction with the established custom by which authors commonly adopted the first former zoological nominal name of the family-group and kept its authorship and place of its first valid (“available”) publication in accord with the principle of coordination applied to family-groups in zoological nomenclature. Such an approach, used over a long time by specialists in this group, allowed the nomenclature of problematic fossils to be mirrored under each Code with only changes in the endings for suprageneric names, but no change in authorship, or date and place of first valid publication (availability). Although it seems sensible and to be expected that the authorships and the places of validation of names of ambireginal taxa should remain the same, despite being governed by different Codes this is not possible under Art. 45.1 (final sentence) of the ICN. Even to maintain the same basis for the family name, albeit with different authorship, it is necessary to conserve the botanical family name Umbellinaceae, based on Umbella, superfluous and illegitimate in botany, but not in zoology, against the legitimate but “invalid” family name Umbellaceae Pojarkov, based on Umbella V.P. Maslov non C. d’Orb., a junior homonym under the ICZN, but the correct name under the ICN.

Precise dates of publication of Maslov’s and Furssenko’s works, supplementing the information in Taxonomic Literature ed. 2, were extracted from the print archive of the Russian Book Chamber, served as a governmental authority for obligatory (immediately after their publication) bibliographic registration of all newly published print materials in the former Soviet Union and now in the Russian Federation (Maslov: Record of State Registration [Лист государственной регистрации] no. 9 from 12 Jan 1956; Furssenko: Record of State Registration [Лист государственной регистрации] no. 785 from 23 Jun 1959). The date of publication of Tappan’s monograph was obtained from the archive records of its Publishers, Freeman & Co., now kept in the U.S. Copyright Office of the Library of Congress, Washington.

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