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Cyanophyta) and Trichocolaceae H.Nakai vs
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***Trichocolea* Dumortier, 1822, *nom. et orth. cons.* (Jungermanniales, Bryophyta) vs *Trichocoleus* Anagnostidis, 2001 (Synechococcales, Cyanophyta) and *Trichocolaceae* H.Nakai vs *Trichocolaceae* T.Mai & J.R.Johansen**

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The genus name *Trichocolea* was introduced for two liverworts by Dumortier (1822, as ‘Thricholea’). Subsequently, he replaced the spelling ‘Thricholea’ with ‘Tricholea’ (Dumortier 1829), and in 1831 (Dumortier 1831) employed three different spellings: ‘Thricolea’ (pp. 24, 28, 66, 98), ‘Tricolea’ (p. 99, Contents), and ‘Tricholea’ (pl. I: fig. 8). Nees von Esenbeck (1838: 88, 101, 103) changed Dumortier’s spellings to ‘Trichocolea’ and this was the orthography accepted by bryologists other than Dumortier thereafter. Dumortier (1874: 111) strongly rejected the spelling ‘Trichocolea’ and treated Nees’s ‘Trichocolea’ as a separate genus name placed in synonymy. Little (1949: 11) presented a detailed argument for accepting Nees’s spelling and proposed it for conservation as *Trichocolea* Dumortier *nom. et orth. cons.*, which was accepted by the VIIIth International Botanical Congress in 1954. The family name *Trichocoleaceae* T.Nakai, based on *Trichocolea* Dumortier, was published posthumously (Nakai 1943: 201) and is currently a recognised family of the Jungermanniales (e.g., Katagiri *et al.* 2013). *Trichocolea* Dumortier currently includes 16 accepted species and about 30 names in [The Plant List](#).

The genus name *Trichocoleus* Anagnostidis (then referred to the Oscillatoriales) was introduced for 16 species by Anagnostidis (2001: 369). An explanation of the derivation of the name was not given, nor was reference to the Dumortier name(s) made. Konstantinos Th. Anagnostidis (1925-1994) of Athens University died prior to the publication of this paper, which was based on a manuscript prepared by him for an anticipated volume on the Oscillatoriales in the *Süßwasserflora von Mitteleuropa* series. Plant and algal names with the suffix “-coleus” are generally treated as masculine and this is how Anagnostidis (2001: 369) treated all 16 names included by him.

The question arises as to whether *Trichocolea* and *Trichocoleus*, which are not isonyms, should be treated as homonyms, but as the name *Trichocolea* has been conserved with this orthography and cannot therefore be altered, the two variants can be retained as they are not spelled exactly alike (Art. 53.1, Shenzhen Code; Turland *et al.*, 2018), and as they are in entirely different and non-contiguous phyla (Bryophyta vs Cyanophyta) they are unlikely to be confused. Art. 53.2 of the Shenzhen Code (Turland *et al.*, 2018) is explicit on this point:

“53.2. When two or more names of genera or species based on different types are so similar that they are likely to be confused (*because they are applied to related taxa* or for any other reason) they are to be treated as homonyms...” [Our emphasis]

However, family names have been introduced based on each of the genera with identical spellings: *Trichocoleaceae* T.Nakai (1943) and, more recently, *Trichocoleaceae* T.Mai & J.R.Johansen (in Mai *et al.* 2018: 13). While these names appear to be isonyms, as they are based on different types, they are in fact homonyms.

Art. 18 of the ICN (Shenzhen Code; Turland *et al.*, 2018) fortunately provides for such an eventuality:

“18.1. The name of a family is a plural adjective used as a noun; ..., when formation from the genitive singular of a generic name results in a homonym, *-aceae* may be added to the nominative singular.”

Accordingly, it is sufficient to correct *Trichocoleaceae* T.Mai & J.R.Johansen, to *Trichocoleusaceae* T.Mai & J.R.Johansen in accordance with Art. 18.1 while maintaining the authorship and date of publication.

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