Report of the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi – 201

Tom W. May

Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, 100 Birdwood Avenue, Melbourne, Victoria 3004, Australia; corresponding author e-mail: tom.may@rbg.vic.gov.au

Abstract: Ratification of appointment of repositories by the International Mycological Congress is reported. The following two family names are recommended for conservation: Chrysotrichaceae against Pulverariaceae; and the teleomorphic-typed Erysipheaceae against the anamorph-typed Oidiaceae. The following family name is not recommended for conservation: Dothioraceae against Saccobothriaceae. The following 10 generic names are recommended for conservation: the teleomorph-typed name Blumeria against the conserved anamorph-typed name Oidium; Catenaria Sorokin (Fungi) against Catenaria Roussel (Algae); Chrysothyris, nom. cons., against an additional name, Alyssophaeria; Flammula (Fr. : Fr.) P. Kumm. (Fungi) against Flammula (Webb ex Spach) Fourn. (Spermatophyta) with a conserved type; Fuscosappanaria against Moellerospid; Geastrum with a conserved type; Hebeloma with a conserved type; Polycaryum with that spelling; Pseudocyphellaria with a conserved type; and Talaromyces against Lasiodom. Conservation of Detonia Fr. (Algae) against Detonia Sacc. (Fungi) is not opposed. The following generic name is not recommended for conservation: Catillaria with a conserved type. The proposal to conserve the generic name Wickerhamomyces against Hansenula was withdrawn. The following 17 species names are recommended for conservation: Agaricus laterinus (Hebeloma laterinum) against the sanctioned A. fastibilis (H. fastibile); Agaricus tabescens against A. socialis; Alectoria fuscescens (Bryoria fuscescens) against Lichen chalybeiformis and A. subcana; Armillariella ostoyae (Armillaria ostoyae) against Agaricus obscurus, A. occultans, and Armillaria solidipes; Ganoderma camphoratum with a conserved type; Hebeloma fragilipes against Heloboloma domardiana (Hebeloma domardianum); Helminthosporium maydis Y. Nisik. & C. Miyake against A. fastibilis; and Ophiobolus heterostrophus; Leccidea oederi (Rhizocaron oederi) against L. koenigii; Lichen fusatus Schrad. (Acarospora fuscata) against L. fusatums Lam. with a conserved type; Lichen leucospori (Heterodermia leucospori) with that spelling; Lichen muralis (Lecanora muralis, Protoparmelopsis muralis) with a conserved type; Lichen vulgarus (Opegrapha vulgar) with a conserved type; Marchella semilibera against Phallus crassipes, P. gigas and P. undosus; Pezzia amorphophila Durieu & Lév. against P. amorphophila Saut.; Polycaryum branchipodion with that spelling; Stereocaulon pileatum with a conserved type; and Torula stilbospora with a conserved type. The following 22 species names (teleomorph-typed) are recommended for conservation against anamorph-typed names: Erysipe arcuata against Oidium carpin; Erisyphe biocellata against Oidium erysiphoides; Erisyphe buhrii against Oidium dianti; Erisyphe catapae against Oidium bignoniae; Erisyphe cesiae against Oidium amaranthi; Erisyphe magnicellulata against O. drummondii; Erisyphe quercicola against Oidium anacardi; Erisyphe verbasci against Oidium balsami; Golovinomyces sonchica against Oidium sonchi-arvensis; Leveillula rutae against Oidium haplophylli; Microsphaera azaleae against O. erinicum; Microsphaera oehrensii against Oidium robustum; Phylactinia alni against Ovarioliposis alni-formosanae; Phylactinia amelopsidis against Ovarioliposis amelopsidis-heterophyliae; Phylactinia chubitana against Oidium insoluto; Phylactinia dalbergiae against P. subspiralis; Phylactinia gmelinae against Ovarioliposis gmelinae-arboareae; Phylactinia populi against Ovarioliposis salicas-warbugri; Podosphaera solanaearum against Oidium saeforthi; Sphacelotheca euphorbiae-hirtae against Oidium pedilanthi; Sphaerotheca filipendulae against Torula botryoides; and Sphaerotheca leucotricha against Oidium farinosum. The following two species names are not recommended for conservation: Cylindrocladium buxicola against C. pseudonaviculatum; and Verrucaria subcerasi against A. subalbicans. It is recommended that the generic name Aspidelia and the species name Lichen quisiqualis not be rejected under Art. 56. The following two species names are recommended for rejection under Art. 56: Botrytis farinos (Peronospora farinos) and Saccharomyces hafericus. As a result of reference under Art. 53.5, it is recommended that the following two pairs of names are not to be treated as homonyms: Bertia De Not. and Bertya Planch.; and Otidea (Pers.) Bonord. and Olidia Sweet.

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1This report is being published in parallel in Taxon 66 (2) 483–495, 2017. Note that all recommendations in this and other reports of the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi are subject to approval by the General Committee on Nomenclature, which will report its’ decisions in Taxon at a later date.

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INTRODUCTION


Membership at the time of the last report stood at 17. In August 2014, Lorelei Norvell resigned as Secretary due to health issues, but remains a member of the Committee. Lorelei carried out the role of Secretary with distinction and the great respect of the Committee since taking up the position in 2005. Also in August 2014, Tom May was elected to the position of Secretary and Prof. Pei-Gui Liu, a valued member since 2005, resigned from the Committee, reducing the membership to 16. A vote in October 2014 agreed to raise the number of committee members from 18 to 20, and four new members (Lendemer, Stalpers, Thines, Yang) were co-opted to fill vacancies. At that time the Committee comprised the following members: S.A. Redhead (Canada, Chair), T.W. May (Australia, Secretary), J.L. Crane (USA), J. Dianese (Brazil), M. Gryzenhout (South Africa), T. Iturriaga (Venezuela), M. Kirchmair (Austria), P.M. Kirk (UK), R. Kirschner (Taiwan), J. Lendemer (USA), J. Melot (Iceland), A.M. Minnis (USA), L.L. Norvell (USA), S.R. Pennycook (New Zealand), S. Ryman (Sweden), J. Stalpers (The Netherlands), M. Thines (Germany), D. Triebel (Germany), Z. Yang (China) and Y.-J. Yao (China). In March 2016, M. Gryzenhout resigned and M. Kirchmair had not voted or responded to requests to vote and so, under nomenclature committee guidelines, was considered to have resigned. Current membership is 18.

After a hiatus since dealing with repositories in 2013, Committee business was re-activated in October 2014, with some 77 proposals or requests under consideration (22 relating to individual species of Erysiphales). Since that time a further 34 proposals or requests relating to fungi have been published. The Committee has also had to consider lists of names submitted by international working groups under Art. 14.13 (see NCFung Report 21, *Taxon* 66: 496–499. 2017). Several measures were put in place to assist in moving through the business at hand, including creation of a closed Google Group to handle discussions, on-line casting and tabulation of votes via Google Forms and enforcement of deadlines for voting by the Committee (usually three weeks from distribution of the ballot). In addition, a quorum was set at 80 % of Committee members (16 of 20 or 15 of 18). If the quorum is met, the ballot is closed at the deadline; unless further votes on any individual proposal have the potential to move the percentage recommending or not recommending to the 60 % level in a final vote.

Vote counts for proposals are given, in order, as: votes for–votes against–abstentions. Note that the percentage utilised for accepting or not accepting proposals is calculated from the total membership at the time of the ballot. The vote counts often do not add up to the membership, due to some members not participating in some ballots. Numbers in square brackets in the form “[17/20]” are: members voting/ total membership.

Three ballots were held in 2014 in October, November and December, in which 14 (of 16), 16 (of 20) and 17 (of 20) members voted, respectively. A ballot in September 2015 related to Art. 57.2, the results of which will be dealt with in a separate report. Further ballots were held in 2016 in March and April, in which 18 (of 20) and 18 (of 18) members voted, respectively. The percentage of votes for recommending or not recommending proposals or requests for binding decisions dealt with in this report, while always at least 60%, is often not much higher than that, primarily due to not all members voting; although in the most recent ballot all members did vote. In addition, relatively low percentages to recommend or not recommend were usually partially due to abstentions, with there being at least one (and as many as four abstentions) for all but two matters. For proposals that were recommended the No vote was zero or one in 50 of 54 matters. In contrast, for the six proposals that were not recommended the Yes vote was often comparatively higher (mean 3.33).

This report covers 61 proposals to conserve or reject (of which one was withdrawn and otherwise all six are recommended) and two requests for binding decisions on confusability of names (in both cases resolved as not confusable); along with a brief note on confirmation of repositories. Quoted text that is unattributed is taken from the original proposals. Forty proposals to conserve or reject; four requests for binding decisions; three proposals to suppress works; and one referral under Art. 32.4 are still under consideration. Guidance in preparing this report from John McNeill and careful proof-reading by Paul Kirk, Lorelei Norvell and Shaun Pennycook is gratefully acknowledged.

RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF REPOSITORIES

Under Art. 42.3 of *The International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants* (Melbourne Code) (McNeill et al., *Regnum Veg.* 154, 2012), which was a new article resulting from IBC XVIII in 2011 in Melbourne, the NCFung is empowered to appoint repositories to issue the identifiers required by Art. 42.1 (dealing with registration of new names of fungi) and accession the required information. Article 42.1 came into force on 1 January 2013, and Redhead & Norvell in the previous report of the NCFung (*Taxon* 62: 173–174, 2013) described the deliberations of the Committee leading to acceptance of three repositories: Fungal Names, Index Fungorum and MycoBank. As required under Art. 42.3, the decision to appoint these three repositories was ratified by the plenary session of the 10th International Mycological Congress in Bangkok in 2014, following near unanimous (some abstentions but no votes against) acceptance of a resolution setting out the approval of the three repositories put to the Nomenclature Session of that Congress, as reported by Redhead et al. (*IMA Fungus* 5: 449–462, 2014).

PROPOSALS TO CONSERVE OR REJECT NAMES

(2031) Conserve Detonia Freng. (*Bacillariophyceae*) against *Detonia* Sacc. (*Ascomycota*). Proposed by Louvrou et al.
The fungal genus Detonia Sacc. was introduced in 1889 for three species, of which Detonia leioarpa (Curr.) Sacc. has since been selected as type. Consequently Detonia Sacc. is now regarded as a heterotypic synonym of Plicaria Fückel. Apart from the type of the generic name, the nine other species placed at some time in Detonia Sacc. are currently accepted as belonging in five other genera (Species Fungorum [http://www.speciesfungorum.org]). The Report 14 of the Nomenclature Committee for Algae (in Taxon 65: 880. 2016) recommends against this proposal because “Detonia Sacc. has already been given a new legitimate name”. Discussion in the Committee also noted that continued usage of the replacement name Neodetonia does not seem to be disadvantageous because it was correctly introduced in 2011 and there are only two species; and, in addition, the generic name continues to honour De Toni. Nevertheless, the vote in the Committee was specifically about the desirability or otherwise of losing the fungal name Detonia Sacc. Because there is no suggestion at present of segregate genera of Plicaria being required, conservation of Detonia Frbg. was not opposed.


This proposal seeks to conserve Pseudocyphellaria Vain. with P. crocata (L.) Vain. as type. This is necessary because several molecular analyses cited in the proposal place Pseudocyphellaria aurata (Ach.) Vain. (the currently accepted type of Pseudocyphellaria, based on Sticta aurata Ach.) within a relatively small clade (the species of which are characterised by a yellow medulla containing pulvinic acid derivatives and fernene triterpenoids) separate from the majority of species of the genus, including P. crocata, which mostly have a white medulla and hopane triterpenoids. Subsequent to the phylogenetic analyses cited in the proposal, Moncada et al. (Lichenologist 45: 203–263, 2013), sampling 26 species of Pseudocyphellaria, also recovered a major clade containing P. crocata and 16 other named species, along with three other smaller clades (forming a monophyletic group sister to the main Pseudocyphellaria clade), one of which contained P. aurata. Their taxonomic scheme recognised the four clades at generic rank: a few species reside in each of Podostictina Clem. and Parmostictina Nyl., a few species are in the P. aurata clade, but the majority remain in the P. crocata clade. Therefore Moncada et al. (loc.cit.) supported conservation of Pseudocyphellaria with P. crocata as type to retain Pseudocyphellaria for the largest group, indicated as comprising 85 species in the proposal. The Committee agreed with this course of action. If the type of Pseudocyphellaria is conserved as P. crocata, the name Crocodia Link (typified by Sticta aurata) becomes available for the small group of species around P. aurata, necessitating relatively few new combinations. Pseudocyphellaria would remain available for those who wish to recognise it in a broad sense (inclusive of Crocodia, Podostictina and Parmostictina).

The authors of the proposal note that the entry for Pseudocyphellaria in Appendix III needs to be updated by deletion of Stictina Nyl. because this name is illegitimate, having been introduced by Nylander (Syn. Meth. Lich. 1: 348, Apr. 1860) with inclusion of Sticta sylvatica (Hudson) Ach., which is the type of a previously published generic name, Sticta (Schreb.) Ach., according to the prior typification of this latter name by Eschweiler (Syst. Lich.: 20, 1824). Typification of Stictina with S. crocata (L.) Nyl. by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fung.: 322, 1931) does not alter the fact that the generic name is illegitimate. Nor does the update to the entry in the on-line Appendices to the Code (http://botany.si.edu/references/codes/props/) that lists Nylander (Flora 43: 66, 7 Feb 1860) as the place of publication of Stictina, because in this work Nylander also includes Sticta sylvatica under Stictina.


Armillaria ostoyae (Romagn.) Herink, originally described from a collection made in Europe, was taken up in the 1970s for one of the boreal biological species that were segregated from Armillaria mellea (Vahl : Fr.) P. Kumm. The name Armillaria ostoyae was widely used in North America, until Burdsall & Volk (N. Am. Fungi 3(7): 261–267, 2008) suggested synonymy of Armillaria solidipes Peck with A. ostoyae. The proposal seeks to conserve Armillariella ostoyae Romagn. against A. solidipes as a stabilizing measure, given the wider use of the former name. The proposers acknowledge that some doubt has been expressed as to the synonymy of the two by Hunt et al. (Forest Pathol. 41: 253–254, 2011) who consider that Armillariella solidipes could perhaps represent one of a number of other named and unnamed species of Armillaria. Two much older names, described from the 18th century, Agaricus obscursus and A. occultans, must also be considered because their potential synonymy with Armillaria ostoyae would lead to a name change for the latter; and indeed some modern treatments list at least one of these two old names in the synonymy of A. ostoyae without taking the necessary step of taking up the earlier name. Lectotypification effected in the proposal means that both Agaricus obscursus and A. occultans, typified by the same plate, are synonyms of Armillaria ostoyae and hence also need to be rejected in order to maintain use of the latter name. The Committee recommends the proposal in order to fix the name of an important forest pathogen. If Armillariella solidipes turns out to represent a separate taxon to A. ostoyae, there is no obstacle to taking up A. solidipes if it is the earliest name for a different taxon of Armillaria.


Armillaria tabescens (Scop.) Emel is the name applied to a Northern Hemisphere tree pathogen, based on Agaricus tabescens Scop. – a name published in 1772, but not sanctioned. The name Agaricus socialis DC.: Fr., while
published later, was sanctioned, and is generally considered synonymous with \textit{A. tabescens}. In his later works (e.g. Fries, \textit{Hymenomycol. Eur.}: 111, 1874), Fries himself listed \textit{A. socialis} under \textit{A. tabescens}. However, under Art. 15.1, the sanctioned name has priority when the two are considered synonyms, which has led to occasional usage of \textit{Armillaria socialis} synonyms, which has led to occasional usage of neotypes for both \textit{Agaricus tabescens} and \textit{A. socialis}. Conservation of the former against the latter is supported by the Committee given the extensive usage documented under the epithet \textit{tabescens}, either as \textit{Armillaria tabescens} or, often in older works, \textit{Armillariella tabescens} (Scop.) Singer.


\textit{Wickerhamomyces}, introduced by Kurtzman et al. (FEMS Yeast Res. 8: 951, 2008) is illegitimate because the protologue included the previously designated type (\textit{H. anomala} (E.C. Hansen) Syd. & P. Syd.) of an available generic name \textit{Hansenula} Syd. & P. Syd. This latter name was thought by Kurtzman (Antonie van Leeuwenhoek 99: 13–23, 2011) not to be validly published, because he considered the basionym (\textit{Saccharomyces anomalous} E.C. Hansen) of the name of the type to be not validly published. Furthermore, Kurtzman (\textit{loc. cit.}) considered \textit{Endoblastoderma} B. Fischer & Brebeck (which he mistakenly thought was typified by \textit{E. pulverulentum} B. Fischer & Brebeck) to be synonymous with \textit{Wickerhamomyces} (which actually meant that \textit{Endoblastoderma} should have been taken up). The proposal includes clarification of the admittedly complex nomenclature of this group of yeasts (see also Prop. 2050 below), including demonstration that \textit{Endoblastoderma} is a synonym of \textit{Saccharomyces} rather than \textit{Hansenula} (\textit{Wickerhamomyces}), and \textit{Hansenula} is validly published.

A further generic name, not considered in the proposal, \textit{Waltiozyma} H.B. Mull. & Kock (S. Afr. J. Sci. 82: 491, 1986), turns out to be typified by a name placed by the authors of \textit{Wickerhamomyces} in that genus (\textit{Waltiozyma mucosa} (Wick. & Kurtzman) H.B. Mull. & Kock). Consequently, for \textit{Wickerhamomyces} to be adopted, it would need to be conserved also against \textit{Waltiozyma}. In passing, it is also noted that \textit{Williopsis} Zender 1925 is the earlier (and thus correct) name for the group of species currently placed in \textit{Cyberlindnera} Minter (replacement name for \textit{Lindnera} Kurtzman et al. 2008 non Lindnera Fuss. 1866) because the type (\textit{Williopsis saturnus} (Klöcker) Zender) belongs in the same clade as the type of \textit{Lindnera} (\textit{L. americana} (Wick.) Kurtzman et al.).

In assigning names to clades in this group of yeasts, Kurtzman et al. (\textit{loc. cit.}: 939–954) adopted a number of irregular nomenclatural practices, including (1) abandoning \textit{Williopsis} because its species “are distributed among three clades and the name is not a good choice for the reasons discussed above [i.e., the morphological and physiological characters used to initially circumscribe the genus are not congruent with groups in the current phylogeny]”; (2) abandoning \textit{Hansenula} because its use “would also lead to confusion because species previously assigned to this genus are found in all four clades”; and (3) discounting \textit{Waltiozyma} because it was monotypic and the “apparently unique fatty acid profile” of the type made it “an unsatisfactory choice as well”.

The proposal seeks to rectify the situation by conserving \textit{Wickerhamomyces} because “\textit{Hansenula sensu lato} is polyphyletic and the generic name \textit{Wickerhamomyces} has already been adopted for a monophyletic group in the latest edition of \textit{The Yeasts} (Kurtzman et al., \textit{loc. cit.}, 2011)”. Leaning weight to the proposal is the fact that the type of \textit{Wickerhamomyces} is “a well-known, industrially important yeast cited in many publications and patents ... and it is currently receiving increased interest in several fields of microbiology and biotechnology such as food fermentations, biocontrol, biopreservation, enzyme production and the development of innovative therapeutics”.

Opinion within the Committee was split between accepting the proposal to continue use of \textit{Wickerhamomyces} (given the widespread usage, at least for the species that includes the type, and the number of names already placed in the genus) and not accepting the proposal, in order to discourage replacement of legitimate names. Those opposed to conservation noted that polyphyly of \textit{Hansenula} should not be a reason for not adopting the genus; and also noted that many of the yeasts involved have been placed in a number of different genera over the last several decades, with many combinations in \textit{Hansenula} already available, except for species described since 2008.

During discussion of the proposal, Heide-Marie Daniel conveyed result of a vote held at the Yeast Taxonomy Workshop, CBS Fungal Biodiversity Centre, The Netherlands in April 2015. Among the 22 mycologists present at the Workshop, eight were in favour of continuing to use \textit{Wickerhamomyces}, none was in favour of using \textit{Hansenula}, two abstained and 13 had no opinion.

In the Committee, after two rounds of voting, voting on the proposal stood at 8–8–2 [18/18], some three votes short of reaching 60% for either Yes or No. At this point, the proposal was withdrawn by the senior authors Heide-Marie Daniel and Scott A. Redhead. Consequently, in assigning names to genera recognised among this group of yeasts, the earliest existing type-bearing names should be used, including \textit{Hansenula}. The Committee regrets that it has taken considerable time to finalise this proposal and acknowledges the cordial communications by Heide-Marie Daniel in relation to the proposal.


A series of clarifications about various names leads to the conclusion that \textit{Saccharomyces sphaericus} Sacc. could provide an earlier epithet for the taxon widely referred to as \textit{Hansenula anomala} or \textit{Wickerhamomyces anomalous} (E.C. Hansen) Kurtzman et al. (but see Prop. 2049 above) based on \textit{Saccharomyces anomalous}. Firstly, the authors of the proposal establish that \textit{Saccharomyces} Meyen (\textit{Arch. Naturgesch.} 4(2): 100, 1838) is validly published. Consequently \textit{Saccharomyces sphaericus} introduced by
Saccardo in 1877 (Michelia 1: 89–90, 1877) cannot be regarded as not validly published due to Saccharomyces not being validly published at the time of publication of this particular species name. Secondly, they establish that S. sphaericus, although often attributed to Nägeli, was described by Saccardo in 1877. As an aside, they lectotypify Mycoderma Pers. by a species considered to be a fungus, meaning that the name Mycoderma is covered by the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (and not the Bacteriological Code), which confirms citation of the type of Saccharomyces as C. cerevisiae (Desm.) Meyen.

Saccharomyces sphaericus cannot be excluded as a potential synonym of S. anomalus. Therefore, the authors propose rejection of S. sphaericus, without designating a type for it. Alternatives would have been (1) to conserve S. sphaericus (with the latter type for it). Alternatives would have been (1) to conserve S. sphaericus proposed rejection of Saccharomyces rejection is the best approach.

The Committee concurs with this course of action. Before conservation of L. vulgatus, the author citation of O. vulgata was correctly “Ach.” rather than “(Ach.) Ach.”, because even though O. vulgata was clearly based on L. vulgatus, the former name could not be treated as a new combination due to the illegitimacy of its “basionym”. However, once L. vulgatus is conserved, despite the fact that O. vulgata was “nomenclaturally superfluous when published [it] is not illegitimate on account of its superfluity” because it now has a legitimate basionym (Art. 52.3), and the correct citation is O. vulgata (Ach.) Ach.


Introduced in 1955, Talaromyces C.R. Benj. is a widely used name for a genus of around 70 species, among which are human pathogens and species with potential for use in biological control and bioremediation. Talaromyces is proposed for conservation against Lasioderma Mont., the name of a monotypic genus that had been of uncertain application until a recent lectotypification of its type (Lasioderma flavovirens Durieu & Mont.) that results in synonymy with Talaromyces. Conservation of Talaromyces does not require any new combinations. In addition, Lasioderma is a homonym of a name currently in use in the animal kingdom. The Committee unanimously supported conservation.

In order to maintain long-time usage of Opegrapha, the option of proposing a different type for Opegrapha is canvassed, but because Opegrapha vulgata is a well-established name in current use, and “it needs a conserved type anyway” the authors propose to conserve L. vulgatus with a conserved type. Rather than chose the type from material seen by Acharius, an ample recent collection from which DNA sequences have been obtained is proposed as conserved type. Conservation makes L. vulgatus legitimate (Art. 14.1). The Committee concurs with this course of action.


Opegrapha Ach., a large genus of liriate lichens, is conserved with publication attributed to Acharius in his 1809 work (Kongl. Vetensk. Acad. Nya Handl. 30: 97–102, 1809) rather than his first usage of the name (Acharius, Methodus Lich.: 16, 1803). The type is listed as “O. vulgaris (Ach.) Ach. (Lichen vulgaris Ach.)”. The proposers clarify that Lichen vulgaris and Opegrapha vulgaris [for author citation see below] are both illegitimate, by virtue of Acharius explicitly including in their scope a previously published name, Lichen vulgaris L. The type of L. vulgaris is consequently the type of L. rugosus. However, this latter species, based on lectotypification by Hawksworth & Punithalingam (Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 60: 503, 1973) and epitypification by Jørgensen et al. (Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 115. 352, 1994), is a non-lichenised fungus, currently known as Ascodichaena rugosa Butin. (syn. Polymorphum rugosum (L.) D. Hawksw. & Punith.), and not an Opegrapha.


During discussion on this proposal it was established that name of the family based on Chrysotrichum should not be spelt “Chrysotrichaceae” (as in the proposal) nor “Chrysotrichaceae” (as in the protologue), but Chrysothrichaceae (Stearn, Bot. Latin, 4th edn. 80, 1992). The proposal identifies Pulverariaceae Kostel as an earlier synonym of Chrysothrichaceae Zahlbr. and seeks to conserve the latter name based on “current usage”. Despite the lack of any supporting information about this usage, the Committee agreed that conservation is warranted for this widespread family of three genera and several dozen species (Species Fungorum [http://www.speciesfungorum.org]; Index Fungorum [http://www.indexfungorum.org/]; Cannon & Kirk, Fungal Families of the World, 2007). It is relevant that Chrysotrich is already conserved against Pulveraria Ach. (from which the name Pulverariaceae is formed).


Dothioraceae Theiss. & Syd. 1918 typified by Dothiora Fr. 1849 (nom. cons.) non Fr. 1837 is proposed for conservation against Saccotheciaceae Bonord. 1864 typified by Saccothecium Fr. However, the in-depth treatment by Thambugala et al. (Fungal Diversity 68: 105–158, 2014), based on a molecular phylogeny and examination of type specimens, recognises two families in Dothideales: Dothideaceae Chevall. and the newly named Aurobasidiaceae Thambug & K.D. Hyde. (in Thambugala et al. (loc. cit.). In this arrangement, the genus Dothiora is placed in the Dothideaceae, and hence Dothioraceae is a synonym of Dothideaceae, the earlier name. The genus Saccothecium is placed in the newly erected Aurobasidiaceae. Because Dothioraceae and Saccotheciaceae are not names for the
same taxon under the current taxonomic arrangement for the Dothideales, the proposal is unnecessary, and the Committee recommends against preservation.

Incidentally, Aureobasidiaceae Thambique, & K.D. Hyde 2014 is an isonym of Aureobasidiaceae Cif. (Man. Mic. Med., 2nd edn, 1: 178, 1958) because both names are based on Aureobasidium Viala & G. Boyer. Even with publication of Aureobasidiaceae dating from 1958, the correct name for the family that contains Aureobasidium and Saccothecium is the earlier name Saccotheciacaeae, and this has been recognized by Liu et al. (Fungal Diversity 72: 159, 2015).


For Lichen leucomelos L., Linnaeus used the spelling leucomelas in the original publication and several later ones, but some authors have spelled the epithet leucomelas, and other authors introduced the spelling leucomelus, based on an annotation by Linnaeus on the type sheet. All three spellings (leucomelas, leucomelas, leucomelas) have been used subsequently (in the feminine genus Heteroderma, they appear as leucomelas, leucomelaina or leucomelaena) and leucomela respectively. Salisbury (Lichenologist 10: 132–134, 1974) argued that leucomelas should be corrected to leucomelas, but the editor of that journal [D. Hawksworth] in a footnote pointed out “it seems impossible to prove that he [Linnaeus] meant to use ‘leucomelas’ ... several nomenclatural specialists consulted independently agree that the original spelling of Linnaeus should be retained”. Uncertainty over the correct interpretation remains, with considerable use of each of the three possible spellings in the genus Heteroderma, which is where the species is currently placed.

To fix the spelling, the author proposes conservation of the name with the original spelling of Linnaeus. There was some confusion in the Committee as to the possibility of conserving an original spelling, given that no examples of this among Fungi could be found in the Appendices to the Code. Some members who agreed with use of the original spelling indicated that they would vote against the proposal because they saw it as superfluous. Therefore the vote was specifically framed as: “Yes supports conservation of the original spelling / No does not support conservation of the original spelling. Between these alternatives, the majority of the Committee recommends conservation, agreeing with the proposer that without conservation “confusion and controversy about the correct spelling of the epithet in the name of this lichen are sure to continue”. For further discussion about conservation of “correct” spelling, see Prop. 2275.


The names Cylindrocladium pseudonaviculatum Crous et al. (from New Zealand, published 30 June 2002) and C. buxicola Henricot (from the UK, published 11 December 2002) were known to refer to the same species from 2004 (Crous et al., Stud. Mycol. 50: 415–430, 2004). This proposal seeks to conserve the later name because in the subsequent decade it has been used much more widely for a plant pathogen that occurs in Europe and North America, as well as New Zealand. However, C. pseudonaviculatum was published in an accessible journal (Sydowia) from material on the same host (Buxus L.) as C. buxicola, and the publication revealing the synonymy of the two species was also readily accessible. The organism is currently placed in Calonectria, in which there is an existing combination Calonectria pseudonaviculata (Crous et al.) L. Lombard et al., but not a combination based on C. buxicola. Considering the arguments for and against, the Committee opted to let priority rule in this case, which provides clear guidance that the organism should be referred as Cylindrocladium pseudonaviculatum or a name based on this.


Catillaria was introduced at generic rank by Massalongo (Ric. Auton. Lich. Crost.: 78, 1852) and the proposal argues that the basionym is Lecidea [unranked] Catillaria Ach. Santesson (Symb. Bot. Upsal. 12 (1): 428–429, 1952) pointed out that Massalongo’s concept of Catillaria and Acharius’s concept of Lecidea [unranked] Catillaria are unrelated, and none of the 80 species treated by Acharius (Methodus Lich.: 33, 1803) belong in Catillaria in the sense of Massalongo. Despite Santesson (loc. cit.) having lectotypified “Catillaria A. Massal.” with C. chalybeia (Borrer) A. Massal., the proposal argues that when Catillaria is treated as a new combination, it must consequently be typified by one of the species included by Acharius, which would go against current and previous usage of the name Catillaria. Consequently, the proposal seeks to conserve “Catillaria A. Massal.” with C. chalybeia as type.

On consulting the entire work in which Catillaria was introduced, we find two statements that indicate that Massalongo was in fact deliberately creating a name at generic rank disconnected from the original use of Acharius at infrageneric rank, and not a new combination. In reference to both Rinodina and Catillaria, Massalongo writes (loc. cit.: x): “sono quivi adoperati in senso affatto opposto, per cui si potranno riguardare come generi novelli” (here they are used in an absolutely opposite sense, so we may regard them as novel genera). He provides an explanation for this “recycling” of names (loc. cit.: ix): “che anzi desideroso di introdurre minor numero di nomi nuovi che gli fosse concesso, adottò quali generi i nomi vecchi di Rinodina, Catillaria, Psoroma, Icmadophila etc. adoperati dai loro creatori semplici divisioni” (that indeed eager to introduce fewer new names to be allowed, I adopt what kinds of old names Rinodina, Catillaria, Psoroma, Icmadophila etc. used by their creators as simple divisions). However strange this practice appears today, Massalongo was avowedly excluding the circumscription by Acharius of Lecidea [unranked] Catillaria when introducing the name Catillaria, which should therefore be attributed to Massalongo, despite his citing the name as “Catillaria (Ach.).” and the lectotypification by Santesson (loc. cit.) should apply.
The proposer was consulted about this interpretation, but maintains that Massalongo meant the genus Catillaria to have some relation to Lecidea [unranked] Catillaria. The Committee does not agree, and consequently recommends against conservation.


This proposal seeks to maintain the current application of the crustose lichen Rhizocarpon oederi (Ach.) Körb. by conservation of the basionym Leccidea oederi Ach. against the synonymous Lichen koenigii Gunnerus. The original proposal, which included conservation against L. oederi Gunnerus was modified (Jørgensen, loc. cit., 2013) in light of correction to the citation of R. oederi (with basionym Leccidea oederi Ach. rather than Lichen oederi Weber) which means that conservation against L. oederi Gunnerus is no longer necessary. The conserved type was also altered to be material seen by Körber when making the new combination Rhizocarpon oederi. Because Rhizocarpon oederi is a widespread species known under that name since 1860, conservation is recommended.


The proposal seeks to add Alysphaeria Turpin to the two genera (Peribotryon Fr. and Pulveraria Ach.) against which Chrysorthrix Mont. is already conserved. Typification of Alysphaeria by Laundon (Lichenologist 40: 413, 2008) with Alysphaeria candelaris (Ach.) Turpin means that Alysphaeria is clearly a synonym of Chrysorthrix. Because Alysphaeria is apparently unused since its publication and Chrysorthrix is a well-established name that is conserved already against other generic names, it makes sense to add Alysphaeria to those other names.


Niu-chang-chih is a polypore restricted to Taiwan of considerable medical and economic significance: it is used in cancer treatment, is the subject of more than 100 patent applications and patents (Yuan et al., Recent Patents Food, Nutr. Agric. 5: 62–69, 2013) and basidiocarps can cost more than US$ 15 000 per kg. The first validly published name applied to this fungus was Ganoderma camphoratum M. Zang & C.H. Su (Acta Bot. Yunnan, 12: 395–396, 1990) whose type (Mr. Lan s.n., HKAS 22294) is a single basidioma of niu-chang-chih with spores of another unrelated fungus also present. Both these elements are represented in the original description and accompanying illustrations. Chang & Chou (Bot. Bull. Acad. Sin. 45: 347–352, 2004) lectotypified G. camphoratum, limiting it to the spores described and illustrated by Zang and Su, the only portion of the original type that Chang and Chou believed to belong in Ganoderma, and applied the name Antrodia cinnamomea T.T. Chang & W.N. Chou (originally described in 1995) to niu-chang-chih. Jong (Micol. Aplicada Int. 24: 43–52, 2012) also supported use of A. cinnamomea for niu-chang-chih. However, there has been significant continued use of G. camphoratum and combinations based on it (Antrodia camphorata (M. Zang & C.H. Su) Sheng H. Wu et al., Taiwanfungus camphoratus (M. Zang & C.H. Su) Sheng H. Wu et al.) for niu-chang-chih.

When lectotypifying G. camphoratum, Chang & Chou (loc. cit.) specifically noted “that the Ganoderma element in the original material is entirely limited to the basidiospores attached to the surface of the Antrodia basidiomata”. In a detailed analysis of the type material of G. camphoratum, Wu et al. (Taxon 61: 1305–1310, 2012) concluded that “the spores upon which Chang and Chou’s lectotype is based are a minor admixture with the original gathering of the niu-chang-chih specimen and thus cannot serve as the lectotype for the name Ganoderma camphoratum”. Furthermore, Wu et al. (loc. cit.) considered that the admixed spores do not in fact match those of Ganoderma, but possibly belong to a taxon in the Russulales or are “conidia … of an unknown anamorphic fungus”. In choosing a lectotype, Wu et al. (loc. cit.) mentioned that in cases where a type contains a mixture of more than one taxon, “the name must remain attached to the part … that corresponds most nearly with the original description or diagnosis” (Art. 9.14). They pointed out that in the “eight sentence original description, only the last sentence described the non-niu-chang-chih spores … [and] … of the six illustrations … only one (fig. 3 in Zang & Su) is of these spores”. Therefore, Wu et al. (loc. cit.) rejected the lectotypification of Chang & Chou (loc. cit.) and superseded it (invoking Art. 9.19(c)) with a lectotype that is the original material “Exclusive of the ‘basidiospores’ described in the last sentence of the description and illustrated in fig. 3 of Zang & Su, 1990”.

This proposal seeks to conserve G. camphoratum with a conserved type that is the same portion of the original material (HKAS 22294) as in the lectotypification of Wu et al. (loc. cit.), more specifically defined as “Exclusive of echinate basidiospores or any conidia consistent with those described in the last sentence of the description and illustrated in fig. 3 of Zang & Su, loc. cit.” Several courses of action in relation to the proposal are put forward by the proposers: approval, taken to mean that the lectotypification is as effected by Wu et al. (loc. cit.); non approval, because this lectotypification is unambiguously warranted under the Code, and thus conservation of the name and type is not required; or non approval because the initial lectotypification by Chang & Chou (loc. cit.) is to be accepted. There is a further interpretation (V. Demoulin, in litt.) that lectotypification is unnecessary in the first place because Art. 8 and 9 imply that specimens are individual organisms and that spores could only be considered specimens in the context of palynology, and therefore the polypore basidioma is the holotype.

Because of the high significance of niu-chang-chih medicinally and economically, the Committee wishes to close the door to ongoing nomenclatural arguments over appropriate typification of G. camphoratum. Therefore, a 60 % majority of the Committee recommends acceptance of the

Flammula (Fr.) P. Kumm. 1871 is a name in current use for a small group of fungi that is predated by Flammula (Webb ex Spach) Fourr. 1868, a name for a genus of plants in the Ranunculaceae. The proposal establishes that the authorship of the plant genus Flammula should be as cited, despite earlier interpretations that it was not validly published; arguing that it should be treated as a name at new rank for that of the pre-existing subgenus with the same circumscription (Ranunculus subg. Flammula Webb ex Spach) even though this taxon was not referred to by Fourreau.

The original proposal also sought to typify Flammula (Fr.) P. Kumm. with the conserved type Agaricus flavidus Schaeff. : Fr. (F. flavida (Schaeff.: Fr.) P. Kumm.). Typification of Flammula (Fr.) P. Kumm. is “complicated” and “long debated” but nevertheless A. flavidus appears to be the “correct” choice of type under the Code, meaning that the need to conserve it as type was questioned in discussions in the Committee. Further examination of the protologue of A. flavidus established that the plate in Schaeffer likely depicts a species of Hypholoma (S. Ryma, pers. comm.). Horak (Syn. Gen. Agaric.: 235, 1968) had already designated an epitype for the plate (as “lectotype”) which according to Jacobsson (Taxon. Surv. Pholiota alnicola Group Eur.: 140, 1986) also represents a species of Hypholoma. Therefore, Agaricus alnicola Fr.: Fr. (Flammula alnicola (Fr.: Fr.) P. Kumm.) was suggested as a more appropriate choice as conserved type because it is lectotypified and in current use in almost every mycota in Europe. The author of the proposal (Redhead) regarded the change of conserved type as a “friendly amendment”. In consequence the accepted conservation proposal reads:

Typus: Agaricus alnicola Fr.: Fr. (Pholiota alnicola (Fr.: Fr.) Singer), typ. cons. prop.
Typus: F. ranunculus Fourr. (= Ranunculus flammula L.).

Given that the fungal Flammula is a name in use for a “phylogenetically defined genus” but the plant Flammula “has been abandoned and placed in synonymy with Ranunculus L.”, the Committee for Fungi viewed conservation of the fungal generic name as warranted along with the new choice of conserved type as A. alnicola. This course of action allows continued use of the current application of Flammula (Fr.: Fr.) P. Kumm. It is noted that the Nomenclature Committee for Vascular Plants in their Report 66 (Taxon 63: 1358–1371, 2014) did not see any obstacles to taking up Flammula (Fr.: Fr.) P. Kumm. over Flammula (Webb ex Spach) Fourr. and recommended acceptance of the original proposal.


Peziza ammophila Durieu & Lév. 1848 is illegitimate due to the existence of P. ammophila Saut., published seven years earlier. The latter is not a name in current use; its holotype has been lost; and “no subsequent collections have been reported”. Peziza ammophila Durieu & Lév. was not provided with a legitimate name until its transfer to Aleuria as Aleuria ammophila Gillet 1879. Without conservation, P. ammophila Durieu & Lév. will have to be known as P. funerata Cooke 1878 (confirmed as a synonym as long ago as 1942, but not used since). Given that P. ammophila Durieu & Lév. is a cosmopolitan species widely reported from sand dune environments, the Committee recommends conservation.


The lichen genus Fuscopannaria P.M. Jørg. was introduced in 1994 (J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 76: 202, 1994) because at that time available information indicated that Moelleroporus Gyeln. (Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Natl. Hung., Bot. 32: 196, 1939) was unrelated. Molecular phylogeny (Ekman & Jørgensen, Canad. J. Bot. 80: 625–634, 2002) suggested that Moelleroporus nebulosa (Hoffm.) Gyeln., type of Moelleroporus, falls within the Fuscopannaria clade, a conclusion confirmed recently by Ekman et al. (Lichenologist 46: 627–656, 2014). Conservation of Fuscopannaria, the name for a genus of some 40 or more species, against Moelleroporus, with two species (only the type of which is congeneric with Fuscopannaria) is recommended.


Torula stilbospora Corda (in Sturm, Deutschl. Fl., Abt. Ill (Pilze) 2: 99, 1829) has long been interpreted in the light of the illustration by Corda (Icon. Fung. 5: 50, 1842). Corda’s later interpretation was relied on by Hughes (Canad. J. Bot. 36: 628, 1958) when recombinining the name in Taeniellea. However, the type of Torula stilbospora is actually conspecific with Coniothecium betulinum Corda 1837, widely known as Trimmattostroma betulinum (Corda) S. Hughes ever since this combination was introduced in 1958, also by Hughes (loc. cit.). The original proposal lectotypified T. stilbospora on original material, and proposed conservation of C. betulinum against Torula stilbospora. Under this scenario Taeniellea stilbospora (Corda) S. Hughes would need a new name – because it remains in current use, still based on Corda’s later misapplication of his original Torula stilbospora. The alternative of conserving T. stilbospora with a conserved type that locks in the interpretation of Corda (loc. cit. 1842) removes T. stilbospora from the synonymy of C. betulinum, thus rendering both Trimmattostroma betulinum and
Taeniolella stilbospora available. A collection cited by Corda (loc. cit. 1842) from Neustadtel, mentioned in the proposal, is suitable as a conserved type for *Torula stilbospora*. The altered proposal, as set out below, was regarded as a “friendly amendment” by the proposers and the Committee also supported it. In consequence the accepted conservation proposal reads:


Typus: Central Europe; [Czech Republic, Poland or Germany], Neustadtel, on wood, without date, Corda (PRM No. 155698) (typ. cons.).


In order to protect the name *Bryoria fuscescens* (Gyeln.) Brodo & D. Hawksw., *Lichen chalybeiformis* L. (whose lectotype proved to belong to *B. fuscescens*) has already been conserved with a different type that meant that under the taxonomy accepted at the time of inclusion of *L. chalybeiformis* in App. IV of the *St Louis Code* (Greuter et al. in Regnum Veg. 138. 2000), *B. chalybeiformis* (L.) Brodo & D. Hawksw. was not conspecific with *B. fuscescens*. However, new molecular data indicate that *B. fuscescens* and *B. chalybeiformis* are conspecific. Consequently, *Alectoria fuscescens* Gyeln., basionym of *B. fuscescens* is proposed for conservation against *L. chalybeiformis* and also *A. subcana* (Nyl. ex Stizenb.) Gyeln. (based on *A. prolixa* var. *subcana* Nyl. ex Stizenb.), another likely synonym. A subsequent comprehensive treatment of boreal *Bryoria* by Velmala et al. (Ann. Bot. Fenn. 51: 345–371, 2014) based on chemical, morphological and molecular data confirms that *B. fuscescens* includes *L. chalybeiformis* and *A. prolixa* var. *subcana* Nyl. ex Stizenb. Therefore, given that the name *B. fuscescens* has been applied for more than 50 years to the most common member of the hair lichen genus in the Northern Hemisphere, conservation is recommended. It should be noted that *L. chalybeiformis* remains in the list of conserved names, and is available for use for segregate taxa, should they be recognised.


The long-accepted type of the generic name *Hebeloma* (Fr.) P. Kumm. is *Hebeloma fastibile* (Pers.) P. Kumm. based on *Agaricus fastibilis* Pers., which is, however, a name that has various interpretations. It was “lectotypified” by Singer (Persoonia 2: 25, 1961) with a collection from the Persoon herbarium that does not match the protologue, and consequently Singer’s typification is rather a neotypification. This neotypification was superseded by the lectotypification of Kuyper & Vesterholt (Persoonia 14: 191, 1990) who selected a plate depicting *A. laterinus* Batsch (Elench. Fung. 2: t. XXXIII, fig. 195a & 195b, 1789) that had been cited in the protologue of *A. fastibilis*.

The neotype of Singer (loc. cit.) represents *H. mesophaeum* (Pers.) Quel., a member of *Hebeloma* sect. *Hebeloma* in current classifications. However, the lectotype of *H. fastibile* does not possess characters consistent with *H. sect. Hebeloma*, but rather is consistent with *H. sect. Myxocybe* (Fayod) Konrad & Maubl. Consequently, without conservation of *Hebeloma* with a different type, the current *Hebeloma* sect. *Myxocybe* would have to be called *Hebeloma* sect. *Hebeloma*, and a new name would be necessary for the previous “section Hebeloma”. To avoid this confusing outcome, typification of *Hebeloma* with *H. mesophaeum* as conserved type is proposed. Given that this name is “applied consistently to a very common agaric in northern Europe”, the Committee recommends conservation. See also Prop. 2198.


This proposal is connected with Prop. 2197. Following the lectotypification by Kuyper & Vesterholt (Persoonia 14: 191. 1990) of *Agaricus fastibilis* with the plate of *A. laterinus* accompanying the original description of this name by Batsch (Elench. Fung. 2: t. XXXIII, fig. 195a & 195b, 1789), the former name (which was published later) should be taken up because it was sanctioned and *A. laterinus* was not. The authors of the proposal mention the possibility of revisiting the typification of *A. fastibilis*, given the name was sanctioned, utilising Art. 9.10, which permits typification of sanctioned names by “elements associated with the name in the protologue and/ or the sanctioning treatment”. However, they do not take up this possibility because of the multiple existing interpretations of *A. fastibilis*. It is noted that there appears to have been no take up of *H. fastibile* as the nomenclaturally correct name for *H. laterinum* despite the fact that the basionyms of these two names have the same type. Therefore, given the various interpretations of *H. fastibile* (some in different sections of the genus) compared to the stable interpretation of *H. laterinum* over the last decade, the Committee supports conservation of *A. laterinus* against *A. fastibilis*.


See next set of proposals.

(2211–2232) The set of proposals (2211–2232) proposed by Braun (Taxon 62: 1328–1331, 2013). These all relate to names in *Ascomycota: Erysiphaceae*.

(2211) Conserve *Erysiphe arcuata* against *Oidium carpini* (2212) Conserve *Microsphaera azaleae* against *Oidium ericinum* (2213) Conserve *Erysiphe buhrii* against *Oidium dianthi* (2214) Conserve *Erysiphe catalpae* against *Oidium bignoniae* (2215) Conserve *Erysiphe celosiae* against *Oidium amaranthi*
(2216) Conserve Microsphaera oehrensii against Oidium robustum
(2217) Conserve Erysiphe quercicola against Oidium anacardi
(2218) Conserve Erysiphe biocellata against Oidium erysiphoides
(2219) Conserve Erysiphe magnicellulata against Oidium drummondii
(2220) Conserve Golovinomyces sonchica against Oidium sonchi-avensis
(2221) Conserve Erysiphe verbasci against Oidium balsamii
(2222) Conserve Leveillula rutea against Oidium haplothylli
(2223) Conserve Phyllactinia alni against Ovulariopsis alni-formosanae
(2224) Conserve Phyllactinia ampelopsis against Ovulariopsis ampelopsis-heterophylvae
(2225) Conserve Phyllactinia chubutiana against Oidium insolitum
(2226) Conserve Phyllactinia dalbergiae against Phyllactinia subspiralis
(2227) Conserve Phyllactinia gmelinae against Ovulariopsis gmelinae-arboree
(2228) Conserve Phyllactinia populii against Ovulariopsis salcis-warburgii
(2229) Conserve Sphaerotheca leucotricha against Oidium farinosum
(2230) Conserve Sphaerotheca euphorbiae-hirtae against Oidium pedilanthi
(2231) Conserve Sphaerotheca filipendulae against Torula botryoides
(2232) Conserve Podosphaera solanacearum against Oidium saeforthiani
These 22 proposals were considered and voted on as a block. Votes: 16–1–1 [18/18] (89 % recommend conservation).

The proposals on one generic name and 22 names of species of powdery mildews (causal agents of numerous economically significant diseases of cultivated plants) arise from changes to Art. 59 in the Melbourne Code (http://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/main.php) meaning that pleomorphic fungi have one name rather than different names for different morphs (“one fungus : one name”). The proposals could have been submitted through the international working groups who have been preparing lists as set out in Art. 14.13 (see NCFung Report 21). Indeed, the author of the proposals Uwe Braun is also convener of the NCFung/ICTF (International Commission on the Taxonomy of Fungi) formally approved working group on Erysiphales. Nevertheless, the proposals were published individually under Art. 14.1 and have been duly considered.

The 23 proposals seek to conserve a later name typified by a sexual morph (teleomorph) against an earlier name typified by an asexual morph (anamorph), for one genus (Prop. 2210) and 22 species (Prop. 2211–2232). Note that while most of the anamorph-typified species are in anamorph-typified genera such as Oidium Link, for Prop. 2226 both the conserved and the rejected names are in the genus Phyllactinia (teleomorph-typified) but the rejected species Phyllactinia subspiralis (E.S. Salmon) Sawada, is specifically noted as being anamorph-typified.

The proposer provides a convincing argument that, in choosing the name for powdery mildews under “one fungus : one name”, preference should be given to teleomorph-typified names, because “It is relatively easy now to assign asexual powdery mildews to particular teleomorph genera, but at species level anamorphs are mostly poorly differentiated and of little diagnostic value.” For the 22 proposals concerning names of species, in addition, “all competing anamorph-typified names are less widely used”. For the preference of Blumeria Golovin ex Speer over Oidium, the latter “has previously been used in an extremely broad sense, covering all kinds of powdery mildew anamorphs” whereas Blumeria graminis (DC.) Speer (type of the monotypic genus Blumeria), is “causal agent of powdery mildew on cereals and grasses, and undoubtedly the economically and phytopathologically most important species of the Erysiphaceae”.

In ballots of the Committee, the proposals were considered as two sets, one containing Prop. 2210 on Blumeria against Oidium and the other containing the 22 proposals on names of species. All 23 proposals were recommended for conservation.


Bipolaris Shoemaker (anamorph-typified) has been proposed for conservation against Cochliobolus Drechsler (teleomorph-typified) both via an individual proposal (Prop. 2233) and also by inclusion in a list from a working group under Art. 14.13. The latter action has been approved (NCFung Report 21). Therefore, without the action in this proposal, a new combination would be required in Bipolaris based on Ophiobolus heterostrophus Drechsler 1925 for the species commonly known as Bipolaris maydis (Y. Nisik. & C. Miyake) Shoemaker, which, however, is based on a later basionym, Helminthosporium maydis Y. Nisik. & C. Miyake 1926.

Bipolaris maydis (Cochliobolus heterostrophus (Drechsler) Drechsler) is the cause of southern corn leaf blight, a disease once extremely damaging in the midwestern United States but whose effect has been reduced due to new cultivars of the host bred for resistance to this disease. Plant pathologists tend to use the name B. maydis while scientists studying genetic aspects (including the genome) use the name C. heterostrophus. It is relevant that for Bipolaris (to which 115 names have been assigned) – in moving to one fungus : one name, the only name requiring change would be B. maydis, should it not be conserved; and B. maydis is the type of Bipolaris while C. heterostrophus (based on O. heterostrophus) is the type of Cochliobolus. In order to maintain use of B. maydis the proposal seeks to conserve H. maydis against O. heterostrophus and also an earlier homonym H. maydis Brond. 1856–1857. The Committee recommends conservation.

Lichen quisquiliaris Leers as typified by a drawing by Micheli is “unlikely to refer to anything other than the species currently almost universally known as Leprocaulon microscopicum” (VII.) Gams ex D. Hawksw.” Several authors, including Dodge (Ann. Cryptog. Exot. 2: 129, 1929) and Lamb & Ward (J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 38: 526–533. 1974) considered that the protologue of Lichen quisquiliaris referred to more than one taxon, and under the Code in force at the time rejected the name as being based on heterogeneous elements. Under the current Code, the name is not invalid. The proposal argues that, despite knowledge that Leprocaulon quisquiliare (Leers) M. Choisy is the nomenclaturally correct name for L. microscopicum, there has been widespread usage of the latter name since 1978 when the provision to treat names as nomina confusa was dropped in the Leningrad Code (Stafleu et al., Regnum Veg. 97, 1978). Given the wide usage, the proposal seeks to reject Lichen quisquiliaris in order to protect Leprocaulon microscopicum.

Subsequently, Lendemer (Taxon 63: 203–204, 2014) provided a counterpoint to the proposal, pointing out that Leprocaulon microscopicum had been shown by Lendemer & Hodkinson (Myologia 105: 994–1018, 2013) to comprise two phylogenetic species, with allopatric distributions, in the Old and New World. Lendemer & Hodkinson (loc. cit.) introduced the name L. americanum Lendemer & B.P. Hodk. for the New World populations, while retaining L. quisquiliare (inclusive of L. microscopicum) for the Old World populations, meaning that even if Lichen quisquiliaris were rejected, there would be a change of name for taxonomic reasons for the occurrences in the Old World (which were among the wide usage cited in the original proposal). Given these taxonomic changes the majority in the Committee is content to let Leprocaulon quisquiliare stand, and rejection of Lichen quisquiliaris is not recommended.


The generic name Polycaryum was introduced by Stempell (in Tagebl, V Int. Zool.-Congr. Berlin Beil. 4: 4, 1901) with the spelling “Polycaryum”, which was also used by Stempell (Verhandl. V Int. Zool.-Congr. Berlin: 685, 23 Aug 1902). Polycaryum was originally treated as a parasitic protist but is now considered to belong to the fungal phylum Blastocladiomycota. The spelling was changed, without comment, to “Polycaryum” by Stempell (Zool. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 591, 15 Jul 1902) and this spelling “has survived in both protistological and mycological treatises up to now”. The change in spelling is not correction of an orthographical error under Art. 60.1, because it involves a change from one Greek stem (karpós fruit) to another (caryon nut or nucleus). The latter is presumably more apt and consistent with the observation by Stempell (loc. cit. 1901) of “numerous nuclei in the young protoplasm of the body of the microorganism”. Whatever the reason for the change in spelling, Polycaryum is the form that has been used exclusively since the change was made by Stempell (loc. cit., 15 Jul 1902) just one year after he introduced the name, and the Committee therefore recommends conservation with that spelling.


This proposal is connected to Prop. 2274 on the spelling of the generic name Polycaryum. In parallel to the change of spelling for the generic name, for the species name Polycaryum branchipodianum Stempell, the initial spelling “branchipianum” was changed to “branchipodianum” by Stempell (Zool. Jahrb. Syst. 15: 591, 15 Jul 1902), and the latter form has been in use ever since. Stempell (loc. cit.) specifically stated that the change in spelling was on etymological grounds. Therefore, unlike the situation for the generic name (where the stem word was changed), the change from “branchipianum” to “branchipodianum” is interpreted in the proposal as a correction by “adding the Greek suffix -od- to the initial branchip- compound stem base in accord with the rules of Greek classical formation of compound names when the stem of the nominative singular (-pus ‘footed’) differs from that of the genitive singular (podos) [and therefore] the latter is usually used as a component of a compound”. It is important to be aware that the base for the epithet is the generic name of the host – Branchipus Schaeff. (a fairy shrimp).

The Committee is in favour of retaining the spelling “branchipodianum” and consequently voted in support of the proposal. However, it is noted that perhaps the spelling should be corrected under Art. 60.1, without the need for conservation. Nevertheless, there is a need to one way or another permanently record correct spelling, and recommending conservation offers much more visible means of doing this than not recommending conservation, because the latter decision is then buried away in Committee reports. Therefore, clarification is sought as to the appropriate procedure for fixing spelling in cases such as this, and in cases where the original spelling is regarded as correct and has been put forward for conservation (e.g. Prop. 2071).


Following from proposals 2210–2232 by Braun (Taxon 62: 1328–1331, 2013) to conserve teleomorph-typified names against competing anamorph-typified names at generic and species level in the powdery mildews (Ascomycota: Erysiphales: Erysiphaceae) this proposal deals with the appropriate family name, arguing that it should be the teleomorph-typified Erysiphaceae Sredinsky 1873 rather than the earlier anamorph-typified Oidiaceae Link 1826.
The proposal mentions Art. 57.2, but this article does not apply because it deals with cases where a proposal to conserve a teleomorph-typified name against an anamorph-typified name that has priority has been rejected (i.e., the proposal has been rejected); whereas the current proposal seeks to conserve a later teleomorph-typified name. The Committee recommends conservation of *Erysipheaeae* against the “nearly forgotten family name” *Oidiaceae*.


The name *Botrytis farinosa* Fr.: Fr. was published by Fries (*Syst. Mycol. 3*: 404, 1832) for a structure or organism occurring on an undetermined species of *Atriplex* L. (*Chenopodiaceae*) from an unspecified locality in Sweden and later (Summa Veg. Scand.: 493, 1849) transferred by him to *Peronospora* Corda, without mention of any specific host species. There are three species of *Atriplex* in Sweden upon which *Peronospora* has been reported and 11 species of *Peronospora* described from *Atriplex*. It is not clear to which of these *Peronospora* species *P. farinosa* (Fr.: Fr.) Fr. should be matched. Indeed, the original description of *B. farinosa* seems to refer to a mix of organisms and certain features mentioned in the protologue do not match *Peronospora* at all. Thus, later workers on Nordic *Peronosporaceae* such as Gustavsson (*Opera Bot.* **3**: 1–271, 1959) have ignored *B. farinosa* when naming species of *Peronospora* on *Atriplex*.

In addition to the uncertain application of *B. farinosa*, further reasons for its rejection come from the fact that *P. farinosa* has been very widely used for a number of quite different plant pathogens. This is because Yerkes & Shaw (*Phytopathology* **49**: 499–507, 1959) placed as synonyms under *P. farinosa* around 50 names for species of *Peronospora*, not only on *Atriplex*, but on hosts across the family *Chenopodiaceae*. However, the earlier approach of Gäumann (*Mitth. Naturf. Ges. Bern* **1918**: 45–66, 1919) and Gustavsson (*loc. cit.*) of assigning names specific to host species or host genera is supported by recent phylogenetic studies quoted in the proposal. Therefore, important plant pathogens on Chenopodiaceous crops such as: *P. effusa* (Grev.) Rabenh. on spinach (*Spinacia oleracea* L.), *P. schachtii* Fuckel on beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.), and *P. variabilis* Gäum. on quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.) and other significant downy mildew pathogens should be recognised as distinct. Otherwise, there are unhelpful complications for biosecurity and quarantine when they are all lumped together under *P. farinosa*. Therefore, it makes sense to remove use of the name *P. farinosa*. For this reason, coupled with the uncertainty about the application of *B. farinosa*, this name is recommended for outright rejection.


*Morchella semilibera* DC.: Fr., introduced by Candolle in 1805 and sanctioned by Fries (*Syst. Mycol. 2*: 10, 1822), is an edible morel of commercial value, found across Europe and Asia, macro-morphologically distinctive by virtue of the “half-free apothecial margin”. There are several older names that apply to the same taxon, in particular *Phallus gigas* Batsch 1783, *P. undosus* Batsch 1783 and *P. crassipes* Vent. 1799, all three of which were also sanctioned by Fries, in the genus *Morchella* Dill. ex Pers.: Fr. (*loc. cit.*: 9, 11, 1822). When competing names at the same rank are all sanctioned, the earliest takes priority. While there has also been some use of *M. hybrida* (Sowerby) Pers. for the “half-free” morel (based on *Helvella hybrida* Sowerby from 1799), this name is not sanctioned, and therefore does not have priority over *M. semilibera*. In order to retain the widespread current usage of *M. semilibera*, it is necessary to conserve it against *P. crassipes*, *P. gigas* and *P. undosus*, a course of action recommended by the Committee.

As an aside, in discussion of this proposal it was noted that there is some uncertainty about interpretation of Art. 13.1(d): “Names in *Uredinales*, *Ustilaginales*, and *Gasteromycetes* (s.l.) adopted by Persoon (*Synopsis methodica fungorum* …) and names of other fungi (excluding slime moulds) adopted by Fries (*Systema mycologicum* … and *Elenchus fungorum* …), are sanctioned (see Art. 15).” This uncertainty is specifically around the term “*Gasteromycetes* (s.l.)”. Is this *Gasteromycetes* Fr. (a name not utilised by Persoon, but rather introduced by Fries in 1821) or is it the polyphyletic assemblage “*gasteromycetes*” of today? For the present case, the three species of *Phallus* Junius ex L.: Pers. (*P. crassipes*, *P. gigas*, *P. undosus*) were introduced in a genus currently regarded as belonging to “*gasteromycetes*”; but presumably not sanctioned by Persoon (*Syn. Meth. Fung.*: 1–240, 1801) because he re-combined all three species in *Morchella*, a genus of “other fungi” in the wording of the article; and consequently sanctioning can be attributed to Fries (*loc. cit.*) who also placed the three species in *Morchella*. Other cases, such as involve epitheps that moved between *Lycoperdon* Pers.: Pers. (“*gasteromycetes*”) and *Elaphomyces* Nees: Fr. (“*other fungi*”), need to be followed up.


*Verrucaria subceraeri* Vain. and *Arthopyrenia subalbicans* Bagl. & Carestia were published in 1883 and 1881 respectively, but the second name, although earlier, “has been almost completely neglected”. Lectotypification of *A. subalbicans* effected in the proposal means that the name threatens *Vernicia subceraeri* (Vain.) Zahlbr. However, the Committee considered that this species does not have a sufficiently high profile to warrant conservation of the name *V. subceraeri*. Lichenologists on the Committee suggested that further research on the conspecificity of the two taxa seems warranted, especially given that *A. subceraeri* has a comparatively northern European distribution, frequently on *Betula* L., while the type of *A. subalbicans* is from Italy on *Abies* Mill. In relation to distribution, it was noted that the specimen in M from South Africa mentioned in the proposal is identified as *A. “cf.” subceraeri*. 

The lectotypification of Geastrum Pers.: Pers. by Demoulin (Taxon 33: 498–501, 1984) with G. multifidum Pers., introduced along with the generic name in the same publication (Persoon, Neues Mag. Bot. 1: 85, 1794), was an appropriate choice under the Code then in force. Lectotypification by Demoulin (loc. cit.) of G. multifidum and G. coronatum Pers.: Pers. with the same illustration (fig. 2 in plate XLVI of Schmidel (Icon. Pl., 2nd edn [Schreb./Palm], 2. 1793), made the two names homotypic. New wording introduced in Art. 10.2 in the Melbourne Code specifies that for generic names where the original author did not designate a type and the name was sanctioned, the type may be chosen from “among the types of species names included in the sanctioning treatment” as well as from types of names that are definitely included in the protologue. Therefore, the first typification of Geastrum by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fung.: 353, 1931), who selected G. pectinatum Pers.: Pers. must be followed, even though this name appears only in the sanctioning work (Persoon, Syn. Meth. Fung.: 1–240, 1801).

All modern authors have followed Demoulin (loc. cit.) in regarding G. multifidum (routinely cited as G. coronatum) as the type of the genus. Indeed, the choice of G. coronatum goes back to Cunningham (Gasteromycetes Australia New Zealand: 160, 1944). Therefore, G. coronatum has been placed in infrageneric taxa (subgenera, sections, subsections) of Geastrum that are autonyms, whereas for the group of species around G. pectinatum names have been created for infrageneric taxa, such as Geastrum subg. Pectinata Dörfelt & Müller-Urì. The proposal seeks to conserve Geastrum with G. coronatum because otherwise G. pectinatum has to be accepted as type and there would be a confusing situation where “autonyms in infrageneric ranks would be applied to taxa different from current usage”. For this reason, the Committee recommends conservation.


Lichen fuscatus Schrad. 1794 is proposed for conservation against L. fuscatus Lam. 1792, a long-forgotten name with no modern applications, but the essence of the proposal is the conserved type for L. fuscatus that locks in the interpretation of this name as referring to a species of Acarospora. Lichen fuscatus was a nomen novum for L. badius Pers. 1794 non J.G. Gmel 1792. Because L. fuscatus was itself also a later homonym (of L. fuscatus Lam.), transfer of L. fuscatus Schrad. to Parmelia by Acharius created the nomen novum Parmelia fuscata Ach.; but its type still tracks back to L. badius Pers. Persoon’s L. badius was independently combined in Verrucaria by Hoffmann, creating the nomen novum Verrucaria badia Hoffm., again with type tracking back to L. badius Pers. Hoffmann’s name is now considered to refer to a species of Protoparmelia. Thus, there are two modern names, treated in different genera, that track back to L. badius Pers. and are consequently obligate synonyms. In order to retain current use of the epithet fuscatus in Acarospora, the proposal breaks the link with Lichen badius (whatever the type of that name represents) and typifies L. fuscatus Schrad. with a recent collection from central Europe, where Schrader worked. Given that the name applies to a common and widespread species of lichen, albeit with some misapplications, conservation with a conserved type is supported by the Committee.


The generic name Aspidelia Stirt. had been thought by some lichenologists to be not validly published due to lack of a diagnosis. This proposal argues that the name was, in fact, validly published by Stirton in 1900 (Trans. & Proc. New Zealand Inst. 32: 81). Recently, the new genus, Notoparmelia A. Crespo et al. (typified by N. signifera (Nyl.) A. Crespo et al.) was introduced by Ferencova et al. (Lichenologist 46: 51–67, 2014), who transferred to it Parmelia tenuirima Hook. f. & Taylor and 15 other species from Australasia, some of which are common in the region. One year later, the type of Aspidelia (that of A. beckettii Stirt.) was found by Ferencova et al. (Lichenologist 47: 197–203, 2015) to represent Parmelia tenuirima, with galls of unknown origin (not due to a lichenicolous fungus).

Without rejection of Aspidelia, species currently in Notoparmelia will need to be transferred, again, to Aspidelia. A second reason for rejection is that if a gall-forming organism were to be detected within the type of Aspidelia beckettii, rejection would preclude “the name ever being taken up for the gall-forming organism”. A third reason for rejection is to avoid confusion with the fungal genus Aspidella E.-J. Gilbert, which was a name at the time of the proposal in use in some classifications of the Amanitaceae (but recently shown to be unavailable due to homonymy with Aspidella E. Billings [fossil Fungi] [Redhead et al., IMA Fungus 7: 119–129, 2016]). In discussion, potential for confusion between Aspidelia and the monotypic lichen Aspilidea Hafellner (only species Aspilidea myrinii (Fr.) Hafellner) was also raised. However, the Committee did not consider that there was significant potential for confusability of Aspidelia with either Aspidella or Aspliside. Furthermore, whilst acknowledging that it was indeed “unfortunate that it was not appreciated that Aspidelia was a validly published generic name when Notoparmelia was described” – given frequent name changes in recent times in the Parmeliaceae, two thirds of the members of the Committee voted against the proposal, meaning that priority should rule.


Conservation of Hebeloma fragilipes Romagn. (described in 1965) would protect a name in current use over one hardly used, Hebeloma domardiana Maire. The latter, although placed in Hebeloma Maire when first described in 1935, and
type of that name (characterised by the hyaline spores), is now interpreted as manifesting a developmental aberration where the outer layer of the spore wall fails to develop normally. Other species formerly placed in Hebeloma belong in a range of genera, including Gymnopilus, Hebeloma and Tubaria. Conspecificity of Hebeloma fragilipes and H. domardianum (Maire) Beker et al. was established only recently and the two names have never appeared together in works on Hebeloma. Because Hebeloma fragilipes is a widely used name, and H. domardianum is not (and its aberrant spore form is known only from the type collection), the Committee recommends conservation of the former name.


Catenaria Sorokin 1876, typified by the nematode-parasitic fungus C. anguillulae Sorokin, is predated by Catenaria Roussel 1806, a genus of red algae. The latter name is not in current use and the species assigned to it are unrelated and “are now known to fall within at least five distinct genera belonging to at least two unrelated phyla”. Catenaria Roussel is lectotypified with C. catenata (L.) Roussel, which makes the genus a synonym of Cerium Roth 1797. The number of species of Catenaria Sorokin is mentioned as 11, but the author of the proposal had recently transferred three of those species to the newly erected genus Nematoceromyces Doweld (Index Fungorum 48: 1, 2014), without explanation as to the reason. Nevertheless, because conservation of Catenaria retains eight epithets in the genus (including species used in biocontrol) and also protects the family name Catenariaceae Couch (which otherwise is illegitimate under Art. 18.3) the Committee recommends conservation. The Nomenclature Committee for Algae has also voted in favour of Proposal 2393 (Prud’homme van Reine, Taxon 66: 481, 2017).


The name Lichen muralis Schreb. 1771 as originally published is illegitimate due to citation in its protologue of L. pallescens L. 1753 as a synonym. It is necessary to conserve L. muralis with a conserved type because otherwise the type would have to be that of L. pallescens, which is not conspecific with the modern concept of L. muralis (in either Lecanora or Protoparmeliopsis). The epithet muralis has been almost exclusively used in recent times for a lichen that is "an icon of ameliorating urban environments … used as a bioindicator of air pollution … [and] extensively for ecophysiological investigations". Nevertheless, conservation is needed, otherwise the later name L. saxicola Pollich 1777, which refers to the same species, would have to be taken up. Therefore, the Committee recommends conservation.


Stereocaulon pileatum Ach. 1810 was lectotypified by Lamb in 1977, but it appears that he did not examine the collection that was chosen, which turns out not to match the modern concept of the species, but instead represents S. condensatum Hoffm. 1796. Thus, typification with the collection in H from Lichenes Selecti Scandinavici Exsiccati (with isotypes in many other collections) is proposed to prevent a name change for S. pileatum, “a well-established name used for more than 200 years” for a common boreal lichen that also occurs in the Southern Hemisphere. The Committee recommends conservation with a conserved type.

REQUESTS FOR BINDING DECISIONS

(17) Request for a binding decision on whether Otidea (Pers.) Bonord. (Ascomycota: Pyronemataceae) and Otidia Sweet (Geraniaceae) are sufficiently alike to be confused, with comments on other pairs of generic names ending in -ea or -ia. Request made by McNeill (Taxon 63: 950–951, 2014). Votes: 4–12–1 [17/20] (60 % recommended not to treat as homonyms).

A majority of the Committee does not consider that the names Otidea (Pers.) Bonord. and Otidia Sweet are sufficiently alike to be confused, especially since the latter is a name in use for a fungus in the Pyronemataceae while the former refers to a taxon that is regarded as a synonym of the vascular plant genus Pelargonium, unlikely to be revived at generic rank.

(20) Request for a binding decision on whether Bertia De Not. (Ascomycota: Bertiaceae) and Bertya Planch. (Euphorbiaceae) are sufficiently alike to be confused. Request made by Machado & Medeiros (Taxon 64: 179, 2014). Votes: 0–18–0 [18/18] (100 % recommended not to treat as homonyms).

The Committee unanimously agrees with the Nomenclature Committee for Vascular Plants (Report 67, Taxon 65: 169–182, 2016) that the name Bertia De Not. 1844, referring to a widespread fungal genus, and the name Bertya Planch. 1845, referring to a genus of Australian endemic vascular plants, are not likely to be confused. Both genera are in use, supported by recent phylogenetic studies, and each genus has around 30 currently accepted species, according to the request. Although the request does not mention occurrence of Bertia in Australia, there are in fact several species known from Australia, including two based on types from that country (Bertia antennarioidea Z.Q. Yuan, B. convolutispora K.D. Hyde). However, confusion is unlikely, due to the different derivation (Bertia commemorates the Italian cryptogam collector Berti, Bertya the French botanist Lambertye) and, most significantly, the fact that one name refers to a fungus and the other to a vascular plant.
ITEMS STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

The following 40 proposals to conserve or reject are currently under consideration (sets of proposals published together are linked): 1516, 1888, 1896, 2053, 2068, 2072, 2141, 2208, 2209, 2233, 2235, 2236, 2304, 2305–2309, 2392, 2394–2395, 2409–2410, 2411–2414, 2415, 2416–2419, 2425, 2440, 2441, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2491 and 2492. The following four requests for binding decisions are currently under consideration: 4, 5, 25 and 43. The following three proposals to suppress works are currently under consideration: 16–18. One unnumbered referral under Art. 32.4 concerning Blastocladiomycota Doweld, sent back to the NCFung by the General Committee in their Report 11 (Taxon 60: 1211–1214, 2011), is still under consideration.

Six outstanding proposals to conserve or reject (in italics in the list above) are readily resolvable, but are held over specifically because they involve names also included in lists submitted by international working groups. Proposal 2307 will be dealt with in due course under Art. 57.2 (May, IMA Fungus 6(2): (43)–(44), 2015). For the five other proposals, formal actions under Art. 14.13 have been approved by the NCFung, which means the names involved are now treated “as conserved” (see NCFung Report 21). Whether it is still necessary or desirable to conserve the five names under Art. 14.1 awaits clarification of the difference between the effect of Arts 14.1 and 14.13, and the wishes of the authors of the proposals.