A New Combination in *Encalypta* (Encalyptaceae, Bryophyta)

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Abstract. A new combination, *Encalypta robbinsii* (Sainsbury) Brinda, Ignatov & Fedosov, is established as the correct name for the taxon long known as *Bryobartramia novae-valesiae* (Broth. ex G. Roth) I. G. Stone & G. A. M. Scott.

Key words: Australia, *Bryobartramia*, Bryobartramiaceae, *Encalypta*, Encalyptaceae.

In a study by Ignatov et al. (2016) on the phylogenetic relationships of the genus *Discelium* Brid., the order Disceliales was described and shown to be sister to the Encalyptales. Furthermore, an accession of the morphologically reduced genus *Bryobartramia* Sainsbury was included and discovered to be nested within the maximally supported clade corresponding to the genus *Encalypta* Hedw. Consequently, both species of *Bryobartramia* were transferred to the older genus *Encalypta*, but the new combination *E. novae-valesiae* (Broth. ex G. Roth) Ignatov & Fedosov was already occupied by the name *E. novae-valesiae* Hampe (Hampe, 1872). In order to correct this situation, the new name *E. stoneae* Ignatov & Fedosov (Ignatov & Fedosov, 2018) was published to replace *Trachycarpidium novae-valesiae* Broth. ex G. Roth, the basionym of *B. novae-valesiae* (Broth. ex G. Roth) I. G. Stone & G. A. M. Scott. However, since this replacement name only has priority dating from 2018, any earlier published synonym can compete with it as the correct name for this taxon.

In this case, the name *Bryobartramia robbinsii* Sainsbury (Sainsbury, 1948) is universally regarded as a synonym of *B. novae-valesiae* (Stone & Scott, 1973; Stone, 1977; Magill, 1981; Ramsay, 1984; Stoneburner et al., 1993; Streimann & Klazenga, 2002; Hedderson, 2012; Stone, 2012). Stone and Scott (1973) stated that they compared the types of these two taxa and found them to be conspecific, and additional information to this effect was provided by Stone (1977). We have no reason to doubt this assessment. Since Sainsbury's name has priority and the epithet is still available in *Encalypta*, we provide the new combination here.

Encalypta robbinsii (Sainsbury) Brinda, Ignatov & Fedosov, comb. nov. Basionym: *Bryobartramia robbinsii* Sainsbury, Bryologist 51: 10. 1948. TYPE: Australia. Victoria: near Castlemaine, on ground in grassland or grass forest land, 900 ft., 1942, *F. Robbins 40a* (syntypes, WELT M 044267 [Herb. Sainsbury 8092] not seen, MEL [barcode] 1002948 image!).

Trachycarpidium novae-valesiae Broth. ex G. Roth, Hedwigia 53: 94. 1913. *Bryobartramia novae-valesiae* (Broth. ex G. Roth) I. G. Stone & G. A. M. Scott, J. Bryol. 7: 604. 1974. *Encalypta novae-valesiae* (Broth. ex G. Roth) Ignatov & Fedosov, Arctoa 25: 283. 2016, nom. illeg. (non *Encalypta novae-valesiae* Hampe, Linnaea 37: 513. 1872). *Encalypta stoneae* Ignatov & Fedosov, Arctoa 27: 226. 2018, nom. nov. TYPE: Australia. New South Wales: in Cowra Park, on bare earth, autumn 1905, *Rev. W. W. Watts* [*7829*] (syntypes, NSW 740775 not seen, S B179541 [Herb. Roth/Möller] not seen).

Note. In the protologue for *Trachycarpidium novae-valesiae*, Roth (1913) gives the details "im Herbst [autumn] 1905 in Neu-Süd-Wales im Park Cowra," and this information also appears in a short note published by Watts himself (1906). Collections that differ from these details should not be regarded as types, since it is unlikely that they were seen by Roth (Stone, 1977). In particular, the material collected near Young, New South Wales, and listed as potential type material on the JSTOR Global Plants website should be disregarded, unless it can be shown to have been available to Roth in 1913.

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