(2143) Proposal to conserve the name *Fuscopannaria* against *Moelleropsis* (lichenized *Ascomycota*)

Per M. Jørgensen,[1] Stefan Ekman[2] & Mats Wedin[3]

1 *Museum of Natural History, University of Bergen, Allégt. 41, Box 7800, 5020 Bergen, Norway*
2 *Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University, Norbyvägen 16, 75236 Uppsala, Sweden*
3 *The Swedish Museum of Natural History, Box 5007, 10405 Stockholm, Sweden*
Author for correspondence: *Per M. Jørgensen, per.jorgensen@um.uib.no*

(2143) ***Fuscopannaria*** P.M. Jørg. in J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 76: 202. 1994, nom. cons. prop.
Typus: *Fuscopannaria leucosticta* (Tuck.) P.M. Jørg.
(=) *Moelleropsis* Gyeln. in Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Natl. Hung., Bot. 32: 196. 1 Oct 1939, nom. rej. prop.
Typus: *Moelleropsis nebulosa* (Hoffm.) Gyeln.

When revising the lichen family *Pannariaceae* in Europe, Jørgensen (in Opera Bot. 45. 1978) excluded *Moelleropsis nebulosa* (Hoffm.) Gyeln. (l.c.: 112), the type of that generic name, referring to the fact that Henssen (in Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 82: 240. 1969) had recently placed it in the *Placynthiaceae* and in a letter had announced she wanted to publish a fuller account later. When later (in J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 76: 197–206. 1994), after having expanded the study worldwide, Jørgensen formalized the groups he had recognized previously within *Pannaria* Delise, he gave the "*Pannaria leucosticta*-group" the name *Fuscopannaria*, still regarding *Moelleropsis* as part of the *Placynthiaceae* in accordance with Henssen's previous information.

Fuscopannaria proved to be a species-rich genus, the name of which was soon taken up by several important regional treatments (e.g., Santesson & al., Lichen-forming Lichenicol. Fungi Fennoscandia, 2004; Smith & al., Lichens Gr. Brit. Ireland, 2009; Galloway, Fl. New Zealand Lichens, ed. 2, 2008; Esslinger, Cumul. Checkl. Lichen-forming, Lichenicol. Fungi U.S. Canada: http://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~esslinge/chcklst/chcklst7.htm, vers. 12. 2012).

However, molecular work by Ekman & Jørgensen (in Canad. J. Bot. 80: 625–634. 2002) showed that *Moelleropsis nebulosa* belongs in the *Pannariaceae* and is nested within *Fuscopannaria*, but the result did not have strong enough support for a clear conclusion on generic level, which has only recently been achieved by Ekman & al (in prep.). Indeed, its hymenial characters (including that of the asci) are in accord with those of *Fuscopannaria*, only the thallus differs in its unusual structure and lack of lichen acids (Jørgensen in Ahti & al., Nord. Lichenfl. 3: 105. 2007), a fact we regard as an adaptation to the special habitat, sandy soil (while all other species are either corticolous or saxicolous).

According to Jørgensen (in Ilicifolia 4: 15–20. 2003) *Fuscopannaria* contains 41 species, and several have been added afterwards, while *Moelleropsis* contains two, one of which later rightly has been transferred to the new genus *Gregorella* Lumbsch in the *Arctomiaceae*.

We regard it as unfortunate to have to transfer such a high number of names into *Moelleropsis*, and against the intention expressed by the *Code* to retain nomenclatural stability, so we accordingly propose to conserve *Fuscopannaria* against *Moelleropsis* in order to avoid this.

(2144) Proposal to conserve the name *Kumara* (*Asphodelaceae*) with a conserved type

Ronell R. Klopper,[1] Gideon F. Smith[2] & Abraham E. van Wyk[3]

1 *Biosystematics Research & Biodiversity Collections Division, South African National Biodiversity Institute, Private Bag X101, 0001 Pretoria, South Africa / Department of Plant Science, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria, South Africa*
2 *Office of the Chief Director: Biosystematics Research & Biodiversity Collections, South African National Biodiversity Institute, Private Bag X101, 0001 Pretoria, South Africa / Acocks Chair, H.G.W.J. Schweickerdt Herbarium, Department of Plant Science, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria, South Africa / Centre for Functional Ecology, Departamento de Ciências da Vida, Universidade de Coimbra, 3001-455 Coimbra, Portugal*
3 *H.G.W.J. Schweickerdt Herbarium, Department of Plant Science, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria, South Africa*
Author for correspondence: *Ronell R. Klopper, R.Klopper@sanbi.org.za*

(2144) ***Kumara*** Medik., Theodora: 69. 1786, nom. cons. prop.
Typus: *Aloe plicatilis* (L.) Burm. f. (*A. disticha* var. *plicatilis* L.), typ. cons. prop.

Medikus described the genus *Kumara* Medik. (l.c. 1786) and included in it only one species that he named *Kumara disticha* Medik. (l.c. 1786). Based on the accompanying illustration (Medikus, l.c. 1786; t. 4), the species involved is clearly the fan aloe, first published as *Aloe disticha* var. *plicatilis* L. (Sp. Pl.: 321. 1753 ('ε')) and at species rank as *Aloe plicatilis* (L.) Burm. f. (Fl. Indica, Prodr. Fl. Cap.: 10. 1 Mar–6 Apr 1768). Also included in the protologue of *Kumara* is *Aloe tripetala* Medik. (Bot. Beob. 1783: 55. 1784) placed in the synonymy of *K. disticha*. According to Medikus (l.c. 1784), *Aloe tripetala* is based on Commelijn's Plate 3 (Commelijn, Horti. Med.