Notes on Early Land Plants Today. 59. Leptolejeunea himalayensis and Leptocolea mirpurensis (Marchantiophyta, Lejeuneaceae) synonymous with Lejeunea cocoës and Cololejeunea raduliloba, respectively

LEI SHU & RUI-LIANG ZHU 1,2,3
1Department of Biology, School of Life Sciences, East China Normal University, 3663 Zhong Shan North Road, Shanghai 200062, China; rlzhu@bio.ecnu.edu.cn
2Shanghai Key Lab for Urban Ecological Processes and Eco-Restoration, East China Normal University, 500 Dongchuan Road, Shanghai 200241, China
3Author for correspondence

Lejeuneaceae is the largest family of the liverworts with about 1700 currently accepted species (He & Zhu 2011, He et al. 2012), but some of them are poorly known and their status is still unclear. Leptolejeunea himalayensis Pandé & Misra (1943: 168) is known only from India and previously suspected of belonging to one member of Lejeunea Libert (1820: 372) (Awasthi 1986). Leptocolea mirpurensis Khan (1957: 23) from Bangladesh has never been studied since its first description in 1957. Although the types of the two taxa were not available for our study, the original description and illustrations (Pandé & Misra 1943, Khan 1957) undoubtedly indicate that Leptolejeunea himalayensis and Leptocolea mirpurensis are conspecific with Lejeunea cocoës Mitten (1861: 114) and Cololejeunea raduliloba Stephani (1895: 251), respectively. Lejeunea cocoës has been reported for India (Singh & Nath 2007, Manju et al. 2012), and is also known in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Sri Lanka (So & Zhu 1998, Zhu & So 2001, Lee 2013), furthermore from Chagos, Diego Garcia (Seaward et al. 2006) and from the Fiji Islands (Pócs et al. 2013). Cololejeunea raduliloba, a paleotropical species (Zhu & So 2001), is newly reported for Bangladesh.

Formal treatment

The format of this note follows Söderström et al. (2012).


For further synonyms, see Zhu (1995) and Zhu & So (2001).


For further synonyms, see Zhu & So (2001).

Acknowledgements

This research was sponsored by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (nos. 31370238, 31170190), the Special Program for the National Basic Work of the Ministry of Science and Technology, China (No. 2012FY110600), and 211 Project for the East China Normal University. We also thank the curators of G, BM, HSNU and NY for making specimens available for study through loans or visits.
References


http://dx.doi.org/10.7872/cryb.v32.iss1.2011.107


http://dx.doi.org/10.7872/cryb.v33.iss3.2012.291


http://dx.doi.org/10.7872/cryb.v34.iss4.2013.381


http://dx.doi.org/10.1556/abot.54.2012.3-4.11


http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-8312.1861.tb01343.x


http://dx.doi.org/10.1179/174328206x90440


http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.112.1.3


