Lithothamnion (Hapalidiales, Rhodophyta) in the changing Arctic and Subarctic: DNA sequencing of type and recent specimens provides a systematics foundation*

Pena, V

http://hdl.handle.net/10026.1/17751

10.1080/09670262.2021.1880643
European Journal of Phycology
Informa UK Limited

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This is the author's accepted manuscript. The final published version of this work (the version of record) was published by Taylor & Francis in the *European Journal of Phycology* online on 16 June 2021 at [https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09670262.2021.1880643](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09670262.2021.1880643).

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*Lithothamnion* species (Hapalidiales, Rhodophyta) in the Arctic and Subarctic: providing a systematics foundation in a time of rapid climate change based on DNA sequencing of type and recent specimens*


**a**BioCost Research Group, Facultad de Ciencias and Centro de Investigaciones Científicas Avanzadas (CICA), Universidad de A Coruña, 15071, A Coruña, Spain.

**b**Department of Biology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NL, A1B 3X9, Canada.

**c**Department of Ocean Sciences, Ocean Sciences Centre, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John’s, NL, A1C 5S7, Canada.
University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Biology Department, 410 E. St. Mary Blvd., Billeaud Hall, Room 108, Lafayette, Louisiana 70503, USA.

Institut de Systématique, Évolution, Biodiversité (ISYEB), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, CNRS, Sorbonne Université, EPHE, Université des Antilles, 57 rue Cuvier, CP 39 75005, Paris, France.

Division of Mathematics, Science, and Engineering, Hartnell College, Salinas, CA, USA.

Centre for Environmental & Molecular Algal Research Department of Biology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB E3B 5A3, Canada.

Department of Botany and Beaty Biodiversity Museum, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z4, Canada.

Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA), N-0349 Oslo, Norway.

Institute of Marine Research (IMR), Bergen, Norway.

Department of Biosciences, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway.

School of Biological and Marine Sciences, Plymouth University, Plymouth, PL4 8AA, UK.

School of Marine Sciences, University of Maine, Orono, ME, USA.

Department of Zoology, Ryan Institute, NUI Galway university rd. Galway Ireland.

Séries Faune-Flore Observatoire Marin, UMS3113, Institut Universitaire Européen de la Mer, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, France.

Friday Harbor Laboratories, University of Washington, Friday Harbor, Washington, 98250, USA.

School of Geographical and Earth Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, UK.
We dedicate this paper to Walter H. Adey and William J. Woelkerling for their cataloging and scholarship on the Foslie collection and for their mentorship of the next generation of corallinologists.

*Correspondence to: Viviana Peña (vpena@udc.es) & Paul W. Gabrielson (drseaweed@hotmail.com)

Running Head: Arctic and Subarctic Lithothamnion species
Abstract

Coralline red algae in the non-geniculate genera *Clathromorphum*, *Phymatolithon* and *Lithothamnion* are important benthic ecosystem engineers in the photic zone of the Arctic and Subarctic. In these regions, the systematics and biogeography of *Clathromorphum* and *Phymatolithon* species have mostly been resolved whereas *Lithothamnion* species have not, until now. Seventy-three specific and infraspecific names have been given to Arctic and Subarctic *Lithothamnion* specimens in the late 19th and early 20th century by Frans R. Kjellman and particularly by Mikael H. Foslie. DNA sequences from 36 type specimens, five historical specimens, and an extensive sampling of recent collections, resulted in the recognition of four Arctic and Subarctic *Lithothamnion* species, *L. glaciale*, *L. lemoineae*, *L. soriferum* and *L. tophiforme*. Three genes were sequenced, two plastid encoded, *rbcL* and *psbA*, and the mitochondrial encoded COI-5P; *rbcL* and COI-5P segregated *L. glaciale* from *L. tophiforme* but *psbA* did not. Partial *rbcL* sequences obtained from type collections enabled us to correctly apply the earliest available names and to correctly place the remainder in synonymy. We were unable to sequence another 22 type specimens, but all of these are more recent names than those that are now applied. It is difficult to identify these species solely on morpho-anatomy as they can all occur as encrusting corallines or as maerl (rhodoliths). We demonstrate the importance of sequencing historical type specimens by showing that the recently proposed northeast Atlantic *L. erinaceum* is a synonym of one of the earliest published Arctic species of *Lithothamnion*, *L. soriferum*, itself incorrectly placed in synonymy under *L. tophiforme* based on morpho-anatomy. Based on sequenced specimens, we update the distributions and ecology of these species.
Key words: coralline red algae; cox1; DNA barcoding; distribution; morpho-anatomy;

psbA; rbcL; systematics; taxonomy; type collections.
Introduction

Coralline algae are important ecosystems engineers worldwide through the formation of extensive and biodiverse cover on hard substrata and as unattached maerl (rhodoliths, Freiwald & Henrich, 1994; Foster, 2001; Amado-Filho et al., 2010; Riosmena et al., 2017). Approximately one-third of the total continental carbonate production takes place in temperate and polar coastal waters with a significant amount coming from coralline algae (Nelson, 2009). In cold-water habitats, coralline algae can live for hundreds of years (Freiwald & Henrich, 1994; Halfar et al., 2013; Adey et al., 2015a), providing habitats for other seaweeds (Peña et al., 2014a) and for many epibenthic and cryptic macrofauna (Gagnon et al., 2012; Teichert, 2014). Over the past two decades, surveys have shown that rhodolith beds are widespread in the NE Pacific (Robinson et al., 2017), NW Atlantic (Gagnon et al., 2012; Copeland et al., 2013; Adey et al., 2015a), Labrador Sea and Western Greeland (Jørgensbye & Halfar, 2017; Schoenrock et al., 2018a,b) and the Arctic (Teichert et al., 2012; 2014); this habitat is clearly much more abundant in Arctic environments than was previously assumed.

Adey & Steneck (2001) identified as Arctic those marine habitats ranging in temperature from \(\leq 5 \, ^\circ\text{C}\) in summer to \(\sim -1.5 \, ^\circ\text{C}\) in winter, and as Subarctic, those experiencing 5-15 °C in summer and -1.5 to +1 °C in winter. This characterization also applies to the NW Pacific Subarctic, but in the NE Pacific Subarctic, summer temperatures range from 10-15 °C and winter temperatures -1.5 to \(\sim 5 \, ^\circ\text{C}\) (based on oceanographic conditions where the species occur). The Arctic and Subarctic are warming faster than most of the world’s oceans, but the impact this will have on marine photosynthetic organisms is largely unknown.

Wassmann et al. (2011) cited 51 reports of documented changes in the Arctic marine biota...
in response to ocean warming, but most focused on marine mammals and fish. Two of these papers focused on benthic marine algae, but neither on the corallines, the group that provides the dominant benthic cover of seabed habitats in the photic zone (Adey & Hayek, 2011). Based on research carried out elsewhere, Brodie et al. (2014), however, projected a significant decrease of coralline algae in the Arctic because anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions are causing ocean acidification, which in turn is causing waters in the photic zone of the Arctic to become undersaturated with aragonite. Many coralline algae are susceptible to reductions in the concentration of aragonite as this can make seawater corrosive to their high magnesium calcite skeletons, a response that is mediated by the rate of environmental change (Kamenos et al., 2013; 2016; Martin & Hall-Spencer, 2017; Chan et al., 2020). Climate-change induced permafrost thawing and snow melting at high latitudes also increase freshwater runoff and coastal nutrient inputs (Walvoord & Striegl, 2007; Kendrick et al., 2018), which in turn can alter calcification rates and subsequent coralline growth (McCoy & Kamenos, 2018; Bélanger & Gagnon, 2020) and photophysiology (Schoenrock et al. 2018a). In this regard, Williams et al. (2020) observed different responses among species of Clathromorphum Foslie related to their sensitivity to environmental change; thus, the widely distributed C. compactum (Kjellman) Foslie might expand its northern limit whereas the narrow-range C. nereostratum Lebednik is expected to decline.

In Arctic and Subarctic regions, Lithothamnion Heydrich species often dominate coralline algal assemblages from the low intertidal to the lower limit of the photic zone, contributing significantly to shelf carbonate budgets (Freiwald & Henrich, 1994; Nelson, 2009; Adey & Hayek, 2011; Teed et al., 2020). Several Lithothamnion species form maerl,
or branched crusts, and these structures significantly increase benthic habitat complexity
and biodiversity (Gagnon et al., 2012; Teichert et al., 2014; Jørgensbye & Halfar, 2017;
Schoenrock et al., 2018b). Because several Lithothamnion species (like most coralline
algae) also induce larval settlement and metamorphosis in invertebrates with important
functional roles, the genus is considered an ecosystem engineer (Steneck, 1982; Rowley,

Adey and co-workers have been studying Arctic and Subarctic subtidal benthic non-
geniculate coralline communities for the past 50+ years, publishing numerous papers on the
ecology (Adey, 1964; 1965; 1966a, b; 1970a; 1971; Adey & McKibbin, 1970; Adey &
Adey, 1973; Adey et al., 2005), physiology (Adey, 1970b; 1973; Adey et al., 2013; 2015a)
and biogeography (Adey, 1966b; Adey et al., 1976; 2008; Adey & Steneck, 2001) of these
algae, and recently have added DNA-based taxonomic and phylogenetic studies. Thus,
Arctic and Subarctic species of Clathromorphum (Adey et al., 2015b), Neopolyporolithon
W.H.Adey & H.W.Johansen (Gabrielson et al., 2019) and Phymatolithon Foslie (Adey et
al., 2018) have largely been resolved, but Lithothamnion species still need clarification.
This is primarily due to the large number of species and infraspecific taxa that were named
in the late 19th and early 20th century primarily by the Norwegian corallinologist Mikael
Heggelund Foslie, but also by the Swedish phycologist Frans Reinhold Kjellman. Some of
these taxa have been placed in synonymy based on morpho-anatomy, but many are still
recognized (Guiry & Guiry, 2020) or are considered Incertae Sedis (Athanasiadis, 2016).
Studies of other coralline genera have shown increasingly that morpho-anatomy alone
cannot distinguish species (Sissini et al., 2014; Peña et al., 2014b; 2015a; Hernández-
Kantún et al., 2016; Gabrielson et al., 2018). Here, we assess many of the unresolved
species and infraspecific taxa of Arctic and Subarctic *Lithothamnion* to provide
fundamental taxonomic, ecological and biogeographic knowledge of these species in the
face of the anticipated but unknown effects of climate change on the marine flora of these
regions.

**Materials and Methods**

*Collections studied.* Fifty-eight type specimens of *Lithothamnion* species and infraspecific
taxa housed in TRH and UPS as well as eleven historical specimens in TRH (herbarium
acronyms follow Thiers, 2020) were considered for DNA analysis (Supplementary table
S1, Supplementary note S1). One of us (SCL), as a guest of the Department of Botany,
Stockholm University, located Kjellman’s type specimens in UPS that are housed in a room
separate from the main algal collection. This may explain why earlier investigators were
unable to locate them. These specimens, described by F. R. Kjellman between 1877 and
1889 were later received on loan by PWG; specimens described by M. H. Foslie between
1891 and 1908 were examined by VP or PWG. Most of the specimens had their type
localities along the Norwegian coast but some of them were described from Svalbard,
Scotland, Greenland, Canada and USA (Kjellman, 1883; 1889; Foslie, 1891; 1895; 1896;
1900; 1905a, b; 1908). In addition, 440 recent collections from Norway, Svalbard,
Greenland, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada and USA have also been
sequenced (Supplementary table S2). Most of these specimens were collected subtidally in
coralline algal beds (known as maerl or rhodolith beds) or as crusts, and they are preserved
in NCU, TRH, SANT, UBC and UNB (see collection details in Supplementary table S2).
DNA sequencing and analyses. Herbarium material was extracted and amplified at five
different institutions: the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN), the
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (UNC), Hartnell University (HC), the University
of British Columbia (UBC), and the University of New Brunswick (UNB). Extractions and
amplifications of types and historical collections were accompanied by negative controls at
every step, and they were performed separately from recent collections. At the MNHN,
DNA of type specimens and historical collections were extracted using QIAamp®DNA
Micro Kit (Qiagen S.A.S., Les Ulis, France) following the manufacturer’s protocol for
tissues; recent collections were DNA-extracted using a NucleoSpin® 96 Tissue kit
(Macherey-Nagel, GmbH and Co. KG, Germany). At UNC type material and recent
collections were extracted following Gabrielson et al. (2011); at HC type material was
extracted according to Hernández-Kantún et al. (2016) following the precautionary
guidelines proposed by Hughey & Gabrielson (2012); at UNB recent collections were
extracted following Saunders & McDevit (2012); at UBC recent collections were extracted
following Lindstrom & Fredericq (2003). Three genes (rbcL, psbA and COI) were
amplified in this study. For type specimens and historical collections, rbcL sequences were
obtained with two primer combinations, F1150Cor-R1460 or F1150Cor - RbcS-Start,
yielding a fragment trimmed to 263 bp (1172-1434) or 293 bp (1172-1464), respectively;
for recent collections, rbcL sequences of 1383 bp were obtained with two overlapping
primer combinations F57-R1150 and F753-RrbcS or with primer combination F753/RrbcS-
Start trimmed to 691 bp (772-1464), or followed Saunders & Moore (2013) for
amplifications completed at UNB. For recent collections and for some type specimens and
historical collections, psbA sequences were obtained by the institutions mentioned above,
using the primer pairs psbA-F1/psbA-R2 and psbA-F1/psbA-600R (Yoon et al., 2002),
following Peña et al. (2015b) or Adey et al. (2015b). COI-5P sequences were obtained only
for recent collections using the primer pairs Gaz-F1/Gaz-R2 and Gaz-F1/GCorR3,
following Saunders & Moore (2013) or Peña et al. (2015b). PCR products were purified
and sequenced at MNHN by Eurofins (Eurofins Scientific, Nantes, France); at UNC
according to Hughey et al. (2001) and sequenced at the DNA Analysis Core Facility,
Center for Marine Sciences, University of North Carolina, Wilmington; and at HC by
Functional Biosciences, Inc. (Madison, WI, USA). Sequences were assembled and aligned
with the assistance of CodonCode Aligner® (CodonCode Corporation, USA) or with
Sequencer (Gene Codes Corp., Ann Arbor, MI, USA) and adjusted manually using
SeaView version 4 (Gouy et al., 2010) or using Sequence Alignment Editor
(http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/seal/); sequences were submitted to the Barcode of Life
Data Systems (BOLD projects ‘NCCAB”, “NGCOR” and dataset “LITHOTH1”,
http://www.boldsystems.org; Ratnasingham & Hebert, 2007) and/or to GenBank (accession
numbers listed in Supplementary tables S1 and S2).

**DNA sequencing and analyses.** Three data sets were built, one for each gene (*rbcL*, *psbA
and COI-5P), comprising ca. 526 sequences obtained in this study (Supplementary tables
S1 and S2) and supplemented with GenBank sequences publicly available for Arctic and
Subarctic collections of *Lithothamnion* as well as for other Hapalidiales genera
(*Clathromorphum* and *Phymatolithon*) for which relevant matches were found
(Supplementary table S3). As out-group we used *rbcL* and *psbA* sequences linked to the
generitype *Lithophyllum incrustans* Philippi, order Corallinales; for COI-5P we used a
sequence generated from the neotype of *Phymatolithon calcareum* (Pallas) Adey &
McKibbin, order Hapalidiales (Supplementary table S3). Phylogenetic relationships were inferred with maximum likelihood (RAxML) and Bayesian inference (BI) using Mega 6.06 (Tamura et al., 2013), RAxML 8.1.11 (Stamatakis, 2014; available in CIPRES Science Gateway, Miller et al., 2010) and MrBayes 3.2.1 (Ronquist & Huelsenbeck, 2003). Models of sequence evolution were estimated using the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) and the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) obtained in jModeltest 2.1.3 (Darriba et al., 2012). Maximum likelihood for the \textit{rbcL}, COI-5P and \textit{psbA} alignments were performed under a generalized time-reversible with invariant sites heterogeneity model (GTR+I+G). The Bayesian analyses for the \textit{rbcL} and \textit{psbA} alignments were performed under the same model (GTR+I+G) with four Markov Chain Monte Carlo method for 10 million generations, and tree sampling every 1,000 generations.

\textit{Distribution of Arctic/Subarctic Lithothamnion species studied.} Geographic coordinates were obtained by GPS for each sequenced collection and were estimated for types and historical specimens using Google Earth Pro 7.3.3.7786 (© 2020 Google LLC).

Distribution maps were created by projecting latitude and longitude of all specimens delimited for each species using QGIS3.10 (QGIS.org, 2020) with North Pole Lambert Azimuthal Equa Area projection. The following shape file was used for the map background: https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/continents/

\section*{Results}

Of the type specimens (58) and historical collections (11) that we attempted to sequence, we successfully amplified and sequenced 62\% of them for \textit{rbcL} (36 types and 5 historical specimens) and \textit{psbA} (5 types) (Supplementary table S1).
The rbcL alignment comprised 121 sequences of variable length resulting in 81 unique DNA sequences ranging from 205 to 313 bp, with 114 variable sites. Both ML and Bayesian analyses resolved the type specimens and historical collections with moderate to full support in different Hapalidiales lineages encompassing species of Lithothamnion, Phymatolithon and Clathromorphum, Fig. 1). Most of the type specimens and historical collections sequenced were situated within lineages represented by the lectotype of Lithothamnion glaciale Kjellman (0-3 bp differences, up to 1.14 % divergence -uncorrected p-distance-), followed by the lectotype of L. soriferum Kjellman (0-1 bp differences, up to 0.41% divergence) and then the neotype of L. tophiforme (0-2 bp, up to 0.68% divergence) (Fig. 1). Three type specimens were placed in the genus Phymatolithon (Fig. 1, Supplementary table S1): the holotype of Lithothamnion scabriusculum Foslie was positioned within a clade encompassing collections of P. rugulosum W.H.Adey (1-3 bp differences; 0.3-1% divergence); the lectotype of L. squarrulosum f. palmatifidum Foslie was resolved within a clade represented by the neotype of P. calcaratum (2 bp differences, 0.9% divergence); the holotype of Lithothamnion lenormandii f. squamulosum (Foslie) Cotton was identical in sequence to the isotype of P. squamulosum (Foslie) W.H.Adey, Hernández-Kantún & P.W.Gabrielson. Another two lectotypes (L. coalescens Foslie and L. evanescens Foslie) and one historical collection of Clathromorphum circumscriptum (Strömfelt) Foslie from Norway were identical in sequence to the epitype of C. circumscriptum (0 bp differences, Fig. 1); the infraspecific variation within C. circumscriptum ranged up to 13 bp differences (1.3% uncorrected p-distance) and it increased up to 14 bp differences (1.4%) after comparison with two further rbcL sequences obtained from recent collections from Alaska (UBC A92115 and UBC A94120, not
included in Fig. 1). None of the types and historical collections sequenced were resolved within the lineage of *Lithothamnion lemoineae* W.H.Adey; only three recent collections (UBC A94112, Fig. 1, together with UBC A94113 and UBC A94121, as *Lithothamnion sp.*, not included in Fig 1, Supplementary table S2) appeared to be closely related to *L. lemoineae*, showing at minimum 11 bp differences (1.15 % of divergence) between the taxa. The COI-5P alignment comprised 151 sequences that consisted of 81 unique sequences ranging from 518 to 579 base pairs (bp), with 153 variable sites. The phylogenetic tree obtained from the ML analysis resolved seven fully and two moderately supported lineages (Supplementary fig. S1). Four of these lineages are represented by recent collections of *L. glaciale*, *L. tophiforme* (Esper) Unger, *L. lemoineae* and *L. erinaceum* Melbourne & J.Brodie (herein proposed as a synonym of *L. soriferum* Kjellman, see next section below). The remaining three fully supported lineages (as *L. sp. 2 to L. sp. 4*) and another two moderately supported lineages (*L. sp. 1, L. sp. 5*) corresponded to recent collections pertaining to five *Lithothamnion* species that did not return any relevant match with publicly available GenBank sequences (Supplementary fig. S1, Supplementary tables S2 and S3). The highest infralineage variation (uncorrected p-distance) was recorded in *L. glaciale* (up to 2.07 %).

The *psb*A alignment comprised 421 sequences that resulted in 124 unique sequences, ranging from 382 to 851 bp with 249 variable sites. The alignment encompassed recent collections, five type collections generated in the present study and publicly available sequences from GenBank such as the holotypes of *L. erinaceum* and *L. lemoineae*, and the isotype of *P. rugulosum* (herein as *P. scabriusculum*, see next section of
taxonomic proposals) (Supplementary tables S1-S3). Both RAxML and Bayesian analyses (Supplementary fig. S2) resolved our recent collections in different lineages pertaining to the genera *Clathromorphum* (*C. circumscriptum*), *Phymatolithon* (*P. squamulosum*), and *Lithothamnion* (*L. lemoineae, L. tophiforme, L. glaciale* and *L. erinaceum* [herein as *L. soriferum*, see next paragraph of taxonomic proposals]). In agreement with results obtained for *rbcL*, both RAxML and Bayesian analyses of *psbA* resolved these type collections in three different genera (Supplementary fig. S2): *Lithothamnion* (neotype of *L. glaciale f. subsimplex* Foslie), *Clathromorphum* (lectotypes of *L. coalescens* and *L. evanescens*) and *Phymatolithon* (holotype of *L. lenormandii f. squamulosa* and lectotype of *L. squarrulosum f. palmatifida*). However, one recent collection (as *Lithothamnion* sp., Supplementary fig. S2, Supplementary table S2) was distinct in sequence from all other analyzed taxa, and it did not return any relevant match with publicly available GenBank sequences. In contrast to *rbcL* and COI analyses, the support values obtained were generally lower, particularly for *L. glaciale* with weak support (Supplementary fig. S2).

Given the molecular evidence noted above, and in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN, Turland et al., 2018), we present the following taxa with the corresponding heterotypic synonyms from the present study.

**Clathromorphum circumscriptum** (Strömfelt) Foslie, 1898a: 5

BASIONYM: *Lithothamnion circumscriptum* Strömfelt, 1886: 20, pl. 1, figs. 4-8

HOMOTYPIC SYNONYMS:

*Phymatolithon compactum f. circumscriptum* (Strömfelt) Foslie, 1905a: 88.
Clathromorphum compactum f. circumscriptum (Strömfelt) Foslie, 1908: 11.


LECTOTYPE: S; seven microscope slides apparently from the original material designated by Athanasiadis (2016: 251) as the holotype, but as Strömfelt (1886) designated syntype localities, this material is better called a lectotype. This is a correctible error in accordance with Art. 9.10 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018).

Comment: Adey et al. (2015b), while designating an epitype for C. circumscriptum inadvertently omitted submitting this epitype sequence to GenBank. This has now been rectified: GenBank XXXXXXXX, an rbcL-263 (bp 1172-1434) sequence.

HETEROTYPIC SYNONYMS:

Lithothamnion coalescens Foslie, 1895: 162 (reprint 134), pl. 19, figs. 15-20.

Clathromorphum coalescens (Foslie) Foslie, 1898b: 8.

Phymatolithon compactum f. coalescens (Foslie) Foslie, 1905a: 8.

LECTOTYPE: TRH C21-3503; 12.viii.1893, leg. unknown.

TYPE LOCALITY: Inderøen, Strømmen, Trondheimsfjord, Norway.

Lectotype DNA sequences: psbA and rbcL-263 (bp 1172-1434), GenBank XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Following his description, Foslie (1895) transferred the species without comment to Clathromorphum (Foslie, 1898b). Later, Foslie (1905a) reduced Clathromorphum to a subgenus of Phymatolithon and reduced C. coalescens to a form of Phymatolithon, as P. compactum f. coalescens. This name was not treated by Lebednik (1977) nor by Adey et al. (2015b), but was listed by Athanasiadis (2016) as a synonym of
C. compactum (Kjellman) Foslie. According to Woelkerling et al. (2005), the lectotype of L. coalescens is a blue box with five specimens that was earlier designated by Woelkerling (1993: 52) as the lectotype, noting that Foslie (1895: 163) had cited two syntype localities. Upon examination, the box contained four specimens illustrated in Foslie (1895, pl. 19, among figs. 15-20), one of which was sequenced, and herein the lectotype is narrowed to that sequenced specimen (GenBank XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXX) as allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018). Both the rbcL and psbA sequences obtained are identical to GenBank sequences of C. circumscriptum (voucher US 169083), which were confirmed as identical to the epitype (voucher US 170939, Adey et al., 2015b: 195).

Lithothamnion durum Kjellman, 1889: 22, pl 1. figs. 3-5. Clathromorphum durum (Kjellman) Foslie, 1898b: 8.


TYPE LOCALITY: Port Clarence, Alaska, USA.

Holotype DNA sequence: The rbcL-263 (bp 1172-1434) sequence was obtained from the holotype specimen, and over this sequence length differed by 1 bp from the epitype of Clathromorphum circumscriptum. This base pair position is variable in C. circumscriptum, with specimens from Iceland, Labrador, Newfoundland and Maine sharing the same single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and likewise those from Greenland and Alaska (Port Clarance and Juneau) sharing the same SNP.

Comment: This synonymy was first proposed by Foslie (1900: 10) and was accepted by Lebednik (1977: 64); the latter noted that a fragment, apparently from the holotype, was in TRH. This fragment is now considered an isotype (Art. 8.3, Turland et al. 2018). The
holotype illustrated by Kjellman (1889, pl. 1, fig. 3), was found in UPS, and the DNA sequence was obtained from the specimen labeled "b" (Kjellman, 1889, pl. 1, fig. 3). We did not sequence the fragment in TRH.

*Lithothamnion evanescens* Foslie, 1895: 137.

*Clathromorphum evanescens* (Foslie) Foslie, 1898b: 8.

*Phymatolithon evanescens* (Foslie) Foslie, 1905a: 92.


TYPE LOCALITY: Marblehead, Massachusetts, USA.

*Lectotype DNA sequences: psbA and rbcL-263* (bp 1172-1434), GenBank XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1895: 137, Pl. 22 figs. 6, 7) cited and illustrated specimens from two syntype localities, Marblehead, Massachusetts, USA collected by F. S. Collins and from Mastervik, Malangen, Norway collected by himself. Foslie transferred the species twice, first, without comment, to *Clathromorphum* (Foslie 1898b), and later to *Phymatolithon* after admitting that *Clathromorphum* should be considered a subgenus of the latter (Foslie, 1905a: 87). Lebednik (1977) first proposed that this species was a synonym of *C. circumscriptum*, and this was accepted by Athanasiadis (2016). Woelkerling (1993: 87) designated as lectotype a single specimen collected by Collins in Marblehead, Massachusetts and illustrated by both Foslie (1895, Pl. 22, fig 6) and Printz (1929, pl. 41, fig. 13). Woelkerling (1993) justified the selection of this specimen as lectotype because “…it was in better condition and had numerous conceptacles”. Both *rbcL* and *psbA* sequences obtained for this lectotype specimen are identical to GenBank sequences of *C.*
circumscriptum (voucher US 169083), which was confirmed as identical to the epitype (voucher US 170939, Adey *et al.*, 2015b: 195).

**Historical collection:**

TRH C20-3495, as *Lithothamnion circumscriptum*. Tamsøya, Finnmark, Norway, vii.1897, no habitat data, no collector. *DNA sequence: rbcL*-263 (bp 1172-1434), GenBank XXXXXXXXX (Supplementary table S1). The largest fragment of the four in the box was sequenced.

**Recent collections:**

Norway: Porsangerfjorden (Finnmark) and Krøttøya (Troms). Intertidal to subtidal (6 m depth), encrusting pebbles and pottery, on hard substrata and associated with maerl beds. One specimen collected in Krøttøya had uniporate conceptacles (gametangial or carposporangial). *DNA sequences: psbA* (Supplementary table S2).

**Lithothamnion glaciale** Kjellman, 1883: 123-127, pls. 2, 3.


TYPE LOCALITY: Mosselbay, Spitsbergen.

*Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL*-263 (bp 1172-1434), GenBank XXXXXXXXXX.

*Comment:* Adey (1970a) made a provisional lectotypification based on "... a Spitzbergen specimen (No. 241, Institute of Taxonomy, Uppsala) collected by Kjellman in 1872-1873."

Adey (1970a) further stated that this specimen was not one illustrated by Kjellman (1883) that accompanied the original description. The ICN does not accept provisional lectotypes
(Art. 7.11, Turland *et al.* 2018). Chamberlain & Irvine (1994), repeated Adey's (1970a) lectotypification, thus making it acceptable, but stated that they did not see the specimen. Among Kjellman's type collections was the single individual rhodolith of *L. glaciale* illustrated by Kjellman (1883, pls. 2, 3), with some artistic license (Supplementary fig. S3A), along with a collection label stating the type locality of Mosselbay on the island of Spetsbergen (Spitzbergen) and dated, November and December 1872, collected while the expedition aboard the Polhem was iced in until August 1873 (Wynne, 1995). We here designate this specimen from which we obtained a partial rbcL sequence as the lectotype of *L. glaciale*. All other sequences of *L. glaciale* differ by 1 bp from the lectotype sequence, including all of the type sequences of synonyms listed below.

**Lectotype SEM observations:** A cross-section through a protuberance showed radial construction and a buried conceptacle (Supplementary fig. S3B). Thallus construction was monomerous with elongate hypothallial cells (Supplementary fig. S3C-D). Abundant fusions linked cells from adjacent perithallial filaments (Supplementary fig. S3E) and secondary pit connections were absent. The epithallus was single layered and epithallial cells were flared; intercalary meristematic cells (subepithallial initials) were shorter or about the same length as subtending perithallial cells (Supplementary fig. S3F).

**HETEROTYPIC SYNONYMS:**

*Lithothamnion apiculatum* f. *connatum* Foslie, 1895: 54, pl. 15, figs. 9-13 (as 'connata').

**LECTOTYPE:** TRH B20-2669, 12.vii.1893, no habitat data, leg. H.H. Gran.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Drøbak, Norway.

**Lectotype DNA sequence:** rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXXX.
Comment: Woelkerling (1993) located four of five specimens as part of the protologue of *L. apiculatum f. connatum* and designated these lectotype. They have been illustrated by Foslie (1895, pl. 15, figs. 9-12) and by Printz (1929, pl. 21, figs. 11-15) under the name *L. colliculosum f. pusilla*. One of these four specimens, branched and epilithic on a pebble (among the specimens illustrated as figs. 9-11, Foslie 1895, pl. 15) was sequenced, and herein this lectotype is narrowed to that specimen as allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018).

*Lithothamnion battersii* Foslie, 1896: 1, pl. 1, figs. 1-5.

**HOLOTYPE:** TRH C10-3098, viii.1891, leg. E. Batters.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Cumbrae, Scotland.

**Holotype DNA sequence:** *rbcL*-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: The holotype collection comprises five individuals illustrated by Foslie (1896, pl. 1, figs. 1-5); the specimen sequenced is depicted in Foslie’s (1896) figure 2. Based on morpho-anatomy, Chamberlain & Irvine (1994: 182) and Athanasiadis (2016: 217) correctly listed *L. battersii* as a synonym of *L. glaciale*.

*Lithothamnion colliculosum* Foslie, 1891: 43, pl. 3, fig. 1.

**LECTOTYPE:** TRH B11-2311, 8.ix.1890, leg. M. H. Foslie (designated by Woelkerling, 1993: 53).

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Skorpen, Kvænangen, Norway.

**Lectotype DNA sequence:** *rbcL*-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.
Comment: Foslie (1891: 43-45, pl. 3, fig. 1) described and illustrated eight individual specimens that he ascribed to this species. Adey & Lebednik (1967: 71) could not locate any of these specimens, and therefore Adey (1970c) designated as neotype one specimen from Kragerø collected in 1890. Later, Woelkerling (1993: 54) located in TRH numerous specimens with the original collection data of *L. colliculosum*, including four of the eight individuals comprising the holotype and depicted by Foslie (1891, pl. 3, fig. 1). Because the other four individuals comprising the holotype remain missing, Woelkerling designated the found specimens as the lectotype of *L. colliculosum*, superseding Adey's neotype. As allowed by Article 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018), we herein narrow the lectotype to the individual sequenced crust among the original specimens depicted by Foslie (1891, pl. 3, fig. 1, bottom row, second from right). Based on morpho-anatomy Athanasiadis (2016: 224) listed *L. colliculosum* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data has confirmed the placement of the species in *L. glaciale*.

*Lithothamnion colliculosum* f. *pusillum* Foslie, 1905a: 35 (as 'pusilla').


TYPE LOCALITY: Drøbak, Norway.

*Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293* (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXXXX.

Comment: We sequenced one of the 14 specimens comprising the lectotype, which is located separately within a blue box with label “Prep. 76-77”. As allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018) we narrow the lectotype to the sequenced specimen. Based
on morpho-anatomy Athanasiadis (2016: 224) listed *L. colliculosum* f. *pusillum* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data has confirmed the placement of the species in *L. glaciale*.

*Lithothamnion congregatum* Foslie, 1895: 142, pl. 20, figs. 1-6.


TYPE LOCALITY: Skjørn (now Stjørna), Trondheimsfjord, Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 424).

Lectotype DNA sequence: *rbcL*-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1895: 142-144, pl. 20, figs. 1-6) described and illustrated this species based on six individuals from a single locality, and he compared the species to two other species that he named in the same publication, *L. dehiscens* Foslie and *L. nodulosum* Foslie. Later, Foslie (1900) reduced *L. congregatum* to a form of *L. nodulosum*. The sequenced specimen is illustrated in Foslie (1895, pl. 20, fig. 2), and the lectotype is here narrowed to that sequenced specimen as allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018). Based on morpho-anatomy Athanasiadis (2016: 224) listed *L. congregatum* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data has confirmed the placement of the species in *L. glaciale*.

*Lithothamnion corallioides* f. *saxatile* Foslie, 1895: 90, pl. 16, figs. 12-23 (as 'saxatilis').

TYPE LOCALITY: Røberg (now Raudberget), Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 413).

*Lithothamnion dimorphum* Foslie, 1895: 68, pl. 10, figs. 1-6.


LECTOTYPE: TRH B25-2773, 10.vii.1894, 0-5.5 m depth on sandy and stony bottom, leg. M. H. Foslie (designated by Woelkerling, 1993: 75).

TYPE LOCALITY: Frøjen (now Frøya), Rottingsundet, Trondeland, Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 375).

*Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293* (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1895, pl. 10, figs. 1-6) illustrated six specimens belonging to this species, but did not designate a holotype. Woelkerling (1993: 74-75) designated as the lectotype four of the six specimens depicted in figs. 1, 3, 5 and 6 (Foslie, 1895, pl. 10). Herein, as allowed by Article 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018), we narrow the lectotype to the Foslie 1895, pl. 10, fig. 3 specimen that we sequenced. Based on morpho-anatomy,
Athanasiadis (2016: 225) listed *L. dimorphum* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the species in *L. glaciale*.

*Lithothamnion divergens* Foslie, 1895: 96, pl. 16, figs. 43-50.

**HOMOTYPIC SYNONYMS:** *Lithothamnion ungeri* f. *divergens* (Foslie) Foslie, 1900: 11;


**HOLOTYPE:** C11-3167, 8.ix.1890, leg. M. H. Foslie.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Kvaenangen, Skørpen (now Skorpa), Norway (Woelkerling *et al.*, 2005: 438).

**Holotype DNA sequence:** rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

**Comment:** The holotype material comprised two boxes (one round and one quadratic) with seven specimens and fragments (Woelkerling, 1993: 80; Woelkerling *et al.*, 2005: 438). The sequenced specimen is located in the round box with the green tag “Lith. Mon. pl. 20, f. 8” and illustrated in Foslie (1895, pl. 16, fig. 48) and Printz (1929, pl. 20, fig. 8). As allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland *et al.*, 2018), the holotype is here narrowed to the one sequenced specimen. Based on morpho-anatomy, Athanasiadis (2016: 226) listed *L. divergens* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data confirm the placement of the species in *L. glaciale*.

*Lithothamnion fornicatum* f. *sphaericum* Foslie, 1900: 12 (as ‘sphaerica’).

**HOLOTYPE:** TRH B26-2789, 20.vii.1894, no habitat data, leg. M. H. Foslie.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Skjørn, Dalsøren (now Stjørna, Daleøra), Trondheimsfjorden, Norway (Woelkerling *et al.*, 2005: 380).
Holotype DNA sequence: \textit{rbcL}-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1900) only provided a reference to a previously published figure (Foslie 1895, pl. 12, fig. 1) for the protologue of this form, but Woelkerling (1993: 205) considered this a validly published name. We sequenced the same individual rhodolith cited by Foslie (1900) and illustrated in Foslie (1895, pl. 12, fig. 1).

\textit{Lithothamnion fruticulosum} f. \textit{fastigiatum} Foslie, 1895: 46, pl. 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bejan (now Beian), Beiskjaeret, Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 377).

LECTOTYPE DNA sequence: \textit{rbcL}-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1895, pl. 5, figs. 1-7) illustrated seven individual rhodoliths that according to Woelkerling (1993) came from two collections from neighboring localities on successive days. Woelkerling (1993: 91) designated as the lectotype collection nine specimens comprising two of those illustrated in the protologue (Foslie, 1895, pl. 5, figs. 5 and 7) and seven other specimens. As allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018), the lectotype is here narrowed to the sequenced specimen that is marked with label “nr. 2”, which is cited as part of the lectotype in Woelkerling et al. (2005: 377).

\textit{Lithothamnion fruticulosum} f. \textit{flexuosa} Foslie, 1895, pl. 7, figs. 1-3.
TYPE LOCALITY: Tromsø, Norway.

Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1895) based this form on collections from several localities in Norway, but did not designate a type. Woelkerling (1993) designated the specimen illustrated by Foslie (1895, pl. 7, fig. 3) as the lectotype of this form. According to Woelkerling et al. (2005), the lectotype has two green tags, and this was the specimen from which the DNA sequence was obtained.

Lithothamnion fruticulosum f. glomeratum Foslie, 1895: 46, pl. 4, fig. 3 (as 'glomerata').

LECTOTYPE: TRH B8-2153, 12.vi.1892, leg. unknown (designated by Printz, 1929, pl. 22, fig. 5 legend).


Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1895) cited specimens from two localities in Norway, Lyngø and Vardø, but did not designate a type. Printz (1929) designated as lectotype the one rhodolith illustrated by Foslie (1895: 46, pl. 4, fig. 3) and this is the specimen sequenced in the current study.

Lithothamnion glaciale f. subsimplex Foslie, 1905a: 27.

NEOTYPE: TRH B9-2255, 22.vi.1900, leg. E. Bay. Woelkerling (1993: 215) designated as neotype the specimen illustrated by Printz (1929, pl. 23, fig. 5).
TYPE LOCALITY: the southern coast of Ellesmereland, Havnefjorden; Northwest Territories, Canada (Woelkerling 1993: 215; Woelkerling et al., 2005: 300).

Neotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Athanasiadis (2016) listed this taxon as a synonym of *L. glaciale*, but with a query (?); DNA sequence data have confirmed this synonymy.

*Lithothamnion gracilescens* Foslie, 1895: 87, pl. 15, figs. 20-27, nom. illeg.


TYPE LOCALITY: Rotvold [now Rotvoll], Trondheimsfjord, Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 419).

Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1895) proposed *Lithothamnion gracilescens* for the coralline that Unger (1858: 19) had called *Lithothamnion byssoides*, but Kjellman (1883: 120) already had named this entity *Lithothamnion ungeri*. Foslie (1895: 90) listed three syntype localities, Madal, Dröbak and Rotvold, and from the last location illustrated eight individuals (Foslie 1895, pl. 15, figs. 20-27). Later, Foslie (1900) without comment reduced *L. gracilescens* to a form of *L. nodulosum* as *L. nodulosum* f. *gracilescens*. The specimen sequenced corresponds to Foslie (1895, pl. 15, fig. 24), to which the lectotype is narrowed as allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018). Based on morpho-anatomy Athanasiadis
(2016: 228) listed *L. gracilescens* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the species in *L. glaciale*.

*Lithothamnion intermedium* Kjellman, 1883: 127, pl. 4, figs. 1-10.


LECTOTYPE herein designated: UPS A648805, vi.1875, leg. F. R. Kjellman.

TYPE LOCALITY: Carlsö (now Karlsøy), Tromsø, Norway

*L. intermedium* DNA sequence: rbcL-263 (bp 1172-1434), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Kjellman (1883) did not designate a type specimen for his new species. In UPS there appears to be only one individual rhodolith with a label in Kjellman's hand and with the specific locality of Karlsøy cited in the protologue of *L. intermedium*, although two individuals are illustrated by Kjellman (1883, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2). Thus, we designate UPS A648805 as the lectotype.

*Lithothamnion soriferum* f. *globosum* Foslie, 1891: 41, pl. 3, fig. 3 (as 'globosa').


TYPE LOCALITY: Honningsvaag (now Honningsvåg), Finnmark, Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 434).

*L. soriferum* f. *globosum* DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Woelkerling (1993: 107) located two of the four specimens illustrated by Foslie (1891, pl. 3, fig. 3). The specimen sequenced is illustrated in Foslie (1891, pl. 3, fig. 3,
second specimen from the left), and it is this specimen to which the lectotype is here narrowed as allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018). Athanasiadis (2016: 234) lists as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the species in *L. glaciale*.


HOLOTYPE: TRH C9-3089, 10.viii.1898, leg. M. H. Foslie.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tusteren (now Tustna), Kristiansund, Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 428).

*Holotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.*

*Comment:* Woelkerling (1993: 229) considered the material in the Foslie herbarium illustrated by Printz (1929, pl. 22, figs. 6-13) to be the holotype, and we agree. The specimen sequenced is marked with a green tag “pl. 27, fig. 9”, but the specimen corresponds to the plate 22, figure 9 in Printz (1929), as was noted by Woelkerling et al. (2005: 428). Based on morpho-anatomy, Athanasiadis (2016: 235) listed *L. tusterense* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the species in *L. glaciale*.

*Lithothamnion vardoeense* Foslie, 1905b: 3 (as *vardöense*).

LECTOTYPE: TRH C8-3077, 6.ix.1897, leg. M. H. Foslie. Woelkerling (1993: 233) designated as lectotype the specimens illustrated by Printz (1929, pl. 33, figs. 12, 13 and 15).

TYPE LOCALITY: Svolvær, Lofoten, Norway.
Lectotype DNA sequence: \textit{rbcL}-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1905b) based this species on two collections, one dead, excavated from Vardø, Norway, the other living from Lofoten, Svolvær, Norway. Adey & Lebednik (1967: 77) examined material in TRH under this name, but did not designate a lectotype; this was done by Woelkerling (1993: 233). The specimen sequenced corresponds to the one depicted in Printz (1929, pl. 32, fig. 12), and as allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland \textit{et al.}, 2018), the lectotype is here narrowed to this specimen. Based on morpho-anatomy, Athanasiadis (2016: 223) listed \textit{L. vardoense} as \textit{Incertae Sedis}; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the species in \textit{L. glaciale}.

Historical collections:

TRH C12-3177, as \textit{Lithothamnion tophiforme}. Sukkertoppen, Greenland, no date, leg. Petersen. \textit{DNA sequence: rbcL}-263 (bp 1172-1434), GenBank XXXXXXXXX.

TRH B10-2305, as \textit{Lithothamnion glaciale f. subfastigiatum} (as '\textit{subfastigiata}'). Bekkarfjord, Alten [now Alta], Norway, 21.viii.1897, leg. M. H. Foslie. \textit{DNA sequence: rbcL}-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXXX. Comment: The largest fragment in the collection was sequenced. The sequence was identical to the lectotype sequence of \textit{Lithothamnion colliculosum f. pusillum}, shown herein as a heterotypic synonym of \textit{L. glaciale}. \textit{Lithothamnion glaciale f. subfastigiatum} is considered a superfluous substitute name for \textit{Lithothamnion varians f. varians} Foslie (Woelkerling \textit{et al.}, 2005: 306); the lectotype of \textit{L. varians f. varians} (TRH C23-3649) was DNA-extracted but failed to amplify (see Supplementary note S1).
Infraspecific taxa of *Lithothamnion glaciale* confirmed as *L. glaciale*.

*Lithothamnion glaciale f. subsimplex* Foslie, 1905a: 27.


*Type locality:* the southern coast of Ellesmereland, Havnefjorden; Northwest Territories, Canada (Woelkerling *et al.*, 2005: 300).

*Neotype DNA sequence:* rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

*Comment:* The neotype sequence was identical to the lectotype sequence of *Lithothamnion colliculosum f. pusillum*, shown herein as a heterotypic synonym of *L. glaciale*.

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*Lithothamnion soriferum* Kjellman, 1883: 117, pl. 1, figs 1-19.

LECTOTYPE: herein designated, UPS A648809, viii.1876, leg. F. R. Kjellman.

*Type locality:* Maasö (now Måsøy), Finnmark, Norway.

*Lectotype DNA sequences:* rbcL-263 (bp 1172-1434), GenBank XXXXXXX, XXXXXXX and XXXXXXX.

*Comment:* Kjellman (1883) did not designate a type specimen for his new species. As with *L. glaciale*, one of us (SCL) located in UPS type material of *L. soriferum* that agrees, with some artistic license, to the three entire specimens illustrated by Kjellman (1883, pl. 1, figs. 1-4). In the figure legends, Kjellman refers to the figure 1 specimen as young (ungt), the figure 2 specimen as older (äldre) and seen from above (ofvanifrån), the figure 3 specimen, the same (samma) specimen (as in figure 2) seen from below (underifrån), and the figure 4 specimen as full grown (fullvuxet). An *rbcL*-263 sequence was obtained from each of these specimens, and the sequences are identical to each other. Kjellman (1883: 120) listed six
syntype localities Tromsø, Carlsø, Maasø, Magerø, Honningsvaag and Lebesby, the last two localities based on specimens sent to Kjellman by Foslie; the syntype corresponding to the latter locality –Lebesby– was also sequenced (TRH C13-3185, see below). The three specimens in UPS were found in a single envelope (Supplementary fig. S4A) with the locality "Norway. Finnmark: Hammerfest, Måsø [Másöya]". Following Article 9.3 (Turland et al. 2018) we herein designate these three specimens as the lectotype of *L. soriferum*. The identical *rbc*L-263 sequences of all three UPS specimens are an exact match to GenBank sequences of the recently described *Lithothamnion erinaceum* (Melbourne et al., 2017). Following Article 11.4 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018), the correct name is the combination of the final epithet of the earliest legitimate name of the taxon at the same rank. Consequently, *L. soriferum* has nomenclatural priority over *L. erinaceum*, and it is the correct name for this taxon. Further information about the heterotypic synonym *L. erinaceum* is in the entry below.


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Lebesby, Finmarken (now Finnmark), Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 441).

**Syntype DNA sequence:** *rbc*L-263 (bp 1172-1434), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

**Comment:** The specimen sequenced is the one that according to Woelkerling *et al.* (2005: 441) is illustrated in Foslie (1891, pl. 3, fig. 3, as *Lithothamnion soriferum* f. *globosa*).

**Lectotype SEM observations:** A vertical section through a protuberance showed the radial construction (Supplementary fig. S4B-D) and an extensive perithallus. Thallus construction...
was monomerous with elongate hypothallial cells (Supplementary Fig. S4E). Fusions occurred between cells of adjacent perithallial filaments (Supplementary fig. S4F), and secondary pit connections were absent. There was a single layer of epithallial cells, and each epithallial cell had flared walls (Supplementary Fig. S4F-H). A single layer of intercalary meristematic cells (subepithallial initials) was composed of cells shorter than or as long as subtending perithallial cells (Supplementary fig. S4F-H).

HETEROTYPIC SYNONYMS:


TYPE LOCALITY: Kjelmø (now Sør-Varanger, Kjelmøya), Sydvaranger, Finnmark, Norway (Woelkerling et al. 2005: 310).

*Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.*

Comment: Foslie (1895: 44, pl. 2, figs. 1-2) described this species based on several specimens collected at one locality (Kjelmø, Norway), but illustrated only two. We obtained an *rbcL* sequence from the designated lectotype (Foslie 1895, pl. 2, fig. 1) and it was identical to the lectotype sequence of *L. soriferum*. Based on morpho-anatomy, Athanasiadis (2016: 223) listed *L. breviaxe* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the species in synonymy with *L. soriferum*.


TYPE LOCALITY: Loch Creran, Oban, Scotland (Melbourne et al., 2017).

Holotype DNA sequences: GenBank KX828452 (psbA) and KX828509 (COI-5P) (Melbourne et al., 2017); GenBank MH697546 and MH697547 (rbcL, Hofman & Heesch 2018).

Comment: According to Melbourne et al. (2017), collections from Northern Ireland, Iceland, Norway and British Columbia provided in Pardo et al. (2014) as Lithothamnion sp. 2 corresponded to L. erinaceum. Based on DNA sequences, these collections are also assigned to L. soriferum, as well as the remaining specimens from the UK identified as Lithothamnion sp. in Melbourne et al. (2017, Table S1). Additionally, GenBank records from Norway identified as L. erinaceum (specimens “NCCA” in Supplementary Table S3) correspond to L. soriferum (Anglés d’Auriac et al., 2019).

Lithothamnion fornicatum Foslie, 1891: 38, pl. 2 (bottom specimen).

TYPE LOCALITY: Melangen [now Malangen], Mestervik, Tromsø county, Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 366).

Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: Foslie (1891) described and illustrated three specimens from the same locality. Adey (1970c) noted that the lectotype, designated by Adey & Lebednik (1967: 71), comprised two sets of specimens and that the selected set had a specimen pictured in the original description, but Adey (1970c) did not indicate which of the three originally pictured specimens is the designated lectotype. Woelkerling (1993: 97) and Woelkerling et
al. (2005: 366) provided information about the lectotype specimen illustrated in Foslie (1891, pl. 2, bottom specimen) and marked with green tag “Præp. 151”. Based on morpho-anatomy, Athanasiadis (2016: 228) listed *L. fornicatum* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the species in synonymy with *L. soriferum*.

*Lithothamnion granii* (Foslie) Foslie, 1900: 11.

**BASIONYM:** *Lithothamnion flabellatum* f. *granii* Foslie, 1895: 98, pl. 17, figs. 1-7, pl. 22, fig. 1.

**HOMOTYPIC SYNONYMS:** *Lithothamnion glaciale* var. *granii* (Foslie) Rosenvinge, 1917: 222, figs. 138-142, pl. 3, fig. 4; pl. 4: figs. 1-4; *Lithothamnion glaciale* f. *granii* (Foslie) Foslie 1905a: 10.

**LECTOTYPE:** TRH C10-3114, 12.vii.1893, no habitat data, leg. H. H. Gran (designated by Adey & Lebednik, 1967: 78).

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Drøbak, Norway.

**Lectotype DNA sequence:** rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXXX.

**Comment:** The specimen sequenced is located in a large, round blue box; the label indicates illustrations in Foslie (1895, pl. 17, fig. 3 and pl. 22, fig. 1) and Printz (1929, pl. 18, fig. 15). Foslie (1895: 98, pl. 17, figs. 1-7) described this new form, listed numerous syntype localities and illustrated seven specimens. Later, Foslie (1900) elevated this form to specific rank. Adey & Lebednik (1967) lectotypified the specimens collected by Gran, who is honored by the form name. Subsequent to the original description, Foslie named five additional forms, f. *robustum* (Foslie, 1895), f. *grandifrons*, f. *sphaericum* (Foslie, 1900), and f. *obcrateriforme* and f. *tuberculatum* (Foslie, 1905a). We have not sequenced type
material of any of these forms, hence they are not listed as synonyms. Based on morpho-
anatomy, Athanasiadis (2016: 228) listed *L. granii* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data
have confirmed the placement of the species in synonymy with *L. soriferum*.

*Lithothamnion nodulosum* Foslie, 1895: 144, pl. 21, figs. 1-6.

inval.


TYPE LOCALITY: Brækstad (now Brekstad), Trondheimsfjorden, Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 414).

*Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293* (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: We sequenced one of the three rhodoliths comprising the lectotype from Brekstad, Norway, and the sequence was identical to *L. soriferum*. The specimen sequenced is preserved in a round, red box; it is illustrated in Printz (1929, pl. 25, fig. 2) and not in pl. 21 as marked on the box (see Woelkerling et al., 2005: 414). As allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018), the lectotype is here narrowed to the sequenced specimen.

Based on morpho-anatomy, Athanasiadis (2016: 228) listed *L. nodulosum* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the species in synonymy with *L. soriferum*.


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819 Holotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.
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821 Comment: The partial rbcL sequence of the holotype is identical over its entire length to the corresponding type sequences of *L. soriferum*. This is the only type specimen of a synonym of *L. soriferum* that is an encrusting, epilithic coralline; all others are rhodoliths. The holotype material comprised six epilithic crusts, with the piece illustrated in Printz (1929, pl. 4, fig. 8) in a separate box (Woelkerling, 1993: 211). We sequenced the specimen located separately within a blue, round box that corresponds to the piece illustrated in plate 4, figure 8 (Printz (1929).
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831 TYPE LOCALITY: Tromsø, Norway.
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five rhodoliths contained in the lectotype collection. As allowed by Art. 9.17 of the ICN (Turland et al., 2018), the lectotype is here narrowed to the sequenced specimen. Based on morpho-anatomy, Athanasiadis (2016: 228) listed *L. soriferum* f. *divaricatum* as *Incertae Sedis*; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the taxon in *L. soriferum*.

*Lithothamnion uncinatum* Foslie, 1895: 154, pl. 19, figs. 11-14.  
HOLOTYPE: TRH C3-2998, 1890, leg. unknown.  
TYPE LOCALITY: Kragerø, Norway.  
*Holotype DNA sequence*: *rbcL*-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.  
*Comment*: According to Woelkerling (1993: 231), the holotype collection comprises several rhodolith specimens illustrated in Foslie (1895, pl. 19, figs. 11-14). The specimen depicted in Foslie (1895, pl. 19, fig. 11) was sequenced, and is identical to *L. soriferum*.  
Athanasiadis (2016: 231) listed this name as a synonym of *Lithothamnion norvegicum*, which he considers *Incertae Sedis* (see below).

*Historical collection:*

UPS A648806, Mestervik, Tromsø, Norway, 20.ix.1890, leg. Foslie. *DNA sequence*: *rbcL*-263 (bp 1172-1434), GenBank XXXXXXXX (Supplementary table S1).

*Lithothamnion tophiforme* (Esper) Unger, 1858: 21, pl. 5, fig. 14.  
NEOTYPE: TRH C12-3179, no date, no habitat data, leg. C. Ryberg (designated by Adey, 1970c).

TYPE LOCALITY: Julianehaab, Greenland.

Neotype DNA sequence: rbcL-263 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: We sequenced the neotype designated by Adey et al. (2005), and the GenBank sequences used in Adey et al. (2015b) are in agreement with the neotype sequence.

HETEROTYPIC SYNONYMS:

Lithothamnion alcicorne Kjellman, 1883: 121, pl. 5, figs. 1-8.

HOMOTYPIC SYNONYMS:

Lithothamnion soriferum f. alcicorne Foslie, 1891: 41, pl. 3, fig. 4.

Lithothamnion tophiforme f. alcicorne Foslie, 1895: 147 (as 'alcicornis').


TYPE LOCALITY: Tromsø, Norway.

Lectotype DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: The rbcL sequence obtained is identical to the neotype sequence of L. tophiforme. Kjellman (1883: 122) stated that this species was from Tromsø and that Foslie was the collector. Woelkerling et al. (2005: 443) called TRH C13-3203 syntype material. The specimen selected for sequencing and designated herein as lectotype was illustrated by Printz (1929, pl. 19, fig. 11). Athanasiadis (2016: 221) cited this species as Incertae Sedis; DNA sequence data have confirmed the placement of the species in synonymy with L. tophiforme.
**Historical collection:**

TRH C3-2948, Viprandsund, Haugesund, Norway, 17.v.1897, leg. M. H. Foslie.

*DNA sequence:* *rbc*L-293 sequence (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX; identical to the neotype sequence of *L. tophiforme*.

*Comment:* This collection is topotype material of *Lithothamnion norvegicum* (Areschoug Kjellman 1883: 122, basionym: *Lithothamnion calcareum* var. *norvegicum* Areschoug, 1875: 4). The box contains a large collection of rhodoliths but the specimen sequenced is located separately within a small box marked “Prep. 522”.

Areschoug (1875:4) cited Wittrock as the collector *L. calcareum* var. *norvegicum*, but he did not illustrate material, nor indicate a type. We have been unable to locate any material in either L or UPS where other Areschoug material is located. Eleven collections of Foslie's in TRH are listed under *L. norvegicum* (Woelkerling et al. 2005: 407-408), but only the sequenced specimen is topotype material. A collection by Wittrock is in TRH (C3-2985) and illustrated in Printz (1929, pl. 16, figs. 37-38) but the date of collection and habitat data are lacking, making it difficult to know if this is type material. Woelkerling & Verheij (1995: 67) noted syntype material is present in L. Both the material in TRH and in L needs to be sequenced to understand the correct application of *L. norvegicum*.

“*Lithothamnion*” species and infraspecific taxa that belong in *Phymatolithon*

*Phymatolithon calcareum* (Pallas) W.H.Adey & McKibbin


DNA sequences: psbA and rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX, respectively.

Comment: Collection consisted of several rhodoliths. The specimen tagged with an unwritten green label was selected for DNA sequencing. The rbcL sequence differed by 2 bp from the neotype sequence of *P. calcareum*, while the psbA sequences were identical (neotype specimen BM000712373, Supplementary table S3).

**Phymatolithon scabriusculum** (Foslie) V.Peña, P.W.Gabrielson & Hughey comb. nov.


HOLOTYPE: TRH C20-3502, 5-10 fathoms, 2.viii.1887, leg. M. H. Foslie.

Type locality: Kjelmø (now Kjelmøya), Finnmark, Norway (Woelkerling et al., 2005: 493).

DNA sequence: rbcL-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX.

Comment: The largest fragment preserved in a small box marked ‘520’ (further information in Woelkerling et al. 2005: 493) was selected for DNA sequencing. Identical rbcL sequences were obtained independently by VP and by PWG/JRH, which differed by 1-3 bp from the GenBank sequences of *P. rugulosum* (vouchers US 170942 and BM000659095) collected in Gulf of Maine and Helgoland, Germany, respectively (Adey et al. 2015b). By the rule of priority (Art. 11.4 of the ICN, Turland et al., 2018), this name must be adopted for *P. rugulosum*. 
HETEROTYPIC SYNONYM:


TYPE LOCALITY: Merchant Island, East Penobscot Bay, Maine.

*Phymatolithon squamulosum* (Foslie) W.H.Adey, Hernandez-Kantun & P.W.Gabrielson


TYPE LOCALITY: Sogn, Sulen (now Sula), indre (= inner), Stensund (now Steinsund), Norway (Woelkerling *et al.*, 2005: 265).

*Holotype DNA sequences*: *psbA* and *rbcL*-293 (bp 1172-1464), GenBank XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX, respectively.

*Comment*: The collection comprises a larger box with two smaller boxes, one square and one round (Woelkerling *et al.*, 2005: 265). The specimen in the rounded box with the annotation “Prep. 65” was sequenced. Recently this taxon was transferred to *Phymatolithon* according to the molecular data obtained from an isotype preserved in BM (BM000044670, Box 434, Adey *et al.*, 2018). The DNA sequencing of the holotype confirms this result; the *rbcL* sequences of both type collections were identical.

*Recent collections:*
Norway: Krøttøya (Troms) and Averøya. Intertidal to subtidal (9 m depth), encrusting on cobble, pebbles and shells, and on hard substrata. Specimens with uniporate (gametangial or carposporangial) and multiporate conceptacles. DNA sequences: psbA (Supplementary table S2).

N.B. We have not dealt with Lithothamnion sonderi Hauck in this paper as we have not sequenced the type material, even though the species is thought to be widespread in crustose forms at low light levels in the NE Atlantic, from Nordland (Norway) to North Spain (Chamberlain & Irvine, 1994).

Discussion

Since DNA sequences from the first type specimens of geniculate (Gabrielson et al., 2011) and non-geniculate (Sissini et al., 2014) corallines were published, it has become increasingly clear that the primary method to unequivocally apply a historical name is to obtain DNA sequences from the type material to compare them to sequences from other historical or more recently collected specimens (Martone et al., 2012; Hind et al., 2014a; 2014b; 2015; Hernández-Kantún et al., 2015a; 2016; Richards et al., 2017; 2018; Gabrielson et al., 2018; 2019; Peña et al., 2018; Jeong et al., 2020; Maneveldt et al., 2020; Puckree-Padua et al., 2020). Herein, we have applied that methodology to the numerous species and infraspecific names of Arctic and Subarctic non-geniculate corallines published by Kjellman (1883; 1889) and later by Foslie (1891; 1895; 1896; 1899; 1900; 1905a, b; 1908) and others.
With the exception of the *Lithothamnion tophiforme* (Unger, 1858), first published as *Millepora polymorpha* var. *tophiformis* Esper (1789), the oldest names applicable to Arctic and Subarctic non-geniculate corallines are those of Kjellman (1877; 1883; 1889). By sequencing type material, Adey et al. (2015b) confirmed the application of two of Kjellman's names, *L. compactum* Kjellman (1883) to *Clathromorphum*, and *L. loculosum* Kjellman (1889) to *Neopolyporolithon*, and showed that a third, *Lithothamnion foecundum* Kjellman (1883), currently placed in *Leptophytum* W.H.Adey, does not belong in that genus, but its generic position remains unresolved. Lectotype material of the oldest name, *Lithophyllum arcticum* Kjellman (1877), collected at Uddeby, Novaya Zemlya, Russia, was shown to be an earlier available name for *Neopolyporolithon loculosum* (Kjellman) W.H.Adey, P.W.Gabrielson, G.P.Johnson & Hernández-Kantún, namely *N. arcticum* (Kjellman) P.W.Gabrielson, S.C.Lindstrom & Hughey (Gabrielson et al., 2019).

*Lithothamnion flavescens* Kjellman (1883) was trasferred to *Leptophytum* by Athananasiadis (2016), but this was based on morpho-anatomy, which has been shown to be problematic in correctly placing non-geniculate species in a genus (Hind et al., 2016; 2018; Gabrielson et al., 2019). Of the remaining six Kjellman names, five are treated herein, *L. alcicorne*, *L. durum*, *L. glaciale*, *L. intermedium* and *L. soriferum*. Attempts to amplify *L. ungeri* Kjellman (1883) were unsuccessful. Thirty-five type specimens of *Lithothamnion* species and infraspecific taxa described by Foslie were sequenced. Below we discuss the systematics of the Arctic and Subarctic *Lithothamnion* species that we recognize, including *L. lemoineae*, and one of the species of *Clathromorphum*, *C. circumscriptum*, for which we found an additional synonym. Distributions, habits and
habitat data for each species are updated, including range maps for the *Lithothamnion* species.

*Clathromorphum circumscriptum*. DNA sequencing confirmed two earlier proposed heterotypic synonyms for this species, *L. durum* and *L. evanescens*, the first proposed by Foslie (1900) and the second by Lebednik (1977). Added to these is *L. coalescens*, which had been considered a synonym of *C. compactum* by Foslie (1905a) and recently by Athanasiadis (2016).

The habit and habitat of *C. circumscriptum* are provided by Adey *et al.* (2015b), and the sequenced specimens confirm this information. The species is reported to be circum Arctic ranging south to the Subarctic in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans based on morpho-anatomy and its distinct habit (Adey, 1965; Adey *et al.*, 2013; 2015a, b). In the NW Atlantic Subarctic, *C. circumscriptum* is generally more abundant at depths of less than 10 m on moderately exposed rocky shores (Steneck, 1978; Adey & Hayek, 2011). DNA sequences confirm its presence in Greenland, but material from the Russian Arctic and NW Pacific Ocean has not been sequenced. DNA sequences from the western Gulf of Alaska are from specimens collected in mid (GenBank MT732997) and high intertidal pools (MT733001). Other mid pool (MT732990) and low intertidal collections (MT732992, MT732993, MT732996) from this area represent an undescribed species of *Clathromorphum*. Records based on morpho-anatomy from SE Alaska may also represent an undescribed species.

*Lithothamnion glaciale*. There is no doubt that the lectotype specimen designated herein is the one illustrated by Kjellman (1883, pls. 2, 3), despite having listed multiple syntype localities. The partial *rbcL* sequence from the lecotype differs by 1 bp from all
other specimens that thus far have been sequenced, including one from Spitzbergen. DNA sequencing also shows that eighteen specific and infraspecific *Lithothamnion* taxa later named by Foslie are heterotypic synonyms of *L. glaciale*. *Lithothamnion intermedium*, described in the same publication as *L. glaciale* (Kjellman, 1883), was listed most recently by Athanasiadis (2016) as *Incertae Sedis*. Kjellman provided three syntype localities for *L. intermedium*, but he himself only collected the specimen at Karlsøy (Carlsö); specimens from the other two localities (Tromsø and Vadsø) were collected by Foslie. In UPS only two specimens could be located, one from Karlsøy, collected by Kjellman and with a label in his handwriting, and the other collected by Foslie from Mestervik, Tromsø. The Kjellman specimen from Karlsøy we have designated as the lectotype; its sequence differs by 1 bp from the sequence of the *L. glaciale* lectotype. By DNA sequence the specimen collected by Foslie is *L. soriferum*. *Lithothamnion glaciale* and *L. intermedium* were published at the same time and are the same species so either name can be used for this species. We selected *L. glaciale* because of its long-standing use by the coralline research community and because the lectotype material is homotypic, whereas *L. intermedium* mostly has been ignored.

The habit and habitat of *L. glaciale* were described by Adey (1966a) and Adey *et al.* (2005) based primarily on NW Atlantic material identified by morpho-anatomy. Specimens ranged from epilithic crusts to free living rhodoliths. More recently, encrusting epilithic forms of *L. glaciale* have been reported to be very common from the low intertidal to the photic limit (Adey & Hayek, 2011). Most collections, however, are from the low intertidal to a depth of ~15 m, which is more a reflection of collection limits than the
species’ true vertical distribution. Numerous studies in the past two decades have
documented the presence of rhodoliths throughout the North Atlantic and Arctic at depths
of ~3 to 50 m, and while most studies have assumed *L. glaciale* as the forming species,
little to no corroborative DNA sequencing work has been carried out as part of these studies
(Halfar *et al*., 2000; Blake and Maggs, 2003; Kamenos & Law, 2010; Gagnon *et al*., 2012;
Teichert *et al*., 2012; 2014; Adey *et al*., 2015a; Millar & Gagnon, 2018; Schoenrock *et al*.,
2018b; Bélanger & Gagnon, 2020; Teed *et al*., 2020). Although this assumption is
legitimate given the ubiquity of *L. glaciale* in both oceans, morphological deviations from
the norm in a few *L. glaciale* rhodoliths from Newfoundland and Labrador suggests that
rhodoliths may also include other species of corallines such as *L. tophiforme* and *C.
compactum* (D. Bélanger & P. Gagnon, unpublished data). In Norway, Anglés d’Auriac et
al. (2019) reported plurispecific maerl mainly composed of *L. glaciale* and associated
species of *Phymatolithon* and *Lithophyllum*.

We confirm by DNA sequencing the presence of *L. glaciale* throughout the North
Atlantic (Fig. 2). We have not confirmed many of the Arctic Ocean reports. The
observation of uniporate conceptacles (mostly carposporangial) and multiporate
tetra/bisporangial conceptacles in our collections from Norway, confirmed the common
occurrence of gametophytes and tetra/bisporophytes for this species, as is suggested in the
literature (e.g., Chamberlain & Irvine, 1994).

In the North Pacific this species was first reported by Saunders (1901: 442) based
on specimens collected in Prince William Sound and further west at Kukak Bay and the
Shumagin Islands and identified by Kjellman. We have not confirmed by DNA sequencing
the identity of these specimens. Recently, however, Bringloe & Saunders (2019) reported
this species from Nome, Alaska, USA (Bering Strait), and we have sequenced specimens from Malcolm Island, central British Columbia, Canada south to Monterey County, California, USA (Fig. 2). In the NE Pacific, only encrusting epilithic specimens were found, although they may completely cover pebbles so that they appear to be rhodoliths. We cannot confirm reports based on morpho-anatomy from Japan and Arctic Russia, but likely *L. glaciale* is present in those areas as well. Reports of this species from any tropical and warm temperate regions as found on AlgaeBase (Guiry & Guiry, 2020) are highly improbable. Reports from the Subantarctic (Heydrich, 1900; Lemoine, 1913) need to be confirmed.

*Lithothamnion lemoineae*. Melbourne *et al.* (2017) provided a *psb*A sequence from the holotype of *L. lemoineae* from the NW Atlantic (Maine, USA) to unequivocally link DNA sequences from field-collected material to the name. Based on DNA sequenced specimens, we expand the habit of *L. lemoineae* from encrusting epilithic to epiphytic, to epizoic on shells, and as rhodoliths. The species can also occur in the intertidal, as well as in the shallow subtidal to 12 m depth. In the NW Atlantic Subarctic, *L. lemoineae* often dominates rock on exposed shores (Adey & Hayek, 2011), particularly at 10-15 m depth (R. Steneck, *pers. obs.*).

Melbourne *et al.* (2017) found that specimens from England, thought to be *L. lemoineae* based on morpho-anatomy (Chamberlain & Irvine, 1994), were not that species based on DNA sequencing. However, based on DNA sequenced material, we corroborated a recent record of *L. lemoineae* from the same region in the NE Atlantic (Svalbard, Norway; Hofmann & Hesseh, 2018), and likewise Bringloe & Saunders (2019) have the first confirmed record from the NE Pacific at Nome, Alaska, USA. Here, we confirm its
occurrence on Kodiak Island, Gulf of Alaska (GenBank MT733005), where it occurred on low intertidal bedrock. The report of this species from the NW Pacific by Lee (2008) needs to be verified by DNA sequencing. We also confirm the species distribution in the NW Atlantic from Labrador, Canada to Maine, USA (Fig. 3).

*Lithothamnion soriferum*. We located in UPS three specimens of *L. soriferum* in an envelope with a label in Kjellman's handwriting and from one of the cited localities, Carlsö (now Karlsøy). These appear to have been illustrated and published by Kjellman (1883, pl. 1, figs. 1-4) with some artistic license. This is similar to what we found for *L. durum* (Kjellman, 1889) and *L. glaciale* (Kjellman, 1883), and in all of these examples the specimens are convincing matches to the illustrations. DNA sequences from type specimens of five species and infraspecific taxa later named by Foslie are all exact matches to the lectotype specimens of *L. soriferum*. The recently described *L. erinaceum* (Melbourne *et al.*., 2017) also is a heterotypic synonym of *L. soriferum*. Since being published, *L. soriferum* has had a checkered history, sometimes being recognized as a distinct species (Foslie, 1905; Zinova, 1955) but mostly it has been considered a synonym of *L. tophiforme* (Foslie, 1895; Lund, 1959; Jaasund, 1965; Lee, 1969; Adey, 1970a; Vinogradova, 2010). Interestingly, Adey *et al.* (2005), in a detailed examination of *L. tophiforme*, did not mention *L. soriferum*, and, most recently, Athanasiadis (2016) treated the species as *Incertae Sedis*.

Based on DNA sequences, *L. soriferum* is a distinct species and occurs as an epilithic, epiphytic or epizoic (specimen on a worm tube) crust or as a free-living rhodolith. Specimens are primarily subtidal to 27 m depth, but we have one occurrence in the low intertidal as an epilithic crust. In contrast to *L. glaciale*, gametangial plants have not been
observed in any of the collections. Only multiporate tetra/bisporangial conceptacles were observed, as it is indicated in the type collections of two heterotypic synonym (L. breviaxe and L. granii, Woelkerling *et al.*, 2005) and in the literature (Melbourne *et al.*, 2017).

The species is widespread in the central and eastern North Atlantic (Greenland, Iceland, UK, Norway), but there is no evidence of its occurrence in the NW Atlantic; in the NE Pacific there are sporadic records from the Aleutian Islands (Robinson *et al.*, 2017) and Prince William Sound (Konar *et al.*, 2006), Alaska, USA south to Gwaii Haanas, British Columbia, Canada (Fig. 4). For having such a widespread distribution, this species appears uncommon compared to *L. glaciale*. In the first report of *L. soriferum* from the NE Pacific (Konar *et al.*, 2006), this species was misidentified as *Phymatolithon calcareum* based on morpho-anatomy. This appears to be so because the cell types in the cross-section image (Konar *et al.*, 2006, fig. 3B) were misidentified. The figure clearly shows flared epithallial cells that are not characteristic of any *Phymatolithon* species, but that are found in *Lithothamnion* species. All reports of *P. calcareum* outside boreal NE Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea waters based on morpho-anatomy are doubtful and need to be confirmed by DNA sequences.

*Lithothamnion tophiforme*. The sequence of the neotype specimen, TRH C13-3203, designated by Adey *et al.* (2005), confirms the identity of the specimen used by Adey *et al.* (2015b) to represent this species. Adey (1970a) reported this species to be both encrusting, especially on shells or shell fragments, and also as free-living rhodoliths. All of the sequenced specimens to date have been rhodoliths. Adey *et al.* (2005) considered *L. tophiforme* an Arctic species, but also stated that its abundance in the high Arctic is unknown, a situation that remains unchanged. They also noted that it is found only in
colder waters below 10 m depth and at temperatures below 10ºC, and the sequenced specimens confirm this pattern as all were collected below 15 m depth. All of the recently collected sequenced specimens are from the NW Atlantic, from Newfoundland, Canada northward (Fig. 5). The neotype specimen is the only confirmed specimen from Greenland, and only two historical specimens from the 19th century are from Norway, where the species was not found recently in an extensive collection effort presented herein.

In the NW Atlantic Subarctic, *L. tophiforme* rhodoliths commonly co-occur with *L. glaciale* rhodoliths, while dominating at depths >25 m (Adey et al., 2015a). In rhodolith beds where both species occur, thalli of *L. tophiforme* and *L. glaciale* sometimes merge, forming plurispecific rhodoliths with a characteristic color mosaic where *L. tophiforme* generally presents a more brownish-orangy color than *L. glaciale* (D. Bélanger & P. Gagnon, unpublished data). Our sequenced specimens of *L. tophiforme* presented a variety of shapes and sizes, from a few centimetre-long twig-like thalli, to large (>10 cm across) branching spheroidal rhodoliths. A few specimens presented a distinct growth form with fanned-shaped branches. The phenotypic plasticity of *L. tophiforme* highlights the importance of DNA sequencing for identification.

**Identifying non-geniculate coralline algae to species.** These Arctic and Subarctic *Lithothamnion* species exemplify the difficulties of identifying non-geniculate coralline species using morpho-anatomy. DNA sequencing has revealed that by the first decade of the 20th Century, 30 specific and infraspecific names had been given to three species: *L. glaciale, L. soriferum* and *L. tophiforme*. Recently, based on morpho-anatomy, the vast majority of these were listed as *Incertae Sedis* by Athanasiadis (2016) including, for
example *L. alcicorne*, *L. breviaxe*, and *L. soriferum*. In the over 100 years since these had been named and examined by numerous coralline morpho-anatomists, their identity could not be determined with any certainty. And there remain another 21 species or infraspecific taxa of *Lithothamnion* named by Foslie, 20 from Norway and one from Scotland from which we were unable to amplify DNA using PCR. It is highly unlikely, however, that any of these names would apply, due to the extensive sequencing of Norwegian specimens reported herein and the rule of priority. With the exception of *L. lemoineae*, which has never been recorded from Norway, the applied *Lithothamnion* names predate any of those published by Foslie.

Further complicating the naming of specimens without DNA sequencing is that all of these species can occur either as encrusting corallines attached to a substrate or as unattached rhodoliths -encrusting a core or not - sometimes occurring singly, but also in beds. *Lithothamnion lemoineae* previously had only been reported to occur as an epilithic crust, whereas *L. soriferum* (also as *L. erinaceum*) had not been known as an epilithic crust. In some regions, species can have restricted morphologies, for example in Norway *L. glaciale* is found as an epilithic crust, or as free-living maerl, whereas in the NE Pacific it has so far only been reported as an epilithic crust. And three of the four species, *L. glaciale*, *L. lemoineae* and *L. soriferum*, can occur from the intertidal to, at minimum, 12 m depth.

The finding by DNA sequencing of four Arctic and Subarctic *Lithothamnion* species that had been named as multiple specific and infraspecific taxa using morpho-anatomy is clearly opposite the cryptic diversity commonly recorded in temperate corallines (e.g., Pardo *et al.*, 2014; 2017; Hernández-Kantún *et al.*, 2015a, b; Peña *et al.*, 2015a, b; Richards *et al.*, 2018; Pezzolesi *et al.*, 2019). However, this plethora of specific
and infraspecific names in the Arctic and Subarctic regions was primarily the work of Foslie, who, as illustrated in the taxonomic results, changed his mind numerous times about which taxa should be recognized and at what rank. In tropical regions, DNA sequencing of non-geniculate corallines has shown that some species are widely distributed, whereas most have local distributions (Sissini et al., 2014; Peña et al., 2014b; Hernández-Kantún et al. 2016; Gabrielson et al., 2018; Maneveldt et al., 2019).

In the Arctic and Subarctic additional species of Lithothamnion and Clathromorphum need to be recognized based on the DNA sequencing reported herein (Supplementary table S2). It is also likely that the Arctic and Subarctic Lithothamnion species will need to be transferred to a new genus, as the generitype of Lithothamnion, L. muelleri Lenormand ex Rosanoff, belongs in a different clade (Yeong et al., 2020).

It is critical that in this time of rapid ocean warming and acidification, particularly in polar regions, that we have a firm understanding of the taxa currently present in order to document future changes in their habitats and distributions. Importantly, the biogeography of coralline algae appears especially sensitive to ocean thermogeography (Adey & Steneck, 2001; Adey & Hayek, 2011). The relevance of non-geniculate coralline algae in these regions as ecosystem engineers cannot be overstated, whether occurring as encrusting species attached primarily to rock substratum (Freiwald & Henrich, 1994; Adey et al., 2005; Adey et al., 2015a) or as free-living maerl (Pardo et al., 2014; Teichert, 2014; Teed et al., 2020). As polar seas warm and become increasingly acidified, these coralline algal species will either be forced to live at lower depths, where they will be limited by the availability of photosynthetically active radiation through the water column, or they will become extinct. DNA barcoding of organisms in these habitats, coupled with DNA
sequencing of type and historical specimens, provides the foundation to document these
imperiled species.

Acknowledgements

VP and PWG are very grateful to the following curators and institutions for the loan of type
specimens critical to this study: Tommy Presto and Kristian Hassel (TRH) for Foslie
specimens; Stefan Ekman (UPS) for Kjellman specimens. VP thanks L. Hoffman and J.
Büdenbender for providing specimens from Svalbard; PWG thanks B. Konar for providing
specimens from Prince William Sound, Alaska. Acquisition of part of the molecular data
was carried out at the Service de Systématique Moléculaire of the Muséum National
d’Histoire Naturelle (CNRS - UMS 2700). JLR acknowledges NSF grant DEB–1754504
for rhodolith research to Suzanne Fredericq that funded a portion of this research. PWG
thanks Wilson Freshwater, DNA Analysis Core Facility, University of North Carolina,
Wilmington for sequencing support and Todd Vision, University of North Carolina, Chapel
Hill for research space and equipment. A portion of this research was completed while
PWG was a visiting professor at the Friday Harbor Labs, University of Washington. We are
grateful to the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments on the manuscript.

Supplementary information

Supplementary Note 1. Type collections & historical specimens DNA-extracted but
unsuccessfully sequenced for psbA and rbcL.

Supplementary Table S1. Type collections and historical specimens sequenced in the
study.
**Supplementary Table S2.** Collection and vouchering details for the recent specimens sequenced in the study. For each species, specimens are sorted by collection areas: NE Atlantic, NW Atlantic and NE Pacific.

**Supplementary Table S3.** List of GenBank accession numbers used in this study with details of locality information and references.

**Supplementary Figure S1.** Maximum Likelihood (ML) tree of COI-5P included in the present study. Bootstrap ML values >50% shown for each node. Scale bar: 0.05 substitutions per site.

**Supplementary Figure S2.** Phylogenetic tree inferred from RAxML and Bayesian inference of \textit{psb}A sequences included in the present study. Bootstrap ML values >50% and posterior probabilities >0.50 from Bayesian inference shown for each node. Scale bar: 0.02 substitutions per site.

**Supplementary Figure S3.** Morpho-anatomy of \textit{Lithothamnion glaciale}, UPS A-000202.

Fig. A. Thallus habit and herbarium labels including label handwritten by Kjellman. Fig. B. Vertical fracture of protuberance showing radial construction and location of overgrown and buried conceptacle (black arrow). Fig. C. Vertical fracture of protuberance with conceptacle (black arrow) overgrown by a secondary hypothallus (arrowheads). Fig. D. Magnified view of secondary hypothallus (bracket) over conceptacle roof. Fig. E. Perithallus with cell fusions (white arrows). Fig. F. Perithallus (lower bracket), intercalary meristem (middle bracket, *), and a single-layered epithallus (upper bracket) of flared cells (e), one with cell roof intact (white arrow). Scale bars: Figs. B-C = 100 µm; Figs. D-F = 10 µm.
Supplementary Figure S4. Morpho-anatomy of Lithothamnion soriferum, UPS A-648809.

Fig. A. Thallus habit of specimens and herbarium label handwritten by Kjellman. Figs. B-D. Vertical fractures of protuberance showing radial construction. Fig. E. Magnified view of secondary hypothallus (arrowhead, bracket) over the thallus surface of the older growth layer. Fig. F. Perithallus (lower bracket) with cell fusions (white arrows), intercalary meristem (middle bracket, *), and epithallus (upper bracket). Figs. G-H. Magnified view of meristematic cells (*) and a single-layered epithallus of flared cells (e), one with cell roof intact (white arrow, Fig. H). Scale bars: Fig. A = 2 cm. Figs. B-D = 100 µm. Figs. E-H = 10 µm.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Author Contributions

Funding

Sequencing of TRH type collections, collection and sequencing of contemporary Norwegian samples was supported by the research project “Norway’s hidden marine biodiversity: The hunt for cryptic species within the coralline algae” (Norwegian Biodiversity Information Center, Project no. 70184235, PI: E. Rinde). Collection and sequencing of additional contemporary Norwegian collections have been supported by “AKVAKYST III” (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries of Norway, PI: V. Husa).

Sequencing of type material at Hartnell College and of contemporary collections and type material at UNC was supported by a family trust to P.W.G.

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Figure legends

Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree inferred from maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference of \( rbcL \) sequences included in the present study. Bootstrap ML values >60% and posterior probabilities >0.60 from Bayesian inference shown for each node. Scale bar: 0.05 substitutions per site.

Figure 2: Distribution map of \textit{Lithothamnion glaciale} obtained for collections analyzed in the molecular studies, type collections and historical specimens.

Figure 3: Distribution map of \textit{Lithothamnion lemoineae} obtained for collections analyzed in the molecular studies, type collections and historical specimens.

Figure 4: Distribution map of \textit{Lithothamnion soriferum} obtained for collections analyzed in the molecular studies, type collections and historical specimens.

Figure 5: Distribution map of \textit{Lithothamnion tophiforme} obtained for collections analyzed in the molecular studies, type collections and historical specimens.