

VALIDITY OF *SCINAIA SAIFULLAHII* (FLORIDEOPHYCEAE)

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During a survey of the marine algal flora, a variety of forms attributed to the genus *Scinaia* Bivona-Bernardi (Galaxauraceae, Bonnemaisoniales) were found growing along the coast of Pakistan (Shameel *et al.*, 1989; Shameel & Tanaka, 1992; Afaq-Husain, 1996). A new species, *Scinaia saifullahii* Afaq-Husain *et* Shameel, belonging to the cylindrical-unconstricted forms was described (Afaq-Husain & Shameel, 1997). It is cylindrical, cartilaginous as well as mucilaginous dark red alga (Figs. 1-4), characterised by *S. forcellata*-type of cortex. It differs from other similar species, such as *S. australis* (Setchell) Huisman, *S. fascicularis* (Børgesen) Huisman and *S. snyderae* (Setchell) Huisman (Desikachary & Singh, 1958; Huisman, 1985) in having large size of the thallus up to 25 cm, large segments between successive dichotomies varying up to 60 mm and large cystocarps up to 300 μ m in diameter.

Scinaia saifullahii is related to 14 other species of the genus in having one 1-celled and one 2-celled lateral sterile branches on the hypogynous cell *i.e.*, *S. berggrenii* (Levring) Huisman, *S. caribaea* (Taylor) Huisman, *S. cottonii* Setchell, *S. flabellata* Kajimura, *S. forcellata* Bivona-Bernardi, *S. furcata* Zablackis, *S. howensis* Huisman, *S. japonica* Setchell, *S. moniliformis* J. Agardh, *S. okiensis* Kajimura, *S. pseudojaponica* Yamada *et* Tanaka, *S. snyderae*, (Setchell) Huisman, *S. tokidae* Kajimura and *S. tsinglanensis* Tseng. This group of 15 species is considered to be more highly evolved than those species in which the hypogynous cell produces several lateral sterile branches (Kajimura, 1995) *e.g.*, *S. borealis* Huisman, *S. australis* (Setchell) Huisman, *S. proliferata* Huisman and *S. pseudomoniliformis* Kajimura.

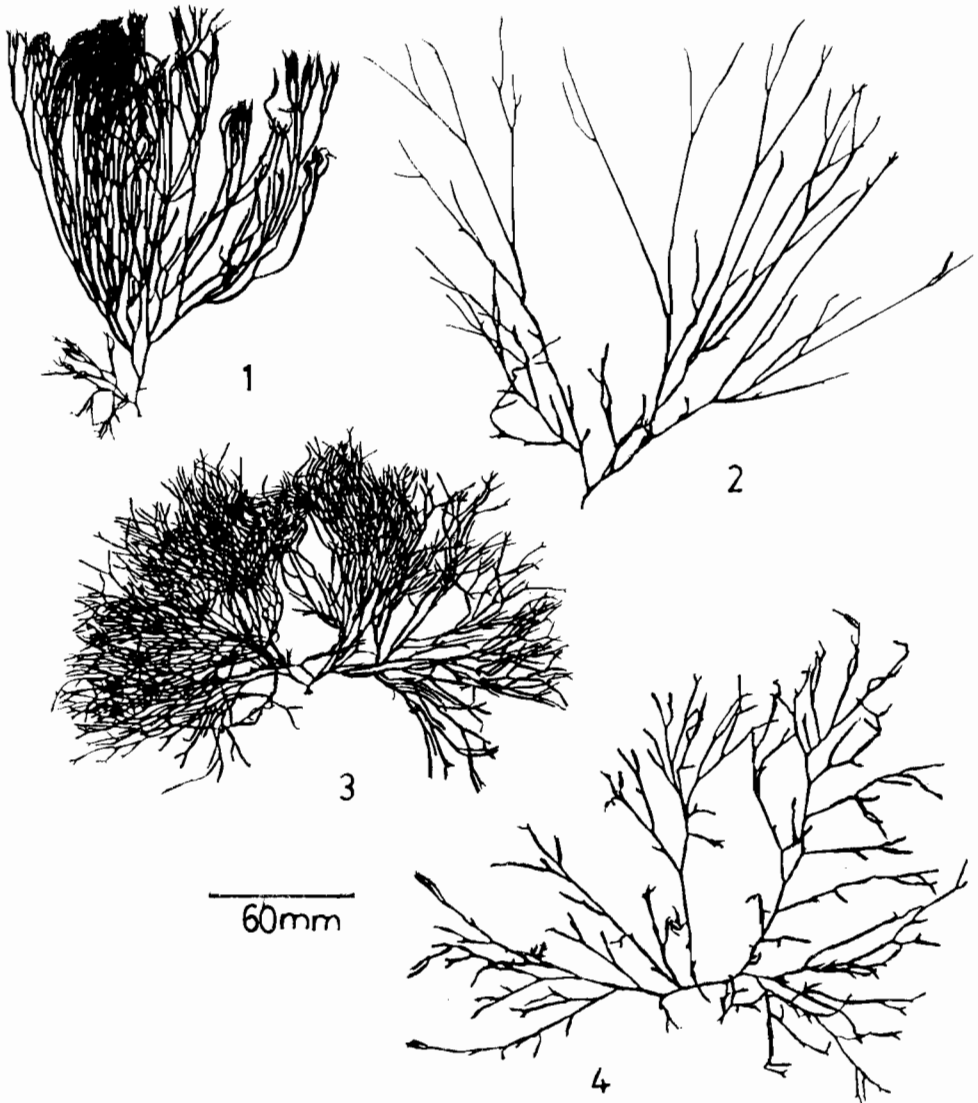
Due to unawareness of the Article 36.1 of ICBN (Greuter *et al.*, 1994), the editors excluded the latin diagnosis from the publication of the taxonomic description of *S. saifullahii* (Afaq-Husain & Shameel, 1997). Scale values were omitted in the printed figures and the galley proof with several mistakes was also not shown to any of the authors. This has made publication of the new species invalid; *S. saifullahii* is, therefore, now being validated as follows:

Scinaia saifullahii Afaq-Husain *et* Shameel, 1997: 104-112, figs. 1-38, table 1: *Plantulae usque ad 25 cm longae, thalli cylindricales, usque ad 2 mm lati, non-constricti cum segmentis usque ad 60 mm longi inter dichotomias successivas et apices obtusas. Utriculae oblongae usque ad 41 μ m longae x 24 μ m latae, ab cellulis coloratis et constrictis circumdatae. Cellulae hypogynae usque ad 19 μ m longae x 14 μ m latae. Spermatangia 5 μ m longa x 3 μ m lata, 1-2 in unaquaque cellula-mater nata. Rami carpogoniali 3-cellulati. Cellula hypogyna producit ramos, unus una-cellulata et unus 2-cellulata, usque ad 4 cellulas distales filamentorum gonimoblastorum producunt carposporangia,*

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17 μm longa x 8 μm lata. Scales for figures (*vide* Afaq-Husain & Shameel, 1997): Fig. nos. 1 = 45 mm, 2 = 66 mm, 3 = 72 mm; 4, 8a, 9 12 = 12 μm, 5-8 = 30 μm; 13-17, 19-22 = 12 μm, 18 = 30; 23-30 = 12 μm; 31 & 32 = 30 μm, 33-37, 38a = 15 μm, 38 = 26 μm.

Type locality: Paradise Point, Karachi, Pakistan; Holotype: Fig.1.



Figs. 1-4. *Scinia saifullahi* Afaq-Husain et Shameel: plants showing range of variation (preparations on herbarium sheet).

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