Chlorolilaea, a replacement name for *Lilaea* Lortou & Gkelis *nom. illeg.* (*Chlorophyta, Chlamydomonadales*)

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Recently, Lortou & al. (2022) described some novel taxa (genera and species) of microalgae from the vast and diverse phylum of Chlorophyta, based on a polyphasic taxonomic approach on strains isolated from different environments in Greece. While processing the new names for AlgaeBase, Prof. Michael Guiry kindly informed us that one of these names, *Lilaea* Lortou & Gkelis, is a later homonym of *Lilaea* Bonpland (in Humboldt & Bonpland, 1808; *Juncaginaceae*). *Lilaea* Bonpland is now considered as a synonym of *Triglochin* Linnaeus (Mering & Kadereit, 2010). Nonetheless, *Lilaea* Lortou & Gkelis, 2022 is illegitimate under Art. 53.1 of the Shenzhen Code (ICN, Turland & al., 2018) and requires replacement. Thus, a new name is proposed for this genus and its single species.

Chlorolilaea Lortou & Gkelis, *gen. nov.*

Description: Solitary vegetative cells spherical to irregular form, 7–16 μm in diameter with the ability to form cell aggregates without mucilage. Sometimes arranged in colonies of randomly distributed cells. Chloroplast cup-shaped to reticulate with eyespot and one or several pyrenoids surrounded by starch plates. Single nucleus or multiple nuclei directly before reproduction by aplanospores. Starch and plastoglobuli in chloroplasts and cytoplasmic oil bodies accumulate in aged cultures. Thylakoids in bundles of different sizes and thicknesses. Asexual reproduction by aplanospores and may have zoospores.

Replaced name: *Lilaea* Lortou & Gkelis *nom. illeg. Microorganisms* 10(1571): 19, 2022.

Phycobank Registration: http://phycobank.org/103646

Type: ***Chlorolilaea pamvotia*** (Lortou & Gkelis) Lortou & Gkelis *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Lilaea pamvotia* Lortou & Gkelis, *Microorganisms* 10(1571): 20, figs 1, 4, 6 n, o, 8 c–g, 2022.

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Notes: The name is formed from Chloro-, from Chlorophyta and the Greek Λιλαία (Lilaea), one of the Naiads; in Greek mythology, the naiads are a type of female spirit, or nymph, presiding over lakes, wells, springs, streams, brooks, and other bodies of freshwater.

Humboldt, A. von & Bonpland, A.[J.G.B.] (1808). *Plantes équinoxiales recueillies au Mexique*: dans l'île de Cuba, dans les provinces de Caracas, de Cumana et de Barcelone, aux Andes de la Nouvelle Grenade, de Quito et du Pérou, et sur les bords du rio-Negro de Orénoque et de la rivière des Amazones. Tome primus. pp. [i–ii], portr. Mutis, [iii–vii]-vii, 1–234, pl. 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 5-29, 30a, 30b, 31-65. Turbingae [Tübingen]: apud J.G. Cotta.

Lortou, U., Penteris, E. & Gkelis, S. (2022). Uncovering new diversity of photosynthetic microorganisms from the Mediterranean region. *Microorganisms* 10(1571): 1–25, 8 figs.

Mering, S. von & Kadereit, J.W. (2010). Phylogeny, systematics, and recircumscription of Juncaginaceae - a cosmopolitan wetland family. In: D*iversity, phylogeny, and diversity of the Monocotyledons* (Seberg, O. & al. Eds.), pp. 55–79. Aarhus: Aarhus University.

Turland, N.J., Wiersema, J.H., Barrie, F.R., Greuter, W., Hawksworth, D.L., Herendeen, P.S., Knapp, S., Kusber, W.-H., Li, D.-Z., Marhold, K., May, T.W., McNeill, J., Monro, A.M., Prado, J., Price, M.J. & Smith, G.F., editors (2018). *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Shenzhen Code)* adopted by the Nineteenth International Botanical Congress Shenzhen, China, July 2017. *Regnum Vegetabile*, Vol. 159. pp. [i]–xxxviii, 1–253. Glashütten: Koeltz Botanical Books.