

THE LICHEN COLLECTION OF GONÇALO SAMPAIO

A. C. CARVALHO, R. M. ALMEIDA DA SILVA & E. FOLHADELA

Instituto de Botânica «Dr. Gonçalo Sampaio», Universidade do Porto. R. do Campo Alegre 1191, 4100 Porto, Portugal.

SUMMARY: Gonçalo Sampaio (1865-1937), Professor of Botany in the University of Porto, collected and studied lichens during over two decades. The most part of his manuscripts and the material he studied are deposited in the Botanical Institute of the University of Porto and in its Herbarium (PO).

In 1990, we started a project of cataloguing and arranging the lichens belonging to his collection.

Keywords: Herbarium, Porto, Lichens, Sampaio.

Gonçalo Sampaio (1865-1937), professor of Botany in the University of Porto, is a well known investigator, mainly through his studies on vascular plants. However, he also worked on the non vascular groups, particularly on lichens. The Institute of Botany «Dr. Gonçalo Sampaio», University of Porto, has the most part of his manuscripts, and the material he studied is deposited in its Herbarium (PO). This is one of the most important collections in this Herbarium, since, and for over two decades, Sampaio collected lichens all over Portugal, mainly in the provinces of Minho, Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro and Douro Litoral.

The collection of lichens of Gonçalo Sampaio also includes material collected by other authors, namely Isaac Newton, Júlio Henriques, A. Ricardo Jorge, A. Machado and Joaquim Sampaio, among others. This material was also studied, identified and/or classified by Sampaio. Although some of the material was collected previously, the material collected by Sampaio was collected between 1897 (specimens belonging, for instance, to the species *Usnea florida* L. and *Parmelia exasperata* Dw) and 1925 (specimens belonging, for instance, to the species *Physcia stellaris* Fr.). Presently, the collection contains 2753 specimens, belonging to 147 genera.

The specimens in this collection show a surprisingly good condition, if we keep in mind that it has been abandoned for a very long time. All the specimens were in herbarium sheets, with the number which Sampaio gave them in his field book. Most of the specimens are identified, having the name written by Sampaio himself, accompanied by

the date, collecting place and by the name of the the collector; many of the specimens are also accompanied by sketches and/or comments by Gonçalo Sampaio.

In 1990 started a project of cataloguing and arranging the lichens in this collection. The plan of work was the following: (1) study the bibliography of Gonçalo Sampaio, in order to make a complete list of all the names that can be attributed to him, (2) find and study the nomenclatural types designated by Sampaio and (3) make the necessary nomenclatural changes, the revision and the cartography of the material in the collection.

Consulting the bibliography, we found one genus name, *Carlosia* Samp., attributed to Gonçalo Sampaio, as well as 73 names of species and varieties. These names belong to the following 37 genera:

Acarospora: 5 species; *Alectoria*: 1 var.; *Arthonia*: 1 species; *Aspicilia*: 1 species; *Bacidia*: 1 species; *Blastenia*: 1 species; *Buellia*: 3 species and 1 var.; *Calicium*: 1 var.; *Caloplaca*: 2 species; *Carlosia*: 1 species; *Chiodecton*: 1 species; *Cladonia*: 1 species; *Collema*: 2 species; *Collemopsidium*: 1 species; *Cyphelium*: 1 species; *Gyalecta*: 3 species; *Koerberia*: 1 species; *Lecania*: 2 species; *Lecanora*: 8 species and 1 var.; *Lecidea*: 6 species; *Leciographa*: 1 species; *Lemmopsis*: 1 species; *Leptorhaphis*: 1 species and 1 var.; *Lobaria*: 1 species; *Lopadium*: 1 species; *Omphalaria*: 1 species; *Parmelia*: 1 var.; *Pertusaria*: 1 species and 1 var.; *Physcia*: 1 var.; *Physma*: 1 species; *Polyblastia*: 1 species; *Psorotichia*: 2 species; *Pyrenopsis*: 2 species; *Ramalina*: 1 species; *Rhizocarpon*: 1 species and 1 var.; *Rinodina*: 3 species and 3 var.; *Verrucaria*: 2 species.

The project is being carried on, and we hope to have more results shortly.

(Aceptado para su publicación el 15.Abril.1994)