Recent changes in Scleractinian coral nomenclature and classification.

(A practical guide for coral and reef ecologists)

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The following document provides information on changes which were introduced recently in the classification and nomenclature of scleractinian corals. Such changes stem to a large extent from the research activity and the syntheses carried out by the members of the international "Scleractinian Systematics Working Group" (SSWG) over the last few years. They are the result of a multi-pronged approach combining the information provided by the implementation of relatively new techniques, which have only recently been applied to scleractinian coral taxonomy. Such new tools include, *inter alia*, morphometrics, microstructural analyses, anatomy of soft parts and molecular genetics.

The changes thus made to the nomenclature and classification of scleractinian corals underlie a move towards a classification reflecting more and more the phylogeny of various taxa, and as a result may place side by side morphologically very dissimilar species. Furthermore, such a move will require a re-definition of numerous genera (and of some families, which from a practical viewpoint is less critical) in accordance with the rules set out in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Such a work is still to be done and a number of genera remain to this day without an adequate revised diagnostic morphological characterization.

Several important studies are still in progress and one may expect additional changes in the near future. The present document, therefore, does not pretend to represent a complete revision of scleractinian coral taxonomy. It did occur to me, however, that the modifications presently accepted were sufficiently significant and important to be taken into account by the broad coral research community, and that the time had come to produce a progress report on the current status. Such an update is essentially aimed at providing some assistance to non-taxonomist colleagues working on reef corals and in need of reliable information on their nomenclature to make the transition towards the system which is gradually implemented and has started to percolate through the scientific literature. By introducing criteria other than skeletal features, the effort has by necessity focused mostly on extant zooxanthellate species and in the following

pages many families and genera of azooxanthellate or extinct species have not been taken into account.

It is to be noted that the previously accepted suborders (Astrocoeniina, Fungiina, Faviina, Caryophylliina, Dendrophylliina) are no longer in use and that the families are now ascribed to two large groups or clades named "Robust" and "Complex".

In the document below, blue arrows indicate genera presently ascribed to a family which is different from the "original" family (the latter is indicated on the right hand side of the blue arrow). Green arrows indicate genera (designated on the right hand side of the arrow) now considered as junior synonyms of earlier and valid genera. Black arrows refer to cases which are not yet fully clarified. Finally, the most significant changes (in particular for generic names) are indicated in red.

Literature references in which the changes are introduced are indicated by a sequential number, shown in bold in parentheses. The numbers refer to the list provided at the end of the document. Additional background references are also given in a separate list. Such a list is not meant to be comprehensive, but points out to the major papers published recently and is to be considered as a source of supplementary information. (Publications dealing "simply" with description of new taxa are not included).

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Groupe I («Complex clade»)

ACROPORIDAE Verrill, 1902

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ACROPORA

ISOPORA (palifera, cuneata,....) Separated from ACROPORA (1)

ANACROPORA

MONTIPORA

ASTREOPORA

ALVEOPORA Transferred from PORITIDAE (2)
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AGARICIIDAE Gray, 1847

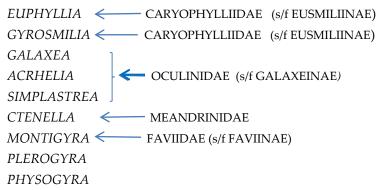
DENDROPHYLLIIDAE Gray, 1847

TURBINARIA

DUNCANOPSAMMIA

HETEROPSAMMIA (Some populations do harbour zooxanthellae)

EUPHYLLIDAE Alloiteau 1952 (3)



PORITIDAE Gray, 1842

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PORITES (includes SYNARAEA)

GONIOPORA MACHADOPORITES (4)

BERNARDPORA (Goniopora stutchburyi) (4)

NAPOPORA

STYLARAEA
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SIDERASTREIDAE Vaughan & Wells, 1943

SIDERASTREA
PSEUDOSIDERASTREA

Groupe II («Robust clade»)

FUNGIIDAE Dana, 1846 (5)

CYCLOSERIS (Occasionally considered previously as a subgenus of FUNGIA)

CANTHARELLUS

FUNGIA

HELIOFUNGIA

DANAFUNGIA (Occasionally considered previously as a subgenus FUNGIA)

LITHOPHYLLON FUNGIA (VERRILLOFUNGIA) or VERRILLOFUNGIA

LOBACTIS (Occasionally considered previously as a subgenus FUNGIA)

PLEURACTIS (Occasionally considered previously as a subgenus of FUNGIA, and

now including the former genus or subgenus WELLSOFUNGIA)

HERPOLITHA

HALOMITRA

ZOOPILUS

PODABACIA

SANDALOLITHA

POLYPHYLLIA

CTENACTIS

(See complete list of Fungiidae species in Annexe I)

MUSSIDAE Ortmann, 1890 (ATLANTIC only) (3)

S/F Mussinae Ortmann, 1890

MUSSA

ISOPHYLLIA

ISOPHYLLASTREA

MYCETOPHYLLIA

SCOLYMIA (ATLANTIC only)

S/F Faviinae Gregory, 1900

FAVIA (ATLANTIC only)

COLPOPHYLLIA

DIPLORIA

PSEUDODIPLORIA

MANICINA

MUSSISMILIA

MERULINIDAE Verrill, 1866 (3)

This family now includes genera previously belonging to the former families Faviidae, Merulinidae, Pectiniidae and Trachyphylliidae

MERULINA

BONINASTREA

PARACLAVARINA

SCAPOPHYLLIA

HYDNOPHORA

BARABATTOIA

ASTREOSMILIA

CAULASTREA

FAVITES

GONIASTREA

LEPTORIA

OULOPHYLLIA

PLATYGYRA

AUSTRALOGYRA

ERYTHRASTREA

CYPHASTREA

ECHINOPORA

<u>DIPSASTRAEA</u>. (Replaces the genus name *Favia* for the Indo-Pacific species)

PHYMASTREA (Replaces the genus name Montastraea for the Indo-Pacific species)

ORBICELLA (Genus name now applied to the Atlantic species of the «annularis» complex)

TRACHYPHYLLIA TRACHYPHYLLIIDAE WELLSOPHYLLIA TRACHYPHYLLIIDAE

? MOSELEYA

PECTINIA **PECTINIIDAE** MYCEDIUM **PECTINIIDAE**

MONTASTRAEIDAE Yabe & Sugiyama, 1941 (3)

MONTASTRAEA (Only for the Atlantic species cavernosa)

DIPLOASTREIDAE Chevalier & Beauvais, 1987 (3)

DIPLOASTREA

LOBOPHYLLIIDAE Dai & Horng, 2009 (6)

LOBOPHYLLIA

ACANTHASTREA

SYMPHYLLIA

AUSTRALOMUSSA

MICROMUSSA

CYNARINA

HOMOPHYLLIA (Partly replaces Scolymia, in particular for S. australis) (3)

PARASCOLYMIA (Partly replaces Scolymia, in particular for S vitiensis) (3)

— PECTINIIDAE (3) OXYPORA PECTINIIDAE (3)

ECHINOPHYLLIA <

(ECHINOMORPHA) (Is considered by MP as a junior synonym of Echinophyllia)

OCULINIDAE Gray, 1847

OCULINA

SCHIZOCULINA

CLADOCORA (FAVIIDAE) (3)

SOLENASTREA (FAVIIDAE) (3)

MEANDRINIDAE Gray, 1847

MEANDRINA
DICHOCOENIA
DENDROGYRA
EUSMILIA CARYOPHYLLIIDAE (s/f EUSMILIINAE) (3)

COSCINARAEIDAE Benzoni et.al., 2012 (7)

COSCINARAEA HORASTREA CRATERASTREA ANOMASTRAEA

POCILLOPORIDAE Gray, 1842

STYLOCOENIELLA (ASTROCOENIIDAE) (2)

MADRACIS

POCILLOPORA

STYLOPHORA

SERIATOPORA

PSAMMOCORIDAE Chevalier & Beauvais, 1987 (8)

PSAMMOCORA

ASTROCOENIIDAE Koby, 1890

STEPHANOCOENIA (Membership of the family Astrocoeniidae still to be confirmed)

INCERTAE SEDIS

BLASTOMUSSA (Is not a Lobophylliidae)

INDOPHYLLIA

LEPTASTREA

NEMENZOPHYLLIA

OULASTREA

PARASIMPLASTREA

PLESIASTREA

ANNEXE I

List of Species in the family FUNGIIDAE

(After: (5) Gittenberger et al., 2011, updated)

Cantharellus doederleini (Von Marenzeller, 1907)

Cantharellus jebbi Hoeksema, 1993

Cantharellus noumeae Hoeksema &Best, 1984

Ctenactis albitentaculata Hoeksema, 1989 -

Ctenactis crassa (Dana, 1846) -

Ctenactis echinata (Pallas, 1766) -

Cycloseris costulata (Ortmann, 1889)

Cycloseris curvata (Hoeksema, 1989)

Cycloseris cyclolites (Lamarck, 1815)

Cycloseris distorta (Michelin, 1842)

Cycloseris explanulata (Van der Horst, 1922) (formerly Psammocora explanulata) (9)

Cycloseris fragilis (Alcock, 1893)

Cycloseris hexagonalis (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848)

Cycloseris mokai (Hoeksema, 1989) (formerly Lithophyllon mokai)

Cycloseris sinensis Milne Edwards & Haime, 1851

Cycloseris somervillei (Gardiner, 1909)

Cycloseris tenuis (Dana, 1846)

Cycloseris vaughani (Boschma, 1923)

Cycloseris wellsi (Veron & Pichon, 1980) (formerly Coscinaraea wellsi) (9)

Danafungia horrida (Dana, 1846)

Danafungia scruposa (Klunzinger, 1879)

Fungia fungites (Linnaeus, 1758)

Halomitra clavator Hoeksema, 1989 -

Halomitra pileus (Linnaeus, 1758) -

Heliofungia actiniformis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833) -

Heliofungia fralinae (Nemenzo, 1955)

Herpolitha limax (Esper, 1797) -

Lithophyllon concinna (Verrill, 1864)

Lithophyllon ranjathi Ditlev, 2003 -

Lithophyllon repanda (Dana, 1846)

Lithophyllon scabra (Döderlein, 1901)

Lithophyllon spinifer (Claereboudt & Hoeksema, 1987)

Lithophyllon undulatum Rehberg, 1892 -

Lobactis scutaria (Lamarck, 1801)

Pleuractis granulosa (Klunzinger, 1879)

Pleuractis gravis (Nemenzo, 1955)

Pleuractis moluccensis (Van der Horst, 1919)

Pleuractis paumotensis (Stutchbury, 1833)

Pleuractis seychellensis (Hoeksema, 1993)

Pleuractis taiwanensis (Hoeksema & Dai, 1991)

Podabacia crustacea (Pallas, 1766) -

Podabacia kunzmanni Hoeksema, 2009 -

Podabacia motuporensis Veron, 1990 -

Podabacia sinai Veron, 2002

Polyphyllia novaehiberniae (Lesson, 1831) -

Polyphyllia talpina (Lamarck, 1801) –

Sandalolitha boucheti Hoeksema, 2012

Sandalolitha dentata Quelch, 1884 -

Sandalolitha robusta (Quelch, 1886) -

Zoopilus echinatus Dana, 1846 -

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