

New names for some palynofossil later homonyms from India

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SAXENA (1992) published replacement names for the later homonyms of ten spore-pollen taxa from the Indian Tertiary sediments. Since then the author came across names of nine more palynotaxa, recorded from the Indian sediments, that are later homonyms. In order to remove confusion, these later homonyms are also substituted by new names. The later homonyms, herein replaced by new names, fall under two categories: (1) the later homonyms in entries 1 to 6 are spelled exactly like their respective earlier homonyms and are illegitimate under Art. 64.1; and (2) the later homonyms in entries 7 to 9 are resultants of the recombination of the specific epithets with their present generic name and are illegitimate under Art. 55.1 (Greuter *et al.* 1988).

Coptospora meghalayaensis Saxena, nom. nov.

≡ *Coptospora mesozoica* Singh & Tewari, *Recent Researches in Geology* **5**: 489, pl. 2, figs 33, 38. 1978, non Kumar, *Palaeobotanist* **20**(1): 112, pl. 4, figs 99-100, 1973.

Etymology - The new epithet is proposed after the Meghalaya State (north-eastern India).

Leiotriletes tiwarii Saxena, nom. nov.

≡ *Leiotriletes virkkii* Tiwari, *Palaeobotanist* **13**(2): 170-171, pl. 1, figs 2-3. 1965, non Biswas, *Bull. geol. Min. metall. Soc. India* **25**: 43, pl. 9, fig. 53, 1962.

Etymology - The new epithet is proposed in honour of Dr R.S. Tiwari, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, India.

Palmaepollenites kariii Saxena, nom. nov.

≡ *Palmaepollenites longicolpus* Kar & Singh, *Palaeontographica B* **202** (1-6): 114, pl. 10, figs 5, 26. 1986, non Mathur & Mathur, *Bull. geol. Min. metall. Soc. India* **42**: 6, pl. 2, fig. 12, 1969.

Etymology - The new epithet is proposed after Dr R.K. Kar, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Luck-

now, India.

Remarks - Kar and Singh (1986) illustrated two specimens (Pl. 10, figs 5, 26) but designated Pl. 13, fig. 5 as holotype. This is obviously a typographic error as the paper contains only 12 plates and slide number of the holotype tallies with that of the specimen figured as Pl. 10, fig. 5. The same is therefore considered here as the holotype of the species.

Tricolpites venkatachala Saxena, nom. nov.

≡ *Tricolpites triangulatus* Venkatachala & Sharma, *Geophytology* **4** (2): 162, pl. 3, fig. 115. 1974 (wrongly spelled as *Tricolpites triangularis* in explanation of plate, p. 183), non Sah, *Ann. Mus. Roy. Afr. Centr. Belgique Ser. IN-8 Sci. Geol.* **57**: 66, pl. 6, figs 15-16, 1967.

Etymology - The new epithet is proposed in honour of Dr B.S. Venkatachala, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, India.

Remarks - Venkatachala and Sharma (1986) illustrated only one specimen (Pl. 3, fig. 115) which automatically became the holotype. Hence, their designating Pl. 3, fig. 36 as the holotype is considered as a typographic error.

Triorites andamanensis Saxena, nom. nov.

≡ *Triorites indicus* Mathur & Mathur, *Geosci. J.* **1**(2): 58-59, pl. 1, fig. 16. 1980, non Thiergart & Frantz, *Palaeobotanist* **11**(1-2): 44, pl. 1, fig. 31, 1963 ("indica").

Etymology - The new epithet is formed after the Andaman Islands where the type locality of the species is situated.

Alisporites saksenae Saxena, nom. nov.

≡ *Alisporites grandis* Saksena, *Palaeobotanist* **18**(3): 253, pl. 6, figs 69-70, 1971, non (Cookson) Dettmann, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict.* **77**(1): 102, pl. 25, figs 1-4, 1963. [*Disaccites grandis* Cookson, *Aust. J. Bot.* **1**: 471-472, pl. 2, fig. 41, 1953; *Pityosporites grandis* (Cookson)

Balme, C.S.I.R.O. Aust., *Coal Res. Sect. T.C.* **25**: 36, pl. 10, figs 110-111, 1957.]

Etymology - The epithet is proposed after Prof S.D. Saksena, Vignyan Kutir, Rewa (M.P.), India.

Araucariacites singhii Saxena, nom. nov.

≡ *Laricoidites indicus* Singh et al., *Palaeobotanist* **12**(3): 299, pl. 8, figs 111-112, 1964.

≡ *Araucariacites indicus* (Singh et al.) Kumar, *Palaeobotanist* **20**(1): 121, pl. 6, figs 131-132, 1973. [non Sukh-Dev, *Palaeobotanist* **8**(1-2): 52, pl. 7, fig. 59, 1961.]

Etymology - The epithet is proposed after Dr H.P. Singh, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, India.

Platysaccus kutchensis Saxena, nom. nov.

≡ *Podocarpidites densus* Venkatachala, *Palaeobotanist* **17**(2): 215, pl. 5, figs 16-17, 21, 1969.

≡ *Platysaccus densus* (Venkatachala) Kumar, *Palaeobotanist* **20**(1): 118, pl. 6, fig. 121, 1973. [non Kar, *Palaeobotanist* **16**(2): 126-127, pl. 2, figs 50-51, 1968.]

Etymology - The epithet is proposed after the Kutch District (western India) where the type locality of the name of the species is situated.

Sapotaceoidaepollenites cauveriensis Saxena, nom. nov.

≡ *Tetracolporopollenites obscurus* Pflug & Thomson in Thomson & Pflug, *Palaeontographica B* **94**(1-4): 108, pl. 14, figs 86-99, 102-108, 1953.

≡ *Sapotaceoidaepollenites obscurus* (Pflug & Thomson in Thomson & Pflug) Venkatachala & Rawat, *Palaeobotanist* **20**(2): 246, pl. 4, figs 23-24, 1973. (non Sah, *Ann. Mus. Roy. Afr. Centr. Belgique Ser. IN-8 Sci. Geol.* **57**: 105, pl. 10, fig. 9, 1967.)

Etymology - The new epithet is proposed after the Cauvery Basin (southern India) from where the species was first recorded in India.

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