since, according to Jarvis (l.c: 21–22), the exsiccata are better choices against the illustrations because of their potential ability to provide large number of additional characters (micro-morphological, chemical, molecular, etc.) that cannot be matched by images. This specimen was collected in a locality of the Western Alps which is not far from the one cited by Magnol (l.c., "...*circa pagum Saint Martin* [current Saint-Martin-de Londres] ... *montis Lupi* [current Pic Saint-Loup] ..."), which is considered the locus classicus of *P. strictissima*.

On the basis of the comparison between the types of *Plantago serpentina* and *P. strictissina*, *P. strictissima* is a heterotypic synonym of *P. serpentina*. Acceptance of the name *P. strictissima* was not found in the taxonomical literature, although a few authors cited this name as a synonym of *P. maritima* (e.g., Stearn, l.c.: 640–641; Jarvis, l.c.: 749) or *P. maritima* subsp. *serpentina* (All.) Arcang. (e.g., Marhold, l.c.; Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (ed.), National Inventory of Natural Heritage, 2003–2012 [http://inpn.mnhn.fr/espece/cd_nom/138908/tab/taxo]; Kerguélen, Index Synonymique de la Flore de France, 1993 [http://www2.dijon.inra.fr/bga/fdf/pi-pn.htm]). Strict application of the principle of priority (Art. 11) would require using the long-overlooked name *P. strictissima* for the taxon at species rank currently referred to *P. serpentina*, although its epithet remains available at subspecies rank. In an effort to promote nomenclatural stability, we propose to conserve, under Art. 14, the unambiguously typified name *P. serpentina*, the epithet of which has been exclusively used at either rank for over two centuries.

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(2151) Proposal to conserve the name *Marattiopsis* (fossil *Marattiaceae*) with a conserved type

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(2151) ***Marattiopsis*** Schimp., Traité Paléont. Vég. 1: 607. 1 Mar 1869, nom. cons. prop.
Typus: *M. crenulata* B. Lundbl., typ. cons. prop.

For approximately fifty years, the name *Marattia* Sw. (Prodr. 8: 128. 1788) has been routinely applied to fossils that resemble the extant fern genus in both vegetative and fertile features (see Harris, Yorkshire Jurass. Fl. 1: 72. 1961; Dijkstra & Van Amerom, Foss. Cat. Pl. 90: 333ff. 1983; Schweitzer & al. in Palaeontographica Abt. B, Paläophytol. 243: 152. 1997; Yang & al. in Int. J. Pl. Sci. 169: 481. 2008). *Marattia*, as traditionally defined, however, has recently been shown to be paraphyletic, and therefore has been split up into three distinct genera: *Eupodium* J. Sm. (in J. Bot. (Hooker) 4: 190. 1841), *Ptisana* Murdock (in Taxon 57: 744. 2008a), and *Marattia* Sw. s.str. (Murdock, l.c. 2008a: 738), the latter forming a distinct clade together with *Christensenia* Maxon (in Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 18: 239. 1905) and *Angiopteris* Hoffm. (in Commentat. Soc. Regiae Sci. Gott. 12: 29. 1796, nom. cons.). Even though genus and species delimitations in this group are still not entirely resolved (see, e.g., Christenhusz in Kew Bull. 65: 116. 2010), a taxonomic splitting of *Marattia* s.l. seems inevitable in light of supporting molecular and morphological evidence (Murdock, l.c. 2008a: 737–755; Murdock in Amer. J. Bot. 95: 626. 2008b; Christenhusz, l.c.). Most fossil species are superficially similar to *Ptisana*, but none can be unambiguously assigned to any of the three extant genera, either as a result of insufficient preservation or due to slightly differing character combinations. Thus, it is necessary to have a separate generic name available for fossils resembling *Marattia* s.l.

Two existing names could potentially serve this purpose: Schimper (l.c. 1869) created the name *Marattiopsis* for fern fossils that are superficially similar to the living *Marattia*. The protologue contained only a single, and hence typifying, set of homotypic species names, *M. dentata* (Goepp.) Schimp. (l.c. 1869) (≡ *Aspidites dentatus* Goepp.), applied to vegetative frond fragments from the Lower Miocene of the Most Basin, Czech Republic. This species was soon later recognized as a member of *Blechnaceae*, and transferred to the genus *Blechnum* L. (Sp. Pl. 2: 1077. 1 May 1753) (Heer in Mitt. Jahresber. Königl. Ung. Geol. Anst. 2: 11. 1872). To our knowledge, the binomial *Marattiopsis dentata* has not been used since, except in synonymy listings. The name *Marattiopsis*, however, has been extensively used for fossils that are clearly referable to *Marattiaceae* (see Jongmans & Dijkstra, Foss. Cat. Pl. 44: 1533 ff. 1960; Dijkstra & Van Amerom, l.c. 1983); a few of the ca. 20 species currently in use were transferred to this genus by Schimper in an addendum to his initial description of it (l.c. 3: 514. 1874). It is evident that the placement of the type in the *Blechnaceae* is in conflict with the description in the original publication, and with the subsequent use of the name.

An alternative name that could be used to serve the above purpose is *Marattites* Marion & Laurent (in Anuarulŭ Mus. Geol. Paleontol. 1895: 188. 1898). This name was created with the description of '*Marattites desiderata* nov. sp.' [sic; Marion & Laurent, l.c.], which was based on a small pinnule fragment from the Cretaceous of Babadag, Romania. Because the fragment is sterile and shows no features that are diagnostic of the *Marattiales*, the systematic placement of this genus is problematic. It can further be argued that the generic name was created unintentionally, as erection of a new genus is neither indicated nor commented on. Neither genus nor species name have ever been used since. Thus, in order to avoid undesirable name changes and to maintain stability in the nomenclature and

systematic treatment of fossil *Marattiaceae*, we propose to conserve the name *Marattiopsis* Schimp. (fossil *Marattiaceae*) with a new type.

The species names that most commonly appear in the literature, i.e., *Marattiopsis muensteri* (Goepp.) Schimp., 1874 (l.c.: 652), *M. hoerensis* (Schimp.) Schimp., 1874 (l.c.: 652), *M. intermedia* (Münster) R. Weber (in Erlanger Geol. Abh. 72: 42. 1968; possibly the senior synonym of *M. muensteri* following Kilpper in Palaeontographica Abt. B, Paläophytol. 114: 22f. 1964), and *M. asiatica* Kawas. (in Bull. Geol. Surv. Chosen 4(3): 50. 1939) have complicated taxonomic and nomenclatural histories (see, e.g., Kilpper, l.c.). No types were ever designated for any of these species names, and the repositories of the original specimens are unknown (Schimper's material is thought to have vanished during a fire in the Strasbourg Museum in 1967). Furthermore, taxonomic delimitation of some of these species remains problematic (see, e.g., Harris in Meddel. Grønl. 85: 64. 1931; Kilpper l.c.; Schweitzer & al., l.c.). Other well-known species, e.g., *Marattia barnardii* Schweitzer & al. (l.c.: 156) and *Marattia aghanzenensis* Shu Yang & al. (l.c.: 474), seem indistinguishable from extant *Ptisana*, and future analyses of fertile structures might make it possible to describe them as fossil representatives of that genus.

We therefore suggest that the most practical solution will be to select *Marattiopsis crenulata* B. Lundbl. (in Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl., ser. 4, 1(8): 14. 1950) to provide the new type for *Marattiopsis*, because: (1) this is arguably a well-known and well-delimited species that is unlikely to become synonymized in future taxonomic treatments (see, e.g., Van Konijnenburg-van Cittert in Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol. 20: 209. 1975; Yang & al., l.c.); (2) this species shows a combination of characters (including, e.g., prominent '*venuli recurrentes*') that can be expected to prevent future assignment to any of the living genera; and (3) typification does not pose any problems, as the name of this species has a clearly designated holotype that is currently housed at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, under accession number SE054039a.

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(2152–2174) Proposals to conserve the names *Abiespollenites*, *Alatisporites*, *Apiculatasporites*, *Cicatricosisporites*, *Densosporites*, *Elongatosporites*, *Faguspollenites*, *Gnetaceaepollenites*, *Granulatisporites*, *Juglanspollenites*, *Palaeoavena*, *Piceaepollenites*, *Poacordaites*, *Pseudoaraucaria*, *Quercipollenites*, *Sabalpollenites*, *Sequoiapollenites*, *Setosisporites*, *Sparganiaceaepollenites*, *Tuberculatisporites*, *Ulmipollenites*, *Valvisporites*, *Verrucosisporites* (fossil plants), all hyphenated when published, with these spellings

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(2152) ***Abiespollenites*** Thiergart ex Raatz in Abh. Preuss. Geol. Landesanst., ser. 2, 183: 16. 26 Jan 1938 ['1937'] ('*Abiespollenites*'), orth. cons. prop.
Typus: *A. absolutus* Thiergart ex Raatz

(2153) ***Alatisporites*** Ibrahim, Sporenf. Aegirhoriz. Ruhr-Reviers: 32. 8–15 Oct 1933 ('*Alati-sporites*'), orth. cons. prop.
Typus: *A. pustulatus* (Ibrahim) Ibrahim (*Sporonites pustulatus* Ibrahim)

(2154) ***Apiculatasporites*** Ibrahim, Sporenf. Aegirhoriz. Ruhr-Reviers: 37. 8–15 Oct 1933 ('*Apiculata-sporites*'), orth. cons. prop.
Typus: *A. spinulistratus* (Loose) Ibrahim (*Sporonites spinulistratus* Loose)

(2155) ***Cicatricosisporites*** R. Potonié & Gelletich in Sitzungsber. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin 1932: 522. 15 Mar 1933 ('*Cicatricosi-sporites*'), orth. cons. prop.
Typus: *C. dorogensis* R. Potonié & Gelletich
See also discussion below.

(2156) ***Densosporites*** W. Berry in Amer. Midl. Naturalist 18: 157. Jan 1937 ('*Denso-sporites*'), orth. cons. prop.
Typus: *D. covensis* W. Berry
See also discussion below.

(2157) ***Elongatosporites*** W. Berry in Amer. Midl. Naturalist 18: 158. Jan 1937 ('*Elongato-sporites*'), orth. cons. prop.
Typus: *E. reticulatus* W. Berry