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## A linear sequence of extant families and genera of lycophytes and ferns

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### Abstract

Throughout the history of the classification of extant ferns (monilophytes) and lycophytes, familial and generic concepts have been in great flux. For the organisation of lycophytes and ferns in herbaria, books, checklists, indices and spore banks and on the internet, this poses a problem, and a standardized linear sequence of these plants is therefore in great need. We provide here a linear classification to the extant lycophytes and ferns based on current phylogenetic knowledge; this provides a standardized guide for organisation of fern collections into a more natural sequence. Two new families, Diplaziosiaceae and Rhachidosoraceae, are here introduced.

**Key words:** club mosses, fern classification, floras, herbarium curation, monilophytes, synonymy, new families, pteridophytes, synonymy

### Introduction

The taxonomic treatment of extant ferns (monilophytes) and lycophytes and the varying opinions throughout the history of fern classification are problematic for those who need to organise collections of ferns and lycophytes. Linear sequences of plant families are useful for herbarium curators who wish to arrange collections systematically rather than alphabetically. Linear sequences are also beneficial for organising ferns and lycophytes systematically in floras, books, indices, checklists, conservation assessments and listings on the internet. Most importantly a number of large herbaria (e.g. BM, E, H, K, L, P, QBG, WA) are currently in the process of reorganising (at least part of) their collections, requiring linear classifications (J. A. Wearn, RBG Kew, pers. comm.). Linear sequences for angiosperms based on modern phylogenetic studies are available based on APG-III (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2009, Haston *et al.* 2009), which these herbaria plan to follow, but a modern sequence for ferns and lycophytes has not thus far been published.

Our linear classification stands in the tradition of a universally ignored linear system by Crabbe *et al.* (1975), who proposed a system for managing fern collections based on the knowledge available at the time. However, they felt that ‘the family concept was still in a state of flux, needing considerable monographic work at the genus and species level’, so they provided their higher classification tentatively and only as a general layout to organize the genera. They organized the ferns and ‘fern allies’ following seven assemblages, placing genera within these based on a consensus discussed in Jermy *et al.* (1973) and Taylor & Mickel (1974). The history of fern classification preceding this linear sequence has been discussed in great detail by Tryon (1952), from the early classifications by Smith (1810, fig. 1), Presl (1836) and Smith (1875) to Ching (1940) and Copeland (1947), to name only a few.

Classification of extant ferns and their allies was often regarded as highly instable during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Various systems were proposed, reflecting different opinions on the interpretation of the accessible evidence. In general, the proposed systems reflect a change from an artificial system to the grouping of more natural entities. It generally also shows a progression from the often broad family concepts preferred at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. Hooker 1844–1864, Hooker & Baker 1868, Christ 1897, Diels 1899–1900, Christensen 1906) to systems with more but narrower families (e.g. Pichi Sermolli 1977). In the mid of the 20<sup>th</sup> century researchers with collecting experience in the Asian tropics (Ching 1940, Copeland 1947, Holttum 1947) incorporated major changes into fern classifications. These developments provided less artificial systems and were summarized in the most influential classifications at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by Tryon & Tryon (1982) and Kramer & Green (1990). The arrival of phylogenetics, and molecular phylogenetics in particular, has rapidly improved our understanding of fern relationships through phylogenetic analyses of DNA sequence data (e.g. Hasebe *et al.* 1994, 1995, Pryer *et al.* 2001, 2004, Schneider *et al.* 2004a, Schuettpelz *et al.* 2006, Schuettpelz & Pryer 2007), morphological data alone (Schneider 1996, Stevenson & Loconte 1996, Schneider *et al.* 2009), or combined analyses of molecular and morphological evidence (Pryer *et al.* 1995, 2001, Schneider 2007, Lehtonen *et al.* 2010). Results of these studies were summarized in a ground-breaking classification published by Smith *et al.* (2006a, updated in 2008). However, the classifications of Smith *et al.* (2006a, 2008) were not designed as linear classifications for implementation in collections, floras and textbooks, and they excluded a classification of lycophytes, which are generally included with ferns in herbaria and many books.

Based on these classifications of Smith *et al.* (2006a, 2008) with minor alterations (based e.g. on Wang *et al.* 2004, Schuettpelz & Pryer 2007, Christenhusz 2009a, Schneider *et al.* 2009, Lehtonen *et al.* 2010, Wei *et al.* 2010), we hereby produce a linear sequence of the vascular seed-free plant classes (ferns and lycophytes). We aim for a broad use of this linear sequence, varying from fern books, checklists and major floras, to the sequence in major fern collections, nurseries, gardens, herbaria and spore banks and on the internet.

In the list below we provide full synonymy of higher taxa and provide a linear sequence of the classes, subclasses, orders and families. Within families the number of accepted genera is given and a list of genera is provided alphabetically. Because many genera are still poorly defined and more studies at the generic level are needed—especially on relationships among genera in the largest families Aspleniaceae, Athyriaceae, Blechnaceae, Dryopteridaceae, Polypodiaceae, Pteridaceae, Tectariaceae and Thelypteridaceae—we have not fully organized the genera within the families according to a phylogenetic tree, although our list in Appendix 2 is a first attempt to do so. This can be completed in the future when the generic relationships are clarified further. If extinct fossil taxa are to be included some additional ranks will need to be added. In this sequence we do not account for fossil names, but future classification will need to integrate extant and fossil lineages to overcome the current use of the same names in classifications of extant or fossil taxa. To aid appropriate usage and current familial placement of genera, we provide a list of genera, including synonyms and the families to which these genera belong (Appendix 1). We attempt to account for all validly published generic names of extant taxa, although it is of course possible that one or two have slipped our attention. Please notify us about errors or omissions so we can improve our list for a future update.

Based on recent phylogenetic studies, we found that some genera should be merged with others. To accommodate for these generic changes some new combinations are provided. In the linear sequence presented below we accept for lycophytes three families with five genera and for ferns 45 families with about 280 genera. We recognize each of the five major clades as subclasses, in line with the classification of Chase & Reveal (2009).

## Linear sequence

### [lycophytes]

Subclass I. **Lycopodiidae** Bek., *Kurs Bot.* 1: 115 (1863).

*Selaginellidae* Knobl. in J.E.B. Warming, *Handb. Syst. Bot.*: 157 (1890).

*Isoëtidae* Reveal, *Phytologia* 79: 70 (1996).

Order A. **Lycopodiales** DC. ex Bercht. & J. Presl, *Přir. Rostlin*: 272 (1820).

1 family.

**Family 1. Lycopodiaceae** P. Beauv. ex Mirb. in Lam. & Mirb., *Hist. Nat. Vég.* 4: 293 (1802).

*Phylloglossaceae* Kunze, *Bot. Zeitung (Berlin)* 1: 722 (1843).

*Huperziaceae* Rothm., *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* 66: 236 (1962).

1–3 genera, perhaps more. (*Huperzia* Bernh., *Lycopodiella* Holub, *Lycopodium* L.).

Note:—The genus *Phylloglossum* Kunze is embedded in *Huperzia* (Wikström & Kenrick 1997), the combination is provided below.

References: DiMichele & Skog (1992), Herter (1949–1950), Markham *et al.* (1983), Øllgaard (1975, 1979, 1987, 1990), Wagner (1992), Wikström (1999), Wikström *et al.* (1999).

Order B. **Isoëtales** Prantl, *Lehrb. Bot.*: 116 (1874).

1 family.

**Family 2. Isoëtaceae** Reichenb., *Bot. Damen*: 309 (1828).

1 genus (*Isoëtes*).

References: Hoot *et al.* (2004, 2006), Rydin & Wikström (2002), Schuettpelz & Hoot (2006), Taylor & Hickey (1992), Taylor *et al.* (2004).

Order C. **Selaginellales** Prantl, *Lehrb. Bot.*: 116 (1874).

1 family.

**Family 3. Selaginellaceae** Willk., *Anleit. Stud. Bot.* 2: 163 (1854).

1 genus (*Selaginella*).

References: Korall & Kenrick (2004), Korall *et al.* (1999).

### [ferns]

Subclass: II **Equisetidae** Warm., *Osnov. Bot.*: 221 (1883).

Order D. **Equisetales** DC. ex Bercht. & J. Presl, *Přir. Rostlin*: 271 (1820).

1 family.

**Family 4. Equisetaceae** Michx. ex DC., *Essai Propr. Méd. Pl.*: 49 (1804).

1 genus (*Equisetum*).

References: Des Marais *et al.* (2003), Guillon (2004, 2007), Hauke (1963, 1978), Schaffner (1930).

Note:—The placement of Equisetidae is still somewhat unclear. Some studies based on plastid DNA place the subclass as sister to Marattiidae (Pryer *et al.* 2004, Smith *et al.* 2006a), but Rai & Graham (2010) found Equisetidae to be sister to the rest of the ferns. This sister relationship is more consistent with the fossil record (Taylor *et al.* 2009) and agrees with the group's morphology, although we think it is preferable to include the horsetails within the lineage of ferns—Polypodiopsida (following Pryer *et al.* 2001).

Subclass: III **Ophioglossidae** Klinge, *Fl. Est.-Liv-Churland* 1: 94 (1882).

*Psilotidae* Reveal, *Phytologia* 79: 70 (1996).

Order E. **Ophioglossales** Link, *Hort. Berol.* 2: 151 (1833).

1 family.

**Family 5. Ophioglossaceae** Martinov, *Tekhno-Bot. Slovar*: 438 (1820).

*Botrychiaceae* Horan., *Char. Ess. Fam.* 15 (1847).

*Helminthostachyaceae* Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot.* 10: 235 (1941).

5 genera (*Cheiroglossa*, *Botrychium*, *Helminthostachys*, *Mankyua*, *Ophioglossum*).

References: Hauk *et al.* (2003), Kato (1988), Sun *et al.* (2001), Wagner & Wagner (1983).

Order F. **Psilotales** Prantl, *Lehrb. Bot.*, ed. 5: 183 (1884).

1 family.

**Family 6. Psilotaceae** J.W.Griff. & Henfr., *Microgr. Dict.*: 540 (1855).

*Tmesipteridaceae* Nakai, *Chosakuronbun Mokuroku [Ord. Fam. Trib. Nov.]*: 206 (1943).

2 genera (*Psilotum*, *Tmesipteris*).

References: Bierhorst (1977), Brownsey & Lovis (1987), Gensel (1977).

Subclass: IV **Marattiidae** Klinge, *Fl. Est.-Liv-Churland* 1: 93 (1882).

Order G. **Marattiales** Link, *Hort. Berol.* 2: 148 (1833).

*Christenseniales* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 7 (2001).

1 family.

**Family 7. Marattiaceae** Kaulf., *Enum. Filic.*: 31 (1824), *nom. cons. prop.*

*Danaeaceae* C.Agardh, *Aphor. Bot.*: 117 (1822).

*Angiopteridaceae* Fée ex J.Bommer, *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique* 5: 345 (1867).

*Christenseniaceae* Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot.* 10: 227 (1940).

6 genera (*Angiopteris*, *Christensenia*, *Danaea*, *Eupodium*, *Marattia*, *Ptisana*).

References: Christenhusz (2007, 2010a), Christenhusz *et al.* (2008), Hill & Camus (1986), Murdock (2008a, 2008b), Rolleri (2002, 2003).

Note:—The placement of *Christensenia* and *Angiopteris* make *Marattia* *s.l.* polyphyletic. It has therefore been divided into three genera: the New World *Eupodium* with stalked synangia, the Old World genus *Ptisana*, rendering *Marattia* *s.s.* to be endemic to the Neotropics and Hawaii.

Subclass: V **Polypodiidae** Cronquist, Takht. & Zimmerm., *Taxon* 15: 133 (1966).

*Pterididae* Schmakov, *Turczaninowia* 4: 42 (2001).

*Dennstaedtiidae* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 10 (2001).

*Marsileidae* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 10 (2001).

*Plagiogyriidae* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 12 (2001).

Order H. **Osmundales** Link, *Hort. Berol.* 2: 138 (1833).

1 family.

**Family 8. Osmundaceae** Martinov, *Tekhno-Bot. Slovar*: 445 (1820).

4 genera (*Leptopteris*, *Osmunda*, *Osmundastrum*, *Todea*).

Reference: Metzgar *et al.* (2008), Yatabe *et al.* (1999).

Order I. **Hymenophyllales** A.B.Frank in J.Leunis, *Syn. Pflanzenk.*, ed. 2, 3: 1452 (1877).

1 family.

**Family 9. Hymenophyllaceae** Mart., *Consp. Regni Veg.*: 3 (1835).

*Trichomanaceae* Burmeist., *Handb. Naturgesch.*: 196 (1836).

2 or more genera.

References: Dubuisson (1996, 1997), Dubuisson *et al.* (2003), Ebihara *et al.* (2002, 2006, 2007), Hennequin *et al.* (2003, 2008).

Note:—The family consists of two major clades corresponding to the classical genera *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*. The latter is divided into 8 genera (Ebihara *et al.* 2006): *Abrodictyum*, *Callistopteris*, *Cephalomanes*, *Crepidomanes*, *Didymoglossum*, *Polyphlebium*, *Trichomanes* and *Vandenboschia*.

Order J. **Gleicheniales** Schimp., *Traité Paléont. Vég.* 1: 669 (1869).

*Matoniales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 74: 175 (1993).

*Stromatopteridales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 74: 176 (1993).

*Dipteridales* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 10 (2001).

3 families.

**Family 10. Gleicheniaceae** C.Presl, *Reliq. Haenk.*: 1: 70 (1825).

*Stromatopteridaceae* Bierh., *Phytomorphology* 18: 263 (1968).

6 genera (*Dicranopteris*, *Diplopterygium*, *Gleichenella*, *Gleichenia*, *Sticherus*, *Stromatopteris*).

**Family 11. Dipteridaceae** Seward & E.Dale, *Philos. Trans., ser. B* 194: 487 (1901).

*Cheiropleuriaceae* Nakai, *Bot. Mag. (Tokyo)* 42: 210 (1928).

2 genera (*Cheiropleuria*, *Dipteris*).

Reference: Kato *et al.* (2001).

**Family 12. Matoniaceae** C.Presl, *Gefässbündel Farrn.*: 32 (1847).

2 genera (*Matonia*, *Phanerosorus*).

Reference: Kato & Setoguchi (1998).

Order K. **Schizaeales** Schimp., *Traité Paléont. Vég.* 1: 674 (1869).

3 families.

Reference: Dettmann & Clifford (1992), Skog *et al.* (2002), Wikström *et al.* (2002).

**Family 13. Lygodiaceae** M.Roem., *Handb. Allg. Bot.* 3: 520 (1840).

1 genus (*Lygodium*).

Reference: Madeira *et al.* (2008).

**Family 14. Schizaeaceae** Kaulf., *Wesen Farrenkr.*: [119] (1827).

2 genera (*Actinostachys*, *Schizaea*).

Reference: Wikström *et al.* (2002).

**Family 15. Anemiaceae** Link, *Fil. Spec.*: 23 (1841).

1 genus (*Anemia*).

Note:—*Mohria* is embedded in *Anemia* (Wikström *et al.* 2002); the combinations to accommodate for this change are made below.

Order L. **Salviniales** Bartl. in Mart., *Consp. Regn. Veg.*: 4 (1835).

*Pilulariales* Bercht. & J.Presl, *Přir. Rostlin.*: 272 (1820).

*Marsileales* Bartl. in Mart., *Consp. Regn. Veg.*: 4 (1835).

2 families.

**Family 16. Marsileaceae** Mirb. in Lam. & Mirb., *Hist. Nat. Vég.* 5: 126 (1802).

*Pilulariaceae* Mirb. ex DC., *Essai Propr. Méd. Pl.*: 48 (1804).

3 genera (*Marsilea*, *Pilularia*, *Regnellidium*).

References: Nagalingum *et al.* (2008), Pryer (1999), Pryer & Hearn (2009), Schneider & Pryer (2002).

**Family 17. Salviniaceae** Martinov, *Tekhno-Bot. Slovar*: 559 (1820).

*Azollaceae* Wettst., *Handb. Syst. Bot.* 2: 77 (1903).

2 genera (*Azolla*, *Salvinia*).

Reference: Reid *et al.* (2006).

Order M. **Cyatheales** A.B.Frank in J.Leunis, *Syn. Pflanzenk.*, ed. 2, 3: 1452 (1877).

*Dicksoniales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 74: 175 (1993).

*Hymenophyllopsidales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 74: 175 (1993).

*Loxsomatales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 74: 175 (1993).

*Plagiogyriales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 74: 176 (1993).

*Metaxya* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 12. (2001).

8 families.

References: Holttum & Sen (1961), Korall *et al.* (2006a).

**Family 18. Thyrsopteridaceae** C.Presl, *Gefässbündel Farrn*: 22, 38 (1847), as ‘Thyrsopterideae’.

1 genus (*Thyrsopteris*).

References: Boodle (1915), Sen & Rahaman (1999).

**Family 19. Loxsomataceae** C.Presl, *Gefässbündel Farrn*: 31 (1847), as ‘Loxsomaceae’.

2 genera. (*Loxsoma*, *Loxsomopsis*).

References: Bower (1923), Lehnert *et al.* (2001).

Note:—The name ‘*Loxoma*’ was a spelling error and was corrected to *Loxsoma* (Hooker 1838).

**Family 20. Culcitaceae** Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 24: 702 (1970).

1 genus (*Culcita*).

Reference: Sen (1968).

**Family 21. Plagiogyriaceae** Bower, *Ann. Bot. (London)* 40: 484 (1926).

1 genus (*Plagiogyria*).

Reference: Zhang & Nooteboom (1998).

**Family 22. Cibotiaceae** Korall in A.R.Sm. *et al.*, *Taxon* 55: 712 (2006).

1 genus (*Cibotium*).

Reference: Smith *et al.* (2006a).

**Family 23. Cyatheaceae** Kaulf., *Wesen Farrenkr.*: [119] (1827).

*Alsophilaceae* C.Presl, *Gefässbündel Farrn*: 22 (1847).

*Hymenophyllopsidaceae* Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 24: 712 (1970).

4 genera (*Alsophila*, *Cyathea*, *Gymnosphaera*, *Sphaeropteris*).

References: Christenhusz (2009b), Conant *et al.* (1995, 1996), Conant & Stein (2001), Janssen *et al.* (2008), Korall *et al.* (2006a), Lantz *et al.* (1999), Lehnert (2006, 2008, 2009), Marquez (2010), Stein *et al.* (1996), Wang *et al.* (2003).

**Family 24. Dicksoniaceae** M.R.Schomb., *Reis. Br.-Guiana (Ri. Schomburgk)* 2: 1047 (1848).

*Lophosoriaceae* Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 24: 700 (1970).

3 genera (*Calochlaena*, *Dicksonia*, *Lophosoria*).

References: Churchill *et al.* (1998), Lehnert (2006), White & Turner (1988).

**Family 25. Metaxyaceae** Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 24: 701 (1970).

1 genus (*Metaxya*).

References: Qiu *et al.* (1995), Sen (1969), Smith *et al.* (2001).

Order N. **Polypodiales** Link, *Hort. Berol.* 2: 5 (1833).

*Parkeriales* A.B.Frank in J.Leunis, *Syn. Pflanzenk.*, ed. 2, 3: 1452 (1877).

*Filicales* Dumortier, *Anal. Fam. Pl.*: 67. 1829, *nom. illeg.*

*Blechnales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 74: 175 (1993).

*Negripteridales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 74: 176 (1993).

*Platyzomatales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 74: 176 (1993).

*Aspleniales* Pic.Serm. ex Reveal, *Phytologia* 79: 72 (1996).

*Athyriales* Schmakov, *Turczaninowia* 4: 55 (2001).

*Dennstaedtiiales* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 10 (2001).

*Pteridales* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 11 (2001).

*Dryopteridales* Schmakov in *Turczaninowia* 4: 66 (2001).

*Thelypteridales* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 11 (2001).

*Lindsaeales* Doweld, *New Syllabus*: 353 (2006).

21 families.

**Family 26. Lonchitidaceae** C.Presl ex M.R.Schomb., *Reis. Br.-Guiana (Ri. Schomburgk)* 2: 1047 (1848).

1 genus (*Lonchitis*).

References: Christenhusz (2009a), Lehtonen *et al.* (2010), Lellinger (1977).

**Family 27. Saccolomataceae** Doweld in Doweld & Reveal, *Phytologia* 90: 417 (2008).

1–2 genera (*Orthiopteris*, *Saccoloma*).

Reference: Nair (1992).

Note:—The status of *Orthiopteris* as separate from *Saccoloma* is not yet certain. Phylogenetic studies on this family is needed.

**Family 28. Cystodiaceae** J.R.Croft, *Kew Bull.* 41: 797 (1986).

1 genus (*Cystodium*).

References: Croft (1986), Korall *et al.* (2006b), Lehtonen *et al.* (2010).

**Family 29. Lindsaeaceae** C.Presl ex M.R.Schomb., *Reis. Br.-Guiana (Ri. Schomburgk)* 2: 883 (1848).

7 genera (*Lindsaea*, *Nesolindsaea*, *Odontosoria*, *Osmolindsaea*, *Sphenomeris*, *Tapeinidium*, *Xyopteris*).

References: Kramer (1957, 1967a, b, c, 1970, 1971, 1972a, b, 1989), Kramer & Tindale (1976), Lehtonen *et al.* (2010), Lin *et al.* (1999), Schneider & Kenrick (2001).

**Family 30. Dennstaedtiaceae** Lotsy, *Vortr. Bot. Stammesgesch.* 2: 655 (1909).

*Hypolepidaceae* Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 24: 705 (1970).

*Pteridiaceae* Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 13: 96 (1975).

10 genera (*Blotiella*, *Dennstaedtia*, *Histiopteris*, *Hypolepis*, *Leptolepia*, *Microlepia*, *Monachosorum*, *Oenotrichia*, *Paesia*, *Pteridium*).

References: Der *et al.* (2009), Wolf (1995).

Note:—*Oenotrichia* is based on *O. maxima* (E.Fourn.) Copel., which belongs to the Dennstaedtiaceae. The other species belong to Dryopteridaceae.



**Family 31. Pteridaceae** E.D.M.Kirchn., *Schul-Bot.*: 109 (1831).

*Parkeriaceae* Hook., *Exot. Fl.* 2: ad t. 147 (1825), *nom. rej.* in favour of *Adiantaceae* Newman (1840).

*Adiantaceae* Newman, *Hist. Brit. Ferns*: 5 (1840), *nom. cons.*

*Acrostichaceae* Mett. ex A.B.Frank in J.Leunis, *Syn. Pflanzensk.*, ed. 2, 3: 1453 (1874).

*Ceratopteridaceae* Underw., *Our Native Ferns*, ed. 6: 65 (1900).

*Sinopteridaceae* Koidz., *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 3: 50 (1934).

*Vittariaceae* Ching, *Sunyatsenia* 5: 210 (1940).

*Negripteridaceae* Pic.Serm., *Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital.*, ser. 2, 53: 160 (1946).

*Platyzomataceae* Nakai, *Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo* 29: 4 (1950).

*Actiniopteridaceae* Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 17: 5 (1962).

*Cryptogrammateae* Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 17: 299 (1963).

*Hemionitidaceae* Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 21: 487 (1966).

*Cheilanthaceae* B.K.Nayar, *Taxon* 19: 233 (1970).

*Taenitidaceae* Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 29: 1 (1975).

*Antrophyaceae* Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 16: 11 (1978).

*Anopteridaceae* Doweld, *Tent. Syst. Pl. Vasc. (Tracheophyta)*: 2 (2001).

50–60 genera (53 accepted here).

References: Beck *et al.* (2010), Gastony & Johnson (2001), Gastony & Rollo (1995, 1998), Grusz *et al.* (2009), Kirkpatrick (2007), Nakazato & Gastony (2001), Prado *et al.* (2007), Rohfelds *et al.* (2008), Ruhfel *et al.* (2008), Sánchez-Barracaldo (2004), Schuettpelz *et al.* (2007), Windham *et al.* (2009), Zhang *et al.* (2005, 2007).

**Subfamily 31a. Cryptogrammoideae** S.Linds. *Edinburgh J. Bot.* 66(2): 358. 2009

(*Coniogramme*, *Cryptogramma*, *Llavea*).

**Subfamily 31b. Ceratopteridoideae** (J.Sm.) R.M.Tryon, *Amer. Fern J.* 76: 184 (1986).

‘Parkerioideae’ of Smith *et al.* (2006a), *nom. nud.*

(*Acrostichum*, *Ceratopteris*).

**Subfamily 31c. Pteridoideae** C.Chr. ex Crabbe, Jermy & Mickel, *Fern Gaz.* 11: 153 (1975).

*Taenitidoideae* (C.Presl) R.M.Tryon, *Amer. Fern J.* 76: 184 (1986).

(*Actiniopteris*, *Anogramma*, *Asplenopsis*, *Austrogramme*, *Cerosora*, *Cosentinia*, *Jamesonia*, *Nephopteris*, *Onychium*, *Pityrogramma*, *Pteris*, *Pterozonium*, *Syngamma*, *Taenitis*)

Note:—*Eriosorus* is united with *Jamesonia* (Sánchez-Barracaldo 2004) and *Neurocallis* and *Platyzoma* are united with *Pteris* (Schuettpelz & Pryer 2007); the necessary combinations for these changes are made below.

**Subfamily 31d. Cheilanthoideae** W.C.Shieh, *J. Sci. Engin. (Nation. Chung-Hsing Univ.)* 10: 211 (1973).

(*Adiantopsis*, *Aleuritopteris*, *Argyrochosma*, *Aspidotis*, *Astrolepis*, *Bommeria*, *Calciophilopteris*, *Cassebeera*, *Cheilanthes*, *Cheiloplecton*, *Doryopteris*, *Hemionitis*, *Mildella*, *Notholaena*, *Paraceterach*, *Paragymnopteris*, *Pellaea*, *Pentagramma*, *Trachypteris*, *Tryonella*).

Note:—The classification of fern genera belonging to subfamily Cheilanthoideae is not stable because many of the generic concepts do not describe natural units, e.g., *Paraceterach* as classified by Tryon *et al.* (1990) is paraphyletic (Kirkpatrick 2007) and nested in *Pellaea s.l.* The cheilanthoid ferns are currently under study at the Pryer lab (Beck *et al.* 2010, Grusz *et al.* 2009, Rothfels *et al.* 2008, Windham *et al.* 2009).

**Subfamily 31e. Vittarioideae** (C.Presl) Crabbe, Jermy & Mickel, *Fern Gaz.* 11: 154 (1975).

*Adiantoideae* (C.Presl) R.M.Tryon, *Amer. Fern J.* 76: 184 (1986).

(*Adiantum*, *Ananthacorus*, *Anetium*, *Antrophyum*, *Haplopteris*, *Hecistopteris*, *Monogramma*, *Polytaenium*, *Radiovittaria*, *Rheopteris*, *Scoliosorus*, *Vittaria*).

Note:—The vittarioid ferns are embedded in the genus *Adiantum*, which is why they are here treated as a single subfamily. *Adiantum* is in need of thorough taxonomic revision.

**Family 32. Cystopteridaceae** Schmakov, *Turczaninowia* 4: 60 (2001).

4 genera. (*Acystopteris*, *Cystoathyrium*, *Cystopteris*, *Gymnocarpium*).

Description:—Plant small to medium sized, in forest or in crevices. Rhizome slender long creeping, or shorter creeping, or short erect or ascending; lamina 1-3-pinnate; veins free; sori small, round to cup-shaped, dorsal on veinlets; indusia small, thin, ovate, or oval, attached at bases, scale-like and immersed by mature sporangia, or exindusiate;  $x=42, 41, 40$ .

Note:—Schuettpelz & Pryer (2007) found *Gymnocarpium* and *Cystopteris* to be sister to the rest of eupolypods II. Therefore these genera and the allied *Acystopteris* and *Cystoathyrium* are placed in their own family, which is here defined in a phylogenetic sense.

**Family 33. Aspleniaceae** Newman, *Hist. Brit. Ferns*: 6 (1840).

2 genera. (*Asplenium*, *Hymenasplenium*).

References: Murakami & Schaal (1994), Murakami *et al.* (1999), Perrie & Brownsey (2005), Pinter *al.* (2002), Schneider *et al.* (2004b, 2005).

Note:—The studies cited above have shown that nearly all segregates of *Asplenium* (e.g. *Camptosorus*, *Ceterach*, *Diellia*, *Loxoscaphe* and *Phyllitis*) nest within it. In addition many intergeneric hybrids are known. Therefore Smith *et al.* (2006a) recognised only two genera in Aspleniaceae that are cytologically segregated, which we follow here.

**Family 34. Diplaziopsidaceae** X.C.Zhang & Christenh., *fam. nov.*

3 genera (*Diplaziopsis* (type of the family), *Hemidictyum*, *Homalosorus*).

*Filices mediocres vel grandes; rhizomatibus crassis, erectis vel decumbentibus; laminis 1-pinnatis, imparipinnatis, pinnis integris, glabris; venis lateralibus utroque costulae latere discretis sed margines versus reticulatim anastomosantibus, areolarum 2–4 series facientibus, sine venulis discretis inclusis; soris secus venas longas prope costulam elongatis, indusio similiter elongato membranaceo obtectis; indusiis plerumque 3–8 mm, interdum ad 1–2 cm longis, arcuatis, allantoideis; numero basico chromosomatum  $x=31, 40, 41$ . Genus quod est typus familiae: *Diplaziopsis* C.Chr.*

Description: Medium or large ferns, usually in forests near or by streams. Rhizomes decumbent to erect, thick; lamina 1-pinnate, imparipinnate, with pinnae entire, glabrous; veins free on either side of the midrib, but fully anastomosing toward the margins where they form 2–4 rows of areoles, without included free veinlets; sori elongate along the long veins close to the midrib, covered by a similarly elongates, membranous indusium; indusia usually 3–8 mm, sometimes up to 1–2 cm long, arched, sausage-like; spores with wing-like fimbriate and echinate folds, or low perforate plain folds.  $X=41, 40$  or 31.

Notes:—*Homalosorus pycnocarpus* (Spreng.) Pic.Serm. has been transferred to *Diplaziopsis* by Price (1990). Different from the Asian *Diplaziopsis* with  $x=41$ , the temperate North American *Homalosorus pycnocarpus* has  $x=40$  and the tropical American genus *Hemidictyum marginatum* with  $x=31$ . *Hemidictyum* was first shown to be sister to the Aspleniaceae by Schuettpelz & Pryer (2007), but no *Diplaziopsis* was included in their study. Here, we incorporate new evidence generated in the laboratory of X.-C. Zhang, and place these genera in one family (Wei *et al.* 2010). The inclusion of *Hemidictyum* in Diplaziopsidaceae is however still tentative; further studies will have to confirm its placement.

**Family 35. Thelypteridaceae** Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 24: 709 (1970).

5 or more genera

References: Smith (1986), Smith & Cranfill (2002), Yatabe *et al.* (2002).

Note:—Five genera (*Cyclosorus*, *Macrothelypteris*, *Phegopteris*, *Pseudophegopteris*, *Thelypteris*) recognised by Smith (in Kramer & Green 1990) and several formally proposed genera were treated as subgenera in *Cyclosorus* and *Thelypteris*. The current understanding of the relationships within the family is limited and thus we employ a conservative approach with large genera concepts for species belonging to *Cyclosorus* and *Thelypteris*. Narrower genera concepts are discussed to be replaced these two large genera but the current evidence is insufficient to make final conclusions.

**Family 36. Woodsiaceae** Herter, *Rev. Sudamer. Bot.* 9: 14 (1949).

1–3 genera (*Cheilanthopsis*, *Hymenocystis*, *Woodsia*).

Notes:—Woodsiaceae formerly included Athyriaceae and Diplaziopsidaceae. The family is here defined in its narrowest sense, including only *Woodsia* and two very closely related genera that, pending further evidence, may have to be merged with *Woodsia* in the future.

The lineages of Athyriaceae, Cystopteridaceae, Diplaziopsidaceae and Rachidosoraceae are found consistently segregated in all analyses, independently of sampling. Despite the relationships among these groups is not always resolved these lineages cannot be united with other large lineages. They are therefore treated as separate families.

**Family 37. Rhachidosoraceae** X.C.Zhang, *fam. nov.*

Based on a full and direct reference to the Latin description associated with *Athyriaceae* subfam. *Rhachidosoroideae* M.L.Wang & Y.T.Hsieh, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 42: 527 (2004).

1 genus. (*Rhachidosorus* Ching, type of the family).

Description:—Medium to large ferns in forest often at rocky (limestone) places. Rhizomes thick, erect to decumbent, apices and bases of stipes densely covered in scales; laminae 2–3-pinnate, deltoid to ovate-deltoid; sori linear, falcate, touching midveins at proximal ends, subparallel to midveins; indusia more or less thick, entire, on acroscopic side of lateral veinlets, asplenioid, spores with tuberculate folds. X=40.

A genus with ca. 7 species, distributed in east and southeast Asia, from Japan to Sumatra and the Philippines. *Rhachidosorus* was not included in Schuettpelz & Pryer (2007) and the results of Wang *et al.* (2003, 2004) were not accepted by Smith *et al.* (2006a, 2008).

**Family 38. Onocleaceae** Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 24: 708 (1970).

1(–4) genera: (*Onoclea*).

Reference: Gastony & Ungerer (1997).

Note:—The four genera (*Matteuccia*, *Onoclea*, *Onocleopsis* and *Pentarhizidium*) are very close and are here treated under the single genus *Onoclea*.

**Family 39. Blechnaceae** Newman, *Hist. Brit. Ferns*, ed. 2: 8 (1844).

*Stenochlaenaceae* Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 16: 18 (1978).

2–9 genera. (*Blechnum*, *Brainea*, *Pteridoblechnum*, *Sadleria*, *Salpichlaena*, *Stenochlaena*, *Woodwardia*).

References: Nakahira (2000), Cranfill (2001), Cranfill & Kato (2003).

Note:—The genus *Doodia* is embedded in *Blechnum* (Shepherd *et al.* 2007). Combinations for these are presented below. *Blechnum* in its current circumscription, even including *Doodia*, is likely to be paraphyletic. The status of other genera such as *Brainea*, *Pteridoblechnum*, *Sadleria*, *Salpichlaena* and *Stenochlaena* is therefore not yet clear, but some of these should probably be included in *Blechnum sensu lato* (see Cranfill 2001). Further studies on the generic delimitation in this family are necessary.

**Family 40. Athyriaceae** Alston, *Taxon* 5: 25 (1956).

5 genera. (*Anisocampium*, *Athyrium*, *Cornopteris*, *Deparia*, *Diplazium*)

Reference: Kato (1977), Wang *et al.* (2004).

The Athyriaceae include the majority of genera placed by Smith *et al.* (2006a, 2008) in Woodsiaceae. The generic classification will need further study especially in the context of the monophyly of *Athyrium* and *Diplazium*.

**Family 41. Hypodematiaceae** Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 13: 96 (1975).

3 genera (*Didymochlaena*, *Hypodematium*, *Leucostegia*).

Reference: Liu *et al.* (2007a), Tsutsumi & Kato (2006), Schuettpelz & Pryer (2007).

Note:—These genera were not traditionally found to be associated with each other. *Hypodematium* was associated with the athyroid ferns, *Didymochlaena* was previously placed in Dryopteridaceae and *Leucostegia* in Davalliaceae. Several studies (Liu *et al.* 2007a, Tsutsumi & Kato 2006, Schuettpelz & Pryer 2007) have shown nearly simultaneously that these are related and probably form the sister clade to 'Eupolypods I'.

**Family 42. Dryopteridaceae** Herter, *Rev. Sudamer. Bot.* 9: 15 (1949), *nom. cons.*

*Aspidiaceae* Mett. ex A.B. Frank in Leunis, *Syn. Pflanzenk. ed.* 2. 3: 1469 (1877), *nom. illeg.*

*Filicaceae* Juss., *Gen. Pl.*: 14. (1789), as 'Filices', *nom. illeg., rej.*

*Peranemataceae* Ching, *Sunyatsenia* 5: 208 (1940), *nom. rej.*

*Elaphoglossaceae* Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 23: 209 (1968).

*Bolbitidaceae* Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 16: 15 (1978).

About 34 genera.

References: Li & Lu (2006), Li *et al.* (2008), Liu *et al.* (2007a, 2010), Moran *et al.* (2010a, b), Rouhan (2004).

Note:—Further studies at the generic level are still necessary for the correct placement of genera and to confirm the monophyly of the species-rich genera *Dryopteris* and *Polystichum*.

Insertis sedis: *Adenoderris*, *Coveniella*, *Dracoglossum*, *Revwattsia*, *Stenolepia*.

Subfamily 42a. Dryopteridoideae B.K. Nayar, *Taxon* 19: 235 (1970).

(*Acrophorus*, *Acrorumohra*, *Arachniodes*, *Ctenitis*, *Cyrtogonellum*, *Cyrtomidictyum*, *Cyrtomium*, *Diacalpe*, *Dryopolystichum*, *Dryopsis*, *Dryopteris*, *Leptorumohra*, *Lithostegia*, *Peranema*, *Phanerophlebia*, *Polystichopsis*, *Polystichum*).

Subfamily 42b. Elaphoglossoideae (Pic.Serm.) Crabbe, Jermy & Mickel, *Fern Gaz.* 11: 154 (1975). Based on *Elaphoglossaceae* Pic.Serm.

(*Arthrobotrya*, *Bolbitis*, *Cyclodium*, *Elaphoglossum*, *Lastreopsis*, *Lomagramma*, *Maxonia*, *Megalastrum*, *Mickelia*, *Olfersia*, *Polybotrya*, *Rumohra*, *Stigmatopteris*, *Teratophyllum*).

**Family 43. Lomariopsidaceae** Alston, *Taxon* 5: 25 (1956).

3 genera (*Cyclopeltis*, *Lomariopsis*, *Thysanosoria*).

References: Moran (2000), Rouhan *et al.* (2007), Tsutsumi & Kato (2006), Schuettpelz & Pryer (2007), Liu *et al.* (2007a).

**Family 44. Nephrolepidaceae** Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 29: 8 (1975).

1 genus (*Nephrolepis*).

References: Hennequin *et al.* (2010), Hovenkamp & Miyamoto (2005).

Note:—The genus *Nephrolepis* has always been difficult to place. It has previously been associated with Davalliaceae and Oleandraceae (Kramer & Green 1990). Smith (2006a, 2008) places it in Lomariopsidaceae, which shares the articulate pinnae. This association is however not satisfactory because the exact phylogenetic placement is still uncertain. We therefore place it tentatively in its own family until further data are available.

**Family 45. Tectariaceae** Panigrahi, *J. Orissa Bot. Soc.* 8: 41 (1986).

*Dictyoxiphiaceae* Ching, *Sunyatsenia* 5: 205, 218. 1940, *nom. inval.*

*Hypoderriaceae* Ching, *Sunyatsenia* 5: 209, 245. 1940, *nom. inval.*

6–10 genera. (*Aenigmopteris*, *Arthropteris*, *Hypoderris*, *Pleocnemia*, *Psammiosorus*, *Psomiocarpa*, *Pteridrys*, *Tectaria*, *Triplophyllum*, *Wagneriopteris*).

References: Christenhusz (2010b), Liu (2007b).

Note:—*Arthropteris* has been tentatively placed here by Smith *et al.* (2006a), but Liu (2007b) placed it in Dryopteridaceae. The correct placement of this genus is still uncertain. This family is poorly defined, especially when *Arthropteris* and *Psammiosorus* are included. The number of genera that belong to Tectariaceae is still uncertain.

**Family 46. Oleandraceae** Ching ex Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 20: 745 (1965).

1 genus (*Oleandra*).

References: Tryon (1998, 2000).

**Family 47. Davalliaceae** M.R.Schomb., *Reis. Br.-Guiana (Ri. Schomburgk)* 2: 883 (1848).

2 genera (*Davallia*, *Davallodes*).

Reference: Kato & Tsutsumi (2009), Tsutsumi & Kato (2006), Tsutsumi *et al.* (2008).

Note:—Tsutsumi and collaborators (2006, 2008) provided a phylogeny of the Davalliaceae, in which they found *Davallia* to be polyphyletic and proposed to recognise the 5 clades at the generic level. This classification creates an inflated number of genera and an alternative two genera concept can also be considered. They proposed the genus *Araiostegiella* Kato & Tsutsumi (2008) and reinstated *Wibelia* Bernhardt (1801: 122), the latter being a later homonym of *Wibelia* Gaertner *et al.* (1801: 97, 144), a genus of Asteraceae (= *Crepis*), and thus a new genus is needed to accommodate for *Wibelia* Bernh. Most species have combinations in *Davallia* and it seems appropriate to consider a broader concept for *Davallia* that includes *Araiostegiella* and *Humata*. To divide *Davallia*, the issue remains to which of the five clades the name *Davallia* should be applied, because the geographically isolated *D. canariensis* (L.) Sm., the type species, is not included in these studies. Without establishing to which clade this species belongs, a generic subdivision will be difficult to validate. *Davallodes* (incl. *Araiostegia*) as treated by Tsutsumi *et al.* (2008) is followed here, reducing the number of genera to two, but this may require updating using an improved phylogenetic analyses in the near future.

**Family 48. Polypodiaceae** J.Presl & C.Presl, *Delic. Prag.*: 159 (1822).

*Grammitidaceae* Newm., *Hist. Brit. Ferns*: 7 (1840).

*Gymnogrammitidaceae* Ching in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 11: 12 (1966).

*Loxogrammeae* Ching ex Pic.Serm. in *Webbia* 29: 11 (1975).

*Drynariaceae* Ching in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 16: 19 (1978).

*Platyneriaceae* Ching in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 16: 18 (1978).

*Pleurisoriopsidaceae* Kurita & Ikebe ex Ching in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 16: (1978).

50–80 genera (64 tentatively accepted here).

References: Janssen & Schneider (2005), Kreier *et al.* (2008), Labiak *et al.* (2010a, b), Otto *et al.* (2009), Parris (2007), Ranker (2004), Schneider *et al.* (2004a, c, 2006a, b, 2008, 2010), Smith *et al.* (2006b), Wang *et al.* (2010a, b).

**Subfamily 48a. Loxogrammoideae** H.Schneid., *subfam. nov.* (*Dictymia*, *Loxogramme*).

Basionym: *Loxogrammeae* Ching ex Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 29: 11 (1974).

Type: *Loxogramme*.

**Subfamily 47b. Drynarioideae** Crabbe, Jermy & Mickel, *Fern Gaz.* 11: 156 (1975).

(*Aglaomorpha*, *Arthromeris*, *Christiopteris*, *Drynaria*, *Gymnogrammitis*, *Paraselliguea*, *Phymatopteris*, *Polypodiopteris*, *Selliguea*).

Note:—This subfamily includes the drynarioid and selligueoid ferns. The genus number of both groups is currently uncertain. We are recognizing the genera that are currently widely accepted.

**Subfamily 48c. Platynerioideae** B.K.Nayar, *Taxon* 19: 233 (1970).

(*Platynerium*, *Pyrrosia*).

**Subfamily 48d. *Microsorioideae*** B.K.Nayar, *Taxon* 19: 233 (1970), as '*Microsorioideae*'.

*Lepisoroideae* Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 16: 17 (1978), as '*Lepisoroideae*'.

(*Dendroconche*, *Goniophlebium*, *Kaulinia*, *Kontumia*, *Lecanopteris*, *Lemmaphyllum*, *Lepisorus*, *Lepidomicrosorium*, *Leptochilus*, *Microsorium*, *Neocheiropteris*, *Neolepisorus*, *Paragramma*, *Phymatosorus*, *Podosorus*, *Thylacopteris*, *Tricholepidium*).

Note:—The status of several genera of this group is controversial (Kreier *et al.* 2008). The genus *Microsorium* is polyphyletic and will need to be separated into natural genera in the future. The monotypic genus *Kontumia* is tentatively assigned to the microsorioid ferns and not to the selligieoid ferns as suggested by Wu *et al.* (2005). This assignment is based on observations of the rhizome scales carried out by P. Hovenkamp (Leiden) who studied the type material. Currently, we are lacking DNA sequences to confirm its relationship.

**Subfamily 48e. *Polypodioideae*** B.K.Nayar, *Taxon* 19: 234 (1970).

*Pleopeltidoideae* B.K.Nayar, *Taxon* 19: 234 (1970).

(*Campyloneurum*, *Microgramma*, *Niphidium*, *Pecluma*, *Phlebodium*, *Pleopeltis*, *Pleurosoriopsis*, *Polypodium*, *Serpocaulon*, *Synammia*, and the grammitids: *Acrosorus*, *Adenophorus*, *Calymmodon*, *Ceradenia*, *Chrysogrammitis*, *Cochlidium*, *Ctenopteris*, *Dasygrammitis*, *Enterosora*, *Grammitis*, *Lellingeria*, *Leucostrichum*, *Luisma*, *Melpomene*, *Micropolypodium*, *Nematopteris*, *Oreogrammitis*, *Prosaptia*, *Radiogrammitis*, *Scleroglossum*, *Terpsichore*, *Themelium*, *Tomophyllum*, *Xiphopterella*, *Xiphopteris*, *Zygophlebia*).

Note:—The number of genera in the grammitid ferns is still in flux. A research group under the leadership of Dr. Tom Ranker is currently studying this complex.

## New combinations and names

***Anemia caffrorum* (L.) Christenh., *comb. nov.***

Basionym: *Polypodium caffrorum* Linnaeus (1771: 307).

***Anemia lepigera* (Baker) Christenh., *comb. nov.***

Basionym: *Mohria lepigera* Baker (1891: 498).

***Anemia marginalis* (Savigny) Christenh., *comb. nov.***

Basionym: *Osmunda marginalis* Savigny in Lamarck (1797: 655). Note: Roux (1990b) made the combination in *Mohria*. This is the same species as his *Mohria hirsuta* Roux (1990a).

***Anemia mohriana* Christenh., *nom. nov.***

Basionym: *Mohria rigida* Roux (1990a: 268), *non Anemia rigida* Sehnem

***Anemia nudiuscula* (J.P.Roux) Christenh., *comb. nov.***

Basionym: *Mohria nudiuscula* Roux (1990a: 266).

***Anemia saxatilis* (J.P.Roux) Christenh., *comb. nov.***

Basionym: *Mohria saxatilis* Roux (1990b: 399).

***Anemia vestita* (Baker) Christenh., *comb. nov.***

Basionym: *Mohria vestita* Baker in Oliver *et al.* (1887: 355).

***Blechnum austrocaledonicum* Christenh., *nom. nov.***

Basionym: *Doodia gracilis* Copeland (1929: 362), *non Blechnum gracile* Kaulfuss

***Blechnum dissectum* (Parris) Christenh., *comb. nov.***

Basionym: *Doodia dissecta* Parris (1998: 711).

***Blechnum dives* (Kunze) Christenh., *comb. nov.***

Basionym: *Doodia dives* Kunze (1848: 144), as '*Doodya dives*'.

***Blechnum doodianum* Christenh., *nom. nov.***

Basionym: *Doodia aspera* var. *heterophylla* Bailey (1881: 51), *non Blechnum heterophyllum* Opiz, *nec Schlechtendal*.

***Blechnum hindii* (Tindale ex T.C.Chambers) Christenh., *comb. nov.***

- Basionym: *Doodia hindii* Tindale ex Chambers (2008: 257).  
***Blechnum lineare* (J.Sm.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia linearis* Smith (1866: 199).  
***Blechnum lyonii* (Degen.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia lyonii* Degener (1934: *Fam.* 17).  
***Blechnum marquesensis* (E.Brown) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia marquesensis* Brown in Brown & Brown (1931: 73, t. 16).  
***Blechnum maximum* (J.Sm. ex C.Chr.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia maxima* J.Sm. ex Christensen (1906: 243).  
***Blechnum medium* (R.Br.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia media* Brown (1810: 151).  
***Blechnum molle* (Parris) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia mollis* Parris (1980: 145).  
***Blechnum neohollandicum* Christenh., nom. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia aspera* Brown (1810: 151), non *Blechnum asperum* (Klotzsch) J.W.Sturm  
***Blechnum norfolkense* Christenh., nom. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia kunthiana* Gaudichaud (1829: 410, t. 14), non *Blechnum kunthianum* C.Chr.  
***Blechnum papuanum* Christenh., nom. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia scaberula* Parris (1978: 505), non *Blechnum scaberulum* Sodiro  
***Blechnum parrisii* Christenh., nom. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia media* subsp. *australis* Parris (1972: 593), non *Blechnum australe* L.  
***Blechnum paschale* (C.Chr.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia paschalis* C.Chr. in Christensen & Skottsberg (1920: 48, f. 1.).  
***Blechnum rupestre* (Kaulf. ex Link) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia rupestris* Kaulf. ex Link (1833: 83).  
***Blechnum spinulosum* Poir. = *Doodia caudata* (Cav.) R.Br. (*Woodwardia caudata* Cav.), non *Blechnum caudatum* Cav.**  
***Blechnum zeelandicum* Christenh., nom. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Doodia squarrosa* Colenso (1881: 382), non *Blechnum squarrosum* Gaudich.  
***Huperzia drummondii* (Kunze) Christenh. & H.Schneid., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Phylloglossum drummondii* Kunze (1843: 721), as ‘*Drummondi*’.  
***Jamesonia accrescens* (A.F.Tryon) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Eriosorus accrescens* Tryon (1963: 57).  
***Jamesonia angusta* (M.Kessler & A.R.Sm.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Eriosorus angustus* Kessler & Smith (2007: 191).  
***Jamesonia arenicola* (Schwartzb. & Labiak) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Eriosorus arenicola* Schwartzburd & Labiak (2008: 160).  
***Jamesonia ascendens* (A.R.Sm. & M.Kessler) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Eriosorus ascendens* A.R.Sm. & M.Kessler in Kessler & Smith (2007: 192).  
***Jamesonia aureonitens* (Hook.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma aureonitens* Hooker (1852: t. 820).  
***Jamesonia biardii* (Fée) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Anogramma biardii* Fée (1869: 241, t. 77, f. 1.).  
***Jamesonia caracasana* (Baker) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma caracasana* Baker in Hooker & Baker (1874: 516).  
***Jamesonia cheilanthoides* (Sw.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Grammitis cheilanthoides* Swartz (1806: 219).  
***Jamesonia chiapensis* (Maxon) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Psilogramme chiapensis* Maxon (1915: 81).  
***Jamesonia congesta* (Christ) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma congesta* Christ (1904: 1098).  
***Jamesonia ewanii* (A.F.Tryon) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Eriosorus ewanii* Tryon (1970: 165).

- Jamesonia feei* (Copel.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Eriosorus feei* Copeland (1947: 58).
- Jamesonia flabellata* (Grev. & Hook.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma flabellata* Greville & Hooker (1834: 61, t. 120).
- Jamesonia flexuosa* (Kunth) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Grammitis flexuosa* Kunth in Humboldt *et al.* (1815: 5).
- Jamesonia glaberrima* (Maxon) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Psilogramme glaberrima* Maxon (1915: 82).
- Jamesonia glaziovii* (C.Chr.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma glaziovii* Christensen (1910: 20).
- Jamesonia hirsutula* (Mett.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma hirsutula* Mettenius (1864: 209).
- Jamesonia hirta* (Kunth) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Grammitis hirta* Kunth, in Humboldt *et al.* (1815: 4).
- Jamesonia insignis* (Kuhn) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma insignis* Mett. ex Kuhn (1869: 70).
- Jamesonia lechleri* (Kuhn) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma lechleri* Mett. ex Kuhn (1869: 71).
- Jamesonia lindigii* (Mett.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma lindigii* Mettenius (1864: 210).
- Jamesonia longipetiolata* (Hieron.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma longipetiolata* Hieronymus (1904: 479).
- Jamesonia madidiensis* (M.Kessler & A.R.Sm.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Eriosorus madidiensis* Kessler & Smith (2007: 192).
- Jamesonia mathewsii* (Hook.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma mathewsii* Hooker (1864: 128, t. 290).
- Jamesonia myriophylla* (Sw.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma myriophylla* Swartz (1817: 58).
- Jamesonia novogranatensis* (A.F.Tryon) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Eriosorus novogranatensis* Tryon (1970: 120).
- Jamesonia orbignyana* (Kuhn) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma orbignyanus* Mett. ex Kuhn (1869: 70).
- Jamesonia paucifolia* (A.C.Sm.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma paucifolia* A.C.Sm. in Gleason (1931: 305).
- Jamesonia rufescens* (Fée) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma rufescens* Fée (1852: 181, t. 19C, f. 3).
- Jamesonia schwackeana* (Christ) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma schwackeana* Christ in Schwacke (1900: 18), as '*Gymnogramme Schwackeana*'.
- Jamesonia sellowiana* (Mett. ex Kuhn) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma sellowiana* Mett. ex Kuhn (1869: 69).
- Jamesonia setulosa* (Hieron.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma setulosa* Hieronymus (1904: 479).
- Jamesonia stuebelii* (Hieron.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma stuebelii* Hieronymus (1909: 219, t. 9, f. 5).
- Jamesonia vellea* (Baker) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma vellea* Baker (1881: 206).
- Jamesonia warscewiczii* (Mett.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gymnogramma warscewiczii* Mett. in Triana *et al.* (1864: 211).
- Jamesonia wurdackii* (A.F.Tryon) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Eriosorus wurdackii* Tryon (1970: 147, f. 30).
- Onoclea hintonii* (Ballard) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Onocleopsis hintonii* Ballard (1945: 1).
- Pteris bosseri* (Tard.) Christenh., comb. nov.**



- Basionym: *Ochropteris bosseri* Tardieu-Blot (1984: 193).  
***Pteris dicarpa* (R.Br.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gleichenia dicarpa* Brown (1810: 161).  
***Pteris platyferra* Christenh., nom. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Platyzoma ferruginea* Desvaux (1827: 199), non *Pteris ferruginea* J.Bommer  
***Pteris platylata* Christenh., nom. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Platyzoma latum* Desvaux (1827: 199), non *Pteris lata* Kaulf.  
***Pteris platyzoma* Christenh., nom. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gleichenia alpina* Brown (1810: 161), non *Pteris alpina* Field.  
***Pteris peltigera* (Fée) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Ochropteris peltigera* Fée (1850: 102, t. 29, f. 4).  
***Pteris praestantissima* (Fée) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Neurocallis praestantissima* Fée (1845: 89, t. 52).  
***Pteris recurva* (Desv.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Platyzoma recurvum* Desvaux (1827: 199)  $\equiv$  *Platyzoma microphyllum* Brown (1810: 160), non *P. microphylla* Cav., nec A.Cunn., nec Colla  
***Pteris rupestris* (R.Br.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gleichenia rupestris* Brown (1810: 161).  
***Pteris speluncae* (R.Br.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Gleichenia speluncae* Brown (1810: 161).  
***Ptisana rolandi-principis* (Rosenst.) Christenh., comb. nov.**  
 Basionym: *Marattia rolandi-principis* Rosenstock (1911: 162).

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## Appendix 1. Index to fern genera

Below we provide an alphabetic list to the genera of ferns. Accepted genera are printed in bold italics. Synonymous genera are in italics followed by the currently accepted genus and their family. Genera listed with \* are problematic in their phylogeny. Genera of which the family name is accompanied by <sup>f</sup> are of uncertain placement.

- Abacopteris* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
***Abrodictyum*** (= *Trichomanes*) – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Acanthea* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Achomanes* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Aconiopteris* = *Elaphoglossum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Acropelta* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
***Acrophorus***\* (= *Dryopteris*?) – Dryopteridaceae  
*Acropteris* = *Actiniopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Acropterygium* = *Gleichenella* – Gleicheniaceae  
***Acrorumohra***\* (= *Dryopteris*?) – Dryopteridaceae  
*Acrosorus* – Polypodiaceae  
***Acrostichum*** – Pteridaceae (The name was in the past widely applied to species in a number of genera, most notably *Elaphoglossum*)  
*Actiniopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Actinophlebia* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Actinostachys* – Schizaeaceae  
*Acystopteris* – Cystopteridaceae  
*Adectum* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Adenoderris* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Adenophorus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Adiantopsis* – Pteridaceae  
*Adiantum* – Pteridaceae  
*Aenigmopteris* – Tectariaceae  
*Aetopteron* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Afropteris* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Aglaomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
*Alcicornium* = *Platyterium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Aleuritopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Allantodia* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
*Allosorus* = *Cryptogramma*/*Cheilanthes* – Pteridaceae  
*Alsophila* – Cyatheaceae  
*Amauropelta* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Amblia* = *Phanerophlebia* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Amesium* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Ampelopteris* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Amphiblestra* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Amphicosmia* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Amphidesmium* = *Alsophila* – Cyatheaceae  
*Amphineuron* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Amphipterum* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Amphisoria* = *Polybotrya* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Amphoradenium* = *Adenophorus* – Polypodiaceae  
***Ananthacorus*** – Pteridaceae  
*Anapausia* = *Leptochilus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Anapeltis* = *Phlebodium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Anarthropteris* = *Loxogramme* – Polypodiaceae  
*Anaxetum* = *Niphidium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Anchistea* = *Woodwardia* – Blechnaceae  
*Aneimia* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
*Aneimiaebotrys* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
***Anemia*** – Anemiaceae  
*Anemidictyon* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
*Anemirhiza* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
***Anetium*** – Pteridaceae  
***Angiopteris*** – Marattiaceae  
***Anisocampium*** – Athyriaceae  
*Anisogonium* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
*Anisosorus* = *Lonchitis* – Lonchitidaceae  
***Anogramma*** – Pteridaceae  
*Anopteris* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Antigramma* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Antiosorus* = *Lonchitis* – Lonchitidaceae  
***Antrophyum*** – Pteridaceae  
*Apalophlebia* = *Pyrrhosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Aphyllocalpa* = *Osmunda* – Osmundaceae  
*Apteropteris* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Aquilina* = *Pteridium* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
***Arachniodes*** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Araiostegia* = *Davallodes* – Davalliaceae  
*Araiostegiella* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
*Arcasplenium* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Archangiopteris* = *Angiopteris* – Marattiaceae  
*Arcypteris* = *Pleocnemia* – Tectariaceae  
***Argyrochosma*** – Pteridaceae  
***Arthrobotrya*** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Arthrobotrys* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae  
***Arthromeris*** – Polypodiaceae  
***Arthropteris*** – Tectariaceae  
*Aspidium* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae (The name was in the past applied to species in a number of genera)  
***Aspidotis*** – Pteridaceae  
*Asplenidictyum* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
***Aspleniopsis***\* – Pteridaceae  
***Asplenium*** – Aspleniaceae  
*Asteroglossum* = *Lemmaphyllum* – Polypodiaceae  
***Astrolepis*** – Pteridaceae  
*Atalopteris* = *Ctenitis* ? – Dryopteridaceae  
*Ataxipteris* = *Ctenitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Athyriopsis* = *Deparia* – Athyriaceae  
*Athyriorumohra* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae  
***Athyrium*** – Athyriaceae  
***Austrogramme*** – Pteridaceae  
*Austrolycopodium* = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae  
***Azolla*** – Salviniaceae  
*Bakeriopteris* = *Doryopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Balantium* = *Dicksonia* – Dicksoniaceae  
*Bathmium* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Belvisia* = *Lepisorus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Bergera* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Bernhardia* = *Psilotum* – Psilotaceae  
*Biropteris* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae

*Blechnidium* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Blechnopsis* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Blechnopteris* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
***Blechnum*** – Blechnaceae  
***Blotiella*** – Dennstaedtiaceae  
***Bolbitis*** – Dryopteridaceae  
***Bommeria*** – Pteridaceae  
*Boniniella* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
***Botrychium*** – Ophioglossaceae  
*Botryogramme* = *Llavea* – Pteridaceae  
*Botryopteris* = *Helminthostachys* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Botryothallus* = *Polybotrya* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Botrypus* = *Botrychium* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Bowringia* = *Brainea/Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Brachysorus* = *Athyrium* – Athyriaceae  
***Brainea*** (= *Blechnum*?) – Blechnaceae  
*Bryodesma* = *Selaginella* – Selaginellaceae  
*Buesia* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Byrsopteris* = *Arachniodes* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Caenopteris* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Calamaria* = *Isoetes* – Isoëtaceae  
*Calamistrum* = *Pilularia* – Marsileaceae  
***Calciphilopteris*** – Pteridaceae  
*Callipteris* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
***Callistopteris*** (= *Trichomanes*) – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Callogramme* = *Syngamma* – Pteridaceae  
***Calochlaena*** – Dicksoniaceae  
*Calymella* = *Gleichenia* – Gleicheniaceae  
***Calymmodon*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Calypterium* = *Onoclea* – Onocleaceae  
*Campium* = *Bolbitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Campteria* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Camptodium* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Camptosorus* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
***Campyloneurum*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Campteria* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Candollea* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Caobangia* = *Lemmaphyllum* – Polypodiaceae  
*Cardiochaena* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Cardiomanes* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Carpanthus* = *Azolla* – Salviniaceae  
***Cassebeera*** – Pteridaceae  
*Cassiopteris* = *Ophioglossum* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Celanthera* = *Marattia* – Marattiaceae  
***Cephalomanes*** (= *Trichomanes*) – Hymenophyllaceae  
***Ceradenia*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Ceratodactylis* = *Llavea* – Pteridaceae  
***Ceratopteris*** – Pteridaceae  
*Ceropteris* = *Pityrogramma* – Pteridaceae  
***Cerosora*** – Pteridaceae  
*Ceterach* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Ceterachopsis* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
***Cheilanthes*** – Pteridaceae  
***Cheilanthopsis*** – Woodsiaceae  
*Cheilogramme* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Cheilolepton* = *Lomagramma* – Dryopteridaceae  
***Cheiloplecton*** – Pteridaceae  
*Cheilosoria* = *Cheilanthes* – Pteridaceae

***Cheiroglossa*** – Ophioglossaceae  
***Cheiropleuria*** – Dipteridaceae  
*Cheiropteris* = *Neocheiropteris* – Polypodiaceae  
*Chieniopteris* = *Woodwardia* – Blechnaceae  
*Chilopteris* = *Grammitis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Chingia* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Chlamydogramme* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Chnoophora* = *Alsophila* – Cyatheaceae  
*Chonta* = *Thyrsopteris* – Thyrsopteridaceae  
*Choristosoria* = *Pellaea* – Pteridaceae  
*Chorizopteris* = *Lomagramma* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Christella* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
***Christensenia*** – Marattiaceae  
***Christiopteris*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Chrysochosma* = *Notholaena* – Pteridaceae  
*Chrysodium* = *Acrostichum* – Pteridaceae  
***Chrysogrammitis*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Chrysopteris* = *Phlebodium* – Polypodiaceae  
***Cibotium*** – Cibotiaceae  
*Cincinalis* = *Pteridium* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Cionidium* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Clementea* = *Angiopteris* – Marattiaceae  
*Cnemidaria* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Cnemidopteris* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
***Cochlidium*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Coelopteris*\* = *Ctenopteris/Prosaptia*? – Polypodiaceae  
*Colina* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
*Colysis* = *Leptochilus* – Polypodiaceae  
***Coniogramme*** – Pteridaceae  
*Copelandiopteris* = *Pteris*? – Pteridaceae  
*Coptodipteris* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Coptophyllum* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
*Cormophyllum* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
***Cornopteris*** – Athyriaceae  
*Coryphopteris* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
***Cosentinia*** – Pteridaceae  
*Costaricia* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
***Coveniella*** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Craspedaria* = *Microgramma* – Polypodiaceae  
*Craspedodictyum* = *Syngamma* – Pteridaceae  
*Craspedoneuron* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Craspedophyllum* = *Hymenophyllum* –  
Hymenophyllaceae  
*Craspedosorus* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Crepidium* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
***Crepidomanes*** (= *Trichomanes*) – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Crepidophyllum* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Crepidopteris* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Crypsinopsis* = *Selliguea* – Polypodiaceae  
*Crypsinus* = *Selliguea* – Polypodiaceae  
*Crypteris* = *Pellaea* – Pteridaceae  
***Cryptogramma*** – Pteridaceae  
*Cryptosorus*\* = *Gammitis*? – Polypodiaceae  
*Cryptostigma* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Cteisium* = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae  
***Ctenitis*** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Ctenitopsis*\* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Ctenopterella* – Polypodiaceae

**Ctenopteris** – Polypodiaceae  
**Culcita** – Culcitaceae  
*Currana* = *Gymnocarpium* – Cystopteridaceae  
*Cuspidaria* = *Pleopeltis* – Pteridaceae  
**Cyathea** – Cyatheaceae  
**Cyclodium** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Cyclogramma* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
**Cyclopeltis** – Lomariopsidaceae  
*Cyclophorus* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Cyclopteris* = *Cystopteris* – Cystopteridaceae  
**Cyclosorus** – Thelypteridaceae  
**Cyrtogonellum** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Cyrtogonium* = *Bolbitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
**Cyrtomidictyum** – Dryopteridaceae  
**Cyrtomium** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Cyrtophlebium* = *Campyloneurum* – Polypodiaceae  
*Cyste* = *Cystopteris* – Cystopteridaceae  
*Cystea* = *Cystopteris* – Cystopteridaceae  
*Cystidium* = *Cystodium* – Cystodiaceae  
**Cystoathyrium** – Cystopteridaceae  
*Cystodiopteris* = *Cystodium* – Cystodiaceae  
**Cystodium** – Cystodiaceae  
**Cystopteris** – Cystopteridaceae  
**Danaea** – Marattiaceae  
*Danaeopsis* = *Bolbitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Darea* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
**Dasygrammitis** – Polypodiaceae  
**Davallia** – Davalliaceae  
*Davalliopsis* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Davallodes** – Davalliaceae  
**Dendroconche** – Polypodiaceae  
*Dendroglossa* = *Leptochilus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Dendrolycopodium* = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae  
**Dennstaedtia** – Dennstaedtiaceae  
**Deparia** – Athyriaceae  
*Dermatophlebium* = *Hymenophyllum* –  
Hymenophyllaceae  
*Desmopodium*\* = *Thelypteris* ? – Thelypteridaceae  
**Diacalpe**\* (= *Dryopteris*?) – Dryopteridaceae  
*Diblemma* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Dichasium* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Dichorexia* = *Alsophila* – Cyatheaceae  
**Dicksonia** – Dicksoniaceae  
*Diclidopteris* = *Monogramma* – Pteridaceae  
*Diclisodon* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Dicranodium* = *Anogramma* – Pteridaceae  
*Dicranoglossum* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Dicranophlebia* = *Alsophila* – Cyatheaceae  
**Dicranopteris** – Gleicheniaceae  
**Dictymia** – Polypodiaceae  
*Dictyocline* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Dictyodroma* = *Deparia* – Athyriaceae  
*Dictyoglossum* = *Elaphoglossum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Dictyogramme* = *Coniogramme* – Pteridaceae  
*Dictyopteris* = *Pleocnemia* – Tectariaceae  
*Dictyoxiphium* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
**Didymochlaena** – Hypodematiaceae  
**Didymoglossum** (= *Trichomanes*) – Hymenophyllaceae

*Diellia* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Digrammaria* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
*Dimorphopteris* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Diphasiastrum* = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Diphasium* = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae  
**Diplaziopsis** – Diplaziopsidaceae  
**Diplazium** – Athyriaceae  
*Diploblechnum* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Diploophyllum* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Diplopterygium** – Gleicheniaceae  
*Diplora* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
**Dipteris** – Dipteridaceae  
*Discostegia* = *Marattia* – Marattiaceae  
*Disphenia* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Distaxia* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Doodia* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Dorcapteris* = *Olfersia* – Dryopteridaceae  
**Doryopteris** – Pteridaceae  
**Dracoglossum** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Drymoglossum* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Drymotaenium* = *Lepisorus* – Polypodiaceae  
**Drynaria** – Polypodiaceae  
*Drynariopsis* = *Aglaomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
*Dryoathyrium* = *Deparia* – Athyriaceae  
*Dryomenis* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
**Dryopolystichum** – Dryopteridaceae  
**Dryopsis**\* (= *Dryopteris*?) – Dryopteridaceae  
**Dryopteris** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Dryostachyum* = *Aglaomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
*Dyctiogramme* = *Coniogramme* – Pteridaceae  
*Eatoniopteris* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Edanyoa* = *Bolbitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Egenolfia* = *Bolbitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
**Elaphoglossum** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Ellobocarpus* = *Ceratopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Emodiopteris* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
**Enterosora** – Polypodiaceae  
**Equisetum** – Equisetaceae  
*Eremopodium* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Eriosoriopsis* = *Woodsia* – Woodsiaceae  
*Eriosorus* = *Jamesonia* – Pteridaceae  
*Eschatogramme* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
**Eupodium** – Marattiaceae  
*Eupteris* = *Pteridium* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Fadyenia* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Feea* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Filix* = *Dryopteris* (\*This genus is not legitimately  
published and the name has in the past been used to  
mean 'fern', and was widely applied. It is thus difficult  
to assign it to any genus in particular, but it is typified  
by *Dryopteris*) – Dryopteridaceae  
*Fourniera* = *Sphaeropteris* – Cyatheaceae  
*Furcaria* = *Ceratopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Fuziifilix* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Galeoglossa* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Gisopteris* = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae  
*Glaphyopteridopsis* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Glaphyopteris* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae

**Gleichenella** – Gleicheniaceae  
**Gleichenia** – Gleicheniaceae  
*Gleicheniastrum* = *Gleichenia* – Gleicheniaceae  
*Glossopteris* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Glyphotaenium* = *Grammitis* – Polypodiaceae  
**Goniophlebium** – Polypodiaceae  
*Goniopteris* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Gonocormus* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Grammatopteridium* = *Selliguea* – Polypodiaceae  
*Grammatosorus* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
**Grammitis** – Polypodiaceae  
*Guerinia* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Gymnia* = *Cheilanthes* – Pteridaceae  
**Gymnocarpium** – Cystopteridaceae  
*Gymnogramma* = *Hemionitis* – Pteridaceae  
**Gymnogrammitis** – Polypodiaceae  
*Gymnopremnon* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Gymnopteris* = *Hemionitis* – Pteridaceae  
**Gymnosphaera** – Cyatheaceae  
*Gymnothalamium* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Gymnotheca* = *Marattia* – Marattiaceae  
*Gyrosorium* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Habrodictyon* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Haplodicyum* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
**Haplopteris** – Pteridaceae  
**Hecistopteris** – Pteridaceae  
**Helminthostachys** – Ophioglossaceae  
*Hemestheum* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Hemianemia* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
*Hemicardion* = *Cyclopeltis* – Lomariopsidaceae  
*Hemicyatheon* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Hemidictyum** – Diplaziopsidaceae  
*Hemigonum* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Hemigramma* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
**Hemionitis** – Pteridaceae  
*Hemiphlebium* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Hemipteris* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Hemistachyum* = *Aglaomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
*Hemistegia* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Hemitelia* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Heterodanaea* = *Danaea* – Marattiaceae  
*Heterogonium* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Heteroneuron* = *Bolbitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Heterophlenium* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Heteropteris* = *Dryopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Hewardia* = *Adiantum* – Pteridaceae  
*Hiatea* = *Cibotium* – Cibotiaceae  
*Hicriopteris* = *Dicranopteris* – Gleicheniaceae  
*Hippochaete* = *Equisetum* – Equisetaceae  
*Hippodium* = *Didymochlaena* – Dryopteridaceae  
**Histiopteris** – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Holcosorus* = *Selliguea* – Polypodiaceae  
*Holodictyum* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Holostachyum* = *Aglaomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
*Holttumia* = *Taenitis* – Pteridaceae  
*Holttumiella* = *Taenitis* – Pteridaceae  
*Holubiella* = *Ophioglossum* – Ophioglossaceae  
**Homalosorus** – Diplaziopsidaceae

*Homoeotes* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Hugona* = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae  
*Humata* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
*Humblotiella* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
**Huperzia** – Lycopodiaceae  
*Hyalolepis* = *Lepisorus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Hyalotricha* = *Campyloneurum* – Polypodiaceae  
*Hyalotrichopteris* = *Campyloneurum* – Polypodiaceae  
*Hydroglossum* = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae  
**Hymenasplenium** – Aspleniaceae  
**Hymenocystis** – Woodsiaceae  
*Hymenodium* = *Elaphoglossum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Hymenoglossum* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Hymenolaena* = *Woodsia* – Woodsiaceae  
*Hymenolepis* = *Lepisorus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Hymenophyllopsis* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
**Hymenophyllum** – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Hymenostachys* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Hymenotomia* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Hypochlamys* = *Athyrium* – Athyriaceae  
**Hypodematium** – Hypodematiaceae  
**Hypoderris** – Tectariaceae  
**Hypolepis** – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Hypopeltis* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Hypopterygiopsis* = *Selaginella* – Selaginellaceae  
*Hysterochlaena* = *Didymochlaena* – Hypodematiaceae  
*Idiogramma* = *Cerosora* – Pteridaceae  
*Idiopteris* = *Pteris*? – Pteridaceae  
**Isoetes** – Isoëtaceae  
*Isoloma* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Ithyaulon* = *Saccoloma* – Saccolomataceae  
**Jamesonia** – Pteridaceae  
*Japanobotrychium* = *Botrychium* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Jenkinsia* = *Bolbitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Kaulfussia* = *Christensenia* – Marattiaceae  
**Kaulinia** – Polypodiaceae  
**Kontumia** – Polypodiaceae  
*Kuniwatsukia* = *Anisocampium* – Athyriaceae  
*Lacaussadea* = *Polybotrya* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Lacosteia* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Lacosteopsis* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Lastrea* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae (This genus was applied to species belonging to a number of genera, most notably genera of *Thelypteridaceae*)  
**Lastreopsis** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Lateristachys* = *Lycopodiella* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Lathyropteris* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Lecanium* = *Lecanopteris* – Polypodiaceae  
*Lecanolepis* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Lecanopteris** – Polypodiaceae  
**Lellingeria** – Polypodiaceae  
*Lemapteris* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Lemma* = *Marsilea* – Marsileaceae  
**Lemmaphyllum** – Polypodiaceae  
*Lenda* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Lepicystis* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Lepidocaulon* = *Histiopteris* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Lepidogrammitis* = *Lemmaphyllum* – Polypodiaceae

- Lepidomicrosorium*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Lepidoneuron* = *Nephrolepis* – Lomariopsidaceae  
*Lepidotis* = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae  
***Lepisorus*** – Polypodiaceae  
***Leptochilus*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Leptocionium* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Leptogramma* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
***Leptolepia*** – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Leptolepidium* = *Cheilanthes* – Pteridaceae  
*Leptopleuria* = *Nephrolepis* – Lomariopsidaceae  
***Leptopteris*** – Osmundaceae  
***Leptorumohra*** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Leptostegia* = *Onychium* – Pteridaceae  
*Leucomanes* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
***Leucostegia*** – Hypodematiaceae  
***Leucotrichum*** – Polypodiaceae  
***Lindsaea*** – Lindsaeaceae  
*Lindsaenium* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Lindsayopsis* = *Odontosoria* – Lindsaeaceae  
***Lithostegia*** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Litobrochia* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Litolobium* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
***Llavea*** – Pteridaceae  
***Lomagramma*** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Lomaphlebia* = *Grammitis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Lomaria* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Lomaridium* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Lomariobotrys* = *Stenochlaena* – Blechnaceae  
***Lomariopsis*** – Lomariopsidaceae  
***Lonchitis*** – Lonchitidaceae  
*Lophidium* = *Schizaea* – Schizaeaceae  
*Lophodium* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Lopholepis* = *Microgramma* – Polypodiaceae  
***Lophosoria*** – Dicksoniaceae  
*Lorinseria* = *Woodwardia* – Blechnaceae  
*Lotzea* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
***Loxogramme*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Loxoma* = *Loxsoma* (printing error corrected by Hooker, 1838) – Loxsomataceae  
*Loxoscaphe* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
***Loxsoma*** – Loxsomataceae  
***Loxsomopsis*** – Loxsomataceae  
*Luerssenia* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
***Luisma*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Lunathyrium* = *Deparia* – Athyriaceae  
*Lycopodiastrium* = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae  
***Lycopodiella*** – Lycopodiaceae  
*Lycopodioides* = *Selaginella* – Selaginellaceae  
***Lycopodium*** – Lycopodiaceae  
*Lygodictyon* = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae  
***Lygodium*** – Lygodiaceae  
*Macroglana* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Macroglossum* = *Angiopteris* – Marattiaceae  
*Macroplethus* = *Lepisorus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Macrostoma* = *Christensenia* – Marattiaceae  
***Macrothelypteris*** – Thelypteridaceae  
***Mankyua*** – Ophioglossaceae  
***Marattia*** – Marattiaceae  
*Marginaria* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Marginariopsis* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Marsiglia* = *Marsilea* – Marsileaceae  
***Marsilea*** – Marsileaceae  
*Maschalosorus* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
***Matonia*** – Matoniaceae  
***Matteuccia*** – Onocleaceae  
***Maxonia*** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Mecodium* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Mecosorus* = *Grammitis* – Polypodiaceae  
***Megalastrum*** – Dryopteridaceae  
***Melpomene*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Meniscium* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Menisorus* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Meringium* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Merinthosorus* = *Aglaoomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
*Mertensia* = *Sticherus* – Gleicheniaceae  
*Mesochlaena* = *Thelypteris*? – Thelypteridaceae  
*Mesoneuron* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Mesophlebion* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Mesopteris* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Mesosorus* = *Sticherus* – Gleicheniaceae  
*Mesothema* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Metapolypodium* = *Goniophlebium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Metathelypteris* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
***Metaxya*** – Metaxyaceae  
***Mickelia*** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Microbrochis* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Microchlaena* = *Anisocampium* – Athyriaceae  
*Microgonium* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
***Microgramma*** – Polypodiaceae  
***Microlepia*** – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Microphlebodium* = *Polypodium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Micropodium* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
***Micropolypodium*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Micropteris* = *Grammitis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Microschizaea* = *Schizaea* – Schizaeaceae  
***Microsorium*** – Polypodiaceae  
*Microstaphyla* = *Elaphoglossum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Microstegia* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
*Microstegnus* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Microterus* = *Selliguea* – Polypodiaceae  
*Microtrichomanes* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
***Mildella*** – Pteridaceae  
*Mohria* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
*Monachosorella* = *Monachosorum* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
***Monachosorum*** – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Monochlaena* = *Didymochlaena* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Monogonia* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
***Monogramma*** – Pteridaceae  
*Monomelangium* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
*Mortoniopteris* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Muelleria* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Myriodon* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Myriopteris* = *Cheilanthes* – Pteridaceae  
*Myriothea* = *Marattia* – Marattiaceae  
*Myrmecophila* = *Lecanopteris* – Polypodiaceae

*Myrmecopteris* = *Lecanopteris* – Polypodiaceae  
*Myrmecostylum* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Nannothelypteris* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Negripteris* = *Aleuritopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Nematopera* = *Peranema* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Nematopteris* – Polypodiaceae  
*Neoathyrium* = *Cornopteris* – Athyriaceae  
*Neocheiropteris* – Polypodiaceae  
*Neolepisorus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Neoniphopsis* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Neotriblemma* = *Deparia* – Athyriaceae  
*Neottopteris* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Nephelea* = *Alsophila* – Cyatheaceae  
*Nephopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Nephrodium* = *Dryopteris* (type: *N. filix-mas* (L.) Rich., here designated) – Dryopteridaceae (This genus has in the past been applied to species belonging to a wide range of genera. *Nephrodium filix-mas* is mentioned in the protologue and is therefore the best type candidate).  
*Nephrolepis* – Nephrolepidaceae  
*Nesolindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Nesopteris* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Nesoris* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Neurocallis* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Neurodium* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Neurogramma* = *Hemionitis* – Pteridaceae  
*Neuromanes* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Neuronia* = *Oleandra* – Oleandraceae  
*Neurophyllum* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Neuroplatyceros* = *Platycerium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Neuropteris* = *Saccoloma* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Neurosoria* = *Cryptogramma* – Pteridaceae  
*Neurosorus* = *Coniogramme* – Pteridaceae  
*Niphidium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Niphobolus* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Niphopsis* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Nistarika* = *Leptochilus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Nothochlaena* = *Notholaena* – Pteridaceae  
*Notholaena* – Pteridaceae  
*Nothoperanema* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Notogramme* = *Coniogramme* – Pteridaceae  
*Notolepeum* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Ochloграмма* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
*Ochropteris* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Odontoloma* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Odontomanes* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Odontopteris* = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae  
*Odontosoria* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Oenotrichia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Oeosporangium* = *Cheilanthes* – Pteridaceae  
*Oetosis* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Oleandra* – Oleandraceae  
*Oleandropsis*\* – Polypodiaceae  
*Olfersia* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Oligocampia* = *Athyrium* – Athyriaceae  
*Onoclea* – Onocleaceae  
*Onocleopsis* – Onocleaceae  
*Onopteris* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Onychium* – Pteridaceae  
*Oochlamys* = *Thelypteris*? – Thelypteridaceae  
*Ophiala* = *Helminthostachys* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Ophioderma* = *Ophioglossum* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Ophioglossum* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Ophiopteris* = *Oleandra* – Oleandraceae  
*Oreogrammitis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Oreopteris* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Ormoloma* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Ormopteris* = *Pellaea* – Pteridaceae  
*Ornithopteris* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
*Orthiopteris*\* (= *Saccoloma*?) – Saccolomataceae  
*Orthogramma* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Osmolindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Osmunda* – Osmundaceae  
*Osmundastrum* – Osmundaceae  
*Osmundopteris* = *Botrychium* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Othonoloma* = *Cheilanthes* – Pteridaceae  
*Oxygonium* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
*Pachyderris* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Pachyloma* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Pachypleuria* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
*Paesia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Palhinhaea* = *Lycopodiella* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Paltonium* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Panicularia* = *Thyrsopteris* – Thyrsopteridaceae  
*Papuapteris* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Parablechnum* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Paraceterach*\* – Pteridaceae  
*Paradavallodes* = *Davallodes* – Davalliaceae  
*Paradennstaedtia* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Paragramma* – Polypodiaceae  
*Paragymnopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Parahemionitis* = *Hemionitis* – Pteridaceae  
*Paraleptochilus* = *Leptochilus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Parapolystichum* = *Lastreopsis* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Paraselliguea* – Polypodiaceae  
*Parasorus* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
*Parathelypteris* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Parathyrium* = *Deparia* – Athyriaceae  
*Parestia* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
*Parkeria* = *Ceratopteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Patanema* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Patania* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Pecluma* – Polypodiaceae  
*Pelazoneuron* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Pellaea* – Pteridaceae  
*Pellaeopsis* = *Pellaea* – Pteridaceae  
*Peltapteris* = *Elaphoglossum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Peltochlaena* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Pentagramma* – Pteridaceae  
*Pentarhizidium* – Onocleaceae  
*Peranema*\* = *Dryopteris*? – Dryopteridaceae  
*Pericoptis* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Peripteris* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Pessopteris* = *Niphidium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Phanerophlebia* – Dryopteridaceae



*Phanerophlebiopsis* = *Arachniodes* – Dryopteridaceae  
**Phanerosorus** – Matoniaceae  
**Phegopteris** – Thelypteridaceae  
*Phlebiogonium* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Phlebiophyllum* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Phlebodium** – Polypodiaceae  
*Phlegmariurus* = *Huperzia* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Phorolobus* = *Cryptogramma* – Pteridaceae  
*Photinopteris* = *Aglaomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
*Phyllitis* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Phyllitopsis* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Phylloglossum* = *Huperzia* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Phymatodes* = *Phymatosorus* – Dipteridaceae  
*Phymatopsis* = *Phymatopteris* – Polypodiaceae  
**Phymatopteris** – Polypodiaceae  
**Phymatosorus** – Polypodiaceae  
*Physematium* = *Woodsia* – Woodsiaceae  
*Pichisermollia* = *Phymatopteris* – Polypodiaceae  
**Pilularia** – Marsileaceae  
*Pinonia* = *Cibotium* – Cibotiaceae  
**Pityrogramma** – Pteridaceae  
**Plagiogyria** – Plagiogyriaceae  
*Plananthus* = *Huperzia* – Lycopodiaceae  
**Platycerium** – Polypodiaceae  
*Platygyria* = *Lepisorus* – Polypodiaceae  
*Platyloma* = *Pellaea* – Pteridaceae  
*Platyzoa* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Platytaenia* = *Taenitis* – Pteridaceae  
*Plecosorus* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Plenasium* = *Osmunda* – Osmundaceae  
**Pleocnemia**\* – Tectariaceae  
**Pleopeltis** – Polypodiaceae  
*Plesioneuron* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Pleuridium* = *Niphidium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Pleuroderris* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Pleurofossa* = *Monogramma* – Pteridaceae  
*Pleurogramme* = *Cochlidium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Pleuromanes* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Pleurosoriopsis** – Polypodiaceae  
*Pleurosorus* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Pneumatopteris* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Podeilema* = *Peranema* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Podopeltis* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
**Podosorus** – Polypodiaceae  
*Poecilopteris* = *Bolbitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Poikilopteris* = *Bolbitis* – Dryopteridaceae  
**Polybotrya** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Polycampium* = *Pyrrosia* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Polydictyum* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Polygramma* = *Plagiogyria* – Plagiogyriaceae  
**Polyphlebium** (= *Trichomanes*) – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Polypodiastrum* = *Goniophlebium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Polypodiodes* = *Goniophlebium* – Polypodiaceae  
*Polypodiopsis* = *Selliguea* – Polypodiaceae  
**Polypodiopteris** – Polypodiaceae  
**Polypodium** – Polypodiaceae  
**Polystichopsis** – Dryopteridaceae  
**Polystichum** – Dryopteridaceae

**Polytaenium** – Pteridaceae  
*Porpaea* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Prionopteris* = *Matonia* – Matoniaceae  
*Proferea* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Pronephrium* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
**Prosaptia** – Polypodiaceae  
*Protangiopteris* = *Angiopteris* – Marattiaceae  
*Protolindsaya* = *Tapeinidium* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Protomarattia* = *Angiopteris* – Marattiaceae  
*Protowoodsia* = *Woodsia* – Woodsiaceae  
**Psammiosorus**\* – Tectariaceae  
*Pseudathyrium* = *Athyrium* – Athyriaceae  
*Pseudocolysis* = *Pleopeltis* – Polypodiaceae  
*Pseudocyclosorus* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Pseudocystopteris* = *Athyrium* – Athyriaceae  
*Pseudodiphasium* = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Pseudodrynaria* = *Aglaomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
*Pseudolycopodiella* = *Lycopodiella* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Pseudolycopodium* = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Pseudomecodium* = *Hymenophyllum* –  
Hymenophyllaceae  
**Pseudophegopteris** – Thelypteridaceae  
*Pseudotectaria* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Psidopodium* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Psilodochea* = *Angiopteris* – Marattiaceae  
*Psilogramme* = *Jamesonia* – Pteridaceae  
**Psilotum** – Psilotaceae  
**Psomiocarpa** – Tectariaceae  
*Psygium* = *Aglaomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
*Pteretis* = *Matteuccia* – Onocleaceae  
*Pteridanetium* = *Anetium* – Pteridaceae  
*Pteridella* = *Pellaea* – Pteridaceae  
**Pteridium** – Dennstaedtiaceae  
**Pteridoblechnum**\* (= *Blechnum*?) – Blechnaceae  
**Pteridrys** – Tectariaceae  
*Pteriglyphis* = *Diplazium* – Athyriaceae  
*Pterilis* = *Matteuccia* – Onocleaceae  
*Pterinodes* = *Onoclea* – Onocleaceae  
**Pteris** – Pteridaceae  
*Pteromanes* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Pteropsis* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
**Pterozonium** – Pteridaceae  
*Ptilophyllum* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Ptilopteris* = *Monachosorum* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
**Ptisana** – Marattiaceae  
*Ptychomanes* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Ptychophyllum* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Pycnodoria* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Pycnoloma* = *Selliguea* – Polypodiaceae  
*Pycnopteris* = *Dryopteris* – Dryopteridaceae  
**Pyrrosia** – Polypodiaceae  
*Pyxidaria* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Quercifilix* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
**Radiogrammitis** – Polypodiaceae  
**Radiovittaria** – Pteridaceae  
*Ragatelus* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Ragiopteris* = *Onoclea* – Onocleaceae  
*Ramondia* = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae

*Reediella* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Regnellidium** – Marsileaceae  
**Revwattsia** – Dryopteridaceae  
**Rhachidosorus** – Rhachidosoraceae  
**Rheopteris** – Pteridaceae  
*Rhipidopteris* = *Elaphoglossum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Rhizoglossum* = *Ophioglossum* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Rhizosperma* = *Azolla* – Salviniaceae  
*Rhizomatopteris* = *Cystopteris* – Cystopteridaceae  
*Riedlea* = *Onoclea* – Onocleaceae  
*Ripidium* = *Schizaea* – Schizaeaceae  
*Rosenstockia* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Rumohra** – Dryopteridaceae  
**Saccoloma** – Saccolomataceae  
**Sadleria** (= *Blechnum*?) – Blechnaceae  
*Saffordia* = *Trachypteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Sagenia* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
**Salpichlaena** (= *Blechnum*?) – Blechnaceae  
*Salpiglaena* = *Salpichlaena* – Blechnaceae  
*Salpinchlaena* = *Salpichlaena* – Blechnaceae  
**Salvinia** – Salviniaceae  
*Sambirania* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Saxiglossum* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae  
*Sceptridium* = *Botrychium* – Ophioglossaceae  
*Schaffneria* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Schellolepis* = *Goniophlebium* – Polypodiaceae  
**Schizaea** – Schizaeaceae  
*Schizocaena* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Schizogramma* = *Hemionitis*? – Pteridaceae  
*Schizolegnia* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Schizolepton* = *Taenitis* – Pteridaceae  
*Schizoloma* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Schizopteris* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
*Schizostege* = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae  
**Scleroglossum** – Polypodiaceae  
**Scoliosorus** – Pteridaceae  
*Scolopendrium* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Scyphofilix* = *Microlepia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Scypholepia* = *Microlepia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Scyphopteris* = *Microlepia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Scyphularia* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
**Selaginella** – Selaginellaceae  
*Selenodesmium* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Selliguea** – Polypodiaceae  
**Serpocaulon** – Polypodiaceae  
*Serpyllopsis* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Sinephropteris* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Sinopteris* = *Cheilanthes* – Pteridaceae  
*Sitobolium* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Sitolobium* = *Dennstaedtia* – Dennstaedtiaceae  
*Solanopteris* = *Microgramma* – Polypodiaceae  
*Sorolepidium* = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Soromanes* = *Polybotrya* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Spathepteris* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae  
*Sphaerocionium* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Sphaeropteris** – Cyatheaceae  
*Sphaerostephanos* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Sphaerostichum* = *Pyrrosia* – Polypodiaceae

**Sphenomeris** – Lindsaeaceae  
*Spheroidea* = *Pilularia* – Marsileaceae  
*Spicanta* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Spicantopsis* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Spinulum* = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Stachygynandrum* = *Selaginella* – Selaginellaceae  
*Steenisioblechnum* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Stegania* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Stegnogramma* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Steiropteris* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
**Stenochlaena** (= *Blechnum*?) – Blechnaceae  
*Stenochlamys* = *Davalla*? – Davalliaceae  
*Stenofilix* = *Cochlidium* – Polypodiaceae  
**Stenolepia** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Stenolobus* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
*Stenoloma* = *Odontosoria* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Stenosemia* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Stibasia* = *Marattia* – Marattiaceae  
**Sticherus** – Gleicheniaceae  
**Stigmatopteris** – Dryopteridaceae  
*Stormesia* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
**Stromatopteris** – Gleicheniaceae  
*Struthiopteris* = *Blechnum* – Blechnaceae  
*Stylites* = *Isoetes* – Isoëtaceae  
*Symphlebium* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
**Synammia** – Polypodiaceae  
*Synaphlebium* = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae  
*Syneuron* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
**Syngramma** – Pteridaceae  
*Syngrammatopsis* = *Pterozonium* – Pteridaceae  
*Synochlamys* = *Pellaea* – Pteridaceae  
*Taeniopsis* = *Vittaria* – Pteridaceae  
*Taeniopteris* = *Vittaria* – Pteridaceae  
**Taenitis** – Pteridaceae  
**Tapeinidium** – Lindsaeaceae  
*Tarachia* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Taschneria* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Tectaria** – Tectariaceae  
*Tectaridium* = *Tectaria* ? – Tectariaceae  
*Tegularia* = *Didymochlaena* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Teleozoma* = *Ceratopteris* – Pteridaceae  
**Teratophyllum** – Dryopteridaceae  
**Terpsichore** – Polypodiaceae  
*Tetralasma* = *Hymenophyllum* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Thamnopteris* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
*Thayeria* = *Aglaomorpha* – Polypodiaceae  
**Thelypteris** – Thelypteridaceae  
**Themelium** – Polypodiaceae  
**Thylacopteris** – Polypodiaceae  
**Thyrsopteris** – Thyrsopteridaceae  
*Thysanobotrya* = *Alsophila* – Cyatheaceae  
**Thysanosoria** – Lomariopsidaceae  
**Tmesipteris** – Psilotaceae  
**Todea** – Osmundaceae  
**Tomophyllum** – Polypodiaceae  
*Toppingia* = *Thelypteris* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Toxopteris* = *Syngramma* – Pteridaceae  
*Trachypremnon* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae

**Trachypteris** – Pteridaceae  
*Tragostolon* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
*Triblemma* = *Deparia* – Athyriaceae  
*Trichiocarpa* = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae  
*Trichiogramme* = *Syngamma* – Pteridaceae  
*Trichipteris* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Trichocyclus* = *Woodsia* – Woodsiaceae  
**Tricholepidium** – Polypodiaceae  
**Trichomanes** – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Trichoneuron* = *Lastreopsis* – Dryopteridaceae  
*Trichopteris* = *Cyathea* – Cyatheaceae  
*Trichosorus* = *Alsophila* – Cyatheaceae  
*Trigonophyllum* = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae  
*Trigonospora* = *Cyclosorus* – Thelypteridaceae  
*Triphlebia* = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae  
**Triplophyllum** – Tectariaceae  
*Trismeria* = *Pityrogramma* – Pteridaceae  
*Trochopteris* = *Anemia* – Anemiaceae

*Trogostolon* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
**Tryonella** – Pteridaceae  
*Ugena* = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae  
*Urostachys* = *Huperzia* – Lycopodiaceae  
*Vaginularia* = *Monogramma* – Pteridaceae  
*Vallifilix* = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae  
**Vandenboschia** (= *Trichomanes*) – Hymenophyllaceae  
**Vittaria** – Pteridaceae  
**Wagneriopteris** – Tectariaceae  
*Weatherbya* = *Lemmaphyllum* – Polypodiaceae  
*Wibelia* = *Davallia* – Davalliaceae  
**Woodsia** – Woodsiaceae  
**Woodwardia** – Blechnaceae  
**Xiphopterella** – Polypodiaceae  
*Xiphopteris* = *Cochlidium* – Polypodiaceae  
**Xyopteris** – Lindsaeaceae  
**Zygophlebia** – Polypodiaceae

## Appendix 2. Index of fern and lycophyte genera accepted in the linear sequence.

In numerical order of family, in linear order where phylogenies are known, otherwise alphabetically within (sub-)families. Type (T) information is provided.

### 1. Lycopodiaceae

**1.1. Huperzia** Bernh., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 126 (1801).

T.: *Huperzia selago* (L.) Bernh. ex Schrank & Mart. (*Lycopodium selago* L.)

**1.2. Lycopodiella** Holub, *Preslia* 36: 20 (1964).

T.: *Lycopodiella inundata* (L.) Holub (*Lycopodium inundatum* L.)

**1.3. Lycopodium** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1100 (1753).

T.: *Lycopodium clavatum* L.

### 2. Isoëtaceae

**2.1. Isoetes** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1100 (1753).

T.: *Isoetes lacustris* L.

### 3. Selaginellaceae

**3.1. Selaginella** P.Beauv., *Prodr.* 101 (1805), *nom. cons.*

T.: *Selaginella spinosa* P.Beauv., *nom. illeg.* = *S. selaginoides* (L.) Link

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### 4. Equisetaceae

**4.1. Equisetum** L., *Sp. Pl.* 2: 1061 (1753).

T.: *Equisetum fluviatile* L.

### 5. Ophioglossaceae

**5.1. Cheiroglossa** C.Presl, *Suppl. Tent. Pterid.* 56 (1845).

T.: *Cheiroglossa palmata* (L.) C.Presl (*Ophioglossum palmatum* L.)

**5.2. Botrychium** Sw., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 8 (1801).

T.: *Botrychium lunaria* (L.) Sw. (*Osmunda lunaria* L.)

**5.3. Helminthostachys** Kaulf., *Enum. Filic.* 28 (1824).

T.: *Helminthostachys dulcis* Kaulf., *nom. illeg.* = *H. zeylanica* (L.) Hook.

**5.4. Mankyua** B.-Y.Sun, M.H.Kim & C.H.Kim, *Taxon* 50: 1020 (2002).

T.: *Mankyua chejuense* B.-Y.Sun, M.H.Kim & C.H.Kim

**5.5. Ophioglossum** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1062 (1753).

T.: *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L.

### 6. Psilotaceae

**6.1. Psilotum** Sw., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 8 (1801).

T.: *Psilotum triquetrum* Sw., *nom. illeg.* = *P. nudum* (L.) P.Beauv.

**6.2. Tmesipteris** Bernh., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 131 (1801).

T.: *Tmesipteris tannensis* (Spreng.) Bernh. (*Lycopodium tannense* Spreng.)

### 7. Marattiaceae

**7.1. Danaea** Sm., *Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Turin* 5: 420. t. 9, f. 11 (1793), *nom. cons.*

T.: *Danaea nodosa* (L.) Sm. (*Acrostichum nodosum* L.)

**7.2. Eupodium** J.Sm., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 4: 190 (1841).

T.: *Eupodium kaulfussii* (J.Sm. ex Hook.) J.Sm. ex Hook. (*Marattia kaulfussii* J.Sm. ex Hook.)

**7.3. Ptisana** Murdock, *Taxon* 57(3): 744 (2008).

T.: *Ptisana salicina* (Sm.) Murdock (*Marattia salicina* Sm.)

**7.4. Christensenia** Maxon, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 18: 239 (1905). Substitute name for *Kaulfussia* Blume (1828), non *Kaulfussia* Nees (1820).

T.: *Christensenia aesculifolia* (Blume) Maxon (*Aspidium aesculifolium* Blume)

**7.5. Angiopteris** Hoffm., *Commentat. Soc. Regiae Sci. Gott.* 12 (Cl. Phys.): 29 (1796), *nom. cons.*, non *Angiopteris* Adanson (1763), *nom. rej.* (= *Onoclea*).

T.: *Angiopteris evecta* (G.Forst.) Hoffm. (*Polypodium evectum* G. Forst.)

**7.6. Marattia** Sw., *Prodr.* 8 (1788).

T.: *Marattia alata* Sw.

## 8. Osmundaceae

**8.1. Osmundastrum** C.Presl, *Gefäßbündel Farrn* 18 (1847).

T.: *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* (L.) C.Presl (*Osmunda cinnamomea* L.)

**8.2. Leptopteris** C.Presl, *Suppl. Tent. Pterid.* 70 (1845), non *Leptopteris* Blume (1850).

T.: *Leptopteris hymenophylloides* (A.Rich.) C.Presl (*Todea hymenophylloides* A.Rich.)

**8.3. Todea** Willd. ex Bernh., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 126 (1801).

T.: *Todea africana* Willd. ex Bernh., *nom. illeg.* = *T. barbara* (L.) T.Moore

**8.4. Osmunda** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1063 (1753).

T.: *Osmunda regalis* L.

## 9. Hymenophyllaceae

**9.1. Hymenophyllum** Sm., *Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Turin* 5: 418. t. 9(8) (1793).

T.: *Hymenophyllum tunbrigense* (L.) Sm. (*Trichomanes tunbrigense* L.)

**9.2. Cephalomanes** C.Presl, *Hymenophyllaceae* 17. t. 5 (1843).

T.: *Cephalomanes atrovirens* C.Presl

**9.3. Abrodictyum** C.Presl, *Hymenophyllaceae* 20. t. 7 (1843).

T.: *Abrodictyum cumingii* C.Presl

**9.4. Trichomanes** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1097 (1753), *nom. cons.*, non *Trichomanes* Hill (1757, = *Asplenium*).

T.: *Trichomanes crispum* L., *typ. cons.*

**9.5. Callistopteris** Copel., *Occas. Pap. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Mus.* 14: 49 (1938).

T.: *Callistopteris apiifolia* (C.Presl) Copel. (*Trichomanes apiifolium* C.Presl)

**9.6. Polyphlebium** Copel., *Philipp. J. Sci.* 67: 55 (1938). Substitute name for *Phlebiophyllum* Bosch (1861), non *Phlebiophyllum* Nees (1832).

T.: *Polyphlebium venosum* (R.Br.) Copel. (*Trichomanes venosum* R.Br.)

**9.7. Didymoglossum** Desv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 6: 330 (1827).

T.: *Didymoglossum muscoides* (Sw.) Desv. (*Trichomanes muscoides* Sw.)

**9.8. Vandenboschia** Copel., *Philipp. J. Sci.* 67: 51 (1938).

T.: *Vandenboschia radicans* (Sw.) Copel. (*Trichomanes radicans* Sw.)

**9.9. Crepidomanes** C.Presl, *Epimel. Bot.* 258 (1851).

T.: *Crepidomanes intramarginale* (Hook. & Grev.) C.Presl (*Trichomanes intramarginale* Hook. & Grev.)

## 10. Gleicheniaceae

**10.1. Diplopterygium** (Diels) Nakai, *Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo* 29: 47 (1950).

*Gleichenia* subgenus *Mertensia* section *Diplopterygium* Diels in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(4): 353 (1900).

T.: *Diplopterygium glaucum* (Thunb. ex Houtt.) Nakai (*Polypodium glaucum* Thunb. ex Houtt.)

**10.2. Dicranopteris** Bernh., *Neues J. Bot.* 1(2): 38 (1806), non *Dicranopteris* Zalessky (1937, fossil fern).

T.: *Dicranopteris dichotoma* (Thunb.) Bernh. (*Polypodium dichotomum* Thunb.)

Substitute name for *Mertensia* Willdenow (1804), non *Mertensia* Roth, *nom. cons.* (1797)

**10.3. Gleichenella** Ching, *Sunyatsenia* 5: 276 (1940).

T.: *Gleichenella pectinata* (Willd.) Ching (*Mertensia pectinata* Willd.)

**10.4. Sticherus** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 51 (1836).

T.: *Sticherus laevigatus* (Willd.) C.Presl (*Mertensia laevigata* Willd.)

**10.5. Gleichenia** Sm., *Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Turin* 5: 419. 1793, *nom. cons.*, non *Gleichenia* Necker (1790 = *Dryopteridaceae*).

T.: *Gleichenia polypodioides* (L.) Sm. (*Onoclea polypodioides* L.)

**10.6. Stromatopteris** Mett., *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot. ser. 4*: 15: 84 (1861).

T.: *Stromatopteris moniliformis* Mett.

## **11. Dipteridaceae**

**11.1. Cheiropleuria** C.Presl, *Epimel. Bot.* 189 (1851).

T.: *Cheiropleuria bicuspis* (Blume) C.Presl (*Polypodium bicuspe* Blume)

**11.2. Dipteris** Reinw., *Syll. Pl. Nov.* 2: 3 (1825).

T.: *Dipteris conjugata* Reinw.

## **12. Matoniaceae**

**12.1. Matonia** R.Br., *Pl. Asiat. Rar. (Wallich)* 1: 16 (1829), non *Matonia* Stephenson & Churchill (1831, = *Elettaria*, Zingiberaceae)

T.: *Matonia pectinata* R.Br.

**12.2. Phanerosorus** Copel., *Philipp. J. Sci., C* 3: 344 (1909).

T.: *Phanerosorus sarmentosus* (Baker) Copel. (*Matonia sarmentosa* Baker)

## **13. Lygodiaceae**

**13.1. Lygodium** Sw., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 7 (1801), *nom. cons.*

T.: *Lygodium scandens* (L.) Sw. (*Ophioglossum scandens* L.)

## **14. Schizaeaceae**

**14.1. Actinostachys** Wallich, *Numer. List* 1 (1829).

T.: *Actinostachys digitata* (L.) Wallich (*Acrostichum digitatum* L.)

**14.2. Schizaea** Sm., *Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Turin* 5: 419. t. 9, f. 9 (1793), *nom. cons.*

T.: *Schizaea dichotoma* (L.) Sm. (*Acrostichum dichotomum* L.)

## **15. Anemiaceae**

**15.1. Anemia** Sw., *Syn. Fil. (Swartz)* 6: 1806 (*nom. cons.*), non *Anemia* Nuttall (1838 = *Anemopsis*, Saururaceae)

T.: *Anemia phyllitidis* (L.) Sw. (*Osmunda phyllitidis* L.)

## **16. Marsileaceae**

**16.1. Pilularia** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1100 (1753).

T.: *Pilularia globulifera* L.

**16.2. Regnellidium** Lindman, *Ark. Bot.* 3(6): 2 (1904).

T.: *Regnellidium diphyllum* Lindman

**16.3. Marsilea** L., *Sp. Pl.* 2: 1099 (1753), non *Marsilea* Adanson (1763 = liverwort).

T.: *Marsilea quadrifolia* L.

## **17. Salviniaceae**

**17.1. Azolla** Lam., *Encycl. (Lamarck)* 1: 343 (1783).

T.: *Azolla filiculoides* Lam.

**17.2. Salvinia** Ség., *Fl. Veron.* 3: 52 (1754).

T.: *Salvinia natans* (L.) All. (*Marsilea natans* L.)

## **18. Thyrsopteridaceae**

**18.1. Thyrsopteris** Kunze, *Linnaea* 9: 507 (1835).

T.: *Thyrsopteris elegans* Kunze

## **19. Loxsomataceae**

**19.1. Loxsoma** R.Br. ex A.Cunn., *Companion Bot. Mag.* 2: 366 (1837), as '*Loxoma*'. Printing error corrected by Hooker, *Gen. Fil.* ad t. 15 (1838).

T.: *Loxsoma cunninghamii* R.Br. ex A.Cunn.

**19.2. Loxsomopsis** Christ, *Bull. Herb. Boissier ser. 2*: 4: 399 (1904).

T.: *Loxsomopsis costaricensis* Christ

## 20. Culcitaceae

**20.1. Culcita** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 135. t. 5(5) (1836).

T.: *Culcita macrocarpa* C.Presl (*Dicksonia culcita* l'Hér.)

## 21. Plagiogyriaceae

**21.1. Plagiogyria** (Kunze) Mett., *Abh. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges.* 2: 265 (1858).

*Lomaria* sect. *Plagiogyria* Kunze, *Farnkräuter* 2: 63 (1850).

T.: *Plagiogyria euphlebia* (Kunze) Mett. (*Lomaria euphlebia* Kunze)

## 22. Cibotiaceae

**22.1. Cibotium** Kaulf., *Berlin. Jahrb. Pharm. Verbundenen Wiss.* 21: 53 (1820).

T.: *Cibotium chamissoi* Kaulf.

## 23. Cyatheaceae

**23.1. Alsophila** R.Br., *Prodr.* 158 (1810).

T.: *Alsophila australis* R.Br.

**23.2. Cyathea** Sm., *Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Turin* 5: 416 (1793).

T.: *Cyathea arborea* (L.) Sm. (*Polypodium arboreum* L.)

**23.3. Gymnosphaera** Blume, *Enum. Pl. Javae* 2: 242. (1828), *non Gymnosphaera* Tassi (1902 = fungus).

T.: *Gymnosphaera glabra* Blume

**23.4. Sphaeropteris** Bernh., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 122. t. 1(1) (1801), *non Sphaeropteris* Wallich (1830 = *Peranema*).

T.: *Sphaeropteris medullaris* (G.Forst.) Bernh. (*Polypodium medullare* G.Forst.)

## 24. Dicksoniaceae

**24.1. Calochlaena** (Maxon) R.A.White & M.D.Turner, *Amer. Fern J.* 78: 91 (1988).

*Culcita* subg. *Calochlaena* Maxon, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 12: 458 (1922).

T.: *Calochlaena dubia* (R.Br.) M.D.Turner & R.A.White (*Davallia dubia* R.Br.)

**24.2. Dicksonia** l'Hér., *Sert. Angl.* 30 (1789).

T.: *Dicksonia arborescens* l'Hér.

**24.3. Lophosoria** C.Presl, *Gefässbündel Farrn* 36 (1847).

T.: *Lophosoria pruinata* (Sw.) C.Presl (*Polypodium pruinatum* Sw.)

## 25. Metaxyaceae

**25.1. Metaxya** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 59. t. 1(5) (1836).

T.: *Metaxya rostrata* (Kunth) C.Presl (*Aspidium rostratum* Kunth)

## 26. Lonchitidaceae

**26.1. Lonchitis** L., *Sp. Pl.* 2: 1078 (1753), *non Lonchitis* Bubani (1901 = Orchidaceae)

T.: *Lonchitis hirsuta* L.

## 27. Saccolomataceae

**27.1. Saccoloma** Kaulf., *Berlin. Jahrb. Pharm. Verbundenen Wiss.* 21: 51 (1820).

T.: *Saccoloma elegans* Kaulf.

**27.2. Orthiopteris** Copel., *Bull. Bernice P. Bishop Mus.* 59: 14 (1929).

T.: *Orthiopteris ferulacea* (T.Moore) Copel. (*Davallia ferulacea* T.Moore)

## 28. Cystodiaceae

**28.1. Cystodium** J.Sm., *Gen. Fil. (Hooker)* t. 96 (1841), *nom. cons.*, *non Cystodium* Fée (1837, *nom. rej.* = lichen)

T.: *Cystodium sorbifolium* (Sm.) J.Sm. (*Dicksonia sorbifolia* Sm.)

## 29. Lindsaeaceae

**29.1. Sphenomeris** Maxon, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 3: 144 (1913), *nom. cons.*

T.: *Sphenomeris clavata* (L.) Maxon (*Adiantum clavatum* L.)

**29.2. Odontosoria** Fée, *Mém. Foug.*, 5. *Gen. Filic.*: 325 (1852).

T.: *Odontosoria uncinella* (Kunze) Fée (*Davallia uncinella* Kunze) = *O. scandens* (Desv.) C.Chr.

**29.3. Nesolindsaea** Lehtonen & Christenh., *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 163: 336 (2010).

T.: *Nesolindsaea caudata* (Hook.) Lehtonen & Christenh. (*Lindsaea caudata* Hook.)

**29.4. Osmolindsaea** (K.U.Kramer) Lehtonen & Christenh., *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 163: 335 (2010).

*Lindsaea* Dryand. ex Sm. section *Osmolindsaea* K.U.Kramer, *Blumea* 15: 560 (1967).

T.: *Osmolindsaea odorata* (Roxb.) Lehtonen & Christenh. (*Lindsaea odorata* Roxb.)

**29.5. Tapeinidium** (C.Presl) C.Chr., *Index Filic.* 631 (1906).

*Microlepia* subg. *Tapeinidium* C.Presl, *Epimel. Bot.* 96 (1851).

T.: *Tapeinidium pinnatum* (Cav.) C.Chr. (*Davallia pinnata* Cav.)

**29.6. Xyopteris** K.U.Kramer, *Acta Bot. Neerl.* 6: 599 (1958).

T.: *Xyopteris stortii* (Alderw.) K.U.Kramer (*Schizoloma stortii* Alderw.)

**29.7. Lindsaea** Dryander ex Sm., *Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Turin* 5: 413. t. 9(4) (1793).

T.: *Lindsaea trapeziformis* Dryand. (= *Lindsaea lancea* (L.) Bedd.)

Note:—The genus name was often incorrectly spelled *Lindsaya* until Copeland (1947) restored the original spelling.

### 30. Dennstaedtiaceae

**30.1. Monachosorum** Kunze, *Bot. Zeitung (Berlin)* 6: 119 (1848).

T.: *Monachosorum davallioides* Kunze

**30.2. Pteridium** Gled. ex Scop., *Fl. Carniol.* 169 (1760), *nom. cons.*, *non Pteridium* Raf. (1814, = *Pteris*), *nec Pteridium* (Kuetzing) J.Agardh (1898 = red alga).

T.: *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn (*Pteris aquilina* L.)

**30.3. Hypolepis** Bernh., *Neues J. Bot.* 1(2): 34 (1805), *non Hypolepis* Persoon (1807 = Rafflesiaceae), *nec Hypolepis* P.Beauv. ex Lestiboudois (1819 = Cyperaceae), *nec Hypolepis* Nees (1829 = Poaceae).

T.: *Hypolepis tenuifolia* (G.Forst.) Bernh. ex C.Presl (*Lonchitis tenuifolia* G.Forst.)

**30.4. Paesia** St.-Hil., *Voy. Distr. Diam.* 1: 381 (1833).

T.: *Paesia viscosa* St.-Hil.

**30.5. Blotiella** Tryon, *Contr. Gray Herb.* 191: 96 (1962).

T.: *Blotiella glabra* (Bory) Tryon (*Lonchitis glabra* Bory)

**30.6. Histiopteris** (J.Agardh) J.Sm., *Hist. Fil.* 294 (1875).

*Pteris* sect. *Histiopteris* J.Agardh, *Recens. Spec. Pter.* 76 (1839).

T.: *Histiopteris vespertilionis* (Labill.) J.Sm. (*Pteris vespertilionis* Labill.)

**30.7. Leptolepia** Prantl, *Arbeiten Königl. Bot. Gart. Breslau* 1: 23 (1892).

T.: *Leptolepia novae-zelandiae* (Col.) Mett. ex Diels (*Davallia novae-zelandiae* Col.)

**30.8. Oenotrichia** Copel., *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.* 16: 82 (1929).

T.: *Oenotrichia maxima* (E.Fourn.) Copel. (*Leucostegia maxima* E.Fourn.)

**30.9. Dennstaedtia** Bernh., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 124. t. 1(3) (1801).

T.: *Dennstaedtia flaccida* (G.Forst.) Bernh. (*Trichomanes flaccidum* G.Forst.)

**30.10. Microlepia** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 124. t. 4 (1836).

T.: *Microlepia polypodioides* (Sw.) C.Presl (*Dicksonia polypodioides* Sw.)

### 31. Pteridaceae

**31.1. Llavea** Lag., *Gen. Sp. Pl. (Lagasca)* 33 (1816), *non Llavea* Liebm. (1853 = Salicaceae)

T.: *Llavea cordifolia* Lag.

**31.2. Coniogramme** Fée, *Mém. Foug.*, 5. *Gen. Filic.* 167 (1852), *nom. cons.*.

T.: *Coniogramme javanica* (Blume) Fée (*Gymnogramma javanica* Blume)

**31.3. Cryptogramma** R.Br. in Franklin, *Narr. Journey Polar Sea* 767 (1823).

T.: *Cryptogramma acrostichoides* R.Br.

**31.4. Acrostichum** L., *Sp. Pl.* 2: 1067 (1753).

T.: *Acrostichum aureum* L.

**31.5. Ceratopteris** Brongn., *Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris* 1821: 186 (1822).

T.: *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (L.) Brongn. (*Acrostichum thalictroides* L.)

**31.6. Actiniopteris** Link, *Fil. Spec.* 79 (1841).

T.: *Actiniopteris radiata* (Sw.) Link (*Asplenium radiatum* Sw.)



- 31.7. Anogramma** Link, *Fil. Spec.* 137 (1841).  
T.: *Anogramma leptophyllum* (L.) Link (*Polypodium leptophyllum* L.)
- 31.8. Aspleniopsis** Mett. ex Kuhn, *Festschr. 50 Jähr. Jubil. K. Realschule Berlin* 324 (1882).  
T.: *Aspleniopsis decipiens* (Mett.) Mett. ex Kuhn (*Gymnogramma decipiens* Mett.)
- 31.9. Austrogramme** E.Fourn., *Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 5.* 18: 278 (1873).  
T.: *Austrogramme marginata* (Mett.) E.Fourn. (*Gymnogramma marginata* Mett.)
- 31.10. Cerosora** (Baker) Domin, *Acta Bot. Bohem.* 8: 3 (1929).  
*Gymnogramma* sect. *Cerosora* Baker, *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 24: 260 (1887).  
T.: *Cerosora chrysosorum* (Baker) Domin (*Gymnogramma chrysosora* Baker)
- 31.11. Cosentinia** Todaro, *Giorn. Sci. Nat. Econ. Palermo* 1: 219 (1866).  
T.: *Cosentinia vellea* (Aiton) Todaro (*Acrostichum velleum* Aiton)
- 31.12. Jamesonia** Hook. & Grev., *Icon. Filic.* 2: t. 178 (1830).  
T.: *Jamesonia pulchra* Hook. & Grev.
- 31.13. Nephopteris** Lell., *Amer. Fern J.* 56: 180 (1966).  
T.: *Nephopteris maxonii* Lell.
- 31.15. Onychium** Kaulf., *Berlin. Jahrb. Pharm. Verbundenen Wiss.* 21: 45 (1820), non *Onychium* Rheinw. (1825 = *Lecanopteris*), nec *Onychium* Blume (1825 = Orchidaceae).  
T.: *Onychium capense* Kaulf.
- 31.16. Pityrogramma** Link, *Handbuch* 3: 19 (1833).  
T.: *Pityrogramma chrysophylla* (Sw.) Link (*Acrostichum chrysophyllum* Sw.)
- 31.18. Pteris** L., *Sp. Pl.* 2: 1073 (1753), non *Pteris* Gled. ex Scop. (1760 = *Dryopteris*).  
T.: *Pteris longifolia* L.
- 31.19. Pterozonium** Fée, *Mém. Soc. Mus. Hist. Nat. Strasbourg* 4: 202 (1850).  
T.: *Pterozonium reniforme* (Mart.) Fée (*Gymnogramma reniformis* Mart.)
- 31.20. Syngamma** J.Sm., *London J. Bot.* 4: 168 (1845).  
T.: *Syngamma alismifolia* J.Sm.
- 31.21. Taenitis** Willd. ex Schkuhr, *Krypt. Gew.* 1: 21 (1805).  
T.: *Taenitis pteroides* Willd. ex Schkuhr, *nom. illeg.* (= *Pteris blechnoides* Willd.)
- 31.22. Adiantopsis** Fée, *Mém. Foug., 5. Gen. Filic.* 145 (1852).  
T.: *Adiantopsis radiata* (L.) Fée (*Adiantum radiatum* L.)
- 31.23. Aleuritopteris** Fée, *Mém. Foug., 5. Gen. Filic.* 153 (1852).  
T.: *Aleuritopteris farinosa* (Forssk.) Fée (*Pteris farinosa* Forssk.)
- 31.24. Argyrochosma** (J.Sm.) Windham, *Amer. Fern J.* 77: 38 (1987).  
*Notholaena* sect. *Argyrochosma* J.Sm., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 4: 50 (1841).  
T.: *Argyrochosma nivea* (Poir.) Windham (*Pteris nivea* Poir.)
- 31.25. Aspidotis** (Nutt. ex Hooker) Copel., *Gen. Filic. (Copeland)* 68 (1947).  
*Hypolepis* 'subdiv.' *Aspidotis* Nutt. ex Hooker, *Sp. Fil.* 2: 70 (1852).  
T.: *Aspidotis californica* (Hooker) Nutt. ex Copel. (*Hypolepis californica* Hooker)
- 31.26. Astrolepis** D.M.Benham & Windham, *Amer. Fern J.* 82: 55 (1992).  
T.: *Astrolepis sinuata* (Lag. ex Sw.) D.M.Benham & Windham (*Acrostichum sinuatum* Lag. ex Sw.)
- 31.27. Bommeria** E.Fourn. in Baillon, *Dict. Bot.* 1: 448 (1877), non *Bommeria* Kufferath, *Ann. Biol. Lacustre* 7: 259 (1914, = Euglenophyceae, algae)  
T.: *Bommeria ehrenbergiana* (Klotzsch) Underw. (*Gymnogramma ehrenbergiana* Klotzsch)
- 31.28. Calciphilopteris** Yesilyurt & H.Schneid., *Phytotaxa* 7: 53 (2010).  
T.: *Calciphilopteris ludens* (Wall. ex Hook.) Yesilyurt & H.Schneid.
- 31.29. Cassebeera** Kaulf., *Enum. Filic.* 216 (1824).  
T.: *Cassebeera triphylla* (Lam.) Kaulf. (*Adiantum triphyllum* Lam.)
- 31.30. Cheilanthes** Sw., *Syn. Fil. (Swartz)* 5: 126 (1806), *nom. cons.*  
T.: *Cheilanthes micropteris* Sw.
- 31.31. Cheiloplecton** Fée, *Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Strasbourg* 5: 33 (as '*Cheilopecton*'), 135, t. 20 (1857).  
T.: *Cheiloplecton rigidum* (Sw.) Fée (*Pteris rigida* Sw.)
- 31.32. Doryopteris** J.Sm., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 3: 404 (1841), *nom. cons.*  
T.: *Doryopteris palmata* (Willd.) J.Sm. (*Pteris palmata* Willd.)

- 31.33. Hemionitis** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1077 (1753).  
T.: *Hemionitis palmata* L.
- 31.34. Mildella** Trev., *Rendiconti Reale Ist. Lombardo Sci. Lett. ser. 2.* 9: 810 (1877).  
T.: *Mildella inframarginalis* (Kaulf. ex Link) Trev. (*Pteris inframarginalis* Kaulf. ex Link)
- 31.35. Notholaena** R.Br., *Prodr.* 145 (1810).  
T.: *Notholaena trichomanoides* (L.) Desv. (*Pteris trichomanoides* L.)
- 31.36. Paraceterach** Copel., *Gen. Filic. (Copeland)* 75 (1947).  
T.: *Paraceterach muelleri* (Hooker) Copel. (*Gymnogramma muelleri* Hooker)
- 31.37. Paragymnopteris** K.H.Shing, *Indian Fern J.* 10: 227 (1993).  
T.: *Paragymnopteris marantae* (L.) K.H.Shing (*Acrostichum marantae* L.)
- 31.38. Pellaea** Link, *Fil. Spec.* 59 (1841), *nom. cons.*  
T.: *Pellaea atropurpurea* (L.) Link (*Pteris atropurpurea* L.), *typ. cons.*
- 31.39. Pentagramma** Yatsk., Windham & E.Wollenw., *Amer. Fern J.* 80(1): 13 (1991).  
T.: *Pentagramma triangularis* (Kaulf.) Yatsk., Windham & E.Wollenw. (*Gymnogramma triangularis* Kaulf.)
- 31.40. Trachypteris** André ex Christ, *Neue Denkschr. Allg. Schweiz. Ges. Gesamten Naturwiss.* 36: 150 (1899).  
T.: *Trachypteris aureonitens* (Hooker) André ex Christ (*Acrostichum aureonitens* Hooker)
- 31.41. Tryonella** Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 29: 14 (1975). Substitute name for *Heteropteris* Fée (1869), *non Heteropterys* Kunth (1822), *nom. et orth. cons.*  
T.: *Heteropteris doryopteris* Fée = *Tryonella lonchophora* (Mett.) Pic.Serm.
- 31.42. Adiantum** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1094 (1753).  
T.: *Adiantum capillus-veneris* L.
- 31.43. Ananthacorus** Underw. & Maxon ex Maxon, *Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb.* 10: 487. (1908).  
T.: *Ananthacorus angustifolius* (Sw.) Underw. & Maxon ex Maxon (*Pteris angustifolia* Sw.)
- 31.44. Antrophyum** Kaulf., *Enum. Filic.* 197 (1824), as 'Anthrophyum'.  
T.: *Antrophyum plantagineum* (Cav.) Kaulf. (*Hemionitis plantaginea* Cav.)
- 31.45. Anetium** Splitg., *Tijdschr. Natuurl. Gesch. Physiol.* 7: 395 (1840).  
T.: *Anetium citrifolium* (L.) Splitg. (*Acrostichum citrifolium* L.)
- 31.46. Haplopteris** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 141. t. 5(21) (1836).  
T.: *Haplopteris scolopendrina* (Bory) C.Presl (*Pteris scolopendrina* Bory)
- 31.47. Hecistopteris** J.Sm. in Benth., *London J. Bot.* 1: 193 (1842).  
T.: *Hecistopteris pumila* (Spreng.) J.Sm. (*Gymnogramma pumila* Spreng.)
- 31.48. Monogramma** Comm. ex Schkuhr, *Deutschl. Kryptog. Gew.* 1: 82 (1808), *non Monogramma* C.G.Ehrenberg (= Bacillariophyta).  
T.: *Monogramma graminea* (Poir.) Schkuhr (*Pteris graminea* Poir.)
- 31.49. Polytaenium** Desv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 6: 174 (1827).  
T.: *Polytaenium lanceolatum* (Sw.) Desv. (*Vittaria lanceolata* Sw.)
- 31.50. Radiovittaria** (Benedict) E.H.Crane, *Syst. Bot.* 22(3): 514 (1997).  
T.: *Radiovittaria remota* (Fée) E.H.Crane. (*Vittaria remota* Fée).
- 31.51. Rheopteris** Alston, *Nova Guinea ser. 2.* 7: 2 (1956).  
T.: *Rheopteris cheesmaniae* Alston
- 31.52. Scoliosorus** T.Moore, *Index Fil.* XXIX, t. 16(A) (1857).  
T.: *Scoliosorus ensiformis* (Hooker) T.Moore (*Antrophyum ensiforme* Hooker)
- 31.53. Vittaria** Sm., *Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Turin* 5: 413. t. 9(5) (1793).  
T.: *Vittaria lineata* (L.) Sm. (*Pteris lineata* L.)
- 32. Cystopteridaceae**
- 32.1. Gymnocarpium** Newman, *Phytologist* 4: 371 (1851).  
T.: *Gymnocarpium dryopteris* (L.) Newm. (*Polypodium dryopteris* L.)
- 32.2. Cystoathyrium** Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 11: 22 (1966).  
T.: *Cystoathyrium chinense* Ching
- 32.3. Acystopteris** Nakai, *Bot. Mag. (Tokyo)* 47: 180 (1933).  
T.: *Acystopteris japonica* (Luerksen) Nakai (*Cystopteris japonica* Luerksen)
- 32.4. Cystopteris** Bernh., *Neues J. Bot.* 1(2): 26 (1805), *nom. cons.*  
T.: *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh. (*Polypodium fragile* L.)

### 33. Aspleniaceae

**33.1. Hymenasplenium** Hayata, *Bot. Mag. (Tokyo)* 41: 712 (1927).

T.: *Hymenasplenium unilaterale* (Lam.) Hayata (*Asplenium unilaterale* Lam.)

**33.2. Asplenium** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1078 (1753).

T.: *Asplenium marinum* L.

### 34. Diplaziopsidaceae

**34.1. Hemidictyum** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 110 (1836).

T.: *Hemidictyum marginatum* (L.) C.Presl (*Asplenium marginatum* L.)

**34.2. Diplaziopsis** C.Chr., *Index Filic.* 1905: XXXII, 227 (1906). Substitute name for *Allantodia* Wallich ex J.Sm. (1841), non *Allantodia* R.Br. (1810).

T.: *Allantodia brunoniana* Wallich ex R.Br. = *Diplaziopsis javanica* (Blume) C.Chr.

**34.3. Homalosorus** Small ex Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 31(1): 246 (1977).

T.: *Homalosorus pycnocarpos* (Spreng.) Pic.Serm. (*Asplenium pycnocarpon* Spreng.)

### 35. Thelypteridaceae

**35.1. Cyclosorus** Link, *Hort. Berol.* 2: 128 (1833).

T.: *Cyclosorus gongylodus* (Schkuhr) Link (*Aspidium gongylodus* Schkuhr)

**35.2. Macrothelypteris** (H.Itô) Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 8: 308 (1963).

T.: *Macrothelypteris oligophlebia* (Baker) Ching (*Nephrodium oligophlebium* Baker)

**35.3. Phegopteris** (C.Presl) Fée, *Mém. Foug., 5. Gen. Filic.*: 242 (1852).

*Polypodium* [par.] 2 *Phegopteris* C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 179 (1836).

T.: *Phegopteris polypodioides* Fée (*Polypodium phegopteris* L.)

**35.4. Pseudophegopteris** Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 8: 313 (1963).

T.: *Pseudophegopteris pyrrhorhachis* (Kunze) Ching (*Polypodium pyrrhorhachis* Kunze)

**35.5. Thelypteris** Schmid., *Icon. Pl. Ed. Keller* 3, 45. t. 11, 13 (1763), *nom. cons.*, non *Thelypteris* Adanson, *nom. rej.* (= *Pteris*).

T.: *Thelypteris palustris* Schott (*Acrostichum thelypteris* L.)

### 36. Woodsiaceae

**36.1. Cheilanthopsis** Hieron., *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem* 7: 409 (1920).

T.: *Cheilanthopsis straminea* (Brause) Hieron. ex Copel. (*Cheilanthes straminea* Brause)

**36.2. Hymenocystis** C.A.Mey., *Verz. Pfl. Casp. Meer.* 229 (1831).

T.: *Hymenocystis caucasica* C.A.Mey.

**36.3. Protowoodsia** Ching, *Lingnan Sci. J.* 21: 36 (1945).

T.: *Protowoodsia manchuriensis* (Hooker) Ching (*Woodsia manchuriensis* Hooker)

**36.4. Woodsia** R.Br., *Prodr.* 158 (1810), as 'Woodia'.

T.: *Woodsia ilvensis* (L.) R.Br. (*Acrostichum ilvense* L.)

### 37. Rhachidosoraceae

**37.1. Rhachidosorus** Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 9: 73 (1964).

T.: *Rhachidosorus mesosorus* (Mak.) Ching (*Asplenium mesosorum* Mak.)

### 38. Onocleaceae

**38.2. Onoclea** L., *Sp. Pl.* 1062 (1753).

T.: *O. sensibilis* L.

Note:—This genus includes the commonly accepted *Matteuccia* Tod.

### 39. Blechnaceae

**39.1. Salpichlaena** J.Sm., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 4: 168 (1841), as 'Salpichloena'.

T.: *Salpichlaena volubilis* (Kaulf.) J.Sm. (*Blechnum volubile* Kaulf.)

**39.2. Stenochlaena** J.Sm., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 4: 149 (1841).

T.: *Stenochlaena scandens* J.Sm., *nom. illeg.* (*Onoclea scandens* Sw., *nom. illeg.*) = *S. palustris* (Burman) Bedd.

- 39.3. Woodwardia** Sm., *Mém. Acad. Sci. Turin* 10: 411. t. 9(3) (1793).  
T.: *Woodwardia radicans* (L.) Sm. (*Blechnum radicans* L.)
- 39.4. Sadleria** Kaulf., *Enum. Filic.* 161 (1824).  
T.: *Sadleria cyatheoides* Kaulf.
- 39.5. Brainea** J.Sm., *Cat. Ferns Gard. Kew* 5 (1856).  
T.: *Brainia insignis* (Hooker) J.Sm. (*Bowringia insignis* Hooker)
- 39.6. Pteridoblechnum** Hennipm., *Blumea* 13: 397 (1966).  
T.: *Pteridoblechnum neglectum* (Bailey) Hennipm. (*Acrostichum neglectum* Bailey)
- 39.7. Blechnum** L., *Sp. Pl.* 2: 1077 (1753).  
T.: *Blechnum occidentale* L. ('Orientale'). The epithets *occidentale* and *orientale* were transposed.

#### 40. Athyriaceae

- 40.1. Anisocampium** C.Presl, *Epimel. Bot.* 58 (1851).  
T.: *Anisocampium cumingianum* C.Presl
- 40.2. Athyrium** Roth, *Tent. Fl. German.* 3: 31, 58 (1799).  
T.: *Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth (*Polypodium filix-femina* L.)
- 40.3. Cornopteris** Nakai, *Bot. Mag. (Tokyo)* 44: 7 (1930).  
T.: *Cornopteris decurrentialata* (Hooker) Nakai (*Gymnogramma decurrentialata* Hooker)
- 40.4. Deparia** Hooker & Grev., *Icon. Filic.* 2(8). t. 154. (1829–1830).  
T.: *Deparia macraei* Hooker & Grev.
- 40.6. Diplazium** Sw., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 4, 61 (1801).  
T.: *Diplazium plantagineum* (L.) Sw. (*Asplenium plantagineum* L.)

#### 41. Hypodematiaceae

- 41.1. Didymochlaena** Desv., *Mag. Neuesten Entdeck. Gesammten Naturk. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin* 5: 303. t. 7 (6, 6a) (1811).  
T.: *Didymochlaena sinuosa* Desv. = *D. truncatula* (Sw.) J.Sm.
- 41.2. Hypodematium** Kunze, *Flora* 16: 690 (1833), *non Hypodematium* A.Rich. (1848 = Rubiaceae), *nec Hypodematium* A.Rich. (1850 = Orchidaceae).  
T.: *Hypodematium onustum* Kunze
- 41.3. Leucostegia** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 94 (1836).  
T.: *Leucostegia immersa* (Wallich ex Hooker) C.Presl (*Davallia immersa* Wallich ex Hooker)

#### 42. Dryopteridaceae

- 42.1. Adenoderris** J.Sm., *Hist. Fil.* 222 (1875).  
T.: *Adenoderris glandulosa* J.Sm., *nom. illeg.* (*Aspidium glandulosum* Hooker & Grev., *nom. illeg.* (1829), *non* Blume (1828) = *Adenoderris viscidula* (Mett.) Maxon). Mettenius published *Aspidium viscidulum* (1862) as a substitute name for *Aspidium glandulosum* Hooker & Grev.
- 42.2. Coveniella** Tindale, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 39: 169 (1986).  
T.: *Coveniella poecilophlebia* (Hooker) Tindale (*Polypodium poecilophlebium* Hooker)
- 42.3. Dracoglossum** Christenh., *Thaiszia* 17: 3 (2007).  
T.: *Dracoglossum plantagineum* (Jacq.) Christenh. (*Polypodium plantagineum* Jacq.)
- 42.4. Revwattsia** D.L.Jones, *Fl. Australia* 48: 711 (1998).  
T.: *Revwattsia fragilis* (Watts) D.L.Jones, as 'fragile' (*Polystichum fragile* Watts)
- 42.5. Stenolepia** Alderw., *Bull. Dépt. Agric. Indes Néerl.* 27: 45 (1909).  
T.: *Stenolepia tristis* (Blume) Alderw. (*Aspidium triste* Blume)
- 42.6. Acrophorus** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 93 (1836).  
T.: *Acrophorus nodosus* C.Presl (*Aspidium nodosum* Blume (1828), *non* Willdenow (1810)).
- 42.7. Acrorumohra** (H.Itô) H.Itô in Nakai & Honda, *Nov. Fl. Jap.* 4: 101 (1939).  
*Rumohra* sect. *Acrorumohra* H.Itô, *J. Jap. Bot.* 11: 583 (1935).  
T.: *Acrorumohra diffracta* (Baker) H.Itô (*Nephrodium diffractum* Baker)
- 42.8. Arachniodes** Blume, *Enum. Pl. Javae* 2: 241 (1828).  
T.: *Arachniodes aspidioides* Blume

- 42.9. Ctenitis** (C.Chr.) C.Chr. in Tardieu & C.Chr., *Notul. Syst. (Paris)* 7: 86 (1938).  
*Dryopteris* subg. *Ctenitis* C.Chr., *Biol. Arbejder Tilegnede Eug. Warming* 77 (1911).  
 T.: *Ctenitis submarginalis* (Langsd. & Fisch.) Ching (*Polypodium submarginale* Langsd. & Fisch.)
- 42.10. Cyrtogonellum** Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot.* 8: 327 (1938).  
 T.: *Cyrtogonellum fraxinellum* (Christ) Ching (*Aspidium fraxinellum* Christ)
- 42.11. Cyrtomidictyum** Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot.* 10: 182 (1940).  
 T.: *Cyrtomidictyum lepidocaulon* (Hooker) Ching (*Aspidium lepidocaulon* Hooker)
- 42.12. Cyrtomium** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 86. t. 2(26) (1836).  
 T.: *Cyrtomium falcatum* (L. f.) C.Presl (*Polypodium falcatum* L. f.)
- 42.13. Diacalpe** Blume, *Enum. Pl. Javae* 2: 241 (1828).  
 T.: *Diacalpe aspidioides* Blume
- 42.14. Dryopolystichum** Copel., *Gen. Filic.* 125 (1947).  
 T.: *Dryopolystichum phaeostigma* (Cesati) Copel. (*Aspidium phaeostigma* Cesati)
- 42.15. Dryopsis** Holttum & P.J.Edwards, *Kew Bull.* 41: 179 (1986).  
 T.: *Dryopsis apiciflora* (Wallich ex Mett.) Holttum & P.J.Edwards (*Aspidium apiciflorum* Wallich ex Mett.)
- 42.16. Dryopteris** Adanson, *Fam. Pl.* 2: 20 (1763), *nom. cons.*  
 T.: *Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott (*Polypodium filix-mas* L.)
- 42.17. Leptorumohra** (H.Itô) H.Itô in Nakai & Honda, *Nov. Fl. Jap.* 4: 118 (1939).  
*Rumohra* sect. *Leptorumohra* H. Itô, *J. Jap. Bot.* 11: 579 (1925).  
 T.: *Leptorumohra miqueliana* (Maxim. ex Franch. & Savigny) H.Itô (*Aspidium miquelianum* Maxim. ex Franch. & Savigny)
- 42.18. Lithostegia** Ching, *Sinensia* 4: 2 (1933).  
 T.: *Lithostegia foeniculacea* (Hooker) Ching (*Aspidium foeniculaceum* Hooker)
- 42.19. Peranema** D.Don, *Prodr. Fl. Nepal.* 12 (1825), *non Peranema* F.Dujardin (= Euglenophyceae, algae)  
 T.: *Peranema cyathoides* D.Don
- 42.20. Phanerophlebia** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 84 (1836).  
 T.: *Phanerophlebia nobilis* (Schlechtend. & Cham.) C.Presl (*Aspidium nobile* Schlechtend. & Cham.)
- 42.21. Polystichopsis** (J.Sm.) Holttum, *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 53: 149 (1947).  
*Lastrea* subsect. *Polystichopsis* J.Sm., *Hist. Fil.* 217 (1875).  
 T.: *Polystichopsis pubescens* (L.) C.V.Morton (*Polypodium pubescens* L.)
- 42.22. Polystichum** A.W.Roth, *Tent. Fl. German.* 3: 31 (1799), *nom. cons.*  
 T.: *Polystichum lonchitis* (L.) A.W.Roth (*Polypodium lonchitis* L.)
- 42.23. Arthrobotrya** J.Sm., *Hist. Fil.* 141 (1875).  
 T.: *Arthrobotrya articulata* (J.Sm. ex Fée) J.Sm. (*Polybotrya articulata* J.Sm. ex Fée)
- 42.24. Bolbitis** Schott, *Gen. Filicum* 3. t. 14 (1835).  
 T.: *Bolbitis serratifolia* (Mertens ex Kaulf.) Schott (*Acrostichum serratifolium* Mertens ex Kaulf.)
- 42.25. Cyclodium** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 85 (1836).  
 T.: *Cyclodium meniscioides* (Willd.) C.Presl (*Aspidium meniscioides* Willd.)
- 42.26. Elaphoglossum** Schott ex J.Sm., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 4: 148 (1841), *nom. cons.*  
 T.: *Elaphoglossum conforme* (Sw.) J.Sm. (*Acrostichum conforme* Sw.), *typ. cons.*
- 42.27. Lastreopsis** Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot.* 8: 157 (1938).  
 T.: *Lastreopsis recedens* (J.Sm. ex T.Moore) Ching (*Lastrea recedens* J.Sm. ex T.Moore)
- 42.28. Lomagramma** J.Sm., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 3: 402 (1841).  
 T.: *Lomagramma pteroides* J.Sm.
- 42.29. Maxonia** C.Chr., *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* 66(9): 3 (1916).  
 T.: *Maxonia apiifolia* (Sw.) C.Chr. (*Dicksonia apiifolia* Sw.)
- 42.30. Megalastrum** Holttum, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 39: 161 (1986).  
 T.: *Megalastrum villosum* (L.) Holttum (*Polypodium villosum* L.)
- 42.31. Mickelia** R.C.Moran, Labiak & Sundue, *Brittonia* 62: 338 (2010).  
 T.: *Mickelia nicotianifolia* (Sw.) R.C.Moran, Labiak & Sundue (*Acrostichum nicotianifolium* Sw.)  
 Note:—This genus is segregated from *Bolbitis*. It also includes *M. guianensis*, formerly placed in *Lomagramma*.
- 42.30. Olfersia** Raddi, *Opusc. Sci.* 3: 283 (1819).  
 T.: *Olfersia corcovadensis* Raddi = *O. cervina* (L.) Kunze

**42.31. Polybotrya** Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., *Sp. Pl.* 5: 99 (1810).

T.: *Polybotrya osmundacea* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.

**42.32. Rumohra** Raddi, *Opusc. Sci.* 3: 290. t. 12(1) (1819). The spelling in the heading '*Rumhora*', is a typographical error.

T.: *Rumohra aspidioides* Raddi

**42.33. Stigmatopteris** C.Ch., *Bot. Tidsskr.* 29: 292 (1909).

T.: *Polypodium flavopunctatum* Kaulf. = *Stigmatopteris rotundata* (Willd.) C.Ch. (*Aspidium rotundatum* Willd.)

Note:—Christensen typified his genus with *Polypodium flavopunctatum* Kaulf., but considers this species the same as *Aspidium rotundatum* Willd.

**42.34. Teratophyllum** Mett. ex Kuhn, *Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi* 4: 296 (1870).

T.: *Teratophyllum aculeatum* (Blume) Mett. ex Kuhn (*Lomaria aculeata* Blume)

### 43. Lomariopsidaceae

**43.1. Cyclopeltis** J.Sm., *Bot. Mag.* 72: 36. 1846, non *Cyclopeltis* Petrak (1953 = fungus).

T.: *Cyclopeltis semicordata* (Sw.) J.Sm. (*Polypodium semicordatum* Sw.)

**43.2. Lomariopsis** Fée, *Mém. Foug., 2. Hist. Acrostich.*: 10 (1845).

T.: *Lomariopsis sorbifolia* (L.) Fée (*Acrostichum sorbifolium* L.)

**43.3. Thysanosoria** Gepp in Gibbs, *Dutch N. W. New Guinea* 193 (1917).

T.: *Thysanosoria dimorphophylla* Gepp

### 44. Nephrolepidaceae

**44.1. Nephrolepis** Schott, *Gen. Fil.* 1. t. 3 (1834).

T.: *Nephrolepis exaltata* (L.) Schott (*Polypodium exaltatum* L.)

### 45. Tectariaceae

**45.1. Arthropteris** J.Sm. in Hook. f., *Fl. New Zealand* 2: 43 (1854).

T.: *Arthropteris tenella* (G.Forst.) J.Sm. (*Polypodium tenellum* G.Forst.)

**45.2. Psammiosorus** C.Ch., *Dansk Bot. Ark.* 7: 73 (1932).

T.: *Psammiosorus paucivenius* (C.Ch.) C.Ch. (*Dryopteris paucivenia* C.Ch.)

**45.3. Pleocnemia** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 183 (1836).

T.: *Pleocnemia leuzeana* (Gaudich.) C.Presl (*Polypodium leuzeanum* Gaudich.)

**45.4. Aenigmopteris** Holttum, *Blumea* 30: 3 (1984).

T.: *Aenigmopteris dubia* (Copel.) Holttum (*Dryopteris dubia* Copel.)

**45.5. Hypoderris** R.Br. ex Hooker, *Gen. Fil.* t. 1 (1838).

T.: *Hypoderris brownii* J.Sm. ex Hooker

**45.6. Psomiocarpa** C.Presl, *Epimel. Bot.* 161 (1851).

T.: *Psomiocarpa apiifolia* (J.Sm. ex Kunze) C.Presl (*Polybotrya apiifolia* J.Sm. ex Kunze)

**45.7. Pteridrys** C.Ch. & Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot.* 5: 129 (1934).

T.: *Pteridrys syrmatica* (Willd.) C.Ch. & Ching (*Aspidium syrmaticum* Willd.)

**45.8. Tectaria** Cav., *Anales Hist. Nat.* 1: 115 (1799).

T.: *Tectaria trifoliata* (L.) Cav. (*Polypodium trifoliatum* L.)

**45.9. Triplophyllum** Holttum, *Kew Bull.* 41: 239 (1986).

T.: *Triplophyllum protensum* (Sw.) Holttum (*Aspidium protensum* Sw.)

**45.10. Wagneriopteris** Á.Löve & D.Löve, *Taxon* 26: 325 (1977).

T.: *Wagneriopteris simulata* (Davenport) Á.Löve & D.Löve (*Aspidium simulatum* Davenport)

### 46. Oleandraceae

**46.1. Oleandra** Cav., *Anales Hist. Nat.* 1: 115. (1799).

T.: *Oleandra neriformis* Cav.

### 47. Davalliaceae

**47.1. Davallodes** (Copel.) Copel., *Philipp. J. Sci. ser. C, Bot.* 3: 33 (1908).

*Microlepia* sect. *Davallodes* Copel., *Polypod. Philipp.* 55 (1905).

T.: *Davallodes hirsutum* (C.Presl) Copel. (*Microlepia hirsuta* C.Presl)

**47.2. Davallia** Sm., *Mém. Acad. Sci. Turin* 5: 414. t. 9(6) (1793).

T.: *Davallia canariensis* (L.) Sm. (*Trichomanes canariensis* L.)

#### **48. Polypodiaceae**

**48.1. Loxogramme** (Blume) C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 214 (1836).

*Antrophyum* sect. *Loxogramme* Blume, *Fl. Javae (Filices)* 73 (1829).

T.: *Loxogramme lanceolata* (Sw.) C.Presl (*Grammitis lanceolata* Sw.)

**48.2. Aglaomorpha** Schott, *Gen. Fil.* 20 (1834).

T.: *Aglaomorpha meyeniana* Schott

**48.3. Arthromeris** (T.Moore) J.Sm., *Hist. Fil.* 110 (1875).

*Pleopeltis* section *Arthromeris* T.Moore, *Index Fil.* 78 (1857).

T.: *Arthromeris juglandifolia* (D.Don) J.Sm. (*Polypodium juglandifolium* D.Don, = *A. wallichiana* (Spreng.) Ching)

**48.4. Christiopteris** Copel., *Philipp. J. Sci., C* 12: 331 (1917).

T.: *Christiopteris varians* (Mett.) Copel. (*Acrostichum varians* Mett.)

**48.5. Drynaria** (Bory) J.Sm., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 4: 60 (1841), *nom. cons.*

*Polypodium* subg. *Drynaria* Bory, *Ann. Sci. Nat.* 5: 463 (1825).

T.: *Drynaria quercifolia* (L.) J.Sm. (*Polypodium quercifolium* L.), *typ. cons.*

**48.6. Gymnogrammitis** Griffith, *Icon. Pl. Asiat.* 2. t. 129(1) (1849).

T.: *Gymnogrammitis dareiformis* (Hooker) Ching ex Tardieu & C.Chr. (*Polypodium dareaeforme* Hooker, *nom. rej.*)

**48.7. Paraselliguea** Hovenkamp, *Blumea* 45: 376 (2000).

T.: *Paraselliguea leucophora* (Baker) Hovenkamp (*Polypodium leucophorum* Baker)

**48.8. Phymatopteris** Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 28: 460 (1973). Substitute name for *Phymatopsis* J.Sm. (1875), *non* Tulasne ex Trevisan (1857).

T.: *Phymatopteris palmata* (Blume) Pic.Serm. (*Polypodium palmatum* Blume)

**48.9. Polypodiopteris** C.F.Reed, *Amer. Fern J.* 38: 87 (1948), *non Polypodiopteris* Krassilov & Fedotov (1970 = fossil). Substitute name for *Polypodiopsis* Copel. (1947), *non* Carrière (1867).

T.: *Polypodiopteris proavita* (Copel.) C.F.Reed (*Polypodium proavitum* Copel.)

**48.10. Selliguesia** Bory, *Dict. Class. Hist. Nat.* 6: 587 (1824).

T.: *Selliguesia feei* Bory.

**48.11. Platycerium** Desv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 6: 213 (1827).

T.: *Platycerium alcicorne* Desv.

**48.12. Pyrrosia** Mirbel in Lam. & Mirbel, *Hist. Nat. Vég.* 3: 471, 5: 91 (1802).

T.: *Pyrrosia chinensis* Mirbel

48.13. *Dendroconche*

**48.14. Goniophlebium** (Blume) C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 185 (1836).

*Polypodium* sect. *Goniophlebium* Blume, *Fl. Javae (Filices)* 132 (1830).

T.: *Goniophlebium subauriculatum* (Blume) C.Presl (*Polypodium subauriculatum* Blume)

**48.15. Kaulinia** Nayar, *Taxon* 13: 67 (1964).

T.: *Kaulinia pteropus* (Blume) Nayar (*Polypodium pteropus* Blume)

**48.16. Kontumia** S.K.Wu & P.K.Lôc, *Novon* 15(1): 245 (2005).

T.: *Kontumia heterophylla* S.K.Wu & P.K.Lôc

**48.17. Lecanopteris** Reinw., *Flora* 8 (2, Beil.): 48 (1825). Substitute name for *Onychium* Reinw. (1825), *non Onychium* Kaulfuss (1820).

T.: *Lecanopteris carnosa* (Reinw.) Blume (*Onychium carnosum* Reinw.)

**48.18. Lemmaphyllum** C.Presl, *Epimel. Bot.* 157 (1851).

T.: *Lemmaphyllum spatulatum* C.Presl

**48.19. Lepisorus** (J.Sm.) Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol.* 4: 47 (1933).

*Drynaria* sect. *Lepisorus* J.Sm., *Bot. Mag.* 72 Comp.: 13 (1846).

T.: *Lepisorus nudus* (Hooker) Ching (*Pleopeltis nuda* Hooker)

**48.20. Lepidomicrosorium** Ching & K.H.Shing, *Bot. Res. Academica Sinica* 1: 1 (1983).

T.: *Lepidomicrosorium subhastatum* (Baker) Ching & K.H.Shing (*Polypodium subhastatum* Baker)

**48.21. Leptochilus** Kaulf., *Enum. Filic.* 147 (1824).

T.: *Leptochilus axillaris* (Cav.) Kaulf. (*Acrostichum axillare* Cav.)

- 48.22. Microsorium** Link, *Hortus Berol.* 2: 110 (1833).  
T.: *Microsorium irregulare* Link
- 48.23. Neocheiropteris** Christ, *Bull. Soc. Bot. France* 52 (*Mém.* 1): 21 (1905). Substitute name for *Cheiropteris* Christ (1898), non *Cheiropteris* Kurr ex Bronn (1858).  
T.: *Neocheiropteris palmatopedata* (Baker) Christ (*Polypodium palmatopedatum* Baker)
- 48.24. Neolepisorus** Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot.* 10: 11 (1940).  
T.: *Neolepisorus ensatus* (Thunb.) Ching (*Polypodium ensatum* Thunb.)
- 48.25. *Paragramma*
- 48.25. Phymatosorus** Pic.Serm., *Webbia* 28(2): 457 (1973).  
T.: *Phymatosorus scolopendria* (Burm.f.) Pic.Serm. (*Polypodium scolopendrium* Burm.f.)
- 48.26. Podosorus** Holttum, *Kew Bull.* 20: 455 (1966).  
T.: *Podosorus angustatus* Holttum
- 48.27. Thylacopteris** Kunze ex J.Sm., *Hist. Fil.* 87 (1875).  
T.: *Thylacopteris papillosa* (Blume) J.Sm. (*Polypodium papillosum* Blume)
- 48.28. Tricholepidium** Ching, *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 29: 41 (1978).  
T.: *Tricholepidium normale* (D.Don) Ching (*Polypodium normale* D.Don)
- 48.29. Campyloneurum** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 189 (1836).  
T.: *Campyloneurum repens* (Aublet) C.Presl (*Polypodium repens* Aublet)
- 48.30. Microgramma** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 213 (1836).  
T.: *Microgramma persicariifolia* (Schrad.) C.Presl (*Polypodium persicariifolium* Schrad., as '*persicariaefolium*')
- 48.31. Niphidium** J.Sm., *Hist. Fil.* 99 (1875).  
T.: *Niphidium americanum* (Hooker) J.Sm. (*Polypodium americanum* Hooker)
- 48.32. Pecluma** M.G.Price, *Amer. Fern. J.* 73: 109 (1983).  
T.: *Pecluma pectinata* (L.) M.G.Price (*Polypodium pectiatum* L.)
- 48.33. Phlebodium** (R.Br.) J.Sm., *J. Bot. (Hooker)* 4: 58 (1841).  
*Polypodium* section *Phlebodium* R.Br., *Pl. Jav. Rar. (Bennett)* 4 (1838).  
T.: *Phlebodium aureum* (L.) J.Sm. (*Polypodium aureum* L.)
- 48.34. Pleopeltis** Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., *Sp. Pl.* 5: 211 (1810).  
T.: *Pleopeltis angusta* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.
- 48.35. Pleurosoriopsis** Fomin, *Izv. Kievsk. Bot. Sada* 11: 8 (1930).  
T.: *Pleurosoriopsis makinoi* (Maxim. ex Makino) Fomin (*Gymnogramma makinoi* Maxim. ex Makino)
- 48.36. Polypodium** L., *Sp. Pl.* 2: 1082 (1753).  
T.: *Polypodium vulgare* L.
- 48.37. Serpocaulon** A.R.Sm., *Taxon* 55(4): 924 (2006).  
T.: *Serpocaulon loriceum* (L.) A.R.Sm. (*Polypodium loriceum* L.)
- 48.38. Synammia** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 212 (1836).  
T.: *Synammia triloba* C.Presl, nom. illeg. (*Polypodium trilobum* Cav. (1802), non Houttuyn (1783) = *S. feuillei* (Bertero) Copel.)
- 48.39. Acrosorus** Copel., *Philipp. J. Sci.* 1(Suppl. 2): 158 (1906).  
T.: *Acrosorus exaltatus* (Copel.) Copel. (*Davallia exaltata* Copel.)
- 48.40. Adenophorus** Gaudich., *Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris)* 3: 508 (1824).  
T.: *Adenophorus tripinnatifidus* Gaudich.
- 48.41. Calymmodon** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 203 (1836).  
T.: *Calymmodon cucullatus* (Nees & Blume) C.Presl (*Polypodium cucullatum* Nees & Blume)
- 48.42. Ceradenia** L.E.Bishop, *Amer. Fern J.* 78: 2 (1988).  
T.: *Ceradenia curvata* (Sw.) L.E.Bishop (*Polypodium curvatum* Sw.)
- 48.43. Chrysogrammitis** Parris, *Kew Bull.* 53: 909 (1998).  
T.: *Chrysogrammitis glandulosa* (J.Sm.) Parris (*Ctenopteris glandulosa* J.Sm.)
- 48.44. Cochlidium** Kaulfuss, *Berlin. Jahrb. Pharm. Verbundenen Wiss.* 21: 36 (1820).  
T.: *Cochlidium graminoides* (Sw.) Kaulf. (*Acrostichum graminoides* Sw.)
- 48.45. Ctenopteris** Blume ex Kunze, *Bot. Zeitung (Berlin)* 4: 425 (1846), non *Ctenopteris* Newm. (1851 = *Polypodium*), nec *Ctenopteris* Brongn. ex G.Saporta (1873 = fossil cycad).  
T.: *Ctenopteris venulosa* (Blume) Blume ex Kunze (*Polypodium venulosum* Blume)
- 48.46. Dasygrammitis** Parris, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 58(2): 238 (2007).



- T.: *Dasygrammitis mollicoma* (Nees & Blume) Parris (*Polypodium mollicomum* Nees & Blume).
- 48.47. Enterosora** Baker in Im Thurn, *Timehri* 5: 218 (1886).
- T.: *Enterosora campbellii* Baker
- 48.48. Grammitis** Sw., *J. Bot. (Schrader)* 1800(2): 3 (1801).
- T.: *Grammitis marginella* (Sw.) Sw. (*Polypodium marginellum* Sw.)
- 48.49. Lellingeria** A.R.Sm. & R.C.Moran, *Amer. Fern J.* 81(3): 76 (1991).
- T.: *Lellingeria apiculata* (Kunze ex Klotzsch) A.R.Sm. & R.C.Moran (*Polypodium apiculatum* Kunze ex Klotzsch)
- 48.50. Leucotrichum** Labiak, *Taxon* 59: 915 (2010).
- T.: *Leucotrichum organense* (Gardner) Labiak (*Grammitis organensis* Gardner)
- 48.51. Luisma** M.T.Murillo & A.R.Sm., *Novon* 13(3): 313 (2003).
- T.: *Luisma bivascularis* M.T.Murillo & A.R.Sm.
- 48.52. Melpomene** A.R.Sm. & R.C.Moran, *Novon* 2: 426 (1992).
- T.: *Melpomene moniliformis* (Lag. ex Sweet) A.R.Sm. & R.C.Moran (*Polypodium moniliforme* Lag. & Sweet)
- 48.53. Micropolypodium** Hayata, *Bot. Mag. (Tokyo)* 42: 302, 341 (1928).
- T.: *Micropolypodium pseudotrichomanoides* (Hayata) Hayata (*Polypodium pseudotrichomanoides* Hayata)
- 48.54. Nematopteris** Alderw., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg ser. 2.* 28: 65 (1918).
- T.: *Nematopteris pyxidata* (Alderw.) Alderw. (*Scleroglossum pyxidatum* Alderw.)
- 48.55. Oreogrammitis** Copel., *Philipp. J. Sci., C.* 12: 64 (1917).
- T.: *Oreogrammitis clemensiae* Copel.
- 48.56. Prosaptia** C.Presl, *Tent. Pterid.* 165. t. 6 (19, 25) (1836).
- T.: *Prosaptia contigua* (G.Forst.) C.Presl (*Trichomanes contiguum* G.Forst.)
- 48.57. Radiogrammitis** Parris, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 58(2): 240 (2007).
- T.: *Radiogrammitis setigera* (Blume) Parris (*Polypodium setigerum* Blume).
- 48.58. Scleroglossum** Alderw., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg ser. 2.* 7: 37 (1912), non *Scleroglossum* Hara (1948 = fungus).
- T.: *Scleroglossum pusillum* (Blume) Alderw. (*Vittaria pusilla* Blume)
- 48.59. Terpsichore** A.R.Sm., *Novon* 3: 479 (1993).
- T.: *Terpsichore asplenifolium* (L.) A.R.Sm. (*Polypodium asplenifolium* L.)
- 48.60. Themelium** (T.Moore) Parris, *Kew Bull.* 52(3): 737 (1997).
- Polypodium* sect. *Themelium* T.Moore, *Index Filic.* 71 (1857).
- T.: *T. tenuisectum* (Blume) Parris (*Polypodium tenuisectum* Blume).
- 48.61. Tomophyllum** (E.Fourn.) Parris, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 58(2): 245 (2007).
- Polypodium* sect. *Tomophyllum* E.Fourn. *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot. ser. 5*, 18: 283 (1873).
- LT.: *Tomophyllum bipinnatifidum* (Baker) Parris (*Polypodium bipinnatifidum* Baker), lectotype here designated.
- 48.62. Xiphopterella** Parris, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 58(2): 249 (2007).
- T.: *Xiphopterella hieronymusii* (C.Chr.) Parris (*Polypodium hieronymusii* C.Chr.)
- 48.63. Zygodlebia** L.E.Bishop, *Amer. Fern J.* 79: 107 (1989).
- T.: *Zygodlebia sectifrons* (Kunze ex Mett.) L.E.Bishop (*Polypodium sectifrons* Kunze ex Mett.)