



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, Diplaziopsidaceae 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 20th 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 19th and early 20th 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 20th 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 20th 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, *Pfir. 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).

Hymenophylloidsiales 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).

Metaxyaales 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 (*Loxsonia*, *Loxsonopsis*).

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

Note:—The name '*Loxoma*' was a spelling error and was corrected to *Loxsonia* (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).

Hymenophylloidsaceae 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*, *Xyropteris*).

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. Pflanzenk.*, 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).

Cryptogrammeae 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*, *Calciphlopteris*, *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*, *Cyrtomidietyum*, *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).

Loxogrammeaceae 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: *Loxogrammeaceae* 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. *Microsoroideae* 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 selligueloid 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 arenitcola* (Schwartzb. & Labiak) Christenh., comb. nov.**
 Basionym: *Eriosorus arenitcola* 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 † 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
Asplendidictyum = *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
Cardiochlaena = *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
Currania = *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
Diagalpe* (= *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
Hysterochloa = *Didymochlaena* – Hypodematiaceae
Idiogramma = *Cerosora* – Pteridaceae
Idiopteris = *Pteris*? – Pteridaceae
Isoetes – Isoëtaceae
Isoloma = *Lindsaea* – Lindsaeaceae
Ithycaulon = *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
Loxoscapha = *Asplenium* – Aspleniaceae
Loxsoma – Loxsomataceae
Loxsomopsis – Loxsomataceae
Luerssenia = *Tectaria* – Tectariaceae
Luisma – Polypodiaceae
Lunathyrium = *Deparia* – Athyriaceae
Lycopodiastrum = *Lycopodium* – Lycopodiaceae
Lycopodiella – Lycopodiaceae
Lycopodioides = *Selaginella* – Selaginellaceae
Lycopodium – Lycopodiaceae
Lygodictyon = *Lygodium* – Lygodiaceae
Lygodium – Lygodiaceae
Macroglena = *Trichomanes* – Hymenophyllaceae
Macroglossum = *Angiopteris* – Marattiaceae
Macropolethus = *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 = *Aglaomorpha* – 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
Ochlogramma = *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
Parapolyptichum = *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
Platyzoma = *Pteris* – Pteridaceae
Platytaenia = *Taenitis* – Pteridaceae
Plecosorus = *Polystichum* – Dryopteridaceae
Plenasium = *Osmunda* – Osmundaceae
Pleocnemis* – 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
Psygmium = *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
Sphaeroconium = *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
Steenisoblechnum = *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
Syngamma – 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 = *Syngamma* – 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 *Phlebophyllum* 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* Zalesky (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. Stomatopteris** Mett., *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot. ser. 4*: 15: 84 (1861).

T.: *Stomatopteris 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 euphlebica* (Kunze) Mett. (*Lomaria euphlebica* 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 leptophylla* (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. Syngramma** J.Sm., *London J. Bot.* 4: 168 (1845).  
T.: *Syngramma 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. Calciphlopteris** Yesilyurt & H.Schneid., *Phytotaxa* 7: 53 (2010).  
T.: *Calciphlopteris 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* (Luerssen) Nakai (*Cystopteris japonica* Luerssen)
- 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 gongyloides* (Schkuhr) Link (*Aspidium gongyloides* 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 pyrhorhachis* (Kunze) Ching (*Polypodium pyrhorhachis* 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. Gesamten 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.Chr., *Bot. Tidsskr.* 29: 292 (1909).

T.: *Polypodium flavopunctatum* Kaulf. = *Stigmatopteris rotundata* (Willd.) C.Chr. (*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.Chr., *Dansk Bot. Ark.* 7: 73 (1932).

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

**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.Chr. & Ching, *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot.* 5: 129 (1934).

T.: *Pteridrys syrmatica* (Willd.) C.Chr. & 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. Davalloses** (Copel.) Copel., *Philipp. J. Sci. ser. C, Bot.* 3: 33 (1908).

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

T.: *Davalloses 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. Selligiea** Bory, *Dict. Class. Hist. Nat.* 6: 587 (1824).

T.: *Selliguea 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 carnososa* (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 pectinatum* 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. Zygophlebia** L.E.Bishop, *Amer. Fern J.* 79: 107 (1989).
- T.: *Zygophlebia sectifrons* (Kunze ex Mett.) L.E.Bishop (*Polypodium sectifrons* Kunze ex Mett.)