

New names for two angiospermous pollen grains from the Tertiary sediments of Assam, India

G.K. TRIVEDI

Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, 53 University Road, Lucknow 226 007, India.

(Received 25 August 2003; revised version accepted 16 August 2005)

Salujha *et al.* (1972) instituted a new species under the genus *Stephanocolpites* viz. *S. minutus* which was later transferred under *Psilastephanocolpites* by Saxena (1982). Kumar and Takahashi (1991) proposed a new species with the same name under the same genus as described earlier by Saxena (1982) viz. *P. minutus* from the Tertiary sediments of southern Assam. Kumar and Takahashi (1991) in the same paper as mentioned above proposed another new species under the genus *Striatocolporites* viz. *S. minor*. This species i.e., *S. minor* was validly described by Mathur and Chopra (1987) from the Offshore Well, Bengal Basin, India. Therefore, the two species viz. *Psilastephanocolpites minutus* and *Striatocolporites minor* described by Kumar and Takahashi (1991) as species novum are actually later homonyms of *Psilastephanocolpites minutus* (Salujha *et al.*) Saxena (1982) and *Striatocolporites minor* Mathur and Chopra (1987) according to the article 53.1 of International code of botanical nomenclature (Greuter *et al.*, 2000). Since *Psilastephanocolpites minutus* Kumar and Takahashi (1991) and *Striatocolporites minor* Kumar and Takahashi (1991) are different from the ones proposed by earlier workers, therefore, new names viz. *Psilastephanocolpites assamensis* and *Striatocolporites assamensis* have been proposed for *Psilastephanocolpites minutus* Kumar and Takahashi (1991) and *Striatocolporites minor* Kumar and Takahashi (1991), respectively.

PSILASTEPHANOCOLPITES ASSAMENSIS nom. nov.

1991 Kumar and Takahashi p.561, pl.18, fig.2 non 1982 Saxena p. 290

Etymology—After the state of Assam from where the above fossil species was recovered.

STRITOCOLPORITES ASSAMENSIS nom. nov.

1991 Kumar and Takahashi p. 568, pl. 5, fig. 11

non 1987 Mathur and Chopra p. 130, 131, pl. 6, fig. 110

Etymology—After the state of Assam from where the above fossil species was recovered.

Acknowledgements—The author is thankful to Dr R.K. Saxena, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow for his helpful suggestions.

REFERENCES

- Greuter W, McNeill J, Barril FR, Burdet H-M, Demoulin V, Filgularas TS, Nicolson DH, Silva PC, Skog JE, Trehane P, Turland NJ & Hawksworth DL (Editors) 2000. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Regnum Vegetabile 138 (As seen on Internet).
- Kumar A & Takahashi T 1991. Palynology of the Tertiary sediments of southern Assam, India. Bulletin Faculty of Liberal Arts, Nagasaki University, Natural Science 31 : 515-659.
- Mathur YK & Chopra AS 1987. Palynofossils from the Cenozoic subsurface sediments of the Bengal Basin, India. Geoscience Journal 8 : 109-153.
- Salujha SK, Kindra GS & Rehman K 1972. Palynology of the South Shillong Front, Part-1 : The Palaeogene of Garo Hills. In : Proceedings Seminar Palaeopalynology Indian Stratigraphy, Calcutta, 1971, 265-291. Botany Department, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
- Saxena RK 1982. Taxonomic study of the polycolpate pollen grains from the Indian Tertiary sediments with special reference to nomenclature. Review of Palaeobotany & Palynology 37 : 285-315.

बी. सा. पु. सं.
पुस्तकालय
परिचरणा सं. 60964