

An illustrated catalogue and revised classification of Paleozoic radiolarian genera

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Published on 29 September 2017

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:7CC17365-FC09-4D0D-9953-E47B333B6430

Caridroit M., Danelian T., O'Dogherty L., Cuvelier J., Aitchison J. C., Pouille L., Noble P., Dumitrica P., Suzuki N., Kuwahara K., Maletz J. & Feng Q. 2017. — An illustrated catalogue and revised classification of Paleozoic radiolarian genera, in Danelian T., Caridroit M., Noble P. & Aitchison J. C. (eds), Catalogue of Paleozoic radiolarian genera. *Geodiversitas* 39 (3): 363–417. <https://doi.org/10.5252/g2017n3a3>

ABSTRACT

KEY WORDS
Radiolaria,
Paleozoic,
catalogue,
taxonomic revision,
type species.

MOTS CLÉS
Radiolaria,
Paléozoïque,
catalogue,
révision taxonomique,
espèces types.

The purpose of this paper is to present a revised classification of Paleozoic radiolarians at the genus level in the form of a series of plates displaying the images of the type species of each genus. These photos are supplemented by an indication of the status of the genus decided by an international team of specialists in this fossil group (Chapter “The catalogue”). The catalogue itself is presented by orders and families. It is also possible to find a genus using the alphabetical list or the list according to the classification (Appendices 1 and 2). After some remarks that illustrate the complex task undertaken to reach a consensus, a “guide for users” is proposed.

RÉSUMÉ

Catalogue illustré et classification révisée des genres de radiolaires paléozoïques.

Le but du présent document est de présenter une classification révisée des radiolaires du Paléozoïque à l'échelle des genres, sous la forme d'une série de planches présentant les images des espèces types. Ces images sont complétées par l'indication du statut du genre décidé par une équipe internationale de spécialistes de ce groupe fossile (chapitre « The catalogue »). Le catalogue est organisé par ordres et par familles, mais il est également possible de trouver un genre en utilisant la liste alphabétique ou celle suivant la classification (Annexes 1 et 2). Après quelques remarques montrant le travail complexe effectué pour aboutir à un consensus, un « guide pour les utilisateurs » est proposé.

INTRODUCTION

As for many other microorganisms, the study of radiolarians started during the end of the 19th century. However, we had to wait until the 1950s for modern studies, which have been possible thanks to improvements in microscopy (Deflandre 1952; Foreman 1963; Holdsworth 1966). The use of the Paleozoic radiolarian skeletons as biostratigraphic tools started during the 1980s particularly in Japan (e.g. Ishiga & Imoto 1980; Takemura & Nakaseko 1981; Caridroit & De Wever 1984; see also Danelian *et al.* 2017 in this issue). The new biostratigraphic age constraints provided by radiolarians were foundational in reshaping tectonic reinterpretations of complex orogenic belts around the world.

In Japan and in Asia radiolarian skeletons have been mainly extracted from siliceous distal sedimentary rocks (radiolarites s.l.). Fossil preservation was commonly medium to poor and the extraction methods using HF destroyed some additional information. From limestones, radiolarian skeletons, where preserved, may be commonly well- to very well-preserved and the extraction methods have no destructive effect on their siliceous skeletons, given that the acids used are typically acetic or hydrochloric acid. Likewise, radiolarians recovered from phosphatic concretions may be exquisitely preserved and offer a myriad of characters and details that are missing in those specimens extracted from radiolarites.

The differential preservation of fossil radiolarians in limestone has a direct influence on taxonomic interpretation and, as such, in some of the challenges that we faced while preparing this catalogue. Taxa from radiolarites have been defined on the basis of simple characteristics, which for radiolarians

described from proximal deposits, taxonomic discrimination is sometimes based on minute details. In some instances, radiolarian skeletons are fragmentary and not all features are preserved. The significance of fragmentary type material cannot be evaluated if more complete specimens are not found or observed. This has occasionally resulted in the erroneous establishment of new taxa and increased the number of synonyms (e.g. *Follicucullus* sp. B which is the apical part of *Follicucullus monacanthus*, in Ishiga *et al.* 1982b).

Radiolaria are known from the Cambrian onwards (Won & Below 1999; Obut & Iwata 2000; Pouille *et al.* 2011) and remain an important component of the oceanic plankton. Unfortunately, it is currently impossible to culture radiolarians and very difficult to maintain them alive in laboratory conditions. Their reproduction, ontogeny and possible dimorphisms are aspects that are very poorly understood. Thus, taxonomists have to rely on observations and interpret data based on the fossil record.

As for many other microorganisms, observation techniques improved greatly since the end of the 19th century with the advent of scanning electron microscopy. Naturally, the taxonomic approaches for the classification of radiolarians took advantage of this new instrumentation. Comparing simple drawings and thin section photos from older taxonomic works with pictures of high definition obtained using scanning electron microscopy may be an important source of the lack of clarity in applying older taxonomic concepts.

The totality of preservational and observational challenges in describing radiolarians, combined with a wide array of radiolarists with different styles and approaches to taxonomy has necessitated this comprehensive review of radiolarian genera

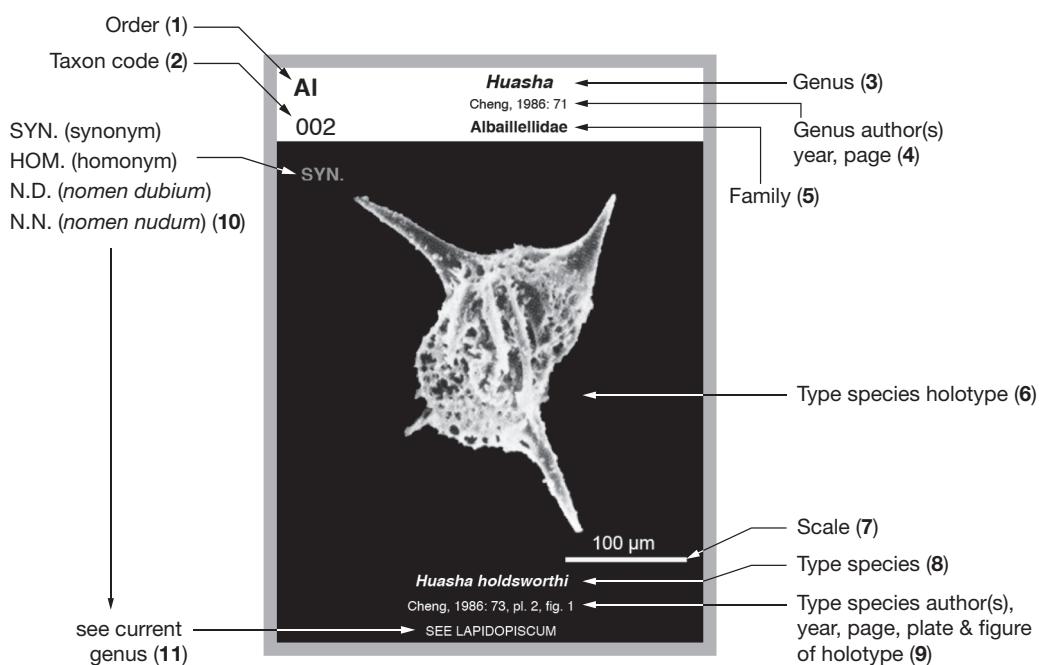


Fig. 1. — Key captions for images in the catalogue of Paleozoic radiolarian genera. **1**, Order: Albaillellaria (**AI**), Archaeospicularia (**Ar**), Entactinaria (**E**), Latentifistularia (**L**), ?Nassellaria (**N**), Spumellaria (**S**). **2**, Taxon code: this is the number of the genus in this publication; since the plates are arranged taxonomically, this number which is indicated in the alphabetic index (Appendix 1) allows a quick search of the plates. **3**, Genus: nominal genus as in the original publication. **4**, Genus authority: author of the nominal genus and page where it was described; usually only one page is cited, the page on which the main generic description begins (not necessarily the page on which the genus is first mentioned). **5**, Family: this is the family position adopted in this revision. **6**, Image: reillustration of the holotype of the type species. **7**, Scale: the magnification is indicated by this graphic scale bar. **8**, Type species: this is the nominal species fixed (see alphabetic index in Appendix 1) as type for the genus. **9**, Type species authorship: author of the type species with indication of page description, year, plate and figure where the image of the holotype was first illustrated. **10**, Status: when this field is not allocated the genus must be regarded as valid; **SYN.**, indicates that the genus is regarded as a synonym of a previously described genus; **HOM.**, indicates that the nominal genus is an homonym of a previously described taxon; **INV.**, is employed for invalid names; **N.D.**, indicates a name of questionable application; **N.N.**, indicates a name published without an accompanying description. If any of these abbreviations occur (or are utilized), the reader is referred to the bottom line for information on the current valid name for the genus. **11**, Bottom line: this line links to the valid name for a homonym or synonym.

by our working group, as had been done for the Mesozoic forms (O'Dogherty *et al.* 2009). During two meetings with all members, several partial meetings and many exchanges over several years, we have come to a consensus on 344 genera of Paleozoic radiolarians. The aim of the discussions was to agree on the systematics and to achieve a taxonomic consensus of all contributors. The final result is this volume that is presented as a database of all described Paleozoic radiolarian genera with re-illustration of their type species. Although the main purpose was to stabilize the systematics at generic level, suprageneric classification at order and family level were also examined.

Since a sharply defined taxonomic framework is a prerequisite for the establishment and application of useful biostratigraphic schemes, it is our hope that this publication will be a useful tool for future research on Paleozoic radiolarian biostratigraphy. Presently, and particularly in the Lower Paleozoic, for most of the type species, more data are needed and more correlations are necessary in order to improve the reliability of estimated age ranges. For this reason, we were not able to provide greater resolution of the stratigraphic range of many Paleozoic radiolarian genera, as this has been done for the Mesozoic genera. Nevertheless, a chapter is devoted to Paleozoic radiolarian biostratigraphy (Aitchison *et al.* 2017a) demonstrating the potential of these fossils. Another part of this present volume (Noble *et al.* 2017) is a compilation of all the original descriptions of all genera illustrated in the present

paper, including English translations, and remarks regarding their present treatment. Finally an inventory of Paleozoic species described so far is given by Aitchison *et al.* (2017b).

SOURCE OF DATA AND DISCUSSION

Given the high diversity of Paleozoic radiolarians and their recurrent misclassification at the generic level, it has become increasingly difficult, especially for those new to this field, to find and digest all available taxonomic information and to evaluate the validity of all existing names of radiolarian taxa. Consequently, the primary goal of this publication was to present all the hitherto described Paleozoic radiolarian genera, and to revise their status and family assignment. Such a compilation will certainly facilitate everyday work for radiolarian researchers and will also serve to establish a taxonomic basis for on-going refinements of Paleozoic radiolarian stratigraphy.

The sources used to establish the list of Paleozoic genera were at first the databases personally built by Luis O'Dogherty with additions from the one of Noritoshi Suzuki, both co-authors of this catalogue. After discussion on a preliminary catalogue, all co-authors contributed with their own information to complete the list. Discussions on the status of each genus took place during two main meet-

ings: one in Lille University (September 2011) the other during the 13th InterRad meeting at Cadiz (March 2012). Several partial meetings were held in Lille University and many e-mail exchanges allowed this final consensus.

REMARK ON SPHERICAL RADIOLARIANS

The guiding principle in the classification of radiolarians at the suprageneric level is that the structure of the initial skeletal elements is the most conservative through evolution and represents the common element characterizing a family group. With ontogeny, new skeletal elements are placed progressively further away from the initial skeleton and this is the reason why some external differences are occasionally observed in a family group. The reader is referred to the general taxonomy in De Wever *et al.* (2001) for a more thorough explanation of this principle. Although the inventory of initial structures (especially in Entactinaria and Spumellaria) is still limited and their understanding fragmentary, this review fully agrees with the importance of such elements at higher systematic levels.

GUIDE FOR THE USER

Ideally, this image catalogue of genera can serve as a quick visual tool allowing the identification of genera. For this reason, each genus is labeled with the most basic information (see Fig. 1).

FIGURES

Each genus has an individual taxon code, or image number, arranged sequentially in the images on the plates. The taxon code is a number without taxonomic significance but is used as an internal indexing number used to find taxa on the plates. Since the genera follow a taxonomic arrangement, this number, which is also indicated in the alphabetic index, allows a quick search of the plates. We have scanned and reproduced images at the highest definition for each type species. These are accompanied by a scale bar made from the measurements indicated in the original publication.

ARRANGEMENT OF FIGURES

The figured genera are arranged on the plates taxonomically rather than alphabetically because, from a systematic point of view, we prefer to group taxa having taxonomically significant affinities. The genera are grouped first by order (Albaillellaria, Archaeospicularia, Entactinaria, Latentifistularia, ?Nassellaria, Spumellaria) and then arranged by family. We have followed the gross suprageneric framework presented in De Wever *et al.* (2001), which has been further improved as a consequence of this taxonomic review.

HOMONYMS AND SYNONYMS

When a case of homonymy was detected, or a taxon has been designed or suspected to be a synonym, this is indicated in the upper left part of the figure box (see Fig. 1). In such cases the line underneath the figure refers to the correct genus.

The taxa were carefully reviewed and re-examined and many genera (82) were declared to be synonyms. An interesting observation derived from this study is that many of these synonymous taxa were established on very few morphological characteristics leading in most cases to a monotypic genus.

NAMES OF DOUBTFUL APPLICATION

Those genera considered *nomina dubia* (35) are indicated beneath the figure (see Fig. 1) and the majority of these are presented at the end of the catalogue without family assignment. The only exceptions are those *nomina dubia* related to or classically attached to a specific family. Such forms are allocated beside the closer representatives of the corresponding family group. Most of the genera here considered *nomina dubia* are those taxa described from thin sections or using simple microscopes by the pioneers of the study of Mesozoic and Paleozoic radiolarians.

NOMINA NUDA

These names or nomenclatural acts are void of type-species which were never illustrated; two genera are involved.

AUTHORS

The general recommendations of the ICZN (Appendix B. 12) clearly state that in those cases where a name was published by more than two authors, the surname of the first author (as given in the original publication) may be cited alone in the text and followed by the term “*et al.*” However, we have preferred to give the surnames of all authors.

CONCLUSION

The main goal of this catalogue is to present a complete and reviewed set of all existing Paleozoic genera with illustration of their type species publishing until 2016. We hope that this catalogue of radiolarian type species will be a useful tool in future systematic and biostratigraphic studies.

Acknowledgements

All co-authors would like to thank their institution and colleagues who helped the realization of the present work, as well as Fabrice Cordey and Olga Obut for their review remarks. J. Aitchison acknowledges financial support towards investigation of Early Paleozoic radiolarian evolution in the form of a grant from the Australian Research Council (ARC DP 1501013325). The members of the Evolution-Ecology-Paleontology Laboratory in Lille (UMR CNRS/Lille 1 8198) thank the Région Hauts-de-France, and the Ministère de l’Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche (CPER Climibio), and the European Fund for Regional Economic Development for their financial support. The University of Lille – Science and Technology is acknowledged for sponsoring a visiting professorship to Paula Noble.

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Submitted on 11 May 2017;
accepted on 9 July 2017;
published on 29 September 2017.

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APPENDIX 2. — Index of Paleozoic genera sorted using the classification (Orders, Families) with their status. The number refers to the position in the corresponding part of this catalogue named “The catalogue”.

ALBAILLELLARIA Deflandre, 1953

ALBAILLELLIDAE

Deflandre, 1953 *sensu* Holdsworth (1977)

- 1 *Albaillella*
- 2 *Huasha* (syn.)
- 3 *Imotoella* (syn.)
- 4 *Lapidopiscum*
- 5 *Neoalbaillella*
- 6 *Protoalbaillella*
- 7 *Saturnalbaillella* (syn.)
- 8 *Spinodeflandrella* (syn.)

CERATOIKISCIDAE Holdsworth, 1969

- 9 *Campanulithus*
- 10 *Cangyuanella* (syn.)
- 11 *Ceratoikiscum*
- 12 *Circulaforma*
- 13 *Durahelenifore* (syn.)
- 14 *Eoalbaillella*
- 15 *Gansuceratoikiscum*
- 16 *Glanta*
- 17 *Helenifore*
- 18 *Holoeciscus*
- 19 *Kappaforma*
- 20 *Nazaromistonella* (syn.)
- 21 *Nazarovites*
- 22 *Neoholoeciscus*
- 23 *Paraholoeciscus* (syn.)
- 24 *Proholoeciscus* (n.d.)
- 25 *Protoceratoikiscum*
- 26 *Protoholoeciscus*
- 27 *Raphidociclicus*
- 28 *Xiphachistrella* (syn.)

FOLLICUCULLIDAE Ormiston & Babcock, 1979

- 29 *Cariver* (syn.)
- 30 *Curvalbaillella* (syn.)
- 31 *Follicucullus*
- 32 *Foremanconus* (syn.)
- 33 *Haplodiacanthus* (syn.)
- 34 *Holdsworthella* (syn.)
- 35 *Ishigaconus*
- 36 *Longtanella* (syn.)
- 37 *Parafollicucullus*
- 38 *Praeholdsworthella* (syn.)
- 39 *Pseudoalbaillella* (syn.)

ALBAILLELLARIA incertae sedis

- 40 *Palacantholithus*
- 41 *Xiphocabrium*
- 42 *Xiphocladiella*

ARCHAEOSPICULARIA Dumitrica, Caridroit & De Wever, 2000

ARCHEOENTACTINIIDAE Won & Below, 1999

- 43 *Archeoentactinia*
- 44 *Lithosphaera* (hom.)
- 45 *Pararcheoentactinia*
- 46 *Sphaeroentactinia*
- 47 *Spongomassa*

ECHIDNINIDAE Kozur, Mostler & Repetski, 1996

- 48 *Aitchisonellum* (syn.)
- 49 *Altaiespshaera*
- 50 *Archaeocenosphaera* (syn.)
- 51 *Cancellisphaera*
- 52 *Curvechidnina*
- 53 *Echidnina*
- 54 *Gigantospiculum*
- 55 *Grosmorneus*
- 56 *Neoechidnina*
- 57 *Parechidnina*
- 58 *Subechidnina*
- 59 *Varispiculum*
- 60 *Westernbrookia*

PROTOENTACTINIIDAE

- Kozur, Mostler & Repetski, 1996
- 61 *Nobella* (hom., syn.)
- 62 *Paulanobella* (syn.)
- 63 *Protoenactinia*
- 64 *Protospongentactinia*

PALAEOSPICULIDAE Won in Won & Below, 1999

- 65 *Neopalaeospiculum*
- 66 *Palaeospiculum*
- 67 *Ramuspiculum*
- 68 *Svalbardospiculum*

SECUICOLLACTIDAE Nazarov & Ormiston, 1984

- 69 *Diparvapila*
- 70 *Palaeosphaera* (syn.)
- 71 *Parasecuicollacta* (syn.)
- 72 *Parvalanapila* (syn.)
- 73 *Pseudorotasphaera*
- 74 *Rotasphaera* (syn.)
- 75 *Secuicollacta*

ENTACTINARIA Kozur & Mostler, 1982

ENTACTINIIDAE Riedel, 1967

- 76 *Afanasievella*
- 77 *Apophysactinia*
- 78 *Apophysisphaera* (syn.)
- 79 *Astroentactinia* (syn.)
- 80 *Belowea* (syn.)
- 81 *Bientactinosphaera* (syn.)
- 82 *Bisphaera* (hom., syn.)
- 83 *Borisella*
- 84 *Callela*

APPENDIX 2. — Continuation.

85	<i>Cancellosphaera</i>	PALAEOLITHOCYCLIIDAE Kozur & Mostler, 1989
86	<i>Costaentactinia</i>	136 <i>Eostylodictya</i> (syn.)
87	<i>Cyclocarpus</i> (n.d.)	137 <i>Gedauia</i> (syn.)
88	<i>Druppalonche</i> (syn.)	138 <i>Palaeoastrocyclia</i> (syn.)
89	<i>Duodecimentactinia</i>	139 <i>Palaeolithocyclia</i>
90	<i>Duosphaera</i> (syn.)	140 <i>Paramphibrachium</i>
91	<i>Entactinia</i> (syn.)	141 <i>Sphaerodiscus</i> (syn.)
92	<i>Entactinosphaera</i>	PALAEOSCENIDIIDAE Riedel, 1967
93	<i>Gracilentactinia</i>	142 <i>Deflantrica</i>
94	<i>Helioentactinia</i> (n.d.)	143 <i>Fukuijus</i> (n.d.)
95	<i>Holdisphaera</i>	144 <i>Goodbodium</i> (syn.)
96	<i>Inaequalientactinia</i> (syn.)	145 <i>Holdsworthum</i>
97	<i>Involutentactinia</i>	146 <i>Insolitignum</i>
98	<i>Kashiwara</i>	147 <i>Pactarentinia</i>
99	<i>Magnentactinia</i>	148 <i>Palaeodecaradium</i>
100	<i>Magnisphaera</i>	149 <i>Palaeohippium</i>
101	<i>Meschedea</i> (syn.)	150 <i>Palaeopyramidium</i>
102	<i>Microporosa</i>	151 <i>Palaeoscenidium</i>
103	<i>Moskovistella</i>	152 <i>Palaeothalomnus</i>
104	<i>Multientactinia</i>	153 <i>Palaeotridius</i> (syn.)
105	<i>Munzuwonella</i>	154 <i>Palaeotriplus</i> (syn.)
106	<i>Ornatoentactinia</i> (syn.)	155 <i>Palaeoumbraculum</i> (syn.)
107	<i>Palaeopentactinorbis</i> (syn.)	156 <i>Praesaturnalis</i>
108	<i>Palaeoxyphostylus</i> (syn.)	157 <i>Procyrtis</i>
109	<i>Paleoxiphosphaera</i> (n.d.)	158 <i>Tetraedroclathrum</i> (n.n.)
110	<i>Paratriposphaera</i>	159 <i>Tlecerina</i>
111	<i>Perforentactinia</i>	PYLENTONEMIDAE Deflandre, 1963
112	<i>Plenoentactinia</i>	160 <i>Pylentonema</i>
113	<i>Plenosphaera</i>	161 <i>Polyentactinia</i>
114	<i>Pluristratoentactinia</i>	162 <i>Quadratus</i>
115	<i>Polyedroentactinia</i>	TETRENTACTINIIDAE Kozur & Mostler, 1979
116	<i>Provisocyntra</i>	163 <i>Ellipsostigma</i> (n.d.)
117	<i>Radiobisphaera</i>	164 <i>Multisphaera</i>
118	<i>Retentactinia</i>	165 <i>Somphoentactinia</i> (syn.)
119	<i>Retisphaera</i>	166 <i>Spongientactinella</i> (syn.)
120	<i>Sinosphaera</i>	167 <i>Tetrentactinia</i>
121	<i>Spongientactinia</i>	168 <i>Triaenosphaera</i>
122	<i>Spongospaera</i> (hom.)	169 <i>Triaenoentactinosphaera</i> (syn.)
123	<i>Staurodruppa</i> (syn.)	LATENTIFISTULARIA Caridroit, De Wever & Dumitrica, 1999
124	<i>Stigmospaerostylus</i>	CAULETELLIDAE Caridroit, De Wever & Dumitrica, 1999
125	<i>Stolbergia</i> (syn.)	170 <i>Cauletella</i>
126	<i>Thecentactinia</i> (syn.)	171 <i>Deflandrella</i> (hom.)
127	<i>Trilonche</i>	172 <i>Foremanhelena</i>
128	<i>Uberinterna</i>	173 <i>Ishigaum</i>
129	<i>Wonella</i> (hom.)	174 <i>Kimagior</i> (syn.)
130	<i>Wuyia</i>	175 <i>Praedeflandrella</i>
	HAPLENTACTINIIDAE Nazarov in Nazarov & Popov, 1980	176 <i>Pseudotomentus</i>
131	<i>Arcoclathrata</i>	177 <i>Shangella</i>
132	<i>Arrbiniella</i> (syn.)	178 <i>Triactofenestrella</i> (syn.)
133	<i>Bissylentactinia</i>	179 <i>Trifidospongus</i> (syn.)
134	<i>Haplentactinia</i>	180 <i>Triplanospongos</i>
135	<i>Syntagentactinia</i>	

APPENDIX 2. — Continuation.

LATENTIFISTULIDAE Nazarov & Ormiston, 1983	222	<i>Cyrtisphaeractenium</i>
181 <i>Areolicaudatus</i>	223	<i>Cyrtisphaeronemium</i>
182 <i>Brianellium</i>	224	<i>Deflandrellium</i>
183 <i>Latentibifistula</i>	225	<i>Foremaniella</i>
184 <i>Latentifistula</i>	226	<i>Mostlerium</i> (syn.)
185 <i>Ouaka</i> (syn.)	227	<i>Pararchocyrtium</i>
186 <i>Staurentactinia</i>	228	<i>Robotium</i> (syn.)
187 <i>Trilacertus</i> (syn.)		
188 <i>Wonella</i> (syn.)		
ORMISTONELLIDAE De Wever & Caridroit, 1984 <i>sensu</i> Dumitrica in De Wever et al. (2001)		POPOFSKYELLIDAE Kozur & Mostler, 1981 emend. Cheng (1986)
189 <i>Cornellus</i> (syn.)	229	<i>Cyrtentactinia</i>
190 <i>Haploaxon</i>	230	<i>Kantollum</i>
191 <i>Nabespecha</i> (syn.)	231	<i>Popofskyllum</i>
192 <i>Nazarovella</i> (hom., syn.)	232	<i>Totollum</i>
193 <i>Ormistonella</i>	233	<i>Tuscaritellum</i>
194 <i>Paulianella</i> (syn.)		SPUMELLARIA Ehrenberg, 1876
195 <i>Polyfistula</i>		ANTYGOPORIDAE Maletz & Bruton, 2007
196 <i>Quadricaulis</i>	234	<i>Antygopora</i>
197 <i>Quadriremis</i> (syn.)	235	<i>Beothuka</i>
198 <i>Quinqueremis</i>	236	<i>Labyrinthia</i> (syn.)
199 <i>Raciditor</i> (syn.)	237	<i>Parabeothuka</i>
PSEUDOLITHELIIDAE Kozur & Mostler, 1989 <i>sensu</i> De Wever et al. (2001)		COPICYNTRIDAE Kozur & Mostler, 1989
200 <i>Grandetortura</i>	238	<i>Bipylospongia</i>
201 <i>Octatormentum</i>	239	<i>Copicyntra</i>
202 <i>Pseudolithelius</i> (syn.)	240	<i>Copicyntroides</i>
TETRATORMENTIDAE Nestell & Nestell, 2010		241 <i>Copiellintra</i>
203 <i>Archaeopyramisa</i> (syn.)	242	<i>Devoniglansus</i>
204 <i>Mostlerispongus</i>	243	<i>Ellipsocopicyntra</i> (syn.)
205 <i>Quadrilobata</i>	244	<i>Klaengspongus</i>
206 <i>Tetracircinata</i> (syn.)	245	<i>Paracopicyntra</i>
207 <i>Tetragregnon</i>	246	<i>Paurinella</i>
208 <i>Tetraspongoactinia</i> (syn.)	247	<i>Spongospheraadiscus</i> (syn.)
209 <i>Tetratormentum</i>	248	<i>Tamonella</i>
RUZHENCEVISPONGIDAE Kozur, 1980	249	<i>Tetrapaurinella</i>
210 <i>Latentidiota</i>		HAPLOTAENIATIDAE Won, Blodgett & Nestor, 2002
211 <i>Nazarovispongus</i> (syn.)	250	<i>Gyrosphaera</i>
212 <i>Patrickella</i> (syn.)	251	<i>Haplotenaiatum</i>
213 <i>Rectotormentum</i>	252	<i>Labyrinthosphaera</i>
214 <i>Ruzhencevispongus</i>	253	<i>Orbiculopylorum</i>
215 <i>Scharfenbergia</i> (hom.)		INANIGUTTIDAE Nazarov & Ormiston, 1984 <i>sensu</i> Danelian & Popov (2003)
216 <i>Tomentum</i>	254	<i>Aciferopylorum</i> (syn.)
217 <i>Wonia</i>	255	<i>Cessipylarum</i> (syn.)
?NASSELLARIA Ehrenberg, 1876	256	<i>Cessipylorum</i> (syn.)
ARCHOCYRTIIDAE Kozur & Mostler, 1981 emend. Cheng (1986)	257	<i>Fusalfanus</i>
218 <i>Allocyrtium</i> (syn.)	258	<i>Futobari</i>
219 <i>Archocyrtium</i>	259	<i>Helmintentactinia</i> (syn.)
220 <i>Cerarchocyrtium</i>	260	<i>Inanibigutta</i>
221 <i>Ceratoclathrulum</i> (n.n.)	261	<i>Inanigutta</i>
	262	<i>Inanihella</i>
	263	<i>Kalimnasphaera</i>
	264	<i>Oriundogutta</i>

APPENDIX 2. — Continuation.

265	<i>Plussatispila</i>	302	<i>Protobiramus</i>
266	<i>Triplococcus</i>	303	<i>Retientactinosphaera</i>
267	<i>Zadrappolis</i>	304	<i>Russirad</i>
SPUMELLARIA INCERTAE SEDIS			
268	<i>Franklinia</i> (hom.)	305	<i>Stylactinosphaera</i>
269	<i>Haplopolus</i> (syn.)	306	<i>Trigonosphaera</i>
270	<i>Hegleria</i>	<i>NOMINA DUBIA</i>	
271	<i>Intracorpus</i>	307	<i>Carpospaeridium</i> (n.d.)
272	<i>Maletzella</i>	308	<i>Diploplegma</i> (n.d.)
273	<i>Pseudospongoprunum</i>	309	<i>Dorydictyum</i> (n.d.)
274	<i>Quasibeothuka</i> (n.d.)	310	<i>Doryplegma</i> (n.d.)
275	<i>Zhuangodiscus</i>	311	<i>Dorysphaera</i> (n.d.)
ORDER INCERTAE SEDIS			
CORYTHOECIDAE Nazarov <i>in</i> Nazarov & Rudenko, 1981			
276	<i>Arrectoalatus</i>	312	<i>Duplexia</i> (n.d.)
277	<i>Camptoalatus</i>	313	<i>Ectoactinia</i> (n.d.)
278	<i>Cornum</i>	314	<i>Ehrenbergia</i> (n.d.)
279	<i>Corythoecia</i>	315	<i>Guangxitrisphaera</i> (n.d.)
PROVENTOCITIDAE Aitchison, 1998			
280	<i>Archeoproventocitum</i>	316	<i>Gustefana</i> (n.d.)
281	<i>Cowheadia</i>	317	<i>Induropilarius</i> (n.d.)
282	<i>Protoproventocitum</i>	318	<i>Palaeolithochytris</i> (n.d.)
283	<i>Proventocitum</i>	319	<i>Palamphimorphium</i> (n.d.)
ASPICULIDAE Won, Iams & Reed, 2005			
284	<i>Aspiculum</i>	320	<i>Paleocenosphaera</i> (n.d.)
285	<i>Cavasphaera</i>	321	<i>Palhindeolithus</i> (n.d.)
286	<i>Neoaspiculum</i>	322	<i>Papinochium</i> (n.d.)
287	<i>Nyfrieslandia</i>	323	<i>Primaritripus</i> (n.d.)
288	<i>Sanctipauleum</i>	324	<i>Protosegmentum</i> (n.d.)
ORDER & FAMILY INCERTAE SEDIS			
289	<i>Adamas</i> (hom.)	325	<i>Pseudostigmosphaera</i> (n.d.)
290	<i>Adamirasrad</i>	326	<i>Spongocoelia</i> (n.d.)
291	<i>Cancellentactinia</i>	327	<i>Srakaeosphaera</i> (n.d.)
292	<i>Caspiazza</i>	328	<i>Stauroplegma</i> (n.d.)
293	<i>Copiconulus</i>	329	<i>Tetrasphaera</i> (n.d.)
294	<i>Etymalbaillella</i>	330	<i>Triposphaera</i> (n.d.)
295	<i>Fungomacula</i>	331	<i>Ulcundia</i> (n.d.)
296	<i>Lithocannosphaeropsis</i>	332	<i>Wangia</i> (n.d.)
297	<i>Megaporus</i>	333	<i>Palaeodiscaleksus</i> (n.d.)
298	<i>Novormistonia</i>	334	<i>Palaeodiscus</i> (n.d.)
299	<i>Ormistonia</i> (hom.)	NOT RADIOLARIA	
300	<i>Palaeoactinosphaera</i>	335	<i>Anakrusa</i>
301	<i>Praespongocoelia</i>	336	<i>Auliela</i>
		337	<i>Azyrtalia</i>
		338	<i>Batoballa</i>
		339	<i>Eoconcharium</i>
		340	<i>Fusuconcharium</i>
		341	<i>Konyrium</i>
		342	<i>Lacisus</i>
		343	<i>Palaeorubus</i>
		344	<i>Quadratapora</i>

APPENDIX 3. — Illustrated catalogue of Paleozoic radiolarian genera.

