

T
KNOLLISPHAERIDIUM maximum (Yin) Willman & Moczyłowska
2008 p. 523

Knollisphaeridium maximum (Yin L., 1987) Knoll, 1992 comb. nov. (Fig. 5E-F)

Synonymy:

1985 *Baltisphaeridium* sp. – Yin, L., p. 239, pl. 4, Figs. 5–8.

1986 *Baltisphaeridium* sp. – Yin, L., p. 263, pl. 1, Figs. 11–12.

1987 *Baltisphaeridium maximum* sp. nov. – Yin, L., p. 439–440, pl. 14, Figs. 14–15.

1992 *Echinosphaeridium maximum* comb. nov. – Knoll, pp. 765–766, pl. 5, Figs. 5–6.

1994 *Echinosphaeridium maximum* (Yin L., 1987) Knoll, 1992 – Tiwari and Knoll, p. 198, pl. 1, Fig. 3.

1998 *Echinosphaeridium maximum* (Yin L.) Knoll, 1994 (sic. Should be 1992) – Zhang et al., p. 26, Figs. 6.7–6.10, 7.1, 7.2.

Discussion: The genus *Echinosphaeridium* was erected by Lemmermann in 1904 to describe a recent chlorophyte species from lakes in Sweden (*Echinosphaeridium nordstedti*). The same genus name (*Echinosphaeridium*) was also erected by Knoll in 1992 to describe a spiny Vendian (Ediacaran) acritarch from the Scotia Group in Svalbard (*Echinosphaeridium maximum* comb. nov.). Both the acritarch and the chlorophyte genera are named under the Botanical Code and consequently the first published *Echinosphaeridium* epithet, referred to the recent alga, is a senior homonym to the acritarch genus. As a consequence all Proterozoic acritarch specimens named *Echinosphaeridium* must be placed in a different genus proposed to be *Knollisphaeridium*. The following species are now regarded as belonging to *Knollisphaeridium*:

K. maximum (Yin L., 1987) Knoll, 1992 comb. nov.; *K. gravestockii* Grey, 2005; *Knollisphaeridium triangulum* (Zang in Zang and Walter, 1992a) emend. comb. nov. Grey, 2005

Willman, Moczydlowska 2008 : Ediacaran
(p. 523, Figs SE-SF) Officer Basin South Australia
Yin, Tang, Liu, Gao, Wang & Chen 2009 (Fig. 4e) : Ediacaran
Wenghui, Jiangkou County, Guizhou Province, S. China