ARACHNIDA
Rivista Aracnologica Italiana
Anno III, Volume XIV
ISSN 2421-2091
23 Novembre 2017

On *Cassinia* Roewer, 1927 and *Petraia* González-Sponga, 2003 two preoccupied generic names in harvestmen (Arachnida, Opiliones)

Su *Cassinia* Roewer, 1927 e *Petraia* González-Sponga, 2003 due nomi generici di opilioni già occupati (Arachnida, Opiliones)

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Abstract

New substitute names are proposed here to replace two undetected homonymous genus names in Opiliones – *Cassinia* Roewer, 1927 and *Petraia* González-Sponga, 2003 – from Guinea-Bissau and Venezuela respectively.

Keywords: Afrotropics, Neotropics, homonymy, Gastropoda, Anthozoa.

Riassunto

Nuovi nomi sostitutivi sono qui proposti per sostituire due nomi omonimi generici ignoti in Opiliones – *Cassinia* Roewer, 1927 e *Petraia* González-Sponga, 2003 – rispettivamente dalla Guinea-Bissau e dal Venezuela.

Parole chiave: Afrotropici, Neotropici, omonimia, Gastropoda, Anthozoa.

Introduction

The naming and cataloguing efforts of living animals, initiated by the Europeans in the 18th century, concentrated a voluminous amount of assorted vouchers in natural history museums. At the same time, libraries were accumulating numerous reports of our planet's fauna produced by many researchers.

The need of producing unique names clashed with the sheer magnitude and turmoil of zoological literature, which at the late 19th century started to become acute. The British,

then the world leaders in the scientific discovery, produced vital projects of indexing such as the Zoological Record (Zoological Record Association, 1865), Nomenclator Zoologicus (Scudder 1882), Index Zoologicus (Waterhouse 1902).
This culminated with the extraordinary efforts of Charles Davies Sherborn, who produced the Index Animalium, which listed 400,000 genera and species names of animals published from 1758 to 1850 (Sherborn 1902; 1922–1932). Afterwards Sir Sheffield Airey Neave produced the Nomenclator Zoologicus (beginning with Neave 1939), which went on to list 340,000 genera names of animals; its names listed through 2004 are currently online (uBio 2017).
The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999) and herein referred to as simply ICZN Code, in its "Principle of Homonymy" (ICZN Code, Art. 52.1) states very clearly that: "When two or more taxa are distinguished from each other they must not be denoted by the same name." However, such a paramount (and trivial) action as consulting the above cited indexes did not gain favor among many arachnologists, causing a great number of homonyms to plague for example the taxonomy of Opiliones. Even after the efforts of two homonym hunters in the beginning of 20th century (E. Strand) and 21st century (H. Özdikmen), there are still two undetected homonymous genus names in Opiliones that need replacement. Accordingly, substitute names are proposed here for those.
Literature citations of taxa here are not exhaustive, but rather only those relevant to the purposes of this work. Complete citations for everything will be featured in my forthcoming Catalog of Opiliones of the World.

Taxonomic summary

Sclerosomatidae Simon, 1879
Gagrellinae Thorell, 1889

Cardenalia new replacement name (nomen novum)

Petraia González-Sponga 2003: 96 [junior homonym of *Petraia* Münster 1839: 42 (Anthozoa, Rugosa); type species: *Petraia tuberculosa* González-Sponga, 2003, by original designation].

Etymology. *Cardenalia* stems from the locality name Cardenal Quintero (Venezuela). Gender feminine.

Historical background and discussion

1) The Count Münster (1839: 42), in his work on fossils of different animal phyla, described the new genus *Petraia* Münster, 1839 (beautifully named after an Oceanid in Hesiod's Theogony) to include five new species of "chitons" (Mollusca, Polyplacophora). Münster expressed doubt if his genus, instead of Mollusca, belonged to "Zoophiten" and "closest to

Cyathophyllum or *Anthophyllum*" (= Anthozoa, Rugosa).
2) *Petraia* was made the type genus of family Petraiidae Koninck, 1872 in Anthozoa, Rugosa (de Koninck 1872: 113).
3) Miller (1889: 199) subsequently designated *Petraia decussata* Münster, 1839 as type species of *Petraia* Münster, 1839.
4) Neave (1940: 679) cited "*Petraia* Muenster 1839 Beitr. zur Petref., 1, 42. Coel" as an available generic name.
5) Both *Petraia* and Petraiidae are names regularly in use in Anthozoa (e.g., Weyer 2001).
6) González-Sponga (2003: 96) described in Gagrellinae the new genus *Petraia* González-Sponga, 2003 along with the type species *Petraia tuberculosa* González-Sponga, 2003 from Venezuela. The name *Petraia* derives from Latin *pētra* (stone, rock) from locality name Las Piedras and concurrently from the rupicolous micro-habitat. Gender feminine.
7) *Petraia* González-Sponga, 2003 (Opiliones, Eupnoi) is a junior homonym of *Petraia* Münster, 1839 (Anthozoa, Rugosa). However, this homonymy has not been hitherto detected. Therefore, I here propose the **new replacement name** *Cardenalia* nomen novum for *Petraia* González-Sponga, 2003. *Cardenalia* is currently a valid genus in Sclerosomatidae Gagrellinae, with a single species that occurs in Venezuela.
8) The type species *Petraia tuberculosa* González-Sponga, 2003, by original designation, is herein newly combined as *Cardenalia tuberculosa* (González-Sponga, 2003), comb. nov.

Assamiidae Sørensen, 1884
Selencinae Roewer, 1935

***Cassifluminia* new replacement name (nomen novum)**

Cassinia Roewer 1927: 399 [junior homonym of *Cassinia* Rafinesque, 1815: 145 (Mollusca, Gastropoda) and of *Cassinia* Hartlaub, 1860: 82 (Aves); type species: *Cassinia macrochelis* Roewer, 1927, by monotypy].

Etymology. *Cassifluminia* is a combination of the river name Cassini + Latin *flumen* (= river), aiming to be similar to the original name. Gender feminine.

Historical background and discussion

1) Scopoli (1777: 393) created the new genus *Cassis* Scopoli, 1777 in Mollusca Gastropoda, including several species under it. Today there is a family Cassidae Latreille, 1825 based on that genus name with 60 species. The name *Cassis* was already widely used but not in consistent binomial nomenclature. Dall (1909) reported that *Cassis* is a Latin rendering of a Malayan word for "helmet shell", a Latinization made by Rumphius.
2) Lamarck (1799: 72) also cited *Cassis*, attaching it to the species *Buccinum cornutum* Linnaeus, 1758. This is often misconstrued as a subsequent designation of type species.

Despite *B. cornutum* being among the species originally included by Scopoli, "elimination of all but one of the originally included nominal species from a nominal genus does not in itself constitute type fixation." (ICZN Code, Art. 69.4). Neave (1939: 598) mistakenly cited "*Cassis* Lamarck" as a different genus homonym of *Cassis* Scopoli, when it is evidently the same taxonomical name.

3) Rafinesque (1815: 145) proposed in the family Canalifera, subfamily Murexia, the new name *Cassinia* to replace *Cassis* "Brug." for unknown reasons. As there are many pre-Linnean citations of *Cassis*, maybe the confusion on authority lies in there.

4) According to ICZN Code (Art 33.2.): "Emendations. Any demonstrably intentional change in the original spelling of a name other than a mandatory change is an "emendation", except as provided in Article 33.4." and (Art. 33.2.3.): "Any other emendation is an "unjustified emendation"; the name thus emended is available and it has its own author and date and is a junior objective synonym of the name in its original spelling; it enters into homonymy and can be used as a substitute name." Therefore, *Cassinia* Rafinesque, 1815 competes for homonymy against all future *Cassinia*.

5) Hartlaub (1860) created the new genus *Cassinia* (Aves), which is a junior homonym of *Cassinia* Rafinesque, 1815.

6) Oberholser (1899) proposed the new substitute name *Stizorhina* to replace *Cassinia* Hartlaub, 1860.

7) Roewer (1927) created in Assamiidae Assamiinae (Opiliones) the new genus *Cassinia* Roewer, 1927, overlooking the fact that it is preoccupied by both *Cassinia* Rafinesque, 1815 and *Cassinia* Hartlaub, 1860.

8) Roewer (1935) transferred *Cassinia* to the Selencinae, where it remains to date.

9) *Cassinia* Roewer, 1927 (Opiliones, Laniatores) is a junior homonym of *Cassinia* Rafinesque, 1815: 145 (Mollusca) and of *Cassinia* Hartlaub, 1860: 82 (Aves). However, these homonymies have not been hitherto detected. Therefore, I here propose the **new replacement name** *Cassifluminia* nomen novum for *Cassinia* Roewer, 1927. *Cassifluminia* is currently a valid genus in Assamiidae Selencinae with a single species which occurs in Guinea-Bissau.

10) The type species *Cassinia macrochelis* Roewer, 1927, by monotypy, is herein newly combined as *Cassifluminia macrochelis* (Roewer, 1927), comb. nov.

Acknowledgements

This study has been supported by grant #306411/2015-6 from the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) to A. B. K. I wish to thank Miguel Angel Alonso-Zarazaga (Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain) and Neal Evenhuis (Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA) for providing critiques on drafts of my text. Many thanks to Amanda Mendes (Universidade Estadual do Rio de

Janeiro, Brazil) for the official review of the manuscript and for her efforts to counteract the non-strictly scientific language used by the author.

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