# CLYPEASTER SURARUI (ECHINOIDEA, EOCENE) A NEW NAME FOR CLYPEASTER TRANSSYLVANICUS (ŞURARU, GÁBOS & ŞURARU, 1967) PREOCCUPIED NAME

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**Abstract** The following replacement is proposed: *Clypeaster surarui* as a new name for *Clypeaster transsylvanicus* (Şuraru, Gábos & Şuraru, 1967) (Echinoidea, Eocene) name preoccupied by *Clypeaster transsylvanicus* (Vadász, 1915) (Echinoidea, Miocene, Badenian).

Keywords: Clypeasteridae, new specific name, Turnu Roşu, Romania

## INTRODUCTION

Vadász (1915, p. 170) described Clypeaster transsylvanicus from the Miocene of Felsőorbó (locality known today as Gârbova de Sus, Alba, Romania). Later, Șuraru et al. (1967) described Clypeaster (Palaeanthus) transsylvanicus n. sp. from the Middle Eocene of Turnul-Roşu (Sibiu, Romania). This is a case of primary homonymy (ICZN, Article 53.3). According to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, Article 52.1) "when two or more taxa are distinguished from each other they must not be denoted by the same name" and (idem, Article 52.2) "when two or more names are homonyms, only the senior, as determined by the Principle of Priority (see Article 52.3), may be used as a valid name". The exceptions provided by the Code do not apply here. Therefore, the replacement of Clypeaster (Palaeanthus) transsylvanicus Şuraru, Gábos & Şuraru, 1967 by Clypeaster surarui is proposed.

The paleontological material mentioned here is hosted by the Babeş-Bolyai University Palaeontology and Stratigraphy Museum (BBUPSM) of Cluj Napoca (Romania).

Order Clypeasteroida Agassiz, 1835 Suborder Clypeasterina Agassiz, 1835 Family Clypeasteridae Agassiz, 1835 Genus *Clypeaster* Lamarck, 1801

## Taxonomic remarks

It is recommended to read the extensive synonymy lists of both the genus and the subgenus that can be found in Mortensen (1948), Durham (1955; 1966) and Smith & Kroh (2011).

Clypeaster surarui nomen novum

## Synonymy

1967 Clypeaster (Palaeanthus) transsylvanicus Şuraru, Gábos & Şuraru, 1967, p. 196, fig. 2-13

2021 *Clypeaster* cf. *transsylvanicus* Şuraru, Gábos & Şuraru, 1967, 1967; Carrasco & Trif, p. 744

2021 *Clypeaster transsylvanicus* Şuraru, Gábos & Şuraru, 1967; Carrasco & Trif, p. 744

The nomenclatural change was added to ZooBank under the code

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:CB878B0A-C703-4994-8DCF-B54F4D0D0A34

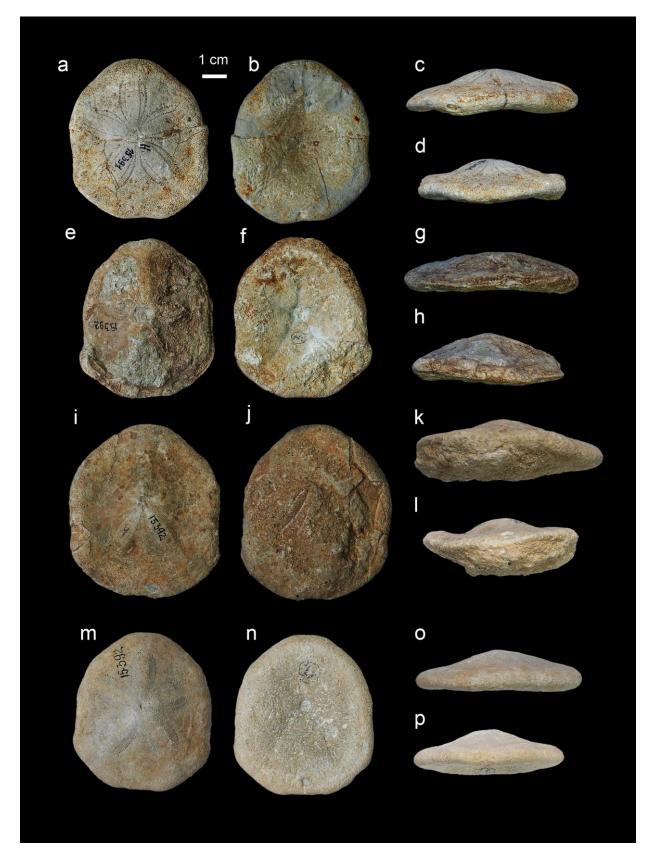
Some data about the holotype and other specimens of the species is reproduced below from Carrasco & Trif (2021, p. 744): "The holotype described by Suraru et al. (1967) is number BBUPSM 15391. Furthermore, six other specimens were designated as 'tipoid' with the following current numbers BBUPSM 15392a, 15392b, 15392c, 15393b, 15293c and 15393d. In addition to the holotype, all the 'tipoids' have been figured by Şuraru et al. (1967, fig. 4-5 and 7-13)" The concept of 'tipoid' is equivalent to the one of syntype, according to Richter (1948)". However, the ICZN in the "Recommendation 73D. Labelling of paratypes" states: "After the holotype has been labelled, any remaining specimens of the type series [Art. 72.4.5] should be labelled "paratype" to identify the components of the original type series.". Thus, we recognize that Şuraru et al., 1967 "tipoids" should better be considered paratypes, not syntypes. ICZN (Articles 73.1. Holotypes and 73.2. Syntypes) clearly states that the existence of a holotype excludes the consideration of the syntypes for the rest of the specimens of a type series. The designation of a holotype implies that the rest of the specimens of the type series are paratypes.

The *Palaeanthus* subgenus Lamb [in Mortensen, 1948; p. 23, fig. 23a-d] (= *Paleanthus* Lambert, 1912) used by Şuraru et al. (1967) is assimilated to the *Clypeaster* genus Lambert, 1912 (see Mortensen, 1948; Durham 1955, 1966; Smith & Kroh, 2011). Furthermore, ICZN Article 57.4 states that "The presence of different subgeneric names placed in parentheses between the same generic

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**Fig. 1** *Clypeaster surarui* new name, Holotype BBUPSM 15391: a, b, c, d and *Clypeaster surarui*; paratype BBUPSM 15392a: e, f, g, h; paratype BBUPSM 15392b: i, j, k, l; paratype BBUPSM 15392c: m, n, o, p; In a, e, i, m, apical view; b, f, j, n, adoral views; c, g, k, o, lateral (right) views; d, h, l, p, posterior views.

name and identical species-group names is irrelevant to the homonymy between the names concerned".

The species was named in recognition of the main author of the work describing the Eocene species, Dr. Nicolae Şuraru.

As the illustrations of the species in the original article are of a particulary poor quality, we considered it appropriate to illustrate here again the holotype and the three best preserved paratypes (namely BBUPSM 15392a, 15392b and 15392c).

For each specimen in Şuraru et al., 1967, we also present below a synthetic table (Table 1) that summarizes data like: the present systematic status, register number, original sample number, original figure number and figure number and letters in the present paper. We suggest that specimen BBUPSM 15393a, which was not figured by Şuraru et al., (1967), considering that it was collected in the same locality where the original type was obtained, be considered a topotype. The specimen is being kept with the rest of the material mentioned and the label clearly indicates that it was collected by N. Şuraru, L. Gábos and M. Şuraru from Turnu Roşu, Sibiu.

**Table 1.** Synthetic data summarizing the present systematic status of the mentioned material.

Systematic	Inventory	Original	Original	Figure
status	number	sample	figure	in pre-
		number	number	sent
				work
Holotype	BBUPSM	1	Fig. 2,	Fig. 1
	15391		3, 6	a, b, c,
				d
Paratype	BBUPSM	3	Fig. 10,	Fig. 1
	15392a		11	e, f, g,
				h
Paratype	BBUPSM	4	Fig. 7	Fig. 1
	15392b			i, j, k, l
Paratype	BBUPSM	2	Fig. 4, 5	Fig. 1
	15392c			m, n, o,
				p
Topotype	BBUPSM	Not indi-	Not	Not
	15393a	cated	figured	figured
Paratype	BBUPSM	6	Fig. 9	Not
	15393b			figured
Paratype	BBUPSM	7	Fig. 12,	Not
	15393c		13	figured
Paratype	BBUPSM	5	Fig. 8	Not
	15393d			figured

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