

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

**TEXASENSIS NOM. NOV., A NEW NAME FOR
THE PREOCCUPIED FOSSIL FISH GENUS *CALLODUS*
THURMOND, 1974 (OSTEICHTHYES:
PYCNOdontiformes)**

Hüseyin Özdkmen*

* Gazi Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, 06500 Ankara / TÜRKİYE,
email: ozdikmen@gazi.edu.tr

[**Özdikmen, H.** 2009. *Texasensis* nom. nov., a new name for the preoccupied fossil fish genus *Calodus* Thurmond, 1974 (Osteichthyes: Pycnodontiformes). Munis Entomology & Zoology 4 (2): 616]

**Family PYNODONTIDAE
Genus *TEXASENSIS* nom. nov.**

Calodus Thurmond, 1974. Ceosci. Man 8: 112. (Osteichthyes: Pycnodontiformes: Pycnodontidae). Preoccupied by *Calodus* Hustache, 1932. Sborn. ent. odd. Národ. Mus. Praze, 10, 40. (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionoidea: Erirhinidae).

Remarks on nomenclatural change: Thurmond (1974) described the genus *Calodus* for a fossil fish with the type species *Calodus coronatus* Thurmond, 1974 from the lower Cretaceous of Texas (USA). It is still used as a valid genus name (e.g. Shimada et al., 2006).

Unfortunately, the generic name was already preoccupied by Hustache (1932), who had described the genus *Calodus* for a beetle with the type species *Calodus costipennis* Hustache, 1932 by monotypy. It is still used as a valid genus name in the family Erirhinidae.

Thus, the genus name *Calodus* Thurmond, 1974 is a junior homonym of the genus name *Calodus* Hustache, 1932. So I propose a new replacement name *Texasensis* nom. nov. for *Calodus* Thurmond, 1974. Summary of nomenclatural changes:

***Texasensis* nom. nov.**

pro *Calodus* Thurmond, 1974 (non Hustache, 1932)

***Texasensis coronatus* (Thurmond, 1974) comb. nov.**

from *Calodus coronatus* Thurmond, 1974

LITERATURE CITED

Hustache, A. 1932: Curculionides nouveaux de l'Afrique Équatoriale (IIe partie). Sborník entomologického oddělení Národního muzea v Praze, 10: 28-109.

International Comission of Zoological Nomenclature. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Fourth Edition. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Shimada, K., Schumacher, B. A., Parkin, J. A. & Palermo, J. M. 2006. Fossil marine vertebrates from the lowermost greenhorn limestone (upper cretaceous: middle cenomanian) in Southeastern Colorado. *Journal of Paleontology Memoir*, 45 pp.

Thurmond, J. T. 1974. Lower vertebrate faunas of the Trinity Division in north-central Texas. Geoscience and Man, 8:103-129.