TAXONOMIC NOTES
J. Paleont., 66(1), 1992, p. 165
Copyright © 1992, The Paleontological Society
0002-3360/92/0066-0165$00.00

TANIMASANORIA (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA): A REPLACEMENT NAME FOR TANIELLA KASE, 1990, NON FINLAY AND MARWICK, 1937

TOMOKI KASE
Department of Geology, National Science Museum, 3-23-1 Hyakunincho,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169 Japan

M. Griffin (Division Paleozoologia Invertebrados, Museo de la Plata, Argentina) and P. Bouchet (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris) have kindly brought to my attention the fact that the genus name Taniella Kase (1990, p. 573; type species Taniella japonica Kase, 1990) is preoccupied by Taniella Finlay and Marwick, 1937, p. 48 (type species Natica notocenica Finlay, 1924). Consequently, a new name, Tanimasanoria, is proposed as a replacement for Taniella Kase, 1990. It is named in honor of Masanori Tani, for years of collecting the Izumi gastropods.

REFERENCES


ACCEPTED 22 MARCH 1991

THE NEW MISSISSIPPIAN CONODONT GENUS SYNCLYDOGNAUTHUS

CARL B. REXROAD AND W. JOHN VARKER
Indiana Geological Survey, Bloomington 47405 and
The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, England

Following the publication of papers by Bergström and Sweet (1966) and Schopf (1966), a gradual shift from the use of discrete element taxonomy to multielement taxonomy has occurred in describing conodonts. Although most workers now apply multielement taxonomy wherever possible, systemsatics have not been updated for many of the conodont faunas described earlier, and as a result the use of multielement taxonomy still is far from universal.

Some elements from the St. Louis Limestone (Valmeyeran) that were described originally in discrete element taxonomy as representing four species in three genera (Rexroad and Collinson, 1963) are now known to belong in a single genus. Scatterday (1963) first recognized the association of apatognathodontiform elements, and Austin and Rhodes (1969) described a fused cluster containing discrete element (DE) Spathognathodus scitulus and four “apatognathids.” The multielement genus to which they belong, however, has not yet been defined and named. Recent collections from the St. Louis Limestone in Indiana show that the complete apparatus, named Synclydognathus herein, normally contains seven elements. This is compatible with the associations found in Great Britain, from where most of the elements were originally described, and in other parts of the world where the genus is represented. Although the S elements are homeomorphic with the Devonian discrete element genus Apatognathus Branson and Mehl, the composition of the two assemblages is very different, as first detailed by Nicoll (1980).

The description of the new genus Synclydognathus will assist in updating conodont systematics in other parts of the world and will at the same time eliminate some of the confusion that has existed over the identity of the apatognathodontiforms. Naming Synclydognathus also completes designation of multielement generic names for conodonts from the St. Louis Limestone because the remaining described genera in the St. Louis (Taphrognathus, Cavusgnathus, Kladognathus, and Hindeodus) are also found in other formations and multielement names have already been applied to them.

The fact that all other conodont elements in the St. Louis Limestone have been placed in multielement species is considered to be additional strong evidence for the validity of this last multielement assemblage in the St. Louis. For this reason, plus what is seen as the incompleteness of the Scottish fauna, from which the first three discrete elements now assigned to the genus were described by Hinde (1900), the diagnosis and description that follow are based primarily upon material from the St. Louis Limestone of the Illinois Basin and from the Yoredale Beds (Lower Carboniferous, Dinantian) in England.


Reported occurrences include the following. In Europe and the Soviet Union: Scotland (Hinde, 1900; Clarke, 1960); England (Varker, 1967; Rhodes et al., 1969; Austin and Rhodes,