Case 2994

Nothosaurus Münster, 1834 (Reptilia, Sauropterygia): proposed precedence over Conchiosaurus Meyer, [1833]

Olivier Rieppel

Department of Geology, Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605–2496, U.S.A.

Paul D. Brinkman

Department of Geography, Arizona State University, Box 870104, Tempe, Arizona 85287–0104, U.S.A.

Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the well known generic name *Nothosaurus* Münster, 1834 for a genus of sauropterygian reptiles by giving it precedence over the subjective synonym *Conchiosaurus* Meyer, [1833], which predates it by a few months. The genus *Nothosaurus* is known from the upper Lower to uppermost Middle Triassic of Europe and the Middle East. The type species, *N. mirabilis* Münster, 1834, was first described on material from the lower Upper Muschelkalk (Late Anisian) at Bayreuth. The genus *Conchiosaurus* is known from a single incomplete skull from the Saurierkalk of Esperstädt (Germany), which corresponds to the base of the Middle Muschelkalk, Upper Anisian.

Keywords. Nomenclature; taxonomy; Reptilia; Sauropterygia; Lower-Middle Triassic; Nothosaurus; Conchiosaurus.

1. Meyer ([1833], p. 8, pl. 1, figs. 3 and 4) established the new nominal genus and species *Conchiosaurus clavatus*, based on a single, incomplete and badly crushed skull from the Triassic Sauierkalk, which corresponds to the base of the Middle Muschelkalk, Upper Anisian, at Esperstädt, Germany. The specimen, catalogue no. AS I 1446, is housed in the Bayerische Staatssammlung für Paläontologie und Historische Geologie in Munich. The date 1833 is given on the wrapper of *Museum Senckenbergianum*, Band 1, Heft 1 (pp. 1–96, pls. 1–5), in which Meyer's paper was included (pp. 8–14), whilst 1834 is given on the front page of the Heft. The accepted dates of publication of the *Museum Senckenbergianum* were set out by Stearn (1938, p. 155); that for Band 1, Heft 1 was given as '1833 (probably October)'.

2. In 1834 Münster (p. 525) proposed a new nominal genus and species *Nothosaurus mirabilis*, based on an articulated but incomplete skeleton and a tooth-bearing fragment of a lower jaw from the lower Upper Muschelkalk at Bayreuth, Germany. This specimen, catalogue no. BT 1000, is housed in the Oberfränkisches Erdgeschichtliches Museum in Bayreuth. Münster (p. 526) mentioned Meyer's ([1833]) taxon but considered his to be distinct.

3. In a revision of *Conchiosaurus clavatus*, Meyer (1855, p. 107) recognised the similarity between *Conchiosaurus* and *Nothosaurus*, noting (in translation) 'should the two genera concur, I would retain the name *Nothosaurus* although it is younger,

because it has been widely accepted in the meantime'. Thus the author himself of *Conchiosaurus* gave precedence to Münster's name *Nothosaurus*.

4. The name *Conchiosaurus* was used as valid by a number of authors who emphasized the genus's affinities with *Simosaurus* Meyer, 1842 (see, for example, Quenstedt, [1851], p. 135; Zittel, 1889, p. 484). Following Quenstedt and Zittel, Huene (1948, 1956) listed the genus *Conchiosaurus* within the family SIMOSAURIDAE. The only information that Huene (1956, p. 412) gave in his description of *Conchiosaurus* is that (in translation) 'the palate, dentition and form of the skull are similar to *Simosaurus*'; he gave no reference to fossil material and relied only on the work of previous authors. Tatarinov & Novoshilov (1964) included *Conchiosaurus* in their list of the SIMOSAURIDAE. Like Huene, they made no reference to fossil material. Huene (1956) and Tatarinov & Novoshilov (1964) believed *Nothosaurus* to be a distinct taxon (see para. 5 below). Lydekker (1889) also retained names for both *Conchiosaurus* and *Nothosaurus*, believing the two taxa to be closely allied.

5. Following Meyer's (1855) suggestion (para. 3), most authors have adopted *Nothosaurus* as a valid generic name, among them Edinger (1921), Arthaber (1924), Schmidt (1928), Kuhn (1934, 1964), Huene (1956), Romer (1956, 1966), Tatarinov & Novoshilov (1964) and Carroll (1988). Sanz (1984) used the name *Conchiosaurus* but considered the two taxa to be most likely congeneric; he cited *Conchiosaurus* with the date 1842 and used the family-group name NOTHOSAURIDAE, apparently (and erroneously) believing the name *Nothosaurus* to have priority.

6. Kuhn (1934) used *Nothosaurus* as a valid name. Later he (Kuhn, 1964) revived the genus *Conchiosaurus*, suggesting that if *Conchiosaurus* and *Nothosaurus* were synonyms, the latter name would have to be conserved.

7. In their review of the genus *Nothosaurus*, Rieppel & Wild (1996) recognize the 'unequivocal' synonymy of *Nothosaurus* and *Conchiosaurus*. They acknowledge the latter as the senior synonym but use *Nothosaurus* as the valid name. In addition to the authors cited in para. 5 above, a list of more than 40 references from the last 50 years, in which the name *Nothosaurus* has been used as valid, has been given to the Commission Secretariat. The name *Conchiosaurus*, in contrast, has remained relatively unused and we propose that *Nothosaurus* be given precedence over it.

8. The validity of the species *Conchiosaurus clavatus* Meyer, [1833] is a difficult problem. The single specimen of the taxon is diagnostic at generic level, but not at specific level. A case could be made, on the basis of the specimen's overall size and its geographic and stratigraphic occurrence, for the name *clavatus* to be considered a senior synonym of *Nothosaurus marchicus*, but Rieppel & Wild (1996) chose to treat the species name as a nomen dubium.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- to use its plenary powers to give precedence to the name *Nothosaurus* Münster, 1834 over the name *Conchiosaurus* Meyer, [1833] whenever the two are considered to be synonyms;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
 (a) Nothosaurus Münster, 1834 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy Nothosaurus mirabilis Münster, 1834, with the endorsement that it is to be given precedence over Conchiosaurus Meyer, [1833] whenever the two names are considered to be synonyms;

- (b) *Conchiosaurus* Meyer, [1833] (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy *Conchiosaurus clavatus* Meyer, [1833], with the endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *Nothosaurus* Münster, 1834 whenever the two names are considered to be synonyms;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) mirabilis Münster, 1834, as published in the binomen Nothosaurus mirabilis (specific name of the type species of Nothosaurus Münster, 1834);
 - (b) *clavatus* Meyer, [1833], as published in the binomen *Conchiosaurus clavatus* (specific name of the type species of *Conchiosaurus* Meyer, [1833]).

Acknowledgements

Special thanks are due to the Department of Geology, Field Museum, Chicago. This work was supported by NSF grants DEB-9220540 and DEB-9419675 to O.R.

References

- Arthabar, G. von. 1924. Die Phylogenie der Nothosaurier. Acta Zoologica, Stockholm, 5: 439-516.
- Carroll, R.L. 1988. Vertebrate paleontology and evolution. xiv, 698 pp. Freeman, New York.
- Edinger, T. 1921. Über Nothosaurus. 74 pp. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Frankfurt am Main.

Huene, F.R. von. 1948. Simosaurus and Corosaurus. American Journal of Science, 246(1): 41-43.

- Huene, F.R. von. 1956. Paläontologie und Phylogenie der Niederen Tetrapoden. xii, 716 pp. Fischer, Jena.
- Kuhn, O. 1934, 1964. Fossilium Catalogus, vol. 1 (Animalia), part 69 (Sauropterygia). 127 pp. (1934); part 106 (Sauropterygia), Supplementum 1. 72 pp. (1964). Junk, s'Gravenhage.
- Lydekker, R. 1889. Catalogue of the fossil Reptilia and Amphibia in the British Museum (Natural History), part 2 (Ichthopterygia and Sauropterygia). xxi, 307 pp. British Museum (Natural History), London.
- Meyer, H. von. [1833]. Beiträge zur Petrefactenkunde. Conchiosaurus clavatus, ein Saurus aus dem Muschelkalke von Bayreuth. Museum Senckenbergianum. Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der beschriebenden Naturgeschichte, 1(1): 8–14.
- Meyer, H. von. 1855. Zur Fauna der Vorwelt, part 2 (Die Saurier des Muschelkalkes mit Rücksicht auf die Saurier aus buntem Sandstein und Keuper), Lieferungen 5–6. Pp. 81–120. Keller, Frankfurt am Main.
- Münster, G. 1834. Vorläufige Nachricht über einige neue Reptilien im Muschelkalke von Baiern. Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geognosie, Geologie und Petrefaktenkunde, 1834: 521–527.
- Quenstedt, A. [1851]. Handbuch der Petrefaktenkunde, part 1. Pp. iv, 1–256, pls. 1–19. Laupp, Tübingen.
- Rieppel, O. & Wild, R. 1996. A revision of the genus Nothosaurus (Reptilia, Sauropterygia) from the Germanic Triassic, with comments on the status of Conchiosaurus clavatus. Fieldiana (Geology), n.s., 34: 1–82.
- Romer, A.S. 1956. The osteology of the reptiles, Ed. 3. xxi, 772 pp. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Sanz, J.L. 1984. Osteologia comparada de las familias Nothosauridae y Simosauridae (Reptilia, Sauropterygia). Estudios Geológicos, 40(1-2): 81-105.
- Schmidt, M. 1928. Die Lebewelt unserer Trias. 461 pp. Rau, Öhringen.
- Stearn, W.T. 1938. The 'Museum Senckenbergianum': its dates of publication. Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History, 1(5): 155–156.
- Tatarinov, L.P. & Novoshilov, N. 1964. Sauropterygia. Pp. 309–337 in Orlov, A.J. (Ed.), Fundamentals of paleontology, vol. 12. 721 pp. [In Russian].
 Zittel, K.A. von. 1889. Handbuch der Palaeontologie, Abt. 1, (Palaeozoologie), Band 3
- Zittel, K.A. von. 1889. Handbuch der Palaeontologie, Abt. 1, (Palaeozoologie), Band 3 (Vertebrata), Lieferung 3. Pp. 437–632. Oldenbourg, Munich & Leipzig.

272



Rieppel, Olivier and Brinkman, Paul D. 1996. "Nothosaurus Muenster, 1834 (Reptilia, Sauropterygia): Proposed Precedence Over Conchiosaurus Meyer, (1833)." *The Bulletin of zoological nomenclature* 53, 270–272. <u>https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.14174</u>.

View This Item Online: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/44548 DOI: https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.14174 Permalink: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/14174

Holding Institution Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder. Rights Holder: International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature License: <u>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/</u> Rights: <u>https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions</u>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.