

**Replacement of *Reynoldsia* Qiu & Bouché, 1998 (preocc.) with *Norealidys* Blakemore, 2008 (Oligochaeta : Lumbricidae)**

by

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Under ICZN (1999: Art. 52-54, 60), a new substitute anagrammatic genus-group name, *Norealidys* Blakemore, 2008: 1 (**nom. nov.**), is herein provided for the primary homonym *Reynoldsia* Qiu & Bouché, 1998: 102 (Oligochaeta : Lumbricidae) [non Malloch, 1934: 230 (Diptera : Muscidae)]. Its feminine gender is retained to comply with type (and only currently known species), *Reynoldsia andaluciana* Qiu & Bouché, 1998: 103 that now becomes *Norealidys andaluciana* (Qiu & Bouché, 1998) (**comb. nov.**) [misspelt “*andalousia*” by Bouché *et al.*, (2004: 386)].

Note: the botanical genus “*Reynoldsia*” of flowering plant family Araiaceae is not homonymous.

Previously, Blakemore (2006; 2007: pages 5, 60) formally noted replacement was required for *Reynoldsia* Qiu & Bouché, 1998 [misspelt as “*Reynodsia*” by Qiu & Bouché (1998: 1) and as “*Reynolsia*” by Qiu & Bouché (1998: 2) – both “incorrect original spellings” since stated to be a patronym for Dr J. Reynolds, therefore “*Reynoldsia*” as per Qiu & Bouché (1998: 102)].

Dr Cs. Csuzdi (21.x.2005 pers. comm.) notified Dr M. Bouché this genus name was preoccupied, and the current author made further contact attempts, but no response has been forthcoming from the original authors and the name is not known to have been replaced nor validated until now.

Under ICZN (1999: Art. 8.6) a permanent and public record is provided with intention to provide identical copies and to deposit the current work in CD-ROM format [dated as above], not least in the publicly accessible libraries of institutions listed below:-

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- 2/. Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD.
- 3/. Thomson Zoological (previously Biosis), York Science Park, York, YO10 5DG.
- 4/. Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia (c/- Dr M. Harvey [mark.harvey@museum.wa.gov.au](mailto:mark.harvey@museum.wa.gov.au)).
- 5/. Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali, Sezione di Sistematica ed Ecologia animale e vegetale, Università di Siena, via P. A. Mattioli 4, IT-53100 Siena, Italy (c/- Dr E. Rota [rota@unisi.it](mailto:rota@unisi.it)).
- 6/. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (c/- Dr Cs. Csuzdi [csuzdi@nhmus.hu](mailto:csuzdi@nhmus.hu)).
- 7/. Universidad Complutense, Madrid (c/- Dr Ana Moreno [agmoreno@bio.ucm.es](mailto:agmoreno@bio.ucm.es)).

### **References**

- Blakemore, R.J. (2006; 2007). *A Series of Searchable Texts on Earthworm Biodiversity, Ecology and Systematics from Various Regions of the World*. M.T. Ito & N. Kaneko (eds.). CD-ROM publication by Soil Ecology Research Group, Graduate School of Environment & Information Sciences, Yokohama National University, 79-7 Tokiwadai, Yokohama, Japan. [<http://bio-eco.eis.ynu.ac.jp/eng/database/earthworm/Lumbricidae.pdf> March, 2007].
- Bouché, M. B., J. P. Qui, G. Ouahrani. (2004). Genesis of the North African and European Earthworms. In: *Advances in Earthworm Taxonomy (Annelida: Oligochaeta)*. A.G. Morena & S. Borges (eds.). Editorial Complutense, Madrid. Pp. 261-391.
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