Palaeoneumania, a new name for the genus Neumania Harper, 1981 (Brachiopoda), preoccupied by Neumania Lebert, 1879 (Arthropoda)

Jesper Hansen & David A. T. Harper

Hansen, J. & Harper, D. A. T.: Palaeoneumania, a new name for the genus Neumania Harper, 1981 (Brachiopoda), preoccupied by Neumania Lebert, 1879 (Arthropoda). Norwegian Journal of Geology, Vol. 85, pp 223. Trondheim 2005. ISSN 029-196X.

Jesper Hansen, Tromsø University Museum, N-9037 Tromsø, Norway. E-mail: jesper@tmu.uit.no. David A. T. Harper, Geological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Øster Voldgade 5-7, DK-1350 Copenhagen, Denmark. E-mail: dharper@savik.geomus.ku.dk.

The clitambonitide brachiopod Neumania Harper, 1981 (in Bruton & Harper, 1981) was established for a distinctive atelelasmatid genus with prominent imbricate lamellae developed over the entire surface of the shell together with a pronounced dorsal sulcus and narrow plates bordering the delthyrium. The type species, Atelelasma atlanticus Neuman, 1976, occurs in the Upper Arenig Summerford Group, central Newfoundland, Canada. The generic name Neumania was erected in recognition of Dr Robert B. Neuman's extensive studies on Early Ordovician brachiopods from the Iapetus Ocean. When established, Neumania in addition to central Newfoundland was reported from the Otta Conglomerate (Upper Arenig - Lower Llanvirn) of south central Norway and recognized in the Bod Deiniol Formation (Lower Llanvirn) on the island of Anglesey, north Wales (Neuman & Bates, 1978). These occurrences form part of the Celtic group of brachiopods that were distributed around a number of terranes and continental margins at high latitudes during the Late Arenig and Early Llanvirn (Harper et al. 1996). More recently the genus has been described (Rubel & Popov 1994; Egerquist 2003) and reported from Arenig rocks in the East Baltic (e.g., Egerquist 1999) indicating a pre-Celtic history for Neumania within the Baltic province.

Nevertheless the name Neumania is already occupied. Lebert (1879) established the genus Neumania for a group of pionatacinine water mites. The genus is widely distributed and forms the basis for a number of subgenera including the nominate subgenus and Neoneumania (see Cook, 1974 for review). Thus the brachiopod Neumania Harper is a junior homonym of the water mite genus Neumania Lerbert.

We suggest here that the name Palaeoneumania should be erected as a replacement name for Neumania Harper, not Neumania Lebert. This is a minimal modification to the name and may help to give some continuity and stability to the terminology.

References

Bruton, D.L. & Harper, D.A.T. 1981: Brachiopods and trilobites of the early Ordovician serpentine Otta Conglomerate, south central Norway. Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift 61, 153-181.

Cook, D.R. 1974: Water mite genera and subgenera. Memoirs of the American Entomological Institute 21, 1-860.

Egerquist, E. 1999: Early Ordovician (Billingen - Volkhov stages) Brachiopod faunas from the NW Russia. Acta Universitatis Carolinae – Geologica 43, 341-343.

Egerquist, E. 2003: New brachiopods from the Lower-Middle Ordovician (Billingen-Volkhov stages) of the East Baltic. Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 48, 31-38.

Harper, D.A.T., Macniocaill, C.C. & Williams, S.H. 1996: The palaeogeography of the early Ordovician Iapetus terranes: an integration of faunal and palaeomagnetic data. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 121, 297-312.

Lebert, H. 1879: Hydrachnides du Léman, p. 327-377. In Forel, F.A. (ed.), Fauna profonde du Lac Léman. Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles 16.

Neuman, R.B. 1976: Early Ordovician (Late Arenig) brachiopods from Virgin Arm, New World Island, Newfoundland. Bulletin of the Geological Survey of Canada 261, 11-61.

Neuman, R.B. & Bates, D.E.B. 1978: Reassessment of Arenig and Llanvirn age (Early Ordovician) brachiopods from Anglesey, north-west Wales. Palaeontology 21, 571-613.

Rubel, M. & Popov, L.E. 1994: Brachiopods of the subfamily Atelelasmatinae (Clitambonitacea) from Arenig, Ordovician, of the Baltic Klint area. Proceedings of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, Geology 43, 192-202.