

Studia breviora

Revision of conodont genera *Sephardiella* March, Budurov, Hirsch & Marquez-Aliaga, 1988, and *Budurovignathus* Kozur, 1988

Conodont genus *Carinella* Budurov, 1973 has been created for Middle Triassic platform conodonts with type species *Polygnathus mungoensis* Diebel. After the announcement by Krystyn (1983, p. 243) that *Carinella* Budurov, 1973, represents a younger homonym of *Carinella* Johnston, 1835 (Vermes) and *Carinella* Sowerby, 1839 (Mollusca), two names have been simultaneously proposed for *Carinella* Budurov, 1973, and namely: genus *Sephardiella* March, Budurov, Hirsch & Marquez-Aliaga, 1988 (p. 247) and genus *Budurovignathus* Kozur, 1988 (pp. 244, 245).

According to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature adopted by the XV International Congress of Zoology (1961), on the basis of paragraph 24 (a) "Names published simultaneously" for to determine their relative priority, and as a first revising author, I wish to emphasize on some considerations which allowed me to make my choice.

Although the conditions of paragraph 13 (a) (iii) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961) have been formally abidden by with the name *Budurovignathus* proposed in replacement by Kozur (1988) too, *Sephardiella* should be preferred because of the completeness of the characteristics. The team of authors who proposed the name *Sephardiella* included also Budurov who had created genus *Carinella* in 1973. Therefore, the name *Budurovignathus* is in discordance with paragraph 3 of Appendix A "Code of Ethics" being also not in agreement with paragraph 23 of Appendix E "General recommendations" of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961).

Therefore, I select as name of the genus *Sephardiella* March Budurov, Hirsch & Marquez-Aliaga, 1988. The authors of this name not only designated the type species and gave data about morphology, structure and growth of the genus taxa, and about their participation in the multielement skeleton, but pointed at its volume, stratigraphic value and palaeogeographic adherence to the Sephardian province. Although these data are in an abbreviated form I think that the affirmation of the name *Sephardiella* will maintain at its best the stability and universality of nomenclature.

References

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