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1 HOMALODOTHERIIDAE AND HOMALODOTHERIUM: COMMENTS ON AN

2 OLD NOMENCLATURAL CONFLICT

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Thomas H. Huxley (1870) mentioned as *Homalodotherium* some fossils sent to him by Dr. Robert O. Cunningham, and sent these remains to William H. Flower to be described. Flower presented at the same time at the Royal Society of London (reception May 30, and presentation June 19, 1873) a short abstract (Flower, 1873) and a full description (Flower, 1874), which were, however, published with different date, being the abstract previous to the complete work. This fact gave place to subsequent nomenclatural changes because the author used a different generic name in the paper published in 1874, Homalodontotherium instead of Homalodotherium. Besides, Flower's complete work is often referred to 1873 due to the date of presentation, but it was published in 1874. The abstract included a general comparison of the fossil, and the taxonomic name *Homalodotherium cunninghami* appears in the title. Gervais and Ameghino (1880) considered both the genus *Homalodontotherium* and the species *H. cunninghami* authored by Flower (1874). Later, Ameghino (1889) created the family Homalodontotheridae and signaled Huxley (1870) as the author of the genus *Homalodontotherium* (including *Homalodontherium* [sic] as synonymous surely due to a *lapsus calami*), without justifying this change of author. Zittel (1893) mentioned these same authors for the genus and species, and Ameghino (without year) as the author of the family Homalodontotheridae. The same year, Lydekker (1894) did the same, though he corrected the family name spelling. adding a second i, Homalodontotheriidae, and made a mistake when writing the year of Flower's publication (1884 instead of 1874). In 1904, Ameghino used the spelling *Homalodotherium* for the genus, but he continued naming the family Homalodontotheriidae, with two i, following Lydekker (1894), without comments or explanations.

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The same year, Scott (1905a) used the rank Homalodontotheria, changing it to 49 Homalodotheria shortly after (Scott, 1905b, but presented August 18, 1904); the former 50 spelling was used by Loomis (1914) and the latter by Gregory (1910). 51 In 1906, Ameghino used the name Homalotheriidae [sic] consistently. 52 considered as a mistake by Scott (1912). At the beginning of his work, Ameghino 53 clarified that whenever is read *Homalotherium* it should say *Homalodotherium*, but he 54 did not clarify anything about Homalotheriidae. In turn, Gregory (1910) used the family 55 name Homalodotheriidae (without author), maybe based on the generic name changed 56 by Ameghino (1904). 57 58 Scott (1912, 1913, 1930) used again the genus name *Homalodontotherium* and the family name Homalodontotheriidae as Lydekker (1894) did. 59 Simpson (1934: 16, footnote), advised by Patterson, stated the priority of the 60 61 name Homalodotherium by Flower (1873) considering Homalodotherium Huxley, 1870 as a nomen nudum, and posteriorly, Patterson (1934: 1, footnote) made the same 62 63 clarification. Additionally, Simpson (1934) used the family name Homalodotheriidae but he assigned the authorship to Ameghino (1889). Later, Simpson (1945) stated the 64 family name as Homalodotheriidae Gregory, 1910 (Homalodontotheridae Ameghino, 65 1889). Therefore, he recognized that Gregory (1910) made the change in the spelling, 66 but the authorship of the family was Ameghino (1889). McKenna and Bell (1997) 67 followed this classification. 68 Mones (1986) also listed the family Homalodotheriidae Gregory, 1910; 69 considered Homalodontotherium Flower, 1874, as an 'emend. illegit. pro 70 Homalodotherium' and Homalodotherium Huxley, 1870, as a nomen nudum, but 71 72 validated by Flower (1873) as Simpson and Patterson had previously noted.

Both names Homalodotheriidae and *Homalodotherium* have been used in recent papers with different authoring (e.g., Elissamburu, 2010, 2012; Seoane and Cerdeño, 2014; Hernández Del Pino *et al.*, in press).

Conclusions

Homalodotherium Huxley, 1870 is not an available name, according to the requirements of the ICZN (1999: arts. 11, 12.1 and 12.2.5). Therefore,

Homalodotherium Huxley, 1870, is a nomen nudum as previously indicated (Scott, 1912; Simpson, 1934; Mones, 1986).

As noted by Simpson (1934), Patterson (1934), and Mones (1986), the abstract published by Flower (1873) gives availability to the name *Homalodotherium cunninghami*, even when the description is too vague and ambiguous. Therefore, the generic name *Homalodontotherium*, published with the full description in 1874, must be interpreted as a junior synonym of *Homalodotherium*.

Ameghino (1889) is, without question, the author of the family name, as he was the first in establishing a suprageneric taxon, but he misspelled the name following Flower's work (1874). Later the family name spelling was corrected — Homalodotheriidae— by Gregory (1910). This spelling was used by Simpson (1934) and Patterson (1934) and several authors in the subsequent years. Simpson (1945) proposed Gregory (1910) as the author of the family Homalodotheriidae, but here we have to distinguish between who created the family concept as a suprageneric taxon and the one that emended the correct spelling, according to the ICZN 1999, art. 32.2.2 and specially art. 32.5.3.2. There is no doubt that Ameghino (1889) established the family as a new taxon and Gregory (1910) made the justified emendation of the name according the original spelling of the genus name by Flower 1873. Accordingly this, and in order

97	to give Gregory credit for his nomenclatural act, we propose that from now on the
98	correct names and authors are:
99	Homalodotheriidae (Ameghino, 1889) Gregory, 1910, emend.
100	Homalodontotheriidae Ameghino, 1889:523, 551.
101	Homalodotheriidae (Ameghino, 1889) Gregory, 1910:376, 466, emend.
102	Homalodotherium Flower, 1873.
103	Homalodotherium Huxley, 1870:lvii, nomen nudum, genus coelebs.
104	Homalodotherium Flower, 1873:383.
105	Homalodontotherium Flower, 1874:173, emend.
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