

HYSTRICHOKOLPOMA INDICUM KHANNA & SINGH, 1981,
A JUNIOR HOMONYM OF *HYSTRICHOKOLPOMA INDICUM*
SALUJHA & KINDRA, 1981

Singh, Khanna & Sah (1979, p. 45; pl. 1, fig. 8) recorded a new species of *Hystrichokolpoma*, viz., *H. indica*, without providing any diagnosis or description from Subathu Formation, Simla Hills, which is invalid, *nomen nudum* (Art. 32, 1(c), ICBN 1988) and has no nomenclatural status for priority (Art. 45.3, ICBN. 1988).

Later Salujha and Kindra (1981, p. 52; pl. 3, figs 53, 54) validly published another species of *Hystrichokolpoma* viz., *Hystrichokolpoma indica* from Palaeocene sediments of Langpar Formation, South Shillong Plateau, Meghalaya (Orthographic change to *indicum* listed by Lentin and Williams, 1989, p. 174).

Subsequently another new species of *Hystrichokolpoma*, having the same epithet, *H. indica* was simultaneously validly published by Khanna and Singh (1981, p. 397; Fig. 2—4, 9; text-fig. 9), from the Upper Palaeocene-Eocene sediments of Subathu Formation, Simla Hills, Lesser Himalaya (Orthographic change to *indicum*, suggested herein).

Hystrichokolpoma indicum Salujha & Kindra, 1981 (published January, 1981) has priority of publication over *Hystrichokolpoma indicum* Khanna & Singh, 1981 (published August, 1981); hence the latter is an illegitimate name being a junior homonym of *Hystrichokolpoma indicum* Salujha & Kindra, 1981 (Art. 64.1, ICBN 1988).

Rejecting the later homonym, we thus propose the following new substitute name :

Hystrichokolpoma kutharensis nom. nov.
nom. subst. pro *Hystrichokolpoma indicum*
Khanna & Singh (1981, p. 397; Fig. 2—4, 9;
text-fig. 9; Holotype Fig. 2—4; Upper Pala-
eocene—Eocene; *Him. Geol.* 9(1), Dehradun,
India), non *Hystrichokolpoma indicum* Salujha
& Kindra, 1981 (p. 52, pl. 3, figs 53, 54).

Etymology : The new substitute name is proposed after the type locality "Kuthar Nala".

We wish to put on record that the publications referred to volumes 8 (Part 1) and 9 (Part 1) of *Himalayan Geology* journal indicate the year of publications, on the title pages, to be 1978 and 1979 respectively. However, the prefaces written by the respective chief editors of these two volumes are dated 28th October, 1979 and 5th August, 1981, respectively. These latter dates should, therefore, be considered as the effective dates of publications (Art. 30.1, ICBN, 1988).

References

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- Salujha, S. K. & Kindra, G. S. (1981). Palynological fossils from the Langpar Formation exposed along South Shillong Front, Meghalaya, India. *Geosci. Jour.* 2 : 43-62.
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