

A replacement name for *Wilsoniella* Pettibone, 1993 (Annelida: Polynoidae), junior homonym of *Wilsoniella* Khalfin, 1939 (Brachiopoda: Rhynchonellida), and revalidation of *Pessoaiella* Guimarães, 1940 over *Wilsoniella* Eichler, 1940 (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera: Philopteridae) also a junior homonym of *Wilsoniella* Khalfin, 1939

***Pessoaiella* Guimarães, 1940**

Wilsoniella Eichler, 1940 (May): 99 [type-species: *Wilsoniella absita* (Kellogg) by original designation], **nec** *Wilsoniella* Khalfin, 1939: 83 (type-species: *Wilsoniella prima* Khalfin, by original designation).
Pessoaiella Guimarães, 1940 (June): 300, figs 17-24 [type-species: *Esthiopterum absitus* (Kellogg) [sic] by original designation].

Kellogg (1910) described *Lipeurus absitus* (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae), a species of chewing louse found on the Hoazin *Opisthocomus hoazin* (Statius Muller) (Aves: Opisthocomidae), a bird found in the northern South America. Harrison (1916) erected the genus *Esthiopterum* for several species of *Lipeurus*, including *L. absitus*. In 1940, two authors independently recognized that *Esthiopterum absitum* (Kellogg) should be placed in a genus of its own. Eichler (1940) erected the genus *Wilsoniella* in 15 May 1940, and Guimarães erected the genus *Pessoaiella* in a paper published 36 days later, on 20 June 1940. Thus, *Wilsoniella* Eichler had precedence over *Pessoaiella* Guimarães. This latter name, as a consequence, has been treated as a junior synonym of *Wilsoniella* Eichler (see Hopkins and Clay 1952 and Price *et al.* 2003).

Wilsoniella Eichler, however, is preoccupied by *Wilsoniella* Khalfin, a genus within the Rhynchonellida (Brachiopoda). The order Rhynchonellida Kuhn comprises 39 families, most of which became extinct at the end of the Permian, with only four families reaching the Holocene (Harper *et al.* 1993). Two species are recognized in *Wilsoniella* Khalfin (*W. prima* and *W. tchernyshevae*), both extinct forms, the fossils of which are dated from the Devonian and were found in the former USSR.

Article 23.3.5 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature states that “The Principle of Priority requires that if a name in use for a taxon is found to be unavailable or invalid it must be replaced by the next oldest available name from among its synonyms...” (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999). As *Pessoaiella* Guimarães is a junior synonym of *Wilsoniella* Eichler, it is here instated as the valid name of this philopterid genus.

***Pettibonesia* Nemésio, nom. nov.**

Wilsoniella Pettibone 1993: 84 [type-species: *Wilsoniella furcosetosa* (Loshamm), by original designation], **nec** *Wilsoniella* Khalfin, 1939: 83 (type-species: *Wilsoniella prima* Khalfin, by original designation).

Pettibone (1993) erected the genus *Wilsoniella* for one species (*W. furcosetosa*) of polychaete (Annelida: Polynoidae) originally described in *Malmgrenia* McIntosh. Although Chambers and Muir (1997) questioned Pettibone's arrangement and consequently the validity of *Wilsoniella*, however, most authors have treated this genus as valid (e.g. Dauvin *et al.* 2003; Martin *et al.* 2003). Nevertheless, the name *Wilsoniella* had been used twice before (Khalfin 1939; Eichler 1940) and, consequently, is preoccupied by the oldest one, *Wilsoniella* Khalfin. As there is no junior synonym for *Wilsoniella* Pettibone, the generic name *Pettibonesia* **nom. nov.** is established to replace it. The genus is named in honor of the zoologist M. H. Pettibone. As a result, the following new combination is introduced: *Pettibonesia furcosetosa* (Loshamm) **comb. n.**

In the Regnum Plantae, *Wilsoniella* C. Müll. (Bryophyta: Ditrichaceae) is a valid genus with ten recognized species.

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