

Pholadomya (Pholadomya) Miyanoharaensis, a New Replacement Name for Pholadomya japonica Amano, 1956, Non Yokoyama, 1920 (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Pholadomyidae)

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***Pholadomya* (*Pholadomya*) *miyanoharaensis*, a new replacement name for *Pholadomya japonica* Amano, 1956, non Yokoyama, 1920 (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Pholadomyidae)**

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Introduction

The bivalve genus *Pholadomya* G.B. Sowerby I, 1823 in 1821–1825 (type species: *Pholadomya candida* G.B. Sowerby I, 1823 in 1821–1825, by subsequent designation of Gray, 1847: p. 194) is known as the “living fossil” (e.g. Runnegar, 1972; Morton, 1980; Díaz and Torres, 2009); its oldest fossil records can be traced back to the Late Triassic (e.g. Cox and Newell, 1969; Nevesskaja *et al.*, 2013). In Japan, this genus is recorded from the Late Jurassic onwards (Tamura, 1960), and more than a dozen fossil and the Recent species have been described or reported (e.g. Dall, 1907; Nagao, 1943; Omori, 1952; Habe, 1958; Hayami, 1975; Matsuda, 1985; Matsukuma, 1989; Ueda, 1995; Okutani, 2017). However these species are known to include several members in the family Parilimyidae Morton, 1981 (e.g. Coan, 2000; Kurihara, 2010; Huber, 2015), and further taxonomical and nomenclatural studies are required to fix the true constituents. I herein propose a new replacement name, *Pholadomya* (*Pholadomya*) *miyanoharaensis* nom. nov., for the preoccupied Late Cretaceous species from Japan.

Proposal of a new replacement name

***Pholadomya* (*Pholadomya*) *miyanoharaensis* nom. nov.**

Pholadomya japonica Amano, 1956, p. 80–81, pl. 2, figs. 1–5. [non Yokoyama, 1920]

Pholadomya (*Pholadomya*) *japonica* Amano. Hayami, 1975, p. 148; Matsuda, 1985, p. 10–11, pl. 3, figs. 4–6; Tashiro and Takatsuka, 1991, p. 8–9, pl. 1, fig. 31; Tashiro, 1992, p. 265, pl. 76, fig. 8; Hirose and Ugai, 2012, figs. 4–20, 4–21.

Discussion.—*Pholadomya japonica* Amano, 1956, was originally described from the Upper Cretaceous Miyanohara Formation in the Sakawa area, Shikoku, southwestern Japan. It has long been regarded as a valid species in the subgenus *Pholadomya* s.s. However, I noticed that this species name is a primary junior homonym of *Pholadomya japonica* Yokoyama, 1920 (Yokoyama, 1920: p. 106–107, pl. 6, figs. 30, 31), from the Middle Pleistocene Naganuma Formation in the southern Yokohama area, central Honshu, Japan. Since it has no valid junior synonym, I herein propose *Pholadomya* (*Pholadomya*) *miyanoharaensis* nom. nov. for the preoccupied *Pholadomya japonica* Amano, 1956. The new replacement name is after its type locality, Miyano-hara in the Sakawa area.

It may be noted that *Pholadomya japonica* Yokoyama, 1920, is the type species of the subgenus *Barnea* (*Umitakea*) Habe, 1952, in the family Pholadidae Lamarck, 1809 (by original designation).

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