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***Baltidrilus* nom. nov., a substitute name for the genus *Heterochaeta* Claparède, 1863 (Annelida, Clitellata, Tubificidae) non *Heterochaeta* Westwood, 1843 (Insecta, Mantodea, Mantidae)**

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The annelid genus *Heterochaeta*, with the single species *H. costata*, was first described from the marine littoral near Cherbourg, Normandy in France, by Claparède (1863). Although sexually immature, the worms can obviously be distinguished from all other marine tubificids by the peculiar palmate shape of the dorsal chaetae (erroneously interpreted as bowl-like by Claparède) in segments V–XIII while all other chaetae are bifid. The presence of two widely divergent kinds of short chaetae (long hair-like chaetae are lacking in this species) is reflected in the genus name *Heterochaeta*. Palmate dorsal chaetae with a broad comb-like ("costate") distal end occur in a few freshwater tubificids (Brinkhurst 1971). Among marine tubificids, only *Tubifex thompsoni* Southern, 1909 possesses a set of chaetae identical to that in *H. costata* but combined with strangely different (aberrant?) male ducts and penial chaetae; that species was never found after its original description by Southern (1909) and was therefore regarded as a synonym of the latter taxon by the more recent authors (Brinkhurst 1971). The palmate portion of chaetae in *H. costata* is actually not bowl-like but only slightly concave, spoon-like. Furthermore, some bifid dorsal chaetae in the neighbouring segments can display short intermediate denticles, being thus pectinate. These characters were established by Benham (1891) who also described the reproductive organs of this species.

Michaelsen (1900) in his monograph of Oligochaeta transferred *H. costata* to the genus *Psammoryctes*, owing to the similarity of its palmate chaetae with those of *Psammoryctes* (now *Psammoryctides*) *barbatus* (Grube, 1861). However, in the Appendix of the same book (p. 525) he treats the species as a member of the extended genus *Tubifex* Lamarck, 1816. As *Tubifex costatus* (Claparède, 1863) the species was found to be a common oligochaete in the European brackish-water littoral and estuaries during the subsequent 85 years. In the brackish-water Baltic Sea it occurs everywhere in the sublittoral down to a maximum depth of 69 m (Timm 1987), or even 80 m (Järvekülg 1979). The monotypic genus *Heterochaeta* was re-established by Holmquist (1985) in a revision of the genus *Tubifex* sensu Michaelsen (1900).

Unfortunately, neither Holmquist nor other annelid researchers were aware of the senior homonym of this name. The genus-group name *Heterochaeta* became first available actually in Westwood (1843) when it was established for a new African mantodean subgenus within the species name *Toxodera* (*Heterochaeta*) *tenuipes*. Thus *Heterochaeta* Claparède, 1863 is a junior homonym of *Heterochaeta* Westwood, 1843 (Insecta, Mantodea). As no available junior synonyms are available for the name of the annelid genus, it must be replaced with a new substitute name according to Article 60.1 in the ICZN (1999). I propose the new name ***Baltidrilus* nom. nov.**, with the type species *Heterochaeta costata* Claparède, 1863, by monotypy. The name is derived from the name of the Baltic Sea where this species dominates among the oligochaete clitellates.

Addendum: The name *Heterochaeta* was given, in the same year with the clitellate annelid genus, also to a marine copepod crustacean genus, by Claus (1863). Later on, Giesbrecht & Schmeil (1898: footnote p. 113) renamed it *Heterorhabdus* Giesbrecht as the name *Heterochaeta* had been occupied by an insect genus described by Westwood in "1841–43" (in fact, the referred source "Arcana..." has been published during several years, in 1841–1845). Walter (2013) comments: "This name was preoccupied by Westwood, 1841 for a bird genus and so was changed by Giesbrecht, 1898 to *Heterorhabdus*", however my searches for this name in bird registers of the world did not yield any positive result. The mantodean species *Toxodera tenuipes* was first described by Westwood (1841) without any subgenus name. I am obliged to Dr. Richard Storey (Heborg Environmental, UK) for drawing my attention to the homonymy problem, as well as to Drs Laurent Raty, René-Marie Lafontaine, Patrick Martin (Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique), Märt Kruus and Leho Luigujõe (Estonian University of Life Sciences) for their help in searching for the name in the

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