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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES

(a) *Invitation to comment.* The Commission is entitled to start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. This period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretary within twelve months of the date of publication of the application.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin*:

(1) *Dasyurus hallucatus* Gould, 1842 (Mammalia, Marsupialia): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Mustela quoll* Zimmermann, 1783. Z.N.(S.) 2472. J.A. Mahoney & W.D.L. Ride.

(2) *Cholus* Germar, 1824 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed suppression of *Archarias* Dejean, 1821. Z.N.(S.) 2485. C.W. O'Brien & G.J. Wibmer.

(3) *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1824 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Bulbifer* Dejean, 1821. Z.N.(S.) 2486. C.W. O'Brien & G. Osella.

(4) *Lachnopus* Schoenherr, 1840 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Menoetius* Dejean, 1821 and *Ptilopus* Schoenherr, 1823. Z.N.(S.) 2487. C.W. O'Brien & G.J. Wibmer.

(5) *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation and designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2488. C.W. O'Brien.

(6) *Zygops* Schoenherr, 1825 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Eccoptus* Dejean, 1821. Z.N.(S.) 2489. C.W. O'Brien and G.J. Wibmer.

(7) *Tylocidaris* Pomel, 1883 (Echinoidea, Cidaroidea): proposed designation of *Cidaris clavigera* Mantell, 1822 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2505. C.W. Wright & A.B. Smith.

(8) *Ammonites perarmatus* J. Sowerby, 1822 (Cephalopoda, Ammonoidea): proposed exemption from the Principle of Homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2479. M.K. Howarth.

(9) *Clausilia* Draparnaud, 1805 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed correction of Opinion 119. Z.N.(S.) 872. R.V. Melville.

(10) De La Cépède, 1788–89 'Histoire Naturelle des Serpens' and later editions: proposed rejection as a non-binominal work. Z.N.(S.) 1985. R.V. Melville.

(11) ATYIDAE De Haan, [1849] (Crustacea, Decapoda) and ATYIDAE Thiele, 1926 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposals to remove the homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2357. T.K. Crosby & A. Carpenter.

(12) *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810 (Chondrichthyes, Lamniformes); proposed conservation by the use of the relative precedence procedure. Z.N.(S.) 2414. L.J.V. Compagno & W.I. Follett.

(13) *Pyralis nigricana* Fabricius, 1794 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Phalaena rusticella* Clerck, 1759. Z.N.(S.) 2468. P.R. Seymour.

(14) *Apanteles ornigis* Weed, 1887 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Microgaster robiniae* Fitch, 1859. Z.N.(S.) 2506. J.B. Whitfield.

(15) *Strongylaspis* Spaeth, 1936 (Insecta, Coleoptera) *non Strongylaspis* Thomson, 1860: proposed designation of *Cassida atripes* Leconte, 1859 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2492. E.G. Riley.

(16) *Nomadacris* Uvarov, 1923 (Insecta, Orthoptera): proposed conservation by setting aside the first-reviser action of Jago, 1981. Z.N.(S.) 2425. K.H.L. Key & N.D. Jago.

(17) Type species of the genus *Calymene* Brongniart (Trilobita) *in* Brongniart & Desmarest, 1822 and proposed suppression of the name *tuberculatus* Brünnich, 1781: rider to Z.N.(S.) 637. H.B. Whittington & D.J. Siveter.

(18) *Tubulanus* Renier, [1804] and *T. polymorphus* Renier, [1804] (Polychaeta): proposed reinstatement under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 1094. R.V. Melville.

(c) *Receipt of new applications*. The following new applications have been received since going to press for vol. 42 (4) (published on 6 December 1985):

(1) *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839 and *Phymatestes* Pascoe, 1867 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2532. M. Mroczkowski.

(2) *Silurus felis* Linnaeus, 1766 (Osteichthyes, Siluriformes): proposed designation of a neotype. Z.N.(S.) 2533. W.R. Taylor.

(3) *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2534. M. Mroczkowski.

(4) Family-group names among bees (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation under plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2535. D. Michener.

(5) *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869 (Reptilia, Ornithopoda): proposed conservation under plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2536. W. Brinkmann.

(6) *Tropiphorus* Schönherr, 1842 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by suppression of *Brius* Dejean, 1821. Z.N.(S.) 2537. H. Silfverberg.

(7) *Tantilla annulata* Boeltger, 1892 (Reptilia, Serpentes): proposed conservation by suppression of *Homalocranion supracinctum* W. Peters, 1863. Z.N.(S.) 2539. L.D. Wilson.

(8) CLEONINAE Schoenherr, 1826 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation, Z.N.(S.) 2540. R.S. Anderson

(9) *Neamia octospina* Smith & Radcliffe, 1912 (Pisces, Apogonidae): proposed conservation of the specific name by suppression of *N. sphenura* (Ehrenberg, 1884). Z.N.(S.) 2541. O. Gon.

(10) TRAPEZIIDAE Miers, 1886 (Crustacea, Brachyura) and TRAPEZIIDAE Lamy, 1920 (Mollusca, Bivalvia): proposals to remove the homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2542. G. Morgan.

(11) *Orbicula* Cuvier, 1798 (Brachiopoda): proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2543. C.H.C. Brunton & D.E. Lee.

(12) *Criopus* Poli, 1791 and *Criopoderma* Poli, 1795 (Brachiopoda): proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2544. C.H.C. Brunton & D.E. Lee.

(13) *Harpa articularis* Lamarck, 1822 and *Harpa ventricosa* Lamarck, 1816 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed conservation by suppression of *H. delicata* Perry, 1811 and *H. urniformis* Perry, 1811. Z.N.(S.) 2548. H.A. Rehder & R.E. Petit.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
CHANGE OF NAME OF OUR PUBLISHERS

In keeping with its new international image, the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux has been renamed C.A.B. International. This change was agreed by the 29 member countries at the Tenth Quinquennial Review Conference, held in London in September 1985. The Conference also agreed to a draft new Constitution, and this document is currently under ratification procedures by member governments.

The provision of information and scientific services in agriculture and related fields will remain the primary functions of C.A.B. International. However, the organisation will also be aiming to provide a broader range of services and will be welcoming to membership other countries,

including non-Commonwealth countries, which wish to join the traditional Commonwealth country membership.

The organisation is controlled by an Executive Council composed of nominees of the various governments, including one for the United Kingdom Dependent Territories.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
March 1986

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 51c OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE
Z.N.(S.)2474
(see vol. 41, pp. 149–150; vol. 42, pp. 10–12, 209)

(1) By George C. Steyskal (*retired*) and Norman E. Woodley (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture, c/o U.S. National Museum NHB-168, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. 20560*); Amnon Freidberg (*Department of Zoology, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel 69–000*); Richard C. Froeschner and Wayne N. Mathis (*Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. 20560*); and Neal L. Evenhuis (*Bishop Museum, P.O. Box 19000–A, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A. 96817*)

We are in favour of the proposed amendment, chiefly because we believe that the loss of time spent checking names merely to find out whether or not their authors' names should be in parentheses far outweighs the small advantage of knowing that a specific combination is not original while not knowing what was the original combination. The argument that comprehensive lists are or soon will be available in certain groups is as much an argument for the proposal, perhaps even more, than against it.

The fact that a considerable body of literature, including the great *Fliegen der palaearktischen Region* (occupying more than a meter of shelf space), is without the presently required parentheses shows how well they can be dispensed with. Legitimization of such works by abrogation of the requirement for the use of parentheses would not prevent anyone from continuing to use them if he so wished. Abrogation of the requirement would do no harm, but it would make things a little easier and save some time.

The confusing practice of citing subsequent author's names immediately after the species-name is already ruled against in the Examples following Art. 51(b).(i). We therefore recommend complete removal of Art 51(d), including paragraph (i), and the whole of Art. 51(c), but the addition to Art 51(a) of the clause: 'if cited, none other than the name of the original author (authors) may immediately follow the species-group name.'

(2) By C. L. Staines, Jr. (*3302 Decker Place, Edgewater, MD 21037, U.S.A.*)

Gagné *et al.* have made some good points in their proposal. To an author of both taxonomic and general biology papers there is always the question of whether or not to use parentheses. I am of the opinion that the requirement for parentheses

be dropped for biological or ecological papers but retained for taxonomic ones. This would allow a researcher to trace the nomenclatural status of a species for his literature review.

The only valid alternative that I can see for taxonomists would be to list all the combinations under which a specific name has appeared. This system is followed by some workers but seems even more cumbersome than the present system.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED COMPLETION OF THE OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY FOR *RHABDITIS* DUJARDIN, [1855] (NEMATODA). Z.N.(S.)937 (see vol. 42, pp. 197–198)

By W. Grant Inglis (*Office of the Chief Scientific Adviser, GPO Box 1625, Adelaide, South Australia 5001*)

The former Secretary has advanced proposals intended to overcome a problem which I, and others, had thought to have been resolved in 1928 when the name *Rhabditis* was purportedly placed on the Official List of Generic Names by Opinion 104, with *R. terricola* as 'type by subsequent designation' (see Dougherty, E. C. 1955, *J. Helminthol.* vol. 29, pp. 105–152). That not being so, the proposals are acceptable because they do not alter the situation as it is generally understood. Nevertheless, they seem vacuous because they do not (1) alter or protect the status of either the generic or the specific name, nor (2) solve any known, obvious or anticipated problem in nomenclature, because of the provisions of Article 78f(iv).

The proposals refer to Dougherty's brief paper of 1953 (Thapar Commemorative Volume, pp. 69–76) but the justifications for those conclusions are given in a later paper (1955, *J. Helminthol.*, vol. 29, pp. 105–152). In this a very persuasive case is made for treating *R. terricola* as a species of that genus and so, by default, as its type species. This conclusion was reached, and still stands, on the basis of Dujardin's original description so that any reference to *R. aspera* Bütschli, 1873 is superfluous.

The significant question for the Commission, however, is whether it is necessary to add either name to either Official List. As I read the latest edition of the Code this would give no additional protection to either name, and there is no evidence that either is at risk. The only slight advantage might be to make anyone considering the possibility of changing the generic name to think again, because *Rhabditis* now supplies the root for higher-taxon names up to Class and Subclass.

Note by R. V. Melville (former Secretary)

I am grateful to Dr Inglis for the additional information he has supplied. However, he misunderstands the formal position, which is that the putting into effect of the decision in Opinion 104 on *Rhabditis* and *R. terricola* was postponed in 1958, pending clarification of the taxonomic status of *R. terricola*. My proposals merely aimed to complete this piece of unfinished business before the Commission, and I maintain that this should be done.

Dougherty's 1955 paper shows that Dujardin's original description of the species does not allow it to be identified beyond doubt. It is only as a result of Reiter's work (1928, *Arb. zool. Inst. Univ. Innsbruck*, vol. 3, pp. 93–184) that that description can be used to recognise *R. aspersa* Bütschli as conspecific with *R. terricola* Dujardin, so that reference to the latter still has point.

It is true that placing a name on the Official List does not give that name any added protection against hitherto undiscovered senior homonyms or synonyms; that protection is afforded by Article 78i. But at least the status of the names involved has been thoroughly examined and this alone provided a measure of security.

COMMENTAIRE SUR CAECILIIDAE CHEZ LES AMPHIBIENS ET CHEZ LES PSOCOPTERES: NOUVEAUX ELEMENTS ET NOUVELLE PROPOSITION. Z.N.(S.)2333

(see vol. 40, pp. 124–128; vol. 41, pp. 108–109, 207–208 and vol. 42, pp. 220–221)

par Alain Dubois (*Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, 25 rue Cuvier, 75005 Paris, France*)

Les propositions faites par Moore, Nussbaum & Mockford (1983), par Smith & Polhemus (1984) et par Moore (1984) pour résoudre ce cas d'homonymie dans le groupe–famille sont intéressantes mais reposent sur une connaissance incomplète de la bibliographie sur cette question. Comme nous l'avons montré par ailleurs (Dubois, 1984, 1985), le premier nom du groupe-famille disponible pour la famille d'Amphibiens Gymnophiones comprenant le genre *Caecilia* Linné, 1758 n'est pas CAECILIADAE Gray, 1825, mais CECILINIA Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814, nom fondé sur *Cecilia* [Rafinesque–Schmaltz, 1814], une émendation injustifiée de *Caecilia* Linné, 1758 (pour plus de détails, voir Dubois, 1985).

L'application des Articles 32(c) (iii) et 35(d)(ii) du nouveau *Code* exigerait dans ce cas de corriger automatiquement le nom CECILINIA Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814 en CAECILIIDAE Rafinesque–Schmaltz, 1814, mais alors le problème d'homonymie avec le nom de famille de Psocoptères subsisterait.

Nous proposons comme solution à ce probleme d'homonymie l'action suivante, à notre avis bien plus simple et économique que celles suggérées jusqu'ici: il suffirait que la Commission décide de suspendre dans ce cas l'application des Art. 32(c)(iii) et 35(d)(ii) du *Code*, de manière à rétablir la simple primauté du Principe de Priorité. Le nom valide de la famille d'Amphibiens Gymnophiones serait alors CECILIIDAE Rafinesque–Schmaltz, 1814, et l'homonymie avec le nom CAECILIIDAE Kolbe, 1880 serait levée sans qu'aucune autre action soit nécessaire.

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MOORE, T. E., NUSSBAUM, R. A. & MOCKFORD, E. L. 1983. Caeciliidae in Amphibia and Insecta (Psocoptera): proposals to remove the homonymy. *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, fasc. 2, pp. 124–128.

RAFINESQUE-SCHMALTZ, C. S. 1814. Fine del prodromo d'erpetologia siciliana. *Specchio Sci.*, vol. 2, pp. 102–104.

SMITH, H. M. & POLHEMUS, J. T., 1984. Caeciliidae in Amphibia and Insecta (Psocoptera): alternative proposals to remove the homonymy. *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, fasc. 2, pp. 108–109.

COMMENTS ON THE APPLICATION CONCERNING *ROBERTUS* O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1879 (ARACHNIDA, ARANEAE). Z.N.(S.)1481 (see vol. 42, pp. 81–84)

(1) By Otto Kraus (*Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Martin–Luther–King–Platz 3, 2000 Hamburg 13, Germany*)

According to Bonnet's catalogue, *Ctenium* was used 10 times and *Robertus* 13 times prior to 1939, both by various authors. As Levi mentions in his application, *Ctenium* was used by Kaston in his 1946 revision of North American species, and in regional lists since. So *Ctenium* cannot be considered a forgotten name.

On the other hand, *Robertus* has always been the preferred name, and since Levi & Levi, 1962, *Ctenium* has remained practically unused. On this evidence it seems advisable to have *Robertus* now stabilised.

The type species of the two genera are not very similar; they may even represent different species groups (see Wiehle, 1937, figs 261–263 and 270–272). Moreover, our knowledge of the two genera is still limited to the western Palaearctic and Nearctic regions (Europe and North America). Nobody knows how many species may exist in other regions or how widely distributed the genera may be.

Under such conditions we should not interfere with taxonomic freedom nor prejudice future taxonomic judgment. *Ctenium* is an available name without nomenclatural defects, introduced by Menge, one of the classical authors in arachnology, far ahead of his contempories. I therefore propose that the 'relative precedence' procedure be used here. Professor Levi agrees with this.

The following changes should therefore be made to the original Levi application:

(1)(b) to rule that the generic name *Robertus* O. Pickard–Cambridge, 1879, is to be given precedence over the generic name *Ctenium* Menge, 1871, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(2)(b) *Robertus* O. Pickard–Cambridge, 1879 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Robertus astutus* O. Pickard–Cambridge, 1879, with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over *Ctenium* Menge, 1871, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(c) *Ctenium* Menge, 1871 (gender: neuter), type species, by monotypy, *Erigone pinguis* Westring, 1851, with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *Robertus* O. Pickard–Cambridge, 1879, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(existing (c) becomes (d))

(3)(c) *livida* Blackwall, 1836, as published in the binomen *Neriene livida* (the valid name at the date of this application of the type species of *Ctenium* Menge, 1871);

(existing (c) becomes (d))

(4) delete.

REFERENCE

WIEHLE, H. 1937. In *Tierwelt Deutschlands. Part 33, Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea, VIII: Familie 26, Theridiidae*, pp. 119–220, 286 figs.

(2) Additional comments have been received from Professor B. J. Kaston (*Department of Zoology, College of Science, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182, U.S.A.*) and Professor Konrad Thaler (*Institut für Zoologie, Universität Innsbruck, Universitätstrasse 4, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria.* Professor Kaston supports Levi's application (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 42, pp. 81–84) with regard to both *Argyrodes* Simon, 1864 and *Robertus*. Professor Thaler agrees so far as *Argyrodes* is concerned, but prefers *Ctenium* Menge, 1871 to *Robertus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879 on the grounds of priority and because Menge described and illlustrated *Ctenium* in detail whereas *Robertus* was described less precisely.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary

FURTHER COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *LASPEYRESIA* HÜBNER, [1825] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.)2421

(see vol. 41, pp. 110–113; vol. 42, pp. 8–10)

(1) By I. M. Kerzhner & V. I. Kuznetsov (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad, U.S.S.R.*)

We are unable to interpret the figures in the comment by Bradley *et al.* It would be incorrect to judge from them that usage of *Cydia* predominated in 1973–1984, especially in the U.S.S.R.. From papers reviewed in 1973 in *Review of applied entomology* Series A (apparently the same as the CAB database) 64 used *Laspeyresia* and only 3 used *Cydia*. For 1983 corresponding figures are 41 and 46. From papers reviewed in 1983, *Laspeyresia* was used alone in the U.S.S.R. (8 papers), Poland (4), G.D.R. (2), Netherlands (2), Bulgaria (2), Sweden (2), Greece (2), Romania (1) and Israel (1). It was dominant also in F.R.G. (5:1) and France (3:1). Usage was equal in Italy, Switzerland, Hungary and Canada. *Cydia* was used alone in U.K. (6), Australia (4), India (4), Czechoslovakia (3), Nigeria (3), New Zealand (2), Finland (1), Yugoslavia (1) and Senegal (1) and was dominant in the U.S.A. (13:4). It seems that *Cydia* reached slightly preferential usage in 1982 or 1983 only.

(2) By J. D. Bradley (*c/o British Museum (Natural History)* and C. J. Hamilton (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology*)

We give below the latest figures from the CAB database, i.e. everything in the *Review of applied entomology* Series A from January 1973 to May 1985. We give figures for citations:

(a) anywhere in the work reviewed, i.e. a single count, whether in title or text
(b) citations in the titles of papers only.

The second set of figures seems to support our case even more strongly than the first:

	Soviet (%)	Non-Soviet (%)	Total
Laspeyresia			
anywhere	74 (9.9)	671 (90.1)	745
in title	41 (15.8)	218 (84.2)	259
Cydia			
anywhere	253 (14.6)	1480 (85.4)	1733
in title	5 (3.3)	145 (96.7)	150
Laspeyresia and/or *Cydia*			
anywhere	254 (14.6)	1482 (85.4)	1736
in title	44 (11.1)	353 (88.9)	397
Laspeyresia and *Cydia*			
anywhere	73 (9.8)	669 (90.2)	742
in title	2 (16.7)	10 (83.3)	12
Laspeyresia not *Cydia*			
anywhere	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	3
in title	39 (15.8)	208 (84.2)	247
Cydia not *Laspeyresia*			
anywhere	180 (18.2)	811 (81.8)	991
in title	3 (2.2)	135 (97.8)	138

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *HYLA LACTEA* DAUDIN, 1803 (AMPHIBIA). Z.N.(S.)2341

(see Vol. 41, pp. 122–124)

By Hobart M. Smith (*EPOB, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, U.S.A.*)

Despite Stimson's (Vol. 42, pp. 6–7) arguments to the contrary, a reasonable case exists for conservation of *Hyla lactea* Daudin, 1803. Stimson's case for suppression of *Hyla lactea* Laurenti, 1768, solely for purposes of the Principle of Priority, and not of Homonymy, appears to be premised upon a key objective of the Code to promote stability of nomenclature. Failure of suppression of *Hyla lactea* Laurenti, 1768, for purposes of the Principle of Homonymy, would eliminate Daudin's homonym, making its subjective junior synonym *Sphaenorhynchus eurhostus* Rivero, 1969 the valid name for the species. On the contrary, suppressing Laurenti's *Hyla lactea* for purposes of the Principle of Homonymy (as well as of Priority, to which Stimson agrees), as proposed by Lynch and Duellman, would leave it as a valid name, of which both *Hyla aurantiaca* Daudin, 1803, and *S. eurhostus* Rivero, 1969, are invalid subjective junior synonyms.

Although 'stability' is not and probably should not be explicitly defined in the Code, Art. 79c does imply that usage over a 50 year period is a criterion of stability. A name uncontested for that period of time, immediately prior to the present, is, in effect, a *nomen veneratum,* a concept not so named but clearly implicit (even though not adequately emphasised) in provisions (particularly Art. 79) of the Code. Nomina venerata are simply names used without contest for the immediately preceding 50 years; they are not automatically conserved, but, if presented, a case made for them to be conserved is assured of consideration by the Commission. Names with less than 50 years of uncontested use have no such assurance. In other words, stability is certainly a consideration for nomina venerata; it is not necessarily a consideration for names with lesser periods of uncontested usage.

Applying these thoughts to the present case, it is obvious that *S. eurhostus* has much less than the desirable 50 years of usage — no more than 16 — whereas *Hyla lactea* Daudin has been in existence for 182 years and has been accepted as valid intermittently throughout that time. It seems to me much more in the interest of stability to perpetuate that name than to conserve a 16-year-old one even if the latter has had more usage during its brief existence than the former.

Stimson also suggested that, in order to clear the way for retention of *Hyla hypocondrialis* Daudin, 1803, as a valid name, Lynch & Duellman should cite 10 publications by at least 5 different authors during the last 50 years wherein that name was accepted, conforming with Art. 79c of the Code. However, that article pertains to synonyms, whereas Lynch & Duellman made it clear that the older name *Hyla lactea* Laurenti, 1768, which has simply been ignored by herpetologists throughout its history, despite having been suggested as a synonym of *H. hypocondrialis* as early as 1803 (by Daudin), is a nomen dubium of uncertain allocation, and for that reason had justifiably been ignored. Therefore, the names *H. lactea* Laurenti, 1768, and *H. hypocondrialis* Daudin, 1803, are not synonyms, and the latter need not therefore be supported by explicit data on frequency of its use. Both petitions attest to the wide and current use of the name (in the combination *Phyllomedusa hypocondrialis*). However, it would be useful to conserve Daudin's name while these related matters are under consideration.

Accordingly, I recommend approval by the Commission of all of Lynch and Duellman's requests, and in addition that the following be considered:

(5) placement of the specific name *hypocondrialis* as used in the combination *Hyla hypocondrialis* Daudin, 1803, p. 29, holotype lost, type-locality, 'Surinam', on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED GRANT OF PRECEDENCE TO THRESKIORNITHIDAE RICHMOND, 1917 (AVES) OVER PLATALEINAE BONAPARTE, 1838. Z.N.(S.)2136

(see vol. 41, pp. 240–244)

(1) By Kenneth E. Campbell (*Natural History Museum, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles 90007, U.S.A.*)

I wish to record my strong opposition to the placement of THRESKIORNITHIDAE Richmond, 1917 on the Official List of Family–Group Names in Zoology in place of the widely recognised and long-used PLATALEINAE Bonaparte, 1838.

Priority, the bedrock of zoological nomenclature, demands that the latter name be retained, if not in specific recommendation, then in the spirit of the Code. Temporary convenience in names desired by a few should not invalidate the principles of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

(2) By Allan R. Phillips (*Apartado Postal 370, San Nicolás de los Garza 66450, Nuevo León, México*)

The application of Eisenmann, Mayr and Parkes is surprisingly inaccurate from the start. The incorrect name THRESKIORNITHIDAE Richmond, 1917 is by no means in 'almost universal' use outside North America, and is not even in universal use in the United States (see, for example, Brodkorb, 1963, *Bull. Florida State Mus.*, vol. 7, p. 277; Olson and James, 1983, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.*, no. 365, pp. 33). The weight placed (para. 2 of the Application) on usage being 'now overwhelmingly in favour of THRESKIORNITHIDAE' (even if that were true) is a reversion to the long-discredited principle of *auctorum plurimorum*, whose instability was resolved many decades ago by universal adoption of the basic, non-political principle of priority.

The argument that family names should not be based on atypical genera (cf. Recommendation 64A of the Code) ignores both the basic principle of priority and the fact that just such genera were likely to attract attention and receive early names, and so it is not valid against PLATALEIDAE Bonaparte, 1838. A number of avian families are named after spectacular genera which are hardly 'representative'.

Para. 5 of the Application refers to the principle of continuing the taxonomic concept when a family-group name has to be replaced (Article 39 of the 1961 Code); this is not over-riding in the latest (1985) Edition, and extension of *any* subfamily name (not just PLATALEINAE) requires adjusting boundaries.

Point 9 of the Application is well taken. EUDOCIMINAE Bonaparte, 1854 indeed appears to be the correct name if the ibis group is considered a subfamily. This, however, is another reason *not* to use THRESKIORNITHIDAE or any suprageneric name based on *Threskiornis*. (I should perhaps explain that the use of THRESKIORNITHIDAE (and some other names) in Monson and Phillips' *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Arizona*, 2nd Ed. (1981) was due to the University of Arizona Press' refusal to correct a number of errors in Monson's first draft, seen only later by me. Thus this text does not always reflect my opinions or knowledge).

Point 10, the question of how to deal with the names EUDOCIMINAE and PLEGADIDAE Mathews, 1913, shows the complications caused by departures from correct nomenclature, and thus the undesirability of interference with priority—exactly what Eisenmann *et al.* propose!

The 1961 Code introduced the application of the principle of priority to family-group names. Since Codes and Commissions derive their authority from the will of zoologists at large, the Commission would be well advised to support at least the more reasonable articles of the Code. Having decided on priority, let it maintain priority, applying the rules to *all*. If some are exempted, more and more zoologists will ignore the Commission and its recent Codes.

In summary, PLATALEIDAE is preferable and correct: it has priority, avoids a bad discrepancy among dates of subfamily names, and, *contra* Eisenmann, Mayr and Parkes, is in world-wide use and is the current name in the field guides to the birds of some continents. It is being used increasingly by those working on the phylogeny and paleontology of these birds. To ignore all this in favour of someone's

personal preference will only undermine the Commission's credibility and aleniate increasing numbers of zoologists.

(3) By Storrs L. Olson (*Department of Vertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.*), Amadeo M. Rea (*Natural History Museum P.O. Box 1390, San Diego, California 92112, U.S.A.*), and Pierce Brodkorb (*Department of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 32611, U.S.A.*)

In applying to give the family name THRESKIORNITHIDAE Richmond, 1917, 'precedence' over PLATALEINAE Bonaparte, 1838, Eisenmann, Mayr, and Parkes have contended that the use of PLATALEIDAE as the family name for the ibises and spoonbills would 'upset general usage' and might be confusing. We would point out that the name THRESKIORNITHIDAE itself had never been used anywhere prior to 1917, yet when it was introduced no one seems to have admitted to being particularly confused by it at the time. One might ask whether nomenclature is to be dictated by the inability to comprehend it of those who are not trained in its use, or by the mentally deficient for whom the unfamiliar only provokes confusion.

In their application, Eisenmann *et al.* have clearly attempted to equate *current familiarity* with 'general usage'. This ignores the fact that systematic zoologists, as opposed to birdwatchers who need use only the most recent field guides, must avail themselves to the entire literature of their discipline. For the first 159 years of formal nomenclatural history of the ibises and spoonbills (1758–1917), *all* higher-level group names that included these birds were formed on some name other than *Threskiornis*. Eisenmann *et al.* have themselves documented the fact that THRESKIORNITHIDAE was far from universally accepted after Richmond proposed it in 1917 and that alternative names were in regular use at least up until the 1960's.

Their application does not reflect the fact that many of the most active zoologists and paleontologists currently engaged in original systematic research on ibises have favoured PLATALEIDAE over THRESKIORNITHIDAE in their publications, at least when not obliged to follow the dictates of editors who insist that authors conform with 'majority usage'. Furthermore, PLATALEIDAE continues to be used in recent general works in areas outside North America (e.g. Pizzey, 1980; Maclean, 1985).

We do not feel that counting the number of papers and books that use one name or another is an appropriate activity for systematic zoologists. Nor is it proper to advocate a particular nomenclatural usage because it is employed in works that are subjectively judged to be 'important', 'authoritative', or 'prestigious', as might be inferred from Eisenmann *et al.* Because of the vagueness and uncertainty of determining what shall be taken as 'general' or 'current', the Code of Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union (1908), which provided a foundation for the modern International Code, unequivocally disavowed the principle of *auctorum plurimorum* (pp. x, xlvii), which is what Eisenmann *et al.* are now trying to resurrect. Even if such an unworkable principle were in effect, it is certain that in the total literature of systematic ornithology the name used for the family of ibises and spoonbills would most frequently be something other than THRESKIORNITHIDAE.

Some subfamilial name must be retained for the use of those who would segregate the spoonbills from the typical ibises. Therefore, Eisenmann *et al.* have

proposed that PLATALEINAE Bonaparte, 1838, be retained, but that the Commission use its plenary powers to give THRESKIORNITHIDAE precedence as the name of the family. This would mean that the family would contain a subfamily based on an older name. Now this we *do* find confusing, as well as inconsistent, illogical, and unnecessary.

The law of priority is wonderfully simple and can be easily and immediately applied by any zoologist. Had priority been in effect earlier for the formation of family group names it would have prevented the unnecessary introduction of the names THRESKIORNITHIDAE and PLEGADIDAE in the first place. Just because there have been 'no adequate available synonymies for family-group names' of birds does not mean that sound nomenclatural rules should give way to poor scholarship. We particularly deplore the many recent *ad hoc* attempts by ornithologists to subvert various rules of nomenclature in order to preserve names that are judged in some quarters to be more familiar (see also Olson's comments in Wetmore *et al.*, 1984, p. 553).

In summary, it is our contention (a) that a case has *not* been made that the continued use of PLATALEIDAE as the family name for ibises and spoonbills would 'upset general usage' and (b) that the retention of the older name PLATALEINAE as a subgroup of the younger name THRESKIORNITHIDAE would result in an illogical and contradictory situation that could not and would not be adopted by conscientious and knowledgeable systematists. Therefore we strongly oppose the application of Eisenmann *et al.*, and we recommend that PLATALEIDAE be used as the family-level name for the ibises and spoonbills. If a subfamilial name be needed for typical ibises, it would probably be best to use the oldest available name, EUDOCIMINAE Bonaparte, 1854, so as not to clutter the literature with further applications and opinions.

REFERENCES

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1908. *The code of nomenclature adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union.* Revised edition lxxxv pp. New York.

MACLEAN, G. 1985. *Roberts' birds of Southern Africa.* 5th ed. 1ii + 848 pp. John Voelcker Bird Book Fund, Cape Town.

PIZZEY, G. 1980. *A field guide to the birds of Australia.* 460 pp. Princeton, N.J.

WETMORE, A., PASQUIER, R., & OLSON, S. L. 1984. Birds of the Republic of Panama. Part 4. vi + 670 pp. *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* 150(4).

FURTHER COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *SOUTHERNIA* ALLGEN, 1929 BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *SOUTHERNIA* FILIPJEV, 1927 (NEMATODA). Z.N.(S)940

By W. Grant Inglis (*Office of the Chief Scientific Adviser, GPO Box 1625, Adelaide, South Australia 5001*)

The former Secretary has resurrected part of a proposal made by Allgen in 1959 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 17, pp. 86–88) on which I commented adversely in 1961 (vol. 18, p. 8). I still do so, some quarter of a century later. My previous opposition

was based on the principle that the problem, if it existed, could be solved by renaming rather than by action of the Commission. I still believe that this is a sensible and obvious solution to such minor problems. However, Gerlach & Riemann, 1974, *Veröff. Inst. Meeresforschung Bremerhaven* Suppl. vol. 4 (2), p. 552, rightly conclude that Filipjev's use of *Southernia* was a lapsus. Further, it has also been demonstrated that *Southernia* Allgen, 1929 is a junior subjective synonym of *Cyartonema* Cobb, 1920, on what I consider very good grounds (see Juarion, J. V., 1973, *Veröff. Inst. Meeresforchung Bremerhaven* vol. 14, pp. 81–86). No action is, therefore, necessary by the Commission.

Note by R. V. Melville

I am grateful to Dr Inglis for pointing out that *Southernia* Allgen, 1929, is a subjectively invalid name. As a result, I wish to withdraw this application.

NOTES ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *DAPSILARTHRA* FOERSTER, 1862. ZN(S.) 2312 (see vol. 41, pp. 53–55 and vol. 42, pp. 101–103)

By the Executive Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

Dr G. C. D. Griffiths has drawn attention to a printing error in his Comment on this case, and also to an oversight in the Commission office over the publication of a note by Mr R. V. Melville, then Secretary.

The first error refers to Dr Griffiths' comment in vol. 42, p. 101: the first generic name in para. 2, line 6 should (like the second) be spelt *Gnamptodon*, and not *Gnaptodon*.

A note by the Secretary had been discussed in correspondence between Dr Griffiths and Mr Melville, but unfortunately the agreed version was not that sent for printing. The note in vol. 42, p. 103 should be cancelled, and replaced by the following:

(4) Note by R.V. Melville

The Commission must clearly decide on the relative status of *Gnamptodon* Haliday, 1833 and *Gnaptodon* Haliday, 1837. Haliday used *Gnamptodon* in 1833, 1837 and 1840; he used *Gnaptodon* only once, in 1837. The Greek word gnampto means to bend or curve and relates to the shape of the mandible in these species; the Greek word gnapto may be either a variant spelling of gnampto, or a word meaning to comb or card wool (the preferred spelling is knapto). The expression 'combtooth' would have no relevance to an anatomical feature of these species. There is thus some evidence that *Gnaptodon* is indeed, as Dr Griffiths holds, a subsequent spelling (in my view, simply an erroneous one, without status in nomenclature) of *Gnamptodon*.

OPINION 1369
ASTACILLA CORDINER, 1793 (CRUSTACEA, ISOPODA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that *Astacilla* is the correct original spelling of the name published as 'Astacillae' by Cordiner, 1793.

(2) The name *Astacilla* Cordiner, 1793 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by Fowler, 1912, *Oniscus longicornis* J. Sowerby, 1805, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *longicornis* J. Sowerby, 1805, as published in the binomen *Oniscus longicornis* (specific name of the type species of *Astacilla* Cordiner, 1793) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2319

An application for the validation of the generic name *Astacilla* Cordiner, 1793 was first received from Dr B. Kensley (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., U.S.A.*) on 10 September 1979. After a long period of correspondence a revised draft was sent to the printer on 19 April 1983 and published in *Bull. Zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 163–164. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to one specialist and ten general serials. A comment pointing out an earlier type species designation for *Astacilla* was received from Dr L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden*) and published in *Bull. Zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 72. No other comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985)37 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 164. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Mroczkowski, Savage, Kabata, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Cogger, Lehtinen, Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes—one (1) Halvorsen.

No votes were returned by Bayer, Gruchy, Kraus and Zheng.

Holthuis commented: 'The proposals set out on page 164 of vol. 40 of the *Bulletin* should be amended in so far as that in line 2 of para. (2)

the words "by designation herein" should be changed to "by subsequent designation by Fowler, 1912" (*Report of the New Jersey State Museum for 1911*, p. 525).' [Several Commissioners made this point and it has been incorporated in the present ruling.]

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Astacilla Cordiner, 1793, *Remarkable ruins and romantic prospects of North Britain. With ancient monuments and singular subjects of natural history*, plate 4

longicornis, Oniscus. J. Sowerby, 1805, *The British Miscellany*, part 4, p. 31.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Astacilla* Cordiner, 1793: of *Oniscus longicornis* J. Sowerby, 1805 by Fowler, 1912, *Report of the New Jersey State Museum for 1911*, p. 525.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985)37 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinin No. 1369.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1370
NEADMETE OKUTANII PETIT, 1974 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *NEADMETE* HABE, 1961 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Neadmete* Habe, 1961 are hereby set aside and *Neadmete okutanii* Petit, 1974 (="*N. japonica* Smith" sens. Habe, 1861) is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The name *Neadmete* Habe, 1961 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Neadmete okutanii* Petit, 1974, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *okutanii* Petit, 1974, as published in the binomen *Neadmete okutanii* (specific name of the type species of *Neadmete* Habe, 1961) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2420

An application for the use of the plenary powers to change the type species of *Neadmete* Habe, 1961 was first received from Dr R. E. Petit (*North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, U.S.A.*) on 25 August 1982. It was sent to the printers on 19 April 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 173–175. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and two specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 39 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 174. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Mroczkowski, Savage, Kabata, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Cogger, Lehtinen, Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes—none (0).

No votes were returned by Bayer, Gruchy, Kraus and Zheng.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Neadmete Habe, 1961, *Coloured Illustrations of the Shells of Japan*, vol. 2, appendix, p. 28
okutanii, Neadmete Petit, 1974, *Venus*, vol. 33(3), p. 110.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 39 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1370.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1371
PACHYCEPHALOSAURUS BROWN & SCHLAIKJER, 1943 AND *TROODON WYOMINGENSIS* GILMORE, 1931 (REPTILIA, DINOSAURIA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Tylosteus* Leidy, 1872 and the specific name *ornatus* published in conjunction with it, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Pachycephalosaurus* Brown & Schlaikjer, 1943 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation, *Pachycephalosaurus grangeri* Brown & Schlaikjer, 1943, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *wyomingensis* Gilmore, 1931, as published in the binomen *Troodon wyomingensis* (the valid name at the time of this ruling for the type species of *Pachycephalosaurus* Brown & Schlaikjer, 1943) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name PACHYCEPHALOSAURIDAE Sternberg, 1945 (type genus *Pachycephalosaurus* Brown & Schlaikjer, 1943) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

(5) The generic name *Tylosteus* Leidy, 1872 and the specific name *ornatus* published in conjunction with it and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above are hereby placed on the Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Generic and Specific Names in Zoology, respectively.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2323

An application for the conservation of *Pachycephalosaurus* Brown & Schlaikjer, 1943 and *Troodon wyomingensis* Gilmore, 1931 was first received from Dr D. Baird (*Princeton University, New Jersey, U.S.A.*) on 8 October 1979. After correspondence a revised draft was sent to the printers on 19 April 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 184–187. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and two specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 41 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 186. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22) received in the following order:

Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Zheng, Cogger, Lehtinen, Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes—one (1) Mroczkowski.

No votes were returned by Bayer, Gruchy and Kraus.

Mroczkowski commented: 'As *Tylosteus* Leidy, 1872 and *Pachycephalosaurus* Brown & Schlaikjer, 1943 are only subjective synonyms, I think that the relative precedence procedure should have been adopted in this case'.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and Official Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

ornatus, Tylosteus, Leidy, 1872, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia,* 1872, p. 40

PACHYCEPHALOSAURIDAE Sternberg, 1945, *J. Paleontol.*, vol. 19(5), p. 535

Pachycephalosaurus Brown & Schlaikjer, 1943, *Bull. am. Mus. nat. Hist.*, vol. 82(5), p. 132

Tylosteus Leidy, 1872, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 1872, p. 40

wyomingensis, Troodon, Gilmore, 1931, *Proc. U.S. natn. Mus.*, vol. 79(9), pp. 1–4.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 41 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1371.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1372
DONAX HANLEYANUS PHILIPPI, 1847 (MOLLUSCA, BIVALVIA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary power the specific name *hilairea* Guérin, 1832, as published in the binomen *Donax hilairea,* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *hanleyanus* Philippi, 1847, as published in the binomen *Donax hanleyanus,* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *hilairea* Guérin, 1832, as published in the binomen *Donax hilairea* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2152

An application for the conservation of *Donax hanleyanus* Philippi, 1847 was first received from Dr W. Narchi (*University of São Paulo, Brazil*) on 29 September 1975. After correspondence a revised draft was sent to the printers on 20 July 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, p. 188. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general serials and one specialist serial. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 42 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 188. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Cogger, Schuster, Bernardi, Thompson, Halvorsen, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes—four (4) received in the following order: Kabata, Hahn, Schuster, Ride.

No votes were returned by Bayer, Gruchy, Kraus and Zheng.

The following comments were returned by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Ride: 'No case has been established *prima facie* that stability is threatened (Article 79). No evidence has been presented that confusion will result from the adoption of *hilairea* Guérin, 1832 for the species'.

Kabata, Hahn and Lehtinen made similar comments.

Bernardi: 'Je vote "pour" bien que, à mon avis, *Walter Narchi* devrait mieux *justifier* (au moyen de citations bibliographiques) que "the species *D. hanleyanus* is used by *many authors* in the area of *fisheries*. . . etc, etc.". Cela est important pour décider de ne pas appliquer la loi de priorité. Au lieu d'*affirmer* simplement l'intérêt économique ou en biologie général d'un nom du groupe-espéce il est préférable de *prouver* cet état de fait'.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

hanleyanus, Donax, Philippi, 1847, *Zeits. f. Malakozool.*, vol. 4, p. 84

hilairea, Donax, Guérin, 1832, *Iconographie du Règne Animal de G. Cuvier.* pl. 30, fig. 4.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 42 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1372.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1373
PANESTHIA SAUSSURII WOOD-MASON, 1876 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *CAEPARIA* STÅL, 1877 (INSECTA, DICTYOPTERA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary power all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Caeparia* Stål, 1877 are hereby set aside and *Panesthia saussurii* Wood-Mason, 1876 is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The name *Caeparia* Stål, 1877 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Panesthia saussurii* Wood-Mason, 1876, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *saussurii* Wood-Mason, 1876, as published in the binomen *Panesthia saussurii* (specific name of the type species of *Caeparia* Stål, 1877) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2284

An application to designate *Panesthia saussurii* Wood-Mason, 1876 as type species of *Caeparia* Stål, 1877 was first received from Dr L. M. Roth (*U.S. Army Research & Development Command, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) and Dr A. B. Gurney (*U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C., U.S.A.*) on 7 September 1978. After correspondence a revised draft was sent to the printer on 20 July 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 205–206. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and eight entomological serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr D. K. McE. Keven (*McGill University, Quebec, Canada*).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 44 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 206. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Bayer, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Lehtinen, Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Dupuis, Heppell, Cogger

Negative Votes—none (0).

No votes were received from Gruchy, Kraus and Zheng.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Caeparia Stål, 1877, *Ofr. Sv. Vet-Akad. Forhandl.*, vol. 34(10), p. 37

saussurii, Panesthia, Wood-Mason, 1876, *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal,* vol. 45, p. 190.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 44 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1373.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1374
BOIGA FITZINGER, 1826 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Ibiba* Gray, 1825 is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Boiga* Fitzinger, 1826 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by Cope, 1860, *Coluber irregularis* Bechstein, 1802, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *irregularis* Bechstein, 1802 as published in the binomen *Coluber irregularis* (specific name of the type species of *Boiga* Fitzinger, 1826) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Ibiba* Gray, 1825, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2404

An application for the conservation of *Boiga* Fitzinger, 1826 was first received from Dr J. B. Rasmussen (*Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) and Mr A. F. Stimpson (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 28 January 1982. It was sent to the printer on 20 July 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 209–210. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and three herpetological serials. A supportive comment was received from Professor H. B. Smith (*University of Colorado, U.S.A.*).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 46 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, pp. 209–210. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Bayer, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Zheng, Cogger, Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes—none (0).

No votes were received from Gruchy, Kraus and Zheng.

Holthuis commented: 'As far as I can see the author's name of both *Coluber irregularis* and *Coluber trigonatus* is Bechstein only, and not

Merrem in Bechstein nor Schneider in Bechstein respectively. Bernstein's citations of Merrem and of Schneider as the authors, p. 239 and p. 256 respectively (the latter wrongly paginated as 156 and cited as such in the application) are not sufficient. There is no clear evidence in "the contents of the publication that ... some other person [than Bechstein] is alone responsible both for the name and for satisfying the criteria of availability" (Art. 50a of the Code). Neither is there any statement to the effect that the descriptions of these species are not by Bechstein in this volume, nor in the introduction of vol. 1 of Bechstein's book'. [This point was put to one of the co-authors (AFS), who agreed with the changed wording and this is incorporated into the present ruling].

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Boiga Fitzinger, 1826, *Neue Classification der Reptilien nach ihren natürlichen Verwandtschaften*, pp. 29, 60

Ibiba Gray, 1825, *Ann. Phil.*, vol. 10, p. 209

irregularis, Coluber, Bechstein, 1802, *Herrn de la Cepède's Naturgeschichte der Amphibien...* p. 239.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Boiga* Fitzinger, 1826: of *Coluber irregularis* Bechstein, 1802 by Cope, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci, Philadelphia,* p. 264.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 46 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary power, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1374.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1375
GLOSSODORIS EHRENBERG, 1831, *HYPSELODORIS* STIMPSON, 1855 AND *CHROMODORIS* ALDER & HANCOCK, 1855 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:

(a) *Actinodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831;

(b) *Pterodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Glossodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by Gray, 1847, *Doris (Glossodoris) xantholeuca* Ehrenberg, 1831.

(b) *Chromodoris* Alder & Hancock, 1855 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Doris magnifica* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832.

(c) *Hypselodoris* Stimpson, 1855 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Goniodoris obscura* Stimpson, 1855.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *pallida* Rüppell & Leuckart, 1830 or 1831, as published in the binomen *Doris pallida* (the valid name at the time of this ruling for the type species of *Glossodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831).

(b) *magnifica* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, as published in the binomen *Doris magnifica* (specific name of the type species of *Chromodoris* Alder & Hancock, 1855).

(c) *obscura* Stimpson, 1855, as published in the binomen *Goniodoris obscura* (specific name of the type species of *Hypselodoris* Stimpson, 1855).

(4) The family-group name CHROMODORIDIDAE (correction of CHROMODORIDAE) Bergh, 1892 (type genus *Chromodoris* Alder & Hancock, 1855) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

(5) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Actinodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831, as suppressed under the plenary power in (1) (a) above;

(b) *Pterodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831, as suppressed under the plenary power in (1) (b) above.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2432

An application for the conservation of *Glossodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831, *Hypselodoris* Stimpson, 1855 and *Chromodoris* Alder & Hancock, 1855 was

received from Dr W. B. Rudman (*Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia*) on 18 January 1983. After correspondence a revised draft was sent to the printers on 20 July 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 211–220. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary power in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general serials and one specialist serial. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 47 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, pp. 215–216. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Bayer, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Cogger, Lehtinen, Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Halvorsen, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes—one (1) Thompson.

No votes were returned by Gruchy, Kraus and Zheng. Thompson commented: 'The argument is made that *Actinodoris* and *Pterodoris* should be suppressed so that *Chromodoris* and *Hypselodoris* can be used to preserve current usage. The proposal, however, clearly documents that that usage has been confused, as *Chromodoris* has been applied to three different concepts over the years. So by merely following the Code, *Actinodoris*, a name with an untainted history, would be used instead of the confused name *Chromodoris*. Hence I voted against this proposal'.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Actinodoris Ehrenberg, 1831, *Symbolae physicae seu icones et descriptiones animalium evertabratorum sepositis insectis quae ex itinere per Africam borealem et Asiam occidentalem*. Decas 1, Mollusca.

CHROMODORIDAE Bergh, 1892, Malacologische Untersuchungen *in Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen von Dr C. Semper*, Sect 2, vol. 3(18), p. 1103

Chromodoris Alder & Hancock, 1855, *Monograph of the British nudibranchiate Mollusca*, Appendix, p. xvii

Glossodoris Ehrenberg, 1831, *Symbolae physicae seu icones et descriptiones animalium evertabratorum sepositis insectis quae ex itinere per Africam borealem et Asiam occidentalem*. Decas 1 Mollusca.

Hypselodoris Stimpson, 1855, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, vol. 7(10), p. 389

magnifica, Doris, Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, *Voyage de l'Astrolabe,* Zool., vol. 2, Mollusques, p. 270

obscura, Goniodoris, Stimpson, 1855, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia,* vol. 7(10), p.388

pallida, Doris, Rüppell & Leuckart, 1830 or 1831 *in* Rüppell, E., *Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Africa,* p. 33, pl. 10, fig. 1

Pterodoris Ehrenberg, 1831, *Symbolae physicae seu icones et descriptiones animalium evertebratorem sepositis insectis quae ex itinere per Africam borealem et Asiam occidentalem.* Decas 1, Mollusca.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Glossodoris* Ehrenberg, 1831: of *Doris (Glossodoris) xantholeuca* Ehrenberg, 1831, by Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.,* 1847, p. 164.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 47 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1375.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1376
CUSPIDARIA (RHINOCLAMA) ADAMSI MORGAN & HEPPELL, 1981 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *RHINOCLAMA* DALL & SMITH, 1886 (MOLLUSCA, BIVALVIA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Rhinoclama* Dall & Smith *in* Dall, 1886 are hereby set aside and *Cuspidaria (Rhinoclama) adamsi* Morgan & Heppell, 1981 is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Rhinoclama* Dall & Smith *in* Dall, 1886 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary power in (1) above, *Cuspidaria (Rhinoclama) adamsi* Morgan & Heppell, 1981;

(b) *Luzonia* Dall & Smith *in* Dall, 1890 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Neaera philippinensis* Hinds, 1843.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *adamsi* Morgan & Heppell, 1981 as published in the binomen *Cuspidaria (Rhinoclama) adamsi* (specific name of the type species of *Rhinoclama* Dall & Smith *in* Dall, 1886);

(b) *philippinensis* Hinds, 1843, as published in the binomen *Neaera philippinensis* (specific name of the type species of *Luzonia* Dall & Smith *in* Dall, 1890).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2151

An application for the designation of *Cuspidaria (Rhinoclama) adamsi* Morgan & Heppell, 1981 as type species of *Rhinoclama* Dall & Smith *in* Dall, 1886, was first received from Dr R. E. Morgan (then of *Dove Marine Laboratory, North Shields, U.K.*) on 29 September 1975. After a period of correspondence a revised application was prepared under the joint authorship of Mr D. Heppell (*Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh*) and Dr Morgan (*University Marine Biological Station, Isle of Cumbrae, Scotland*). This was received on 19 October 1981, sent to the printer on 20 July 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 221–224. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general serials and one specialist serial. No comment was received.

On 7 September 1984 a communication from Mr Heppell was received recording the whereabouts of Adam's types of *Neaera rugata* (previously unknown) as in the National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne.

This discovery did not affect any aspect of the application and is recorded here as a correction to a statement contained in paragraph 4 of the original application.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 48 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 223. At the close of the voting period in 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Bayer, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Cogger, Lehtinen (in part), Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Heppell

Negative Votes—4 (four) received in the following order: Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Lehtinen (in part), Dupuis.

No votes were returned by Gruchy, Kraus and Zheng.

Starobogatov commented: 'The concept of customary or general usage could not reasonably be applied to rare species which had only been studied by one or two specialists'.

Dr Lehtinen voted against para. 9 (4) of the application and along with Dr Ride pointed out that there was no need to place *Cuspidaria adamsi* Thiele, 1934 on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology as the name was a *nomen nudum* and as such unavailable. This point is incorporated into the present ruling.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

adamsi (Rhinoclama), Cuspidaria, Morgan & Heppell, 1981, *Phil. Trans. r. Soc.*, B, 294, no. 1071, p. 546

Luzonia Dall & Smith *in* Dall, 1886, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.*, vol. 12, p. 282

philippinensis, Neaera, Hinds, 1843, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, (11), p. 78

Rhinoclama Dall & Smith, 1886, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.*, vol. 12, p. 300.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 48 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so

taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1376.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1377
CHELYDRA OSCEOLA STEJNEGER, 1918 GIVEN NOMENCLATURAL PRECEDENCE OVER *CHELYDRA LATICARINATA* HAY, 1916 AND *CHELYDRA SCULPTA* HAY, 1916 (REPTILIA, TESTUDINES)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the specific name *osceola* Stejneger, 1918, as published in the binomen *Chelydra osceola* is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *laticarinata* Hay, 1916, as published in the binomen *Chelydra laticarinata*, and *sculpta* Hay, 1916, as published in the binomen *Chelydra sculpta*, whenever it is considered to be a synonym of either of them.

(2) The name *osceola* Stejneger, 1918, as published in the binomen *Chelydra osceola*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *laticarinata* Hay, 1916, as published in the binomen *Chelydra laticarinata*, and *sculpta* Hay, 1916, as published in the binomen *Chelydra sculpta*, whenever it is considered to be a synonym of either of them.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with endorsements that neither is to be given priority over *osceola* Stejneger, 1918, as published in the binomen *Chelydra osceola*, when considered to be a synonym of that name:

(a *laticarinata* Hay, 1916, as published in the binomen *Chelydra laticarinata;*

(b) sculpta Hay, 1916, as published in the binomen *Chelydra sculpta.*

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2282

An application for the conservation of *Chelydra osceola* Stejneger, 1918 was first received from Professor H. M. Smith, Dr R. B. Smith and Dr D. Chiszar (*University of Colorado, Boulder, U.S.A.*) on 19 September 1978. After some correspondence, a revised draft, proposing conditional suppression, was sent to the printer on 20 July 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 225–227. Public notice of the possible use of plenary power in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and three herpetological serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr P. C. H. Pritchard (*Florida Audubon Society, Maitland, Florida, U.S.A.*).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 49 for or

against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 226. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Bayer, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Zheng, Cogger, Lehtinen, Schuster, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes—one (1) Bernardi.

No votes were returned by Gruchy and Kraus.

Bernardi commented: 'Je vote contre parce que toute décision nomenclatorique me semble prématurée au sujet du *Chelydra osceola* puisqu'il n'est pas certain que les espèces fossiles *C. laticarinata* et *C. sculpta* sont cospécifiques avec *C. osceola,* il ne s'agit que de probabilités. Supposons, par example, qu'il s'agisse de sous-espèces chronologiques. On aurait *C. osceola osceola* 1918 et *C. osceola laticarinata* 1916. C'est peu satisfaisant à mon avis. La question ne se réduit donc pas à simple synonymie éventuelle'.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

laticarinata, Chelydra, Hay, 1916, *Ann. Rep. Florida State geol. Surv.*, vol. 8, p. 72

osceola, Chelydra, Stejneger, 1918, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington,* vol. 31, p. 89

sculpta, Chelydra, Hay, 1916, *Ann. Rep. Florida State geol. Surv.*, vol. 8, p. 73.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 49 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1377.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1378
PHALAENA BELLATRIX STOLL, 1780 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *CRINODES* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all type designations hitherto made for the nominal genus *Crinodes* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 are hereby set aside and *Phalaena bellatrix* Stoll, 1780 is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The name *Crinodes* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 (gender, masculine) type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Phalaena bellatrix* Stoll, 1780 is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *bellatrix* Stoll, 1780, as published in the binomen *Phalaena bellatrix* Stoll, 1780 (specific name of the type species of *Crinodes* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2436

An application for the designation of *Phalaena bellatrix* Stoll, 1780 as the type species of *Crinodes* Herrich-Schäffer (together with proposals to designate *Gonodontis rectisectaria* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 as type species of *Pero* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855) was first received from Dr D. S. Fletcher and Dr I. W. B. Nye (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 1 March 1983. After some correspondence a slightly revised draft was sent to the printers on 20 July 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp 231–236. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and nine entomological serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr J. D. Holloway (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*) and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 72. Further unpublished support was received from Dr H. Bänziger (*Chiang Mai University, Thailand*), Dr S. Sugi (*Tokyo, Japan*), Dr P. Viette (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) and Dr H. Inoue (*Otsuma Women's University, Japan*).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 51 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 233, 1(a), 2(a) and 3(a). At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Bayer, Alvarado, Uéno, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Zheng, Cogger, Lehtinen, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Schuster, Heppell

Negative Votes—one (1) Kabata.

Hahn abstained. Bayer voted with the majority. No votes were returned by Dupuis, Gruchy and Kraus.

Dr Hahn, in abstaining, said that at the present time no action was necessary: *Crinodes* and *Tarsolepsis,* and also *Gonodontis* and *Pero,* were distinct genera with separate type species, a case would need to be made by anyone who, in the future, wishes (for example) to replace *Tarsolepsis* by *Crinodes.*

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

bellatrix, Phalaena, Stoll, 1780, *in* Cramer, *Uitlandsche Kapellen (Papillons exot.),* vol. 4, p. 32, pl. 305, fig. F

Crinodes Herrich-Schäffer, 1855, *Systematische Bearbeitung Schmetterlinge Europa,* vol. 6, p. 91.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 51 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1378.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1379
GONODONTIS RECTISECTARIA HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1855] DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *PERO* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Pero* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 are hereby set aside and *Gonodontis rectisectaria* Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The name *Pero* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Gonodontis rectisectaria* Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *rectisectaria* Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] as published in the binomen *Gonodontis rectisectaria* (specific name of the type species of *Pero* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2436

An application for the designation of *Gonodontis rectisectaria* Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] as the type species of *Pero* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 (together with proposals to designate *Phalaena bellatrix* Stoll, 1780 as type species of *Crinodes* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855) was first received from Dr D. S. Fletcher and Dr I. W. B. Nye (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 1 March 1983. After some correspondence a slightly revised draft was sent to the printer on 20 July 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp 231–236. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and nine entomological serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr J. D. Holloway (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*) and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 72. Further unpublished support was received from Dr H. Bänziger (*Chiang Mai University, Thailand*), Dr P. Viette (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) and Dr H. Inoue (*Otsuma Women's University, Japan*).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 52 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 233, 1(b), 2(b), 3(b). At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Bayer, Alvarado, Uéno, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Zheng, Cogger, Lehtinen, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Schuster, Heppell

Negative Votes—one (1) Kabata.

Hahn abstained. No votes were returned by Dupuis, Gruchy and Kraus.

Dr Hahn, in abstaining, said that at the present time no action was necessary: *Crinodes* and *Tarsolepsis*, and also *Gonodontis* and *Pero*, were distinct genera with separate type species. A case would need to be made by anyone who, in the future, wishes (for example) to replace *Tarsolepsis* by *Crinodes*.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Pero Herrich-Schäffer, 1855, *Systematische Bearbeitung Schmetterlinge Europa* col. 6, p. 91

rectisectaria, Gonodontis, Herrich-Schäffer, [1855], *Sammlung neuer oder wenig bekannter aussereuropäischen Schmetterlinge,* vol. 1(1), pl. 58, fig. 325.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 52 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1379.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1380
EUPHAEDRA HÜBNER, [1819] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Najas* Hübner, [1807] is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Euphaedra* Hübner, [1819] (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by Scudder, 1875, *Papilio cyparissa* Cramer, [1775] is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *cyparissa* Cramer, [1775], as published in the binomen *Papilio cyparissa* (specific name of the type species of *Euphaedra* Hübner, [1819] is hereby placed on the official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Najas* Hübner, [1807], as suppressed under the plenary power in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Genetic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1686

An application for the conservation of *Euphaedra* Hübner, [1819] was first received from the late Mr F. Hemming on 26 November 1964. It was sent to the printers on 4 December 1964 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 22, p. 102. No comments were received and on 19 April 1967 the members of the Commission were asked to vote on V.P. (67) 27 for or against the proposals set out in the application. At the close of the voting period on 19 July 1967 there were 19 affirmative, one negative and two late affirmative votes. Two comments were received from members of the Commission with their voting papers, both suggesting that *Najas* Hübner, [1807] should be suppressed by use of the plenary powers rather than as a *nomen oblitum*. The application presented *Najas* Hübner, [1807], as a case for rejection under the Code (2nd ed.), Article 23b. At the time of the voting period this Article was the subject of an investigation by a special committee appointed by the Council of the Commission. The voting papers were therefore cancelled.

On 19 July 1973 a comment from Col. C. F. Cowan (then of *Berkhamsted, U.K.*) was received suggesting that the phrase 'as a *nomen oblitum*' be deleted from the title of Z.N.(S.).1686 as well as two others (S.1687 and S.1688) and that the cases be approved as they stood. This was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 30, pp. 133–134. Due to procedural difficulties no action was subsequently taken.

On 26 September 1983 a revised and updated version of the *Euphaedra*/*Najas* case (S.1686) was received from Col. C. F. Cowan (*Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, U.K.*) along with a similarly revised version of S.1687 (see Opinion 1381). Both cases were sent to the printers on 5 October and both were published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, S.1686 on pp. 243–245 and S.1687 on pp. 245–247. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and nine entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 54 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 244. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Mroczkowski, Zheng, Lehtinen, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Schuster, Dupuis, Heppell, Cogger

Negative Votes—none (0).

Bayer returned a late affirmative vote. No votes were returned by Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

cyparissa, Papilio, Cramer, [1775], *Uitlandsche Kapellen*. . . vol. 1, (4), p. 63, pl. 39, figs D, E

Euphaedra Hübner, [1819], *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge,* p. 39

Najas Hübner, [1807], *Sammlung exotischer Schmettlinge,* vol. 1, pl. [60].

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Euphaedra* Hübner, [1819]: of *Papilio cyparissa* Cramer, [1775], by Scudder, 1895, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, vol. 10, p. 172.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 54 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so

taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1380.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1381
OUROCNEMIS BAKER, 1887 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Aetheius* Hübner, [1819] is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Ourocnemis* Baker, 1887 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Anteros axiochus* Hewitson, [1867] is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *archytas* Stoll, [1787] as published in the binomen *Papilio archytas* (the valid name at the time of this ruling for the type species of *Ourocnemis* Baker, 1887) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Aetheius* Hübner, [1819] as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1687

An application for the conservation of *Ourocnemis* Baker, 1887 was first received from the late Mr F. Hemming on 26 November 1964. It was sent to the printers on 4 December 1964 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 22, p. 103. No comments were received.

Due to certain procedural difficulties with Article 23b at the time, the case was never voted on (see the history of the case Z.N.(S.)1686, Opinion 1380).

On 19 July 1973 a comment from Col. C. F. Cowan (then of *Berkhamsted, U.K.)* was received suggesting that the phrase 'as a *nomen oblitum*' be deleted from the title of Z.N.(S.)1687 as well as two others (S.1686 and S.1688) and that the cases be approved as they stood. This was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 30, pp. 133–134. Again due to procedural difficulties no action was subsequently taken.

On 26 September 1983 a revised and updated version of the *Ourocnemis*/*Aetheius* case (S.1687) was received from Col. C. F. Cowan (*Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, U.K.)* along with a similarly revised version of S.1686 (see Opinion 1380). Both cases were sent to the printers on 5 October and both were published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, S.1686 on pp. 243–245 and S.1687 on pp. 245–247. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and nine entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 55 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, pp. 245–246. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Corliss, Alvarado. Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Mroczkowski, Zheng, Lehtinen, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Schuster, Dupuis, Heppell, Cogger

Negative Votes—none (0).

Bayer returned a late affirmative vote. No votes were returned by Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Aetheius Hübner, [1819], *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* (7), p. 109

archytas, Papilio, Stoll, [1787], *Aanhangsel van het werk de uitlansche Kapellen,* p. 25, pl. 5, fig. 5

Ourocnemis Baker, 1887, *Trans, entomol. Soc. Lond.*, 1887 pp. 175–176, pl. 9.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 55 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1381.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1382
ZEUGOPHORA KUNZE, 1818 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Auchenia* Thunberg, 1792, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Zeugophora* Kunze, 1818 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by Westwood, 1838, *Crioceris subspinosa* Fabricius, 1781, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names of Zoology.

(3) The name *subspinosa* Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Crioceris subspinosa* (specific name of the type species of *Zeugophora* Kunze, 1818) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Auchenia* Thunberg, 1792, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2405

An application for the conservation of *Zeugophora* Kunze, 1818 was first received from Dr H. Silfverberg (*Zoological Museum of the University of Helsingfors, Finland*) on 22 January 1982. It was sent to the printers on 5 October 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 252–254. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and nine entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 56 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 253. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Mroczkowski, Zheng, Cogger, Lehtinen, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Schuster, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes—none (0).

Bayer returned a late affirmative vote. No votes were returned by Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Auchenia Thunberg, 1792, *Nova Acta Upsala*, vol. 5, pp. 95, 116

subspinosa, Crioceris, Fabricius, 1781, *Species Insectorum*, vol. 1, p. 155

Zeugophora Kunze, 1818, *Neue Schr. naturf. Ges. Halle*, vol. 2(4), p. 71.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Zeugophora* Kunze, 1818: of *Crioceris subspinosa* Fabricius, 1781 by Westwood, 1838, *An introduction to the modern classification of insects. (Synposis of the genera of British insecta)*, p. 42.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 56 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary power, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1382.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

TRIOXYCANUS DUMBLETON, 1966 (LEPIDOPTERA), A GENUS BASED ON A MISIDENTIFIED TYPE SPECIES, WITH PROPOSAL OF NEW NAMES FOR THE TAXONOMIC GENUS AND SPECIES INVOLVED. Z.N.(S.)2462

By J. S. Dugdale (*Entomology Division DSIR, Auckland, New Zealand*)

A. G. Butler, 1877, p. 381, pl. xlii, fig. 7, described and had illustrated a large hepialid moth, collected in central North Island, New Zealand, either by or for J. D. Enys. Butler named this unique specimen *Porina enysii*, and the specimen is in the collections at the British Museum (Natural History).

2. During an examination of type specimens of New Zealand Lepidoptera in the British Museum (Natural History) in 1980–1981, I examined the holotype of *Porina enysii*. I found that Butler's artist had depicted the colour pattern faithfully, and there is no trace of pink on the pale brown hindwings. He had drawn the antennae as short, simple unpectinate organs. There is no indication in Butler's description as to whether the specimen had antennae although in descriptions of other moths in his 1877 paper, Butler usually mentioned the antennae. In 1965, when W. H. T. Tams had the holotype photographed for L. J. Dumbleton, the antennae were missing.

3. Edward Meyrick reviewed the New Zealand HEPIALIDAE (Meyrick, 1890) and on p. 207 of his paper noted that he had seen Butler's type and that it was 'badly damaged'. By 'badly damaged', Meyrick may have meant that the antennae were missing, as the body and wings are still in good condition. In his redescription, Meyrick stated that, apart from the Butler type, he had also seen 'a specimen in Mr Fereday's collection' also badly damaged. I have examined this specimen; it is a male of an oxycanine species with a squashed body, short, unpectinate antennae, faintly pink-tinged ochreous hindwings and a forewing pattern like the specimen figured by Hudson, 1928, pl. xli, fig. 5.

4. G. V. Hudson, in Wellington, New Zealand, produced the first of his monographic accounts of New Zealand Lepidoptera in 1898. On p. 133, and on pl. xiii, fig. 10 of that work, he described and depicted a large hepialid moth with simple male antennae, which he referred to as *Porina enysii*. He gave the adult emergence time as December and January, and noted, as a diagnostic feature, 'the hindwings are pinkish brown, tinged with ochreous on the termen'. The specimen is still in Hudson's collection.

5. Alfred Philpott, 1927a, p. 39 and fig. 19 described and depicted the male genitalia of *Porina enysii* based on a specimen from Wellington, sent by Hudson. That is, he figures the genitalia of the species described by Hudson (q.v.) under the name *Porina enysii*, that has simple male antennae and pinkish ochreous or brown hindwings and emerges in December and January.

6. In his definitive monograph on New Zealand Lepidoptera, Hudson, 1928, pp. 361–362, pl. xli, figs 4–10, repeats his 1898 description and gives seven illustrations of colour forms. All have simple, short antennae, and pinkish ochreous or brown hindwings. All records are from the North Island; the emergence period is given as December–January. Some of the specimens are from Wellington Botanical Gardens, a lowland site within the city.

7. L. J. Dumbleton revised the New Zealand HEPIALIDAE in 1966. His only access to the types held in the British Museum (Natural History) was photographs of whole insects provided by W. H. T. Tams. Dumbleton, 1966, p. 940, erected the subfamily OXYCANINAE within HEPIALIDAE to accommodate those genera with forewing vein R4 branching from a common R2-R4 stem, as distinct from the HEPIALINAE, which have vein R4 branching from a common R4–R5 stem. On p. 942 (key) and p. 943 he described as new the genus *Trioxycanus* to include three large oxycanine species with 'filiform' or 'feebly' dentate male antennae. He designated as type species *Porina enysii* Butler. His description and an illustration of male genitalia agree with those of Philpott (q.v.). He published without comment the photograph of the holotype of *Porina enysii* Butler provided by the British Museum (Natural History).

8. When I examined the material identified as *Porina enysii* in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) I found that Butler's type was neither conspecific nor congeneric with, nor in the same sub-family (sensu Dumbleton), as the other 10 specimens, which are all from around Wellington.

9. Butler's Holotype of *Porina enysii* has:
   (a) hepialine forewing venation, that is R4 and R5 share a common stem separate from R2–R3;
   (b) lost the antennae;
   (c) hindwings which are not tinged pink and which are not 'tinged with ochreous on the termen', but are a uniform light brown;
   (d) genitalia that accord (in those features that could be seen) with the features characteristic of the hepialine *Aoraia leonina* (Philpott) as depicted by Dumbleton, 1966, fig. 32–36, p. 933.
   (e) the thorax covered by loose, dark, woolly hair-like scales, with a pallid collar behind the head characteristic of *Aoraia* Dumbleton species, and not — as in the species depicted by Hudson and taken by Philpott and Dumbleton to be *Porina enysii* — covered in a dense, smooth, ochreous pile, unicolorous over the whole thorax.

10. Therefore it would appear that:
   (1) *Porina enysii* Butler, 1877 is a hepialine on venational and genital characters exhibited by the unique type male. It is a member of the genus *Aoraia* Dumbleton 1966, pp. 928 (key), 930–931. The emarginate tegumen on the genitalia of Butler's type indicates that it is a member of the montane forest-subalpine scrub-inhabiting populations of *Aoraia leonina*

(Philpott, 1927b) as revised by Dumbleton, (1966, pp. 937–939) with an adult emergence period over March–April;

(2) Butler's artist drew the antennae as filiform whereas they should have been drawn as pectinate;

(3) *Porina enysii* sensu Meyrick, 1890 is a mixture, being based on Meyrick's inspection of Butler's type and on Butler's artist's fabrication (the imaginary antennae), and Fereday's male (an oxycanine) collected in the North Island;

(4) *Porina enysii* sensu Hudson, 1898, 1928 and Philpott, 1927 cannot be that of Butler, as they differ in venational and genital characters that are of subfamily significance in Dumbleton's classification;

(5) Dumbleton's citing of the hepialine *Porina enysii* Butler as the type species of the oxycanine genus *Trioxycanus* is a misidentification of type species as outlined in Article 70(a) and should be brought to the attention of the Commission*.

11. This episode came about because of two things: first, Butler's artist put everyone off the scent by drawing imaginary antennae. Secondly, there is a superficial wing-pattern similarity between the taxa involved.

12. None of the taxa involved in this case is of known economic importance, nor is the literature on them extensive enough to prompt consideration of conservation of names. I therefore propose that:

(1) *Trioxycanus enysii* (Butler, 1877), now be included with *Aoraia* Dumbleton, 1966, and be an available name for North Island populations at present included in Dumbleton's concept of *Aoraia leonina* (Philpott, 1927b), as figured by Dumbleton; it is thus a subjective senior synonym of *A. leonina* in Dumbleton's concept of that species;

(2) as Butler's specimen has been figured by Dumbleton as representing (a) the type of *Porina enysii* Butler and (b) the type species of *Trioxycanus* Dumbleton, then *Trioxycanus* becomes a junior subjective synonym of *Aoraia* Dumbleton.

13. Because there is clearly a valid entity formerly called (variously) *Porina enysii* or *Trioxycanus enysii*, and because it has been well characterised by Hudson, Philpott and Dumbleton in their publications quoted above, I propose a new generic name for *Trioxycanus* Dumbleton, 1966 (misidentified type species) and a new specific name for *enysii* sensu Meyrick (in part), Hudson, Philpott, Dumbleton et auct.

Dumbletonius Dugdale, gen. nov. pro *Trioxycanus* Dumbleton, based on misidentified species.

*The latest reviser (Dumbleton) had no first-hand access to the types, and this instance underlines the necessity for:

(a) revisers to be extremely careful to establish that their type species are surely identified, as examination by proxy — however well-intentioned and well-qualified — is not sure enough, and (b) types to be available—in a very strict sense — to revisers.

Dumbletonius sylvicola Dugdale, nom. nov. pro *Porina ensyii* auct. (e.g. Hudson, 1898, p. 133, pl. xiii, fig. 10), nec Butler, 1877.

The genus name is in memory of the late L. J. Dumbleton; the specific name indicates that this species is primarily a forest-dweller. Holotype male labelled 'Wellington 25.1.10' (no collector) 'Holotype male, Dumbletonius sylvicola Dugdale', in good condition, forewing markings and hindwing colour resembling that depicted by Hudson, 1928, pl. xli, fig. 4, New Zealand Arthropod Collection, DSIR, Auckland.

14. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to rule that the type species of the nominal genus *Trioxycanus* Dumbleton, 1966 is the nominal species named by Dumbleton, namely, *Porina enysii* Butler, 1877;

(2) to place the generic and specific names mentioned in (1) above on the appropriate Official Lists with endorsements that this is without prejudice to the taxonomic validity of *Trioxycanus* vis-a-vis *Aoraia* Dumbleton, 1966 or of *Porina leonina* Philpott, 1927 vis-a-vis *Porina enysii* Butler, 1877.

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BUTLER, A. G. 1877. On two collections of heterocerous Lepidoptera from New Zealand, with descriptions of new genera and species. *Proc. zool. Soc. London* for 1877, pp. 379–407, pls xlii, xliii.

DUMBLETON, L. J. 1966. Genitalia, classification and zoogeography of the New Zealand Hepialidae (Lepidoptera). *New Zealand J. Sci.*, vol. 9, pp. 920–998, 115 figs.

HUDSON, G. V. 1898. *New Zealand moths and butterflies (Macrolepidoptera)*. London, West Newman & Co, 144 pp., 52 pls.

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PHILPOTT, A. 1927a. The male genitalia of the Hepialidae. *Trans. r. entomol. Soc. London*, vol. 75, pp. 35–41, 27 figs.

——— 1927b. New Zealand Lepidoptera: notes and descriptions. *Trans. Proc. New Zealand Inst.*, vol. 57, pp. 703–709.

DASYURUS HALLUCATUS GOULD, 1842 (MAMMALIA, MARSUPIALIA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *MUSTELA QUOLL* ZIMMERMANN, 1783. Z.N.(S.)2472

By J. A. Mahoney (*Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia*) and W. D. L. Ride (*School of Applied Science, Canberra College of Advanced Education, Belconnen, Australian Capital Territory, Australia*)

Since the establishment of the name *Dasyurus hallucatus* Gould, 1842, the Australian Northern Quoll has been known by no other specific name. For most of the time it has been used in the original combination *Dasyurus hallucatus,* and during the last 58 years, also in the alternative combination *Satanellus hallucatus*. This stable use of *hallucatus* is now threatened by the earlier name *Mustela quoll* Zimmermann, 1783.

2. The name *Mustela quoll* Zimmermann was first used in 1777 by Zimmermann in *Specimen Zoologiae geographicae* . . ., a work subsequently rejected for zoological nomenclature by the Commission because it is not wholly binomial (Opinion 257, 1954). The name was later established by Zimmermann in *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen* . . (1778–1783).

3. *Mustela quoll* Zimmermann, 1783, is based wholly upon a vernacular name, Quoll, and a description, in Hawkesworth's account of the voyage of Captain James Cook to the eastern coast of Australia in 1770 in H.M.S. Endeavour, Bark (Hawkesworth, 1773). The species is described in volume 2 of *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen* . . . under the vernacular name Quoll that was used by Hawkesworth. Quoll is a representation of a word in the Aboriginal Guugu Yimidhirr language. It applies to a species of quoll inhabiting the vicinity of the mouth of the Endeavour River where the Endeavour was beached for a period, undergoing repairs (see Mahoney & Ride, 1984).

4. Zimmermann, 1780 (zweiter band, p. 312) describes the Quoll thus, following the entries for *Mustela,* under the heading Unbestimmtere Arten,

> '(f) Der Quoll. Banks in Hawkesw. Account. Vol. III. p. 626.
> Der Quoll gleicht dem Iltis; der Rücken ist braun mit Weiss gefleckt; der Bauch ganz weiss. Man fand es auf Neusüdwallis, der Ostkuste von Neuholland.'

In the succeeding volume (1783, dritter band, p. 181) Zimmermann lists

> '(3) Der Quoll, Mustela Quoll. Neu-Süd-Wallis.'

By this use, in both volumes, of the same vernacular name that is used for no other species in the work, the description is linked unmistakably within the same work (although in different volumes published in different years) with the scientific name.

5. Professor L. B. Holthuis has drawn our attention to the similarity between this case and that dealt with in Opinion 11 (1910, *Smithson. Inst.*

Publ. No. 1938, pp. 17–18) in which consideration is given to the method of type selection for genera used by P. A. Latreille, 1810 in the work *'Considérations générales sur l'ordre naturel des animaux composant les classes des crustacés, des arachnides, et des insectes; avec un tableau méthodique de leurs genres, disposés en familles'*.
Latreille's work consists of 3 parts. The second part lists and describes the genera and gives their names in both Latin and the vernacular (French).

6. The third part is entitled *'Table des genres avec l'indication de l'espèce qui leur sert de type'* and gives a list of the names, in French, of the genera each followed by the name, in Latin, of, in most cases, a single species. The Commission held that the citation of the species name with the vernacular name of the genus (but linked with the scientific name and description of the genus, in the second part of the work, by the use of the vernacular name in both places) constituted a valid designation of type species.

7. There is little doubt that the name *Mustela quoll* Zimmermann, 1783, based on Quoll, is an available name for the species currently known as *Dasyurus hallucatus* Gould, 1842. No type specimen is known to be extant for *M. quoll* Zimmermann, 1783, but there is a drawing of the Quoll made during Cook's voyage and this, combined with the linguistic evidence from the distribution of the Guugu Yimidhirr language, which is within the range of *Dasyurus hallucatus,* leave little doubt as to its taxonomic identity (see Mahoney & Ride, 1984).

8. Although, as far as is known, *Mustela quoll* Zimmermann has never previously been applied to the species currently called *Dasyurus hallucatus,* it is not a forgotten name. Between 1934 and 1954 it was widely, but mistakenly, used for another species of *Dasyurus, D. viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800), occurring in south-eastern Australia. Even the widely used *Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia* (Heinemann, 1972) currently uses it in that sense. When attributed, the name *M. quoll* was credited to Zimmermann, 1777. Its use has become progressively less common since the Commission rejected Zimmermann's 1777 work in Opinion 257 (see para. 2).

9. As stated above, Mahoney & Ride, 1984, have shown that the association with *D. viverrinus* can no longer be upheld. Accordingly, we conclude that the introduction into the literature of the specific name *quoll,* in a different sense, would introduce confusion.

10. Although the name *Dasyurus quoll* for *D. viverrinus* has virtually ceased because of Opinion 257, the use of the name in popular works as a name derived from an Australian Aboriginal language has firmly attached it to that species as its vernacular name (see Corbet & Hill, 1980, p. 12 and Strahan, 1981, p. 31), and the mistaken association of Hawkesworth's published description with *D. viverrinus* continues in the literature (see Troughton, 1974, p. 39).

11. Because of a mistaken belief that *M. quoll* was not subsequently made available by Zimmermann in *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen* ... (see Ride, 1964, pp. 14,15), it has not been used from that later work.

Although technically not a forgotten name, because of its use from the earlier work, it has now re-emerged from a state of *de facto* suppression in a new use that would both upset stability (see para. 1), and universality and cause confusion (see paras. 8, 9 and 10).

12. Unfortunately, the case cannot be dealt with under the special provisions of Art. 79b. Accordingly, we must seek a ruling from the Commission under the normal exercise of the plenary powers (Art. 79a), that the name *Mustela quoll* Zimmermann, 1783, as published in volumes 2 and 3 of *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen* . . (1780–1783), be partially suppressed (i.e. suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority only).

13. In the event that the Commission takes the view that *Mustela quoll* is not available from Zimmermann *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen* . . (1780–1783) and, therefore, does not require suppression, the name is next used by Bechstein, 1800 (*Thomas Pennant's allgemeine Uebersicht der vierfüssigen Thiere* . . ., pp. 392, 693) in a manner that would make it available. Bechstein describes 'Der Quoll', calls it 'Mustela Quoll', refers to both Hawkesworth, 1773 and Zimmermann's 1778–1783 'geogr. Zool.' giving volume and page numbers as well as providing a description derived from a quoll described under the vernacular name Spotted Martin in 'Stockdale's Bot. Bay' (Phillip, A. 1789. *The voyage of Governer Phillip to Botany Bay*. . ., p. 276). This species (distinct from those referred to as *Dasyurus viverrinus* and *D. hallucatus* in this application) is the species currently known as *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792).

14. *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792) is not threatened by Bechstein's usage. Moreover it is our view that Bechstein's usage is no more than a re-use (and an erroneus application) of Zimmermann's *Mustela quoll* from *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen* . . . . However, if the latter is not an available name, then there is no doubt that *M. quoll* of Bechstein becomes an available name in its own right and poses a threat to stability of *Dasyurus hallucatus* Gould. No further action by the Commission would be required because we would remove that threat by selecting a neotype comformable with Bechstein's description that would make *Mustela quoll* sensu Bechstein, 1800, a junior objective synonym of *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792).

15. In summary the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *quoll* Zimmermann, 1783, as published in the binomen *Mustela quoll*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) place the specific name *hallucatus* Gould, 1842 as published in the binomen *Dasyurus hallucatus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *quoll* Zimmermann, 1783 as published in the binomen *Mustela quoll* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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CORBET, G. B. & HILL, J. E. 1980. *A world list of mammalian species.* British Museum (Natural History), London. viii + 226 pp.

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CHOLUS GERMAR, 1824 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *ARCHARIAS* DEJEAN, 1821. Z.N.(S)2485

By Charles W. O'Brien and Guillermo J. Wibmer (*Department of Entomology, Florida A and M University, Tallahassee, Florida 32307, U.S.A.*)

In this application it is proposed that the generally used generic name *Cholus* Germar, 1824, in the family CURCULIONIDAE, be preserved by the suppression of its nearly unused senior synonym *Archarias* Dejean, 1821, often incorrectly attributed to Lacordaire, 1866.

2. The genus *Archarias* was established by Dejean, 1821, p. 86, by inclusion of three available names, *Curculio hystrix* Olivier, 1790, p. 503 (questionably and erroneously attributed to Fabricius), *Rhynchaenus laticollis* Olivier, 1807, p. 169 (questionably but correctly attributed to Olivier), and *Curculio miliaris* Olivier, 1790, p. 499 (erroneously attributed to Fabricius). In subsequent years Dejean, 1835, p. 285, and Schoenherr, 1826, p. 262; 1833, p. 22, treated *Archarias* as a junior synonym of *Dionychus* Germar, 1824, p. 311. Dejean, 1837, p. 309, listed *Archarias* as a junior synonym of *Homalonotus* Schoenherr, actually *Homalinotus* Sahlberg, 1823, p. 43. Schoenherr, 1836, p. 558; 1844, p. 1, treated *Archarias* as a junior synonym of *Cholus* Germar, 1824, p. 212.

3. Germar, 1824, p. 212, established the genus *Cholus* with the inclusion of three newly described species, *sternicornis*, p. 214, *albicinctus*, p. 214, and *geometricus*, p. 215. He also listed *Curculio cinctus* Herbst (actually Drury, 1782, p. 73) as congeneric. Schoenherr, 1826, pp. 20, 263, designated *Cholus albicinctus* Germar as type species of *Cholus* Germar, 1824.

4. Lacordaire, 1866, p. 38, resurrected *Archarias* Dejean, 1821 stating that he was adopting this ancient name which had fallen into disuse and was almost forgotten. He included *miliaris* Olivier, 1790 and several valid species of *Cholus*. Unfortunately, because most workers did not consider Dejean's 1821 generic names to be available, most subsequent works on this genus attributed *Archarias* to Lacordaire, *e.g.* Kirsch, 1869, 1889; Gemminger & Harold, 1871; Pascoe, 1872; Chevrolat, 1881; and Faust, 1894. Pascoe, 1872, treated *Archarias* Lacordaire, 1866 as a junior synonym of *Cholus* Germar, 1824. Champion, 1903 and Heller, 1906 also synonymised *Archarias* with *Cholus*. Vaurie, 1977, p. 2, designated *Curculio miliaris* Olivier, 1790, as type species of *Archarias* Lacordaire, 1866. She also treated the latter name as a junior synonym of *Cholus* Germar, 1824.

5. *Archarias* and *Cholus* are subjective synonyms and through application of the Principle of Priority, *Archarias* should take precedence. However, except in the checklist by O'Brien and Wibmer, 1982 and in Silfverberg, 1984, *Archarias* Dejean has not been used as a valid name by anyone except Lacordaire, 1866, for more than a century and a half, and

Cholus has been in almost universal use, *e.g.* Schoenherr, 1836, 1844; Latreille, 1825; Gemminger & Harold, 1871; Pascoe, 1872; Champion, 1903; Heller, 1906; Leng, 1920; Klima, 1936; Blackwelder, 1947; and Vaurie, 1976, 1977. Furthermore, *Cholus* is the base for the subfamily name CHOLINAE. Replacing *Cholus* with *Archarias* clearly would not be in the best interests of stability in nomenclature.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Archarias* Dejean, 1821, for purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Cholus* Germar, 1824 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Schoenherr, 1826, *Cholus albicinctus* Germar, 1824, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *albicinctus* Germar, 1824, as published in the binomen *Cholus albicinctus* (specific name of the type species of *Cholus* Germar, 1824) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Archarias* Dejean, 1821, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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DRYOPHTHORUS GERMAR, 1824 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *BULBIFER* DEJEAN, 1821. Z.N.(S.)2486

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In this application it is proposed that the generally used generic name *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1824, in the family CURCULIONIDAE, be preserved by the suppression of its unused senior synonym *Bulbifer* Dejean *ex* Megerle MS, 1821. We wish to thank Dr M. A. Alonso Zarazaga for bringing this nomenclatural problem to our attention.

2. The genus *Bulbifer* was established by Dejean *ex* Megerle MS, 1821, p. 99, by inclusion of a single species, *Curculio lymexylon* Fabricius, 1792, p. 420, type species by monotypy. In subsequent years Dejean, 1835, p. 305 and 1837, p. 330, Schoenherr, 1826, p. 332 and 1838, p. 1088 and Lacordaire, 1866, p. 322, treated *Bulbifer* as a synonym of *Dryophthorus*. Lacordaire attributed *Dryophthorus* to Schoenherr while the others listed Schüppel or Schüppel & Germar as author(s) without a bibliographic reference. It was common practice in the late 1700s and early 1800s to cite, as author of a name, individuals who had reported names *'in litteris'* or even in collections; *e.g.* Dejean, 1821, cited Megerle as the author of *Bulbifer*, although the name had not been published previously. Only Silfverberg, 1984, has used the name *Bulbifer* as a valid name since Dejean, 1821.

3. Germar, 1824, p. 302, established the genus *Dryophthorus* with a brief diagnosis and also included a single species, *'Curculio Lymexylon* Auctor.', which at that time was *lymexylon* Fabricius, type species by monotypy.

4. Schoenherr, 1825, column 588, listed the genus Dryophthorus with 'Typus: Cossonus Lymexylon *Gyllenh.* — Lixus idem *Fabr.*'. Schoenherr, 1826, p. 333, cited as type *Lixus lymexylon* Fabricius.

5. The valid name for the type species of *Bulbifer* and *Dryophthorus* is *Curculio corticalis* Paykull, 1792, p. 41, a senior subjective synonym of *lymexylon* Fabricius, as first reported in footnote 2 by Bedel, 1885, p. 192.

6. *Bulbifer* and *Dryophthorus* are objective synonyms and through application of the Principle of Priority, *Bulbifer* should take precedence. However, *Bulbifer* has not been used as a valid generic name, except by Silfverberg, 1984, for more than a century and a half, and *Dryophthorus* has been in universal use, *e.g.* by Schoenherr, 1838; Lacordaire, 1866; Wollaston, 1873; LeConte & Horn, 1876; Bedel, 1885; Champion, 1909;

Blatchley & Leng, 1916; Leng, 1920; Csiki, 1936: Winkler, 1939; Blackwelder, 1947; Lukyanovich & Arnoldi, 1951; Hoffmann, 1954; Voss, 1955, 1963; Kissinger, 1964; Hatch, 1971; Folwaczny, 1973; O'Brien & Wibmer, 1982; and Dieckmann, 1983. Furthermore, *Dryophthorus* is the base for the subfamily name DRYOPHTHORINAE. Replacing *Dryophthorus* with *Bulbifer* clearly would not be in the best interests of stability in nomenclature.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Bulbifer* Dejean, 1821, for purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1824 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy, *Curculio lymexylon* Fabricius, 1792, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *corticalis* Paykull, 1792, as published in the binomen *Curculio corticalis* (the valid specific name at the date of this application of the type species of *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1824) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Bulbifer* Dejean, 1821, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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LACHNOPUS SCHOENHERR, 1840 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *MENOETIUS* DEJEAN, 1821 AND *PTILOPUS* SCHOENHERR, 1823 Z.N.(S.)2487

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In this application it is proposed that the generally used generic name *Lachnopus* Schoenherr, 1840, in the family CURCULIONIDAE, be preserved by the suppression of its nearly unused senior synonyms *Menoetius* Dejean *ex* Schoenherr MS, 1821, and *Ptilopus* Schoenherr, 1823.

2. The genus *Menoetius* was established by Dejean *ex* Schoenherr MS, 1821, p. 94, by inclusion of the following five available names, all originally described in the genus *Curculio*: *valgus* Fabricius, 1775, p. 150, now in *Lachnopus* Schoenherr, 1840, p. 380; *striga* Fabricius, 1798, p. 173 and *punctum* Fabricius, 1798, p. 172, both now in *Cratopus* Schoenherr, 1826, p. 120; *lateralis* Fabricius, 1792, p. 454 and *rutilans* Olivier, 1807, p. 333, both now in *Astycus* Schoenherr, 1826, p. 129. In subsequent years *Menoetius* Dejean was treated as a junior synonym of *Ptilopus* Schoenherr, 1823, column 1140 by Schoenherr, 1823, column 1146; 1826, p. 118; 1834, p. 28 and Dejean, 1834, p. 253.

3. Schoenherr, 1823, column 1140, established the genus *Ptilopus* through the inclusion of the available name, *Curculio aurifer* Drury, 1773, p. 68, attributed to Fabricius and Olivier, and designated it as type species. The first description for this genus is Schoenherr, 1826, p. 118. In Schoenherr, 1834, pp. 30–43, many new species were described in *Ptilopus*.

4. Schoenherr, 1840, p. 380, established the name *Lachnopus* as a replacement name for *Ptilopus* Schoenherr which, in error, he believed to be a junior homonym of the diperan *Psilopus* Meigen, 1824, plate 35, misspelled *Ptilopus* by Schoenherr in his explanatory footnote. Since *Ptilopus* Schoenherr is properly dated 1823, his name would take priority, regardless of the spelling of *Psilopus* Meigen.

5. *Menoetius* and *Ptilopus* are subjective synonyms, and *Ptilopus* and *Lachnopus* are objective synonyms, and through application of the Principle of Priority, first *Menoetius* and then *Ptilopus* should take precedence over *Lachnopus*. However, except in the checklist by O'Brien & Wibmer, 1982, in which they designated *Curculio valgus* Fabricius as type species of *Menoetius* Dejean, 1821, and in Silfverberg, 1984, *Menoetius* Dejean has not been used as a valid name for more than a century and a half, and *Ptilopus* Schoenherr has not been used so for nearly the same period, while *Lachnopus* has been in almost universal use, *e.g.* Schoenherr, 1845; Perroud, 1853; Lacordaire, 1863; Gemminger & Harold, 1871; LeConte & Horn, 1876; Pierce, 1913; Blatchley & Leng, 1916; Leng, 1920; Wolcott, 1924, 1936, 1951; Marshall, 1922, 1926, 1933, 1934; Hustache, 1932; Dalla Torre *et al.* 1936; Blackwelder, 1947 and Kissinger, 1964.

Replacing *Lachnopus* with *Menoetius* or *Ptilopus* would not be in the best interests of stability in nomenclature.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic names *Menoetius* Dejean, 1821, and *Ptilopus* Schoenherr, 1823, for purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Lachnopus* Schoenherr, 1840 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation *Curculio aurifer* Drury, 1773, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *aurifer* Drury, 1773, as published in the binomen *Curculio aurifer* (specific name of the type species of *Lachnopus* Schoenherr, 1840) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic names *Menoetius* Dejean, 1821, and *Ptilopus* Schoenherr, 1823, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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NEMOCESTES VAN DYKE, 1936 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION AND DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 2488

By Charles W. O'Brien (*Department of Entomology, Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Florida 32307, U.S.A.*)

In this application it is proposed that the current usage of the generic name *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936, be maintained by designating *Geoderces incomptus* Horn, 1876, as its type species, while designating *Trachyphloeus melanothrix* Kirby, 1837, as type species of *Geoderces* Horn, 1876, thereby making *Geoderces* Horn a junior synonym of *Phyxelis* Schoenherr, 1843, p. 122.

2. The genus *Geoderces* was established by Horn, 1876, p. 70, with the designation of *Trachyphloeus melanothrix* Kirby, 1837, p. 202 as type species (a misidentified type species) and the description of a new species. Casey, 1888, p. 264, described a single new species in *Geoderces*. Species of this genus were listed in numerous taxonomic and economic publications in the early 1900s, *e.g.* Pierce, 1909, 1913; Blatchley & Leng, 1916; Yothers, 1916; Baker, 1930; Keifer, 1933 and Wilcox *et al.*, 1934.

3. *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936, p. 22 was established as a replacement name for *Geoderces* Horn because the latter is based upon a misidentified type species. Horn's specimens were not *Trachyphloeus melanothrix* Kirby (a junior synonym of *Phyxelis rigidus* (Say, 1831, p. 11)). Van Dyke correctly renamed this misidentified type species (*horni* Van Dyke, p. 25) but his replacement name for the genus (*Nemocestes*) is not valid, because the 1961 International Code of Zoological Nomenclature requires an application to the Zoological Commission under Article 70(a) for a ruling on the type species. He designated '*Nemocestes incomptus* (Horn)' (original binomen *Geoderces incomptus* Horn, 1876, p. 72) as type species of *Nemocestes* (p. 23).

4. Following Van Dyke's revision, the name *Nemocestes* has been in universal use for nearly 50 years, *e.g.* Lona, 1937; Hanson & Webster, 1938, 1941; Van Dyke, 1938, 1953; Foster, 1942; van Emden, 1950; Johansen & Brannon, 1955; Clark, 1956; Eide, 1959, 1966; Breakey, 1961; Rosenstiel, 1963; Cram, 1964, 1972, 1978; Kissinger, 1964; Hatch, 1971 and Burke & Anderson, 1976. To maintain stability in this economically important group it is recommended here that *Nemocestes* be validated.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genera *Geoderces* Horn, 1876 and *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936, and then to designate *Trachyphloeus melanothrix* Kirby, 1837, as type species of *Geoderces* Horn,

1876, automatically making the latter a junior synonym of *Phyxelis* Schoenherr, 1843;

(b) to designate *Geoderces incomptus* Horn, 1876, as type species of *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936;

(2) to place the generic name *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *incomptus* Horn, 1876, as published in the binomen *Geoderces incomptus* (specific name of the type species of *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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ZYGOPS SCHOENHERR, 1825 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *ECCOPTUS* DEJEAN, 1821. Z.N.(S.)2489

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In this application it is proposed that the generally used name *Zygops* Schoenherr, 1825, be preserved by the suppression of its nearly unused senior synonym *Eccoptus* Dejean, 1821.

2. The genus *Eccoptus* was established by Dejean, 1821, p. 86, by inclusion of a single available name, *Curculio strix* Olivier, 1790, p. 506, incorrectly attributed to Fabricius. Also included were four *nomina nuda*. In subsequent years, Dejean, 1835, p. 299, 1837, p. 324; Schoenherr, 1825, column 586, 1826, p. 300, 1833, p. 24, 1838, p. 601; Desbrochers, 1891, p. 38, and Blackwelder, 1947, p. 880 treated *Eccoptus* as a junior synonym of *Zygops* Schoenherr. Latreille, 1825, p. 395, cited 'Eccopte (Dej., *poecilmes* de la div. B de M. Germar)...' as a valid name and Hustache, 1934, p. 23, in error attributed *Eccoptus* to Latreille, 1825 and listed it as a synonym of *Zygops* Schoenherr, 1826. Only Latreille, 1825, O'Brien & Wibmer, 1982, p. 160, and Silfverberg, 1984, have used *Eccoptus* as a valid name since Dejean, 1821.

3. Schoenherr, 1825, column 586, established the genus *Zygops* through the inclusion of two available names and his type designation of *Poecilma wiedii* Germar, 1824, p. 259. The second species included was *Rhynchaenus strix* Fabricius, 1792, p. 433, actually *Curculio strix* Olivier, 1790, p. 506. Schoenherr, 1826, p. 301, described the genus *Zygops* for the first time.

4. *Eccoptus* and *Zygops* are subjective synonyms, and through the Principle of Priority, *Eccoptus* should take precedence. However, except in the checklist by O'Brien & Wibmer, 1982 and in Silfverberg, 1984, *Eccoptus* has not been used as a valid generic name for more than a century and a half, and *Zygops* has been in universal use, *e.g.* by Dejean, 1835, 1837; Schoenherr, 1826, 1833, 1838; Laporte, 1840; Erichson, 1847; Lacordaire, 1866; Desbrochers, 1891, 1910; Heller, 1895; Champion, 1906; Hustache, 1934 and Blackwelder, 1947. Furthermore, *Zygops* is the base for the subfamily name ZYGOPINAE. Replacing *Zygops* with *Eccoptus* clearly would not be in the best interests of stability in nomenclature.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Eccoptus* Dejean, 1821, for purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Zygops* Schoenherr, 1825 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation, *Poecilma*

wiedii Germar, 1824, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *wiedii* Germar, 1824, as published in the binomen *Poecilma wiedii* (specific name of the type species of *Zygops* Schoenherr, 1825) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Eccoptus* Dejean, 1821, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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TYLOCIDARIS POMEL, 1883 (ECHINOIDEA, CIDAROIDEA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *CIDARIS CLAVIGERA* MANTELL, 1822, AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2505

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The Cretaceous genus *Tylocidaris* Pomel, 1883, p. 109 is a common fossil in the Coniacian and Santonian chalk of northern Europe. It is widely regarded as an aberrant member of the Cidaroidea with imperforate primary tubercules and lacking interradial peristomial plates (e.g. Mortensen, 1934, p. 399). For these reasons *Tylocidaris* is currently placed in the family PSYCHOCIDARIDAE Ikeda, 1936, which was established for *Psychocidaris* Ikeda, 1935, an extant genus with the same aberrant characters.

2. The genus *Tylocidaris* was established by Pomel (1883, p. 109), who gave a full description but failed to designate a type species. He included four species within this genus, listed as *T. gibberula, clavigera, Ramondi* and *Bowerbankii*. The type species is generally quoted as *Cidaris clavigera* König as designated by Lambert & Thiéry (1910, p. 156) (e.g. Mortensen 1928, p. 486; Fell 1966, p. U339; Geys 1982, p. 4; Salah & Schmid 1982, p. 180); the correct attribution of the species is to Mantell, 1822, (p. 194). However, Savin (1905, p. 282) had previously designated '*Tylocidaris Gibberula* Aggasiz' as the type species of *Tylocidaris*, selecting the first of the four species listed by Pomel (1883) as members of that genus. Lambert & Thiéry (1909, p. 27) accepted *Cidaris gibberula* Agassiz & Desor, 1846, (p. 329) as the type species of *Tylocidaris* but one year later, in the influential *Essai de nomenclature raisonnée des Echinides* (1910, p. 156) chose to nominate *C. clavigera* Mantell, 1822, as type species for the genus.

3. *Cidaris gibberula* Agassiz & Desor is probably not congeneric with *Tylocidaris clavigera* (Mantell) or *T. asperula* (Römer) [= *Cidaris bowerbankii* Forbes], both universally treated as typical members of *Tylocidaris*. *C. gibberula* was based on an isolated spine from the Cenomanian Stage of the Upper Cretaceous of France. Agassiz & Desor 1846, p. 329 gave no illustration and only the following brief diagnosis:— 'voisin du *C. cucumifera*, mais à mamelons plus irréguliers'. The spine was later illustrated by Desor (1855, p. 34; plate 6, fig. 3), and Cotteau (1862, p. 234; plate 1051, figs. 15–18, plate 1054, figs. 1–7) figured additional spines along with a test from the same locality and horizon. In both spine and test morphology *C. gibberula* differs significantly from those species generally accepted as belonging to *Tylocidaris* such as *T. clavigera*.

4. To the best of our knowledge, Savin's designation of *C. gibberula* as type species of *Tylocidaris* has gone unnoticed or been ignored by all authors except Lambert & Thiéry (1909, p. 27) and Cooke (1959 p. 12). To accept Savin's designation would mean that *Tylocidaris* would lose its generally accepted connotation and consequently confusion would result.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested, in the interests of stability of nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Tylocidaris* Pomel, 1883, and, having done so, to designate *Cidaris clavigera* Mantell, 1822, as type species of that genus;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology *Tylocidaris* Pomel, 1883 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cidaris clavigera* Mantell, 1822;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *clavigera* Mantell, 1822 as published in the binomen *Cidaris claviger*, the specific name of the type species of *Tylocidaris* Pomel, 1883.

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AMMONITES PERARMATUS J. SOWERBY, 1822 (CEPHALOPODA, AMMONOIDEA); PROPOSED EXEMPTION FROM THE PRINCIPLE OF HOMONYMY. Z.N.(S.)2479

By M. K. Howarth (*British Museum (Natural History) London*)

The purpose of this application is to ask the Commission to use its plenary powers to safeguard the Upper Jurassic ammonite name *Ammonites perarmatus* J. Sowerby, 1822, against being rendered invalid under the principle of homonymy by the prior use of *Ammonites perarmatus* Young & Bird, 1822, for a Lower Jurassic ammonite. *A. perarmatus* J. Sowerby is also the type species of the genus *Euaspidoceras* Spath, 1931, and it is advisable to retain the current interpretation of that genus without altering the type species.

2. *Ammonites perarmatus* Young & Bird, 1822 (p. 249, pl. 14, fig. 11) was first described in the first edition of *A Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast*, for which the exact date of publication has only recently been discovered (Howarth, 1978, p. 262). That book was listed in the 1 June 1822 issue of the *Monthly Magazine* (London, vol. 53, no. 368, p. 446) in a review of books published during May 1822; also Rev. G. Young said that his book was 'just published' during a lecture on the Kirkdale Cave that he delivered to the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh on 4 May 1822 (*Mem. Wernerian Soc.*, vol. 4, p. 262). These suggest that the date of publication of Young & Bird's book was 1, 2 or 3 May 1822.

3. *Ammonites perarmatus* J. Sowerby, 1822 (p. 72, pl. 352) was first published in volume 4, part 61, of the *Mineral Conchology of Great Britain*, for which part the generally accepted data of publication is 1 June 1822 (Cleevely, 1974, p. 443). Young & Bird's specific name was published first, and J. Sowerby's name is, therefore, a junior primary homonym.

4. *Ammonites perarmatus* Young & Bird, 1822, is currently accepted as a coarsely ribbed and tuberculate species of the Lower Toarcian genus *Peronoceras*, and the holotype is extant (Howarth, 1978, p. 263, pl. 5, figs. 1–4).

5. *Ammonites perarmatus* J. Sowerby, 1822, is the type species by original designation of the Callovian to Oxfordian ammonite genus *Euaspidoceras* Spath (1931, pp. 326, 588), a well-known member of the family Aspidoceratidae. That species and its holotype were described by Arkell (1940, p. 193, pl. 41, fig. 1), and the genus has been widely used as an Upper Jurassic ammonite during the last 50 years, especially in the important descriptions and compilative works by Arkell (1936, 1940, 1956, 1957), Roman (1938), Basse (1952), Orlov (1958), Collignon (1959), Andjelkovic

(1961) and Wierzbowski (1975). *Peronoceras perarmatum* (Young & Bird) and *Euaspidoceras perarmatum* (J. Sowerby) belong to two different ammonite superfamilies (Eoderocerataceae and Perisphinctaceae respectively) that are so far apart that confusion between them is not a possibility.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to declare that *Ammonites perarmatus* J. Sowerby, 1 June 1822, is not rendered invalid by the prior use of *Ammonites perarmatus* Young & Bird, 1–3 May 1822.

(2) to place the specific name *perarmatus* J. Sowerby, 1822, as published in the binomen *Ammonites perarmatus*, and as validated under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) to place the generic name *Euaspidoceras* Spath, 1931 (type species *Ammonites perarmatus* J. Sowerby, 1822, by original designation of Spath (1931, p. 588)) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

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CLAUSILIA DRAPARNAUD, 1805 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): PROPOSED CORRECTION OF OPINION 119. Z.N.(S.)872

By R. V. Melville (*formerly Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Clausilia Draparnaud, 1805 is one of the generic names for which the Official List entry was found to be incomplete or incorrect when the first instalment of the lists was being prepared for publication in 1958. The relevant entry in Opinion 119 (1931) reads: '*Clausilia (rugosa)*' in the Summary (equivalent to the Ruling in later Opinions); and in the Statement of Case: '*Clausilia* Draparnaud, with *C. rugosa* Draparnaud as type'. The facts of the case are as follows.

2. *Clausilia* Draparnaud, 1805, *Hist. nat. Moll. terr. fluv. France*, pp. 24, 68, was established with a number of originally included species but with no designation or indication of type species. Two of these species are *Turbo bidens* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 767 and *Pupa rugosa* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tab. Moll. France*, p. 63. The first known designation of a type species was made by Turton, 1831, *Land and freshwater shells British Isles*, p. 6 as '*Turbo bidens* Montagu'. Under Article 67f this is to be read as *Turbo bidens* Linnaeus, 1758, since '*Turbo bidens* Montagu' is not a nominal species in the sense of Article 69a(v). On p. 75, however, Turton included '*Turbo bidens* Montagu, p. 357' in the synonymy of '*Clausilia rugosa* Drap., p. 73'. This suggests that Turton thought that Montagu, 1803, *Testacea britt.* (2), p. 357, had misidentified Linnaeus's species (although Montagu clearly cited it) and that *rugosa* was the valid name for the species that was before Montagu. This designation as type species of a misidentification which is then treated as an invalid name cannot be valid.

3. *Turbo bidens* (or *Clausilia bidens*) has been wrongly cited on many occasions. As we have seen, Turton cited '*Turbo bidens* Montagu' as if it were a nominal species. As late as 1922, Pilsbry, *Nautilus* vol. 35, p. 31–32 cited '*Turbo bidens* Draparnaud' as type species of *Cochlodina* Férussac, 1821, *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Moll. Tab. Limaçons*, p. 28. However, neither this unnamed species nor *C. laminata* (Montagu), which is now held to be the species that was before Draparnaud, was originally included in *Cochlodina*. These confusions may arise from the fact that the original *Turbo bidens* Linnaeus is unrecognizable. It is based on a figure in Gualtieri, 1742, *Index Test. Conch.*, pl. 4, fig. C, which is itself unrecognisable.

4. Although Turton's type-species designation cannot be accepted (and Opinion 119 must be corrected in that particular); and though other species, such as *C. bidentata* (Strom, 1765) have occasionally been put forward as type species, there is no doubt that Opinion 119 stated general usage. Since 1926, four major works of reference concur in citing *Clausilia rugosa* (Draparnaud) as type species of *Clausilia*. These are: Kennard &

Woodward, 1926, *Syn. brit. non–marine Moll.*, p. 270; Thiele, 1931, *Handb. syst. Weichtierk.* (2), p. 538; Zilch, 1960, in *Wenz. Handb. Paläozool.* vol. 6, Gastropoda, Lief. 3, p. 412; and the latest major revision of the group, Nordsieck, 1978, *Arch. Molluskenk.* vol. 109, p. 264. The Commission is accordingly asked to ratify this usage and in particular:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Clausilia* Draparnaud, 1805, and, having done so, to designate *Pupa rugosa* Draparnaud, 1801 as type species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Clausilia* Draparnaud, 1805 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers, *Pupa rugosa* Draparnaud, 1801, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *rugosa* Draparnaud, 1801, as published in the binomen *Pupa rugosa* (specific name of type species of *Clausilia* Draparnaud, 1805) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

DE LA CEPEDE, 1788–1789 'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES SERPENS' AND LATER EDITIONS: PROPOSED REJECTION AS A NON-BINOMINAL WORK. Z.N.(S.)1985

By R. V. Melville (*formerly Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

A. INTRODUCTION

In 1972 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 29, pp. 44–61, Dr L. D. Brongersma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden*) analysed de la Cépède's *Histoire naturelle des Serpens*, 1788–1789 and later editions, in exhaustive detail. He put a number of alternative proposals to the Commission, as follows:

I. To reject de la Cépède (henceforth in this paper, Lacépède), 1788–1789 and later editions as non-binominal, but to conserve *Crotalus piscivorus* Lacépède, 1788–1789, a name in general current use.

II. If the proposal in I was unacceptable, to suppress a number of names in Lacépède's work, in the interests of stability of nomenclature.

III. To rule that Bonnaterre, 1790, is the author of the generic name *Langaha*.

IV, V. To take steps to conserve *Boa reticulata* Schneider, 1801.

2. In view of the complexity of the case presented by Dr Brongersma, and the mass of detail involved in it, the Secretary considered that the case should not be taken further in the absence of any comment on it. Eventually, in 1976, Professor Jay Savage (then of the *Allan Hancock Foundation, Los Angeles*) wrote to express interest; but it was not until 1980 that he submitted his comment. It was published in 1981, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 38, pp. 8–9. Although he had previously considered Lacépède's work to be binominal, he now agreed with Dr Brongersma that it was not, and should be rejected. He disagreed with Dr Brongersma on a number of points of detail.

3. In 1984, as Dr Brongersma had not replied to Professor Savage, I asked Professor Dr Holthuis to re-examine the case and make recommendations. I am most grateful to him for the thorough investigation he has carried out and for the clarity of his recommendations. He came to the same broad conclusions as Dr Brongersma.

B. IS LACÉPÈDE, 1788–1789 TO BE ACCEPTED OR REJECTED?

4. The first question to be answered is, whether Lacépède's 1789 work and later editions is to be rejected as non-binominal, or accepted as an available work. If the work is rejected, then the generic name *Langaha* and the binomina *Coluber lanceolatus, Dromicus cursor* and *Crotalus piscivorus*

(all of the 1st edition, 1789) and *Langaha madag* (of the 2nd edition, 1790) are lost. However, the first three merely take 'Bonnaterre, 1790' as author and date, while the last becomes '*Langaha madagascariensis* Bonnaterre, 1790'. Plenary powers would have to be used to conserve *Crotalus piscivorus* Lacépède, 1789, a name in general current use.

5. If Lacépède's work is accepted as an available work, then *Coluber flavocaeruleus* Lacépède, 1788–1789 would replace *Boa reticulata* Schneider, 1801. *Coluber oularsawa* Bonnaterre, 1790, which would become the valid name for the species if Lacépède's work was rejected, and *Coluber oryzivorus* Suckow, 1798 are both unused senior synonyms of *Boa reticulata*, which must at all costs be conserved.

C. WHAT IS THE STATUS OF LACÉPÈDE, 1789 UNDER THE CODE?

6. I have examined Lacépède's 1788–1789 work thoroughly to determine its status under the Code. I do not see how even the most indulgent nomenclaturist could claim that it was available. Apart from being not consistently binominal, the book as a whole is not even consistently latinised. In the main body of the work the descriptions of the species are headed by vernacular names. When Latin names are cited within the text, it is clear that it is the vernacular name, not the Latin one, that is adopted as the valid name. The only place where names of a binominal type are to be found is in the Tableau Méthodique (readers should refer to Dr Brongersma's thorough analysis of the structure of the work).

7. The Tableau Méthodique contains many inconsistencies of nomenclature. As it is a detailed table of specific characters, the names in the left-hand column must be read as specific names. Whereas 86 species received binominal names, 52 received uninominal names, and a specific name is not available unless it is published in combination with a generic name (Article 11h(iii)). Among these uninominal names are a number of the form '17me de Gronovius, *17ma Gronovii*', or '*septemdecimagronovii*' if spelt out and written as a single word. Such a name is not available under Article 11h(v). In the Nomenclature section, all the generic names that are adopted are vernacular except two — *Boa* and *Anguis* — but these are Linnean names, not new ones.

8. It is thus clear that only a ruling under the plenary powers would render Lacépède's *Histoire naturelle des Serpens*, 1788–1789 an available work. It is also clear that such an action is only theoretically an option for the Commission. The names that would thus acquire availability have never been used and, given their early date, would introduce instability and confusion on a massive scale. There seems little point in using plenary powers to declare a work available if those same powers have then to be used to suppress all but one of the new names in the work. Dr Brongersma has shown that the later editions do not differ in any material respect from the first, so that all can be rejected out of hand.

9. Dr Brongersma has also given exhaustive details of the usage of the names that should be protected, and this should be consulted.

D. PROPOSALS

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to rule that Lacépède, 1788–1789, *Histoire naturelle des Serpens*, and its subsequent editions (1790, 1799, 1825, 1834, 1836) are unavailable works, and that no name acquires the status of availability by reason of having been published in any of them.

(2) To use its plenary powers:
  (a) to suppress, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:
    (i) *oularsawa* Bonnaterre, 1790, as published in the binomen *Coluber oularsawa*;
    (ii) *oryzivorus* Suckow, 1798, as published in the binomen *Coluber oryzivorus*;
  (b) to rule that the specific name *piscivorus* Lacépède, 1788–1789, as published in the binomen *Crotalus piscivorus*, is an available name, notwithstanding that it was published in an unavailable work;
  (c) to exempt the specific name *triangulum* Lacépède, 1788–1789, as published in the binomen *Coluber triangulum* (Official List of Specific Names in Zoology No. 2186) from the ruling requested in (1) above.

(3) to place the generic name *Langaha* Bonnaterre, 1790 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Langaha madagascariensis* Bonnaterre, 1790, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *madagascariensis* Bonnaterre, 1790, as published in the binomen *Langaha madagascariensis* (specific name of the type species of *Langaha* Bonnaterre, 1790);
  (b) *piscivorus* Lacépède, 1788–1789, as published in the binomen *Crotalus piscivorus*, and as conserved under the plenary powers in (2)(b) above;
  (c) *reticulata* Schneider, 1801, as published in the binomen *Boa reticulata*, and as conserved under the plenary powers in (2)(a) above;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *oularsawa* Bonnaterre, 1790, as published in the binomen *Coluber oularsawa*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2)(a)(i) above;

(b) *oryzivorus* Suckow, 1798, as published in the binomen *Coluber oryzivorus*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2)(a)(ii) above;

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature, Lacépède, 1788–1789, *Histoire naturelle des Serpens* and its subsequent editions of 1790, 1799, 1825, 1834, 1836, ruled unavailable in (1) above, with an endorsement that no name acquires the status of availability by reason of having been published in any of them (except as specified in (2)(c) above).

ATYIDAE DE HAAN, [1849] (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA) AND ATYIDAE THIELE, 1926 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): PROPOSALS TO REMOVE THE HOMONYMY. Z.N.(S.) 2357.

by Trevor K. Crosby (*Entomology Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand*) and Alan Carpenter (*Agricultural Research Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Private Bag, Palmerston North, New Zealand*).

Homonymy, as defined in Article 55 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, exists between the family-group names ATYIDAE De Haan, [1849] (Crustacea: Decapoda) and ATYIDAE Thiele, 1926 (Mollusca: Gastropoda). Both family-group names are correctly derived as specified in Articles 11e and 29 of the Code, the former from the generic name *Atya* Leach, 1816 (= *Atys* Leach, 1815, a junior homonym of *Atys* Montfort, 1810), and the latter from the generic name *Atys* Montfort, 1810. In the case of ATYIDAE De Haan the original family-group name was ATYADEA (corrected by Dana, 1852); and Yu, 1936 used ATTIDAE as an incorrect subsequent spelling (Holthuis, 1955). In the case of ATYIDAE Thiele, Abbott, 1954 used ATYDAE as an incorrect subsequent spelling.

2. The generic name *Atys* was first used for Mollusca by Montfort, 1810, p. 342 for the gastropod species *Atys cymbulus* Montfort, 1810, p. 343. *A. cymbulus* was subsequently synonymised with *A. naucum* (Linnaeus, 1758, p. 726) by Pilsbry, [1895], and this synonymy was maintained by Dodge, 1955 in his review of the molluscs described by Linnaeus. The family placement of the genus *Atys* has changed several times since the latter was described and is still a matter of dispute. Thiele, 1926, p. 106 erected the family ATYIDAE (with *Atys* as type genus) by removing *Atys* from SCAPHANDRIDAE Sars, 1878. Abbott, 1954, p. 278 used ATYDAE as an incorrect subsequent spelling in the index and running head of his book. Recently Abbott, 1974, included *Atys* in HAMINOEIDAE Pilsbry, [1895], in contrast to Franc, 1968, who considered four subfamilies could be recognised in ATYIDAE, two of these being HAMINEINAE (= HAMINOEINAE) Pilsbry, [1895] and ATYINAE Thiele, 1926 (HAMINOEINAE was originally described as a subfamily of AKERIDAE Pilsbry, [1895]).

3. The generic name *Atys* was first used for Crustacea by Leach, 1815, p. 345, for the shrimp *Atys scaber* Leach, 1815, p. 345; on discovering *Atys* Leach was preoccupied by *Atys* Montfort, he changed his *Atys* to *Atya* (Leach, 1816, p. 421). In 1849 De Haan placed the genus *Atya* in the newly-erected family-group category ATYADEA; this was altered by Dana, 1852, p. 13, to the current family name ATYIDAE. Yu, 1936, p. 88, used the incorrect subsequent spelling ATTIDAE for ATYIDAE De Haan. Holthuis (1955) made an application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Z.N.(S.)622) on 102 generic names of Crustacea for

addition to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology; one of the names for inclusion was *Atya* Leach. Holthuis also asked for *Atys* Leach to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, for *scaber* Leach to be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, for ATYIDAE De Haan to be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, and for ATYADEA De Haan and ATTIDAE Yu to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family–Group Names in Zoology. The application incorporating these points was granted by the Commission (Opinion 470, Ops Decls I.C.Z.N. vol. 16, pp. 129–202, 1957).

4. The generic name *Atys* has also been used in Insecta for a genus of the order Coleoptera, family SCARABAEIDAE. Reiche 1849, p. 352, described *Atys* with the single species *A. samenensis* Reiche in Ferret & Galinier, 1849, p. 352. Strand, 1942 p. 391, pointed out that *Atys* Reiche in Ferret & Galinier was preoccupied, and proposed the replacement name *Atysilla* Strand. No family-group name has been derived from *Atys* Reiche.

5. Pursuant to Article 55 of the Code, we refer this case to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Although there are no formal grounds for preferring conservation of one family-group name over the other, in view of the following facts we request that the crustacean name be conserved:

(a) The crustacean family name antedates that of the molluscan.

(b) The crustacean family name has been placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology as number 151 (I.C.Z.N., 1957, Opinion 470).

(c) In the indexes of volumes 24–68 of *Biological Abstracts* (1950–1979) the crustacean taxon is referred to 54 times (as the family ATYIDAE 38 times, as atyid shrimp or prawn 10 times, and as the genus *Atya* 6 times), whereas the molluscan taxon is referred to only 3 times (as the generic name *Atys*). However, it should be noted that the family name ATYIDAE and the generic name *Atys* have been used in books on Mollusca published within this period although not indexed under these names in *Biological Abstracts*, e.g., Abbott, 1954; Tinker, 1958; Keen, 1960; Franc, 1968; Cernohorsky, 1972; Keen & Coan, 1974 and Powell, 1979.

(d) For medical entomology reasons, as in Africa two species of atyid shrimps (*Atya africana* Bouvier, 1904, and an unidentified species) have been found to have two species of SIMULIIDAE (Insecta: Diptera; *Simulium* (*Phoretomyia*) *dukei* Lewis, Disney & Crosskey, 1969, and *S.* (*Lewisellum*) *atyophilum* Lewis & Disney, 1969) associated with them (Disney, 1971). *S. (P.) dukei* has been reported biting man, and is possibly a rare vector of *Onchocerca volvulus* (Leuckart, 1893) (Nematoda: ONCHOCERCIDAE) which causes onchocerciasis (Duke, 1962; Lewis, Disney & Crosskey, 1969; Crosskey, 1973).

6. If the generic name *Atys* itself is ruled to be the stem, then there is a possibility that difficulties may arise if the generic name *Atysa* Baly, 1864 (Insecta: Coleoptera: CHRYSOMELIDAE) is used to form a family-group name with the stem *Atys-*.

7. The solution we suggest is for the Commission to alter the stem of the molluscan type genus in a way similar to that proposed for *Tethys* Linnaeus, 1767 (Melville, 1978). *Atys* is a classical Greek noun of a sort that would be expected to give the genitive atydis, although its proper genitive in Greek is atyos. Therefore, we ask the Commission to rule under its plenary powers that the stem of *Atys* for the purposes of Article 29 is ATYD-, giving the family name ATYDIDAE.

8. We therefore request that the Commission:

(1) use its plenary powers to rule that the stem of the generic name *Atys* Montfort, 1810 (Mollusca) for the purposes of Article 29 is ATYD-;

(2) place the generic name *Atys* Montfort, 1810 (Mollusca) (gender: masculine), type species by original designation *Atys cymbulus* Montfort, 1810 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *naucum* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Bulla naucum* (the valid name at the time of this application for the specific name of the type species of *Atys* Montfort, 1810) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) place the family-group name ATYDIDAE Thiele, 1926 (emended through the ruling given under the plenary powers in (1) above, of ATYIDAE) (type genus *Atys* Montfort, 1810 (Mollusca)) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(5) place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:
(a) ATYIDAE Thiele, 1926 (an incorrect original spelling of ATYDIDAE Thiele, 1926 in consequence of the ruling given under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Mollusca);
(b) ATYDAE Abbott, 1954 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for ATYDIDAE Thiele, 1926 (Mollusca).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Dr G. Kuschel (*Entomology Division, DSIR, Auckland, New Zealand*) for his advice regarding the classical Greek name Atys, and Dr W. O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*) for providing information on the molluscan family.

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CARCHARIAS RAFINESQUE, 1810 (CHONDRICHTHYES, LAMNIFORMES): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE USE OF THE RELATIVE PRECEDENCE PROCEDURE. Z.N.(S)2414

By Leonard J. V. Compagno (*Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies, P.O. Box 855, Tiburon, California 94920, U.S.A.*) and W. I. Follett (*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, 94118. U.S.A.*)

This application requests the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to conserve the generic name *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810, p. 10, which was suppressed by Opinion 723 in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 22, pp. 32–36. The ruling given in Opinion 47 (*Smithson. publ.*, No. 2026, pp. 108–109) had determined that *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810, is monotypic and that its type species is *Carcharias taurus* Rafinesque, 1810. The date of publication of the work in which Rafinesque originally diagnosed this genus and species has been shown by Holthuis & Boeseman, 1977 to be 1810, rather than 1809 as Fitzpatrick, 1911, p. 69, had concluded. The extensive usage of the binomen *Carcharias taurus* was noted by Bigelow & Schroeder, 1948, pp. 106–107.

Carcharias Rafinesque, '1809', was suppressed by Opinion 723. This suppression had been requested by White, Tucker & Marshall, 1961, p. 274, 'so as to validate *Odontaspis*'. The type species of *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838, is *Carcharias ferox* Risso, 1826, p. 122 (Opinion 723(3)(c)) — a species that we regard as taxonomically referable to a genus distinct from *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810.

3. In suppressing *Carcharias* in favour of *Odontaspis*, the Commission relied upon the statement of White, Tucker & Marshall, 1961, p. 274, that '... the respective nominal type-species of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809, and *Odontaspis* J. R. L. Agassiz, 1838, are congeneric ...'.

4. We disagree with that statement. These two species are not congeneric — they are referable to taxonomically distinct genera. Characters that differentiate *Carcharias* from *Odontaspis* include the following:

5. Genus *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810: Snout moderately depressed, not bulbously conical, and short, length 1/2 to 2/3 of mouth width. Eyes smaller, 0·9 to 1·4% of total length. Upper symphyseal tooth rows usually absent; three rows of upper anterior teeth on either side of symphysis; heterodonty strong along jaws, lateral teeth compressed and bladelike, with flattened cusps, and posterior teeth strongly differentiated as carinate, molariform crushers; cusplets on anterior teeth short and strongly hooked,

and cusps stout and broad-tipped; teeth larger, second lower anterior tooth 1·3 to 1·5 times height of comparable tooth in *Odontaspis*. First dorsal, second dorsal, and anal fins approximately equal-sized; first dorsal fin positioned far posteriad on back, its midbase much closer to the pelvic fin bases than to the pectoral fin bases, and its free rear tip posterior to the pelvic fin origins. Neurocranium with short rostral cartilages, length of medial rostral cartilage only 28 to 29% of nasobasal length (distance from base of medial rostral cartilage to occipital centrum); node of rostral cartilages short and V-shaped; bases of lateral rostral cartilages anterior to the anterior fontanelle and separated from its margin; nasal capsules not extending below the basal plate, without a ventral projection on the internasal plate; basal plate broadly arched, width across it at orbital notches 43 to 44% of nasobasal length; anterior fontanelle wider than long; cranial roof broadly arched; parietal fossa narrow; preorbital processes high and angular; post-orbital processes narrowly angular; orbits low, height 42 to 43% of length; cranial height about 34% of nasobasal length.

6. Genus *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838: Snout bulbously conical, not depressed, and longer, length 3/4 or more of mouth width. Eyes larger, 1·6 to 2·3% of total length. Upper symphyseal tooth rows present; two rows of upper anterior teeth on either side of symphysis; heterodonty weaker along jaws, lateral teeth little compressed and not bladelike, with cusps little flattened, and posterior teeth not differentiated as molariform crushers; cusplets on anterior teeth long and straight or weakly curved, not hooked, and cusps slender and narrow-tipped; teeth smaller, second lower anterior tooth 0·6 to 0·8 of height of comparable tooth in *Carcharias*. First dorsal fin larger than second dorsal fin, and second dorsal somewhat larger than anal fin; first dorsal fin positioned more anteriad on back, its midbase closer to the pectoral fin bases than to the pelvic fin bases, and its free rear tip well anterior to the pelvic fin origins. Neurocranium with longer rostral cartilages, length of medial rostral cartilage 54 to 58% of nasobasal length; node of rostral cartilages elongate and Y-shaped; bases of lateral rostral cartilages confluent with the margin of the anterior fontanelle; nasal capsules extending below the basal plate, with a ventral projection on the internasal plate; basal plate flat, width across it at orbital notches 36 to 38% of nasobasal length; anterior fontanelle longer than wide; cranial roof narrowly arched; parietal fossa broad; preorbital processes low and truncate; postorbital processes broadly angular; orbits higher, height 70 to 79% of length; cranial height about 42% of nasobasal length.

7. In a forthcoming review of the sharks of this family, one of us (L.J.V.C.) desires to demonstrate the taxonomic distinction of *Carcharias* from *Odontaspis*, but he has been *forbidden* to do so by Opinion 723, which ruled in effect that these two genera are not taxonomically distinct.

8. That ruling transgressed a fundamental precept of the Code: '. . . none [of the provisions of the Code] restricts the freedom of taxonomic thought or action' (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Preamble).

We therefore request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers:

(1) to repeal the Ruling given in Opinion 723 (1) by which the Ruling given in Opinion 47 was repealed;

(2) to reinstate Opinion 47;

(3) to repeal the Ruling given in Opinion 723 (2) (a) (i) by which *Carcharias* Rafinesque, '1809', was suppressed for the purpose of the Law of Priority;

(4) to repeal the Ruling given in Opinion 723 (5) (a) by which *Carcharias* Rafinesque, '1809', was placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to determine the date of original publication of the generic name *Carcharias* Rafinesque to be 1810;

(6) to determine the date of original publication of the specific name *taurus* Rafinesque as published in the binomen *Carcharias taurus* Rafinesque to be 1810;

(7) to place the generic name *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy, *Carcharias taurus* Rafinesque, 1810, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with an endorsement that it is not to be given nomenclatural precedence over *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838, whenever the two names are considered as synonyms;

(8) to augment the Ruling given in Opinion 723 (3) (c) (by which *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838, was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology) by adding to that Ruling an endorsement that *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838, is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810, whenever the two names are considered as synonyms;

(9) to place the specific name *taurus* Rafinesque, 1810, as published in the binomen *Carcharias taurus* (specific name of type-species of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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PYRALIS NIGRICANA FABRICIUS, 1794 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *PHALAENA RUSTICELLA* CLERCK, 1759. Z.N.(S.)2468

By Paul R. Seymour (*Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, Harpenden Laboratory, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, U.K.*)

It is proposed that the name *Pyralis nigricana* Fabricius, 1794, be granted nomenclatural precedence over *Phalaena rusticella* Clerck, 1759, an unused senior synonym. The name *nigricana* has long been used to denote a widely distributed palaearctic, and introduced nearctic, pest of cultivated pea (*Pisum sativum*).

2. Clerck, 1759 (*Icones Insectorum rariorum,* pl. 10, fig. 11) illustrated and named *Phalaena rusticella* as a new species but gave no written description or account.

3. The name *rusticella* does not appear to have been used in the primary zoological literature for this species until Robinson & Nielson, 1983 (*Syst. Entomol.*, vol. 8, pp. 191–242) published a revision of the Microlepidoptera described by Linnaeus and Clerck. In this work the authors clarified the synonymy of the two names, *nigricana* and *rusticella,* drawing upon new evidence—a recently rediscovered Clerck specimen, labelled in Clerck's hand as *rusticella*. This specimen was designated by the authors as the lectotype of *Phalaena rusticella* Clerck.

4. Robinson & Nielson, 1983, p. 229, stated that 'It is most unfortunate that the identity of this name has not been realised until now. Clerck's figure is indisputably of the species known until now as *Cydia nigricana*'. They added that 'It may be considered that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should be asked to suppress the name *rusticella*. *Cydia nigricana* is an economically important species with a wide literature, and the case for the conservation of the name *nigricana* is a strong one'.

5. Fabricius, 1794 (*Entomologia Systematica,* vol. 3(2), p. 276) described a new species of moth, *Pyralis nigricana* from England, in the collection of Mr Francillon. John Francillon's insect collection was dispersed following his death in 1817. Part of the collection was acquired by the University Museum of Oxford and part by the British Museum at Bloomsbury. The remainder, comprising mostly exotic species, was sold by public auction in 1818. The species was not listed in the sale catalogue, and no Francillon specimen of *nigricana* has been found either at the University Museum, Oxford (M. Scoble, 1983, pers. comm.) or the British Museum (Natural History) (K.R.C. Tuck, 1983, pers. comm.). There is no specimen of *nigricana* in the Fabrician Collection at Copenhagen, Denmark (O. Karsholt, 1983, pers. comm.).

6. In contrast to *rusticella,* the name *nigricana* has remained in continued use albeit in synonymy or under different generic combinations since 1794. The species has been known in the taxonomic literature as *nigricana* consistently since its use by Rebel, in Staudinger & Rebel, 1901 (*Catalog der Lepidopteren des palaearctischen Faunengebiets,* part 2, p. 120) and in works of applied entomology, also from this time, as the name of a tortricid pest causing damage to cultivated pea, *Pisum sativum.* The species has a wide palearctic distribution ranging from Europe to Japan and China (Balachowsky, 1966, p. 634). *Cydia nigricana* was probably introduced into North America (Canada) in 1893 (Fletcher, 1895, Report of the Entomologist and Botanist for 1894, *Experimental Farms Reports,* p. 188. Ottawa, Canada). It now occurs in most southern parts of Canada and in the north-east and extreme north-west of the United States of America (Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, 1981. *Cydia nigricana* (F.). *Dist. Maps Pests,* (A) no. 421).

7. In the last decade (since 1973) there have been 56 publications with the name *nigricana* in the title; these were published in 10 countries, viz. France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R. A further 41 publications have listed or referred to the species during the same period (sources: Agricola, C.A.B. abstracts and Zoological Record to 1980). The species is currently placed in *Cydia* Hübner, [1825] and has been abstracted under the binomen *Cydia nigricana* by the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology for over 70 years in their *Review of Applied Entomology,* since volume one in 1913.

8. To comply with Article 79(b) of the Code, A representative sample of references using the specific name *nigricana* has been deposited with the Commission Secretariat.

9. Together with the following colleagues, Dr D. V. Alford (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Bristol), Dr J. D. Bradley (Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London), Dr S. A. Ulenberg (Plantenziektenkundige Dienst, Wageningen, Netherlands) and Dr C. Wall (Rothamstead Experimental Station, Harpenden) who have authorised me to make known that they are in accord with the foregoing view, I request that in the interest of nomenclatural stability the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *rusticella* Clerck, as published in the binomen *Phalaena* rusticella, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;
(2) place the specific name *nigricana* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Pyralis nigricana,* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
(3) place the specific name *rusticella* Clerck, 1759, as published in the binomen *Phalaena rusticella,* and as suppressed under the

plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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I should like to express my thanks to Dr Ian W. B. Nye, lately of the British Museum (Natural History) for his help and guidance in the preparation of this case. He strongly preferred the 'relative precedence' procedure. However, on the advice of the Secretary to the Commission, the partial suppression of the senior synonym has been requested.

APANTELES ORNIGIS WEED, 1887 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *MICROGASTER ROBINIAE* FITCH, 1859 Z.N.(S.)2506

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The braconid wasp widely known as *Pholetesor ornigis* (Weed) is a common parasitoid of blotchmining Lepidoptera and is perhaps the most frequently encountered member of its genus in eastern North America. Described as *Apanteles ornigis* Weed, 1887, p. 6, this species has accumulated a substantial literature due to its parasitism of *Phyllonorycter* spp. on cultivated apple (for an introduction see Johnson *et al.*, 1979; Pottinger & Roux, 1971; Maier, 1984). It now serves as the type species for *Pholetesor* Mason, 1981, p. 37.

2. In 1859, twenty-eight years prior to Weed's description of *ornigis*, Asa Fitch described *Microgaster robiniae*, p. 836, as a solitary parasitoid of *Recurvaria* (now *Sinoe*) *robiniella* Fitch on black locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*. His description was inadequate even for his own time and the species was considered recognisable only on the basis of its light coloration. The name *robiniae* has since been used only in catalogs, species lists and keys (e.g. Viereck *et al.*, 1916; Muesebeck, 1920; Muesebeck, Krombein, Townes *et al.*, 1951; Krombein *et al.*, 1979; Mason, 1981) and then only with reference to what is known of the type series.

3. It now appears that the two names, *ornigis* Weed and *robiniae* Fitch, are subjective synonyms because; (a) *ornigis* Weed, as the name has been traditionally applied, refers to a parasitoid with a broad host range of blotchmining Lepidoptera on a diversity of deciduous trees, shrubs and woody vines (Krombein *et al.*, 1979; Whitfield, in prep, PhD dissertation), including leafminers on black locust; (b) the holotype of *Microgaster robiniae* Fitch is indistinguishable morphologically from many small individuals of *Pholetesor ornigis* (Weed), differing only in its light reddish color; (c) specimens of many species of *Pholetesor* which have been extensively exposed to sunlight are apt to bleach to a color similar to that of the *robiniae* holotype; (d) other specimens in Fitch's collection are unusually light or bleached in color (R. A. Wharton, pers. comm.) and (e) no fresh specimens resembling in color the *Microgaster robiniae* holotype have been recovered since, despite repeated rearings of the essentially morphologically identical *Pholetesor ornigis* (Weed) from the type host of *robiniae*. It appears that the holotype of *Microgaster robiniae* Fitch is a bleached specimen of the species generally referred to as *Apanteles* (or now *Pholetesor*) *ornigis* Weed.

4. The name *ornigis*, by contrast to *robiniae* Fitch, has been used in a large number of non–taxonomic papers during the last fifty years. For

example: Dutcher & Howitt, 1978; Gambino & Sullivan, 1982; Gibbons & Butcher, 1961; Herbert & McRae, 1983; Hough, 1957; Johnson *et al.*, 1978; Martin, 1956; Putman, 1935, 1942; Weaver & Dorsey, 1965.

5. To preserve usage of the name *ornigis* as it has been applied for 97 years to a well-known species, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *robiniae*, Fitch, 1859, as published in the binomen *Microgaster robiniae*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name *ornigis* Weed, 1887, as published in the binomen *Apanteles ornigis*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *robiniae* Fitch, 1859, as published in the binomen *Microgaster robiniae*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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NEASTACILLA TATTERSALL, 1921 (CRUSTACEA, ISOPODA): REQUEST FOR CONFIRMATION OF *ASTACILLA FALCLANDICA* OHLIN, 1907 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2509

By Helen M. Lew Ton and Gary C. B. Poore (*Department of Crustacea, Museum of Victoria, Russell Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia*)

Application is hereby made for official designation of type species to preserve current long-standing usage. The case of misidentified type species is being referred to the Commission in accordance with Article 70b of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

2. Tattersall, 1921, p. 243, when erecting the genus *Neastacilla* nominated *Astacilla falclandica* Ohlin, 1907, as the type species. Subsequent examination of the specimen from New Zealand which Tattersall identified as *Astacilla falclandica* has revealed a misidentification. This specimen is another species of *Neastacilla* currently being described by us. That Tattersall based the concept of *Neastacilla* upon the specimen at hand is apparent — 'examination of its characteristics has led me to decide [that] they are characters of generic importance' (1921, p. 244). Comparison of topotypic material of *Neastacilla falclandica* with the New Zealand material reveals that both species possess the characters which Tattersall used to characterise the genus. For this reason we propose that *Astacilla falclandica* Ohlin, 1907, remain as the type species.

3. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby asked to take the following actions:

(1) to confirm that the type species of the nominal genus *Neastacilla* Tattersall, 1921, is *Astacilla falclandica* Ohlin, 1907, by original designation;

(2) to place the generic name *Neastacilla* Tattersall, 1921 (gender: feminine), type species, by original designation, *Astacilla falclandica*, Ohlin, 1907, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *falclandica* Ohlin, 1907, as published in the binomen *Astacilla falclandica* (specific name of the type species of *Neastacilla*, Tattersall, 1921) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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STRONGYLASPIS SPAETH, 1936 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA) *NON STRONGYLASPIS* THOMSON, 1860: PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *CASSIDA ATRIPES* LECONTE, 1859 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2492

By Edward G. Riley (*Department of Entomology, Louisiana Agricultural Station, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, U.S.A.*)

Spaeth, 1936 (*Entomol. Rundsch.*, vol. 53, p. 216) proposed the generic name *Strongylaspis* for a species which he identified as *Coptocycla bisignata* Boheman, 1855 (*Monographia Cassididarum*, p. 119), type species by original designation and monotypy. Hincks, 1950 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, series 12, vol. 3, p. 511) proposed *Strongylocassis* as a replacement name for *Strongylaspis* Spaeth because the latter name is preoccupied by *Strongylaspis* Thomson, 1860 (*Essai d'une classification de la famille des cérambycides* . . . , p. 313); however, in the following discussion *Strongylaspis* Spaeth rather than the valid *Strongylaspis* Hincks is used in order to simplify as much as possible an otherwise complex situation.

2. There are two items of evidence to indicate that Spaeth based the genus *Strongylaspis* on specimens of *Cassida atripes* LeConte, 1859 (*Smithson. Contrib. Knowl*, vol. 11(6), p. 28) and not, as he believed, on *Coptocycla bisignata* Boheman.

3. First, I have examined the holotype of *Coptocycla bisignata* Boheman in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden and the holotype of *Cassida atripes* LeConte in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts and find that Spaeth's detailed description of the species before him conforms to the morphology of *Cassida atripes* but not to that of *Coptocycla bisignata*. Specifically *Cassida atripes* has toothed tarsal claws while those of *Coptocycla bisignata* are simple, and the clypeal sculpture also differs between these species.

4. Second, three of the four specimens of *Cassida atripes* in the Spaeth collection in Manchester Museum, Manchester, England are labelled 'bisignata Spaeth det'.

5. There is no doubt in my mind that the type species of *Strongylaspis* Spaeth was misidentified by Spaeth, and that he had before him specimens of *Cassida atripes* LeConte not *Coptocycla bisignata* Boheman.

6. The two species in question are valid and belong to different genera in the tribe Cassidini. *Cassida atripes* has been accepted as a junior synonym of *Jonthonota nigripes* (Olivier, 1791, *Encyclopédie méthodique* . . ., vol. 5(2), p. 384) since it was so listed by Spaeth, 1914 (*Coleopterorum Catalogus*, pars 62, p. 120), but this synonymy is in error. *Cassida atripes* and the common North American *Jonthonota nigripes* are

neither conspecific nor congeneric. Sanderson & King, 1951 (*J. Kans. entomol. Soc.*, vol. 24, p. 126) considered *Strongylaspis* Spaeth to be a junior synonym of *Metriona* Weise, 1896 (*Det. entomol. Z.*, p. 13). This synonymy is also incorrect since neither *Cassida atripes* nor *Coptocycla bisignata* are congeneric with *Cassida elatior* Klug, type species of *Metriona*.

7. Since the name *Strongylaspis* Spaeth was synonymised in error, it did not appear as a valid genus in subsequent taxonomic works. Suppression of *C. bisignata* as type species of *Strongylaspis* would therefore cause no major change in the existing taxonomic literature. *Cassida atripes* represents a valid and so far monotypic genus that would be left without a name if *bisignata* were to be left as type species of *Strongylaspis*.

8. As shown in (3) above, *Strongylaspis* Spaeth, 1936, is based on a misidentified species. In accordance with article 70(b) of the Code, the Commission is requested to set aside the original type species designation and designate *Cassida atripes* as the type species of *Strongylaspis* Spaeth, 1936. This action would eliminate the need for a recharacterisation of *Strongylaspis* Spaeth as well as the need for a new genus to accommodate *C. atripes*. Also this action would preserve the original intention of Spaeth by retaining the original entity in the genus he described. For these reasons the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all type designations hitherto made for the nominal genus *Strongylaspis* Spaeth, 1936, and the replacement name *Strongylocassis* Hincks, 1950, and to designate *Cassida atripes* LeConte, 1859, as type species of that genus;

(2) to place the specific name *atripes* LeConte, 1859, as published in the binomen *Cassida atripes* (specific name of the type species of *Strongylocassis* Hincks, 1950, replacement for *Strongylaspis* Spaeth, 1936) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the generic name *Strongylocassis* Hincks, 1950, (gender: feminine), replacement name for *Strongylaspis* Spaeth, 1936, type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cassida atripes* LeConte, 1859, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

NOMADACRIS UVAROV, 1923 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY SETTING ASIDE THE FIRST-REVISER ACTION OF JAGO, 1981. Z.N.(S.)2525

By K. H. L. Key (*Division of Entomology, CSIRO, Canberra*) and N. D. Jago (*Tropical Development and Research Institute, London*)

Following an extended discussion in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, the International Commission in its Opinion 998 (1973, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30, pp. 77–79) designated a neotype for *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763. The effect of this action was to preserve the name *Patanga succincta* (Linnaeus) for use in its accustomed sense for a species of economic significance in southern Asia. The generic names *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 and *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923, with stated type species, were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

2. Uvarov (1923) had established 19 new generic names in the tribe 'CYRTACANTHACRINI' of the family ACRIDIDAE. Those established on p. 143, in addition to *Patanga* and *Valanga*, included *Nomadacris* and *Austracris*. The group concerned, now treated as the subfamily CYRTACANTHACRIDINAE, includes also the older genera *Cyrtacanthacris* Walker, 1870 and *Schistocerca* Stål, 1873. Dirsh (1979) synonymised under *Cyrtacanthacris* the names *Valanga, Patanga, Austracris,* and *Nomadacris,* but this action was contested on taxonomic grounds by Jago (1981), who accepted the last three as congeneric, but regarded *Cyrtacanthacris* and *Valanga* as distinct. *Patanga, Austracris,* and *Nomadacris* had been published in the same work on the same day. As first reviser, Jago gave precedence to *Patanga* by selecting it as the valid name for the genus. This selection has had the unfortunate consequence of changing the generic name of one of the most serious pests of agriculture in Africa, the Red Locust, universally known since 1923 as *Nomadacris septemfasciata* (Audinet-Serville, [1838], p. 661).

3. Not only is the Red Locust a much more serious pest than the 'Bombay Locust' (*Patanga succincta*), but it has given rise to a literature much more extensive. During the 30 years from 1950 to 1979 inclusive, the *Review of Applied Entomology* (*A*) listed 114 literature references to *Nomadacris,* as against only 18 to *Patanga*. Replacement of *Nomadacris* by *Patanga* would be a source of serious confusion in the field of economic entomology and of hostility and cynicism on the part of economic entomologists, especially in Africa. We are in agreement that the situation calls for action by the International Commission under its plenary powers to set aside the first-reviser selection of Jago (1981) and to declare that the name *Nomadacris* is to have precedence over *Patanga* and *Austracris* as well as all of the other new generic names published by Uvarov (1923) in the event of any of those names being treated as synonymous with *Nomadacris*. None of

the names concerned has anything approaching the usage of *Nomadacris*. The considerations supporting such a course of action are completely in line with those that largely motivated the Commission in reaching its decision under Opinion 998, but are even more compelling. A consequence would be that the Bombay Locust would come to be known as *Nomadacris succincta* instead of *Patanga succincta*, but the evidence of usage adduced above suggests that this would be a small price to pay.

4. We accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers:
  (a) to set aside the first–reviser action of Jago, 1981, whereby the name *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 gained priority over *Nomadacris* Uvarov, 1923 and *Austracris* Uvarov, 1923;
  (b) to rule that the name *Nomadacris* has priority over any and all of the new generic names published by Uvarov, 1923 that may be treated as synonymous with it;

(2) to place the following generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Nomadacris* Uvarov, 1923 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Acridium septemfasciatum* Audinet-Serville, [1838], with the indication that the name has precedence over every other new generic name published by Uvarov (1923);

(3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *septemfasciatum* Audinet-Serville, [1838], as published in the binomen *Acridium septemfasciatum* (type species of *Nomadacris* Uvarov, 1923).

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SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *NOMADACRIS* UVAROV, 1923. Z.N.(S.)2525

By K. McE. Kevan (*Lyman Entomological Museum, Macdonald College Campus of McGill University, 21111 Lakeshore Road, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada, H9X 1CO*)

I am fully familiar with all the facts of this case, and as a research worker actively involved with the taxonomic as well as the nomenclatural and economic aspects of the problem, I most strongly urge the Commission to comply with the proposal with the utmost expediency. We are here dealing with the name to be used for one of the world's most important insect pests, as well as with that for another of major economic significance. Delay could result in a dilemma for authors and readers in many fields, if not in widespread confusion.

A decision to give precedence to *Nomadacris* over *Patanga* would appear to be the correct one, despite the fact that the latter genus, in a taxonomic sense, embraces several, not merely a single, species and that at least one of these is of major economic significance. Other concerns aside, it is also 'tidier' to relegate *Patanga* to the status of a junior synonym in view of the problems that previously existed in respect of the type specimen of its type species (see Opinion 998, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30, pp. 77–79, 1973).

It is regretted that temporary inconvenience may be caused to those concerned with the Asiatic fauna. On subjective and aesthetic grounds I regret the loss from valid scientific nomenclature (except perhaps as a subgeneric name) of what is, historically, one of the oldest of all appropriately used existing names for an insect genus. Patanga, after all, is old Sanskrit for a flying insect pest, even if it has not always applied specifically to locusts!

TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CALYMENE* BRONGNIART (TRILOBITA) *IN* BRONGNIART & DESMAREST, 1822 AND PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE NAME *TUBERCULATUS* BRÜNNICH, 1781: RIDER TO Z.N.(S.)637

By H. B. Whittington (*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, U.K.*) and D. J. Siveter (*Department of Geology, Hull University, U.K.*)

Whittington (1983, p. 177, paragraph 7(2)) was incorrect in stating that *Calymena blumenbachii* Brongniart *in* Desmarest, 1817, was the type species of *Calymene;* it is the type species by original designation of *Calymena,* a name which it is requested be suppressed. *Calymene* Brongniart *in* Brongniart & Desmarest, 1822, was proposed (pp. 9–16) to include four species, *C. blumenbachii, C. tristani, C. variolaris,* and *C. macrophtalma* (presumably an inadvertent error, and should be written *C. macrophthalmus*). The designation of the type species of *Calymene* by Bassler (1915, p. 165) as *C. tuberculata* "Bronn." (The latter is presumably a misprint for "Brunn"., used on p. 476 by Bassler as an abbreviation for Brünnich) is invalid since this species was not originally included in the genus by Brongniart. The earliest valid selection of a type species known to us is that by Shirley (1933, p. 52–53) who chose the first-named species in Brongniart's list, *C. blumenbachii* Brongniart *in* Desmarest, 1817.

2. Shirley (1933) selected as lectotype of *C. blumenbachii* a well-preserved specimen used by Brongniart in his original description, and described it in detail. Shirley also drew attention to *C. tuberculata* (Brünnich, 1781) as an older name for the species *C. blumenbachii,* from the Silurian Wenlock Limestone (=Much Wenlock Limestone Formation) of Dudley, West Midlands, England. He examined the type material of *C. tuberculata* and considered it inadequate and the species as poorly described. Shirley therefore considered the name *tuberculata* for a species of *Calymene* 'must be allowed to fall' (Shirley, 1933, p. 53). In earlier years continental authors (Lindström, 1885, p. 63; Schmidt, 1907, p. 53; Kegel, 1927, p. 619, text fig. 2a) had used the name *tuberculata* rather than *blumenbachii* for species of *Calymene* of this type from the Silurian Wenlock Limestone. Since Shirley's work in 1933, however, authors (for example Whittington, 1959, p. 0 452; Campbell, 1967, p. 24; Haas, 1968, pp. 97–100; Schrank, 1970, pp. 134–8; Siveter, 1983, p. 70) have followed him and used the name *C. blumenbachii* for the type species of the genus; R. and E. Richter, (1954, p. 19) cited *C. tuberculata* as a synonym of *C. blumenbachii.*

3. Siveter (1986) has re-examined and described in detail the type material of *C. tuberculata* and *C. blumenbachii,* and shown that these

specimens are very similar and should be regarded as belonging to a single species. Both lectotypes come from the Much Wenlock Limestone Formation of the Dudley area, England. Thus there is now strong subjective evidence that the two names are synonyms. In the interests of stability in nomenclature the desirable course is to legalise the practice advocated by Shirley, a practice that has been followed by authors during the past 50 years.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked, in addition to the requests 1–4 in paragraph 7 of Whittington, 1983:

(1) to note that the type species, *Calymena blumenbachii* Brongniart *in* Desmarest, 1817, of the genus *Calymene* Brongniart, 1822, was not originally designated by Brongniart, but subsequently designated by Shirley, 1933, p. 53;

(2) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *tuberculatus*, published in the binomen *Trilobus tuberculatus* Brünnich, 1781 (p. 389), for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

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DATES AND AUTHORSHIP OF THE TEXT VOLUMES OF THE HISTOIRE NATURELLE SECTION OF SAVIGNY'S DESCRIPTION DE L'EGYPTE Z.N.(S.)2515

By M. E. Tollitt (*The Secretariat, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The dates of the *Histoire naturelle* section of M. J. C. L. de Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte* have always been somewhat obscure. The authorship of one of the parts is also contentious. Nevertheless, the work has long been recognised as being of major importance in zoological literature as it contains accounts of many new taxa. It is important therefore to reach a consensus on its authorship and dating.

2. The full title of *'Egypte'* is *Description de l'Egypte, ou recueil des observations et des recherches qui ont été faites en Egypte pendant l'expédition de l'armée française, publié par les ordres de sa Majesté l'Empéreur Napoléon le Grand.* The first edition of the *Histoire naturelle* section consists of five volumes, three of double folio-sized plates (71·5 × 52 cm), of which volumes 1 and 2 contain zoological material (volume 2bis being botanical and mineralogical plates) and two folio-sized volumes (39 × 24 cm) of text. The plates were almost certainly published independently of the text volumes and over several years. Consequently their dating constitutes a separate problem and is not dealt with in this paper (but see Pallary, 1934). Volume 1 of the text volumes consists of four discrete parts. Volume 2, although containing several individual contributions, is not expressed in parts.

3. Sherborn, 1897, made the first complete analysis of the dates and authors of the zoological portions of the text of the *Histoire naturelle* section and because of the meticulous nature of his work and the general familiarity with his conclusions it is his guidelines I shall follow.

4. Volume 1, part 1, *Histoire naturelle des Poissons du Nil* by Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (pp. 1–52) and *Système des Oiseaux de l'Egypte et de la Syrie* by Marie Jules–César Lelorgne de Savigny (pp. 63–114; pp. 53–62 dealing with botanical topics) are given by Sherborn as published in 1809. This date agrees with that given by Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1847, p. 425, for this part of his father's contribution. The remaining parts of zoological interest in volume 1, part 1, are *Description des Reptiles qui se trouvent en Egypte* by Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (pp. 115–120 with pp. 121–160 by his son Isidore), *Explication Sommaire des Planches de Reptiles* (supplément) by Jean Victor Audouin (pp. 161–184), *Description des Crocodiles de l'Egypte* by E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (pp. 185–264), *Suite de l'histoire naturelle des Poissons du Nil* (pp. 265–310) by I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and *Histoire naturelle des Poissons de la Mer Rouge et de la Méditerranée* (pp. 311–343) also by I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

Sherborn considers all these parts as having been published in the same year, 1827. This date is in agreement with I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1847, as far as his own contributions are concerned but he dates his father's parts, *'Reptiles'* and *'Crocodiles'*, as 1809 and 1829 respectively. However, as Sherborn points out (p. 286), this conflicts with a footnote Isidore gives in du Petit-Thouars, 1855, p. 2, which dates the herpetological and ichthyological parts as 1827. Thus, to standardise the dates of all these parts of volume 1, part 1, as 1827 would clearly be in the interests of stability.

5. Volume 1, part 2, *Tableau systématique des Ascidiens* . . . by M. J. C. L. de Savigny (pp. 1–58) is, as Sherborn notes, of minor significance because all the specific names were published by Savigny in *Mémoires sur les Animaux sans Vertèbres* published in 1816. Consequently no date for this part is given.

6. Volume 1, part 3, *Système des Annélides* by M. J. C. L. de Savigny (pp. 1–128) Sherborn attributes, with little doubt, to a publication date of 1822.

7. Volume 1, part 4, Explication sommaire des Planches, consists of ten zoological sections: *Mollusques* (pp. 1–56), *Annélides* (pp. 57–76), *Crustacés* (pp. 77–98), *Arachnides* (pp. 99–186), *Insectes* (pp. 187–202), *Echinodermes* (pp. 203–212), *Zoophytes* (pp. 213–214), *Ascidies* (pp. 215–224), *Polypes* (pp. 225–244) and *Oiseaux* (pp. 251–318). In this part both authorship and date are uncertain due to the fact that Savigny, who is occasionally cited as co-author with Audouin, began to lose his sight and his precise contribution to the work is a moot point.

8. Savigny's failing sight is highlighted by the footnote in Sherborn's paper referring to Cailliaud, 1827, p. 271. In this work Cailliaud states:

> 'M. Savigny, de l'académie royale des sciences, s'était chargé de cette partie relative aux insectes; mais une ophthalmie de plus graves et plus opiniâtres l'a forcé de renoncer à toute espèce de travail.'

9. Confirmation of Savigny's eventual total loss of sight is given by Pallary, 1926, p. 3, who notes:

> 'Malheureusment durant son séjour en Égypte, Savigny avait contracté une maladie d'yeux qui, sous l'influence des fatigues occasionnées par l'examen des êtres microscopiques qu'il étudiait, évolua rapidement et se changea, en 1824, en une cécité complète. Une maladie nerveuse vint encore, hélas! aggraver son état en lui rendant tout travail intellectuel impossible, il ne put publier le texte qui aurait dû accompagner ses planches.'

10. Sherborn was in no doubt as to the authorship of volume 1, part 4. He attributed it solely to Jean Victor Audouin as he apparently had to begin the work again from the beginning, because Savigny did not pass any of his manuscripts on to him after he went blind.

11. Bonnet, 1945, p. 551, discussing the arachnid section of *Explication sommaire des Planches,* arrives at a different conclusion regarding authorship. He states:

'D'après explications données au début de l'article, Savigny avait déjà rédigé la description des Arachnides, jusqu'à la planche 4, lorsque, malade, il fut obligé d'interrompre ses travaux. Audouin, chargé de terminer ce travail, a repris ces descriptions, en les adoptant, sous la forme de ses Explications sommaires et en y ajoutant les descriptions des autres planches. Il n'en est pas moins vrai que la part de Savigny dans cet article est importante, surtout que la publication des planches lui appartient complètement, et que de nombreux noms nouveaux de genres et d'espèces sont de lui. C'est la raison pour laquelle l'article, qui est uniquement signé d'Audouin, me paraît devoir être mis comme fait en collaboration par ces deux auteurs et qu'on doit le leur attribuer sous la forme: [Savigny (J. C.) & Audouin].'

12. Whether this is accurate fact or sentiment for the ailing Savigny is arguable. What is clear however, is the extent to which authors differ in their interpretation of both the authorship and date of volume 1, part 4. For example:

Bonnet, 1947, p. 2629, attributes *Lycosa tarentulina* (Arachnida) to Savigny & Audouin, 1825;

Bouchet & Danrigal, 1982, p. 15, attribute *Bursatella savigniana* (Mollusca) to Audouin, 1826;

Döderlein, 1921, p. 240, attributes *Asterias savignyi* (Echinodermata) to Audouin, 1824;

Pallary, 1926, p. 25, attributes *Bursatella savigniana* (Mollusca) to Audouin 1827;

Perrier, 1875, p. 340, attributes *Asterias savignyi* (Echinodermata) to Audouin, 1809;

Roewer, 1954, p. 1572, attributes *Lycosa tarentulina* (Arachnida) to Audouin, 1827;

—— 1958, p. 250, attributes *Lycosa tarentulina* (Arachnida) to Audouin, 1824.

13. In general, most workers tend to cite Audouin alone as the author of *Explication sommaire des Planches*, probably as a result of Sherborn's original paper. Thus, in following Sherborn's analysis, the author and date of volume 1, part 4, *Explication sommaire des Planches* may be cited as J. V. Audouin, [1826].

14. In volume 2, the sections dealing with zoological topics are *Description des Mammifères qui se trouvent en Egypte* by E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (pp. 99–144) published, according to Sherborn, in 1818, with *Description des Mammifères qui se trouvent en Egypte* by E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and J. V. Audouin (pp. 733–743) and *Description sommaire des Mammifères carnassiers qui se trouvent en Egypte* (pp. 744–750) by J. V. Audouin published in 1829.

15. For the removal of uncertainty of both dates of publication and authorship, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to:

(1) rule that the authors and dates of publication of the zoological portions of the text volumes of the *Histoire naturelle* section of Marie Jules–César Lelorgne de Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte* are to be taken as set out in Sherborn, 1897;
(2) place the zoological portions of the text volumes of the *Histoire naturelle* section of Marie Jules–César Lelorgne de Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte* on the Official List of Works approved as available for Zoological Nomenclature.

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APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF AUTHORSHIP AND PUBLICATION DATES OF THE ZOOLOGICAL PORTIONS OF THE TEXT VOLUMES OF THE HISTOIRE NATURELLE SECTION OF DESCRIPTION DE L'EGYPTE

Based on Sherborn, 1897

Volume	Part	Pages	Author(s)	Date
1	1	1–52	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1809
1	1	63–114	M. J. C. L. de Savigny	1809
1	1	115–120	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	1	121–160	I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	1	161–184	J. V. Audouin	1827
1	1	185–264	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	1	265–310	I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	1	311–343	I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	2	1–58	M. J. C. L. de Savigny	Not given
1	3	1–128	M. J. C. L. de Savigny	1822
1	4	1–318	J. V. Audouin	1826
2	—	99–144	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1818
2	—	733–743	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & J. V. Audouin	1829
2	—	744–750	J. V. Audouin	1829

N.B. There is a misprint on p. 286 of Sherborn's paper, four lines from the bottom of the page. For Vol. II read Vol. I.

TUBULANUS RENIER, [1804] AND *T. POLYMORPHUS* RENIER, [1804] (POLYCHAETA): PROPOSED REINSTATEMENT UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.)1094

By R. V. Melville (*formerly Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

In Opinion 316 (1954) the Commission rejected the *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* of Renier, [1804] as not having been duly published, and ruled that no name became available through its appearance in that work. The late Dr Henning Lemche applied for the reinstatement of a number of Renier's names; the present case appears to be the last of those not dealt with before Dr Lemche's death in 1977.

2. There are two possible ways of dealing with Renier's names. One is to rule that they are available from 1804; the other would be to accept them from Meneghini's *Osservazioni postume di Zoologia adriatica del Professore S. A. Renier* (Venice, 1847). The disadvantage of the former course (which has always been followed by the Commission and is adopted here) is that it is difficult for zoologists to find out exactly what Renier said; the disadvantage of the latter course is that it may convert junior synonyms of 1804 names into senior synonyms of 1847 names, which can only be conserved by the suppression of any senior synonyms proposed between 1804 and 1847. The disadvantage of the former course is, I hope, alleviated by the reproduction of the 1804 descriptions in question.

3. Dr Ray Gibson (*Department of Biology, Liverpool Polytechnic, Liverpool, U.K.*) has given invaluable help in the preparation of this case, and this is gratefully acknowledged.

4. *Tubulanus* and *T. polymorphus* appear on p. xx of the *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* as follows:

"VII. XXIX	TUBULANO	*TUBULANUS*	TUBULAN.	*Renier.* (e)
29 57	Tubulano moltiforme	*T. Polymorphus*	*T. Polymorphe*	*Renier.* (f)"

Tubulanus is described at footnote e as follows: 'Gli Animali che formano questo nuovo genere, a mia cognizione da altri nè descritti nè osservati, sono privi di qualunque organo esteriore, nè hanno annelli di sorte alcuna. La lòro figura è variabile. Quando sono in distensione naturale, hanno una figura cilindrica molto prolungata, decrescente verso l'estremità posteriore. L'estremità anteriore è rotundata. Presso il cominciare di questa estremità ha l'Animale uno strozzamento, mediante il quale vi apparisce come una testa rotonda. Nella parte inferiore, subito dopo questo strozzamento, vi è la bocca longitudinale, con due labbri rialzati laterali di colore bianco.

Tutto il remanente esterno del corpo e di colore castagno. L'interno dell' Animale e senza visceri. La sua costruzione sembra a quella di un Tubo vivente formato di due grosse Tonache aderenti. Queste Tonache sono l'una dell'altra facilmente distinguibili, e non difficilmente separabili. Hanno color diverso. La esteriore sembra essere muscolare, perchè quando l'animale è prossimo a decomporsi, si remarcano in essa delle fibre, specialmente circolari; e queste gli si travedono anco ad animal vivo, laddove exeguisce una qualche forta contrazione. Il color di questa Tonaca è roseo coll'orlo esteriore, ossia l'integumento esterno, di color castagno. La seconda Tonaca è di color croceo carico, di sostanza più molle e quasi polposa. La parte di essa, che guarda e forma l'interno è papillosa a papille laciniate disposte in ordine transversale. Questi Vermi, che per caratteri Generici mi sembrano diversificare da quelle degli altri Generi fin ora stabiliti, vengono a costituire un Genere nuovo. Gli ho dato il nome generico di *Tubulano,* dalla lora conformazione simile a quella di un Tubo.'

5. *Tubulanus polymorphus* is described at footnote f as follows: 'Gli Animali di questa specie, l'unica fin qui che forma questo Genere, hanno molta vivacità, ed una contrattilità somma, per la quale nella semplice loro organizazione vengono continuamente a cambiarsi di figura, specialmente coll' ingrossarsi, assotigliarsi, rotondarsi, appianarsi, restringersi e dilatarsi ora in questa ora in quella parte del corpo. Da questa loro varazione di forma ho per questi Vermi desunto il nome specifico di *Moltiforme.* In istato di estensione naturale arrivono alla lunghezza di sei pollici circa, e di larghezza circa di tre linee. Vivono nel Mare. Nel mio *Saggio* ne datò la descrizione e l'anatomia con le figure.'

6. In 1833 — that is between the date assigned to Renier's [1804] work and Meneghini's *Oservazioni* of 1847 — George Johnston described as new a worm that he called *Carinella trilineata* (Loudon's *Mag. nat. Hist.* vol. 6, pp. 232–233). That name has been regarded as a synonym of *Tubulanus polymorphus* since at least 1905 (Bürger, in Bronn's Thier–Reich, vol. 4, Suppl., Nemertini, Lfg 23–26, p. 406). TUBULANIDAE Bürger, 1905, p. 405 has been adopted in place of the senior name CARINELLIDAE McIntosh, 1874, *Monograph of British marine annelida* (Ray Soc.), vol. 1, pt. 1, p. 203, and should be cited with the date "1905 (1874)".

7. In 1955 the late Dr Lemche gave the following citations of the use of *Tubulanus* and of *T. polymorphus* as valid names: Delle Chiaje, 1829, *Mem. stor. nat. not. Anim. s. vert. regno Napoli,* Mem. 4, pl. 62, figs 8, 12; Fauvel, 1928, *Faune de France* vol. 16, p. 77; Claus-Grobben-Kühn, 1932, *Lehrb. Zool,* ed. 10, p. 534; Hyman, 1951, *Invertebrates* vol. 2, p. 497 (also TUBULANIDAE); *Fauna Japan,* rev. ed., 1953, p. 1474. Dr Gibson adds Friedrich, H. 1979, in Seidel, F. ed., *Morphogenese der Tiere,* Lief .D_5–I, 136 pp.; Gibson, R., 1982a, in Parker, S. P. ed., *Syn. Class. living Organisms* (New York, McGraw-Hill), vol. 1, pp. 823–846; 1982b, *British Nemerteans,* Linn. Soc. *Syn. brit. Fauna,* n.s. No. 24, 212 pp.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly requested:

(a) to use its plenary powers to rule that the generic name *Tubulanus* and the specific name *polymorphus* in the binomen *Tubulanus polymorphus* are to be deemed to be published and available from their use by Renier (S.A.), [1804], *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi,* a work rejected as not properly published in Opinion 316 and placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title No. 25;

(b) to place the generic name *Tubulanus* Renier, [1804] (gender: masculine); type species, by monotypy, *Tubulanus polymorphus* Renier, 1804, as deemed in (a) above to be published and available, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(c) to place the specific name *polymorphus* Renier, [1804], as published in the binomen *Tubulanus polymorphus* (specific name of type species of *Tubulanus* Renier, [1804], as deemed in (a) above to be published and available, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(d) to place the family-group name TUBULANIDAE Bürger, 1905 (type genus *Tubulanus* Renier, 1804) (a name having precedence over its senior subjective synonym CARINELLIDAE McIntosh, 1874 (type genus *Carinella* Johnston, 1833) under Article 40b) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the date 1905 (1874).

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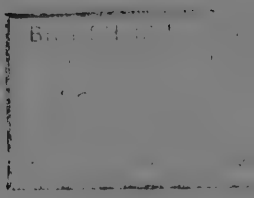

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Dr. F.C. THOMPSON *(Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.)* (4 September 1985) **Diptera**

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 43, part 2 (pp. iii–iv, 115–220) 9 July 1986

NOTICES

(a) *Invitation to comment*. The Commission is entitled to start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. This period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretary within twelve months of the date of publication of the application.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers*. The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin*:

(1) *Antispila* Hübner, [1825] (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed validation of *Antispila stadtmüllerella* [Hübner] 1825 as type species. Z.N.(S.)2463. E. S. Nielsen & I. W. B. Nye.

(2) *Heteroclonium bicolor* Cope, 1896 (Reptilia, Squamata): proposed conservation by suppression of *Chirotes diglossis* Saenz, 1869. Z.N.(S.)2424. S. C. Ayala.

(3) On the names of two species of the genus *Clytia* Lamouroux, 1812 (Coelenterata, Hydroida) common in western Europe. Z.N.(S.)2493. P. F. S. Cornelius & C. Östman.

(4) *Napomyza* Westwood, 1840 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Napomyza* Curtis, 1837. Z.N.(S.)2495. G. C. D. Griffiths, K. A. Spencer & G. C. Steyskal.

(5) *Microgaster* Latreille, 1804 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of *Microgaster australis* Thomson, 1895 as type species. Z.N.(S.)2397. W. R. M. Mason.

(6) *Sigara scholtzi* Fieber, [1860] (Insecta, Heteroptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Sigara scholtzii* Scholtz, 1846. Z.N.(S.)2494. A. Jansson.

(7) *Micronecta griseola* Horváth, 1899 (Insecta, Heteroptera, Corixidae): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Sigara minuta* Fabricius, 1794 and *Sigara lemana* Fieber, 1860. Z.N.(S.)2519. A. Jansson.

(8) *Calcarina calcar* D'Orbigny, 1839 (Protozoa, Foraminiferida): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Calcarina stellata* De Férussac, 1827. Z.N.(S.)2344. H. J. Hansen.

(9) *Agromyza* Fallén, 1810 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed validation of *Agromyza reptans* Fallén, 1823 as type species. Z.N.(S.)2395. K. A. Spencer & G. C. Steyskal.

(10) *Tropiphorus* Schönherr, 1842 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by suppression of *Brius* Dejean, 1821. Z.N.(S.)2537. H. Silfverberg.

(11) *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837 (Insecta, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Isarthron* Dejean, 1835. Z.N.(S.)2534. M. Mroczkowski.

(12) *Risomurex* Olsson & McGinty, 1958 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed designation of type species. Z.N.(S.)2507. Th. C. H. Kemperman & H. E. Coomans.

(13) *Siphamia* Weber, 1909 and *Siphamia permutata* Klausewitz, 1966 (Osteichthyes, Beryciformes): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Beanea* Steindachner, 1902 and *Beanea trivittata* Steindachner, 1902. Z.N.(S.)2517. J. E. Randall, E. A. Lachner & T. H. Fraser.

(14) *Cyclaxyra* Broun, 1893 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Melanochroa* Broun, 1882, N.Z.(S.)2511. J. C. Watt & R. A. Crowson.

(15) *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869 (Reptilia, Ornithischia): proposed conservation by suppression of *Rhabdodon* Fleischmann, 1831 (Reptilia, Serpentes). Z.N.(S.)2536. W. Brinkmann.

(16) SINUITIDAE Dall, 1913, MACLURITIDAE Fischer, 1885 and EUOMPHALIDAE de Koninck, 1881 (Gastropoda, Archaeogastropoda): proposed conservation by suppression of PROTOWARTHIIDAE Ulrich & Schofield, 1897, MACLUREADAE Carpenter, 1861, MACLURAEIDEA Gill, 1817 and SCHIZOSTOMATIDAE Eichwald, 1817. Z.N.(S.)1212. The late J. Brookes Knight; R. L. Batten & E. Yochelson.

(17) *Laplysia viridis* Montagu, 1804 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): conservation proposée par la suppression de *Laplisia viridis* Bosc, 1801. Z.N.(S.)2408. P. Bouchet.

(18) *Orbicula* Cuvier, 1798 (Brachiopoda): proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.)2545. C. H. C. Brunton & D. E. Lee.

(19) *Criopus* Poli, 1791 and *Criopoderma* Poli, 1795 (Brachiopoda): proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.)2546. C. H. C. Brunton & D. E. Lee.

(20) *Crania tuberculata* Nilsson, 1826 (Brachiopoda): proposed conservation by suppression of *Craniolites brattenburgicus* Schlotheim, 1820. Z.N.(S.)2551. C. H. C. Brunton & D. E. Lee.

(21) *Trichomonas* Donné, 1836 (Protozoa, Mastigophora): proposed confirmation of spelling. Z.N.(S.)245. Executive Secretary.

(c) *Receipt of new applications*. The following new applications have been received since going to press for vol. 43, part 1 (published on 9 April 1986):

(1) CYMATIINAE Iredale, 1913 (1891) (Mollusca, Gastropoda) and CYMATIINAE Hungerford, 1948 (Insecta, Heteropoda): proposal to remove the homonymy. Z.N.(S.)2547. A. Jansson & A. G. Beu.

(2) ETHMIIDAE Busch, 1909 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed precedence over AZINIDAE Walsingham, 1906. Z.N.(S.)2550. J. A. Powell.

(3) *Anniella pulchra* Gray, 1852 (Reptilia, Squamata): proposed designation of a neotype. Z.N.(S.)2552. R. W. Murphy & H. M. Smith.

(4) *Chrysomya marginalis* Wiedemann, 1830 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed conservation of the specific name. Z.N.(S.)2553. L. E. O. Braack.

(5) *Myriochele* Malmgren, 1867 (Annelida, Polychaeta): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2554. R. Nilsen & T. Holthe.

(6) *Nanophyes* Schoenherr, 1838 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2555. M. A. Alonso-Zarazaga & L. Dieckmann.

(7) *Hydrolycus* Müller & Troschel, 1844 (Pisces, Characoidea): proposed designation of *Hydrocyon scomberoides* Cuvier, 1819 as type species. Z.N.(S.)2556. J. Gery & V. Mahnert.

(8) PSEUDOCALANIDAE Sars, 1901 (Copepoda, Calanoidea): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2557. V. N. Andronov & N. V. Vyshkvartzeva.

(9) *Proptera* Rafinesque, 1819 (Bivalvia, Eulamellibranchia). Z.N.(S.)2558. A. M. Clarke.

(10) *Parasigara* Poisson, 1957 (Insecta, Heteroptera): proposed confirmation of type species designation. Z.N.(S.)2559. A. Jansson.

(11) *Simulium austeni* Edwards, 1915 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2560. J. A. Rubtsov.

(12) *Opius* Wesmael, 1835 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of *Opius gallipes* Wesmael, 1835 as type species. Z.N.(S.)2561. R. A. Wharton.

(13) *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841 (Bryozoa, Cheilostomata): proposed designation of a replacement neotype. Z.N.(S.)2562. J. D. D. Bishop.

(14) *Conus floridanus* Gabb, 1869 (Gastropoda): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2563. W. O. Cernohorsky.

(15) *Pycinaster magnificus* Spencer, 1913 (Asteroidea, Valvatida): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2564. G. Breton.

(16) *Geonemus* Schoenherr, 1833 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed

designation of *Curculio flabellipes* Olivier, 1807 as type species. Z.N.(S.)2565. G. J. Wibmer & C. W. O'Brien.

(17) *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Osteichthyes, Cypriniformes): proposed designation of *Cobitis taenia* Linnaeus, 1758 as type species and request for ruling on the stem of the family group name COBITIDIDAE Swainson, 1839. Z.N.(S.)2566. M. Kotelot.

(18) *Callianidea* H. Milne-Edwards, 1837 (Crustacea, Decapoda); proposed conservation by suppression of *Isea* Guérin-Méneville, 1832. Z.N.(S.)2567. L. B. Holthuis & K. Sakai.

(19) OEDIPODINAE Walker, 1870 (Insecta, Orthoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2568. K. H. L. Kay.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

OBITUARY

Professor B. S. Zheng

Professor Zheng was elected to membership of the Commission on 4 September 1985, but this was cut sadly short by his death at the end of the year.

Professor Zheng was born in December 1921. He published many papers on fish of the Chinese region, and at the time of his death was Vice-President of the Chinese Ichthyological Society and Editor-in-Chief of *Acta Zoologica Sinica*.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES OF *CHEIRURUS* BEYRICH, 1845 (TRILOBITA). Z.N.(S.)2337

(see vol. 42, pp. 379–381)

By H. B. Whittington (*Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge, U.K.*)

With reference to the recently published application by P. D. Lane, asking that the type species of *Cheirurus* be designated as *C. insignis* Beyrich, 1845, I write in strong support of this application. The case has been put accurately and briefly, and I am confident that it will be in the best interest of nomenclatural stability to rule in favour of this application. I hope that the International Commission will use its plenary powers to do so.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES OF *OLPIUM* KOCH, 1873 (ARACHNIDA, PSEUDOSCORPIONIDA). Z.N.(S.)2484

(see vol. 42, pp. 85–88)

By Reinhart Schuster (*Institut für Zoologie, Universitätsplatz 2, A-8010 Graz, Austria*)

I support the proposals made by Harvey and Mahnert. Following these an aggravating unclear point in the taxonomy of the pseudoscorpionid genus *Olpium* will be eliminated.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR *BERYTUS* FABRICIUS, 1803 (INSECTA, HETEROPTERA).

Z.N.(S.)2464

(see vol. 42, pp. 293–295)

(1) By J. Péricart (*10 rue Habert, F-77130 Montereau, France*)

The history of the generic names *Berytus* Fabricius, 1803 and *Berytinus* Kirkaldy, 1900 is clearly explained on pages 293–294 of the application by Mr W. R. Dolling (1985). I believe, however, that the publication of my monograph (Péricart, 1984), which is intended as a definitive reference work, has introduced a new situation.

2. My monograph gives careful attention to nomenclature. The family name BERYTIDAE has been retained, for the same reasons as given by Dolling. The generic name *Berytinus* (type species *Cimex clavipes* Fabricius, 1775) is used, as done by Stichel (1957) and Southwood & Leston (1959), the name *Berytus* (type species *Cimex tipularius* Linnaeus, 1758) being considered as a junior objective synonym of *Neides* Latreille, 1802. The name *Lizinus* Mulsant & Rey, 1870 (type species *Berytus montivagus* Meyer-Dür, 1841) is used at the subgeneric level, with *Berytinellus* Stichel, 1957 as a junior synonym.

3. In order to maintain the stability of nomenclature, I recommend that the Commission select the second, not the fourth, of the possible solutions listed by Dolling (1985, p. 294). I therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the names:
   (a) *Berytinus* Kirkaldy, 1900 (gender masculine), type species by original designation *Cimex clavipes* Fabricius, 1775, and
   (b) *Neides* Latreille, 1802 (gender masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Latreille (1810) *Cimex tipularius* Linnaeus, 1758;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the names:
   (a) *clavipes* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Cimex clavipes* (specific name of the type species of *Berytinus* Kirkaldy, 1900) and
   (b) *tipularius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex tipularius* (specific name of the type species of *Neides* Latreille, 1802);

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic names in Zoology the name *Berytus* Fabricius, 1803, a junior objective synonym of *Neides* Latreille, 1802.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

DOLLING, W. R. 1985. *Berytus* Fabricius, 1803 (Insecta, Heteroptera, Berytidae): proposed designation of *Cimex clavipes* Fabricius, 1777 as type species. Z.N.(S.)2464. *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 42, pt. 3, pp. 293–295.

MEYER-DÜR, L. R. 1841. Identität und Separation einiger Rhynchoten. *Stett. Ent. Ztg.*, vol. 2, pp. 83–89.

PERICART, J. 1984. Hémiptères Berytidae euro-méditerranéens. *Faune de France*, vol. 70. Paris, iv + 172 pp.

(2) By W. R. Dolling (*British Museum (Natural History), London SW7 5BD, U.K.*)

At the time of publication of my request (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 42, pp. 293–295) for the designation of *Cimex clavipes* as the type-species of *Berytus*, I was not aware that Péricart's (1984) revision of the BERYTIDAE of the western Palaearctic region had been published. This book will undoubtedly be accepted as the standard work on the BERYTIDAE of the area for many years to come, and the course of action that I had originally advocated would result in a nomenclature at variance with Péricart's. Stability of nomenclature would be best served by placing the generic name *Berytinus* on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, as requested by Péricart.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *HATSCHEKIA* POCHE, 1902 (COPEPODA). Z.N.(S.)2390

(see vol. 42, pp. 57–59)

By Z. Kabata (*Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada V9R 5K6*)

I am writing in support of this proposal. To anyone acquainted with the genus *Hatschekia* it is quite obvious that the change of its name at this stage would create a veritable havoc in the literature. Its more than 100 species are widespread throughout the oceans of the world, particularly in the tropical and subtropical areas. If anything, Dr Jones underestimates the presence of the genus (and its name) in the literature.

Dr Jones' proposal makes me wonder why I did not propose the same measure long ago. I am sure that all who deal with parasitic Copepoda, and with Copepoda in general, will support this proposal without reservation.

OPINION 1383
APIS PILIPES FABRICIUS, 1775 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *MEGILLA* FABRICIUS, 1805

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Megilla* Fabricius, 1805 are hereby set aside and *Apis pilipes* Fabricius, 1775 is designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The name *Macropis* Panzer, 1809 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy *Megilla labiata* Fabricius, [1805], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *labiata* Fabricius, [1805], as published in the binomen *Megilla labiata* (specific name of the type species of *Macropis* Panzer, 1809) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Megilla* Fabricius, 1805, a junior objective synonym of *Anthophora* Latreille, 1803, by the type designation made under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2401

An application to change the type species of *Megilla* Fabricius, 1805, in order to protect the usage of *Macropis* Panzer, 1809, was first received from Professor C. D. Michener (*University of Kansas, U.S.A.*) on 23 November 1981. After correspondence a revised draft was sent to the printers on 20 July 1983 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 207–208. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and nine entomological serials. No comments were received. Soon after publication, however, the author became aware that the type for *Megilla* (*Apis acervorum*) was widely misidentified. Subsequently, a note proposing the designation of *Apis pilipes* Fabricius, 1775 as type species of *Megilla* was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 138–139; this would have the effect of making *Megilla* a junior objective synonym of *Anthophora* Latreille, 1803. Commissioners were asked to vote for or against this emended proposal and to place the specific name *pilipes* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. They were also asked to place the generic name *Macropis* Panzer, 1809 (see below) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 45 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 208 as emended in vol. 41, pp. 138–139. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Zheng, Lehtinen, Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes — none (0).

Cogger abstained. A late affirmative vote was returned by Bayer.

No votes were returned by Gruchy and Kraus.

In a comment, Thompson pointed out that Panzer, and not Klug, provided the description and published the name *Macropis*; this has therefore been cited as *Macropis* Panzer, 1809 and not as in the application.

Heppell drew attention to Direction 4 of the Commission (1954), which had already placed the name *pilipes* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology (Opinion 151 had designated *Apis pilipes* Fabricius, 1775 as type species of *Anthophora* Latreille, 1803). Heppell also mentioned that Professor Michener (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p 139) had said that *A. pilipes* is a junior synonym of *A. plumipes* Pallas, 1772, but the Commission's vote did not consider this question, and the designation of *A. pilipes* rather than of *A. plumipes* as type species of *Megilla* leaves that genus as a junior objective synonym of *Anthophora* even if the two species should prove to be different.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

labiata, Megilla, Fabricius, [1805] *Systema Piezatorum,* p. 333

Macropis Panzer, 1809, *Fauna Insectorum Germanicae initia* . . . heft 107, tab 16

Megilla Fabricius, [1805], *Systema Piezatorum,* p. 328.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 45 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1383.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 December 1985

OPINION 1384
DROMOPHIS PETERS, 1869 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Philodendros* Fitzinger, 1843 and its emendation *Philodendrus* Agassiz, 1846, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Dromophis* Peters, 1869 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy, *Dendrophis praeornata* Schlegel, 1837, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *praeornata* Schlegel, 1837, as published in the binomen *Dendrophis praeornata* (specific name of the type species of *Dromophis* Peters, 1869) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The names *Philodendros* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Philodendrus* Agassiz, 1846, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2375

An application for the conservation of *Dromophis* Peters, 1869 was first received from Dr D. G. Broadley (*National Museum, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe*) on 16 March 1981, and was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 189–190. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to seven general and three herpetological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 43 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, p. 190. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Zheng, Cogger, Lehtinen, Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Dupuis, Heppell

Negative Votes — one (1) Holthuis.

Kraus returned a late affirmative vote. No votes were returned by Bayer and Gruchy.

In returning his voting paper, Holthuis pointed out that the Commission had not been asked to suppress an unjustified (and unused)

emendation of *Philodendros*, namely *Philodendrus* Agassiz, 1846. However, even though the omission had been overlooked, the existence of the name was before the Commission when it voted to conserve *Dromophis* Peters, 1869. The suppression of *Philodendrus* Agassiz, 1846 has therefore been included in this ruling.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Dromophis Peters, 1846, *Monatsber. königl. Acad. Wiss. Berlin*, p. 447

Philodendros Fitzinger, 1843, *Systema Reptilium*, p. 26

Philodendrus Agassiz, 1846, *Nomenclatoris Zoologici Index Universalis*, p. 285

praeornata, Dendrophis, Schlegel, 1837, *Essai sur la physionomie des Serpens*, vol. 1, p. 157, vol. 2, p. 236.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 43 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1384.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
25 January 1986

OPINION 1385
ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS VOIGT, 1832 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *ANOLIS* DAUDIN, 1802 (REPTILIA, SAURIA)

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Anolis* Daudin, 1802 are hereby set aside and *Anolis carolinensis* Voigt, 1832 is designated as type species.

(2) The name *Anolis* Daudin, 1802 (gender: masculine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Anolis carolinensis* Voigt, 1832, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *carolinensis* Voigt, 1832, as published in the binomen *Anolis carolinensis*, (specific name of the type species of *Anolis* Daudin, 1802) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1603

An application for the designation of *Anolis carolinensis* Voigt, 1832 as type species of *Anolis* Daudin, 1802 was first received from Professor H. M. Smith (then of *University of Illinois, U.S.A.*) and Dr E. E. Williams and Dr J. D. Lazell (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) on 6 May 1963, and was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 20, pp. 438–439. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* and sent to two herpetological serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr P. W. Smith (*Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, U.S.A.*).

On 3 October 1965 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1965) 34 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 20, p. 439. At the close of the voting period there were 20 affirmative votes and one negative vote, with four voting papers not returned. The single negative vote by Sabrosky was accompanied by a comment which, after long correspondence and delays, was published, with counter-proposals to the original application by Mr A. F. Stimson (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and Dr G. L. Underwood (*City of London Polytechnic*) in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 15–19; Stimson and Underwood suggested that *Lacerta bullaris* Linnaeus, 1758, was the type species. A comment from Professor J. M. Savage (*University of Miami, Florida, U.S.A.*) was received and published with a reply by Stimson & Underwood in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, p. 195. Further comments were received from two of the original applicants, Dr E. E. Williams and Professor H. M. Smith. These were published, with a reply by Mr A. F. Stimson, who now supported the original proposal, in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 132–136. A long and detailed comment by Dr G. Mayer (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) was received in July 1984. This comment was also sent to Williams, Sabrosky, Stimson and Underwood. A revised version of the comment by Mayer was

received in June 1985, three months prior to a proposed second vote on the original 1963 proposals. To avoid another potential delay, involved in publication, it was agreed with Dr Mayer to include a copy of his comment with the voting papers issued on 16 December 1985.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-month Rule on Voting Paper (1985) 57 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 20, p. 439. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows.

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Cocks, Willink, Savage, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Zheng, Cogger, Lehtinen, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Schuster, Heppell

Negative Votes — two (2) Holthuis, Dupuis.

Bayer returned a late affirmative vote. No votes were returned by Gruchy and Kraus.

In a comment, Thompson pointed out that 'the unsuitability of *Lacerta bullaris* Linnaeus as type species of *Anolis* is because it is a 'beta' anole, not because the name is a *nomen dubium*'. Nevertheless, Daudin's 1802 *bullaris* was 'confused and composite, and clearly Stejneger (1904) was using *bullaris* in the sense of *carolinensis* of authors'.

In voting against, Holthuis pointed out that Chenu (1856, *Encycl. Hist. nat. Reptiles et Poissons*, p. 71) had designated *Anolis lineatus* Daudin, 1802 as type species and that this had been overlooked.

In a letter, Dupuis showed that '... en décembre 1802 et juin 1803, L. A. G. Bosc a designé comme type du genre *Anolis* la première espèce incluse *et étudiée* par Daudin: *Lacerta bimaculata* Sparrman, 1784: (*Nouveau dictionnaire d'Histoire naturelle*, tome 1, p. 474; *ibid.*, tome 11, p. 571).' Dupuis asked that this valid type designation be considered, and added, '... si cette désignation présente des inconvénients réels, il faudra réexaminer la désignation de *bullaris* ... Toutefois, si, comme il est malheureusement trop courant, les faits que j'apporte ne suspendaient pas le vote ... je vote contre la propositon.'

These early type designations were drawn to the attention of two of the original authors, Professors H. M. Smith and E. E. Williams as well as to Professor J. M. Savage and Mr A. F. Stimson. All were agreed that, despite the undoubted priority of Bosc's and then Chenu's actions, only the designation of *Anolis carolensis* Voigt, 1832 as type species would serve the purposes of stabilizing nomenclature.

Since the Commission had voted to use its plenary powers 'to set aside all [i.e. known and unknown — PKT] designations of type species ... hitherto made ...' the Ruling has been completed in accord with the original application.

With his vote Dupuis pointed out that 'Daudin, *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière des Reptiles,* Paris (Dufart), tome 4, a été présenté à l'Institut de France le 23 thermidor An 10 = 11 août 1802 (cf. *Proc. Verb. Acad. Sci.*, 2 (1800–1804), p. 1912). Daudin y crée le genre *Anolis* (p. 50)'. In accordance with this the authorship of *Anolis* is cited as Daudin, 1802.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Anolis Daudin, 1802, *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière des Reptiles,* vol. 4, p. 50

carolinensis, Anolis, Voigt, 1832, *in* Cuvier's *Das Thierreich ... Nach der zweiten ... Ausgabe übersetzt und durch Zusätze erweitert von F. S. Voigt,* p. 71.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 57 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1385.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
25 February 1986

OPINION 1386
PAPILIO ERATO LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): NEOTYPE DESIGNATED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type specimen hitherto made for *Papilio erato* Linnaeus, 1758 are hereby set aside and the following specimen deposited in the British Museum (Natural History) is hereby designated neotype: '(Berg, en Dal, Surinam, 1898–9. Michls./*erato erato* Linn./866./20.20. ex coll. Riffarth/Joicey Bequest, Brit. Mus. 1934–120.)'.

(1) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *erato* Linnaeus, 1758 as published in the binomen *Papilio erato* and as defined by the neotype designated in (1) above;

(b) *doris* Linnaeus, 1771, as published in the binomen *Papilio doris*.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1759

An application to conserve the name *Heliconius erato* sensu Aurivillius, 1882 was first received from Dr J. G. Turner (*University of Leeds, U.K.*) on 5 June 1966. After correspondence between the author and the then Secretary, Dr W. E. China, it was suggested that using the plenary powers to designate a neotype for *Papilio erato* Linnaeus, 1758 was the best method of preserving current usage. The case was not proceeded with until a revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 43–44 (March 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and nine entomological serials.

Comments correcting certain facts in the case were received from Lt.-Col. C. F. Cowan (*Cumbria, U.K.*) and Dr L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden*). These were acknowledged by the author and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 197.

DECISION OF THE COMMISION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)2 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, pp. 43–44. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — seventeen (17) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Schuster, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer

Negative Votes — four (4) received in the following order: Lehtinen, Bernardi, Cogger, Thompson.

Dupuis abstained. No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

Dupuis abstained primarily because insufficient account had been taken of the work of Bates (1862), and also because some of the taxonomic doubts. Bernardi did not approve of the designation of a neotype for *Papilio erato* Linnaeus which was different from Linnean usage, and suggested that species B (cf. the application) should have the specific name *vesta* Cramer, [1775], *erato* being suppressed.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

doris, Papilio, Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa Plantarum altera,* p. 536

erato, Papilio, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae,* ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 467.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 2 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1386.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1387
CURCULIO PICIROSTRIS FABRICIUS, 1787 AND *TYCHIUS STEPHENSI* SCHÖNHERR, 1836 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONIDAE): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the two tychiine weevil specimens in the Fabricius and the Sehested and Tønder Lund collections at Copenhagen are hereby set aside as types, and the female lectotype of *Curculio cinerascens* Marsham. 1802 in the British Museum (Natural History) is hereby designated as neotype of *Curculio picirostris* Fabricius, 1787.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *picirostris* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the binomen *Curculio picirostris,* and as interpreted by reference to the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) above;

(b) *stephensi* Schönherr, 1836, as published in the binomen *Tychius stepheni* (sic), and as interpreted by reference to the lectotype designated by Clark (1971, p. 10).

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *tomentosus* Herbst, 1795, as published in the binomen *Curculio tomentosus* (a junior primary homonym of *Curculio tomentosus* Olivier, 1790);

(b) *stepheni* Schönherr, 1836, as published in the binomen *Tychius stepheni* (an incorrect original spelling of *stephensi* Schönherr, 1836, in the same combination).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2266

An application for the conservation of *Curculio picirostris* Fabricius, 1787 and *Tychius stephensi* Schönherr, 1836, was first received from Dr W. E. Clark (then of *National Museum of Natural History, Washington, U.S.A.*) on 23 May 1978. After a long period of correspondence, during which several redrafts of the case were produced, a revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 45–52 (March 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and eight specialist serials.

A comment was received from Dr L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden*) questioning the applicant's contention that *stepheni* was an incorrect spelling of *stephensi.*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)3 for or against

the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 50. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis (in part), Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Schuster, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Cogger, Thompson

Negative Votes — one (1) Lehtinen.

Dupuis abstained. No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

Holthuis voted against the treatment of the spellings *stephensi* and *stepheni*, maintaining that the former was incorrect under Article 32(c)(ii) of the Code unless validated under the plenary powers of the Commission.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

picirostris, Curculio, Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Insectorum sistens eorum species nuper detectas,* vol. 1, p. 101

stepheni, Tychius, Schönherr, 1836, *Genera et species Curculionidum, cum synonymia,* vol. 3(1), p. 412

stephensi, Tychius, Schönherr, 1836, *Genera et species Curculionidum, cum synonymia,* vol. 3(1), p. 412

tomentosus, Curculio, Herbst, 1795, *Natursystem aller bekannten in und ausländischen Insekten . . . Die Käfer,* vol. 6, p. 278.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1387.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1388
CALLIONYMUS SAGITTA PALLAS, 1770 (OSTEICHTHYES, CALLIONYMIDAE): NEOTYPE DESIGNATED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the nominal species *Callionymus sagitta* Pallas, 1770 is to be interpreted by reference to the neotype deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, Stanford University Collection, San Francisco, 'No. CAS–SU 41392: (female, 86·1 mm SL, INDIA: mouth of River Hooghli, Sundarbans, Bengal Province, ca 21°50′N 88°00′E, S. W. Kemp, 1911.)'.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *sagitta* Pallas, 1770, as published in the binomen *Callionymus sagitta* and as interpreted by reference to the neotype described in (1) above;

(b) *filamentosus* Valenciennes *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837, as published in the binomen *Callionymus filamentosus*.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2435

An application for the designation of a neotype for *Callionymus sagitta* Pallas, 1770 was first received from Dr R. A. Fricke (*Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum, DDR*) on 28 February 1983. After a period of correspondence a revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 58–61 (March 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and three specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)4 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 60. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — sixteen (16) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Schuster, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Cogger

Negative Votes — sic (6) received in the following order: Savage, Uéno, Lehtinen, Dupuis, Bernardi, Thompson.

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

Kabata pointed out that references in the application to Article 75 of the Code should now read 75(d), not 75(c). Bernardi, Dupuis and Uéno disapproved of the principle involved in the designation of a neotype manifestly different from Pallas' 1770 illustration. Dupuis said that usage could have been most appropriately maintained by conservation of the

name *Callionymus sagitta* Valenciennes, 1837 and suppression of Pallas' (1770) authorship of the specific name.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

filamentosus, Callionymus, Valenciennes *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837, *Histoire naturelle des poissons,* vol. 12, p. 303

sagitta, Callionymus, Pallas, 1770, *Spicilegia zoologica,* vol. 1, (8), 29.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1388.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1389
PHASCOLOSOMA CUMANENSE KEFERSTEIN, 1867 (SIPUNCULIDA): GIVEN PRECEDENCE OVER *LUMBRICUS EDULIS* PALLAS, 1774

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the specific name *cumanense* Keferstein, 1867, as published in the binomen *Phascolosoma cumanense*, is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the specific name *edule*, as originally published in the binomen *Lumbricus edulis*, whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *cumanense* Keferstein, 1867, as published in the binomen *Phascolosoma cumanense*, with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *edule* Pallas, 1774, as originally published in the binomen *Lumbricus edulis*, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(b) *edule* Pallas, 1774, as originally published in the binomen *Lumbricus edulis*, with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *cumanense* Keferstein, 1867, as published in the binomen *Phascolosoma cumanense*, whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2379

An application for the conservation of *Phascolosoma cumanense* Keferstein, 1867 (now placed in the genus *Siphonosoma* Spengel, 1912) was first received from Dr E. B. Cutler (*Syracuse University, U.S.A.*) on 27 April 1981. After a period of correspondence a revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 62–64 (March 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)5 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 14, p. 63. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — sixteen (16) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Alvarado, Schuster, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Uéno, Ride, Halvorsen, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger

Negative Votes — six (6) received in the following order: Starobogatov, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Lehtinen, Heppell, Thompson.

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List:

cumanense, Phascolosoma, Keferstein, 1867, *Zeit. Wiss. Zool.*, vol. 17, p. 53

edule, Lumbricus, Pallas, 1774, *Spicilegia Zoologica,* vol. 10, p. 10.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1389.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1390
PELLONULA BAHIENSIS STEINDACHNER, 1879 (OSTEICHTHYES): REPLACEMENT LECTOTYPE DESIGNATED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type specimen hitherto made for the nominal species *Pellonula bahiensis* Steindachner, 1879 are hereby set aside and the following specimen in the Naturhistorisches Museum of Vienna is hereby designated as lectotype: '(NMV. 76436:4, 76·5 mm SL, 'Bucht von Bahia', Steindachner coll.)'

(2) The name *bahiensis* Steindachner, 1879, as published in the binomen *Pellonula bahiensis* and as interpreted by reference to the lectotype designated in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2445

An application to designate a replacement lectotype for *Pellonula bahiensis* Steindachner, 1879 was first received from Dr P. J. P. Whitehead (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and Dr G. Nelson (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.*) on 21 June 1983. A revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 65–66 (March 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and four specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)6 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 66. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Schuster, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Cogger

Negative Votes — two (2) Bernardi, Thompson.

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the name placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

bahiensis, Pellonula, Steindachner, 1879, *Sitzber. k. Acad. Wiss. Wien,* vol. 80, p. 181, pl. 3, fig. 2.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1390.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1391
ZYGAENA ANTHYLLIDIS BOISDUVAL, [1828] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *anthyllidis* Hübner, [1819], as published in the binomen *Lycastes anthyllidis*, and all uses of that name prior to that by Boisduval in 1828 are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *anthyllidis* Boisduval, [1828], as published in the binomen *Zygaena anthyllidis*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *anthyllidis* Hübner, [1819], as published in the binomen *Lycastes anthyllidis* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2442

An application for the conservation of *Zygaena anthyllidis* Boisduval, [1828] was first received from Dr C. M. Naumann (*Universität Bielefeld, BRD*) and Dr W. G. Tremewan (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 4 May 1983. After a period of correspondence a revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 73–76. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and nine specialist serials. A large number of supportive comments were received and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 42, p. 10.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)7 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 74. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Schuster, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger, Thompson

Negative Votes — None (0).

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

anthyllidis, Zygaena, Boisduval, [1828], *Essai sur une Monographie des Zygénides,* p. 78

anthyllidis, Lycastes, Hübner, [1819], *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge,* p. 118.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1391.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1392
REPTOMULTISPARSA D'ORBIGNY, 1853 (BRYOZOA, CYCLOSTOMATA): TYPE SPECIES DESIGNATED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the nominal species *Diastopora incrustans* d'Orbigny, 1850 is hereby designated as type species of the nominal genus *Reptomultisparsa* d'Orbigny, 1853.

(2) The name *Reptomultisparsa* d'Orbigny, 1853 (gender: feminine) type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Diastopora incrustans* d'Orbigny, 1850, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *incrustans* d'Orbigny, 1850, as published in the binomen *Diastopora incrustans* (specific name of the type species of *Reptomultisparsa* d'Orbigny, 1853) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2400

An application for the designation of *Diastopora incrustans* d'Orbigny, 1850 as the type species of *Reptomultisparsa* d'Orbigny, 1853 was first received from Dr P. D. Taylor (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 17 November 1981. After a period of correspondence a revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 77–79 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and three specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)8 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, pp. 78–79. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Schuster, Mroczkowski, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger, Thompson

Negative Votes — one (1) Hahn.

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

Hahn commented that *Diastopora microstoma* Michelin, 1846 would have been the best choice of type species for *Reptomultisparsa*, since it is listed as such by Bassler in the *Fossilium Catalogus* (1935) and the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* (1953).

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

incrustans, Diastopora, d'Orbigny, 1850, *Prodrome de Paléontologie,* vol. 1, p. 288

Reptomultisparsa d'Orbigny, 1853, *Paléontologie française, terrains crétacés,* vol. 5, Bryozoaires, p. 875.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1392.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1393
CHOEROPSIS LEIDY, 1852 (MAMMALIA, ARTIODACTYLA): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Choerodes* Leidy, 1852 is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Choeropsis* Leidy, 1852 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy *Hippopotamus liberiensis* Morton, 1849, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *liberiensis* Morton, 1849, as published in the binomen *Hippopotamus liberiensis* (specific name of the type species of *Choeropsis* Leidy, 1852) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Choerodes* Leidy, 1852, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2407

An application for the conservation of *Choeropsis* Leidy, 1852 was first received from Drs R. M. Schoch and S. G. Lucas (*Yale University, U.S.A.*) on 1 March 1982. After a period of correspondence a revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 94–96 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and three specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 June 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)9 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 95. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Schuster, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger, Thompson

Negative Votes — one (1) Kabata.

No votes were returned by Corless, Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Choerodes Leidy, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, vol. 6, p. 52
Choeropsis Leidy, 1852, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, (2), vol. 2, p. 213
liberiensis, Hippopotamus, Morton, 1849, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, (2), vol. 1, p. 232.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1393.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1394
CENTRURUS LIMPIDUS KARSCH, 1879 AND *CENTRUROIDES ORNATUS* POCOCK, 1902 (ARACHNIDA, SCORPIONES): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *olivaceus* Thorell, 1877, as published in the binomen *Centrurus olivaceus*, is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *limpidus* Karsch, 1879, as published in the binomen *Centrurus limpidus*;

(b) *ornatus* Pocock, 1902, as published in the binomen *Centruroides ornatus*.

(3) The name *olivaceus* Thorell, 1877, as published in the binomen *Centrurus olivaceus* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2446

An application for the conservation of *Centrurus limpidus* Karsch, 1879 and *Centruroides ornatus* Pocock, 1902, was first received from Dr O. F. Francke (*Texas Technical University, U.S.A.*) on 27 June 1983. After a period of correspondence a revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 97–100 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and three specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)10 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, pp. 98–99. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Schuster, Hahn, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger

Negative Votes — one (1) Thompson.

Bayer pointed out that, contrary to para. 3 of the application (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 97) *Centrurus* Ehrenberg, 1828 is not a nomen nudum: 'even though a full description was not given it was twice characterized in the original publication [on folios 1 and 6] . . . It seems clear that

Centrurus is an available generic name from Ehrenberg (1828), without included species, with type species *C. galbineus* Koch, 1838 fixed by subsequent monotypy'.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

limpidus, Centrurus, Karsch, 1879, *Mitt. Muench. Entomol. Ver.*, vol. 3, p. 120

olivaceus, Centrurus, Thorell, 1877, *Atti Soc. Italiana Sci. Nat.*, vol. 19, pp. 151–152

ornatus, Centruroides, Pocock, 1902, *Biologia Centrali-Americana,* p. 26.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1394.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1395
TOMIOPSIS BENEDIKTOVA, 1956 (BRACHIOPODA, SPIRIFERIDA): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Tomiopsis* Cope, 1893 and all uses of that name prior to that by Benediktova, 1956, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Tomiopsis* Benediktova, 1956, (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Brachythyris kumpani* Yanischevsky, 1935, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *kumpani* Yanischevsky, 1935, as published in the binomen *Brachythyris kumpani* (specific name of the type species of *Tomiopsis* Benediktova, 1956) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Tomiopsis* Cope, 1893, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2451

An application for the conservation of *Tomiopsis* Benediktova, 1956 was first received from Dr N. W. Archbold and Dr G. A. Thomas (*University of Melbourne, Australia*) on 15 September 1983. A revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 105–107 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and two specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)12 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, pp. 106–107. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Trjapitzin, Schuster, Uéno, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger

Negative Votes — three (3) received in the following order: Hahn, Lehtinen, Thompson.

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

Hahn voted against because no explanation had been given of the nomenclatural fate of the fossil edentate genus described as *Tomiopsis* Cope, 1893. [As stated in the application, this name was based on a single

tooth, and no further contributions have been made since the original brief description. The sinking of the name is unlikely to cause difficulties].

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

kumpani, Brachythyris Yanischevsky, 1935, *Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad Gosud. Un-ta, Vyp.* vol. 1, pp. 68–69

Tomiopsis Benediktova, 1956 *Voprosy Geologii Kuzbassa, I, Materialy Vtorogo Soveshchaniya po Stratigrafii Uglenosnykh Otlozhenii*, p. 169

Tomiopsis Cope, 1893, *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, vol. 31, no. 142, pp. 317–318.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)12 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1395.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1396
BYRRHUS MURINUS FABRICIUS, 1794 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA, BYRRHIDAE): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy:

(a) *undulatus* Kugelann, 1792, as published in the binomen *Byrrhus undulatus*;

(b) *rubidus* Kugelann, 1792, as published in the binomen *Byrrhus rubidus*.

(2) The name *Porcinolus* Mulsant & Rey, 1869 (gender: masculine) type species by subsequent designation by Mroczkowski, 1984, *Byrrhus murinus* Fabricius, 1794, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *murinus* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Byrrhus murinus* (specific name of the type species of *Porcinolus* Mulsant & Rey, 1869) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *undulatus* Kugelann, 1792, as published in the binomen *Byrrhus undulatus* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above;

(b) *rubidus* Kugelann, 1792, as published in the binomen *Byrrhus rubidus* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2314

An application for the conservation of *Byrrhus murinus* Fabricius, 1794 was first received from Dr M. Mroczkowksi (*Institute of Zoology, Poland*) on 30 July 1979. After a period of correspondence a revised version was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 114–115 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and eleven specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)13 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, pp. 114–115. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado,

Mroczkowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Schuster, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger

Negative Votes — One (1) Thompson.

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

murinus, Byrrhus, Fabricius, 1794, *Entomologia systematica* vol. 4, p. 437

Porcinolus Mulsant & Rey, 1869, *Histoire naturelle des coleoptères de France,* part 2, Piluliformes, p. 94. See also *Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon,* vol. 17, p. 328

rubidus, Byrrhus, Kugelann, 1792, *Neuestes Mag. Liebhaber Entomol.,* vol. 1, Heft (2–4), p. 484

undulatus, Byrrhus, Kugelann, 1792, *Neuestes Mag. Liebhaber Entomol.,* vol. 1, Heft (2–4), p. 484.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Porcinolus* Mulsant & Rey, 1869: of *Byrrhus murinus* Fabricius, 1794 by Mroczkowski, 1984, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 114.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1396.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1397
RHOPALOCERUS W. REDTENBACHER, 1842 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA, COLYDIDAE): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the generic names *Spartycerus* Motschulsky, 1837 and *Apeistus* Motschulsky, 1840, are hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Rhopalocerus* W. Redtenbacher, 1842 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy *Rhopalocerus setosus* W. Redtenbacher, 1842, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *rondanii* A. Villa & J. B. Villa, 1833, as published in the binomen *Monotoma rondanii* (considered the valid name at the time of this ruling for the type species of *Rhopalocerus* W. Redtenbacher, 1842) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name RHOPALOCERINI Reitter, 1911 (type genus *Rhopalocerus* W. Redtenbacher, 1842) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

(5) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic names in Zoology:

(a) *Spartycerus* Motschulsky, 1837, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;

(b) *Apeistus* Motschulsky, 1840, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;

(c) *Apistus* Agassiz, 1846, a junior homonym of *Apistus* Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829.

(6) The name APISTINI Ganglbauer, 1899 (invalid because based on a junior homonym) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2456

An application for the conservation of *Rhopalocerus* W. Redtenbacher, 1842 was first received from Dr M. Mroczkowski (*Institute of Zoology, Warsaw, Poland*) on 18 October 1983. A revised version was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, pp. 116–118 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same issue of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and eleven specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)14 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, pp. 117–118. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Schuster, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger

Negative Votes — One (1) Thompson.

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Apeistus Motschulsky, 1840, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou*, p. 186

Apistus Agassiz, 1846, *Nomenclatoris zoologici index universalis*, p. 29

APISTINI Ganglbauer, 1899, *Die Käfer von Mitteleuropa*, p. 873

RHOPALOCERINI Reitter, 1911, *Fauna Germanica. Die Käfer des deutschen Reiches*, vol. 3, p. 108

Rhopalocerus W. Redtenbacher, 1842, *Die Gattungen der deutschen Käfer-Fauna*, p. 21

rondanii, Monotoma, A. Villa & J. B. Villa, 1833, *Coleoptera Europae dupleta*, p. 36

Spartycerus Motschulsky, 1837, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou*, (5), p. 100.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)14 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1397.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1398
CAPYS HEWITSON, [1865] (LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Scoptes* Hübner, [1819] is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Capys* Hewitson, [1865] (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy *Papilio alpheus* Cramer, [1777], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *alpheus* Cramer, [1777], as published in the binomen *Papilio alpheus*, (specific name of the type species of *Capys* Hewitson, [1865]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1748

An application for the conservation of *Capys* Hewitson, [1865] was first received from the late Dr N. D. Riley (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 8 March 1966. It was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 23, pp. 165–166 (October 1966). No comment was received. A short time after publication, Article 23b of the Code, which was cited in the case, came under investigation by a special committee appointed by the Council of the Commission, and consequently no further action was taken.

In 1974 a proposal to complete this application was received from Lt.-Col. C. F. Cowan (*Cumbria, U.K.*) and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 30, pp. 133–134. The case was however left in abeyance until it was republished, due to the long interval that had passed, in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 119–121 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and eleven specialist serials. A comment was received from Colonel Cowan and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 197. As a consequence of this comment the Commission were asked to vote on proposals (1)(b), (2), (3) and (4) only.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)15 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, pp. 120–121 as amended on p. 197. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado,

Mroczowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Schuster, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger, Thompson

Negative Votes — None (0).

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

alpheus, Papilio, Cramer, [1777], *De uitlandsche Kapellen,* vol. 2 (16), p. 31

Capys Hewitson, [1865], *Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera.* Lycaenidae. (Supplement), vol. 1, p. 59.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)15 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1398.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1399
COCHLIOMYIA TOWNSEND, 1915 (DIPTERA, CALLIPHORIDAE): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Callitroga* Breauer, 1883, is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Cochliomyia* Townsend, 1915 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Musca macellaria* Fabricius, 1775, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *macellaria* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Musca macellaria* (specific name of the type species of *Cochliomyia* Townsend, 1915), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Callitroga* Brauer, 1883, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)707

An application to clarify the status of *Callitroga* was first received from Dr C. W. Sabrosky (*United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, U.S.A.*) on 30 August 1952. As no definite standpoint was taken regarding the availability, authorship and date, it was agreed that the application should be held in abeyance until after the London Congress of 1958, where it was hoped that a decision would be made on names first published in synonymy.

In December 1982 the then Secretary, Mr R. V. Melville, contacted Dr Sabrosky with a view to his rewriting and presenting the case again. After a long period of correspondence a revised version of the case was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 125–128 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and eleven specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr Y. Z. Erizinclioglu (*University of Cambridge, U.K.*).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1986)16 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 128. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado,

Mroczkowski, Hahn, Trjapitzin, Schuster, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Bernardi, Cogger, Thompson

Negative Votes — None (0).

Kabata and Dupuis abstained. No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

Kabata abstained because he felt that the application reflected only one viewpoint, Dupuis primarily because the biological complexity of the case might involve taxonomic difficulties. Thompson commented that a type species should have been designated before suppression of *Callitroga*.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Callitroga Brauer, 1883, *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math-nat. Kl.*, vol. 47, p. 74

Cochliomyia Townsend, 1915, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, vol. 5, p. 644

macellaria, Musca, Fabricius, 1775, *Systema Entomologiae*, p. 776.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)16 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1399.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

BUBO DUMERIL, 1806 AND *SURNIA* DUMERIL, 1806 (AVES): PROPOSED CONFIRMATION ON THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.)1051

By R. V. Melville (*formerly Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Among the generic names deferred for further consideration when the first instalment of the Official Lists in book form was being prepared in 1958 were No. 29, *Bubo* Duméril, 1806 and No. 105, *Surnia* Duméril, 1806, both dealt with in Opinion 67. It appears that both names can be confirmed on the Official List without recourse to the plenary powers.

BUBO

2. *Bubo* was described by Duméril (1806, *Zoologie analytique*, p. 34) with no included species. This was the case with all new genera proposed by Duméril in this work. In the same year L. F. Froriep published *C. Duméril's analytische Zoologie aus dem französischen mit Zusätzen*. He cited one species as an example of every genus and thereby fixed the type species of each of Duméril's new genera by subsequent monotypy. The only example so cited (p. 35) under *Bubo* was *Strix bubo* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 92).

3. The relevant entry in Opinion 67 reads: '*Bubo* Duméril, Zool. Analyt., 1806, 34. Mt, Tt., Tsd., "Les Ducs" = *Strix bubo* Linn. (Froriep 1806, Opinion 46)'. The abbreviations mean Mt, type by monotypy; Tt, type by tautonymy; Tsd, type by subsequent designation. Opinion 46 was the ruling that then governed the treatment of genera proposed without included species. It has been replaced by Article 69(a)(vii). Although all the statements made in the entry are true, it is only necessary to cite one method of type–species designation.

4. The Commission is accordingly asked:

(1) to confirm the placing on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of *Bubo* Duméril, 1806 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent monotypy, *Strix bubo* Linnaeus, 1758;

(2) to place the specific name *bubo* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Strix bubo* (specific name of type species of *Bubo* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

SURNIA

5. The nominal type species of *Surnia* Duméril (1806, *Zoologie analytique*, p. 34) is fixed in the same manner as that of *Bubo*, namely by subsequent monotypy by Froriep (1806, *op. cit.*, p. 35). Duméril cited '*Strix hudlonia* L.' which is a lapsus for *Strix hudsonia* Gmelin, 1788 in Linnaeus,

Syst. Nat. ed. 13, vol. 1 (1), p. 295. The valid name for this species is *Strix caparoch* P. L. S. Müller, 1766, *Des Ritters C. von Linne's ... vollständige Natursystem* ... Suppl., p. 69. Gmelin's type locality was Hudson's Bay and Müller's was Europe; but it is now accepted that Müller based his *Strix caparoch* on Edwards, G., 1743, *Natural history of birds*, pl. 62, which is one of the items in Gmelin's synonymy.

6. The Commission is accordingly asked:

(1) to confirm the placing on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of *Surnia* Duméril, 1806 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent monotypy, *Strix hudsonia* Gmelin, 1788;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *caparoch* Müller (P.L.S.) 1766 as published in the binomen *Strix caparoch* (the valid name at the date of this application of the type species of *Surnia* Duméril, 1806).

7. I am grateful to Mr I. C. J. Galbraith (*Tring Museum*) for help in compiling the facts concerning *Surnia*.

ANTISPILA HÜBNER, [1825] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *ANTISPILA STADTMÜLLERELLA* [HÜBNER] 1825 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2463

By E. S. Nielsen (*Division of Entomology, CSIRO, G.P.O. Box 1700, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, Australia*) and I. W. B. Nye (*Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K.*)

The object of this case is to request the Commission to suppress an unused type-species designation so that *Antispila* Hübner, [1825], can continue to be used in its universally accepted sense.

2. *Antispila* Hübner, [1825] (*Verz. bekannter Schmett.*, p. 419) was established for 13 originally included species. The first species was included by Hübner as '4070. *Antispila Pagenstecherella. Merianella* Hübn. Tin. 265.' — i.e. Hübner was establishing *A. pagenstecherella* to denote his earlier misidentification *Tinea merianella* Linnaeus *sensu* Hübner, [1805] (*Samml. eur. Schmett.*, vol. 8, pl. 38, fig. 265). The seventh species was included by Hübner as '*A. Stadtmüllerella. Pfeiferella* Hübn. 398'. — i.e., Hübner was establishing *A. stadtmuellerella* as an objective replacement name for *Tinea pfeifferella* Hübner, [1813] (*Samml. eur. Schmett.*, vol. 8, pl. 59, fig. 398) a primary homonym of *Tinea pfeifferella* Hübner, [1813] (*ibidem*, vol. 8, pl. 63, fig. 422) and a junior subjective synonym of *Tinea metallella* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Ankündung Syst. Werkes Schmett. Wienergegend*, p. 144).

3. Ever since Wocke, 1871, *in* Staudinger & Wocke (*Cat. Lepid. eur. Faunengeb.*, p. 324), *Antispila* has been used as a valid name for a widely distributed and large genus in the HELIOZELIDAE based on *A. metallella* (= *stadtmuellerella* Hübner = *pfeifferella* Hübner fig. 398). *A. stadtmuellerella* was designated as the type species of *Antispila* by Fletcher, 1929 (*Mem. Dep. Agric. India (Entomol.)*, vol. 11, p. 17). There is, however, an earlier and hitherto overlooked type-species designation by Hampson, 1918 (*Novit. zool.*, vol. 25, p. 387) who habitually designated the first of the originally included species and so cited *pagenstecherella* and added that *Antispila* 'may be the oldest name in this family when its type can be identified'. Hampson was therefore unaware that *A. pagenstecherella* had already been placed by Heyden, 1861 (*Entomol. Ztg. Stettin*, vol. 22, p. 32) as the senior synonym of *Tinea vinculella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1850 (*Syst. Bearbeitung Schmett. Eur.*, vol. 5, Tineides, pl. 40, fig. 275; 1854, *ibidem*, vol. 5, p. 75). This species is currently placed in *Eudarcia* Clemens, 1860, in the TINEIDAE.

4. *Antispila* has been consistently used for the heliozelid genus in the literature dealing with both its taxonomy, faunistics, biology, and morphology, including the following:

Berestynska-Wilczek, 1966, *Folia biol.*, Krakow vol. 14, p. 455
Davis, 1983, *in* Hodges, *Check List of Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico*, p. 4
Dziurzynski, 1952, *Mater. Fizjogr. Kraju*, vol. 28, p. 1
Emmet, 1976, *in* Heath, *Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. 1, p. 305
Gerasimov, 1952, *Fauna SSSR*, vol. 56, p. 306
Grandi, 1932, *Boll. Lab. Entomol R. Ist. super. agrar. Bologna*, vol. 5, p. 178
Kuroko, 1982, *in* Inoue *et al.*, *Moths of Japan*, vol. 1, p. 57, vol. 2, p. 157
Kuznetsov, 1978, *Opred. Faune SSSR*, vol. 117, p. 72
Lafontaine, 1973, *Can. Entomol.*, vol. 105, p. 991
Wojtusiak, 1976, *Klucze Oznacz. Owad. Poland*, vol. 94, p. 9.

Antispila has to our knowledge never been used in the TINEIDAE.

5. In order to maintain general current usage of *Antispila* Hübner, [1825], in the HELIOZELIDAE and to prevent the confusion that would occur if it were to be transferred and used to replace *Eudarcia* Clemens, 1860, in the TINEIDAE, the Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all type-species designations for the nominal genus *Antispila* Hübner, [1825], prior to that of Fletcher, 1929;

(2) to place the generic name *Antispila* Hübner, [1825], type species by subsequent designation of Fletcher, 1929, *Antispila stadtmuellerella* Hübner, [1825], on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *metallella* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as published in the binomen *Tinea metallella* (valid name, at the time of the application, of the type species of *Antispila* Hübner, [1825]) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HETEROCLONIUM BICOLOR COPE, 1896 (REPTILIA, SQUAMATA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY SUPPRESSION OF *CHIROTES DIGLOSSIS* SAENZ, 1869. Z.N.(S.)2424

By Stephen C. Ayala (*307 12th Street, Petaluma, California 94952, U.S.A.*)

In 1869, Nicolás Saenz described a worm-like reptile from Colombia under the name *Chirotes diglossis*, believing it to be a legged amphisbaenid related to *Chirotes* (now *Bipes*) *canaliculatus* of Mexico. Saenz's detailed description permits identification of his specimens not as an amphisbaenid (Suborder Amphisbaenia), but rather as a microteiid lizard (Suborder Sauria) currently known as *Bachia bicolor* (Cope, 1896).

2. The genus *Chirotes* Cuvier, 1817 is now considered a synonym of *Bipes* Latreille, 1802, the only genus of legged amphisbaenids in the New World and limited in distribution to Mexico and the Southwestern United States. The name *diglossis* Saenz has apparently never been used since its original publication with reference to any amphisbaenid. Dr Carl Gans (*in lit.*, 24 Sept. 1982) is of the same opinion. This may be because Saenz's description appeared in the Annals of Colombia's National University, a journal not widely circulated at the middle of the previous century, and not likely to come to the attention of students of amphisbaenids or microteiids.

3. Saenz did not formally designate a type specimen as such, but he based his description on a specimen of imprecise origin donated to the School of Natural Science of Colombia's National University in Bogotá by Dr Vargas Vega. The specimen was said to be kept in the school's specimen cabinet. Today the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales at the National University of Colombia has the largest collection of Colombian lizards in the world, but its oldest specimens date only from the late 1930s or early 1940s. It is exceptionally unlikely that Saenz's type specimen of *diglossis*, or a second specimen he said was also present, still exists.

4. The only published usage of Saenz's name *diglossis* that I am aware of is in the introduction to a list of specimens in the herpetology collection at Colombia's National University. Humberto Alarcón, 1979, noted only that: 'In 1869, while a student at National University, Nicolás Saenz published the description of a new lizard *Chirotes diglossis*, following closely the descriptions given by Duméril, Bibron & Duméril (of *Bipes canaliculatus*), and specifying that the holotype was deposited in the natural history specimen cabinet' (my translation). There is no previous recognition as to the correct identification of Saenz's specimens.

5. In 1896, Cope described *Heteroclonium* (now *Bachia*) *bicolor*, doubtless unaware of Saenz's description 27 years earlier. The name *bicolor* Cope has been widely used in the literature, for example by Dunn, 1944a, 1944b; Alemán, 1953; Valdivieso & Tamsitt, 1963; Nicéforo María, 1964; Medem, 1968; Peters & Donoso-Barros, 1970; Hoogmoed, 1973; Maclean, 1974 and Presch, 1980. The extensive literature on the genus *Bachia* and *B. bicolor* was recently unravelled and summarized by Dixon, 1973.

6. Therefore, in the interest of nomenclatural stability, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *diglossis* Saenz, 1869, as published in the binomen *Chirotes diglossis*, for the purposes of the Principles of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) place the specific name *bicolor* Cope, 1896, as published in the binomen *Heteroclonium bicolor*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *diglossis* Saenz, 1869, as published in the binomen *Chirotes diglossis* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

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ON THE NAMES OF TWO SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CLYTIA* LAMOUROUX, 1812 (CNIDARIA, HYDROZOA) COMMON IN WESTERN EUROPE. Z.N.(S.)2493

By Paul F. S. Cornelius (*Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*) and Carina Östman (*Zoologiska Institutionen, Uppsala Universitet, Box 561, S–751 22 Uppsala, Sweden*)

1. Introduction

All the known members of the hydroid genus *Clytia* Lamouroux, 1812 (p. 184) are thought to have both hydroid and medusa stages in their life cycles. One of the species, which has been variously known as *Clytia johnstoni* (e.g. sensu Hincks, 1868, p. 143) and *Phialidium hemisphaericum* (e.g. sensu Russell, 1953, p. 285), is in western Europe both a very common benthic organism and one of the most abundant medusae in the plankton. The second species treated in detail here, most frequently reported from its hydroid stage alone under the name *Clytia gracilis* (Sars, 1850, p. 138, as *Laomedea*), is probably the second commonest species of *Clytia* in the North Sea and associated waters.

2. There are long-recognized nomenclatural problems concerning the names of each of these species (summary in Cornelius, 1982a, pp. 78–79). Until recently there was also a debate concerning the distinctness of the two species from each other, and the nomenclatural questions could not be confidently resolved. But recent work, spanning several years, on Scandinavian populations (Östman, 1979a, b, 1982, 1983) has resolved this debate. The two species were characterized by Östman on skeletal morphology, nematocyst differences, anatomy of the medusae, and differences in breeding season and habitat. More recently Cornelius (in prep. 1) has found differences in polyp morphology between the two.

3. The species are common, and since several synoptic works are in preparation (e.g. Cornelius, in prep. 2; Cornelius and Ryland, in prep.) it is timely to resolve the long-standing nomenclatural issues surrounding their names.

2. The genus name *Clytia*

4. Two generic names have been most frequently applied to the genus in recent years. *Phialidium* Leuckart, 1856 (p. 18) has traditionally been used for nominal species known from the medusa stage; while *Clytia* Lamouroux, 1812, p. 184, has been the name by which those based on the hydroid stage have come to be known. Rearing experiments that have successfully linked the two stages of some of the species have revealed nomenclatural problems in both genus and species names. However, the case for regarding *Clytia* Lamouroux, 1812, as the accepted name for the genus is now overwhelming. The arguments have been put recently elsewhere (Cornelius, 1982a, p. 71). For some decades it was sensible to use

a dual system of names in western Europe, one (including *Clytia*) for the hydroid stages and the other (including *Phialidium*) for the medusae. The problem was that for many years it was not known to which hydroids the various medusae belonged, and *Clytia* has proved one of the more intractable genera in which to resolve these questions. But the life cycles of so many species of hydromedusae have now been worked out (summaries in Russell, 1953, 1970; Naumov, 1960; Edwards, 1972) so that, in western Europe at least, a single nomenclature is being applied throughout the order wherever possible (e.g. Naumov, 1960; Cornelius, 1982a; in prep. 2). The name to be used for the present genus is unquestionably *Clytia*. Some aspects of the availability of and type species of *Clytia* which do not impinge on the present discussion were treated in recent submissions to the Commission on other nomenclatural problems in the Campanulariidae (Cornelius, 1981, 1982b; ICZN Opinion 1345, 1985).

3. The species name *Clytia hemisphaerica* auct.

5. The most often collected *Clytia* species in western Europe is that variously known as *Phialidium hemisphaericum* (Linnaeus, 1767, p. 1098, as *Medusa,* type locality Belgian coastal plankton, the medusa stage) and *Clytia johnstoni* (Alder 1856, p. 359, as *Campanularia*; the hydroid stage). The complex nomenclatural history of both these species names was summarised by Cornelius (1982a), who followed some other recent authors in employing the combination *Clytia hemisphaerica* consequent upon rearing studies which apparently linked the two stages. But *johnstoni* and *hemisphaerica* were only subjectively linked (Cornelius & Garfath, 1980, p. 283; Cornelius, 1982a, pp. 79–80). Linnaeus, 1767, p. 1098, did not himself see a medusa specimen when introducing the name *hemisphaerica,* and cited as indication the description and sketchy illustration of Gronovius (1760, p. 38, pl. 4, fig. 7). Millard (1966, p. 477) regarded *hemisphaerica* Linnaeus, 1767, and the next available name, *johnstoni* Alder, 1856, as relating to the same species. Reasons for not using the name *Sertularia volubilis* Linnaeus, 1758, p. 811, have been discussed by both Millard (1966) and Cornelius (1982a).

6. But the linking of *johnstoni* hydroid to *hemisphaerica* medusa was only subjective. Although Alder's description of the hydroid stage was adequate and unequivocal, that of the medusa by Linnaeus, 1767, was not. The illustration and description by Gronovius, indicated by Linnaeus, did not include details of the gonads or time of year of collection of the specimen, probably making it impossible to determine on which of the two stages it was based.

7. The type series of the corresponding hydroid stage of the same species, that of *Campanularia johnstoni* Alder, 1856 (p. 359) was examined by Cornelius & Garfath, 1980 (p. 283). It was re-examined by PFSC and we concur that it conforms to the now accepted concept of the species in question. Hence we regard *johnstoni* Alder, 1856, as a subjective junior synonym

of *hemisphaerica* Linnaeus, 1767, with, we feel, more justification than have some previous authors who have taken the same view.

4. The species name *Clytia gracilis* auct.

8. The nominal species *Laomedea gracilis* Sars, 1850, p. 138 (redescribed in Sars, 1857, p. 160) was based on a mixed type series representing two species. This has caused confusion, since the species name *gracilis* sensu Sars has sometimes been applied to the 'wrong' species of the two (summary in Cornelius, 1982a, p. 94). Dating of the Sars, 1850, paper has been treated elsewhere (Cornelius, 1982a, p. 137). The material later illustrated by Sars (1857, pl. 2) was identified objectively with the original description. It comprised illustrations of two species, those today known as *Gonothyraea loveni* (Allman, 1859, p. 138, as *Laomedea*) (viz. Sars, 1857, pl. 2, fig. 4 only) and of the species now widely called *Clytia gracilis* (Sars, 1850) (viz. Sars, 1857, pl. 2, figs 1–3, 5). Cornelius (1982a, p. 92) assigned the latter illustrations to '*Clytia hemisphaerica*' but this apparently erroneous step reflected the past confusion between the two species. The type series (or 'type illustrations') of *L. gracilis* Sars, 1850, was perhaps first identified as mixed by Stechow, 1923 (p. 111) who similarly identified the two component species as *loveni* and *hemisphaerica* auct. We are grateful to Professor W. Vervoort for bringing Stechow's observation to our attention.

9. Cornelius (1982a, p. 94) introduced some stability by designating as lectotype 'the material resembling *C. hemisphaerica*' in Sars' (1850) series (illustrated in 1857). When Cornelius wrote this, he did not imply a distinction between *gracilis* s. str. and *hemisphaerica* s. str. (=*johnstoni*); he merely intended to designate as lectotype the material from Sars' mixed series that was not *Gonothyraea loveni*. This was prudent since the very widely used name *loveni* Allman, 1859, p. 138, would have become a junior subjective synonym of *gracilis* Sars, 1850, if the other part of the mixed type series had ever been so designated. The lectotype is here restricted to the single colony illustrated in Sars, 1857, pl. 2, figs 1–2.

10. A concomitant necessity, having aired these problems, was for Cornelius (1982a) to resolve the invalidity of the species name which had become rather widely used in the combination *Clytia gracilis* (Sars, 1850). There was a primary homonymy between *Laomedea gracilis* Sars, 1850, and *Laomedea gracilis* Dana, 1846 (p. 689; lapsus pro *Laomedea gracilis*), which Cornelius (1982a, p. 78) referred to *Obelia dichotoma* (Linnaeus, 1758, p. 812, as *Sertularia*). He partly overlooked the then very recent detailed study of the two *Clytia* species by Östman (1979b) and, like some other authors, considered the debate about the two species still unresolved. Hence it was then premature to attempt to establish *gracilis* s. str., and Cornelius introduced the nom. nov. *sarsi* Cornelius, 1982a, p. 78, in place of the preoccupied *Laomedea gracilis* Sars. At the time, it seemed that *C. sarsi* might not prove a valid species.

11. But it has become apparent, through subsequent publications by Östman and through the two present authors examining live examples of

the two species conjointly in both Norway and England, that '*sarsi*' is indeed a valid species. The differences between the two species have been touched on already (paragraph 2). Hence it seems appropriate now to establish a valid name for '*sarsi*' that will be acceptable and not confusing to hydroid taxonomists and ecologists.

12. Although the name *sarsi* is valid it has yet to find acceptance. The name *gracilis* has been widely applied to the species in question, and the following recent references from several countries, in which *gracilis* has been used in the accepted sense, establish a prima facie case for the name to be conserved by the Commission under the plenary powers: Blanco, 1967, p. 55; Fey, 1969, p. 393; Jägerskiöld, 1971, p. 63; Leloup, 1952, p. 155; Mammen, 1965, p. 16; Millard, 1957, p. 196; Naumov, 1960, p. 265; Östman, 1979a, p. 6, 1979b, p. 125, 1982, p. 156, 1983, p. 5; Rees & Thursfield, 1965, p. 95; Rossi, 1961, p. 79; Stepanyants, 1979, p. 32; Vervoort, 1968, p. 17. Moreover, we feel that continued use of the combination *Clytia gracilis* in the sense proposed here is both sensible and unlikely to lead to confusion. Our intention is to use this combination in forthcoming publications.

13. Several nominal species of the genus *Clytia* were described by Forbes (1841, 1848). They were described from British material and were certainly of one of the two species here called *C. hemisphaerica* and *C. gracilis*. They were either based on immature stages, or the descriptions were inadequate for assessment for other reasons. All clearly postdate the species name *hemisphaerica* Linnaeus, 1767 (see above), but any might predate the species name *gracilis* Sars, 1850. In our opinion none can at present confidently be referred to either species. The nominal species concerned are: *Thaumantias pileata* Forbes, 1841, p. 84, pl. 1, figs 3a–b; *T. thompsoni* ibid, p. 84, pl. 1, figs 4a–4b; *T. punctata* ibid, p. 85, pl. 1, figs 5a–b; *T. sarnica* ibid, p. 85, pl. 1, figs 6a–b. All four were redescribed by Forbes, 1848, in his monograph, but with partly erroneous citations of his earlier work. In the later work Forbes introduced the following nominal species which might also threaten the name *gracilis* but which in our opinion are similarly indeterminate: *Thaumantias lineata* Forbes, 1848, p. 48, pl. 11, fig. 1, and *T. inconspicua* ibid, p. 52, pl. 8, fig. 3. In the interests of nomenclatural stability we recommend in paragraph 14(1(b)) that these six species names introduced by Forbes, 1841, 1848, be suppressed and placed on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

5. Proposals

14. To conserve the established use of the species name *gracilis*, as introduced in the combination *Laomedea gracilis* Sars, 1850, p. 138 (redescribed in Sars, 1857, p. 160), the Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress the specific name *gracilis* Dana, 1846, as published in the binomen *Lomedea* (err. pro *Laomedea*) *gracilis* and all uses of that name prior to its publication by

Sars (M.), 1850, for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(b) to suppress the specific names *pileata, thompsoni, punctata* and *sarnica* Forbes, 1841, and the specific names *lineata* and *conspicua* Forbes, 1848, all as combined with the generic name *Thaumantias* Eschscholtz, 1829, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name *gracilis* Sars, 1850, as published in the binomen *Laomedea gracilis,* and as interpreted by the lectotype restricted herein, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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NAPOMYZA WESTWOOD, 1840 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *NAPOMYZA* CURTIS, 1837. Z.N.(S.)2495

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Thompson & Mathis (1980, p. 85) pointed out that the name *Napomyza,* used now for an agromyzid genus of wide distribution containing approximately 50 species of stem or seedfeeding flies (including several of economic importance) was first proposed by Curtis (1837, p. 282) in a hitherto overlooked publication, with the sole included species *Phytomyza nigricornis* Macquart, 1835, p. 618.

2. Curtis treated *Napomyza,* a name apparently derived from an unpublished manuscript by A. H. Haliday, as synonymous with *Phytomyza* Fallén (1810, p. 21), and was followed in this by Thompson & Mathis (1980). Hendel (1934, p. 334) regarded *Phytomyza nigricornis* as synonymous with *Phytomyza affinis* Fallén (1823, p. 3). Acceptance of this synonymy, based on Curtis' publication of *Napomyza,* would require all species presently placed in the genus *Napomyza* Curtis to be given another name. In the interests of stability this is clearly undesirable.

3. No original specimens of *Phytomyza nigricornis* Macquart have survived and information from Curtis' notebook and specimens, which are preserved in the Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, shows that three different species were confused by Curtis under this name. Following careful consideration, Griffiths (1976, p. 21) proposed that *Phytomyza nigricornis* should be treated as a *nomen dubium* and this is now accepted by specialists on the AGROMYZIDAE.

4. *Phytomyza affinis* Fallén, the identity of which was clarified by Spencer (1965) following study of Fallén's types in Stockholm, is a species entirely distinct from that assumed by Hendel (1934) and we therefore reject the synonymy of *Napomyza* Curtis with *Napomyza* Fallén.

5. Westwood (1840, p. 152) in his 'Synopsis' contains the following entry for *Napomyza*: 'S.g. *Napomyza* A.H.H. MSS. —— 1 sp. *P. festiva*'. This indicates that the name was proposed as a subgenus of *Phytomyza* and derives from an unpublished manuscript by A. H. Haliday. Hendel (1920, p. 148) synonymised *Phytomyza festiva* Meigen (1830, p. 189) with *Phytomyza elegans* Meigen (1830, p. 148). Spencer (1966, p. 3) confirmed this synonymy, after examination of the types of both *elegans* and *festiva* in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Griffiths (1968, p. 4) examined specimens of this species in the Haliday collection in Dublin which are assumed to be those referred to as *Phytomyia festiva* in Haliday's

(1833) catalogue of the Diptera occurring near Holywood in Downshire. The entry for *Napomyza* in Westwood's 1840 'Synopsis' thus poses no problems of interpretation. However, *Napomyza* Curtis, 1837 still remains a problem as the senior homonym.

6. *Napomyza* was treated as a full genus by Hendel (1920) and this is now generally accepted.

7. On the basis of the above facts the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Napomyza* Curtis, 1837 for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Napomyza* Westwood, 1840 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Phytomyza festiva* Meigen, 1830;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *elegans* Meigen, 1830, as published in the binomen *Phytomyza elegans* (valid name at the time of this application for the type species of *Napomyza* Westwood, 1840);

(4) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Napomyza* Curtis, 1837 as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

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MICROGASTER LATREILLE, 1804 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *MICROGASTER AUSTRALIS* THOMSON, 1895 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2397

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The Braconid genus *Microgaster* was described by Latreille (1804) with *Ichneumon deprimator* Fabricius, 1798 as an included species, and in 1810 he designated (p. 436) *I. deprimator Fab.* as type of the genus. In 1862 Foerster subdivided *Microgaster* into 3 genera, *Microgaster, Microplitis* Foerster, and *Apanteles* Foerster. He quoted Latreille's type designation for *Microgaster,* and designated (p. 245) *Microgaster sordipes* Nees, 1834 (vol. 1, p. 167) as type of *Microplitis.*

2. *Microgaster* was used for the entire group nowadays called Microgastrini or Microgastrinae until Foerster (1862) restricted it. There followed a century of stability until Nixon (1965) made another subdivision. He kept the name *Microgaster* for those species that in the North Temperate Zone form the largest part of the genus *Microgaster* Latr. In Europe, for instance, about two-thirds of the species of *Microgaster* (*sensu* Foerster) are still in *Microgaster* (*sensu* Nixon). Nixon further revised *Microgaster* in 1968. The genus is large, the Shenefelt (1973) catalogue containing 45 pages of entries.

3. The usage and limits of *Microplitis* Foerster have remained stable since 1862. The N.W. European species were reviewed by Nixon (1975). Shenefelt's catalogue has 33 pages of listings for *Microplitis,* including over 140 species and at least 2,000 entries.

4. Dr C. van Achterberg (1982) has shown that the lectotype specimen of *I. deprimator* Fab. is a species of *Microplitis* congeneric with *M. sordipes* Nees, the type species of *Microplitis.* Through the courtesy of Dr Paul Marsh, Washington, I have seen the notes made by Mr C. F. W. Muesebeck when he studied the Fabricius types in 1928. They agree with Dr van Achterberg's observations, but the findings were never published.

5. It seems probable that Foerster (1862) misidentified *I. deprimator* Fab. and that this interpretation has established the use of *Microgaster* since then. Both *Microgaster sensu* Nixon and *Microplitis* Foerster are large and widespread genera containing many important parasites of economically significant Lepidoptera. *Microgaster* species attack microlepidoptera and are abundant in the Holarctic region. *Microplitis* species attack macrolepidoptera and are found world-wide, being many times more numerous than species of *Microgaster.* If the already familiar and well established name *Microgaster* Latr., 1804 were transferred to the genus now known as *Microplitis* Foerster, 1862 it would replace the latter name and cause endless confusion in fields of ecology and biological control. I see no good reason to perform this game of nomenclatural musical chairs.

6. A solution would be for the Commission to set aside the designation of *I. deprimator* Fab. as type species of *Microgaster* Latreille and to designate a new type species that will preserve the usage of *Microgaster, sensu* Nixon (1965, 1968). I suggest that *Microgaster australis* Thomson, 1895, which Nixon (1968, p. 51) and van Achterberg (1982) synonymized with *M. deprimator* Auct., would be the suitable type species.

7. The International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species for the nominal genus *Microgaster* Latreille, 1804, and having done so, to designate *Microgaster australis* Thomson, 1895, as the type species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Microgaster* Latreille, 1804 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Microgaster australis* Thomson, 1895;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *australis* Thomson, 1895, as published in the binomen *Microgaster australis* (specific name of the type species of *Microgaster* Latreille, 1804).

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SIGARA SCHOLTZI FIEBER, [1860] (INSECTA, HETEROPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *SIGARA SCHOLTZII* SCHOLTZ, 1846. Z.N.(S.)2494

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Scholtz, 1846, listed the Rhynchota from Silesia, and in a few cases short notes on the biology of the species were provided. *Sigara scholtzii* (p. 106) was presented as follows: '*S. Scholtzii* Fieb. (in litt.). Bei Breslau häufig in Lachen an der Rosenthaler Strasse und im Kratzbusch. Anmerkung. Diese ebenfalls von Fieber ausgestellte Art wird nächstens durch den Autor näher erörtert werden. — Die kleinere und von ihr wesentlich verschiedene *Sigara minuta* Fabr., die nicht wie *S. Scholtzii* in stehenden Wässern mit schlammigem Grunde, sondern mehr in klaren Wasser der Flüsse und zwar unter Steinen am Ufer vorkommt, fand ich bisher noch nicht. Ob unsere Art, gleichwie *S. minuta,* ein deutlich wahrnehmbares Schwirren hören lasse, nahm ich bisher noch nicht wahr.'

2. As pointed out by Lundblad, 1928, and Wróblewski, 1958, the above note may be considered insufficient as a description of *S. scholtzii* because it only gives the size of *S. minuta* as a smaller species and does not even mention *S. scholtzii* as the basis of the comparison although it was undoubtedly so intended. On the other hand, even indirect reference to the size of a species may be considered by some taxonomists sufficient to make *scholtzii* available and therefore the valid name for the specimen that was before Scholtz.

3. Fieber, 1851, p. 210, listed *S. scholtzii* as one of the species to be described later.

4. Fieber [1860] , pp. 89–90 (usually referred to as Fieber, 1861, but, according to Kirkaldy, 1908, the book was printed in four parts, the first part up to page 112 being published in 1860; cf. also Hagen, 1862) described '*Sigara Scholtzi* Fieb.', also referring to Scholtz, 1846 and Fieber, 1851, thus indicating that the previous references concerned the same species. The material from which the description was drawn originated from Breslau (Scholtz collection) and Spain (Meyer-Dür collection), and while it is not known whether the former material is still in existence, the Meyer-Dür collection in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, includes a female specimen designated as the lectotype by Jansson, 1986 (in press).

5. *Micronecta meridionalis* (Costa, 1862, p. 361) has hitherto been given priority over *M. scholtzi* (Fieber [1860]). This inconsistency has arisen from the words 'XVI Kalendas Septembris 1860' (=17th of August, 1860, not 16th September 1860 as stated by Kerzhner, 1974) on the title page of Costa's paper. This date however, only refers to the day of presentation of the manuscript, not to the publication date. In fact the correct reference is

Costa, 1862 (see Kerzhner, 1974) which makes *Sigara meridionalis* Costa, 1862, a junior subjective synonym of *Micronecta scholtzi* (Fieber, [1860]).

6. Differing opinions about the availability of the name *scholtzii* Scholtz, 1846 have led to nomenclatural inconsistencies, and the specific name has been written either as *scholtzi* or *scholtzii* and the author has been given either as 'Scholtz' (e.g. Kloet & Hinks, 1964), or '(Fieber) Scholtz' (e.g. Kloet & Hinks, 1945; Macan, 1956; Poisson, 1957) or as 'Fieber' (e.g. Stichel, 1935; Hutchinson, 1940; Southwood & Leston, 1959). The correct references to *'Sigara scholtzii* Scholtz' appear only in papers in which the name has been considered a *nomen nudum*, e.g. Lundblad, 1928, Poisson, 1938 and Wróblewski, 1958.

7. To stabilize the situation, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *scholtzii* Scholtz, 1846, as published in the binomen *Sigara scholtzii* for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) place the specific name *scholtzi* Fieber, [1860], as published in the binomen *Sigara scholtzi* and as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Jansson, 1986, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *scholtzii* Scholtz, 1846 as published in the binomen *Sigara scholtzii* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

[Note: *Corisa meridionalis* Wallengren, 1875, a South African species now well known as *Sigara meridionalis* (Wallengren), has been overlooked as a junior secondary homonym of *Sigara meridionalis* Costa, 1862, but because the latter is a synonymic name and the two are not now held to be congeneric, there is no need to reject the former. See Article 59c].

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MICRONECTA GRISEOLA HORVÁTH, 1899 (INSECTA, HETEROPTERA, CORIXIDAE): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *SIGARA MINUTA* FABRICIUS, 1794 AND *SIGARA LEMANA* FIEBER, 1860. Z.N.(S.)2519

By Antti Jansson (*Zoological Museum, University of Helsinki, P. Rautatiekatu 13, SF–00100 Helsinki, Finland*)

Fabricius (1794, pp. 60–61) described *Sigara minuta* from material collected from France ('Galliae fluviis'). In the Fabricius collection in Copenhagen Museum there are two specimens, the lectotype male and a female paralectotype, both designated by Jansson, 1986 (in press).

2. Fieber (1844, p. 291 & 1860, p. 89; the latter is usually referred to as Fieber, 1861, but see Hagen, 1862 and Kirkaldy, 1908), indicated that *S. minuta* Fabricius, 1794, was a synonym of *Micronecta minutissima* (Linnaeus, 1758) and this concept was adopted by e.g. Puton, 1886 and Horváth, 1899. Only Wróblewski (1958, p. 250) was more cautious in stating that it 'may be a synonym of the Linnean species'; this cautiousness evidently resulted from the investigation of two males of *M. griseola* Horváth, preserved in the Horváth collection in Budapest, placed under the name *S. minuta* and labelled 'Coll. Fieber'.

3. Fieber (1860, p. 89) gave a description of what he called *'Sigara lemana* Meyer' from Switzerland, and referred to 'Mey. Cat. Rh. d. Schweiz', a catalogue which was never published. The Meyer-Dür collection in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, includes the lectotype male and three male and two female paralectotypes of *S. lemana* designated by Jansson, 1986 (in press). Puton, 1886 and Horváth, 1899, considered *S. lemana* a synonym of *M. minutissima* (Linnaeus), but Wróblewski, 1958, suspected that it might be the same as either *M. griseola* Horváth or *M. poweri* (Douglas & Scott, 1869).

4. Horváth (1899, p. 103) described *Micronecta griseola* from material collected from Romania. Jansson, 1986 (in press), designated a lectotype male from the material preserved in Budapest Museum, and 11 male and 6 female paralectotypes preserved with the lectotype and in the museums in Helsinki, Paris, Washington D.C. (coll. Poisson) and Rennes (Poisson slide collection).

5. Jansson's (1986) investigation of the type materials revealed that both *Sigara minuta* Fabricius, 1794 and *Sigara lemana* Fieber, 1860, are identical with *Micronecta griseola* Horváth, 1899. However, owing to the earlier incorrect identifications *M. griseola* has unanimously been accepted as the valid name of the species, e.g. by Jansson, 1976, 1977a, 1977b; Kaiser, 1966; Poisson, 1938, 1957; Stichel, 1955 and Wróblewski, 1958, 1960, 1963, 1964.

6. To preserve the present use and nomenclatural stability, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:
   (a) *minuta* Fabricius, 1744, as published in the binomen *Sigara minuta*;
   (b) *lemana* Fieber, 1860 as published in the binomen *Sigara lemana*.

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *griseola* Horváth, 1899, as published in the binomen *Micronecta griseola* and as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Jansson, 1986.

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology the following specific names:
   (a) *minuta* Fabricius, 1744, as published in the binomen *Sigara minuta* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above;
   (b) *lemana* Fieber, 1860, as published in the binomen *Sigara lemana* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above.

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CALCARINA CALCAR D'ORBIGNY, 1839 (PROTOZOA, FORAMINIFERIDA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *CALCARINA STELLATA* DE FERUSSAC, 1827. Z.N.(S.)2344

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In 1781 Spengler published a work on foraminifera and small gastropods from sand contained in larger gastropod shells from the Coromandel Coast in India (the location of the Danish trading station Tranquebar during the period 1616 to 1845). Spengler did not use Linnean names but on the basis of his description and illustration, de Férussac, 1827, p. 182, named one of the species *Calcarina stellata*.

2. The species in question is conspecific with *Calcarina calcar* d'Orbigny, 1826 (p. 276). The latter is, however, a *nomen nudum*; d'Orbigny listed the name, but gave no description of the species and no figure (his work was accompanied by a collection of plaster models).

3. In 1839 d'Orbigny (p. 81) described the species in his work on the foraminifera from Cuba; he also gave an illustration (pl. 5, figs. 22, 24). Recently Le Calvez (1977, pp. 15–17) selected and depicted a lectotype of *Calcarina calcar* d'Orbigny, 1839.

4. As *Calcarina calcar* d'Orbigny, 1826 is a *nomen nudum* the name *Calcarina stellata* de Férussac, 1827 has priority. However, to my knowledge this specific name has not been in use since 1827, while the name *Calcarina calcar* d'Orbigny has been used in numerous publications (for example by Graham & Militante, 1958; Jell *et al.*, 1965; Betjeman, 1969; Murray, 1973; Biswas, 1976; Hughes, 1977 and Hallock, 1979). The species is a very common shallow water form from subtropical and tropical seas.

5. In order to stabilize the nomenclature the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *stellata* de Férussac, 1827, as published in the binomen *Calcarina stellata*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *calcar* d'Orbigny, 1839 as published in the binomen *Calcarina calcar*;

(3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology the specific name *stellata* as published in the binomen *Calcarina stellata* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

[Note: the species *Calcarina calcar* has erroneously been mentioned as the type species of the genus *Calcarina* d'Orbigny, 1826. However Loeblich & Tappan, 1962, pointed out that the correct type species of this genus is *Calcarina spengleri* (Gmelin, 1791). The original type species was described

from sand contained in an east Indian gastropod, *Buccinum cassideum*. The shell was located in the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen and Hansen, 1980, after examination of topotypic material still contained in the shell, selected a neotype for *Calcarina spengleri*. It has been shown (Hansen & Reiss, 1971) that the species *Calcarina calcar* actually belongs to the genus *Pararotalia* Le Calvez, 1949.]

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AGROMYZA FALLÉN, 1810 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *AGROMYZA REPTANS* FALLÉN, 1823 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2395

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The genus *Agromyza* was originally described by Fallén (1810, p. 21) but without named species. Fallén (1823, pp. 1–7) re-described *Agromyza*, now with 13 species and one variety. The first species, *A. reptans*, was divided into Var. b., Var. c. (host plant recorded as *Urtica dioica*) and Var. d. *ambigua*. The second species was *A. aeneo-ventris* (sic). Of the other species, most are not in the genus *Agromyza* as currently accepted by all specialists and are not relevant to the present submission.

2. The first type designation for *Agromyza* was *nigripes* Meigen, 1830 (by Westwood, 1840, p. 151). This designation, however, is invalid, as *nigripes* was not originally included by Fallén, 1823.

3. Rondani (1856, p. 121) designated the second of Fallén's species as 'Spec: Typ: *Agromyza Aeneiventris* Fall.' Examination of the unique type of *A. aeneoventris* in the Naturhistoriske Riksmuseet, Stockholm by Spencer, 1965, confirmed that this is in another large, economically important genus *Melanagromyza*, described by Hendel (1920, p. 114) and selected by him (as *aeneiventris*) as type species. Hendel's work has been accepted by all later specialists and his type designation has not been disputed.

4. It would clearly be highly undesirable at this stage to revert to Rondani's (1856) designation of *aeneiventris* as type species of *Agromyza*. This would necessitate transferring the hundreds of species now known in *Melanagromyza* to *Agromyza* and a new generic name would be needed to replace *Agromyza*, itself a large, economically important genus of worldwide distribution.

5. By usage since Hendel's (1920) designation of *Agromyza aeneoventris* as type of *Melanagromyza*, Rondani's (1856) designation of this species as type of *Agromyza* has been effectively discarded. However it is important that these conflicting designations should be formally clarified by the setting aside of *aeneoventris* as type of *Agromyza*.

6. Rondani (1875, p. 168), without commenting on his earlier designation, now designated as type of *Agromyza* 'Sp. typ. *A. reptans* Fall.'. This designation was accepted by Hendel (1920, p. 114; 1931, p. 93) in his two major revisionary works on Palaearctic Agromyzidae and is now accepted by all specialists on the family. *A. reptans* was also treated as type species of *Agromyza* in the three Diptera Catalogues of the Nearctic Region (Frick, 1965), the Oriental Region (Sasakawa, 1977) and the Afrotropical Region (Cogan, 1980) but with the qualification that suspension of the rules of the Code is required to set aside the designation of *Agromyza*

aeneoventris. A lectotype of *Agromyza reptans* was designated by Nowakowski (1944, p. 188) together with illustrations of the male genitalia.

7. Accordingly, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species made for the nominal genus *Agromyza* Fallén, 1810 prior to that of *Agromyza reptans* Fallén, 1823 by Rondani, 1875.

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Agromyza* Fallén, 1810 (gender: feminine), type species, by action under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Agromyza reptans* Fallén, 1823.

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *reptans* Fallén, 1823 as published in the binomen *Agromyza reptans* (specific name of the type species of *Agromyza* Fallén, 1810).

[Note: Coquillett (1910, p. 504) proposed *A. ambigua* Fallén, 1823 (described as Var. d. of *reptans*; see para 1) as type of *Agromyza*, making the erroneous assumption that *ambigua* was synonymous with *nigripes*, thus following Westwood, 1840 (see para. 2). The true identity of *ambigua* was established by Spencer (1965, p. 10) and this was found to represent the senior synonym of the species previously known as *niveipennis* Zetterstedt (1848). Frick (1952) in an important Revision of New World Agromyzidae, also followed Westwood, 1840 and accepted *nigripes* Meigen as type of *Agromyza*. However, as pointed out in para. 2, *nigripes* is an invalid designation as a non-included species. It is therefore considered that both Coquillett's and Frick's designations can be ignored.]

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TROPIPHORUS SCHÖNHERR, 1842 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY SUPPRESSION OF *BRIUS* DEJEAN, 1821. Z.N.(S.)2537

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Dejean (1821) introduced a considerable number of new generic names in Coleoptera. These genera were recently listed, with their type species (Silfverberg 1983, 1984a & 1984b). Many of them have been quite ignored, and junior synonyms have been used in their stead. One such name is *Brius* Dejean, 1821 (p. 92), with the type species *Curculio mercurialis* Fabricius, 1801, as designated by Chevrolat (in d'Orbigny, 1842, Vol. 2, p. 797). *Curculio mercurialis* Fabricius is listed as a synonym of *Curculio carinatus* Müller, 1776 (Schenkling & Marshall, 1931).

2. *Tropiphorus* was described by Schönherr, 1842 (p. 257), with *Curculio mercurialis* Fabricius as type species. Since then the name *Tropiphorus* has been used uninterruptedly, recently among many others by Hoffmann (1950), Lindroth (1960), Zebe (1963), Angelov (1973), Pope (1977), Kippenberg (1981) and O'Brien & Wibmer (1982). To replace it with an unused senior synonym would only cause confusion.

3. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Brius* Dejean, 1821, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority, but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic names in Zoology the name *Tropiphorus* Schönherr, 1842 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation, *Curculio mercurialis* Fabricius, 1801;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *mercurialis* Fabricius, 1801, as published in the binomen *Curculio mercurialis* (specific name of the type species of *Tropiphorus* Schönherr, 1842);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Brius* Dejean, 1821, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

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TETROPIUM KIRBY, 1837 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *ISARTHRON* DEJEAN, 1835. Z.N.(S.)2534

By Maciej Mroczkowski (*Instytut Zoologii Polska Akademia Nauk, ul. Wilcza 64, Warszawa, Poland*)

The purpose of this application is to suppress a generic name not used during the last hundred years which is a senior subjective synonym of a very well known generic name, *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837.

2. In 1835 Dejean introduced two generic names: *Criomorphus* (p. 337) and *Isarthron* (p. 329). *Criomorphus* is unavailable (Dejean included only one species, *curtus* — a *nomen nudum*), but *Isarthron* is an available name (Dejean included three previously described species under eight names). The type species of *Isarthron* is *Callidium aulicum* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.*, p. 190), designated by Linsley (1962, p. 85). *Criomorphus* was described by Mulsant (1839, p. 58), type species, by monotypy, *Callidium aulicum* Fabricius, 1775; however, this is not only a junior objective synonym of *Isarthron* but also a junior homonym of *Criomorphus* Curtis, 1829 (p. 194) (Hemiptera).

3. In 1837 Kirby (p. 174) described the genus *Tetropium*. The type species, designated by Thomson (1864, p. 266), is *Tetropium cinnamopterum* Kirby, 1837.

4. L. Redtenbacher (1845, p. 110) gave the description of *Isarthron* (on p. 153 Dejean is cited as author) but without associated nominal species. In all subsequent systematic works prior to Linsley, 1962, Redtenbacher (with date 1845) is wrongly cited as the author of the name *Isarthron*, which is treated as a junior synonym of *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837. Neave (1939, *Nomencl. Zool.*, II, p. 785) likewise treats *Isarthron* Dejean, 1835 as a *nomen nudum* and cites Redtenbacher (1845) as the author.

5. L. Agassiz (1846) emended *Isarthron* Dej. to *Isarthrum*. *Isarthrum* Agassiz, 1846 is, as an unjustified emendation, a junior objective synonym of *Isarthron* Dej.

6. Whenever (as has been the case) *Callidium aulicum* Fabricius, 1775 (type species of *Isarthron* Dejean, 1835) and *Tetropium cinnamopterum* Kirby, 1837 (type species of *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837) are held to be congeneric, *Isarthron* and *Tetropium* are subjective synonyms.

7. Only Linsley (1962, p. 85) has stated that Dejean's name *Isarthron* is available and has priority over *Tetropium* Kirby, but nevertheless even he treated *Tetropium* Kirby as the valid name in his monograph. In accordance with Art. 79(c)(2) of the Code, the following is a selection of 10 different publications in which *Tetropium* Kirby has been used as a valid name:

1955 Heyrovsky, L., Tesarikoviti — Cerambycidae. In: *Fauna ČSR*, vol. 5. Praha, (on p. 148).

1961 Panin, S. & Savulescu, N. Cerambycidae (Croitori). In: *Fauna Republicii Populare Romîne*. Insecta. Vol. X, fasc. 5. Bucuresti, (on p. 219).

1962 Linsley, E. G. *The Cerambycidae of North America*. Part II. Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., Berkeley and Los Angeles. Vol. 19. (on p. 85).

1966 Demelt, C. Cerambycidae. In: *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands*. 52. Teil. Jena, (on p. 54).

1966 Harde, K. W. Cerambycidae. In: *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas*, Vol. 9. Krefeld, (on p. 16).

1973 Allenspach, V. Cerambycidae. In: *Insecta Helvetica Catalogus*. Vol. 3. Zürich, (on p. 28).

1974 Horion, A. *Faunistik der Mitteleuropäischen Käfer*. Vol. 12. Überlingen-Bodensee, (on p. 10).

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1979 Silfverberg, H. (editor) 1979. *Enumeratio Coleopterorum Fennoscandiae et Daniae*. Helsinki, (on p. 54).

1981 Lobanov, A. L., Danilevsky, M. L. & Murzin, S. V. Systematic list of longicorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) of the USSR. Part I. *Ent. Obozr.*, Leningrad, Vol. 60, (on p. 803).

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is, for the reasons above, asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Isarthron* Dejean, 1835, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837 (gender: neuter), type species, by subsequent designation by Thomson, 1864, *Tetropium cinnamopterum* Kirby, 1837;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *cinnamopterum* Kirby, 1837, as published in the binomen *Tetropium cinnamopterum* (specific name of the type species of *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Isarthron* Dejean, 1835, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

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MULSANT, E. 1839. *Histoire Naturelle des Coléoptères de France*, Part I. Longicornes. Paris, 11+364 pp.

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RISOMUREX OLSSON & MCGINTY, 1958 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2507

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Olsson & McGinty (1958) described (on p. 40) the genus *Risomurex*, for which *Engina schrammi* Crosse, 1863, was designated the type species. However they figured (on Pl. 2) their own collected material, mis-identified as '*Engina schrammi* Crosse', and had not seen the holotype of *Engina schrammi* in Paris.

2. Subsequently Radwin & D'Attilio (1976, p. 255, pl. 2, fig. 1) synonymized *Risomurex* with *Muricopsis* Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1882. The material figured as '*Muricopsis schrammi* (Crosse)' by Radwin & D'Attilio evidently belongs to the same species as that figured by Olsson & McGinty.

3. Kemperman & Coomans (1984) studied the holotype of *Engina schrammi* Crosse and recognised it as being a different species from '*Risomurex schrammi* (Crosse)' *sensu* Olsson & McGinty. Recently collected material from the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica turned out to be conspecific with the shells mentioned and figured by Olsson & McGinty (1958) and Radwin & D'Attilio (1976). Since there is no name available the species was thereupon described as *Risomurex mosquitensis* Kemperman & Coomans, 1984.

4. *Risomurex* Olsson & McGinty is considered to be a valid genus, distinct from *Muricopsis* (type species *Murex blainvillii* Payraudeau, 1826, by original designation). *Risomurex mosquitensis* should be considered as the type species of *Risomurex*, being the actual intention of the authors of the genus. If the type designation by Olsson & McGinty is allowed to stand, the genus would be typified by *Engina schrammi* Crosse, a distinct species (which we consider also belongs to *Risomurex*).

5. According to Art. 70b of the Code it is for the Commission to decide whether the type species of *Risomurex* Olsson & McGinty remains (a) *Engina schrammi* Crosse, in which case the typification of the genus is not based on the species originally intended, or (b) becomes *Risomurex mosquitensis* Kemperman & Coomans, in accordance with the intention of Olsson & McGinty. We propose that the taxon *Risomurex mosquitensis* Kemperman & Coomans remains as type species for the genus.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Risomurex* Olsson & McGinty, 1958, and, having done so, to designate *Risomurex mosquitensis* Kemperman & Coomans, 1984 (= '*Risomurex*

schrammi Crosse' *sensu* Olsson & McGinty, 1958, *non Engina schrammi* Crosse, 1863) as type species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Risomurex* Olsson & McGinty, 1958 (gender: masculine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Risomurex mosquitensis* Kemperman & Coomans, 1984;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *mosquitensis* Kemperman & Coomans, 1984, as published in the binomen *Risomurex mosquitensis* (specific name of the type species of *Risomurex* Olsson & McGinty, 1958).

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SIPHAMIA WEBER, 1909 AND *SIPHAMIA PERMUTATA* KLAUSEWITZ, 1966 (OSTEICHTHYES, PERCIFORMES): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *BEANEA* STEINDACHNER, 1902 AND *BEANEA TRIVITTATA* STEINDACHNER, 1902. Z.N.(S.)2517

By John E. Randall (*Bishop Museum, Box 19000-A, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817, U.S.A.*), Ernest A. Lachner (*National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.*) and Thomas H. Fraser (*Environmental Quality Laboratory, 1009 Tamiami Trail, Port Charlotte, Florida 33952, U.S.A.*)

Steindachner (1902, pp. 337–338) described *Beanea trivittata* as a new genus and species of the beryciform family HOLOCENTRIDAE, from a single 36 mm specimen taken in the Gulf of Suez, Red Sea, at Tor (El Tur) near the southern end of the Sinai Peninsula. The fish was collected by Dr Plate from among the spines of the echinoid *Diadema*.

2. No specimens have been reported under the name *Beanea trivittata* since the original description, in spite of extensive fish collecting in the Red Sea (Randall, 1983). The name has appeared only in compilations such as those of Jordan, 1917–1920; Fowler, 1956; Norman, 1957; Klausewitz, 1964 (in the reprint edition of Klunzinger, 1870–71) and Botros, 1971.

3. Woods (1955, p. 95) devoted a paragraph to *Beanea*. He repeated the meristic data given by Steindachner, noted the discrepancy of these counts from known holocentrid fishes, and added that *B. trivittata* 'may not even belong to the family Holocentridae'.

4. Randall, Shimizu and Yamakawa (1982, p. 2) also reiterated some of Steindachner's description of *B. trivittata* and stated, 'With the exception of IV anal spines (which we suspect is an error) these characters fit the APOGONIDAE not the HOLOCENTRIDAE. *Beanea* appears to represent an earlier name for *Siphamia* Weber (1909). We have asked Dr Rainer Hacker and Harald Ahnelt of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna to examine the type of *Beanea trivittata* for us, but the specimen was not found.

5. In his *Checklist of the Fishes of the Red Sea*, Dor (1984, p. 72) included *Beanea trivittata* in the HOLOCENTRIDAE but as a doubtful taxon. He quoted Randall (*in litt.*), cited Randall, Shimizu and Yamakawa and added, 'I fully agree, the description of Steindachner fits an apogonid.'

6. The following characters given by Steindachner for *Beanea trivittata* clearly show that it is not a holocentrid but an apogonid: Dorsal rays VII–I,9; pelvic rays I,5; branchiostegal rays 7; lateral-line scales 25; scales above lateral line 1 1/2; all fin spines slender; first dorsal spine very short; third dorsal spine longest; head bones extremely delicate and thin; scales below lateral line smooth; three dark brown longitudinal bands on head and body.

7. Three genera of APOGONIDAE have species in the Red Sea with dark stripes: *Apogon*, *Cheilodipterus* and *Siphamia*. *Cheilodopterus* can be

quickly eliminated as a synonym of *Beanea* because it has VI dorsal spines, a body more elongate than *Myripristis* (Steindachner stated that *Beanea* has a body shape like this genus) and Red Sea species have more than three dark stripes. *Apogon* can also be eliminated on the basis of color, as no species have three dark stripes as described by Steindachner. *Siphamia* is represented in the Red Sea by a single species, *S. permutata* Klausewitz (1966, pp. 217–222) which has all the characters mentioned in paragraph 6 above except for 25 lateral-line scales (Klausewitz recorded 23). The three brown stripes on *S. permutata* are exactly as described by Steindachner for *B. trivittata*. Furthermore, Klausewitz (*op. cit.*) and Magnus (1976) have shown that this species hides among the spines of *Diadema setosum*.

8. *Siphamia* Weber (1909, p. 168) (type species, by monotypy, *Siphamia tubifer* Weber, 1909) is a very distinctive genus, all of the species of which possess an elongate luminous organ ventrally on the body which passes from the branchial region nearly to the caudal fin base. Lachner (*in* Schultz & collaborators, 1953) reviewed the genus, recognizing 13 species. Fraser (1972) wrote '*Siphamia* comprises a natural group, containing at least 18 nominal species. . .' He summarized the osteology and other anatomical features of the genus and cited studies on systematics, commensalism, bioluminescence, etc.

9. Since there is no type specimen of *Beanea trivittata* the status of the nominal taxon is doubtful, although it is a probable synonym of *Siphamia permutata* Klausewitz, 1966. We recommend that the latter name be conserved and that *Beanea trivittata* Steindachner, 1902 be suppressed.

10. In view of the above we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Beanea* Steindachner, 1902 for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *trivittata* Steindachner, 1902, as published in the binomen *Beanea trivittata,* for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(3) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Siphamia* Weber, 1909 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Siphamia tubifer* Weber, 1909.

(4) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following specific names:

  (a) *permutata* Klausewitz, 1966 as published in the binomen *Siphamia permutata*;

  (b) *tubifer* Weber, 1909, as published in the binomen *Siphamia tubifer* (specific name of the type species of *Siphamia* Weber, 1909).

(5) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Beanea* Steindachner, 1902, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

(6) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *trivittata*, as published in the binomen *Beanea trivittata*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) above.

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CYCLAXYRA BROUN, 1893 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *MELANOCHROA* BROUN, 1882. Z.N.(S.)2511

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Broun (1881, pp. 667–668) described and established the genus *Cyclomorpha* in the combination *Cyclomorpha politula*. However, the generic name is preoccupied by the molluscan genus-group name *Cyclomorpha* Pease (1871, p. 464).

2. In a brief anonymous paper whose authorship has universally and correctly been attributed to Broun (1882a) it is stated: 'We have been requested to publish the following alterations of the names of certain genera recently published in Capt. Broun's 'Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera', they having previously been used either in that order or in other branches of zoology.

Melanochroa for *Cyclomorpha* . . . .'

There follows a list of nine other replacement names for preoccupied generic names of Broun (1880, 1881). This was repeated verbatim in Broun (1882b).

3. *Melanochroa* Roeder (1886, pp. 139–140) (type species, by monotypy, *Melanochroa dubia* Roeder, 1886) was described for a genus of stratiomyid Diptera.

4. Broun (1893, pp. 1076–1077) fully described the genus *Cyclaxyra* and briefly redescribed *C. politula* (Broun, 1881). At the conclusion of the species description he stated: 'This species was formerly named *Cyclomorpha*, but as I find the name has been used before, I have substituted *Cyclaxyra*. As it is a very interesting genus the new name is accompanied by the description.' There is no mention of the name *Melanochroa*, which had apparently been forgotten by Broun.

5. In the *Coleopterorum Catalogus*, Grouvelle (1913, p. 170) listed *Cyclaxyra* Broun, 1893 as the valid name for this genus, listing *Cyclomorpha* Broun, 1881 and *Melanochroa* Broun, 1882 as synonyms.

6. Broun (1915, p. 314) described a second species, *Cyclaxyra impressa*.

7. Hudson (1934, p. 189) listed '*Cyclaxyra* Broun, 1893 (substituted for *Cyclomorpha*)', as the valid name for the genus. *Melanochroa* was not mentioned.

8. Crowson (1955, p. 99) referred to *Cyclaxyra*, which had previously been placed in the NITIDULIDAE, and provisionally transferred it to SPHINDIDAE (op. cit., p. 102; see also pp. 171, 172).

9. Sen Gupta & Crowson (1966, p. 62) included 'Phalacridae, genus *Cyclaxyra* Broun' in a revised key to certain families of Clavicornia.

10. Crowson (1967a, p. 212) stated: 'Phalacridae: The genus *Cyclaxyra* Broun has the essential larval features of this group, the adult differs from other Phalacridae in the middle coxal cavities not closed by the sterna, the simple tarsi, and in the aedeagus, inter alia.'

11. Crowson (1967b) mentioned *Cyclaxyra* 5 times, while Watt (1982) followed Crowson in including the two species of *Cyclaxyra* in PHALACRIDAE.

12. 'Crowson (1981) gave observations on the biology of *Cyclaxyra* and drew attention to its systematic and biological importance as an ancient relict in the New Zealand fauna.

13. As a result of further systematic study, it is proposed to establish a new family for the genus *Cyclaxyra* Broun, as part of a revised family classification of Clavicornia (Crowson & Sen Gupta, in press). Thus not only a generic name but also a family-group name is involved in this case.

14. As documented above, the name *Cyclaxyra* is well known, both in New Zealand and worldwide. By contrast the name *Melanochroa* Broun, 1882 has never been used as the valid name for this genus since its original publication and was forgotten even by its own author. Moreover it is an unused senior homonym of the dipteran genus *Melanochroa* Roeder, 1886. Accordingly we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Melanochroa* Broun, 1882 for the purposes of the Principles of Priority and of Homonymy;

(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Cyclaxyra* Broun, 1893 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Cyclomorpha politula* Broun, 1881;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *politula* Broun, 1881, as published in the binomen *Cyclomorpha politula* (name of the type species of *Cyclaxyra* Broun, 1893).

(4) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Melanochroa* Broun, 1882 as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

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SINUITIDAE DALL, 1913, MACLURITIDAE FISCHER, 1885 AND EUOMPHALIDAE DE KONINCK, 1881 (GASTROPODA, ARCHAEOGASTROPODA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY SUPPRESSION OF PROTOWARTHIIDAE ULRICH & SCHOFIELD, 1897, MACLUREADAE CARPENTER, 1861, MACLURAEIDEA GILL, 1817 AND SCHIZOSTOMATIDAE EICHWALD, 1817. Z.N.(S.)1212

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This application was originally submitted to the Commission in March 1957. It was published in *Bull. zool. nom.*, vol. 18, pp. 337–339 (November 1961) and presented to the Commission for voting on 3 October 1962. A comment by Dr L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden*) pointed out that it was impossible to suppress a family-group name unless the generic name on which it was based, i.e. its type genus, was also suppressed. As a consequence of this comment an Opinion was never published.

2. Recently the case was resurrected and analysed by the Secretariat. Of the original proposals, one, that concerning the conservation of ORIOSTOMATIDAE Wenz, 1938 by suppression of HORIOSTOMATIDAE Koken, 1897, was found to have an automatic solution under Article 35(d) of the Code in that HORIOSTOMATIDAE, based on the unjustified emendation *Horiostoma* Fischer, 1885 is corrected to ORIOSTOMATIDAE Koken, 1897. The remaining proposals are still in need of Commission action and after correspondence with one of the original authors (E.Y.) it was agreed to rewrite the case and present it again in full.

SINUITIDAE Dall, 1913

3. The generic name *Protowarthia* Ulrich & Schofield, 1897 (p. 848) was proposed for a bellerophontid gastropod from the Ordovician of North America. In the same publication the family-group name PROTOWARTHIIDAE was proposed for this and allied genera (p. 847), but appears never to have been used. A year earlier, Koken (1896, p. 393) had proposed the name *Sinuites* for congeneric forms from Europe; the type species of *Sinuites* is *Bellerophon bilobatus* Sowerby, 1839 (p. 643) by designation by Bassler (1915, p. 1159). For many years *Protowarthia* has been recognized to be a junior subjective synonym of *Sinuites*.

4. Dall (1913, p. 521) proposed the family group name SINUITIDAE based on *Sinuites* Koken and, although junior to PROTOWARTHIIDAE, this has been in common usage since it was first introduced (for example: Wenz,

1938, p. 97; Knight, 1947, p. 7; Piveteau, 1952, p. 409; Orlov, 1960, p. 61; Waterhouse, 1963, p. 90; Yochelson, 1963, p. 151, 1964, p. 894; Batten, 1966, p. 6; Peel, 1975, p. 1525 and Hayami & Kase, 1977, p. 17).

MACLURITIDAE Fischer, 1885

5. The generic name *Maclurite* Lesueur, 1818 (p. 312) was evidentally a *lapsus* for *Maclurites*. As pointed out by Knight (1941, p. 184), Lesueur had, on the previous page, used the termination *-ites* for generic names and *-ite* for the vernacular form of the same names.

7. Lesueur's name *Maclurite* has been emended several times — to *Maclurita* by Blainville (1823, p. 519), to *Maclurites* by Menke (1830, p. 53) and to *Maclurea* by Emmons (1842, p. 312). Blaiville's and Emmons' emendations are certainly unjustified and as such are junior objective synonyms of *Maclurite* Lesueur, 1818. *Maclurites* (Menke, 1830) however, we consider to be a justified emendation and this form of the name has gained general acceptance (for example by Wenz, 1938, p. 210; Knight, 1941, p. 184; Piveteau, 1952, p. 395; Müller, 1960, p. 25; Orlov, 1960, p. 83; Yochelson, 1966, p. 748; Grasse, 1968, p. 917; Yochelson, 1975, p. 449; Rohr, 1980, p. 153 and Yu Wen & Ning Hui, 1983, p. 199).

8. The type species of *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818 is *Maclurites magna* Lesueur, 1818 by designation by de Koninck (1881, p. 107).

9. Carpenter (1861, p. 216) proposed the family-group name MACLUREADAE, and Gill (1871, p. 11) MACLURAEIDEA and MACLURAEACEA, all based on the junior objective synonym *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842. Fischer (1885, p. 805) proposed the family-group name MACLURITIDAE based on *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818. Although both MACLUREADAE Carpenter, 1861 and MACLURAEIDEA Gill, 1871 have priority over Fischer's name they have been little used and are not adopted in the standard *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* (Knight *et al.*, 1960). By contrast MACLURITIDAE Fischer, 1885 has been used widely (for example by Wenz, 1938, p. 210; Piveteau, 1952, p. 395; Orlov, 1960, p. 83; Yochelson, 1965, p. 45; Yochelson & Jones, 1968, p. 7; Hayami & Kase, 1977, p. 21; Minichev & Starobogatov, 1979, p. 293; Yu Wen, 1979, p. 256; Rohr, 1980, p. 153 and Yu Wen and Ning Hui, 1983, p. 199).

EUOMPHALIDAE de Koninck, 1881

10. Although *Euomphalus* Sowerby, 1814 (p. 97) and *Schizostoma* Bronn ([1834], p. 95) have been considered to be the names of distinct genera by some, others, including the applicants, consider them to be synonyms. The type species of *Euomphalus* is *Euomphalus pentangulatus* Sowerby, 1814, by designation by Meek & Worthen (1866, p. 158).

11. The family-group name EUOMPHALIDAE de Koninck, 1881 (p. 106) based on *Euomphalus* Sowerby, 1814 has been used by almost all workers

(for example by Wenz, 1938, p. 187; Burke, 1961, p. 123; Waterhouse, 1963, p. 98; Dickens, 1963, p. 128; Yochelson, 1963, p. 179; Batten, 1966, p. 12; Peel & Yochelson, 1976, p. 18; Hayami & Kase, 1977, p. 23; McLean, 1981, p. 312 and Morris & Cleevely, 1981, p. 196). By contrast the slightly earlier family-group name SCHIZOSTOMATIDAE Eichwald, 1871 (p. 119) has been little used and in the *Treatise* (Knight *et al.*, 1960) we have abandoned it.

12. In view of the situation outlined the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy:
   (a) *Protowarthia* Ulrich & Schofield, 1897
   (b) *Schizostoma* Bronn, [1834]

(2) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following family-group names for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy:
   (a) PROTOWARTHIIDAE Ulrich & Schofield, 1897 (type genus *Protowarthia* Ulrich & Schofield, 1897);
   (b) MACLUREADAE Carpenter, 1861 (type genus *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842);
   (c) MACLURAEIDEA Gill, 1871 (type genus *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842);
   (d) SCHIZOSTOMATIDAE Eichwald, 1871 (type genus *Schizostoma*, Bronn, [1834].

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Sinuites* Koken, 1896 (gender: masculine), type species by designation by Bassler (1915) *Bellerophon bilobatus* Sowerby, 1839;
   (b) *Maclurites* (justified emendation of *Maclurite*) Lesueur, 1818 (gender: masculine), type species by designation by de Koninck (1881) *Maclurites magna* Lesueur, 1818;
   (c) *Euomphalus* Sowerby, 1814 (gender: masculine) type species by designation by Meek & Worthen (1866) *Euomphalus pentangulatus* Sowerby, 1814.

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *bilobatus* Sowerby, 1839, as published in the binomen *Bellerophon bilobatus*, (specific name of the type species of *Sinuites* Koken, 1896);
   (b) *magna* Lesueur, 1818, as published in the binomen *Maclurites magna*, (specific name of the type species of *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818);
   (c) *pentangulatus* Sowerby, 1814, as published in the binomen *Euomphalus pentangulatus*, (specific name of the type species of *Euomphalus* Sowerby, 1814).

(5) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
  (a) SINUITIDAE Dall, 1913 (type genus *Sinuites* Koken, 1896);
  (b) MACLURITIDAE Fischer, 1885 (type genus *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818);
  (c) EUOMPHALIDAE de Koninck, 1881 (type genus *Euomphalus* Sowerby, 1814).

(6) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Protowarthia* Ulrich & Schofield, 1897, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above;
  (b) *Schizostoma* Bronn, [1834], as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above;
  (c) *Maclurita* Blainville, 1823 (an unjustified emendation of *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818);
  (d) *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842 (an unjustified emendation of *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818);

(7) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group names in Zoology:
  (a) PROTOWARTHIIDAE Ulrich & Schofield, 1897 (type genus *Protowarthia* Ulrich & Schofield, 1897) as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2)(a) above;
  (b) MACLUREADEA Carpenter, 1861 (type genus *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842) as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2)(b) above;
  (c) MACLURAEIDEA Gill, 1871 (type genus *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842) as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2)(c) above;
  (d) SCHIZOSTOMATIDAE Eichwald, 1871 (type genus *Schizostoma* Bronn, [1834]) as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2)(d) above.

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LAPLYSIA VIRIDIS MONTAGU, 1804 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): CONSERVATION PROPOSEE PAR LA SUPPRESSION DE *LAPLISIA VIRIDIS* BOSC, 1801. Z.N.(S.)2408

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Bosc, 1801, p. 64, décrit une *Laplisia viridis* avec les caractères suivants: 'Seulement deux tentacules; le corps vert; le bord plus pâle. Voyez la pl. 2, fig. 4, qui la représente de grandeur naturelle [48 mm]. Se trouve sur les côtes d'Amérique, d'où elle a été rapportée par Bosc'. A la page 62 du même ouvrage, la localité-type est indiquée de façon plus précise: baie de Charleston.'

2. Montagu, 1804, p. 76, décrit une *Laplysia viridis* sans référence aucune à Bosc. Originaire du sud de l'Angleterre, son espèce nouvelle est illustrée (pl. 7, fig. 1).

3. L'une et l'autre de ces deux espèces sont des gastéropodes opisthobranches appartenant au genre *Elysia* Risso, 1818. Bien que publié pour la première fois comme un synonyme (de *Notarchus* Cuvier), ce nom est utilisable car il a été traité comme un nom valide avec sa date et son auteur originels. Le nom *Actaeon* Oken, 1815, qui a pour espèce-type, par monotypie, *Aplysia* [sic!] *viridis* Montagu, n'est pas utilisable (Opinion 417). L'espèce décrite par Bosc et celle décrite par Montagu ne sont pas synonymes.

4. La différence d'une lettre entre *Laplysia* Linnaeus, 1767 et *Laplisia* Lamarck, 1801 peut être interprétée de deux façons:

(a) *Laplisia* est une émendation injustifiée de *Laplysia*: à l'appui de cette hypothèse vient le fait que Lamarck ait écrit *Laplisia* à la fois dans le texte (1801, p. 62) et dans l'index;

(b) *Laplisia* est une orthographe incorrecte subséquente de *Laplysia*: à l'appui de cette hypothèse vient le fait que l'orthographe *Laplisia* n'a même pas été discutée lors de l'élaboration de l'Opinion 200, qui a émendé le nom *Laplysia* Linnaeus, 1767 en *Aplysia*. *Laplysia* et *Laplisia* ont la même espèce-type, *Aplysia depilans* Gmelin, 1791 (par décision de la Commission dans le cas de *Laplysia*, par monotypie dans le cas de *Laplisia*).

5. Le problème des noms *Laplysia* et *Aplysia* ayant été résolu par l'Opinion 200, il est préférable de retenir l'hypothèse selon laquelle *Laplisia* est une orthographe incorrecte subséquente, sans statut en nomenclature. Mais dans les deux cas, selon les dispositions de l'Article 57e du Code, et vu l'Opinion 200, les deux *viridis* doivent être réputés avoir été combines avec *Aplysia*. Les deux noms sont, donc, homonymes primaires et celui de Montagu est le plus récent.

6. Le nom donné par Bosc a été très peu utilisé. Toutes les citations de ce nom sont des interprétations ou des commentaires sur la description

originale et, à l'exception de Bosc (1817) lui-même, n'ajoutent rien à la connaissance de l'espèce. Liste présumée exhaustive des utilisations du nom *viridis* Bosc, 1801: Cuvier, 1803, p. 295 cite *'Apl. viridis* Bosc' et dit: 'comme elle a les yeux derrière les tentacules supérieurs, c'est une espèce bien différente des autres'; Bosc, 1803, p. 553 utilise seulement le nom vernaculaire 'Laplésie verte' et précise que sa taille 's'élève au plus à un pouce de long' [27 mm]. La figure de 1801 n'était donc pas de grandeur naturelle, comme Bosc l'avait affirmé; Roissy, 1804, p. 173 donne une redescription tirée de Bosc; Bosc, 1817, p. 314, complète sa description de 1801 et en 1818 donne une figure (pl. E23, fig. 3) copiée de celle de 1801; Cuvier, 1817, reproduit son texte de 1804 dans la série de mémoires sur les Mollusques; Férussac, 1822a, p. xxx, cite distinctement les deux *Laplysia* [sic] *viridis* dans le genre *Actaeon* Ocken [sic]; dans 1822b, p. 105, il inclut les deux espèces dans le genre *Actaeon* Ocken et en donne des descriptions tirées de Bosc et Montagu; Blainville, 1823, p. 328 donne une description d'*Aplysia viridis* Bosc tirée de Bosc. Le même texte est publié la même année dans le Journal de Physique (Blainville, 1823b); Blainville, 1825, p. 472 cite sans description l'espèce de Bosc; Rang, 1828, p. 73 dans sa grande monographie des Aplysiens décrit *Aplysia viridis* Bosc mais figure (pl. 22, fig. 2) l'espèce de Montagu, copiée de sa description originale; Deshayes, 1830, p. 59 et 1836, p. 690 mentionne *Laplisia viridis* et renvoie à Bosc, 1801 et 1817; Bergh, 1872, p. 178, dans un travail sur le genre *Elysia*, élimine dans une note en bas de page *Laplisia viridis* Bosc qui selon lui serait une Aplysie et non une Elysie; Engel, 1934, p. 84 énumère les espèces décrites ou citées par Blainville, 1823, 1825: *'Aplysia viridis* Bosc (qui représente, comme nous le savons maintenant, une *Elysia* et non une *Aplysia*)'; Pruvot-Fol, 1946, p. 32, dans sa révision des ELYSIIDAE, défend contre Bergh l'affirmation d'Engel.

7. Le nom donné par Bosc, bien qu'ayant priorité sur celui donné par Montagu, est changé par Férussac, 1822a et b (qui conserve le nom de Montagu), probablement parce que Oken en avait fait le type d'une genre noveau, *Actaeon*, genre dans lequel Férussac place les deux espèces '*Actaeon aplysiforme, A. Aplysiformis* N.' et '*Laplysia virdis* Bosc, vers 1, p. 64, pl. 2, fig. 4. *Aplysia viridis* de Roissy, Buffon, T.v.p. 173'.

8. L'espèce de Bosc est vraisemblablement *Elysia chlorotica* (Gould 1870), une espèce très commune dans les eaux saumâtres de la côte est américaine, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse à la Caroline du Nord. Il pourrait peut-être aussi s'agir d'*Elysia canguzua* Marcus, 1955 qui n'a cependant jamais été trouvée sur la côte des Carolines (Dr K. Clark, Florida Institute of Technology, comm. pers.).

9. Le nom de Montagu s'est rapidement imposé dans la littérature pour désigner l'*Elysia* verte commune sur les côtes atlantiques européennes et en Méditerranée. C'est sous ce nom qu'elle figure dans les ouvrages suivants, choisis pour montrer que cet usage n'est limité ni à un pays ni à une époque: Cantraine, 1841, p. 66; Meyer & Möbius, 1865, p. 7; Jeffreys, 1869, p. 31; Bergh, 1872, p. 176; Sars, 1878, p. 323; Carus, 1889–1893, p. 229; Vayssière,

1913, p. 240; Tchang Si, 1931, p. 134; Nobre, 1938–1940, p. 77; Odhner, 1939, p. 13; Pruvot-Fol, 1954, p. 199; Nordsieck, 1972, p. 41; Fez, 1974, p. 44; Thompson & Brown, 1976, p. 52; Barletta, 1980, p. 46; Bouchet, 1984, p. 20. Ces ouvrages servent ou ont servi de référence pour la détermination par les non-spécialistes et le nom d'*Elysia viridis* (Montagu, 1804) figure dans d'innombrables publications d'anatomie, de faunistique, ou d'écologie. Enfin, depuis une quinzaine d'années, cette espèce a servi de matériel biologique expérimental pour l'étude de la symbiose entre les tissus animaux et les chloroplastes des algues vertes: Taylor, 1968; Hinde & Smith, 1972, 1975; Trench & Gooday, 1973; Trench, Boyle & Smith, 1973a et b, 1974.

10. Si le nom de Montagu ne peut être utilisé, le premier synonyme utilisable est *Aplysiopterus neapolitanus* Delle Chiaje, 1830, p. 31. Après Delle Chiaje, ce nom n'a jamais été cité dans la littérature autrement que dans la synonymie d'*Elysia viridis* (Montagu, 1804), à la suite de Cantraine, 1841.

11. Dans l'intérêt de la stabilité de la nomenclature, je demande donc à la Commission:

(1) d'utiliser les pleins pouvoirs:
   (a) pour régler que le nom de genre *Laplisia* Lamarck, 1801 est une orthographe incorrecte subséquente de *Laplysia* Linnaeus, 1767;
   (b) pour supprimer le nom d'espèce *viridis* Bosc, 1801, publié dans le binôme *Laplisia viridis*, ainsi que toutes ses utilisations antérieures à celle par Montagu, 1804, vis à vis du Principe de Priorité et du Principe d'Homonymie;

(2) de placer le nom *viridis* Montagu, 1804, publié dans le binôme *Laplysia* (émendé en *Aplysia* par l'Opinion 200) *viridis*, dans la Liste Officielle des Noms d'Espèces en Zoologie.

(3) de placer le nom *viridis* Bosc, 1801, supprimé sous les pleins pouvoirs en (1)(b) ci-dessus, dans l'Index Officiel des Noms Spécifiques Rejetés et Invalides en Zoologie.

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ORBICULA CUVIER, 1798 (BRACHIOPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION. Z.N.(S.)2545

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This case involves the inarticulate brachiopod genus *Orbicula* Cuvier, 1798 (p. 435) with its only named (and thus type) species, *Patella anomala* Müller, 1776 (p. 237). *P. anomala* is a well understood living North Atlantic brachiopod belonging to the family CRANIIDAE, whereas the name *Orbicula* has been surrounded by confusion from its inception and for most of its history has been applied to a genus in a different superfamily of brachiopods, the DISCINACEA. There are fundamental differences in their shell fabrics. The name *Orbicula* has been used almost entirely in synonymy for over a hundred years. We wish to separate a group of craniid brachiopods as a genus distinct from known genera and based upon *P. anomala*. However, to reintroduce the name *Orbicula* would cause great confusion to palaeontologists and zoologists studying brachiopods, and we seek the suppression of that name in order to clear the ground for establishing a new generic name within the CRANIIDAE (Lee & Brunton, in press).

2. Müller first briefly described *Patella anomala* in 1776 (p. 237); in 1788 (p. 4 & pl. 5) he redescribed the species in detail and provided good (for his day) and identifiable illustrations. In describing the shell he wrote that the exterior [of the dorsal valve] was rough and dark brown in colour; his coloured illustrations (pl. 5, figs 1 & 2) show this, which is the proteinaceous periostracum. He continued by writing that the interior of the valve was white to blueish and strongly endopunctate. This colour indicates that the shell was calcareous, as in all craniids.

3. Cuvier (1798, p. 435) introduced the name *Orbicula* with a brief and very general description of the dorsal valve. He named only *P. anomala* Müller within *Orbicula,* but included no figures.

4. Illustrations attributed to Cuvier appeared for the first time after his death in 1832, in the third edition of the *'Règne Animal* (1845, pp. 250–251, pl. 134), in which *P. anomala* and *Anomia turbinata* Poli, 1795 were included in *Orbicula,* and a clearly named species *Orbicula lamellosa* (Broderip, 1833), which is now the type species of the discinid genus *Discinisca* Dall, 1871, was illustrated. Discinids have brown chitino-phosphatic shells, lacking endopunctation; they are never calcareous.

5. The confusion between chitino-phosphatic discinids and the calcareous shelled craniids arose when, according to Dall (1871, p. 40), some specimens sent by J. Sowerby to Lamarck were described by the latter as *Discina ostreoides* in 1819 (p. 237). In 1822 (p. 468) G. B. Sowerby published descriptions of other conspecific examples from the same

collection as *Orbicula norvegica,* thus associating the name *Orbicula* with discinids. Because of this and also possibly because of the ambiguity of Cuvier's original description of *Orbicula,* all major brachiopod workers until the mid-1860s used the name *Orbicula* solely for pedically attached chitino-phosphatic discinids. Of about twenty papers published from 1822 to 1862 the currently held view was clearly stated by Chenu (1862, pp. 230–231) when he included *Crania anomala* amongst his species illustrating *Crania* Retzius, 1781, and used *'Orbicula* Cuvier, 1798' as the diagnostic genus for a new separate family.

6. Early 19th century authors such as Gray (1825, p. 243) recognised that *P. anomala* Müller was closely related to *Crania craniolaris* (Linnaeus, 1758), the type species of *Crania* Retzius, 1781, and thus made *Orbicula* a junior synonym of *Crania.* The combination *Orbicula anomala* (Müller) has not been used in any formal systematic description, but only in synonymy listings.

7. Sherborn (1932, p. 764) listed 68 named species in the genus *Orbicula* published between 1800 and 1850. Of these, at the most, four should be assigned to the craniids, while the rest are fossil or living chitino-phosphatic discinids, now placed in the Discinacea.

8. This long-standing use of the name *Orbicula* for discinids declined after 1853 when Davidson (p. 128) pointed out that 'as the term *Orbicula* in the Cuvierian and Lamarckian sense is merely a synonym of *Crania,* we are obliged to adopt the genus *Discina,* proposed and described by Lamarck in 1819...' In a footnote on p. 128 Davidson further noted 'that it would certainly be more convenient, under all circumstances, to prevent confusion, to use *Discina* instead of *Orbicula,* and to suppress altogether the latter name'. In 1871 Dall, in a revision of craniids and discinids, also placed *Orbicula* as a synonym of *Crania,* because *P. anomala* was recognised as a *Crania* species.

9. In the Brachiopoda *Zoological Records* from 1902 there is only one taxonomic reference (Roch, 1930, p. 421) to *Orbicula,* where it is placed in the DISCINACEA. Thus for over fifty years, and virtually for over one hundred years, the name *Orbicula* has been out of use. In the Brachiopod volume of the *Treatise* (Williams *et al.,* 1965, H290) it appears as a junior synonym of *Crania,* but nowhere, so far as we can determine, as a valid name in its own right.

10. To reintroduce *Orbicula* for a craniid brachiopod, when it was so widely accepted as a discinid, would further exacerbate the 'confusion of forms existing in this unfortunate family' (Dall, 1871, p. 38, referring to the DISCINIDAE). We believe that zoologists and palaeontologists would find it hard to accept that *Orbicula* be reintroduced as a craniid genus.

11. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Orbicula* Cuvier, 1798, and any emendations, for the purpose of the Principle of Priority.

(2) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic names in Zoology the name *Orbicula* Cuvier, 1798, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

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CRIOPUS POLI, 1791 AND *CRIOPODERMA* POLI, 1795 (BRACHIOPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION. Z.N.(S.)2546

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This case involves two names, *Criopus* and *Criopoderma*, introduced by Poli in 1791 and 1795, applied to a number of brachiopods. They are available as generic names, but were used by Poli to denote different parts of the same animal, yet at the same time to unite species now placed in different classes, and their reintroduction would cause considerable confusion. Neither name has been subsequently used as the supposedly valid name of a taxon. We therefore seek their suppression.

2. Poli (1791, p. 34) introduced the name *Criopus* to include the soft parts (in contrast to the external shells) of various species of brachiopod. In 1795 Poli (pp. 189–191) reused *Criopus*, in the binomen *Criopus fimbriatus*, for the soft parts of *Anomia turbinata* Poli, 1795 (a craniid inarticulate) and *A. truncata* Linnaeus, 1758 (a kraussinid articulate). On page 255 he introduced the name *Criopoderma* in a tabulation indicating that it was the generic name for the shells of *Criopus* species, and on page 261 he tabulated *Criopoderma turbinata, truncata* Linnaeus and *caputserpentis* Linnaeus (=*retusa* Linnaeus, Opinion 924, 1970) as the shells of these three species.

3. Poli's usage follows a not unusual practice of his day in separating the hard from the soft parts of individual species. Thus, for example, Poli's own well described and illustrated *Anomia turbinata* (p. 189, pl. 30) is separated into its shelly valves, under *Criopoderma*, while its internal soft parts are called *Criopus*. Even though different names were used for different parts of an animal they are nomenclaturally available under Article 17 of the Code. Poli's use of *Criopus* and *Criopoderma* leads to the nowadays untenable position of: (a) the hard parts and soft parts of single species being separated and (b) brachiopod species currently assigned to different classes, inarticulates and articulates, being grouped into a single genus.

4. Davidson (1853, p. 122), while placing *Criopus* in synonymy with *Crania* Retzius, 1781, noted that it referred only to the animal (not the shell). In 1871 Dall (p. 27 and p 35) indicated that he did not consider *Criopus* and *Criopoderma* as true synonyms of *Crania* because in his view they had not been published according to the rules of binominal nomenclature. In more recent times the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, Brachiopoda (Williams *et al.*, 1965, p. H290) included '?*Criopus* Poli, 1791' (incorrectly citing *Anomia imperforata* as type species) and *Criopoderma* Poli, 1795 (citing the first named true species *Anomia turbinata* as the type species).

5. *Crania* has an extensive and complicated synonomy. The reintroduction of Poli's generic names would further complicate the situation, especially so when any groups of craniid species were deemed separable as genera in the modern sense.

6. The name *Cryopus* Deshayes, 1836 (p. 314) is an unjustified emendation of *Criopus* Poli, and should be similarly suppressed.

7. In his *Index Universalis* (p. 301) of 1848 Agassiz 'corrected' *Criopoderma* Poli to *Criopododerma*; since this Agassiz name is simply an unjustified emendation it too should be suppressed.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic names *Criopus* Poli, 1791 and *Criopoderma* Poli, 1795 (including *Cryopus* Deshayes, 1836, *Criopododerma* Agassiz, 1848, and any other emendations) for the purposes of the Principle of Priority;

(2) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic names in Zoology the names *Criopus* Poli, 1791, *Cryopus* Deshayes, 1836, *Criopoderma* Poli, 1795 and *Criopododerma* Agassiz, 1848, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

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CRANIA TUBERCULATA NILSSON, 1826 (BRACHIOPODA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY SUPPRESSION OF *CRANIOLITES BRATTENBURGICUS* SCHLOTHEIM, 1820. Z.N.(S.)2551

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This is a case for the suppression of an ill-defined senior name, *Craniolites brattenburgicus* Schlotheim, 1820, on the ground that the slightly younger and much better described synonym *Crania tuberculata* Nilsson, 1826, has long been accepted.

2. Schlotheim (1820, p. 246) figured, without a formal description, *Craniolites brattenburgicus* from limestones and reworked limestones at Copenhagen (the late Danian Saltholm limestone at South Harbour, Copenhagen yields this species). His figures (pl. 28, fig. 5a, b) were poor and of little value in species recognition. Schlotheim appears to have erected the genus as one within his own concept of an *Anomia* group (*Anomia* is now a molluscan genus) ignoring the creation of *Crania* by Retzius in 1781, or as an (unstated) replacement for Retzius' name. In his discussion of *C. brattenburgicus*, a name very close to *Crania brattensburgensis* Retzius, 1781 [a junior subjective synonym of *Anomia craniolaris* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of *Crania*, as designated by Schmidt in 1818], Schlotheim (1820, p. 249) contrasted his species with what he called 'Craniol. craniolaris', but he did not mention the Retzius specific name.

3. Nilsson (1826, p. 326, emended 1827, p. 37) described *Crania tuberculata* as a new species from hard Danian limestones in Scania, south Sweden. The species was well described and illustrated (1826, pl. 2, figs 3a–c and 1827, pl. 3, figs 10A–C).

4. The first review of *Crania* species was by Hoeninghaus (1828), who accepted Nilsson's *C. tuberculata* in the place of Schlotheim's species name. Hoeninghaus recorded the species from Sweden and from limestone blocks in a sandpit near Copenhagen. He repeated and added to Nilsson's description and provided good illustrations (figs 7a–d).

5. In 1885 Lundgren suggested (p. 27) that *brattenburgicus* Schlotheim was a mis-spelling for *brattenburgensis* Retzius, and rejected Schlotheim's name.

6. Carlsson (1958), describing the Cretaceous *Crania* species from Sweden, followed a mention in a synonymy list by Wind (1953, p. 79) and on p. 27 exhumed the name *C. brattenburgicus*. Schlotheim's name was also used by Kruytzer & Meijer (1958, p. 135) for specimens from Holland, but later Kruytzer (1969, p. 14) rejected Schlotheim's name in favour of *Crania tuberculata* Nilsson, which had been designated as type species of *Danocrania* (see 7 below).

7. Kongiel (1958, p. 17) designated some late Danian beds in Poland as being characterized by *Crania tuberculata* Nilsson. Rosenkrantz (1964) reviewed *Crania* species in Poland, and on page 515 he erected the new subgenus *Danocrania,* with *Crania tuberculata* Nilsson as type species (within which he included *C. brattenburgicus* Schlotheim). In the synonymy Rosenkrantz commented that Hoeninghaus' 1828 description of *C. tuberculata* was based on Schlotheim's specimens from 'Copenhagen' (certainly there was collaboration between these authors, and Schlotheim did not die until 1832). Furthermore, in a footnote on page 514, Rosenkrantz deplored Carlsson's 1958 reintroduction of Schlotheim's name because, as he pointed out, *tuberculata* had been used for 132 years; a label written by Schlotheim with his specimens in the Humboldt University Museum, Berlin, shows that Schlotheim had himself accepted Nilsson's name in place of *brattenburgicus,* and finally Rosenkrantz pointed out that *C. tuberculata* had become adopted as the name of a zone in the Upper Danian.

8. *Danocrania* Rosenkrantz, 1964, is now an accepted genus with *C. tuberculata* as type species.

9. In view of the poor description of *Craniolites brattenburgicus* Schlotheim, 1820, and its lack of use for over 150 years, other than by three connected publications in the mid-1950s, we propose the suppression of the name. In contrast, the description of *Crania tuberculata* Nilsson, 1826 is full and well illustrated; his name was accepted by contemporary authors including Schlotheim, and has remained in use ever since. *C. tuberculata* is a species giving its name to a late Danian zone and it has become the type species of *Danocrania* Rosenkrantz, 1964. Thus to allow the reintroduction of Schlotheim's name would be highly confusing to palaeontologists and stratigraphers.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic and specific names *Craniolites* and *brattenburgicus* Schlotheim, 1820, and any emendations, for the purpose of the Principle of Priority;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *tuberculata* Nilsson, 1826, as published in the binomen *Crania tuberculata*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Craniolites* Schlotheim, 1820, as published in the binomen *Craniolites brattenburgicus,* and as suppressed in (1) above;

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *brattenburgicus* Schlotheim, 1820, as published in the binomen *Craniolites brattenburgicus,* and as suppressed in (1) above.

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TRICHOMONAS DONNE, 1836 (PROTOZOA, MASTIGOPHORA): PROPOSED CONFIRMATION OF SPELLING. Z.N.(S.)245

By *The Executive Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

The flagellate Protistans known as trichomonads are universally distributed in the intestinal and genito-urinary tracts of man and other animals. A number of species can be pathogenic, and in particular hundreds of papers each year refer to *Trichomonas vaginalis*.

2. A nomenclatural problem arises because the first description of a trichomonad (Donné, 1836) introduced the name as *Trico-monas*. An adoption of *Tricomonas* as the correct spelling would have particularly serious effects for the automatic information retrieval procedures now used to scan the medical literature, and conservation of the universally used *Trichomonas* is particularly urgent since the Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences is preparing an authoritative International Nomenclature of Diseases.

3. The question of *Trichomonas*, together with four other important protistan genera, was in fact referred to the Commission in 1926. Although *Endamoeba* and *Trypanosoma* were placed on the Official List by Opinion 95 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* vol. 73, pp. 14–15), consideration of *Trichomonas*, *Balantidium* and *Giardia* was deferred (despite apparent lack of controversy in acceptance of the spelling *Trichomonas*) and no action followed.

4. The spelling of *Trichomonas* was next discussed in a letter from Professor Harold Kirby of the University of California, received in January 1947. This was followed later in the year by a draft application. Due to lack of resources the Secretary of the Commission (A. F. Hemming) did not proceed further until 1954, when, following correspondence with Dr Ellsworth C. Dougherty of the University of California (Kirby having died in 1952)., Dr J. O. Corliss and others, the application was prepared for publication. Unfortunately this was never completed and the matter lapsed. The present application relies heavily on the work of Kirby, Hemming, Dougherty and Corliss.

5. The nomenclatural history is as follows. In a letter to the Académie des Sciences, Donné (1836, p. 386), after a description of motile cells found in infected vaginal fluid, wrote '... J'ai soumis ces animalcules à l'examen de M. Dujardin: suivant cet observateur, aucun infusoire semblable n'a été observé ni décrit; il se rapproche des Monas par sa trompe et des Tricodes par ces cils, mais il diffère des uns et des autres par la réunion de ces deux organes; il forme donc un genre nouveau qui pourrait porter le nom de *Trico-monas vaginale'*. The following year Donné (1837, p. 464) gave the name as *trico monas vaginale*.

6. In 1838 Ehrenberg (p. 331) printed the name of Donné's organism in emended form as *Trichomonas vaginalis*, and it has so remained ever

since. This spelling of the specific name is correct under Article 31(c) of the Code.

7. Dujardin (1841, pp. 299–300) gave an account of *Trichomonas*, including in it the two species *T. vaginalis* and *T. limacis*.

8. Agassiz (1846, p. 376) listed the names *Tricomonas* Donné, 1837 and *Trichomonas* Ehr., 1838; he omitted reference to Donné's fuller 1836 paper. Apstein (1915, p. 122) included '*Trichomonas* Donné, 1837 *vaginalis* Donné, 1837' in a list of suggested Nomina Conservanda; similarly, Stiles and Hassall (1925, p. 27) placed in the *Key Catalogue of Protozoa reported for Man* the genus *Trichomonas* Donné, 1837 with type *vaginalis* Donné, 1837.

9. Although in 1926 the Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature recommended that the Commission adopt '*Trichomonas* (Donné, 1837) Ehrenb., 1838a, 331 (emendation of *Tricomonas*), mt. *vaginalis* Donné, 1837', and there was no dissent, this was never completed, as mentioned above.

10. Sherborn (1931, pp. 6581, 6590) listed the names '*Trichomonas* F. Dujardin ... Infusoires, June 1841, 300; *Trichomonas* L. Agassiz, *Nomen. Zool. Index Univ.* 1846 — emend. pro *Tricomonas*, Donné'; '*Tricomonas* Donné in F. Dujardin, *C.R. Acad. Sci.* (Paris) III, 1836, 386'. Sherborn omitted references to *Trichomonas* Ehrenberg, 1838, wrongly implying that Agassiz had changed Donné's spelling.

11. Neave (1940, p. 551 and p. 544) listed as generic names '*Tricomonas* Donné 1836 in Dujardin, *C.R. Acad. Sci.* (Paris), 3, 386' and '*Trichomonas* (?pro *Trico-* Donné, 1836) Dujardin 1841, ... Infusoires, 300'. Neave followed Sherborn in not referring to Ehrenburg.

12. In his 1836 description of the organism Donné made particular reference to the cilia, and it is clear that his name is derived from the Greek words conventionally, then as now, transliterated as *trichos* (=of hair) and *monas* (=a unit, or cell).

13. Family-group names based on *Trichomonas* are TRICHOMONADIDEA Grassi, 1882 (p. 141); TRICHOMONADINAE Chalmers and Pekkola, 1918 (p. 251); and TRICHOMONADIDAE Wenyon, 1926 (p. 286). Under Article 11(f)(ii) of the Code the author is Grassi, 1882.

14. As noted earlier, it is of high medical and veterinary importance that the universal spelling *Trichomonas* be conserved. This could be done by suppression of the senior synonym *Tricomonas* Donné, 1836 in favour of *Trichomonas* Ehrenberg, 1838. However, as suggested many years ago by Kirby in his draft application to the Commission, and as was informally agreed at that time, 'the authorship of the genus [and discovery of the taxon] has been credited to Donné, and it does not seem proper to alter the authorship completely because of a correction in transliteration'.

15. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the correct spelling of the generic name *Tricomonas* Donné, 1836 is *Trichomonas*;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Trichomonas* Donné, 1836 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy *Trichomonas vaginalis* Donné, 1836; spelling confirmed as in (1) above;
(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *vaginalis* Donné, 1836, as published in the binomen *Tricomonas vaginale* (specific name of the type species of *Trichomonas* Donné, 1836);
(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name TRICHOMONADIDAE Grassi, 1882 (type genus *Trichomonas* Donné, 1836).

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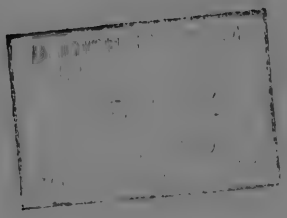

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES

(a) *Invitation to comment.* The Commission is entitled to start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. This period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretary within twelve months of the date of publication of the application.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869 (Reptilia, Ornithischia): proposed conservation by suppression of *Rhabdodon* Fleischmann, 1831 (Reptilia, Serpentes). Z.N.(S.) 2536. W. Brinckmann.

(2) *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915 (Mollusca, Bivalvia): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915. Z.N.(S.) 2512. A. E. Bogan & J. D. Williams.

(3) *Ammonites neubergicus* Hauer, 1858 (Cephalopoda, Ammonoidea): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Ammonites chrishna* Forbes, 1846. Z.N.(S.) 2460. R. A. Henderson & W. J. Kennedy.

(4) *Dexia* Meigen, 1826 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed designation of *Musca rustica* Fabricius, 1775 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2252. R. W. Crosskey, B. Herting, L. P. Mesnil & D. M. Wood.

(5) *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841 (Bryozoa, Cheilostomata, Cribrilinidae): proposed designation of a replacement neotype. Z.N.(S.) 2562. J.D.D. Bishop.

(6) PSEUDOCALANIDAE Sars, 1901 (Crustacea, Copepoda): proposed precedence of CLAUSOCALANIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892. Z.N.(S.) 2557. V. D. Andronov and N. V. Vyshkvartzeva.

(7) *Geonemus* Schoenherr, 1833 and *Brachyomus* Lacordaire, 1863 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposal to maintain current usage by designation of a type species for *Geonemus*. Z.N.(S.) 2565. G. J. Wibmer & C. W. O'Brien.

(8) *Phaulacridium vittatum* (Sjöstedt, 1920) (Insecta, Orthoptera): proposed conservation by suppression of *Acridium ambulans* Erichson, 1842, *Trigoniza manca* Bolívar, 1898 and *Trigoniza australiensis* Bolívar, 1898. Z.N.(S.)2524. K. H. L. Key.

(9) *Taeniolabis* Cope, 1882 (Mammalia, Multituberculata): proposed designation of *Polymastodon taoensis* Cope, 1882 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2529. N. B. Simmons.

(c) *Receipt of new applications.* The following new applications have been received since going to press for vol. 43, part 2 (published on 9 July 1986):

(1) *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838 and *Metaxytherium* de Christol, 1840 (Mammalia, Sirenia): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2569. D. P. Domning.

(2) *Eucidaris* Pomel, 1883 and *Stereocydaris* Pomel, 1883 (Echinoidea): revised proposals for stabilisation. Z.N.(S.) 2570. C. W. Wright & A. B. Smith.

(3) *Belemnites paxillosa* Lamarck, 1849 (Mollusca, Coleoidea): proposed suppression of both generic and specific names. Z.N.(S.) 2571. P. Doyle & W. Riegraf.

(4) *Leptura marginata* Fabricius, 1781 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2572. M. Mroczkowski.

(5) *Halictus costulatus* Kriechbaumer, 1873 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2573. Y. A. Pesenko.

(6) *Paraphytomyza* Enderlein, 1937 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed designation of *Phytagromyza luteoscutellata* De Meijere, 1924 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2574. K. A. Spencer.

(7) *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst, 1797) (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Tribolium navale* (Fabricius, 1775). Z.N.(S.) 2575. R. D. Pope & J. C. Watt.

(8) *Scleropages leichardti* Günther, 1864 (Osteichthyes, Osteoglossiformes): proposed emendation of specific name to *leichhardti*. Z.N.(S.) 2576. T. M. Berra.

(9) *Caenolestes fuliginosus* (Tomes, 1863) (Mammalia, Marsupialia): proposed suppression of holotype and designation of a neotype. Z.N.(S.) 2577. J. Bublitz.

(10) *Pararatus* Ricardo, 1913 (Insecta, Diptera): request for designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2578. G. Daniels.

(11) *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855 (Echinoidea): proposed confirmation of *Desorella elata* (Desor, 1847) as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2579. E. P. F. Rose & J. B. S. Olver.

(12) *Trypansoma brucei* Plimmer & Bradford, 1899 (Protozoa, Mastigophora): proposed confirmation of spelling. Z.N.(S.) 2580. M. E. Tollitt.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

OBITUARY

Sir Peter Kent, FRS

Sir Peter Kent, Chairman of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature between 1974 and 1984, died on 9 July 1986. He was eminent as a petroleum geologist and rose to become Chief Geologist and then Exploration Manager of British Petroleum. His career took him to many quarters of the globe, including Alaska where his exploration led to the discovery of the North Slope Oil Fields. He was also Chairman of the Natural Environment Research Council.

Sir Peter's wisdom and warm-heartedness, coupled with scientific and commercial expertise, made him an ideal chairman to guide the Trust through severe financial difficulties at a time when the demise of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature was a real possibility. Even when he gave up the chairmanship of the Trust he continued to serve as a member and attended the Trust's Annual General Meeting less than a month prior to his death.

DESIGN AND PUBLICATION OF THE BULLETIN

As reported in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 42, p. 320, the Trust has been reviewing the contents and format of the *Bulletin* with the intention of making it more useful and attractive. The Trust has decided to introduce, as from the 1987 volume, a number of changes in the format of the *Bulletin* including a change from A5 to the larger B5 size. The layout of the cover and much of the contents will be redesigned. This will enable a larger number of applications to be included in each part.

In addition, the *Bulletin* will contain more general articles on nomenclature and related issues and authors are invited to contribute such articles. These will be especially welcome for part 1, for which the copy deadline is 30 November 1986.

For the last four years the *Bulletin* has been published by CAB International on behalf of the Trust. As from the volume for 1987, the Trust itself will resume publication and for 1987 will hold the subscription at the 1986 rate of £53 or $102.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature is the official periodical of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. It is published by CAB International on behalf of the International Trust for Zoological

Nomenclature and appears 4 times a year in March, June, September and December. Applications to the Commission are published in the Bulletin. Time is then given for comments to be received, published and considered before the Commission votes for or against the proposals at the end of each application. The Commission's final decision is published in the Bulletin in the form of an Opinion.

These instructions are primarily for those preparing applications to the Commission. However, authors of general articles or comments should take note of the parts relevant to them. The instructions are not intended to be restrictive and cannot cover all situations.

Applications: These should be prepared in accordance with the 3rd Edition (1985) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Particular attention should be paid to the principles for use of the Commission's plenary powers (Article 79).

Title: This should include names to be conserved. Names to be suppressed should not normally be in the title, but will be mentioned in the Abstract prepared by the Secretariat. When the proposals concern a specific name it should be cited in the original binomen and except in the case of type species the binomen in current use should be given. Examples:

Halictus costulatus Kriechbaumer, 1873 (currently *Lasioglossum costulatum*; Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation of specific name.

Tylocidaris Pomel, 1883 (Echinoidea, Cidaroidea): proposed designation of *Cidaris clavigera* Mantell, 1822, as type species.

THAIDIDAE Jousseaume, 1888 (Mollusca, Gastropoda) and THAIDIDAE Lehtinen, 1967 (Arachnida, Araneae): proposals to remove the homonymy.

Author(s) Name(s) and Address(es): These should be on separate lines, with the full postal addresses underlined.

Text: This should consist of numbered paragraphs setting out the details of the case and leading up to a set of formal proposals. The advantages (and any disadvantages) of the proposals should be included. Text references should be given with individual page numbers (e.g. 'Daudin (1800, p. 39) described . . .'). A summary of the main points of the case will be prepared by the Secretariat.

A case to suppress a senior synonym on the grounds that it has not been used as the valid name for a particular taxon should be supported by a list of at least 10 publications by at least 5 different authors over the last 50 years in which the junior synonym has

been treated as the valid name (see Article 79c). Individual page references should be given.

The final paragraph of the text should be in the form of formal proposals to the Commission. Example:

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers . . .
(2) to place on the Official List . . .
(3) to place on the Official Index . . .

Authors are strongly advised to consult recent parts of the Bulletin for the construction of proposals appropriate to their particular requests.

Bibliography: References should start with the names of all authors in lower case, followed by the year of publication and the title of the paper, book or monograph. In the titles of papers in periodicals, capital letters should be used only for proper nouns and all nouns in German. The names of periodicals should be given in full and underlined. The nominal year of publication, if different from the actual year, should be in parentheses immediately after the volume number. Series number, volume number, part, fascicule and pagination number should be given in arabic figures. Part number should be in parentheses. Page numbers should be separated from any preceding numbers by a colon. Book titles should be underlined and followed by the number of pages, publisher and place of publication. When a reference has been translated or transliterated, the original language should be stated in square brackets at the end. References should be provided for all authors cited in the text and particularly those whose names are included in the formal proposals to the Commission. References to subsequent designations of type species should also be given. The following are examples of reference styles:

Wise, K. A. J. 1957. A new species of *Lithocolletis* (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae) from New Zealand. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London*, ser. B, 26 (1–2): 26–28.

Linnaeus, C. 1758. *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, vol. 1, iv+824 pp. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiae.

Dunbar, R. W. & Vajime, C. G. 1981. Cytotaxonomy of the *Simulium damnosum* complex. Pp. 31–43, *in* Laird, M. (ed.), *Blackflies: the future for biological methods in integrated control*. xii+399 pp. Academic Press, London and New York.

The Secretariat is willing to offer additional advice at an early stage in the preparation of an application and can provide specimen applications if required.

Two copies of the complete paper must be provided, typed on one side only, in double spacing with a left-hand margin of approximately 35 mm ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The printers will set the text in house style (revised from 1987) but it would be helpful if authors would follow this style as closely as possible in their typescript.

Typescripts should be sent to:

The Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
c/o British Museum (Natural History)
Cromwell Road
London SW7 5BD, U.K.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *BRACHYDERES* SCHÖNHERR, 1823 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA). Z.N.(S.)2490

(see vol. 42, pp. 296–301)

By Carlos Bordón (*U.C.V. Facultad de Agronomia, Inst. Zoologia Agricola, Apartado 4579, Maracay 2101-A, Venezuela*)

I wish to support Dr Anne T. Howden in her efforts to preserve the name *Brachyderes* Schönherr, 1823.

It is unfortunate how much time I must lose in order to stay on top of all the nomenclature changes, which seem to have become more frequent in recent years in the CURCULIONIDAE (e.g. Kissinger, 1962; O'Brien & Wibmer, 1982, 1986). It is my understanding that all laws should be interpreted in spirit and not down to every point and comma. In this sense the final objective of the International Code is to maintain nomenclatural stability, thus avoiding disorder and confusion. If an author describes today a genus which later on proves to be a synonym, it is logical that the name to conserve is the oldest. But I don't understand what is to be gained from changing, for example, *Brachyderes* Schönherr, 1823 to *Thylacites* Germar, 1817; *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824 to *Brachyrhinus* Latreille, 1802 (Kissinger, 1964), or *Naupactus* Schönherr, 1833 to *Alceis* Billberg 1820; *Zygops* Schönherr, 1825 to *Eccoptus* Dejean, 1821; *Cholus* Germar, 1824 to *Archarias* Dejean, 1821 (O'Brien & Wibmer, 1982). Such changes affect the names of large subfamilies and tribes which have been in use for almost two centuries (OTIORHYNCHINAE, BRACHYDERINAE, NAUPACTINI, ZYGOPINAE and CHOLINAE). This is what I would call destabilising nomenclature.

The use of the oldest published name simply for its own sake, even though based upon a theoretic principle of justice, does not favor anyone and simply causes confusion. It is this confusion which the Code tries to avoid. I urge the Commission to discourage changes in names that have long been in use and are solidly established.

(*Editorial note:* the Code (Article 40) provides that when the name of a type-genus is rejected as being a junior synonym family-group names derived from it do not normally have to be replaced. This does not of course cover Dr Bordón's point about the generic names themselves, where the conservation of junior names needs application to the Commission).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *NOMADACRIS* UVAROV, 1923 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA). Z.N.(S.)2525

(1) By R. E. Blackith (*Zoology Department, Trinity College, Dublin-2, Ireland*)

I further support the case for conservation of the locust generic name *Nomadacris* as stated by Key and Jago (*Bull. Zool. Nom.*, vol. 43, pp. 102–103) and supported by Kevan (*loc. cit.*, p. 104).

Problems of nomenclature relating to organisms of major economic importance should not, I believe, be decided without taking into account the reactions of those concerned with the organism professionally but who are not particularly interested in taxonomic nomenclature. Compilers of reports and reviews on Red Locust ecology and control, indexers and abstractors, report writers for International and Government agencies, and writers on and teachers of ecology may often fall into such a category, and will particularly appreciate stability.

If *Nomadacris* is not formally conserved, I believe that both it and *Patanga* will be used concurrently by different authors in the economic literature, possibly for several years to come, as generic names for the Red Locust. This is not an instance of mild inconvenience for a few specialists accustomed to such matters, but of irritation at best, and confusion at worst, for much larger numbers of workers in Applied Entomology, to the detriment of their work and of the respect in which the Commission is held.

(2) The proposed precedence of *Nomadacris* over *Patanga* has also been strongly supported by Prof. Marcello La Greca (*Dipartimento di Biologia Animale, Universitá di Catania, 95124 Catania, Italy*) and Dr R. F. Chapman (*Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, U.S.A.*).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *CEPHALOPHOLIS ARGUS* SCHNEIDER, 1801 (OSTEICHTHYES). Z.N.(S.)2470

(see vol. 42, pp. 374–378)

By G. F. Mees (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Postbus 9517, 2300 RA, Leiden, The Netherlands.*)

In part A, paragraph 2, of the application it is stated that the specific name *guttata* Bloch, 1790: 'Has not been used by authors in spite of its priority over *Cephalopholis argus* Schneider. This was probably due to the realisation that it is preoccupied by *Perca guttata* Linnaeus, 1758, p. 292 . . .'

Actually, *Bodianus guttatus* was used throughout the last century, for example by Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828, p. 357); Gunther (1859, p. 119) and Jordan and Evermann (1896, p. 1142). Moreover, these authors recognised *Cephalopholis argus* as a valid species.

Boulenger (1895, p. 189) united the two nominal species *argus* and *guttatus* under the name *Epinephelus argus*. As, in the synonymy, he recorded the year of publication of *B. guttatus* correctly as 1790 with that of *C. argus* as 1801, it may be assumed that Boulenger had recognised the homonymy, although he did not expressly say so.

Weber & de Beaufort (1931, p. 28) stated in the synonymy of the species they listed as *Epinephelus argus*: '*Bodianus guttatus* Bloch, Ausl. Fische IV, 1790, p. 36 (nec *guttatus* L.)'. Clearly, if not Boulenger, then certainly Weber & de Beaufort had definitely rejected *Bodianus guttatus* Bloch as a junior secondary homonym and under Article 59b, this name remains permanently invalid.

I submit therefore, that part A and proposals (1)(a) and (4)(a) of the application by Randall *et al.* be withdrawn, as the name they wish to suppress is already permanently invalid.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

JORDAN, D. S. & EVERMANN, B. W. 1896. The fishes of North and Middle America. Part 1. *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.*, vol., 37, pp. 1–1240.

WEBER, M. & DE BEAUFORT, L. F. 1931. *The Fishes of the Indo–Australian Archipelago 6*. 448 pp. E. J. Brill, Leiden.

SUPPORT FOR THE REJECTION OF 'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES SERPENS' (LACÉPÈDE, 1788–1789, AND LATER EDITIONS). Z.N.(S.)1985

By Hobart M. Smith (*E.P.O. Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 8039, U.S.A.*)

The purposes of the proposals set forth in this account (Melville, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 43, pp. 80–83), namely to reject Lacépède's *Histoire naturelle des Serpens* in nomenclatural contexts, but to maintain stability for some names affected by that rejection, are thoroughly justifiable. The work itself clearly does not conform with requirements of the Code, but in the past fear of nomenclatural repercussions of either rejection or unreserved acceptance of the work has prevented decisive action on its status.

Thus the proposals for conservation of the three names long widely adopted that would be affected by rejection of Lacépède's work are vital adjuncts to the latter proposal. *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (from *Crotalus piscivorus* Lacépède), the Cottonmouth of the southeastern United States; *Lampropeltis triangulum* (from *Coluber triangulum* Lacépède), the Milk snake of North, Central and northern South America; and *Python reticulatus* (from *Boa reticulata* Schneider), of southeast Asia and the East Indies, all qualify as *nomina venerata* or, in the case of *Coluber triangulum*, have already been placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology (name no. 2186, Opinion 804, 1967).

Accordingly, I enthusiastically support all proposals pertaining to this case.

OPINION 1400

SIMIA FASCICULARIS RAFFLES, 1821 (MAMMALIA, PRIMATES): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) The specific name *aygula* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Simia aygula*, is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *fascicularis* Raffles, 1821, as published in the binomen *Simia fascicularis*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) The specific name *aygula* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Simia aygula*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2399

An application for the conservation of *Simia fascicularis* Raffles, 1821, was first received from Mrs P. H. Napier (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and Dr C. P. Groves (*Australian National University Canberra*) on 26 October 1981. After some correspondence a revised draft was sent to the printer on 19 April 1983 and published on 15 July 1983 in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 117–118. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, seven general and four mammalogical serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 15 April 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, p. 118. At the close of the voting period on 15 July 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Cocks, Holthuis, Halvorsen, Savage, Trjapitzin, Binder, Corliss, Lehtinen, Ride, Alvarado, Willink, Hahn, Gruchy, Schuster, Uéno, Brinck, Dupuis, Kraus, Bayer, Heppell, Bernardi

Negative votes — none (0).

Mroczkowski abstained.

Late affirmative votes were returned by Cogger and Starobogatov.

Dupuis commented: [I vote for] sous réserve de l'exhaustivité bibliographique et de l'exactitude taxinomique de la requête.'

After the vote had been completed, a comment was received from the Earl of Cranbrook (*Great Glemham House, Saxmundham, Suffolk, U.K.*)

suggesting that the Linnean description of *Simia aygula* (see *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, p. 117) was composite rather than based on a single species, and was not as clearly based on the long-tailed macaque as stated in paragraph 5 of the original application. A possible solution would be the selection of a Javan leaf monkey as neotype of *Simia aygula*, thereby preserving the long established usage of the name.

In a letter to Lord Cranbrook, Dr Napier showed that Linnaeus' description followed, almost verbatim, accounts given to Linnaeus in letters from Pehr Osbeck in 1756, now preserved by the Linnean Society in London. From these letters it seems that the description is based primarily on two monkeys, one old and the other young, and perhaps in part on other specimens. Although some doubts of detail remain, it is evident that Linnaeus' description cannot have been based on the Javan leaf monkey (now referred to as *Presbytis comata* Desmarest, 1822 by Napier (1985), p. 47 and Weitzel & Groves (1985)), and did refer mainly to the long-tailed macaque. It would therefore be inappropriate to attach the specific name *aygula* to the leaf monkey by designation of a neotype. Lord Cranbrook accepted this.

REFERENCES

NAPIER, P. H. 1985. *Catalogue of Primates in the British Museum (Natural History)*, Part 3. London. x + 111 pp.

WEITZEL, V. & GROVES, C. P. 1985. The Nomenclature and Taxonomy of the Colobine Monkeys of Java. *Intl. J. Primatol.*, vol. 6, pp. 399–409.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

aygula, Simia, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema naturae,* vol. 1, p. 27

fascicularis, Simia, Raffles, 1821, *Trans. linn. Soc. London,* vol. 13, p. 346.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985)33 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1400.

P. K. TUBBS
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1401
LEUCASPIS SIGNORET, 1869 (INSECTA, HOMOPTERA): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Leucaspis* Burmeister, 1835 and all uses of that name prior to that by Signoret, 1869, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Leucaspis* Signoret, 1869, (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy *Aspidiotus pini* Hartig, 1839, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *pini* Hartig, 1839, as published in the binomen *Aspidiotus pini* (specific name of the type species of *Leucaspis* Signoret, 1869), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name LEUCASPIDINAE Atkinson, 1886 (as *Leucaspiaria*) (type genus *Leucaspis* Signoret, 1869) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology.

(5) The name *Leucaspis* Burmeister, 1835, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2448

An application for the conservation of *Leucaspis* Signoret, 1869, was first received from Dr E. M. Danzig and Dr I. M. Kerzhner (*Zoological Institute, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.*) on 17 August 1983. A revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 101–104 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and eleven specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 103. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Schuster, Uéno, Lehtinen, Ride, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Bernardi, Cogger, Thompson

Negative Votes — one (1) Dupuis.

No votes were returned from Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

Dupuis voted against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 103 although he supported the conservation of *Leucaspis* Signoret. He

considered that the specific name of the type species (*pini*) should be attributed to Signoret rather than to Hartig, and commented '. . . je redoute que le néotype plus ou moins conditionnel envisagé pour le nomen dubium de Hartig ne fasse que compliquer la question. Pour éviter tout risque ultérieur d'identification erronée de l'espèce-type, il eut fallu, là encore, se référer à Signoret et si possible à son matériel'.

Bayer, although voting in favour of the proposals, commented that, in his view, the designation of a neotype for *L. pini* Hartig by Danzig and Kerzhner (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 102) was not valid since not all the requirements of Article 75 of the Code had been met.

A member of the Commission questioned the status of the family name LEUCASPIDOIDAE Agassiz, 1846 (*Index Universalis*, p. 109), based on *Leucaspis* Burmeister, 1835. Since this generic name has now been totally suppressed by the Commission it is unavailable, and it follows that the Agassiz family name (which was never used) also has no standing.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

LEUCASPIDINAE Atkinson, 1886, *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, vol. 55, pp. 271, 273–274

Leucaspis Signoret, 1869, *Ann. Soc. entomol. France*, (4), vol. 8, p. 865

Leucaspis Burmeister, 1835, *Arch. Naturgesch*, Jahrg. 1, vol. 2, p. 47

pini, Aspidiotus, Hartig, 1839, *Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte der Forstwissenschaft und forstlichen Naturkunde im Jahre 1836 und 1837 nebst Original-Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete dieser Wissenschaften.* Jahrg. 1, Heft. 4, p. 642.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1401.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1402
BAGRUS BOSC, 1816 (OSTEICHTHYES, SILURIFORMES): CONSERVED

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *Porcus* Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1808, is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Bagre* Cloquet, 1816 (gender: masculine) type species by absolute tautonymy *Silurus bagre* Linnaeus, 1766;

(b) *Bagrus* Bosc, 1816 (gender: masculine) type species by subsequent designation of Bailey & Stewart, 1983, *Silurus bajad* Forskål, 1775.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *bagre* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the binomen *Silurus bagre* (specific name of the type species of *Bagre* Cloquet, 1816);

(b) *bajad* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Silurus bajad* (specific name of the type species of *Bagrus* Bosc, 1816).

(4) The name BAGRIDAE Bleeker, 1858 (type genus, *Bagrus* Bosc, 1816) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

(5) The name *Porcus* Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1808, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2371

An application for the conservation of *Bagrus* Bosc, 1816, was first received from Dr R. M. Bailey (*University of Michigan, U.S.A.*) and Dr D. J. Stewart (*Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U.S.A.*) on 29 January 1980. After a period of correspondence a revised manuscript was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 167–172 (October 1983). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and three specialist serials.

A comment giving the dates of some of the names involved was received from Dr W. R. Taylor (*National Museum of Natural History, Washington, U.S.A.*). He also proposed the suppression of *Porcus* Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1808 and the placing of *Bagre* Cloquet, 1816 on the Official List, and these suggestions were welcomed by Dr Bailey in a letter of 28 September 1984. Dr Taylor's proposals were published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 42, pp. 14–15.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 January 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 40, pp. 170–171, supplemented by those published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 42, pp. 14–15. At the close of the voting period on 17 April 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) recieved in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Savage, Willink, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Schuster, Mroczkowski, Hahn, Kabata, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Lehtinen, Halvorsen, Heppell, Bayer, Dupuis, Bernardi, Cogger, Thompson

Negative Vote — one (1) Ride.

No votes were returned by Corliss, Gruchy and Kraus.

Ride considered that the reasons for the suppression of *Porcus* Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1808 were insufficient.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

bagre, Silurus, Linnaeus, 1766, *Systema Naturae,* ed. 12, vol. 1, p. 505

Bagre Cloquet, 1816, *Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles,* vol. 4, pp. 52–53

BAGRIDAE Bleeker, 1858, *Act. Soc. Sci. Indo-Neerl.*, vol. 4, p. 42

Bagrus Bosc, 1816, *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle,* vol. 3, p. 147

bajad, Silurus, Forskål, 1775, *Descriptiones Animalium, avium, amphibiorum, piscum, insectorum, vermium, quae in itinere orientali observavit,* p. 66

Porcus Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1808, *Description de l'Egypte, ... Histoire Naturelle,* Planches, vol. 1, pl. 15.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1402.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 April 1986

OPINION 1403
LUMBRICUS LACTEUS ÖRLEY, 1881 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *OCTOLASION* ÖRLEY, 1885 (ANNELIDA, OLIGOCHAETA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the genus-group names *Incolore* Omodeo, 1952 and *Purpureum* Omodeo, 1952, are hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy;

(b) all previous type designations made for the nominal genus *Octolasion* Örley, 1885 are hereby set aside and *Lumbricus lacteus* Örley, 1881 is designated as type species.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Octolasion* Örley, 1885 (gender: neuter) type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Lumbricus lacteus* Örley, 1881;

(b) *Octodrilus* Omodeo, 1956 (gender: masculine) type species by original designation, *Lumbricus complanatus* Dugès, 1828.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *lacteus* Örley, 1885, as published in the trinomen *Lumbricus terrestris* var. *lacteus* Örley, 1881 (specific name of the type species of *Octolasion* Örley, 1885);

(b) *complanatus* Dugès, 1828, as published in the binomen *Lumbricus complanatus* (specific name of the type species of *Octodrilus* Omedeo, 1956).

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Incolore* Omodeo, 1952 and *Purpureum* Omodeo, 1952, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above;

(b) *Alyattes* Kinberg, 1867, a junior homonym of *Alyattes* Thomson, 1864;

(c) *Octolasia* Rosa, 1893 and *Octolasium* Michaelsen, 1900 as unjustified emendations of *Octolasion* Örley, 1885.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2469

An application for the designation of *Lumbricus terrestris* var. *lacteus* Örley, 1885 as type species of *Octolasion* Örley, 1955, with proposals to stabilize other names in the LUMBRICIDAE, was first received from Mr R. W. Sims (British Museum (Natural History), London) on 14 March 1984. It was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 254–258 (December 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the

same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to nine general, and one specialist, serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 257. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Starobogatov, Halvorsen, Schuster, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger, Dupuis

Affirmative Votes—none (0).

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Alyattes Kinberg, 1867, Ofvers. *K. Vetenskad. Förh., Stockholm,* vol. 23, p. 97

complanatus, Lumbricus, Dugès, 1828, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, vol. 15, p. 289

Incolore Omodeo, 1952, *Arch. zool. ital.*, vol. 37, p. 46

lacteus, Lumbricus, Örley, 1885, *Ertek. Term. tud. Kor.*, vol. 15, p. 21

Octodrilus Omodeo, 1956, *Arch. zool. ital.*, vol. 41, p. 206

Octolasia Rosa, 1893, *Boll. Musei Zool. Anat. comp. R. Univ. Torino,* No. 246, vol. 11, p. 3

Octolasion Örley, 1885, *Ertek. Term. tud. Kor.* vol. 15, p. 13

Octolasium Michaelsen, 1900, *Tierreich,* vol. 10, p. 504.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 29 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1403.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1404
INDODORYLAIMUS ELONGATUS BAQRI, 1982 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *INDODORYLAIMUS* ALI & PRABHA, 1974 (NEMATODA, DORYLAIMIDA)

Ruling.—(1) Under the plenary powers all type designations for the nominal genus *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974 are set aside and *Indodorylaimus elongatus* Baqri, 1982 is designated as type species.

(2) The name *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974 (gender: masculine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Indodorylaimus elongatus* Baqri, 1982, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *elongatus* Baqri, 1982, as published in the binomen *Indodorylaimus elongatus* (specific name of the type species of *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2335

An application for the designation of *Indodorylaimus elongatus* Baqri, 1982 as type species of *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974 was first received from Dr Q. H. Baqri (*Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta*) on 19 February 1980. After correspondence a revised draft was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 39, pp. 57–58 (March 1982). Additional information concerning a lectotype designation for *Indodorylaimus elongatus* Baqri, 1982 was received and published in vol. 39, p. 285. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as being sent to nine general and seven specialist serials. A comment from Dr Siddiqui (*Commonwealth Institute of Parasitology, U.K.*) was received and published with a reply from Dr Baqri in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 137–138.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 39, pp. 57–58. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative Votes—seventeen (17) received in the following order: Melville, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Starobogatov, Schuster, Halvorsen, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger

Negative Votes—three (3) received in the following order: Holthuis, Willink, Kraus.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Dupuis, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:
elongatus, Indodorylaimus, Baqri, 1982, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 39, p. 57
Indodorylaimus Ali & Prabha, 1974, *Nematologica*, vol. 19, p. 486.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 21 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1404.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1405
APHELINUS MYTILASPIDIS LE BARON, 1870 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *albidus* Westwood, 1837, as published in the binomen *Agonioneurus albidus,* is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *mytilaspidis* Le Baron, 1870, as published in the binomen *Aphelinus mytilaspidis,* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *albidus* Westwood, 1837, as published in the binomen *Agonioneurus albidus,* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2320

An application for the conservation of *Aphelinus mytilaspidis* Le Baron, 1870 was first received from Professor D. Rosen (*The Hebrew University, Rehovot, Israel*) and Dr P. DeBach (*University of California, U.S.A.*) on 1 October 1979. After correspondence a revised draft was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 39, pp. 73–76 (March 1982). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to nine general and nine specialist serials. A comment was received from several workers from the British Museum (Natural History) and the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London, and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 70–71. A reply from Professor Rosen was published in vol. 42, pp. 214–215. No further comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 39, p. 74. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative Votes—sixteen (16) received in the following order: Melville, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Corliss, Starobogatov, Schuster, Halvorsen, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger

Negative Votes—three (3) received in the following order: Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Hahn.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Dupuis, Heppel, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

In voting against, Professor Dr Hahn said that he was not convinced that *albidus* was so definitely a synonym of *mytilaspidis* that it should be suppressed, although he supported precedence for *mytilaspidis*.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:
albidus, Agonioneurus, Westwood, 1837, *Phil. Mag.*, ser. 3, vol. 10, p. 442
mytilaspidis, Aphelinus, Le Baron, 1870, *Amer. Entomol. Bot.*, vol. 2, p. 360.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 19 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1405.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1406
PHALAENA STAGNATA DONOVAN, 1806 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *NYMPHULA* SCHRANK, 1802 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all type designations for the nominal genus *Nymphula* are set aside and *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan, 1806 is designated as type species.

(2) The name *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan, 1806, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *stagnata* Donovan, 1806, as published in the binomen *Phalaena stagnata* (specific name of the type species of *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2384

An application to designate *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan, 1806 as type species of *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802 was first received from Dr D. S. Fletcher and Dr I. W. B. Nye (*Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 22 June 1981 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 39, pp. 208–211 (September 1982). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to nine general and nine specialist serials. A comment was received from Dr W. Speidel (*Karlsruhe, BRD*) and published in *Bull. zoo. Nom.*, vol. 42, pp. 7–8. Following correspondence between Dr Speidel, Dr Nye and the Secretariat it was agreed that Dr Speidel should submit a separate case on the *nitidula/stagnata* synonymy problem. The Commission was therefore asked to vote on the original proposals alone.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 39, pp. 210–211. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative Votes—nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Starobogatov, Schuster, Halvorsen, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger

Negative Votes—none (0).

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Dupuis, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:
Nymphula Schrank, 1802, *Fauna Boica,* vol. 2(2), p. 162
stagnata, Phalaena, Donovan, 1806, *Nat. Hist. Br. Insects,* vol. 11, p. 10.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 20 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1406.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1407
LAMIA AETHIOPS FABRICIUS, 1775 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *CEROPLESIS* SERVILLE, 1835 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all type species designations for the nominal genus *Ceroplesis* Serville, 1835 are set aside and *Lamia aethiops* Fabricius, 1775 is designated as type.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Ceroplesis* Serville, 1835 (gender: masculine) type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Lamia aethiops* Fabricius, 1775;

(b) *Diastocera* Dejean, 1835 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Lamia trifasciata* Fabricius, 1775.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *aethiops* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Lamia aethiops* (specific name of the type species of *Ceroplesis* Serville, 1835);

(b) *trifasciata* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Lamia trifasciata* (specific name of the type species of *Diastocera* Dejean, 1835).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2180

An application to designate *Lamia trifasciata* Fabricius, 1775 as type species of *Ceroplesis* Serville, 1835, was first received from Dr R. C. Marinoni (*Universidade Federal do Parana, Brazil*) on 14 May 1976. After correspondence a revised draft was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, p. 248 (December 1983). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to nine general and eight specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, p. 248. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative Votes—nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Starobogatov, Schuster, Halvorsen, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger, Dupuis

Negative Votes—two (2) Kraus, Cogger. Holthuis abstained.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

In abstaining, Dr Holthuis said that in the absence of any information on the frequency of usage of the two names, on the consequences of a strict application of the code, and on the importance of the genera in general and applied science, he felt unable to vote. Dr Ride requested that *Diastocera* be placed on the Official List, and this has been done since the relevant facts were before the Commission.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

aethiops, Lamia, Fabricius, 1775, *Systema Entomologiae,* p. 174

Ceroplesis Serville, 1835, *Ann. Soc. entemol. France,* vol. 4, p. 93

Diastocera Dejean, 1835, *Catalogue de la collection de Coléoptères de M. le Compte Dejean,* vol. 4, p. 342

trifasciata, Lamia, Fabricius, 1775, *Sytemata Entomologiae,* p. 174.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 22 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1407.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1408

HYPOCRYPHALUS MANGIFERAE (STEBBING, 1914) GIVEN NOMENCLATURAL PRECEDENCE OVER *CRYPHALUS INOPS* EICHHOFF, 1872 AND *HYPOTHENEMUS GRISEUS* BLACKBURN, 1885 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the specific name *mangiferae* Stebbing, 1914, as published in the binomen *Cryphalus mangiferae*, is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *inops* Eichhoff, 1872, as published in the binomen *Cryphalus inops*, and over *griseus* Blackburn, 1885, as published in the binomen *Hypothenemus griseus*, whenever it is considered to be a synonym of either of them.

(2) The name *mangiferae* Stebbing, 1914, as published in the binomen *Cryphalus mangiferae*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *inops* Eichhoff, 1872, as published in the binomen *Cryphalus inops* and over *griseus* Blackburn, 1885, as published in the binomen *Hypothenemus griseus*, whenever it is considered to be a synonym of either of them.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with endorsements that neither is to be given priority over *mangiferae* Stebbing, 1914, as published in the binomen *Cryphalus mangiferae*, when considered to be a synonym of that name:

(a) *inops* Eichhoff, 1872, as published in the binomen *Cryphalus inops*;

(b) *griseus* Blackburn, 1885, as published in the binomen *Hypothenemus griseus*.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2142

An application for the conservation of *Hypocryphalus mangiferae* (Stebbing, 1914) was first received from Dr S. L. Wood (*Brigham Young University, Utah, U.S.A.*) on 26 August 1975. After correspondence a revised draft was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 189–190 (August 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eleven general and eight specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 190. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative Votes—twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Starobogatov, Schuster, Halvorsen, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger, Dupuis

Negative Votes—two (2) Thompson, Ride.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Heppell, Lehtinen, and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

Dr Ride voted against because, although he supported the conservation of the specific name *mangiferae*, he considered that *inops* and *griseus* should be suppressed for the purposes of priority.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

griseus, Hypothenemus, Blackburn, 1885, *Trans. r. Soc. Dublin*, (2), vol. 3, p. 194

inops, Cryphalus, Eichhoff, 1872, *Berliner Entomol. Zeitschr.*, vol. 15, p. 331

mangiferae, Cryphalus, Stebbing, 1914, *Indian Forest Insects of Economic Importance*. Coleoptera, p. 542.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 26 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1408.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1409

ADIANTHUS BUCATUS AMEGHINO, 1891 (MAMMALIA): NEOTYPE DESIGNATED

RULING—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type specimen hitherto made for *Adianthus bucatus* Ameghino, 1891 are hereby set aside and the following specimen deposited in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales is hereby designated neotype: '(M.A.C.N. no. A1812, described and figured by Ameghino, 1894, *Bol. acad. Nac. Cien. Cordoba* vol. 13, pp. 259–452 and 1897, *Bol. inst. Geogr. Argentino* vol. 18, pp. 406–521, fig. 41)'.

(2) The name *Adianthus* Ameghino, 1891 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy, *Adianthus bucatus* Ameghino, 1891 is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *bucatus* Ameghino, 1891, as published in the binomen *Adianthus bucatus* (specific name of type species of *Adianthus* Ameghino, 1891), as interpreted by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name ADIANTHIDAE Ameghino, 1891 (type genus *Adianthus* Ameghino, 1891) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-group names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2430

An application for the designation of a neotype for *Adianthus bucatus* Ameghino, 1891 was first received from Dr. R. L. Cifelli (*Division of Mammals, National Museum of Natural History, U.S.A.*) and Dr. M. F. Soria (*Departamento de Paleontologia (Vertebrados), Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina*) on 14 December 1982. After some correspondence a revised draft was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 56–57. Public notice of the possible use of plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and six specialist serials. A comment was received from Dr. R. M. Schoch (*Yale University, U.S.A.*) and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 208–211. Replies from Cifelli and Soria were published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 42, pp. 103–109.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 56–57. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative Votes—sixteen (16) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Corliss, Starobogatov, Schuster, Halvorsen, Ride, Uéno, Alvarado, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger, Dupuis

Negative Votes—three (3) received in the following order: Willink, Hahn, Thompson.

Mroczkowski abstained. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Adianthus Ameghino, 1891, *Rev. Argentina Hist. nat.* vol. 1, p. 134

bucatus, Adianthus Ameghino, 1891, *Rev. Argentina Hist. nat.* vol. 1, p. 134

ADIANTHIDAE Ameghino, 1891, *Rev. Argentina Hist. nat.* vol. 1, p. 134.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 23 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1409.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1410

WILLIAMIA MONTEROSATO, 1884 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): CONSERVED

RULING—(1) Under the plenary powers the following generic names:

(a) *Allerya* Mörch, 1877, and

(b) *Brondelia* Bourguignat, 1862

are hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Williamia* Monterosato, 1884 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Ancylus gussoni* O. G. Costa, 1829, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *gussoni* O. G. Costa, 1829, as published in the binomen *Ancylus gussoni* (specific name of the type species of *Williamia* Monterosato 1884) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The following names:

(a) *Allerya* Mörch, 1877 and

(b) *Brondelia* Bourguignat, 1862

as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2237

An application for the conservation of *Williamia* Monterosato, 1884 was received from Dr H. B. Rehder (*National Museum of Natural History, Washington, U.S.A.*) on 15 November 1977. After correspondence a revised draft was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol 41, pp. 159–162. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eleven general and one specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr W. O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, New Zealand*).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41 pp. 159–162. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Schuster, Halvorsen, Hahn, Ride, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Bayer, Kraus, Dupuis

Negative votes—one (1): Starobogatov.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Heppell, Lehtinen, and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave on absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Allerya Mörch, 1877a, Observations sur *l'Ancylus gussoni,* Costa, et le nouveau sous-genre *Allerya. J. Conchyliol.*, vol. 25(2), p. 210

Brondelia Bourguignat, 1862, Notices monographiques sur les genres *Gundlachia, Poeyia* et *Brondelia. Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) vol. 14, p. 20

gussoni, Ancylus, Costa, 1829, *Osservazioni Zoologiche intorno ai Testacei dell'isola di Pantelleria,* p. 10

Williamia Monterosato, 1884, *Nomenclatura generica e specifica di alcune Conchiglie mediterranee,* p. 150.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 25 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1410.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1411

DRYMUS RYEII DOUGLAS & SCOTT, 1865 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): NEOTYPE SET ASIDE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the neotype designated by Le Quesne, 1956, is hereby set aside.

(2) The name *ryeii* Douglas & Scott, 1865, as published in the trinomen *Drymus sylvaticus ryeii* and as defined by reference to the lectotype designated in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 263, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1214

An application to set aside the neotype for the nominal species *Drymus ryeii* Douglas & Scott, 1865 was first received from Mr L. Jessop (*Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 14 June 1982. After correspondence a revised draft was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 263–264 (November 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and nine specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, p. 263. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative Votes—twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Starobogatov, Halvorsen, Schuster, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger, Dupuis

Negative Votes—none (0).

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference to the name placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

ryeii, Drymus sylvaticus, Douglas & Scott, 1865, *The British Hemiptera, vol. 1 Hemiptera, Heteroptera*, p. 197.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 31 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1411.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1412

LEPTOCLINUM FULGENS MILNE EDWARDS, 1841 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *LEPTOCLINUM* MILNE EDWARDS, 1841 (TUNICATA, ASCIDIAEA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all type designations for the nominal genus *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards, 1841 are set aside and *Leptoclinum fulgens* Milne Edwards, 1841 is designated as type species.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Diplosoma* MacDonald, 1859 (gender: neuter) type species by monotypy, *Diplosoma rayneri* MacDonald, 1859 (subjective synonym at the date of this ruling of *Leptoclinum listerianum* Milne Edwards, 1841)

(b) *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards, 1841 (gender: neuter) type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Leptoclinum fulgens* Milne Edwards, 1841;

(c) *Didemnum* Savigny, 1816 (gender: neuter) type species, by subsequent designation by Hartmeyer, 1909, *Didemnum candidum* Savigny, 1816.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *listerianum* Milne Edwards, 1841, as published in the binomen *Leptoclinum listerianum* (subjective synonym at the date of this ruling of the type species of *Diplosoma* MacDonald, 1859);

(b) *fulgens* Milne Edwards, 1841, as published in the binomen *Leptoclinum fulgens* (specific name of the type species of *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards, 1841);

(c) *candidum* Savigny, 1816, as published in the binomen *Didemnum candidum* (specific name of the type species of *Didemnum* Savigny, 1816).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N(S.)1766

An application for the conservation of *Diplosoma* MacDonald, 1859 was first received from Dr F. W. Rowe (then of the *British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 30 June 1966. The case was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 23, pp. 245–252 (December 1966). A comment was received from Dr P. Mather (*University of Queensland, Australia*) and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 25, pp. 131–132 (January 1969). A reply from Dr Rowe was received and published in vol. 28, p. 73 (December 1971). After correspondence between Dr Rowe and the Secretariat a revised application involving

the designation of a type species for *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards, 1841, was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 260–262. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and three specialist serials. No further comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 261. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative Votes—nineteen (19 received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Starobogatov, Halvorsen, Schuster, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger

Negative Votes—none (0).

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Dupuis, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

candidum, Didemnum, Savigny, 1816, *Mémoires sur les animaux sans vertèbres,* part 2, pp. 14, 194

Didemnum Savigny, 1816, *Mémoires sur les animaux sans vertèbres,* part 2, pp. 14, 20, 138, 184

Diplosoma, MacDonald, 1859, *Trans. Lin. Soc. London,* vol. 22(4), p. 375

fulgens, Leptoclinum, Milne Edwards, 1841, *Mém. Acad. Sci. Inst. France,* vol. 18, p. 299

Leptoclinum Milne Edwards, 1841, *Mém. Acad. Sci. Inst. France,* vol. 18, p. 297

listerianum, Leptoclinum, Milne Edwards, 1841, *Mém. Acad. Sci. Inst. France,* vol. 18, p. 300.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Didemnum* Savigny, 1816: of *Didemnum candidum* Savigny, 1816 by Hartmeyer, 1909, *S. B. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berl.*, 1909 (9): 578.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 30 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been

duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1412

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1413

DELPHINUS TRUNCATUS MONTAGU, 1821 (MAMMALIA, CETACEA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *nesarnack* Lacépède, 1804, as published in the binomen *Delphinus nesarnack*, is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *truncatus* Montagu, 1821, as published in the binomen *Delphinus truncatus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *nesarnack*, Lacépède, 1804, as published in the binomen *Delphinus nesarnack* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2082

An application for the conservation of *Delphinus truncatus* Montagu, 1821 was received from Dr D. W. Rice (*National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.*) on 21 June 1965. For various reasons the case was not proceeded with until a revised draft was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 274–275. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general serials and five specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 275. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Corliss, Starobogatov, Halvorsen, Schuster, Hahn, Ride, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Bayer, Kraus, Dupuis

Negative Vote—one (1) Mroczkowski.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Heppell, Lehtinen, and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave on absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

nesarnack, Delphinus Lacépède, 1804. *Hist. nat. cétacés*, vol. 40, p. 307, pl. 15, fig. 2

truncatus, Delphinus Montagu, 1821, *Mem. Wernerian nat. Hist. Soc.* vol. 3, p. 75, pl. 3.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 32 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1413

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1414
PANOPEA MENARD DE LA GROYE, 1807 (MOLLUSCA, BIVALVIA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799 is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy;

(b) the generic name *Panope* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 is hereby suppressed for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Cyrtodaria* Reuss, 1801 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent monotypy, *Mya siliqua* Spengler, 1793;

(b) *Glycymeris* da Costa, 1778 (gender: feminine), type species by absolute tautonymy, *Arca glycymeris* Linnaeus, 1758;

(c) *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by Children, 1823, *Panopea aldrovandi* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 (subjective synonym at the date of this ruling *Mya glycimeris* Born, 1778);

(d) *Pectunculus* da Costa, 1778 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Juke-Browne, 1911, *Pectunculus capillaceus* da Costa, 1778 (an objective synonym of *Venus exoleta* Linnaeus, 1758).

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *siliqua* Spengler, 1793, as published in the binomen *Mya siliqua* (specific name of the type species of *Cyrtodaria* Reuss, 1801);

(b) *glycymeris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Arca glycymeris* (specific name of the type species of *Glycymeris* da Costa, 1778);

(c) *glycimeris* Born, 1778, as published in the binomen *Mya glycimeris* (valid name at the time of this ruling of the type species of *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807);

(d) *exoleta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Venus exoleta* (valid specific name for the type species of *Pectunculus* da Costa, 1778).

(4) The name GLYCYMERIDIDAE Newton, 1916 (type genus *Glycymeris* da Costa, 1778) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology.

(5) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above;

(b) *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1801, a junior homonym of *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799;

(c) *Panope* Ménard de la Groye, 1807, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above;

(d) *Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799, a junior homonym of *Pectunculus* da Costa, 1778.

(6) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *capillaceus* da Costa, 1778, as published in the binomen *Pectunculus capillaceus* (a junior objective synonym of *exoleta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Venus exoleta*);

(b) *orbicularis* da Costa, 1778, as published in the binomen *Glycymeris orbicularis* (a junior objective synonym of *glycymeris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Arca glycymeris*).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1049

An application for the conservation of *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 was first received from Professor H. E. Vokes (*Tulane University, New Orleans, U.S.A.)*. During the period of correspondence that followed a similar application from the late Dr L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) was received. With the agreement of both the authors a joint application was sent to the printers on 22 September 1960 and published in *Bull. zool. Nom,* vol. 18, pp. 184–188 (1961).

A comment was received from Dr L. B. Holthuis (R*ijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden*) pointing out that Ménard de la Groye's pamphlet *Mémoire sur un nouveau genre de coquille bivalve-equivalve* . . . of January 1807 must be treated as having been published for the purposes of the Code, so that in consequence the generic name *Panope* should be suppressed under the plenary powers. Mr D. Heppell (*Royal Scottish Museum*) discovered earlier references to the family names PECTUNCULIDAE and GLYCYMERIDIDAE. Further comments from Dr R Robertson (then of *The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, U.S.A.*) and Professor H. E. Vokes (*Tulane University, New Orleans, U.S.A.*) provided evidence of usage for the three names *Panope, Panopea* and *Panopaea* for the genus centrally involved.

In 1983 the case was updated and completely rewritten. It was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 40, pp. 179–183. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to seven general and one specialist serial. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 September 1985 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in

Bull. zool. Nom. vol. 40, p. 182–183. At the close of the voting period on 16 December 1985 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Cocks, Willink, Mroczkowski, Savage, Kabata, Corliss, Alvarado, Uéno, Hahn, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Cogger, Lehtinen (in part), Schuster, Bernardi, Ride, Thompson, Halvorsen, Heppell

Negative Votes—none (0).

Dupuis abstained. No votes were returned by Bayer, Gruchy, Kraus and Zheng. Lehtinen voted against those parts of the proposals which selected the spelling *Panopea* rather than *Panope*, because the latter was the original form and had considerable usage.

Hahn pointed out that *Mya glycimeris* Born, 1778 is mentioned in the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* as type species of *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807. Investigation revealed that the designation, by Fleming, 1818, is invalid because *Mya glycimeris* Born was not one of the species originally included in *Panopea*. As *glycimeris* Born, 1778 is a senior synonym of *aldrovandi* Ménard, 1807, it has been placed on the Official List rather than its junior synonym.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and Official Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

capillaceus, Pectunculus, da Costa, 1778, *British Conchology*, p. 187

Cyrtodaria Reuss, 1801, *Repertorium Commentationum*, vol. 1, p. 351

exoleta, Venus, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 688

GLYCYMERIDIDAE, Newton, 1916, *J. Conch.*, vol. 15, p. 83

glycimeris, Mya, Born, 1778, *Index Rerum Naturalium Musei Caesarei Vindibonsis Pars I, Testacea*, p. 10

glycymeris, Arca, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 695

Glycymeris da Costa, 1778, *British Conchology*, p. 168

Glycimeris Lamarck, 1799, *Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. nat. Paris*, 1799, p. 83

Glycimeris Lamarck, 1801, *Système des Animaux sans Vertèbres*, p. 126

orbicularis, Glycymeris, da Costa, 1778, *British Conchology*, p. 168

Panope Ménard de la Groye, 1807, *Mémoire sur un nouveau genre de coquille bivalve-equivalve* . . . p. 31

Panopea Ménard de la Groye, 1807, *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris*, p. 135

Pectunculus da Costa, 1778 *British Conchology*, p. 183

siliqua, Mya, Spengler, 1793, *Skrivt. naturhist. Selskabet*, vol. 3, p. 48.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807: of *Panopea aldrovandi* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 by Children, 1823, *Q. J. Sci. Lit. Arts*, vol. 14, p. 84.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Pectunculus* da Costa 1778: of

Pectunculus capillaceus da Costa, 1778 by Juke-Brown, 1911, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, vol. 9, p. 250.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Cyrtodaria* Reuss, 1801: of *Mya siliqua* Spengler, 1793, by Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. London*, vol. 15, p. 190.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1985) 40 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1414.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1415
POLYGNATHUS BILINEATUS ROUNDY, 1926 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *GNATHODUS* PANDER, 1856 (CONODONTA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all type designations for the nominal genus *Gnathodus* Pander 1856 are set aside and *Polygnathus bilineatus* Roundy, 1926 is designated as type.

(2) The name *Gnathodus* Pander, 1856 (gender: masculine) type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Polygnathus bilineatus* Roundy, 1926, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *bilineatus* Roundy, 1926, as published in the binomen *Polygnathus bilineatus* (specific name of the type species of *Gnathodus* Pander, 1856) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2279

An application for the designation of *Gnathodus texanus* Roundy, 1926 as type species of *Gnathodus* Pander, 1856 was first received from Dr H. R. Lane (*Amoco Production Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, U.S.A.*) and Dr W. Ziegler (*Geolog.-päläontologisches Institut, Marburg, BRD*) on 4 September 1978, and published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 36, pp. 57–62 (July 1979). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and two specialist serials. Supportive comments were received from Dr F. H. T. Rhodes (*Cornell University, U.S.A.*), Dr G. K. Merrill (*College of Charleston, U.S.A.*) and Dr D. L. Clark (*University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.*) and published, with the names of other supporters, in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 36, pp. 201–202. Another supportive comment was received from Dr T. L. Thompson (*Missouri Department of Natural Resources, U.S.A.*) and published in vol. 37, p. 67. A counter comment was received from Dr H. Kozur (*Staatliche Museen Meiningens, DDR*) and published with comments from Lane & Ziegler, a reply from Kozur and a comment from Dr I. S. Barskov (*Palaeontological Institute, Moscow, U.S.S.R.*) in vol. 38, pp. 83–93. A further comment from Dr I. S. Barskov and Dr A. S. Alekseev was received and published with a reply from Lane & Ziegler in vol. 39, pp. 7–13.

An updated report on the case was published in vol. 41, pp. 205–207, in which it was proposed that, due to recent work by the original authors (Lane & Ziegler) published in *Senckenbergiana Iethaea*, vol. 65, nos. 1–2, pp. 257–263, *Polygnathus bilineatus* Roundy, 1926 should be designated as type species of *Gnathodus* Pander, rather than *Gnathodus texanus* as was originally proposed. The ruling has been accordingly modified.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 36, p. 61, as modified in vol. 41, p. 207. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was:

Affirmative Votes—sixteen (16) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Corliss, Schuster, Halvorsen, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Kraus, Cogger

Negative Votes—two (2): Mroczkowski, Starobogatov.

Dr Starobogatov remarked that he was in complete agreement with Professor Barskov's statements.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

bilineatus, Polygnathus, Roundy, 1926, *U.S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper, no. 146,* p. 13

Gnathodus Pander, 1856, *Monographie der fossilen Fische des Silurischen Systems der Russisch-Baltsichen Gouvernements,* p. 33.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 17 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1415.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1416
CNETHA ENDERLEIN, 1921 AND *PSEUDONEVERMANNIA* BARANOV, 1926 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): TYPE SPECIES DESIGNATED; *ATRACTOCERA LATIPES* MEIGEN, 1804: CONFIRMATION OF HOLOTYPE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all type species designations for the nominal genera *Cnetha* Enderlein, 1921 and *Pseudonevermannia* Baranov, 1926 are set aside and *Simulium vernum* Macquart, 1826 is designated as type species of both nominal genera.

(2) It is hereby ruled that the specific name *latipes*, as published in the binomen *Atractocera latipes*, is to be interpreted by reference to the specimen recognised by Crosskey & Davies, 1972, as the holotype of that species.

(3) It is hereby ruled that the specific name *vernum* Macquart, 1826, as published in the binomen *Simulia vernum*, is to be interpreted by reference to the specimens described and figured by Davies in 1966a and 1968 under the name *Simulium* (*Eusimulium*) *latipes*.

(4) The name *Cnetha* Enderlein, 1921 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Simulium vernum* Macquart, 1826, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(5) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *latipes* Meigen, 1804, as published in the binomen *Atractocera latipes* and as interpreted by references to the holotype identified by Crosskey & Davies, 1972;

(b) *vernum* Macquart, 1826, as published in the binomen *Simulia vernum*, and as interpreted by reference to specimens described and figured by Davies in 1966a and 1968 under the name *Simulium* (*Eusimulium*) *latipes*, (specific name of the type species of *Cnetha* Enderlein, 1921 and *Pseudonevermannia* Baranov, 1926).

(6) The name *Pseudonevermannia* Baranov, 1926 (a junior objective synonym of *Cnetha* Enderlein, 1921 through the action taken under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2393

An application to set aside the specimen considered by Crosskey and Davies, 1972 as holotype of *Atractocera latipes* Meigen, 1804, was first received from Professor I. A. Rubtsov (*Zoological Institute, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.*) on 19 October 1981. After correspondence it was published concurrently with a comment from Dr R. W. Crosskey (*Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History) London*) in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 41, pp. 83–93 (June 1984). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten

general and ten specialist serials. Support for Dr Crosskey's proposals was received from Dr D. C. Currie (*University of Alberta, Canada*) and Dr T. K. Crosby (*DSIR, New Zealand*) and published in vol. 41, p. 211. A counter comment was received from Dr I. M. Kerzhner (*Zoological Institute, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.*) and published in conjunction with comments from Dr H. Zwick (*Max-Planck-Instituts f. Limnologie, BRD*) and Dr J. E. Raastad (*Zoological Museum, Oslo, Norway*) and a reply from Dr Crosskey, in vol. 42, pp. 109–123.

During the time between publication of these comments and voting, *Simulium (Hellichiella) latipes* (Meigen, 1804) was recorded from South-West Germany. This information was made known on the voting paper.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 85 (Alternative A) or the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 42, p. 121 (Alternative B). At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Alternative A—two (2) Corliss, Starobogatov

Alternative B—eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Schuster, Halvorsen, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger, Dupuis.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

Dr Holthuis commented: 'Had Dr Rubtsov's application been published immediately after the discovery by Drs Crosskey and Davies that the holotype specimen of *Atractocera latipes* is *Simulium subexcisum*, I think that I would have voted for the establishment of a neotype for *Atractocera latipes* in Edwards' sense. However, now that the use of the specific names *vernum* and *latipes* in Crosskey's sense has been accepted by numerous dipterists it seems wrong, at this late date, to legalize the nomenclaturally incorrect pre-1972 usage, and cause renewed confusion.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Cnetha, Enderlein, 1921 (16 April) *Dt. tierärztl. Wochenschrift*. vol. 29, p. 199

latipes, *Atractocera*, Meigen, 1804, *Klassifikazion und Beschreibung der europäischen zweiflügligen Insekten. (Diptera Linn.)* Vol. 1(1), p. 96

Pseudonevermannia Baranov, 1926, *Neue. Beitr. syst. Insektenk*, vol. 3, p. 164

vernum, *Simuliua*, Macquart, 1826, *Rec. Trav. Soc. amat. Sci. Lille 1823–4, 1826, p. 79.*

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 24 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1416.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1417
CHROMIS CUVIER *IN* DESMAREST, 1814 (OSTEICHTHYES, PERCIFORMES): GENDER CONFIRMED AS FEMININE

RULING.—(1) The name *Chromis* Cuvier *in* Desmarest, 1814 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation, *Sparus chromis* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(2) The name *chromis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sparus chromis* (specific name of the type species of *Chromis* Cuvier *in* Desmarest, 1814) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) The application asking that the gender of the generic name *Chromis* Cuvier *in* Desmarest, 1814 be ruled as masculine is refused. Since it was treated as feminine in the original work, under Article 30(a) (i) of the Code it is so placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. It is to be noted that this in no way defines the gender of generic names ending in *-chromis*.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2329

An application for a ruling on the gender of the name *Chromis* Cuvier *in* Desmarest, 1814 and of names ending in *-chromis* was first received from Dr R. M. Bailey (*University of Michigan, U.S.A.*), Dr C. R. Robins (*University of Miami, U.S.A.*) and Dr P. H. Greenwood (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 23 November 1979. After some correspondence it was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 37, pp. 247–255 (December 1980). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to nine general and two specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr W. I. Follett and Dr L. J. Dempster (*California Academy of Science, U.S.A.*) and published in vol. 38, p. 284. A counter comment was received from Dr S. O. Kullander (*Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm*) and published with a comment from Dr A. R. Emery (*National Museum of Natural Sciences, Canada*) in vol. 42, pp. 215–218.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 37, pp. 248–249. At the close of the voting period on 17 July 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—seven (7) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Corliss, Starobogatov, Alvarado

Negative Votes—thirteen (13) received in the following order: Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Schuster, Halvorsen, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger, Dupuis.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Chromis Cuvier *in* Desmarest, 1814, *Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris* (3), vol. 1, p. 88

chromis, Sparus, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae,* ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 280.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986) 18 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1417.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

RHABDODON MATHERON, 1869 (REPTILIA, ORNITHISCHIA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY SUPPRESSION OF *RHABDODON* FLEISCHMANN, 1831 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES). Z.N.(S.) 2536

By Winand Brinkmann (*Institut für Paläontologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Schwendenerstr. 8, D—1000 Berlin 33*)

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to use its plenary powers to suppress an older homonym, which has been used only once, of *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869, in order to make valid the use of this name for a widely-spread and well-known European dinosaur.

2. In 1831 the physician F. L. Fleischmann published his thesis written at the then Friedrich-Alexander Universität, Erlangen (Fed. Rep. of Germany). In this paper (p. 26) he describes and shows two specimens of living snakes. One of them (Tafel 2) is clearly a Montpellier Snake, *Malpolon monspessulanus* Hermann, 1804, but was considered as a new genus and species by the author and was given the binomen *Rhabdodon fuscus* Fleischmann, 1831. My extensive attempts to discover an original specimen of Fleischmann's snake have been unsuccessful, and the type of *Rhabdodon fuscus* Fleischmann, 1831 must have been lost. Fleischmann himself says in a footnote that the specimen was kept in his private collection.

3. A revision of the literature concerned has revealed that *Rhabdodon* Fleischmann, 1831 has not been recognized as a valid genus of snakes by any of the workers who have followed. Schinz (1840, p. 50) removed *Rhabdodon* Fleischmann, 1831 into synonymy. Other important publications in which *Rhabdodon fuscus* is regarded as a synonym are Boulenger (1896, vol. 3, p. 141), Günther (1858, p. 138), Romer (1956, p. 579) and Schreiber (1875, p. 219; 1912, p. 638). *Rhabdodon fuscus* is not in the lists of synonymy in two works which are decisive for the nomenclature of European amphibians and reptiles (Mertens & Müller, 1928; 1940). However, Mertens & Wermuth (1960, p. 185) mentioned that *Rhabdodon fuscus* is a synonym of *Malpolon monspessulanus*.

4. When *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869 (Ornithopoda) was established two different spellings were used by the author: *Rabdodon* in the text of Matheron (1869b), *Rhabdodon* in the text of Matheron (1869a) and at the top of the tables in Matheron (1869b). As far as I know Gaudry (1890, p. 222) and Zittel (1890, p. 763) were the first authors to quote this genus, and they adopted *Rhabdodon* as the correct original spelling. All later workers, including Matheron (1892) have adhered to this, and so *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869 enters into homonymy with *Rhabdodon* Fleischmann, 1831.

5. *Rhabdodon priscus* Matheron, 1869 (specific name corrected from *priscum*) is one of the dinosaurs which are known as the first representatives of this group of reptiles from the Upper Cretaceous of Europe. The type material comes from Provence and is housed in the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Palais Longchamp, Marseille. This material includes jaw-bones

of *Rhabdodon priscus* with very characteristic teeth. In the drawings published by Matheron (1869b) one important feature of the teeth of *Rhabdodon priscus* is not shown (Nopcsa, 1915). Three papers were published before 1915 (Seeley, 1881; Nopcsa, 1902, 1904) in which *Rhabdodon* material from other parts of Europe (Austria, Romania) was described under the name *Mochlodon* Seeley, 1881 (p. 624). In 1915 Nopcsa pointed out the mistake in the drawings published by Matheron (1869b), and it became clear that *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869 is a genus of dinosaurs widely distributed throughout the Upper Cretaceous of Europe, including Spain (de Lapparent & Aguirre, 1956).

6. The type species *Rhabdodon priscus* is easy to define on account of the morphology of its teeth. This is why *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869 can be clearly distinguished from other genera. I know of only two papers published after 1915 in which *Mochlodon* Seeley, 1881 is used as a name of the genus-group (Harland *et al.*, 1967, p. 716; Weishampel & Weishampel, 1983, p. 44). All other workers have used *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869 as the name of this taxon in their studies of European dinosaurs from the Upper Cretaceous; it has become widely known and has found its way into the textbooks of palaeontology, e.g. Abel (1919, p. 618), Huene (1956, p. 537), Kuhn (1936, p. 37; 1964, p. 12), Müller (1968, p. 472), Piveteau (1955, p. 836), Romer (1956, p. 629; 1966, p. 370), and Steel (1969, p. 19). It continues to be used at the present time.

7. From what has been said in this paper it becomes obvious that *Rhabdodon* is by far the most frequently used name of this dinosaur from the Upper Cretaceous and that information on this genus can, as a rule, be found under *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869, whereas *Rhabdodon fuscus* Fleischmann, 1831 has remained totally unused. Furthermore, it can be stated that the taxonomy of European snakes is so well known that *Rhabdodon* Fleischmann, 1831 is not needed as a name of the genus-group.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Rhabdodon* Fleischmann, 1831 (type species, by monotypy, *Rhabdodon fuscus* Fleischmann, 1831) for the purposes of the Principles of Homonymy and of Priority;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Rhabdodon priscus* Matheron, 1869;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *priscus* Matheron, 1869, as published in the binomen *Rhabdodon priscum* Matheron, 1869 (1869a, 1869b) (specific name of the type species of *Rhabdodon* Matheron, 1869);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Rhabdodon* Fleischmann, 1831, suppressed as in (1) above, for the purposes of the Principles of Priority and of Homonymy.

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MEGALONAIAS UTTERBACK, 1915 (MOLLUSCA, BIVALVIA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *MAGNONAIAS* UTTERBACK, 1915. Z.N.(S.)2512

By Arthur E. Bogan (*Department of Malacology, Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia, PA, 19103, U.S.A.*) and James D. Williams (*Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240, U.S.A.*)

This application is for the suppression of the generic name *Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915, in the family UNIONIDAE. This is an unused, senior synonym of a well known genus, *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915 and as such, poses a threat to the stability of the binomen *Megalonaias gigantea* (Barnes, 1823). A decision by the Commission is requested in order to prevent disruption of existing, universally accepted nomenclature.

2. Utterback (1915a p. 47) introduced the generic name *Magnonaias* in a key to Missouri unionids and included only *Unio heros* Say, 1829 (pp. 291–292) in the genus. The association of *U. heros* with *Magnonaias* constitutes an indication, satisfying the provision set forth in Article 12b (5) of the Code. Later in the same year (Utterback, 1915b, pp. 123–125) he described the genus *Megalonaias* and designated *Unio heros* Say, 1829, as type species. However, he did not present a discussion of the earlier generic name *Magnonaias*, nor did he include *Magnonaias heros* in the synonymy of *Megalonaias heros* (Say). Since both *Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915, and *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915 have the same type species, *Megalonaias* is a junior objective synonym of *Magnonaias*.

3. Utterback (1916a, p. 460, at the end of part VII), included an erratum in which he commented:

> 'Some errors have been due to improper and insufficient corrections of the MS. which originally followed Lindahl's "Orthography of the Names of *Naiades*," — an article that adheres strictly to the International Code. Most of the other errors are the typographical mistakes that usually escape even the most careful proof-reading. Vol. IV., No. 3 —
>
> pg. 47 . . . line 40 for "*Magnonaias*" read "*Megalonaias*"; . . . '

He recognised his error in using both *Magnonaias* and *Megalonaias* and corrected *Magnonaias* to read *Megalonaias*.

4. The suggested name change in Utterback's 1916a erratum was not a spelling correction, but a change of the root from the Latin *magnus* to the Greek *megale*. This change is not a justified emendation because the nomen *Magnonaias* was not originally mispelled. Utterback made the etymological change for philosophical reasons. This change is not allowed under Articles 18 and 23m of the Code. The name change proposed in the erratum is an emendation as defined by Article 33b but is clearly an unjustified emendation as defined by Article 33b (iii). Thus *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1916, automati-

cally becomes a junior objective synonym of *Magnonaias,* in addition to being a junior homonym of *megalonaias* Utterback, 1915. The complete text of the naiades of Missouri published in the American Midland Naturalist was repaginated and reprinted in 1916 (Utterback, 1916b).

5. The generic name *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915 has been used extensively and exclusively in malacological literature for the species *gigantea* Barnes, 1823 (= *U. heros* Say, 1829). Frierson (1916, p. 64) in discussing the synonymy of *gigantea* and *heros* used the name *Megalonaias.* Ortmann & Walker (1922, pp. 7, 8) supported Frierson's use of *Megalonaias gigantea.* Frierson (1927, p. 62) in his checklist of freshwater bivalves of North America, used *Megalonaias* as a subgenus of *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1820. The genus *Megalonaias* has been widely used in faunal surveys such as those of Baker, 1928; Goodrich & van der Schalie, 1944; La Rocque, 1953; Murray & Leonard, 1962; Parmalee, 1967; La Rocque, 1967 and Starobogatov, 1970. Haas (1969a, p. 284) and Burch (1975, p. 10) in surveys of unionids used *Megalonaias.*

6. *Megalonaias gigantea* is a commercially important species. It was one of the commonly used shells in the pearl button industry and is today a preferred species in the Japanese cultured pearl industry (see Parmelee, 1967, p. 33; Oesch, 1984, p. 77). Davis & Fuller (1981, p. 241) recognised the genus *Megalonaias* but suggested that it was a synonym of *Amblema.* Haas (1969b, p. N439) used the genus *Megalonaias* and in the notes listed '*Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915 [= *Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915].'

7. The genus *Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915 has not been used in the literature on North America freshwater bivalves. Vokes (1967, 1980) listed *Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915, as the nomenclaturally valid generic name followed by '[cf. *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915]', noting in the entry for *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915, '[*Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915]'. Vokes (1967, p. 205) was the first to point out the priority of *Magnonaias* over *Megalonaias.* The listings of Haas (1969b) and Vokes (1967, 1980) are the only occurrences of the nomen *Magnonaias* in the literature since the original description.

8. In order to avoid undesirable changes in nomenclature and to preserve the stability of generic names in the UNIONIDAE, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915 (gender: feminine), type species, by original designation, *Unio heros* Say, 1829, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *heros* Say, 1829, as published in the binomen *Unio heros* (specific name of the type species of *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915 and currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Unio giganteus* Barnes, 1823) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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AMMONITES NEUBERGICUS HAUER, 1858 (CEPHALOPODA, AMMONOIDEA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *AMMONITES CHRISHNA* FORBES, 1846. Z.N.(S.)2460

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Ammonites neubergicus Hauer, 1858 (p. 12) is the type species by subsequent designation by Grossouvre (1894, p. 177) of the widely distributed Upper Cretaceous ammonite genus *Pachydiscus* Zittel, 1884, p. 466. It is also the index fossil of a widely accepted Maastrichtian ammonite zone (see for example Spath, 1926; Muller & Schenck, 1943; Wright, 1957; Kennedy & Cobban, 1976; and Wiedmann, 1979).

2. The stability of the name is now under threat because our current research has shown that *neubergicus* is a junior subjective synonym of *Ammonites chrishna* Forbes, 1846 (p. 103).

3. Although the name *chrishna* has seldom been employed in the literature, it has been used on at least three occasions in the last thirty years: Collignon, 1955; Atabekian & Akopian, 1969; and Matsumoto *et al.*, 1979.

4. As the type species of the widely distributed and common genus *Pachydiscus*, the species *neubergicus* has been cited in many publications which describe *Pachydiscus* and in a number of compilations of Cretaceous ammonite taxonomy. Additionally, *neubergicus* is a characteristic element of the Cretaceous faunas of Western Europe and is used as a zonal index species of the Lower Maastrichtian Stage. For these reasons, considerable confusion would be caused in both taxonomy and biostratigraphy if the specific name *chrishna* replaced *neubergicus*. No adverse consequences in taxonomy or biostratigraphy would result if *chrishna* were suppressed.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *chrishna* Forbes, 1846, as published in the binomen *Ammonites chrishna*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *neubergicus* Hauer, 1858, as published in the binomen *Pachydiscus neubergicus* (specific name of the type species of *Pachydiscus* Zittel, 1884);

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *chrishna* Forbes, 1846, as published in the binomen *Ammonites chrishna*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

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CORIXA ALBIFRONS MOTSCHULSKY, 1863 (INSECTA, HETEROPTERA): PROPOSED CONFIRMATION OF NEOTYPE DESIGNATION. Z.N.(S.)2520

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Motschulsky (1863, p. 94) described *Corixa albifrons* apparently from a single specimen collected from Ceylon ('environs de Colombo'). The specimen remained in Motschulsky's private collection which, by the beginning of the 20th century, had ended up at the Zoological Museum, Moscow State University. Professor G. A. Kozhevnikov, who was the director of the museum at that time, sent most of the exotic Heteroptera from Motschulsky's collection to Finland for inspection by Dr E. Bergroth. However, because the collection was badly damaged by dermestids, Professor Kozhevnikov did not send all the specimens and evidently overlooked some of the material including the remnants of the type of *C. albifrons*.

2. Bergroth (1921) published a paper on Motschulsky's types of exotic Heteroptera. For all the species described by Motschulsky and not sent to Finland by Professor Kozhevnikov Bergroth stated that the type material 'must be regarded as lost'. Of *C. albifrons* he further stated that it cannot be a synonym of *Micronecta striata* (Fieber, 1844) [=junior secondary homonym of *Sigara striata* (Linnaeus, 1758), renamed as *S. siva* Kirkaldy, 1897] as had been suggested by Kirkaldy (1897) but would be conspecific with *M. lucina* Distant, 1910 (the latter name thus being a synonymic one).

3. Hutchinson (1940, pp. 379–380) quoted the original description and discussed the identity of the species. He also gave drawings of what he thought to be *M. albifrons* (Motsch.) and included the species in his key of the Micronectinae of India.

4. Wróblewski (1962, p. 323) indicated that *M. albifrons* (Motsch.) sensu Hutchinson (1940) was in fact *M. ludibunda* Breddin, 1905. He further indicated that another species from the area, *M. fascioclavus* Chen, 1960, 'agrees better in the pronotal pattern with the diagnose of Motschulsky, 1863'. Wróblewski continued by stating that 'the identity of *M. albifrons* (Motsch.) and *M. fascioclavus* Chen cannot be proved, as the type of the first exists no more in the collection of Motschulsky in Moscow (I have verified personally, that there remains only the pin with the labels)'.

5. Wróblewski (1968, pp. 764–765) designated the neotype and a series of paraneotypes for *M. albifrons* (Motsch.). The neotype is a macropterous male on a microscope slide labelled, "Ceylon, Colombo, Jan. 29. 1896, Madrasz leg.", and is deposited in the Museum of Natural History, Wroclaw University, Poland. As well as designating the neotype, Wróblewski also synonymised *M. fascioclavus* Chen to *M. albifrons* (Motsch.).

6. Zhelokhovtzev & Zimina (1968) published a list of the types of Motschulsky's Heteroptera, indicating that the type specimen of *Corixa albifrons* had been destroyed.

7. Kerzhner & Jansson (1985, p. 35) discovered remnants of Motschulsky's original specimen of *Corixa albifrons* in the Moscow University collections. They consisted of parts of the right hind tibia with complete tarsi and claw, part of the left hind tibia, and part of a middle tibia. These fragments were evidently overlooked by Wróblewski (1962).

8. Measurements made from the remnants revealed that *M. siva* (Kirkaldy) is a much larger species, and the original specimen falls within the size range of the species from which Wróblewski (1968) selected the neotype of *M. albifrons* (Motsch.). However, because the remnants are not sufficient for giving any further information for positive recognition of the species, Kerzhner & Jansson (1985, p. 35) recommended acceptance of the neotype designation by Wróblewski (1968).

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to rule under Article 75h that the name-bearing type of *Corixa albifrons* Motschulsky, 1863 is the neotype designated by Wróblewski (1968);

(2) to place the specific name *albifrons* Motschulsky, 1863, as published in the binomen *Corixa albifrons*, and as defined by the neotype confirmed in (1) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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DEXIA MEIGEN, 1826 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *MUSCA RUSTICA* FABRICIUS, 1775, AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2252

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The purpose of this application is to ask the Commission to set aside a designation of a type species for *Dexia* Meigen, 1826 (TACHINIDAE) that became binding as the result of an early Opinion, and to designate another type species in its stead.

2. In 1922 the Commission gave a ruling in its Opinion 71 (ICZN, 1922) on the nomenclatural status of species names cited in association with generic names in Westwood's 'Synopsis of the genera of British insects' published in 1840. In the light of Westwood's own statement (p. 1 of the 'Synopsis', footnote) that the cited species were 'typical species', the Commission determined that such species are to be accepted as the type species of those genera for which there were no prior valid type fixations. The genus *Dexia* Meigen, 1826 originally proposed with 24 included species (Meigen, 1826), is one such genus. No type species designation for it exists in the literature that antedates the work of Westwood (1840). The type species of *Dexia*, by the operation of Opinion 71, is therefore *Musca volvulus* Fabricius, 1794, by designation of Westwood.

3. Westwood (1840), in common with nearly all later authors, recognised the composite nature of Meigen's concept of *Dexia* and adopted narrower genera for the originally included species. He used *Dexia* in a more restricted sense than Meigen and cited it (p. 139) as 'Dexia *Latr.*'. Though not explicitly stated, this mode of citation can only have referred to Latreille (1829), his entry for *Dexia* in volume 5 of the second edition of Cuvier's 'Le règne animal . . . ', published three years after Meigen's original description of the genus. However, the attribution of subsequent instead of original authorship does not invalidate Westwood's type designation for *Dexia* (Code Article 67(f)).

Westwood noted that *volvulus* 'belongs to the s.g. *Phyllomyia* R.D.' a monotypic taxon (correctly *Phyllomya*) proposed by Robineau-Desvoidy (1830, p. 213) for *volvulus*. Under today's nomenclature Westwood's subgenus *Phyllomya* would be *Dexia* sensu stricto (the nominotypical subgenus) but use of the same name for the nominotypical subgenus and for the genus was not established practice in Westwood's time. His action means nomenclaturally that *Dexia* Meigen is a senior objective synonym of *Phyllomya* (both genera based on *volvulus*).

*Dr. Mesnil died on 17 May 1986 while this application was in press.

4. Another restricted constituent of the old *Dexia* was defined by Westwood (p. 140) and named by him 'Dexilla *Westw.*' It was stated to contain three species, but only one — the typical species in the sense of Westwood's work — was named, viz. *Musca rustica* Fabricius, 1775 (cited as '*D. rustica* Meig.'). Hence *rustica* Fabricius is type species of *Dexilla* Westwood by original designation and also by monotypy. (Westwood noted, p. 140, by using a bracket-linked entry of the names, that his taxon *Dexilla* was equivalent to 'Dexia *Mcq.* nec *Latr.*': evidently a reference to Macquart, (1835, p. 211), but this is not nomenclaturally relevant.)

5. Westwood's 'Synopsis' was overlooked by nearly all 19th century British and continental European dipterists, and the name *Dexilla* Westwood has even been omitted from each major British work this century that should have accounted for it, e.g. the revisionary handbooks on British Tachinidae by Wainwright (1928) and Emden (1954) and the checklist of British insects by Kloet & Hincks (1945). No 19th century author adopted Westwood's classification, i.e. that with *Dexia* (syn. *Phyllomya*) based on *volvulus* and *Dexilla* based on *rustica*; instead they either (Zetterstedt 1844, 1849, 1855; Walker 1849, 1853) placed *rustica* and *volvulus* congenerically in *Dexia*, or (Rondani 1862; Schiner 1862; Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889) placed *rustica* in *Dexia* and *volvulus* in *Melanota* Rondani, 1853 (replacement name for *Melania* Meigen, 1838, preoccupied). So far as we know, Schiner's (1862, p. 558) citation of *Dexilla* (as a synonym of *Dexia*) is the only subsequent mention of this name in 19th century literature. Walker knew Westwood but nevertheless neglected to mention Westwood's *Dexilla* in his works on British Diptera, though he referred (Walker 1853, p. 94) to '*Dexia* et *Dinera*, Westw.' in synonymy with *Dexia*.

6. Rondani (1856, p. 84) designated *Musca carinifrons* Fallén, 1816, an originally included species in *Dexia* Meigen, and this is the earliest type designation for *Dexia* if Westwood's is rejected. However, acceptance of Rondani's designation would cause nomenclatural havoc, irrespective of whether he identified *carinifrons* correctly, because this name (by virtue of its senior synonymy over *Dinera grisea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) is the valid name of the type species of *Dinera* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. This genus is now universally accepted as distinct from *Dexia* (e.g. see Herting 1984, p. 140).

7. Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889) cited only *rustica* Fabricius as included in *Dexia*, but this action constitutes mention of an 'example' species in the meaning of Opinion 98 (1928) on the Brauer & Bergenstamm works; their action is therefore ineligible for consideration as a type species designation.

8. The influential catalogue by Bezzi (1907) of the Palaearctic TACHINIDAE did not cite type species as such but it established a definitive usage by which — in accordance with the precedents set by Rondani in a later work (1862, pp. 73–74), and by Schiner, Brauer & Bergenstamm, and others — the name *Dexia* was used for the genus containing *rustica*. *Phyllomya* Robineau-Desvoidy was correctly restituted as the valid senior

synonym over *Melania* and *Melanota* for the genus containing *volvulus*. *Dexilla* was listed by Bezzi (1907, p. 445) as a synonym of *Dexia*.

9. Coquillett (1910) dealing with type species formally for dipterous genera occurring in North America, cited *rustica* as type of *Dexia* Meigen by designation of Westwood, 1840; *Dexilla* was therefore listed by Coquillett as a junior objective synonym of *Dexia*. The Bezzi classification, supported by Coquillett's designation, became firmly entrenched and universally used in the Palaearctic literature and continues so today. It is used, for example, in the new catalogue of Palaearctic TACHINIDAE by Herting (1984). The present application seeks to validate this nomenclatural treatment by Commission action.

10. Townsend (1916, p. 10) noted Coquillett's 'misconstruction' of Westwood, pointed out that *Dexia* as used by Brauer & Bergenstamm (i.e. for *rustica*) should be *Dexilla* Westwood, and (p. 6) cited *volvulus* Fabricius as type species of *Dexia*. The appearance of Opinion 71 in 1922 effectively validated Townsend's nomenclatural standpoint, not Coquillett's, and in his grand opus 'Manual of Myiology' Townsend (1936a, p. 120; 1936b, p. 12; 1938, p. 276; 1939, p. 21) held fast to the correct nomenclature, basing *Dexia* Meigen on *volvulus* by designation of Westwood, 1840, and *Dexilla* on *rustica* by monotypy (using also a suprageneric nomenclature so based). In this he has since been almost wholly ignored. Post-Townsend only Sabrosky & Arnaud (1965) have considered *volvulus* to be type-species of *Dexia*, with *Phyllomya* R. D. as its synonym, though in doing so they recognised that their action — though nomenclaturally impeccable — was out of step with prevailing practice and commented (p. 1022) to this effect.

11. We concur with Townsend's view that Coquillett misconstrued Westwood's action. Westwood, in a work planned as a compendium of genera and stated intentionally to be a likeness to Latreille's (1810) 'Considérations générales . . tableau méthodique de leurs genres'. . . etc., characterised as separate genera *Dexia* and *Dexilla*, naming *volvulus* as the typical species of the former and *rustica* of the latter. Why would he diagnose *Dexilla* as a genus distinct from *Dexia* if he intended *rustica* to be type of *Dexia*? Coquillett's assertion that Westwood designated *rustica* both as type of *Dexia* and of *Dexilla* is untenable and Townsend rightly rejected it.

12. We consider that, interpreting Westwood's action and the effect of Opinion 71, there is no doubt that *volvulus* Fabricius is the type species of *Dexia* Meigen. However, as in taxonomic practice the genus *Dexia* Meigen is based by specialists on *rustica*, not *volvulus*, and the difference affects correlated family-group nomenclature, it is highly desirable for prevailing usage to be ratified by Commission action. This will ensure a uniform and stable nomenclature for the genera concerned and their associated family-group nomenclature. Currently concerned specialists have all adopted *Dexia* in the usage sense based on *rustica*, and each has noted (in publication) the need for Commission action to authorise this. Crosskey (1973, p. 41) gave a general comment on the situation, and he (Crosskey 1976, p. 177; 1977, p. 601; 1980, p. 831), Mesnil (1980, p. 39) and Herting (1984, p. 143) have all

marked their citations for *Dexia* type with a statement that suspension of I.C.Z.N. rules is required. This application is to achieve that suspension.

13. In the light of the foregoing statement, the Commission is asked:
    (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Dexia* Meigen, 1826, and to designate *Musca rustica* Fabricius, 1775, as the type species of that genus;
    (2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
        (a) *Dexia* Meigen, 1826 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Musca rustica* Fabricius, 1775;
        (b) *Phyllomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Musca volvulus* Fabricius, 1794;
    (3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
        (a) *rustica* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Musca rustica* (specific name of the type species of *Dexia* Meigen, 1826);
        (b) *volvulus* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Musca volvulus* (specific name of the type species of *Phyllomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830);
    (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology:
        (a) *Dexilla* Westwood, 1840 (gender: feminine), type species *Musca rustica* Fabricius, 1775 (a junior objective synonym of *Dexia* Meigen, 1826, through the action under the plenary powers in (1) above).

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LEPRALIA PUNCTATA HASSALL, 1841 (BRYOZOA, CHEILOSTOMATA: PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A REPLACEMENT NEOTYPE. Z.N.(S.)2562

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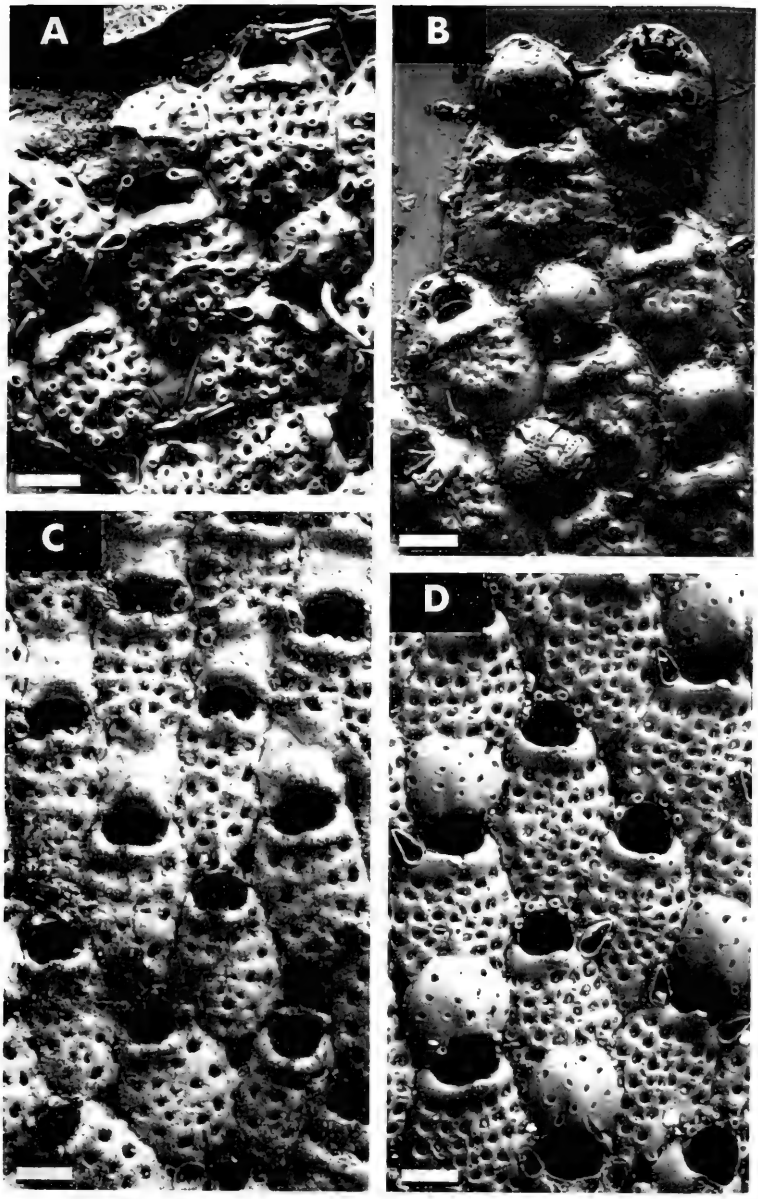
INTRODUCTION

The marine bryozoan *Cribrilina punctata* (Hassall, 1841) has been widely recorded living on both sides of the northern Atlantic and in adjacent seas. The name has also been given to fossils from Neogene deposits in both the U.S.A. and Europe. It is the type species of a genus within which approximately 100 nominal species have been placed, including many fossils of Eocene and younger age. *Cribrilina* is in turn the type genus of the Cretaceous to Recent, cosmopolitan family CRIBRILINIDAE. The exact identity of *C. punctata* is therefore of importance but has, unfortunately, been the subject of uncertainty and debate.

2. By the time of Hincks' influential monograph of 1880 a tradition of accepting considerable morphological variation within this species had arisen, and the concept of *C. punctata* had widened to include what may today be recognised as at least three Recent species. In an attempt to eliminate the prolonged confusion that resulted, a proposal was adopted by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in 1974 (Opinion 1016) to establish under the plenary powers a neotype of *C. punctata* in agreement with the then widespread (but incorrect) usage of the name. However, recent investigations, aided considerably by the use of scanning electron microscopy, have shown that taxonomic understanding of the species involved was inadequate at that time. In particular, the specimens suggested to the ICZN as possible neotypes of *C. punctata* belonged to two different species that had not yet been distinguished. Despite this earlier confusion, the differences between these two species now appear potentially very significant. The identity of the neotype eventually chosen has important implications for the stability of the concept of *Cribrilina* and the CRIBRILINIDAE because the specimen is considered to belong to the genus *Collarina* Jullien, 1886, which is not synonymous with *Cribrilina* auct.

3. The purpose of this paper is therefore to propose the setting aside of the present neotype (designated under Opinion 1016) and to request its replacement by a specimen belonging to the other of the two species present in the suggested neotype material at the time of the original case. This would restore the original meanings of the generic and family group names involved.

4. The four principal species involved in the following account are referred to here as **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, and are illustrated in the accompanying plate. Spp. **A** and **B** show a very close morphological resemblance, as do spp.



Scanning electron micrographs of the four principal species of cribrimorph bryozoans discussed in the text. Scale bars = 0.15 mm. A: BMNH 1973.4.6.1 (sp.A). B: Manchester Museum 1060 (sp.B). C: BMNH 1847.9.16.118 (sp.C). D: BMNH 1985.11.20.1 (sp.D).

C and **D**. However there are considerable differences between these two pairs of species, as outlined below. Accordingly, the present author would place them in two genera: **A** and **B** are regarded as congeneric, as are **C** and **D**.

5. In spp. **A** and **B** a distinct area of inclined gymnocyst surrounds the raised, relatively flat, costate frontal shield. The outermost intercostal pores are set in the plane of the gymnocyst, at a distinctly lower (more basal) level than the rest of the costate frontal shield. A large pseudopore is seen near the base of each costa; smaller pseudopores are scattered throughout the frontal shield. The frontal calcification closely follows the relatively straight proximal margin of the orifice. Considerable thickening of the frontal wall is seen just proximal to the orifice. Small avicularia may occur lateral to this thickened bar (i.e. somewhat lateral and proximal to the orifice) and are directed predominantly laterally. A distally directed avicularium may also occur distally on the ovicell. The ancestrula is cribrimorph.

6. In spp. **C** and **D** little or no gymnocyst is visible frontally; the outermost intercostal pores are not disposed markedly differently from those nearer the midline; the entire frontal surface arches more evenly than in spp. **A** and **B**. Although small pseudopores do occur on the frontal shield, there is no outer zone of large pseudopores. Thickened frontal calcification arches above the proximal margin of the orifice, leaving a distinct gap, rather than abutting the operculum. Avicularia occur at the proximolateral corners of the orifice, and are distolaterally directed. No avicularium is seen on the ovicell. The ancestrula is tatiform.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

7. *Flustra balzaci* was described from the Mediterranean by Audouin (1826, p. 239). Audouin's species is commonly taken to be sp. **B,** although the written account is minimal and Savigny's figure (undated, pl. 9, fig. 8) is somewhat ambiguous. No type material is known.

8. *Lepralia punctata* was described by Hassall (1841, p. 368 and pl. IX, fig. 7) from east of Kingstown Harbour (Dun Laoghaire), Ireland. The description and figure are ambiguous, but a specimen, registered as BMNH 1847.9.16.118, is believed to be part of Hassall's original material subsequently sent to G. Johnston (see Ryland & Stebbing, 1968, p. 62). This specimen belongs to sp. **C**, and is illustrated here as Fig. C.

9. The genus *Cribrilina* was established by Gray (1848, p. 147) with *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841 the type species by monotypy. Examination of all the specimens listed by Gray (1848, p. 117) under *C. punctata* shows that the great majority (at least 40 colonies) of the material he had examined belonged to sp. **C**. The only other species present, sp. **D**, is represented only by three colonies on the shell numbered 3 on the slide registered as BMNH 1847.9.16.62. It may be concluded that the concept of the genus *Cribrilina* was originally based on sp. **C** and (possibly) sp. **D**. On p. 116, Gray gave the reference 'Cribrilina, *Gray, Appendix, Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1838' for the genus *Cribrilina*. This reference can not be traced, and S. F. Harmer, in a hand

written note in the index of genera in the Bryozoa Section of the BMNH, suggested that it had probably been Gray's intention to publish an account of his new genera in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, but the intention was not realised.

10. Busk (1854) under the name *Lepralia punctata* illustrated sp. **A** (pl. XCVI, fig. 3; BMNH 1847.9.16.79), sp. **C** (pl. XC, figs 5 and 6; probably BMNH 1854.11.15.142) and sp. **D** (pl. XCII, fig. 4; BMNH 1899.7.1.1343). The species was described (p. 80) as 'very protean'.

11. *Lepralia cribrosa* was described from the Adriatic Sea by Heller (1867, p. 109). Although this name was used subsequently for sp. **B** (see below), type material (registration number 17021, Heller Collection of the Institut für Zoologie der Universität Innsbruck) is in fact referable to the cribrilinid *Puellina gattyae* (Landsborough, 1852). Heller's figure (pl. II, fig. 6) appears to indicate the presence of setiform papillae, structures present throughout the genus *Puellina* but not in the four species of cribrimorph (**A**–**D**) under discussion here.

12. *Lepralia cribrosa* Heller, 1867 was redescribed and illustrated from Naples by Waters (1879, pp. 36 & 37 and pl. IX, fig. 4). Waters' material (registration number 1060, Manchester Museum) belongs to sp. **B** and is illustrated here as Fig. B.

13. The family CRIBRILINIDAE was established by Hincks (1879, p. 156) for the genera *Cribrilina* Gray and *Membraniporella* Smitt; *Cribrilina* is the type genus of the family (Code: Arts. 12(b)(4) and 63).

14. An account of *C. punctata* by Hincks (1880) included illustrations of sp. **A** (pl. 26, fig. 4), sp. **C** (pl. 24, fig. 3; designated "var.") and sp. **D** (pl. 26, fig. 1). Sp. **A** was formally recognised (p. 191) as *C. punctata* var. α. *C. punctata* was said to be 'of very variable aspect' (p. 191); 'it appears in a multitude of guises, and in some of them is very unlike its proper self' (p. 192).

15. The genus *Collarina* was established by Jullien (1886, p. 607) with *'Lepralia cribrosa* Waters (non Heller)' the type species by original designation. It will be noted that a new nominal species, *Collarina cribrosa* Jullien, 1886, was thereby established, and is the type species of the genus (Code: Art. 70(c) (i) and example). There is no indication that Jullien examined actual material; rather, the genus was apparently based on Waters' (1879) account and figure of *Lepralia cribrosa*.

16. Hincks (1886, p. 266) gave an account and illustration of a form he referred to as *'Cribrilina punctata,* Hassall, var.', from the Adriatic. He suggested that this variety was Heller's *Lepralia cribrosa*. Hincks' figure (pl. IX, fig. 9) is a clear depiction of sp. **B**, and the available material attributable to Hincks' account, BMNH 1899. 5.1.437, belongs to sp. **B.**

17. Waters (1899, p. 9) synonymised *Lepralia cribrosa sensu* Waters, 1879, *Cribrilina punctata,* var. *sensu* Hincks, 1886, and *Collarina cribrosa* Jullien with *Flustra balzaci* Audouin under the name *Cribrilina balzaci* (Audouin).

18. Sp. **C** was described by Norman (1903, pp. 102 & 103 and pl. IX, figs 1 & 2) as *Cribrilina cryptooecium* from Finnmark (northern Norway) and

other localities in Norway and the British Isles. Norman's intention was to recognise as distinct a species that he considered had previously been confused with true *C. punctata*; his restricted concept of *C. punctata* seems from his account to have included both sp. **A** and sp. **D**.

19. A lectotype of *C. punctata* was selected by Lagaaij (1952, p. 56). The specimen, BMNH 1847.9.16.118, belongs to sp. **C**, is that mentioned in paragraph 8 thought to be part of Hassall's original material from Ireland subsequently sent to G. Johnston, and is illustrated here as Fig. C.

20. *Collarina* was treated as a valid genus, and the combination *Collarina balzaci* (Audouin) used, in taxonomic accounts by Gautier (1962, p. 107) and Prenant & Bobin (1966, pp. 601 & 602).

21. An application was made to the ICZN by Ryland & Stebbing (1968) to suppress Lagaaij's lectotype of *Cribrilina punctata* under the plenary powers on the grounds that it had been found to be conspecific with *C. cryptooecium* Norman. Ryland and Stebbing applied to designate a neotype of *C. punctata sensu* Norman, 1903 (*non* Lagaaij, 1952; *non* Hassall, 1841), i.e. in accordance with claimed accustomed usage of the names *C. punctata* and *C. cryptooecium*. The suggested neotype was BMNH 1911.10.1.679a, Barlee collection. This specimen belongs to sp. **D**. In the same paper, a lectotype for *C. cryptooecium*, BMNH 1911.10.1.700, was chosen from Norman's material of sp. **C** from Finnmark.

22. Opinion 1016 was published in 1974 in response to Ryland & Stebbings' proposal. Voting on the proposal was 22 affirmative, two negative. Commissioners made the following comments: Dr E. Eisenmann — 'On the data provided in the application it seems to me that Lagaaij's (1952) designation as lectotype of specimen 1847.9.16.118 was correct, and agreed with Hassall's (1841) description of *punctata*. It was Norman (1903) who erred in calling true *punctata 'cryptooecium'* and assigning the name *punctata* to a different species. No evidence is provided of overwhelming usage to justify the transfer of the name *punctata*. What is needed is a new name (if none exists in the literature) for Norman's *'punctata'*.' Prof. G. G. Simpson — 'The aim of the application is evidently laudable, but the device of designating a neotype is not, none of the conditions for proposal of a neotype evidently being met.' Dr W. D. L. Ride — 'I request the Secretary to include locality and other data of collection (so far as is known) in the designation of the neotype of *Lepralia punctata* when he drafts the Opinion for publication.' Enquiries arising from Dr Ride's request revealed that the collection locality of the proposed neotype, BMNH 1911.10.1.679a, was unknown. Ryland & Stebbing were asked to suggest a second specimen, and proposed BMNH 1973.4.6.1 from Raasay Sound (Scotland). The specimen belongs to sp. **A**; it is illustrated here as Fig. A. The commissioners voted 19 affirmative to one negative on the acceptability of this neotype. A ruling was therefore adopted whereby Lagaaij's (1952) lectotype of *C. punctata* was set aside under the plenary powers, and the specimen 1973.4.6.1 accepted as neotype. *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841 was confirmed as type species of *Cribrilina* Gray, 1848. The generic name *Cribrilina* Gray, 1848 was placed on

the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and the specific names *punctata* Hassall, 1841 (as defined by the neotype designated under the plenary powers) and *cryptooecium* Norman, 1903 (as defined by the lectotype selected by Ryland & Stebbing, 1968) were placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

CONSEQUENCES OF OPINION 1016

23. If, as is the opinion of the present author, spp. **A** and **B** are congeneric, the selection of BMNH 1973.4.6.1 (sp. **A**, the var. α of Hincks, 1880) as the neotype of *C. punctata* means that *Collarina* (type species **B**) becomes a junior subjective synonym of *Cribrilina* (type species **A**). Furthermore, if the four species under discussion are to be placed in two genera, (**A** + **B**) and (**C** + **D**) (on the basis of the differences outlined in paragraphs 5 and 6), then sp. **C** (true *Lepralia punctata* Hassall = *Cribrilina cryptooecium* Norman) and sp. **D** must be placed in a new genus. The genus concept of *Collarina* has in effect been transferred to *Cribrilina*. The concept of the family CRIBRILINIDAE is thereby affected.

24. Even if the view is taken that in the present state of knowledge it is not desirable to place sp. **A** in a separate genus from spp. **C** and **D**, it must be recognised that the form of the frontal wall differs considerably within the resultant single genus. Thus Levinsen (1909, p. 158) noted that: . . .'the different varieties, which Hincks refers to *Cribrilina punctata,* show such great differences in the structure of the frontal shield, that some of them cannot even be entered under his diagnosis of the genus *Cribrilina*'. The probable convergent nature of the costate frontal shield within the cribrimorph Bryozoa is widely acknowledged (e.g. Harmer, 1902; Levinsen, 1909; Lang, 1921; Voigt, 1939; Ristedt, 1979) and the possibility that the two forms of frontal shield shown by spp. **A** and **B** and spp. **C** and **D** respectively are convergent cannot be discounted. If future research shows their differences to be sufficiently fundamental, splitting the genus on this basis may prove unavoidable. There is thus a danger in the present nomenclatural position that spp. **C** and **D**, upon which the concept of the genus was based, might be excluded from *Cribrilina,* if not eventually from the family CRIBRILINIDAE. The original case was discussed solely in terms of accustomed usage at the species-name level; there seems to be insufficient justification for the designation of a neotype in which the frontal shield is now known to differ significantly from that of the species to which the name *C. punctata* was originally given, especially since this is the type species of a taxonomically important genus.

PROPOSAL

25. The replacement neotype proposed below, BMNH 1985.11.20.1, which belongs to sp. **D**, encrusts a bivalve shell fragment collected in *c.* 45 m of water at 58° 06.8′N 03° 05.2′W, in the Moray Firth *c.* 20 km from the

Scottish coast. The specimen is illustrated as Fig. D. It is part of a series of *c.* 30 colonies (including young examples with the earliest growth stages intact) encrusting bivalve fragments on a bottom classified as fine sand on the Wentworth scale (Ø mean 2.5, standard deviation 1.1; 3.0% mud and 2.2% gravel).

26. Under the following proposal, *Collarina* would be a valid and useful genus, and sp. **A** could be described as a new species within it. The genus *Cribrilina* would be closer to its original concept, as would the family CRIBRILINIDAE. The names *Cribrilina punctata* and *C. cryptooecium* would be retained in the accustomed usage claimed by Ryland & Stebbing (a usage which has certainly prevailed since the original proposal and Opinion were published, although it should be noted that the confusion of sp. **A** and sp. **D** under the name *C. punctata* has continued to complicate the question of usage). *C. punctata* would be sp. **D**, not the species thought to have been described by Hassall, which is the closely-related sp. **C** to be known under this arrangement as *C. cryptooecium* Norman. Neither sp. **A** nor sp. **D** has in fact ever been described as new (cf. Dr. Eisenmann's comment reproduced in paragraph 22).

27. The proposal has the support of Prof. J. S. Ryland, *in litt.*: 'I am glad that you are going to resolve what I agree is a mess . . . I will strongly urge acceptance of proposal (2) . . . '. Proposal (2) of the typescript sent to Prof. Ryland (which detailed the history and significance of the case and was accompanied by SEM photographs of spp. **A–D**) was for the replacement of neotype BMNH 1973.4.6.1 with an unspecified specimen belonging to sp. **D**. Dr A. R. D. Stebbing stated, *in litt.*: 'I am quite prepared in this case to agree with whatever John Ryland suggests; . . . '. Fifteen out of 19 bryozoologists additional to Prof. Ryland and Dr Stebbing who were sent the same typescript and photographs were in favour of the replacement of the neotype designated under Opinion 1016, either with a specimen belonging to sp. **D** or by the re-instatement of Lagaaij's lectotype (sp. **C**). It should be noted that this response implies the specialists' acceptance of the generic distinctions recognised in the typescript (which are the same in the present paper); indeed, the need for *Cribrilina* and *Collarina* to be maintained distinct was explicitly stated in the replies of the following people: J. G. Harmelin (France), H. I. Moyano (Chile), S. Pouyet (France) and L. Silén (Sweden). The remaining four bryozoologists did not reply.

28. To restore the original meaning of the genera *Cribrilina* and *Collarina* and of the family CRIBRILINIDAE, the Commission is therefore requested:

(1) (a) to use its plenary powers to set aside the neotype designated in Opinion 1016 for *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841;
    (b) to designate as replacement neotype for *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841, specimen number BMNH 1985.11.20.1, whose details are given in paragraph 25;
(2) to amend the entry on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology (Name Number 2523) arising from Opinion 1016 to read:

punctata Hassall, 1841, as published in the binomen *Lepralia punctata*, as defined by the neotype designated in (1) (b) above.

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PSEUDOCALANIDAE SARS, 1901 (CRUSTACEA, COPEPODA): PROPOSED PRECEDENCE OVER CLAUSOCALANIDAE GIESBRECHT, 1892. Z.N.(S.)2557

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At present the majority of carcinologists use the names for families of Calanoida given by Sars (1900, 1901–1903, 1924–1925). In Sars' system of classification some subfamilies established by Giesbrecht (1892) were ranked as families.

2. A new name PSEUDOCALANIDAE was given by Sars (1901, p. 19) to the subfamily CLAUSOCALANINAE Giesbrecht, 1892 (p. 185) because *Pseudocalanus* Boeck, 1873 is the oldest genetic name in this family.

3. *Pseudocalanus* Boeck, 1873 (p. 37) was established as a replacement name for *Clausia* Boeck, 1865 (p 233), a junior homonym of *Clausia* Claperède, 1863 (Copepoda). The type species of *Clausia* Boeck (and hence of *Pseudocalanus*) is by monotypy *Clausia elongata* Boeck, 1865 (p. 234), a junior subjective synonym of *Calanus minutus* Krøyer, 1845 (pl. 41, fig. 4).

4. *Clausocalanus* Giesbrecht, 1888 (p. 334) was established as a new replacement name for *Eucalanus* Claus, 1881 (p. 325), a junior homonym of *Eucalanus* Dana, 1853 (Copepoda). The type species of *Eucalanus* Claus (and hence of *Clausocalanus*) is by monotypy *Calanus mastigophorus* Claus, 1863 (p. 173).

5. Since 1901 carcinologists have used the name PSEUDOCALANIDAE; a list of 35 representative references up to the present has been given to the Commission Secretariat. From 1901 up to 1982 nobody used CLAUSOCALANIDAE (or CLAUSOCALANINAE).

6. Recently, however, some carcinologists, in accordance with the Principle of Priority, have begun to use CLAUSOCALANIDAE (Bayly, 1982, p. 162; Bowman & Abele, 1982, pp. 2,9; Vives, 1982, p. 290; Fleminger, 1983, p. 610).

7. In the interests of stability the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that PSEUDOCALANIDAE Sars, 1901 (type genus *Pseudocalanus* Boeck, 1873) with its coordinate family-group names is to be given nomenclatural precedence over CLAUSOCALANIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892 (type genus *Clausocalanus* Giesbrecht, 1888) and its coordinate family-group names whenever their type genera are placed within the same family-group taxon;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) PSEUDOCALANIDAE Sars, 1901 (type genus *Pseudocalanus* Boeck, 1873), with the endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over CLAUSOCALANIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892 (type genus *Clausocalanus* Giesbrecht, 1888) whenever their type genera are placed within the same family-group taxon;

(b) CLAUSOCALANIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892 (type genus *Clausocalanus* Giesbrecht, 1888), with the endorsement that it is not to be given nomenclatural precedence over PSEUDOCALANIDAE Sars, 1901 (type genus *Pseudocalanus* Boeck, 1873) whenever their type genera are placed within the same family-group taxon;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic names in Zoology:

(a) *Pseudocalanus* Boeck, 1873 (type species by monotypy *Clausia elongata* Boeck, 1865), name of the type genus of PSEUDOCALANIDAE Sars, 1901;

(b) *Clausocalanus* Giesbrecht, 1888 (type species by monotypy *Calanus mastigophorus* Claus, 1863), name of the type genus of CLAUSOCALANIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892;

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *minutus* Krøyer, 1845, as published in the binomen *Calanus minutus*, valid specific name at the time of this ruling of the type species of *Pseudocalanus* Boeck, 1873;

(b) *mastigophorus* Claus, 1863, as published in the binomen *Calanus mastigophorus*, specific name of the type species of *Clausocalanus* Giesbrecht, 1888.

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GEONEMUS SCHOENHERR, 1833 AND *BRACHYOMUS* LACORDAIRE, 1863 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSAL TO MAINTAIN CURRENT USAGE BY DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR *GEONEMUS*. Z.N.(S.)2565

By Guillermo J. Wibmer and Charles W. O'Brien (*Department of Entomology, Florida A and M University, Tallahassee, Florida 32307, U.S.A.*)

In this application, it is proposed that the accustomed usage of the generic names *Geonemus* Schoenherr, 1833 and *Brachyomus* Lacordaire, 1863 in the family CURCULIONIDAE be maintained by the designation of an appropriate type species for *Geonemus*.

2. The name *Geophilus* was established by Schoenherr (1823, column 1140) with two species listed in column 1141: *Geophilus suturalis*, cited there as type, but a *nomen nudum*, and *Curculio octotuberculatus* Fabricius (1787, p. 112) thus the type species by monotypy. Schoenherr (1826, p. 161) provided a description of the genus and *octotuberculatus*, from Cayenne, was cited as type species on p. 14, again the only available name of the four listed on p. 162 (including *virgatus*, cited there as type).

3. *Geophilus* Schoenherr is a junior homonym of *Geophilus* Leach, 1814, a myriapod genus (see Neave, 1939, p. 457). Schoenherr (1833, p. 13) replaced it with *Geonemus* and listed *Curculio amictus* Wiedemann (1823, p. 123) as type, although by Article 67(h) of the Code the type continues to be *C. octotuberculatus*. If the designation of *amictus* were to be upheld, *Geonemus* would be a senior synonym of the well known genus *Rhinoscapha* Montrouzier (1855, p. 47). Schoenherr (1834, p. 296) included in the genus *Curculio flabellipes* Olivier (1807, p. 374) from S. France and Algeria. Schoenherr's final concept of *Geonemus* (1834, pp. 289–297) is clearly a mixed assemblage, including species from Europe, the East Indies, the West Indies, and Central and South America. Lacordaire (1863, p. 131) emended the generic name to *Geonomus*, but this name was not adopted by most subsequent workers.

4. The name *Brachyomus* was established by Lacordaire (1863, p. 130) to include *octotuberculatus* and other New World species previously placed in *Geonemus*, and on pp. 131 and 132 he restricted *Geonemus* to three Old World species, including *flabellipes*. This concept of the two genera has been followed by all subsequent authors, *e.g.* Gemminger & Harold (1871, pp. 2239–2240 & 2240); Bedel (1883, p. 31); Faust (1892, pp. 14–16); Dalla Torre, Emden & Emden (1936, pp. 46–47); Lona (1938, p. 508); Hoffmann (1950, pp. 360–361) and Wibmer & O'Brien (1986, pp. 73–74). Wibmer & O'Brien (1986, p. 73) reported the error, but maintained the current usage to maintain stability and designated *octotuberculatus* as type species of *Brachyomus*.

5. According to the rules of nomenclature *Geonemus* Schoenherr, 1833 and *Brachyomus* Lacordaire, 1863 are objective synonyms, both having *Curculio octotuberculatus* Fabricius as the type species. Clearly this confuses the application of both names, and the consequences can be avoided by setting aside the fixation of *Curculio octotuberculatus* as type of *Geonemus* and by designating for this genus an Old World type species in accordance with current usage.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all fixations hitherto made of type species for the nominal genus *Geonemus* Schoenherr, 1833, and then to designate *curculio flabellipes* Olivier, 1807, as type species, thus removing *Brachyomus* Lacordaire, 1863 from objective synonymy with *Geonemus*;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Geonemus* Schoenherr, 1833 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (1) above, *Curculio flabellipes* Olivier, 1807;

(b) *Brachyomus* Lacordaire, 1863 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Wibmer & O'Brien, 1986, *Curculio octotuberculatus* Fabricius, 1787;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *flabellipes* Olivier, 1807, as published in the binomen *Curculio flabellipes* (specific name of the type species of *Geonemus* Schoenherr, 1833);

(b) *octotuberculatus* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the binomen *Curculio octotuberculatus* (specific name of the type species of *Brachyomus* Lacordaire, 1863).

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PHAULACRIDIUM VITTATUM (SJÖSTEDT, 1920) (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY SUPPRESSION OF *ACRIDIUM AMBULANS* ERICHSON, 1842, *TRIGONIZA MANCA* BOLÍVAR, 1898 AND *TRIGONIZA AUSTRALIENSIS* BOLÍVAR, 1898. Z.N.(S.)2524

By K. H. L. Key (*Division of Entomology, CSIRO, Box 1700 Canberra 2601, Australia*)

Key (1938) first identified a species of injurious Australian grasshopper as *Phaulacridium vittatum* (Sjöstedt, 1920). Since that time the species concerned has been shown to be a serious pest and has been the subject of a considerable literature under that name. However, the specific name *vittatum* is threatened by three unused senior synonyms. It is proposed that these should be suppressed under Articles 23b and 79c of the Code.

2. Sjöstedt (1920) described two species in a new genus *Biformalia*: *B. vittata* (p. 49) and *B. gemini* (p. 50). In the following year (Sjöstedt, 1921) he synonymised *Biformalia* with *Phaulacridium* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893, transferring to that genus his *vittata* and *gemini*, as well as *Trigoniza manca* Bolívar, 1898 (p. 96). Later he described *Phaulacridium intermedium* Sjöstedt, 1931 (p. 16) and *P. robustum* Sjöstedt, 1932 (p. 15). Key (1938, p. 79) synonymised *vittatum, gemini, intermedium* and *robustum*. He stated that *vittatum* had priority; although there were no grounds (vis-à-vis *gemini*) for that statement, it has the force of a first-reviser selection of *vittatum* in preference to *gemini*, the two names having been published in the same work on the same day. Key's synonymisation of the four names has never been challenged.

3. Key (1952, p. 127) stated that both *Phaulacridium manca* (Bolívar, 1898) and *Acridium ambulans* Erichson, 1842 (p. 251) were 'probably' (senior) synonyms of *vittatum*, but he retained the name *vittatum* 'for the present' (owing presumably to its already widespread use). Following examination of the type series of *manca* and designation of a lectotype, Key (1981, p. 29) confirmed his earlier conditional synonymy of that name, and this has never been challenged.

4. The type material of *Acridium ambulans* has been considered lost for at least 75 years. This species was not listed by Kirby (1910) and Sjöstedt (1921, 1936) was unable to locate the type material and did not attempt to interpret the name. Recently the type series has been found in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität in Berlin and I have been able to examine it through the courtesy of Dr K. K. Günther. It consists of five well-preserved females, all of which are clearly conspecific with *Phaulacridium vittatum* (see Key, 1986).

5. I have examined the holotype of *Trigoniza australiensis* Bolívar, 1898 (pp. 95–96) in the Instituto Español de Entomología, Madrid and find that it too is clearly conspecific with *P. vittatum* (see Key, 1986).

6. Since 1938 the name *Phaulacridium vittatum* has been consistently used for the economically important Australian species (the so-called 'Wingless Grasshopper') and it has been the only name applied to that species. A cursory survey shows that it has been used by at least 10 authors in at least 21 papers covering taxonomy, biology, genetics, cytology, ecology and control measures (a list of ten of these papers is held in the offices of the Secretariat). Its senior synonym *ambulans* has not been used as a valid name during the 144 years since its publication in 1842. The senior synonym *Trigoniza manca* has not been used as a valid name since it was transferred to *Phaulacridium* by Sjöstedt in 1921, except for a listing without comment by Sjöstedt (1936). The senior synonym *Trigoniza australiensis* has not been used since its publication in 1898, except for listings without comment by Sjöstedt (1921, 1936).

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy:
   (a) *ambulans* Erichson, 1842, as published in the binomen *Acridium ambulans*;
   (b) *manca* Bolívar, 1898, as published in the binomen *Trigoniza manca*;
   (c) *australiensis* Bolívar, 1898, as published in the binomen *Trigoniza australiensis*;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *vittata* Sjöstedt, 1920, as published in the binomen *Biformalia vittata*;

(3) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *ambulans* Erichson, 1842, as published in the binomen *Acridium ambulans* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above;
   (b) *manca* Bolívar, 1898, as published in the binomen *Trigoniza manca* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above;
   (c) *australiensis* Bolívar, 1898, as published in the binomen *Trigoniza australiensis* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above.

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PHISIS STÅL, 1861 AND *TEUTHRAS* STÅL, 1874 (INSECTA ORTHOPTERA (GRYLLOPTERA)): CONFIRMATION OF *LISTROSCELIS PECTINATA* GUERIN [–MENEVILLE], 1831 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2528

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The object of this application is the confirmation of the nominal species *Listroscelis pectinata* Guérin[-Méneville], 1831 as type species of two genera, *Phisis* Stål, 1861 and *Teuthras* Stål, 1874, both based on the same specimen which had been misidentified.

2. Stål (1861, p. 324) established the monotypic genus *Phisis*, giving as 'Typus generis: *Listroscelis pectinata* Guér., Serv. Hist. des Orth. p. 398.3 (♂).' Later (Stål, 1874, pp. 102 and 116) he established *Teuthras*, also with only one species: '*Listroscelis pectinata*' Serv. Orth. p. 398.3 (1839) [*sic*].' These genera are therefore objective synonyms, as first pointed out by Kirby (1906, p. 286), though he omitted to indicate the original generic name used.

3. In the earlier (1861) (*Phisis*) paper, Stål said he had seen only a single 'Specimen femineum ex insula Taiti reportavit Dom. Dr. Kinsberg', while in the 1874 (*Teuthras*) work he says simply 'Patria: Insula Taiti. (Mus.Holm.)' How he came to overlook his previous action involving the same specimen is just another of those inexplicable mysteries that are the lot of the taxonomist to encounter. The Tahiti female before Stål is still in excellent condition in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, and bears his hand-written label '*Pectinatus*' (to agree with *Teuthras*) as well as two more recent printed labels 'Taiti' and 'Kinsb'.

4. Stål had clearly not seen the specimen of *Listroscelis pectinata* that had been very well illustrated and described by Guérin [-Méneville] (1831, pl. 10 and 1838, p. 153) [the dates of Guérin-Méneville's work have been discussed by Sherborn and Woodward (1906) and Cowan (1970)]. This specimen, which is preserved in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, was redescribed by Audinet-Serville (1838, p. 398), the source mentioned by Stål in his proposals of *Phisis* and *Teuthras*.

5. Although the holotype of Guérin-Méneville's *L. pectinata* is male and Stål's specimen is female, and although they are generally similar, there is now ample taxonomic evidence to enable me to state that they are not conspecific. Despite some publications (e.g., Kirby (1906, p. 286)) to the contrary, no specimen of *L. pectinata* is known from anywhere other than the island of Buru in the Moluccas, far distant from Kinsberg's locality of Tahiti for the specimen seen by Stål. The species occurring in Tahiti could even be referable to another genus, though this now seems improbable.

6. In view of the situation described above, it is necessary to settle the question of whether the type species of *Phisis* (and of *Teuthras*) should be the nominal species designated by Stål, *Listroscelis pectinata*, or the taxonomic

species upon which his generic description (which could apply to either) was presumably based.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to confirm the original designations of the nominal species *Listro[s]celis pectinata* Guérin[-Méneville], 1831 as type species of the genera *Phisis* Stål, 1861 and *Teuthras* Stål, 1874;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Phisis* Stål, 1861 (feminine gender), type species by original designation and as confirmed in (1) above, *Listro[s]celis pectinata* Guérin[-Méneville], 1831;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *pectinata*, as published in the binomen *Listro[s]celis pectinata*, specific name of the type species of *Phisis* Stål, 1861;

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Teuthras* Stål, 1874, a junior objective synonym of *Phisis* Stål, 1861.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE INTRODUCING THE TERM 'NOMENCLATURALLY VALID': A USEFUL NEW TERM IN NOMENCLATURE. Z.N.(S.)2513

By R. V. Melville (formerly Secretary) (*93 Lock Road, Ham, Richmond, U.K.*)

On several occasions in recent years I have felt the need for a term to denote a name whose nomenclatural credentials are beyond reproach — that is, it is neither a junior homonym nor a junior objective synonym and it has not been rejected by the action of a first reviser (Article 24). I have coined the term 'nomenclaturally valid' to denote such names and have used it several times in the *Bulletin*. My friend Professor Dr Holthuis objects to this practice so long as the term has not been officially adopted by the Commission and written into the Code and Glossary. I must therefore explain more fully why I think the term is a useful one.

2. Examples of my use of the term may help to clear the air. I have kept no note of my use of the name so what follows is not necessarily a complete list of examples.

(a) vol. 38, pp. 288–291, November 1981. Dr Kerzhner asked that *Capsus ater* Jakovlev, 1889 and *Lygaeus quadripunctatus* Fabricius, 1794 be ruled under the plenary powers to be nomenclaturally valid names. The first is a junior secondary homonym of *Capsus ater* (Linnaeus, 1758) and the second was for a time a junior secondary homonym of *Calocoris quadripunctatus* (Villers, 1789). In September 1982 (vol 39, p. 163) Dr Holthuis commented adversely on aspects of this application. In reply Dr Kerzhner said: 'I think that if, as a result of nomenclatural (not taxonomic) confusion, two or more names are used for the same species, the nomenclatural validation of one of those names (preferably the oldest and most used) serves stability better than the introduction of a further name that has never been used for the species'.

(b) vol. 39, p. 38, March 1982. The Commission was requested to use its plenary powers to rule that *Thrips (Aptinothrips) rufa* [sic] Haliday, 1836 is a nomenclaturally valid name, although it was a junior primary homonym of *Thrips rufus* Goeze, 1778 and *Thrips rufus* Gmelin, 1790.

(c) vol. 41, p. 186, August 1984. In reporting on the long-standing application for the conservation of *Rana maculata* Brocchi, 1877 and *Eleutherodactylus richmondi* Stejneger, 1904, I quoted a comment by Dr Sabrosky that offered four possible solutions to the problem. Under Alternative C (the original proposal) *Rana maculata* Daudin, 1801 would be suppressed. *R. maculata* Brocchi then would become nomenclaturally valid. Under Alternative D (Dr Sabrosky's proposal) *R. maculata* Daudin

would be suppressed for priority but not for homonymy, as would certain lectotype designations by the applicants. *R. macroglossa* Brocchi, 1877 becomes nomenclaturally valid rather than *R. maculata* Brocchi, which falls as junior primary homonym.

3. The definition of 'nomenclaturally valid' is narrower than the definition of 'conserved' because many proposals for conservation are concerned with subjective synonymies. A junior subjective synonym is taxonomically invalid, but it may be nomenclaturally valid at the same time.

4. The term 'validation' was long used by the Commission in connexion with names being placed on the Official List. At one time it was said that names placed on the Lists by an act of 'validation' were protected against all senior synonyms and homonyms, known and unknown, but that cannot be correct. In at least one case, both of a pair of subjective synonyms have been placed on the List; and when the 'relative precedence' procedure is applied to synonymous names, both names are placed on the List. The term 'validation' can now been seen to cover two different acts: 'nomenclatural validation' and 'conservation'. A name must be nomenclaturally valid before it can be used as a taxonomically valid name in the sense of Article 23; and the Commission can validate a name only in the nomenclatural sense.

5. I should therefore like to propose the following changes to the third edition of the Code:

Article 23m. 'A nomenclaturally valid name is not to be rejected . . . '

Article 24a, add a new Subsection (i): 'A junior objective synonym, or a junior homonym in the family group or the genus group, or a junior primary homonym in the species group that is validated by the action of a first reviser in the sense of this Article is nomenclaturally valid.'

Article 79a, add a new Subsection (i): 'A junior objective synonym, or a junior homonym in the family group or the genus group, or a junior primary homonym in the species that is validated by the use of the plenary powers is nomenclaturally valid.'

Glossary, add a new subparagraph under 'valid': 'Nomenclaturally valid. A name that is neither a junior objective synonym, nor a junior homonym in the family group or the genus group, nor a junior primary homonym in the species group, and that has not been rejected by a first reviser is a nomenclaturally valid name.'

TAENIOLABIS COPE, 1882 (MAMMALIA, MULTITUBERCULATA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *POLYMASTODON TAOENSIS* COPE, 1882 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2529

By Nancy B. Simmons (*Department of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, CA, 94572, USA*)

The purpose of this application is to clarify the status of the type species of *Taeniolabis* Cope, 1882a (p. 604) by: (a) suppression under the plenary powers of the specific name of *Taeniolabis sulcatus* Cope, 1882a (p. 604), type species by original designation and an unused senior subjective synonym of *Polymastodon taoensis* Cope, 1882b (p. 684), and (b) designation of *P. taoensis* Cope, 1882 as the new type species of *Taeniolabis*.

2. The holotype of *Taeniolabis sulcatus* is a broken upper second incisor (American Museum of Natural History, Department of Paleontology number 3038). Cope (1884, p. 193) published a second name for this specimen, *T. scalper*, and referred to the specimen again in this way in a later publication (Cope, 1885, p. 493). *T. scalper* has been used as a senior synonym only one other time, in Trouessart's listing of fossil mammalian taxa (1898, p. 1253). All subsequent references to this specimen cite *T. sulcatus* as a senior objective synonym of *T. scalper*.

3. Cope (1882b, p. 684) erected the genus *Polymastodon* Cope, 1882 based upon the type species *Polymastodon taöensis* Cope, 1882. The holotype of *Polymastodon taoensis* (diacritic mark omitted) consists of fragments of a skull including the right maxilla with first and second molars (American Museum of Natural History, Department of Paleontology number 3036). Incorrect spellings of the specific name include *taoense* (Abel, 1913, p. 703; 1914, p. 39; 1920, pl 417), *tabensis* (Tims, 1903, p. 142; 1905, p. 1784), and *tööensis* (Granger and Simpson, 1929, p. 619; typographical error).

4. Cope (1885, p. 493) suggested that *Taeniolabis scalper* might be synonymous with *Polymastodon taoensis*. This suggestion was based on recognition that both *P. taoensis* and *T. scalper* (= *T. sulcatus*) are restricted to the same stratigraphic unit within the San Juan Basin of New Mexico (the 'Puerco Formation' or lower part of the Nacimiento Formation, Cenozoic System), and that the holotype of *T. scalper* resembles quite closely many incisors referred to *P. taoensis* in size and morphology. Although *Taeniolabis* has publication priority over *Polymastodon* (the former published in July 1882 and the latter in August), Cope (1885) preferred to retain *Polymastodon* to refer to the genus. This retention was probably based on the superiority of the holotype of *P. taoensis*, comparisons with which had resulted in the establishment of additional species of *Polymastodon*. *Polymastodon* was subsequently cited as the preferred generic name in three review works (Roger, 1896, p. 6; Zittel, 1893, p. 85; Zittel, 1923, p. 432). Matthew and Granger (1925, p. 6) were the first to indicate *Taeniolabis* Cope, 1882 as

the senior name for this genus [the reference reads "... *Taeniolabis* ("*Polymastodon*") ..."], and were soon followed by similar references in Matthew (1928, pp. 949 and 951) and Matthew, Granger and Simpson (1928, p. 1). Granger and Simpson (1929, p. 603) discussed the question of priority. All subsequent workers have recognised *Taeniolabis* as a senior subjective synonym of *Polymastodon*.

5. The suggested synonymy (Cope, 1885) of the species *Taeniolabis scalper* and *Polymastodon taoensis* was accepted only in a single catalogue of mammalian taxa by Roger (1896, p. 6), who listed both *T. sulcatus* and *T. scalper* as junior synonyms of *Polymastodon taoensis*. Granger and Simpson (1929, p. 615) rejected this synonymy in what remains the primary reference for *Taeniolabis*, and recognised three species in the 'Puerco Formation' of the San Juan Basin, New Mexico: *Taeniolabis sulcatus, Polymastodon taoensis,* and *Taeniolabis triserialis* Granger and Simpson, 1929 (p. 619). *Polymastodon taoensis* and *Taeniolabis triserialis* were both diagnosed on the basis of molar tooth morphology, with incisors being non-diagnostic. As the holotype of *T. sulcatus* (a single upper second incisor) exhibited no diagnostic characters which could be used to distinguish it from the incisors of the other species, *T. sulcatus* 1882 was recognised as a *nomen dubium*. Granger and Simpson could not comfortably synonymise the taxon with either *P. taoensis* Cope, 1882 or *T. triserialis* because of the confluent distribution of these taxa, so *T. sulcatus* was retained as a separate species despite its *nomen dubium* status. Granger and Simpson (1929, p. 616) concluded that 'It is probable that *T. sulcatus* is synonymous with *T. taoensis,* but here the latter better-known name may reasonably be retained. ... Until such time, therefore, as more abundant associated material makes it possible to determine the specific characters shown by the I^2 [upper second incisor], it is proposed to apply the little-known name *T. sulcatus* only to the type.' No specimens other than the holotype have ever been referred to *T. sulcatus* (or its junior objective synonym, *T. scalper*).

6. Within the last fifty years there have been two references citing *Taeniolabis sulcatus* as a valid name. Matthew (1937, p. 381) included a summary of *Taeniolabis* in his volume on the Paleocene faunas of the San Juan Basin, New Mexico, in which the holotype of *T. sulcatus* was described with the conclusion that 'The type is regarded as specifically indeterminate'. Hahn and Hahn (1983, p. 294) included *T. sulcatus* in their *Fossilium Catalogus* review of the Multituberculata, with a footnote that 'Es ist möglich, dass es sich um einen Incisiv von *T. taoensis* handelt, doch kann die Zugehörigkeit nicht gesichert werden.' [It is possible that it is an incisor from *T. taoensis,* but membership cannot be assured].

7. Recent research concerning *Taeniolabis* has resulted in the conclusion that *T. triserialis* is a junior subjective synonym of *Polymastodon taoensis* (Simmons, in press). This synonymy means that there is only one diagnosable species of *Taeniolabis* known from the 'Puerco Formation' (=lower part of the Nacimiento Formation) of the San Juan Basin, New Mexico. *T. sulcatus* is considered synonymous with *Polymastodon taoensis*

based on general morphology and provenance of the holotype (Simmons, in press).

8. That *Taeniolabis* Cope, 1882 has priority over *Polymastodon* Cope, 1882 has previously been established. Similarly, *sulcatus* has priority over *taoensis*. Use of the specific name *sulcatus*, however, would upset the stability of the long-accepted name *taoensis* in its accustomed meaning through the introduction of an unused senior synonym. Although *T. sulcatus* has been used as a valid name twice in the immediately preceding fifty years, both of these citations questioned the specific identity of the taxon. In addition, *T. sulcatus* was already considered a 'little-known name' 57 years ago (Granger and Simpson, 1929, p. 616). Conversely, *Taeniolabis taoensis* has been used extensively in the literature of the past fifty years as the presumably valid name for the taxon (details of nineteen references have been given to the Commission Secretariat). Labelled illustrations of the skull and dentition of *T. taoensis* have also appeared along with discussion of the genus in several text books: Piveteau (1955, p. 33, Figure 14); Piveteau (1961, pp. 551–552, Figures 20–21); Scott (1962, pp. 86–88, Figures 57–59); and Gromova (1962, pp. 63–64, Figure 15). In the interest of nomenclatural stability, it is therefore proposed that the virtually unused senior synonym *sulcatus* be suppressed in favour of the specific name in general current usage, *taoensis*.

9. The suppression of *T. sulcatus* as type species of *Taeniolabis* Cope, 1882 requires designation of a new type species for the genus. Clearly, the appropriate type species for *Taeniolabis* is *Polymastodon taoensis* Cope, 1882, the holotype of which consists of skull fragments including the right maxilla with first and second molars (American Museum of Natural History, Department of Paleontology Number 3036).

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers:
   (a) to set aside all previous designations of the type species for the nominal genus *Taeniolabis* Cope, 1882, and to designate *Polymastodon taoensis* Cope, 1882 as the type species of that genus;
   (b) to suppress the specific name *sulcatus* Cope, 1882, as published in the binomen *Taeniolabis sulcatus*, for the purpose of the Principle of Priority but not for that of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Taeniolabis* Cope, 1882 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Polymastodon taoensis* Cope, 1882;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *taoensis* Cope, 1882, as published in the binomen *Polymastodon taoensis* Cope, 1882 (specific name of the type species of *Taeniolabis* Cope, 1882);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *sulcatus* Cope, 1882, as published in the binomen *Taeniolabis sulcatus*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above.

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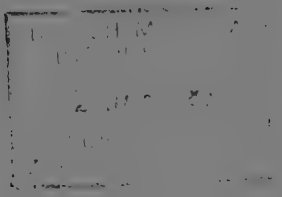

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Mr. R.V. MELVILLE *(93 Lock Road, Ham, Richmond, Surrey TW10 7LL, U.K.)* (23 August 1979) **Palaeontology**

Dr. Y.I. STAROBOGATOV *(Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad 199164, U.S.S.R.)* (23 August 1979) **Mollusca, Crustacea**

Dr. P.T. LEHTINEN *(Zoological Museum, Department of Biology, University of Turku. SF-20500 Turku 50, Finland)* (8 August 1980) **Arachnida**
Dr. L.R.M. COCKS *(British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD)* (26 August 1982) **Brachiopoda**
Mr. David HEPPELL *(Department of Natural History, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh EH1 1JF, Scotland)* (26 August 1982) *(Councillor)* **Mollusca**
Prof. Jay M. SAVAGE *(Department of Biology, University of Miami, P.O. Box 249118, Coral Gables, Florida 33124, U.S.A.)* (26 August 1982) **Herpetology**
Prof. Dr. R. SCHUSTER *(Institut für Zoologie, Universität Graz, Universitätsplatz 2, A–8010 Graz, Austria)* (26 August 1982) **Acari**
Dr. SHUN-ICHI UENO *(Department of Zoology, National Science Museum, Hyakunincho 3-23-1, Shinjukuku. Tokyo 160, Japan)* (26 August 1982) **Entomology**
Prof. A. WILLINK *(Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Instituto Miguel Lillo, Miguel Lillo 205, 4000 Tucumán, Argentina)* (26 August 1982) **Neotropical Hymenoptera**
Dr. G.C. GRUCHY *(National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0M8)* (15 April 1985) **Ichthyology**
Dr. Z. KABATA *(Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6, Canada)* (4 September 1985) **Copepoda**
Dr. F.C. THOMPSON *(Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.)* (4 September 1985) **Diptera**

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Dr. A.G. Marshall *(Observer for the Royal Society)*

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Mr. J.D.D. Smith *(Scientific Administrator)*
Mr. M.E. Tollitt, M.Sc., F.L.S., F.R.E.S. *(Zoologist)*
Miss N.A. Erridge, B.Sc. *(Assistant Zoologist)*

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 43, part 4 (pp. vii–viii, 315–388) 11 December 1986

NOTICES

(a) *Invitation to comment.* The Commission is entitled to start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. This period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretary within twelve months of the date of publication of the application.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) *Liasis* Gray, 1842 (Reptilia, Serpentes): proposed designation of *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron, 1844 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2439. A. F. Stimson & S. B. McDowell.

(2) *Filellum serpens* (Hassell, 1848) (Cnidaria, Hydrozoa): proposed conservation of both generic and specific names. Z.N.(S.) 2508. P. F. S. Cornelius & D. R. Calder.

(3) *Lycaena mirza* Plötz, 1880 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Lycaena mirza* Staudinger, 1874. Z.N.(S.) 2426. T. B. Larsen.

(4) *Paraphytomyza* Enderlein, 1936 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed designation of *Phytagromyza luteoscutellata* de Meijere, 1924 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2574. K. A. Spencer.

(5) *Heriaeus* Simon, 1875 (Arachnida, Araneida): request for confirmation of *Thomisus hirtus* Latreille, 1819 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2447. O. Kraus & A. Loerbroks.

(6) *Trypanosoma brucei* Plimmer & Bradford, 1899 (Protozoa, Mastigophora): proposed confirmation of spelling. Z.N.(S.) 2580. M. E. Tollitt.

(7) *Simulium austeni* Edwards, 1915 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed precedence over *Simulia posticata* Meigen, 1838. Z.N.(S.) 2560. I. A. Rubtsov.

(8) *Simulia ferruginea* Wahlberg, 1844 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed precedence over *Simulia rufa* Meigen, 1838 and *Simulia borealis* Zetterstedt, 1842. Z.N.(S.) 2394. I. A. Rubtsov.

(9) *Belemnites paxillosa* Lamarck, 1801 (Mollusca, Coleoidea): proposed suppression of both generic and specific names. Z.N.(S.) 2571. P. Doyle & W. Riegraf.

(10) *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Osteichthyes. Cypriniformes): proposed designation of *Cobitis taenia* Linnaeus, 1758 as type species and request for a ruling on the stem of the family-group name COBITIDIDAE Swainson, 1839. Z.N.(S.) 2566. M. Kottelat.

(11) *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst, 1797) (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Tribolium navale* (Fabricius, 1775). Z.N.(S.) 2575. R. D. Pope & J. C. Watt.

(12) *Cornalatus* Attems, 1931 (Diplopoda, Polydesmida): proposed designation of *Cornalatus permutatus* Attems, 1938 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2438. R. L. Hoffman.

(13) *Opius* Wesmael, 1835 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of *Opius pallipes* Wesmael, 1835 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2561. R. A. Wharton.

(14) *Leptura marginata* Fabricius, 1781 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Leptura marginata* O. F. Müller *in* Allioni, 1766. Z.N.(S.) 2572. M. Mroczkowski.

(c) *Receipt of new applications*. The following new applications have been received since going to press for volume 43, part 3 (published on 6 October 1986):

(1) Proposed suppression for nomenclatural purposes of three works by R. W. Wells and C. R. Wellington: 1983: A synopsis of the Class Reptilia in Australia (*Aust. J. Herpetol.*, 1 (3,4)); 1985a: A classification of the Amphibia of Australia (*Aust. J. Herpetol., Suppl. Ser.* 1, 1–61); 1985b: A synopsis of the Reptilia and Amphibia of New Zealand (ibid., 62–64). Z.N.(S.) 2531. The President, the Australian Society of Herpetologists.

(2) LARINAE Bonaparte, 1831 (Aves) and LARINAE Le Conte, 1861 (Insecta): proposal to remove the homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2581. P. J. Spangler.

(3) *Filenchus* Andrassy, 1954 (Nematoda): proposed designation of *Tylenchus vulgaris* Brzeski, 1963 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2582. M. W. Brzeski, E. Geraert & D. J. Raski.

(4) *Disophrys* Foerster, 1862 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of *Agathis caesa* Klug, 1835 as type species. Z.N.(S.) 2583. C. van Achterberg.

(5) *Glabellula* Bezzi, 1902 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2584. D. L. Evenhuis.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

DESIGN AND PUBLICATION OF THE BULLETIN

As reported in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 42, p. 320, the Trust has been reviewing the contents and format of the *Bulletin* with the intention of making it more useful and attractive. The Trust has decided to introduce, as

from the 1987 volume, a number of changes in the format of the *Bulletin* including a change from A5 to the larger B5 size. The layout of the cover and much of the contents will be redesigned. This will enable a larger number of applications to be included in each part.

In addition, the *Bulletin* will contain more general articles on nomenclature and related issues and authors are invited to contribute such articles.

For the last four years the *Bulletin* has been published by CAB International on behalf of the Trust. As from the volume for 1987, the Trust itself will resume publication and for 1987 will hold the subscription at the 1986 rate of £53 or $102.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature is the official periodical of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. It is published by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature and appears 4 times a year in March, June, September and December. Applications to the Commission are published in the Bulletin. Time is then given for comments to be received, published and considered before the Commission votes for or against the proposals at the end of each application. The Commission's final decision is published in the Bulletin in the form of an Opinion.

These instructions are primarily for those preparing applications to the Commission. However, authors of general articles or comments should take note of the parts relevant to them. The instructions are not intended to be restrictive and cannot cover all situations.

Applications: These should be prepared in accordance with the 3rd Edition (1985) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Particular attention should be paid to the principles for use of the Commission's plenary powers (Article 79).

Title: This should include names to be conserved. Names to be suppressed should not normally be in the title, but will be mentioned in the Abstract prepared by the Secretariat. When the proposals concern a specific name it should be cited in the original binomen and except in the case of type species the binomen in current use should be given. Examples:

Halictus costulatus Kriechbaumer, 1873 (currently *Lasioglossum costulatum*; Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation of specific name.

Tylocidaris Pomel, 1883 (Echinoidea, Cidaroidea): proposed designation of *Cidaris clavigera* Mantell, 1822, as type species.

THAIDIDAE Jousseaume, 1888 (Mollusca, Gastropoda) and THAIDIDAE Lehtinen, 1967 (Arachnida, Araneae); proposals to remove the homonymy.

Author(s) Name(s) and Address(es): These should be on separate lines, with the full postal addresses underlined.

Text: This should consist of numbered paragraphs setting out the details of the case and leading up to a set of formal proposals. The advantages (and any disadvantages) of the proposals should be included. Text references should be given with individual page numbers (e.g. 'Daudin (1800, p. 39) described . . .'). A summary of the main points of the case will be prepared by the Secretariat.

A case to suppress a senior synonym on the grounds that it has not been used as the valid name for a particular taxon should be supported by a list of at least 10 publications by at least 5 different authors over the last 50 years in which the junior synonym has been treated as the valid name (see Article 79c). Individual page references should be given.

The final paragraph of the text should be in the form of formal proposals to the Commission. Example:

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers . . .

(2) to place on the Official List . . .

(3) to place on the Official Index . . .

Authors are strongly advised to consult recent parts of the Bulletin for the construction of proposals appropriate to their particular requests.

Bibliography: References should start with the names of all authors in lower case, followed by the year of publication and the title of the paper, book or monograph. In the titles of papers in periodicals, capital letters should be used only for proper nouns and all nouns in German. The names of periodicals should be given in full and underlined. The nominal year of publication, if different from the actual year, should be in parentheses immediately after the volume number. Series number, volume number, part, fascicule and pagination number should be given in arabic figures. Part number should be in parentheses. Page numbers should be separated from any preceding numbers by a colon. Book titles should be underlined and followed by the number of pages, publisher and place of publication. When a reference has been translated or transliterated, the original language should be stated in square brackets at the end. References should be provided for all authors cited in the text and particularly those whose names are included in the formal proposals to the Commission.

References to subsequent designations of type species should also be given. The following are examples of reference styles:

Wise, K. A. J. 1957. A new species of *Lithocolletis* (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae) from New Zealand. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London*, ser. B, 26 (1–2) : 26–28.

Linnaeus, C. 1758. *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, vol. 1, iv + 824 pp. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiae.

Dunbar, R. W. & Vajime, C. G. 1981. Cytotaxonomy of the *Simulium damnosum* complex. Pp. 31–43, *in* Laird, M. (ed.), *Blackflies: the future for biological methods in integrated control*. xii + 399 pp. Academic Press, London and New York.

The Secretariat is willing to offer additional advice at an early stage in the preparation of an application and can provide specimen applications if required.

Two copies of the complete paper must be provided, typed on one side only, in double spacing with a left-hand margin of approximately 35 mm ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The printers will set the text in house style (revised from 1987) but it would be helpful if authors would follow this style as closely as possible in their typescript.

Typescripts should be sent to:

The Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
c/o British Museum (Natural History)
Cromwell Road
London SW7 5BD, U.K.

OFFICIAL LISTS AND INDEXES OF NAMES AND WORKS IN ZOOLOGY

In Spring 1987, the Trust is publishing a revised and updated version of the Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology. For the first time a list of all the names and works on which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has ruled since it was set up in 1895 will be brought together in a single volume. The entries will be arranged in four sections giving in alphabetic order the family-group names, generic names, specific names and works which have been placed on the Official List or the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names. There are about 9,900 entries of which 134 are for works. In addition, there will be a full systematic index and a reference list to all relevant Opinions and Directions.

Persons wishing to have advance details of availability and price should notify the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1985

During 1985, income from sales of publications amounted to £28,552 compared with £9,688 received in 1984. The large increase arose from sales of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, published in February. The cost of printing was £12,181, and the net surplus has enabled a substantial provision to be carried forward to 1986 as a contribution towards a reprint of the Code and the printing of the Official Lists of Names in Zoology. Further sales of the Code will generate appreciable revenue in 1986, when the only costs will be for the reprint for which provision has already been made. Grants and donations brought in £14,078 (£14,166 in 1984). Grants were made by the Royal Society (£1,000) and the Agricultural and Food Research Council, the Medical Research Council, the Natural Environment Research Council and the Science and Engineering Research Council (£2,000 each), the International Union of Biological Sciences (£3,706) and the American Association for Zoological Nomenclature (£1,372). Donations to the Appeal Fund came from numerous sources, the largest being that made by the British Ecological Society (£5,000). Deeds of covenant yielded £3,614 (£3,575 in 1984). Interest on invested monies increased sharply from £12,143 to £17,040. Income from all sources rose to £70,722 compared with £48,259 in 1984.

Salaries rose from £20,012 to £26,219, partly because of the appointment of a new Scientific Controller (who is also the Executive Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature) and partly because of national pay awards and the Trust's resolve to begin to pay more realistic wages and salaries to its staff than was hitherto possible. Office expenses increased from £2,072 to £2,888 due to the purchase of further modern office equipment which has already paid handsome dividends in increased efficiency. Bad debts from unpaid subscriptions for publications accumulated over several years had been written off in 1984 (£1,174). The bad debt in 1985 (£1,279) is mainly due to the loss of reclaimable income tax on a large covenanted donation following the liquidation of the donor company. Details of the fixed assets and depreciation are shown in the accounts.

Provision of £28,031 has been made for the reprinting of the Code and publication of a new edition of the Official Lists of Names in Zoology, £24,650 being appropriated from the Trust's funds as a contribution towards this. A decision has been made to recruit an Assistant Zoologist at an annual cost of about £8,000, and this will constitute a future commitment. The new appointment will enable the Trust's staff to deal with a number of long-standing and difficult nomenclatural problems and to clear a large accumulation of cases requiring detailed attention.

Taking into account all the above items of income and expenditure, the surplus for the year was £14,402 compared with £24,693 in the previous

year. Reserves increased from £128,793 to £155,663 and now include £128,000 in National Savings Income Bonds and £22,000 on short-term deposit with Coutts Finance Ltd.

The year has been one of change and solid achievements of which all members and staff can be proud. Although proposed changes in the structure and functioning of the Commission are being implemented, the Trust is well placed financially to meet any additional costs arising from such changes in 1986 and 1987, although the long term funding of the Trust has yet to be secured.

F. G. W. JONES
Secretary and Managing Director
12 June 1986

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1985

1984				
1,507	FIXED ASSETS Tangible Assets (Note 2)			2,490
	CURRENT ASSETS			
72	Amounts due from Sales	274		
2,086	Income and other Taxes recoverable	1,084		
122,000	Investments	150,000		
6,015	Cash at Bank and in Hand	4,690		
130,173		156,048		
2,887	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year (Note 3)	2,875		
127,286	NET CURRENT ASSETS			153,173
£128,793				£155,663
	ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
	REVENUE RESERVE			
88,538	Balance at 31st December 1984			113,230
24,693	Surplus for 1985			14,402
113,231				127,632
15,562	Specific Provisions (Note 4)			28,031
£128,793				£155,663

P. E. KENT (Signed)
DENNIS CURRY (Signed)
Members of the Management Committee

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS:—

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES:
   (a) Accounts are prepared under the historical cost accounting rules.
   (b) Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of Tangible Assets by reducing instalments over their estimated useful lives as follows:
   Office Equipment—10% of the written down value

2. FIXED ASSETS:

	Office Equipment	*Total*
COST		
Balance at 31.12.1984	2,309	2,309
Additions	1,275	1,275
(Sales)	(15)	(15)
Balance at 31.12.1985	£3,569	£3,569
DEPRECIATION		
Balance at 31.12.1984	802	802
Provided during the year	277	277
Balance at 31.12.1985	£1,079	£1,079
Net Book Value at 31.12.1984	£1,507	£1,507
Net Book Value at 31.12.1985	£2,490	£2,490

	1985	*1984*
3. CREDITORS—Amounts falling due within one year:		
Sundry Creditors	2,160	202
Covenants received in advance	715	2,685
	£2,875	£2,887

	1985	*1984*
4. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS:		
For Printing the 3rd Edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature		
Specific Donations	3,381	8,562
Appropriation from Trust Funds	7,250	7,000
For Printing the New Edition of the Official Lists		
Appropriation from Trust Funds	17,400	
	£28,031	£15,562

5. There is a future commitment to recruit an Assistant Zoologist at an estimated annual cost of £8,000.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1985

1984				
		SALE OF PUBLICATIONS		
9,572		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	5,000	
13		International Codes	23,451	
98		Official Lists	86	
5		Opinions	15	
	9,688			28,552
14,166		DONATIONS AND GRANTS	14,078	
8,687		APPEAL FUND	7,438	
3,575		DEEDS OF COVENANT	3,614	
12,143		BANK INTEREST (Including International Code 3rd Edition Fund £1,743)	17,040	
	38,571			42,170
	48,259			70,722
		Less:		
20,012		SALARIES AND FEES	26,219	
2,072		OFFICE EXPENSES	2,888	
140		AUDIT FEE	160	
1,174		PROVISION FOR BAD DEBTS	1,279	
—		PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS	25,496	
168		DEPRECIATION OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT	278	
	23,566			56,320
	£24,693	SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET (see Page 2—Note 5)	£14,402	

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

We have audited the accounts on pages one to three in accordance with approved Auditing Standards and in our opinion the accounts, which have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out on page two, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust at 31st December, 1985 and of the operating Surplus for the year ended on that date and comply with the Companies Act 1985.

3 Kings Head Yard,
London SE1 1NA

MORLEY, GRAYRIGGE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *APANTELES ORNIGIS* WEED, 1887 (HYMENOPTERA). Z.N.(S.)2506

(see vol. 43, pp. 96–98)

By Robert A. Wharton (*Department of Entomology, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843–2475, U.S.A.*)

I agree that the specific name *ornigis* has been used often over that last 20–30 years, but its usage prior to that was limited. Dr Whitfield, in his petition, cites only two references to the usage of *ornigis* prior to 1956, and both are simply notes on host records by Putnam. Whitfield notes that there is a 'substantial literature' due to parasitism by *A. ornigis* of the leaf miner *Phyllonorycter* on apple. However, the three references cited by Whitfield are recent, and references to *ornigis* cited in these papers are also recent (Beckham *et al.*, 1950 appears to be the earliest). Nevertheless, I support the petition by Whitfield, since I believe stability is best served by conserving the name *ornigis*, particularly since it is the name used for the type species of *Pholetesor* Mason, 1981.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED GRANT OF PRECEDENCE TO THRESKIORNITHIDAE RICHMOND, 1917 (AVES) OVER PLATALEINAE BONAPARTE, 1838, Z.N.(S.)2136

(see vol. 41, pp. 240–244; vol. 43, pp. 10–13)

By Walter J. Bock (Chairman, Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature, International Ornithological Congress. *Department of Biological Sciences, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027, U.S.A.*)

At its recent meeting, during the XIX International Ornithological Congress in Ottawa in June 1986, the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature (SCON) discussed the application by the late E. Eisenmann, E. Mayr and K. C. Parkes to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to place THRESKIORNITHIDAE Richmond, 1917 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with precedence over PLATALEINAE Bonaparte, 1838. The SCON voted unanimously to once again support this application fully. The application had its origins in early discussions of the committee in 1974 and has been supported by the SCON ever since.

At this meeting the SCON also adopted a motion of support of the Principle of Established Usage over the application of strict priority, noting that stability of scientific names is the central goal of zoological nomenclature. Priority is not the bedrock of zoological nomenclature, but only one of the methods by which the central goal of stability of scientific names is achieved. The SCON therefore wishes to express its strong support for the precedence sought for the name THRESKIORNITHIDAE.

OPINION 1418
GLYPHIPTERIX HÜBNER, [1825] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): *TINEA BERGSTRAESSERELLA* FABRICIUS, 1781 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES

RULING. — (1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type species made for the nominal genus *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825] are set aside and *Tinea bergstraesserella* Fabricius, 1781 is designated as type species.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825] (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Tinea bergstraesserella* Fabricius, 1781;

(b) *Chrysoclista* Stainton, 1854 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by Fletcher, 1928, *Phalaena linneella* Clerck, 1759.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *bergstraesserella* Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Tinea bergstraesserella* (specific name of the type species of *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825]);

(b) *linneella* Clerk, 1759, as published in the binomen *Phalaena linneella* (specific name of the type species of *Chrysoclista* Stainton, 1854).

(4) The following name GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE Stainton, 1854 (type genus *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology.

(5) The name *Glyphipteryx* Curtis, 1827 (an unjustified emendation of *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825]) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2115

An application to designate *Tinea bergstraesserella* Fabricius, 1781 as type species of *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825] was first received from Dr A. Diakonoff (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) and Dr J. B. Heppner (*University of Florida, U.S.A.*) on 14 March 1975. After correspondence a revised version was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 34, pp. 81–84 (August 1977). Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and eight specialist serials. A comment was received from Dr J. D. Bradley (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*) and Dr K. Sattler (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and published in vol. 35, pp. 71–73. On 25 May 1982 the Commissioners were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule between Alternatives A (the proposals of

Diakonoff & Heppner) or B (the proposals of Bradley & Sattler). At the close of the voting period there was a less than two-thirds majority for A, which (as it required use of the plenary powers) had therefore, under the Bylaws of the Commission, to be voted on again.

In November 1984, a report on the case, incorporating new information received at the previous vote, was published in vol. 41, pp. 250–253. Further comments on the report were received from Bradley & Sattler and published in vol. 42, pp. 219–220.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for Alternative A (the original Diakonoff and Heppner proposals) or for Alternative B, the revised proposals set out in vol. 41, pp. 252–253. At the close of the voting period the state of the voting was as follows:

Alternative A — four (4) — received in the following order: Melville, Alvarado, Bayer, Cogger

Alternative B — fifteen (15) — received in the following order: Holthuis, Savage, Cocks, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Corliss, Starobogatov, Halvorsen, Schuster, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Ride, Kraus.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Dupuis, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

bergstraesserella, Tinea, Fabricius, 1781, *Species Insectorum,* vol. 2, p. 302

Chrysoclista Stainton, 1854, *Insecta Britannica,* Lepidoptera, p. 240

GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE Stainton, 1854, *Insecta Britannica,* Lepidoptera, p. 169

Glyphipterix Hübner, [1825], *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge,* p. 421

Glyphipteryx Curtis, 1827, *British Entomology,* vol. 4, p. 152

linneella, Phalaena, Clerk, 1759, *Icones Insectorum . . .,* p. 8, pl. xii.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Chrysoclista* Stainton, 1854: of *Phalaena linneella* Clerk, 1759 by Fletcher, 1928, *Catalogue of Indian Insects,* part 16, p. 25.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being

the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1418.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

OPINION 1419
DEMOCRICETODON FAHLBUSCH, 1964 (MAMMALIA, RODENTIA): *DEMOCRICETODON CRASSUS* FREUDENTHAL, 1969 DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES

RULING. — (1) It is hereby ruled that the lectotype designation by Fahlbusch, 1964, for *Cricetodon minor* Lartet, 1851, is invalid.

(2) Under the plenary powers all designations of type species made for the nominal genus *Democricetodon* Fahlbusch, 1964 are set aside and *Democricetodon crassus* Freudenthal, 1969 is designated as type species.

(3) The name *Democricetodon* Fahlbusch, 1964 (gender: masculine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, *Democricetodon crassus* Freudenthal, 1969, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *minor* Larter, 1851, as published in the binomen *Cricetodon minus* [sic], as defined by reference to the neotype designated by *Freudenthal*, 1969;

(b) *crassus* Freudenthal, 1969, as published in the trinomen *Democricetodon brevis crassus* (specific name of the type species of *Democricetodon* Fahlbusch, 1964).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1854

An application requesting a decision on the interpretation of the fossil rodent name *Cricetodon minus* Lartet, 1851 was first received from Dr M. Freudenthal (*Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) and Dr V. Fahlbusch (*Institut für Geologie und Historisch Geologie, München, BRD*) on 24 July 1967. After correspondence a revised version was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 25, pp. 179–183 (January 1969). Public notice of the posible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to seven general and two specialist serials. A comment was received from Dr P. Mein (*Université de Lyon, France*) and published in vol. 26, p. 122. This comment asked that no decision be taken until the publication of a thesis, by a French worker, on fossil mammals from Sansan, France. This was published in 1972 but made no mention of the nomenclatural issues concerning *Cricetodon*. The case was re-opened in 1983 and a report published in vol. 41, pp. 245–249 which presented two alternative courses of action. It was on these alternatives that the Commission was asked to vote.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 17 April 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for either Alternative A, the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 41, p. 248, or for Alternative B, the proposals set out in vol. 41, p. 249. At the close of the voting period the state of the voting was as follows:

Alternative A — seventeen (17) — received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Savage, Kabata, Willink, Mroczkowski, Halvorsen, Schuster, Hahn, Uéno, Thompson, Alvarado, Ride, Bayer, Kraus, Cogger, Dupuis

Alternative B — three (3) — received in the following order: Cocks, Corliss, Starobogatov.

No votes were returned by Bernardi, Heppell, Lehtinen and Trjapitzin. Gruchy was on leave of absence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

crassus, Democricetodon brevis, Freudenthal, 1969, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 25, p. 181

Democricetodon Fahlbusch, 1964, *Abh. bayerischen Akad. Wiss. Math.-Naturwiss. Klasse*, N.F., vol. 118, p. 19

minor, Cricetodon, Lartet, 1851, *Notice sur la colline de Sansan* . . ., p. 19.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (1986)27 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1419.

P. K. TUBBS
Executive Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 July 1986

LIASIS GRAY, 1842 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *LIASIS MACKLOTI* DUMERIL & BIBRON, 1844 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2439

By Andrew F. Stimson (*British Museum (Natural History), London SW7 5BD*) and Samuel B. McDowell (*Department of Biological Sciences, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey 07102, U.S.A.*)

Gray (1842, p. 44) proposed the generic name *Liasis* for three species of python, without designation of a type species. Two of these species, *Liasis childreni* Gray (1842, p. 44) and *Liasis olivacea* (sic; note feminine ending) Gray (1842, p. 45) were described as new (and are recognised today). The third included species was *Liasis amethystinus* (sic; note spelling and masculine ending), said by Gray to be the '*Python amethystinus*, Schn. Schlegel, Phys. Serp. t.f.', i.e. *Boa amethistina* Schneider (1801, p. 254) sensu Schlegel (1837, p. 419).

2. The first designation in a valid form of a type species for *Liasis* was that of Desmarest (1846, p. 337) who wrote: 'Quatre espèces entrent dans ce groupe [following the revision by Duméril & Bibron (1844, p. 431)]; le type est le *Boa amethystina* Schneid., Daud., dont on ignore la patrie'. Desmarest's designation appears to have been overlooked by all subsequent workers.

3. Since its inception *Liasis* has been accepted almost universally as the correct generic name for the species *childreni* and *olivaceus*. The species *mackloti* Duméril & Bibron (1844, p. 440), *papuanus* Peters & Doria (1878, p. 400), *albertisii* Peters & Doria (1878, p. 401) and *perthensis* Stull (1932, p. 26) have also been consistently referred to *Liasis*. *Boa amethistina* on the other hand has not been consistently referred to any one genus, having been placed in *Liasis* by about half the zoologists, including Duméril & Bibron (1844, p. 433), Gray (1849, p. 91), Jan & Sordelli (1865, pl. VI), Peters & Doria (1878, p. 399), Stull (1935, p. 391), Loveridge (1948, p. 268), de Haas (1950, p. 520), Kinghorn (1956, p. 71), Worrell (1963, p. 97) and Stimson (1969, p. 23) and placed in *Python* Daudin (1803, p. 434) by the remainder, including Boulenger (1893, p. 83), Zenneck (1898, p. 31), Werner (1900, p. 73 and 1921, p. 235), Barbour (1912, p. 191), de Rooij (1917, p. 24), Burt & Burt (1932, p. 563), Worrell (1951, p. 23) and McDowell (1975, p. 52).

4. We feel that to accept *Boa amethistina* as the type of *Liasis* would be most unsatisfactory. Apart from the immediate change of *Liasis* (sensu McDowell, 1975, p. 31) to *Bothrochilus* Fitzinger (1843, p. 24, type species by original designation *Tortrix boa* Schlegel, 1837, p. 22), future stability will be at risk to possible changes in generic assignment of the species *Boa amethistina* and *Tortrix boa*. The latter was first assigned to the genus *Liasis* by McDowell (1975, p. 31) having been placed in the monotypic genus *Bothrochilus* (or its junior objective synonym *Nardoana* Berg, 1901, p. 289) by all authors during the previous 60 years.

5. We believe that is not obligatory to accept *Boa amethistina* as the type of *Liasis* since in our opinion the *Liasis amethystinus* included by Gray in his new genus was not the same species as *Boa amethistina* Schneider. Thus we have a case of 'misidentified type-species' in the sense of Article 70(b) of the Code.

6. When referring '*Python amethystinus*' to *Liasis* Gray stated 'Inhabits India. Mus. Leyden'. The type of *Boa amethistina* Schneider was in the Bloch collection in Berlin, as stated explicitly by Schneider, and 'Mus. Leyden' must refer to the source of Gray's material. Whether Gray borrowed material from Leiden, visited Leiden, or based his account on Schlegel's description in 'Phys. Serp. t.f.' of certain specimens in the Leiden Museum is unknown, but Gray's diagnosis of *Liasis* would exclude the *Boa amethistina* of Schneider, as well as the Saparua Island specimen figured and described by Schlegel as *Python amethystinus*; but Gray's diagnosis would include certain specimens referred (wrongly) to *Python amethystinus* by Schlegel and described by him as variations possibly induced by climate or difference in the soil. These specimens, collected on Timor and Samao by H. C. Macklot and S. Müller, were in the 'Mus. Leyden' and part of the *'Python amethystinus'* of Schlegel, thus fitting Gray's brief identification of what he understood that name to mean. The disposition of Macklot & Müller's specimens has been recounted by Brongersma (1968).

7. However, Schlegel's identification of these Timor and Samao specimens was incorrect. Duméril & Bibron (1844, p. 440) later referred these specimens to a new species, *Liasis mackloti*. Gray's separation of *Liasis* from *Python* was based on the lack of pits in the rostral and anterior supralabial scutes in *Liasis*, in contrast to deep pits in the rostral and anterior supralabials of *Python*, and it was this very character that Duméril & Bibron used to distinguish *Liasis mackloti* (with rostral and anterior supralabial pits very faint) from *'Liasis amethystinus'* (with deep pitting of the anterior supralabials and rostral). Duméril & Bibron state that their (Paris) specimen came originally from the Leiden collection; it is quite possible that this specimen was considered the least valuable in the Leiden collection (because not typical) and thus the specimen to donate to another museum or, before that, to hazard in a foreign loan, such as to Gray in London. The internal evidence, from Gray's own description, indicates that the snake Gray examined, in the wrong belief that he had the *'Boa amethistina'* of Schneider, was the *Liasis mackloti* of Duméril & Bibron; Gray may, indeed, have seen the specimen (MNHN 1625; Paris) designated by Brongersma (1968, p. 57) as lectotype of *L. mackloti*. Gray would have easily missed the error, for the identification had been made by Schlegel, the foremost authority on snake taxonomy at the time, and Gray had no material of true *Python amethistinus* for comparison.

8. Thus Gray's inclusion of *amethystinus* in *Liasis* was based on a specimen or specimens of *Liasis mackloti* and it would seem appropriate that this, the species actually before Gray, be declared the type.

9. As to the gender of *Liasis*, Duméril & Bibron (1844, p. 442) gave Gray's *'Liasis olivacea'* the masculine form *olivaceus*, in agreement with

'amethystinus', and if a 'first revisor' rule is applied to determining the gender of a name with no classical derivation and which the original describer treated as both masculine and feminine in its first publication, then *Liasis* can be taken as masculine. This has been the usage of all subsequent authors except Gray himself, who still in 1849 (p. 91) treated the gender ambiguously, with *'amethystinus'* and *'olivacea'* both included. However, it should be noted that Gray used the masculine ending only for a specific name that would not now be included in this genus. Fixing the type of *Liasis* should also be accompanied by a fixing of this generic name as masculine.

10. The Commission is therefore requested:
    (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Liasis* Gray, 1842, and to designate *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron, 1844;
    (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Liasis* Gray, 1844 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron, 1844;
    (3) to endorse on the entry in the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology for *mackloti* Duméril & Bibron, 1844 that it is the type species of *Liasis* Gray, 1842 by designation in (1) above.

Postscript

Since we originally submitted this application Cogger *et al.* (1983, pp. 200–201), in the belief that *Boa amethistina* Schneider is the type-species of *Liasis*, have placed *Liasis* in the synonymy of *Morelia* Gray (1842, p. 43) and revived *Bothrochilus* for those species usually placed in *Liasis*. These authors' actions were based on an assumption that *amethistina* as the type of *Liasis* cannot be construed as a misidentified type-species in the sense of Art. 70. They state 'Had Gray nominated *amethystinus* as type-species of *Liasis*, his designation might have been regarded as based on a misidentification and therefore subject to resolution by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. There is no ambiguity, however, in Desmarest's designation of the nominal species *amesthistina* of Schneider as type-species of *Liasis* and although it might be argued that Schneider's *amesthistina* was not among the originally-included species in *Liasis* (and therefore not eligible as type-species under Article 69(a) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature), we believe such an argument could not be sustained, and we regard *Boa amethistina* Schneider, 1801 as validly designated type species of *Liasis* Gray, 1842.'

We do not accept this argument, Article 70 explicitly states that it concerns species that an author '(1) refers to a new genus when he establishes it, or (2) designates as the type-species of a new or of an established genus.' *Boa amethistina* Schneider was misidentified by Gray when he referred it to

his new genus *Liasis* and it therefore became a 'misidentified type-species' as soon as Desmarest designated it the type. Whether or not Desmarest correctly identified the species is immaterial.

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FILELLUM SERPENS (HASSALL, 1848) (CNIDARIA, HYDROZOA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF BOTH GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.)2508

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Introduction

The hydroid species *Filellum serpens* (Hassall, 1848) is common and near-cosmopolitan in recorded distribution, but it happens that neither the genus name nor the species name applied to it is the oldest available. Strict application of the Code would cause confusion and a case is made for the conservation of both names.

Coppinia Hassall, 1848

With the exception of a single genus (*Cryptolarella* Stechow, 1913, p. 138), hydroids of the nominotypical subfamily LAFOEINAE of the family LAFOEIDAE Hincks, 1868 (p. 198) have aggregated gonophores known as coppiniae. Resembling muffs or nests, coppiniae occur on the stems and larger branches of erect species and on the stolons of those which are reptant, and in several genera are protected by a tangle of modified hydrothecal tubes. Such aggregated gonophores were initially believed to be distinct taxa growing as parasites or epizoites on other hydroids. The term coppinia is derived from the genus name *Coppinia* Hassall, 1848 (p. 2223; described more fully in Hassall & Coppin, 1852, p. 160), established to accommodate a supposedly parasitic hydroid later shown (Levinsen, 1893, p. 162) to have been just such clustered lafoeid gonophores. Although scarcely used this century, the name *Coppinia* is available and threatens the familiar and widely used name *Filellum* Hincks, 1868 (p. 214), a name introduced in a well known monograph on hydroids. *Filellum serpens* (Hassall, 1848) (p. 2223, as *Campanularia*), type species of *Filellum* by monotypy, is a stolonal species commonly found epizoic on other hydroids in all oceans. It is inconspicuous except for its relatively large coppiniae, but is distinctive and often reported in faunal surveys.

2. The species name *serpens* was published in 1848 by Gray also (p. 151, as '*Capsularia serpens*, n.s.; *Campanularia serpens* Hassall, mss'). Although the exact dates of publication of Gray's or Hassall's works could not easily be ascertained, Sherborn (1926, p. 272) recorded Gray's work being shown to the Trustees of the British Museum on 31 August 1848 for approval prior to publication. A note inside a copy in the British Museum (Natural History) library records the receipt of the published copy by the

Museum on 25 September 1848, so it can be assumed that Gray's work was published between 31 August 1848 and 25 September 1848. Hassall's (1848) paper on p. 2223 of volume 6 of *Zoologist* is, according to a note by C. D. Sherborn on the title page of the Museum copy, in the eighth monthly part for that year. Part 8 corresponded to August of 1848 and would have been published, according to the preamble to the volume, 'three days before the end of each month'. Thus Hassall's paper should have been published on 28 August 1848. If so, his use of *serpens* would probably have had priority over Gray's. We assume that this is so. Reasons for not employing the genus names *Capsularia* Cuvier, 1797 (p. 665), and *Reticularia* Thomson, 1853 (p. 443), were given by Cornelius (1975, p. 378).

3. The nominal species *Coppinia mirabilis* Hassall, 1848 (p. 2223; described more fully in Hassall & Coppin, 1852, p. 160), type species of *Coppinia* by monotypy, was based on a single colony overgrowing another hydroid, *Hydrallmania falcata* (Linnaeus, 1758, p. 810) (type specimen of *C. mirabilis* BMNH 1973.10.8.3, on herbarium sheet). P.F.S.C. examined the specimen and found it to be a fertile colony of the species known today as *Filellum serpens* (Hassall, 1848). The type specimen of *Campanularia serpens* Hassall, 1848 (overgrowing colony of *Abietinaria abietina* (Linnaeus, 1758, p. 808), British Museum (Natural History) 1973.10.8.4, on herbarium sheet) has also been examined and found to conform to the modern concept of *F. serpens*. We conclude that Hassall (1848) simultaneously and unwittingly based two nominal species, *Coppinia mirabilis* and *Campanularia serpens*, on material of the same species, thus making either species name available for *F. serpens* auct. Of these two names we select as first revisers the more widely used species name *serpens* as having priority.

4. *Coppinia mirabilis* Hassall, 1848, a junior subjective synonym of *Coppinia arcta* (Dalyell, 1847, p. 224, as *Sertularia*), has commonly been assumed to be conspecific with *Lafoea dumosa* (Fleming, 1820, p. 83, as *Sertularia*), a species recently revised by Cornelius (1975, p. 385). This is based on a misinterpretation of the discovery by Levinsen (1893, p. 162) that the gonophores of hydroids belonging to the genera *Lafoea* Lamouroux, 1821 (p. 8), *Grammaria* Stimpson, 1853 (p. 9) and *Filellum* Hincks, 1868 (p. 214) are aggregated into coppiniae and are identical with nominal species once referred to the genus *Coppinia*. It happens that the name *Coppinia* has mistakenly been regarded as a junior synonym, in part or in whole, of *Lafoea* (e.g. Levinsen, 1893, p. 170; Bedot, 1905, p. 61; Stechow, 1923, p. 137). However, our reidentification of the type specimen of *Coppinia mirabilis* as identical with *Campanularia serpens* shows that the genus name *Coppinia* is available as a senior synonym of the universally used name *Filellum*. The word 'coppinia' has become familiar in accounts of the subfamily LAFOEINAE and promulgation of *Coppinia* as a genus name might well cause confusion. It would unquestionably upset existing usage of *Filellum* and we consequently request suppression of the genus name *Coppinia*.

5. The genera *Sertularia* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 807) and *Campanularia* Lamarck, 1816 (p. 112) have both long since been redefined so as to preclude

any question of the nominal species *Sertularia arcta* Dalyell, 1847, or *Campanularia serpens* Hassall, 1848, being retained in either genus (summaries in Cornelius, 1979, p. 249; Cornelius, 1982, p. 51). Thus *Coppinia* Hassall, 1848, a name scarcely used this century, is the oldest available genus name for *C. serpens*. The exhaustive literature reviews of Bedot (1905, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1925) listed 58 uses of the name *Coppinia* between 1848 and 1905, including the first uses of it by Hassall and Gray. Bedot listed no later uses of *Coppinia*, nor are there any listed in *Zoological Record*. Indeed, it is remarkable how soon the name *Coppinia* fell into disuse once Levinsen (1893, pp. 162, 170) showed that it was based merely on reproductive structures of known taxa.

6. In contrast, the name *Filellum* Hincks, 1868, has been widely used in the hydroid literature of the past 100 years. A list of ten major works in the last 50 years establishes a prima facie case for its continued use: Fraser, 1944, p. 215; Naumov, 1960, p. 280; Blanco, 1967, p. 103; Calder, 1970, p. 1522; Vervoort, 1972, p. 50; Cornelius, 1975, p. 378; Millard, 1975, p. 175; Stepanjants, 1979, p. 48; Gili i Sarda, 1982, p. 55; Cornelius & Ryland, in press.

Sertularia arcta Dalyell, 1847

7. We concur with the opinion of Hincks (1868, p. 219) and others that the nominal species *Sertularia arcta* Dalyell, 1847 (p. 224, pl. 42) is conspecific with *Coppinia mirabilis* Hassall, 1848, and hence in our view with *Fillellum serpens* auct. In the first description of *S. arcta* it was stated by Dalyell that its hydranth had only eight tentacles and that the planula was green. Hincks (1868, p. 220) reported that hydranths of *'C. arcta'* had 8–10 tentacles and were greenish-yellow. Few subsequent authors have described the hydranth of this species. Broch (1911, fig. 20a) gave no textual description but provided an illustration of the hydranth of *Filellum serpens* showing nine tentacles. The same illustration was reproduced by Kramp (1935, fig. 54a) and Vervoort (1946, fig. 82). Hamond (1957, p. 308, fig. 15) provided a new illustration showing 11 tentacles, and stated in his description that the number was 'about 12'. Hydranths of the only species from which *F. serpens* need be distinguished in British waters, *Lafoea dumosa* Fleming, 1820 (p. 83), have 16 tentacles even when young and older ones have up to about 20 (P.F.S.C., unpublished). Dalyell also described *L. dumosa* in his 1847 work and there seems little possibility that his *S. arcta* was identical with it. All evidence corroborates Hincks' identification as *F. serpens*. The species name *arcta* Dalyell, 1847, which predates *serpens*, has like the genus name *Coppinia* fallen into disuse. Neither Bedot (1925) nor *Zoological Record* listed uses subsequent to 1905. Indeed, *arcta* and the genus name *Coppinia* were used almost solely in mutual combination and the comments in paragraph 5 apply to both genus and species names. Therefore, we request that *arcta* Dalyell, 1847, be suppressed in favour of *serpens* Hassall, 1848.

8. The species name *serpens* has been widely used both before the turn of the century and since, usually in the combination *Filellum serpens*.

The 10 important works mentioned in paragraph 6 also illustrate the usage of the species name *serpens*.

Campanularia intertexta Couch, 1844

9. The nominal species *Campanularia intertexta* Couch, 1844 (pp. 41–42, pl. 11, fig. 3) was referred to *Lafoea dumosa* (Fleming, 1820, p. 83) by Cornelius (1982, p. 122). He reported that the type specimen of *C. intertexta* was almost certainly not extant. However, the identity of this nominal species is in doubt. The possibility that the type specimen of *intertexta* included *Filellum serpens* has not been adequately eliminated. Couch stated that the species as he conceived it grew on both *Lafoea dumosa* and *Sertularella polyzonias* (Linnaeus, 1758, p. 813, as *Sertularia*). The latter substrate is more typical for *F. serpens* and, as deduced by Cornelius (1982), it is plausible that Couch's type series of *intertexta* included *F. serpens* as well as *L. dumosa* (in addition to *Orthopyxis integra* (Macgillivray, 1842, p. 465), as *Campanularia*: see Cornelius, 1982, p. 122). Cornelius designated the specimen of which the coppiniae were illustrated as lectotype of *C. intertexta*, expressly discriminating it from the clearly epizoic *O. integra* (a distinction not made by Couch). Despite the assertion by Cornelius (1982, p. 122) it is not at present possible to determine whether the illustrated coppinia was of *L. dumosa* or of *F. serpens*. Nevertheless one or other is considered to have been in the mixed type series. If the coppinia were to be identified as *F. serpens*, then the older name *serpens* would become threatened by *intertexta* and an additional case for the conservation of *serpens* would have to be made to the Commission. So far as we know the name *intertexta* has been employed in the original sense only twice since Couch's work (references in Bedot, 1905–1925) and we therefore request its suppression in favour of *serpens*.

Conchella Gray, 1848

10. *Campanularia intertexta* Couch, 1844, is the type species (by monotypy) of the genus *Conchella* Gray, 1848 (p. 88). Hence, if the type specimen of *C. intertexta* were identified as *F. serpens*, the name *Conchella* might threaten the widely used genus name *Filellum* Hincks, 1868 (see previous paragraph). The index of Bedot (1905–1925), covering literature up to 1910, indicated no subsequent uses of *Conchella*, whereas the genus name *Filellum* had been widely used. The references listed in paragraph 6 establish a prima facie case for the continued use of *Filellum* and we therefore request that *Conchella* be suppressed.

Proposals

11. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names for the purposes of the Principle of Priority:

(a) *Coppinia* Hassall, 1848 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy, *Coppinia mirabilis* Hassall, 1848;

(b) *Conchella* Gray, 1848 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Campanularia intertexta* Couch, 1844;

(2) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Principle of Priority:
   (a) *arcta* Dalyell, 1847, as published in the binomen *Sertularia arcta*;
   (b) *intertexta* Couch, 1844, as published in the binomen *Campanularia intertexta*;

(3) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Filellum* Hincks, 1868 (gender: neuter), type species by monotypy, *Campanularia serpens* Hassall, 1848;

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *serpens* Hassall, 1848, as published in the binomen *Campanularia serpens* (specific name of the type species of *Filellum* Hincks, 1868);

(5) to place the following names, as suppressed in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Coppinia* Hassall, 1848;
   (b) *Conchella* Gray, 1848;

(6) to place the following names on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *arcta* Dalyell, 1847, as published in the binomen *Sertularia arcta* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) (a) above;
   (a) *intertexta* Couch, 1844, as published in the binomen *Campanularia intertexta* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2)(b) above.

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We are grateful to Professor W. Vervoort, Leiden, and Dr K. W. Petersen, Copenhagen, for commenting on the typescript and to Dr I. W. B. Nye, London, for discussing the paper by Hassall (1848). We are grateful also to Professor Vervoort also for confirming the identity of the type specimen of *'Coppinia mirabilis'*, and to Mr M. E. Tollitt for advice on our submission.

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LYCAENA MIRZA PLÖTZ, 1880 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *LYCAENA MIRZA* STAUDINGER, 1874. Z.N.(S.)2426.

By Torben B. Larsen (*29c Snoghoj alle, DK 2770 Kastrup, Denmark*)

Christoph (1873, p. 23) proposed the name *Lycaena sieversi* for a Central Asian butterfly, which the following year was named as *Lycaena mirza* by Staudinger (1874, p. 90). Staudinger himself later recognised the synonymy (e.g. Staudinger & Rebel, 1901, p. 80), and I have been unable to trace any usage of the name this century. The species is currently placed in the genus *Vacciniina* Tutt, 1909, and is always referred to as *V. sieversi*.

2. Plötz (1880, p. 203) gave the name *Lycaena mirza* to an East African butterfly; the species is currently placed in *Azanus* Moore, [1881]. The specific name *mirza* has been universally used for this butterfly, probably on at least a thousand occasions; a list of eleven major faunistic and taxonomic works has been given to the Commission Secretariat.

3. Koçak (1980, p. 141) noticed that *mirza* Plötz is a junior primary homonym of *mirza* Staudinger, and proposed the replacement name *mirzaellus* for the African butterfly. So far as I know *mirzaellus* has not been used since.

4. Because *mirza* Plötz is in universal and widespread use, while its senior homonym *mirza* Staudinger has, as a junior synonym of *sieversi* Christoph, always been unused, an attempted introduction of the new specific name *mirzaellus* Koçak, 1980 would cause confusion and serve no purpose.

5. The suppression of *mirza* Staudinger would be a simple means of maintaining stability. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *mirza* Staudinger, 1874, as published in the binomen *Lycaena mirza*, for the purposes of the Principles of Priority and Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *mirza* Plötz, 1880, as published in the binomen *Lycaena mirza*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the names:

(a) *mirza* Staudinger, 1874, as published in the binomen *Lycaena mirza* and as suppressed in (1) above, and

(b) *mirzaellus* Koçak, 1980, as published in the binomen *Azanus mirzaellus*, as a junior objective synonym of *mirza* Plötz, 1880.

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PARAPHYTOMYZA ENDERLEIN, 1936 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *PHYTAGROMYZA LUTEOSCUTELLATA* DE MEIJERE, 1924 AS TYPE SPECIES Z.N.(S.)2574

By K. A. Spencer (*Exwell Farm, Callington, PL 17 8QJ, Cornwall, England*)

Hendel (1920, p. 115) erected the genus *Phytagromyza,* with *Domomyza flavocingulata* Strobl, 1909 (p. 296) as type species.

2. Nowakowski (1962, p. 100), following examination of the male genitalia of *Domomyza flavocingulata,* discovered that it was not congeneric with the other species included in *Phytagromyza,* which he later transferred as a subgenus to *Cerodontha* Rondani, 1861 (p. 10) (Nowakowski, 1972, p. 748).

3. A new name was therefore needed for Hendel's concept of *Phytagromyza. Paraphytomyza* Enderlein, 1936 (p. 42) was available, with *Phytomyza xylostei* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851 (p. 145) (which is a dark species with the third antennal segment and the scutellum black) designated by Enderlein as type species. Enderlein clearly followed Hendel (1932) in his mistaken concept of this species. *Paraphytomyza* has been accepted by all recent specialists on the AGROMYZIDAE as a valid replacement name for *Phytagromyza* sensu Hendel (1920, p. 115 and 1932, p. 275).

4. Hendel (1932, p. 299) gave a detailed re-description of *'Phytomyza xylostei'* as a pale species, with the third antennal segment and scutellum yellow. He correctly included it within his concept of *Phytagromyza* but misinterpreted Robineau-Desvoidy's dark species *xylostei,* which is now accepted as a junior synonym of *Phytomyza aprilina* Goureau, 1851 (p. 145).

5. The earliest name of the pale species is *Phytomyza lonicerae* Brischke, 1881 (p. 257). However, this name is unavailable, being a homonym of *Phytomyza lonicerae* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851 (p. 396), a further species in the complex of leaf miners feeding on *Lonicera* (honeysuckle). De Meijere (1924, p. 145) therefore published the new specific name *luteoscutellata* as a replacement for *lonicerae* Brischke, 1881. Unfortunately Hendel (1932, p. 299), in view of his misinterpretation of *xylostei* Robineau-Desvoidy as a pale species, treated *luteoscutellata* as a synonym of *xylostei.*

6. The confusion over the true identity of the *Lonicera* leaf miners was in part recognised by Spencer (1976, p. 309), when the type species of *Paraphytomyza* Enderlein, 1936 was designated as *'Phytagromyza luteoscutellata* de Meijere, 1924 (as *Phytagromyza xylostei* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851)'.

7. In view of the above the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for the genus *Paraphytomyza* Enderlein, 1936, and to designate *Phytagromyza luteoscutellata* de Meijere, 1924 as type species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Paraphytomyza* Enderlein, 1936 (gender feminine), type species *Phytagromyza luteoscutellata* de Meijere, 1924 by designation in (1) above;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *luteoscutellata* de Meijere, 1924, as published in the binomen *Phytagromyza luteoscutellata* (specific name of the type species of *Paraphytomyza* Enderlein, 1936, as designated in (1) above).

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HERIAEUS SIMON, 1875 (ARACHNIDA, ARANEIDA): REQUEST FOR CONFIRMATION OF *THOMISUS HIRTUS* LATREILLE, 1819 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2447

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The type species of the spider genus *Heriaeus* Simon, 1875 (family THOMISIDAE) was misidentified by the original author. The object of the present application is to achieve a ruling by the Commission under the provisions of Art. 70(b) of the Code.

2. In 1875 (p. 203) Simon introduced the generic name *Heriaeus* for three nominal species: *Thomisus hirsutus* Walckenaer, 1824, *Thomisus setiger*, O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872, and *Heriaeus savignyi* Simon, 1875. Later, he designated *T. hirsutus* as the type species of his genus (Simon, 1895, p. 206).

3. Simon's description of *Heriaeus hirsutus* (1875, p. 206) clearly indicates that he had misidentified the species. He corrected his error in 1918 (p. 51) and introduced the new name *Heriaeus oblongus* for the species actually involved. At the same time he clarified the true identity of *Thomisus hirsutus* Walckenaer, 1824: 'Latreille [1819] dit avoir reçu son Thomisus *hirtus*. . . de Nice où l'espèce en question se trouve exclusivement; Walckenaer [1824, p. 85] . . . parle d'après Latreille, mais en altérant l'orthographe . . . en *hirsutus*'. This clarification has been accepted by all subsequent workers. There is no longer any doubt about the true identity of *hirtus* Latreille, and *hirsutus* has the status of an unjustified emendation of the original spelling *hirtus*. As the usage of the name *hirtus* has been firmly established during the last 60 years, there is no need for the designation of a neotype.

4. According to Art. 70 of the Code, the case has to be referred to the Commission to designate as type species one of the two species involved, i.e. *Heriaeus oblongus* Simon, 1918, or *Thomisus hirtus* Latreille, 1819 (= *hirsutus* Walckenaer, 1824). In conformity with current practice, we propose the nominal species *T. hirtus* as the type species of the genus.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to confirm that the type species of the nominal genus *Heriaeus* Simon, 1875 is *Thomisus hirtus* Latreille, 1819, by original designation;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Heriaeus* Simon, 1875 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation *Thomisus hirtus* Latreille, 1819 (= *Thomisus hirsutus* Walckenaer, 1824);

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *hirtus* Latreille, 1819, as published in the binomen

Thomisus hirtus (specific name of the type species of *Heriaeus* Simon, 1875);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *hirsutus* Walckenaer, 1824 as published in the binomen *Thomisus hirsutus* (an unjustified emendation of *Thomisus hirtus* Latreille, 1819).

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TRYPANOSOMA BRUCEI PLIMMER & BRADFORD, 1899 (PROTOZOA, MASTIGOPHORA): PROPOSED CONFIRMATION OF SPELLING. Z.N.(S.)2580 (CIOMS Case No. 6)

By M. E. Tollitt (*The Secretariat, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

This application is one of several that have been generated as a result of working with the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) on an international nomenclature of diseases of man (see *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 42, p. 72). In this case the familiar spelling of the specific name of an important flagellate protozoan, *Trypanosoma brucei,* is threatened by virtue of the fact that it is an incorrect subsequent spelling and hence unavailable for the purposes of nomenclature.

2. Plimmer & Bradford (1899, p. 280) established the name *Trypanosoma brucii* for a new species of protozoan from the blood of a dog. The species was named, 'in recognition of the work done in connection with it by its discoverer Major Bruce FRS'.

3. The spelling of *brucii* with the double 'i' continued in 1900 with Wasielewski & Senn (p. 458). A year later Laveran & Mesnil (1901a, b) published two papers with what appears to be the first spelling using the 'ei' ending instead of 'ii'. Strangely, this spelling was not followed by Mesnil & Gazeau (1901, p. 284) who retained the original form.

4. From 1902 onwards, with the exception of Bradford & Plimmer (1902, p. 449), the spelling *brucei* (but with the original Plimmer & Bradford (1899) authorship) became almost universally used for the specific name (e.g. Laveran & Mesnil, 1902). Even the author of the section on Protozoa in *Zoological Record* for that year, H. M. Woodcock, listed Bradford & Plimmer's paper under the spelling *brucei.*

5. Such is the importance of the organism it denotes that this spelling has appeared subsequently in thousands of references in biomedical and veterinary literature, and, although the two versions of the specific name differ by only one letter, a change would create difficulties with computerised information retrieval systems. The confusion that would be caused by reverting to the original spelling would be so great that the following support has come from Dr B. J. Cooper (Director, WHO Health and Biomedical Information Programme) and Dr Z. Bankowski (Executive Secretary, CIOMS): 'The spelling *brucei* has been in virtually universal use for many years, and we fully share your view that to revert to the original spelling would cause serious confusion. On behalf of the secretariats of both the World Health Organisation and the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, therefore, we strongly support the proposal that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature be requested to use its plenary powers to rule that *Trypanosoma brucei* is deemed to be the correct original spelling and thus stabilize existing usage.'

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the correct original spelling of the specific name *brucii*, Plimmer & Bradford, 1899, as published in the binomen *Trypanosoma brucii*, is deemed to be *brucei*;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *brucei* Plimmer & Bradford, 1899 as published in the binomen *Trypanosoma brucii*; spelling confirmed as in (1) above;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *brucii* Plimmer & Bradford, 1899, as published in the binomen *Trypanosoma brucii* (correct original spelling deemed to be *brucei*).

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SIMULIUM AUSTENI EDWARDS, 1915 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED PRECEDENCE OVER *SIMULIA POSTICATA* MEIGEN, 1838. Z.N.(S.)2560

By I. A. Rubtsov (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R, Leningrad, 199034, U.S.S.R.*)

Simulium austeni Edwards, 1915 (p. 33) was described from England. The species is distributed in Central and Northern Europe and is sometimes bloodsucking. The name is in general current use, as shown by the following selected references: Puri (1925, p. 347, first excellent figures); Rubtsov (1940, p. 441; 1956, p. 778; 1959–1964, p. 556); Zwolski (1959, p. 245); Ussowa (1961, p. 178); Davies (1966, p. 488); Raastad (1975, p. 93); Patruscheva (1976, p. 317); Zwick (1974, p. 15; 1978, p. 402); Niesiolowski (1980, p. 257); Rubtsov & Jankovsky (1984, p. 153).

2. *Simulia posticata* Meigen, 1838 (p. 52) was described from Europe without any indication of exact locality. Beginning with Schiner (1864) the name was considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Simulium reptans* (Linnaeus, 1758).

3. Zwick & Crosskey (1981, p. 240) found *S. posticata* to be synonymous with *S. austeni* and have designated a lectotype of *S. posticata* from the Meigen collection in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Contrary to established usage but in accordance with the Principle of Priority they used *Simulium posticatum* Meigen, 1838 as the valid name and *S. austeni* as a junior synonym.

4. In accordance with Article 79c of the Code the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to rule under the plenary powers that the specific name *austeni* Edwards, 1915, as published in the binomen *Simulium austeni* is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the specific name *posticata* Meigen, 1838, as published in the binomen *Simulia posticata*, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *austeni* Edwards, 1915, as published in the binomen *Simulium austeni* with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *posticata* Meigen, 1838, as published in the binomen *Simulia posticata*, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(b) *posticata* Meigen, 1838, as published in the binomen *Simulia posticata*, with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *austeni* Edwards, 1915, as published in the binomen *Simulium austeni*, whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

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SIMULIA FERRUGINEA WAHLBERG, 1844 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED PRECEDENCE OVER *SIMULIA RUFA* MEIGEN, 1838 AND *SIMULIA BOREALIS* ZETTERSTEDT, 1842 Z.N.(S.)2394

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Simulia ferruginea Wahlberg, 1844 (p. 110) was described from Sweden. This species is now placed in the genus *Helodon* Enderlein, 1921. The specific name is in general current use as shown by the following selected references: Rubtsov (1940, p. 271; 1956, p. 199; 1959–1964, p. 138; 1974, p. 274); Davies (1951, p. 195); Grenier (1953, p. 82); Ussova (1961, p. 44); Carlsson (1962, p. 56); Stone (1963, p. 10); Raastad & Mehl (1972, p. 173); Raastad (1975, p. 92) and Zwick (1978, p. 398).

2. *Simulia rufa* Meigen, 1838 (p. 54) was described from Europe without indication of exact locality. The type material is lost and the name was long regarded as a *nomen dubium* and not therefore used as a valid name. I do not consider the reproduction of Meigen's colour drawings and his hand-written list by Morge (1976) or the short note on the doubtful identity of *S. rufa* by Rubtsov (1959–1964, p. 585) as usage in the sense of Article 79c of the Code.

3. *Simulia borealis* Zetterstedt, 1842 (p. 515) was first mentioned in an itinerary published in a report on botanical research. The name was accompanied only by a statement that the species bites badly because it is 'almost three times as large as the largest species of this genus hitherto known to us' (translation from Swedish). *S. borealis* was subsequently considered to be a *nomen nudum* and placed in synonymy of *S. ferruginea* beginning with Zetterstedt (1850) himself (see Carlsson, 1962, p. 56).

4. Zwick & Crosskey (1981, p. 242) examined Meigen's original description and colour drawing and concluded that *S. rufa* was conspecific with *S. ferruginea*. They further concluded that *S. borealis* was an available name. Contrary to the established usage but adhering to the Principle of Priority they used *Helodon rufus* (Meigen, 1838) as the valid name with *S. borealis* and *S. ferrugineus* as junior synonyms.

5. In accordance with article 79c of the Code the International Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the specific name *ferruginea* Wahlberg, 1844, as published in the binomen *Simulia ferruginea,* is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the specific name *rufa* Meigen, 1838, as published in the binomen *Simulia rufa* and *borealis* Zetterstedt, 1842, as published in the binomen *Simulia borealis,* whenever these names are considered synonyms;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *ferruginea* Wahlberg, 1844, as published in the binomen *Simulia ferruginea*, with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *rufa* Meigen, 1838, as published in the binomen *Simulia rufa* and *borealis* Zetterstedt, 1842, as published in the binomen *Simulia borealis*, whenever these names are considered synonyms;

(b) *rufa* Meigen, 1838, as published in the binomen *Simulia rufa*, with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *ferruginea* Wahlberg, 1844, as published in the binomen *Simulia ferruginea* whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(c) *borealis* Zetterstedt, 1842, as published in the binomen *Simulia borealis*, with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *ferruginea* Wahlberg, 1844, as published in the binomen *Simulia ferruginea*, whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

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BELEMNITES PAXILLOSA LAMARCK, 1801, (MOLLUSCA, COLEOIDEA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF BOTH GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.)2571

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Lamarck (1799) was the first to propose the generic name *Belemnites*, but did so without description or citation of any species. He later (Lamarck, 1801) repeated his generic diagnosis and proposed the single species *Belemnites paxillosa* Lamarck, although without description or illustration. This species came to be regarded as type of *Belemnites* Lamarck, 1799 (see Crickmay, 1933). Lamarck (1801) did, however, cite the following figures from earlier works as *Belemnites paxillosa*: Klein (1731) pl. VIII, figs 2–13 and Breynius (1732) pl. 1, figs 1–14. The latter plate bears no belemnite illustrations, and, as discussed by Crickmay (1933), Lamarck was probably referring to Breynius' *'Tabula belemnitarum'* which consists of many figures of belemnites. Those cited from this plate by Lamarck (1801) (assuming Crickmay is correct) are all representatives of the late Cretaceous family BELEMNITELLIDAE (namely *Belemnitella* d'Orbigny, 1840 or *Belemnella* Nowak, 1913) which are characterised by deep ventral alveolar slits, clearly shown on this plate. Of the cited belemnites from Klein's (1731) plate (figs 2–13), two are also probably belemnitellids (figs 4, 5; both possess alveolar slits), while the remaining twelve are nondescript and capable of fitting any one of the numerous belemnite species. Despite this fact, Crickmay (1933) selected Klein's (1731) pl. VIII, fig. 7 as lectotype.

2. Although Lamarck's concept of his genus *Belemnites* may have been wide, his original description (1799, p. 81) includes the statement: 'Coq. droite, en cône allongé, pointue, pleine au sommet, et munie d'une gouttière latérale' which clearly specifies a *single* groove (or 'gutter'), as seen in almost 60% of the figures cited by Lamarck (1801) from the plates of Klein (1731) and Breynius (1732) (see above). The remaining 40% display no grooves whatsoever, and therefore Lamarck's 'gouttière latérale' may be safely interpreted as a ventral alveolar slit. Following Lamarck, Montfort (1808) illustrated a belemnite with a deep alveolar slit, and like him, alluded (p. 383) to the presence of a single groove: 'une gouttière sur le têt exterieur qui est lisse'. Montfort also repeated the citation of figures from the plates of Klein (1731) and Breynius (1732).

3. The next author to discuss *Belemnites paxillosa* Lamarck was Schlotheim (1813, 1820) who, although clearly referring to both Lamarck and Montfort (e.g. 1820, p. 47), has been commonly cited as author of this species (see Riegraf *et al.*, 1984, p. 147). However, Schlotheim did little to restrict this species, although erecting several new belemnite species,

amongst them *Belemnites mucronatus* (see Christensen *et al.*, 1982) and *Belemnites lanceolatus,* based in part on figures from Breynius' (1732) *'Tabula belemnitarum'*.

4. Voltz (1830) did restrict *Belemnites paxillosa,* although attributing authorship to Schlotheim (1813). He interpreted the species as an early Jurassic form with two dorso-lateral apical grooves, and without single grooves, apical or alveolar, perhaps in opposition to Lamarck's original intentions. Subsequent authors have referred to Voltz's interpretation as the correct one (e.g. Crickmay, 1933; Jeletzky, 1966; Schumann, 1974; Riegraf *et al.*, 1984).

5. However, d'Orbigny (1843) was opposed to Voltz's interpretation. He believed the true nature of *Belemnites paxillosa* (the authorship of which he attributed to Montfort, 1808) lay with the late Cretaceous forms characterised by an alveolar slit that are now included in the BELEMNITELLIDAE Pavlov, 1914, and consequently he renamed the early Jurassic form described by Voltz (1830) as *Belemnites bruguierianus*.

6. Bayle (1878) apparently agreed with d'Orbigny, as he figured some late Cretaceous belemnitellids (pl. XXIII, figs 1–5) with clear alveolar slits under the name *Belemnites paxillosus* Lamarck, while using the name *Megateuthis bruguieri* (d'Orbigny) for d'Orbigny's Jurassic species. *Megateuthis* Bayle, 1878 is now considered to be a genus of distinctive Middle Jurassic forms similar to its type species *Belemnites giganteus* Schlotheim, 1820, which was designated by Lissajous (1915). It is clear from his plates that Bayle also intended that *Belemnites* Lamarck should be considered a senior synonym of *Belemnitella* d'Orbigny, 1840, as nowhere does he use *Belemnites* in a wider sense, using instead several new generic names (e.g. *Megateuthis, Dactyloteuthis, Pachyteuthis, Belemnopsis,* etc.). This interpretation was later followed by Bülow-Trummer (1920), Lissajous (1925), Lang (1928), Saks & Nal'nyaeva (1967*a, b*, 1970) and Riegraf (1980).

7. Lissajous (1915) erected the name *Passaloteuthis* to include early Jurassic belemnites characterised by their two dorso-lateral apical grooves (as figured and described by Voltz, 1830), and based it on the type species *Belemnites bruguierianus* d'Orbigny, 1843.

8. Despite Bayle's (1878) attempt to restrict it, the generic name *Belemnites* Lamarck remained unused, except in a collective sense, until Crickmay (1933) attempted to revive it by selecting a lectotype for its type species, *Belemnites paxillosa* Lamarck. Crickmay accepted Voltz's (1830) interpretation of this species rather than Bayle's (1878), and in consequence selected Klein's (1731) pl. VIII, fig. 7 as lectotype. This specimen does not disagree with Voltz's interpretation, but, as was recognised by Crickmay himself (1933, p. 14) it is nondescript. The specimen as figured bears no generically diagnostic features, such as grooves, and cannot therefore be placed with certainty in any belemnite genus. In short, the ultimate stability of the genus *Belemnites* Lamarck and the higher taxa derived from it rest on a specimen that is not only generically indeterminate, but that is also lost to science (J. A. Jeletzky, personal communication, 1982).

9. Jeletzky (1966), in his pre-*Treatise* work, followed Crickmay's interpretation, but recognised the inadequacy of the lectotype selected by him. He suggested that a neotype be selected to stabilise the species and its genus, as 'an alternative attempt to select a valid type specimen from amongst its legitimate syntypes would inevitably result in transfer of this species to either *Belemnella* or *Belemnitella* and thus, in displacement of one of these well-known generic as well as specific names, causing extraordinary confusion at both generic and specific levels' (Jeletzky, 1966, p. 140).

10. Since Jeletzky's work, opinion has been divided. Schumann (1974), like Crickmay and Jeletzky before him, continued to use the generic name *Belemnites* Lamarck as senior synonym of *Passaloteuthis* Lissajous, although without selecting a neotype as Jeletzky suggested. Most other authors have retained the much better known, defined and used name *Passaloteuthis* Lissajous (e.g. Naef, 1922; Lang, 1928; Roger, 1952; Krimholz, 1958; Saks & Nal'nyaeva, 1967*a, b,* 1970; Činčurová, 1971; Stoyanova-Vergilova, 1977; Riegraf, 1980; Riegraf *et al.,* 1984) for the early Jurassic forms in preference to the poorly defined name *Belemnites,* although all except Saks & Nal'nyaeva have retained the family name BELEMNITIDAE d'Orbigny, 1845.

11. Therefore, recognising the instability of the generic name *Belemnites* Lamarck, 1799, which at some future point may be transferred from its current position as senior synonym of *Passaloteuthis* Lissajous, 1915, to that of senior synonym of either *Belemnitella* d'Orbigny, 1840, or *Belemnella* Nowak, 1913, with corresponding consequences of priority, and because the vernacular use of 'belemnites' is so widespread that its use as a nominal genus would be bound to be misleading, the Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Belemnites* Lamarck, 1799 and the specific name *paxillosa* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the binomen *Belemnites paxillosa,* for the purpose of the Principle of Priority;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Passaloteuthis* Lissajous, 1915 (gender: feminine), type species *Belemnites bruguierianus* d'Orbigny, 1843 by original designation;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *bruguierianus* d'Orbigny, 1843, as published in the binomen *Belemnites bruguierianus* d'Orbigny, 1843 (specific name of the type species of *Passaloteuthis* Lissajous, 1915);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Belemnites* Lamarck, 1799 (type species *Belemnites paxillosa* Lamarck, 1801) as suppressed in (1) above;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *paxillosa* Lamarck, 1801 (specific name of the type species of *Belemnites* Lamarck, 1799) as suppressed in (1) above.

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COBITIS LINNAEUS, 1758 (OSTEICHTHYES, CYPRINIFORMES): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *COBITIS TAENIA* LINNAEUS, 1758 AS TYPE SPECIES AND REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE STEM OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME COBITIDIDAE SWAINSON, 1839. Z.N.(S.)2566

By Maurice Kottelat (*Laboratoire d'Ichthyologie, Guéret 5, 2800 Delémont, Switzerland*)

In a study of cobitid fish systematics, I uncovered a nomenclatural problem concerning the type species of *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758. In accordance with Article 41 of the Code, I am referring this case to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature together with a proposal to preserve nomenclatural stability.

2. *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 303) originally contained four nominal species: *C. anableps, C. barbatula, C. taenia* and *C. fossilis*.

3. Bleeker (1863a, pp. 362, 364) designated *C. taenia* as type species of *Cobitis* and this has been widely accepted since then. Unfortunately, most workers have overlooked the fact that Blyth (1860, p. 170) designated *C. barbatula* as type species of *Cobitis*. Of the remaining originally included species in *Cobitis, C. anableps* is now placed in the family ANABLEPIDAE and *C. fossilis* remains in the family COBITIDAE Swainson, 1839 (p. 190), (type genus *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758), but is not involved with this problem.

4. *Cobitis barbatula* is usually considered either a member of *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863a (type species *Cobitis fasciata* Valenciennes *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846, by original designation) *sensu lato* or in *Orthrias* Jordan & Fowler, 1903 (type species *Orthrias oreas* Jordan & Fowler, 1903, by monotypy), a generic name whose use presents several taxonomic problems. *Nemacheilus sensu lato* includes some 300 nominal species and is currently being revised. It is type genus of the sub-family NEMACHEILINAE Regan, 1911.

5. Blyth's 1860 type species designation corresponded to the thinking at that time, when loaches with suborbital spines (now called *Cobitis*) were called *Acanthopsis* Agassiz, 1832 and those without spines (now called *Nemacheilus sensu lato*) were called *Cobitis*. To compound matters Blyth's designation appeared in a little-known work, while Bleeker's appeared again (1863b) in his *Atlas Ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises*. Bleeker's designation was subsequently adopted by Günther (1868) and quickly became widely accepted.

6. Acceptance of Blyth's designation of *Cobitis barbatula* as type species of *Cobitis* threatens stability for the following reasons:

(a) the name *Cobitis* would have to be used for a large 'catch-all' genus which will later undergo drastic revision (*Nemacheilus s.l.*) or for a genus whose taxonomic limits are badly defined (*Orthrias*);

(b) the species currently placed in *Cobitis* would have to be called

Acantophthalmus van Hasselt, 1823 (p. 133, type species, *Cobitis taenia* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy). This will create confusion as a related genus in the same subfamily has the widely used name *Acanthophthalmus sensu* Bleeker, 1859 even though this name is an incorrect subsequent spelling and therefore unavailable under the Code. While this usage continues the risk of confusion remains;

(c) the *Cobitis taenia*-like fishes would have to be called ACANTHOPSIDAE Heckel & Kerr, 1858, instead of COBITIDAE and the *C. barbatula*-like fishes would have to be called COBITIDAE instead of NEMACHEILINAE;

(d) HOMALOPTERIDAE, of which NEMACHEILINAE is a subfamily, would become a subfamily of COBITIDAE.

7. A further cause of confusion in this and many other groups of fishes was the action of Steyskal (1980) who showed that the correct orthography of a family-group name based on *Cobitis* is COBITIDIDAE. This spelling had virtually never been used, while COBITIDAE was and still is widely used. COBITIDAE is the third most cited family-group name for Palaearctic and Oriental fishes. Fortunately, under Article 29(d) of the amendments to the 2nd edition of the Code usage of the spelling COBITIDAE could legitimately continue (Kottelat, 1984). However, under the present Code (1985) this is no longer the case and so, considering the very long usage enjoyed by this spelling, I suggest COBITIDAE be retained. Members of the family include *Cobitis taenia, Misgurnus fossilis* and *M. anguillicaudatus* which have been the subject of innumerable papers on morphology, histology, physiology, biochemistry and toxicology. The change to COBITIDIDAE will create confusion for non-systematists, non-ichthyologists and particularly for those using electronic databases or those who did not learn classical languages. I believe that stability of usage should prevail over strict adherence to Greek or Latin grammar.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758, and to designate *Cobitis taenia* Linnaeus, 1758 as type species;

(2) to rule under the plenary powers that the stem of the generic name *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758 is, for the purpose of Article 29a, *Cobit-*;

(3) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cobitis taenia* Linnaeus, 1758;

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *taenia* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cobitis taenia* (specific name of the type species of *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758);

(5) to place on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology the name COBITIDAE Swainson, 1839 (type genus *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758).

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TRIBOLIUM CASTANEUM (HERBST, 1797) (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *TRIBOLIUM NAVALE* (FABRICIUS, 1775) Z.N.(S.)2575

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The 'rust-red flour beetle' known as *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst, 1797) is a cosmopolitan pest of stored products and an important laboratory insect in the fields of genetics, population studies and pest management. It has had six available names applied to it:

Dermestes navalis Fabricius, 1775 (p. 56)
Tenebrio ferrugineus Fabricius, 1781 (p. 324)
Colydium castaneum Herbst, 1797 (p. 282; pl. 112, fig. 13E)
Ips testaceus Fabricius, 1798 (p. 179)
Tenebrio bifoveolatus Duftschmid, 1812 (p. 304)
Uloma rubens Laporte de Castelnau, 1840 (p. 220).

2. Since their original publication, only the first three have been used as the valid name of the species, the others being quoted in synonymy.

3. *Colydium castaneum* is, by monotypy, the type species of *Tribolium* W. S. MacLeay, 1825 (p. 47), the generic name in modern usage. Its identity, found to agree with current interpretation, has been established by examination of the three female specimens so-named from Herbst's collection (now in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin) all agreeing with the original illustration (Herbst, 1797; pl. 112, fig. 13E) and all catalogued by Gerstaecker as 'nr. 47293'. One specimen, additionally labelled by Gerstaecker 'Castanea. n. Colydium cast. Ht. Trogosita ferruginea [sic] Fab. Tenebr. ferrugin Ol. Germ. Ind. or' is here designated as lectotype.

4. Waterhouse (1896, p. 230), by examining the original material, discovered that *Tenebrio ferrugineus* Fabricius, 1781 was not a synonym of *Colydium castaneum* Herbst, 1797. In the same year Champion (1896, p. 82) asserted that *Dermestes navalis* Fabricius, 1775 could not be one either, and after a later review of the situation by Blair (1913, p. 222) *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst, 1797) won universal acceptance and has been consistently used as the valid name of the species for more than 60 years.

5. Champion stated (*loc. cit.*) that the original material of *navalis*, said by Fabricius to be in the Banks collection at the British Museum (Natural History), London, was missing. He based his interpretation of the species on a subsequent description by Fabricius (1792, p. 504). We believe that our recent search of the Banks collection has discovered the 'missing' material and that it is conspecific with *T. castaneum* (Herbst). A single specimen, although labelled 'chinensis?' in an unknown hand (*Dermestes chinensis* Fabricius, 1775, p. 58 is, according to Motschulsky (1858, p. 146), an anobiid belonging to the genus *Xyletinus* Latreille, 1810), is pinned and mounted on

identical paper in the same distinctive way as specimens of the same species in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow and the Fabricius' own (Kiel) collection in Copenhagen, both standing as '*Dermestes navalis*'. We beleive they are all part of the same original series, are therefore confident of the Banks' specimen's authenticity, and have labelled it as lectotype.

6. It follows that the earliest available name for the 'rust-red flour beetle' is *Tribolium navale* (Fabricius, 1775). The first use of *T. navale* as the valid name for the taxon was by Seidlitz (1894, p. 583). He was followed by Heyden, Reitter & Weise (1906, col. 493). The last occasion of its use appears to have been that of Reitter (1911, p. 343). In the last 40 years, *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) has appeared in the titles and content of more than 30 papers in scientific journals and in over 100 research reports (Tribolium Information Bulletin) by at least 30 different authors. A representative list of references has been given to the Commission Secretariat.

7. The re-discovered identity of *Dermestes navalis* threatens the stability of a long-established and widely-used name. We consider that the evidence makes a *prima facie* case that this is so and we therefore ask the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *navalis* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Dermestes navalis,* for the purpose of the Principle of Priority only;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Tribolium* MacLeay, 1825 (gender: neuter), type species by monotypy *Colydium castaneum* Herbst, 1797;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *castaneum* Herbst, 1797, as published in the binomen *Colydium castaneum,* (specific name of the type species of *Tribolium* MacLeay, 1825);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *navalis* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Dermestes navalis* and as suppressed in (1) above.

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CORNALATUS ATTEMS, 1931 (DIPLOPODA, POLYDESMIDA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *CORNALATUS PERMUTATUS* ATTEMS, 1938 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2438

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The present case involves a generic name in the Diplopoda (millipedes), erroneously based upon the type species of a much older name which is still in use for a genus in a different family. The case is therefore referred to the Commission under Article 70b.

2. In 1860 Henri De Saussure (p. 326) established the name *Rhachidomorpha* as a new subgenus of *Polydesmus* Latreille, 1802, including only the new species *Polydesmus* (*Rhachidomorpha*) *tarascus* De Saussure, 1860 (p. 327), which is therefore the type of *Rhachidomorpha* by monotypy. This species (from Cordova, Mexico) was described solely in terms of its external appearance, and no information about the structure of the male genitalia was given. The subgenus was distinguished chiefly by the form of the metazonal paranota, said to be '. . . longuement séparées, insérées au sommet des flancs, réfléchies en haut (montantes), plus ou moins spiniformes . . .'.

3. In reporting on a collection of polydesmoid millipedes belonging to the Hamburg Museum, Attems (1901, p. 95) reported what he considered to be the same species as De Saussure's, from the Brazilian state of Espirito Santo. In that paper, Attems transferred *Rhachidomorpha* from *Polydesmus* to the new status of a subgenus in *Leptodesmus* Saussure, 1859, viz., '*Leptodesmus* (*Rhachidomorpha*) *tarascus* Sauss.'. Having an adult male, Attems illustrated the genitalia with two reasonably accurate drawings showing that the species that he had examined was in fact referable to the family CHELODESMIDAE. His species identification was obviously based upon a general concurrence in paranotal structure with that described by De Saussure for his Mexican form.

4. In 1931, Attems (p. 40) without explaining his motivation, proposed the new generic name *Cornalatus* with sole included species, and hence type species by monotypy, '*tarascus* (Sauss.)'. To supplement the written diagnosis, he provided very similar drawings to those published in 1901.

5. Seven years later, Attems (1938, p. 61) again treated *Cornalatus*, citing his 1931 proposal of the name, but now specifying that the 'Einzige Art und Typus' was *Cornalatus permutatus* Attems. This new specific name was, at the same time (same page), proposed as a *nomen novum* to replace his own earlier usage of *tarascus*, which he now clearly stated was *'nec* Saussure'. In a later volume of the same journal (*Das Tierreich*), Attems (1940, p. 471) also treated *tarascus* De Saussure as the type and only species of the genus *Rhachidomorpha*, considered correctly to be a component of the endemic Mesamerican family RHACHODESMIDAE. In his 1938 treatment, Attems used the same two drawings of genitalia to represent his *permutatus* that he had already used in 1931.

6. In his book on the generic and family-group names of Diplopoda, Jeekel (1971, p. 255) stated that *Polydesmus tarascus* De Saussure, 1860, was the type species of *Cornalatus* by original designation, and that *Cornalatus* is in consequence a junior objective synonym of *Rhachidomorpha*.

7. It is my opinion however that the circumstances set out in paragraphs 3–5 above show that the original identification of the Brazilian species as *tarascus* was obviously incorrect, as later realized by Attems himself. His consistent use of virtually identical gonopod illustrations, and use of the expressions 'nom. nov.' and 'nec Sauss.' in the 1938 treatment, show clearly that he realized his mistake and attempted to rectify it. Except for these extenuating circumstances Jeekel's interpretation of the matter would of course be correct.

8. *Cornalatus* has been subsequently accepted as a valid genus for Brazilian millipedes by Attems (1943), Schubart (1955, 1956) and Hoffman (1980). Its suppression as a junior synonym of *Rhachidomorpha* would not only entail its transfer into a different family (from CHELODESMIDAE to RHACHODESMIDAE) but also require that a new name be proposed for the genus now known as *Cornalatus*.

9. It is my belief that minimal disruption of usage and intent would ensue from a ruling that would continue the existence of *Cornalatus* as a valid chelodesmid generic name by recognizing that its original foundation upon the species *tarascus* De Saussure was the result of a misidentification of the latter by Attems.

10. The International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Cornalatus* Attems, 1931 and to designate *Cornalatus permutatus* Attems, 1938 as type species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Cornalatus* Attems, 1931 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cornalatus permutatus* Attems, 1938;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *permutatus* Attems, 1938, as published in the binomen *Cornalatus permutatus* (specific name of the type species of *Cornalatus* Attems, 1931).

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OPIUS WESMAEL, 1835 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *OPIUS PALLIPES* WESMAEL, 1835 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2561

By Robert A. Wharton (*Department of Entomology, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843, U.S.A.*)

Wesmael (1835, p. 115) described the braconid genus *Opius* with 36 included species, amongst which were the nominal species *Bracon carbonarius* Nees von Esenbeck, 1834 and the new species *Opius procerus*. He did not select a type species.

2. Haliday (1837, p. 204 and 1839, p. 61) was the first to designate a type species for *Opius*. Although the wording in Haliday (1837) ('Typum genericum praestabunt *O. carbonarius* atque proxime affinis') could be interpreted as ambiguous, the designation of *Bracon carbonarius* Nees von Esenbeck, 1834 by Haliday (1839, p. 61) is unequivocal. The subsequent selection by Muesebeck & Walkley (1951, p. 153) of *Opius pallipes* Wesmael, 1835 as the type of *Opius* was apparently based on the assumption that *carbonarius* was not an originally included species. Wesmael (1835, p. 153) had expressed some doubt that the specimens he referred to as *Opius carbonarius* were the same as *Bracon carbonarius* Nees. Haliday (1837, p. 219) had supported this by describing *carbonarius sensu* Wesmael as two different species, *Opius wesmaelii* and *O. sylvaticus*. However. since Haliday (1837, p. 218) also synonymised *Opius procerus* Wesmael, 1835 with *Bracon carbonarius* Nees, Article 69a (v) applies and *Opius procerus* should therefore be the type species of *Opius*. Thomson (1895, p. 2200) retained *procerus* as distinct from *carbonarius* Nees (apparently the only author to do so) by citing '*carbonarius* Hal.' in synonymy. He also accepted (p. 2202) Wesmael's 1835 interpretation of *carbonarius*.

3. Foerster (1864, p. 259) described the genus *Biosteres* with *Bracon carbonarius* Nees, 1834 as the type species. Ignoring Haliday (1837 and 1839), Foerster (1864, p. 261) used *Bracon pygmaeator* Nees, 1834 as the type species of *Opius*. Foerster's 1864 concept of *Biosteres* and Opius was followed by Marshall (1891, p. 284) and Szépligeti (1904, pp. 161–163). However, *pygmaeator* was only doubtfully included in *Opius* by Wesmael and therefore cannot serve as the type species.

4. Thomson (1895, p. 2175) and Viereck (1914, p. 21) accepted the type designation of Haliday and noted that *Biosteres* and *Opius* had the same type species. Gahan (1915, p. 66) avoided the problem by regarding most of the genus-group names used in the OPIINAE as synonyms of *Opius*. Gahan's 1915 treatment was used until 1959, when Fischer separated *Biosteres* from *Opius*. Fischer (1959, p. 1) accepted *carbonarius* as the type of *Biosteres* but defined *Opius* on the basis of Muesebeck & Walkley's 1951 designation of *pallipes* as its type species (see para. 2). Fischer's 1959 separation of *Biosteres* from *Opius* is similar to that used by Foerster (1864), since the type species

used for *Opius* by these two workers, *pallipes* and *pygmaeator*, are closely related (Fischer, 1972, p. 366).

5. Fischer (1971) lists 945 species under *Opius* and 88 species under *Biosteres*. Over 100 new species have been described in these nominal genera since 1971. Acceptance of *procerus* rather than *pallipes* as the type species of *Opius* would alter the current concept of *Opius*, as used by at least 17 authors in about 150 taxonomic publications since 1951, and resurrect a concept which has not been used since Thomson (1895).

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Opius* Wesmael, 1835, and to designate *Opius pallipes* Wesmael, 1835 as type species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Opius* Wesmael, 1835 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (1) above, *Opius pallipes* Wesmael, 1835;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *pallipes* Wesmael, 1835, as published in the binomen *Opius pallipes* (specific name of the type species of *Opius* Wesmael, 1835).

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LEPTURA MARGINATA FABRICIUS, 1781 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *LEPTURA MARGINATA* O. F. MÜLLER *IN* ALLIONI, 1766. Z.N.(S.)2572

By Maciej Mroczkowski (*Instytut Zoologii, Polska Akademia Nauk. ul. Wilcza 64, Warsaw, Poland.*)

In 1766 O. F. Müller (*in* Allioni, p. 188) described from the province of Torino (Turin, Italy) a species called *Leptura marginata*. Since that description the name *marginata* of O. F. Müller has not been used as a valid name. The name in question was overlooked by specialists of the CERAMBYCIDAE and has not been used at all in catalogues or systematic works, even in synonymy. It is not mentioned in the *Synonymia Insectorum* of Schönherr (Pars 3, 1817) or the *Coleopterorum Catalogus* edited by W. Junk and S. Schenkling (Cerambycidae by Lameere and Aurivillius, 1912–1923).

2. In 1781 J. C. Fabricius (p. 247) described from Norway another species called *Leptura marginata* (now *Acmaeops marginata*), a common species widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region from north and central Europe through Siberia, Mongolia and northern parts of China to the coasts of the Pacific Ocean in the Far East.

3. As the application of the Principle of Homonymy would disrupt stability and cause confusion, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *marginata* O. F. Müller *in* Allioni, 1766, as published in the binomen *Leptura marginata,* and all uses prior to the publication of *Leptura marginata* Fabricius, 1781, for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *marginata* Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Leptura marginata*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *marginata* O. F. Müller *in* Allioni, 1766 as published in the binomen *Leptura marginata* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

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CORRIGENDA

Vol. 42, part 1
page 19, line 8 (Opinion 1289) — for '*sowerbiensis*' read '*sowerbensis*'.

Vol. 42, part 3
page 226, line 14 and
page 227, line 26 — for 'Olsen' read 'Olson'.

Vol. 42, part 4
page 355, line 15 (Opinion 1364) — for 'Duméril, 1953' read 'Duméril, 1853'.

Vol. 43, part 2
page 170, line 34 — for '*Napomyza* Fallén' read '*Phytomyza* Fallén'.
page 179, line 14 — for '*minuta* Fabricius, 1744' read '*minuta* Fabricius, 1794'.
page 202, lines 11–12 of the References — delete Reference reading '——1947. Some new Cambrian Bellerophont Gastropods. *Smithson. Misc. Col.* vol. 106, no. 17, pp. 1–11'.

Vol. 43, part 3
page 253, line 4 (Opinion 1412) — for 'ASCIDIAEA' read 'ASCIDIACEA'.
page 265, line 41 (Opinion 1416) — for '*vernum, Simuliua*' read '*vernum, Simulia*'.

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