





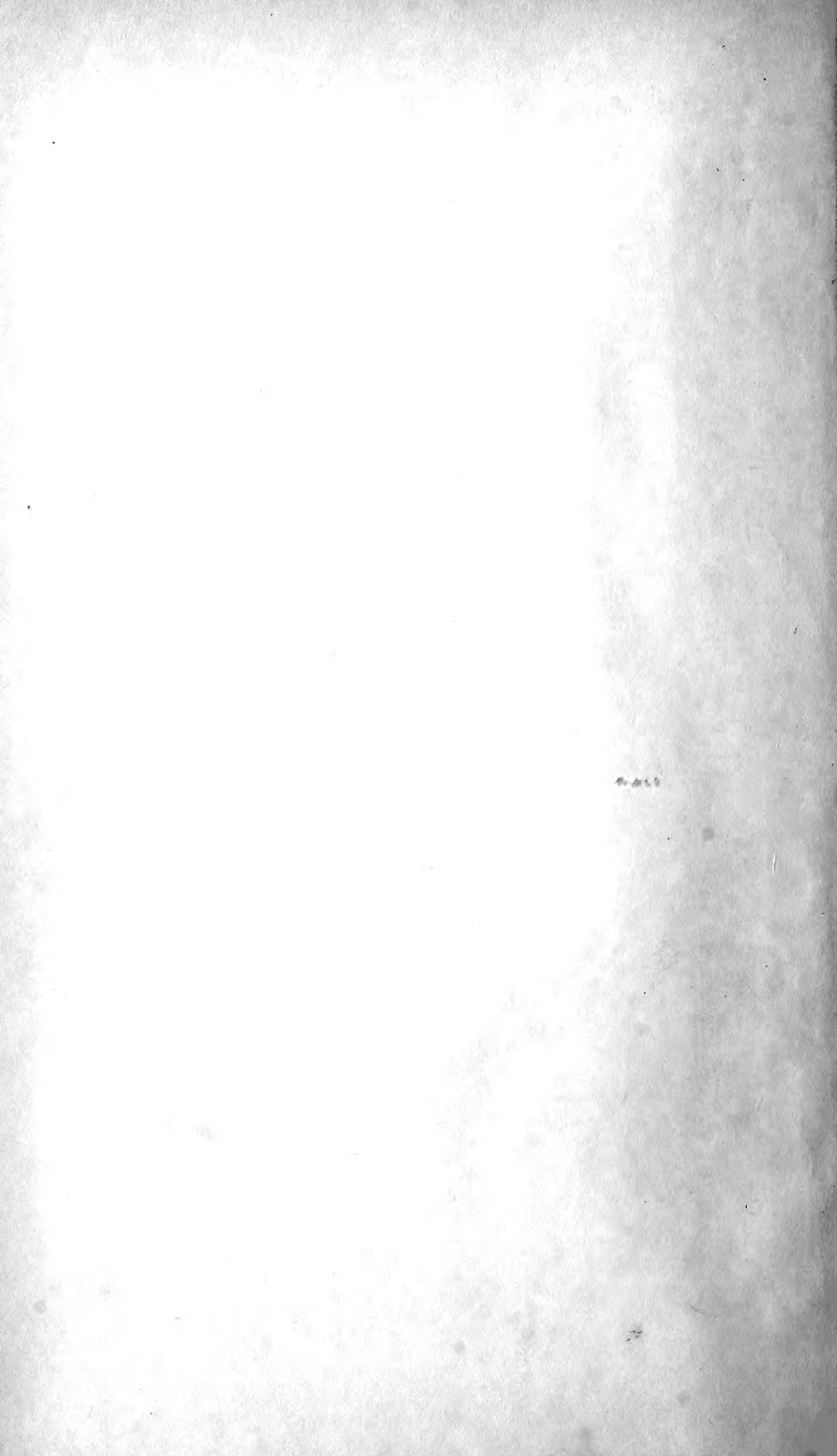




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**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS  
RENDERED BY THE INTER-  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

**VOLUME 12**

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

**Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature**

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## FOREWORD

The present volume—the twelfth in the present Series—contains the third instalment of *Opinions* adopted by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature since the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953. This volume comprises twenty-one *Opinions* (*Opinions* 380—400), two *Declarations* (*Declarations* 21 and 22) and three *Directions* (*Directions* 46, 53 and 54).

2. Of the twenty-one *Opinions* published in the present volume twelve embody decisions taken by the International Commission on applications published in Volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. The publication of these *Opinions* completes the action required on all the applications published in that volume with the exception of a small number which it has been necessary to hold back temporarily for special reasons of one kind or another. The present volume contains also seven *Opinions* embodying decisions taken by the International Commission on applications published in Volume 9 of the *Bulletin* (the volume containing the instalment of applications which followed immediately upon that contained in Volume 6, the intervening volumes (Volumes 7 and 8) having been devoted not to the publication of applications but to matters requiring attention in connection with the then forthcoming meeting of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology). The applications published in Volume 9 of the *Bulletin* which form the subject of the decisions given in the foregoing group of *Opinions*

were not among the first to be published in that volume. This is due to a decision to reserve for publication in the next following volume (Volume 13) of the present Series the *Opinions* (sixteen in number) which are based upon applications published in the opening parts of Volume 9 of the *Bulletin*. These *Opinions* all deal with matters relating to the nomenclature of birds and in consequence form a convenient group for publication in a single volume. Of the two remaining *Opinions* one is based upon an application published as far back as Volume 2 of the *Bulletin*, the promulgation of which was postponed at the request of the applicants in order to enable them to submit a supplementary request for the recognition of neotypes for the two species, the names of which formed the subject of the decision taken in that case. The other *Opinion* embodies a decision taken in principle by the Commission at its Session held at Lisbon in 1935 that the names of a large number of genera of the Order Carnivora, from species of which parasites common to Man had been reported be stabilised by being placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. A very large amount of bibliographical investigation was involved in this case and it was only during the currency of the present volume that this was completed and in consequence it was possible for the Commission by a further vote to take decisions on matters of detail still outstanding.

3. The two *Declarations* included in the present volume are both concerned with the interpretation of aspects of the Article of the *Règles* (Article 30) which prescribes the method to be followed in determining the type species of nominal genera. The need for the first of these *Declarations* (*Declaration 21*) became apparent in the course of the work now in progress in the Office of the Commission in connection with the preparation of the *Official Lists* for publication in book form. This *Declaration* clarifies the question of the nominal species to be accepted as the type species of a genus in the case where two or more objectively identical nominal species are involved. The second of these *Declarations* (*Declaration 22*) contains an amplification of Rule (a) (type species by original designation) which brings the provisions of that Rule into line with those of Rule (g) (type species by subsequent selection) by requiring that the expression " designate a type species " be rigidly construed.

4. The *Directions* included in the present volume fall into two groups. The first comprises *Direction* 46, the second, *Directions* 53 and 54. *Direction* 46 deals with the gender correctly attributable to two generic names, of which the first had been the subject of a Ruling given in *Opinion* 299, the second, the subject of a Ruling given in *Opinion* 346. The remaining *Directions* (*Directions* 53 and 54) are concerned with family-group-name problems involved in connection with generic names placed on the *Official List* by Rulings given in *Opinions* comprised in the present volume.

5. The present volume comprises 559 pages (T.P.—XVII, i—xviii, 1—524) and two plates. This volume is of substantially larger size than most of the previous volumes.

6. Of the twenty-one *Opinions* included in the present volume one deals with names belonging to two different Classes of the Animal Kingdom, thus bringing the total number of cases up to twenty-two. Several of the applications relating to these cases were submitted by more than one author and when account is taken of this fact, the total number of applicants is seen to amount to twenty-nine.

7. One of the applications dealt with in the present volume was concerned with the status of a book and the remaining twenty-one with individual names. Of this latter group, sixteen (76 per cent.) involved the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers. The use of those Powers was also involved in the application relating to the status of an individual book.

8. The twenty-one applications relating to individual names dealt with in the *Opinions* published in the present volume, when grouped by reference to the Classes of the Animal Kingdom to which the genera or species concerned belong, are distributed as shown in the following table. In the same table the applications are arranged so as to distinguish those which involved the

VIII

use of the Commission's Plenary Powers from those which did not.

TABLE 1

**Distribution of applications (a) by Classes of the Animal Kingdom and (b) by whether they involved the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers**

<i>Name of Class</i>	<i>Number of applications</i>		
	<i>Involving the use of the Plenary Powers</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Crustacea	3	1	4
Insecta	8	1	9
Gastropoda	1	—	1
Cephalopoda	—	2	2
Echinoidea	1	—	1
Reptilia	3	—	3
Mammalia	—	1	1
Totals	16	5	21

9. When the twenty-nine applicants are arranged by reference to the countries in which they are resident, applications are seen

to have been received from the following countries (arranged in alphabetical order) :—

TABLE 2

**Distribution of applicants by country of residence**

<i>Country of Residence</i>	<i>Number of applicants</i>
Czechoslovakia	1
Netherlands	5
Switzerland	1
United Kingdom	4
United States of America	18
Total	29

10. By the Rulings given in the *Opinions* comprised in the present volume, together with the Rulings given in the *Directions* referred to in paragraph 4 above, a total of 357 names have been added to the *Official Lists* and corresponding *Official Indexes* relating to specific names, generic names, family-group names

and the titles of zoological works. The distribution of these entries is seen to be as follows :—

TABLE 3

**Additions to the “ Official Lists ” and “ Official Indexes ”  
respectively**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Official Lists</i>	<i>Official Indexes</i>
Specific Names	78	131
Generic Names	70	36
Family-Group Names	25	16
Titles of Works	—	1
Totals	173	184

11. The twenty-one cases dealing with individual names published in the present volume contain 80 comments from interested specialists. In some instances these comments are joint comments from two or more specialists and in one case one specialist commented on an application which dealt with more than one Class of the Animal Kingdom. In addition, two comments were received in regard to the application concerned with the status of a book. When account is taken of these facts,



a total number of 84 specialists contributed comments in the present volume.

12. If the comments relating to individual names are grouped according to the Class in the Animal Kingdom to which the genus or species concerned belongs, the distribution of the comments is found to be as follows :—

TABLE 4

**Distribution of comments on applications relating to individual names, by Classes of the Animal Kingdom**

<i>Name of Class</i>	<i>Number of Comments</i>
Crustacea	8
Insecta	16
Gastropoda	1
Cephalopoda	1
Echinoidea	1
Reptilia	51
Mammalia	2
Total	80

13. When the authors of the comments contained in the *Opinions* published in the present volume are grouped by reference

to their country of residence, the distribution is found to be as follows :—

TABLE 5

**Distribution of comments on applications, by country of residence of the specialists concerned**

<i>Country of Residence</i>	<i>Number of Comments</i>
Argentina	1
France	1
French West Africa	1
Germany	4
Netherlands	2
New Zealand	1
Spain	4
United Kingdom	14
United States of America	56
Total	84

14. As in the case of the preceding volume of this series, the Commission is indebted to Miss Mary Cosh, M.A., for the preparation of the indexes of the present volume. In style and scope these indexes follow exactly the models laid down for earlier volumes.

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

28 Park Village East,  
Regent's Park,  
LONDON, N.W.1.

8th November 1956.

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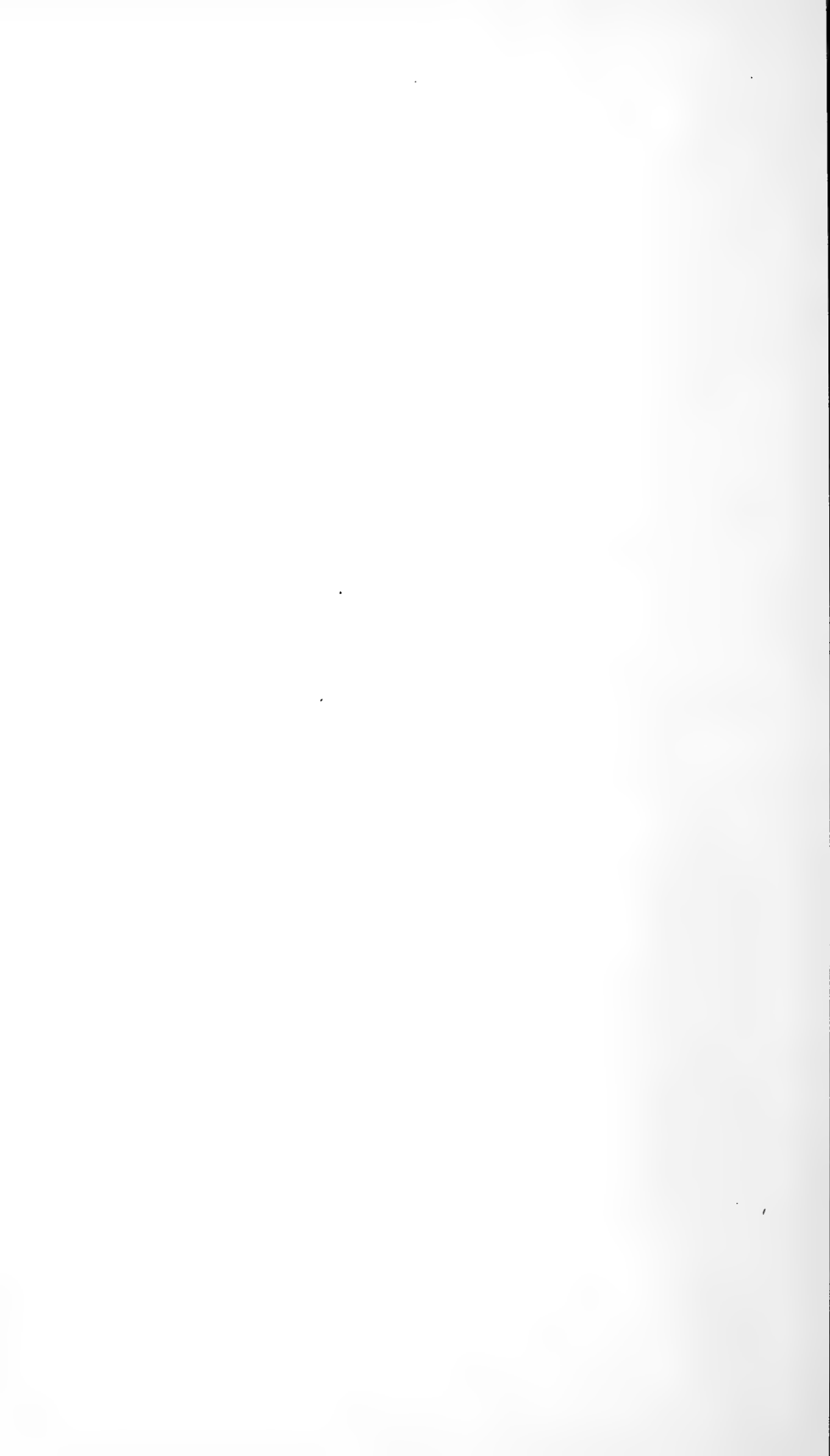
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RENDERED BY THE INTER-  
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ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 11. Pp. i—viii**

**DECLARATION 21**

Clarification of the interpretation of Article 30 of the *Règles* regarding the specific name to be accepted as the name for the type species of a genus where that species has two or more objectively synonymous such names

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DECLARATION 21

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*)

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*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

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Professor Enrico Tortonese (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria," Genova, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

## DECLARATION 21

### CLARIFICATION OF THE INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 30 OF THE "RÈGLES" REGARDING THE SPECIFIC NAME TO BE ACCEPTED AS THE NAME FOR THE TYPE SPECIES OF A GENUS WHERE THAT SPECIES HAS TWO OR MORE OBJECT- IVELY SYNONYMOUS SUCH NAMES

**DECLARATION** :—Where one of two or more objectively identical nominal species is designated, indicated or selected as the type species of a genus, that genus shall be cited as having as its type species the oldest established of the nominal species concerned.

**EXAMPLE** : The nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, are objectively identical with one another. The second, but not the first, of these nominal species was placed by Weber in his genus *Homarus* in 1795. *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1795, was the first of the originally included nominal species to be selected to be the type species of *Homarus* Weber. Since the name *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus is (a) an available name and (b) a senior objective synonym of the name *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, the nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus is to be treated as the type species of the genus *Homarus* Weber.

#### I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 4th February 1955, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, submitted a paper to the Commission in which he explained that in the course of current work he had encountered a problem of interpretation relating to the specific name which for the purposes of

JUL 9 - 1956

Article 30 of the *Règles* should be taken as the name for the type species of a genus in cases where that species had two or more objectively synonymous names. At the conclusion of this paper, which was as follows, Mr. Hemming asked the Commission to provide guidance in this matter by adopting a *Declaration*, clarifying the meaning to be attached to Article 30 in this regard :—

**Proposed adoption of a “ Declaration ” regarding the specific name to be adopted for the type species of a genus in cases where that species possesses two or more objectively synonymous such names**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

The present application arises out of current work on the preparation of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for publication in book form and is in a sense an extension of a proposal numbered Z.N.(S.) 878, in which it was recommended that the Commission should adopt a *Declaration* that “ where two or more nominal species are objectively identical with one another (the two species being based upon the same type specimen, the two names being in consequence objective synonyms of one another) and where one of these nominal species is one of two or more such species included in a nominal genus established prior to 1st January 1931, a later author is to be accepted as having made a valid type selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 if he so selects any of the objectively identical nominal species in question, irrespective of whether the nominal species so selected is that which was cited by the author of the generic name at the time when he established the nominal genus so cited ” (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(3) : 86—89).<sup>1</sup>

2. The purpose of the proposal quoted above was to rid the *Règles* of an anomaly, under which it has hitherto been necessary to reject as invalid the selection of a nominal species to be the type species of a genus in a case where, although the nominal species in question was not one of the nominal species included in that genus, an objectively identical nominal species was one of the originally included species. The problem was illustrated in the foregoing application by the case of the genus *Homarus* Weber, 1795. One of the nominal species included in that genus by Weber was *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775.

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<sup>1</sup> The recommendation here referred to has since been approved by the International Commission, whose decision in this matter has since been embodied in *Declaration 26* (now in the press and shortly to be published in Volume 14 of the present Series).

That nominal species had not however been established by Fabricius as a new species, the name *marinus* having been published merely as a substitute for the name *gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer gammarus*. The nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus and *Astacus marinus* Fabricius are thus objectively identical with one another, each being based upon the same type specimen, and the specific names *gammarus* Linnaeus and *marinus* Fabricius are objective synonyms of one another. Miss Rathbun (1904) selected *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus to be the type species of *Homarus* Weber, but, as the nominal species in question had been cited by Weber under its objective synonym *marinus* Fabricius and not under the name *gammarus* Linnaeus, her type selection for the genus *Homarus* Weber was technically defective and has had to be rejected. The object of the proposal submitted in Application Z.N.(S.) 878 was to remove this ritualistic provision and to secure that in a case such as that described above the selection of either of the objectively identical nominal species to be the type species of the genus concerned is to be accepted as a valid selection under Rule (g) in Article 30, irrespective of which of the nominal species concerned was cited by the original author at the time when he established the nominal genus in question.

3. The purpose of the present application is to ask the Commission to carry the above proposal to its logical conclusion by providing, if we may continue to use the example cited above, that the nominal species to be accepted as the type species of *Homarus* Weber, 1795, shall be *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758 (the nominal species having the oldest available of the objectively synonymous names concerned) and not *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775 (the nominal species having the later of the two objectively synonymous names). The problem here discussed has arisen in connection with a number of generic names already placed on the *Official List*. It seems anomalous to be under the necessity of citing as the type species of a genus a nominal species, the name of which is not only invalid but also probably unknown to the great majority of workers in the group, when there exists an objectively synonymous name for the species in question which is the valid name for that species and is universally used for it.

4. I accordingly recommend the International Commission to render a *Declaration* on the following lines :—

**DRAFT DECLARATION** :—Where there are two or more identical nominal species (i.e. nominal species the names of which are objective synonyms of one another), the designation, indication or selection of any one of these nominal species to be the type species of a genus is to be treated as the designation, indication or selection of whichever of the nominal species concerned has the oldest available name, irrespective of whether or not that nominal species was cited by the author

of the name of the genus in question. *Example* : The nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, are objectively identical with one another. The second, but not the first, of these nominal species was placed by Weber in his genus *Homarus* in 1795. *Astacus marinus* Fabricius was the first of the originally included nominal species to be selected to be the type species of *Homarus* Weber. Since the name *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus is (a) an available name and (b) a senior objective synonym of the name *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, the nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus is to be treated as the type species of the genus *Homarus* Weber.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's application the question of the adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the meaning of Article 30 of the *Règles* was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 908.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 7th February 1955 and was published in Part 4 of volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 28th February of the same year (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 112—113).

**4. No objections received :** The publication of the present application elicited no objections to the action proposed from any source.

## III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**5. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(55)30 :** On 22nd November 1955, a Voting Paper (V.P.(55)30) was issued in which the Members

of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* prescribing the name to be accepted as that for the type species of a genus where that species has two or more objectively synonymous names, as set out in paragraph 4 on page 113 of volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the paper reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Declaration*].

**6. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 22nd February 1956.

**7. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)30 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)30 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-two (22) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Hering ; Riley ; Vokes ; Mayr ; Jaczewski ; Prantl ; Dymond ; Esaki ; do Amaral ; Key ; Boschma ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Cabrera ; Bonnet ; Miller ; Tortonese ; Kühnelt ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Stoll ; Hankó ; Hemming ;

(b) *Negative Votes, two (2) :*

Lemche ; Mertens ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned, one (1) :*

Bodenheimer.

**8. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 23rd February 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(55)30, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 7 above and declaring that the proposal sub-

mitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**9. Preparation of the present "Declaration"** : On 23rd February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the present *Declaration* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of this *Declaration* were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(55)30.

**10.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Declaration* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the undersigned Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

**11.** The present *Declaration* shall be known as *Declaration Twenty-One (21)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Third day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**



# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 12. Pp. ix—xviii**

## **DECLARATION 22**

Clarification of Rule (a) in Article 30 in relation to the status thereunder of a designation of a type species for a genus made at the time of the publication of the generic name concerned when that designation or some part is ambiguous or is qualified by a mark of interrogation

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DECLARATION 22

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)

Professor H. Boschma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel Cabrera (*La Plata, Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso Esaki (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre Bonnet (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh Riley (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz Jaczewski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. Dymond (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. Vokes (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Professor Béla Hankó (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. Stoll (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. Key (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. Miller (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) (29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühnelt (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. Bodenheimer (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)

## DECLARATION 22

### CLARIFICATION OF RULE (a) IN ARTICLE 30 IN RELATION TO THE STATUS THEREUNDER OF A DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR A GENUS MADE AT THE TIME OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE GENERIC NAME CONCERNED WHEN THAT DESIGNATION OR SOME PART IS AMBIGUOUS OR IS QUALIFIED BY A MARK OF INTERROGATION

**DECLARATION** :—For the purposes of Rule (a) in Article 30 the expression “ designate a type species ” is to be rigidly construed and is not to be held to cover a designation made in an ambiguous or qualified manner.

#### I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

An application submitted to the Commission by Professor F. C. Hottes (*Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.*) in regard to the species to be accepted as the type species of the genus *Cinara* Curtis, 1835 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) raised a general issue regarding the interpretation of Rule (a) in Article 30, relating to the designation of a type species for a genus made by the author of the generic name concerned at the time of the

original publication of that name. This general question was submitted to the Commission by the Secretary on 18th June 1951, concurrently with the submission of Professor Hottes's application in regard to the name *Cinara* Curtis, since a definitive Ruling by the Commission on the question of interpretation involved was an indispensable preliminary to the taking of a decision by the Commission on Professor Hottes's application<sup>1</sup>. The following is the text of the application so submitted by Mr. Hemming :—

**Proposed adoption of a "Declaration" on the question whether the insertion of a mark of interrogation invalidates a designation of a type species for a genus made under Rule (a) in Article 30 of the "Règles"**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

The application (File Z.N.(S.) 174) submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in regard to the generic name *Cinara* Curtis, 1835 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera), submitted by Professor F. C. Hottes, raises a small question of principle relating to the interpretation of Rule (a) in Article 30 of the *Règles*, which, in order to prevent the occurrence of similar problems, it would be convenient if the International Commission were to settle by the issue of a *Declaration*.

2. In the particular case in question Curtis established a new nominal genus to which he gave the name *Cinara* and of which he said that the type species was "*pini* Linnaeus?"

3. For over half a century the meaning of the action so taken by Curtis has been the subject of discussion among Aphid taxonomists. Some have argued that the insertion by Curtis of a mark of interrogation after the word "Linnaeus" was intended to denote that Curtis only doubtfully designated *Aphis pini* Linnaeus as the type species of this

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<sup>1</sup> The *Opinion* (*Opinion* 399) incorporating the Commission's decision on this case is in the press and will be published as Part 22 of the present Volume.

genus ; others have held this indicated that Curtis was not personally acquainted with the Linnean species, which was, therefore, from his point of view, a *species inquirenda*. One author put forward the explanation that the insertion of this question mark was designed by Curtis to show that, in his view, the original *Aphis pini* of Linnaeus was a composite species and that, while he certainly intended that the type species of *Cinara* should be the species named *Aphis pini* by Linnaeus, whatever that species might turn out to be, he was not certain to which of two species confused together by Linnaeus the name *Aphis pini* was properly applicable.

4. As was inevitable, these discussions led to no finality and it was for the purpose of putting a term to these fruitless arguments that this case was submitted to the Commission for settlement. For purposes unconnected with the issue immediately under consideration, Professor Hottes has asked the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to settle the question of the type species of the genus *Cinara* Curtis ; he has not therefore asked, as he might have done, for a ruling from the Commission on the question whether the qualification added by Curtis through the insertion of a question mark in the manner indicated above invalidated the designation which he then made of a type species for that genus. It is for the purpose of obtaining a ruling on this general question that the present supplementary application is submitted to the International Commission.

5. In the present case we are concerned with a type designation made under Rule (a) in Article 30 and not with a type selection made under Rule (g) in the same Article. Nevertheless, it will be instructive to pause for a moment to examine what are the requirements laid down by Rule (g) and to compare those requirements with those prescribed in Rule (a). Rule (g) which provides a method of determining the type species of a genus, where the type species has not been determined by any of the preceding Rules (a) to (d) or Rule (f) by the selection of a type species by a later author. Attached to this Rule there is a supplementary provision that the expression "select a type species" is to be "rigidly construed". If therefore, in the present case, Curtis had been a later author selecting a type species for a previously established genus (instead of an original author designating a type species for a genus then being established by himself for the first time), there is no doubt that the insertion by him of a question mark, such as that which he inserted when designating the type species of his own genus *Cinara* would have invalidated the selection so made. For it would clearly be impossible to sustain an argument that on a "rigid" construction of the expression "select a type species" he had unequivocally selected *Aphis pini* Linnaeus to be the type species of the genus *Cinara* Curtis.

When, however, we turn to the Rule (Rule (*a*)) governing the designation of the type species of a genus by the original author of that genus at the time when the generic name in question is first published, we find that there is no supplementary provision analogous to that contained in Rule (*g*), prescribing that the expression " designate a type species " is to be " rigidly construed ".

6. The foregoing difference between Rule (*g*) and Rule (*a*) is due mainly to the fact that the supplementary provision now incorporated in Rule (*g*) did not form part of the original draft of the present Article 30 (which was substituted for the earlier text of this Article by the Seventh International Congress of Zoology at Boston in 1907) but was added at a later stage during the discussion of that draft in order to meet a point raised by the late Commissioner David Starr Jordan of Stanford University that it was essential that this Rule should be so drafted as to exclude from acceptance as type selections the numerous cases where authors had cited under a given previously published generic name a single species, either because that species alone was relevant to the purposes of the book or paper concerned (e.g. where a single species was so cited in a book or paper dealing only with a limited faunistic area) or because the author concerned wished to cite an example of the genus in question without reference to the purely nomenclatorial question of the species to be regarded as the type species of that genus. There is no evidence at all to suggest that, when this addition was made to Rule (*g*), any consideration was given to the question whether a corresponding addition should be made to Rule (*a*). Most probably no consideration was given to this question, for, whereas the risk of doubtful cases arising under Rule (*g*), and consequently the need for special safeguards in that Rule was very great, the risk of similar cases arising under Rule (*a*) was very remote, for in the nature of the case the author of a new genus who wishes himself to designate a type species for that genus will almost invariably do so in a clear and unambiguous manner, cases where an author designates the type species of a genus established by himself in an obscure or qualified manner necessarily being extremely rare.

7. There is certainly nothing in Article 30 to suggest that a lower standard of precision is permissible under Rule (*a*) than that which is required under Rule (*g*). Accordingly, it may fairly be concluded even without any further clarification that Rule (*a*) should exclude from validity an original type designation made in an ambiguous or qualified manner, just as Rule (*g*) clearly excludes from validity a subsequent type selection made in such a manner.

8. Nevertheless, the fact that, as we have seen, discussion on this subject has been proceeding among specialists for over fifty years in

the case of the generic name *Cinara* Curtis, points strongly to the conclusion that, in order to avoid further waste of time of this sort, it is desirable that an express ruling should be given by the International Commission on this subject.

9. It is accordingly suggested, for the consideration of the International Commission, that it would be helpful if a *Declaration* were now to be rendered containing a ruling to the following effect: "For the purposes of Rule (a) in Article 30, the expression 'designate a type species' is to be rigidly construed and is not to be held to cover a designation made in an ambiguous or qualified manner."

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's application the question of the closer definition of Rule (a) in Article 30 relating to the designation of a type species for a genus by the author of the generic name concerned at the time of the original publication of that name was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 715.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 22nd November 1952 at the same time as Professor Hottes's application relating to the generic names *Lachmus* and *Cinara*. Owing, however, to the need during 1953 for concentrating the resources of the Office of the Commission on the preparations for the Session of the Commission to be held at Copenhagen in July of that year and later on the arrangements for the publication of the decisions on nomenclature taken at Copenhagen, it was necessary temporarily to suspend the publication of Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* dealing with applications relating to the status of individual names and similar matters. In consequence, it was not until 11th May 1954 that the present application was published in Part 6 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hemming, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 188—190).

**4. No objection received :** The publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* elicited no objection from any source to the adoption of a *Declaration* in the terms proposed.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**5. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)90 :** On 26th November 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)90) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying Rule (a) in Article 30 in the manner specified on page 190 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. as specified in paragraph 9 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Declaration*].

**6. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 26th February 1955.

**7. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)90 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)90 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-one (21) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Hering ; Lemche ; Stoll ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Vokes ; Esaki ; Jaczewski ; Bodenheimer ; Dymond ; Bonnet ; Riley ; Boschma ; Miller ; Key ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Kühnelt ; Sylvester-Bradley ;



(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

(c) *On Leave of Absence, two (2)* :

Mertens ; Prantl ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

**8. Declaration of Result of Vote** : On 27th February 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)90, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 7 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**9. Preparation of the present "Declaration"** : On 23rd February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the present *Declaration* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of this *Declaration* were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)90.

**10.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Declaration* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

11. The present *Declaration* shall be known as *Declaration Twenty-Two (22)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Third day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 1. Pp. 1—32

## OPINION 380

Suppression for nomenclatorial purposes under the Plenary Powers of the catalogue of the collection of animals formed by Martinus Houuttuyn prepared under the title *Animalium Musaei Houuttuiniani Index* in connection with the sale of the collection in 1787

LONDON :

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and

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 380

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History),  
Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

---

*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.,  
U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th  
August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent  
re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The  
Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th  
July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)  
(27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th  
June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg,  
Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität  
zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-  
President*)

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August  
1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th  
August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland,  
U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th  
August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York,  
N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th  
August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Nether-  
lands*) (12th August 1953)



SUPPRESSION FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES  
 UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE CATALOGUE  
 OF THE COLLECTION OF ANIMALS FORMED BY  
 MARTINUS HOUTTUYN PREPARED UNDER  
 THE TITLE "ANIMALIUM MUSAEI HOUTTUIN-  
 IANI INDEX" IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
 SALE OF THE COLLECTION IN 1787

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the catalogue of the collection of animals formed by Martinus Houttuyn, prepared under the title *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* in connection with the sale of the collection in 1787, is hereby suppressed for nomenclatorial purposes.

(2) The work specified in (1) above, as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers, is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* with the Work No. 31.

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 379 :—*Oestrum* Houttuyn, [1787] (a name published in a work suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names, each of which is invalid by reason of having been published in a work suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above, are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. severally specified below :—

- (i) *alaris* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Mytilus alaris* (Name No. 133);
- (ii) *alatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cottus alatus* (Name No. 134) ;
- (iii) *albopunctatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio albopunctatus* (Name No. 135) ;

- (iv) *aranaeoides* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Scarabaeus aranaeoides* (Name No. 136) ;
- (v) *areolata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Lacerta areolata* (Name No. 137) ;
- (vi) *atra* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Blatta atra* (Name No. 138) ;
- (vii) *aureoviridis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Buprestis aureo-viridis* (Name No. 139) ;
- (viii) *aurichalcea* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Buprestis aurichalcea* (Name No. 140) ;
- (ix) *aurichalcea* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicindela aurichalcea* (Name No. 141) ;
- (x) *aurobyssus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio aurobyssus* (Name No. 142) ;
- (xi) *aurofasciata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Leptura aurofasciata* (Name No. 143) ;
- (xii) *auropunctatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Carabus auropunctatus* (Name No. 144) ;
- (xiii) *benghalensis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicada benghalensis* (Name No. 145) ;
- (xiv) *bimaculata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicada bimaculata* (Name No. 146) ;
- (xv) *caerulescens* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Carabus caerulescens* (Name No. 147) ;

- (xvi) *cantillans* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicada cantillans* (Name No. 148) ;
- (xvii) *capensis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Dytiscus capensis* (Name No. 149) ;
- (xviii) *chrysodon* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Nereis chrysodon* (Name No. 150) ;
- (xix) *coerulea* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Rana coerulea* (Name No. 151) ;
- (xx) *comatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Scarabaeus comatus* (Name No. 152) ;
- (xxi) *cornutus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Callionymus cornutus* (Name No. 153) ;
- (xxii) *coronata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Nereis coronata* (Name No. 154) ;
- (xxiii) *crucifera* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicindela crucifera* (Name No. 155) ;
- (xxiv) *cupreus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Coluber cupreus* (Name No. 156) ;
- (xxv) *cupriceps* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Chrysomela cupriceps* (Name No. 157) ;
- (xxvi) *cyaneofulvus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx cyaneofulvus* (Name No. 158) ;
- (xxvii) *cyaneopunctatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx cyaneopunctatus* (Name No. 159) ;

- (xxviii) *depressus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Echinus depressus* (Name No. 160) ;
- (xxix) *dominula* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicada dominula* (Name No. 161) ;
- (xxx) *falcata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Perca falcata* (Name No. 162) ;
- (xxxI) *fasciata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Coccinella fasciata* (Name No. 163) ;
- (xxxii) *fasciata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Lacerta fasciata* (Name No. 164) ;
- (xxxiii) *fasciatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Chaetodon fasciatus* (Name No. 165) ;
- (xxxiv) *fasciatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Meloë fasciatus* (Name No. 166) ;
- (xxxv) *fasciatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Tetrodon fasciatus* (Name No. 167) ;
- (xxxvi) *flammeus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Meloë flammeus* (Name No. 168) ;
- (xxxvii) *flavescens* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Amphisbaena flavescens* (Name No. 169) ;
- (xxxviii) *flavescens* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Gryllus (Locusta) flavescens* (Name No. 170) ;
- (xxxix) *fragarius* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio fragarius* (Name No. 171) ;



- (xl) *fregaricus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Conus fregaricus* (Name No. 172);
- (xli) *fulgidus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Elater fulgidus* (Name No. 173);
- (xlii) *fusca* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Mantis fusca* (Name No. 174);
- (xliii) *fuscatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Sparus fuscatus* (Name No. 175);
- (xliv) *gladiator* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Conus gladiator* (Name No. 176);
- (xlv) *graminea* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Buprestis graminea* (Name No. 177);
- (xlvi) *grammistes* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Perca grammistes* (Name No. 178);
- (xlvii) *granosus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio granosus* (Name No. 179);
- (xlviii) *granulatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Anguis granulatus* (Name No. 180);
- (xlix) *guttata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Perca guttata* (Name No. 181);
- (l) *haustellum* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Anomia haustellum* (Name No. 182);
- (li) *humeratus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cimex humeratus* (Name No. 183);

- (lii) *hungaricus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx hungaricus* (Name No. 184);
- (liii) *indicus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Scorpio indicus* (Name No. 185);
- (liv) *jacapara* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Coluber jacapara* (Name No. 186);
- (lv) *linearis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio linearis* (Name No. 187);
- (lvi) *maculatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Sparus maculatus* (Name No. 188);
- (lvii) *magellanica* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Venus magellanica* (Name No. 189);
- (lviii) *magellanica* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Voluta magellanica* (Name No. 190);
- (lix) *marmorata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Amphisbaena marmorata* (Name No. 191);
- (lx) *marmoratus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio marmoratus* (Name No. 192);
- (lxi) *marmoreus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio marmoreus* (Name No. 193);
- (lxii) *mitrata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Rana mitrata* (Name No. 194);
- (lxiii) *muscoides* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicada muscoides* (Name No. 195);

- (lxiv) *niger* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio niger* (Name No. 196) ;
- (lxv) *niger* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Elater niger* (Name No. 197) ;
- (lxvi) *nigroplanus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx nigroplanus* (Name No. 198) ;
- (lxvii) *noxius* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cancer noxius* (Name No. 199) ;
- (lxviii) *numerosa* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Coccinella numerosa* (Name No. 200) ;
- (lxix) *obscura* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Chrysomela obscura* (Name No. 201) ;
- (lxx) *obtusus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Gryllus (Acrida) obtusus* (Name No. 202) ;
- (lxxi) *ocellata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Lacerta ocellata* (Name No. 203) ;
- (lxxii) *ornatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Tetrodon ornatus* (Name No. 204) ;
- (lxxiii) *papillosa* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Rana papillosa* (Name No. 205) ;
- (lxxiv) *pediculoides* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cancer pediculoides* (Name No. 206) ;
- (lxxv) *piscium* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Ascaris piscium* (Name No. 207) ;
- (lxxvi) *pullata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicindela pullata* (Name No. 208) ;

- (lxxvii) *pulverulentus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx pulverulentus* (Name No. 209) ;
- (lxxviii) *punctata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Perca punctata* (Name No. 210) ;
- (lxxix) *punctulata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Buprestis punctulata* (Name No. 211) ;
- (lxxx) *purpureus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Mytilus purpureus* (Name No. 212) ;
- (lxxxii) *pustularis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio pustularis* (Name No. 213) ;
- (lxxxiii) *quadrimaculatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx quadrimaculatus* (Name No. 214) ;
- (lxxxiiii) *reticulatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Chaetodon reticulatus* (Name No. 215) ;
- (lxxxv) *reversa* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Libellula reversa* (Name No. 216) ;
- (lxxxvi) *rhombi* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Taenia rhombi* (Name No. 217) ;
- (lxxxvii) *rosea* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Patella rosea* (Name No. 218) ;
- (lxxxviii) *ruberrimus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx ruberrimus* (Name No. 219) ;

- (lxxxviii) *rubicunda* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicada rubicunda* (Name No. 220) ;
- (lxxxix) *rufipes* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Carabus rufipes* (Name No. 221) ;
- (xc) *sculptilis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Scarabaeus sculptilis* (Name No. 222) ;
- (xci) *sepulchralis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicindela sepulchralis* (Name No. 223) ;
- (xcii) *serraticornis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx serraticornis* (Name No. 224) ;
- (xciii) *signifer* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Conus signifer* (Name No. 225) ;
- (xciv) *specularis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cyprinus specularis* (Name No. 226) ;
- (xcv) *spinosus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Ostracion spinosus* (Name No. 227) ;
- (xcvi) *splendidissima* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Sphex splendidissima* (Name No. 228) ;
- (xcvii) *tessellatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Conus tessellatus* (Name No. 229) ;
- (xcviii) *trigonus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Carabus trigonus* (Name No. 230) ;
- (xcix) *tuberculosis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx tuberculosis* (Name No. 231) ;

- (c) *uvarius* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Curculio uvarius* (Name No. 232) ;
- (ci) *variegata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicada variegata* (Name No. 233) ;
- (cii) *variegata* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Mantis variegata* (Name No. 234) ;
- (ciii) *variegatum* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Oestrum variegatum* (Name No. 235) ;
- (civ) *varius* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Gymnotus varius* (Name No. 236) ;
- (cv) *verrucosa* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Rana verrucosa* (Name No. 237) ;
- (cvi) *verrucosus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Silurus verrucosus* (Name No. 238) ;
- (cvii) *vexillifera* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Coryphaena vexillifera* (Name No. 239) ;
- (cviii) *villosa* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicada villosa* (Name No. 240) ;
- (cix) *violaceus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cerambyx violaceus* (Name No. 241) ;
- (cx) *vittatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Sparus vittatus* (Name No. 242) ;
- (cxi) *viridiaenea* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Chrysomela viridiaenea* (Name No. 243) ;

- (cxii) *viridiaenea* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicindela viridiaenea* (Name No. 244) ;
- (cxiii) *viridis* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cicindela viridis* (Name No. 245) ;
- (cxiv) *vittatus* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Chaetodon vittatus* (Name No. 246) ;
- (cxv) *volvoides* Houttuyn, [1787], as published in the combination *Cancer volvoides* (Name No. 247).

## I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 19th May 1947, Professor Dr. H. Engel (*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*) addressed a letter to the Commission drawing attention to the large number of new names contained in the hitherto neglected catalogue of the collection of animals formed by Martinus Houttuyn which had been prepared in 1786 or 1787 under the title *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* in connection with the sale of the collection which took place in 1787. Dr. Engel suggested that this work should be suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers in view of the confusion and name-changing which its acceptance would involve. It was unfortunately not possible to make any progress with this case for some years, first, because at the time of the receipt of Dr. Engel's letter the whole of the resources of the Office of the Commission were being devoted to the preparations for the Session of the Commission arranged to be held in Paris in July 1948 in connection with the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, and, second, because after the close of that Congress the task of preparing the Official Record of the Proceedings of the meetings of the Commission and the Section on Nomenclature occupied a period of some eighteen months during which it was impossible to make any progress with the preparation for

publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* of applications relating to individual nomenclatorial problems submitted to the Commission by specialists for decision. Moreover, certain of the decisions taken by the Paris Congress, notably those relating to the extension of the *Official-List* system called for a certain amount of revision in the case of all applications then outstanding. The necessary revision of the present application was completed by 28th December 1950, when the following application was submitted by Dr. Engel :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes the catalogue of the collection of animals formed by Martinus Houttuyn prepared under the title "Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index" in connection with the sale of the collection which took place in 1787**

By H. ENGEL

(*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

When Martinus Houttuyn, Med. Dr. (born Hoorn 1720, cf. my Alphabetical List of Dutch Zoological Cabinets and Menageries, 1939, in *Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde* 27 : 283, Nr. 399, and the addition given by Schierbeek in 1940 in his : *Sepp-Nozeman, Nederlandsche Vogelen, 1770—1829's Gravenhage* : 13—14 from which we see i.a. that he was buried on the 2nd May 1798) had finished his "Natuurlyke Historie" (Amsterdam 1761—1785), he decided to sell the collections he had made with a view to his studies for this work.

2. Hence the Catalogue of Sale of his Cabinet was issued 1787—1789, about ten years before his death. This catalogue seems to be very rare now. Incidentally, the bookseller Mr. Steiner (A. Ascher & Co., Amsterdam) showed me a specimen of it, asking for information and kindly allowing me to study it for the sake of the curious fact that Houttuyn described many new species in it. Obviously Sherborn's statement (1902, *Index Animalium*, Sectio prima : XXIX) : "Houttuyn, M., Mus. Houttuiniani, Pars I, 8vo., Amst. (1786) Anonymous, a few n. spp. undescribed, therefore not recorded : Insecta not binom." is wrong. Houttuyn himself is the author ; many of the new species may be recognised, as he gives a description or a reference to some older author. The date of the sale is March 14th 1787, seq. If the names which he gave to insects were not to be recognised as binominal, Linné's twelfth edition would not be a binominal work either, for Houttuyn followed it exactly in the division of the genera.

3. The Catalogue can be regarded as having been published within the meaning of Article 25, since it was included by Sherborn in his



*Index* and hence must have been known to him, and since it also was mentioned by W. Engelmann and J. V. Carus, 1861 (*Bibliotheca zoologica* 2 : 1607), as : “Musaei Houttuiniani, Pars I, quae spectat Regnum Animale, Amsterdam 1786” and by D. Murray, “Museums, their History and their Use”, Glasgow, 1904, II, p. 292, under the same title. The last author also mentions : “Animalium Musaei Houttuiniana rudera, Amsterdam 1787”.

4. In the *Algemeene Konst- en Letterbode* Nr. 17 of 1788, p. 136, it is announced that the rest of Houttuyn's collection, comprising the plants and instruments, will be sold in the beginning of 1789 or earlier ; *ibidem* Nr. 35, Feb. 27, 1789, p. 71, and Nr. 36, March 6, 1789, p. 80, March 30—31, 1789 is mentioned as the date of the sale. This pertains to the second part of the catalogue containing “Musaei Houttuiniani Pars II, quae complectitur Regnum Vegetabile”, and “Musaei Houttuiniani Pars III, quae continet Regnum Minerale”, which is bound into one volume with Pars I in our Catalogue.

5. As given below, the Catalogue may be cited under different titles or subtitles, but the last one must belong to another publication, not mentioned elsewhere.

The titles in our copy are :—

- (a) p. I, Latin title : “*Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index*”.
- (b) p. III, title : “Catalogus van eene uitmuntende Verzameling van allerley Soort van Dieren en dierlyke zaaken, tot opheldering der Natuurlyke Historie. In meer dan dertig jaaren vergaderd en, volgens het Samenstel van den wydberoemden Linnaeus, in orde geschikt, door den Heer Martinus Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van verscheide Maatschappyen der Weetenschappen. Benevens een Appendix van een kostbaare Party Goud-en Zilver-Ertsen en andere Mineralen en zeldzaame Naturaliën. Welk alles verkogt zal worden, op Woensdag den 14 Maart 1787, en volgende Dagen, ten Huize van A. Dankmeyer en Zoon, in 't Oude Zyds Heeren Logement te Amsterdam. Door de Makelaars J. Posthumus, Nic. Blinkvliet, Pieter Posthumus, Will. Jan Love, Pieter Bel En Joh. Zac. Rycke. By wien de Catalogus voor 8 St. is te bekomen. Alles zal op Maandag en Dingsdag bezien kunnen worden.”
- (c) p. 1, undertitle : “Musaei Houttuiniani pars prima, quae spectat Regnum Animale.” “Kabinet van Dieren en Dierlyke Zaaken, uitmaakende het eerste deel der Verzameling van Naturaliën door M. Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van de Hollandsche Maatschappy en van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Weetenschappen, enz.”

- (d) Bound with the above : p. I : “ Catalogus van een uitmuntende Verzameling van Plantgewassen, derzelve vrugten en zaaden, alsook van een aanzienlyk Kabinet van Petrefacten, Gesteenten en Mineraalen, in meer dan dertig Jaaren vergaderd, en in order geschikt door den Heer Martinus Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van verscheide Maatschappyeën der Weetenschappen. Waar by komt een Collectie van veelerley fraaye Natuurlyke Zaaken, Gelyk Zee-gewassen, Gedierten in Flessen met Liquor, Drooge Gedierten, Opgezette Vogels in Kassen en daar buiten, Kapellen en andere Insekten, Hoorens en Doublet Schulpen enz. Welk alles in Veilinge zal worden gebragt, op Maandag en Dingsdag, den 30 en 31 Maart 1789, ten zynen Huize, op de Roozegraft te Amsterdam. Door de Makelaars Jacob en Pieter Posthumus. By wien de Catalogus voor 2 St. is te bekomen. Alles zal Vrijdag en Saturdag, voor de Verkoopung, kunnen bezien worden.”
- (e) p. 1, undertitle : “ Musaei Houttuiniani pars altera, quae complectitur Regnum Vegetabile.” “ Kabinet van Plantgewassen, derzelve Zaaden en Vrugten enz. uitmaakende het Tweede Deel der Verzameling van Naturaliën door M. Houttuyn, med. Doctor, Lid van de Hollandsche Maatschappye en van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Weetenschappen.”
- (f) p. 19, undertitle : “ Musaei Houttuiniani pars tertia, quae continet Regnum Minerale.” “ Kabinet van Delfstoffen, of versteende zaaken, gesteenten en mineraalen, uitmaakende het Derde Deel der verzameling van Naturaliën door M. Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van de Hollandsche Maatschappye en van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Weetenschappen, enz.”
- (g) p. 69 : undertitle of a collection sold together with Houttuyn's second cabinet : “ Catalogus van een Collectie van fraaye Naturalia en Rariteiten bestaande in veelerley Gedierten in Flessen met Liquor, opgezette Vogels, zo met als zonder Kassen, Kapellen, Torren, en andere Insekten, Hoorens en Doubletschulpen, eenige Zee-gewassen enz. welke agter die van den Heer Doctor M. Houttuyn verkogt zullen worden op den 31 Maart 1789.”

6. It is only “ Pars I Regnum Animale ” that contains descriptions of new species. From the Foreword (pp. V—VIII), in Dutch, I only translate the portion bearing upon our subject :—

“ While writing my Natural History, which took me nearly 30 years, I bought and collected all sorts of objects relating thereto ; not only for study, but also as an example for my figures. At present I am

offering the first part of my collection, comprising the Animal Kingdom, while the other parts are not yet ready. All is arranged according to the system of my Natural History, viz. first of all the Mammals, bottled and sealed with red lacquer, as well as dry, and parts of same. Secondly the Birds, mostly in glass cases comprising many rare Cape birds and birds of paradise. Thirdly Amphibia (mostly bottled). Fourthly the Fishes, many from Japan and the East Indies, among which are all those described by me in the *Verhandeligen van de Hollandsche Maatschappy*, Vol. XX. The dry fishes are followed by bottled and finally dried insects, among which are the Crustacea. The Vermes comprise worms, molluscs, among which a large collection of shells, seastars, corals, etc.”

“ In the descriptions I have tried to give, as far as possible, the real names that are in use, and I have distinguished the new species with an asterisk. This does not hold good for all the butterflies and some other insects, because a number of them, which received new names from me, were later on discovered to have been described in the work of Fabricius. In the butterflies the asterisks only designate the name under which these are found in my collection, usually named according to Goeze, or Kramer and Stoll. Many of the types of the last authors (including Cicadas and Bugs) are in the collection.”

7. On page 19 we find the first asterisk (where necessary the English translation of the Dutch is given between brackets, i.e. when Houuttuyn does not give the Latin equivalent). [All remarks between brackets are additions and elucidations by myself, Engel] :—

- (i) N. 118 *Rana Mitrata*\*, Brasiliensis. Gemyterde Pad als met Paraltjes bezaaid (i.e. mitred, strewn with little pearls) Seb. Thes. I, Tab. LXXI, Fig. 8.
- (ii) N 119 — — Dezelfde met een witte streep op de Rug, overlans (i.e. the same with a white longitudinal stripe on the Back) Seba Ibid. Fig. 6, 7. Linnaeo incognitae.
- (iii) N. 120 *Rana papillosa*\*, Tota flavescens nigro maculata et in Dorso toto Papillis exasperata. Pukkelig getepeld Paddetje. An Seb. Ibid. Fig. 9? vel Tab. LXXIII Fig. 1, 2.
- (iv) N.B. Asteriscis notatae species ut plurimum novae, mihi determinatae. De nieuwe soorten zyn met Sterretjes getekend.
- (v) N. 121 *Rana verrucosa*\* Wrattige Kikvorsch. Huic nulla perfecte similis apud Sebam occurrit : proxima esset, Tab. LXXV. Fig. 1 : nam Ocellorum speciem ad latera habet, unde *Ocellata* dicta Linnaeo : imprimis vero, propter Verrucarum similes in Digitis Pedum, ad singulum Articulum, Carunculas, quas Seba notat in nulla alia Species inveniri : tum et Digitos perfecte fissos et acutos ut in Bufonibus praecedentibus. Hinc *Verrucosam* apellavi. Non maculis nec zonis omnino caret et plicam in Fronte habet singularem, hoc rarum Specimen.

- (vi) N. 122 *Rana [sic] caerulea*\*. Blaauwe Surinaamsche Kikvorsch. Hoc nomine haec distinguitur vulgo, quae Dorso Colore intense coeruleo vel azureo, inferius Colore Autantio superbit ; pulcherrima Surinamensium, Linnaeo & Sebae ignota, sed forte at Arboream referenda. Vide Boddaert de *Rana bicolor*.

8. The foregoing are the most elaborate descriptions occurring in the catalogue. They suffice to show that it is available under the Rules.

9. There are, however, also many insufficient descriptions, e.g. p. 32 nr. 267 "*Balistes punctatus*\* Ind. Or, Gestippeld Hoornvischje uit Oost-Indie." These complete or partial *nomina nuda* will be dealt with later on. Here follows first a list of the more or less sufficiently described species.

(i) On p. 24 :—

- (a) N. 171 *Lacerta fasciata*\*. Gebandeerde, zwart en wit [fasciate, black and white]. Fasciatae Linnaei non convenit.
- (b) N. 172 *Lacerta areolata*\*. Geperkte met witte Stippen [areolate with white dots]. Seb. I, T. 92. f. 6.
- (c) N. 173 *Lacerta ocellata*\*. Ge-oogde met Maantjes [ocellate with lunulae]. Seb. I, T. 91. f. 1, 2.

(ii) On p. 26 :—

- N. 199 *Coluber Jacapara*\*. Jakapara-Slang uit West-indië. Seb. T. 20. f. 1. quam proxime : apud Linnaeum non occurrit.

(iii) On p. 28 :—

- N. 220 *Coluber cupreus*\*. Koperstippige Adderslang [Copper speckled *Coluber*]. *Lebetinus*. Nat. Hist. bl. 367. Squamae superiores singulae puncto Cupreo terminantur. Lang  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Voet : Buikschilden 162 ; Staartschubben 40. [Long  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot : ventral scales 162 : caudal scales 40].

(iv) On p. 29 :—

- (a) N. 233 *Anguis Gvanulata*\* [sic] Een zeer raare zwartachtig bruinroode Slang uit Bengale, wiens huid geheel schijnt bekleed te zyn met korrelige schubbetjes. Een zeer zeldzaam Voorwerp. [A very curious blackish brown-red snake from Bengal, whose skin seems to be covered totally with granule-like scales. A very rare object.]
- (b) N. 238 *Amphisbaena flavescens*\*. Geelachtig rosse Tweekop. Zie Nat. Hist. uts. [i.e. I 6] bladz. 433. Lang 26 Duim, dik  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Duim. Ringen 230.15 [Long 26 inches, thick  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Rings 230.15] & nigro-varia, een zwartbonte geelkop. [A black-spotted yellowhead.]

(v) On p. 30 :—

N. 241 *Amphisbaena marmorata*\*. Een gemarmerde zwarte rosachtige [marbled black and reddish]. Haec merito *Fuliginosa* appellari posset.

(vi) On p. 35 :—

N. 96 *Ostracion spinosus*\*. Veeldoornige. Rarissima species, non descripta, fere trigona, superne tres, ad latera quinque aculeos gerit.

(vii) On p. 37 :—

(a) N. 285 *Gymnotus varius*\*. Bonte of gestreepte. Seb. III. T. 32 Fig. 1. Specie differre videtur a priori [i.e. *G. Carapo* Linn Syst. Nat. XII Gen. 144, Sp. 1], etiamsi Linnaeus hunc eo retulerit, nam Pinna Ani ad finem Caudae excurrit, cujus apex non in filum attenuatur.

(b) N. 291 *Callionymus cornutus*\*. Gehoornde Schelvisduivel. Een Oostindisch Vischje, zekerlyk tot dit Geslacht behoorende wegens de twee Hoornen op den Kop, dus van my genaamd. [Horned *Callionymus*, an East-Indian fish, certainly belonging to this genus and thus so called by me because of two horns on the head.]

(c) N. 307 *Cottus alatus*\*. Linn Syst. Nat. non descriptus, Piscis rarissimus, mihi delatus ex India Orientali. Een Gewiekte Knorhaan of Donderpad uit Oost-indie. [A *Cottus* with wings from the East Indies.]

(viii) On p. 41 :—

N. 328 *Sparus fuscatus*\*. Een bruinkvlakkige Zee- of Goudbraasem uit Oostindië. Valde singularis et rarus hic est, tam propter rotundam ad Pinnas Pectorales, fere nigram, maculam, quam propter fuscum, quo Nucha et Dorsum obtegitur, Colorem.

(ix) On p. 42 :—

(a) N. 335 *Sparus maculatus*\*. Gevlakt bonte Zee-braasem. Zeer fraay bruinvlakkig op een vergulden Grond is dit vischje. [Very beautifully mottled with brown on a golden ground is this fish.]

(b) N. 336 *Sparus vittatus*\*. Gebandeerde Zee-braasem. Niet minder sierlyk is deeze op een olyfkleurigen of geelachtig bruinen Grond, met witte zwart gerande Banden uitgemonsterd. Ik vind ze ook nergens beschreeven of afgebeeld. Is uit Oostindië. [Not less gracious is this one, with white bands bordered by black on a brown ground. Not described or figured before. From the East Indies.]

(x) On p. 43 :—

- (a) N. 346 *Perca falcata*\*. Ind. Orient. Gezeissende Baars uit Oostindië. Propter Pinnam Dorsalem posteriorem Falci-formem et insigniter Spinosam. Oculorum orbitae amplissimae sunt. Rarum et valde pulchrum exemplar.
- (b) N. 347 *Perca punctata*\*. Gestippelde Baars. Linn. Sp. 20 ? Ind. Or. Zie Nat. Hist., I. Deel, VIII Stuk, bladz. 20 (19). (cf. Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. p. 291 spec. 13.)
- (c) N. 348 *Perca guttata*\*. Gesprenkelde Baars. Vid. Ibidem. Ind. Or. Haec Lineis et Punctis fuscis pulcherrime distincta. Seb. Mus. III. T. 27 f. 15. [Cf. Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. p. 292 spec. 14.]
- (d) N. 349 *Perca Grammistes*\*. Gelinieerde Baars, uit Oostindië. Een roodachtig bruine met witte streepen. [A reddish-brown one with white stripes.] Grammistes Seb. Mus. III T. 27. f. 5.
- (e) N. 350 ——— Een zwartachtig bruine dito, beiden zeer raar. [A blackish-brown one of the same species, both very curious.] Pinnae dorsales in his distinctae sunt.

(xi) On p. 46 :—

- N. 378 *Silurus Verrucosus*\*. Wrattige (meerval). Aspredo. Gronovii Mus. T. 5. f. 3. Hic manifeste differens a priori [i.e. *Silurus inermis* Japonicus. Holl. My. Verhand. XX p. 338. Differt ab *inermi* Linnæano. Surin. Sp. 9, an variëtas], asperitate nomen creavit.

(xii) On p. 48 :—

- N. 404 *Cyprinus specularis*\*. Spiegel-Karper. Zie Nat. Hist. bl. 430. Linnaeo incognitus, ut videtur, et Artedio, Kleinio descriptus.

(xiii) On p. 55 :—

- (a) N. 454 *Scorpio Indicus*\*. Oostindische of Ceylonse. Zie Nat. Hist. I 13 p. 286, 290.
- (b) N. 458 *Cancer noxius*\*. Rumph. Amb. Cap. XIV. Vergiftig Krabbetje met een zee-Tulpje begroeid [a poisonous crab with a "sea tulip"].

(xiv) On p. 62 :—

- Doos (box) 16 *Scarabaeus aranaeoides*\*. Spinnekopachtig van Suriname. Comparetur Aranea, de Spinnekop. Voet, Copr. T. 52. f. 17.

(xv) On p. 68 :—

- (a) Doos (box) 31 *Curculio Auro-byssus*\* Goudstoffig Olyphantje. An Americanus? Ab *aurifero*. Drury I, T. 32. f. 1. longe diversus. Het is als met Goud Moer of Zyde gemarmerd ; zeer raar. [It is marbled as with gold dust or silk ; very curious.]

- (b) Doos (box) 34 *Curculio uvarius*\*. Druifachtig dito. Nat. Hist. Pl. LXXIV f. 16. An *Obesus*. Fabr. Goeze I p. 409. Dit is rood gemarmerd en heeft de Pooten geheel zwart, gelykende veel naar een blaauwe Druif. [This one is red marbled and has black legs, looking much like a blue grape.]
- (xvi) On p. 72 :—  
Doos (box) 48 *Cerambyx cyaneo-punctatus*\*. Blaauw Segryn-Bok met drie roode banden, van de Kaap. [Blue shagreen *Cerambyx* with three red bands, from the Cape.]
- (xvii) On p. 74 :—  
Doos (box) 52 *Leptura auro-fasciata*\*. Met Goud gebandeerd glanzig blaauw Bokje, van Suriname. [Blue shining *Leptura* with golden bands, from Surinam.]
- (xviii) On p. 75 :—  
(a) Doos (box) 54 *Elater Fulgidus*\*. Goudglanzige Kniptor van Suriname. [Gold-shining *Elater* from Surinam.] Polline subtilissime Aureo in sulcis Elytrorum et supra Thoracem conspersus. Hy schynt van alle de afgebeelden of beschrevenen te verschillen ; naast zou hy komen aan die der Nat. Hist. Pl. 76. Fig. 13 : doch heeft geen wit : aan die van Voet Pl. 42 Fig. 3, 4 ; of aan den *maximus* van Sulzer Gesch. T. 6. f. 7. zie Goeze p. 567 : doch heeft geen uitspringende hoeken aan't Borststuk. [This seems to differ from all the species figured or described, closely related to that of Nat. Hist. Pl. 76. Fig. 13, but has no white, that of Voet Pl. 42. Fig. 3, 4, the *maximus* of Sulzer Gesch. T. 6. f. 7, see Goeze p. 567, but he has no prominent edges of the thorax.] Ergo nova species ?
- (b) Doos (box) 55 *Elater niger*\*. Zwartglanzige Kniptor van Suriname. A *striato* Linn. Sp. 8 diversus, nec perfecte quadrat Voet ii nigro Surinamensi, Fig. 2, nec Gronovii, qui Americanus Goezio. Hinc iterum nova species. [Black shining *Elater* from Surinam.]
- (xix) On p. 79 :—  
Doos (box) *Carabus trigonus*\*. Driekantige. *Mihi*. Corpore trigono, Thorace bilobo gibboso. Maxillis enormibus crassis, tridentitis. Elytris planis papilloso-crinitis, ad latera serratis. Abdomine glabro. Van de Kaap. Zeer raar. [From the Cape, very curious.]
- (xx) On p. 80 :—  
Doos (box) 67 *Tenebrio costatus longipes vel Aranaeoides*\*. Geribde Langpoot of Spinnepkop-Tor. Compar. Voet, Gladde Krabbe-Tor 39 F. 52 : item Pallas Tab. C f. 18. Maar de zo blykbaare langheid der Pooten mankeert in

beiden : zyn ze er ook by gissing aan geteekend ? Zes stuks van de Kaap. [But the obvious long legs are missing in both figures. Were they perhaps added to the drawing at a guess ? Six specimens from the Cape.]

(xxi) On p. 86 :—

- (a) Doos (box) 88 *Cicada villosa*\*. Ruige. Cic. a Ailes velues. Stoll T. VII f. 37.
- (b) Doos (box) 89 *Cicada bimaculata*\*. Tweevlakkige. Stoll T. XXIV. f. 132. Van Coromandel.
- (c) *Cicada cantillans*\*. Kweelster van de Kaap. [*Cicada* from the Cape.] id. T. XII. f. 59.
- (d) Doos (box) 90 *Cicada muscoides*\*. Vliegachtige dito. Ibid. f. 60. Kaap.
- (e) *Cicada phalaenoides*\*. Linn. Sp. 40, Stoll T. II. f. 9. Sur. 2 st. [specimens].
- (f) *Cicada benghalensis*\*. Verte Phalenoide. Id. T. XI. f. 54. v. Bengale.

(xxii) On p. 87 :—

- (a) *Cicada Dominula*\*. Het Juffertje : la Demoiselle. Id. T. I. 4. Sur.
- (b) Doos (box) 91 *Cicada rubicunda*\*. Roodlyf. Chineesche Bloedvlak. Id. T. XIII. f. 62.
- (c) *Cicada variegata*\*. Bonte Ceylonsche. Id. T. XII. f. 61. Ceyl.

(xxiii) On p. 106 :—

Doos (box) 210 *Oestrum variegatum*\*. Linn. Syst. Nat. XII. Gen. 251. Bontvleugelige Horsel van Nieuw Jork. Zie Nat. Hist. blz. 405. PL. XCVIII, fig. 1, 2.

(xxiv) On p. 109 :—

Doos (box) 220 *Cancer Volvooides*\*. Het zeer raare Wevers-Spoel-Krabbetje uit Oostindië, door den Heer Herbst. Tab. II. F. 29, 30, 31, in afb. gebragt en omstandig beschreeven, zeer compleet. [The very rare weaver's shuttle crab from the East Indies, fig. and descr. by Herbst. Very complete.]

(xxv) On p. 112 :—

N. 483 *Ascaris piscium*\*. Wormpjes by de Lever van de Schelvischen in't Lighaam zittende gevonden. [Little worms found in the liver of the haddock.] De zelfde [i.e. Nat. Hist. I. D. XIV Stuk, bladz. 29. Pl. CVII] Fig. 3.

(xxvi) On p. 114 :—

- (a) N. 498 *Nereis Coronata*\*. An pertinet ad *Cylindrarium Pallassii*, Capensem. Misc. Zoologica. pag. 117 ? Sed *Coronam Auream* gerit. Gekroonde Zee-Duizendbeen.



- (b) N. 499 *Nereis Chryson\**. Animal Saballae Chrysonotis. Linn. Gen. 355. Sp. 813. Goud-Tand-Zee-Duizendbeen. Nat. Hist. als boven, XVI. Stuk. blad. 623. Pl. CXXV Fig. 7. Pall. Misc. Zoolog. p. 122. Tab. IX. Fig. 4, 5. Haec Belgica erit.
- (xxvii) On p. 124 :—  
N. 271 *Echinus depressus\**. Platronde, groenachtig van Kleur, waar onder raare. Zie Gualth. Tab. 107. Fig. M. F, G, H. [This specific name would have to replace the well-known *Toxopneustes pileolus* Lamarck if Fig. M is taken as the type ; or *Lytechinus variegatus* if Fig. F was chosen.]
- (xxviii) On p. 136 :—  
N. 102 *Anomia Haustellum\**. Scheppertjes, zeer raar, twee stuks. Langwerpig hol, met geplooid onder-en ingedrukte boven-Schaal of Klepje : dus naar de Gryphieten eenigszins gelykende. [Little scoop, very curious, 2 specimens. Oblong concave with plicated under-shell and impressed upper one, thus looking like the Gryphites.]
- (xxix) On p. 138 :—  
N. 123 *Myrilus Alaris\**. Twee Vlerk-Doubletten of Schouderbladen : ongemeen : zie Knorr. VI. Pl. 21. f. 1.
- (xxx) On p. 140 :—  
N. 150 *Conus Tessellatus\**. Twee Italiaansche Vloertjes, vry groot. Zie Knorr, VI. P. 11. f. 4.
- (xxxi) On p. 141 :—  
(a) N. 156 *Conus signifer\**. Een gestippelde Band-Toot of Vaandrager, ongemeen raar : Zie Knorr. VI. Pl. 13. f. 6.  
(b) N. 159 *Conus Gladiator\**. Geele Amadis-Toot : zie Knorr. VI. Pl. 5. f. 3 : vry groot.
- (xxxii) On p. 149 :—  
N. 244 *Voluta Magellanica\**. Een keurlyke Magellaansche Tophooren van de eerste grootte, als zynde zes Duim lang, zeer gaaf en zuiver : zie Knorr. IV. Pl. 29. Fig. 1, 2. [A beautiful *Voluta* from Magellan Straits of the first size, being 6 inches long, very complete and pure.]
- 10.** Here follows a list of what seem to me either absolute or virtual *nomina nuda*, as Houttuyn gives only a scanty or no description, often only a translation of the Latin name. It seems unnecessary to give more than the names, though some might be recognisable for a specialist.
- N. 218 *Colubres* [sic] *maculati*, 219 *C. marmorati*, 267 *Balistes punctatus*, 271 *Tetodon fasciatus*, 273 *T. ornatus*, 303 *Coryphaena*

*vexillifera*, 319 *Chaetodon reticulatus* et *vittatus*, 321 *C. fasciatus*, 360 *Gasterosteus cristatus*, 452 *Aranea longipes*, doos [box] 13 *Scarabaeus comatus*, 14 *S. sculptilis*, 16 *S. gibbosus cupreus*, *S. monilis*, *S. mus flavus*, *S. insignitus*, 18 *S. nuchipubes*, 19 *S. eximius* 26 *Coccinella numerosa*, *C. fasciata*, 27 *Chrysomela viridi-aenea*: 28 *C. obscura*, *C. cupriceps*, p. 67 doos [box] 30 *Curculio niger*, 31 *C. marmoratus*, *C. albopunctatus*, *C. linearis*, 35 *C. granosus*, *C. pustularis*, *C. marmoreus*, *C. fragarius*, 49 *Cerambyx cyaneo-fulvus*, *C. pulverulentus*, *C. serraticornis*, 51 *C. hungaricus*, *C. ruberrimus*, *C. violaceus*, *C. nigroplanus*, *C. tuberculosus*, *C. quadrimaculatus*, 57 *Cicindela crucifera*, *C. viridi-aenea*, *C. sepulchralis*, *C. viridis*, *C. pullata*, *C. aurichalcea*, 61 *Buprestis aureo-viridis*, *B. punctulata*, *B. aurichalcea*, *B. graminea*, 62 *Dytiscus capensis*, 66 *Carabus auropunctatus*, *C. mordens*, *C. rufipes*, 67 *Tenebrio glaber*, 69 *Meloë fasciatus*, *M. flammeus*, 71 *Blatta atra*, 74 *Mantis fusca*, *M. variegata*, 75 *Gryllus (Acrida) obtusus*, 77 *G. (Bulla) crenulatus*, 86 *G. (Locusta) flavescens*, 89 *Cicada crucifera*, 93 *Cimex phrygius*, 94 *C. succinctus*, *C. vibicinus*, 95 *C. acuminatus*, *C. humeratus*, *C. marginatus*, *C. limbosus*, 199 *Libellula reversa*, 207 *Sphex splendidissima*, 214 *Aranea variegata*, 216 *Scorpio capensis*, *S. ceylonensis*, 221 *Cancer armadilloides*, *C. pediculoides*, N. 552 *Taenia rhombi*, p. 126 N. 11 *Mya acuminata*, 12 *M. fabacea*, 46 *Venus magellanica*, 48 *V. radiata*, 57 *V. tessellata*, 118 *Mytilus purpureus*, 140 *Nautilus perforatus*, 158 *Conus gregarius*, 162 *C. subordinatus*, *C. granulatus*, 277 *Buccinum fenestrata*, 295 *B. oculatum*, 329 *Strombus aplustre*, 375 *Murex turbinites*, 391 *M. granulatus*, 455-458 *Patella rosea*, p. 173, N. 23 *Madrepora florida*.

11. The following fishes designated with an asterisk by Houttuyn were described as new—and hence the names are available—in his paper “Beschryving van eenige Japanse Visschen en andere Zeeschepselen”, 1782, in: *Verhandelingen Hollandsche Maatschappij Haarlem*, XX, 2, p. 311—350. N. 290 *Callionymus Japonicus* (p. 312), N. 292 *Uranoscopus Japonicus* (p. 314), N. 302 *Coryphaena Japonica* (p. 315), N. 314 *Pleuronectes Japonicus* (317), N. 326 *Sparus Argentatus* (p. 319), N. 329 *Sparus fuscescens* (p. 324), N. 330 *Sparus virgatus* (p. 323), N. 331 *Sparus latus* (p. 322), N. 332 *Sparus notatus*, N. 338 *Labrus japonicus* (p. 324), N. 339 *Labrus Boöps* (p. 326), N. 345 *Perca fasciata* (p. 326), N. 355 *Gasterosteus japonicus* (p. 329), N. 361 *Scomber japonicus* (p. 329), N. 362 *Scomber Auratus* (p. 331), N. 364 *Centrogaster fuscescens* (p. 333), N. 365 *Centrogaster argentatus* (p. 334), N. 369 *Trigla alata* (p. 336), N. 375 *Cobitus Japonica* (p. 337), N. 394 *Atherina Japonica* (p. 340).

12. The sudden resurrection of a book about 165 years old containing over 50 specific trivial names fully supported by “indications” and in addition a large number of specific names with “indications” which are probably inadequate could not fail to produce the most serious and far-reaching confusion and would serve no useful purpose

whatever. It is therefore very important that Houttuyn's *Catalogue* of 1786 (or 1787) should be suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its Plenary Powers and also that this suppression should be effected as quickly as possible since otherwise there is the risk that some worker may start discarding well-established names in favour of these long-forgotten Houttuyn names.

13. The proposal which I therefore now submit is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

- (1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy all new names in the catalogue of the collection formed by Martinus Houttuyn prepared under the title *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* under the date 1786 in connection with the sale of that collection which took place in 1787 ;
- (2) place the generic name *Oestrum* Houttuyn, 1786 (*loc. cit.* : 106), as suppressed under (1) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the 115 trivial names, as suppressed in (1) above, as specified in Column (1) below, as published in the binominal combination specified in Column (2) below on the page of the *Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index* specified in Column (3) below :—

<i>Trivial name</i>	<i>Binominal combination</i>	<i>Page in the "Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index"</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>alaris</i>	<i>Mytilus alaris</i>	138
<i>alatus</i>	<i>Cottus alatus</i>	39
<i>albopunctatus</i>	<i>Curculio albopunctatus</i>	68
<i>aranaeoides</i>	<i>Scarabaeus aranaeoides</i>	62
<i>areolata</i>	<i>Lacerta areolata</i>	24
<i>atra</i>	<i>Blatta atra</i>	82
<i>aureoviridis</i>	<i>Buprestis aureo-viridis</i>	77
<i>aurichalcea</i>	<i>Buprestis aurichalcea</i>	77
<i>aurichalcea</i>	<i>Cicindela aurichalcea</i>	76
<i>aurobyssus</i>	<i>Curculio aurobyssus</i>	68
<i>aurofasciata</i>	<i>Leptura aurofasciata</i>	74
<i>auropunctatus</i>	<i>Carabus auropunctatus</i>	79
<i>benghalensis</i>	<i>Cicada benghalensis</i>	86
<i>bimaculata</i>	<i>Cicada bimaculata</i>	86
<i>caerulescens</i>	<i>Carabus caerulescens</i>	78
<i>cantillans</i>	<i>Cicada cantillans</i>	86
<i>capensis</i>	<i>Dytiscus capensis</i>	78

<i>Trivial name</i>	<i>Binominal combination</i>	<i>Page in the "Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index"</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>chrysodon</i>	<i>Nereis chrysodon</i>	114
<i>coerulea</i>	<i>Rana coerulea</i>	19
<i>comatus</i>	<i>Scarabaeus comatus</i>	61
<i>cornutus</i>	<i>Callionymus cornutus</i>	37
<i>coronata</i>	<i>Nereis coronata</i>	114
<i>crucifera</i>	<i>Cicindela crucifera</i>	76
<i>cupreus</i>	<i>Coluber cupreus</i>	28
<i>cupriceps</i>	<i>Chrysomela cupriceps</i>	66
<i>cyaneofulvus</i>	<i>Cerambyx cyaneofulvus</i>	72
<i>cyanopunctatus</i>	<i>Cerambyx cyanopunctatus</i>	72
<i>depressus</i>	<i>Echinus depressus</i>	124
<i>dominula</i>	<i>Cicada dominula</i>	87
<i>falcata</i>	<i>Perca falcata</i>	43
<i>fasciata</i>	<i>Coccinella fasciata</i>	66
<i>fasciata</i>	<i>Lacerta fasciata</i>	24
<i>fasciatus</i>	<i>Chaetodon fasciatus</i>	40
<i>fasciatus</i>	<i>Meloë fasciatus</i>	81
<i>fasciatus</i>	<i>Tetrodon fasciatus</i>	32
<i>flammeus</i>	<i>Meloë flammeus</i>	81
<i>flavescens</i>	<i>Amphisbaena flavescens</i>	29
<i>flavescens</i>	<i>Gryllus (Locusta) flavescens</i>	85
<i>fragarius</i>	<i>Curculio fragarius</i>	69
<i>fregaricus</i>	<i>Conus fregaricus</i>	141
<i>fulgidus</i>	<i>Elater fulgidus</i>	75
<i>fusca</i>	<i>Mantis fusca</i>	82
<i>fuscatus</i>	<i>Sparus fuscatus</i>	40
<i>gladiator</i>	<i>Conus gladiator</i>	141
<i>graminea</i>	<i>Buprestis graminea</i>	77
<i>grammistes</i>	<i>Perca grammistes</i>	43
<i>granosus</i>	<i>Curculio granosus</i>	68
<i>granulatus</i>	<i>Anguis granulatus</i>	29
<i>guttata</i>	<i>Perca guttata</i>	43
<i>haustellum</i>	<i>Anomia haustellum</i>	136
<i>humeratus</i>	<i>Cimex humeratus</i>	89
<i>hungaricus</i>	<i>Cerambyx hungaricus</i>	73
<i>indicus</i>	<i>Scorpio indicus</i>	55
<i>jacapara</i>	<i>Coluber jacapara</i>	26
<i>linearis</i>	<i>Curculio linearis</i>	68
<i>maculatus</i>	<i>Sparus maculatus</i>	42
<i>magellanica</i>	<i>Venus magellanica</i>	130
<i>magellanica</i>	<i>Voluta magellanica</i>	149
<i>marmorata</i>	<i>Amphisbaena marmorata</i>	30
<i>marmoratus</i>	<i>Curculio marmoratus</i>	68
<i>marmoreus</i>	<i>Curculio marmoreus</i>	69
<i>mitrata</i>	<i>Rana mitrata</i>	19

<i>Trivial name</i>	<i>Binominal combination</i>	<i>Page in the " Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index "</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>muscoides</i>	<i>Cicada muscoides</i>	86
<i>niger</i>	<i>Curculio niger</i>	67
<i>niger</i>	<i>Elater niger</i>	75
<i>nigroplanus</i>	<i>Cerambyx nigroplanus</i>	73
<i>noxius</i>	<i>Cancer noxius</i>	55
<i>numerosa</i>	<i>Coccinella numerosa</i>	66
<i>obscura</i>	<i>Chrysomela obscura</i>	66
<i>obtusus</i>	<i>Gryllus (Acrida) obtusus</i>	83
<i>ocellata</i>	<i>Lacerta ocellata</i>	24
<i>ornatus</i>	<i>Tetrodon ornatus</i>	32
<i>papillosa</i>	<i>Rana papillosa</i>	19
<i>pediculoides</i>	<i>Cancer pediculoides</i>	109
<i>piscium</i>	<i>Ascaris piscium</i>	112
<i>pullata</i>	<i>Cicindela pullata</i>	76
<i>pulverulentus</i>	<i>Cerambyx pulverulentus</i>	72
<i>punctata</i>	<i>Perca punctata</i>	43
<i>punctulata</i>	<i>Buprestis punctulata</i>	77
<i>purpureus</i>	<i>Mytilus purpureus</i>	137
<i>pustularis</i>	<i>Curculio pustularis</i>	68
<i>quadrinaculatus</i>	<i>Cerambyx quadrinaculatus</i>	73
<i>reticulatus</i>	<i>Chaetodon reticulatus</i>	40
<i>reversa</i>	<i>Libellula reversa</i>	104
<i>rhombi</i>	<i>Taenia rhombi</i>	120
<i>rosea</i>	<i>Patella rosea</i>	169
<i>ruberrimus</i>	<i>Cerambyx ruberrimus</i>	73
<i>rubicunda</i>	<i>Cicada rubicunda</i>	87
<i>rufipes</i>	<i>Carabus rufipes</i>	79
<i>sculptilis</i>	<i>Scarabaeus sculptilis</i>	61
<i>sepulchralis</i>	<i>Cicindela sepulchralis</i>	76
<i>serraticornis</i>	<i>Cerambyx serraticornis</i>	73
<i>signifer</i>	<i>Conus signifer</i>	141
<i>specularis</i>	<i>Cyprinus specularis</i>	47
<i>spinosus</i>	<i>Ostracion spinosus</i>	35
<i>splendidissima</i>	<i>Sphex splendidissima</i>	105
<i>tessellatus</i>	<i>Conus tessellatus</i>	140
<i>trigonus</i>	<i>Carabus trigonus</i>	79
<i>tuberculosis</i>	<i>Cerambyx tuberculosis</i>	73
<i>uvarius</i>	<i>Curculio uvarius</i>	68
<i>variegata</i>	<i>Cicada variegata</i>	87
<i>variegata</i>	<i>Mantis variegata</i>	82
<i>variegatum</i>	<i>Oestrum variegatum</i>	106
<i>varius</i>	<i>Gymnotus varius</i>	37
<i>verrucosa</i>	<i>Rana verrucosa</i>	19
<i>verrucosus</i>	<i>Silurus verrucosus</i>	46
<i>vexillifera</i>	<i>Coryphaena vexillifera</i>	39

<i>Trivial name</i>	<i>Binominal combination</i>	<i>Page in the "Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index"</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>villosa</i>	<i>Cicada villosa</i>	86
<i>violaceus</i>	<i>Cerambyx violaceus</i>	73
<i>vittatus</i>	<i>Sparus vittatus</i>	42
<i>viridiaenea</i>	<i>Chrysomela viridiaenea</i>	66
<i>viridiaenea</i>	<i>Cicindela viridiaenea</i>	76
<i>viridis</i>	<i>Cicindela viridis</i>	76
<i>vittatus</i>	<i>Chaetodon vittatus</i>	40
<i>volvoides</i>	<i>Cancer volvoides</i>	109

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Engel's preliminary communication, the question of the possible suppression under the Plenary Powers of Houttuyn's *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 293.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 10th July 1952 and was published on 29th August of that year in Part 10 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Engel, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 292—303).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 (a) in Part 10 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Engel's application was published), and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to a number of general zoological serial publications.

**5. Comment received :** The issue of the Public Notices specified above elicited from Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos (*Mendham, New Jersey, U.S.A.*) a letter expressing approval of the form in which Dr. Engel's proposal had been presented. An extract from Mr. dos Passos's letter is given in the immediately following paragraph. No objection to the action proposed in this case was received from any source.

**6. Communication received from Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos (Mendham, New Jersey, U.S.A.) :** On 27th September 1952, Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos (*Mendham, New Jersey, U.S.A.*) addressed a letter to the Commission which, though mainly concerned with other matters, contained the following comment on the present case :—

The paper by H. Engel in 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 292—303 on the proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes the catalogue of the collection of animals formed by Martinus Houttuyn, prepared under the title *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index*, in connection with the sale of the collection which took place in 1787, is the type of paper . . . that could well be pointed out as an excellent example of how such applications ought to be prepared.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)42 :** On 24th March 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)42) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the work entitled *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* as set out in paragraph 13 on pages 301 to 303 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in paragraph 13 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**8. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 24th June 1954.

**9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)42 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)42 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following eighteen (18) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Riley ; Holthuis ; Lemche ; Hering ; Vokes ; Bonnet ; Dymond ; Esaki ; Boschma ; Jaczewski ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Bradley (J.C.) ; do Amaral ; Pearson ; Stoll ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes, one (1) :*

Hankó ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**10. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 26th June 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)42, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 9 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**11. Date to be attributed to Houttuyn's "Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index" :** On 5th April 1955, Mr. Francis Hemming, as Secretary, placed on the Commission's File Z.N.(S.) 293 the following Minute relating to the date to be attributed to Houttuyn's *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* when the title of that work was inscribed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* :—

**Date to be attributed to the "Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index" of Martinus Houttuyn and to names published therein when placed upon the "Official Indexes"**

In his application for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of Houttuyn's *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* Dr. Engel



explained that this work had been prepared in connection with the sale of the collection formed by Houttuyn which took place in 1787. In paragraph 12 of his application Dr. Engel attributed this work to 1786 "or 1787".

2. Under a decision taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, the date to be attributed to a book, the exact date of publication of which is unknown, is to be the latest date upon which publication can have taken place (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 223—225). In the present case we know from Dr. Engel's application that the sale of the Houttuyn collection took place in March 1787. This therefore is the latest date on which his *Index* can have been published. It is probable that it was published considerably earlier in order to bring this collection to the notice of prospective purchasers well before the opening of the sale and it may be, as Dr. Engel suggests, that publication actually took place in 1786. There is however no evidence to show that this work appeared as early as that year.

3. In these circumstances, as Secretary to the Commission, I hereby direct that the date "1787", being the latest date on which Houttuyn's *Animalium Musaei Houttuyniani Index* can have been published, be the date to be attributed to this work when its title is inscribed in the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* and when names published in it are inscribed on the *Official Indexes* of rejected and invalid generic and specific names respectively.

**12. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :**  
On 5th April 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)42.

13. At its meeting held at Copenhagen in August 1953 the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology decided to insert in the *Règles* a provision establishing an "Official Index" to be styled the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* and directing the insertion therein of the title of any work which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature might reject as not satisfying the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles* or which that body might suppress under its Plenary Powers (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 23, Decision 23). Since the foregoing provision applies to past, as well as to future, decisions by the International Commission in cases of this kind, the opportunity presented by the preparation of the present

*Opinion* has been taken to record the insertion in the foregoing *Official Index* of the title of Houttuyn's *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* with the attributed date " 1787 " as prescribed in the Minute by the Secretary, dated 5th April 1955, reproduced in paragraph 11 of the present *Opinion*.

**14. Family-group-name problems :** No family-group-name problems arise in the present case.

**15.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was " trivial name ". This was altered to " specific name " by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

**16.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

**17.** The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Eighty (380) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fifth day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 2. Pp. 33—42

## OPINION 381

Suppression, under the Plenary Powers, of two long-neglected specific names for the purpose of rendering the specific name *hispidus* Olivier, 1811, as published in the combination *Palaemon hispidus* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), the oldest available name for the species concerned

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 381

### A. The Officers of the Commission

---

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

*(Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)*

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

## OPINION 381

SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF TWO  
LONG-NEGLECTED SPECIFIC NAMES FOR THE  
PURPOSE OF RENDERING THE SPECIFIC NAME  
“HISPIDUS” OLIVIER, 1811, AS PUBLISHED IN  
THE COMBINATION “PALAEMON HISPIDUS”  
(CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)  
THE OLDEST AVAILABLE NAME FOR THE  
SPECIES CONCERNED

**RULING** :—(1) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

- (a) *muricatus* Olivier, 1791, as published in the combination *Astacus muricatus* ;
- (b) *borealis* Latreille, [1802—1803], as published in the combination *Penaeus borealis*.

(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 614 :—*hispidus* Olivier, 1811, as published in the combination *Palaemon hispidus*.

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. severally specified below :—

- (a) the two specific names specified in (1) above, as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers (Name Nos. 254 and 255 respectively) ;
- (b) *longipes* Herbst, 1793, as published in the combination *Cancer (Astacus) longipes* (specific name of a junior homonym of *Cancer longipes* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 256).

## I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 2nd February 1952, Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) submitted an application for the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of securing that the well-known specific name *hispidus* Olivier, 1811, as published in the combination *Palaemon hispidus* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), should be the oldest available name for the species in question. After certain minor revisions had been made by Dr. Holthuis, this application was finally submitted in the following form on 28th April 1952 :—

**Proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the trivial name  
“hispidus” Olivier, 1811, as published in the combination  
“Palaemon hispidus” (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)**

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to preserve the trivial name now used for the well-known species universally known as *Stenopus hispidus* (Olivier, 1811) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) by suppressing two earlier but long neglected trivial names which are applicable to this species.

2. *Stenopus hispidus* (Olivier) is a marine prawn, which by its elegant shape and vivid colouration has attracted the attention of scientists and non-scientists alike. It inhabits the entire Indo-West Pacific region (from the Red Sea and South Africa to Japan, Hawaii and the Tuamotu Islands) and has also frequently been found in the eastern Atlantic (Bermuda, West Indies). The species is well known and has been repeatedly mentioned in literature.

3. The trivial name *hispidus* was given to this species in 1811 and it has been used for it without interruption from 1818 till the present time (from 1837 till now the specific name *Stenopus hispidus* has been continuously used for this species). More than 65 authors have employed this trivial name. The name *Palaemon hispidus* Olivier, 1811, is however a junior synonym of the names *Astacus muricatus* Olivier, 1791, *Cancer (Astacus) longipes* Herbst, 1793, and *Penaeus borealis* Latreille, [1802—1803]. It is therefore not available nomenclatorially and could be used only under suspension of the *Règles*. *Cancer (Astacus) longipes* Herbst, 1793, it is true, is invalidated by the name *Cancer*

*longipes* Linnaeus, 1758, but *Astacus muricatus* Olivier and *Penaeus borealis* Latreille are available names in so far that they are not junior homonyms of other names. Both the trivial names *muricatus* Olivier, 1791, and *borealis* Latreille, [1802—1803], have been used by their original authors only.

4. A strict application of the *Règles* would thus necessitate the substitution of the trivial name *muricatus* Olivier for the trivial name *hispidus* Olivier. The change of the well-known name *hispidus* inevitably would lead to an enormous confusion in carcinological literature and therefore a suspension of the *Règles* seems to be perfectly justified in the present case.

5. The concrete proposals which I submit here for consideration are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the following trivial names :—

(a) *muricatus* Olivier, 1791 (*Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* 6 : 346), as published in the combination *Astacus muricatus* ;

(b) *borealis* Latreille, [1802—1803] (*Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* 6 : 250), as published in the combination *Penaeus borealis* ;

(2) place the trivial name *hispidus* Olivier, 1811 (*Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* 8 : 666), as published in the combination *Palaemon hispidus*, on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the following trivial names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *borealis* Latreille, [1802—1803], as published in the combination *Penaeus borealis*, as proposed, under (1)(b) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;

(b) *longipes* Herbst, 1793 (*Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 2 : 90), as published in the combination *Cancer (Astacus) longipes* (trivial name of a junior homonym of *Cancer longipes* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 629) ;

(c) *muricatus* Olivier, 1791, as published in the combination *Astacus muricatus*, as proposed, under (1)(a) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers.

6. In view of the fact that (as already explained) the species *Palaemon hispidus* Olivier is habitually referred to the genus *Stenopus* Latreille, 1819, I should have taken the present opportunity to ask that that generic name should now be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, if it were not for the fact that the status of this name is dependent upon the decision to be taken on the application Z.N.(S.) 374 which I have submitted to the International Commission for the use of its Plenary Powers to suppress certain long neglected names for Crustacea published by Rafinesque between 1814 and 1817.

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Holthuis's application, the question of the use of the Plenary Powers in favour of the specific name *hispidus* Olivier, 1811, as published in the combination *Palaemon hispidus*, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 644.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printers on 4th July 1952 and was published on 29th August of that year in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Holthuis, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 337—338).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 (a) in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Holthuis's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications.



**5. Comments received in the present case :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in paragraph 4 above elicited one letter of support. This was from Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (*Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona*). The communication so received is reproduced in the immediately following paragraph. No objection to the action proposed in this case was received from any source.

**6. Support received from Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona, Spain) :** On 25th February 1953, Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (*Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona*) addressed a letter to the Commission notifying his support for the present and certain other applications submitted by Dr. Holthuis which had then recently been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. The portion of Dr. Zariquiey's letter relating to the present case was as follows:—

He recibido Commission's References . . . Z.N.(S.) 644 (*Palaemon hispidus*) . . . propuestas por el Dr. L. B. Holthuis, estando en todo conforme con las proposiciones del citado Doctor.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)47 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)47) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the specific name *hispidus* Olivier, 1811, as published in the combination *Palaemon hispidus*, as specified in Points (1) to (3) on pages 337 and 338 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the Points so numbered in paragraph 5 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**8. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed

Voting Period was due to close on 5th July 1954. This Period was, however, extended by the Secretary to 23rd July 1954, owing to the fact that it coincided with the time of year when zoologists are commonly absent from their headquarters either on field work or on holiday.

**9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)47 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period as extended to the date specified in paragraph 8 above, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)47 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following eighteen (18) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ;  
Dymond ; Boschma ; Lemche ; do Amaral ; Hankó ;  
Bradley (J. C.) ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Hemming ; Cabrera ;  
Stoll ; Jaczewski ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes, one (1) :*

Pearson ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**10. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 23rd July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)47, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 9 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the

decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**11. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :**

On 15th May 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)47.

**12. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*borealis*, *Penaeus*, Latreille, [1802—1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* 6 : 250

*hispidus*, *Palaemon*, Olivier, 1811, *Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* 8 : 666

*longipes*, *Cancer (Astacus)*, Herbst, 1793, *Versuch Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 2 : 90

*muricatus*, *Astacus*, Olivier, 1791, *Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* 6 : 346

**13.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

**14.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

15. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Three Hundred and Eighty-One (381)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fifteenth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 3. Pp. 43—58**

## **OPINION 382**

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name  
*Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 (Class Crustacea,  
Order Decapoda) and action consequential thereon

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 382

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History),  
Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

---

*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.,  
U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th  
August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent  
re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)*

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The  
Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th  
July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)  
(27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th  
June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg,  
Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität  
zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-  
President*)

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1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th  
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Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th  
August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York,  
N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th  
August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The  
Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

## OPINION 382

### VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "SICYONIA" MILNE EDWARDS (H.), 1830 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECA- PODA) AND ACTION CONSEQUENTIAL THEREON

**RULING** :—(1) The Plenary Powers are hereby used to suppress the under-mentioned generic names for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :—

- (a) *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) ;
- (b) *Sycionia* Hübner, [1826] (an Emendation of *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816).

(2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 922 and 923 respectively :—

- (a) *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Sicyonia sculpta* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) ;
- (b) *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Hemming (1933) : *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 615 and 616 respectively :—

- (a) *carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, as published in the combination *Cancer carinatus* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) ;
- (b) *charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio charithonia* (specific name of type species of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera).

(4) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. severally specified below :—

- (a) Names given to genera in the Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera (Name Nos. 380 to 385 respectively):
  - (i) the two generic names specified in (1) above as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;
  - (ii) *Heliconius* Linnaeus, 1758 (a cheironym) ;
  - (iii) *Heliconius* Latreille, 1804 (a junior homonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) ;
  - (iv) *Heliconia* Godart, 1819 (a junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) ;
  - (v) *Apostraphia* Hübner, 1816 (a junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) ;
- (b) Names given to genera in the Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda (Name Nos. 386 and 387 respectively) :
  - (i) *Ruvulus* De Natale, 1850 (a junior objective synonym of *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830) ;
  - (ii) *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, 1914 (a junior objective synonym of *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830).



## I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 2nd February, 1952, Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) submitted an application to the Commission for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) for the purpose of validating the generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda). On 2nd April 1952, Mr. Francis Hemming submitted a supplementary application written from the standpoint of a specialist in the Order Lepidoptera, in which he supported Dr. Holthuis's proposal for the suppression of the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner in the Lepidoptera and at the same time submitted supplementary proposals for the purpose of completing the action required if the foregoing name was to be suppressed. The application submitted by Dr. Holthuis was as follows :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name  
“*Sicyonia*” H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (Class Crustacea,  
Order Decapoda)**

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The present application is submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in an attempt to end the confusion which exists in regard to the correct name of the genus, which was given the name *Sicyonia* by H. Milne Edwards in 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda).

2. The following are the original references to the generic names dealt with in the present application :—

*Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13 (type species, by selection by Scudder, 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 268) : *Papilio rhea* Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 85).

*Sycionia* Hübner, [1826], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, Anz. : 7 (emendation of *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816).

*Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 339 (type species by monotypy : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830,

*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) 19 : 340 (= *Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, *Ichthyol. massil.* : 102)).

*Ruvulus* De Natale, 1850, *Descriz. zool. Plojaria Crost. Messina* : 20 (name cited as a synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) 19 : 339) (type species, by monotypy for *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) 19 : 340 (= *Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, *Ichthyol. Massil.* : 102))).

*Synhimantites* Boeck, 1864, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk.*, Christiania, 1863 : 189 (type species, by monotypy : *Synhimantites typicus* Boeck, 1864, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk.*, Christiania, 1863 : 189).

*Eusicyonia* Stebbing, 1914, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.*, 15 : 2, 25 (substitute name for *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) 19 : 339) (type species, by monotypy for *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) 19 : 340) (= *Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, *Ichthyol. massil.* : 102))).

3. Up till 1914 the generic name *Sicyonia* was regularly used for a well known genus of Penaeid prawns, which is widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical seas of the world, and of which at present more than thirty species are known. This genus is the type genus of the subfamily SICYONINAE Ortmann, 1898 (*Bronn's Klass. u. Ordn. Thierr.* 5 (2) : 1121). In 1914 Stebbing (*Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 15 : 2, 25) pointed out that the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards was preoccupied, and therefore he proposed the new name *Eusicyonia* for H. Milne Edwards's genus. Several authors adopted the generic name *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, but the number which continued to use *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards is considerable.

4. Till 1945, Dr. Martin D. Burkenroad, the foremost specialist of Penaeidea, used the generic name *Eusicyonia*. In 1945, however, he (Burkenroad, *Ark. Zool.* 37A (9) : 1) pointed out that the name *Eusicyonia* could not be maintained for two reasons. The first of these reasons is that *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, should be a valid name. According to Burkenroad the spelling of the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13), which preoccupies *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, is due to a *lapsus*. In his 1816 publication Hübner employed the word *Sicyonia* only once in full ; on the same page of this publication he used the words "Sycionien" and "Sycioniae" to indicate this genus. This makes it probable that the spelling *Sicyonia* is a *lapsus* for *Sycionia*. This is the more obvious since Hübner, [1826] in his "Anzeiger" to the "Verzeichniss" actually used the name *Sycionia*. Burkenroad thought that the difference in the spelling between *Sycionia* and *Sicyonia* was sufficient to let both names exist. This, however, is not correct, since during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, held in

Paris in 1948, it was decided that, where it is evident that two generic names consist of the same Latin word and are distinguished from one another only in the use of "i" and "y", the two names are to be treated as homonyms of one another (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 (7—9) : 161, 162). Regardless of its spelling, the name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, thus remains a homonym of the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, and invalidates the latter name. The second reason given by Burkenroad to show that the name *Eusicyonia* Stebbing is not valid, was that the species *Synhimantites typicus* Boeck, 1864, the type species of the genus *Synhimantites* Boeck, 1864, proves to belong in the genus *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830. *Synhimantites* Boeck thus is an older synonym of *Eusicyonia* Stebbing and consequently invalidates the latter name. The examination of a paper written by De Natale (1850) showed me that there exists another synonym of *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, which is even older than *Synhimantites* Boeck. De Natale, on p. 20 of his paper, where the names of several Crustacean genera are cited, indicated *Ruvulus* Cocco as a synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards by placing the former name in parentheses behind the latter. The generic name *Ruvulus* for the first time was published by Cocco (1832, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* 2 : 204) as a *nomen nudum*. In Cocco's paper, only the specific name *Ruvulus sculptus* was cited, without any other data concerning this name or the species to which it was given. Probably *Ruvulus sculptus* was intended as a new combination for *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, but the correctness of this supposition cannot be proved, and the generic name *Ruvulus* Cocco, 1832, can only be considered a *nomen nudum*. The actual synonymizing of *Ruvulus* and *Sicyonia* by De Natale (1850), for the first time made the status of the former name clear and validated it as from 1850.

5. It is thus evident that *Ruvulus* De Natale, 1850, and not *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, would be the correct name for the Crustacean genus discussed here, if the *Règles* were to be strictly adhered to. In this connection however, the following facts require to be carefully considered :—

- (1) the name *Ruvulus* is practically unknown and as far as I can ascertain has not been used for this genus since 1850 ;
- (2) the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, was universally adopted from 1830 till 1914 ;
- (3) after 1914 a large number of carcinologists still continued to use the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards ;
- (4) in 1945 the leading specialist of Penaeidea, after having rejected the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards for a long time, returned to the use of it ;

- (5) the name *Eusicyonia*, which was used after 1914 by those authors rejecting *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, is not a valid name ;
- (6) the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, is no longer used for the genus of Lepidoptera to which it was given by its author, having been considered for many years as a synonym of the older generic name *Heliconius*, and at present having entirely disappeared from lepidopterological literature (information kindly provided by Professor Wm. T. M. Forbes, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., whom I also have to thank for the original references relating to the name *Sicyonia* Hübner).

6. I submit for consideration the following concrete proposals, in which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to :—

- (1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy, the following generic names :—
- (a) *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 ;
- (b) *Sycionia* Hübner, [1826] (emendation of *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816) ;
- (2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) ;
- (3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the following generic names :—
- (a) *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, as suppressed under (1) (a) above ;
- (b) *Sycionia* Hübner, [1826], as suppressed under (1) (b) above ;
- (c) *Ruvulus* De Natale, 1850 (a junior objective synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) ;
- (d) *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, 1914 (a junior objective synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) ;
- (4) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, as published in the combination *Cancer carinatus*.

**2. Supplementary application submitted by Mr. Francis Hemming (London) on the lepidopterological implications of the proposal submitted by Dr. L. B. Holthuis :** The following is the

supplementary application which, as explained in the preceding paragraph, was submitted to the Commission on 2nd April 1952 by Mr. Francis Hemming (*London*) on the implications of the proposal for the suppression of the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, in the Order Lepidoptera (Class Insecta), previously submitted by Dr. L. B. Holthuis :—

**On the lepidopterological implications of Dr. L. B. Holthuis's application relating to the name "Sicyonia" Milne Edwards, 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), with a supplementary proposal**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*London*)

Dr. L. B. Holthuis has asked the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to preserve the generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards, 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) by using its Plenary Powers to suppress the older homonym *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera).

2. The name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, has, as its type species, *Sicyonia thamar* Hübner, 1816 (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13), a *nom. nov.* for *Papilio rhea* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 85) (an invalid junior homonym of *Papilio rhea* Poda, 1761, *Mus. Ind. graec.* : 66), by selection by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 268). This species, as stated by Dr. Holthuis, is regarded as being congeneric with *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 757), the type species, by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 223) of the genus *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802 (*Zwierz. Hist. nat. pocz. gospod.* 4 : 82). The name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, is therefore not used in the Lepidoptera and no inconvenience whatever would therefore follow its suppression, as proposed by Dr. Holthuis.

3. It would be convenient however if the Commission were to take the opportunity presented by Dr. Holthuis's application both to place on the *Official List* the generic name *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, and also to relegate to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names* the names of the three nominal genera of later date which are objectively identical with (and accordingly junior objective synonyms of) *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, each having *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, as its type species (see Hemming, 1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts.* 1 : 54—55), together with the cheironym *Heliconius* Linnaeus, 1758.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

- (1) to place the name *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by selection by Hemming (1933) : *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (2) to place the under-mentioned generic names, each of the first three of which is an objective junior synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *Heliconius* Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24** (Tab.) : 185, 199 (junior homonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) ;
  - (b) *Apostraphia* Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13 (junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) ;
  - (c) *Heliconia* Godart, 1819, *Ency. méth.* **9** (1) (Ins.) : 203 (junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) ;
  - (d) *Heliconius* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 465 (a cheironym).

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**3. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Holthuis's application, the question of the use of the Plenary Powers for the suppression of the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 (Class Insecta) in favour of the generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 647. Mr. Hemming's supplementary application, when received, was allotted the same Registered Number.

**4. Publication of the two applications involved in the present case :** The applications received in the present case from Dr. L. B. Holthuis and Mr. Francis Hemming respectively were sent to the printers on 13th May 1952 and were published on 29th August of that year in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Holthuis, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 339—341 ; Hemming, 1952, *ibid.* **6** : 341—342).

**5. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 (a) in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which the applications submitted by Dr. Holthuis and Mr. Hemming were published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serials and to a number of entomological serials in Europe and America.

**6. Comments received in the present case :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in paragraph 5 above elicited one letter of support. This was from Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (*Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona*). The communication so received is reproduced in the immediately following paragraph. No objection to the action proposed in this case was received from any source.

**7. Support received from Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona, Spain) :** On 25th February 1953, Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (*Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona*) addressed a letter to the Commission notifying his support for the present and certain other applications submitted by Dr. Holthuis which had then recently been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. The portion of Dr. Zariquiey's letter relating to the present case was as follows :—

He recibido Commission's References . . . Z.N.(S.) 647 (*Sicyonia*) . . . propuestas por el Dr. L. B. Holthuis, estando en todo conforme con las proposiciones del citado Doctor.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**8. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)48 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)48) was issued in which the Members of

the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, and matters connected therewith, as specified (a) in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 6 on page 341, and (b) in Points (1) and (2) in paragraph 4 on page 342, in volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the paragraphs numbered as above in the applications reproduced in paragraphs 1 and 2 respectively in the present *Opinion*].

**9. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period was due to close on 5th July 1954. This Period was however extended by the Secretary to 23rd July 1954, owing to the fact that it coincided with the time of year when zoologists are commonly absent from their headquarters either on field work or on holiday.

**10. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)48 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period as extended to the date specified in paragraph 9 above, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)48 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following eighteen (18) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ;  
Dymond ; Boschma ; Hemming ; Lemche ; Hankó ; do  
Amaral ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Cabrera ;  
Stoll ; Jaczewski ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes, one (1) :*

Pearson ;



(c) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

**11. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 23rd July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)48, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 10 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**12. Addition of the name "charithonia" Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination "Papilio charithonia" to the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology" :** On 15th May 1955, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, placed the following Minute on the Commission's File Z.N.(S.) 647 :—

**Addition to the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"  
of the specific name "charithonia" Linnaeus, 1767, as  
published in the combination "Papilio charithonia"**

MINUTE by FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,  
*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

In re-examining the Commission's File Z.N.(S.) 647 as a preliminary to preparing the *Opinion* required to give effect to the decisions taken by the Commission in regard to the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, and associated names in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)48, I find that through some inadvertence no proposal was submitted for the addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name *charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio charithonia*, at the time when it was proposed that the generic name *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, of which *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1(2) : 757) is the type species, should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. This latter proposal was approved by the Commission in its vote on the above Voting Paper and it is necessary now to consider the action to be taken to make good the foregoing oversight.

2. The name *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, is an available name and is regarded by all specialists as being the oldest such name for the species concerned. Accordingly, as Secretary, I hereby direct that, in conformity with the General Directive issued to the International Commission by the International Congress of Zoology regarding the placing of names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, (a) the name *charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio charithonia*, be placed on the foregoing *Official List* at the same time that the name *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, and (b) that effect be given to the present Direction in the Ruling to be given in the *Opinion* embodying the decision taken by the Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)48.

**13. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :** On 15th May 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)48, subject to the formal adjustment specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary earlier on the same day. The text of the Minute here referred to has been reproduced in paragraph 12 of the present *Opinion*.

**14. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

- Apostrophia* Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13  
*carinatus*, *Cancer*, Brünnich, 1768, *Ichthyol. massil.* : 102  
*charithonia*, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1(2) : 757  
*Eusicyonia* Stebbing, 1914, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 15 : 2, 25  
*Heliconia* Godart, 1819, *Ency. méth.* 9(1) (Ins.) : 203  
*Heliconius* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 465—467  
 (a cheironym ; published as a term intermediate between generic and specific names and not possessing the status of a subgeneric name (*Opinion* 124))  
*Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, *Zwierz. Hist. nat. pocz. gospod.* 4 : 82  
*Heliconius* Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* 24 (Tab.) : 185,  
 199  
*Ruvulus* De Natale, 1850, *Descriz. zool. Plojaria Crost. Messina* : 20

*Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13

*Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) 19 : 339

*Sicyonia* Hübner, 1826, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, Anz. : 7

15. The following is the reference for the selection of the type species of the genus *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, specified in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—Hemming, 1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 223.

16. **Family-Group Name Problems** : The application dealt with in the present *Opinion* was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* prior to the establishment of the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953. It has been ascertained that an addition, or additions, to the foregoing *Official List* and/or to the corresponding *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* will need to be made in order to complete the action, which, under the General Directives given to the International Commission by the International Congress of Zoology, is required to be taken in the present case. This question is now being examined on a separate File to which the Registered Number Z.N.(G.) 126 has been allotted.

17. At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Indexes* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

18. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

19. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Eighty-Two (382) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fifteenth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 4. Pp. 59—70

## OPINION 383

Designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species  
in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Hymenocera*  
Latreille, 1819 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 383

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History),  
Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

---

*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.,  
U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th  
August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent  
re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The  
Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th  
July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)  
(27th July 1948)

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Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th  
June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
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Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität  
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Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August  
1953)

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August 1953) (*President*)

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Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th  
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N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th  
August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Nether-  
lands*) (12th August 1953)

## OPINION 383

### DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE FOR THE GENUS "HYMENOCERA" LATREILLE, 1819 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

**RULING :—**(1) All selections of type species for the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside under the Plenary Powers and under those Powers the nominal species *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, is hereby designated to be the type species of the foregoing genus.

(2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 924 and 925 respectively :—

- (a) *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1) above : *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852) ;
- (b) *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Hilgendorf (1879) : *Conchodytes tridacnae* Peters, 1852).

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 388 :—*Nemato-phyllum* Bleeker, 1856 (a junior homonym of *Nemato-phyllum* Milne Edwards (H.) & Haime (J.), 1850, and a junior objective synonym of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, as determined under the Plenary Powers under (1) above).

(4) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 617 to 619 respectively :—

- (a) *picta* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Hymenocera picta* (specific name of type species of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819) ;

- (b) *tridacnae* Peters, 1852, as published in the combination *Conchodytes tridacnae* (specific name of type species of *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852) ;
- (c) *nipponensis* (emend. of *niponensis*) De Haan, 1844, as published in the combination *Hymenocera niponensis*).

(5) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 257 :—*niponensis* De Haan, 1844, as published in the combination *Hymenocera niponensis* (an Invalid Original Spelling for *nipponensis*).

#### I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 2nd February 1952 Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) submitted the following application to the Commission for the use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating for the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille 1819 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) a type species in harmony with accustomed usage :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate a type species for the genus "Hymenocera" Latreille, 1819 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) in harmony with current usage**

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The generic name *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, at present is generally used for an indo-west-Pacific genus of marine prawns belonging to the family GNATHOPHYLLIDAE. The genus at present is known to contain two species, *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, and *H. elegans* Heller, 1861, which possibly even may be identical. These species are rather rare and I know of only 20 authors having employed the generic name *Hymenocera* for the present genus. The only other generic name ever proposed for it is *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, which was published in 1856 by Bleeker in a narrative of a trip in the Dutch East Indies (*Reis Minahassa Moluksch. Arch.* 2 : 37). The name *Nematophyllum*



has been overlooked by all subsequent authors and was even missed in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*. Bleeker's name *Nematophyllum* is not valid, since it is a junior homonym of *Nematophyllum* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850 (*Brit. foss. Corals* (1) : lxxi). Neither in the original description of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, nor in that of *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, 1856, was a nominal species mentioned.

2. The generic name *Hymenocera* has been consistently used for the genus discussed here, except on the single occasion when Bleeker employed the name *Nematophyllum* for it. Furthermore, there is not the least doubt that Latreille's description of *Hymenocera* was based on material of the genus for which this name is currently employed. Nevertheless, it would be necessary, under the strict application of the *Règles*, to use the name *Hymenocera* for an entirely different genus. During the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology held in Paris in 1948, it was decided that "where, prior to 1st January 1931, a generic name was published for a genus established . . . with no nominal species distinctly referred to it, the first nominal species to be subsequently so referred to it by the same or another author is to be deemed to have been an originally included species and that species automatically becomes the type species of the genus in question" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 (7/9) : 160). Now the first nominal species ever placed in the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille, is as far as known to me, *Hymenocera nipponensis* De Haan, 1844, a species at present regarded as belonging in the genus *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852.

3. In 1844, there was published pl. 46 of W. de Haan's volume on the Crustacea of Ph. Fr. von Siebold's *Fauna japonica*. On this plate, the species shown in fig. 8 is stated to represent "*Hymenocera nipponensis* n.sp.". This name obviously is a mistake, as the species figured does not show the characters mentioned in Latreille's diagnosis of his genus *Hymenocera*. The text belonging to De Haan's plate 46 was published in 1849, and in this text De Haan corrected his error by giving the species the name *Pontonia nipponensis* (De Haan, 1849, *Fauna japon.*, Crust. (6) : 180). This, however, does not alter the fact that *Hymenocera nipponensis* De Haan is the first nominal species to be referred to the genus *Hymenocera* and thus, according to the *Règles*, is the type species of that genus.

4. Unless it is rectified by the Commission, De Haan's 1844 mistake would have very serious consequences, since under a strict application of the *Règles* in the present case the following changes would be necessary. First, the generic name *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, would have to be transferred from the genus for which it always has been used to the genus which at present is known as *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852. Second, a new name would be needed for the former genus. These changes would be highly undesirable since (1) the transfer of a name from one genus to another usually leads to serious nomenclatorial confusion, (2) the name *Hymenocera* was clearly intended by

Latreille, 1819, for the genus to which it is currently applied, (3) the original diagnosis of *Hymenocera* Latreille does not at all fit for the genus *Conchodytes* Peters, (4) apart from the obscure generic name *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, the only generic name ever used for Latreille's genus is *Hymenocera*, (5) apart from De Haan's 1844 mistake in using the generic name *Hymenocera* for *Conchodytes nipponensis* (De Haan), that generic name has never been employed for a species of the genus *Conchodytes*.

5. The following supplementary notes need to be added in connection with the present application :—

- (1) *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852. Hilgendorf, 1879 (*Mber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 1878 : 835), when dealing with the type specimen of *Conchodytes tridacnae* Peters, stated : "Original-Exemplar der Art und Gattung". In my opinion, this is a valid selection of *Conchodytes tridacnae* as the type species of the genus *Conchodytes*, since the type specimen of a genus necessarily must belong to the type species of that genus. However, if this selection is not considered valid, then the same species remains the type of the genus as it is so selected later by Borradaile, 1898 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) 2 : 390).
- (2) *Hymenocera nipponensis* De Haan. On pl. 46 of De Haan's work the word *nipponensis* is used instead of *nipponensis*. This obviously is a printer's error, since everywhere else in De Haan's book (pp. 180, 240, erratum) the name is correctly spelt "*nipponensis*". Therefore the Commission is asked, when placing this trivial name on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, to employ the universally accepted emendation "*nipponensis*".

6. It is clear that the strict application of the *Règles* in the present case would lead to a great confusion, which could be prevented by the use of the Plenary Powers. The concrete proposals which I submit for consideration are therefore that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

- (1) use its Plenary Powers :—
  - (a) to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, made prior to the proposed decision ; and having done so
  - (b) to designate *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* 13 : 593, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;
- (2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the following generic names :—
  - (a) *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) 30 : 71 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species,

as proposed in (1) above to be designated under Plenary Powers : *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852) ;

- (b) *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 1852 : 588, 591 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, selected by Hilgendorf, 1879 (*Mber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 1878 : 835) : *Conchodytes tridacnae* Peters, 1852, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 1852 : 594) ;
- (3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, 1856 (*Reis Minahassa Moluksch. Arch.* 2 : 37) (type species, by present selection : *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* 13 : 593), a junior homonym of *Nematophyllum* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850, and an objective junior synonym of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, as placed on the *Official List* under (2) (a) above ;
- (4) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the following trivial names :—
- (a) *picta* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Hymenocera picta* (trivial name of type species of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819) ;
- (b) *tridacnae* Peters, 1852, as published in the combination *Conchodytes tridacnae* (trivial name of type species of *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852) ;
- (c) *nipponensis* (emend. of *niponensis*) De Haan, 1844 (*Fauna japon.*, Crust. (6/7) : pl. 46), as published in the combination *Hymenocera nipponensis*.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Holthuis's application, the question of the use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of varying the type species of the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, in the interests of nomenclatorial stability was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 648.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printers on 13th May 1952 and was published on 29th August of that year in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Holthuis, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 343—345).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 (a) in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Holthuis's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications.

**5. Comments received in the present case :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in paragraph 4 above elicited one letter of support. This was from Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (*Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona*). The communication so received is reproduced in the immediately following paragraph. No objection to the action proposed was received from any source.

**6. Support received from Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona, Spain) :** On 25th February 1953, Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (*Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona*) addressed a letter to the Commission notifying his support for the present and certain other applications submitted by Dr. Holthuis which had then recently been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. The portion of Dr. Zariquiey's letter relating to the present case was as follows :—

He recibido Commission's References . . . Z.N.(S.) 648 (*Hymenocera*) propuestas por el Dr. L. B. Holthuis, estando en todo conforme con las proposiciones del citado Doctor.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)49 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)49) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the name *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819,

as specified in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 6 on pages 344 and 345 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*” [i.e. in the paragraph so numbered in the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**8. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period was due to close on 5th July 1954. This Period was, however, extended by the Secretary to 23rd July 1954, owing to the fact that it coincided with the time of year when zoologists are commonly absent from their headquarters either on field work or on holiday.

**9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)49 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period as extended to the date specified in paragraph 8 above, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)49 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following nineteen (19) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ; Dymond ; Boschma ; Lemche ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Pearson ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Stoll ; Jaczewski ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned ;*

None.

**10. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 23rd July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)49,

signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 9 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**11. Addition of a name to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology"**: On 15th May 1955, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, placed the following Minute on the Commission's File Z.N.(S.) 648 :—

**Addition of the specific name "niponensis" De Haan, 1844, as published in the combination "Hymenocera niponensis", an Invalid Original Spelling for "nipponensis", to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology"**

MINUTE by FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,  
*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

The application Z.N.(S.) 648 in regard to the generic name *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, submitted by Dr. L. B. Holthuis, contained *inter alia* a proposal that the Commission should rule that the specific name *niponensis* De Haan, 1844, as published in the combination *Hymenocera niponensis* be emended to the spelling *nipponensis*. This proposal was published in 1952 and accordingly, as a proposal already in hand at the time of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, is protected by a decision of that Congress from the more rigorous provisions relating to the emendation of names then adopted and falls to be dealt with under the provisions in the *Règles* previously in force (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 43, Decision 74). Accordingly, when dealing in Voting Paper V.P.(54)49 with this part of Dr. Holthuis's application, the Commission proceeded under the pre-Copenhagen regulations.

2. In its vote on the foregoing Voting Paper the Commission approved the adoption of the emendation to *nipponensis* of the name published as *niponensis* by De Haan in 1844 and, having done so, placed this specific name so emended on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. By some oversight the Commission was not then asked to place the Invalid Original Spelling *nipponensis* De Haan on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*, although the recording on the *Official Index* of a name rejected by the Commission is obligatory under the regulations governing the *Official Indexes*. In order to make good this oversight, I now, as Secretary, hereby

direct that the Invalid Original Spelling *niponensis* De Haan, 1844, be placed on the above *Official Index* at the same time that the emended spelling *nipponensis* is placed on the *Official List* and that the present Direction be embodied in the Ruling to be given in the *Opinion* relating to the present case.

**12. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :**

On 15th May 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)49, subject to the formal adjustment specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary earlier on the same day. The text of the Minute here referred to has been reproduced in paragraph 11 of the present *Opinion*.

**13. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Conchodytes* Peters, 1852, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1852** : 588, 591

*Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **30** : 71

*Nematophyllum* Bleeker, 1856, *Reis Minahassa Moluksch. Arch.* **2** : 37

*niponensis*, *Hymenocera*, De Haan, 1844, *Faun. japon.*, Crust. (6/7) : pl. 46

*nipponensis*, *Hymenocera*, De Haan, 1844, emendation of *niponensis* De Haan, 1844, q.v.

*picta*, *Hymenocera*, Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13** : 593

*tridacnae*, *Conchodytes*, Peters, 1852, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1852** : 594

**14.** The following is the reference for the selection of the type species of *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852, specified by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—Hilgendorf, 1879, *Mber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1878** : 835.

**15. Family-Group-Name Aspect :** The applicant (Dr. Holthuis) has reported to the Office of the Commission that neither the genus

*Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, nor the genus *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852, is currently regarded as the type genus of a family-group taxon and therefore that in this case no problem arises in this field.

16. At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

17. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

18. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Eighty-Three (383) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fifteenth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**



# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 5. Pp. 71—190

## OPINION 384

Addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*  
of the names of fifty-two genera of the Order Carnivora  
(Class Mammalia) including twenty-nine from which  
have been reported parasites common to Man

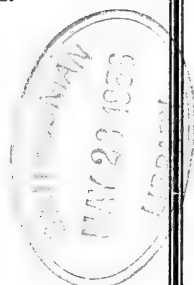
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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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(16th December 1954)

## OPINION 384

### ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAMES OF FIFTY-TWO GENERA OF THE ORDER CARNIVORA (CLASS MAMMALIA) INCLUDING TWENTY-NINE FROM WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED PARASITES COMMON TO MAN

**RULING** :—(1) The under-mentioned names of genera of the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. severally specified below :—

- (i) *Ailurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1825 (gender : masculine)  
(type species, by monotypy : *Ailurus fulgens* Cuvier (G.F.), 1825) (Name No. 926) ;
- (ii) *Alopex* Kaup, 1829 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Canis lagopus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 927) ;
- (iii) *Amblonyx* Rafinesque, 1832 (gender : masculine)  
(type species, by monotypy : *Amblonyx concolor* Rafinesque, 1832) (Name No. 928) ;
- (iv) *Arctictis* Temminck, [1824] (gender : feminine)  
(type species, by monotypy : *Viverra binturong* Raffles, 1821) (Name No. 929) ;
- (v) *Arctogalidia* Merriam, 1897 (gender : feminine)  
(type species, by monotypy through Rule (f) in Article 30 : *Paradoxurus trivirgatus* Gray (J.E.), 1832) (Name No. 930) ;
- (vi) *Atilax* Cuvier (G.F.), 1826 (gender : masculine)  
(type species, by original designation : *Herpestes paludinosus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829) (Name No. 931) ;
- (vii) *Bassariscus* Coues, 1887 (gender : masculine)  
(type species, by monotypy through Rule (f) in Article 30 : *Bassaris astuta* Lichtenstein, [1830]) (Name No. 932) ;

- (viii) *Bdeogale* Peters, [1850] (gender : feminine)  
(type species, by selection by Thomas (M.R.O.)  
(1882) : *Bdeogale crassicauda* Peters, 1852)  
(Name No. 933) ;
- (ix) *Civettictis* Pocock, 1915 (gender : feminine)  
(type species, by monotypy : *Viverra civetta*  
Schreber, [1777]) (Name No. 934) ;
- (x) *Conepatus* Gray (J.E.), 1837 (gender : masculine)  
(type species, by monotypy : *Conepatus*  
*humboldtii* Gray (J.E.), 1837) (Name No. 935) ;
- (xi) *Crossarchus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1825 (gender : mas-  
culine) (type species, by original designation :  
*Crossarchus obscurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1825)  
(Name No. 936) ;
- (xii) *Cryptoprocta* Bennett, 1833 (gender : feminine)  
(type species, by original designation : *Crypto-*  
*procta ferox* Bennett, 1833) (Name No. 937) ;
- (xiii) *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838 (gender : masculine)  
(type species, by monotypy : *Cuon primaevus*  
Hodgson, 1838) (Name No. 938) ;
- (xiv) *Cynogale* Gray (J.E.), [1837] (gender : feminine)  
(type species, by monotypy : *Cynogale ben-*  
*nettii* Gray (J.E.), [1837]) (Name No. 939) ;
- (xv) *Enhydra* Fleming, 1822 (gender : feminine)  
(type species, by monotypy : *Mustela lutris*  
Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 940) ;
- (xvi) *Eupleres* Doyère, 1835 (gender : feminine)  
(type species, by monotypy : *Eupleres gou-*  
*dotii* Doyère, 1835) (Name No. 941) ;
- (xvii) *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804 (gender : masculine)  
(type species, by original designation : *Fen-*  
*necus arabicus* Desmarest, 1804) (Name No.  
942) ;
- (xviii) *Helarctos* Horsfield, 1825 (gender : masculine)  
(type species, by original designation : *Helarc-*  
*tos euryspilus* Horsfield, 1825) (Name No.  
943) ;

- (xix) *Helictis* Gray (J.E.), 1831 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Helictis moschata* Gray (J.E.), 1831) (Name No. 944) ;
- (xx) *Helogale* Gray (J.E.), [1862] (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Thomas (M.R.O.) (1882) : *Herpestes parvulus* Sundevall, 1846) (Name No. 945) ;
- (xxi) *Herpestes* (emend. of *Herpertes*) Illiger, 1811 (gender : masculine) (type species, by absolute tautonymy through operation of Rule (f) in Article 30 on the replaced name *Ichneumon* Lacépède, 1799 : *Viverra ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 946) ;
- (xxii) *Ichneumia* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1837 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.) (1839) : *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829) (Name No. 947) ;
- (xxiii) *Lycaon* Brookes, 1827 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Lycaon tricolor* Brookes, 1827) (Name No. 948) ;
- (xxiv) *Mellivora* Storr, 1780 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Sclater (W.L.) (1900) : *Viverra ratel* Sparrman, 1777) (Name No. 949) ;
- (xxv) *Melursus* Meyer, 1793 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Melursus lybius* Meyer, 1793) (Name No. 950) ;
- (xxvi) *Mungos* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Muirhead ([1819]) when emending the name *Mungos* to *Mungo* : *Viverra mungo* Gmelin, 1788) (Name No. 951) ;
- (xxvii) *Mydaus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Mydaus meliceps* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821) (Name No. 952) ;

- (xxviii) *Nandinia* Gray (J.E.), 1843 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Viverra binotata* Gray (J.E.), 1830) (Name No. 953) ;
- (xxix) *Otocyon* Müller (J.), 1836 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Otocyon caffer* Müller (J.), 1836) (Name No. 954) ;
- (xxx) *Paradoxurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821 (gender : masculine) (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 (inclusion of a species bearing the name *typus* or *typicus*) : *Paradoxurus typus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821) (Name No. 955) ;
- (xxx1) *Poecilogale* Thomas (M.R.O.), 1883 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Zorilla albinucha* Gray (J.E.), 1864) (Name No. 956) ;
- (xxxii) *Poiana* Gray (J.E.), [1865] (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Genetta richardsonii* Thomson (T.R.H.), 1842) (Name No. 957) ;
- (xxxiii) *Proteles* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1824 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Proteles lalandii* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1824) (Name No. 958) ;
- (xxxiv) *Pteronura* Gray (J.E.), 1837 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Pteronura sambachii* Gray (J.E.), 1837) (Name No. 959) ;
- (xxxv) *Rhynchogale* Thomas (M.R.O.), 1894 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy through Rule (f) in Article 30 : *Rhinogale melleri* Gray (J.E.), [1865]) (Name No. 960) ;
- (xxxvi) *Spilogale* Gray (J.E.), 1865 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Mephitis interrupta* Rafinesque, 1820) (Name No. 961) ;
- (xxxvii) *Suricata* Desmarest, 1804 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Suricata capensis* Desmarest, 1804) (Name No. 962) ;

- (xxxviii) *Taxidea* Waterhouse (G.R.), 1839 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Ursus labradorius* Gmelin, 1788) (Name No. 963) ;
- (xxxix) *Thalarctos* Gray (J.E.), 1825 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Thalarctos polaris* Gray (J.E.), 1825) (Name No. 964) ;
- (xl) *Urocyon* Baird, 1857 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Elliot (1901) : *Canis virginianus* Schreber, [1776]) (Name No. 965) ;
- (xli) *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Sclater (W.L.) (1900) : *Viverra zibetha* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 966) ;
- (xlii) *Viverricula* Hodgson, 1838 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Sclater (W.L.) (1891) : *Viverra indica* Desmarest, 1804) (Name No. 967) ;
- (xliii) *Vormela* Blasius, 1884 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Mustela sarmatica* Pallas, 1771) (Name No. 968) ;
- (xliv) *Xenogale* Allen, 1919 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Xenogale microdon* Allen, 1919) (Name No. 969) ;
- (xlv) *Speothos* Lund, 1839 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Speothes pacivorus* Lund, 1839) (Name No. 970) ;
- (xlvi) *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Acinonyx venator* Brookes, 1828) (Name No. 971).

(2) The under-mentioned names of genera of the Order Carnivora are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the endorsements and with the Name Nos. severally specified below :—

- (i) *Galerella* Gray (J.E.), [1865] (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Herpestes*

- ochraceus* Gray (J.E.), 1849) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Galerella* Gray is distinct from *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 972) ;
- (ii) *Icticyon* Lund, 1842 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy, through Rule (f) in Article 30 : *Icticyon venaticus* Lund, 1842 (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Icticyon* Lund is distinct from the fossil genus *Speothos* 1839) (Name No. 973) ;
- (iii) *Leucomitra* Howell, 1901 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chincha macroura* Lichtenstein, 1832) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Leucomitra* Howell, 1901, is distinct from *Mephitis* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795) (Name No. 974) ;
- (iv) *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841 (gender : feminine) (type species, by absolute tautonymy : *Viverra lutreola* Linnaeus, 1761) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841, is distinct from *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758, as currently interpreted) (Name No. 975) ;
- (v) *Oryctogale* Merriam, 1902 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Mephitis leuconota* Lichtenstein, [1832—1834]) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Oryctogale* Merriam, 1902, is distinct from *Conepatus* Gray (J.E.), 1837) (Name No. 976) ;
- (vi) *Paracynictis* Pocock, 1916 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Cynictis selousi* de Winton, 1896) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Paracynictis* Pocock, 1916, is distinct from *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833) (Name No. 977) ;



(3) The application for the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned generic names is hereby rejected, the names concerned being currently treated by specialists as being junior subjective synonyms of names placed on that *List* by the Ruling given in (1) above, in the first case, of the name *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828, and, in the second case, of *Amblonyx* Rafinesque, 1832 :—

- (i) *Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830 ;
- (ii) *Micraonyx* Allen, 1919.

(4) No action is needed on the application for the admission to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned generic names, each of which has already been placed on that *List* by the Rulings given in the *Opinions* severally specified below :—

- (i) *Gulo* Pallas, 1780 (type species : *Mustela gulo* Linnaeus, 1758) (*Opinion* 91) ;
- (ii) *Nasua* Storr, [1780] (type species : *Viverra nasua* Linnaeus, 1766) (*Opinion* 91) ;
- (iii) *Procyon* Storr, [1780] (type species : *Ursus lotor* Linnaeus, 1758) (*Opinion* 91) ;
- (iv) *Putorius* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1817 (type species : *Mustela putorius* Linnaeus, 1758) (*Opinion* 91) ;
- (v) *Ursus* Linnaeus, 1758 (type species : *Ursus arctos* Linnaeus, 1758) (*Opinion* 75).

(5) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. severally specified below :—

- (i) *Arctogale* Gray (J.E.), [1865] (a junior homonym of *Arctogale* Kaup, 1828) (Name No. 389) ;
- (ii) *Bassaris* Lichtenstein, [1830] (a junior homonym of *Bassaris* Hübner, [1819]) (Name No. 390) ;

- (iii) *Cyon* Agassiz, 1846 (an Invalid Emendation of *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838) (Name No. 391) ;
- (iv) *Cynogale* Lund, 1842 (a junior homonym of *Cynogale* Gray (J.E.), [1837]) (Name No. 392) ;
- (v) *Herpertes* Illiger, 1811 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Herpestes*) (Name No. 393) ;
- (vi) *Ichneumon* Lacépède, 1799 (a junior homonym of *Ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 394) ;
- (vii) *Lasiopus* Gervais, 1835 (a junior homonym of *Lasiopus* Schoenherr, 1823) (Name No. 395) ;
- (viii) *Lasiopus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1839 (a junior homonym of *Lasiopus* Schoenherr, 1823, and a junior objective synonym of *Ichneumia* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1837) (Name No. 396) ;
- (ix) *Mungo* Muirhead, 1819 (an Invalid Emendation of *Mungos* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795) (Name No. 397) ;
- (x) *Rhinogale* Gray (J.E.), [1865] (a junior homonym of *Rhinogale* Gloger, 1841) (Name No. 398) ;
- (xi) *Taxidia* Hodgson, 1847 (an Invalid Emendation of *Taxidea* Waterhouse, 1839) (Name No. 399) ;
- (xii) *Thalarctus* Agassiz, 1846 (an Invalid Emendation of *Thalarctos* Gray (J.E.), 1825) (Name No. 400).

(6) The under-mentioned names, each of which is the specific name of the type species of a genus, the name of which has been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* either by Ruling (1) or by Ruling (2) given in the present *Opinion*, are hereby placed on the

*Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Nos. severally specified below :—*

- (i) *albicaudus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829, as published in the combination *Herpestes albicaudus* (specific name of type species of *Ichneumia* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1837) (Name No. 620) ;
- (ii) *albinucha* Gray (J.E.), 1864, as published in the combination *Zorilla albinucha* (specific name of type species of *Poecilogale* Thomas (M.R.O.), 1883) (Name No. 621) ;
- (iii) *astuta* Lichtenstein, [1830], as published in the combination *Bassaris astuta* (specific name of type species of *Bassariscus* Coues, 1887) (Name No. 622) ;
- (iv) *bennettii* Gray (J.E.), [1837], as published in the combination *Cynogale bennettii* (specific name of type species of *Cynogale* Gray (J.E.), [1837]) (Name No. 623) ;
- (v) *binotata* Gray (J.E.), 1830, as published in the combination *Viverra binotata* (specific name of type species of *Nandinia* Gray (J.E.), 1843) (Name No. 624) ;
- (vi) *binturong* Raffles, 1821, as published in the combination *Viverra binturong* (specific name of type species of *Arctictis* Temminck, [1824]) (Name No. 625) ;
- (vii) *civetta* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Viverra civetta* (specific name of type species of *Civettictis* Pocock, 1915) (Name No. 626) ;
- (viii) *concolor* Rafinesque, 1832, as published in the combination *Amblonyx concolor* (specific name of type species of *Amblonyx* Rafinesque, 1832) (Name No. 627) ;
- (ix) *crassicauda* Peters, 1852, as published in the combination *Bdeogale crassicauda* (specific

- name of type species of *Bdeogale* Peters, [1850] (Name No. 628) ;
- (x) *ferox* Bennett, 1833, as published in the combination *Cryptoprocta ferox* (specific name of type species of *Cryptoprocta* Bennett, 1833) (Name No. 629) ;
- (xi) *fulgens* Cuvier (G.F.), 1825, as published in the combination *Ailurus fulgens* (specific name of type species of *Ailurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1825) (Name No. 630) ;
- (xii) *goudotii* Doyère, 1835, as published in the combination *Eupleres goudotii* (specific name of type species of *Eupleres* Doyère, 1835) (Name No. 631) ;
- (xiii) *humboldtii* Gray (J.E.), 1837, as published in the combination *Conepatus humboldtii* (specific name of type species of *Conepatus* Gray (J.E.), 1837) (Name No. 632) ;
- (xiv) *ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Viverra ichneumon* (specific name of type species of *Herpestes* (emend. of *Herpestes*) Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 633) ;
- (xv) *indica* Desmarest, 1804, as published in the combination *Viverra indica* (specific name of type species of *Viverricula* Hodgson, 1838) (Name No. 634) ;
- (xvi) *interrupta* Rafinesque, 1820, as published in the combination *Mephitis interrupta* (specific name of type species of *Spilogale* Gray (J.E.), 1865) (Name No. 635) ;
- (xvii) *lagopus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Canis lagopus* (specific name of type species of *Alopex* Kaup, 1829) (Name No. 636) ;
- (xviii) *leuconota* Lichtenstein, [1832—1834], as published in the combination *Mephitis leuconota*

(specific name of type species of *Oryctogale* Merriam, 1902) (Name No. 637) ;

- (xix) *lutreola* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the combination *Viverra lutreola* Linnaeus, 1761 (specific name of type species of *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841) (Name No. 638) ;
- (xx) *lutris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Mustela lutris* (specific name of type species of *Enhydra* Fleming, 1822) (Name No. 639) ;
- (xxi) *macroura* Lichtenstein, 1832, as published in the combination *Chincha macroura* (specific name of type species of *Leucomitra* Howell, 1901) (Name No. 640) ;
- (xxii) *meliceps* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821, as published in the combination *Mydaus meliceps* (specific name of type species of *Mydaus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821) (Name No. 641) ;
- (xxiii) *melleri* Gray (J.E.), [1865], as published in the combination *Rhinogale melleri* (specific name of type species of *Rhynchogale* Thomas (M.R.O.), 1894) (Name No. 642) ;
- (xxiv) *microdon* Allen, 1919, as published in the combination *Xenogale microdon* (specific name of type species of *Xenogale* Allen, 1919) (Name No. 643) ;
- (xxv) *moschata* Gray (J.E.), 1831, as published in the combination *Helictis moschata* (specific name of type species of *Helictis* Gray (J.E.), 1831) (Name No. 644) ;
- (xxvi) *mungo* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Viverra mungo* (specific name of type species of *Mungos* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795) (Name No. 645) ;

- (xxvii) *obscurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1825, as published in the combination *Crossarchus obscurus* (specific name of type species of *Crossarchus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1825) (Name No. 646) ;
- (xxviii) *ochraceus* Gray (J.E.), 1849, as published in the combination *Herpestes ochraceus* (specific name of type species of *Galerella* Gray (J.E.), [1865]) (Name No. 647) ;
- (xxix) *pacivorus* Lund, 1839, as published in the combination *Speothos pacivorus* (specific name of type species of *Speothos* Lund, 1839) (Name No. 648) ;
- (xxx) *paludinosus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829, as published in the combination *Herpestes paludinosus* (specific name of type species of *Atilax* Cuvier (G.F.), 1826) (Name No. 649) ;
- (xxxii) *parvulus* Sundevall, 1846, as published in the combination *Herpestes parvulus* (specific name of type species of *Helogale* Gray (J.E.), [1862]) (Name No. 650) ;
- (xxxiii) *primaevus* Hodgson, 1838, as published in the combination *Cuon primaevus* (specific name of type species of *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838) (Name No. 651) ;
- (xxxiiii) *richardsonii* Thomson (T.R.H.), 1842, as published in the combination *Genetta richardsonii* (specific name of type species of *Poiana* Gray (J.E.), [1865]), (Name No. 652) ;
- (xxxv) *sambachii* Gray (J.E.), 1837, as published in the combination *Pteronura sambachii* (specific name of type species of *Pteronura* Gray (J.E.), 1837) (Name No. 653) ;
- (xxxvi) *selousi* de Winton, 1896, as published in the combination *Cynictis selousi* (specific name of type species of *Paracynictis* Pocock, 1916) (Name No. 654) ;

- (xxxvi) *trivirgatus* Gray (J.E.), 1832, as published in the combination *Paradoxurus trivirgatus* (specific name of type species of *Arctogalidia* Merriam, 1897) (Name No. 655) ;
- (xxxvii) *venaticus* Lund, 1842, as published in the combination *Icticyon venaticus* (specific name of type species of *Icticyon* Lund, 1842) (Name No. 656) ;
- (xxxviii) *zibetha* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Viverra zibetha* (specific name of type species of *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 657).

(7) The under-mentioned specific names, each of which is the name of a nominal species currently identified by specialists with a nominal species having a later available name which is the type species of a genus placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* either by Ruling (1) or by Ruling (2) in the present *Opinion*, are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. severally specified below :—

- (i) *capensis* Schreber, [1776], as published in the combination *Viverra capensis* (Name No. 658) ;
- (ii) *cinereoargenteus* Schreber, [1776], as published in the combination *Canis cinereo-argenteus* (Name No. 659) ;
- (iii) *cristata* Sparrman, 1783, as published in the combination *Viverra cristata* (Name No. 660) ;
- (iv) *hermaphroditus* Pallas, [1777], as published in the combination *Viverra hermaphroditus* (Name No. 661) ;
- (v) *malayanus* Raffles, 1821, as published in the combination *Ursus malayanus* (Name No. 662) ;

- (vi) *maritimus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Ursus maritimus* (Name No. 663) ;
- (vii) *megalotis* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Canis megalotis* (Name No. 664) ;
- (viii) *peregrusna* Gueldenstaedt, 1770, as published in the combination *Mustela peregrusna* (Name No. 665) ;
- (ix) *picta* Temminck, 1820, as published in the combination *Hyaena picta* (Name No. 666) ;
- (x) *suricata* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Viverra suricata* (Name No. 667) ;
- (xi) *taxus* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Ursus taxus* (Name No. 668) ;
- (xii) *ursinus* Shaw, 1791, as published in the combination *Bradypus ursinus* (Name No. 669) ;
- (xiii) *venatica* Griffith, 1821, as published in the combination *Felis venatica* (Name No. 670) ;
- (xiv) *zerda* Zimmermann, 1780, as published in the combination *Canis zerda* (Name No. 671) ;

(8) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. severally specified below, each of these names being applicable to a nominal species representing a taxon (a) currently treated by specialists as being a subspecies of the same taxon as that represented by a nominal species which is the type species of a genus, the name of which has been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*, and (b) bearing an older name than the nominal species referred to above :—

- (i) *alpinus* Pallas, [1811], as published in the combination *Canis alpinus* (Name No. 672) ;



- (ii) *cinerea* Illiger, [1815], as published in the combination *Lutra cinerea* (Name No. 673) ;
- (iii) *jubata* Schreber, [1776], as published in the combination *Felis jubata* (Name No. 674) ;

(9) The applications for the admission of the under-mentioned generic names to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* are hereby postponed, pending the further investigation of the issues involved in these cases :—

- (i) *Aonyx* Lesson, 1827 ;
- (ii) *Crocuta* Kaup, 1828 ;
- (iii) *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833 ;
- (iv) *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762 ;
- (v) *Lutra* Brisson, 1762 ;
- (vi) *Meles* Brisson, 1762 ;
- (vii) *Genetta* Oken, 1816 ;
- (viii) *Grison* Oken, 1816 ;
- (ix) *Tayra* Oken, 1816 ;
- (x) *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835 ;
- (xi) *Lutrogale* Gray (J.E.), 1865 ;
- (xii) *Marputius* Gray (J.E.), 1837 ;
- (xiii) *Martes* Pinel, 1792 ;
- (xiv) *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758 ;
- (xv) *Mephitis* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795 ;
- (xvi) *Potos* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795 ;
- (xvii) *Vulpes* Oken, 1816.

## I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 5th February 1934 the late Dr. C. W. Stiles (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) submitted to the International Commission (under cover of Circular Letter C.L.247) a list of the names of seventy-four genera of the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) which he suggested the Commission should consider placing on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. In the covering Circular Letter Dr. Stiles explained, as Secretary to the Commission, that, after having prepared the foregoing list, he had sent copies of it for comment "to three outstanding authorities in the nomenclature of mammals, namely Commissioner Cabrera, Dr. G. S. Miller and Dr. T. S. Palmer of Washington". He added that comments had been received from Dr. Cabrera and that these had been incorporated in the list now submitted to the Commission<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Stiles explained also that the list had been compiled from a then unpublished paper containing a catalogue of animal parasites reported from Carnivora and that the numbers assigned to each name in the annexed application were the numbers of the entries allotted in the host list of parasites given in the paper referred to above. The paper in question was published in December 1934 under the title "Key Catalogue of Parasites reported for Carnivora (Cats, Dogs, Bears, etc.) with their possible Public Health Importance" (Stiles (C.W.) & Baker (Clara Edith), 1934, *Nat. Inst. Hlth. Bull.* **163** : 911—1223). In his earlier correspondence with the specialists mentioned above (though not in C.L.247) Dr. Stiles had explained that out of a total of about 1,700 species of animal parasites recorded from species of Carnivora, over 200 had been reported from Man. Dr. Stiles added: "Accordingly, it becomes important from a standpoint of Public Health to establish as firmly as possible the generic names of the animals which harbour these parasites". At the conclusion of Circular Letter C.L.247 Dr. Stiles invited each member of the Commission to submit the annexed list "to some specialist in mammals in his own country for study and

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<sup>1</sup> The extracts from the communication received from Dr. Cabrera incorporated by Dr. Stiles in his application are here distinguished by being printed in smaller type.

recommendation ” and asked that, when these comments had been obtained, they should be forwarded to the Office of the Commission, so that in the light of the information so furnished he (Dr. Stiles) could prepare a definitive proposal for submission to the Commission for decision. The following is the list submitted to the Commission under cover of Circular Letter C.L.247 :—

Names of Genera of Carnivora suggested for admission to the  
“ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”

By C. W. STILES,

(Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.,  
U.S.A.)

415. *Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830, Natur. Syst. Amphib., 30, mt. *jubatus*  
Linn. syn. *guttata* Schreb.

Cabrera :

*Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830, is invalidated by *Acinonyx* Brookes, Cat.  
Anat. Zool. Mus., 1828, p. 16, mt. *venator* Brook., 1828=*venaticus*  
Smith, 1827 (the Indian cheetah). (See Hollister, Proc. Biol. Soc.  
Washington, xxiv, 1911, p. 225 and xxvii, 1914, p. 216).

420. *Nandinia* Gray, 1843, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 54,  
mt. *binotata* Gray, 1830.

427. *Paradoxurus* Cuv., 1821, Hist. nat. Mamm., Livr. 24, Jan., 5,  
pl. 1, tod. *typus* so. (1883) *hermaphroditus* Pall. in Schreb. 1777.

Cabrera :

*Paradoxurus*. Its type species by od., *typus* Cuv., is not =*hermaphroditus*  
Pall., but =*Viverra nigra* Desmarest, Mamm. 1820, p. 208 (not *V.*  
*nigra*. Pal. y Beauv.), =*V. bondar* Desmarest, 1820, p. 210. Hence,  
tod. *typus* Cuv. =*bondar* Desm. (See Cabrera, Bolet, R. Soc. Esp.,  
pl. 5, xvii, 1917, p. 487, and Robinson and Kloss, Rec. Ind. Mus.,  
xix, 1920, p. 178).

428. *Arctictis* Temminck, 1824, Prospectus Monogr. Mamm., Paris,  
Mar., v. 1, p. xxi (nv), mt. *binturong* Raffles, Sumatra.

- 430b. *Cynogale* Gray, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 4 (46), Feb.,  
88, mt. tod. *bennetti* Gray, 1837.

433. *Genetta* Oken, 1816, Lehrb. Naturg., Zool., 3 Th., 2 Abth.,  
pp. xi, 1010, tat. *genetta* Linn. ; tsd. (1900) *vulgaris* so. *genetta* ;  
Cuv., 1817, Règne anim., Paris, v. 1, 156, tat. *genetta*.

Cabrera :

*Genetta*. If Oken's names not available, *Genetta* Cuv., 1817, Règne  
Anim., I, p. 156. tat. *genetta* Linn.

435. *Civettictis* Pocock, 1915, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, v. 1, March  
26, 134, mt. *civetta* Schreb.

437. *Viverra* Linn., 1758a, 43, tsd. (1900 ; 1904 ; 1911) *zibetha* Linn.
438. *Viverricula* Hodgson, 1838, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., v. 1 (2), Apr., 152, ? tsd. (date ?) *malaccensis* syn. *indica*.
441. *Eupleres* Doyère, 1835, Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat., France, no. 3, March, 45 ; no. 5, June, 103, mt. tod. *goudotii* ; Ann. Sci. nat., Paris, 2d ser., v. 4, Nov., 280, mt. tod. *goudotii*, Madagascar.
444. *Cryptoprocta* Bennett, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, v. 1 (4), May 46, mt. tod. *ferox*.
- 432a. *Poiana* Gray, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 507, 520, mt. *richardsoni* Gerrard so. (tsd. 1904) *poensis* Waterhouse, from Fernando Po.

Cabrera :

*Poiana*. The name *poensis* Waterh. has nothing to do with this. *Genetta poensis* Waterh. is a true *Genetta*, and not a synonym of *Poiana richardsoni* as wrongly stated by Palmer. (See Pocock, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1907, 2, p. 1039.)

448. *Suricata* Desm., 1804, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., ed. 1, 15, tab. 24 (nv), tsd. (1882 ; 1900 ; 1904) *tetradactyla* Linn. syn. (1904) *capensis* Desm. syn. (tsd. 1918) *suricatta* syn. *zenik*.

Cabrera :

*Suricata*. The specific synonym of type is *suricatta* Schreb., 1776 ; *tetradactyla* Schreb., 1777 (not Linnaeus, as wrongly said by Palmer) ; *zenik* Scopoli, 1786 ; *capensis* Desmarest, 1804. The genus is monotypic, type *capensis* Desm., = *suricatta* Schreb. (The dates of names from Sherborn.)

- 448b. *Bdeogale* Peters, 1850, Mitth. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin, Nov. 19 (nv) ; 1852 Bericht Verhandl. König. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 81—82 ; Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossambique, Zool., I, Säugeth., 119—125, pls. 27—28 ; tsd. (1882 ; 1904 ; 1919 ; 1924) *crassicauda*.
450. *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1 (4), May 24, 48, mt. *steadmanni* so. (tsd. 1900 ; 1904 ; 1919) *penicillata* Cuv.
- 427a. *Arctogalidia* Merriam, 1897, Sci., n.s., v. 5 (112), Feb. 19, 302, tod. *Paradoxurus trivirgatus* Gray, from Moluccas.
- 448c. *Paracynictis* Pocock, 1916, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, v. 17 (98), Feb., 177—179, mt. tod. *selousi* de Winton, Bulawayo.

451(450). *Galerella* Gray, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 509, 564, mt. *ochracea* Gerrard so. tsd. (1882 ; 1904) *gracilis* Rüppell, E. Africa.

Cabrera :

*Galerella*. The name *gracilis* Rüpp. has nothing to do with this ; it is not synonym of *ochracea*, as said by Palmer. According to Thomas (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 10s, II, 1928, p. 408 and Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1929, p. 102) these names are not even congeneric, *ochracea* being the type of *Galerella* and *gracilis* the tod. of *Myonax* Thomas, 1928.

454a(454). *Rhynchogale* Thomas, 1894, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, June 1, 139, mt. tsd. (1900 ; 1904 ; 1919) *melleri*, Rhinogale Gray, 1864 (not Gloger, 1841, Mustelidae) renamed.

455(456). *Mungos* Geoffr. & Cuv., 1795, Mag. Encycl., v. 2, 184, 187, tat. *mungos*, tsd. (1919 ; 1924) *mungo* Gmel., of Africa.

456(455). *Crossarchus* Cuv. in Geoffr. & Cuv., 1825, Hist. nat. Mamm. v. 3 (47), Feb., 5, mt. tod. *obscurus* Cuv.

458(459). *Atilax* Cuv. in Geoffr. & Cuv., 1826, Hist. nat. Mamm., v. 3 (54), June, 2, tod. *vansire* = (tsd. 1882 ; 1900 ; 1904) *galera* Schreb. = (tsd. 1918 ; 1919 ; 1924) *paludinosus* Cuv.

460A(460B). *Helogale* Gray, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, no. 20, 308, tsd. (1900 ; 1904 ; 1919) 1st sp. *parvula* Sundevall, from Natal.

462(462a). *Ichneumia* Geoffr., 1837, Ann. Sci. nat. Paris, ser. 2, Zool., v. 8, Oct., 251 ; 1837, C. r. Acad. Sci., Paris, v. 5(17), post Oct. 23, 580, tsd. (1839 *Lasiopus* renamed ; 1919) 1st sp. *albicauda* Cuvier, E. Africa, Senegal.

462a(462). *Xenogale* Allen, 1919, J. Mamm., v. 1(1), Nov., 26—27, mt. tod. *microdon*.

464. *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811, Prod. Syst. Mamm., 136 (*Herperstes*), 297 (*Herpestes*), *Ichneumon* 1799 = "*Mangusta* 1804" renamed, ergo tod. also tsd. (1878 ; 1882 ; 1900 ; 1904 ; 1915 ; 1924) 1st sp. *ichneumon* Linn., of Africa.

466. *Proteles* Geoffr., 1824, Bul. Sci. Soc. Philom., Paris, Sept., 139, tod. *lalandii* Geoffr., 1824, from Cape of Good Hope.

469. *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762, *Regnum Animale*, 168—169, 248, *ta*.  
*hyaena* Linn., from Africa, *tsd.* (1900) *striata*.

Cabrera :

*Hyaena*. If Brisson's names are to be rejected, *Hyaena* Brünnich, *Zool. Tundam.*, 1772, p. 34 (I have not seen this book), or Zimmermann, *Geogr. Gesch.*, II, 1780, p. 256.

- 469B(469A). *Crocotta* Kaup. 1829, *Ent. Gesch. u. Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt*, v. 1, 74, 78, *ta*. *crocuta*.

Cabrera :

*Crocotta* is an unnecessary emended form of *Crocota* Kaup., 1828, Oken's *Isis*, xxi, 11, p. 1145. *ta*. and *mt. crocuta*. (See Allen, *Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.* xlvii, 1924, p. 214.)

473. *Lycaon* Brookes in Griffith's Cuvier, 1827, *Anim. Kingd.*, v. 5, 151, *mt. Canis tricolor* Brookes *so. Hyaena picta* Temm.

- 476(477). *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838, *Ann. Nat. Hist.*, London, v. 1(2), Apr., 152, *mt. tod. primaevus* Hodgson, from Nepal, *so.* (1888) *dukhunensis* Sykes, 1831.

Cabrera :

*Cuon*. I cannot see the reason for changing *Cuon* to *Cyon*. Of course both forms are now used with the same frequency, but *Cuon* is the original form and was, I think, in general use for fifty years. According to Article 19, "The original orthography is to be preserved unless an error of transcription is evident". If by this a wrong transliteration is to be understood, that is not the case here. The Greek "u" is, indeed, generally latinized in "y", but we have the names *Uperanodon* and *Uperodon* in *Reptilia*, both derived from the Greek and latinized, by the Latin people itself, in *mus*. I vote, therefore, for *Cuon*.

- 477(476). *Icticyon* Lund, 1843, *Oversigt K. danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl.*, Kjöbenhavn, for 1842, no. 6, 80, *mt. venaticus* Lund, 1842.

480. *Otocyon* ("Lichtenstein") Mueller, 1836, *Archiv Anat. Phys., Med.*, 1 (nv), ? *mt. caffer* Lichtenstein *so.* (*tsd.* 1900; 1918) *megalotis* Desm., S. Africa; Lichtenstein in Wiegmann, 1838, *Arch. Naturg.*, v. 1, 290, *mt. megalotis* Desm. *syns. caffer* Licht., *lalandii* Geoffr.

483. *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.*, ed. 1, v. 24, 18 (nv), *tsd.* (1904) *arabicus* *so. cerdo* Gmel. in Linn., Africa.

485. *Vulpes* Oken, 1816, *Lehrb. Naturg.*, 3 Th. *Zool. Abth.* 2, 1033, 1034, *ta*. *Canis vulpes* Linn. *syn. Vulpes vulgaris*.

Cabrera :

*Vulpes*. If Oken's names are rejected, *Vulpes* Bowditch, 1821, *Anal. Nat. Classif. Mamm.*, p. 40. *ta*. *Canis vulpes* Linn.

486. *Alopex* Kaup, 1829, Entw.-Gesch. Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, v. 1, 189, mt. *Canis lagopus* Linn.
488. *Urocyon* Baird, 1857, Mamm. N. Amer., July, pt. 1, 121, 138, 143, tsd. (1901 ; 1904) 1st sp. *virginianus* Erxl. so. *cinereo-argenteus* Schreb., from Eastern U.S.A.
494. *Aonyx* Lesson, 1827, Man. de Mammalogie, Paris, 157, mt. *delalandi* Lesson, 1827, *inunguis* Cuv., 1823, renamed so. (tsd. 1900) *capensis* Schinz., 1821.
495. *Micraonyx* Allen, 1919, J. Mamm., v. 1 (1) November, 24, tod. *leptonyx* Horsf., 1823 so. *cinerea* Illiger, 1815.

Cabrera :

*Micraonyx* Allen, 1919 is not valid, it being simply a synonym of *Amblonyx* Raf., 1832 (see under 498a). The type species of *Micraonyx* is *Lutra cinerea* Illig., and the type species of *Amblonyx* is *Lutra concolor* Raf., which is a synonym of *cinerea*. Both generic names being based on the same species (the Indian small-clawed otter) they are synonyms, and the oldest one is to be used. (See Pocock, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1921, p. 543.)

- 497A. *Pteronura* Gray, 1837, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., n.s., v.1, 580, mt. *sambachii* Gray, 1837, so. (1897 ; 1911) *brasiliensis* Zimm., 1780, Demerara.
- 498a. *Amblonyx* Rafinesque, 1832, Atlantic J., v. 1 (2), Summer (post May), 62, mt. *Lutra concolor* Raf., 1832 (*concolar*) syn. (tat.) *Lutra amblonyx* Raf., 1832, from Assam.
499. *Lutra* Brisson, 1762, Regnum Animale, 201, 250, tat. *lutra* Linn., syn (tsd. 1891 ; 1900) *vulgaris* Erxl.

Cabrera :

*Lutra*. If Brisson's name not available, *Lutra* Brünnich, Zool. Tundam., 1780, p. 34. tat. *Mustela lutra* Linn. (See Miller, Cat. Mamm. W. Eur., 1912, p. 354).

500. *Lutrogale* Gray, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, no. 8, 127, 1st sp. *monticola* Hodgson, 1855, from Himalaya.

Cabrera :

*Lutrogale*. The tsd. is *macrodus* Gray, 1865, =*tarayensis* Hodgs., 1839. The genus contained originally two species, *monticola* and *macrodus* ; but *monticola* = *nair* F. Cuv., which is a true *Lutra*, and *macrodus* = *tarayensis* remains as the only species in the genus. (See Pohle, Arch. Naturg., 1919, and Hinton and Fry, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., xxix, 1923, p. 416.)

502. *Enhydra* Fleming, 1822, Philos. Zool., v. 2, 187, "Sea Otter", probably *tsd.* (1904) *Lutra marina* Steller, from coasts of North Pacific; *tsd.* (1924) *Mustela lutris* Linn.
506. *Helictis* Gray, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1 (8), post June 28, 94, mt. (only definite species) *moschata* Gray (*tsd.* 1904).
510. *Vormela* Blasius, 1884, Bericht naturforsch. Gesellsch. Bamberg, v. 13, 9—10, 14, mt. *tsd.* *sarmatica* Pallas so. (*tsd.* 1912) *peregrusna* Gueldenstaedt.
- 511—515. *Mustela* Linn., 1758a, 45, tat. *erminea* Linn. (quotes *Mustela vulgaris* Gesner), *etd.* (1901) *martes* Linn., *etd.* (1901) *lutra* Linn.
514. *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841, Schreber's Säugethiere, Suppl., v. 2, 239, tat. *lutreola* Linn.
515. *Putorius* Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., v. 1, 147, tat. *Mustela putorius* Linn.
521. *Martes* Pinel, 1792, Actes Soc. d'Hist. Nat., Paris, v. 1(1), 55, mt. *domestica* Pinel so. *foina*, Erxl.—Fishers, Martens.
523. *Gulo* Pallas, 1780, Spicil. Zool., Berolini, Fasc. 14, 25; Storr, 1780, Prodr. Meth. Mamm., 34, tab. A, *tsd.* (1901) *Ursus luscus* Linn., *tsd.* (1924) *Gulo sibiricus* Pallas so. tat. (1924) *Ursus gulo* Linn. (*tsd.* 1901; 1904; 1912).—Wolverine, Vielfrass.
525. *Tayra* Oken, 1816, Lehrb. Naturg., Zool., Th. 3, Abt. 2, pp. xi, 1001, *tsd.* (1904; 1911; 1924) *Mustela barbara* Linn. *Tayra*.  
Cabrera :  
*Tayra*. If Oken's name not accepted this genus should become *Eira* H. Smith, Jard. Nat. Libr., xxxv, 1842, p. 202; originally with three species: *barbara*, *hylia* and *ferruginea*, but from the text it appears that *barbara* is the true basis of the genus, the two others being somewhat doubtfully referred to it.
528. *Meles* Brisson, 1762, Regnum Anim., 183, 249, tat. *meles* Linn. True badgers, Blaireau, Dachs.  
Cabrera :  
*Meles*. If rejected as of Brisson, we have *Meles* Storr, Prodr. Meth. Mamm., 1780, p. 34. tat. *Ursus meles* Linn.
533. *Mydaus* Cuvier in Geoffr. & Cuv., 1821, Hist. Nat. Mamm., v. 2(27), April 2, mt. *meliceps*. Stinkdachs, Telagon, Teledu.



538. *Mellivora* Storr, 1780, Prodr. Meth. Mamm., 34, tab. A, tsd. (1900; 1904; 1924) *ratel* Sparrman so. (1924) *capensis* Schreb. Ratels, Honey-badgers.
540. *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, Thierreich, v. 1, 352, mt. *capensis* Kaup so. (tsd. 1904) *zorilla* Erxl., tsd. (1900) *striata*. African striped-zorillas, striped zorilles, striped muishond, Bandiltiss, Kraleniltisse, Zorillen.
541. *Poecilogale* Thomas, 1883, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., v. 11, 370, mt. *albinucha* Gray, 1864.
544. *Taxidea* Waterhouse, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 6 (71), 154, mt. *labradoria* Gmel. in Linn., 1788 so. (tsd. 1912; 1924) *taxus* Schreb., 1777. American badgers.
547. *Grison* Oken, 1816, Lehrb. Naturg., Zool., Th. 3, Abt. 2, pp. xi, 1000, mt. *Viverra vittata* Schreb. Grisons.

Cabrera :

*Grison*. If Oken's name rejected, the first available name seems to be *Galictis* Bell, Zool. Journ., II, 1826, p. 551, mt. *vittata* Schreb.

550. *Conepatus* Gray, 1837, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., v. 1, n.s., 581, mt. *humboldtii* Gray, *conepatl* Gmel. (tsd. 1904) renamed—Bare nosed skunks of Mexico and S. America, South American skunks, White-backed skunks.

Cabrera :

*Conepatus*. The specific name *conepatl* Gmel. has nothing to do here, being not a synonym of *humboldtii*, which is the type of the genus; *humboldtii* is a Patagonian species, whereas *conepatl* is utterly undeterminable, but surely from Mexico or Central America.

- 550A. *Oryctogale* Merriam, 1902, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., v. 15, Aug. 6, 161—162, tod. *Conepatus leuconotus* Licht., from Vera Cruz, Mex.
- 550B. *Marputius* Gray, 1837, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., v. 1, n.s., 581, mt. *Mephitis chilensis* Geoffr.
552. *Mephitis* Geoffr. & Cuv., 1795, Mag. Encycl., v. 2, 187 (for mouffette), tsd. (1901) "Les Mouffettes" (cf. *mephitis*), tsd. (1904; 1912; 1924) *mephitis* Schreb. True skunks, mouffette, Stinkhier.
- 552B. *Leucomitra* Howell, 1901, North Amer. Fauna, No. 20, Aug. 31, 20, 39, mt. tod. *Chincha macroura* Licht., from mountains north-west of City of Mexico. Hooded skunks.

553. *Spilogale* Gray, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. 8, 150, mt. *interrupta* Raf., 1820. Little spotted skunk, little striped skunk.
561. *Procyon* Storr, 1780, Prodr. Meth. Mamm., 35—36, tab. A, tsd. (1891; 1904; 1912; 1915; 1924) *Ursus lotor* Linn., Raccoons, raton, raton laveur, Waschbär.
563. *Nasua* Storr, 1780, Prodr. Meth. Mamm., 35, tab. A, tat. *nasua* Linn. Coatis, Coati-Mudis, Cuati.
566. *Bassariscus* Coues, 1887, Sci., v. 9 (225), May 27, 516, tod. (Art. 30f Internat. Comm. Nomen.) *Bassaris astuta* Licht., (*Bassaris* Licht., 1831, renamed).
568. *Potos* Geoffr. & Cuv., 1795, Mag. Encycl., v. 2, 187 (for *Kinkajou*) tsd. (1904; 1924) *Viverra caudivolvula* Schreb. Kinkajous, Wickelbär.

Cabrera :

*Potos*. The specific name of genotype *caudivolvulus* Schreb., 1777 is invalidated by *flavus* Schreb., 1774, this name being used by all the modern authors. But I wonder if the true name must not be *simiasciurus*. Schreber, in fact, published in his "Heft 6", 1774, a figure of the animal, based on the "yellow maucaues" of Pennant, with the name *Lemur simiasciurus*, and in "Heft 9", the same year, gave the corresponding description, without any Latin name, but only the German "Der Maki mit dem Wickelschwanze". Now, in this "Heft 9" he gave also an index to the plates in Vol. I, and the animal was called there *Lemur flavus*. Afterwards (I do not know the exact date), no doubt to make the plate in accord with the index, he gave another plate with the same number (xlii), to be substituted for the older one, and in it the name is again *Lemur flavus*. Unfortunately, the new figure, a copy of Petiver's "Gazophylaeium", does not represent a kinkajou at all, but a true lemur, very likely *L. mongoz*. Complete sets of Schreber's "Säugethiere" are very rare, and in many of them the oldest plate with the name *simiasciurus* is wanting. It is no doubt by this that the authors use the name *flavus*. I should like to know other mammalogist's opinion about that.

570. *Ailurus* Cuv. in Geoffr. & Cuv., 1825, Hist. nat. Mamm., June, v. 3 (50), 3, mt. *fulgens* Geoffr. & Cuv. Panda.
573. *Helarctos* Horsfield, 1825, Zool. J., v. 2(6), July, 221—234, tod. *eurypilus* Horsfield, from Borneo.
574. *Melursus* Meyer, 1793, Zool Entdeck., Leipzig, 155—160, mt. *lybius* Meyer so. *Bradypus ursinus* Shaw renamed. Sloth bears, Baerdachs.

575. *Thalarctos* Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., n.s., v. 10, July, 62, mt. *polaris* Gray so. *maritima* Phipps. Polar bears, Polargebiet.

Cabrera :

*Thalarctos*. I think the type species *maritimus* (= *polaris* Gray) dates from Linnaeus, 1758. It is generally given as of Phipps, 1774, or of Erxleben, 1777, overlooking the fact that the name appeared for the first time in the tenth edition of Syst. Nat., p. 47, at the end of text on *Ursus arctos*. The name is there accompanied by a definition (*albus, major, arcticus*) and a bibliographical reference (Martens Spitzb. 73, t.o.f.c.), and with the observation: "forte distincta species est, nobis non visa". It appears from this that Linnaeus doubted if the Polar bear was a true species or merely a variety of the European brown-bear; but, at all events he designated it with the name *Ursus maritimus*, the specific name printed in the same type as all the other specific names in the book, and he gave with it a definition and a reference. No more is necessary, in my opinion, to recognize a name as valid.

576. *Ursus* Linn., 1758a, 47, tat. *arctos* Linn. syn. *ursus* Gesner. Ordinary bears, black bears, brown bears, grizzly bears, Bär.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Response in the period 1934/35 to the appeal for advice addressed to specialists through Circular Letter 247 :** In June 1934 Dr. Stiles submitted to the Commission a Circular Letter (C.L. 260) in which he reported that in response to the appeal made in Circular Letter C.L.247 he had received reports on his proposal for the admission to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of genera in the Order Carnivora from two sources : (1) from Professor E. Bourdelle (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) through Commissioner Jacques Pellegrin of the same Institution ; (2) from Dr. De Beaux (*Museo di Storia naturale, Genova*) through Commissioner F. Silvestri (*R. Laboratorio di Entomologia Agraria, R. Istituto Superiore Agrario in Portici, Italy*). Copies of the letters and reports so received were annexed by Dr. Stiles to Circular Letter C.L.260.

**3. Issue of a Call for a Vote in September 1934 :** In September 1934 Dr. Stiles issued a further Circular Letter (C.L.261) to the members of the Commission in regard to the present case, in which he called for " a formal vote on the names of Carnivora

mentioned in Circular Letters 247 and 260". In the Voting Paper issued with the foregoing Circular Letter the names as regards which a vote on the question of admission to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* was then asked for were indicated through the citation of the numbers severally affixed thereto in the original proposal by Dr. Stiles when submitted with the earlier of the Circular Letters referred to above.

**4. Report in March 1935 on the response to the Call for a Vote issued with Circular Letter C.L.261 :** In March 1935 Dr. Stiles reported to the Commission in Circular Letter 285 that up to that date only four Members of the Commission had completed and returned the Voting Paper issued with Circular Letter C.L.261, namely : (1) Professor Karl Apstein (*Berlin*) ; (2) Dr. Karl Jordan (*Tring, England*), by whom had been forwarded a number of comments from mammalogists in the United Kingdom ; (3) Dr. James L. Peters (*Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*) ; (4) Professor F. Silvestri (*Portici, Italy*). Particulars of the comments forwarded by Dr. Jordan and details of the votes cast by the foregoing Commissioners were included in the above Circular Letter.

**5. Addition of the present application in March 1935 to the Agenda for the Session then about to be held by the Commission at Lisbon :** In March 1935 Dr. Stiles issued to the Members of the Commission a Circular Letter (C.L.309) in which he enumerated the cases then outstanding which he suggested should be dealt with by the Commission when it met at Lisbon in September of that year. The present application was included in the Agenda so submitted.

**6. Procedural decisions taken by the Commission at Lisbon in September 1935 :** When the Commission assembled at Lisbon in September 1935, Dr. Stiles was absent on account of ill health and the documents relating to the present case were not available. It was impossible therefore for the Commission to take a substantive decision on the issues involved. It considered, however, that a stage had been reached at which the future procedure to be followed in this matter could be appropriately laid down.

This question was considered at a Meeting of the Commission held on Tuesday, 17th September 1935 (Lisbon Session, 4th Meeting, Conclusion 16). The interim decision then taken is set out in the following extract from the Official Record of the Proceedings of the Commission at the above Session (1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1 : 41) :—

THE COMMISSION :—

- (a) took note :—
  - (i) that various comments on the list had been received from the specialists consulted ;
  - (ii) that these comments were in the hands of the Secretary by whom the list would be corrected where necessary ;
- (b) agreed to leave it to the Secretary to determine which names should be deleted from the list in the light of the comments received and authorised him to proceed with the issue of an *Opinion* placing on the *Official List of Generic Names* such of those generic names as remained in the list that had been circulated, after it had been checked in the manner indicated in (a)(ii) above.

**7. Registration of the present application :** The papers relating to the present application were transferred in 1938 to the custody of Mr. Francis Hemming consequent upon his election as Secretary to the Commission in succession to Dr. Stiles. Upon the receipt of these papers the application submitted by Dr. Stiles was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 97.

**8. Investigations undertaken by Mr. Hemming in the period 1944-1947 :** The outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939 led to the evacuation of the records of the Commission to the country as an insurance against the risk of their being destroyed in air raids and it was not until the summer of 1942 that it was possible to re-open the Commission's Secretariat in London. The first task following the resumption of work in 1942 was to establish the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* as a means for bringing to the attention of zoologists applications submitted to the Commission for decision and to prepare all new applications then outstanding for publication in that serial. As soon as this

task had been completed, the documents relating to the present case were examined by Mr. Hemming, to whom, as the successor to Dr. Stiles, then fell the duty of carrying out the investigation decided upon by the Commission at its Lisbon Session (paragraph 6 above.) As a result of a preliminary survey, Mr. Hemming formed the conclusion that, contrary to what had been thought at Lisbon, it would not be sufficient merely to collate the comments which had been received in the present case as a preliminary to the preparation of an *Opinion* placing on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* those of the generic names included in Dr. Stiles' application (paragraph 1 above) to which no exception had been taken. Mr. Hemming took this view partly because his preliminary survey brought to light difficult problems in connection with certain names in Dr. Stiles' list to which till then no objection had been received from any source and partly because the requirements in the matter of the citation of bibliographical references for names when placed on the *Official List* decided upon by the Commission at its Lisbon Session would clearly involve the further investigation of each of the names included in Dr. Stiles' application. This investigation, which involved both extensive bibliographical searches and also consultation with leading mammalogists resident in countries between which and the United Kingdom postal communications at that time were still open, covered the period 1944—1947. At the close of that period Mr. Hemming had completed the draft of the Report which he had been invited to prepare. In that document he had included recommendations for the admission to the *Official List* of forty-three of the seventy-four names included in Dr. Stiles' application, had recommended the rejection of the proposals relating to two of those names, and had taken note that five of the names concerned had already been placed on the *Official List*. In the case of eighteen of the names included in Dr. Stiles' application, special issues were found to be involved, including in some cases the use of the Commission's Plenary Powers if serious disturbance in current nomenclatorial practice was to be avoided. In each of these cases the draft Report contained proposals based upon the advice received from the mammalogists consulted. As regards the remaining six names each had been found to be an available name but in each case some specialists regarded the name in question as a junior subjective synonym of some other name, while other specialists

regarded the name in question as representing a taxonomically valid genus or subgenus. As regards this latter group of names Mr. Hemming at that time formulated no recommendations, being of the opinion that it was desirable first to obtain the directions of the Commission as to the action to be taken in such cases.

**9. Effect on the present application of certain procedural decisions taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 :** The present application was not considered by the International Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948. It was, however, materially affected by certain of the procedural decisions then taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology. The decisions in question were the following : (1) the General Directive issued to the Commission by the Congress that a note specifying the gender of every generic name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* should be inserted in the entry on that *List* relating to that name ; (2) the establishment of the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* and the issue by the Congress of a Directive that names found by the Commission to be objectively invalid should be inscribed on that *Index* ; (3) the establishment of the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* (then styled the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*) and the issue to the Commission of a Directive instructing it, *inter alia*, to place on that *Official List* the specific name (then styled the "trivial name") of every species which was the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* where the specific name in question was an available name and was accepted by specialists as being the oldest such name for the species concerned, and, in other cases to place on that *List* the specific name accepted by specialists as the oldest available name for the taxon concerned ; (4) the issue to the Commission by the Congress of a Directive that, where specialists desired the stabilisation of the generic nomenclature of a given group but were not agreed as to the number of taxonomically valid genera involved, the Commission should place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* not only the oldest available generic name concerned but also other names which were accepted by some but not all specialists as the names of

taxonomically valid genera or subgenera, subject to the endorsement of the entry so made on the *Official List* in relation to any junior generic name so placed thereon that it was placed on that *List* for use by specialists who were of the opinion that the name concerned represented a taxonomically valid genus or subgenus distinct from that represented by the nominal genus bearing the older of the names then placed on the *List*. The last of the foregoing decisions provided, as will be seen, clear guidance as to the action which should be taken in regard to the six names included in the application dealt with in the present Opinion which, as explained in paragraph 8 above, had been found by Mr. Hemming to be names regarded by some, but not by all, specialists as being junior subjective synonyms of older names.

**10. Submission by Mr. Hemming in 1955 of a First Report, with recommendations dealing with the greater part of the application submitted in the present case :** The decisions taken by the International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948 in regard to the matters specified in paragraph 9 above made it necessary for Mr. Hemming, in the case of each of the names dealt with in Dr. Stiles' application to re-examine and supplement the proposals which he had included in the draft of the Report on that application which he had completed in 1947. Mr. Hemming was unable to begin this survey until after the publication in 1950 in volumes 4 and 5 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* of the Official Record of the Proceedings of the Commission and the Congress in Paris in 1948, for it was on the basis of the decisions taken at the Paris meetings that the review then to be undertaken would need to be based. Thereafter, Mr. Hemming directed his attention to the present case as and when opportunity offered but it was not until after his retirement from the United Kingdom Civil Service and his starting of whole-time duty as Honorary Secretary to the Commission that he was able to devote sufficient time to this case to bring it to an issue. In his Report Mr. Hemming added the additional particulars and submitted the additional recommendations called for by the decisions taken by the Paris Congress. In one respect, however, this Report differed from the draft completed in 1947, for in it Mr. Hemming dealt only with those portions of Dr. Stiles' application which he recommended should



either be granted or rejected, and reserved for later Reports in the same series the consideration of the eighteen names which, as explained in paragraph 8 above, involved special issues and in some cases also the use of the Plenary Powers if serious disturbance or nomenclatorial practice was to be avoided. Mr. Hemming signed his Report on 11th February 1955. This Report, together with a covering note giving a brief historical account of the present case was submitted to the Commission on 23rd February 1955. In view of the large number of names involved, Mr. Hemming's Report, though prepared in a very condensed form, was necessarily a somewhat lengthy document, and it has accordingly been decided to attach it to the present *Opinion* as an Annexe in place of including it in the main body of the *Opinion*.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**11. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)7 :** On 23rd February 1955 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)7) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether, "in conformity (a) with the decision already taken in principle by the International Commission regarding the placing on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of genera belonging to the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) from species of which parasites common to Man have been reported submitted to the Commission by the late Dr. C. W. Stiles, in every case where the generic name concerned is accepted by mammalogists as the oldest available name for a valid taxonomic genus, and (b) with the General Directives subsequently issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology for the placing of names (i) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, and (ii) upon *Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names*", he agreed "that the names specified in Appendices 1 to 5 of the Report on the foregoing application prepared, at the request of the Commission, by the Secretary [i.e. in Appendices 1 to 5 in the Report reproduced in the Annexe to the present *Opinion*] and submitted under cover of a note bearing the

Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 97, simultaneously with the present Voting Paper be placed on the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* there specified”, and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.

**12. The Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)7 :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 23rd March 1955.

**13. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)7 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)7 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-two (22) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Riley ; Lemche ; Stoll ; Hering ; Vokes ; Tortonese ;  
 Boschma ; Hankó ; Mayr ; Esaki ; Key ; Bradley  
 (J.C.) ; do Amaral ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Cabrera ;  
 Hemming ; Dymond ; Kühnelt ; Miller ; Bonnet ;  
 Bodenheimer ; Jaczewski ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *On Leave of Absence, three (3) :*

Holthuis ; Mertens ; Prantl ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**14. Declaration of Result of Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)7 :** On 24th March 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)7, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 13 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**15. Second Report by the Secretary on Dr. C. W. Stiles' Application Z.N.(S.) 97, with special reference to the generic name "Mellivora" Storr, 1780 :** On 24th June 1955 Mr. Hemming submitted the following Second Report on Dr. C. W. Stiles' Application Z.N.(S.) 97, in which he dealt mainly with the generic name *Mellivora* Storr, 1780, but in addition brought to the attention of the International Commission certain minor matters arising on his First Report which he had found required further consideration :—

**Proposed addition to the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology " of " Mellivora " Storr, 1780, the name of a genus in the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) from which have been reported parasites which have also been reported from Man: Second Report on Application Z.N.(S.) 97 submitted by the late Dr. C. W. Stiles**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

The proposal now submitted to the Commission is in the nature of a supplement to those submitted in my First Report (dated 11th February 1955) on the application laid before the Commission by the late Dr. C. W. Stiles for the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of a long list of names of genera of the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia), from species of the majority of which parasites have been reported which have also been recorded from Man. The foregoing Report was submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)7 and received the approval of the whole of the membership of the Commission. In that Report I recommended that fifty-one generic names should be placed on the *Official List* forthwith, but that decisions should be temporarily deferred on eighteen of the names included in Dr. Stiles' list. One of the names which were then recommended for

postponement was the name *Mellivora* Storr, 1780 (*Prodr. Meth. Mamm.* : 34). This is the name with which the present Report is concerned.

2. When I examined Storr's *Prodromus*, I found that the name *Mellivora* nowhere occurred in it in the nominative singular as is required under Article 8 before a generic name can acquire the status of availability. So far therefore as the text of the *Prodromus* was concerned, the name *Mellivora* Storr was not an available name. I noted, however, that in reference works mention was made of a table "A" on which this generic name was said to occur. It seemed possible, indeed likely, that the name *Mellivora* appeared in the nominative singular on this table, but unfortunately it was lacking in the copy of the *Prodromus* which I consulted. It was for this reason that in the Report referred to above I recommended that a decision on the proposed admission of the generic name *Mellivora* Storr to the *Official List* should be postponed until such a time as the question of the availability of this name was cleared up.

3. I have now to report that I have since had an opportunity to consult a complete copy of Storr's *Prodromus* in the Zoological Library at the British Museum (Natural History) and that I find that on table "A" the name *Mellivora* duly appears in the nominative singular. This name is therefore an available name as from the *Prodromus* of 1780. For the reasons explained in Dr. Stiles' application and bearing in mind that *Mellivora* Storr is one of the genera of Carnivora from which have been reported parasites reported also from Man (see Stiles (C.W.) & Baker (Clara Edith), 1934. *Nat. Inst. Hlth. Bull.* **163** : 1168—1169), this name should now be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

4. The type species of *Mellivora* Storr, 1780, is the nominal species *Viverra ratel* Sparrman, 1777 (*K. svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl.*, Stockholm **38** : 147), having been so selected by Sclater (W.L.), 1900 (*Mamm. S. Africa* **1** : 109). The species so named is currently identified with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Viverra capensis* Schreber, [1776], (*Die Säugthiere* **3** : pl. 125 ; *id.*, [1777], *ibid.* **3** : 450). Accordingly, under the Regulations governing the admission of names to the *Official Lists* it is the name *capensis* Schreber and not the name *ratel* Sparrman which should now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

5. On recently re-examining the Report submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)7, I find that, as then submitted, it contained two minor errors of transcription and two inadvertent omissions. These are : (1) the feminine gender instead of the masculine gender was attributed to *Ambloonyx* Rafinesque, 1832 ; (2) the name *maritimus*, the specific name for the Polar Bear, was attributed to Phipps, 1774,

instead of to Linnaeus, 1758 (: 47), by whom (as pointed out by Commissioner Cabrera<sup>2</sup>) this name was first published for the foregoing species ; (3) the name *Lasiopus* Gervais, 1835 (a junior homonym of *Lasiopus* Schoenherr, 1823) was omitted from the list of names proposed to be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ; (4) the name *primaevus* Hodgson, 1838, as published in the combination *Cuon primaevus* (the name of the nominal species which is the type species of *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838) was treated as a junior subjective synonym of *alpinus* Pallas, [1811], as published in the combination *Canis alpinus*, whereas it is currently treated as the oldest available name for a subspecies for Pallas' *alpinus*. This name should now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. It is recommended that in every case the corrections indicated above should be made when the Ruling is prepared for the *Opinion* embodying the decision taken by the vote on the Voting Paper referred to above.

6. The recommendations now submitted in this matter is that the International Commission should :—

- (1) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Mellivora* Storr, 1780 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Sclater (W.L.) (1900) : *Viverra ratel* Sparrman, 1777) ;
- (2) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *capensis* Schreber, [1776], as published in the combination *Viverra capensis* ;
- (3) incorporate in the Ruling to be given in the *Opinion* embodying the decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)7 the minor corrections specified in paragraph 5 above.

7. The foregoing proposals are submitted as a matter of urgency, for, although the draft of the *Opinion* giving effect to the decision taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)7 has already been prepared, there are a number of earlier *Opinions* awaiting publication and it will therefore, I hope, be possible to include in the same *Opinion* decisions on the questions raised in the present Report.

**16. Registration of Mr. Hemming's Second Report on Dr. C. W. Stiles' Application Z.N.(S). 97 :** At the time of the submission of Mr. Hemming's First Report on Dr. C. W. Stiles'

<sup>2</sup> See the note by Dr. Cabrera incorporated by Dr. Stiles in his original application (: 97).

Application Z.N.(S.) 97, a separate Registered Number was allotted to each of the names which in that Report he recommended should be postponed for further consideration and for which Registered Numbers had not so far been allotted. The Registered Number then allotted to the case of the generic name *Mellivora* Storr, 1780, was Z.N.(S.) 974. Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's Second Report (the text of which had been reproduced in paragraph 15 of the present *Opinion*), it was decided that, as the greater part of that Report was concerned with the generic name *Mellivora* Storr, it should be placed in the Registered File which had been opened for the consideration of that name. Hence it was that, when Mr. Hemming's Second Report was submitted to the Commission for vote it was submitted under the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 974.

**17. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)21:** On 24th June 1955 a Voting Paper, V.P.(O.M.)(55)21 was issued in which each member of the Commission was invited to state (1) whether he agreed that "in conformity with the decision already taken in principle by the International Commission regarding the placing on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of genera of the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) from species of which parasites have been reported which have been reported also from Man submitted to the Commission by the late Dr. C. W. Stiles and in conformity also with the decision in relation to the names of fifty-one genera of the above Order recently taken by the Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper (O.M.)(55)7, approval be now given to the proposals regarding the generic name *Mellivora* Storr, 1780, and other miscellaneous matters specified in paragraph 6 of the note bearing the number Z.N.(S.) 974 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper", and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to specify that item.

**18. The Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)21:** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 24th July 1955.

**19. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)21 :**

At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)21 was as follows :--

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-four (24) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Stoll ; Vokes ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Lemche ;  
Boschma ; Bodenheimer ; Cabrera ; Esaki ; Dymond ;  
Prantl ; Tortonese ; Key ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Miller ;  
Jaczewski ; Mertens ; Mayr ; Riley ; do Amaral ;  
Bonnet ; Hankó ; Hemming ; Hering ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *On Leave of Absence, one (1) :*

Kühnelt ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**20. Declaration of Result of Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)**

**(55)21 :** On 24th July 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)21, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 19 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**21. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :** On 25th July 1955 Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposals approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)7, as supplemented by its Vote on V.P.(O.M.)(55)21.

**22. Original References :** The original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are as set out in Appendices 1 to 5 to the First Report by the Secretary on Dr. C. W. Stiles' Application Z.N.(S.) 97 which forms the Annexe to the present *Opinion*, as supplemented as respects two names by paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Second Report by the Secretary on the above Application the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 15 of the present *Opinion*.

**23.** The references to the places where the type species of certain of the genera, the names of which have been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* were selected under Rule (g) in Article 30 are given also in the portions of Mr. Hemming's First and Second Reports cited in the preceding paragraph.

**24. Family-Group Name problems :** As explained by the Secretary in paragraph 11 of his First Report on the present case, the family-group name problems raised by the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* are at present under investigation and will form the subject of a further Report to the Commission. This problem has been allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 959.

**25. Registration of the names reserved for further consideration by the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :** The following Registered Numbers have been allotted to the names reserved



for further consideration by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

<i>Generic Name</i>	<i>Registered Number</i>
(i) <i>Aonyx</i> Lesson, 1827	Z.N.(S.) 966
(ii) <i>Crocuta</i> Kaup, 1828	Z.N.(S.) 967
(iii) <i>Cynictis</i> Ogilby, 1833	Z.N.(S.) 968
(iv) <i>Hyaena</i> Brisson, 1762	Z.N.(S.) 177
(v) <i>Lutra</i> Brisson, 1762	Z.N.(S.) 177
(vi) <i>Meles</i> Brisson, 1762	Z.N.(S.) 177
(vii) <i>Genetta</i> Oken, 1816	Z.N.(S.) 969
(viii) <i>Grison</i> Oken, 1816	Z.N.(S.) 969
(ix) <i>Tayra</i> Oken, 1816	Z.N.(S.) 969
(x) <i>Ictonyx</i> Kaup, 1835	Z.N.(S.) 758
(xi) <i>Lutrogale</i> Gray, 1865	Z.N.(S.) 970
(xii) <i>Marputius</i> Gray, 1837	Z.N.(S.) 971
(xiii) <i>Martes</i> Pinel, 1792	Z.N.(S.) 973
(xiv) <i>Mustela</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Z.N.(S.) 972
(xv) <i>Mephitis</i> Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Cuvier, 1795	Z.N.(S.) 975
(xvi) <i>Potos</i> Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Cuvier, 1795	Z.N.(S.) 976
(xvii) <i>Vulpes</i> Oken, 1816	Z.N.(S.) 977

26. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

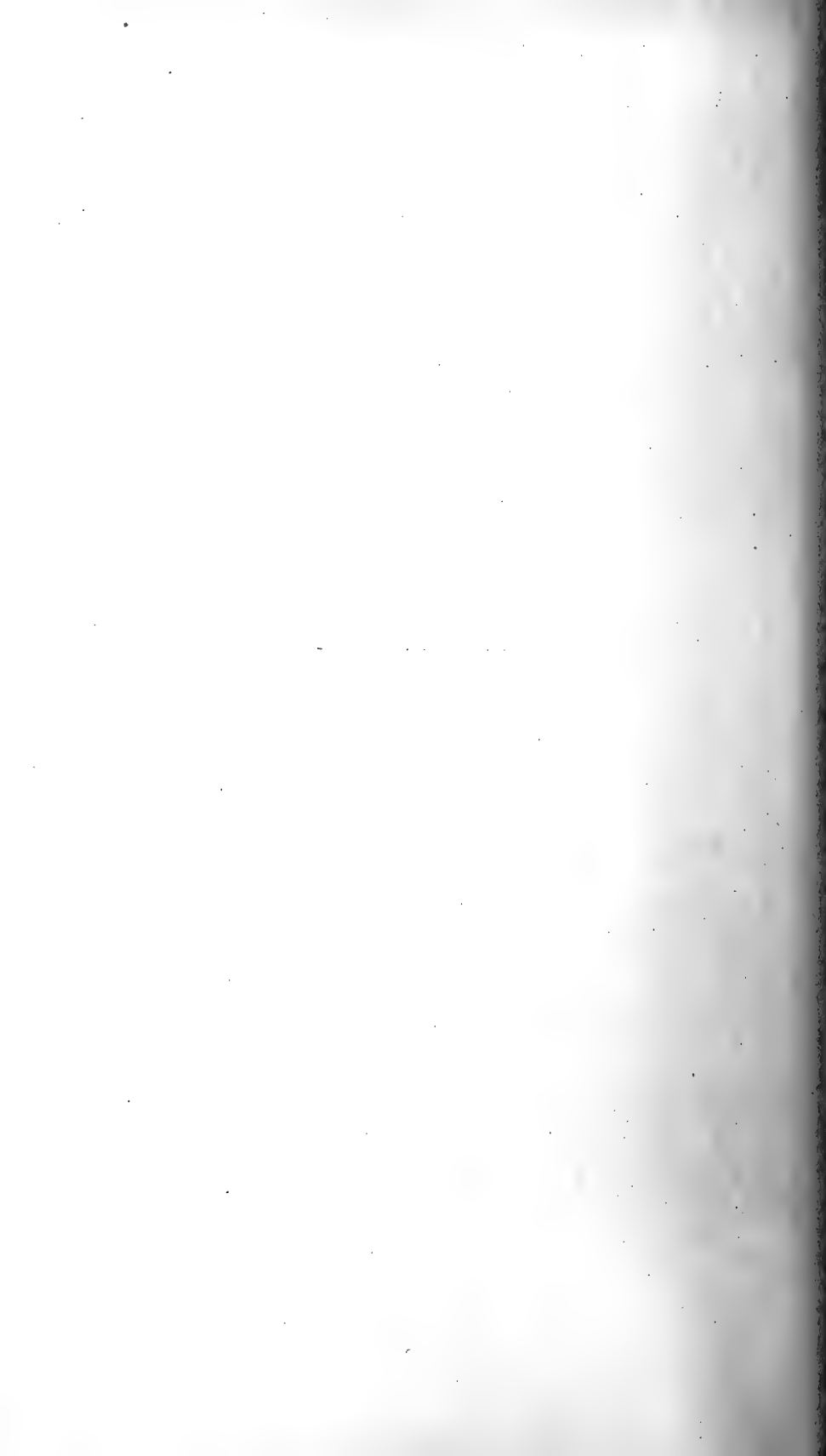
27. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Three Hundred and Eighty-Four* (384) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Fifth day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

**ANNEXE**  
**TO**  
**OPINION 384**



**FIRST REPORT ON THE LATE DR. C. W. STILES' PRO-  
POSALS FOR THE ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL  
LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF  
THE NAMES OF GENERA OF THE ORDER  
CARNIVORA (CLASS MAMMALIA) FROM  
SPECIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN  
REPORTED PARASITES COMMON  
TO MAN (Z.N.(S.) 97)**

**By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,**

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological  
Nomenclature*

At its Session held at Lisbon in September 1935 (Lisbon Session, 4th Meeting, Conclusion 16) (1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1 : 41), the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature had under preliminary consideration a proposal submitted by Dr. C. W. Stiles (at that time Secretary to the Commission) for the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of seventy-four genera of the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) from species of which there had been reported parasites common to Man. In submitting this proposal which was based upon an exhaustive survey of the literature relating to the parasites of Carnivora, Dr. Stiles had expressed the view that it was of great importance from the standpoint of public

health that the names of these genera should be stabilised as soon as possible. After taking note of certain preliminary investigations already carried out, the Commission "agreed to leave it to the Secretary to determine which names should be deleted from the list [i.e. the list submitted by Dr. Stiles] in the light of the comments received and authorised him to proceed with the issue of an *Opinion* placing on the *Official List of Generic Names* such of those generic names as remained in the list that had been circulated after it had been checked" in the light of the comments received.

2. At the time of the Lisbon Session of the Commission Dr. Stiles was already in poor health and had already asked to be relieved of the Office of Secretary to the Commission. For this reason he unfortunately found it impossible to take any further action in this case. The papers in regard to this case were transferred to my custody in 1938 in consequence of my having been elected his successor in the Office of Secretary. When in 1944 I was able to turn my attention to this case, I formed the view that it would not be sufficient merely to analyse the comments already received in regard to this application and that it would be necessary to make a detailed study, in conjunction with mammalogists, of each of the names concerned before definite proposals could properly be laid before the Commission. These studies proved laborious and extended over a long period, for it was found necessary not only to verify with specialists the taxonomic position of the nominal genera concerned but also to carry out extensive bibliographical studies for the purpose of determining the place of first publication of each of the generic names concerned and of the names of the type species of those genera. In many cases also extensive search was needed in order to ascertain where the type species for the genera in question had first been validly designated, indicated or selected as such under the Rules prescribed in Article 30 of the *Règles*.

3. By the time of the Session of the Commission held in Paris in 1948 I had completed the first draft of my Report on the proposals submitted by Dr. Stiles and had drawn up recommendations for the admission to the *Official List* of the majority

of the names concerned and, as regards the remainder had indicated why, in my judgment, the proposals concerned should either be rejected or should be postponed for separate treatment. I did not then proceed with this matter, for the decision by the Paris Congress that, whenever a generic name is placed on the *Official List*, (a) the entry so made shall specify the gender of the name concerned, and (b) the name of the type species of the genus in question shall, if the oldest available name, be placed on the then newly established *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* made it necessary to review each of the names dealt with in the Report in order to secure compliance with the foregoing decisions by the Congress. This further investigation has been completed for some time, but pressure of other classes of work in the Office of the Commission has so far prevented the submission of this case to the Commission.

4. It was originally my intention to discharge in respect of each name the duty laid upon me in this matter by submitting to the Commission a comprehensive Report examining in detail each of the seventy-four generic names recommended by Dr. Stiles for admission to the *Official List*, this Report to include proposals for action by the Commission in respect of each name, including in certain cases action under the Plenary Powers, either for the purpose of preserving well known names for continued use in their accustomed sense or for the purpose of clearing up matters in doubt which required settlement before a decision could be taken on the proposals submitted by Dr. Stiles. I have, however, since thought it more convenient to adopt a procedure under which the names submitted by Dr. Stiles will be dealt with in a series of Reports, each dealing either with a homogeneous group of names or with an individual name or names in respect of which special difficulties have been found to exist.

5. The present Report contains recommendations only as regards those generic names (a) which are available names, (b) which are accepted by specialists as the oldest such names for taxonomically valid genera and (c) whose type species, as determined under Article 30 of the *Règles*, are the species currently

accepted as the type species of the genera concerned. In other words, the names regarding which recommendations are now submitted comprise only those names which the Commission at its Lisbon Session decided in principle should be placed on the *Official List* and in respect of which it then authorised the Secretary to prepare, and to render on its behalf, an *Opinion* placing the names concerned on the *Official List*. In this latter respect I have not followed the procedure laid down by the Commission at Lisbon, in that I have considered it preferable first to submit the names in question to the Commission for express approval.

6. Of the seventy-four generic names submitted by Dr. Stiles forty-nine are now recommended for admission to the *Official List*. Forty-three of these names—all in universal use—are set out in Section "A" of Appendix 1. The remaining six names, which are set out in Section "B" of Appendix 1, are nomenclatorially available names for genera accepted on taxonomic grounds by some but not all specialists. It is proposed that, in accordance with the General Directive given to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology for adoption in cases such as the present (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 237, 268), these names should be placed on the *Official List*, the entries so made to be endorsed to show that these names are so added for use by those specialists who on taxonomic grounds accept the genera so named as being zoologically valid. Sections "C" and "D" of Appendix 1 each contain one generic name which it is recommended should be placed on the *Official List*. Neither of these names was included in Dr. Stiles' list; the first is, however, regarded by some specialists, and the second by all specialists, as a senior subjective synonym of a name included in Dr. Stiles' proposals. In all, therefore, fifty-one generic names are recommended for admission to the *Official List*.

7. Appendix 2, Section "A" contains two generic names included in Dr. Stiles' proposal, the request for the admission of which to the *Official List* should, it is recommended, be rejected. Section "B" of the same Appendix contains five names which



were submitted by Dr. Stiles but which it has been found are already on the *Official List*. No action therefore is required in regard to these latter names.

8. Appendix 3 contains a list of eleven invalid generic names which have come to notice during the investigation of Dr. Stiles' application. These names are either junior homonyms, or junior objective synonyms, of older names or are Invalid Emendations of other names. It is recommended that these names should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

9. Appendix 4 contains recommendations for placing fifty-seven names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. Section "A" contains a list of thirty-seven specific names, each of which is (it is agreed) the oldest available name for the species concerned and is the name of the type species of a genus, the name of which it is now recommended (in Appendix 1) should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. Section "B" is concerned with fourteen specific names, each of which is (it is agreed) a senior subjective synonym of the name of the type species of a genus, now recommended for admission to the *Official List of Generic Names*. Section "C" contains two names, each of which is accepted as the name of a taxon of which the "type species" of a genus, the name of which is now recommended for addition to the *Official List of Generic Names*, is currently regarded by specialists on taxonomic grounds as being a constituent subspecies.

10. In Appendix 5 I give a list of the remaining eighteen generic names submitted by Dr. Stiles. For the reasons briefly indicated in that Appendix, I consider decisions on each of these names should be deferred for further examination of the issues involved. These names will form the subject of later Reports in the present series.

**11. Summary of action recommended on the application submitted by the late Dr. C. W. Stiles :** In the light of the information given in the preceding paragraphs, it is now possible to present the following table showing the action recommended as regards the seventy-four generic names which Dr. Stiles recommended should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

**Table 1**

**Action recommended in the case of the seventy-four generic names in the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora) proposed by Dr. C. W. Stiles for admission to the “ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”**

<i>Class of Name</i>	<i>Number of Names</i>
(1) Names which are (a) nomenclatorially available and (b) accepted by all specialists as the oldest available names for the genera concerned and which it is therefore now recommended should be placed on the <i>Official List</i> (Appendix 1, Section “A”)	43
(2) Names which (a) are nomenclatorially available and (b) are regarded by some, but not by all, specialists to be the oldest available names for taxonomically valid genera and which it is therefore now recommended should be placed on the <i>Official List</i> with an endorsement stating that they are so placed for use by specialists who accept the genera so named as being taxonomically valid (Appendix 1, Section “B”) .. ..	6

<i>Class of Name</i>	<i>Number of Names</i>
(3) Total No. of names now proposed to be placed on the <i>Official List</i> .. ..	49
(4) Names, the application for the admission of which to the <i>Official List</i> it is proposed should be rejected (Appendix 2, Section "A") .. .. .	2
(5) Names found to be already on the <i>Official List</i> (Appendix 2, Section "B") ..	5
(6) Names, the addition of which to the <i>Official List</i> should, it is recommended, be deferred, pending a further examination of the issues involved (Appendix 5) .. .. .	18
(7) Total No. of names included in Dr. C. W. Stiles' application as names for admission to the <i>Official List</i> .. .. .	74

**12. Importance from the standpoint of Public Health of stabilising the generic names of Carnivora recommended by Dr. C. W. Stiles for addition to the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology"** : In submitting his proposal for the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of seventy-four genera of the Order Carnivora, Dr. Stiles stressed the importance from the standpoint of Public Health of stabilising the names of these genera, having regard to the fact that some two hundred and fifty (about 18 per cent.) of the parasites reported from species of these genera had been reported also from Man. At the time of the submission of this application Dr. Stiles explained that the particulars given in it had been extracted from a paper then in the press containing a comprehensive review of the literature relating to the occurrence of parasites in Carnivora. This paper of which the joint authors were Stiles (C.W.) & Baker (Clara Edith) was published in December 1934 (i.e. at the close of the year in which Dr. Stiles submitted his application to the Commission) under the title "Key Catalogue of Parasites reported for Carnivora (Cats, Dogs, Bears, etc.) with their possible Public Health Importance"

(*Nat. Inst. Hlth. Bull.* 163 : 911—1223). I have carefully examined this paper which fully bears out the opinion expressed by Dr. Stiles that it is important from the Public Health point of view that the names of these genera of Carnivora should be stabilised as quickly as possible. For out of the seventy-four genera included in Dr. Stiles' application parasites reported from Man have been reported from no less than forty-eight. The names concerned are the following :—

Table 2

**Names of genera of the Order Carnivora from species of which there have been reported parasites also reported from Man**

<i>Names of Genera</i>	<i>Number of Names</i>
(1) Names of genera recommended for immediate admission to the "Official List": <i>Acinonyx (Cynailurus)</i> ; <i>Ailurus</i> ; <i>Alopex</i> ; <i>Arctictis</i> ; <i>Atilax</i> ; <i>Civettictis</i> ; <i>Conepatus</i> ; <i>Crossarchus</i> ; <i>Cuon</i> ; <i>Fennecus</i> ; <i>Galerella</i> ; <i>Helarctos</i> ; <i>Helogale</i> ; <i>Herpestes</i> ; <i>Ichneumia</i> ; <i>Icticyon</i> ; <i>Lycaon</i> ; <i>Melursus</i> ; <i>Mungos</i> ; <i>Otocyon</i> ; <i>Paradoxurus</i> ; <i>Proteles</i> ; <i>Suricata</i> ; <i>Taxidea</i> ; <i>Thalarctos</i> ; <i>Urocyon</i> ; <i>Viverra</i> ; <i>Viverricula</i> .. ..	28
(2) Names of genera found to have already been placed on the "Official List": <i>Gulo</i> ; <i>Nasua</i> ; <i>Procyon</i> ; <i>Putorius</i> ; <i>Ursus</i> ; .. ..	5
(3) Names of genera, the admission of which to the "Official List" should, it is recommended, be deferred for further examination: <i>Crocuta</i> ; <i>Cynictis</i> ; <i>Genetta</i> ; <i>Grison</i> ; <i>Hyaena</i> ; <i>Ictonyx</i> ; <i>Lutra</i> ; <i>Marputius</i> ; <i>Martes</i> ; <i>Meles</i> ; <i>Mellivora</i> ; <i>Mephitis</i> ; <i>Mustela</i> ; <i>Tayra</i> ; <i>Vulpes</i> .. ..	15
	48

**13. Family-Group Name Problems :** The family-group name problems involved in the present case are still under investigation. When the present survey has been completed, a separate Report on this subject will be submitted to the Commission for consideration.

**14.** In submitting the present Report, I have to acknowledge with gratitude the great assistance which has been rendered in the course of its preparation by the authorities in charge of the great scientific libraries in London. At the same time I wish to express my gratitude to the following specialists, each of whom has given most valuable help in the elucidation of problems arising in connection with one or other of the names dealt with in the present Report, or has been good enough to check the proposals now submitted :—Professor Dr. H. Boschma, Dr. L. D. Brongersma and Dr. G. C. A. Junge (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*); Dr. David H. Johnson; (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*); Dr. Angel Cabrera (*Cuidad Eva Peron,<sup>3</sup> Argentina*); Dr. Philip Hershkovitz (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*); Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*); Dr. Remington Kellogg (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*); Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*British Museum (Natural History), London*); the late Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*); Dr. Henry W. Setzer (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*); the late Dr. G. H. H. Tate (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*).

**15.** The recommendations now submitted are that the International Commission should :—

- (1) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the fifty-one names specified in Appendix 1 ;
- (2) reject the application for the admission to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the two names specified in Section "A" of Appendix 2 ;

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<sup>3</sup> Since the completion of this Report, the former name La Plata has been restored to this city.

- (3) take note that the five names specified in Section "B" of Appendix 2 have already been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the eleven names specified in Appendix 3 ;
- (5) place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the fifty-three names specified in Appendix 4 ;
- (6) take note that Reports will be submitted as soon as possible in regard to the eighteen generic names specified in Appendix 5, which have been postponed for further investigation.

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

11th February 1955

## APPENDIX 1

**Names of genera in the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia)  
recommended for addition to the "Official List of  
Generic Names in Zoology"**

**Section A** :—Forty-three generic names, each of which is an available name and is accepted by mammalogists as the oldest such name for a valid taxonomic genus

**Ailurus** Cuvier (G.F.), 1825, in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), *Hist. nat. Mammif.* 3(50) : "Panda" 3 et Tab. 203 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Ailurus fulgens** Cuvier (G.F.), 1825, in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), *Hist. nat. Mammif.* 3(50) : "Panda" 3 et Tab. 203)

**Aloplex** Kaup, 1829, *Skizz. Entwickel.-Gesch. u. nat. Syst. europ. Thierwelt* : 85 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Canis lagopus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 40)

**Amblonyx** Rafinesque, 1832, *Atlantic J.* 1(2) : 62 (gender : masculine)<sup>4</sup> (type species, by monotypy : **Amblonyx concolor** Rafinesque, 1832, *Atlantic J.* 1(2) : 62)

**Arctictis** Temminck, 1824, *Monogr. Mammalog.* 1 : xxi (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Viverra binturong** Raffles, 1821, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 13(1) : 253)

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<sup>4</sup> By an unfortunate error of transcription the feminine gender was attributed to this generic name when on 23rd March 1955 this paper was submitted to the Commission. For the correction of this error see paragraph 5(1) of the Second Report submitted by the Secretary reproduced in paragraph 15 of *Opinion* 384 (p. 106 of the present volume).

- Arctogalidia** Merriam, 1897, *Science* (n.s.) **5** : 302 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy through operation of Rule (f) in Article 30 on the replaced name *Arctogale* Gray (J.E.), [1865] : **Paradoxurus trivirgatus** Gray (J.E.), 1832, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **2**(1832)(17) : 68.
- Atilax** Cuvier (G.F.), 1826, in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), *Hist. nat. Mammif.* **3**(54) : “Vansire” 2 et Tab. (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : **Herpestes paludinosus** Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829, *Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) **1** : 158)
- Bassariscus** Coues, 1887, *Science* **9** : 516 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy through operation of Rule (f) on the replaced name *Bassaris* Lichtenstein, [1830] : **Bassaris astuta** Lichtenstein, [1830], *Abh. ph.-Kl. K. preuss. Acad. Wiss.*, Berlin **1827** : 119)
- Bdeogale** Peters, 25th June 1850, *Spenerisch. Ztg.* **1850** : 25 (also, later in 1850, in *Vossisch. Ztg.*) (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Thomas (M.R.O.) (1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 81) : **Bdeogale crassicauda** Peters, February 1852, *Monatsber. K. preuss. Acad. Wiss.*, Berlin **1852** : 81 ; *id.*, [post Feb.] 1852, *Naturwiss. Reise Mossambique* [sic] **1** : 119, 120, pl. 27)
- Civettictis** Pocock, 1915, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1915**(1) : 134, 139 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Viverra civetta** Schreber, [1777], *Die Säugthiere* **3** : 418 ; *id.*, [1778], *ibid.* : pl. 111)
- Conepatus** Gray (J.E.), 1837, *Mag. nat. Hist.* (n.s.) **1** : 581 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Conepatus humboldtii** Gray (J.E.), 1837, *Mag. nat. Hist.* (n.s.) **1** : 581)
- Crossarchus** Cuvier (G.F.), 1825, in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), *Hist. nat. Mammif.* **3**(47) : “Mangue” 3 et Tab. (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : **Crossarchus obscurus** Cuvier (G.F.), 1825, in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), *Hist. nat. Mammif.* **3**(47) : “Mangue” 3 et Tab.)



- Cryptoprocta** Bennett, 1833, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1**(1833)(4) : 46 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : **Cryptoprocta ferox** Bennett, 1833, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1**(1833)(4) : 46)
- Cuon** Hodgson, 1838, *Ann. nat. Hist.* **1** : 152 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Cuon primaevus** Hodgson, 1838, *Ann. nat. Hist.* **1** : 152)
- Cynogale** Gray (J.E.), [1837], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **4**(46) : 88 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Cynogale bennettii** Gray (J.E.), [1837], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **4**(46) : 88)
- Enhydra** Fleming, 1822, *Philosophy Zool.* **2** : 187 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Mustela lutris** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 45)
- Eupleres** Doyère, 1835, *Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. France* **1835**(3) : 45 ; (5) : 103 ; *id.*, 1835 [later than above paper], *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (2) (Zool.) **4** : 280, pl. 8 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Eupleres goudotii** Doyère, 1835, *Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. France* **1835**(3) : 45)
- Fennecus** Desmarest, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24**(Tab.) : 18 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : **Fennecus arabicus** Desmarest, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24**(Tab.) : 18)
- Helarctos** Horsfield, 1825, *Zool. J.* **2**(6) : 221 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : **Helarctos euryspilus** Horsfield, 1825, *Zool. J.* **2**(6) : 221)
- Helictis** Gray (J.E.), 1831, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1**(1830/31)(8) : 94 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Helictis moschata** Gray (J.E.), 1831, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1**(1830/31)(8) : 94)
- Helogale** Gray (J.E.), [1862], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1861** : 308 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Thomas (M.R.O.) (1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 79) : **Herpestes parvulus** Sundevall, 1846, *Ofvers. K. svensk. Vet.-Akad. Forhandl.*, Stockholm **3** (No. 5) : 151)

**Herpestes** (emend. of *Herpertes*) Illiger, 1811, *Prodr. Syst. Mamm. Avium* : 135 (as *Herpertes*), 303 (emend. to *Herpestes*) (gender : masculine) (type species, by absolute tautonymy through operation of Rule (f) in Article 30 on the replaced name *Ichneumon* Lacépède, 1799 : **Viverra ichneumon** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 43)

**Ichneumia** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1837, *C.R. Acad. Sci. nat.*, Paris **5** : 580 ; *id.*, 1837 [later than the above paper], *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (2) (Zool.) **8** : 251 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1839, *Mag. Zool.* (2) **1** : 4) : **Herpestes albicaudus** Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829, *Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) **1** : 158)

**Lycaon** Brookes, 1827, in Griffith's Cuvier, *Anim. Kingd.* (Mamm.) **5** Syn. : 151 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Lycaon tricolor** Brookes, 1827, in Griffith's Cuvier, *Anim. Kingd.* (Mamm.) **5** Syn. : 151)

**Melursus** Meyer, 1793, *Zool. Entdeck. Neuholland u. Afrika* : 155 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Melursus lybius** Meyer, 1793, *Zool. Entdeck. Neuholland u. Afrika* : 156)

**Mungos** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795, *Mag. encyclop.* **2**(6) : 187 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Muirhead ([1819], *Edinburgh Ency.* **13** : 415), when emending the name *Mungos* to *Mungo* : **Viverra mungo** Gmelin, 1788, in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(1) : 84)

**Mydaus** Cuvier (G.F.), 1821, in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), *Hist. nat. Mammif.* **2**(27) : "Telagon" 2 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Mydaus meliceps** Cuvier (G.F.), 1821, in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), *Hist. nat. Mammif.* **2**(27) : "Telagon" 2)

**Nandinia** Gray (J.E.), 1843, *List. Mamm. Coll. Brit. Mus.* : 54 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Viverra binotata** Gray (J.E.), 1830, *Spicil. zool.* (2) : 9)

**Otocyon** Müller (J.), 1836, *Arch. f. Anat. Physiol. u. Wissensch. Medicin* **1836** : 1 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Otocyon caffer** Müller (J.), 1836, *Arch. f. Anat. Physiol. u. Wissensch. Medicin* **1836** : 1)

**Paradoxurus** Cuvier (G.F.), 1821, in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), *Hist. nat. Mammif.* **2**(24) : “ Martre des Palmiers ” 5 et Tab. 1 (gender : masculine) (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : **Paradoxurus typus** Cuvier (G.F.), 1821, in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1821, *Hist. nat. Mammif.* **2**(24) : “ Martre des Palmiers ” 5 et Tab. 1)

**Poecilogale** Thomas (M.R.O.), 1883, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **11** : 370 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Zorilla albinucha** Gray (J.E.), 1864, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** : 69, pl. 10)

**Poiana** Gray (J.E.), [1865], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** : 507, 520 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Genetta richardsonii** Thomson (T.R.H.), 1842, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **10** : 204)

**Proteles** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), [Sept.] 1824, *Bull. Sci. Soc. philomat. Paris* **1824** : 139 ; *id.*, [post Sept.] 1824, *Mém. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **11** : 355, pl. 20 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : **Proteles lalandii** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1824, *Bull. Sci. Soc. philomat. Paris* **1824** : 139)

**Pteronura** Gray (J.E.), 1837, *Mag. nat. Hist.* (n.s.) **1** : 580 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Pteronura sambachii** Gray (J.E.), 1837, *Mag. nat. Hist.* (n.s.) **1** : 580)

**Rhynchogale** Thomas (M.R.O.), 1894, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1894** : 139 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy through operation of Rule (f) in Article 30 on the replaced name *Rhynchogale* Gray (J.E.), [1865] : **Rhinogale melleri** Gray (J.E.), [1865], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** : 575, text-fig.)

- Spilogale** Gray (J.E.), 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** : 150 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Mephitis interrupta** Rafinesque, 1820, *Annals of Nature* : 3)
- Suricata** Desmarest, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24**(Tab.) : 15 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Suricata capensis** Desmarest, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24**(Tab.) : 15)
- Taxidea** Waterhouse (G.R.), 1839, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **6**(71) : 153 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Ursus labradorius** Gmelin, 1788, in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(1) : 102)
- Thalarcos** Gray (J.E.), 1825, *Ann. Phil.* **26** : 62 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Thalarcos polaris** Gray (J.E.), 1825, *Ann. Phil.* **26** : 62)
- Urocyon** Baird, 1857, *Mamm. N. Amer.* : 121, 138 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Elliot ([March] 1901, *Field Mus. Publ.* (Zool.) **2** : 307) [also in December 1901, by Miller & Rehn, *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **30** : 202—204] : **Canis virginianus** Schreber, [1776], *Die Säugthiere* **3** : 361, pl. 92, B)
- Viverra** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 43 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Sclater (W.L.) (1900, *Fauna S. Africa* (Mamm.) **1** : 50) : **Viverra zibetha** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 44)
- Viverricula** Hodgson, 1838, *Ann. nat. Hist.* **1**(2) : 152 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Sclater (W.L.) (1891, *Cat. Mamm. Ind. Mus.* **2** : 238) : **Viverra indica** Desmarest, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24**(Tab.) : 17)

**Vormela** Blasius, 1884, *Ber. naturf. Ges. Bamberg* **13** : 9, 14 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : **Mustela sarmatica** Pallas, 1771, *Reise. Prov. russ. Reichs* **1** : 453)

**Xenogale** Allen, 1919, *J. Mamm.* **1** : 27 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : **Xenogale microdon** Allen, 1919, *J. Mamm.* **1** : 27)

**Section B** :—Six generic names, each of which is an available name and each of which is accepted by some, but not all, mammalogists as the oldest name for a valid genus or subgenus

(NOTE :—Under a General Directive issued to it by the International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 237, 268) the International Commission is required, when specialists are divided on the question whether one or more genera are taxonomically involved, to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* all the generic names concerned, with a note in the case of each of the later published names that it is placed on the *Official List* for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that its type species is not congeneric (or consubgeneric) with the type species of the nominal genus having the older name.)

**Galerella** Gray (J.E.), [1865], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** : 564 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Herpestes ochraceus** Gray (J.E.), 1849, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **16**(189) : 138) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Galerella* Gray is distinct from *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811)

**Icticyon** Lund, 1842, *Overs. K. Danske Vid. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjobenhavn* **1842**(6) : 80 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy through operation of Rule (f) in Article 30 on the replaced name *Cynogale* Lund, 1842 : **Icticyon venaticus** Lund, 1842, *Overs. K. Danske Vid. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjobenhavn* **1842** (6) : 80) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Icticyon* Lund is distinct from the fossil genus *Speothos* Lund, 1839)

**Leucomitra** Howell, 1901, *N. Amer. Fauna* **20** : 39 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : **Chincha macroua** Lichtenstein, 1832, *Darstell. Säugth.* : text to pl. 46) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Leucomitra* Howell is distinct from *Mephitis* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795)

**Lutreola** Wagner, 1841, in Schreber, *Die Säugthiere*, Suppl. **2** : 239 (gender : feminine) (type species, by absolute tautonymy : **Viverra lutreola** Linnaeus, 1761, *Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 5) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Lutreola* Wagner is distinct from *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758 as currently interpreted)

**Oryctogale** Merriam, 1902, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **15** : 161 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : **Mephitis leuconota** Lichtenstein, [1832—1834], *Darstell. Säugth.* (9) : text to pl. 44, fig. 1) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Oryctogale* Merriam is distinct from *Conepatus* Gray (J.E.), 1837)

**Paracynictis** Pocock, 1916, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **17** : 177 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : **Cynictis selousi** de Winton, 1896, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **18** : 469) (for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Paracynictis* Pocock is distinct from *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833)

**Section C** :—One generic name not included in Dr. Stiles' application which is regarded by some specialists as a senior subjective synonym of a name which was included in that application and which is now proposed to be placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology"

**Speothos** Lund, [April] 1839, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (2) (Zool.) **11** : 224 [also, later in 1839, *Echo Monde savant* **5**(No. 430) : 245]

(gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Speothos pacivorus** Lund, 1839, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (2) (Zool.) **11** : 224)

(NOTE :—The nominal genus *Speothos* Lund, 1839, is subjectively identified by some specialists with the nominal genus *Icticyon* Lund, 1842. By such specialists the name *Icticyon* Lund is treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Speothos* Lund. Under the General Directive referred to in the Note to Section B of the present Appendix, the Commission is required by the Congress in such a case to place both names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, subject, in the case of the later-published name, to the addition of a note that the later-published name is placed on the *Official List* for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that the genus so named is distinct from that bearing the older name. In the present case it has been proposed that the name *Icticyon* Lund should, subject to the addition of such a note, be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* (see Section B of the present Appendix). It is here proposed that the older of the two generic names concerned, which it is agreed is the name of a taxonomically valid genus should, as such, now be placed on the *Official List*.)

**Section D :—One generic name not included in Dr. Stiles' application which is a senior subjective synonym of a name which was included in that application but which is not now proposed to be included in the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology "**

**Acinonyx** Brookes, 1828, *Cat. anat. zool. Mus. J. Brookes* : 16 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : **Acinonyx venator** Brookes, 1828, *Cat. anat. zool. Mus. J. Brookes* : 16)

(NOTE :—The applicant in the present case asked that the generic name *Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830 (*Nat. Syst. Amph.* : 30) should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. It has been shown, however, (Hollister, 1911) (a) that *Acinonyx venator* Brookes, 1828 (the type species of *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828) represents the same taxon as *Felis venatica* Griffith, 1821 (*Descr. Anim.* (Carn.) : 93); (b) that *Felis venatica* Griffith is a subspecies of *Felis jubata* Schreber, [1776] (*Die Säugthiere* **3** : pl. 105; *id.*, [1777], *ibid.* **3** : 392), the type species of *Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830; and (c) therefore that *Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830, is a junior subjective synonym of *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828.)

## APPENDIX 2

**Proposed rejection of proposals for the addition to the  
“ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”  
of seven generic names**

**Section A :—Two generic names which are regarded by mammalogists as junior subjective synonyms of other generic names**

**Cynailurus** Wagler, 1830, *Nat. Syst. Amph.* : 30 (type species, by monotypy : **Felix jubata** Schreber, [1776], *Die Säugthiere* 3 : pl. 105 ; *id.*, [1777], *ibid.* 3 : 392) (a junior subjective synonym of *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828). (For further particulars see Appendix 1, Section D.)

**Micraonyx** Allen, 1919, *J. Mamm.* 1 : 24 (type species, by original designation : **Lutra leptonyx** Horsfield, 1823 (*Zool. Researches Java* : (7))) (a junior subjective synonym of *Amblonyx* Rafinesque, 1832, a name which in Appendix 1, Section A, it is now proposed should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*). (The nominal species (*Lutra leptonyx* Horsfield, 1823) which is the type species of *Micraonyx* Allen is considered to represent the same taxon as *Lutra cinerea* Illiger, [1815], which in turn is considered to represent the same taxon as *Amblonyx concolor* Rafinesque, 1832, the type species (by monotypy) of *Amblonyx* Rafinesque, 1832).

**Section B :—Five generic names already placed on the “ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”**

**Gulo** Pallas, 1780 (type species : **Mustela gulo** Linnaeus, 1758)  
(*Opinion* 91)

**Nasua** Storr, 1780 (type species : **Viverra nasua** Linnaeus, 1766)  
(*Opinion* 91)

**Procyon** Storr, 1780 (type species : **Ursus lotor** Linnaeus, 1758)  
(*Opinion* 91)

**Putorius** Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1817 (type species : **Mustela putorius** Linnaeus, 1758) (*Opinion* 91)

**Ursus** Linnaeus, 1758 (type species : **Ursus arctos** Linnaeus, 1758)  
(*Opinion* 75)



## APPENDIX 3

**Proposed addition of certain names to the " Official Index  
of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology "**

**Arctogale** Gray (J.E.), [1865], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** : 508, 528, 542 (a junior homonym of *Arctogale* Kaup, 1829, *Skizz. Entwickel.-Gesch. u. nat. Syst. europ. Thierwelt* : 30)

**Bassaris** Lichtenstein, [1830], *Abk. preuss. Acad. Wiss.*, Berlin **1827** : 119 (a junior homonym of *Bassaris* Hübner, [1819], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [24])

**Cyon** Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846, *Nomencl. zool. Index univ.* (an Invalid Emendation of *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838)

**Cynogale** Lund, 1842, *K. Danske Vet. Selsk. Afh.* **9** : 203 (a junior homonym of *Cynogale* Gray (J.E.), [1827], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **4** (46) : 88)

**Herpertes** Illiger, 1811, *Prodr. Syst. Mamm. Avium* : 135 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811)

**Ichneumon** Lacépède, 1799, *Tabl. Div. Mamm.* : 7 (a junior homonym of *Ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 560)

**Lasiopus** Gervais, 1835, *Resumé des Leçons de Mammalogie*, Paris : 37 (a junior homonym of *Lasiopus* Schoenherr, 1823, *Peric. Entom.* (3) : 35)<sup>5</sup>

**Lasiopus** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1839, *Mag. Zool.* (2) **1** : 4 (a junior homonym of *Lasiopus* Schoenherr, 1823 (*Peric. Entom.* (3) : 35) and a junior objective synonym of *Ichneumia* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1837)

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<sup>5</sup> By an unfortunate oversight this name was omitted at the time when this Appendix was first compiled from the particulars given in Appendix 6 and in consequence did not appear in this Appendix when on 23rd March 1955 this paper was submitted to the Commission. For the correction of this oversight see paragraph 5(3) of the Second Report submitted by the Secretary reproduced in paragraph 15 of *Opinion* 384 (p. 107 of the present volume).

**Mungo** Muirhead, [1819], *Edinburgh Ency.* **13** : 415 (an Invalid Emendation of *Mungos* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795)

**Rhinogale** Gray (J.E.), [1865], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** : 573 (a junior homonym of *Rhinogale* Gloger, 1841, *Gemeinnütz. Naturgesch.* **1** : xxix)

**Taxidia** Hodgson, 1847, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal* **16** : 763 (an Invalid Emendation of *Taxidea* Waterhouse, 1839)

**Thalarctus** Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846, *Nomencl. zool. Index univ.* (an Invalid Emendation of *Thalarctos* Gray (J.E.), 1825)

## APPENDIX 4

**Proposed addition of names to the  
“ Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ”**

**Section A :—Specific names of the type species of thirty-eight genera, the names of which it is proposed in Appendix 1 should now be placed on the “ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”**

(NOTE :—The original references for the names cited below are not given in the present Section, as they have already been given in Appendix I.)

<i>Specific name proposed to be placed on the “ Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ”</i>	<i>Name of genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species</i>
(1)	(2)
<b>albicaudus</b> Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829, <i>Herpestes</i>	<i>Ichneumia</i> Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1837
<b>albinucha</b> Gray (J.E.), 1864, <i>Zorilla</i>	<i>Poecilogale</i> Thomas (M.R.O.), 1883
<b>astuta</b> Lichtenstein, [1830], <i>Bassaris</i>	<i>Bassariscus</i> Coues, 1887
<b>bennettii</b> Gray (J.E.), [1837], <i>Cynogale</i>	<i>Cynogale</i> Gray (J.E.), [1837]
<b>binotata</b> Gray (J.E.), 1830, <i>Viverra</i>	<i>Nandinia</i> Gray (J.E.), 1843
<b>binturong</b> Raffles, 1821, <i>Viverra</i>	<i>Arctictis</i> Temminck, 1824
<b>civetta</b> Schreber, [1777], <i>Viverra</i>	<i>Civettictis</i> Pocock, 1915
<b>concolor</b> Rafinesque, 1832, <i>Amblonyx</i>	<i>Amblonyx</i> Rafinesque, 1832
<b>crassicauda</b> Peters, 1852, <i>Bdeogale</i>	<i>Bdeogale</i> Peters, [1850]

<i>Specific name proposed to be placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"</i>	<i>Name of genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species</i>
(1)	(2)
<b>ferox</b> Bennett, 1833, <i>Cryptoprocta</i>	<i>Cryptoprocta</i> Bennett, 1833
<b>fulgens</b> Cuvier (G.F.), 1825, <i>Ailurus</i>	<i>Ailurus</i> Cuvier (G.F.), 1825
<b>goudotii</b> Doyère, 1835, <i>Eupleres</i>	<i>Eupleres</i> Doyère, 1835
<b>humboldtii</b> Gray (J.E.), 1837, <i>Conepatus</i>	<i>Conepatus</i> Gray (J.E.), 1837
<b>ichneumon</b> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Viverra</i>	<i>Herpestes</i> (emend. of <i>Herpestes</i> ) Illiger, 1811
<b>indica</b> Desmarest, 1804, <i>Viverra</i>	<i>Viverricula</i> Hodgson, 1838
<b>interrupta</b> Rafinesque, 1820, <i>Mephitis</i>	<i>Spilogale</i> Gray (J.E.), 1865
<b>lagopus</b> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Canis</i>	<i>Alopex</i> Kaup, 1829
<b>leuconota</b> Lichtenstein, [1832—1834], <i>Mephitis</i>	<i>Oryctogale</i> Merriam, 1902
<b>lutreola</b> Linnaeus, 1761, <i>Viverra</i>	<i>Lutreola</i> Wagner, 1841
<b>lutris</b> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Mustela</i>	<i>Enhydra</i> Fleming, 1822
<b>macroura</b> Lichtenstein, 1832, <i>Chincha</i>	<i>Leucomitra</i> Howell, 1901
<b>meliceps</b> Cuvier (G.F.), 1821, <i>Mydaus</i>	<i>Mydaus</i> Cuvier, (G.F.) 1821
<b>melleri</b> Gray (J.E.), [1865], <i>Rhinogale</i>	<i>Rhynchogale</i> Thomas (M.R.O.), 1894
<b>microdon</b> Allen, 1919, <i>Xenogale</i>	<i>Xenogale</i> Allen, 1919
<b>moschata</b> Gray (J.E.), 1831, <i>Helictis</i>	<i>Helictis</i> Gray (J.E.), 1831

<i>Specific name proposed to be placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"</i>	<i>Name of genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species</i>
(1)	(2)
<b>mungo</b> Gmelin, 1788, <i>Viverra</i>	<i>Mungo</i> Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795
<b>obscurus</b> Cuvier (G.F.), 1825, <i>Crossarchus</i>	<i>Crossarchus</i> Cuvier, (G.F.), 1825
<b>ochraceus</b> Gray (J.E.), 1849, <i>Herpestes</i>	<i>Galerella</i> Gray (J.E.), [1865]
<b>pacivorus</b> Lund, 1839, <i>Speothos</i>	<i>Speothos</i> Lund, 1839
<b>paludinosus</b> Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829, <i>Herpestes</i>	<i>Atilax</i> Cuvier (G.F.), 1826
<b>parvulus</b> Sundevall, 1846, <i>Herpestes</i>	<i>Helogale</i> Gray (J.E.), [1862]
<b>primaevus</b> Hodgson, 1838, <i>Cuon</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>Cuon</i> Hodgson, 1838
<b>richardsonii</b> Thomson (T.R.H.), 1842, <i>Genetta</i>	<i>Poiana</i> Gray (J.E.), [1865]
<b>sambachii</b> Gray (J.E.), 1837, <i>Pteronura</i>	<i>Pteronura</i> Gray (J.E.), 1837
<b>selousi</b> de Winton, 1896, <i>Cynictis</i>	<i>Paracynictis</i> Pocock, 1916
<b>trivirgatus</b> Gray (J.E.), 1832, <i>Paradoxurus</i>	<i>Arctogalidia</i> Merriam, 1897
<b>venaticus</b> Lund, 1842, <i>Icticyon</i>	<i>Icticyon</i> Lund, 1842
<b>zibetha</b> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Viverra</i>	<i>Viverra</i> Linnaeus, 1758

<sup>6</sup> For a note on the taxonomic status of the nominal species bearing this name see paragraph 5(4) of the Second Report submitted by the Secretary reproduced in paragraph 15 of *Opinion* 384 (p. 107 of the present volume).

**Section B :—Specific names of thirteen nominal species each of which is subjectively identified by specialists with a nominal species having a later name which is the type species of a genus, the name of which it is now proposed should be placed on the “ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”**

(NOTE :—In the present Section the original references are given for the names cited in Col. (1), since these names have not previously been cited in the present Report. References are not given, however, for the names cited in Col. (2), as in each case the reference has already been given in Appendix 1.)

<i>Specific name proposed to be placed on the “Official List of Specific Names in Zoology”</i>	<i>Name of nominal species with which the species cited in Col. (1) is subjectively identified by specialists</i>
(1)	(2)
<b>cinereoargenteus</b> , <i>Canis</i> , Schreber, [1776], <i>Die Säugthiere</i> 3 : 360, pl. 92	<i>Canis virginianus</i> Schreber, [1776] (type species of <i>Urocyon</i> Baird, 1857)
<b>cristata</b> , <i>Viverra</i> , Sparrman, 1783, <i>Resa Goda Hopps-Udden</i> 1 : 581	<i>Proteles lalandii</i> Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1824, <i>Proteles</i> (type species of <i>Proteles</i> Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1824)
<b>hermaphroditus</b> , <i>Viverra</i> , Pallas, [1777], in Schreber, <i>Die Säugthiere</i> 3 : 426	<i>Paradoxurus typus</i> Cuvier (G. F.), 1821 (type species of <i>Paradoxurus</i> Cuvier (G.F.), 1821)
<b>malayanus</b> , <i>Ursus</i> , Raffles, 1821, <i>Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.</i> 13(1) : 254	<i>Helarctos euryspilus</i> Horsfield, 1825 (type species of <i>Helarctos</i> Horsfield, 1825)
<b>maritimus</b> , <i>Ursus</i> , <sup>7</sup> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Syst. Nat.</i> (ed. 10) 1 : 47	<i>Thalarctos polaris</i> Gray (J.E.), 1825 (type species of <i>Thalarctos</i> Gray (J.E.), 1825)

<sup>7</sup> For a note on the authorship and publication attributable to this name see paragraph 5(2) of the Second Report submitted by the Secretary reproduced in paragraph 15 of *Opinion* 384 (p. 106 of the present volume).

*Specific name proposed to be placed on the " Official List of Specific Names in Zoology "*

*Name of nominal species with which the species cited in Col. (1) is subjectively identified by specialists*

(1)

(2)

**megalotis**, *Canis*, Desmarest, 1822, *Ency. méth.*, Mamm. (2) : 538

*Otocyon caffer* Müller (J.), 1836 (type species of *Otocyon* Müller (J.), 1836)

**peregrusna**, *Mustela*, Gueldenstaedt, 1770, *Nov. Comm. Sci. Petrop.* 14(1) : 441

*Mustela sarmatica* Pallas, 1771 (type species of *Vormela* Blasius, 1884)

**picta**, *Hyaena*, Temminck, 1820, *Ann. gén. Sci. Phys.*, Bruxelles 3 : 54, pl. 35

*Lycaon tricolor* Brookes, 1827 (type species of *Lycaon* Brookes, 1827)

**suricata**, *Viverra*, Schreber, [1776], *Die Säugthiere* 3 : pl. 97

*Suricata capensis* Desmarest, 1804 (type species of *Suricata* Desmarest, 1804)

**taxus**, *Ursus*, Schreber, [1777], *Die Säugthiere* 3 : 520 ; *id.*, [1778], *ibid.* 3 : pl. 142B

*Ursus labradorius* Gmelin, 1788 (type species of *Taxidea* Waterhouse, 1839)

**ursinus**, *Bradypus*, Shaw, 1791, *Nat. Miscell.* 2 : pls. 58—59

*Melursus lybius* Meyer, 1793 (type species of *Melursus* Meyer, 1793)

**venatica**, *Felis*, Griffith, 1821, *Descr. Anim.* (Carn.) : 93

*Acinonyx venator* Brookes, 1828 (type species of *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828)

**zerda**, *Canis*, Zimmermann, 1780, *Geograph. Gesch.* 2 : 247

*Fennecus arabicus* Desmarest, 1804 (type species of *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804)

**Section C :—Specific names of species of which the type species of genera, the names of which are now proposed to be placed on the “ Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ”, are considered on taxonomic grounds to be subspecies**

(NOTE :—The original references are given below for the names cited in Col. (1) but not for those cited in Col. (2), which have already been given in Appendix 1.)

<i>Specific name proposed to be placed on the “ Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ”</i>	<i>Nominal species subjectively regarded by specialists as a subspecies of the species cited in Col. (1)</i>
(1)	(2)
<b>alpinus</b> , <i>Canis</i> , Pallas, [1811], <i>Zoograph. ross.-asiat.</i> 1 : 34 <sup>8</sup>	<i>Cuon primaevus</i> Hodgson, 1838 (type species of <i>Cuon</i> Hodgson, 1838)
<b>cinerea</b> , <i>Lutra</i> , Illiger, [1815], <i>Abk. preuss. Wiss.</i> , Berlin 1804—1811 : 90	<i>Amblonyx concolor</i> Rafinesque, 1832 (type species of <i>Amblonyx</i> Rafinesque, 1832)
<b>jubata</b> , <i>Felis</i> , Schreber, [1776], <i>Die Säugthiere</i> 3 : pl. 105 ; <i>id.</i> , [1777], <i>ibid.</i> 3 : 392	<i>Felis venatica</i> Griffith, 1821, a senior synonym of <i>Acinonyx venator</i> Brookes, 1828 (type species of <i>Acinonyx</i> Brookes, 1828)

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<sup>8</sup> By an unfortunate error of compilation at the time when the present Appendix was prepared on the basis of the particulars given in Appendix 6, this entry was placed in Section B instead of in Section C when on 23rd March 1955 this paper was submitted to the Commission. For the correction of this error see paragraph 5(4) of the Second Report submitted by the Secretary reproduced in paragraph 15 of *Opinion* 384 (p. 107 of the present volume).



## APPENDIX 5

**Eighteen generic names, the consideration of which it is proposed to postpone until later Reports, either because further investigations are required or because current usage can be secured only through the use of the Plenary Powers**

<i>Name of genus</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Aonyx</b> Lesson, 1827, <i>Manuel Mammalog.</i> : 157	The question of the oldest available name for the type species of this genus requires consideration.
<b>Crocuta</b> Kaup, 1828, <i>Isis</i> (Oken) <b>21</b> : 1145	At present this name is a junior homonym of <i>Crocuta</i> Meigen, 1800 (Cl. Insecta, Order Diptera). The question of the suppression of Meigen's pamphlet of 1800 is at present under consideration by the Commission.
<b>Cynictis</b> Ogilby, 1833, <i>Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.</i> <b>1</b> (1833) (4) : 48	The question of the oldest available name for the type species of this genus requires consideration.
<b>Hyaena</b> Brisson, 1762, <i>Regn. anim.</i> (ed. 2) : 168	It is considered better to defer action as regards these three names until the Commission considers the application by the late Dr. G. H. H. Tate for a ruling on the question of the availability of new names in Brisson, 1762, <i>Regn. anim.</i> (ed. 2).
<b>Lutra</b> Brisson, 1762 ; <i>ibid.</i> : 201	
<b>Meles</b> Brisson, 1762, <i>ibid.</i> : 183	

- Genetta** Oken, 1816, *Lehrbuch* 3 (Zool.) (2) : 1010
- Grison** Oken, 1816, *ibid.* 3 (Zool.) (2) : 1000
- Tayra** Oken, 1816, *ibid.* 3 (Zool.) (2) : 1001
- It is considered better to wait until the Commission has reached a decision on the status of Oken's *Lehrbuch* (now being voted upon by the Commission) before decisions are taken on these names<sup>9</sup>.
- Ictonyx** Kaup, 1835, *Das Thierr.* 1 : 352
- The position of this name is also bound up with the question of Oken's *Lehrbuch*, since the type species of this genus is also the type species of *Zorilla* Oken, 1816 (: 1000)
- Lutrogale** Gray (J.E.), 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 : 127
- The question of the species to be accepted as the type species of this genus requires consideration.
- Marpotius** Gray (J.E.), 1837, *Mag. nat. Hist.* (n.s.) 1 : 581
- The position as regards this name requires further investigation.
- Martes** Pinel, 1792, *Actes Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* 1 : 55, 58
- Mustela** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 45
- The position as regards these names can be cleared up only by the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers, for present usage of the name *Mustela* Linnaeus is incorrect, the true type species of this genus being *Mustela martes* Linnaeus, which is commonly treated as the type species of *Martes* Pinel.

<sup>9</sup> Since this passage was written the International Commission has rejected Oken's *Lehrbuch* for nomenclatorial purposes. This decision has been embodied in *Opinion* 417 (now in the press). The question remaining to be considered is whether the three generic names here listed or any one of them should be validated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers.

- Mellivora** Storr, 1780, *Prodr. Méth. Mamm.* : 34 It is not yet clear whether this is an available name<sup>10</sup>.
- Mephitis** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795, *Mag. encyclop.* 2(6) : 187 The use of the Plenary Powers will be needed if the accepted name for the type species of this genus is to be retained, for that name was not published as a new name, being only a misspelling of another name.
- Potos** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795, *Mag. encyclop.* 2(6) : 187 There are several Original Spellings for the name of the type species of this genus, and it is not clear at present which of these spellings is the valid one under the *Règles*.
- Vulpes** Oken, 1816, *Lehrbuch* 3 (Zool.) (2) : 1033, 1034 Consideration of this name should be postponed until a decision has been taken by the Commission on the status of Oken's *Lehrbuch*<sup>11</sup>. In addition, there are several usages of this name prior to Oken which will need to be considered. Thus, the position of the name *Vulpes* as regards both authorship and date, requires further consideration.

<sup>10</sup> The generic name *Mellivora* Storr has since been investigated in the Second Report submitted by the Secretary on Dr. C. W. Stiles' Application Z.N.(S.) 97. By a Vote taken on a supplementary Voting Paper numbered V.P.(O.M.)(55)21 this name has now been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

<sup>11</sup> See Footnote 9.

## APPENDIX 6

**Notes on the seventy-four generic names in the Order Carnivora  
(Class Mammalia) recommended by the late Dr. C. W. Stiles  
for admission to the "Official List of Generic Names in  
Zoology"**

The present Appendix contains an alphabetical list of the seventy-four generic names in the Order Carnivora recommended by the late Dr. C. W. Stiles for admission to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. In order to economise space and to avoid repetition, bibliographical particulars, including particulars regarding the type species of the genera concerned have been omitted, for the necessary particulars are given in the earlier Appendices enumerating the names now recommended for addition to the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes*. Similarly, only the briefest notes are given in regard to the eighteen generic names, decisions on which, it is recommended, should be deferred for further examination, since it is considered better to postpone the exposition of the difficulties involved in these cases until it is possible to lay a full Report before the Commission for consideration.

(1) "Ailurus" Cuvier (G.F.), 1825

and

(2) "Alopex" Kaup, 1829

2. No difficulties arise in connection with either of these names.

(3) "Amblonyx" Rafinesque, 1832

3. The type species of the genus *Amblonyx* Rafinesque, 1832, is the nominal species *Amblonyx concolor* Rafinesque, 1832. The taxon represented by this nominal species is currently regarded by specialists as being a subspecies of the species *Lutra cinerea* Illiger, [1815]. In accordance with the Directive given to the

Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 268), the names *concolor* Rafinesque and *cinerea* Illiger should both now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

(4) "Aonyx" Lesson, 1827

4. The specific name of the type species of this genus is *lalandii* Lesson, 1827, as published in the combination *Aonyx lalandii*, but the species in question is currently known by the senior subjective synonym *capensis* Schinz, 1821, as published in the combination *Lutra capensis*. The investigations carried out in the present case have shown, however, that that name is invalid, being a junior homonym of *capensis* Illiger, [1815], also published in the combination *Lutra capensis*. It is accordingly recommended that a decision should be deferred in the present case in order to permit of further examination of the issues involved.

(5) "Arctictis" Temminck, 1824

5. No difficulties arise in connection with this name.

(6) "Arctogalidia" Merriam, 1897

6. The name *Arctogalidia* Merriam was published as a *nom. nov.* for the name *Arctogale* Gray (J.E.), [1865], which is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Arctogale* Kaup, 1829 (*Skizz. Entwickel.-Gesch. u. nat. Syst. europ. Thierwelt.* : 30). The type species of *Arctogalidia* Merriam is *Paradoxurus trivirgatus* Gray (J.E.), 1832, under Rule (f) in Article 30, that species having been the type species by monotypy of *Arctogale* Gray. The latter name should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that the name *Arctogalidia* Merriam is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

## (7) "Atilax" Cuvier (G.F.), 1826

7. Cuvier stated that the type species of his genus *Atilax* was the species to which he then applied the vernacular name "Vansire". This species did not receive a scientific name until 1829 (*Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) 1 : 158) when Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.) gave it the name *Herpestes paludinosus*. (It may be noted that the species to which Cuvier (G.F.) applied the name "Vansire" in 1826 is not the same species as that to which this vernacular term had previously been applied by Buffon & Daubenton. This latter is the unidentifiable nominal species *Mustela galera* Schreber, [1776] (*Die Säugthiere* 3 : pl. 135 ; *id.*, [1777], *ibid.* 3 : 495)).

## (8) "Bassariscus" Coues, 1887

8. The name *Bassariscus* Coues was published as a *nom. nov.* for the name *Bassaris* Lichtenstein, [1830] (*Abh. ph.-Kl. K. preuss. Akad. Wiss.*, Berlin 1827 : 11), which is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Bassaris* Hübner, [1819] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [24]). The nominal species *Bassaris astuta* Lichtenstein, [1830], is the type species, by monotypy, of *Bassaris* Lichtenstein and therefore becomes automatically the type species also of *Bassariscus* Coues. (It may be noted that Coues himself designated the above species to be the type species of his *Bassariscus*. For the reason explained above, that species was, however, already the type species without any designation by Coues and his action in this matter was therefore not required.) The name *Bassaris* Lichtenstein should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that the generic name *Bassariscus* Coues is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

## (9) "Bdeogale" Peters, 1850

9. In the application submitted to the Commission in regard to this name, it was treated (correctly as we shall see) as having been first published by Peters in 1850 and its place of publication

was given as "*Mitth. naturf. Fr. Berlin*, Nov. 19 (n.v.)". On looking into the matter, I found that no volume of *Mittheilungen* had been issued in the year 1850 by the *Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* and accordingly that, if the name *Bdeogale* Peters had, in fact, been published in 1850, publication must have taken place elsewhere.

10. An examination of the literature relating to the name *Bdeogale* Peters shows that what actually happened was as follows. Peters returned in 1848 from Mozambique, where he had spent the years 1842 to 1848 collecting animals. Among the specimens so obtained were examples of two previously unknown mammals, for which in 1852 Peters published the names *Bdeogale crassicauda* and *Bdeogale puisa*. At various times from 1850 onwards Peters published in various serial publications both new generic names and new specific names for species which he had obtained, in anticipation of the fully documented publication of those names in his main work on his collections. On 18th June 1850 Peters exhibited at a meeting of the *Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* specimens of either one or both of the new species of mammal which he informed the meeting he regarded as being distinct generically from any previously described species and for which he proposed to establish a new genus, for which he had selected the generic name *Bdeogale*.

11. From 1775 to 1839 the *Gesellschaft* published its own Proceedings but it discontinued this practice in the period 1839—1859. In those years, the Minutes of the Meetings of the *Gesellschaft* were often published in the daily press, either in the *Vossische Zeitung* or in the *Spenersche Zeitung*. Often they were published in both these papers. The Minutes of thirty-four of the meetings of the *Gesellschaft* were never published anywhere. In the early part of the present century the version of the Minutes of the Meetings published in this way was compared with the Minute Books of the *Gesellschaft*. The Minutes of the Meetings held from 15th January 1839 to 20th December 1859 were at length published in a single volume in 1912.

12. The portion of the Minutes relating to the name *Bdeogale* reads as follows (free translation): "Dr. Peters showed a new

genus of mammals, *Bdeogale*, which he had brought from Mossambique [sic]. He mentioned as a distinction that it had, like *Suricata*, only four toes to all feet, whereas it agreed with *Herpestes* in external appearance, in the anatomical structure of the intestines, in the form of the skull and in dentition". The above Minute was published on page 25 of the issue of the *Spencersche Zeitung* of 25th June 1850. This therefore is the reference which should be cited as the place where the name *Bdeogale* Peters was first published. Shortly after the publication in the *Spencersche Zeitung* of the Minute containing the foregoing record of Peters' communication regarding his new genus *Bdeogale*, the same Minute was published in the *Vossische Zeitung*.

13. It will be seen from the Minute of the Meeting of the *Gesellschaft* quoted above that the nominal genus *Bdeogale* Peters was established as a genus for new species of mammal taken in Mozambique which in general possessed the characters shown by the genus *Herpestes* but which were distinguished therefrom by the structure of the feet which resembled those seen in the genus *Suricata*. At that time Peters gave no indication whether one species only or more than one species of the new genus had been discovered. In 1852, however, he published descriptions of two new nominal species, each of which he referred to the genus *Bdeogale*. These descriptions appeared in February 1852 in *Monatsb. K. preuss. Akad. Wiss.*, Berlin 1852 : 81. The nominal species so named were *Bdeogale crassicauda* Peters and *Bdeogale puisa* Peters. Later in the same year (1852) Peters published fuller descriptions of both these nominal species in his *Naturwiss. Reise Mossambique* [sic] 1 : 119, 120, pl. 27 (*Bdeogale crassicauda*); *ibid.* 1 : 124 pl. 28 (*Bdeogale puisa*). From the two nominal species named by Peters in 1852 and placed by him in the nominal genus *Bdeogale* Peters, 1850, Oldfield Thomas in 1882 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1882 : 81) selected *Bdeogale crassicauda* Peters, 1852, to be the type species. (Various authors have cited the name *Bdeogale* Peters as having been first published either in "1850, *S.B. Ges. nat. Freunde Berlin* 1850 : (November 19)" or in "*Mitth. Ges. nat. Freunde Berlin* 1850 : (November 19)", but both these references are erroneous and must have been taken at second hand, for no *Sitzberichte* or *Mittheilungen* were published by the Society in 1850. Further, it may be noted that, even if such publications had existed and the



name *Bdeogale* Peters had been published in the issue of 19th November 1850, that would still not have been the first occasion on which that name was published, for (as shown in paragraph 12 above) the name *Bdeogale* Peters was first published (in the *Spencersche Zeitung*) on 25th June 1850.)

14. It has sometimes been urged that new scientific names published in newspapers and elsewhere in the non-scientific press should be disregarded and therefore that, in a case such as the present, the name *Bdeogale* Peters should be treated as ranking for purposes of priority not from 25th June 1850, when Peters' short description of the nominal genus so named was published in the newspaper *Spencersche Zeitung* but from February 1852, the date on which Peters' paper containing this name was first published in a scientific work (*Monatsb. K. preuss. Akad. Wiss.*, Berlin). At no time, however, have the *Règles* contained any provision limiting the definition of publication (as used in Article 25) in such a way as to exclude from its scope publication in the non-scientific press. This matter was considered by the Commission at its Session held in Paris in July 1948 when it was agreed (Paris Session, 7th Meeting, Conclusion 15) to recommend the Congress to define the expression "divulgué dans une publication" in such a way as to make it clear, *inter alia*, that a name was not disqualified from consideration by reason of having been published in the non-scientific press (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 217—220) but that a *Recommandation* should be added to Article 25 urging authors not to publish in the non-scientific press zoological or palaeontological papers containing new names (1950, *ibid.* 4 : 221, Point (1)(b)). These recommendations were supported by the Section on Nomenclature and on the joint recommendation of the Commission and the Section were approved by the Thirteenth Congress at its Final Plenary Session. In the light of these decisions, it is now clear beyond all possibility of dispute not only that the name *Bdeogale* Peters was first published in June 1850 in the *Spencersche Zeitung* but also that it was validly so published.

(10) "Civettictis" Pocock, 1915

15. No difficulties arise in connection with this name.

(11) " *Conepatus* " Gray (J.E.), 1837

16. In the application submitted to the Commission, the specific name *humboldtii* Gray, 1837, was treated as a junior synonym of the specific name *conepatl* Gmelin, 1788. In other words, the nominal species *Conepatus humboldtii* Gray, 1837, and *Viverra conepatl* Gmelin, 1788 (*in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(1):88) were subjectively identified as representing the same taxon. Prior to the submission of the present application this synonymy had been considered by Commissioner Angel Cabrera, who considered it to be incorrect. Writing on this subject, Commissioner Cabrera stated (*in litt.*, 25th September 1931): "The name *conepatl* Gmel. has nothing to do here, being not a synonym of *humboldtii*, which is the type of the genus; *humboldtii* is a Patagonian species, whereas *conepatl* is utterly undeterminable, but surely from Mexico or Central America". This correspondence illustrates the wisdom of the decision subsequently taken by the International Congress that entries on the *Official List* shall be limited to entries recording objectively ascertained nomenclatorial facts and that no place shall be given in the *List* to subjective synonymisations.

(12) " *Crocuta* " Kaup, 1828

17. The generic name *Crocuta* Kaup, 1828, is invalid, being a junior homonym of *Crocuta* Meigen, 1800 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). An application has been received, and is now being considered by the Commission, for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes*, the work in which the name *Crocuta* Meigen was published. In addition, a separate application has been received from the mammalogy side for the validation of the name *Crocuta* Kaup by the suppression of the name *Crocuta* Meigen. As a matter of procedure, it is proposed to seek a decision in the present case by co-ordinating the foregoing applications. It is proposed that a decision on this name, as it arises on the present application, should accordingly be deferred.

(13) " *Crossarchus* " Cuvier (G.F.), 1825

and

(14) " *Cryptoprocta* " Bennett, 1833

18. No difficulties arise in connection with either of these names.

(15) " *Cuon* " Hodgson, 1838

19. Two points need to be noted in connection with the generic name *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838. These are :—

- (a) The nominal species *Cuon primaevus* Hodgson, 1838, is considered by specialists to represent a taxon currently looked upon as being a subspecies of *Canis alpinus* Pallas, [1811]\*. In these circumstances the names *primaevus* Hodgson and *alpinus* Pallas should both now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.
- (b) The name *Cuon* Hodgson was emended to *Cyon* by Agassiz in 1846. This is an Invalid Emendation and, as such, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that this generic name in its valid original spelling *Cuon* Hodgson is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(16) " *Cynailurus* " Wagler, 1830

20. The type species of this genus is *Felix jubata* Schreber, [1776]. In this connection, it is necessary to note (a) that specialists currently accept the taxon represented by the nominal species *Felis venatica* Griffith, 1821, as being a subspecies of *Felix jubata* Schreber ; (b) that the name *Acinonyx venator*

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\* This name was published in Pallas' *Zoographia rosso-asiatica*, a work, regarding the dates of publication of which there was doubt until the matter was settled by the Commission in its *Opinion* 212 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 15—24).

Brookes, 1828, is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Felis venatica* Griffith ; and (c) that *Acinonyx venator* Brookes is the type species of the nominal genus *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828. Thus, according to current taxonomic ideas the nominal genera *Cynailurus* Wagler and *Acinonyx* Brookes are subjectively identical with one another, and the name *Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830, is a junior subjective synonym of *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828.

21. In these circumstances it is recommended that the Commission should reject the application for the admission of the generic name *Cynailurus* Wagler to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* but that it should place the name *Acinonyx* Brookes on that *List*. At the same time, the names *jubata* Schreber, [1776], and *venatica* Griffith, 1821 (but not its junior subjective synonym *venator* Brookes, 1828) should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

(17) "Cynictis" Ogilby, 1833

22. The type species of *Cynictis* Ogilby is *Cynictis steedmanni* Ogilby, 1833, by monotypy. The name *steedmanni* Ogilby is not currently regarded by specialists as the oldest available name for the taxon to which Ogilby gave the above name. The investigations undertaken in the present case show, however, that the name currently applied to this species is itself invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of an identical name. It is accordingly proposed that a decision on the present case should be deferred in order to permit of further investigation of the issues involved.

(18) "Cynogale" Gray (J.E.), [1837]

23. No difficulties arise in connection with this name.

(19) "Enhydra" Fleming, 1822

24. Two points need to be noted in connection with the generic name *Enhydra* Fleming, 1822. These are :—

- (a) The name *Enhydra* Fleming was rejected by Palmer (*N. Amer. Fauna* 25 : 258—259) on the ground that it was a junior

homonym of "*Enhydris* Merrem". This contention was incorrect, for it ran counter to the definition of the expression "homonym" annexed to Article 36 of the *Règles* by the Berlin Congress of 1901. Those *Règles* were not, however, published until 1905 and were therefore not available to Palmer when he advanced the foregoing argument. This aspect of the *Règles* was underlined by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which inserted in Article 34 a provision that: "A generic name is not to be treated as a homonym of another such name if it differs from it in spelling by even one letter" (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.*: 78, Decision 152). (It may be noted incidentally that there is no such generic name as *Enhydris* Merrem. There is, however, a name *Enhydris* Latreille, 1801 (*Suite à Deterville* (ed. Buffon), Rept. 4 : 200), to which Palmer's argument would have been applicable if it had been validly conceived.)

- (b) In the application submitted in this case the type species of the genus *Enhydra* Fleming was cited as "*Lutra marina* Steller". This name was, however, published before 1758 and therefore before the starting point of zoological nomenclature. As such, it possesses no status of availability until "re-inforcement by adoption or acceptance" by an author writing subsequent to 1758 (see decision by the International Congress of Zoology embodying the Ruling previously given in *Opinion 5* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 150)). In the present case it is not necessary to examine the question whether, and, if so, when the name *Lutra marina* acquired the status of availability in the manner described above, for the species so termed by Steller was given the name *Mustela lutris* by Linnaeus in 1758 and that name by reason of its date is automatically the oldest available name for this species.

(20) "*Eupleres*" Doyère, 1835

25. The only point which calls for note in connection with the name *Eupleres* is that it was published as a new name twice in the

same year. Of the two papers concerned, the first to be published was that which appeared in the *Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. France*.

(21) "Fennecus" Desmarest, 1804

26. The type species of this genus is *Fennecus arabicus* Desmarest, 1804. This nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists with the nominal species *Canis zerda* Zimmermann, 1780.<sup>12</sup> In consequence, the name *arabicus* Desmarest, 1804, is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *zerda* Zimmermann, 1780. In these circumstances the name *zerda* Zimmermann and not the name *arabicus* Desmarest should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Fennecus* Desmarest is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(22) "Galerella" Gray (J.E.), [1865]

27. In the application submitted to the Commission in this case, the type species was cited as "*ochracea* Gerrard so. *gracilis* Rüppell". In other words Dr. Stiles subjectively identified the taxonomic species represented by *Herpestes ochraceus* Gray with the taxonomic species represented by *Herpestes gracilis* Rüppell, 1836 (*Neue Wirbelth. Abyssin.* (7) : 29). (The attribution of the specific name *ochracea* to "Gerrard" instead of to Gray was no doubt copied from Palmer, 1904 (*Fauna N. Amer.* 23 : 289) where the same erroneous attribution was made.) This synonymy of the names *Herpestes ochracea* Gray and *Herpestes gracilis* Rüppell was examined and rejected by Thomas in 1928 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 2 : 408) and again in 1929 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1929 : 108). On the first of these occasions Thomas expressed the view that the taxa represented by these

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<sup>12</sup> *Canis zerda* Zimmermann, 1780, the name currently regarded as the oldest available name for the type species of the genus *Fennecus* Desmarest, was published in the work entitled *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen*. In view of the fact that in the past there has been argument regarding the status of this book and also regarding that of the earlier work by Zimmermann entitled *Specimen Zoologiae geographicae*, it may be useful to recall that this matter has now been the subject of consideration by the International Commission, which has ruled against the availability of the *Specimen Zoologiae* but in favour of the slightly later *Geographische Geschichte*. See *Opinion 257* (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 231—244).

nominal species were not even congeneric with one another and established the new genus *Myonax* Thomas, 1928 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 2 : 408) for *Herpestes gracilis* Rüppell, which he thus removed altogether from the genus *Galerella* Gray. For the foregoing reasons Commissioner Angel Cabrera, when consulted about the present application by the late Commissioner Stiles expressed the view (*in litt.*, 21st September 1931)\* that the species discussed above were not even congeneric with one another and that all reference to *Herpestes gracilis* Rüppell should be omitted from the decision to be taken by the Commission in regard to the name *Galerella* Gray.

28. Towards the close of the investigation covered by the present Report, I noted that Simpson (1945, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 85 : 117) had synonymised *Galerella* Gray, [1865], with *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811. It was at once evident that, if this represented the general view of specialists, the name *Galerella* Gray ought not to be placed on the *Official List*; while, if some specialists held that on taxonomic grounds the taxon represented by the nominal genus *Galerella* Gray was required as a genus or at least as a subgenus, then, for the reasons set out in the late Commissioner Stiles' application, it would be desirable that the name *Galerella* Gray should be added to the *Official List* with an endorsement that it was so added for use by those workers who regarded its type species (*Herpestes ochraceus* Gray, 1849) as generically or subgenerically distinct from the type species (*Viverra ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758) of *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811. The question at issue being purely taxonomic in character, I turned for advice and guidance to leading specialists in mammalogy. The advice so received was as follows:—

(a) *Advice received from Commissioner H. Boschma, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (letter dated 13th June 1947):—*

Allen (1924, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 47 : 175) and Allen (1939, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* 83 : 210) has *Galerella* as a distinct genus. . . . This argument is of sufficient strength in my opinion. . . . As *Herpestes* and *Galerella* have different type species, nobody can prove that the two are synonyms or not. It seems to me advisable to place both generic names on the *Official List*.

\* See the note by Dr. Cabrera incorporated by Dr. Stiles in his original application (: 91).

- (b) *Advice received from Dr. W. H. H. Tate, American Museum of Natural History, New York (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

Allen (1939 : 210) recognised *Galerella* as a full genus. Simpson (1945) placed it in generic synonymy with *Herpestes*. It may be distinct subgenerically. Dr. J. E. Hill advise me that *Galerella* should definitely not have a rank higher than a subgenus, this despite the fact that he gave it full generic rank in his paper (Hill & Carter, 1941, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 78 : 127).

- (c) *Advice received from Dr. Philip Hershkovitz, Chicago Natural History Museum (letter dated 3rd July 1947) :—*

The type species of *Galerella* and *Herpestes* have never been regarded as conspecific. Allen (1939) lists *Galerella* as a full genus, as do, also, Hill & Carter (Mammals of Angola, 1941). Simpson (1945) lists *Herpestes* "including *Galerella* Gray, 1864 . . ." which means, according to his explanation (: 36) that *Galerella* is "tentatively considered as of less than generic rank. The most probable inference is that it can be considered as a subgenus . . .".

- (d) *Advice received from Dr. Remington Kellogg, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (letter dated 9th July 1947) :—*

The last work on the viverrids is that of Wm. K. Gregory (1939, *Proc. Amer. phil. Soc.* 81(3) : 372, 377, 378). Gregory groups the herpestid genera according to adaptive trends of their dentition and skulls. In the first group he places *Herpestes*, *Atilax*, *Xenogale*, *Ichneumia*, and *Bdeogale*. The second group contains *Calogale*, *Galerella*, and *Cynictis*. Included in the third group are *Helogale*, *Crossarchus*, *Mungos*, and *Suricata*. Some at least of the recent mammalogists would not consider *Galerella* a synonym of *Herpestes*.

29. In view of the information set out in the preceding paragraph it is clear that the type species of *Galerella* Gray, namely *Herpestes ochraceus* Gray (J.E.), 1849, is regarded by some, but not by all, specialists as being congeneric with *Viverra ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811. Accordingly, under the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology for adoption in such cases (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 237, 268), the name *Galerella* Gray, [1865], should



be placed on the *Official List* with an endorsement that it is so placed for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Galerella* Gray is distinct from *Herpestes* Illiger.

(23) "Genetta" Oken, 1816

and

(24) "Grison" Oken, 1816

30. Both these names were published in Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*, a work, the status of which is at the present time under examination by the Commission (Hemming, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 193—207)<sup>13</sup>. It is accordingly proposed that the consideration of the application relating to the names *Genetta* Oken and *Grison* Oken be deferred until the situation has been cleared through a decision by the Commission on the general question of the status of the *Lehrbuch*.

(25) "Gulo" Pallas, 1780

31. The name *Gulo* Pallas, 1780, has already been placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion* 91. Accordingly, no action is called for in this case.

(26) "Helarctos" Horsfield, 1825

32. The type species of this genus is *Helarctos euryspilus* Horsfield, 1825. This nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists with the nominal species *Ursus malayanus* Raffles, 1821. In consequence, the name *euryspilus* Horsfield, 1825, is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *malayanus* Raffles, 1821. In these circumstances the name *malayanus* Raffles and not the name *euryspilus* Horsfield should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Helarctos* Horsfield is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

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<sup>13</sup> The question of the status of names in Oken's *Lehrbuch* has since been settled by the International Commission. See Footnote 9 (: 144).

(27) " *Helictis* " Gray (J.E.), 1831

and

(28) " *Helogale* " Gray (J.E.), [1862]

33. No difficulties arise in connection with either of these names.

(29) " *Herpestes* " Illiger, 1811

34. The following points call for note in connection with the generic name *Herpestes* Illiger :—

- (a) This generic name was spelled *Herperstes* on the first page (: 135) where it appeared but later in the same book (: 303) this spelling was corrected to *Herpestes*. The latter is a Valid Emendation, having been made by the author himself in the book in which the misspelling *Herperstes* appeared. In consequence, the Invalid Original Spelling *Herperstes* should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that this generic name in the validly emended form *Herpestes* is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.
- (b) The generic name *Herpestes* Illiger was published as a *nom. nov.* for the name *Ichneumon* Lacépède, 1799, which is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera). The type species of *Ichneumon* Lacépède is *Viverra ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758, by absolute tautonymy. By the operation on the rejected name *Ichneumon* Lacépède and on its substitute *Herpestes* Illiger of Rule (f) in Article 30, the above species is automatically the type species also of *Herpestes* Illiger.
- (c) Under the regulations governing the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* the generic name *Ichneumon* Lacépède, 1799, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that the name *Herpestes* Illiger is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

## (30) "Hyaena" Brisson, 1762

35. The name *Hyaena* Brisson was published in the Second Edition (the first post-1757 edition) of Brisson's *Regnum Animale*. The question of the availability of that work is at present under examination by the Commission, and it is accordingly proposed that the suggested addition of the name *Hyaena* Brisson to the *Official List* should be deferred until after a decision has been taken by the Commission on the question of principle involved.

## (31) "Ichneumia" Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1837

36. The generic name *Ichneumia* was published by Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire twice in the year 1837, first in *C.R. Acad. Sci. nat.*, Paris 5 : 580, and second, in *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (2) (Zool.) 8 : 251. On each occasion he published the generic name as the name of a new genus, that is, without reference to any previously published name, a point which (as will be shown later) it is important to note in view of the allegations made by later authors that Geoffroy published this generic name as a *nom. nov.* for *Lasiopus* (Geoffroy MS.) Gervais, 1835. On both the foregoing occasions Geoffroy included three nominal species in this genus, of which one was *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829 (*Règne anim.* (ed. 2) 1 : 158). On neither occasion did Geoffroy designate a type species for this genus.

37. On some date prior to 1835 Geoffroy delivered a series of lectures before the *Académie* in Paris in which it appears that he mentioned a generic name *Lasiopus* which at that time was a manuscript name of his own. It was not until 1839 (i.e. two years after the publication by Geoffroy of the name *Ichneumia*) that Geoffroy himself referred to the name *Lasiopus* in a published paper. In this paper (Geoffroy, 1839, *Mag. Zool.* (2) 1 : 4) he wrote under the French and Latin heading "*Ichneumie—Ichneumia*": "J'indiquai donc, dans mes leçons, l'*Herpestes penicillatus* et l'*Herpestes albicaudus* comme les types de deux divisions nouvelles que je fis connaître sous les noms de Cynope, *Cynopus*, et de Lasiopie, *Lasiopus*". Later in the same paper

( : 5) Geoffroy added : “ J’ai laissé de côté le nom provisoire de *Lasiope* pour le substituer celui d’*Ichneumie* ”. We see from the foregoing (1) that, although Geoffroy did not publish the name *Ichneumia* as a substitute name for *Lasiopus* (and therefore that no action by him in relation to *Lasiopus* only could have any bearing on the type species of *Ichneumia*) the name *Ichneumia* was from Geoffroy’s point of view a substitute name for *Lasiopus* ; (2) that in his lectures Geoffroy had indicated *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier, 1829, as the type species of a genus for which at that time no name had been published but to which he referred in his lectures under the manuscript name *Lasiopus* ; (3) that in the paper published in 1839 Geoffroy (a) referred in print for the first time to his manuscript name *Lasiopus*, (b) stated that he had indicated *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier as the type species of that genus, and (c) that he had published (in 1837) the name *Ichneumia* in place of the “ nom provisoire ” *Lasiopus*. These three statements in Geoffroy’s paper of 1839 constitute a definite selection by him of *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier, 1825, as the type species of the nominal genus *Ichneumia* Geoffroy, 1837, and, as that species was one of the species included in the nominal genus *Ichneumia* Geoffroy at the time when that generic name was first published, this selection complies with the requirements of Rule (g) in Article 30 and, being the first type selection made for this genus, is the selection which determines its type species.

38. In view of the important (and, in part, confusing) role which the generic name *Lasiopus* plays in the present case, it is desirable to add the following supplementary note about that name. We have seen that on some date prior to 1835 Geoffroy (by his own evidence as provided in his paper of 1839) mentioned a generic name *Lasiopus* in a lecture, at the same time stating that *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier, 1829, was the type species of the nominal genus so named. So long as the name *Lasiopus* remained in this manuscript condition, it possessed no status under the *Règles* and accordingly, so far as concerns Geoffroy as an author, it was not until the publication of his paper in 1839, that the generic name *Lasiopus* acquired any availability under the *Règles*. No description or definition was then given by Geoffroy for this genus, but, as in then publishing it for the first time, he expressly

stated that it was identical with his *Ichneumia* (of 1837) and that its type species was *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier, 1829, the name *Lasiopus* ranks, so far as Geoffroy is concerned, from 1839 and is an objective synonym of *Ichneumia* Geoffroy, 1837, each of the two nominal genera so named having the same nominal species as its type species. As so often happens when an author is so unwise as to give circulation to a manuscript name, another author published the name *Lasiopus* in the period between the time when Geoffroy used the name in his lecture (i.e. some time prior to 1835 or at latest early in that year) and the date of publication in 1839 of Geoffroy's lecture. The author concerned was Gervais who mentioned this name in a publication in which he gave an account of the lectures delivered by Geoffroy in Paris (Gervais, 1835, *Resumé des Leçons de Mammalogie*, Paris : 37). Gervais gave a few words by way of indication and placed in this nominal genus one species only, which is therefore the type species by monotypy. He did not cite this species under a binominal name, referring to it only as "l'animal du Cap nommé mangouste à pinceau blanc". This species was identified by Allen (1939, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **83** : 217) as *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier, 1829, but this view did not win universal acceptance, for Dr. W. H. H. Tate (American Museum of Natural History, New York), whom I consulted regarding this case, expressed the view (*in litt.* 16th March 1946) that Allen's determination of the "Mangouste à pinceau blanc" was erroneous and that the species referred to under this French vernacular name was not *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier but *Herpestes penicillatus* Cuvier, i.e. the species now subjectively identified with the type species of the genus *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833 (see paragraph 22 of the present paper). Fortunately, it is not necessary to enter into the taxonomic question involved in determining the identity of the taxonomic species which is the type species of the nominal genus *Lasiopus* Gervais, 1835 (a matter on which it would be necessary to canvass the views of interested specialists), for the generic name *Lasiopus* Gervais, 1835, as also the name *Lasiopus* Geoffroy, 1839, is an invalid junior homonym of the earlier name *Lasiopus* Schoenherr, 1823 (*Peric. Entom.* (3) : 35) (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera). In view of the fact that these invalid names have had to be considered in a case submitted to the Commission, they should now be entered on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the

same time that the generic name *Ichneumia* Geoffroy, 1837, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(32) "Icticyon" Lund, 1842

39. Three points arise in connection with the name *Icticyon* Lund, 1842. The first and second of these are of a purely nomenclatorial character, the third, in part, taxonomic also. The first two points are as follows :—

- (a) The name *Icticyon* was published as a *nom. nov.* for *Cynogale* Lund, 1842, which is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Cynogale* Gray (J.E.), [1837]. The type species of *Cynogale* Lund is, by monotypy, the species which later in the same year (1842) Lund named *Icticyon venaticus*. By the operation on the rejected name *Cynogale* Lund and on the substitute name *Icticyon* Lund of Rule (f) in Article 30, the foregoing species is automatically the type species also of *Icticyon* Lund.
- (b) Under the regulations governing the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* the name *Cynogale* Lund, 1842, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that the name *Icticyon* Lund, 1842, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

40. The third point is concerned with the taxonomic status of *Icticyon* Lund. In the investigations undertaken in connection with the present application it was noted that in 1945 (i.e. long after the submission of Dr. Stiles' proposals) Simpson (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 85 : 110) had treated *Icticyon venaticus* Lund, 1842, the type species of *Icticyon* Lund, 1842, as being congeneric with the Fossil species *Speothos pacivorus* Lund, 1839, the type species of the genus *Speothos* Lund, 1839. In other words Simpson had sunk the name *Icticyon* Lund as a junior subjective synonym of *Speothos* Lund. This treatment

of the taxon *Icticyon* Lund led to consultations, the results of which are set out below :—

- (a) *Advice received from Commissioner H. Boschma, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

The answer to this question is already given by Simpson (1945 : 110) who regards *Icticyon* as a synonym of *Speothos*, but remarks in a footnote : “ Many authors continue to use *Icticyon* for the living forms ”. As *Speothos* and *Icticyon* have different type species, no proof can be furnished that the two are synonyms or not. The safe procedure seems to me inclusion of both names in the *Official List*.

- (b) *Advice received from Dr. W. H. H. Tate, American Museum of Natural History, New York (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

J. A. Allen (1914 : 147) merely stated that *Speothos* and *Icticyon* must remain separate until *pacivorus* and *venaticus* were proved to be congeneric. Miller (1924 : 155) ignored *Speothos*. I know of no actual report of comparison of *pacivorus* with *venaticus*. The assumption seems to have grown up during the years that *Icticyon* equals *Speothos*. Kraglievich (1930, *Physis*, Buenos Aires, 10) treated only *Speothos*. The two names may, however, represent separate subgenera which are yet congeneric. . . . My own guess is that *Speothos* will finally supercede *Icticyon* generically unless the latter is made a conserved name.

- (c) *Advice received from Dr. Philip Hershkovitz, Chicago Natural History Museum (letter dated 3rd July 1947) :—*

The type species of *Icticyon* and *Speothos* have never been shown definitely to be conspecific (cf. J. A. Allen, 1914, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 27 : 147). Until recently, *Icticyon* was the more commonly used name. However, *Speothos* is now replacing it. This is the name, with *Icticyon* a synonym, used by Dr. Osgood in his unpublished check list of South American mammals.

- (d) *Advice received from Dr. Remington Kellogg, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (letter dated 9th July 1947) :—*

*Speothos* Lund, *Blik. Bras. Dyrev.*, vol. 2, 1839, p. 33 ; vol. 3, 1840, p. 18 and vol. 5, 1843, was first revived for the Brazilian bush dog by Hermann von Ihering, 1911, *Revista*

*Mus. Paulista*, vol. 8, p. 219. The genus was based on fossil material. No one has as yet shown that the living representative is generically distinct from the fossil *Speothos*.

41. It appears from the advice received by specialists set forth in the preceding paragraph that the general tendency among mammalogists in recent years has been to treat the name *Icticyon* Lund, 1842, as a synonym of the name *Speothos* Lund, 1839, or at most to regard it as representing a taxon only subgenerically distinct from the genus *Speothus* Lund. On the other hand, it does not appear that a critical comparison has been made of the two genera and that no evidence, as conclusive as is possible in a subjective taxonomic matter of this kind, has been adduced to show that *Icticyon* Lund should be treated as a synonym of *Speothos* Lund. In these circumstances, and having regard to the important Public Health considerations advanced by Dr. Stiles when submitting the present application, it is desirable that the nomenclatorial status of *Icticyon* Lund should now be defined as closely as the taxonomic considerations involved permit. Accordingly, it appears that in accordance with the General Directive given to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology for adoption in such cases, the best course will be to place the name *Speothos* Lund, 1839, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, there being general agreement as to the status of this taxon, and at the same time that this is done, to place the name *Icticyon* Lund on the *Official List* with an endorsement that it is so placed for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Icticyon* Lund, 1842, is distinct from *Speothos* Lund, 1839.

(33) " *Ictonyx* " Kaup, 1835

42. The position of the name *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, is bound up with the problem of the status to be accorded to names published in Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*, for the type species of this genus (*Viverra zorilla* Erxleben, 1777) is the type species also of the nominal genus *Zorilla* Oken, 1816, a name published in the foregoing work. It is accordingly proposed for the reasons already explained in connection with the



names *Genetta* Oken and *Grison* Oken (paragraph 30 above) that a decision should be deferred for the present on the question of the admission of the name *Ictonyx* Kaup to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(34) “*Leucomitra*” Howell, 1901

43. The only question which calls for consideration in connection with the name *Leucomitra* Howell is whether it represents a taxonomically valid unit. On this question a special investigation was undertaken when it was seen that in 1945 Simpson in his comprehensive survey of the group (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* vol. 85) did not recognise the taxon *Leucomitra*. The consultation with specialists then initiated elicited the following advice :—

- (a) *Advice received from Commissioner H. Boschma, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

*Leucomitra* Howell, 1901, is used by Miller (1923, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 128 : 139) as the name of a subgenus of *Mephitis* Geoffroy & Cuvier. As the name has thus been used by one of the foremost mammalogists as recently as 1923, there must be some reason to regard *Leucomitra* as a separate subgenus.

- (b) *Advice received from Dr. G. H. H. Tate, American Museum of Natural History, New York (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

Miller (1924 : 139) treats this as a subgenus of *Mephitis*. I have looked at *Mephitis macroura* and regard it as only specifically valid. *Leucomitra* is not in common use.

- (c) *Advice received from Dr. Philip Hershkovitz, Chicago Natural History Museum (letter dated 3rd July 1947) :—*

*Leucomitra* Howell, 1901 : Name proposed as a subgenus of *Chincha* Lesson, 1842 (= *Mephitis* Geoffroy & Cuvier, 1795). Currently recognised, though little used, as a valid subgenus of *Mephitis*. Name is omitted by Simpson as he states (: 36, second column) that in his classification “it is impractical . . . to list groups smaller than genera”.

- (d) *Advice received from Dr. Remington Kellogg, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (letter dated 9th July 1947) :—*

*Leucomitra* is currently recognised as a subgenus of *Mephitis*. The hooded skunks were accorded subgeneric rank by Howell on the basis of cranial and external characters.

44. In the light of the information set out in the preceding paragraph it is evident that the taxon represented by *Leucomitra* Howell, 1901, is regarded by some, but not by all, specialists as being identical with that represented by *Mephitis* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795. In these circumstances the proper course in the present case will be to place the generic name *Leucomitra* Howell, 1901, on the *Official List* with an endorsement that it is so placed for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Leucomitra* Howell is distinct from *Mephitis* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795. Normally, it would be appropriate at the same time to place this latter name also on the *Official List* and it was indeed part of Dr. Stiles' application that this should be done. It will be seen, however, from paragraph 55 below that certain nomenclatorial difficulties which have been encountered make it desirable to postpone temporarily the addition of the name *Mephitis* to the *Official List*.

(35) " *Lutra* " Brisson, 1762

45. For the reasons already explained in connection with the name *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762 (paragraph 35 above) it is proposed that a decision on the question of the admission of the name *Lutra* Brisson, 1762, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* should be postponed for further consideration.

(36) " *Lutreola* " Wagner, 1841

46. The only point which calls for consideration in connection with the generic name *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841, is the taxonomic status of the unit so named. The investigation of this question

was prompted by the fact that in 1945 (i.e. long after the submission of Dr. Stiles' application) Simpson (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **85** : 113) treated *Lutreola* Wagner as a junior synonym of *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758 ; in other words, Simpson treated *Viverra lutreola* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of *Lutreola* Wagner, as being congeneric with *Mustela erminea* Linnaeus, 1758, the species which was then, and still is now, though incorrectly, regarded as the type species of *Mustela* Linnaeus.\* Simpson's treatment of *Lutreola* Wagner led to consultations, the results of which are set out below :—

- (a) *Advice received from Commissioner H. Boschma, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

*Lutreola* Wagner is regarded by recent authors as a subgenus of *Mustela*. (Cf, e.g., Brongersma & Junge (1942, *Zool. Meded.*, Leiden **23** : 149). I do not agree with your statement that Simpson (1945) treats *Lutreola* as a synonym of *Mustela*. Simpson includes *Lutreola* in *Mustela*, but this may mean that he includes the subgenus *Lutreola* in the genus *Mustela*.

- (b) *Advice received from Dr. G. H. H. Tate, American Museum of Natural History, New York (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

Miller (1912, *Cat. Mamm. West. Europe* : 415 ; *id.*, 1924, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **128** : 124) treats this as a subgenus of *Mustela*. The name is perhaps rather more commonly used than are many other subgeneric names but should never be employed generically.

- (c) *Advice received from Dr. Philip Hershkovitz, Chicago Natural History Museum (letter dated 3rd July 1947) :—*

*Lutreola* Wagner, 1841 : All authors making use of subgeneric names recognise *Lutreola* as a subgenus of *Mustela*. Simpson indicates the status of *Lutreola* in the same way as that of *Galerella*, viz., as a subgenus.

- (d) *Advice received from Dr. Remington Kellogg, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (letter dated 9th July 1947) :—*

*Lutreola* Wagner, 1841 : The American minks were revised by Hollister (1912, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **44** : 471—480).

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\* For a further note on *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758, see paragraph 58 below.

*Lutreola* was considered to be a valid genus by S. I. Ognev (1931, *The Mammals of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia* 2 : 747, 749) and also by other Russian mammalogists. Characters of the baculum in part were the basis for its recognition as a genus. Currently recognised by American mammalogists as a subgenus of *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758.

47. From the information set out above, it is clear that, while some specialists identify *Lutreola* Wagner with *Mustela* Linnaeus, others regard Wagner's *Lutreola* as representing a taxonomically valid genus or at least a taxonomically valid subgenus. In these circumstances the proper course in the present case will be to place the name *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with an endorsement that it is so placed for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Lutreola* Wagner is distinct from *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758.

(37) "Lutrogale" Gray (J.E.), 1865

48. The investigations undertaken in this case indicate that there is some doubt as to the identity of the type species of this genus. It is accordingly recommended that a decision on the question of the admission of the generic name *Lutrogale* Gray, 1865, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* should be deferred until the above question has been cleared up.

(38) "Lycaon" Brookes, 1827

49. The type species of this genus is *Lycaon tricolor* Brookes, 1827. This nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists with the nominal species *Hyaena picta* Temminck, 1820. In consequence, the name *tricolor* Brookes, 1827, is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *picta* Temminck, 1820. In these circumstances the name *picta* Temminck and not the name *tricolor* Brookes should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Lycaon* Brookes is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

**(39) "Marpotius" Gray (J.E.), 1837**

50. Two questions call for examination in connection with the name *Marpotius* Gray, 1837. The first, which is purely nomenclatorial, is concerned with the original reference for the name of the type species of this taxon, the second, with the taxonomic status of the taxon to which Gray gave this name. The investigations undertaken in this case have resolved the difficulties in regard to the first of these points. The second point requires further examination before the name *Marpotius* Gray can appropriately be placed on the *Official List*. It is accordingly recommended that a decision on the foregoing question be deferred for the purpose of permitting a further study of the issues involved.

**(40) "Martes" Pinel, 1792**

51. Two difficulties arise in connection with the name *Martes* Pinel, 1792. First, there is not agreement as to the species which under the *Règles* should be regarded as being the type species of this genus. Second, the nominal species *Mustela martes* Linnaeus, 1758, which is commonly accepted as being the type species of this genus appears also to be the type species of *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758, although it is not currently accepted as such.\* In these circumstances it is recommended that a decision on the proposal to place the name *Martes* Pinel, 1792, on the *Official List* should be deferred until it is possible for the Commission to consider in detail the issues involved in this case.

**(41) "Meles" Brisson, 1762**

52. As in the case of the name *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762 (paragraph 35 above), it is recommended that a decision on the admission of the name *Meles* Brisson, 1762, to the *Official List* should be deferred until a decision has been reached on the question of the availability of the work (the Second Edition of the *Regnum animale*) in which that name was published.

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\* For a further note on *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758, see paragraph 58 below.

## (42) "Mellivora" Storr, 1780

53. This name was used by Storr in the text of his book only in the nominative plural. As such, it did not acquire the status of availability. It is possible, however, that it was published in the nominative singular on the tables at the end of Storr's book. These tables are often lacking in copies of this author's *Prodromus*, and I have so far been unable to consult a copy containing them. Accordingly, I recommend that a decision on the question of the admission of the name *Mellivora* Storr, 1780, to the *Official List* should be deferred until it has been found possible to examine Storr's tables.<sup>14</sup>

## (43) "Melursus" Mayer, 1793

54. The type species of this genus is *Melursus lybius* Meyer, 1793. This nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists with *Bradypus ursinus* Shaw, 1791. In consequence, the name *lybius* Meyer is treated as a junior subjective synonym of *ursinus* Shaw, 1791. In these circumstances the name *ursinus* Shaw and not the name *lybius* Meyer should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the name *Melursus* Meyer, 1793, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

## (44) "Mephitis" Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) &amp; Cuvier (G.F.), 1795

55. A difficulty arises in the present case from the fact that the species which is the type species of this genus is currently known by a specific name (*mephitis*) which is attributed to Schreber but which was in fact never published as a new name by that author, who merely misapplied to the species concerned this misspelled version of the specific name *memphitis* Linnaeus,

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<sup>14</sup> The further investigation in regard to the name *Mellivora* Storr has since been undertaken in the Second Report by the Secretary on Dr. C. W. Stiles' Application Z.N.(S.) 97 and as a result this generic name has now been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. The Report referred to above has been reproduced in paragraph 15 of *Opinion* 384 (p. 105 of the present volume).

1758, as published in the combination *Viverra mephitis*. Accordingly, it will be necessary for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers if the name *mephitis* is to be retained for the Chinche. It is recommended that a decision on the application to place the generic name *Mephitis* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Cuvier, 1795, on the *Official List* be deferred until the whole of the relevant facts in this case can be laid before the Commission.

(45) " *Micraonyx* " Allen, 1919

56. The type species of this genus, *Lutra leptonyx* Horsfield, 1823, is currently identified with *Lutra cinerea* Illiget, [1815]. Another nominal species which is also so identified is *Amblonyx concolor* Rafinesque, 1832, the type species of *Amblonyx* Rafinesque, 1832. Thus, the nominal genera *Micraonyx* Allen, 1919, and *Amblonyx* Rafinesque, 1832, are subjectively identified with one another by specialists who accordingly treat *Micraonyx* Allen as a junior subjective synonym of *Amblonyx* Rafinesque. Both these generic names were recommended by Dr. Stiles for admission to the *Official List*. In view of the facts set out above, it is proposed that the application in regard to the name *Amblonyx* Rafinesque be granted but that that in regard to *Micraonyx* Allen be rejected.

(46) " *Mungos* " Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795

57. The only point calling for note in this case is that in 1819 Muirhead emended the generic name *Mungos* to *Mungo*. This emendation was not justified under the *Règles*, and it is accordingly recommended that the Invalid Emendation *Mungo* Muirhead, [1819], be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that the Valid Original Spelling *Mungos* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Cuvier, 1795, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(47) " *Mustela* " Linnaeus, 1758

58. Thomas (1911) selected *Mustela erminea* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of this genus and it was this species which in the present application Dr. Stiles recommended should be accepted as the type species of *Mustela*. This appears to be the species currently accepted as the type species of this genus. Thomas's action was, however, anticipated in 1901 by Miller & Rehn and again in 1904 by Palmer, who both selected *Mustela martes* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of *Mustela* Linnaeus. Since that species is currently accepted as the type species of *Martes* Pinel, 1792, the effect of the action by Miller & Rehn, unless suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers, would be (a) to deprive the genus now known as *Mustela* Linnaeus of its customary name and (b) to transfer the name *Mustela* to the genus currently known as *Martes* Pinel. In these circumstances, it is recommended that, as in the case of the name *Martes* Pinel (paragraph 51 above), no decision should be taken on the proposal for the admission of the name *Mustela* Linnaeus to the *Official List* until the Commission has had an opportunity to examine the problem outlined above.

(48) " *Mydaus* " Cuvier (G.F.), 1821

and

(49) " *Nandinia* " Gray (J.E.), 1843

59. No difficulties arise in connection with either of these names.

(50) " *Nasua* " Storr, 1780

60. The name *Nasua* Storr, 1780, has already been placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given by the Commission in *Opinion 91*. Accordingly, no action is called for in this case.

(51) " *Oryctogale* " Merriam, 1902

61. The only question which calls for consideration in connection with the generic name *Oryctogale* Merriam, 1902, is the



taxonomic status of the unit so named. The investigation of this problem was undertaken when it was noted that Simpson (1945, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* vol. 85) did not recognise *Oryctogale Merriam* as a valid genus. The following are the results of the consultations then undertaken :—

- (a) *Advice received from Commissioner H. Boschma, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

*Oryctogale Merriam* is treated as a subgenus of *Conepatus Gray* by Miller (1923, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 128 : 140). Similar case as that of *Leucomitra*.\*

- (b) *Advice received from Dr. G. H. H. Tate, American Museum of Natural History, New York (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

*Oryctogale Merriam*, 1902. Simpson omits. Miller (1924 : 140) treats as a subgenus of *Conepatus*. I have looked at *Conepatus leuconota* and regard it as only specifically distinct. *Oryctogale* is not in common use.

- (c) *Advice received from Dr. Philip Hershkowitz, Chicago Natural History Museum (letter dated 3rd July 1947) :—*

Proposed as a subgenus of *Conepatus* and currently recognised as such. As noted before, Simpson omits names originally proposed, or generally recognised, as subgenera.

- (d) *Advice received from Dr. Remington Kellogg, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (letter dated 9th July 1947) :—*

The hog-nosed skunks of Southern United States, Mexico, and Central America, are currently placed in the subgenus *Oryctogale*. The subgenus *Oryctogale Merriam* was based on external and cranial characters. No revision of the South and North American *Conepatus* has been prepared in recent years. Consequently no opinion is offered regarding the subgenus *Oryctogale*. *Oryctogale* is regarded as a subgenus of *Conepatus* at the present time.

62. In the light of the information set out in the preceding paragraph, it appears that the appropriate course to adopt in this case will be for the Commission to place the name *Oryctogale*

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\* See paragraph 43(a) of the present Report.

Merriam, 1902, on the *Official List* with an endorsement that it is so placed for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Oryctogale* Merriam is distinct from *Conepatus* Gray (J.E.), 1837. It will be recalled (paragraph 16 above) that it is also now recommended that the name *Conepatus* Gray should be placed on the *Official List*.

(52) " *Otocyon* " Müller (J.), 1836

63. Two questions arise in connection with this name. The first, which is purely nomenclatorial, is concerned with the circumstances in which the name of this genus and of its type species were published. The second is concerned with the taxonomic status of the nominal species which is its type species. These questions are examined in turn below.

64. The name *Otocyon* was published in a paper by Johannes Müller in the *Jahresbericht der Fortschritte anatom.-physiol. Wissensch. im Jahre 1835*. This *Jahresbericht* was not published as a separate unit but was published in the *Archiv f. Anat. Physiol. u. Wissensch. Medicin Jahre 1836*. It is therefore in this latter serial that the name *Otocyon* must be treated as having been first published. This *Archiv* was published without a serial volume number and it is necessary therefore to refer to it by the number of the year to which it relates. Two sets of numerals were used for numbering the pages of this volume, arabic numerals being used for the portion containing original articles, while Roman numerals were used for the portion devoted to the *Jahresbericht*. The name *Otocyon* was published on page *l*.

65. In order to understand properly the circumstances in which the genus *Otocyon* Müller was first established, it is necessary to examine the exact manner in which that name and also the name of its type species were first published. The following is a free translation of the passage in question :—

I will not let this opportunity pass without mentioning that the *Königliche Museum* possesses the hitherto unknown skull of *Canis*

*megalotis lalandii*. The dentition of this remarkable animal was previously unknown and its classification with *Canis* therefore doubtful. It does not belong there. It forms a separate genus, whereas *Canis cerda* really is a dog. [Here follows a description of the dentition and the skull.] The generic name, according to the Zoological Museum, is *Otocyon* (*caffer*). For further information I must refer to an expected publication by Herr Lichtenstein. *Proteles lalandii*, according to our three skulls, has above, 3, below, 2 false molars. . . . *Otocyon* and *Proteles* form evidently each a separate genus of the Digitigrades.

66. It is evident from the foregoing passage that Müller obtained both the generic name *Otocyon* and the specific name *caffer* from the Königliche Museum and that both of these were manuscript names proposed by Lichtenstein but at that time unpublished. (Under a decision by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, manuscript names published in this way are attributable to the author by whom they were published and not to the author by whom they were proposed in manuscript (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 259—260). The names here under discussion are accordingly attributable to Müller and not to Lichtenstein.) The genus *Otocyon* was clearly monotypical from Müller's standpoint, and, even if this had not been so, the genus *Otocyon* would still have been monotypical from the nomenclatorial point of view because Müller cited only one included species (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 153).

67. The type species of the genus *Otocyon* Müller, 1836, is *Otocyon caffer* Müller, 1836, by monotypy. This nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists with *Canis megalotis* Desmarest, 1822. In consequence, the name *caffer* Müller is treated as a junior subjective synonym of *megalotis* Desmarest, 1822. In these circumstances, the name *megalotis* Desmarest, and not the name *caffer* Müller should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Otocyon* Müller, 1836, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(53) "Paracynictis" Pocock, 1916

68. The only question which calls for consideration in connection with the generic name *Paracynictis* Pocock, 1916, is the

taxonomic status of the unit so named. The investigation of this question was undertaken when it was noted that Simpson (1945, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **85** : 117) had treated the name *Paracynictis* Pocock as a junior subjective synonym of *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833. The following are the results of the consultations then undertaken :—

- (a) *Advice received from Commissioner H. Boschma, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

*Paracynictis* Pocock is treated as a distinct genus by Allen (1939, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **83** : 226). Simpson (1945 : 117) includes it in *Cynictis* Ogilby. Similar case as that of *Galerella*.\*

- (b) *Advice received from Dr. G. H. H. Tate, American Museum of Natural History, New York (letter dated 13th June 1947) :—*

*Paracynictis* Pocock, 1916 : Recognised as full monotypic genus by Allen (1919 : 226). I have talked with Dr. J. E. Hill personally on the status of this group. He feels (Hill and Carter, 1941 : 131) that the difference in the digital formula is adequate for the maintenance of full generic separation.

- (c) *Advice received from Dr. Philip Hershkowitz, Chicago Natural History Museum (letter dated 3rd July 1947) :—*

*Paracynictis* Pocock, 1916 and *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833. Both genera are recognised by G. M. Allen and by Hill and Carter. Simpson indicates the status of *Paracynictis* as a subgenus of *Cynictis*.

- (d) *Advice received from Dr. Remington Kellogg, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (letter dated 9th July 1947) :—*

*Paracynictis* Pocock, 1916, Type, *Cynictis selousi* de Winton. This genus was based on the suppression of digit 1 of the fore-foot. This genus is not listed by Wm. K. Gregory, 1939, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. **81**, no. 3, August 31, 1939, p. 372. Conservative mammalogists will probably consider *Paracynictis* to be a synonym of *Cynictis*. Those that attach weight to the reduction of the number of digits will recognise *Paracynictis* as a genus

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\* For Dr. Boschma's comment on the name *Galerella* Gray (J.E.), [1865], see paragraph 28 above [i.e. in the present Appendix].

69. From the information set out above it is clear that, while some specialists identify *Paracynictis* with *Cynictis*, others regard it as a valid genus or at least as a valid subgenus of *Cynictis*. In these circumstances the proper course in the present case will be to place the name *Paracynictis* Pocock, 1916, on the *Official List* with an endorsement that it is so placed for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Paracynictis* Pocock is distinct from *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833.

(54) “*Paradoxurus*” Cuvier (G.F.), 1821

70. The type species of this genus is *Paradoxurus typus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821. This nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists both at the species-level and at the subspecies-level with the nominal species *Viverra hermaphroditus* Pallas, [1777]. In consequence, the name *typus* Cuvier, 1821, is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *hermaphroditus* Pallas, [1777]. In these circumstances the name *hermaphroditus* Pallas and not the name *typus* Cuvier should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Paradoxurus* Cuvier is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(55) “*Poecilogale*” Thomas (M.R.O.), 1885

71. No difficulties arise in connection with this name.

(56) “*Poiana*” Gray (J.E.), [1865]

72. Gray did not designate a type species for this nominal genus, but he placed in it only the nominal species *Genetta richardsonii* Thomson (T.R.H.), 1842, which is therefore the type species by monotypy. The application submitted to the Commission in regard to this case stated as regards the type species of this genus: “*mt. richardsoni* Gerrard so. (tsd. 1904) *poensis* Waterhouse, from Gernando Po”. This suggested synonymy had many years earlier been discussed and rejected by Pocock ([1908], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1907 (Pt. 2) : 1039). It was considered again in connection with the present application by

Commissioner Angel Cabrera who furnished the following note (*in litt.*, 25th September 1931): "The name *poensis* Waterh. has nothing to do with this. *Genetta poensis* Waterh. is a true *Genetta*, and not a synonym of *Poiana richardsoni* (Thomson), as wrongly stated by Palmer". The name *Genetta poensis* Waterhouse, 1838 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 6(65) : 59) is considerably older than *Genetta richardsonii* Thomson, 1842, and accordingly, if specialists had agreed that each of these two nominal species represented the same taxonomic species, the specific name *poensis* Waterhouse, 1838, as published in the combination *Genetta poensis*, would, from the subjective taxonomic point of view, have been the oldest available specific name applicable to the taxonomic species concerned. In view, however, of the fact that, as it now appears, specialists no longer treat these two nominal species as representing the same taxonomic species, the question calls for no further comment here.

(57) "Potos" Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), 1795

73. There are several Original Spellings for the name of the type species of this genus, and it is not clear at present which of these spellings should, under the *Règles*, be accepted as the Valid Original Spelling. It is accordingly proposed that a decision on the question of the admission of the foregoing generic name to the *Official List* be deferred until the above matter has been cleared up.

(58) "Procyon" Storr, 1780

74. The name *Procyon* Storr, 1780, has already been placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given by the Commission in *Opinion* 91. Accordingly, no action is called for in this case.

(59) "Proteles" Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (I.), 1824

75. Two points call for comment in the present case. The first is concerned with a purely nomenclatorial question, the

second, with the taxonomic status of the type species of this genus. These points are as follows :—

- (a) The name *Proteles* was published as a new name in two papers by Geoffroy, each of which was published in 1824. The earlier of these papers is that which appeared in the *Bull. Sci. Soc. philomat. Paris* in its issue of September 1824.
- (b) The type species of this genus is *Proteles lalandii* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1824. This nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists with the nominal species *Viverra cristata* Sparrman, 1783. In consequence, the name *lalandii* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *cristata* Sparrman, 1783. In these circumstances, the name *cristata* Sparrman, 1783, and not the name *lalandii* Geoffroy should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Proteles* Geoffroy is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(60) “*Pteronura*” Gray (J.E.), 1837

76. The type species of this genus is *Pteronura sambachii* Gray (J.E.), 1837, by monotypy. In the application now under consideration Dr. Stiles treated the specific name *sambachii* Gray, 1837, as a junior synonym of “*brasiliensis* Zimm., 1780”. The work here referred to is Zimmermann’s *Geographische Geschichte*. At the time of the above submission the availability of the foregoing work was open to question, but, as has been explained in the note on *Fennecus* Desmarest, the Commission has now ruled in favour of the acceptance of this work. Reference to the *Geographische Geschichte* showed that Zimmermann had never published a specific name consisting of the word *brasiliensis*. In the passage concerned Zimmermann had discussed an animal under the vernacular name “Der Guachi” and in the list of references which he gave for earlier works in which this species was mentioned he cited the name *brasiliensis* which he

attributed to "Brisson, R.p. 278", i.e. to the *Regnum animale* of that author. This latter work at the species-name level is predominantly non-binominal and certainly does not comply with the requirements of Proviso (b) to Article 25. In these circumstances the name *brasiliensis* Brisson, 1762 (: 202, 250, 267) possesses no status in nomenclature. The name *sambachii* Gray, being the oldest validly published name available, is thus the valid name for the type species of the genus.

**(61) "Putorius" Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1817**

77. The name *Putorius* Cuvier, 1817, has already been placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given by the Commission in *Opinion* 91. Accordingly, no action is called for in this case.

**(62) "Rhynchogale" Thomas (M.R.O.), 1894**

78. The name *Rhynchogale* Thomas, 1894, is a *nom. nov.* for the name *Rhinogale* Gray (J.E.), [1865], which is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Rhinogale* Gloger, 1841. The name *Rhinogale* Gray, [1865], should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that the generic name *Rhynchogale* Thomas, 1894, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

**(63) "Spilogale" Gray (J.E.), 1865**

79. No difficulties arise in connection with this name.

**(64) "Suricata" Desmarest, 1804**

80. The type species of this genus is *Suricata capensis* Desmarest, 1804. This nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists with the nominal species *Viverra suricata* Schreber, [1776]. In consequence, the name *capensis* Desmarest is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *suricata*



Schreber. In these circumstances the name *suricata* Schreber, [1776], and not the name *capensis* Desmarest, 1804, should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Suricata* Desmarest, 1804, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(65) "Taxidea" Waterhouse (G.R.), 1839

81. Two points call for note in connection with this generic name. These points are :—

- (a) In 1847 this generic name was emended by Hodgson to *Taxidia*. This emendation is invalid and it should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that this generic name in its valid original spelling *Taxidea* is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.
- (b) The type species of this genus is *Ursus labradorius* Gmelin, 1788. This nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists with the nominal species *Ursus taxus* Schreber, [1777]. In consequence, the name *labradorius* Gmelin, 1788, is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *taxus* Schreber, [1777]. In these circumstances, the name *taxus* Schreber and not the name *labradorius* Gmelin should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Taxidea* Waterhouse, 1839, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(66) "Tayra" Oken, 1816

82. As in the case of the names *Genetta* Oken, 1816, and *Grison* Oken, 1816 (paragraph 30 above), it is recommended that a decision on the question on the admission of the name *Tayra* Oken, 1816, to the *Official List* should be deferred until a decision has been reached on the question of the availability of

Oken's *Lehrbuch*, the work in which this generic name was published.<sup>15</sup>

(67) "Thalarctos" Gray (J.E.), 1825

83. Three points call for note in connection with this name. The first and third of these points are purely nomenclatorial, the second, in part also taxonomic. The points in question are the following :—

- (a) Agassiz in 1846 emended this generic name to *Thalarctus*, but under the *Règles* this is an Invalid Emendation and is to be rejected. Accordingly when this generic name in its valid original spelling *Thalarctos* Gray is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, the Invalid Emendation *Thalarctus* Agassiz should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.
- (b) The type species of this genus is the nominal species *Ursus polaris* Gray (J.E.), 1825. This nominal species has, however, long been identified with the nominal species *Ursus maritimus* attributed either (i) to Phipps, 1774 (*Voy. toward N. Pole* : 185) or (ii) to Erxleben, 1777 (*Syst. Regn. Anim.* : 160). Another early use of the specific name *Ursus maritimus* is that by Schreber, [1776], (*Die Säugthiere* 3 : pl. 141 ; *id.*, [1777], *ibid.* 3 : 513). None of these authors was, however, the first to apply the name *Ursus maritimus* to the Polar Bear, the first author to have done so being (as pointed out by Commissioner Angel Cabrera, *in litt.*, 25th September 1931) Linnaeus himself in 1758 in a note attached to the description of the Brown Bear, *Ursus arctos* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 47).

<sup>15</sup> Since this passage was written the International Commission has rejected Oken's *Lehrbuch* for nomenclatorial purposes. This decision has been embodied in *Opinion* 417 (now in the press). The question remaining to be considered is whether the generic name *Tayra* Oken, 1816, should be validated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers.

(c) In view of the fact that, as explained in (b) above, the name *polaris* Gray, 1825, is treated by specialists as being a junior subjective synonym of the specific name *maritimus* attributed to one or other of the earlier authors discussed above, the name *maritimus*, as published in the combination *Ursus maritimus* in 1758 by Linnaeus, the author by whom this name was first published in the above combination for the Polar Bear, and not the later name *polaris* Gray, 1825, should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Thalarctos* Gray is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(68) "Urocyon" Baird, 1857

84. Two points arise for consideration in the present case. The first of these is concerned with the determination of which of two papers by different authors published in the same year was the first in which a type selection for the genus *Urocyon* Baird was validly made under Rule (g) in Article 30. The second is concerned with the taxonomic status of the nominal species which is the type species of this genus. These questions are discussed in paragraphs 85—88 and 89 below respectively.

85. Baird introduced the name *Urocyon* as the name for a subgenus of the genus *Vulpes*; he placed in this subgenus two nominal species, of which the first was *Canis virginianus* Schreber, [1776]. Baird did not designate a type species for this genus and no type species was selected by any subsequent author until the year 1901. In that year, however, *Canis virginianus* Schreber was independently selected as the type species (1) by Miller & Rehn, 1901, *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **30** : 202—204. and (2) by Elliot, 1901, *Field Mus. Publ. (Zool.)* **2** : 307. When I ascertained that there were these two competing type selections for the genus *Urocyon*, each published in an American serial published in the same year (1901), I appealed for information to Dr. Remington Kellogg (at that time Curator, Division of Mammals, and now Director, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.) and to the late Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood (Chicago Natural History Museum). At the same time I wrote to Mrs. Leila F. Clark

(Librarian, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.), thinking that records of the date of receipt by the Smithsonian Institution of the relevant parts of the two serials concerned might throw some light on the question at issue.

86. Dr. Remington Kellogg replied (in a letter dated 12th March 1946) that the type species of the genus *Urocyon* Baird was the nominal species *Canis virginianus* Schreber, [1776] (which, he added, represented the same taxonomic species as *Canis cinereoargenteus* Schreber, [1776]); that the paper in which Elliot had selected that species was published on "March 6 1901"; and that Miller & Rehn's paper was published on "December 27 1901, at 10.55 a.m., when it was available for public consultation at the library of the Boston Society of Natural History". On the same day (12th March 1946), Mrs. Leila F. Clark replied that the library stamps on the copies of scientific serials in the library of the Smithsonian Institution threw no light on the problem. At the same time, she added the following information in supplement to that contained in Dr. Remington Kellogg's letter of 12th March 1946):—

Dr. Remington Kellogg tells me that the dates of publication of the two journals are on record in his Division. According to a letter dated January 1, 1902, written by the late Dr. Glover Allen who was, at that time, Secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History, the Part of volume 30 of its *Proceedings* containing the paper by Miller & Rehn was available to the public on December 27, 1901, at 10.55 a.m., while a memorandum from the Field Museum, undated, but presumably written at about the same time, gives the date of publication of the Part of Volume 2 of the Zoology section of the Field Museum Publications containing page 307, as March 6, 1901".

87. The foregoing information was further supplemented as follows by the late Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood (in a letter dated 17th July 1946):—

According to records in the mailing office of the Chicago Natural History Museum (Field Museum), 100 copies of Publication 45 were received from the printer on February 28, 1901, and 900 copies on March 5. Of these at least a few were distributed on March 20 and March 30. Therefore the date of publication may safely be taken as not later than March 1901, which is considerably earlier than the December 1901 of Miller & Rehn. Designation of the type species by Elliot stands.

88. The information (summarised in the two preceding paragraphs) kindly furnished by the specialists consulted establishes beyond possibility of question that Elliot's paper was published before that by Miller & Rehn and therefore that under the *Règles* the effective selection of a type species for the genus *Urocyon* Baird is that made by Elliott.

89. The nominal species *Canis virginianus* Schreber, [1776], which is the type species of the genus *Urocyon* Baird, is currently identified by specialists with the nominal species *Canis cinereoargenteus* Schreber, [1776], and the species concerned is known by the latter name, the name *virginianus* Schreber being treated as a junior subjective synonym. In these circumstances, the name *cinereoargenteus* Schreber and not the name *virginianus* Schreber should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Urocyon* Baird is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(69) " *Ursus* " Linnaeus, 1758

90. The name *Ursus* Linnaeus, 1758, has already been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given by the Commission in *Opinion 75*. Accordingly, no action is called for in this case.

(70) " *Viverra* " Linnaeus, 1758

91. No difficulties arise in connection with this name.

(71) " *Viverricula* " Hodgson, 1838

92. Hodgson cited only two nominal species as being included in this nominal genus, these species being cited in the unsatisfactory fashion "*indica et rape auct*". The species so included are: (1) *Viverra indica* (Geoffroy MS.) Desmarest, 1804 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* 24 (Tab.) : 17); and (2) the species *Viverra rasse* Horsfield, 1823 (*Zool. Researches Java* : (6)). Neither of these species was designated by Hodgson as the type species of this nominal genus.

93. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the first author to select either of the originally included species to be the type species of *Viverricula* Hodgson was Sclater (W.L.), 1891 (*Cat. Mamm. Ind. Mus.* 2 : 238), who, after identifying *Viverra indica* Desmarest, 1804, with *Viverra malaccensis* Gmelin, 1788 (in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 : 92), selected the last named nominal species to be the type species of *Viverricula* Hodgson. This method of selecting the type species of a nominal genus is open to strong objection, owing to the confusion so implied between subjective taxonomic ideas (regarding the taxonomic identity of two nominal species) and objective nomenclatorial facts (regarding the nominal species actually included in a nominal genus by its original author). Indeed, up to the time of the Meeting of the Commission and the Congress in Paris, 1948, it was doubtful whether such type selections complied with the rigorous requirements of Rule (g) in Article 30 of the *Règles*. In view of the large number of accepted type selections which rest upon this insecure foundation and of the need therefore for a clear pronouncement as to their acceptability under Article 30, the Commission at Paris agreed to recommend (and the Thirteenth Congress approved) that words should be inserted in the *Règles* prescribing that, where an author selects as the type species of a genus a nominal species which was not an originally included species and at the same time synonymises that nominal species with a nominal species which was an originally included species, the type selection so made is to be accepted as complying with the requirements of Article 30, Rule (g) (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 180, Point 69(3)(b)). Thus, Sclater's action in 1891 is now seen to have constituted a valid selection of *Viverra indica* Desmarest as the type species of *Viverricula* Hodgson. (In this particular case, no harm would have arisen even if the Commission had given a ruling in the opposite sense, for the next following selection of a type species was by Pocock in 1939 (*Faun. Brit. Ind.* (Mamm.) (ed. 2) 1 : 362, where *Viverra indica* Desmarest, 1804, was unequivocally selected as the type species of *Viverricula* Hodgson.)

94. In the application submitted to the Commission in this case, the type species of the nominal genus *Viverricula* Hodgson was given as “? tsd. (date ?) *malaccensis* syn. *indica*”. We have now seen (1) that the nominal species *Viverra malaccensis* Gmelin, 1788, was not one of the nominal species originally included by

Hodgson in the nominal genus *Viverricula* Hodgson ; (2) that the nominal species *Viverra indica* Desmarest, 1804, on the other hand was such a species and (3) that that nominal species was validly selected as the type species of *Viverricula* by Sclater in 1891. The only point arising out of this part of the application submitted to the Commission which remains to be considered is the subjective identification by the late Commissioner Stiles (following Sclater (1891) and Palmer (1904, *Fauna N. Amer* 25 : 707)) of the nominal species *Viverra indica* Desmarest and *Viverra malaccensis* Gmelin with one another. On this subject Honorary Life President (then President) Karl Jordan submitted under cover of a letter dated 6th December 1934 the following note which had been communicated to him by the late Dr. R. I. Pocock : “ *Viverricula* : the genotype is *indica* ; *malaccensis* must go. It was named by Gmelin from Sonnerat’s description and figure. The description was written apparently from memory of probably two, if not more, oriental species, fitting none, and the figure taken from a Cape Genet living in Paris ”. In 1933 Pocock (*J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 36 : 629—631) rejected the name *malaccensis* Gmelin for this species. In 1935, however, Chasen (*J. Siam Soc. nat. Hist.*, Suppl. 10 : 41) thought that the name *malaccensis* should be retained. Quite recently, this subject has been reviewed by Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951, *Checklist pal. ind. Mamm.* : 282), who have accepted the name *indica* Desmarest as the oldest available name for this species. There appears therefore to be no reason why the specific name *indica* Desmarest, 1804, as published in the combination *Viverra indica*, the oldest specific name objectively available for the type species of the genus *Viverricula* Hodgson and the name used by Hodgson when establishing that nominal genus, should not be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. It is accordingly recommended that this action should be taken at the time when the generic name *Viverricula* Hodgson is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(72) “ **Vormela** ” Blasius, 1884

95. The type species of this genus is *Mustela sarmatica* Pallas, 1771, a nominal species which is subjectively identified by

specialists with the nominal species *Mustela peregusna* Gueldenstaedt, 1770. In consequence the name *sarmatica* Pallas is treated as a junior subjective synonym of *peregusna* Gueldenstaedt. In these circumstances, the name *peregusna* Gueldenstaedt and not the name *sarmatica* Pallas should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the time when the generic name *Vormela* Blasius is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(73) “ *Vulpes* ” Oken, 1816

96. As in the case of the other generic names introduced by Oken discussed in the present Report (*Genetta* ; *Grison* ; *Tayra*), it is recommended that no decision regarding the admission of the generic name *Vulpes* Oken to the *Official List* be taken until the Commission has taken a decision on the question of the nomenclatorial availability of the *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*, the work in which this name was published<sup>16</sup>. The present case is complicated also by the existence of earlier works containing the name *Vulpes*, which will also need to be considered by the Commission before a decision can be taken in the present case.

(74) “ *Xenogale* ” Allen, 1919

97. No difficulties arise in connection with this name.

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<sup>16</sup> Since this passage was written the International Commission has rejected Oken's *Lehrbuch* for nomenclatorial purposes. This decision has been embodied in *Opinion* 417 (now in the press). The question remaining to be considered is whether the generic name *Vulpes* Oken, 1816, should be validated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers.



# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

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## OPINION 385

Determination under the Plenary Powers of the method to be adopted in interpreting the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, the Common Garter Snake of the Eastern United States, and approval of the neotype designated for the foregoing species and of that designated for the nominal species *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, the Eastern Ribbon Snake of North America

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 385

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England.*)

*President* : (Vacant).

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil.*)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England.*)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology.*)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (*Vice-President*) (1st January 1944).

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (1st January 1944).

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (28th March 1944).

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (23rd April 1944).

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Békéscsaba, Hungary*) (1st January 1947).

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (1st January 1947).

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947).

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948).

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (*Secretary*) (27th July 1948).

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948).

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948).

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950).

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950).

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950).

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Department of Systematic Zoology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950).

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950).

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950).

## OPINION 385

DETERMINATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF  
THE METHOD TO BE ADOPTED IN INTERPRETING  
THE NOMINAL SPECIES "COLUBER SIRTALIS"  
LINNAEUS, 1758, THE COMMON GARTER SNAKE OF  
THE EASTERN UNITED STATES, AND APPROVAL  
OF THE NEOTYPE DESIGNATED FOR THE FORE-  
GOING SPECIES AND OF THAT DESIGNATED  
FOR THE NOMINAL SPECIES "COLUBER  
SAURITA" LINNAEUS, 1766, THE EASTERN  
RIBBON SNAKE OF NORTH AMERICA

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers it is hereby directed that the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, is to be interpreted by reference to the specimen designated and figured as the neotype of that species by Karl P. Schmidt and Roger Conant in Annexe 1 of the Appendix to the present *Opinion*.

(2) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below, the entries so made to be endorsed in the manner shown below :—

- (a) *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*, the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the neotype validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above, the Restricted Locality for this nominal species to be :—"City of Quebec, Quebec Province, Canada" (Name No. 676) ;
- (b) *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber saurita*, the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated and figured by Karl P. Schmidt and Roger Conant in Annexe 2 to the Appendix to the present *Opinion*, the Restricted Locality for this nominal species to be :—"Vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A." (Name No. 677).

## I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 29th July 1949, Dr. Karl P. Schmidt (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*) and Mr. Roger Conant (*Philadelphia Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*) addressed a preliminary communication to the Commission expressing the view that in the interest of nomenclatorial stability it was desirable that it should use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of ensuring the continued use of the name *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, for the Common Garter Snake of the Eastern United States. Following correspondence with the Secretary, the foregoing specialists on 21st March 1950, submitted the following application on this subject :—

**Proposed determination under the Plenary Powers of the species to which the trivial name "sirtalis" Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination "Coluber sirtalis" (Class Reptilia) is to be applied**

By KARL P. SCHMIDT

(*Chief Curator of Zoology, Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

and

ROGER CONANT

(*Curator, Philadelphia Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

Changes of currently used trivial names of North American snakes are proposed by L. M. Klauber, 1948 (*Copeia* 1948 (No. 1) : 1—14). The changes in question are all valid under the International Rules, and the changes are based on an exhaustive examination of both the nomenclatorial and zoological questions at issue.

2. One of the names in question involves two of the most abundant snakes in the North American fauna, which have appeared under their current check-list names (e.g. Stejneger, L., and Thomas Barbour, *A check-list of North American Amphibians and Reptiles* : 171—172) for more than 100 years and have accumulated very large numbers of references. The double transfer of the great list of references would work an especial hardship on the non-taxonomic zoologist, and would require an explanatory phrase accompanying use of the names in the sense proposed by Klauber.

3. We accordingly ask the Commission to use their Plenary Powers to direct that the trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*, shall apply to the species described and figured as *Tropidonotus sirtalis* by J. E. Holbrook in 1842 in *North American Herpetology*; or, a description of the reptiles inhabiting the United States, Philadelphia, Dobson: 5 vols., illus. (Vol. 4: 41, pl. 11), and that "Canada" (restricted to the vicinity of Quebec, see Robert F. Inger, 1946, *Copeia*, 1946: 254) is to be treated as the type locality of the species, the nomenclature of which is so stabilised.

4. We further request that the above name, so stabilised, be added to the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, together with the trivial name *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber saurita*, the names of these two species being thus placed beyond the range of further dispute. It is to be noted that the currently recognised generic combinations *Thamnophis sirtalis* and *Thamnophis sauritus* have been in use since 1892 and 1893 respectively (cf. Stejneger (L.) and Barbour (T.), 1917, *A check-list of North American Amphibians and Reptiles* (1st ed.): 103).

5. The use of the trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus for the common garter snake has been unquestioned for more than 100 years. Of the American herpetologists canvassed on the subject of the present application, the majority give it their support. The specialists in favour of the above request are:—

- S. C. Bishop, University of Rochester.
- C. M. Bogert, The American Museum of Natural History.
- Fred R. Cagle, Tulane University.
- A. F. Carr, University of Florida.
- Doris M. Cochran, United States National Museum.
- D. Dwight Davis, Chicago Natural History Museum.
- E. R. Dunn, Haverford College.
- J. A. Fowler, George Washington University.
- Helen T. Gage, 1211, Ferdon Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Howard K. Gloyd, Chicago Academy of Sciences.
- Coleman J. Goin, University of Florida.
- Chapman Grant, 2970, 6th Avenue, San Diego, California.
- A. B. Grobman, University of Florida.
- Norman Hartweg, Museum of Zoology of Michigan University.
- R. F. Inger, Chicago Natural History Museum.
- Murray L. Johnson, 1207, Medical Arts Building, Tacoma 2, Washington.
- Arthur Loveridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard.
- M. Graham Netting, Carnegie Museum.
- J. A. Oliver, University of Florida.
- Grace Orton, Carnegie Museum.
- C. H. Pope, Chicago Natural History Museum.

Benjamin Shreve, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard.  
 J. R. Slater, College of Puget Sound.  
 W. H. Stickel, Fish and Wildlife Service.  
 R. C. Stebbins, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California.

Those in favour of the change *sensu* Klauber :—

L. M. Klauber, 233, West Juniper Street, San Diego, California.  
 C. D. Perkins, Zoological Society of San Diego.  
 H. M. Smith, University of Illinois.

Not voting :—

G. S. Myers, Stanford University.  
 E. H. Taylor, University of Kansas.

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of the application by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant, the question of the use of the Plenary Powers for preserving the specific name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*, as the name for the Common Garter Snake of the Eastern United States was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 433.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 4th December 1950 and was published on 20th April 1951 in Part 3 of volume 2 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Schmidt & Conant, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 67—68).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 50—56) Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 20th April 1951 (a) in Part 3 of volume 2 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, the Part in which the present application

was published, and (b) also to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Public Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications.

**5. Support received for the present application during the Prescribed Six-Month Waiting Period :** The present application at the time of its submission had the support of the twenty-five American herpetologists named in the application (: 68). Following the publication of the present application four communications were received in its support during the Prescribed Six-Month Waiting Period. The specialists concerned, arranged in the order in which they addressed the Commission on this case, were the following :—(1) Dr. Laurence M. Klauber (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) ; (2) Dr. R. Ph. Dollfus (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) ; (3) Dr. Murray L. Johnson (*Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.*) ; (4) Professor Dr. Robert Mertens (*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*). Of the foregoing, Dr. Murray L. Johnson was among the specialists whose names had been cited in the application as being in favour of the action proposed. The remaining specialists had not previously expressed an opinion on the present case. The comments referred to above are reproduced in the following paragraphs.

**6. Support received from Dr. Laurence M. Klauber (San Diego, California, U.S.A.) :** On 22nd May 1951, Dr. Laurence M. Klauber (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*), the specialist who, as noted in the application, had been the first to point out the need under the *Règles* for a change in the interpretation of the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, from that currently accepted, addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the proposal that the Plenary Powers should be used to preserve the current interpretation of the foregoing nominal species (Klauber, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 351) :—

Reference is made to the above-mentioned case, discussed on pages 67—68, *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, vol. 2, Pt. 3, and the request for comments appearing in *Science*, vol. 113, p. 560. Messrs. Karl P. Schmidt and Roger Conant, in their original statement of the case to the Commission, list my name, among others, as being favorable to the change indicated as necessary under the Rules, in my paper

published in *Copeia* in 1948. As a matter of fact, although the change was originally shown by me to be technically necessary, I am not in favor of the change, now that the Commission's Plenary Powers have been modified to include the conservation of trivial names. Therefore, I join with the majority of American herpetologists in recommending that the Commission direct the use of the trivial name *sirtalis* for the common garter snake, and of the trivial name *sauritus* for the northern ribbon snake.

The particularly confusing situation caused by the transference of the Linnean name *sirtalis* from one group of garter snakes (the common group) to another (the ribbon group), as demanded by the old Rules, does not exist in the case of the other necessary changes in Linnean names to which I called attention in 1948. The latter changes should stand.

**7. Support received from Dr. R. Ph. Dollfus (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) :** On 25th June 1951, Dr. R. Ph. Dollfus (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) addressed a letter to the Commission commenting upon the present and a number of other applications then recently published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. The following is the portion of the foregoing letter relating to the present case :—"Je suis pour l'adoption de conserver *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758." (Dollfus, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 214).

**8. Support received from Dr. Murray L. Johnson (Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.) :** On 9th July 1951, Dr. Murray L. Johnson (*Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the present application (Johnson, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 352) :—

Here is a good example where the International Commission may act to conserve order in a difficult enough species, taxonomically speaking. I have the highest regard for Dr. Laurence Klauber and believe his scientific reasoning to be without question, but I take serious issue with the propriety of changing a well established name. I am very glad therefore to learn that in this case Dr. Klauber has notified his support for the use of the Plenary Powers to preserve the name *sirtalis* Linnaeus. The objections to discarding this name are very strong : The original Linnean specimens are not extant ; the original Linnean description is certainly not adequate by modern standards and yet under the Code we should apply these modern standards retrospectively to identify the species described by Linnaeus. In as much as there are



hundreds of articles and tens of thousands of catalogued specimens, entries on cards and in catalogues, I implore you to use your good offices permanently to stabilize this point of nomenclature. I feel very strongly that the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature should be suspended in the case of *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus), to retain that name. The reasons put forward for the change are not adequate in modern taxonomy, in my opinion.

**9. Support received from Professor Dr. Robert Mertens (Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany) :** On 25th August 1951, Professor Dr. Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M.*) addressed the following note to the Commission in support of the present application (Mertens, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 214) :—

Dem Vorschlag von Karl Patterson Schmidt und Roger Conant, den Namen *sirtalis* Linnaeus für die gewöhnliche Gartersnake beizubehalten, stimme ich zu.

**10. Submission of a counter-proposal by Dr. Herndon G. Dowling (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.) :** On 4th August 1951, Dr. Herndon G. Dowling (*University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*) submitted to the Commission the following paper containing a counter-proposal for dealing with the *sirtalis* problem (Dowling, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 144—146) :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the trivial name “sirtalis”, Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination “Coluber sirtalis” (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata, Sub-Order Ophidia)**

By HERNDON G. DOWLING

(*University of Michigan Museum of Zoology,  
Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*)

A solution to the present confusion in nomenclature caused by dual usage of the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) has recently been proposed by Schmidt and Conant (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2**(3) : 67—68). However, due to the time elapsed and the resulting confusion which would ensue with a re-reversal of the names *T. sirtalis* and *T. sauritus*, an alternative solution is herein proposed.

*Historical Summary*

2. In the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, Linnaeus (1758 : 222) gave the name *Coluber sirtalis* to a snake collected in Canada by Peter Kalm. This snake was described as having 150 ventrals and 114 caudals, and thus, as pointed out by Klauber (*Copeia*, 1948 : 8—10), certainly refers to the Ribbonsnake of North America.

3. In the Twelfth Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, Linnaeus again described this species (not an unusual occurrence), this time as *Coluber saurita* (1766 : 385), based upon a specimen collected by Alexander Garden in "Carolina". Another specimen collected by him in "Carolina" was the basis for the name *Coluber ordinatus* Linnaeus (1766 : 379) ; this species was early recognised as a non-striped gartersnake (since shown to be a colour phase of the Common Gartersnake).

4. However, Harlan (1827, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5 : 352, and 1835, *Medical and Physical Researches*, Philadelphia : 116) tentatively (and mistakenly) applied the name *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus to the striped phase of the Common Gartersnake, saying that it had been "Hitherto not accurately described", and retained the name *Coluber ordinatus* for another colour phase. The application of the trivial name *sirtalis* to the Common Gartersnake (striped phase) was questioned by Holbrook in 1840 in his *North American Herpetology*, Philadelphia (4 : 91) [Klauber, not seen], and in 1842 (4 : 43—44) but he used it, nevertheless, believing that Linnaeus would not have first described the Ribbonsnake as *C. sirtalis* and later as *C. saurita*, and since the latter name definitely referred to this snake, that the former, therefore, must refer to the Common Gartersnake. The lingering doubts of this application were dispelled by continued usage through the years, everyone apparently basing his work upon that just previous, rather than upon the original descriptions.

5. Thus, through many years of usage, the trivial name *saurita* (now used in the combination *Thamnophis sauritus*) has become the accepted name for the Ribbonsnake. The Common Gartersnake, however, has had *two* names applied to it for most of this time (this was not pointed out by Schmidt and Conant). The trivial name *ordinatus* was correctly applied, but restricted to the non-striped colour phase, until Ruthven (1907, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 61 : 176) synonymised it with *Thamnophis sirtalis* (*auct.*) ; the latter name, previously restricted to the striped phase, then became (erroneously) the only one recognised for this species. It retained this position until the appearance of Klauber's work in 1948.

6. In the interval between the appearance of Klauber's work (April 22, 1948) and the present date, the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) has been used by different authors to refer to both the

Ribbonsnake and the Common Gartersnake. A census of the two American herpetological journals since 1948 is sufficient to demonstrate the present confusion. In the journal of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* has been applied to the Common Gartersnake in one paper (*Copeia* 1950 : 233—234), to the Ribbonsnake in one (*Copeia* 1951 : 79), and in one the intended species cannot be determined from the text (*Copeia* 1950 : 229). In the other journal the name is more frequently used, and thus more confused; *Thamnophis sirtalis* was applied to the Common Gartersnake in three cases (*Herpetologica* 5 : 86 ; 6 : 71—74, 97—100), to the Ribbonsnake in two (*op. cit.* 5 : 17, 89) and one usage is indeterminate (*op. cit.* 5 : 119).

7. The name *Thamnophis ordinatus* has been adopted recently for the Common Gartersnake in both journals (*Copeia* 1951 : 54, and *Herpetologica* 5 : 49—50 ; 6 : 87, 88, 121, 145, and subsequently) as well as in Perkins' recent *Key to the Snakes of the United States* (*Bull. zool. Soc. San Diego* 24) which has wide distribution. To revive the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* for this snake now will merely cause further confusion.

#### *Recommendation*

8. Therefore, it is herein proposed that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

- (1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (described in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*), which was originally applied to the Ribbonsnake (as shown by Klauber, *Copeia* 1948 : 8—10), but which was mistakenly applied to the Common Gartersnake for a long period of time, and further, to place it on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;
- (2) place the trivial names *ordinatus* Linnaeus, 1766, and *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, originally published respectively in the combinations *Coluber ordinatus* and *Coluber saurita* (both now recognised as belonging to the genus *Thamnophis* Fitzinger) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

#### *Summary and Conclusions*

9. It should be pointed out that if the proposal of Schmidt and Conant is followed, it will necessitate the artificial linking of the name of one animal with the original description of another. This would mean that workers could not base their idea of this species upon the original description, thus putting our system of nomenclature into an awkward position. Furthermore, it would prolong the present confusion over the name *Thamnophis sirtalis*. If the present proposal is followed, on the other hand, only the suppression of a single name is necessary, an action for which there is ample precedent.

**11. Letter received from Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant supplementing their application in one respect :** On 23rd October 1951, Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant, the applicants in the present case, addressed the following letter to the Commission in which they supplemented their application by including in it a proposal in regard to the name *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766 (Schmidt & Conant, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 146) :—

Supplemental to our recommendation regarding stabilization of the name *Coluber sirtalis* for the common garter snake of North America, and at the suggestion of Dr. J. Chester Bradley, a member of the Commission, we add the following :—

We request the Commission, under their Plenary Powers if need be, to direct that the specific name *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, shall apply to the form described by Blanchard, F. M. (1924, *Papers Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters* 4 : 18) as the subspecies *sauritus* of *Thamnophis sauritus*. This is the sense of the several editions of the *Checklist of North American Amphibians and Reptiles* by Leonhard Stejneger and Thomas Barbour, 1933 (Third edition) : 124.

**12. Extension of the Prescribed Waiting Period to permit of the due consideration of the counter-proposal submitted by Dr. Herndon G. Dowling and of the supplementary proposal submitted by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant :** In November 1951 consideration was given by the Secretary to the question of the future procedure to be adopted in relation to the present case, having regard to the fact that Dr. Dowling's counter-proposal had not been received until towards the close of the Prescribed Six-Month Waiting Period following the publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* of the original Schmidt/Conant proposal, while the supplementary proposal by the latter specialists had not been received until after the close of the foregoing Period. On 6th November 1951, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, executed a Minute directing (a) that the Dowling counter-proposal and the Schmidt/Conant supplementary proposal be published as soon as possible in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and (b) that the Prescribed Waiting Period in the present case be extended for a further period of six months to run as from the date on which the foregoing documents were published in the *Bulletin*. The documents in question were published in Part 5 of volume 6

of the *Bulletin* which appeared on 15th April 1952. Accordingly, under the direction given under the Secretary's Minute of 6th November 1951 referred to above, the date to which the Prescribed Waiting Period was so extended was 15th October 1952.

**13. Comments received during the portion of the Prescribed Waiting Period following the receipt of the Dowling counter-proposal :** During the portion of the Prescribed Waiting Period following the receipt of the counter-proposal submitted by Dr. Herndon G. Dowling (paragraph 10 above) nine communications (from ten specialists) were received in the Office of the Commission in regard to the present case. Four (4) of the specialists concerned favoured the Dowling counter-proposal and six (6) the original Schmidt/Conant proposal. The specialists in question were the following :—

(1) *In support of the Dowling counter-proposal, four (4) :*

Jay M. Savage (*Stanford University, Natural History Museum, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

Hobart M. Smith (*University of Illinois, Department of Zoology, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

Sherman A. Minton, Jr. (*Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.*)

Arnold B. Grobman (*University of Florida, School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Biology, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.*)

(2) *In support of the Schmidt/Conant proposal and against the Dowling counter-proposal, six (6) :*

A. J. Barton (*Highland Park Zoological Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

Coleman J. Goin (*University of Florida, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Biology, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.*)

Harold A. Dundee (*University of Kansas, Department of Zoology, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.*)

Geo. A. Moore (*Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, U.S.A.*)

Bryan P. Glass (*Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, U.S.A.*)

Ernst Mayr (then of the *American Museum of Natural History, New York*).

The communications received from the foregoing specialists are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

**14. Support for the Dowling counter-proposal received from Dr. Jay M. Savage (Stanford University, Natural History Museum, Stanford, California, U.S.A.) :** On 10th January 1952, Dr. Jay M. Savage (*Stanford University, Natural History Museum, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the Dowling counter-proposal (Savage, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 215) :—

I have just finished reading the discussion of the *Thamnophis sirtalis-ordinatus* nomenclatural problem as presented by Dr. Herndon G. Dowling in the latest part of *Copeia*. It is understood that the arguments presented by Dowling are to be considered by the Commission in conjunction with the proposal of Schmidt and Conant.

At this time I should like to put myself on record as favoring the solution of this nomenclatural tangle suggested by Dr. Dowling. Under the circumstances outlined by him in his discussion, the application of *T. ordinatus* to the common gartersnake of North America and the retention of *T. sauritus* for the ribbon snake seem most acceptable. The only bar to such an interpretation would lie in the reference which has caused previous workers to refrain from suggestion that a Linnean name might be set aside by the Commission. The conclusions of Schmidt and Conant on this subject are subject to the disadvantage of advocating that a name be associated with a species for which it was never intended and also necessitate the setting aside of a Linnean name.

Dr. Dowling's interpretation is further considered to be the most acceptable solution since it will remove any doubt as to the application of *T. sirtalis* to an American snake, all references being thus associated with the synonymy of either *T. ordinatus* or *T. sauritus*. His conclusions, it is believed, will result in less confusion than if those of Schmidt and Conant were adopted.

**15. Support for the Dowling counter-proposal received from Professor Hobart M. Smith (University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois,**

U.S.A.) : On 23rd January 1952, Professor Hobart M. Smith (*University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the Dowling counter-proposal (Smith, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 215—216) :—

I should like to record with you my strong approval of the alternative procedure suggested by Dr. H. G. Dowling, modifying the proposals by Schmidt and Conant (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 2(3) : 67—69) relative to *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus.

Schmidt and Conant's proposal would require association of the specific trivial name *sirtalis* with a species that the type certainly did not represent. Names have often been suppressed in the past by the Commission for reasons contributing to clarity and stability of nomenclature but, rarely, if ever, has approval been granted for certainly erroneous application of a name to a species. It may perhaps be questioned whether the Plenary Powers of the Commission encompass decisions on matters so obviously zoological as this. In any event, there has been in the past a commendable reluctance by the Commission to deal with any, except strictly parliamentary (as opposed to zoological), problems. Only in most extraordinary circumstances would an exception to this policy be justified. The present case does not thus qualify. The species involved are not commonly dealt with outside of systematic herpetological literature, despite the fact that they are among the most common and widely distributed species of snakes of the country. Therefore, on grounds of precedent for action requested of the Commission, Dowling's proposal is preferable.

If *sirtalis* is retained as requested by Schmidt and Conant, admittedly in the course of a few years, workers will become correctly confident of the intent of contemporary usage. Never, however, as pointed out by Dowling, can the intent of usage of that name in the interim period (between 1948 and that future time when *sirtalis* shall have become of universally accepted application) be certain in all cases. The longer the name *sirtalis* is retained, whether approved by the Commission or not, the longer this interim period of confusion will be. Obviously, the mere existence of the name *sirtalis* in future literature will contribute to confusion for a number of years to come. Immediate and "Official" (i.e., by action of the Commission) discard of the name will greatly reduce the length of period of confusion. Thus, on grounds of clarity, as well as of precedent, Dowling's proposal is preferable.

The many expressions of opinion favoring Schmidt and Conant's proposal should not, of course, bear significant weight in guiding the Commission's decision, since Dowling's alternative had not then received attention. My own preference, formerly stated to be for retention of Klauber's solution, is here rescinded, and a vote is recorded instead for Dowling's proposal.

**16. Support for the Dowling counter-proposal received from Dr. Sherman A. Minton, Jr., Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.) :** On 13th March 1952, Dr. Sherman A. Minton, Jr. (*Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the Dowling counter-proposal (Minton, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 249) :—

I have been asked to express to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature my view relative to the problem of nomenclature involved in the dual usage of the name, *Thamnophis sirtalis*, for the North American ribbon snake and for the common garter snake of North America (Reference Number, Z.N.(S.) 433). The proposal of Schmidt and Conant (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** (3) : 67—69) being essentially a return to the status prior to 1948, might well create the least confusion among those non-systematists and workers in other fields who are not familiar with the issues involved. The proposal of Dowling (1951, *Copeia* **1951** (4) : 309—310), however, seems more in accord with sound taxonomic procedure and would appear to offer the more desirable course of action.

**17. Support for the Dowling counter-proposal received from Dr. Arnold B. Grobman (University of Florida, School of Arts and Sciences, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.) :** On 12th March 1952, Dr. Arnold B. Grobman (*University of Florida, School of Arts and Sciences, Gainesville, Florida*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the Dowling counter-proposal (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 217) :—

Of the two solutions proposed regarding the nomenclature of the common garter snake and the ribbon snake, I prefer that of Dowling to that of Schmidt and Conant.

If there were a possibility of using *sirtalis* for the common garter snake and *sauroitus* for the ribbon snake from now on, I would think that would be most desirable. I am not sure however whether this could be accomplished within the structure of the Code.

Both of these snakes are well known in semi-popular literature and the names have been used as I have indicated. Either of the two formal proposals is going to result in continued confusion for a while.



**18. Comment by the Secretary on certain observations regarding the scope of the Commission's Plenary Powers contained in Dr. Arnold B. Grobman's comment on the present case :** On 6th April 1952, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, prepared the following note commenting on certain observations regarding the scope of the Commission's Plenary Powers contained in the communication in regard to the present case furnished by Dr. Arnold B. Grobman (Hemming, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 217—218) :—

**On the scope of the Plenary Powers bestowed upon the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the International Congress of Zoology, with special reference to the problem presented by the trivial name "sirtalis" Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination "Coluber sirtalis" (Class Reptilia)**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

In the discussion which has taken place regarding the relative advantages of the proposals submitted (1) by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant, and (2) by Dr. Herndon G. Dowling, for stabilising the trivial names to be applied to the Garter Snake and the Ribbon Snake respectively, reference has been made both by Professor Hobart M. Smith (in his letter of 23rd January 1952) and by Professor Arnold G. Grobman (in his letter of 12th March 1952) to doubts which they entertain as to whether the scope of the Plenary Powers granted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the International Congress of Zoology is such as would permit the Commission, if it so desired, to approve the solution of the foregoing problem recommended by Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant.

2. In order that the issue of the settlement to be reached in regard to the trivial names to be used for the two snakes referred to above may not be obscured by misunderstandings regarding the scope of the Commission's Plenary Powers, it will be convenient here to note what is, in fact, the scope of those Powers. For this purpose we may examine first the Resolution adopted at Monaco in 1913 under which those Powers were originally conferred upon the Commission (*see* 1943, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **1(A)** : 37—40) by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology, and second, the decisions taken in Paris in 1948 by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, when it incorporated the Plenary Powers provisions into the *Règles* (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 55—56 (Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 7), 291—293 (Paris Session, 11th Meeting, Conclusion 10).

3. The Plenary Powers Resolution of 1913 was granted to the Commission for application "to any given case where, in its [the Commission's] judgment, the strict application of the *Règles* will clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity . . ." Thus, under this Resolution, the Commission was authorised to use the Plenary Powers then conferred upon it only when, in its judgment, certain conditions had clearly been complied with but that no limitation of any kind was placed upon the Commission as to the manner in which it should use its Plenary Powers or as to the Articles of the *Règles* which it might use those Plenary Powers to suspend in any case where it was satisfied that the overriding condition that "the strict application of the *Règles* would clearly lead to greater confusion than uniformity" had been complied with.

4. At its Third Meeting during its Paris Session the Commission drew up certain recommendations for changes in the text of the Plenary Powers Resolution but these recommendations were concerned only with mechanics and other procedural matters arising in connection with the use of the Plenary Powers (*loc. cit.* 4 : 55—56) and proposed no changes in the portion of the Resolution which actually conferred the Plenary Powers upon the Commission. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended that the Plenary Powers Resolution, amended as proposed, should be incorporated into the *Règles* (*loc. cit.* 4 : 56, Point (2)). These recommendations were later endorsed by the Section on Nomenclature (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 5—13). At its Eleventh Meeting during the same Session the Commission agreed upon certain recommendations for the incorporation into the *Règles* of an Article prescribing the functions of the Commission ; the recommendations so adopted included a recommendation that the proposed new Article should prescribe that "the Commission possesses Plenary Powers to suspend, in whole or in part, any Article of the *Règles*, other than the present Article [i.e. other than the Article defining the functions of the Commission], as applied to the names in any book or to any individual name, where, in its opinion . . ." (here follow the rules in regard to the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers as agreed upon by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at Monaco in 1913, as amended by the Paris Congress). This recommendation was endorsed by the Section on Nomenclature (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 91—93). All the recommendations referred to above were later approved, with other recommendations, by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in Plenary Session (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 131).

5. We see therefore that the International Congress of Zoology has now explicitly authorised the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suspend the operation, in whole or in part, of any of the Articles of the *Règles* (other than the Article defining the functions of the Commission itself) in relation to any individual name, where, in its opinion, the strict application of the *Règles* would clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity.

6. The foregoing review of the scope of the Commission's Plenary Powers shows that it would be within the competence of the Commission to use its Plenary Powers for example, to suspend, in part, the provisions relating to type specimens in any individual case where it considered this necessary, in order to prevent greater confusion than uniformity from arising (as the result of the strict application of the normal provisions of the *Règles*). Subject to its being satisfied on this question, the Commission could therefore, in the individual case on which this problem has been raised, use its Plenary Powers to direct that any published description or figure or any individual specimen which it might so select, should represent, or, as the case might be, should be for the purposes of zoological nomenclature, the lectotype of, and therefore the sole standard for the interpretation of, the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758.

7. So far therefore as its Powers are concerned, the International Commission, when it comes to consider the applications submitted to it by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt, jointly with Mr. Roger Conant, and Dr. Herndon G. Dowling, will be free to approve or to reject, as it may think proper, either of the proposals so submitted.

**19. Support for the Schmidt/Conant proposal received from D. A. J. Barton (Highland Park Zoological Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.) :** On 4th January 1952, Dr. A. J. Barton (*Highland Park Zoological Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission intimating his support for the Schmidt/Conant proposal as against the Dowling counter-proposal (Barton, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 214—215) :—

With reference to the nomenclatural problem indexed by the Commission as Z.N.(S.) 433, I have examined the proposals tendered by Schmidt and Conant, and by Dowling.

While from a purely systematic standpoint, it would seem preferable to assign the name *ordinatus* to the "Eastern Garter Snake", and *sauritus* to the "Ribbon Snake", I feel that Schmidt and Conant's principle of "continuity" must become a greater force in the resolution of nomenclatural problems. Indeed, it would seem essential that this rule be given precedence if systematics are to be saved from the utter confusion which the Rules were originally formulated to circumvent.

In any tabulation of opinions which the Commission may be pleased to make in guiding it to a decision in this matter, I request that I be listed as favoring the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* auctorum, sensu Stejneger and Barbour, 1943 ; and the name *Thamnophis sauritus* auctorum, sensu Stejneger and Barbour, 1943. I further request that this specific opinion be generalised as a vote in favor of the continuity

principle in future problems of a similar nature which may be referred to the Commission for an official *Opinion*.

**20. Re-affirmation by Dr. Coleman J. Goin (University of Florida, College of Arts and Sciences, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.) of support for the Schmidt/Conant proposal :** On 11th March 1952, Dr. Coleman J. Goin (*University of Florida, College of Arts and Sciences, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.*), who, it will be recalled from the application originally submitted by Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant (paragraph 1 of the present *Opinion*), was one of the initial supporters of that application, addressed a letter to the Commission re-affirming his support for that proposal as against the Dowling counter-proposal (Goin, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 216) :—

Since I affirmed my position in favor of the petition submitted to the Commission by Karl P. Schmidt and Roger Conant (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 433), Mr. Herndon Dowling has made a subsequent proposal to suppress the trivial name *sirtalis*.

As the Garter Snake is perhaps the best known snake in the eastern United States and as it has been known as *sirtalis* for over a hundred years, I think it would be exceedingly unwise to change its name. I am therefore writing to re-iterate my stand in favor of the proposal by Schmidt and Conant. I am not in favor of the proposal by Dowling.

**21. Support for the Schmidt/Conant proposal received from Dr. Harold A. Dundee (University of Kansas, Department of Zoology, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.) :** On 18th March 1952, Dr. Harold A. Dundee (*University of Kansas, Department of Zoology, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission intimating his support for the Schmidt/Conant proposal as against the Dowling counter-proposal (Dundee, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 249) :—

It has been suggested by Mr. Herndon Dowling that the various herpetologists contact you with reference to nomenclatorial action on the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 433).

It is the opinion of this worker that continuity is more significant than priority in the above case. It is therefore my wish that the proposal of Schmidt and Conant be accepted.

**22. Support for the Schmidt/Conant proposal received jointly from Dr. Geo. A. Moore and Dr. Bryan P. Glass (Oklahoma**

**Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, U.S.A.)** : On 22nd April 1952, Dr. Geo. A. Moore and Dr. Bryan P. Glass (*Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, U.S.A.*) addressed the following joint letter to the Commission in support of the Schmidt/Conant proposal as against the Dowling counter-proposal (Moore & Glass, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 250) :—

As members of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, we favor the proposal of Schmidt and Conant over that of Dowling regarding the status of the names *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) and *Thamnophis sauritus* (Linnaeus).

**23. Support for the Schmidt/Conant proposal received from Dr. Ernst Mayr (then of the American Museum of Natural History, New York)** : On 27th May 1952, Dr. Ernst Mayr (at that time of the *American Museum of Natural History, New York*) addressed to the Commission a letter commenting upon a number of then current applications, including that relating to the present case. The following is the portion of the foregoing letter in which Dr. Mayr commented upon, and intimated his support for, the proposal submitted by Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant :—

. . . With respect to the discussion on the name *Coluber sirtalis* (Z.N.(S.) 433), I feel that discussions of Linnean names usually neglect the fact that Linnaeus repeatedly considered himself as the first reviser of his own work in the later editions of the *Systema*. I have pointed this out in connection with the name *Turdus musicus* in the next issue of the *Ibis*. In this case, however, it seems to me that except for the recent proposal of Klauber, which has been withdrawn by Klauber himself, the name of the Eastern Garter Snake of North America has been so universally *sirtalis* that any other action but to place this name on the *Official List* would be unsettling . . . .

**24. Arrangements made by the Secretary for the submission of the present case to the Commission for decision** : Following the close of the Prescribed Waiting Period, as extended to 15th October 1952 by the direction given in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 6th November 1951, Mr. Hemming prepared two documents (styled "Sheet No. 1" and "Sheet No. 2" respectively) for submission to the Commission simultaneously

with the Voting Paper to be issued in this case. Sheet No. 1 contained a full enumeration of the comments received in the present case either in favour of the Schmidt/Conant proposal or in favour of the Dowling counter-proposal. Sheet No. 2 contained the drafts of alternative decisions in the present case on which it was proposed that the Members of the Commission should be asked to vote. Alternative "A" contained a draft Ruling giving approval to the Schmidt/Conant proposal ; Alternative "B" contained a draft Ruling giving approval to the Dowling counter-proposal. The texts of the alternatives so prepared were as follows :—

### ALTERNATIVE "A"

(The Schmidt/Conant proposal)

(1) Under the Plenary Powers directions are hereby given (a) that the trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*, shall apply to the species described and figured as *Tropidonotus sirtalis* by J. E. Holbrook in 1842 (*North Amer. Herpetology* 4 : 41, pl. 11) and that "Canada, vicinity of Quebec" shall be treated as the type locality of this species, and (b) that the trivial name *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber saurita*, shall apply to the form of the said species described by Blanchard (F.M.) in 1924 (*Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts Letters* 4 : 18) as the nominal subspecies of *Thamnophis sauritus* (Linnaeus). (2) The trivial names (i) *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*, as defined in (1) (a) above under the Plenary Powers and the trivial name *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber saurita*, as defined in (1) (b) above under the Plenary Powers, are hereby added to the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

### ALTERNATIVE "B"

(The Dowling counter-proposal)

(1) Under the Plenary Powers, the trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for

those of the Law of Homonymy. (2) The trivial names *ordinatus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber ordinatus*, and *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber saurita*, are hereby added to the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. (3) The trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above, is hereby added to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**25. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(53)1 :** On 2nd January 1953, a Voting Paper (V.P.(53)1) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as set out in the draft marked "Alternative 'A'" annexed hereto" [i.e. the draft so styled reproduced in paragraph 24 of the present *Opinion*]. At the same time each Commissioner was asked to sign a statement that he realised "that a vote for "Alternative 'A'" [the Schmidt/Conant proposal] is a vote against "Alternative 'B'" [the Dowling counter-proposal] [the text of which is also given in the paragraph cited above] and that a vote against "Alternative 'A'" is a vote for "Alternative 'B'"."

**26. The Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(53)1 :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 2nd April 1953.

**27. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(53)1 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(53)1 was as follows :—

- (a) *Votes had been given in favour of Alternative "A" (the Schmidt/Conant proposal) by the following fifteen (15) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Lemche ; Hering ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Dymond ; Esaki ; Vokes ; Bonnet ; Jaczewski ; Riley ; Hankó ; Stoll ; Cabrera ; Hemming ; Boschma ; Mertens ;

- (b) *A Vote had been given in favour of Alternative "B" (rejection of the Schmidt/Conant proposal and acceptance of the Dowling counter-proposal) by one (1) Commissioner :*

do Amaral ;

- (c) *Voting Paper not returned, one (1) :*

Pearson.

**28. Declaration of Result of Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(53)1 :** On 3rd April 1953, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(53)1, signed a Certificate that the votes cast were as set out in paragraph 27 above and declaring that, as the proposal submitted as Alternative "A" had not only received a majority of the votes cast but had also, as required for the



adoption of a proposal involving the use of the Plenary Powers, received not less than two affirmative votes out of every three votes cast, the said proposal had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**29. Designation jointly by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant of neotypes for the nominal species "Coluber sirtalis" Linnaeus, 1758, and "Coluber saurita" Linnaeus, 1766, and submission by those specialists of a request that the neotypes so designated be taken as the standard for the interpretation of the foregoing species :** In May 1954 consideration was given by the Secretary to the form to be adopted for recording the decision taken by the Commission under its Plenary Powers in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(53)1 for the purpose of determining the taxa to which the names *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, should be held to apply for nomenclatorial purposes. The position in this matter had, subsequent to the taking of the foregoing vote, been modified in certain respects by two decisions by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, namely :—(1) the grant of official recognition to neotypes as a category of type specimen ; (2) the insertion in the *Règles* of provisions relating to the designation and restriction of localities for nominal species established, in the first place without a type locality, and, in the second place, with an unduly vague locality. Prior to the Copenhagen Congress the only means at the disposal of the Commission for securing the definitive linking of a given name to a given taxon was to designate, under its Plenary Powers, some published figure or description to be the unique standard by which the nominal species concerned should be interpreted. This was the procedure therefore which the Commission adopted in the present case. This procedure was substantially equivalent to the designation under the Plenary Powers of the specimen so figured or described to be the neotype of the species in question but in certain respects it provided a less satisfactory solution than would the designation of a neotype. For (1) a figure, however good, can never provide so satisfactory a basis of identification as does an actual specimen, and (2) it may happen, as it did happen in the case of *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, that there is no published figure which is itself

suitable for designation by the Commission to be the standard of reference for the species concerned and which, in addition, represents a specimen from the type locality or, as in the case of *sirtalis*, the restricted locality for the species concerned. Correspondence accordingly took place in 1954 between the Secretary and Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant. These specialists both took the view that, now that the designation of a neotype was a procedure sanctioned by the *Règles*, it represented a much more satisfactory method for linking the names *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus and *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus to particular taxa than did the specification by the Commission of previously published figures to serve as the standard of reference for those species. In due course Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant obtained material from localities consistent with the restricted localities of those species. The foregoing specialists thereupon designated a neotype for each of the above species from the material so obtained, the specimens so designated being deposited in the collection of the Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant then submitted an application to the Commission that it should substitute for the decision already taken for the interpretation of the nominal species discussed above a revised decision directing that those species should be interpreted by reference to the neotypes which they had jointly designated. Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant furnished descriptions of the two neotypes and at a later stage provided photographs of those neotypes which, with the approval of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, are being reproduced as plates to illustrate the present *Opinion*. The foregoing supplementary application with the annexed descriptions of the two neotypes is attached to the present *Opinion* as an Appendix.

**30. Submission to the Commission of a revised proposal asking that the method to be prescribed in the present case for the interpretation of the nominal species "Coluber sirtalis" Linnaeus, 1758, and "Coluber saurita" Linnaeus, 1766, should be by reference to the neotypes for those species designated jointly by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant : Upon the receipt from Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant of the supplementary application reproduced in the Appendix to the present *Opinion* in which those specialists asked that the Commission**

should prescribe that the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, should be interpreted by reference to the neotypes designated for those species by the applicants instead of (as previously proposed) by reference to specified previously published descriptions and figures, the Secretary prepared on 27th January 1955, a note explaining the developments which had occurred in this case and recommending that approval be given to the revised proposals submitted by Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant. This paper, which was submitted to the Commission on 23rd February 1955, was as follows :—

**The specific names for the common North American snakes known respectively as the Common Garter Snake and the Eastern Ribbon Snake : proposed formal amendment of the decision taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(53)1**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

The purpose of the present submission is to lay before the Commission a request by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt (*Chicago Natural History Museum*) and Mr. Roger Conant (*The Zoological Garden, Philadelphia*) for a formal amendment of the decision taken by the Commission under its Plenary Powers in 1953 (Voting Paper V.P. (53)1) on an application previously submitted by those authorities for the purpose of stabilising the specific names for two common North American snakes, the Common Garter Snake and the Eastern Ribbon Snake.

2. In essence, the request submitted in this case (Schmidt & Conant, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 67—68) was a very simple one. Up till 1948 the specific name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*, was universally applied to the Common Garter Snake and had been so applied for over a hundred years, while the specific name *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber saurita*, had similarly for long been applied to the Eastern Ribbon Snake of North America. In 1948, however, Klauber showed that the name *sirtalis* Linnaeus did not apply to the Garter Snake, being applicable instead to the Ribbon Snake. The acceptance of this bibliographical discovery would have led to a most confusing

transfer of names for two of the commonest and best known snakes in North America, the name *sirtalis* Linnaeus being transferred from the Garter Snake to the Ribbon Snake, some unaccustomed name being applied to the former of these species.

3. Schmidt & Conant undertook a canvass of North American herpetologists which showed an overwhelming majority (25 to 3, with two abstentions) in favour of preserving the accepted usage of the name *sirtalis* Linnaeus. Later Klauber, the specialist who had shown that under the *Règles* the change in the application of the name *sirtalis* was necessary and who had been one of the minority of three, changed over to the majority view (*Bull.* 2 : 351). While the Schmidt/Conant proposal was under consideration (following its publication in the *Bulletin*), Dowling put forward an alternative proposal, namely, that the name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, thus preserving the name *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, for the Ribbon Snake, and rendering *ordinatus* Linnaeus, 1766 (*Coluber*) the oldest available name for the Garter Snake. The period for the public discussion of this case was thereupon extended for a further period of six months to permit of the submission to the Commission of comments by specialists on the Dowling counter-proposal. A few such comments were received and were duly reported to the Commission. At the end of the extended period of public discussion it was evident however that the Schmidt/Conant proposal had by far the greater support among North American herpetologists. When in January 1953 this case was submitted to the Commission for decision, Members of the Commission were invited to choose between two alternatives, Alternative "A" (the Schmidt/Conant proposal) and Alternative "B" (the Dowling counter-proposal). The Commission adopted Alternative "A" by 15 votes to one, with one Commissioner who did not return his Voting Paper.

4. It was part of the Schmidt/Conant proposal so adopted by the Commission that in its decision it should insert particulars which would have the effect of prescribing beyond possibility of question the species to which the names *sirtalis* Linnaeus and *saurita* Linnaeus should apply. As at that time the concept of neotypes had not been incorporated into the *Règles*, the object desired could be effected in this, as in previous similar, cases only by the Commission specifying some previously published figure or description to serve as the unique standard of reference for the identification of each of the two nominal species concerned. The proposal submitted by Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant—and approved by the Commission—was :—(1) that the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted solely by reference to the specimen figured as *Tropidonotus sirtalis* by Holbrook (J.E.) in 1842 (*N. Amer. Herpet.* 4 : 41, pl. 11) ; (2) that the nominal species *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, be interpreted solely by reference to the description given for the nominate subspecies of *Thamnophis*

*sauritus* (Linnaeus) by Blanchard (F.M.) in 1924 (*Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts Letters* 4 : 18).

5. Subsequent to the recognition by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, of the concept of neotypes, Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant formed the conclusion that it would be much better in every way that the foregoing species, the types of both of which are lost, should in future be determined by neotypes rather than by reference to previously published figures or descriptions, more especially as the figure previously proposed as the standard of reference for *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus (i.e. the specimen figured by Holbrook) was no longer in existence, while Blanchard's description of *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus previously proposed as the standard of reference for that species was not based upon a single specimen. Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant have now designated a specimen to be the neotype of *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus and another specimen to be the neotype of *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus. There was a slight delay in the selection of these neotypes because it was necessary to obtain for each of the species concerned a suitable specimen obtained in an appropriate locality. On this latter point, it will be recalled that in the case of *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, the locality for the nominate subspecies was restricted by Inger (1946) to the "vicinity of Quebec". It was necessary therefore in this case to obtain material from the foregoing neighbourhood before a neotype could be designated for this species. The required material was kindly furnished by Mr. E. B. S. Logier of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology. The specimen which has been so designated, which is now in Chicago Natural History Museum, was obtained by G. M. Bureau in 1942 in "Quebec County, City of Quebec". In the case of *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, the original proposal, it will be recalled, was that this species should be determined by reference to a plate published in Holbrook's *North American Herpetology*. In this case therefore Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant took the view that the best course would be to designate as the neotype a specimen obtained in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, the place where Holbrook resided and in all probability therefore the place from which was obtained the specimen of this common species which Holbrook figured in his book. It was considered that it would be particularly appropriate that the name *Coluber saurita* should be perpetuated *sensu* Holbrook, since it was that author's concept of this species (as also that of *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus) which "was uniformly and unquestionably followed by the herpetologists of the world, and by those of North America in particular, until 1948, when L. M. Klauber demonstrated that Holbrook's interpretation of *Coluber sirtalis* was at variance with the stated facts derivable from the original description", i.e. until the development of the situation which gave rise to the original application submitted by Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant (paragraph 2 above). In due course a suitable specimen of *Coluber saurita* from Charleston, South Carolina, was provided by Dr. Albert Schwartz of the Charleston Museum, and this specimen

now in Chicago Natural History Museum has been designated as the neotype of the foregoing nominal species. Full particulars of the labels attached to both these neotypes and descriptions of the specimens so designated have been supplied by Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant.

6. Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant ask that the previous decision by the Commission be modified so as to provide that the two species discussed above be interpreted by reference to the neotypes which they have designated and described instead of by reference to the figures and descriptions previously proposed to be adopted as the respective standards of reference for these species. I think that it will be generally agreed that a decision in this sense will be an improvement upon the decision taken in this matter before neotypes were officially recognised in the *Règles* and I recommend that the foregoing proposal be approved.

**31. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)8 :** On 23rd February 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)8) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked to vote either for, or against "the proposal submitted by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant set out in paragraph 6 of the submission bearing the Number Z.N.(S.)433 circulated by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper, namely that the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, be interpreted in future by the neotypes therefor which have now been designated by those authors, this decision to replace the decision by the Commission in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(53)1 (a decision which was taken prior to the incorporation into the *Règles* of provisions recognising the concept of neotypes) that in future the foregoing nominal species should be interpreted by reference to the figures and descriptions specified in that decision."

**32. The Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)8 :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 23rd March 1955.

**33. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)8 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)8 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty (20) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :<sup>1</sup>*

Riley ; Lemche ; Stoll ; Hering ; Vokes ; Tortonese ;  
Mayr ; Boschma ; Hankó ; Esaki ; Key ; Bradley (J.C.) ;  
do Amaral ; Cabrera ; Hemming ; Dymond ; Kühnelt ;  
Miller ; Bonnet ; Jaczewski ;

(b) *Negative Votes, one (1) :*

Sylvester-Bradley ;

(c) *On Leave of Absence, three (3) :*

Holthuis ; Mertens ; Prantl ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned, one (1) :*

Bodenheimer.

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<sup>1</sup> In the period between the issue of Voting Paper V.P.(53)1 and that of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)8, Dr. Joseph Pearson retired from the Membership of the Commission. During the same period the following zoologists were elected to be Commissioners :—

Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. Key (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. Miller (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*) (29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühnelt (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. Bodenheimer (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)

Professor Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico Tortonese (*Istituto e Museo di Zoologia della Università di Torino, Torino, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

**34. Declaration of Result of Vote on V.P.(O.M.)(55)8 :** On 12th April 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)8, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 33 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**35. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :** On 25th July 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(53)1, as modified by its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)8.

**36. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*saurita*, *Coluber*, Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(1) : 385  
*sirtalis*, *Coluber*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 222

**37. Family-Group-Name Problem :** As the present *Opinion* is concerned only with specific names, no problem concerned with family-group names calls for consideration.

**38.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

**39.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing



with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

40. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Eighty-Five (385) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Fifth day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

APPENDIX  
TO  
OPINION 385

REQUEST THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE SHOULD DIRECT THAT THE NOMINAL SPECIES "COLUBER SIRTALIS" LINNAEUS, 1758, AND "COLUBER SAURITA" LINNAEUS, 1766, SHOULD BE INTERPRETED BY THE NEOTYPES HERE DESIGNATED BY THE PRESENT AUTHORS INSTEAD OF, AS HITHERTO PROPOSED, BY REFERENCE TO SPECIFIED PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

By KARL P. SCHMIDT

(Chicago Natural History Museum,  
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.)

and

ROGER CONANT

(Philadelphia Zoological Garden,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to approve a modification of the form of the application which in 1952 we submitted asking for the use of the Plenary Powers to preserve (a) the specific name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*, to be the oldest available name for the Common Garter Snake of the Eastern United States and (b) the specific name *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber saurita*, to be the oldest available name for the Eastern Ribbon Snake of North America.

2. At the time when we originally submitted our application in regard to the above names, the *Règles* contained no provisions for the recognition of neotypes and we accordingly asked that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to secure an unchallengeable interpretation of these nominal species by directing

that they should be interpreted by reference to certain previously published descriptions and figures specified in our application. Since the submission of that application the position has been changed by the decision of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, to include in the *Règles* provisions recognising neotypes as a category of type specimen. In these circumstances we are of the opinion that it is desirable that our original proposal should be modified by the substitution of a request that the above species should be interpreted by neotypes instead of by the figures and descriptions previously proposed. Adequate search has been made for the original Linnean types, and it is entirely certain that they are not in existence.

3. We have accordingly obtained suitable material for each of these species and from this material we have selected a specimen to be the neotype of each of the species concerned. We attach to this letter descriptions which we have prepared of each of these neotypes. The description of the neotype of *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus is given in Annexe 1 and that of *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus in Annexe 2. We annex also photographs of these neotypes which we hope that it will be possible for the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature to include as plates in the *Opinion* on this case, when rendered by the Commission.

4. In the case of the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, now known as *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus), a restricted locality "Vicinity of Quebec" was established in a paper published by Inger in 1946. We have accordingly selected as the neotype of that species a specimen collected in 1942 by G. M. Bureau in the City of Quebec. For this specimen, which is now deposited in the Chicago Natural History Museum, we are indebted to Mr. E. B. S. Logier, of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology.

5. The interpretation adopted by John Edwards Holbrook in his four-volume work the *North American Herpetology* for the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus (now known as *Thamnophis sirtalis* Linnaeus)) and *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus (now known

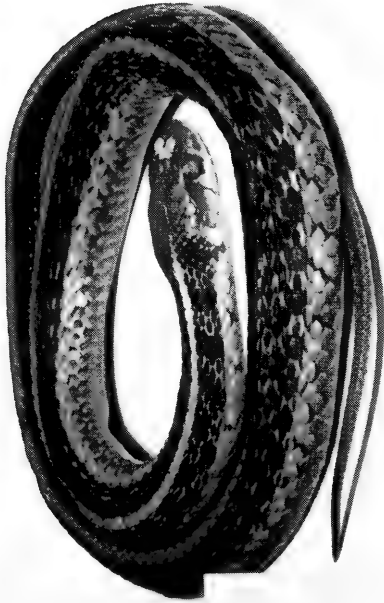
as *Thamnophis sauritus* (Linnaeus)) was uniformly and unquestioningly followed by the herpetologists of the world, and by those in North America in particular, until 1948 when L. M. Klauber demonstrated that Holbrook's interpretation of *Coluber sirtalis* was at variance with the stated facts derivable from the original description. It was in order to perpetuate these names *sensu* Holbrook that we originally asked the Commission to use its Plenary Powers. In now asking that these species should in future be interpreted by the neotypes which we have designated, we have found it necessary, for the reasons explained in paragraph 4 above, to select a Canadian specimen to be the neotype of *Coluber sirtalis*. In the case however of *Coluber saurita* we have chosen as the neotype a specimen from the neighbourhood of Charleston, South Carolina, where Holbrook resided while producing the *North American Herpetology*. For it was from this region that Holbrook almost certainly obtained the specimen of this species which is figured in his *North American Herpetology* (1st edition, 1840, vol. 4, pp. 87—90, pl. 16). We may be permitted the pious speculation that the neotype which we have selected is the direct descendant of the specimen figured on the plate cited. For this specimen, which is now deposited in the Chicago Natural History Museum, we are indebted to Dr. Albert Schwartz of the Charleston Museum.

6. For the photographs of the two neotypes now designated we are indebted to Isabelle Hunt Conant.

## A N N E X E 1

### **Description of Neotype of "Coluber sirtalis" Linnaeus, 1758 ("Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis" (Linnaeus, 1758)), the Eastern Garter Snake of North America**

**Description :** An adult male with a total length of 498 mm. ; tail length 119 mm ; tail 24 per cent. of total length. Rostral



73660

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY  
 Sp. *Thamnophis s. sirtalis*  
 Loc. Que. bet. Quebec Co. Quebec  
 C.M. BURGESS DATE 1942

7167

*Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758  
 Neotype designated by Karl P. Schmidt and Roger Conant in Annexe 1 to the Appendix to *Opinion* 385  
 Collected at Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada.  
 Adult male. Total length 498 mm.



broad, slightly visible from above and notched below for the passage of the tongue. Paired internasals and prefrontals. Frontal longer than wide. Parietals paired, each slightly longer than the frontal. Supraoculars long and narrow. Two nasals, the nostril largely in the anterior nasal. Loreal sub-trapezoidal, about as long as high. One preocular and three postoculars. One anterior temporal; two temporals in the second row. Upper labials 7, the 3rd and 4th entering the orbit; the 5th and 6th the largest; subequal in size. Lower labials 10 on the left side of the head, the 6th largest (on the right side of the head the 2nd and 3rd lower labials are fused together into a single scale and so are the 8th and 9th, thus giving a total count of 8). Two pairs of chin shields, the posterior slightly the longer. Anterior pair touching each other, but separated from the triangular mental by the first lower labials. Posterior pair separated by the width of one small scale anteriorly; divergent and separated by the width of three scales posteriorly. Five labials in contact with the anterior chin shields on the left side and four on the right. Dorsal scale rows 19—17, the reduction taking place by the loss of the 4th row of scales at a point above the 80th ventral on the left side of the body and above the 78th ventral on the right. All rows keeled. Ventrals 152, plus an undivided anal plate; subcaudals 72 pairs; tail terminated by a short, fairly sharp tip. Color pattern consisting of three light longitudinal stripes on a dark ground color, the middorsal much more distinct than the laterals. Each lateral stripe occupies the 2nd and 3rd rows of dorsal scales; the central stripe involves the middorsal and approximately the median half of each of the adjacent scale rows. The central stripe narrows on the head and extends forward nearly to the suture between the parietals. Coloration (in spirits): stripes yellowish grey; ground color dark olive brown. A double row of poorly-defined dark spots between the stripes on both sides of the body, the spots being outlined, in part, by small bluish white dashes on the skin between the scales. A few small black maculations invade the lateral stripes. Area below lateral stripes only slightly darker than the stripes themselves and extending onto the lateral tips of the ventrals; a number of small black maculations in this area, but confined chiefly to the edges of some of the scales. Top of head olive; only a very slight suggestion of paired light parietal spots. A black line bordering part of the posterior edge of the 5th upper labial; upper labials yellowish,

with a brownish tinge in the region of the snout and becoming pale bluish green toward the rear of the mouth. Lower labials, chin, and throat yellow and unmarked. Belly greenish to bluish grey ; a black spot (sometimes two) near the lateral edge of each ventral and so situated as to be clearly visible only when the ventral scutes are stretched apart. Under side of tail similar to belly anteriorly, but becoming virtually plain yellow on its terminal half.

**2. Locality of Neotype :** " Quebec, Quebec County, Province of Quebec, Canada ", collected in 1942 by G. M. Bureau.

**3. Reference Number allotted to Neotype :** The neotype here designated forms part of the collection of the Chicago Natural History Museum and has been allotted the Registered Number 73660. (This specimen was formerly in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology where it bore the Registered Number 7167.)

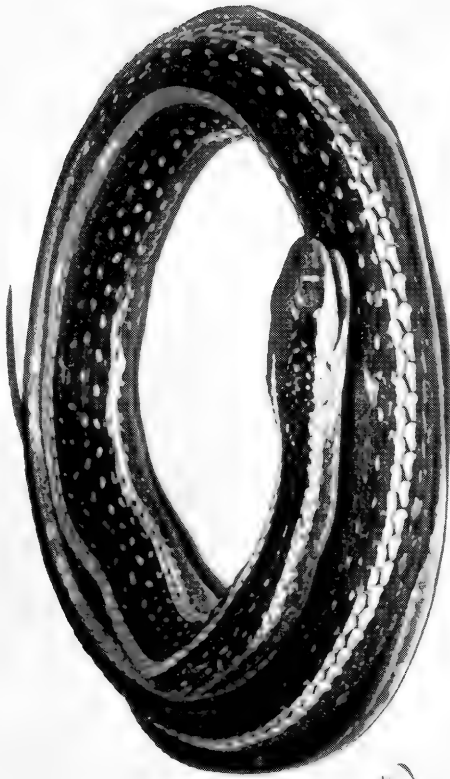
**4. Figure of Neotype :** *Opinions and Declarations of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* **12** : pl. 1.

## ANNEXE 2

**Description of Neotype of " Coluber saurita " Linnaeus, 1766**  
( " *Thamnophis sauritus sauritus* " (Linnaeus, 1766) ),  
the Eastern Ribbon Snake of North America

**Description :** An adult female with a total length of 590 mm. ; tail length 202 mm. ; tail 34 per cent. of total length. Rostral rounded and grooved below for the passage of the tongue. Paired internasals and prefrontals. Frontal considerably longer than wide. Parietals paired, each considerably larger than the frontal.





73119

53. 136.5

*Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766  
Neotype designated by Karl P. Schmidt and Roger Conant in Annexe 2 to the Appendix to *Opinion* 385  
Collected 15 miles north-east of Charleston, Berkeley County, South Carolina.  
Adult female. Total length 590 mm.



Supraoculars long and narrow. Two nasals, the nostril largely in the anterior nasal. Loreal sub-trapezoidal, slightly longer than high. One preocular and three postoculars. One anterior temporal ; three temporals in the second row. Upper labials 7, the 3rd and 4th entering the orbit ; the 5th the largest. Lower labials 10, the 6th the largest. Two pairs of chin shields, the posterior the longer. Anterior pair touching each other, but separated from the triangular mental by the first lower labials. Posterior pair separated by the width of one small scale anteriorly ; divergent posteriorly. Five pairs of labials in contact with the anterior chin shields. Dorsal scale rows 19—17, the reduction taking place by the loss of the 4th row of scales on each side of the body at a point above the 91st ventral. All rows keeled. Ventrals 156, plus an undivided anal plate ; subcaudals 113 pairs. Tail terminating in a small pointed tip. Color pattern consisting of three light longitudinal stripes on a dark ground color. Each lateral stripe occupies the 3rd and 4th rows of dorsal scales ; the central stripe involves the middorsal and approximately the median half of each of the adjacent scale rows. Coloration (in spirits) : lateral stripes greenish white ; middorsal stripe yellowish white ; ground color black anteriorly, gradually changing to brownish olive posteriorly. A suggestion of a double row of dark spots on each side of the body between the stripes, these most evident when the skin is stretched and being outlined, in part, by small white dots and dashes on the skin between the scales. Posteriorly the dark spots are reduced to poorly-defined, narrow dark lines a scale or more in length and bordering the upper edge of the lateral stripe. Posteriorly the middorsal stripe is bordered by a black line about one scale in width. The stripes fade out on the tail. Area below lateral stripes brown and extending onto the lateral tips of the ventrals. Two rows of small black spots in this area, one along the common sutures of scale rows 1 and 2, the other on the common sutures of scale rows 2 and 3. Top of head dark brown. Tip of snout brownish, including the first two upper labials on each side. A vertical yellow bar on the posterior half of the preocular. Lowermost postocular yellow. A pair of small yellowish parietal spots. Upper labials light and in sharp contrast with the upper and darker parts of the head. Throat and chin yellow, unpatterned. Belly pale bluish green, each ventral with two black spots, one near each antero-lateral edge. Under side of tail becoming yellowish toward tip.

**2. Locality of Neotype :** " 15 miles northeast of Charleston, Berkeley County, South Carolina ", collected on 20th July 1953 by John Quinby.

**3. Reference Number allotted to Neotype :** The neotype here designated forms part of the collection of the Chicago Natural History Museum and has been allotted the Registered Number 73119. (This specimen was formerly in the collection of the Charleston Museum where it bore the Registered Number 53.136.5.)

**4. Figure of Neotype :** *Opinions and Declarations of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* **12** : pl. 2.

**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS  
RENDERED BY THE INTER-  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 7. Pp. 231—240**

**OPINION 386**

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name  
*Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 (Class Gastropoda)



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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 386

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*).

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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953).

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953).

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948).

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(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology.*)

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Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948).

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*).

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948).

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948).

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Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History) London*) (9th June 1950).

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950).

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950).

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950).

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Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*).

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953).

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953).

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953).

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953).

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953).

## OPINION 386

### VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "PYRAMIDELLA" LAMARCK, 1799 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers (a) the generic name *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and (b) the generic name *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, is hereby validated.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 978 :—*Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Trochus dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758).

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 402 : *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above.

(4) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 678 :—*dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published

in the combination *Trochus dolabratus* (specific name of type species of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799).

(5) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 259: *lineata* Roeding, 1798, as published in the combination *Plotia lineata* (a junior objective synonym of *dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Trochus dolabratus*).

## I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 17th February 1952, Dr. Lothar Forcart (*Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland*) submitted to the Commission on behalf of himself and Dr. H. A. Rehder (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) the following application for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, for the purpose of validating the generic name *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1798 (Class Gastropoda):—

**On the Generic Names "Plotia" Roeding, 1798, and "Pyramidella" Lamarck, 1799, and the proposed validation under Plenary Powers of the generic name "Pyramidella" Lamarck, 1799 (Class Gastropoda, Subclass Prosobranchia)**

By H. A. REHDER, Ph.D.

(*U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

and

L. FORCART, Ph.D.

(*Museum of Natural History, Basel, Switzerland*)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 17th February 1952)

The generic name *Plotia* was introduced by Roeding in 1798 (*Museum Boltenianum* : 95) without a diagnosis but with a list of 15 specific



trivial names. Of these 7 are *nomina nuda*, while the others have bibliographic references accompanying them. The first valid type selection for this genus was made by Pilsbry and Bequaert in 1923 (*Nautilus* 64 : 68), the species so chosen being the sixth valid species in Roeding's list, *Plotia lineata* Roeding (: 96). This species is an objective junior synonym of *Trochus dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 760) the type species, by monotypy, of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mem. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris*, An VII : 76). A strict adherence to the rules would, therefore bring about the replacement of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, by *Plotia* Roeding, 1798.

2. *Pyramidella* has, however, been in common use since its introduction, and is the type genus of the family PYRAMIDELLIDAE, a very large family of world-wide range and of considerable importance in paleontology.

3. In order to prevent the confusion that would result from the loss of such a common generic and familiar name, we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers

(a) to suppress the generic name *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :

(b) to validate the generic name *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 ;

(2) to place *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Trochus dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :

(3) to place *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, as proposed, under (1) (a) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :

(4) to place the trivial name *dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Trochus dolabratus* (trivial name of type species of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

- (5) to place the trivial name *lineata* Roeding, 1798, as published in the combination *Plotia lineata* (an objective junior synonym of the trivial name *dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Trochus dolabratus*) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Forcart's communication the question of the use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the generic name *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 651.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 19th May 1952 and was published on 29th August of the same year (Rehder & Forcart, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 346—347).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56) Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 : (a) in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which the Rehder/Forcart application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serials.

**5. Support received from Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (San Diego, California, U.S.A.) :** On 8th January 1953, Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr.

(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) addressed to the Commission the following letter in support of the present application :—

The application of Dr. H. A. Rehder and Dr. L. Forcart in favor of retaining *Pyramidella* and suppressing *Plotia* meets with my complete approval.

As I have so often said to you, the most helpful step you can take in stabilizing nomenclature is to suspend the rules whenever necessary to preserve a name universally understood, where the application of the rules would compel recognition of a name that has never been used.

**6. No objection received :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in paragraph 4 above elicited no objection to the action proposed in the present case.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)50 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)50) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, “ the proposal relating to the name *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, as specified in Points (1) to (5) in paragraph 3 on pages 346 and 347 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* ” [i.e. in paragraph 3 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**8. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1954.

**9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)50 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)50 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following nineteen (19) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ;  
Dymond ; Boschma ; Lemche ; Hankó ; do Amaral ;  
Bradley (J.C.) ; Pearson ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Sylvester-  
Bradley ; Stoll ; Jaczewski ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**10. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 7th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)50, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 9 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**11. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " :** On 12th August 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate

that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)50.

**12. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*dolabratus*, *Trochus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 760

*lineata*, *Plotia*, Roeding, 1798, *Mus. Bolten.* : 96

*Plotia* Roeding, 1798, *Mus. Bolten.* : 95

*Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, *Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris*, An VII : 76

**13. Family-Group-Name Aspect :** The present application was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* prior to the establishment by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, of the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, and accordingly this aspect of the present case has not yet been considered by the Commission. It was stated however in the present application that the genus *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, is the type genus of the family PYRAMIDELLIDAE, a very large family of world-wide range and one of considerable importance in palaeontology. The question of the addition of the foregoing family-group name to the above *Official List* is at present being investigated on the Commission's File Z.N.(G.) 126, and proposals on this matter will be submitted to the Commission as soon as possible.

**14.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

**15.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing

with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

16. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Eighty-Six (386) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twelfth day of August, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 8. Pp. 241—250

## OPINION 387

Suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Anodon* Smith, 1829, for the purpose of validating the generic name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, for the African Egg-eating Snake (Class Reptilia)



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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

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Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)



## OPINION 387

### SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "ANODON" SMITH, 1829, FOR THE PURPOSE OF VALIDATING THE GENERIC NAME "DASYPELTIS" WAGLER, 1830, FOR THE AFRICAN EGG-EATING SNAKE (CLASS REPTILIA)

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the generic name *Anodon* Smith, 1829, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official list of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 979 :—*Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus, 1758).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 679 :—*scaber* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber scaber* (specific name of type species of *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830).

(4) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 403 :—*Anodon* Smith, 1829, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above.

#### I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 20th February 1952, Dr. Arthur Loveridge (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) addressed a preliminary communication to the Commission on his own behalf and on that of Mr. Carl Gans

(*New York City, N. Y., U.S.A.*) on the question of the preservation of the generic name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, for the African Egg-eating Snake, and on 17th March of the same year he submitted the following joint application to the Commission on this subject :

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name  
"Dasypeltis" Wagler, 1830, for the African Egg-eating  
Snake (Class Reptilia)**

By CARL GANS

(125 *Cannini Blvd., New York 33, N. Y.*)

and

ARTHUR LOVERIDGE

(*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts*)

The present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to set aside the name *Anodon* Smith, 1829 (Ophidia) and to place the name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

2. This action is taken for the following reason : Andrew Smith (1829, "Contributions to the Natural History of South Africa, &c.", *The Zoological Journal* 4 : 443) erected the genus *Anodon* using *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 223) as type species. Wagler (1830, *Natürliches System der Amphibien* : 178) independently erected the genus *Dasypeltis* using the same type species. Inasmuch as *Anodon* Smith, 1829, was preoccupied by *Anodon* Oken, 1815 (*Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* 3(1) : 236) used for a mollusk, the name *Dasypeltis* has been used almost exclusively in subsequent literature.

3. In validation of the last statement a check of our bibliography revealed that of 303 papers listed as mentioning the species, 275 use *Dasypeltis*, with only a single reference (in the original paper) for *Anodon*. In the remaining papers *Rachiodon* Jourdan, 1834 (*L'Institut* 2 (no. 60) : 214) was used 15 times, and *Deirodon* Owen, [1840—1845] (*Odontography* : 220) twice.

4. Recently (Herschkovitz, 1950, "The status of names credited to Oken", *Journal of Mammalogy* 30 (no. 3) : 389) serious doubt has been cast on the availability of Oken's names. Further, we are informed by Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, who was asked by the Paris Congress in 1948 to examine the availability of names published in Oken's *Lehrbuch* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*

4 : 366), that in the Report which he is submitting to the International Commission he has reached conclusions similar to those expressed by Hershkovitz.

5. The invalidation of Oken's *Lehrbuch*, to which we are not opposed would have the effect of depriving the name *Anodon* Oken, 1815, of availability and would thus render *Anodon* Smith, 1829, available, thus sinking *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, unless steps were taken by the Commission to prevent this from happening. The substitution of *Anodon* Smith for the well-known *Dasypeltis* Wagler would serve no useful purpose of any kind and would tend only to confuse the nomenclature of this group of snakes. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

- (1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Anodon* Smith, 1829, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (2) to place the name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) to place the trivial name *scaber* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber scaber* (trivial name of type species of *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) to place the name *Anodon* Smith, 1829, as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt from Dr. Loveridge of his preliminary communication, the question of the possible use of the Commission's Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the generic name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 660.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 19th May 1952 and was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 29th August of the same year (Gans & Loveridge, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 347—348).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** In accordance with the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56) Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 (a) in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the part in which the Gans/Loveridge application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications and also to a number of specialist serials.

**5. Comments received :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in the preceding paragraph elicited letters of support from the following four specialists :—(1) Hobart M. Smith (*University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*) ; (2) James A. Oliver (*Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Society, Zoological Park, New York City*) ; (3) Richard A. Edgren (*G. D. Searle & Co., Research in the Service of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*) ; (4) Jay M. Savage (*Stanford University, Natural History Museum, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*). No objection to the action proposed was received from any source.

**6. Support received from Professor Hobart M. Smith (University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.) :** On 22nd September 1952 Professor Hobart M. Smith (*University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the present application (Smith, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 157) :—

Inasmuch as *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, is a name rather widely referred to in zoological literature, as applying to an odd genus of peculiarly adapted egg-eating snakes, I am of the opinion that the proposal by Gans and Loveridge (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 347—348) for the validation by the Commission of this name in this sense should be upheld.

**7. Support received from Dr. James A. Oliver (Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Society, Zoological Park, New York City) :** On 22nd October 1952, Dr. James A. Oliver (*Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Society, Zoological Park, New York City*)

York City) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of two applications including the present one (Oliver, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 157) :—

I am writing to support two recent requests for use of the Plenary Powers of the International Commission in regard to the nomenclature of Reptiles. I believe that both of these proposals are desirable from the standpoint of nomenclatorial stability. Both proposals apply to well-known forms and involve names that have been long in use. The proposals in question are :—

- (1) Validation of the generic name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, for the African Egg-eating Snake, by Carl Gans and Arthur Loveridge (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 660).
- (2) Determination of the species to which the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*, is to be applied, by Richard A. Edgren (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 662)<sup>1</sup>.

I am in complete agreement with all of the requests made under each of these proposals.

**8. Support received from Dr. Richard A. Edgren (G. D. Searle & Co., Research in the Service of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.) :** On 24th November 1952, Dr. Richard A. Edgren (*G. D. Searle & Co., Research in the Service of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*) addressed a letter to the Commission commenting upon this and a number of other recently published applications relating to the names of reptiles. The following is an extract from Dr. Edgren's letter of the portion in which he indicated his support for the present application :—

I wish to express my opinions on the following :—

- (4) I am in favor of the validation of *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830.

**9. Support received from Dr. Jay M. Savage (Stanford University, Natural History Museum, Stanford, California, U.S.A.) :** On 28th November 1952, Dr. Jay M. Savage (*Stanford University, Natural History Museum, Stanford, U.S.A.*) addressed a letter to the Commission commenting upon this and a number of other

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<sup>1</sup> For the decision of the Commission in this matter see *Opinion* 390 (now in the press and shortly to be published as Part 13 of the present volume).

recently published applications relating to the names of reptiles. The following is an extract from Dr. Savage's letter of the portion in which support was given to the present application :—

In going over the recent issues of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* I find a number of applications to the Commission that I feel qualified to express an opinion on. These are listed below by Z.N.(S.) Numbers for ready reference :—

Z.N.(S.) 660. Completely in agreement with Gans and Loveridge.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**10. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)51 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)51) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, as specified in Points (1) to (4) on page 348 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 5 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**11. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1954.

**12. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)51 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)51 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following nineteen (19) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ; Dymond ; Boschma ; Jaczewski ; Lemche ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Pearson ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Stoll ; Mertens.

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

**13. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 7th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)51, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 12 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**14. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :** On 14th August 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)51.

**15. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Anodon* Smith, 1829, *Zool. J.* **4** : 143

*Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, *Naturl. Syst. Amph.* : 178

*scaber*, *Coluber*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 223

**16. Family-Group-Name Aspects :** The application dealt with in the present *Opinion* was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* prior to the establishment of the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953. It has not been possible

since then to deal with this aspect of the present case. This question is however being examined on a separate File to which the Registered Number Z.N.(G.) 126 has been allotted.

17. At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

18. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

19. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven (387) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fourteenth day of August, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**



# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

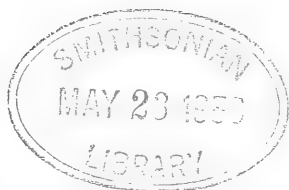
*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 9. Pp. 251—264**

## **OPINION 388**

Suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name  
*Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, for the purpose of providing  
a firm basis for the use of the generic name *Chaetopsylla*  
Kohaut, 1903 (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera)



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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 388

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12 August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

**SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE  
GENERIC NAME "TRICHOPSYLLA" KOLENATI, 1863,  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING A FIRM  
BASIS FOR THE USE OF THE GENERIC NAME  
"CHAETOPSYLLA" KOHAUT, 1903 (CLASS  
INSECTA, ORDER SIPHONAPTERA)**

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the generic name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 980 to 982 respectively :—

- (a) *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by da Cunha (1914) : *Chaetopsylla rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903) ;
- (b) *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Ceratophyllus telchinum* Rothschild, 1905) ;
- (c) *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852) (for use by those specialists who consider *Pulex penicilliger* Grube to be generically or subgenerically distinct from *Ceratophyllus telchinum* Rothschild, the type species of *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 680 to 683 respectively :—

- (a) *penicilliger* Grube, 1852, as published in the combination *Pulex penicilliger* and as determined as being applicable only to the male component of the foregoing composite nominal species by

Wagner (1898 *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 31 : 569, pl. 8, fig. 6) (specific name of type species of *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936) ;

- (b) *rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903, as published in the combination *Chaetopsylla rothschildi* (specific name of type species of *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903) ;
- (c) *sibirica* Wagner, 1898, as published in the combination *Ctenopsylla sibirica* and as defined by Wagner (1898, *loc. cit.* 31 : 578) as being applicable only to the female component of the composite nominal species *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852) ;
- (d) *telchinum* Rothschild, 1905, as published in the combination *Ceratophyllus telchinum* (specific name of type species of *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933).

(4) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 404 to 406 respectively :—

- (a) *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;
- (b) *Trichopsylla* Jordan & Rothschild, 1920 (a junior homonym of *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863) ;
- (c) *Trichopsylla* Ewing & Fox, 1943 (a junior homonym of *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863).

(5) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 260 :—*penicilliger* Kolenati, 1863, as published in the combination *Trichopsylla penicilliger* (a reputed but non-existent name, being no more than a misapplication of the specific name *penicilliger* Grube, 1852, as published in the combination *Pulex penicilliger*).

## I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 21st February 1952, Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*) submitted the following application to the Commission for the use of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of putting an end to a long-standing difficulty arising from the interpretation of the generic name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863 (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera) :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name “*Trichopsylla*” Kolenati, 1863 (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera) for the purposes of Article 25 but not for those of Article 34**

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.

(*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.*)

The object of this application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to terminate a long-standing and still unsettled controversy of considerable complication.

2. Grube (1852, *Middendorff's sibirische Reise* 2 (Theil 1) : 500, pl. 22, figs. 7, 9) described and figured a male and a female flea (“auf *Mustela Sibirica*, bei Turuchansk”), to which he gave the name *Pulex penicilliger*. His description is long and careful, and although it is now known that the male and female that he described are not conspecific (or even congeneric), the drawings of both are very good, considering the date, and show the presence of a conspicuous pronotal comb, which is also mentioned prominently in the description.

3. Kolenati (1863, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 2 : 32) described a genus *Trichopsylla* containing several species, of which one that he called *Trichopsylla penicilliger* Grube is the first mentioned by him. It is obvious and generally accepted that this species is not *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852, since one of the main characters of Kolenati's genus is “weder Kopf noch Rückenendenien” and Kolenati's figure (pl. 1, fig. 3) of the species that he called *Trichopsylla penicilliger* Grube, although remarkably bad, shows clearly the absence of any pronotal comb. It is also generally accepted that Kolenati cannot possibly

have seen Grube's work and that he must have assumed his specimens to be *Pulex penicilliger* Grube mainly because his material, like Grube's, was obtained from species of the family MUSTELIDAE\*.

4. Wagner (1898, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **31** : 569, pl. 8, fig. 6), after examining Grube's syntypes, selected the male to represent the nominal species *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, and referred it to the genus *Ceratophyllus*. At the same time he described the female (: 578, pl. 8, figs. 13, 14) as *Ctenopsylla sibirica*. *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852, thus defined, became (by monotypy) the type species of the subgenus *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936 (*Z. Parasitenk.* **9** : 98), described as a section of the genus *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933 (*Novit. zool.* **39** : 76), which Ioff regarded as a subgenus of the genus *Ceratophyllus* Curtis, 1832. *Ctenopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1898 (i.e. the species that Grube erroneously described as the female of *Pulex penicilliger*) is now referred by all workers on fleas to the genus *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909 (*Bull. Mus. Caucase* **4** : 196, 201). There is disagreement as to whether *Malaraeus* and *Amalaraeus* are taxonomically distinct.

5. Baker (1904, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **27** : 371) mentioned "*Trichopsylla Kolenati* 1863 ; type *penicilliger* [sic] Grube" as a synonym of *Ceratophyllus* Curtis, 1832. This is the first selection of a type species for *Trichopsylla*.

6. Kohaut (1903, *Allatt. Közlem.* **2** : 37) described the genus *Chaetopsylla* to include several species, of which one (*C. rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903 : 40, pl. 4, figs. 7—9, pl. 5, figs. 3, 5, 6) was selected as type species by da Cunha (1914, *Contrib. Estudo Sifonapteros Brasil* : 105).

7. Jordan and Rothschild (1920, *Ectoparasites* **1** : 63) noted that Kolenati's "*penicilliger* has no pronotal comb and therefore is not *penicilliger* Grube ; from the description of the genus and the species it is evident that the species erroneously identified as *penicilliger* is a *Vermipsylla*. Baker (1904) selected this *penicilliger* Kolen. nec Grube (err. determ.) as type of *Trichopsylla*, and we now identify the type-species with *Vermipsylla homoeus* Roths. (1907)". It is important to note that this was written at a time when Jordan and Rothschild did not consider *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, to be taxonomically distinct from *Vermipsylla* Schimkewitsch, 1885, and that the species

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\* Kolenati may also have relied on the name "*penicilliger*", but it is obvious both from Grube's clear description and from his figures that the "*penicillum*" or "*Büschel*" from which he derived the name is the tuft of antepygidial bristles, which he described perfectly correctly as on the seventh abdominal tergum, whereas Kolenati's flea has the tuft in an entirely different position ("am After ein mittlerer und ein unterer kürzerer Borstenpinsel") and neither his description nor his drawing suggests the presence of antepygidial bristles.

with which they identified the material that Kolenati misdetermined is now usually known as *Chaetopsylla homoea* (Rothschild), 1906 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* 42 : 222). \*

8. This action of Jordan and Rothschild never achieved general acceptance, though it came near to it at one time. In particular it was opposed by Wagner (1933, *Konowia* 12 : 91, and other papers), though on somewhat self-contradictory grounds. Although he quoted with approval some remarks of Dampf (1926, *Ent. Mitt.* 15 : 379) to the effect that Kolenati must have intended Grube's species and not the misdetermined material before him,\* yet neither Wagner nor Dampf took the step that should logically follow if this argument were correct, both of them rejecting the name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati instead of applying it to the genus to which *Pulex penicilliger* Grube belongs. Moreover, Wagner proceeded to devote a considerable part of his note on *Trichopsylla* to the argument that Kolenati considered the species described by him as *Trichopsylla penicilliger* Grube to be the type species of *Trichopsylla* and to the difficulty or impossibility of identifying this species. Kolenati's specimens of the species are lost, and Hopkins (1950, *Entomologist* 83 : 31—33) after reconsideration of Kolenati's descriptions and drawing, came to the conclusion that, although Wagner's suggestion that Kolenati's specimens may have been *Pulex irritans* Linnaeus, 1758, is not altogether improbable, it is absolutely impossible to be certain to what genus they belonged.

9. Ewing and Fox, 1943 ("Fleas of N. America", *Misc. Publ. U.S. Dep. Agric.* 500 : 55), remarking that they "recognise the first designation of the type species of *Trichopsylla* by Baker in 1904 as valid under the International Rules", described as *Trichopsylla* Kolenati a group which includes *Malaraeus* Jordan and some other CERATOPHYLLIDAE. Hopkins, 1948 (*Entomologist* 81 : 168, 169) argued strongly that the type species that Baker selected could not be *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, since this species was not mentioned by Kolenati, but was necessarily *Trichopsylla penicilliger* "Grube" Kolenati, 1863 (*nec* Grube, 1852).

10. There is now complete chaos as to the use of the name *Trichopsylla*. Ewing and Fox have had few followers, the absurdity of accepting as the type species of the genus a species which is clearly excluded from it even by Kolenati's extremely inadequate description being obvious to most workers on fleas ; these authors' use of the name was

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\* Had Dampf seen both Kolenati's and Grube's descriptions? If he had, it becomes difficult to understand how he could argue that Kolenati intended to place a species with a conspicuous pronotal comb in a genus of which an important character was the absence of such a comb.

accepted by Costa Lima and Hathaway (1946, *Pulgas, bibliografia, catalogo e animais por elas sugados* : 295) but has been rejected by all the principal writers on Siphonaptera. There is a more even division between the two other points of view : as a general rule, authors who write in English have followed Jordan and Rothschild by using *Trichopsylla* for the genus to which *Vermipsylla homoeus* Rothschild, 1906, belongs, whereas those who write in German or Russian follow Dampf and Wagner in calling this genus *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, and rejecting *Trichopsylla*. Principally because the great majority of the species of this genus occur in the territories of the U.S.S.R., there is no doubt that the writers who reject *Trichopsylla* are in the majority and that the suppression of the name would be far more likely to produce uniformity than would any other solution of the problem. Moreover, this solution seems to be that most in accord with the spirit of the *Régles* ; apart from the obvious absurdity of regarding as the type species of the genus *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, a species (*Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852) that is excluded from it by Kolenati's generic description, the universally accepted fact that Kolenati's material was misdetermined means that *Pulex penicilliger* Grube was not mentioned in the original description of *Trichopsylla*, and therefore is not available as the type species. On the other hand, there is no agreement (nor is there likely to be any agreement in the future) as to the generic position of the *Trichopsylla penicilliger* of Kolenati, 1863, his description and figure being so bad that it is impossible to refer the insect even to a modern family of Siphonaptera with any confidence, and his specimens being lost. Dr. K. Jordan, one of the authors responsible for bringing *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, into use as a substitute for *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, and hitherto the principal supporter of this use of the name *Trichopsylla*, allows me to state that he associates himself with my request that the name should be suppressed.

11. In order to terminate the existing state of chaos with regard to the correct application of the generic name *Trichopsylla*, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

- (1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (2) to place the under-mentioned generic or subgeneric names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection of da Cunha, 1914 : *Chaetopsylla rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903) ;



- (b) *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Ceratophyllus telchinum* Rothschild, 1905, *Novit. zool.* **12** : 153, pl. 8, fig. 21) ;
- (c) *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852) (for use by workers who consider *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936, taxonomically distinct from *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933) ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *penicilliger* Grube, 1852, as published in the combination *Pulex penicilliger* (as restricted to the male component of that composite nominal species by Wagner, 1898, p. 569, pl. 8, fig. 6) (trivial name of type species of *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936) ;
- (b) *rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903, as published in the combination *Chaetopsylla rothschildi* (trivial name of type species of *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903) ;
- (c) *sibirica* Wagner, 1898, as published in the combination *Ctenopsylla sibirica* (as defined by Wagner as being applicable only to the female component of the composite nominal species *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852) ;
- (d) *telchinum* Rothschild, 1905, as published in the combination *Ceratophyllus telchinum* (trivial name of type species of *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933) ;
- (4) to place the under-mentioned names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863 (as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers) ;
- (b) *Trichopsylla* Jordan and Rothschild, 1920 (a junior homonym of *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863) ;
- (c) *Trichopsylla* Ewing and Fox, 1943 (a junior homonym of *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863) ;
- (5) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the reputed but non-existent name *penicilliger* Kolenati, 1863, as published in the combination *Trichopsylla penicilliger* (a misapplication of the trivial name *penicilliger* Grube, 1852, as published in the combination *Pulex penicilliger*).

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Mr. Hopkins' application, the question of the possible use of the Commission's Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Trichopsylla Kolenati*, 1863, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 654.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 13th May 1952 and was published on 29th August of that year in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hopkins, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 349—352).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** In accordance with the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 (a) in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Mr. Hopkins' application was published), and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications and also to a number of entomological serials in Europe and America.

**5. Comment received :** The only comment received in the present case came from Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.*), one of the two specialists who had originally brought forward the name *Trichopsylla Kolenati* in place of *Chaetopsylla Kohaut*, 1903, who, as noted in paragraph 10 of the present application, signified his desire to support the proposal that the name *Trichopsylla Kolenati* should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers in the interests of nomenclatorial stability. No objection to the action proposed in this case was received from any source.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**6. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)52 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)52) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal for the suppression of the name *Trichopsylla Kolenati*, 1863, as specified in Points (1) to (5) in paragraph 11 on pages 351 and 352 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in paragraph 11 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**7. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1954.

**8. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)52 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)52 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following nineteen (19) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ; Jaczewski ; Dymond ; Boschma ; Lemche ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Pearson ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Stoll ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

**9. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 7th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (54)52, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 8 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**10. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :** On 14th August 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)52.

**11. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936, *Z. Parasitenk.* **9** : 98

*Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, *Allatt. Közlem.* **2** : 37

*Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933, *Novit. zool.* **39** : 76

*penicilliger*, *Pulex*, Grube, 1852, *Middendorff's sibirische Reise*  
**2** (Theil 1) : 500, pl. 22, figs. 7, 9

*penicilliger*, *Trichopsylla*, Kolenati, 1863, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **2** :  
32 (attributed by Kolenati to Grube)

*rothschildi*, *Chaetopsylla*, Kohaut, 1903, *Allatt. Közlem.* **2** : 40,  
pl. 4, figs. 7—9, pl. 5, figs. 3, 5, 6

*sibirica*, *Ctenopsylla*, Wagner, 1898, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **31** : 578,  
pl. 8, figs. 13, 14 (*nom. nov. pro* the female component of  
the composite nominal species *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852)

*telchinum*, *Ceratophyllus*, Rothschild, 1905, *Novit. zool.* **12** : 153, pl. 8, fig. 21

*Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **2** : 32

*Trichopsylla* Jordan & Rothschild, 1920, *Ectoparasites* **1** : 63

*Trichopsylla* Ewing & Fox, 1943, *Misc. Publ. U.S. Dep. Agric.* **500** : 55

**12.** The following is the reference for the selection of a type species for the genus *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, specified in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—da Cunha, 1914, *Contrib. Estudo Sifanopteros Brasil* : 105.

**13. Family-Group-Name Aspect** : Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins, the applicant in the present case, has informed the Commission that to the best of his knowledge none of the generic names dealt with in the present *Opinion* has been taken as the base for the name of a taxon of family-group rank and therefore that in this case no family-group-name problem arises for consideration.

**14.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

**15.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

16. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Eighty-Eight (388) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fourteenth day of August, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS  
RENDERED BY THE INTER-  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

**Secretary to the Commission**

**VOLUME 12. Part 10. Pp. 265—272**

**OPINION 389**

Suppression under the Plenary Powers of two specific names for fleas published in 1802 and 1832 respectively hitherto treated as *nomina dubia* (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera)



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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 389

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*)

---

*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)



SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF TWO  
SPECIFIC NAMES FOR FLEAS PUBLISHED IN 1802  
AND 1832 RESPECTIVELY HITHERTO TREATED  
AS "NOMINA DUBIA" (CLASS INSECTA,  
ORDER SIPHONAPTERA)

**RULING :—**(1) Under the Plenary Powers the under-mentioned specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

- (a) *pungens* Walckenaer, 1802, as published in the combination *Pulex pungens* ;
- (b) *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832, as published in the combination *Pulex vespertilionis*.

(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 684 :—*eusarca* Dampf, 1908, as published in the combination *Nycteridopsylla eusarca*.

(3) The specific names specified in (1) above, as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers, are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 261 and 262 respectively.

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 2nd May 1952, Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*) submitted the following application for the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing two specific

names for fleas published in 1802 and 1832 respectively which had hitherto been treated as *nomina dubia* but which would, in his view, represent a threat to stability in the nomenclature of the groups concerned, so long as they retained the status of availability :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress two specific trivial names in the Order Siphonaptera (Class Insecta)**

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.

(British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.)

The object of the present application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress two names of fleas, one of which has remained a *nomen dubium* since it was first published in 1832, while the other has recently been revived (on one occasion only) after having been out of use ever since its original publication in 1802.

2. *Pulex pungens* Walckenaer, 1802 (*Faune Parisienne*, 2 : 354) clearly refers to a mixture of several species, since it was stated to occur on rats, mice, bats and fowls, but there is a reference to a figure published by Goeze in 1776 together with a description of a bat-flea to which he did not give a name (Goeze, 1776, *Beschäft. berlin. Ges. Naturf. Fr.* 2 : 257, pl. 7, fig. 1), and this reference to a figure, being the most definite feature in the description, probably ought to be regarded as a restriction of the name *pungens* Walckenaer to the species of flea depicted by Goeze. The name remained out of use until Hopkins (1949, *Entomologist* 82 : 134—136) thought it necessary to try to identify the species to which it refers, and placed it as a senior synonym of *Nycteridopsylla eusarcus* Dampf, 1908 (*Schr. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königsberg* 48 : 398).<sup>1</sup> *Nycteridopsylla eusarcus* Dampf has been adequately described and figured, and the name is in general use for the species concerned; Hopkins would certainly not have placed it as a synonym of *N. pungens* (Walckenaer) if he had at that time been aware of the attitude that the Commission now adopts towards applications for the suppression of long-disused names. No author has followed his example as yet, so no inconvenience would be caused by the suppression of the name *pungens* Walckenaer. In a paper now in the press<sup>2</sup> Hopkins

<sup>1</sup> At the time when the present application was submitted to the Commission and when later it was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, it was first believed that this name was published in a later paper in the same year, as *Nycteropsylla eusarca* Dampf, 1908, *Schr. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königsberg* 49 : 45, fig. 3. The original reference has now been inserted in place of the foregoing reference.

<sup>2</sup> The paper here referred to has since been published (Hopkins, 1952, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 42 : 364).

has announced his intention of making an application to the Commission for the suppression of the name and also his intention of reverting to the use of the name *Nycteridopsylla eusarca* Dampf, pending the Commission's decision.

3. *Pulex vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) 27 : 161, 164, pl. 4, fig. 4) was described in some detail, but the description is obviously inaccurate and even self-contradictory, while the figure gives practically no help towards the identification of the species concerned. The whereabouts of the type-material are unknown, no subsequent author appears to have been able to apply the name to any particular species, and Hopkins (1949, *Entomologist* 82 : 136, 137) was forced to consider *Pulex vespertilionis* Dugès to be unidentifiable.

4. The proposal which I now place before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is that it should :—

- (1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—
  - (a) the trivial name *pungens* Walckenaer, 1802, *Faune Parisienne*, 2 : 354, as published in the combination *Pulex pungens* ;
  - (b) the trivial name *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) 27 : 161, 164, pl. 4, fig. 4, as published in the combination *Pulex vespertilionis* ;
- (2) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *eusarca* Dampf, 1908, as published in the combination *Nycteridopsylla eusarcus* (1908, *Schr. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königsberg* 48 : 398) ;
- (3) place on the *Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) the trivial name *pungens* Walckenaer, 1802, as published in the combination *Pulex pungens*, as proposed under (1) (a) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;
  - (b) the trivial name *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832, as published in the combination *Pulex vespertilionis*, as proposed under (1)(b) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers.

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Mr. Hopkins's application, the question of the use by the

Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the specific names *pungens* Walckenaer, 1802, as published in the combination *Pulex pungens*, and *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832, as published in the combination *Pulex vespertilionis*, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 674.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 4th July 1952 and was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 29th August of the same year (Hopkins, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 353—354).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 (a) in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications and to a number of entomological serials in Europe and America.

**5. No objection received :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in paragraph 4 above elicited no objection to the action proposed from any source.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**6. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)53 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)53) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, “ the proposal relating to the following specific names :—(a) *pungens* Walckenaer, 1802, as published in the combination *Pulex pungens*, and (b) *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832, as published in the combination *Pulex vespertilionis*, as specified in Points (1) to (3) at the top of page 354 in volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* ” [i.e. as set out in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 4 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**7. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1954.

**8. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)53 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)53 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following nineteen (19) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ; Jaczewski ; Dymond ; Boschma ; Lemche ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Pearson ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Stoll ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**9. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 7th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)53, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 8 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**10. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “ Opinion ” :** On 24th August 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)53.

**11. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*eusarcus*, *Nycteridopsylla*, Dampf, 1908, *Schr. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königsberg* **48** : 398  
*pungens*, *Pulex*, Walckenaer, 1802, *Faune paris.* **2** : 354  
*vespertilionis*, *Pulex*, Dugès, 1832, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **27** : 161, 164, pl. 4, fig. 4

**12. Family-Group-Name Aspects :** As the present *Opinion* is concerned exclusively with the status of certain specific names, no family-group-name problem arises for consideration.

**13.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

**14.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

**15.** The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Eighty-Nine (389) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Fourth day of August, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 13. Pp. 273—284**

## **OPINION 390**

Determination under the Plenary Powers of the taxon to which shall be applicable the specific name *simus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber simus* (Class Reptilia)

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 390

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich MARTIN HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)



## OPINION 390

**DETERMINATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF  
THE TAXON TO WHICH SHALL BE APPLICABLE  
THE SPECIFIC NAME "SIMUS" LINNAEUS,  
1766, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION  
"COLUBER SIMUS" (CLASS REPTILIA)**

**RULING :—**(1) The following action is hereby taken under the Plenary Powers, namely :—

- (a) It is hereby directed that the specific name *simus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*, shall apply to the taxon described as *Heterodon simus* on page 57, and figured in plate 15, of volume 4, of Holbrook (J.E.), 1842, *North American Herpetology*; or a description of the reptiles inhabiting the United States, Philadelphia, Dobson ;
- (b) It is hereby directed that the locality " Carolina ", restricted to " the vicinity of Charleston ", be the " restricted locality " for the nominal species *Coluber simus* Linnaeus, 1766, as defined under (a) above.

(2) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 685 and 686 respectively :—

- (a) *simus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*, as determined under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above and with the restricted locality designated under the same Powers under (1)(b) above ;
- (b) *platyrhinus* Latreille, 1801, as published in the combination *Heterodon platyrhinus*.

## I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 3rd March 1952, Dr. Richard A. Edgren (*Northwestern University, Cresap Biological Laboratory, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.*) submitted the following application asking for the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of determining the taxon to which shall be applicable the specific name *simus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber simus* (Class Reptilia) and of designating a restricted locality for that species :—

**Proposed determination under the Plenary Powers of the species to which the trivial name “simus” Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination “Coluber simus” (Class Reptilia) is to be applied**

By RICHARD A. EDGREN

(*Cresap Biological Laboratory, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Enclosure to letter dated 3rd March 1952)

In the course of a systematic study of the genus *Heterodon* Latreille, 1801 (*Hist. nat.*, Rept. 4 : 32), it has become apparent that the trivial name (*platyrhinos*, Latreille, *loc. cit.*) of the most common and most widely distributed member of the genus is antedated by the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1766 (*Systema Naturae* (ed. 12) 1(1) : 375) which has been misapplied. Linnaeus described a snake with a black belly and 124 ventral plates, taken by C. D. Garden in Carolina. The ventral characteristic is more typical of the common hog-nosed snake (currently known as *Heterodon platyrhinos*, Klauber, 1948, *Copeia* 1948 : 8) than it is of the coastal plain species (currently known as *Heterodon simus*); the notation of a black belly completely excludes the coastal plain form from consideration, although such a character is frequent on the common hog-nosed snake. The typically black-bellied species (*Heterodon nasicus* Baird and Girard, 1852, *Reptiles in Stansbury's Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah* : 352—353) is excluded on the basis of locality. In view of these data it seems indisputable that Linnaeus had a common hog-nosed snake in hand when he described *Coluber simus*.

2. The trivial name *simus* has been used in its present connotation for more than 100 years, and almost all references to the species have used this name. The name *platyrhinos* was used from the time of its

description until 1917 in its present connotation, and was resurrected by Klauber in 1948. All of the older literature used this name in discussing the common hog-nosed snake as has literature since 1948. The application of the trivial name *simus* to the common hog-nosed snake and the resurrection of the oldest synonym for the coastal plain species would result in confusion certainly not warranted by the desire for a strict adherence to the Rules. The present case is exactly comparable to recently proposed changes in the names of garter snakes (Klauber, *op. cit.*); these changes have been opposed recently by Schmidt and Conant (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2(3) : 67—68) who request the Commission to stabilise the names involved in their pre-Klauber connotations; in this they have been supported by some 25 other North American herpetologists and more recently by Klauber also (*ibid.* 2 : 351).<sup>1</sup>

3. In order to place the names of the foregoing species beyond the range of further dispute, I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

- (1) to use its Plenary Powers to direct that the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*, shall apply to the species described as *Heterodon simus* on page 57, and figured on plate 15, of volume 4 of Holbrook (J.E.), 1842, *North American Herpetology; or a description of the reptiles inhabiting the United States*, Philadelphia, Dobson, and that “Carolina” (restricted to the vicinity of Charlestown) is to be treated as the type locality of the species, the nomenclature of which is to be so stabilised;
- (2) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *simus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*, as proposed, under (1) above, to be defined under the Plenary Powers;
  - (b) *platyrhinos* Latreille, 1801, as published in the combination *Heterodon platyrhinos*.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Edgren’s application, the question of the use by the Commission for the purpose of determining the identity of the nominal

<sup>1</sup> For the decision by the Commission on the question of the name *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758 here referred to see *Opinion* 385 (pp. 191—230 of the present volume).

species *Coluber simus* Linnaeus, 1766, and matters incidental thereto was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 662.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 19th May 1952 and was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 29th August of the same year (Edgren, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 354—355).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised arrangements prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 (a) in Part 11 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Edgren's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications.

**5. Comments received :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in paragraph 4 above elicited eight letters of support for the action proposed. In two cases letters were signed by two specialists and accordingly in all ten specialists supported the present application. The communications so received are reproduced in paragraphs 6 to 13 below. No objection to the action proposed was received from any source.

**6. Support received from Professor Hobart M. Smith (University of Illinois, Department of Zoology, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.) :** On 22nd September 1952, Professor Hobart M. Smith (*University of Illinois, Department of Zoology, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the present application (Smith, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 157):—

In view of the stability which the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*, has enjoyed for such a long period and likewise in view of the acknowledged power of the Commission to associate any name with any species under justifiable circumstances, in my opinion the recommendation by Edgren (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 354—355) that the Commission perpetuate this name in the present application should be upheld.

**7. Support received from Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Dr. Clifford H. Pope (Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.):** On 9th October 1952, Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Dr. Clifford H. Pope (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*) intimated their support for the present application in the following letter (Schmidt & Pope, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 158) :—

We are entirely in favour of Mr. Richard Edgren's proposal for action to confirm the current usage of the names *Heterodon simus* and *Heterodon platyrhinos* and to place the trivial names *simus* and *platyrhinos* on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. This refers to your Z.N.(S.) 662 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 354—355).

**8. Support received from Dr. Laurence M. Klauber (San Diego, California, U.S.A.):** On 15th October 1952, Dr. Laurence M. Klauber (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) signified his support for the present application in the following letter (Klauber, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 158) :—

I have reviewed the proposal set forth by Richard A. Edgren (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. **6**, p. 354) with regard to the allocation of certain trivial names in the genus *Heterodon*. I am fully in agreement with his proposal, believing that it will eliminate future confusion that would otherwise be inevitable.

**9. Support received from Dr. James A. Oliver (Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Society, Zoological Park, New York City):** On 22nd October 1952, Dr. James A. Oliver (*Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Society, Zoological Park, New York City*) addressed to the Commission the following letter in which he intimated his support for the present application and also for another then recently published application relating to the name of a reptile (Oliver, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 157) :—

I am writing to support two recent requests for use of the Plenary Powers of the International Commission in regard to the nomenclature of Reptiles. I believe that both of these proposals are desirable from the standpoint of nomenclatorial stability. Both proposals apply to well-known forms and involve names that have been long in use. The proposals in question are :—

- (1) Validation of the generic name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, for the African Egg-eating Snake, by Carl Gans and Arthur Loveridge (Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 660)<sup>2</sup>.
- (2) Determination of the species to which the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*, is to be applied, by Richard A. Edgren (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 662).

I am in complete agreement with all of the requests made under each of these proposals.

**10. Support received from Professor Arnold B. Grobman (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.) :** On 13th November, 1952 Professor Arnold B. Grobman (*University of Florida, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Biology, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the present application :—

Reference is made to Z.N.(S.) 662 (*simus*). I am not acquainted with all the pertinent arguments regarding this particular matter but from what I do know I am sympathetic to Edgren's proposal regarding *simus* and *platyrhinos*.

**11. Support received from Mr. Roger Conant (Philadelphia Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.) :** On 18th November 1952, Mr. Roger Conant (*Philadelphia Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*) addressed a letter to the Commission commenting upon the present and another then recently published application relating to the names of species of reptiles. The following is an extract from the foregoing letter of the portion in which he gave his support for the present application :—

I am in favor of the proposals outlined by Mr. Richard A. Edgren of Chicago, Illinois, that the specific names *simus* and *platyrhinos* of the genus *Heterodon* be placed upon the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. (Commission's Reference Z.N.(S.) 662.)

**12. Support received from Dr. M. Graham Netting (Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.) :** On 21st November

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<sup>2</sup> For the decision by the Commission in regard to the name to be used for the African Egg-eating Snake see *Opinion* 387 (pp. 241—250 of the present volume).

1952, Dr. M. Graham Netting (*Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*) intimated his support for the present application in the following letter to the Commission :—

I am writing to let you know that I heartily endorse the recommendations of Richard A. Edgren as contained in Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 662. I am strongly of the opinion that great confusion would result if the Commission did not follow the proposal detailed in paragraph 3 on page 355 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*.

**13. Support received from Dr. Neil D. Richmond and Mr. Carl Gans (Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.) :** On 26th November 1952, Dr. Neil D. Richmond and Mr. Carl Gans (*Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the present application :—

We have recently received a copy of Dr. Edgren's proposal regarding the retention of the trivial names *simus* Linnaeus, 1766, and *platyrhinus* Latreille, 1801.

Both of these names are well established for the species in question and since neither taxonomic nor other benefits would result from a change, and an unnecessary amount of confusion would result, we wish to second the proposal in question and ask that it be approved and the nomenclature stabilized accordingly.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**14. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)54 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)54) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*, as specified in Points (1) and (2) in paragraph 3 on page 355 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* " [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 3 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**15. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1955.

**16. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)54 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)54 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following eighteen (18) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ; Dymond ; Boschma ; Jaczewski ; Lemche ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Stoll ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes, one (1) :*

Pearson ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**17. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 7th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)54, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 16 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.



**18. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :**

On 23rd February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)54.

**19. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*platyrhinos*, *Heterodon*, Latreille, 1801, in Deterville's Ed., Buffon's Rept. 4 : 32  
*simus*, *Coluber*, Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) (1) 1 : 375

**20. Family-Group-Name Aspects :** As the present *Opinion* is concerned exclusively with the status of certain specific names, no family-group-name problem arises for consideration.

**21.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

**22.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

23. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Ninety (390) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Third day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS  
RENDERED BY THE INTER-  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 14. Pp. 285—294**

**OPINION 391**

Emendation to *Munsteroceras* of the generic name  
*Munsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884 (Class Cephalopoda, Order  
Ammonoidea)

**LONDON :**

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 391

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History),  
Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

---

*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.,  
U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th  
August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent  
re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The  
Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th  
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Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)  
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Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg,  
Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität  
zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-  
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Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th  
August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York,  
N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th  
August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Nether-  
lands*) (12th August 1953)

## OPINION 391

### EMENDATION TO "MUNSTEROCERAS" OF THE GENERIC NAME "MUNSTEROCERAS" HYATT, 1884 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

**RULING.**—(1) The spelling of the generic name *Munsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) is hereby emended to *Muensteroceras*.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 983 :—*Muensteroceras* (emend. of *Munsteroceras*) Hyatt, 1884 (gender : neuter) (type species, by original designation : *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela* Hall, 1860).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 687 :—*parallela* Hall, 1860, as published in the combination *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela* (specific name of type species of *Muensteroceras* Hyatt, 1884).

(4) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 407 : *Munsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Muensteroceras*).

## I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 26th May 1952, Dr. A. K. Miller (*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*) submitted to the Commission the following application setting out the grounds for his belief that the generic name published by Hyatt in 1884 with the spelling *Munsteroceras* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) should be emended to *Münsteroceras* and asking the Commission to place this generic name so emended on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

**Proposed addition to the “ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”  
of the name “ Münsteroceras ” Hyatt, 1884 (Class Cephalopoda,  
Order Ammonoidea), a corrected form of the name  
“ Munsteroceras ”**

By A. K. MILLER

(*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology, Iowa City, Iowa,  
U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place on record that the correct spelling of the generic name published as *Munsteroceras* by Hyatt, 1884 (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* 22 : 326) is *Münsteroceras*, by placing this name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in its corrected form.

2. When Hyatt established the foregoing nominal genus, he stated in a footnote that it was being : “ Dedicated to the memory of Georg, Graf zu Münster ”. In the paper in question Hyatt used the name a good many times, and in every case the name appears without an umlaut over the letter “ u ”. There is naturally no evidence to show whether this was a deliberate action on the part of Hyatt or whether it was due to the printer, but it may perhaps be inferred that the latter is the correct explanation, for wherever in the main text the name “ Munster ” is cited, it invariably appears without an umlaut over the “ u ”, although (as explained above) the umlaut is correctly used in the footnote referred to above, which is printed in a different fount of type.

3. Article 20 of the Code provides that, where a zoological name is based upon a word which, before being converted into a zoological name, bore a diacritic mark over one of its letters, that diacritic mark is to be used in the zoological name so formed. Prior to 1948 it was not clear whether a name formed in disregard of the foregoing provision

was liable to correction by later authors, but in that year the International Congress of Zoology decided that errors of this kind were to be subject to automatic correction (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 67—68). It is therefore now clear that the original spelling of this generic name, namely *Munsteroceras*, is subject to automatic correction to the spelling *Münsteroceras*.

4. The type species of this genus was determined by original designation by Hyatt, by whom the species in question was cited as "*Munst. parallelum* sp. Hall". This species was originally described as *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela* Hall, 1860 (*New York State Cabinet nat. Hist.*, An. Rep. **13** : 100—101, text figs. 13, 14).

5. I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

- (1) to place the name *Münsteroceras* (automatic correction of *Munsteroceras*) Hyatt, 1884 (gender : neuter) (type species by original designation : *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela* Hall, 1860) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (2) to place the trivial name *parallela* Hall, 1860, as published in the combination *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela* (trivial name of type species of *Münsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) to place the name *Munsteroceras* (uncorrected form of the name *Münsteroceras*) Hyatt, 1884, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Miller's application, the question of emending to *Münsteroceras* the spelling of the generic name published by Hyatt in 1884 with the spelling *Munsteroceras* was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.)655.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 4th July 1952 and was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 29th August of the same year (Miller, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 356—357).

**4. No objection received :** The publication of the present application elicited no objection to the action proposed.

**5. Revision by the International Congress of Zoology of the provisions in the "Règles" relating to the emendation of names subsequent to the submission of the present application and before a vote was taken on it by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :** When in May 1952 the present application was submitted to the Commission, there were considerable doubts as to the interpretation of Article 19 of the *Règles* (the Article relating to the emendation of names). Before a vote was taken by the Commission on this case the foregoing provisions had however been completely revised by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953. Accordingly, when the Commission came to vote on this case (paragraph 6 below), attention was drawn to the relevant decision by the Copenhagen Congress in the following note submitted by the Secretary :—

**Principal point in the present application :** The principal point in the proposal submitted is that the Commission should rule that the name published as *Munsteroceras* (without an umlaut over the "u") should be emended to *Münsteroceras* (with an umlaut). The author of the name clearly indicated that he based this name upon the name of a man called Münster. This case therefore satisfies the conditions laid down for the emendation of a name by the Copenhagen Congress (*Cop. Dec. zool. Nomencl.* : 43, para. 71(1)(a)(i)).

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**6. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)55 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)55) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited (to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the name *Münsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884, as specified in Points (1) to (3) in paragraph 5 on pages 356 and 357 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 5 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*]).



**7. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1954.

**8. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)55 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)55 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following nineteen (19) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ; Dymond ; Boschma ; Jaczewski ; Lemche ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Hemming ; Pearson ; Cabrera ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Stoll ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**9. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 7th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)55, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 8 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**10. Form of transcription of the German Umlaut to be adopted when entering the generic name “Münsteroceras” Hyatt, 1884 on the “Official List” :** When on 7th July 1954, Mr. Hemming placed on the Commission’s File Z.N.(S.)655 the Certificate recording the result of the Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)55, he added also the following Declaratory Minute regarding the form to be adopted for transcribing the German Umlaut when the

name *Münsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884, came to be entered on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

**Method of transcription for the German Umlaut to be adopted  
when inscribing the generic name “Münsteroceras” Hyatt,  
1884, on the “Official List of Generic Names in  
Zoology”**

MINUTE by FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,  
*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

By the vote just completed on Voting Paper V.P.(54)55 the Commission has approved the proposal that the generic name published with the spelling “Munsteroceras”, i.e. without an umlaut over the letter “u” be emended to record correctly the name of the person (the Graf zu Münster) after whom this generic name was devised by its author Hyatt.

2. Prior to the Copenhagen Congress of 1953 this decision would have had the result—under Article 20 as it then existed—that the correct form for the foregoing name would have been *Münsteroceras*, i.e. with an umlaut over the letter “u”. For at that time the above Article prescribed the retention of the exact form, including any diacritic marks used, in which any given zoological name was originally published. This provision was however repealed by the Copenhagen Congress which substituted in its place a provision that diacritic marks are not to be used over letters comprised in words used as zoological names and that, where such a mark was employed at the time of the publication of a name it was to be replaced by an appropriate prescribed combination of letters (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 57—58, Decision 101). Where a letter was surmounted by an umlaut when included in a zoological name at the time of its first publication, the umlaut is under the foregoing Decision to be indicated by the insertion of the letter “e” after the letter over which previously the umlaut appeared.

3. Accordingly, under the foregoing Decision taken in conjunction with the decision reached in the vote on the Voting Paper cited above the name originally published as *Munsteroceras* by Hyatt in 1884 is to be inscribed on the *Official List* not in the form *Münsteroceras* but in the form *Muensteroceras*.

**11. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “Opinion” :**  
On 23rd February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate

that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)55, subject to the adjustment regarding the form in which the name *Münsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884, be entered on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* directed by the Minute which the Secretary had executed earlier on the same day for the purpose of securing that the entry so to be made should conform with the decision taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, on the subject of the transcription of diacritic marks. (For the text of the Minute here referred to see paragraph 10 of the present *Opinion*.)

**12. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Muensteroceras* Hyatt, 1884. For reference see *Munsteroceras*.  
*Munsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884, *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **22** : 326  
*parallela*, *Goniatites oweni* var., Hall, 1860, *New York State Cabinet nat. Hist., Ann. Rep.* **13** : 100—101, text figs. 13, 14

**13. Family-Group-Name Aspects :** The present application was submitted before, under a Directive issued by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, it became the duty of the Commission, when placing a generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, to investigate the question whether that generic name had been taken as the base for the name of a family-group taxon. This question is now being examined on a separate File to which the Registered Number Z.N.(S.)1113 has been allotted.

**14.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

15. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

16. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Ninety-One (391) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Third day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS  
RENDERED BY THE INTER-  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 15. Pp. 295—304

**OPINION 392**

Emendation to *Sandbergeroceras* of the generic name  
*Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1844 (Class Cephalopoda, Order  
Ammonoidea)



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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 392

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

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Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

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Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

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Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

## OPINION 392

### EMENDATION TO "SANDBERGEROCERAS" OF THE GENERIC NAME "SANDBERGEOCERAS" HYATT, 1884 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

**RULING** :—(1) The spelling of the generic name *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) is hereby emended to *Sandbergeroceras*.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 984 :—*Sandbergeroceras* (emend. of *Sandbergeoceras*) Hyatt, 1884 (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by Miller, 1938) : *Goniatites tuberculosocostatus* G. & F. Sandberger, 1850).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 688 :—*tuberculosocostatus* G. & F. Sandberger, 1850, as published in the combination *Goniatites tuberculosocostatus* (specific name of type species of *Sandbergeroceras* Hyatt, 1884).

(4) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 408 :—*Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Sandbergeroceras*).

(5) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 263 :—*sandbergerorum* Miller, 1938, as published in the combination *Sandbergeoceras sandbergerorum* (a junior objective synonym of *tuberculosocostatus* G. & F. Sandberger, 1850, as published in the combination *Goniatites tuberculosocostatus*).

## I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 26th May 1952, Dr. A. K. Miller (*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*) submitted to the Commission the following application setting out the grounds for his belief that the generic name published by Hyatt in 1884 with the spelling *Sandbergeoceras* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) should be emended to *Sandbergeroceras* and asking the Commission to place this generic name so emended on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

**Proposed acceptance of the emendation to “Sandbergeroceras” of the generic name “Sandbergeoceras” Hyatt, 1884 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea); and the establishment of “Goniatites tuberculosocostatus” G. and F. Sandberger, 1850, as its type species**

By A. K. MILLER

(*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology,  
Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to obtain a ruling from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the emendation to *Sandbergeroceras* of the generic name *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884, is to be accepted as the correct spelling of the generic name; and that the type species is *S. tuberculosocostatum* (G. and F. Sandberger, 1850).

2. In the original publication (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **22** : 332, 333, 334) the above generic name appears several times and is invariably spelled *Sandbergeoceras*, though it is stated (: 333) to have been “Dedicated to Prof. Guido Sandberger”. It was emended to *Sandbergeroceras* by Crosse and Fischer in 1884 (*J. Conchyliol.* **32** : 415).



3. In view of the explanation of the origin of this name given by Hyatt at the time of its original publication, it seems clear that the emendation to *Sandbergeroceras* is fully in accord with the provisions of Article 19 of the Code (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 142, Point (2)(b)(i).

4. When Hyatt established this genus, he referred to it two forms, one of which he designated "Sandb. (Gon.) tuberculocostatum, sp. Sand. Verst. Nass., pl. 4, fig. 1" (i.e. Sandberger (G.) and Sandberger (F.), 1850, *Die Versteinerungen des rheinischen Schichtensystems in Nassau* : 64—65, pl. 4, fig. 1—1f, pl. 8, figs. 2, 2a). In 1938 I (*Geol. Soc. Amer. Spec. Pap.* 34 : 178) for no apparent reason stated that this form is the type species, and presumably I therefore established it as such. Its nomenclatorial background is unusual. That is, when the Sandberger brothers described it, they thought that the specimens on which in 1842 d'Archiac and de Verneuil had based *Goniatites costatus* and *G. tuberculosus* were conspecific, and peculiarly they therefore combined the two specific names to form a third name "*tuberculocostatus*", which they ascribed to d'Archiac and de Verneuil. They then figured, on two different plates, two forms which they referred to this "combined species"—one of these (pl. 4, fig. 1) was, as explained above, cited by Hyatt as a representative of "*Sandbergeoceras*", and it is the one that presumably I established as the type species. It does not appear to be referable to either *Goniatites costatus* or *G. tuberculosus*. In 1938 I concluded that "G. and F. Sandberger obviously did not intend to propose a new specific name", for they ascribed their "combined name" to d'Archiac and de Verneuil. I therefore thought that the type species of the genus under consideration was without a valid name, and I coined the name *S. sandbergerorum* for it. Nevertheless, it now seems to me that the Sandberger brothers did establish a new name "*tuberculo-costatum*", or preferably "*tuberculocostatum*". In any case Hyatt (1884) certainly published this name of which therefore my *sandbergerorum* should fall as a synonym.

5. In view of the fact that, with the present wording of Article 19 of the Code and with the uncertainties that cloud the name of the type species of the genus under consideration, absolute stability can be secured only by means of a ruling by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, I now ask the Commission :—

- (1) to place the name *Sandbergeroceras* (emend. of *Sandbergeoceras*) Hyatt, 1884 (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by

Miller (1938): *Goniatites tuberculocostatus* G. and F. Sandberger, 1850) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*;

- (2) to place the trivial name *tuberculocostatus* G. and F. Sandberger, 1850, as published in the combination *Goniatites tuberculoso-costatus* (trivial name of the type species of *Sandbergeroceras* Hyatt, 1884) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*; and
- (3) to place the original spelling *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884 on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.
- (4) to place the trivial name *sandbergerorum* Miller, 1938 (: 178), as published in the combination *Sandbergeoceras sandbergerorum* (a junior objective synonym of *tuberculocostatus* G. & F. Sandberger, 1850, as published in the combination *goniatites tuberculoso-costatus*) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Miller's application, the question of emending to *Sandbergeroceras* the spelling of the generic name published by Hyatt in 1884 with the spelling *Sandbergeoceras* was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 659.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 4th July 1952 and was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 29th August of the same year (Miller, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 357—358).

**4. No objection received :** The publication of the present application elicited no objection to the action proposed from any source.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**5. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)56 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)56) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the name *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884, as specified in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 5 on page 358 in volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 5 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**6. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1954.

**7. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)56 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)56 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following eighteen (18) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ;  
Dymond ; Boschma ; Jaczewski ; Lemche ; do Amaral ;  
Bradley (J.C.) ; Hemming ; Pearson ; Sylvester-Bradley ;  
Cabrera ; Stoll ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes, one (1) :*

Hankó ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**8. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 7th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)56, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 7 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**9. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " :** On 24th February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)56.

**10. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884, *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **22** : 332, 333, 334

*Sandbergeroceras* Hyatt, 1884. For reference see *Sandbergeoceras*

*sandbergerorum*, *Sandbergeoceras*, Miller, 1938, *Geol. Soc. Amer. Spec. Pap.* 34 : 178  
*tuberculosocostatus*, *Goniatites*, G. & F. Sandberger, 1850, *Die Versteinerungen rheinisch. Schichtensystems zu Nassau* : 64—65, pl. 4, figs. 1—1f, pl. 8, figs. 2, 2a

11. The following is the reference for the selection of the type species of the genus *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884, specified in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

Miller, 1938, *Geol. Soc. Amer.*, *Spec. Pap.* 34 : 178.

12. **Family-Group-Name Aspects** : The present application was submitted before, under a Directive issued by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, it became the duty of the Commission, when placing a generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, to investigate the question whether that generic name had been taken as the base for the name of a family-group taxon. This question is now being examined on a separate File to which the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1113 has been allotted.

13. At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was “trivial name”. This was altered to “specific name” by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

14. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

15. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Three Hundred and Ninety-Two* (392) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Fourth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS  
RENDERED BY THE INTER-  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 16. Pp. 305—314**

**OPINION 393**

Validation, under the Plenary Powers of the generic  
name *Mellita* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1841 (Class Echinoidea)



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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 393

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

---

*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CARRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)

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Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)



## OPINION 393

### VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "MELLITA" AGASSIZ (J.L.R.), 1841 (CLASS ECHINOIDEA)

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers :—

- (a) the generic name *Mellita* Fabricius (O.), 1823, is hereby suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy;
- (b) the generic name *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea) is hereby validated as from Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1841 (*Mon. Echin.*, Sec. Mon. Scutelles : 34), and *Echinodiscus quinquesperforatus* Leske, 1778, is hereby designated as the type species of the genus so named.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 985 : *Mellita* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1841, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Echinodiscus quinquesperforatus* Leske, 1778).

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 409 : *Mellita* Fabricius (O.), 1823, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above.

(4) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 689 : *quinquesperforatus* Leske, 1778, as published in the combination *Echinodiscus quinquesperforatus* (specific name of type species of *Mellita* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1841).

## I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 1st July 1952 Dr. J. Wyatt Durham (*University of California, Museum of Paleontology, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) submitted to the Commission the following application for the validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea) as from Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1841 :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name “*Mellita*” as from Agassiz, 1841 (Class Echinoidea) for use in its accustomed sense**

By J. WYATT DURHAM

(*Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to validate as from Agassiz, 1841, the generic name *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea) for use in its accustomed sense, i.e. with *Echinodiscus quinquesperforatus* Leske, 1778, as type species. A decision on the present case is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* and it is hoped therefore that the Commission will give this application all practicable priority.

2. The generic name *Mellita* is now universally employed for the genus typified by *Echinodiscus quinquesperforatus* Leske, 1778 (*Addit. Klein. Nat. Disp. Ech.* : 197) (the species to which is applicable also the pre-Linnean name *Mellita testudinata* Klein). This generic name was first used in this sense by a binominal author after 1757, by Agassiz in 1841 (*Mon. Echin.*, Sec. Mon. des Scutelles : 34), by whom it was credited to Klein. Five species, namely *quinquefora* Agassiz, *testudinata* Klein, *hexapora* Agassiz, *similis* Agassiz, and *lobata* Agassiz were listed and described by Agassiz under this generic name. No type species was designated or selected by Agassiz.

3. In 1884, Pomel (*Class. méth. gen. Echin. viv. et foss.* : 71) specified *Mellita testudinata* Klein as the type species of the genus *Mellita* Klein. *Mellita testudinata* Klein is a pre-Linnean name and thus unavailable, except as validated by Agassiz in 1841. The oldest available name for this species is *Echinodiscus quinquesperforatus* Leske,

1778, which is based upon a reference to Klein's figures of his *testudinata*). All authors since Pomel's time have used the generic name *Mellita* in this sense, crediting it either to Klein or Agassiz, either *Echinodiscus quinquesperforatus* Leske or *Mellita testudinata* Klein being cited as the type species.

4. However, in 1823, O. Fabricius (*Fortenøgelse over afg. Biskop Fabriciusses efterladte naturalier* : 110) had used the generic name *Mellita* to include five species (*biforis*, *hexaporus*, *aurita*, *laganum*, *decadactylus*), none of which was listed under this name by Agassiz in 1841, except the species *hexaporus*, which has since (1851) been removed from the genus *Mellita* Agassiz and made the type species of *Leodia* Gray, [1852]. Thus none of the species listed by Fabricius can be used to secure the use of the name *Mellita* Fabricius in the same sense as that in which the name *Mellita* Agassiz (=the pre-Linnean *Mellita* Klein) has been used.

5. If the name *Mellita* Fabricius were to be accepted, all the species currently referred to *Mellita* Agassiz would have to be referred to some other genus, and the name *Mellita* Fabricius would replace one of the well-established names now used for the genera to which the five species cited by Fabricius are referred. Thus, extreme and needless confusion would arise from the use of the name *Mellita* Fabricius.

6. Accordingly, the proposal is hereby submitted that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to suppress the name *Mellita* Fabricius, 1823, for the purposes both of the Laws of Priority and Homonymy ;
- (b) to validate the name *Mellita* as from Agassiz, 1841, with *Echinodiscus quinquesperforatus* Leske, 1778, as type species ;

(2) place the generic name *Mellita* Agassiz, 1841 (gender : feminine), as proposed, under (1)(b) above, to be validated under the Plenary Powers (type species, as proposed under (1)(b) above, to be designated under the Plenary Powers : *Echinodiscus quinquesperforatus*), on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the name *Mellita* Fabricius, 1823, as proposed, under (1)(a) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;

- (4) place the trivial name *quinquiesperforatus* Leske, 1778, as published in the combination *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* (trivial name of type species of *Mellita* Agassiz, 1841) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Durham's application, the question of the validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea) was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 677.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 4th July 1952 and was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 29th August of that year (Durham, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 359—360).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 5156), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 29th August 1952 (a) in Part 11 of vol. 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Durham's application was published) and (b) also to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications.

**5. Support received from Professor H. Engel (Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) :** Support for the present application was received from Professor H. Engel (*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*) who on 1st September 1952 addressed the following letter to the Commission on this case (Engel, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 158) :—

I fully agree with the proposal (Z.N.(S.) 677) of J. Wyatt Durham (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 359—360) to validate the generic name *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea) as from Agassiz, 1841, under the Plenary Powers.

**6. No objection received :** No objection to the action proposed was received from any source.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)57 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)57) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, “ the proposal relating to the generic name *Mellita* Agassiz, 1841, as specified in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 6 on page 360 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* ” [i.e., in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 6 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**8. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1954.

**9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)57 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)57 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following nineteen (19) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Riley ; Esaki ; Dymond ; Boschma ; Lemche ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Pearson<sup>1</sup> ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Stoll ; Jaczewski ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**10. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 7th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)57, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 9 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**11. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " :** On 24th February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)57.

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<sup>1</sup> Commissioner Pearson exercised in this case the right conferred by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, under which a Commissioner may, if he so desires, signify his willingness to support the view, or the majority view, of the other members of the Commission (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 50—51).

**12. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Mellita* Fabricius (O.), 1823, *Fortenegelse over afg. Biskop Fabriciusses efterladte naturalier* : 110  
*Mellita* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1841, *Mon. Echin.*, Sec. Mon. Scutelles : 34  
*quinquesperforatus*, *Echinodiscus*, Leske, 1778, *Addit. Klein. Nat. Disp. Ech* : 197

**13. Family-Group-Name Aspects :** The present application was submitted before, under a Directive issued by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, it became the duty of the Commission, when placing a generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, to investigate the question whether that generic name had been taken as the base for the name of a family-group taxon. This question is now being examined on a separate File to which the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1113 has been allotted.

**14.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

**15.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

16. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Three Hundred and Ninety-Three* (393) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Fourth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**



# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 17. Pp. 315—336

## OPINION 394

Addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the name *Portunus* Weber, 1795, and to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* of the name *Portunus* Fabricius, 1798 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)



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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 394

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

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Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

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Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

## OPINION 394

ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC  
NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAME "POR-  
TUNUS" WEBER, 1795, AND TO THE "OFFICIAL  
INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID GENERIC  
NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAME  
"PORTUNUS" FABRICIUS, 1798  
(CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER  
DECAPODA)

**RULING** :—(1) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 986 and 987 respectively :—

- (a) *Portunus* Weber, 1795 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Rathbun (1926) : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;
- (b) *Macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Portunus macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833).

(2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. severally specified below :—

- (a) *Portunus* Fabricius, 1798 (a junior homonym, and a junior objective synonym, of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) (Name No. 410) ;
- (b) *Lupa* Leach, 1814 (a junior objective synonym of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) (Name No. 411) ;

- (c) *Lupa* De Haan, [1833] (a junior homonym of *Lupa* Leach, 1814) (Name No. 412) ;
- (d) *Lima* Leach, 1814 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Lupa* Leach, 1814 ; also a junior homonym of *Lima* Bruguière, [1797] (Name No. 413) ;
- (e) *Neptunus* De Haan, [1833] (a junior objective synonym of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) (Name No. 414).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 690 and 691 respectively :—

- (a) *pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer pelagicus* (specific name of type species of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;
- (b) *tuberculatus* Roux (P.), 1828, as published in the combination *Portunus tuberculatus*.

(4) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 69 :—

PORTUNIDAE (correction by Samouelle (1819) of PORTUNIDIA) Rafinesque, 1815 (type genus : *Portunus* Weber, 1795).

(5) The under-mentioned family-group names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 53 and 54 respectively :—

- (a) PORTUNIDIA Rafinesque, 1815 (type genus : *Portunus* Weber, 1795) (an Invalid Original Spelling for PORTUNIDAE, to which form this name was corrected by Samouelle, 1819) ;
- (b) LUPINAE Dana, 1851 (type genus : *Lupa* Leach, 1814) (a junior objective synonym of PORTUNIDAE (correction of PORTUNIDIA) Rafinesque, 1815, the

respective type genera of these nominal family-group taxa having the same nominal species as type species).

### I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 2nd February 1952, Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) submitted to the Commission the following application designed to secure a Ruling which would bring to a close the long-standing disagreement among specialists regarding the generic names *Portunus* Weber, 1795, and *Portunus* Fabricius, 1798 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) :—

**Proposed addition of the generic names “Portunus” Weber, 1795, and “Macropipus” Prestandrea, 1833 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) to the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology”**

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The problem concerning the generic name *Portunus* Weber, 1795, one of the most annoying questions in the nomenclature of the Decapoda Brachyura, is similar in many respects to the problems offered by the names of the Crustacean genera *Alpheus* Fabricius, *Crangon* Fabricius, and *Carcinus* Leach (see 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 69, 99).<sup>1</sup> In the present case too, a commonly used generic name was discovered around 1900 to be incorrectly employed for the genus to which it was currently applied. As in the above-mentioned cases, it was Miss Mary J. Rathbun who made this discovery and who accordingly changed the name of the genus in question by using the name that she thought to be nomenclatorially correct. As at the time when Miss Rathbun published her discoveries, no official suspension of the International Rules was possible, her action was the only proper way to deal with this problem. Practically all American carcinologists subsequently adopted Miss Rathbun's solution, while most European authors resented her action and did not accept the proposed changes. This difference in attitude between the American and European authors towards the present problem continues to this day, and the confusion caused thereby in carcinological literature has attained a stage that is

<sup>1</sup> For the decision of the International Commission in the case here referred to see *Opinion* 334 (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 10 : 1—44).

intolerable and that should be ended at all costs. This is the reason why the present proposal is submitted to the International Commission for consideration and decision.

2. The original references to the generic names dealt with in the present proposal are the following :

*Portunus* Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. entomol.* : 93 (type species, by selection by Rathbun, 1926 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **138** : 75) : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626). Gender : masculine.

*Portunus* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 325, 363 (type species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consider. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* 422) : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626). Gender : masculine.

*Lupa* Leach, 1814, in Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7** : 390 (type species, by monotypy : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626). Gender : feminine.

*Macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **6** : 5 (type species, by monotypy : *Portunus macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **6** : 4 (= *Portunus tuberculatus* P. Roux, 1828, *Crust. Médit.* : pl. 32 figs. 1—5). Gender : masculine.

*Neptunus* De Haan, [1833], Siebold's *Fauna japon.*, *Crust.* (1) : 3, 7 (type species, by selection by Miers, 1886 (*Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **17** : 172) : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626). Gender : masculine.

*Liocarcinus* Stimpson, 1870, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **2** : 146 (type species, by monotypy) : *Portunus holsatus* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 366). Gender : masculine.

3. Before starting the discussion of the question to which genus the generic name *Portunus* should be applied, it seems desirable to ascertain whether Weber, 1795, or Fabricius, 1798, should be cited as its author. Generally, the generic name is given as *Portunus* Fabricius, 1798, and under the unrevised *Règles* this practice was entirely correct. The generic name *Portunus* Weber, 1795, under the unrevised *Règles* was invalid, since Weber in his 1795 publication under the name *Portunus* only mentioned the trivial names of a number of species, without giving a definition or a description of the genus and without designating or indicating a type species. During the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology held in Paris in 1948, however, it was decided that a generic name published before 1st January, 1931, should be available as from the date of its original publication not only when it was then accompanied by a definition or description or when a type species was designated or indicated, but also when the name, on being first published, was accompanied by no verbal definition or description, the only indication given being that provided by the citation under the generic name concerned of the names of one or more

previously published nominal species (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 80). On account of this decision *Portunus* Weber, 1795, became a valid generic name, while the name *Portunus* Fabricius, 1798, became invalid, being a junior homonym of Weber's *Portunus*. Since both *Portunus* Weber and *Portunus* Fabricius have the same type species, they are not only homonyms, but also objective synonyms of one another. For the present purposes, it is relatively immaterial which of these two names should be accepted in preference to the other.

4. The crucial point of the question dealt with in the present proposal is the fact that most American authors adopt a different species as the type species of the genus *Portunus* from that accepted by most European authors. For convenience's sake these two viewpoints, the American and the European respectively, are tabulated below, the two genera in question being indicated as "A" and "B".

	American viewpoint	European viewpoint
Genus "A"	<i>Portunus</i> Weber, 1795, type species : <i>Cancer pelagicus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Neptunus</i> De Haan, [1883], type species : <i>Cancer pelagicus</i> Linnaeus, 1758
Genus "B"	<i>Liocarcinus</i> Stimpson, 1870, type species : <i>Portunus holsatus</i> Fabricius, 1798	<i>Portunus</i> Fabricius, 1798, type species : <i>Cancer puber</i> Linnaeus, 1758

5. Both under the revised and under the unrevised *Règles* the European view point is definitely incorrect. The only species ever selected as the type species of the genus *Portunus* Weber, is *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus. For *Portunus* Fabricius more than one species has been cited as the type species, but here too the first validly selected type species is *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, which was so selected by Latreille (1810). As far as I can ascertain, the first type selection for *Portunus* Fabricius in the sense adopted by European authors is that by H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (*Cuvier's Règne anim.* (Ed. 4) (Disciples' Ed.) 18 : pl. 10, fig. 2), who cited *Cancer puber* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species of *Portunus* Fabricius. Several European authors have tried to prove that Latreille's (1810) type selections are invalid, but this question has now been definitely settled by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, who in its *Opinion* 11 (1910, *Smithson. Publ.* 1938 : 17—18, and 1945, *Opin. Decl. Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.* 1 : 179—190) and in the amplification of that *Opinion*, published as *Opinion* 136 in 1939 (*ibid.* 2 : 13—20) expressly stated that Latreille's (1810) type selections should be accepted. The European viewpoint thus is definitely contrary to the *Règles* and it can be accepted only under suspension of the *Règles*.

6. The next question is whether or not a suspension of the *Règles* is justified in the present case, or in other words whether or not the strict application of the *Règles* will cause such serious confusion that it should be prevented by a suspension of those *Règles*. This question is here first considered for the genera A and B (see above table) separately.

7. Genus "A". This genus consists of a considerable number of species of, often large, swimming crabs, which inhabit the tropical and sub-tropical seas of the world and in various regions serve for food (East Africa, India, Indonesia, Australia, Japan, Hawaii). In American literature at present the name *Portunus* has been universally adopted for this genus, e.g. in M. J. Rathbun's (1930, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 152) important monograph of the Cancroid crabs of America. In West Africa the genus is rather rare and the references in West African literature are consequently few. Rathbun (1900, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 22 : 289) in her list of the Decapoda of West Africa used the generic name *Portunus* for it, but European authors like Balss (1921, *Mechaelsen's Beitr. Kenntn. Meeresf. Westaf.* 3 (2)), who later revised the West African Decapods, employed the name *Neptunus* De Haan. The latter name has been given to the genus by the majority of the authors writing on indo-westpacific crabs ; the Australian and Hawaiian authors, however, use the name *Portunus*, just as does the Siamese author Suvatti in his check list of the fauna of Thailand, and Miss Rathbun in her papers on indo-westpacific crabs. The Chinese author Shen (1932, *Zool. sin.* (A) 9 (1)) in his monograph of the crabs of North China used the generic name *Portunus* for the present genus, but in later papers he employed the name *Neptunus*. The name *Neptunus* also is generally employed for the species of this genus living in the Mediterranean. Barnard (1950, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 38 : 152) in his monograph of the South African Decapoda employs the name *Lupa* Leach for the present genus.

8. Summarizing, we see that for the genus "A" the name *Portunus* has been practically universally adopted in the literature concerning American, Hawaiian and Australian crabs, while in the carcinological literature concerning the rest of the indo-westpacific region it is the name *Neptunus* that is generally employed. Also in the scanty literature concerning the European and West African species of the genus, the name *Neptunus* is usually adopted.

9. A suspension of the *Règles* which would make it possible to use the generic name *Portunus* for genus "B", as is advocated by most European authors, would result in an enormous confusion as regards the name for genus "A". The valid name for genus "A" in that case would be *Lupa* Leach, 1814, since this name is an older objective synonym of *Neptunus* De Haan, [1833]. If the *Règles* were to be suspended



in the foregoing sense, the name for genus "A" would have to be changed not only in the American literature, but also in the indo-westpacific literature. A strict application of the *Règles*, however, would leave unchanged the name at present used for the present genus in American (and Australian and Hawaiian) literature. In my opinion a strict application of the *Règles* is greatly to be preferred to a suspension in the case of genus "A".

10. Genus "B". About ten species of this genus are known, all of them inhabiting European seas ; the genus is known from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and from West Africa. One of the species has been reported several times from the indo-westpacific area (Red Sea, Australia, New Zealand, Japan). The animals are rather small compared to those of genus "A" and are of very little economic importance, though some are eaten.

11. When discussing the present question Miss Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **11** : 155) assumed that the correct name for genus "B" was *Liocarcinus* Stimpson, 1870, and not *Portunus* Fabricius. At that time the latter name was generally used for it, and at present it still is commonly adopted by most authors. The name *Liocarcinus* has almost exclusively been used by American authors, but since the genus does not occur in American waters, Stimpson's generic name is seldom found in the literature. Though the species of this genus are rather few in number and are of very little economic importance, while furthermore they are practically never used as laboratory animals, they are very abundant along the larger part of the European coasts and therefore are dealt with in numerous popular books and textbooks. Consequently a strict application of the *Règles* in the case of genus "B" would cause a great confusion, which could be prevented by suspension of these *Règles*.

12. It is clear that whatever decision is taken in the present question, the change of several well-known names is necessary before final uniformity is attained. A suspension of the *Règles* to retain the name *Portunus* for the genus "B" would cause the change of the generally adopted name for genus "A" in American literature, while it would not prevent the change of the currently employed name for that genus in the larger part of the indo-westpacific literature. Even a double suspension of the *Règles* (one to make *Portunus* the valid name for genus "B" and one to let *Neptunus* be the valid name for genus "A") would still necessitate a change of name for genus "A" in American, Australian and Hawaiian literature.

13. As a Dutch carcinologist, I should be opposed to the name *Portunus*, which has always been employed for the common swimming

crabs of the shores of my country, being changed to a name which is quite unfamiliar to me, and I am certain that most other European carcinologists would feel the same way. But when we look at the question as a whole, the reasons for retaining the name *Portunus* for genus "B" become much less evident. First, because it is not only genus "B" which is involved in this question, but also genus "A", the nomenclature of which would be more greatly upset by the suspension of the *Règles* than by the strict application of them. Second, the number of species of genus "A" is much larger than that of genus "B" (the latter contains about 10 species in all, while of the former not less than 24 species have been reported from American waters alone). Third, the nomenclature of the American crabs has been more or less stabilized by the careful work of Miss Rathbun, and a change in it is the more undesirable, in that this nomenclature (which strictly adheres to the *Règles*) is employed in Miss Rathbun's splendid monographs of the American crabs, which are the standard works consulted by anyone interested in these animals. The nomenclature of the European crabs on the contrary, is still very unsettled, probably because of lack of interest in nomenclatorial problems by European carcinologists. Furthermore, there exists for the European crabs at the present time no monograph comparable to Miss Rathbun's works.

14. Considering all sides of the present question, I can see no sufficient reason to ask for a suspension of the *Règles*. The consistent application of the *Règles* in this case seems to be the safest way out of the muddle in which we find ourselves at the present time. I realize that there will be considerable opposition to this solution, especially from European carcinologists, but they should remember that the intolerable situation which exists at present is mainly due to us European carcinologists ourselves. Had the European workers immediately adopted Miss Rathbun's solution, no trouble and confusion would have existed at this moment. Had they tried to get a suspension of the *Règles* in the early times, when the American point of view had not yet become so deeply rooted, their viewpoint might have been legalized. But no action whatever was undertaken and the incorrect nomenclature was stubbornly used. Palmer, 1927 (*J. mar. biol. Ass. U.K.* (n. ser.) **14** : 881), it is true, pointed out the desirability of having the *Règles* suspended for the generic name *Portunus*, but no proposal to that end was, I am informed, ever received by the International Commission.

15. The last point which I want to discuss here is, what generic name should be given to genus "B", when the name *Portunus* is not available for it. Miss Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **11** : 155) suggested the generic name *Liocarcinus* Stimpson, 1870. This name was given by Stimpson to a certain group of crabs that at present are considered to belong in genus "B". A recent examination of a paper by Prestandrea (1833, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **6** : 3—14) showed me that this

author proposed a new generic name *Macropipus* for a species of swimming crab to which in the same paper he gave the names *Portunus macropipus* and *Macropipus citrinus*. This species without any doubt is identical with *Portunus tuberculatus* P. Roux, a crab belonging in genus "B". Since Prestandrea's generic name *Macropipus* is much older than the name *Liocarcinus* Stimpson, it has priority. The name *Liocarcinus*, as pointed out above, has seldom been used for the genus concerned, and therefore its replacement by the name *Macropipus* will cause no difficulties.

16. The concrete proposal which I accordingly submit is that the International Commission should :—

(1) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned generic names :—

- (a) the name *Portunus* Weber, 1795 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Rathbun (1926) : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;
- (b) the name *Macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Portunus macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833) ;

(2) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned generic names :—

- (a) the name *Portunus* Fabricius, 1798 (a junior homonym, and objective synonym, of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;
- (b) the name *Lupa* Leach, 1814 (a junior objective synonym of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;
- (c) the name *Neptunus* De Haan, [1833] (a junior objective synonym of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned valid trivial names :—

- (a) the name *pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer pelagicus* (trivial name of type species of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;
- (b) the name *tuberculatus* P. Roux, 1828, as published in the combination *Portunus tuberculatus*.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Holthuis's application the question of the addition of the generic name *Portunus* Weber, 1795, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 642.

**3. Support for the present application received prior to its publication in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature" from Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.) :** On 19th September 1952 Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) addressed a letter to the Commission in support of the present application. Dr. Chace's letter, which was published on 30th December 1952 (Chace, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 127) concurrently with Dr. Holthuis's application, was as follows :—

Dr. Holthuis has informed me that you would like to have my comments on his proposal to the International Commission on the use of the generic name *Portunus* Weber, 1795. I am in complete agreement with this proposal as phrased by Dr. Holthuis, and I am fairly certain that all other American crab specialists would react similarly. The decision recommended in this proposal is the one which has been accepted by all American workers in recent years as far as I am aware.

**4. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 21st September 1952 and was published on 30th December of the same year in Double-Part 4/5 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Holthuis, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 122—127).

**5. Comments on the present application received after publication :** Two communications in regard to the present application were received subsequent to its publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. In each case the specialist concerned supported the action proposed by Dr. Holthuis. No objection to his proposals was received from any source.

**6. Support received from Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona, Spain) :** On 25th February 1953

Dr. Ricardo Zariquiey (*Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona*) addressed a letter to the Commission commenting upon, and supporting, the present and certain other applications then recently published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. The following is an extract of the relevant portion of Dr. Zariquiey's letter :—

He recibido las Commission's References . . . Z.N.(S.) 642 . . . propuestas por el Dr. L. B. Holthuis, estando en todo conforme con las proposiciones del citado Doctor.

En particular me interesa hacer contar mi adhesión a la Z.N.(S.) 642, pues es un asunto que hace años me preocupaba, pues si bien como carcinólogo mediterráneo me duele dejar de usar el nombre de *Portunus*, familiar para nosotros por la gran frecuencia y número con que capturamos sus especies y substituirlo por otro que de momento nada nos dice, comprendo las razones espuestas por el Dr. Holthuis y creo todos debemos ayudar con la mejor voluntad a resolver definitivamente estas cuestiones.

**7. Support received from Dr. T. Monod (Institut Français D'Afrique Noire, Dakar, West Africa) :** On 19th March 1953, Dr. Th. Monod (*Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the present application :—

A propos du problème *Portunus-Neptunus* (Commission's ref : Z.N.(S.) 642), j'ai l'honneur de vous signaler que je suis d'accord avec la proposition du Dr. Holthuis préconisant dans ce cas la stricte application des *Règles*.

Toutefois il n'est pas douteux que pour beaucoup d'entre nous et, en particulier pour les carcinologistes européens, la mesure envisagée devra bouleverser des habitudes très solides. Je rappelle que le genre "*Portunus*" (sensu auct. plur.) est extrêmement répandu sur les côtes d'Europe et que, si ses espèces ne sont peut-être que rarement "used as laboratory animals" (p. 125), les "étrilles" (*P. puber*) sont souvent avec le *Carcinus maenas* et le *Cancer pagurus* les premiers Brachyures qu'apprennent à connaître les étudiants.

Tout en acceptant l'application des *Règles* je me demande si la Commission ne pourrait envisager de préconiser l'adoption temporaire, et qui faciliterait à n'en pas douter dans une large mesure le passage de l'ancien système au nouveau, des graphies suivantes :

*Portunus* [*Neptunus*] *pelagicus*, etc.  
*Macropipus* [*Portunus*] *puber*, etc.

Les crochets sont destinés à bien marquer qu'il ne s'agit pas de sous-genres, pour lesquels on eût utilisé des *parenthèses*. Pour plus de sûreté on pourrait même songer à des *guillemets* ou à un préfixe *ex* :

*Portunus* ["*Neptunus*"] spp.

*Macropipus* ["*Portunus*"] spp.

ou :

*Portunus* [ex—*Neptunus*] spp.

*Portunus* [ex *Neptunus*] spp.

*Macropipus* [ex—*Portunus*] spp.

*Macropipus* [ex—*Portunus*] spp.

De nombreuses combinaisons graphiques demeurent possibles. Je serais heureux que la Commission veuille bien mettre à l'étude l'éventualité d'une recommandation de cet ordre.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**8. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)60 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)60) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the names *Portunus* Weber, 1795, and *Macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833, as specified in Points (1) to (3) in paragraph 16 on page 127 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 16 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**9. The Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(54)60 :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1954.

**10. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)60 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)60 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following nineteen (19) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Esaki ; Riley ; Dymond ; Boschma ; Lemche ; do Amaral ; Hankó ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Hemming ; Pearson<sup>2</sup> ; Cabrera ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Stoll ; Jaczewski ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**11. Declaration of Result of Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)60 :** On 6th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)60, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 10 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**12. Family-Group-Name Problems :** On 8th October 1954, Mr. Francis Hemming, as Secretary, submitted to the Commission the following paper in which he placed before it proposals for the settlement of the family-group-name aspects of the present case,

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<sup>2</sup> Commissioner Pearson exercised in this case the right conferred by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, under which a Commissioner may, if he so desires, signify his willingness to support the view, or the majority view, of the other members of the Commission (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 50—51).

together with proposals on certain other matters connected with the present case which had come to light since the submission to the Commission of Voting Paper V.P.(54)60 in April of that year :—

**The family-group name based upon the generic name  
“ Portunus ” Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea,  
Order Decapoda)**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

In the earlier part of this year, by its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)60 the Commission approved the proposals relating to the generic name *Portunus* Weber, 1795, submitted to it by Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 122—127). Dr. Holthuis's application was prepared before the meeting of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, and therefore before the establishment of the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. In order that this aspect of the *Portunus* problem may be dealt with in the forthcoming *Opinion* on this case, as is required by the General Directive relating to the placing of family-group names on the foregoing *Official List* issued to the Commission by the Copenhagen Congress, I recently asked Dr. Holthuis to furnish me with the necessary particulars. This Dr. Holthuis has kindly done in a letter dated 27th September 1954, which is reproduced as an Annexe to the present paper.

2. Dr. Holthuis's letter brings to light a further point which calls for action by the Commission under the General Directive regarding the placing of names on the *Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* issued to the Commission by the Thirteenth International Commission of Zoology, Paris, 1948. This is in relation to the name *Lupa* Leach, 1814 (*in Brewster's Edinburgh Ency.* 7(2) : 390), which, as Dr. Holthuis points out, is a junior objective synonym of *Portunus* Weber, 1795 (a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the vote taken on the Voting Paper referred to in paragraph 1 above), each of the nominal genera so named having *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758 as type species. As already proposed, the name *Lupa* Leach, 1814, must therefore now be placed on the *Official Index* in accordance with the General Directive issued by the Paris Congress. In this connection I have been led to look further into this matter and this investigation has brought to light two additional points which also need to be dealt with under the General Directive referred to above. These points are :—(1) The name *Lupa* Leach, 1814, was published with two original spellings, the second being



*Lima*, a spelling which appeared on page 429 in Leach's article. As an Invalid Original Spelling, the name *Lima* Leach, 1814, possesses no status in nomenclature and does not preoccupy any later use of the same name (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 45, Decision 73(1)). Quite apart from the foregoing considerations, the name *Lima* Leach, 1814, would however have been invalid as a junior homonym of *Lima* Bruguière, [1797] (*Ency. méth.*, Tabl. Vers : pl. 206). (2) In addition to its use (as shown above) by Leach in 1814, the word *Lupa* was published as a name for a different genus in the Class Crustacea by de Haan in 1833 (*in* Siebold, *Fauna japon.*, Crust. (1) : 11). We see, therefore, that in addition to the name *Lupa* Leach, 1814, the names *Lima* Leach, 1814, and *Lupa* de Haan, [1833], require now, under the Paris Directive to be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

3. I recommend (a) that in accordance with the General Directive issued by the Paris Congress (paragraph 2 above) the action specified in (1) below be taken by the Commission and (b) that, in accordance with the General Directive issued by the Copenhagen Congress (paragraph 1 above) the action specified in (2) and (3) below be taken by the Commission :—

(1) To be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Lupa* Leach, 1814 (a junior objective synonym of *Portunus* Weber, 1795, a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)60) ;

(b) *Lupa* de Haan, [1833] (a junior homonym of *Lupa* Leach, 1814) ;

(c) *Lima* Leach, 1814 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Lupa* Leach, 1814 ; invalid also because a junior homonym of *Lima* Bruguière, [1797]) ;

(2) To be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

PORTUNIDAE (correction by Samouelle (1819) of PORTUNIDIA Rafinesque, 1815 (type genus : *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;

(3) To be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) PORTUNIDIA Rafinesque, 1815 (type genus : *Portunus* Weber, 1795) (an Invalid Original Spelling for the family name PORTUNIDAE, to which form this name was corrected by Samouelle (1819)) ;

- (b) LUPINAE Dana, 1851 (type genus : *Lupa* Leach, 1814) (a junior objective synonym of PORTUNIDAE (correction of PORTUNIDIA) Rafinesque, 1815, the respective type genera of these nominal family-group taxa having the same nominal species as type species).

## ANNEXE

**Letter dated 27th September 1954 to the Secretary to the Commission  
from D. L. B. Holthuis (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke  
Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)**

### Family names based on "Portunus"

1. If the generic name *Portunus* Weber, 1795, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, the following family names should be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :

PORTUNIDAE (emend. by Samouelle (1819, *Entomologist's useful Compendium* : 83) of PORTUNIDIA Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse Nature* : 97 (type genus : *Portunus* Weber, 1795, a genus having a name which has been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*).

2. At the same time should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :

LUPINAE Dana, 1851, *Amer. J. Sci.* (2) 12 : 129 (type genus : *Lupa* Leach, 1814) (invalid because the type genus of the family so named has, as its type species *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, which is also the type species of *Portunus* Weber, 1795 (a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*) which is the type genus of the family PORTUNIDAE Rafinesque) ;

PORTUNIDIA Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse Nature* : 97 (Invalid Original Spelling of PORTUNIDAE).

3. The family PORTUNIDAE is recognised by all modern carcinologists.

**13. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)25** : On 8th October 1954 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(54)25) was issued in which each

Member of the Commission was invited (1) to state whether he agreed "that, in conformity with the General Directive relating to the recording on the various *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* of decisions in regard to particular names and particular books taken by the Commission prior to 1948, issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and with the General Directive supplementary thereto issued to the Commission by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, the entries relating to the family name PORTUNIDAE and associated names specified in Points (1) to (3) in paragraph 3 in the paper bearing the reference number Z.N.(S.) 642 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in the Points numbered as above on the paper reproduced in paragraph 12 of the present *Opinion*], should be made in the *Official List* and in the *Official Index* as there proposed", and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate the item concerned.

#### 14. The Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)

(54)25 : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 8th November 1954.

#### 15. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)

(54)25 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)25 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following eighteen (18) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received)*<sup>3</sup> :

Holthuis ; Riley ; Boschma ; Lemche ; Stoll ; Vokes ;  
 Hering ; Mertens ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Bradley (J.C.) ;  
 Bonnet ; Jaczewski ; Esaki ; Hemming ; do Amaral ;  
 Cabrera ; Dymond ; Hankó.

<sup>3</sup> Commissioner Pearson, who participated in the first vote on the present case retired from the membership of the Commission on 8th October 1954, and therefore did not vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)25.

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

**16. Declaration of Result of Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (54)25** : On 9th November 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)25, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 15 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**17. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " :** On 25th February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposals approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)60 as supplemented by its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)25.

**18. Original References :** The following are the original references for the generic and specific names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

- Lima* Leach, 1814, in Brewster's *Edinburgh Ency.* 7 : 429  
*Lupa* Leach, 1814, in Brewster's *Edinburgh Ency.* 7 : 390  
*Lupa* De Haan, [1833], in Siebold, *Faun. japon.*, Crust. (1) : 11  
*Macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* 6 : 5  
*Neptunus* De Haan, [1838], in Siebold, *Faun. japon.*, Crust. (1) : 3, 7  
*pelagicus*, *Cancer*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 626  
*Portunus* Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. ent. secundum Syst. Fabric.* : 93  
*Portunus* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 325, 363  
*tuberculatus*, *Portunus*, Roux (P.), 1828, *Crust. Médit.* : pl. 32, figs. 1—5

19. The following is the reference for the type-selection for the genus *Portunus* Weber, 1795, specified in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—Rathbun, 1926, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **138** : 75.

20. The following are the original references for the family-group names placed on the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of nominal taxa of the family-group by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

LUPINAE Dana, 1851, *Amer. J. Sci.* (2) **12** : 129

PORTUNIDIA Rafinesque, 1915, *Analyse Nature* : 97

21. The following is the reference for the correction to PORTUNIDAE of the family-group name PORTUNIDIA Rafinesque, 1815, specified in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—Samouelle, 1819, *Entomologists' useful Compendium* : 83.

22. At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

23. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

24. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Three Hundred and Ninety-Four (394)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Fifth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 18. Pp. 337—346**

## **OPINION 395**

Validation, under the Plenary Powers, of the specific name *flavipes* Olivier, 1795, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes* (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera)

**LONDON :**

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 395

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*)

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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)



## OPINION 395

### VALIDATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "FLAVIPES" OLIVIER, 1795, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "DYTISCUS FLAVIPES" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the specific name *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The under-mentioned specific name, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 692 : *flavipes* Olivier, 1795, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*.

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 264 : *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above.

#### I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 26th March 1952 Mr. John Balfour-Browne (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) submitted to the Commission the following application for the validation under the Plenary

Powers of the specific name *flavipes* Olivier, 1795, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes* :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the trivial name “flavipes” Olivier, 1795, as published in the combination “Dytiscus flavipes” (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera)**

By J. BALFOUR-BROWNE, M.A.

(Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to validate the trivial name *flavipes* Olivier, 1795, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*, by suppressing the trivial name *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the same combination. The name *flavipes* Olivier is habitually used for the species variously known as *Hydroporus* (*Graptodytes*) *flavipes* or as *Graptodytes flavipes* (according to the view taken as to whether *Graptodytes* Seidlitz, 1887, should be regarded as a full genus or as a subgenus only). The older homonym *flavipes* Fabricius has, on the other hand, never been used by any author since its identity was determined in 1808 by Gyllenhal, who showed that it was an un-needed synonym of a different species (see paragraph 7 below).

2. The species with which the present application is concerned, *Hydroporus* (*Graptodytes*) *flavipes* (Olivier, 1795), has been known by this name, and has been attributed to Olivier, by all authors, except Zaitzev (1907) and Guignot (1947). Six trivial names, three of Stephens and three of Schaufuss, are listed by Zimmermann (1932, *Best.-Tab. eur. Col.* 103 : 8) in the synonymy of this species.

3. Stephens did not mention *flavipes* Olivier, but in 1828 (*Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. 2 : 58) he described a species to which he applied the name *Hydroporus minimus* (Scopoli) i.e. *Dytiscus minimus* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carn.* : 98) ; the description so given applies well to *Dytiscus flavipes* Olivier. It is accepted that the *minimus* of Stephens is not that of Scopoli, which latter is accepted as being identical with *Dytiscus granularis* Linnaeus, 1767. The trivial name *minimus* Stephens, 1828, is not available for *flavipes* Olivier, since it is based upon a mis-identification (Article 36).

4. The next name to be considered is *Hydroporus concinnus* Stephens, 1835 (*Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. 5 : 392). This name is treated by most authors as a synonym of *Dytiscus flavipes* Olivier, but the description given by Stephens cannot, in my opinion, apply to that species.

Moreover, the size given by Stephens for *concinus* is too large for *flavipes* Olivier. The Stephens Collection does not contain either the holotype for this species, if there was one, nor does it contain any syntypes, if this species was based upon syntypes only. This species is unrecognisable from the description and the name *Hydroporus concinns* Stephens must be regarded as a *nomen dubium*.

5. Later in the same volume (5 : 438) Stephens established another new nominal species, *Hydroporus marmoratus*, which is also normally identified with *Dytiscus flavipes* Olivier. Stephens' description of *marmoratus* could apply to *flavipes*, but the locality given by Stephens for his *marmoratus* lies outside the known area of distribution of *flavipes*. There is today no specimen of *marmoratus* in the Stephens Collection. The name *Hydroporus marmoratus* Stephens, like *Hydroporus concinns* Stephens, must therefore be regarded as a *nomen dubium*.

6. Zaitzev (1907, *Rev. russ. Ent.* 7 : 118) was the first to point out that the name *Dytiscus flavipes* Olivier 1795 (*Entomologie* 3 (No. 40) : 38, pl. 5, fig. 52a, b) was an invalid junior homonym of *Dytiscus flavipes* Fabricius, 1792 (*Ent. syst.* 1 : 201). He proposed that the trivial name *concinus* Stephens, 1835, should be brought into use for the species till then known by the name *flavipes* Olivier. This proposal was ignored. In 1947 (*Faun. France* 48 : 122 and footnote) the same proposal was again brought forward by Guignot.

7. The nominal species *Dytiscus flavipes* Fabricius was described as "Habitat in India orientali D. Lund." In 1801 (*Syst. Eleuth.* 1 : 273) Fabricius again mentioned his *flavipes*, giving a reference to his description of this species in the *Ent. syst.* but on this occasion stating that this species occurred "in Daniae paludibus D. Lund". It is now accepted that the locality given by Fabricius in 1792 was a mistake due to a *lapsus calami*. It is agreed also that this species is the same as *Dytiscus planus* Fabricius, 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* 2 : 501) (a species which is currently regarded as belonging to the genus *Hydroporus* Schellenberg, 1806 (s. str.)). The name *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792, is therefore a subjective junior synonym of *planus* Fabricius, 1781. Gyllenhal examined the type specimen of *flavipes* Fabricius, which he considered to be a colour variety of *planus* Fabricius (Gyllenhal, 1808, *Ins. suec.* 1 : 531). The name *flavipes* Fabricius has never appeared in the literature since the publication of Gyllenhal's paper.

8. The trivial name *flavipes* Olivier has been continuously in use for the species concerned ever since its first publication in 1795—a period of over 150 years and is still so used ; the only authors who have rejected this name are Zaitzev (1907) and Guignot (1947), but this action has won no support. On the other hand, the older trivial name *flavipes* Fabricius, through which *flavipes* Olivier is invalidated

by homonymy, has not appeared in the literature for over 140 years and, being a junior synonym of *planus* Fabricius, can never be needed. Accordingly, its suppression by the International Commission under its Plenary Powers could not possibly cause the slightest inconvenience or disturbance, but would on the contrary, be of great value, since, by validating *flavipes* Olivier, it would both promote stability and uniformity and, in addition, prevent the situation of extreme confusion and uncertainty which would otherwise arise owing to the fact that each of the next two possible names (*concinus* Stephens, 1835, and *marmoratus* Stephens, 1835) is a *nomen dubium* and could never provide a stable name for the present species.

9. The concrete proposals which are accordingly now laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are that it should :—

- (1) use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy, the trivial name *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes* ;
- (2) place the trivial name *flavipes* Olivier, 1795, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*, on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) place the trivial name *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*, as proposed, in (1) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Mr. Balfour-Browne's application the question of the use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the specific name *flavipes* Olivier, 1795, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 667.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 21st September 1952 and was

published on 30th December of the same year in Double-Part 4/5 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Balfour-Browne, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 128—130).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 30th December 1952 (a) in Double-Part 4/5 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Mr. Balfour-Browne's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications and to a number of entomological serials in Europe and America.

**5. No objection received :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in the foregoing paragraph elicited no objection to the action proposed in the present case.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**6. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)61 :** On 5th April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)61) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the name *flavipes* Olivier, 1795, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*, as specified in Points (1) to (3) in paragraph 9 at the foot of page 129 and the top of page 130 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* " [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 9 of the

application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**7. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 5th July 1954.

**8. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)61 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)61 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following nineteen (19) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Bonnet ; Hering ; Vokes ; Esaki ; Riley ;  
Dymond ; Boschma ; Lemche ; do Amaral ; Hankó ;  
Bradley (J.C.) ; Pearson ; Hemming ; Cabrera ;  
Sylvester-Bradley ; Stoll ; Jaczewski ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**9. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 6th July 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)61, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 8 above and declaring that the proposal

submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**10. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :**

On 26th February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)61.

**11. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*flavipes*, *Dytiscus*, Fabricius, 1792, *Ent. syst.* 1 : 201

*flavipes*, *Dytiscus*, Olivier, 1795, *Entomologie* 3 (No. 40) : 38,  
pl. 5, fig. 52a, b

**12.** At the time of the submission of the present application the name applicable to the second portion of a binomen was "trivial name". This was altered to "specific name" by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which at the same time made corresponding changes in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of names of this category. These changes in terminology have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

**13.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

14. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Three Hundred and Ninety-Five (395)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Sixth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**



# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 19. Pp. 347—362

## OPINION 396

Use of the Plenary Powers to permit of the addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name *immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921, as published in the combination *Drosophila immigrans* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera)

LONDON :

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1956

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 396

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*)

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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*)  
(12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)  
(1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*La Plata, Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice President*)

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*)  
(12th August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the Netherlands*)  
(12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*)  
(29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*)  
(6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)

Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria," Genova, Italy*)  
(16th December 1954)

## OPINION 396

USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PERMIT OF THE  
ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC  
NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE SPECIFIC NAME  
"IMMIGRANS" STURTEVANT, 1921, AS  
PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION  
"DROSOPHILA IMMIGRANS"  
(CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the specific name *brouni* Hutton, 1901, as published in the combination *Drosophila brouni* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 693 :—*immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921, as published in the combination *Drosophila immigrans*.

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 265 :—*brouni* Hutton, 1901, as published in the combination *Drosophila brouni*.

### I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 2nd September 1952, Dr. Ernst Mayr (then of the *American Museum of Natural History, New York*) and the three under-mentioned specialists, submitted to the Commission the following joint application in which they asked the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to secure that the specific name *immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921, as published in the combination *Drosophila*

*immigrans*, should be the oldest available name for the taxon so named :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name “*brouni*” Hutton, 1901, as published in the combination “*Drosophila brouni*”, for the purpose of preserving the specific name “*immigrans*” Sturtevant, 1921, as published in the combination “*Drosophila immigrans*” (Class Insecta, Order Diptera)**

Joint Application by :—

ERNST MAYR

(Curator, Whitney-Rothschild Collection, The American Museum of Natural History, New York)

J. T. PATTERSON

(Professor of Zoology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas)

MARSHALL R. WHEELER

(Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas)

WARREN P. SPENCER

(Professor of Biology, College of Wooster, Ohio)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *brouni* Hutton, 1901, as published in the combination *Drosophila brouni*, for the purpose of preserving the well-known name *immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921, as published in the combination *Drosophila immigrans*. The facts of this case are set out below.

2. In a recent study of New Zealand DROSOPHILIDAE (1952, *Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. New Zealand* 79 : 514—515), Roy A. Harrison proposes to place the name *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921 (*Carnegie Inst. Washington*, Publ. No. 301 : 83) in the synonymy of *Drosophila brouni* Hutton, 1901 (*Trans. New Zealand Inst.* 33 : 91). The present applicants believe that to accept this proposal would greatly disturb uniformity and stability of zoological nomenclature, particularly since the zoological identity of the species on which these names are based is by no means unequivocally established. Any action on these names must take the following facts into consideration.

3. The original description of *Drosophila brouni* Hutton is taxonomically worthless. It does not contain a single statement that would permit identification of the nominal species *Drosophila brouni* as a member of the *D. immigrans* group, or even of the genus *Drosophila*.

4. The type specimen of *D. brouni* is still in existence (Harrison, 1952), but it is a female. Females in several species in the *Drosophila*

*immigrans* group cannot be distinguished on the basis of a study of external characters, even when they are alive, much less on the basis of a single, old, dried, pinned specimen.

5. There are fifteen to twenty names available for presumed *immigrans*-like species in the Pacific area. The group has not yet been monographed, nor genetically or cytologically analysed. No one knows how many species there really are or what their proper names are. The Pacific appears to be the centre of diversity of this group.

6. The type specimen of *Drosophila brouni* was collected more than fifty years ago. Although flies have recently been caught in New Zealand which produce fertile offspring with U.S. *Drosophila immigrans* and presumably belong to this species, this does not prove that they belong to the same species-population as the type specimen of *Drosophila brouni* Hutton. It is not known how many members of the Pacific *immigrans*-group may occasionally reach New Zealand, and, in view of the rapid changes in the New Zealand biota, it is possible that different species of *Drosophila* were predominant fifty years ago than are now.

7. The name *immigrans* is not only the name of a well-known species, but it is also the "type species" of an important subdivision of the genus *Drosophila*, "The *immigrans* group of species". A revision of this group is now in progress and it is possible that the nominal species *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant will be found to be a composite of several sibling species. Nevertheless, the name *immigrans* ought to be preserved for a species of this important group, regardless of the ultimate taxonomic definition of the species *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant. If necessary, an explanatory note should be added to the entry on the *Official List* of the name *immigrans* Sturtevant, as soon as the species so named has been fully defined.

8. The name *Drosophila immigrans* is universally known in the biological literature and has been used in literally hundreds of papers. For the entire period since 1921 during which the species has been studied in genetics no name other than *immigrans* has been used for it. The name *immigrans* is thus so firmly in the biological literature that it would be confusing in the extreme to replace it by the name *brouni*, aside from the many above-mentioned uncertainties regarding the species to which the latter name applies.

9. The present applicants accordingly petition the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to prevent the discard of the universally known name *immigrans* Sturtevant by suppressing the name *brouni* Hutton. The action which the International Commission is now asked to take is that it should:—

- (1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *brouni* Hutton, 1901, as published in the combination *Drosophila brouni*, for the

purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

- (2) place the foregoing name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) place the name *immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921, as published in the combination *Drosophila immigrans*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE.

**2. Registration of the present application :** On the receipt of Dr. Ernst Mayr's letter of 2nd September 1952, the question of the possible use of the Commission's Plenary Powers to protect the specific name *immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921, as published in the combination *Drosophila immigrans*, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 711.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 22nd November 1952, but owing to the need during 1953 for concentrating the resources of the Office of the Commission upon the preparations for the Session of the Commission to be held in Copenhagen in July of that year and later upon the arrangements for the publication of the decisions on nomenclature taken at Copenhagen it was found necessary temporarily to suspend the publication of Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* dealing with applications relating to the status of individual names and similar matters. In consequence, it was not until 11th May 1954 that the present application was published in Part 6 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Mayr *et al.*, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 161—162).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 11th May 1954 (a) in Part 6 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of*

*Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which the application submitted by Dr. Mayr and his colleagues was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications and to a number of entomological serials in Europe and America.

**5. Comments received in the present case :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in the preceding paragraph elicited communications from six specialists in various parts of the world, of whom five supported the application submitted by Dr. Mayr and his colleagues, while one objected to the suppression of the name *brouni* Hutton and expressed the view that, if it could be shown that *brouni* Hutton and *immigrans* Sturtevant were no more than different names for the same taxon, there was no valid reason why the name *immigrans* Sturtevant should not be sunk as a junior subjective synonym of *brouni* Hutton. The communications so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

**6. Support received from Dr. Roy A. Harrison (Plant Diseases Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Auckland, New Zealand) :** On 13th August 1954, Dr. Roy A. Harrison (*Plant Diseases Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Auckland, New Zealand*) addressed the following letter to the Commission, commenting upon certain aspects of the present application and intimating his support in the interests of nomenclatorial stability for the action proposed (Harrison, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 342—343) :—

The application should be considered only in the light of the well-known and common usage of the name *immigrans* Sturtevant. All references in the application directed at raising doubt as to the identity of the species to which the name *brouni* Hutton is applied, are irrelevant and are commented on below.

**2. Comment on Para. 2 in Z.N.(S.) 711 :** The synonymy of *immigrans* Sturtevant with *brouni* Hutton is established just as firmly as are the majority of synonyms published in modern taxonomic literature. For a synonymy to be unequivocally established implies that both the

populations under consideration must be shown in actual fact to be interfertile—a set of circumstances rarely possible to prove and more rarely asked for.

3. *Comment on Para. 3 in Z.N.(S.) 711* : The original description of *Drosophila brouni* Hutton is not taxonomically worthless particularly as regards the genus. Hutton described the species as a member of the genus *Drosophila*. The ability or otherwise of Hutton to recognise a member of the genus *Drosophila* is, of course, not under consideration. However, that Hutton was correct in placing *brouni* in the genus *Drosophila* is substantiated by Harrison (1952, *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.* 79 : 514—515).

4. *Comment on Para. 4 in Z.N.(S.) 711* : There is as yet no published evidence which shows that females in the *immigrans* group of species cannot be distinguished by means of a study of external characters. If, as is stated in para. 7 of Z.N.(S.) 711 *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant will possibly be found to consist of several sibling species, it is entirely probable that with further conscientious study some differences of external morphological characters will be discovered for the separation of such species as has been done, for example, with the sibling species *Drosophila pseudoobscura* Frolova and *Drosophila persimilis* Dobzhansky and Epling. A museum specimen is of necessity dried and pinned and its age is of no concern.

5. *Comment on Para. 5 in Z.N.(S.) 711* : This paragraph is irrelevant.

6. *Comment on Para. 6 in Z.N.(S.) 711* : It is nowhere stated in published literature that because recent *immigrans* material collected in New Zealand has produced fertile offspring with U.S. *immigrans* that the synonymy of *brouni* and *immigrans* is established. In collections made over the last 15 years in the Auckland area no other member of the *immigrans* group has been discovered. The type specimen of *Drosophila brouni* Hutton was taken in Auckland which even 50 years ago was a city of no mean state and as such offered the domestic habitats suitable for *Drosophila immigrans* exactly as it does at the present time.

7. Sturtevant, A. H. (1921, *Carnegie Inst. Wash., publ.* 301 : 84) in commenting on his description of *Drosophila immigrans* sp. nov., states : "It will not be surprising if an earlier name, applied in some other region, is discovered." Thus, there was doubt as to the real identity of *Drosophila immigrans* at the time of its original description and it is unfortunate that the position was not clarified in 1921 or soon afterwards.



8. In conclusion I wish to state that in the interests of stability of zoological nomenclature, I agree that *brouni* should be suppressed in favour of *immigrans* on the basis of the well-known and common usage of the name *immigrans* over the last thirty or more years. However, I wish to reiterate that the application should be judged on this aspect alone, and that the other arguments in the application aimed at raising doubts as to the correctness of the synonymy of *brouni* and *immigrans* are irrelevant.

**7. Support received from Dr. E. M. Hering (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin) :** On 27th September 1954, Dr. E. M. Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*) addressed a letter to the Commission with which he enclosed a statement giving the grounds on which he urgently supported the present application. The following is a translation from the German of the communication so received (Hering, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 344—345) :—

I should like to support the application from Mayr, etc. for the placing of the name *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* and of the name *D. brouni* Hutton, 1901, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* on the following grounds :—

- (1) The establishment of synonymy between two names of which one is based on a male type and the other on a female type can never claim to be absolutely assured, since a direct comparison of the types from a taxonomic point of view is in such a case not possible.
- (2) In cases where synonymy of two names cannot be definitely established for this reason, it is desirable on taxonomic grounds to give preference to the name which is based on the *male* type, since the genital characters make possible in this case an irrefutable determination of the species.
- (3) This case is particularly important in the present case of *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant, since the original publication of the name was accompanied, not only by a detailed description of the morphology of the Imago, but also by particulars about the first stages and the genetic characteristics.
- (4) The applicant has already drawn attention to the quite special conditions to be observed in this particular species in New Zealand. The special biotic factors prevailing in that country

change immigrants in quite a small number of years, as Wise (1953, 1954) has shown in the alteration of the ecological balance of *Lithocolletis messaniella* Z. (Lep.).

- (5) Since *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921, is a name which has for decades played an important role in genetic publications, in which Hutton's name does not appear at all, it is evident that we have here a case to which the Principle of Conservation announced in the Copenhagen Decisions would have been particularly applicable if only a longer period had elapsed since its publication.

2. For the above reasons I recommend urgently the acceptance of the application by Mayr, etc.

**8. Support received from Dr. F. van Emden (Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London):** On 2nd November 1954, Dr. F. van Emden (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*) addressed to the Commission the following letter in support of the present application (van Emden, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 345):—

From my experience with the identification and distribution of the species of the *immigrans* group (= sbg. *Spinulophila*) in the genus *Drosophila* I strongly support the application by Dr. E. Mayr and others for the total suppression of the name *Drosophila brouni* Hutton.

If this cannot be attained I suggest that *brouni* Hutton should be treated as a doubtful synonym of *D. immigrans* Sturt., which seems to be the only way which is both scientifically exact and practical for dealing with this name if retained as valid, since it is impossible to prove at present that *brouni* is identical with *immigrans* but since it is, on the other hand, highly probable that this is the case. The substitution of *brouni* for *immigrans* would therefore be scientifically incorrect and is to be entirely rejected.

**9. Support received from Dr. John Smart (Cambridge University, Department of Zoology, Cambridge):** On 3rd November 1954, Dr. John Smart (*Cambridge University, Department of Zoology, Cambridge*) addressed the following letter to the Commission

intimating his support for the present application (Smart, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 346) :—

I have looked up the various papers concerning *Drosophila browni* and have come to the conclusion that I would wish to support the application of Messrs. Mayr, Patterson, Wheeler, and Spencer. I think that it is very important that we do what we can to prevent confusions of this kind arising and I have already acted in another case [*Drosophila subobscura* Collin, 1936] of this kind (Smart, 1945, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, (B), **14** : 53—56).

**10. Support received from Dr. M. Demerec (Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.)** : On 5th January 1955, Dr. M. Demerec (*Director, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the present application :—

As editor of *Drosophila Information Service*, a yearly bulletin which has been circularized among *Drosophila* geneticists since 1934, I am writing in support of the application made by Mayr, Patterson, Wheeler, and Spencer (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 711) that the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Drosophila browni* Hutton in favour of the name *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant.

Since 1921 the name *D. immigrans* has been used extensively in genetic literature, and at present it is well established and well known to geneticists. Suppression of this name and substitution of an unfamiliar one would undoubtedly cause considerable confusion in the genetic literature of *Drosophila*, and would probably be resented by a large proportion of *Drosophila* geneticists.

**11. Objection received from Dr. E. B. Basden (Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh, Scotland)** : On 11th September 1954, Dr. E. B. Basden (*Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh, Scotland*) intimated his objection to the present application in the following letter (Basden, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 343—344) :—

The group of *Drosophila* to which *immigrans* belongs has not yet been monographed (*vide* paras. 5, 7 in Mayr *et al.*, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** (6) : 161—162). Therefore, it would be premature for the Commission to express an opinion before this has been done.

2. The ♀ type specimen of *D. brouni* Hutton (para. 4) and ♀ "gonotype" specimens of *D. immigrans* are *in existence*. Therefore, these should be critically compared side by side by a competent independent observer. "Comparison with the type" is a fundamental precept in taxonomy, yet it appears this has not been done in this case, i.e. the two-type series have not been compared.

3. If a reliable difference is discovered, then *D. brouni* and *D. immigrans* can be considered distinct and a ruling by the Commission will not be required.

4. If such a difference is not discovered, then

(a) the two names are synonyms for one species ;

(b) the two names represent two distinct species, that are visually indistinguishable in the ♀ sex (para. 4).

5. If no difference is found, and since 4(b) applies (para. 4), and since there may be sibling (i.e. visually indistinguishable) species of *D. immigrans* (para. 7)—then it cannot be proved that *D. immigrans* is the same as or different from *D. brouni*. In such a case it would be incorrect to sink one species as a synonym of the other or to (para. 9(1)) suppress the name *brouni* Hutton, 1901.

6. If, however, it be considered that *D. brouni* and *D. immigrans* are the same species, I do not see any valid reason why the name *D. brouni* should not replace the name *D. immigrans*. *D. immigrans* is well known in entomological and genetic literature but it is only of recent (33 years) introduction. The law of priority should not be spurned after this relatively short period. No name that floods the literature should be allowed automatically to supersede an older, lesser-known name, because of an oversight in systematic work ; provided that a reasonable period of years has not elapsed. I do not think this reasonable period has elapsed in this case. Credit is due to systematists who rectify such oversights. Sturtevant himself, after his description of *D. immigrans* (1921, The North American species of *Drosophila* *Carneg. Instit. Washington*, Publ. No. 301 : 84) writes that it will not be surprising if an earlier name, applied in some other region, is discovered. This probably has now been accomplished by Harrison (1952, New Zealand *Drosophilidae* (Diptera), *Tr. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.Z.*, 79(3) : 514). Future published reference to the species as "*D. brouni* Hutton (= *D. immigrans* Sturtevant)" for a period of two or three years would remove any inconvenience or confusion caused by the change of name.

7. The labelling of a group of *Drosophila*, e.g. *immigrans*-group (para. 7), is a purely convenient and arbitrary affair and cannot be accepted as type designation. The change to "*brouni*-group", or to any

other name, would not affect scientific research in the least. In fact, the name *brouni*, originating from New Zealand, would not be ill-fitting for the group, for it is stated (Patterson and Stone, 1952, *Evolution in the Genus Drosophila*, Macmillan Co., N.Y. : 39) that a majority of members of the *immigrans*-group has been recorded from the Australian and Oriental regions ; and Sturtevant (*op. cit.*) writes that the data suggest that *D. immigrans* may have come from the Pacific region. Also the name *brouni*, 1901, would have date priority over all other species in the group, which *D. immigrans* does not enjoy even when *brouni* is not considered.

8. Until my attention was drawn to the proposed use of the Plenary Powers in this case, I was unaware of Harrison's paper (*op. cit.*), otherwise I would have had no hesitation in coupling the name *brouni* with *immigrans* in my two papers, "Some Drosophilidae of the British Isles" (22.ix.1952, *Ent. mon. Mag.*) and "The Distribution and Biology of Drosophilidae in Scotland" (28.vi.1954, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* 62(3), No. 15).

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**12. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(55)1 :** On 19th May 1955, a Voting Paper (V.P.(55)1) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the specific name *immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921, as published in the combination *Drosophila immigrans* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), as set out in Points (1) to (3) in paragraph 9 on page 162 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 9 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**13. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 19th August 1955.

**14. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)1 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)1 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-one (21) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Bodenheimer ; Holthuis ; Hering ; Vokes ; Mayr ; Lemche ; do Amaral ; Prantl ; Stoll ; Dymond ; Esaki ; Kühnelt ; Tortonese ; Hankó ; Jaczewski ; Cabrera ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Riley ; Bonnet ; Hemming ; Mertens ;

(b) *Negative Votes, two (2) :*

Bradley (J.C.) ; Miller ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned, two (2) ;*

Boschma ; Key.

**15. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 20th August, 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(55)1, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 14 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**16. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “ Opinion ” :** On 26th February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(55)1.

**17. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*brouni*, *Drosophila*, Hutton, 1901, *Trans. New Zealand Inst.* **33** : 91  
*immigrans*, *Drosophila*, Sturtevant, 1921, *Carnegie Inst. Washington*, Publ. No. 301 : 83

**18.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

**19.** The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Ninety-Six (396) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Sixth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

## APPENDIX

**Report of an examination by Professor Marshall R. Wheeler  
of the holotype of the nominal species "*Drosophila  
immigrans*" Sturtevant, 1921**

Since the completion of the present *Opinion* Professor Ernst Mayr has furnished the Office of the Commission with a copy of a letter dated 31st January 1956 received by him from Professor Marshall R. Wheeler (*University of Texas, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.*) (a co-applicant with Professor Mayr in the present case), reporting the result of an examination recently made by him of the holotype of *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921. In view of the statement in paragraph 7 of the application submitted in this case (1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 161—162) that on the completion of the revision of this group then in progress it might be found that the foregoing nominal species was a composite of several sibling species, it is considered that it would be helpful if the relevant portion of Professor Wheeler's letter were to be included in an Appendix to the present *Opinion*. This is set out below. (intl'd) F.H. 26th March 1956

**Extract from a letter dated 31st January 1956 to Professor Ernst  
Mayr from Professor Marshall R. Wheeler**

Through the courtesy of Dr. C. H. Curran, I was able to borrow the holotype of *Drosophila immigrans* from the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. I examined it critically, made some notes, and returned the specimen to Dr. Curran.

The holotype is a male in good state of preservation ; it is apparently teneral, however, and the color pattern of the abdominal tergites is not evident. Fortunately, the male genitalia are partially exposed, and that portion which is visible (no dissection was attempted) agrees, as far as I can determine, with the published figures, as, for example, that of Hsu (1949, *Univ. Texas Publ.* 4920, fig. 7 of Pl. XIV).

A comparison of the specimen with Sturtevant's description shows that there are a few items in the description which deserve alteration :—

- (1) The wings are clouded at the apices of the 2nd and 3rd longitudinal veins, and less so at the apex of the 4th (rather than at the apices of the 1st and 2nd as Sturtevant had it).
- (2) The two basal joints of the first leg are not really much thickened but rather they bear very thick pads of dense short yellowish hairs below, and this gives an impression of thickness.

In summary, it is my well-considered opinion that the type specimen is adequately diagnostic, and that no further action is necessary to determine the identity of *immigrans* beyond doubt.



# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 20. Pp. 363—376

## OPINION 397

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni* (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera)

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 397

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*).

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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*)  
(12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

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(1st January 1947)

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(12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*)  
(29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*)  
(6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)

## OPINION 397

### VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "PRUNI" GEOFFROY, 1762, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "APHIS PRUNI" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA)

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers (a) the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, is hereby validated, and (b) it is hereby directed that the nominal species so named be interpreted by reference to the description published by Reaumur in 1737 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* 9(3) : 317).

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 988 : *Hyalopterus* Koch, [1854] (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Passerini (1860) : *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as validated and interpreted under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) and (1)(b) above respectively).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 694 : *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, as validated and interpreted under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) and (1)(b) above respectively (specific name of type species of *Hyalopterus* Koch, [1854]).

(4) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 266 :—*pruni* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination

*Aphis pruni* (a junior homonym of *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above).

### I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The question of the validation under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni* was first brought to the attention of the Office of the Commission by Professor F. C. Hottes (*Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.*) in a letter dated 7th May 1949. The problem involved, namely the validation of a name in common use which was found to be invalid under the re-definition of Proviso (b) to Article 25 of the *Règles* adopted by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, was one which could not be dealt with by the Commission at the time of the receipt of Professor Hottes's communication, for the Official Record of the decision taken by the Paris Congress had not then been published. This and other decisions on nomenclature taken by the Paris Congress were published in 1950, and as soon as possible thereafter work was started on the formal revision consequent upon certain procedural decisions taken by that Congress of all applications at that time awaiting attention by the Commission. The necessary revision in the present case was completed on 16th June 1951, on which date the following application was submitted by Professor Hottes :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the specific name  
“pruni” Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination  
“Aphis pruni” (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera)**

By F. C. HOTTES

(*Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

The present application arises out of the decision taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in July 1948

that Geoffroy in his *Histoire abrégée Insectes qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris*, published in 1762, did not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature and therefore that no name published in the foregoing work acquires availability under the Law of Priority in the virtue of having been so published (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 366—369) and in particular from Point (2) of that decision where the International Commission agreed to consider separately, Order by Order, any cases where, as the result of the foregoing decision, names in common use were found not to be available and where therefore it was desirable that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to validate the names in question and so to avoid the confusion and name-changing which would otherwise be unavoidable.

2. Aphid taxonomists are not affected by the foregoing decisions, so far as they relate to generic names. They are, however, very much affected as regards one specific name which was published by Geoffroy in binominal form, although in the work in question he did not apply generally the principles of binominal nomenclature. This name is *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762 (*Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris* 2 : 497). This name is of importance, because it is the oldest name which unquestionably applies to the Mealy Plum Aphid.

3. Geoffroy did not actually describe the species to which he applied the name *Aphis pruni*, but he gave a reference to Réaumur (1737, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* 9(3) : 317) who gave an excellent description of the Mealy Plum Aphid. The name *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy is thus firmly based upon an unquestionable identification.

4. The Mealy Plum Aphid is the type species of the genus *Hyalopterus* Koch, [1854] (*Die Pflanzenläuse-Aphiden* 1 : 16). *Aphis pruni* Fabricius (an erroneous citation for *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, since Fabricius did not publish this as a new name, merely using Geoffroy's name) having been selected as the type species of this genus by Passerini (1860, *Gli Afidi* (ed. 2) : [27]). (The name *Hyalopterus* is commonly treated as having been published in 1857, but this is incorrect. Koch's book was published in four *Hefte*, of which the last was published in 1857 and the first in 1854. The name *Hyalopterus* occurs in the first *Heft* and should therefore be dated 1854.)

5. The Mealy Plum Aphid has been known under a large number of different specific names, its nomenclature having been exceptionally unstable. Smith (L.M.), (1936, *Hilgardia* 10(7) : 167—209) who applied the name *Hyalopterus pruni* (Geoffroy) to this species, made a careful review of the literature relating to this species, in the introduction

to which he wrote: "The scientific name of this species has been changed repeatedly; in fact, if each of the following authors is recognised, the status of the name has been changed twenty-one times in the course of which the species has been described eight times as new. This review of the taxonomy does not include many of the lesser notes of an economic nature, which give *Hyalopterus arundinis* (Fabr.) priority over *H. pruni* (Fabr.) and *vice versa*." It will be immediately evident, therefore, how urgent it is that the name to be applied to this important economic insect should be stabilised without further delay.

6. If the name *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, were not now to be validated by the International Commission under the procedure foreshadowed at its Paris Session, it would be necessary to consider the question of the name *Aphis arundinis* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 734). After giving this species the foregoing binominal name in the manner adopted throughout this work (i.e. with the generic name at the head of the page and the specific name in the margin opposite the description), Fabricius referred to this species as *Aphis arundinis epigeios*, giving its habitat as "*Habitat in arundinis epigeios foliis*" and completing the description of this species with a short Latin diagnosis. Although in the past this nominal species has frequently been identified with the Mealy Plum Aphid, it is by no means established that this identification is correct. In particular, it must be noted that Fabricius gave *Arundo epigeios* as the host species of *Aphis arundinis* and that this plant, as Börner (1932, *Anz. Schädlingsk.* 8(8) : (8—11) has shown, is a hard-leaved sandgrass belonging to the group Agrostideae, which is not at all closely related to the group Festuceae, to which belong the only known alternate host plants of the Mealy Plum Aphid. In spite of repeated search on plants of *Calamagrostis epigeios* (the currently accepted scientific name of the host species cited by Fabricius), Börner was unable to find the Mealy Plum Aphid on this species. For this reason and because of the nature of the plant, Börner concluded that it was not a host plant for this species. Smith (L.M.) (1936, *Hilgardia* 10(7) : 196—203), after a most careful study of the host plants of this species, concluded (: 201) that *Calamagrostis epigeios* must be rejected as a host plant of the Mealy Plum Aphid.

7. For so long as any doubt remains regarding the identity of the species represented by the nominal species *Aphis arundinis* Fabricius, 1775, it would be undesirable in the highest degree to allow a situation to arise in which it could be claimed that the specific name *arundinis* Fabricius, 1775, is the oldest available specific name for the Mealy Plum Aphid, for there would always be the danger that later work might show that this name was not applicable to that species and, in consequence, that still another change would need to be made in the name to be used for this species. The extreme importance of providing a stable nomenclature for this species arises not only from the economic

problems involved, wherever this species occurs, but also from its wide distribution. The importance of this latter factor is well brought out in the following passage in which Smith (L.M.), 1936, *loc. cit.* 10(7) : 170—171) has shown how extremely widespread is this species : “*Hyalopterus pruni* (Geoff.) has been frequently reported in many sections of the world, and particularly in the north temperate zone. It has been reported in Africa (Union of South Africa), Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Java, Latvia, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Slavonia, Sweden and Switzerland . . . In the United States this species was first reported from the vicinity of Carmel, California, in 1881. It was reported in Minnesota in 1885. At present it is known to occur in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Dakota and Utah.”

8. In view of the economic importance of the Mealy Plum Aphid, it is essential that there should be no room for doubt regarding its correct specific name. The specific name now accepted for this species is *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, but, as is now clear, that is not an available name, unless the International Commission steps in to make it so, by validating it under its Plenary Powers under the procedure envisaged in Paris in 1948. It is very important that the International Commission should intervene in this way, for confusion extending far outside the limits of systematic zoology would inevitably follow if it were necessary now to discard the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762. The risk of confusion and instability is always great when the name of an important economic species is changed for purely technical nomenclatorial reasons (such as those involved in the present instance) but the risk of such confusion and instability is greatly enhanced in the present instance by reason of the fact that, as explained in paragraph 6 above, the next oldest name after *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, that has to be considered is a name (*arundinis* Fabricius, 1775, published in the binominal combination *Aphis arundinis*) applied to a species which cannot be identified with certainty with the Mealy Plum Aphid. Thus, if no action were to be taken by the International Commission, finality could not be obtained regarding the correct name to be applied to this species.

9. It is for the purpose of eliminating these dangers and avoiding these uncertainties that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked :—

- (1) under the procedure agreed upon by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for adoption in the case of names in common use that might be found to be invalid, consequent upon the substitution of the expression “nomenclature binominal” for the expression “nomenclature binaire”

in Article 25, to use its Plenary Powers to validate the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni* and as interpreted by the reference given by Geoffroy to the description published by Réaumur in 1737 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* 9(3) : 317) ;

- (2) to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni* and as interpreted by the reference to Réaumur (1737) specified by Geoffroy, as proposed, under (1) above, to be validated under the Plenary Powers ;
- (3) to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Hyalopterus* Koch, 1854 (type species, by selection by Passerini (1860) : *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762).

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Professor Hottes's preliminary inquiry in 1949 the question of the possible use of the Commission's Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 428.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 22nd November 1952 but owing to the need during 1953 for concentrating the resources of the Office of the Commission on the preparations for the Session of the Commission to be held at Copenhagen in July of that year and later on the arrangements for the publication of the decisions on nomenclature taken at Copenhagen, it was found necessary temporarily to suspend the publication of Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* dealing with applications relating to the status of individual names and similar matters. In consequence, it was not until 11th May 1954 that the present



application was published in Part 6 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hottes, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 163—165).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 11th May 1954 (a) in Part 6 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Professor Hottes's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications and to a number of entomological serials in Europe and America.

**5. No objection received :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in the preceding paragraph elicited no objection to the action proposed from any source.

### III.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**6. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)87 :** On 26th November 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)87) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, as set out in Points (1) to (3) on page 165 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* " [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph

9 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**7. Relation to the name “*Aphis pruni*” Geoffroy, 1762, of the name “*Aphis pruni*” Scopoli, 1763 :** When voting on the present application Dr. L. B. Holthuis drew attention to the name *Aphis pruni* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carniol.* : 138), which, if Professor Hottes’s application for the validation under the Plenary Powers of the name *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, were to be approved by the Commission, would become a junior homonym of Geoffroy’s *pruni*. Dr. Holthuis indicated that, if it could be shown that the nominal species *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, and *Aphis pruni* Scopoli, represented the same taxonomic species (i.e. the Mealy Plum Aphid), he would prefer that the normal operation of the *Règles* should be followed in this case without resort to the Plenary Powers, but that, if the identity of these nominal species could not be certainly established he would vote in favour of Professor Hottes’s proposal for the validation of the name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762. Upon the receipt of this communication Mr. Hemming at once asked Professor Hottes to submit a statement on the issue involved. To this inquiry Professor Hottes furnished the following reply :—

*Aphis pruni* Scopoli, 1763, is a junior homonym of *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, if that name is recognized by the Commission.

*Aphis pruni* Scopoli, 1763, cannot be identified with certainty :—

- (a) Wilson & Vickery (1918) list it as *Phorodon pruni* (Scop.).
- (b) J. Davidson (1925 : 68) makes this a synonym of *Phorodon humuli* Schr.
- (c) Borner & Schilder (1932 : 616) regard *pruni* of Scopoli as a good species and indicate *humuli* of Schrk. as a synonym.
- (d) Parch (1938 : 401) lists *pruni* Scopoli as a synonym of *P. humuli* Schrank.
- (e) Borner (1952 : 104) lists *pruni* of Scopoli as a synonym of *A. cardui* L., 1758.

From the literature known to me it would seem to me to be best to place *A. pruni* Scopoli, 1763, as a junior homonym of *A. pruni* Geoffroy, 1762.

In communicating Professor Hottes's letter to Dr. Holthuis, Mr. Hemming observed that it was clear from the information so furnished that the name *Aphis pruni* Scopoli, 1763, was a *nomen dubium* and that its adoption in preference to the name *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, would not secure that the specific name *pruni* should be the oldest available name for the Mealy Plum Aphid. Mr. Hemming added that it was his intention, if the Commission, by its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)87 were to approve Professor Hottes's proposal for the validation of the name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, to execute a Minute as Secretary to the Commission, directing that the name *pruni* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the same combination, which by such a vote would become a junior primary homonym of *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, be placed upon the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*.

**8. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 26th February 1955.

**9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)87 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)87 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty (20) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Hering ; Lemche ; Stoll ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Vokes ; Esaki ; Bodenheimer ; Dymond ; Bonnet ; Riley ; Boschma ; Miller ; Key ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Hemming ; Kühnelt ; Jaczewski ; Sylvester-Bradley ;

(b) *Negative Votes, one (1) :*

Cabrera ;

(c) *On Leave of Absence, two (2) :*

Mertens ; Prantl ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**10. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 27th February 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)87, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 9 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**11. Addition of the name " pruni " Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination " Aphis pruni " to the " Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology " :** On 27th February 1955 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, executed a Minute directing that, as the name *pruni* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, had by the vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)87 become a junior homonym of *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the same combination, an entry directing the addition to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* of the name *pruni* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, be made in the Ruling to be prepared embodying the decision taken by the Commission in the present case.

**12. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " :** On 27th February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate

that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)87, as supplemented by the adjustment specified in paragraph 11 above.

**13. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Hyalopterus* Koch, [1854], *Die Pflanzenläuse-Aphiden* **1** : 16  
*pruni*, *Aphis*, Geoffroy, 1762, *Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris* **2** : 497  
*pruni*, *Aphis*, Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. carniol.* : 138

**14.** The following is the reference for the selection of a type species for the genus *Hyalopterus* Koch, 1854, specified in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* : Passerini, 1860, *Gli Afidi* (ed. 2) : [27].

**15. Family-Group Name Aspect :** The application dealt with in the present *Opinion* was submitted to the Commission many years before the establishment of the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. It was not found possible to investigate this aspect of this case prior to the submission to the Commission of Voting Paper V.P.(54)87. This question is, however, now being examined on a separate file to which the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1113 has been allotted<sup>1</sup>.

**16.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

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<sup>1</sup> A decision on this matter has since been taken by the International Commission and has been embodied in *Direction 54*, which will be published as Part 26 of the present volume.

17. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Ninety-Seven (397) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Seventh day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 21. Pp. 377—392**

## **OPINION 398**

Determination of the interpretation of the nominal  
species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order  
Hemiptera)

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 398

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*)

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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*)  
(12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)  
(1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*La Plata, Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

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(12th August 1953)

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Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)  
Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)  
(12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*)  
(29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferninand PRANTL (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*)  
(6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)



## OPINION 398

### DETERMINATION OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES "APHIS PINI" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA)

**RULING** :—(1) It is hereby directed that the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) be interpreted by reference to the description given by De Geer (1773, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* 3(2) (Des Pucerons) : 27—39) for the taxon to which he then applied the non-binominal name *Aphis nudi pini*, the reference so selected by Goeze as First Reviser in 1778 (*Ent. Beytr. Linn.* 2 : 304—305).

(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 695 :—*pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis pini*, as interpreted in (1) above.

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 267 :—*nudus* Mordvilko, 1895, as published in the combination *Lachnus nudus* (a junior objective synonym of *pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis pini*, as interpreted in (1) above).

#### I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 18th November 1948, Professor F. C. Hottes (*Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.*) submitted an application to the

AUG 1 1956

Commission for a Ruling as to the method to be adopted for interpreting the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera). At the time of the receipt of Professor Hottes's application it had been found necessary temporarily to suspend work on current applications relating to individual nomenclatorial problems, for various decisions on procedural questions taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, made it necessary to revise in certain respects all applications then awaiting attention by the Commission, a revision which could not be carried out until after the publication of the Official Record of the Paris decisions. These decisions were published in 1950 and immediately thereafter work was started on the revision of all outstanding applications. The necessary revision in the present case was completed on 18th June 1951, on which date the following application was submitted by Professor Hottes :—

**Proposed addition to the " Official List of Specific Names in Zoology " of the specific name " pini " Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination "Aphis pini" and as interpreted by De Geer (1773) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera)**

By F. C. HOTTES

(Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.)

### I. Introductory

In the present application I examine the various discordant ways in which the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, has been interpreted by subsequent authors and draw attention to the first occasion subsequent to Linnaeus (1758) on which a reviser definitely established the identity of the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, and ask that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should now place the specific name *pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis pini*, as applied to the species referred to above, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. That an authoritative decision should be given on the foregoing question is of importance not only for the purpose of stabilising the manner in which the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus should be interpreted, but also from the wider point of view of determining the identity of the species commonly regarded as the type species of the genus *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, a subject

on which also I have submitted an application to the International Commission (Z.N.(S.) 174)<sup>1</sup>.

2. Before approaching the main subject of the present application, it is necessary to dispose of a preliminary matter relating to the status of the name *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 453). Linnaeus there gave no verbal description of this species, beyond saying "*A. Pini sylvestris*" and adding "Habitat in Pino sylvestri". As will be seen a large part of the discussion which has since taken place regarding the identity of the Linnean species has turned on the impossibility of determining which of the several species which live on *Pinus sylvestris* Linnaeus had before him when he published the name *Aphis pini*. It must however be observed at this point that, if in fact Linnaeus had done nothing more than cite the host species of his *Aphis pini*, the name *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, would have had to be regarded as a *nomen nudum*, for the International Congress of Zoology have ruled (and, indeed have decided to insert provisions in the *Règles* to make it clear) that "the citation of the name of a host species . . . unaccompanied by any other particulars does not constitute an 'indication' for the purposes of Article 25" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 256). Fortunately, however, closer inspection of the entry in the *Systema Naturae* under the name *Aphis pini* shows that Linnaeus did give some additional particulars, for he there gave a bibliographical reference, as follows, to the first edition of his own *Fauna svecica*; "*Fn. svec.* 718". Reference to the passage quoted shows that, after repeating that this species lives in "our *Pinus* 788", he added the following words descriptive of the species itself: "Appendiculi brevisimi". The citation in 1758 of a reference to his earlier *Fauna svecica* incorporates into the 10th edition of the *Syst. Nat.* the brief description given in the *Fauna svecica* of the species named *Aphis pini* in 1758. Thus, contrary to what has commonly been stated, the name *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, is not a *nomen nudum*, but is an available name, having been published with a brief "indication".

3. It is necessary next to consider the status of a name (such as *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758), which is an available name in the sense that it was published with an "indication" but which presents difficulties of interpretation, in view of the fact that the "indication" given is not sufficient, taken by itself, to make it possible to determine to which of several allied species the name should adhere. A means for determining a question of this kind has always existed in the form of Article 31 of the *Règles*, which applies to the subdivision of a composite nominal species the rules laid down in Article 30 for determining the type species of a genus, originally established without a designated

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<sup>1</sup> The decision taken by the International Commission in the case here referred to has been embodied in *Opinion* 399, which is being published in the present volume in the Part (Part 22) immediately following the present Part.

or indicated type species. The interpretation of Article 31 has always been a matter of difficulty and it is fortunate, therefore, that this Article was re-written by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 73—76) and that the revision so adopted was completed by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in 1953 (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 72—78). It is in the light of these provisions that the position of the name *Aphis pini* Linnaeus is examined in the present application.

## II. Historical account of the way in which the nominal species “*Aphis pini*” Linnaeus, 1758, has been interpreted

4. The first author to examine the complex of species centred around *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, was the non-binominal author De Geer (1773, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* 3(2) (Des Pucerons) : 27—39). De Geer recognised and clearly described two species, to which he gave respectively the non-binominal names *Aphis nudi pini* and *Aphis tomentosa pini*. He devoted considerable space to the description of these species and their life histories. In the case of the species which he called *Aphis nudi pini*, he described the male as being apterous. As has been pointed out to me (*in litt.*) by Dr. Ris Lambers, this is an extremely important observation, for it appears that there is only one European species of the genus *Cinara* Curtis which feeds on pine and in which the male is apterous. This is a character of critical importance, for it furnishes an indisputable criterion for identifying the species which De Geer called *Aphis nudi pini* and thus for disentangling the synonymy of this species in the later literature.

5. Goeze in 1778 (*Ent. Beytr. Linn.* 2 : 304—305) placed the name *Aphis nudi pini* De Geer, 1773, as a synonym of *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, and was thus the first author definitely to select one particular species from among those covered by the Linnean diagnosis to be the species to which the name *Aphis pini* Linnaeus should be applied.

6. Fabricius in 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* 2 : 389) adopted the same line as that of Goeze and in addition gave the binominal name *Aphis pineti* to the species which De Geer had called *Aphis tomentosa pini* in 1773. Fabricius adopted the same treatment for these species in 1794 (*Ent. syst.* 4 : 219) and in 1803 (*Syst. Rhyng.* : 300).

7. Villiers (1789, *Linn. Ent.* 1 : 549), like Fabricius in 1781, realised that a binominal name was needed for the species which De Geer (1773) had called *Aphis tomentosa pini*, and, being presumably unaware of the fact that Fabricius had already given it the name *Aphis pineti*, himself gave it the new name *Aphis tomentosa*.

8. Kaltenbach in 1843 (*Mon. Fam. Pflanzenläuse (Phytophythires)* : 155—160) described a species of *Lachnus* Burmeister which he identified with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus. He also quoted at some length some of the observations made by De Geer in regard to his *Aphis nudi pini*. Kaltenbach incorrectly identified De Geer's species with that which he himself was considering and attributed it to Linnaeus.

9. Walker in 1848 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **2** : 102) also described a species to which he applied the name *Aphis pini* Linnaeus. The identity of the species so described by Walker was later examined by Swain (1921). See paragraph 18 below.

10. In 1855 (*Die Pflanzenläuse Aphiden* : 234—236) Koch described a species under the name *Lachnus pini*, which he attributed to Linnaeus and thus considered to be the same species as *Aphis pini* Linnaeus. The species so identified by Koch was later discussed both by Cholodkovsky (1898) and by del Guercio (1909). See paragraphs 14 and 15 below. In addition, Koch described a second species under the name *Lachnus pineti* Fabricius. Koch, however, misidentified the Fabrician species. The species which he so identified with the *pineti* of Fabricius has for the most part been incorrectly treated as having been so named by Koch. It is the species which Mordvilko, 1895 (*Zool. Anz.* **18** : 100) named *Lachnus pineus*.

11. Buckton in 1881 (*Mon. brit. Aphid.* **3** : 50) was the next author to describe a species under the specific name *pini* Linnaeus. The species so identified by Buckton was later discussed by Swain (1921). See paragraph 18 below.

12. Weed in 1890 (*Agric. Sci.* **4** (No. 6) : 157, pl. 2) described the Scotch Pine Plant-Louse under the name *Lachnus pini* (Linnaeus). His action in this matter was later commented upon by Patch (1912). See paragraph 16 below.

13. In 1895 (*Zool. Anz.* **18** : 73—85, 93—104) Mordvilko rejected the name *Aphis pini* Linnaeus and gave a new name, *Lachnus nudus* (: 99) (which however he attributed to De Geer) to the species which De Geer (1773) had called *Aphis nudi pini*. Although De Geer was not a binominal author and had never used the term *nudus* as a specific name, Mordvilko attributed that name to De Geer; Mordvilko himself must however be regarded as the author of this name, which accordingly takes priority only from 1895. The following are the reasons given by Mordvilko for his rejection of the name *Aphis pini* Linnaeus: "Einige früher beschriebene *Lachnus* Arten konnten in der Tabelle nicht aufgenommen werden. Hauptsächlich weil ihre Beschreibungen nicht ausführlich sind. Diese sind folgende: *L. hyalinus* Koch, *confinis* Koch, *laricis* Koch 26, *cupressi* Buckt., *macrocephalus* Buckt. (ist höchst wahrscheinlich *L. hyalinus* Koch), *pinicola*

Buckton 27, *piniphila* Ratz., 28, und *L. pini* nach Linné 29 und Fabricius 30". As the nominal species *Lachnus nudus* Mordvilko was expressly based upon the *Aphis nudi pini* of De Geer, Mordvilko was the first modern author to recognise the species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, as defined by Goeze and Fabricius. Mordvilko, it may be noted, was aware that the males of his *Lachnus nudus* were apterous. In the same paper Mordvilko treated, as *Lachnus pini* Kaltenbach, the species which in 1843 Kaltenbach had described under that name but which that author had identified with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus (paragraph 8 above).

14. Cholodkovsky in 1898 (*Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **31** : 7, 32, 40—41) also considered the question of the species identified by Kaltenbach (paragraph 8 above) as *Aphis pini* Linnaeus. The conclusion that he reached was that it was a species very near to *Lachnus taeniatus* Koch, 1857. Cholodkovsky added that the observations by De Geer which Kaltenbach had cited as relating to the species which he was then describing did not in fact relate to that species, but to *Lachnus nudus* De Geer [sic] [recte *Lachnus nudus* Mordvilko]. Commenting on the species which Koch (paragraph 10 above) had called *Lachnus pini* (and which he had identified with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus), Cholodkovsky expressed the opinion that the species in question was the same as that which De Geer had called *Aphis nudi pini*. Cholodkovsky did not make use of the name *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, holding, in regard to it, much the same view as that expressed by Mordvilko (1895) (see paragraph 13 above).

15. The identity of the species which Koch had described under the name *Lachnus pini* (Linnaeus) (i.e. as *Aphis pini* Linnaeus) was further discussed in 1909 (*Redia* **5**(2) : 294—296) by del Guercio, who reached the same conclusion as that expressed by Cholodkovsky in 1898 (paragraph 14 above), namely that Koch's species was the *Aphis nudi pini* of De Geer.

16. In 1912 (*Maine agric. exper. Stat. Bull.* **202** : 168—169) Patch described a species, to which she applied the name *Lachnus pini*. She attributed this name to Weed, who (as we have seen in paragraph 12 above) had described the Scotch Pine Plant-Louse under this name, which however he had attributed to Linnaeus. Patch said :—"This species seems to agree with *Lachnus pineti* Koch as discussed and figured by Cholodkovsky (1898) and may prove to be that species."

17. Van den Goot in 1915 (*Beitr. Kenntn. holländisch. Blattläuse* : 405—408) did not mention *Aphis pini* Linnaeus at all. From his remarks on *Lachnus pineti* Koch, it seems likely that he included under that name the species which later Theobald identified as *pini* Linnaeus, except that he described the alate viviparous female as having only one sensorium on the third antennal segment, instead of from seven to nine.

18. Swain in 1921 (*Ent. News.* 32 : 228—229) reviewed both the *Aphis pini* Linnaeus of Walker (1848) (see paragraph 9 above) and the species, also identified with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, described by Buckton in 1881 (see paragraph 11 above). His conclusion was that both the specimens described by Walker and those described by Buckton were referable to *Lachnus taeneatus* Koch, a species which he regarded as close to *Lachnus nudus* Mordvilko, 1895 (paragraph 13 above).

19. In 1923 (*Guide Ins. Connecticut* 4 (*Hemipt. Fam. Aphididae*) : 261—262) Wilson described the apterous and alate viviparous females of *Lachnus pineus* Mordvilko, 1895, under the name *Dilachnus pini* (Linnaeus). In this he was widely followed by later workers.

20. Davidson in 1925 (*List brit. Aphides* : 63), when discussing what he called *Lachniella pini* (L.), added the following note : “*Aphis pini* (L.) of Walker and *L. pini* of Buckton do not appear to be the same species.” Swain (1921), it will be recalled (paragraph 18 above), had already expressed the view that Walker and Buckton had misidentified another species (Swain suggested *Lachnus taeniatus* Koch) with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus. From Davidson’s remarks it may be concluded that the species with which he was dealing was the same as that which later Theobald (1929) was to identify with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus (paragraph 21 below), although it must be admitted that the fact that Davidson placed this species in the genus *Lachniella* (in which the media of the forewing is only once-branched) suggests otherwise.

21. In 1929 (*Plant Lice Gt. Brit.* 3 : 145—147) Theobald treated *Aphis pini* Linnaeus as a member of the genus *Panimerus* Laing, 1926 (*Entomologist* 59 : 322), a name which in a footnote Laing changed to *Neochmosis* (1929, *ibid.* 3 : 129). Of the species with which we are here concerned Theobald listed the following as synonyms : *Aphis nudi pini* De Geer, *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, *Lachnus pini* Kaltenbach, *Lachnus nudus* Mordvilko, together with others. Theobald described his species as having alate males, thus showing conclusively that the species before him was not the *Aphis nudi pini* of De Geer, the males of which are apterous (see paragraph 4 above) and consequently was not *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, as interpreted by Goeze. His description indicates that the species which he had before him was *pineus* Mordvilko. Thus, Theobald was in error not only when he cited *Aphis nudi pini* De Geer and *Lachnus nudus* Mordvilko in the synonymy of his species, but also when he so cited the *Lachnus pini* Linnaeus of Kaltenbach, 1843 (see paragraph 8 above)\*. The conclusion reached by Wilson

\* The species which Kaltenbach (1843) erroneously identified with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus (see paragraph 8 of the present paper) cannot bear the name *pini* Kaltenbach, for the *Règles* expressly provide (Article 31) that a specific name based upon a misidentification cannot be accepted as an available name. Even if this were otherwise, the species of Kaltenbach could not bear the name *pini* in the genus *Cinara* Curtis, for in that combination the name would be a junior secondary homonym of *Cinara pini* (Linnaeus). I accordingly hereby give the name *Cinara kaltenbachi* nom. nov. to the species which Kaltenbach misidentified with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758. (intld. F.C.H.)

(1923) (paragraph 19 above) and by Theobald (1929) exercised a considerable influence and was followed by a number of subsequent Aphid workers.

22. In a paper published in 1930 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **43** : 185—188) I expressed the view that *Cinara nudus* (Mordvilko, 1895) was not a synonym of *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, and that the latter species was the species to which Koch (in 1855) had given the name *Lachnus pineti*.

23. In 1930 I received two interesting letters from Mordvilko bearing on the present problem. In the first of these letters (which was dated 3rd June 1930), Mordvilko wrote : "At present it is not possible to establish what Linné meant by his *Aphis pini*. There are four to six species of *Lachnus* at least that live on the branches and shoots of *Pinus* in Europe. Under the name of *L. pini*, J. Kaltenbach, 1841—1843, described already a certain *Lachnus* species of the group *pini* (L.) Kalt., to which the following species belonged : *L. pini* K., *L. pineus* Mordv. (= *pineti* Koch nec Fab.), *L. hyperophilus* Koch, etc. *Lachnus nudus* Deg., *L. taeniatus* Koch, *L. pinihabitans* Mordvilko also belong. (See Mordvilko, 1894—1895 ; *Zool. Anz.*, 1895 ; N. Cholodkovsky, *Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross.* **31**, 1898.)" In the second of the two letters (letter dated 18th July 1930) Mordvilko wrote : "Today I am sending you two glass tubes with plant lice, *Lachnus nudus* Deg. and *L. pineus* Mordv. (= *pineti* Koch) (? = *L. pini* L.). In my opinion, under the name of *A. pini*, Linné meant one of the species of the group Mordv. *pineus*, *curtiplosus*, *hyperophilus* Koch, *pini* Kalt., because *L. pineus* f.e. is the most common species. If they proved to be one and the same species, this would be called *L. pini* L." From these quotations, we see that, while Mordvilko was still inclined to question whether the *Aphis pini* of Linnaeus could be recognised, he was willing to hazard a guess that this was possible. (I may mention here that in a letter dated 4th August 1948, Dr. Ris Lambers questioned whether Mordvilko was right in thinking that *L. pineus* is the commonest species of the group. Perhaps Mordvilko thought of *L. pineus* as being the most widely spread geographically of the species concerned, as Cholodkovsky (1898) had suggested was the case.) Looking at Mordvilko's conclusion generally, we have to note that, in order to identify *Aphis pini* Linnaeus in the way that he did, he had to put out of his mind the fact that the *Aphis nudi pini* of De Geer has apterous males, while in his *pini*, which is the *pini* of Wilson and Theobald, the males are alate.

24. In 1932 (in Sorauer, *Handb. Pflanzen. Krankh.* (ed. 4) **5** : 568) Börner and Schilder placed the *Aphis nudi pini* of De Geer as a synonym of *Cinara pini* (Linnaeus), thus accepting Goeze's interpretation of that species.



25. In 1939 (*Arbeit. physiol. angewandt. Ent.* 6 (1) : 76), however, Börner erected a new genus to which he gave the name *Cinaria*, designating, as its type species, *Cinaria kochiana* nom. nov. for *Aphis laricis* Walker, 1848 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) 2 : 102). It appears that the chief characteristic of this genus is the presence of a well-developed mesosternal tubercle. Lambers (1948 : 275), however, has since stated that such a tubercle is present in *Cinara nudus* (Mordvilko), that is, in the true *Aphis pini* of Linnaeus. Lambers has stated also in the same place that in 1939 Börner accepted the opinion of Theobald and others who described the aphid known as *Lachnus pineus* Mordvilko under the specific name *pini* Linnaeus.

26. Oestlund in 1942 (*Syst. Aphid.* : 24) accepted the species *Lachnus pineti* Koch, as interpreted by Van den Goot (1915) (see paragraph 17 above) as being the same species as *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758. However, he described the male of this species as being alate, and it is evident, therefore, that he did not have before him the true *Aphis pini* of Linnaeus, as interpreted by Goeze (see paragraph 5 above).

27. The problem with which we are concerned was posed as follows very clearly by Lambers in 1948 (*Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* 99 : 274—275) : “The description of *pini* by Linné is such that it may apply to at least five species living on *Pinus silvestris*. Therefore, the name is available for any of these species. It has alternately been used for two species, one also known as *pineti* Koch or *pinea* Mordvilko, the other as *nuda* De Geer or *nuda* Mordvilko. It is clear that De Geer believed that his *Aphis nudi pini* was *pini* L. Therefore Goeze and Gmelin were in all respects correct in placing *Aphis nudi pini*, an invalid name, as a synonym of *pini* L. As De Geer describes his species so clearly that a misunderstanding has never occurred as to what he meant, we have one very clear and distinct conception of *Aphis pini* L., which has the advantage of being the oldest interpretation.”

### III. Conclusions and Recommendations

28. Having now examined the principal occasions on which the specific name *pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis pini*, has been used, we may summarise our principal conclusions as follows : (1) The nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, may or may not have been a composite species but in any case its description is so scanty that it cannot be interpreted with certainty until some later author, acting under Article 31 of the *Règles*, definitely links the specific name *pini* Linnaeus to a clearly recognisable species which conforms with the description given by Linnaeus. De Geer (1773) clearly distinguished two species belonging to the *pini*-complex and it might easily be claimed that of these he definitely identified with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus the one to which he applied the non-binominal name *Aphis nudi pini*. Even if the view is taken that De Geer's action was not

sufficiently precise to bring it within the scope of Article 31, there can be no question but that five years later Goeze (1778) definitely identified *Aphis nudi pini* De Geer as the species described by Linnaeus as *Aphis pini*. It can certainly be concluded therefore that, under Article 31, the above is the manner in which the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus is to be interpreted. (2) It cannot be said that over the period as a whole there has been any consistently general use of the specific name *pini* Linnaeus. In the XVIIIth Century, it may be said that *Aphis pini* Linnaeus was consistently interpreted in the correct manner; in the XIXth Century the name *pini* Linnaeus was interpreted in a variety of inconsistent, and, in almost every case, incorrect ways, and in the last decade of the century a fresh impetus was given to the tendency to use this name in an incorrect manner through the influence exerted by Mordvilko (1895), the first modern author to recognise the species described by De Geer as *Aphis nudi pini* (= *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758), who unfortunately abandoned the use of the specific name *pini* Linnaeus, giving to that species the specific name *nudus*: the XXth Century also has witnessed considerable divergence of practice; Mordvilko's influence persisted for a considerable time until it was replaced by that of Wilson (1923) and Theobald (1929), who restored the specific name *pini* Linnaeus but unfortunately associated that name not with *Aphis nudi pini* but with the species to which Mordvilko had given the name *pineus*. In the most recent period, however, there has been a move to restore the specific name *pini* Linnaeus to its correct usage. This course was followed by Börner and Schilder (1932), by Oestlund (1942) (so far as the bibliographical references, but not the description, are concerned) and by Lambers in 1948.

29. If it had been found that there had been a preponderating use of the specific name *pini* Linnaeus for some species, other than that to which, in consequence of the action of Goeze (1778) it applies under the *Règles*, there might well have been a case for asking the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to set aside the selection made, under Article 31, by Goeze in 1778, and to select in its place whatever other species had commonly been accepted as being the species represented by the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus. I have carefully considered whether such a course is called for in the present case, but, in view of the history of this name, as summarised in the preceding paragraph, and having regard also to the fact that the most recent authors who have treated of these species have applied the name *pini* Linnaeus in the manner required by the selection made by Goeze in 1778, I have reached the conclusion that the use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of setting Goeze's (1778) selection on one side would not be justified and that the course which would lead to the least confusion and inconvenience—for some is probably unavoidable—would be for the International Commission to register a definitive acceptance of Goeze's interpretation of the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus.

30. I accordingly now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

- (1) to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name *pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis pini*, the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the description given by De Geer (1773) for *Aphis nudi pini*, as so selected by Goeze (1778) ;
- (2) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name *nudus* Mordvilko, 1895, as published in the combination *Lachnus nudus* (the specific name of a nominal species which, being based on *Aphis nudi pini* De Geer, 1773, is objectively identical with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, under the selection made by Goeze (1778) under Article 31).

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Professor Hottes's application the question of the interpretation of the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 547.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 22nd November 1952 but owing to the need during 1953 for concentrating the resources of the Office of the Commission upon the preparations for the Session of the Commission to be held at Copenhagen in July of that year and later on the arrangements for the publication of the decisions on nomenclature taken at Copenhagen, it was necessary temporarily to suspend the publication of Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* dealing with applications relating to the status of individual names and similar matters. In consequence, it was not until 11th May 1954 that the present application was published in Part 6 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hottes, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 166—173).

**4. No objection received :** The publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* elicited no objection to the action proposed from any source.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**5. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)88 :** On 26th November 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)88) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the name *pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis pini*, as set out in Points (1) and (2) in paragraph 30 on page 173 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 30 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**6. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 26th February 1955.

**7. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)88 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)88 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-one (21) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Hering ; Lemche ; Stoll ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Vokes ; Esaki ; Bodenheimer ; Dymond ; Bonnet ; Riley ; Boschma ; Miller ; Key ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Kühnelt ; Jaczewski ; Sylvester-Bradley ;

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

(c) *On Leave of Absence, two (2)* :

Mertens ; Prantl ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

**8. Declaration of Result of Vote** : On 27th February 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)88, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 7 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**9. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion"** : On 28th February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)88.

**10. Original References** : The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*pini*, *Aphis*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 453  
*nudus*, *Lachnus*, Mordvilko, 1895, *Zool. Anz.* **18** : 99

**11.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly

hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

12. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Ninety-Eight (398) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Eighth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 22. Pp. 393—418

## OPINION 399

Designation, under the Plenary Powers, of a type species in harmony with accepted nomenclatorial practice for the genera *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera)



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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 399

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President*: Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*)

---

*President*: Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President*: Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary*: Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)

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Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*La Plata, Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

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Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*) (29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferninand PRANTL (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)



## OPINION 399

**DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF  
A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCEPTED  
NOMENCLATORIAL PRACTICE FOR THE  
GENERA "LACHNUS" BURMEISTER, 1835,  
AND "CINARA" CURTIS, 1835 (CLASS  
INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA)**

**RULING** :—(1) The following action is hereby taken under the Plenary Powers :—

(a) All designations or selections of type species for the genera *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside.

(b) The under-mentioned nominal species are hereby designated to be the type species respectively of the genera specified below :—

(i) *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835 ;

(ii) *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as defined by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 398, to be the type species of *Cinara* Curtis, 1835.

(2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 989 and 990 respectively :—

(a) *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835 (gender : masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b)(i) above : *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(b) *Cinara* Curtis, 1835 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b)(ii) above : *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758).

(3) The under-mentioned entries are hereby made on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) The under-mentioned name is hereby placed on the foregoing *List* with the Name No. 696 :—  
*roboris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis roboris* (specific name of type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835) ;

(b) The following note is hereby added to the entry on the above *List* relating to the name *pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis pini*, made by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 398 :—“ (specific name of type species of *Cinara* Curtis, 1835) ”.

(4) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 415 :—  
*Cinaria* Baker, 1920 (an Invalid Subsequent Spelling for *Cinara* Curtis, 1835).

## I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

**Early discussions :** The question which forms the subject of the present *Opinion* was first brought to the notice of the Office of the Commission by Professor F. C. Hottes (then of the *James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois, U.S.A.*) in a letter dated 24th February 1930, addressed to the late Dr. C. W. Stiles, at that time Secretary to the Commission. This letter and other documents of the same period were missing at the time of the transfer of the records of the Commission to Mr. Hemming consequent upon his election in 1936 to be Secretary to the Commission. Ultimately, however, these documents were recovered. A short account of these early discussions and of the course of events up to the submission in 1948 of the application

which forms the basis of the present *Opinion* was given in a Report prepared by Mr. Hemming in May 1951, from which the following passage is an extract :—

**Extract from a Report on Professor F. C. Hottes' application regarding the generic names "Lachnus" Burmeister, 1835, and "Cinara" Curtis, 1835 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) prepared for the information of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Mr. Francis Hemming as Secretary on 31st May 1951**

(The Report, from which the following passage is an extract was published on 11th May 1954 (Hemming, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 184—187)

2. This question [i.e. the species to be accepted as the type species of the genera *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835] was first raised informally in a letter dated 24th February 1930 addressed by Professor F. C. Hottes (then of the *James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois, U.S.A.*) to the late Dr. C. W. Stiles, my predecessor in the Office of Secretary to the International Commission. In this letter Professor Hottes drew attention to the difficulties arising from the fact that the first valid type selection for *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, was that by Wilson (1910) who had then selected *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister, 1835, whereas the species commonly accepted as the type species of this genus was *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister, 1835, selected a year later (1911), also by Wilson. At the same time Professor Hottes drew attention to the difficulties which existed also in determining the type species of the genus *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, in view of the fact that, when Curtis designated "*pini* Linnaeus" as the type species of this genus, he added a question mark after the word "Linnaeus", thereby throwing into doubt the action which he conceived himself to be taking. The correspondence which then ensued, did not lead to the submission of an application to the Commission.

3. Among the papers transferred to my charge on my becoming Secretary to the International Commission, I found references to a possible application to the International Commission on this subject but the actual documents handed over to me did not include any of the earlier correspondence relating to this case. When in 1944 I was able to turn my attention to this case, I wrote to Professor Hottes, referring to the correspondence which he had had on this subject with Dr. Stiles and asking whether he proposed to submit an application to the International Commission. At the same time I wrote to Dr. S. A. Rohwer (*Assistant Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*), to whom it

appeared (from other papers which had been transferred to me) that perhaps the earlier correspondence had been sent by Dr. Stiles ; I asked that, if this was so, these papers should be returned for incorporation in the records of the International Commission.

4. In October 1944 I received a letter from Professor Hottes, with which he enclosed a copy of a paper entitled "The name *Cinara* versus the name *Lachnus*", which he had written shortly after the correspondence with Dr. Stiles referred to in paragraph 2 above and which had been published in November 1930 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 43 : 185—188). In that paper Professor Hottes had set out the grounds which, as he then believed, justified the conclusion that Westwood (1840) had effectively selected *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the genus *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and that Curtis (1835) had validly designed *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the genus *Cinara* Curtis, 1835. Professor Hottes went on to say that he recognised that in a matter of this kind the opinion of an individual specialist possessed no official status ; he suggested, therefore, that the International Commission should review the findings which he had reached and, having done so, should render an *Opinion* on the questions at issue. Professor Hottes added that he would be happy to present to the Commission a bibliography of the literature involved and to submit recommendations for the consideration of the Commission.

5. In December 1944 I received a letter from Dr. Rohwer enclosing the earlier correspondence relating to this case which, as I had anticipated, had been filed in the records of the U.S. Department of Agriculture . . . . .

**2. The application submitted by Professor F. C. Hottes (Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.) :** In September 1944, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, entered into correspondence with Professor F. C. Hottes (who by now was resident at *Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.*) with a view to arranging for the submission by him of a definitive application asking the Commission to give a Ruling on the long-outstanding question of the species to be accepted as the type species of the genera *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, respectively. This led in November 1948 to the submission by Professor Hottes of an application on the above subject, together with an application asking for a Ruling as to the interpretation of the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758. This latter question, though entirely distinct from that relating to the type species of the genera *Lachnus* and *Cinara*, was nevertheless closely bound up with that question owing to

the attempt made by Curtis in 1835 to designate *Aphis pini* Linnaeus as the type species of his new genus *Cinara*. Subsequent to the receipt of these applications the two problems involved were dealt with concurrently by the Commission at every stage. The decision on the interpretation of the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus has been embodied in *Opinion* 398, the *Opinion* immediately preceding the present *Opinion*. Various decisions of a procedural character taken in Paris in 1948 by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology involved a certain amount of revision in the case of all applications then awaiting consideration by the Commission. Work on these revisions was begun in 1950 as soon as the Official Record of the decisions taken in Paris had been published. In the present case the required revision was completed on 18th June 1951, on which date the following application was submitted by Professor Hottes :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate, as the type species of  
 "Lachnus" Burmeister, 1835, and "Cinara" Curtis, 1835  
 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) a species in harmony with  
 accepted nomenclatorial practice**

By F. C. HOTTES

(*Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

Much confusion has arisen among Aphid taxonomists in connection with the generic names *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835. Both these names were first published in the same year and it has not been found possible to establish with certainty the relative priority to be assigned to them. These two nominal genera have been treated as representing the same taxonomic genus, and the genus *Cinara* has been treated as a junior synonym of *Lachnus*, notwithstanding the fact that the priority of these names in relation to one another was not definitely established. Both genera have been treated as having the same species as their respective type species, though incorrectly so. Moreover, the name *Lachnus* has until recently been associated with a group of aphids generically different from that to which is referable the species which under the Rules is the valid type species of that genus. Furthermore, the species which was designated as the type species of *Cinara* was distinguished by the addition of a question mark inserted after the author's name, a procedure on the part of Curtis which naturally casts a cloud on the identity of the species so designated.

2. In the belief that this state of confusion should be brought to an end with as little further delay as possible, the present application has

been prepared for the purpose of presenting the available facts to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and thereby of securing an authoritative ruling for the guidance of present and future taxonomists.

(a) The generic name "Lachnus" Burmeister, 1835

3. In 1835 (on a date which is not precisely known) Burmeister published his generic name *Lachnus* (*Handbuch der Entomologie* 2 : 91), which he attributed to Illiger. In this connection it is interesting to note the following statement entered in long hand at the bottom of page 91 in a copy of the second volume of Burmeister's *Handbuch* which I have examined: "Illiger never described the genus *Lachnus*, which he had put in manuscript. Burmeister adopted the name, credited it to Illiger, and described the genus". (Theo. Pergande.) This statement is similar to one sent to me in 1930 by the late Dr. Walther Horn. Both authorities agree with the generally held opinion that Illiger did not describe the genus, so that the name *Lachnus* should be credited to Burmeister. (It should be recalled at this point that in 1948 the International Congress of Zoology decided to insert in the Code a provision that, where a name has gained an irregular currency through having been in use in manuscript, that name is to be attributed to the first author by whom it is validly published with an indication and it is to rank for the purposes of priority from the date on which it is first so published—see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 259.)

4. Westwood in 1840 (2 : 118) selected *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 452) as the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister, no species having been so designated or indicated at the time of the original publication of this generic name. This selection was, however, invalid, because *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus was not one of the nominal species included in the genus *Lachnus* by Burmeister when he first published the name *Lachnus*.

5. Schumacher in 1921 (*Zool. Anz.* 53 : 185—186) attempted to establish the proposition that *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus was the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister, by citing from the second edition of Burmeister's *Handbuch der Entomologie* (2 : 1006), where Burmeister stated that his *Lachnus fasciatus* of 1835 (*Handb. Ent.* 2(1) : 93) was a synonym of *Cinara roboris* (Linnaeus) and therefore became a synonym of *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, as identified by Fabricius. It is significant that Burmeister here made use of the generic name *Cinara* and it should be noted also that he did not treat it as a synonym of *Lachnus*. This was in the year before that in which Westwood selected *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus as the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister. However, *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus was not eligible for selection as the

type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister, since it is not one of the nominal species cited by Burmeister when he first published that generic name. The fact that at a later date Burmeister treated the name *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister as a junior synonym of *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus is totally irrelevant for the purposes of Article 30. It does not alter in any way the fact that (as explained in paragraph 4 above) Westwood's action in 1840 in selecting *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus as the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister was invalid.

6. In 1860 Passerini (*Gli Afidi con un Prospetti dei Generi ed alcune Specie nuova italiana* : 29) indicated that he considered that *Lachnus pinicola* Kalténbach, 1843 (*Mon. Fam. Pflanzenläuse* : 154, 155) was typical of *Lachnus* Burmeister. It might be argued that his action on this occasion constituted a clear selection of that species as the type species (under Rule (g) in Article 30), but it is not necessary to consider this question in detail, for in 1863 Passerini (*Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol.* 2(2) : 185) unequivocally selected the above species as the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister. Passerini's action was, however, invalid, for the species (*Lachnus pinicola* Kalténbach) was not one of the nominal species included by Burmeister in the genus *Lachnus* at the time when he first published that generic name. Kalténbach's *pinicola* had, indeed, not even been described at that time.

7. In 1909 Mordvilko (*Annu. Mus. zool. Acad. Sci. St. Petersburg.* 13 : 374) selected *Lachnus nudus* De Geer as the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister. This selection, like those discussed above, was invalid, since the species selected was not one of those included by Burmeister at the time when he first published the generic name *Lachnus*.

8. In 1910 Wilson (*Ent. News* 21 : 151) selected *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister, 1835, as the type species of the genus *Lachnus* Burmeister. This is one of the nominal species originally included in the genus *Lachnus* at the time when that generic name was first published and it is the first species to have been selected as the type species of this genus. Wilson's action was therefore perfectly valid (under Rule (g) in Article 30) and the nominal species *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister is therefore, under the *Règles* the type species of the genus *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835. It must be noted, however, that, at the time when Wilson made the foregoing type selection, the identity of the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister was unknown.

9. Wilson reverted to this subject in 1911 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 4 : 51—54) in a paper in which he pointed out that there was a possibility that the species represented by the nominal species *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister might be the same as that represented by the nominal species *Aphis viminalis* Boyer de Fonscolombe, 1841 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* 10(3) : 184), which Mordvilko had designated as the type species of the genus *Tuberolachnus* Mordvilko, [1909] (*Annu.*

*Mus. zool. Acad. St. Petersb.* 13 : 374). In the light of these considerations, Wilson sought to select *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister, 1835 (*Handb. Ent.* (1) : 93) as the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister. Wilson's action in this matter was naturally invalid, since he himself had in 1910 validly selected *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister as the type species of this genus. At the time when he attempted to change the type species of *Lachnus* in this way Wilson was unaware that the true identity of the species represented by the nominal species *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister was still unknown and he could not guess that that species would turn out to be *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus. There is little doubt that at that time Wilson interpreted the nominal species *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister in the same manner as del Guercio who in 1909 (*Redia* 5(2) : 294—296) had described in considerable detail a species which he had identified with Burmeister's nominal species *Lachnus fasciatus*. Subsequent events have shown, however, that the species so identified by del Guercio with Burmeister's *fasciatus* was an entirely different species. There is therefore no doubt that, when citing the name *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister, as the name of the type species of the genus *Lachnus*, Wilson had in mind not the true *fasciatus* of Burmeister but a different species misidentified by him therewith. Nevertheless, under the *Règles* as clarified by the Paris Congress (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 158), his action would have constituted a valid selection of the true *Lachnus fasciatus* of Burmeister, if a valid type selection had not already been made for the genus *Lachnus*, for under the decision noted above an author is to be assumed, for the purposes of Article 30, to have correctly identified a species selected by him to be the type species of a previously established genus. This question does not, however, arise in the present case, since (as shown in paragraph 8 above) a different nominal species, *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister, had already been validly selected to be the type species of the genus *Lachnus*. Most Aphid workers today identify the nominal species *Lachnus viminalis* Boyer with *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister and accordingly treat the trivial name *viminalis* Boyer as a junior synonym of the name *punctatus* Burmeister. Further, it is now generally considered that the species represented by the nominal species *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister is the same as that represented by the nominal species *Aphis saligna* Gmelin, 1790 (in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(4) : 2209), the specific name *punctatus* Burmeister being sunk therefore as a junior synonym of the name *saligna* Gmelin. It should be noted also that some Aphid workers consider the genus *Tuberolachnus* Mordvilko, [1909], as identical with the genus *Pterochlorus* (emend. of *Pterochlorus*) Rondani, 1848 (*N. Ann. Sci. nat. Bologna*[2] 9 : 35), the type species of which is *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus (the first species to have been selected, though invalidly, as the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister).

10. In 1913 (*Tidschr. Ent.* 56 : 153) Van der Goot selected *Aphis juniperi* De Geer, 1773 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* 3 : 2, 156) as the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister; but that selection was of course invalid for,



quite apart from the fact that a valid type-selection (of *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister) had already been made by Wilson in 1910, De Geer's nominal species *juniperi* was not one of Burmeister's original species. Very inconsistently, Van der Goot in the same paper (*loc. cit.* 56 : 74) cited also *Aphis nudus* De Geer, 1773, as the type species of this genus. This selection also is invalid, and for the same reasons. (It may be noted incidentally that De Geer never described a species under the above name, the name which he used being *Aphis nudi pini*.)

11. Baker in 1920 (*U.S. Dep. Agric. Bull.* 826 : 15—16), after reviewing the various type selections for the genus *Lachnus* Burmeister that had been made up to that time, came to the conclusion that the generic name *Lachnus* would be lost to Aphid workers, unless the identity of the nominal species *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister could be established or the Rules were suspended in this case. In order to save the name *Lachnus*, Baker thereupon, in deliberate disregard of the Rules, adopted *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister as the type species of the genus *Lachnus*. At the same time he stated that an application would be submitted to the International Commission asking it to use its Plenary Powers to preserve the long-established use of the generic name *Lachnus*. I am informed, however, by the Secretary to the Commission that there is no trace in the archives of the Commission of any such application having been submitted. It is clear from Baker's paper that he followed del Guercio in his interpretation of the nominal species *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister (see paragraph 9 above) and therefore did not have in mind the true *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister, which (as already explained) is identical with *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus ; for he spoke of the media of the fore-wings of this species as being once-branched, whereas all known species of *Lachnus*, as universally understood, have the media of the fore-wings twice-branched. It is clear, therefore, that Baker's concept of the genus *Lachnus* Burmeister was not that of Burmeister himself or that of subsequent workers. Having accepted *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister, as interpreted by del Guercio, as the type species of the genus *Lachnus* Burmeister, Baker sank the generic name *Lachniella* del Guercio, [1909] (*Redia* 5 : 286) as a junior synonym of *Lachnus* Burmeister.

12. In 1931 in a paper entitled "El genotipo de *Lachnus* Burm. (Hemip. Aphid.)" Orfila (R.N.) selected *Lachnus lapidarius* (Fabricius) (= *Chermes lapidarius* Fabricius, 1803, *Syst. Rhyng.* : 306) as the type species of *Lachnus* (Orfila, 1931, *Rev. Soc. ent. argent.*, B. Aires 3 : 249—250). This is one of the species originally included in *Lachnus* by Burmeister. Schumacher in 1921 (*Zool. Anz.* 53 : 182—183) gave a synonymy for *Lachnus lapidarius* (Fabricius), and came to the conclusion that the species so named was the same as *Prociphilus xylostei* De Geer, 1773. If Orfila's selection of *Chermes lapidarius* Fabricius, as identified by Schumacher with *Aphis xylostei* De Geer,

as the type species of *Lachnus* were to be accepted, a new concept would be created for the nominal genus *Lachnus* Burmeister, and the name *Lachnus* would replace the name *Prociphilus* Koch, 1857 (*Die Pflanzenläuse Aphiden* 9 : 279). The objections to such a solution are obvious.

13. Börner & Schilder in 1932 (in Sorauer's *Handbuch der Pflanzenkrankheiten* (ed. 4) 5 : 568) considered that the species which del Guercio had identified with *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister was the same as *Cinara costata* (Zetterstedt).

14. It should be noted that Kaltenbach in 1843 (*Mon. Fam. Pflanzenläuse* : 148) listed both *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister and *Cinara roboris* (Curtis) as synonyms of *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, 1758, which he assigned to the genus *Lachnus* Burmeister. Kaltenbach seems to have been the first author to have identified the nominal species *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister, 1835, with *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, 1758, apart from Burmeister himself who in 1839 (*Handb. Ent.* 2(2) (2) : 1006) had sunk his own specific name *fasciatus* as a synonym of *roboris* Linnaeus. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, Kaltenbach went on to describe a different species under the name *Lachnus fasciatus* and credited that name, as used in this way, to Burmeister. Kaltenbach suggested that the species which he named in this way might turn out to be the same as *Aphis costata* Zetterstedt, 1828 (*Fauna Ins. lapp.* (1) : 559).

15. In Heft 7 of his *Die Pflanzenläuse Aphiden*, published in 1855, Koch, on page 226, treated both *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister and the *Cinara roboris* of Curtis as synonyms of *Dryobius roboris* (Linnaeus). Having done this, he then in Heft 8, published in 1857, proceeded, on page 237, to describe a species to which he applied the name *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister. Under this name he gave references both to the *Handbuch* of Burmeister and to Kaltenbach, and, like Kaltenbach, he suggested that this species might be identical with *Aphis costata* Zetterstedt, 1828. Koch illustrated this species by figures of alate and apterous viviparous females. The figure of the alate female shows the media of the forewings twice-branched ; moreover, the pigmented areas characteristic of *costata* Zetterstedt are lacking. However, in his description of the alate viviparous female Koch stated that the media were only once-branched ; he referred also to the presence of pigmented areas. We may, therefore, conclude that the species which he had before him was the *costata* of Zetterstedt and not the species to which Burmeister had given the name *fasciatus*.

16. Mordvilko (1895, *Zool. Anz.* 18 : 80—102) and Cholodkovsky (1898, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 31 : 48—52) took different views as to the species identified by Kaltenbach and Koch with the nominal species *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister. Mordvilko held that Kaltenbach's

species was the same as that to which Cholodkovsky had given the name *Lachnus farinosus* (1891, *Rev. Sci. nat.* 1891 (No. 8) : 294—306) and spoke of that species as *Lachnus fasciatus* Kalt. He identified in the same way the species which Koch had identified as *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister. Cholodkovsky, on the other hand, held that the species which he had named *Lachnus farinosus* was not the same species as that which Kaltenbach had identified with *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister. Cholodkovsky then proceeded as follows :—" Wenn also alle auf Nadelhölzern lebenden und mit dunkel gezeichneten Vorderflügeln versehenen *Lachnus*-Arten identisch sein sollen, so müssen sie alle *Lachnus costatus* Zett. heissen."

17. Börner (1930, *Arch. klassif. phylogenet. Ent.* 1(2) : 125) did not select a type species for the genus *Lachnus* ; he identified *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister with *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus and recognised that species as the type species of the genus.

18. In my paper on this subject published in 1930 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 43 : 185—188) I followed the same course, identifying *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister with *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus and accepting that species as the type species of the genus *Lachnus* Burmeister.

19. Oestlund (1942, *Syst. Aphididae* (1) : 15—16) has also discussed this question. He followed Westwood in treating the generic name *Cinara* Curtis as a synonym of *Lachnus* Burmeister. His views on the type species of *Lachnus* are given in the following passage : " The genus *Cinara*, published during the last month of the same year as *Lachnus*, has been shown to be a synonym of *Lachnus*, but this does not invalidate Curtis setting *Aphis pini* as type and the setting of the type to *Cinara* does not invalidate its application to *Lachnus* as having priority". The "*Aphis pini*" which Oestlund had in mind is the species *Aphis pini* of Linnaeus, as interpreted by Goeze (1778) as is clearly indicated on the previous page of his paper.

20. We have now completed our review of the literature relating to the type species of the genus *Lachnus* Burmeister. Before discussing the action which it is desirable that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should take in this matter, it will be convenient to consider the associated problem relating to the generic name *Cinara* Curtis, 1835.

#### (b) The generic name "*Cinara*" Curtis, 1835

21. Curtis published his description of the genus *Cinara* in Section 576 of Volume 12 of his *British Entomology*. The pages in this Section are not numbered. The date of publication of this Section was December 1835 and the plate accompanying it is dated 1st December.

Curtis described and figured *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus as belonging to his genus *Cinara*. In addition, he designated a type species for this genus. Unfortunately, however, in making this designation, Curtis cited his type species as follows: "*Aphis pini* Linn.?"

22. The fact that Curtis figured and described *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus as belonging to the genus *Cinara* has led some specialists to consider that species to be the actual type species of *Cinara*. Theobald (1929, *Plant Lice Gt. Brit.* 3 : 352), for example, expressed the following view, quoting from Laing: "The point is simply this, Curtis defines the genus *Cinara* and describes and figures *roboris*. Unfortunately, he says: 'Typical species: *Aphis pini*? Linnaeus'. It was obvious, therefore, he knew nothing about *pini* and that he had in mind for his genotype what he was figuring and describing, namely *roboris*. It is my contention that you cannot base genera on species you do not know and that in nomenclature you must interpret what a man obviously meant". It is not possible, however, to sustain the argument that Curtis did not have a clear idea of what *Aphis pini* Linnaeus was, for on the page following that on which the generic name *Cinara* first appeared he wrote: "Nos. 20 to 30 enumerated in the Guide with the exception of No. 29 belong to this genus". Reference to the Guide shows that *Aphis pini* Linnaeus was No. 22. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that Curtis considered the species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus (whatever he may have thought that species to be), belonged to his new genus *Cinara*. Thus, the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus is unquestionably the type species by original designation, if a satisfactory explanation can be found for the use by Curtis of a question mark, when he designated that species as the type species. Oestlund in 1942 (: 15—16) offered the following explanation of Curtis' action: "The mark is not an expression of doubt that *Aphis pini* is the type, but refers to the fact that *Aphis pini* is a composite that includes the two species found in Sweden that were named *Aphis nudi pini* and *tomentosa pini* by De Geer, 1773. Curtis questions which of these two should be the type according to the binominal method, recognising that De Geer persisted in following the vernacular method of naming species". One has to admit, however, that in a matter of this kind one guess is almost as good as another as to what Curtis meant by the question mark which he placed after the name of Linnaeus. In any case, Curtis' action in this matter must be considered as a flaw in his designation of *Aphis pini* Linnaeus to be the type species of *Cinara* Curtis, and action is needed to remove this defect.

23. In 1840 (*Introd. Class Ins.* 2 (Syn) : 118) Westwood, who may be expected to have been familiar with the respective dates of publication of the works in which Burmeister and Curtis published the generic names discussed above, placed the name *Cinara* Curtis as a synonym of the name *Lachnus* Burmeister. In doing so, he probably acted on the basis of his knowledge of the priority of the name *Lachnus*. This action by Westwood has also contributed to the confusion which has

occurred in regard to these two generic names. I can find no exact date for the appearance of Volume 2 of Burmeister's *Handbuch der Entomologie*, other than given on the title page, where the date is given as 1835, and a reference in the *Annales de la Société entomologique de France* (4 : cxiv), published in 1835, where it appears that the foregoing volume of Burmeister's *Handbuch* was published on some date between October 1st and December 31st, 1835. Burmeister himself (1836, *Archiv. für Naturgeschichte* 2 : 325) cited his *Handbuch* as having appeared in 1835.

24. Thus, on the meagre data available, it is possible that the name *Lachnus* Burmeister was published a few weeks before the name *Cinara* Curtis, for the Part containing the name *Cinara* is dated 1st December 1835, whereas, although it is possible that the name *Lachnus* was not published until the end of December 1835 (i.e. some four weeks after the publication of the name *Cinara*), it is possible also that it may have been published in 1835 as early as the beginning of October, i.e. two months before the publication of the name *Cinara*. As already observed (paragraph 22) it would be reasonable to expect that such an authority as Westwood, writing (in 1840) only five years after the publication of these names, would know which of the two names was the first to have been published, and the fact that he sank the name *Cinara* Curtis as a synonym of the name *Lachnus* Burmeister lends color to the view that the name *Lachnus* was published before the name *Cinara*. Up to 1948 the International Rules contained no provisions for determining the relative dates to be assigned, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, to names in cases where there was no definite evidence to show which of any given pair was the first to be published. In 1948 this defect in the Rules was remedied by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology when it was decided to incorporate in the *Règles* a series of provisions dealing with this subject, the general principle adopted being that in such a case each of the names concerned is to rank for the purposes of priority as from the earliest date as from which it is known with certainty to have been published, i.e. where a name is known to have been published between say 1st January and 15th February of a given year, it is to rank for the purposes of priority as from 15th February of the year in question, that being the earliest date as from which it is definitely known to have been published (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 223—225). Applying these rules to the case here under consideration, we find (1) that 31st December 1835 is the earliest date by which it is known with certainty that the name *Lachnus* Burmeister was published and (2) that the name *Cinara* Curtis is to be treated as having been published on 1st December 1835, that date having been affixed to the portion of Curtis' book in which this name first appeared. We see therefore that under the *Règles* the name *Cinara* Curtis has several weeks priority over the name *Lachnus* Burmeister.

25. In 1910 (*Ent. News* 21 : 149) Wilson selected what he called "pini Curtis" to be the type species of *Cinara* Curtis. This action

was invalid, for, quite apart from the fact that Curtis had (although defectively) designated *Aphis pini* Linnaeus as the type species of this genus, Curtis never described a species under the specific name *pini* and there is therefore no such specific name as *pini* Curtis.

26. In 1911 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 4 : 52—53) Wilson again discussed this subject, though without making any reference to his action in the previous year in selecting "*pini* Curtis" as the type species of this genus. He now rejected Curtis' selection of *Aphis pini* Linnaeus on account of the use by Curtis of a question mark, when so doing. Wilson thereupon suggested that *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus might be the species which should be regarded as being the type species, since this was the one species which Curtis described in full. In a footnote Wilson went on to make the following observation: "The question of the validity of this genus rests upon the fact that Curtis did not give *roboris* as the type and the other species is questioned. The author then concludes that the genus is in question and cannot be placed as a valid genus".

27. Baker, in 1920 (*U.S. Dept. Bull.* 826 : 15—18), without giving any discussion, gave the generic name *Cinara* Curtis (which he misspelt *Cinaria* and to which he attributed the erroneous date "1853") as a questionable synonym of *Eulachnus* del Guercio, 1911. In the same paper, when discussing the genus *Pterochlorus* Rondani, Baker rejected *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus as the type species of *Cinara* Curtis, following Wilson (1911) in believing that Curtis placed only two species in that genus when he first published its name, overlooking the reference by Curtis to the species enumerated in the "Guide". In this paper Baker recognised his nominal genus *Dilachnus* Baker, 1919 (*Canad. Ent.* 51 : 253) as a good genus and characterised it as having the media of the forewings twice-branched. Thus, he took care of the two species which he had excluded from the genus *Lachnus* when he selected as the type species of that genus a species in which the media were only once-branched.

28. Börner in 1930 (*Arch. Klassif. phylogenet. Ent.* 1(2) : 125) recognised *Aphis pini* Linnaeus as the type species of *Cinara* Curtis. I adopted the same course in my paper published in the same year (Hottes, 1930, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 43 : 185—186). While a student of Oestlund's, I was assigned by him the task of studying the synonymy of the generic names *Lachnus* and *Cinara* and the question of the type species of those genera. Oestlund could never bring himself to recognise the generic name *Cinara*, because he wished to retain the name *Lachnus* for species congeneric with *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, as witnessed by his last contribution, published in 1942 (: 15—16), in which he treated the name *Cinara* as a synonym of *Lachnus*.

### (c) Conclusions

29. Having now brought to a close the story of the generic names *Lachnus* and *Cinara*, I turn to the question of the action which it is desired that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should take in the present case. As the application now submitted will have shown, the generic names *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, are both very well-known names, but unfortunately the current use of the first of these names is entirely at variance with the provisions of the *Règles*, while, without a ruling from the International Commission, it is impossible to determine with certainty what species should, under the *Règles*, be regarded as the type species of the second of the nominal genera in question.

30. In the case of *Lachnus* Burmeister, the type species, under the *Règles*, is undoubtedly *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister, 1835, that having been the first of the nominal species cited under the generic name *Lachnus* on the occasion when that name was first published, to have been selected (by Wilson, 1910) as the type species of this genus. The nominal species *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister, 1835, is now subjectively identified with *Aphis seligna* Gmelin, 1789. On the other hand, the universally accepted type species for this genus is *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, 1758, a nominal species not placed by Burmeister in the genus *Lachnus*, in which, however, he did include the nominal species *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister, 1835, which is now generally regarded as being subjectively identical with *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus. The substitution of *Lachnus punctatus* Burmeister for *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus as the type species of this genus would lead to great confusion, and is a change which it is essential should be prevented from occurring.

31. The generic name *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, has been widely used for the species identified as *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, and its allies, but, as already explained, the use by Curtis of a question mark, when designating that species as the type species of this genus has led to some workers to reject that type designation. Workers who have taken this view have regarded *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Cinara*, and, as those workers have also regarded that species as the type species *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, their action has had the effect of rendering (in their view) the nominal genera *Lachnus* and *Cinara* as objectively identical with one another and thus of making the names *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, objective synonyms of one another. Owing to the fact that these names were published at very nearly the same time, different views have been taken by workers as to which of these names should be treated as having priority over the other, there being until 1948 no provisions in the International Rules for determining the relative priority to be assigned in such circumstances to the names comprised in any given pair of names. Under the provisions inserted in the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in 1948 it is now seen (paragraph 24 above) that the name *Cinara* Curtis possesses priority over the name *Lachnus* Burmeister.

32. The greatest confusion would ensue if the names *Cinara* Curtis and *Lachnus* Burmeister were to become synonyms of one another and it is one of the principal purposes of the present application to secure a settlement which will eliminate this risk. The basis of the settlement now asked for is the acceptance, under the Plenary Powers, (1) of *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and (2) of *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, for it is believed that it is only by this action that the long standing discussion of this subject can be brought to a satisfactory close. It is certain that, if no action were to be taken under the Plenary Powers and the *Règles* were to be strictly applied, the most serious confusion would be inevitable. In connection with the foregoing proposal, there is, it must be noted, a technical defect in the trivial name *pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis pini*, which will need to be remedied before the foregoing request can be granted. A recommendation on this subject is submitted to the International Commission in the immediately preceding application (Z.N.(S.) 547).<sup>1</sup>

33. The specific proposals which are submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are that the Commission should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genera *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken ;
- (b) to designate the under-mentioned species to be the type species of the genera referred to in (a) above :—

<i>Name of genus</i>	<i>Species recommended to be designated as the type species of the genera specified in Col. (1)</i>
(1)	(2)
(ii) <i>Lachnus</i> Burmeister, 1835	<i>Aphis roboris</i> Linnaeus, 1758
(ii) <i>Cinara</i> Curtis, 1835	<i>Aphis pini</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (defined, as recommended in application Z.N.(S.) 547 <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> A decision has since been taken by the International Commission on the question here referred to. The decision so taken has been embodied in *Opinion* 398 (: 377—392 of the present volume).



- (2) place the generic names *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, with the type species severally specified in (1)(b) above, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) place the specific name *roboris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis roboris*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) place the name *Cinaria* Baker, 1920 (an Invalid Subsequent Spelling of *Cinara* Curtis, 1835), on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**3. Registration of the present application :** When in 1944 it became clear that at some past date some question relating to the names *Lachnus* and *Cinara* had been brought to the attention of the Office of the Commission, a Registered File bearing the Number Z.N.(S.) 174 was opened for this subject, and, when in 1948 Professor Hottes submitted a definite application on this question, the papers so received were placed in the foregoing File.

**4. Support received prior to publication from Dr. C. F. W. Muesebeck (Division of Insect Identification, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.) :** When, as explained in paragraph 1 of the present *Opinion*, Dr. S. A. Rohwer, *Assistant Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) on 24th November 1944 returned the earlier papers relating to the present case, he submitted also a memorandum, dated 20th November 1944, prepared by Dr. C. F. W. Muesebeck (*Officer in Charge of the Division of Insect Identification of the Bureau*) in support of the action recommended by Professor Hottes. Dr. Muesebeck's memorandum, which was as follows, was reproduced in paragraph 5 of the Report on this case prepared by Mr. Hemming on 31st May 1951, which was published in the

*Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 11th May 1954 (Muesebeck, 1954, in Hemming, in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 185—186) :—

The case involving *Lachnus* and *Cinara* is not so easily settled. Following the exchange of correspondence between Hottes and Stiles, which is included among the papers I am returning, Hottes (*Proceedings Biological Society of Washington*, Vol. 43, p. 185, 1930) published a statement which indicated that he considered the question to have been entirely cleared up. The significant passage in his note reads as follows : “Schumacher (1921) clearly established the fact that *Aphis roboris* Linné was the correct type of the genus *Lachnus* by quoting from the second edition of Burmeister’s *Handbuch der Entomologie*, page 1006, wherein Burmeister states that his *Lachnus fasciatus* is a synonym of *Aphis roboris* Linné, the type set for *Lachnus* by Westwood in 1840”. Unfortunately, he overlooked the requirement that for *roboris* to be eligible for type designation, it must have been included among the species originally cited by Burmeister when he proposed the generic name *Lachnus*. The fact that Burmeister himself later suppressed his *fasciatus*, an originally included species, as a synonym of *roboris*, does not alter the case, and Westwood’s 1840 designation is invalid. The first valid type designation seems to be that by Wilson, 1910, who cited *punctatus* Burmeister, a species which was unrecognisable at that time but which has subsequently been made a synonym of *saligna* Gmelin, the type of *Tuberolachnus* Mordvilko, 1908. This generic name has been considered by most recent authors as a synonym of *Pterochlorus* Rondani, 1848, the type of which is *Aphis roboris*. If the zoological conclusions involving the specific names here are correct, *Pterochlorus* and *Tuberolachnus* are synonyms of *Lachnus*.

*Cinara* Curtis, 1835, was proposed with two included species, *Aphis pini* Linnaeus ? and *Aphis roboris*. Curtis himself definitely stated that “*pini* ?” was the type of his genus. It has been contended, however, that he did not know *pini* and that his description and illustrations applied to *roboris*. This is apparently correct. Theobald (*Aphididae of Great Britain*, Vol. 3, p. 352, 1929) quotes Laing on this point, whose concluding statement is : “It is my contention that you cannot base genera on species you do not know and that in nomenclature you must interpret what a man obviously meant”, and he supports Laing’s view. Accordingly, we have once more a troublesome problem resulting from the misidentification of a genotype. If the view held by Theobald and Laing is sustained by the Commission, the names *Lachnus* and *Cinara* are synonymous, but there still seems to be uncertainty as to which has priority, both having been published in 1835. If the Commission should agree with Theobald and Laing and then should find that *Lachnus* is the earlier name, some confusion would result from the necessity of treating, under *Lachnus*, the considerable number of *Aphids* now referred to the genus *Cinara*. It appears that greater stability would follow from the strict application of the Rules and the recognition of *pini* Linnaeus as type of *Cinara*.

**5. Issue of Public Notices in 1947 :** Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 20th November 1947 in the manner prescribed by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology, Monaco, 1913, at the time of the grant of the Plenary Powers to the Commission by that Congress. The issue of these Public Notices elicited support from two specialists. Particulars of the communications so received are given in the immediately following paragraph. No objection to the action proposed was received from any source.

**6. Support received from two specialists in response to the Public Notices issued in 1947 :** Particulars of the communications in support of the present application submitted in response to the Public Notices issued in 1947 were given in paragraph 7 of the Report which, as already explained (paragraph 1 above), was prepared by Mr. Hemming as Secretary in May 1951 and which was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in May 1954 (Hemming, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 186). These particulars were as follows :—

- (1) **Professor Miriam A. Palmer** (*Colorado A. & M. College, Entomology Department, Fort Colorado, Colorado, U.S.A.*) stated (in a letter dated 13th January 1948) :—" I am in full accord with both proposals under this file number "
- (2) **Mr. F. H. Jacob, M.Sc.** (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, National Agricultural Advisory Service, Welsh Sub-Centre, Bangor, United Kingdom*) reported (in a letter dated 10th November 1948) that, after the publication of the foregoing advertisement in *Nature*, he had had correspondence on this subject with Dr. Hille Ris Lambers, who had expressed the opinion (1) that the type species of *Lachnus* Burmeister was *Lachnus fasciatus* Burmeister (= *Aphis roboris* Linnaeus), by selection by Westwood (1840) and therefore that there was no need for the Plenary Powers to be used to secure this end ; (2) that " *Cinara* Curtis 1835 type ' *pini* L. ? ' is all right " and that he could not therefore understand why it should be considered that a suspension of the Rules was necessary in this case. As regards the application advertised in *Nature*, Mr. Jacob said : " From the point of view of one interested in Aphids, I consider that it is highly desirable that this proposal should be carried out ". Mr. Jacob added : " From the point

of view of an economic entomologist it is always a good thing to have these nomenclatorial problems straightened out and fixed once and for all, because it helps to avoid needless confusion of the literature”.

**7. Question of principle involved in the present application :** The application in regard to the names *Lachnus* and *Cinara* submitted by Professor Hottes involved incidentally a general question of principle in regard to the interpretation of Rule (a) in Article 30 in the *Règles*. The question so raised was whether a type designation lost its status under the foregoing Rule if any part of it were qualified by a mark of interrogation. In accordance with a decision taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that questions affecting the interpretation of the *Règles* should in future be dealt with in the *Declarations* Series and not as theretofore incidentally in *Opinions* dealing with individual names, arrangements were made in 1951 between Mr. Hemming as Secretary and Professor Hottes as the applicant that a request for a *Declaration* giving a Ruling on the question of interpretation referred to above should be submitted to the Commission by the Secretary simultaneously with the submission of Professor Hottes's application in regard to the names *Lachnus* and *Cinara*, for a decision by the Commission on the question of principle was an indispensable preliminary to obtaining a decision in regard to the species to be accepted as the type species under the *Règles* of the genus *Cinara* Curtis.

**8. Publication of the present application and of the documents associated therewith :** The present application was sent to the printer on 22nd November 1952, together with (i) the Report by the Secretary on the early history of the present case and (ii) the application for a *Declaration* interpreting Rule (a) in Article 30. Owing however to the need during 1953 for concentrating the resources of the Office of the Commission on the preparations for the Session of the Commission to be held at Copenhagen in July of that year and later on the arrangements for the publication of the decisions on nomenclature taken at Copenhagen, it was necessary temporarily to suspend the publication of Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* dealing with applications relating to the status of individual names and similar

matters. In consequence, it was not until 11th May 1954 that the foregoing documents were published in Part 6 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hottes, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 174—183 ; Hemming, 1954, *ibid.* 9 : 184—187 (Report on early history of Professor Hottes's application) ; Hemming, 1954, *ibid.* 9 : 188—190 (application for a *Declaration* clarifying Rule (a) in Article 30)).

**9. Issue of Public Notices in 1954 :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56) Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 11th May 1954 (a) in Part 6 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Professor Hottes's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications and to a number of entomological serials in Europe and America.

**10. No objection received :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in the preceding paragraph elicited no objection to the action proposed from any source.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**11. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)89 :** On 26th November 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54) 89) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the names *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, and *Cinara* Curtis, 1835, as set out in Points (1) to (4) on page 183 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* " [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 33 of the application reproduced in the second paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**12. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 26th February 1955.

**13. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)89 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)89 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-one (21) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Hering ; Lemche ; Stoll ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Vokes ; Esaki ; Bodenheimer ; Dymond ; Bonnet ; Boschma ; Miller ; Key ; Hankó ; Riley ; do Amaral ; Hemming ; Cabrera ; Kühnelt ; Jaczewski ; Sylvester-Bradley ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *On Leave of Absence, two (2) :*

Mertens ; Prantl ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**14. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 27th February, 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)89, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 13 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**15. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" :** Simultaneously with the close of the Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(54)89 (the Voting Paper relating to the names *Lachnus* and *Cinara* dealt with in the present *Opinion*), the corresponding Period closed for the Voting Papers concerned with two questions closely connected with the foregoing subject. These were : (a) Voting Paper V.P.(54)88, which was concerned with the interpretation of the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, the species which in the present application Professor Hottes asked should be designated as the type species of *Cinara* Curtis, 1835<sup>2</sup> ; (b) V.P.(54)90, which was concerned with a request for a *Declaration* clarifying the meaning of Rule (a) in Article 30 on a point on which, as explained in paragraph 7 of the present *Opinion*<sup>3</sup> it was necessary should be settled as a preliminary to the taking by the Commission of a decision in the case of the names *Lachnus* and *Cinara*. The adoption of the proposals submitted with Voting Papers V.P.(54)88 and 90 cleared the way for the grant by the Commission of approval for the proposals relating to the names *Lachnus* and *Cinara* submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(54)89. Accordingly, on 29th February 1956 Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)89.

**16. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Cinara* Curtis, 1835, *Brit. Ent.* **12**(144) : No. 576

*Cinaria* Baker, 1920, *Bull. U.S. Dep. Agric.* No. 826 : 15

*Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835, *Handb. Ent.* **2** : 91

*roboris*, *Aphis*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 452

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<sup>2</sup> The decision by the International Commission in regard to the determination of the nominal species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, has been embodied in *Opinion* 398, which has been published in the immediately preceding Part of the present volume.

<sup>3</sup> The interpretation of Rule (a) in Article 30 here referred to has been embodied in *Declaration* 22, which has been published as Part 12 of the present volume (: ix—xviii).

**17. Family-Group-Name Aspect :** The application dealt with in the present *Opinion* was submitted to the Commission several years before the establishment of the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. It was not found possible to investigate this aspect of this case prior to the submission to the Commission of Voting Paper V.P.(54)89. This question is however now being examined on a separate file to which the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1113 has been allotted<sup>4</sup>.

**18.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

**19.** The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Ninety-Nine (399) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Ninth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

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<sup>4</sup> A decision on this matter has since been taken by the International Commission and has been embodied in *Direction* 54, which will be published as Part 26 of the present volume.



# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

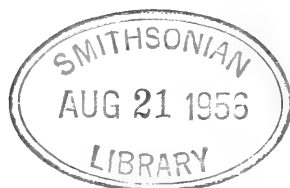
*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 23. Pp. 419—432**

## **OPINION 400**

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic  
name *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828] (Class Insecta, Order  
Lepidoptera)



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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 400

### A. The Officers of the Commission

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*Vice-President*: Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary*: Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

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(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

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(12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*)  
(29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th  
October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*)  
(6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November  
1953)

## OPINION 400

### VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "MELANARGIA" MEIGEN, [1828] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the generic name *Agapetes* Billberg (G.J.), 1820 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 991 :—*Melanargia* Meigen, [1828]<sup>1</sup> (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Kirby (1894) : *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus, 1758).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 697 and 698 respectively :—

(a) *galathea* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Papilio galathea* (specific name of type species of *Melanargia* Meigen, 1828) ;

(b) *lachesis* Hübner, 1790, as published in the combination *Papilio lachesis*.

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<sup>1</sup> The title page of volume 1 of Meigen's *Syst. Besch. eur. Schmettl.*, in which the name *Melanargia* was first published, bears the date "1829". This volume was, however, published in Parts, of which Part 1 (: 1—40) appeared in 1827, Parts 2 and 3 (41—122) in 1828 and Part 4 (: 123—170) in 1829 (see Griffin (F.J.), 1931, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 8 : 421). The name *Melanargia* appeared on page 97 and was therefore published in [1828]. (intld. F.H.)

(4) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 416 and 417 respectively :—

- (a) *Arge* Hübner, [1819] (a junior homonym of *Arge* Schrank, 1802) ;
- (b) *Agapetes* Billberg (G.J.), 1820, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above.

## I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 26th August 1952, the Office of the Commission received the following application by Dr. Jiří Paclt (*Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*) for the use of the Plenary Powers to secure that the name *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) should be the oldest available generic name for the taxon concerned :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name  
“*Melanargia*” Meigen, [1828], by suppressing the name  
“*Agapetes*” Billberg, 1820 (Class Insecta, Order  
Lepidoptera)**

By JIŘÍ PACLT

(*Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the name *Agapetes* Billberg, 1820, thereby validating the well-known name *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828], for the Palearctic genus of SATYRIDAE which has borne this name continuously ever since its publication 125 years ago. The facts of this case are set out below.

2. The first name given to this genus was *Arge* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bek. Schmett.* (4) : 60), but this name was invalid, being a junior homonym of *Arge* Schrank, 1802 (*Faun. boica* 2(2) : 209).

3. A year later the name *Agapetes* Billberg, 1820 (*Enum. Ins.* : 78) was published in a catalogue of the butterflies contained in Billberg's collection ; no generic diagnosis was given, the only indication given by Billberg as to how he interpreted this genus being the citation of the names of two species now recognised as being congeneric and both placed by current authors in the genus *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828] (see paragraph 4 below). The two species so cited were : *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 474) ; *Papilio lachesis* Hübner, 1790 (*Beitr. Schmett.* 2(3) : 70, pl. 3, figs. P.1, 2♂). Of these species the former was selected as the type species of this genus by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 104).

4. The name which the present application is concerned to save, *Melanargia* Meigen, was published in 1828 (*Syst. Besch. europ. Schmett.* 1(3) : 97), where it was applied to *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus, 1758, and to a number of its European allies. Meigen did not designate a type species for this genus, but Kirby in 1894 (*in Allen's Nat. Libr.*, Handbook Lepidoptera 1 Butt. 1 : 240) selected *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus to be its type species.

5. With the exception of a few authors who at one time erroneously applied the name *Satyrus* Latreille, 1810 (now placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with *Papilio actaea* Esper, [1780], as type species) to this genus, all subsequent workers have, with a few very recent exceptions, called this genus by the name *Melanargia* Meigen. Further, up to 1948 they were perfectly correct in so doing, for it was not until that year that the International Congress of Zoology amended the definition of the expression "indication" as used in Proviso (a) to Article 25 of the *Règles* in such a way as to accord availability to the names of genera established without any verbal diagnosis and distinguished only by the citation thereunder of the names of previously established nominal species (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 78—80). As the purpose of this change was to promote stability and uniformity in nomenclature by validating such of the names belonging to this class as were in general use, it must certainly be concluded conversely that it was intended also to give relief in any case such as the present where the grant of this concession would have an exactly opposite result, that is, where it would itself directly contribute to instability and confusion. The present application is accordingly submitted as falling directly within the intention of the arrangements contemplated at the time when Article 25 of the *Règles* was modified in the manner described above.

6. The action which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked to take is that it should :—

- (1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Agapetes* Billberg, 1820, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (2) place the generic name *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828] (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Kirby (1894) : *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *galathea* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Papilio galathea* (specific name of type species of *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828]) ;
  - (b) *lachesis* Hübner, 1790, as published in the combination *Papilio lachesis* ;
- (4) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *Arge* Hübner, [1819] (invalid junior homonym of *Arge* Schrank, 1802) ;
  - (b) *Agapetes* Billberg, 1820, as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers.

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Dr. Paclt's application the question of the use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the generic name *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828], was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 708.

**3. Support received from Mr. N. D. Riley (British Museum (Natural History)) prior to publication :** On 7th November 1952, Mr. N. D. Riley (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) addressed to the Commission the following letter in support of the present application :—

I am interested to learn that Dr. Paclt has suggested to the Commission that they should use their Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Agapetes* Billberg. As a lepidopterist, I am entirely in favour of this. This name has crept into the literature in a somewhat furtive way during the last quarter of a century, and its suppression would formally re-establish the much better known generic name *Melanargia*. All students of the Palaearctic Rhopalocera will, I am sure, be everlastingly grateful. The case seems a perfectly straightforward one in which only by the use of the Plenary Powers can a clear-cut decision be reached.

**4. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 22nd November 1952, but owing to the need during 1953 for concentrating the resources of the Office of the Commission on the preparations for the Session of the Commission to be held at Copenhagen in July of that year and later on the arrangements for the publication of the decisions on nomenclature taken at Copenhagen, it was found necessary temporarily to suspend the publication of Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* dealing with applications relating to the status of individual names and similar matters. In consequence it was not until 11th May 1954 that the present application and Mr. Riley's note of support were published in Part 7 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Paclt, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 221—222) ; Riley, 1954, *ibid.* 9 : 222 (support for Dr. Paclt's application).

**5. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 11th May 1954 (a) in Part 7 of volume 9, of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Paclt's

application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications and to a number of entomological serials in Europe and America.

**6. Comments received :** The issue of the Public Notices specified in the preceding paragraph elicited notes of support from three specialists in the Order Lepidoptera. The communications so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs. No objection to the action proposed to be taken under the Plenary Powers in the present case was received from any source.

**7. Support received from Dr. E. M. Hering (Zoologisches Institut der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin) :** On 18th May 1954, Dr. E. M. Hering (*Zoologisches Institut der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*) addressed to the Commission the following letter in support of the present application (Hering, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 285) :—

Es ist dringend zu wünschen, dass dieser seit mehr als 100 Jahren fast ausschliesslich allein gebrauchte Name *Melanargia* auf die *Official List* gesetzt wird, zumal er durch die auffallende Erscheinung der Art besonders weitgehend Eingang in allgemeine Werke, Lehr- und Handbücher gefunden hat. Der Vorschlag von Dr. J. Paclt entspricht besonders der Forderung der Präambel der künftigen *Revidierten Regeln* auf Stabilität und Universalität der Nomenklatur, denen alle anderen Vorschriften unterzuordnen seien.

**8. Support received from Mr. Francis Hemming (London) :** On 25th November 1954, Mr. Francis Hemming (*London*) addressed a letter to the Commission enclosing the following statement in support of the present application :—

**Proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name "Melanargia" Meigen, [1828] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera)**

I should like to associate myself with the request submitted by Dr. Jiří Paclt (1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 221—222) that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the little-known generic name *Agapetes* Billberg, 1820, for the purpose of preventing the serious disturbance in the nomenclature of the Palaearctic butterflies which would result from the substitution of that name for the name *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828], which has long been a household word for students of this group.



I feel a certain responsibility in this matter because it was I who in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts. 1 : 40*) first drew attention to the fact that *Melanargia* Meigen is a junior objective synonym of *Agapetes* Billberg, each of these nominal genera having *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species. At that time this problem was greatly complicated by the nomenclatorial difficulties then connected with the generic name *Satyrus* Latreille, 1810, the eponym of the historic family SATYRIDAE. For well over one hundred years that nominal genus had been universally regarded as being typified by the large Palaearctic "Browns" but in fact its type species (by selection by Butler, 1867) was the very different South American species *Papilio piera* Linnaeus, 1758. This latter species is the type species of the genus *Haetera* Fabricius, 1807, of which therefore the name *Satyrus* Latreille, 1810, was a junior objective synonym. Only two Palaearctic species were included in the genus *Satyrus* by Latreille, these being *Papilio maera* Linnaeus, 1758 (commonly referred to the genus *Pararge* Hübner, [1819]) and *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of *Melanargia* Meigen and of *Agapetes* Billberg. The position was obviously one of great difficulty, for, while it was clearly necessary to ask the International Commission to grant relief by using its Plenary Powers to designate some species other than *Papilio piera* Linnaeus to be the type species of the genus *Satyrus* Latreille, neither of the originally included Palaearctic species was a member of the large group of species commonly regarded as being typical of that genus.

At that time the reluctance of the Commission to make use of its Plenary Powers was so great that it seemed hopeless to expect that that body would be prepared to use those Powers for the purpose of designating as the type species of *Satyrus* Latreille a species not included in that genus by its original author, although that would have been the only method by which the long established concept of that genus could have been preserved. The choice therefore seemed to lie between asking the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of this genus the species *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus or putting forward a similar request in relation to the species *Papilio maera* Linnaeus. After anxious consideration and in agreement with Mr. N. D. Riley and Mr. W. H. T. Tams of the British Museum (Natural History) I came to the conclusion that the former of these courses was the least open to objection, for, if *Papilio maera* Linnaeus were to become the type species of *Satyrus* Latreille, that name would replace the well-established name *Pararge* Hübner, while if *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus were to be designated as the type species of *Satyrus*, it would replace the little-known name *Agapetes* Billberg, which (as already explained) had priority over the well-known name *Melanargia* Meigen. Since at that time it seemed too much to hope that, in addition to using its Plenary Powers to designate a non-included species to be the type species of *Satyrus* Latreille, the Commission would use those Powers to save the name *Melanargia* Meigen by suppressing the older name *Agapetes* Billberg, we decided that, as a choice of evils, the best course would be to ask the Commission to use its Plenary

Powers to designate *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus to be the type species of *Satyrus* Latreille. I accordingly submitted a recommendation in this sense on behalf of my colleagues and myself (*Gen. Names hol. Butts.* 1 : 40).

When this proposal came to be considered at Lisbon in 1935, the Commission showed a much greater willingness than ever before to use its Plenary Powers in the interest of promoting stability in nomenclature, and I accordingly took the opportunity to amend the proposal which we had submitted in regard to the name *Satyrus* Latreille by substituting a revised proposal that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of that genus the species *Papilio actaea* Esper, [1780], a species which had not been included in this genus by Latreille, but one, the designation of which as its type species would preserve the traditional usage of the name *Satyrus* Latreille. This revised proposal was approved by the Commission, the decision so taken being later embodied in *Opinion* 142 (1943, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 67—80).

I have long regretted that, when revising our proposal in relation to the generic name *Satyrus* Latreille, I did not at the same time submit a proposal that the Commission should preserve the name *Melanargia* Meigen by suppressing the name *Agapetes* Billberg. I accordingly welcome and warmly support the proposal submitted by Dr. Paclt that this course should now be taken by the Commission.

**9. Support received from Pater Sigbert-Wagener (Mainz a. Rhein, Germany) :** On 31st December 1954, Dr. E. M. Hering communicated to the Office of the Commission a statement prepared by Pater Sigbert-Wagener (*Mainz a. Rhein, Germany*) in support of the present application. The following is a translation from the German of the communication so received :—

After three years' work on the preparation of a monograph on the genus *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828], I would like to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suspend the *Règles* in order to preserve the generic name *Melanargia* Meigen, I put forward this request for the following reasons :

- (1) As F. Hemming has convincingly demonstrated, according to a strict application of the *Règles*, the name *Agapetes* Billberg, 1820, would have priority.
- (2) In the whole of the extremely comprehensive literature on the genus *Melanargia*, apart from Billberg himself, the name *Agapetes* has been used only twice, and then in quite unimportant contexts, namely, Moore, *Lep. Ind.* 2 : 15 (1893—6) and Bingham, *Butt. Ind.* 1 : 108 (1905).

- (3) Even after the nomenclatorial exposition of Hemming, the name *Agapetes* never succeeded in gaining acceptance, and even for a time after 1934 gave place to the name *Satyris* Latr.
- (4) The practical situation today is that, apart from about a dozen specialists, the name *Agapetes* has no meaning for anyone, whereas the name *Melanargia* represents a perfectly clear-cut concept. The generic name *Melanargia* serves as a meaningful and characteristic master designation for all species in this genus.
- (5) In the course of time in scientific writings a number of derivatives from the name *Melanargia* have been formed, such as e.g. "melanargoid pattern" of Schwanitsch, 1931, and others, so that in preparing scientific papers on this subject one would constantly be faced with the need either to apply such "termini technici" in contradiction to the void generic name or to change them into "agapetoid", which would certainly not serve to enhance the uniformity of concepts! In the interests of scientific understanding it seems to me not sensible to allow a generic name that has been used by European and Asiatic authors in thousands of publications for more than a hundred years to be replaced by another and virtually unknown name.

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**10. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)94 :** On 26th November, 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)94) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the name *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828], as specified in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 6 on page 222 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 6 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**11. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 26th February 1955.

**12. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)94 :**  
At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54) 94 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-one (21) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Hering ; Lemche ; Stoll ; Bradley (J.C.) ;  
Vokes ; Esaki ; Bodenheimer ; Dymond ; Bonnet ; Riley ;  
Boschma ; Miller ; Key ; Hankó ; do Amaral ; Hemming ;  
Cabrera ; Kühnelt ; Jaczewski ; Sylvester-Bradley ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *On leave of Absence, two (2) :*

Mertens ; Prantl ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

**13. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 27th February 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)94, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 12 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**14. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " :**  
On 1st March 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those

of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54) 94.

**15. Original References :** The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Agapetes* Billberg (G.J.), 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billberg* : 78

*Arge* Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 60

*galathea*, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 474

*lachesis*, *Papilio*, Hübner, 1790, *Beitr. Schmett.* **2**(3) : 70, pl. 3, figs. P.1, 2♂.

*Melanargia* Meigen, [1828], *Syst. Besch. europ. Schmett.* **1**(3) : 97

**16.** The following is the reference for the selection of a type species for the genus *Melanargia* Meigen, [1828,] specified in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—Kirby, 1894, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Handbook Lepid. 1 Butt. **1** : 240.

**17. Family-Group Name Position :** The present application was prepared prior to the issue by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, of a General Directive to the Commission that, when placing a generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, it is to examine also the question whether that has been taken as the base for the name of a taxon belonging to the family-group. This aspect of the present case is being examined separately on Commission's File Z.N.(S.) 1113<sup>2</sup>.

**18.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the Inter-

<sup>2</sup> A decision on this matter has since been taken by the International Commission and has been embodied in *Direction 54*, which will be published as Part 26 of the present volume.

national Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

**19.** The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Four Hundred (400)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this First day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 24. Pp. 433—440

## DIRECTION 46

Determination of the gender attributable to the generic names *Acheta* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Orthoptera) and *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) (variation of Rulings given in *Opinions* 299 and 346 respectively)



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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 46

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

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*President* : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

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Professor H. Boschma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel Cabrera (*La Plata, Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso Esaki (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre Bonnet (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh Riley (*British Museum (Natural History) London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz Jaczewski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. Dymond (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. Vokes (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Professor Béla Hankó (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. Stoll (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. Key (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. Miller (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) (29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühnelt (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. Bodenheimer (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)

Professor Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico Tortonese (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*) (16th December 1954)



## DIRECTION 46

DETERMINATION OF THE GENDER ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GENERIC NAMES "ACHETA" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER ORTHOPTERA) AND "GEOTRUPES" LATREILLE, 1796 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA) (VARIATION OF RULINGS GIVEN IN "OPINIONS" 299 AND 346 RESPECTIVELY)

**RULING** :—The Rulings given in the under-mentioned *Opinions* are hereby varied to the extent specified below :—

- (a) The gender attributable to the generic name *Acheta* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Orthoptera) is hereby determined as being the masculine gender (variation of Ruling given in *Opinion* 299) ;
- (b) The gender attributable to the generic name *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) is hereby determined as being the masculine gender (variation of Ruling given in *Opinion* 346).

### I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT " DIRECTION "

The questions dealt with in the present *Direction* were brought to the attention of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in the following Report submitted by the Secretary on 13th December 1955 :—

**Proposed variation of the Rulings given in " Opinions " 299 and 346 respectively regarding the gender to be attributed to two generic names placed on the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology "**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,  
*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

The purpose of the present note is to bring to the attention of the International Commission an erroneous attribution of gender to two

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generic names placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and to seek the approval of the Commission for the correction of the errors in question.

2. The first case is concerned with the generic name *Acheta* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Orthoptera), which was validated under the Plenary Powers and placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 299. In the same *Opinion* this generic name was assigned the feminine gender.

3. In a letter dated 11th January 1955, Dr. Ashley B. Gurney (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Entomology Research Branch, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) wrote to the Office of the Commission giving the following grounds for treating the word *Acheta* as being masculine in gender :—

. . . From the *-a* ending of the spelling, one could easily assume this [i.e. the feminine gender], but an examination of Greek sources indicates that, on the contrary, *Acheta* is masculine. Thus, *Acheta domesticus*, rather than *A. domestica*, is the correct combination. My source of information on the gender of *Acheta* is Dr. Roland W. Brown, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. National Museum, Washington 25, D.C., who has recently published a book (*Composition of Scientific Words*, 1954, 882 pages), on pages 67 and 203 of which *Acheta* is listed. As Dr. Brown has told me in conversation, *Acheta* is from the Greek ἀχέτας or ἀχέτα, which are Doric and Attic forms for ἡχέτης, masculine.

4. Mr. A. Cockburn Townsend, Librarian to the British Museum (Natural History), confirmed that on the derivation from the forms ἀχέτης or ἡχέτης of the Greek δ ἀχέτας meaning "the chirper", the gender properly attributable to the word *Acheta* is the masculine gender. He added that it was so treated by Aristotle (*Hist. Anim.*). On 20th November 1955, Mr. D. McE. Kevan (*University of Nottingham, School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough*) also wrote to this Office, pointing out that the correct gender of the name *Acheta* was masculine and not feminine.

5. The second case to be considered is in connection with the generic name *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in *Opinion* 346, where it was assigned the feminine gender.

6. In a letter dated 23rd July 1955, Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts*), Honorary Life President of the Commission, pointed out that the correct gender for this generic name was the masculine gender and he stated that that gender had always been used for the name. Dr. Jordan

explained that the second part of the word "geotrupes" was not derived from the Greek word *τρύπα* (a hole). If it had been, its gender would have been feminine, but in fact this portion of the name was derived from the Greek verb *τρυπάω*, meaning "I bore or dig" and in consequence the gender properly attributable to the name *Geotrupes* was masculine. This matter was referred to Professor the Rev. L. W. Grensted, the Commission's Consulting Classical Adviser, who on 22nd August 1955 reported as follows:—"So far as I can see, Dr. Jordan is perfectly right. The name *Geotrupes* is, of course, an invented one, but it is quite soundly formed on ordinary classical lines and would be masculine unless there were some strong over-riding reason for making it feminine. An exact parallel is *γεωμέτρης* (an earth-measurer, or geometer), which is masculine. *Geotrupes* would be *γεωτρύπης*, "a digger of earth" and must be masculine, unless Latreille gave some reason for making it feminine. It comes, as Dr. Jordan says, from *τρυπάω*—I dig. The noun *τρυπήτης* does occur and is masculine". Latreille wrote nothing to suggest a feminine gender for the name *Geotrupes* and it is clear therefore from Professor Grensted's Report that the masculine gender is the correct gender for this name.

7. The need for correcting the gender attributed in the *Official List* to the two generic names under discussion is regretted. Fortunately, however, no great harm has been done, for there is plenty of time in which to make the necessary corrections before the *Official List* is sent to the press.

8. In the light of the considerations set out above, the International Commission is recommended to vary as follows the Rulings given in the under-mentioned *Opinions* :—

- (a) *Opinion 299* : the gender to be attributed to the generic name *Acheta* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Orthoptera) to be the masculine gender ;
- (b) *Opinion 346* : the gender to be attributed to the generic name *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) to be the masculine gender.

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's Report (paragraph 1 above), the question of the possible variation of the Rulings previously given in regard to the gender attributable to the generic names *Acheta* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796, respectively was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 907.

## II. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)40 :** On 13th December 1955 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)40) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for or against "the proposal for the correction of the erroneous entries on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* relating to the gender to be assigned to the generic names *Acheta* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796, set out in paragraph 8 of the paper by the Secretary numbered Z.N.(S.) 907 submitted simultaneously with the present Voting Paper" [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the Report reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Direction*].

**4. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period would normally have closed on 13th January 1956. In view, however, of the possibility of delays in overseas mails consequent upon the abnormally heavy traffic at Christmas time, the Secretary on 13th December 1955 executed a Minute extending the Prescribed Voting Period on the above Voting Paper from one calendar month to six weeks. Under this direction the Prescribed Voting Period on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)40 closed on 24th January 1956.

**5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)40 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)40 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-five (25) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Mertens ; Lemche ; Hering ; Prantl ; Bodenheimer ;  
Holthuis ; Vokes ; do Amaral ; Mayr ; Hankó ; Key ;  
Riley ; Jaczewski ; Esaki ; Boschma ; Dymond ; Bradley

(J.C.) ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Stoll ; Cabrera ; Kühnelt ;  
Bonnet ; Miller ; Tortonese ; Hemming ;

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

**6. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 25th January 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (O.M.)(55)40, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 5 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**7. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Direction " :** On 1st May 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Direction* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)40.

**8.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Direction* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the Inter-

national Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

9. The present *Direction* shall be known as *Direction Forty-Six* (46) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this First day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

#### Note to Subscribers

It is expected that the present volume (Volume 12) will be complete on the publication of three further Parts. Of these Parts, Parts 25 and 26 (which are now in the press) will contain "Directions" 53 and 54, each of which contains Rulings by the Commission on family-group-name problems involved in "Opinions" included in the present volume. The concluding Part (Part 27) will contain the Title-Page and authors' and subject indexes for the volume.

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 12. Part 25. Pp. 441—456

## **DIRECTION 53**

Addition to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* of family-group names based upon the names of certain genera of the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion 384* and matters incidental thereto

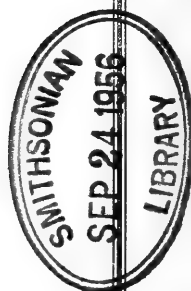
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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 53

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl JORDAN (*British Museum (Natural History),  
Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

---

*President* : Professor James Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*)  
(12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election  
as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)  
(1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*La Plata, Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th  
July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw,  
Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt  
a.M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu  
Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August  
1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th  
August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y.,  
U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)  
(12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation,  
Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*)  
(29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th  
October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*)  
(6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November  
1954)

Professor Ernest MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge,  
Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)

Professor ENRICO TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*)  
(16th December 1954)



## DIRECTION 53

### ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES BASED UPON THE NAMES OF CERTAIN GENERA OF THE ORDER CARNIVORA (CLASS MAMMALIA) PLACED ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" BY THE RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 384 AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO

**RULING** :—(1) The under-mentioned family-group names, each of which is the name of a family-group taxon, the name of the type genus of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 384, are hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) AILURIDAE (correction of AILURINA) Gray (J.E.), 1843 (first published in correct form as AILURIDAE by Flower, 1869) (type genus : *Ailurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1826) (Name No. 101) ;
- (b) ARCTOGALIDIINAE Pocock, 1933 (type genus : *Arctogalidia* Merriam, 1897) (for use by those specialists who regard *Arctogalidia* Pocock and *Paradoxurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821, as being referable to different family-group taxa) (Name No. 102) ;
- (c) CRYPTOPROCTIDAE (correction of CRYPTOPROCTINA) Gray (J.E.), [1865] (first published in correct form as CRYPTOPROCTIDAE by Flower, 1869) (type genus : *Cryptoprocta* Bennett, 1833) (Name No. 103) ;
- (d) CYNOGALINAE (correction of CYNOGALINA) Gray (J.E.), [1865] (first published in correct form as

- CYNOGALINAE by Gill, 1872) (type genus : *Cynogale* Gray (J.E.), [1837]) (Name No. 104) ;
- (e) ENHYDRINAE (correction of ENHYDRINA) Gray (J.E.), 1825 (first published in correct form as ENHYDRINAE by Gill, 1872) (type genus : *Enhydra* Fleming, 1822) (for use by specialists who regard *Enhydra* Fleming and *Lutra* Brisson, 1762, as being referable to different family-group taxa) (Name No. 105) ;
- (f) EUPLERIDAE Chenu, [1850—1858] (type genus : *Eupleres* Doyère, 1855) (for use by those specialists who regard *Eupleres* Doyère and *Hemigalus* Jourdan, 1837, as being referable to different family-group taxa) (Name No. 106) ;
- (g) HERPESTINAE (correction of HERPESTINA) Bonaparte, 1845 (first published in correct form as HEPESTINAE by Gill, 1872) (type genus : *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 107) ;
- (h) MELLIVORINAE (correction of MELLIVORINA) Gray (J.E.), 1865 (first published in correct form as MELLIVORINAE by Gill, 1872) (type genus : *Mellivora* Storr, 1780) (Name No. 108) ;
- (i) NANDINIIDAE Pocock, 1929 (type genus : *Nandinia* Gray (J.E.), 1843) (Name No. 109) ;
- (j) OTOCYONIDAE Trouessart, 1885 (type genus : *Otocyon* Müller (J.), 1836) (Name No. 110) ;
- (k) PARADOXURINAE (correction of PARADOXURINA) Gray (J.E.), [1865] (first published in correct form as PARADOXURINAE by Gill, 1872) (type genus : *Paradoxurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821) (Name No. 111) ;
- (l) PROTELIDAE (correction of PROTELINA) Geoffroy Saint Hilaire (I.), 1851 (first published in correct form as PROTELIDAE by Flower, 1869) (type genus : *Proteles* Geoffroy Saint Hilaire (I.), 1824) (Name No. 112) ;

- (m) SURICATIDAE Cope, 1882 (type genus : *Suricata* Desmarest, 1804) (for use by those specialists who regard *Suricata* Desmarest, and *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811, as being referable to different family-group taxa) (Name No. 113) ;
- (n) TAXIDEINAE (correction of TAXIDIINAE) Pocock, [1922] (type genus : *Taxidea* Waterhouse (G.R.), 1839) (for use by those specialists who regard *Taxidea* Waterhouse and *Meles* Brisson, as being referable to different family-group taxa) (Name No. 114) ;
- (o) VIVERRIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1821 (type genus : *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 115).

(2) The under-mentioned family-group names, each of which is an Invalid Original Spelling for a name placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* the Ruling given in (1) above, are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) AILURINA Gray (J.E.), 1843 (type genus : *Ailurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1826) (an Invalid Original Spelling for AILURIDAE) (Name No. 92) ;
- (b) CRYPTOPROCTINA Gray (J.E.), [1865] (type genus : *Cryptoproctus* Bennett, 1833) (an Invalid Original Spelling for CRYPTOPROCTIDAE) (Name No. 93) ;
- (c) CYNOGALINA Gray (J.E.), [1865] (type genus : *Cynogale* Gray (J.E.), [1837]) (an Invalid Original Spelling for CYNOGALINAE) (Name No. 94) ;
- (d) ENHYDRINA Gray (J.E.), 1825 (type genus : *Enhydra* Fleming, 1822) (an Invalid Original Spelling for ENHYDRINAE) (Name No. 95) ;
- (e) HERPESTINA Bonaparte, 1845 (type genus : *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811) (an Invalid Original Spelling for HERPESTINAE) (Name No. 96) ;

- (f) MELLIVORINA Gray (J.E.), 1865 (type genus : *Mellivora* Storr, 1780) (an Invalid Original Spelling for MELLIVORINAE) (Name No. 97) ;
- (g) PARADOXURINA Gray (J.E.), [1865] (type genus : *Paradoxurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821) (an Invalid Original Spelling for PARADOXURINAE) (Name No. 98) ;
- (h) PROTELINA Geoffroy Saint Hilaire (I.), 1851 (type genus : *Proteles* Geoffroy Saint Hilaire (I.), 1824 (an Invalid Original Spelling for PROTELIDAE) (Name No. 99) ;
- (i) TAXIDIINAE Pocock, [1922] (type genus : *Taxidea* Waterhouse (G.R.), 1839) (an Invalid Original Spelling for TAXIDEINAE) (Name No. 100).

## I.—THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT “ DIRECTION ”

The present *Direction* contains the decisions taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the purpose of giving effect, so far as concerns the names of genera of the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) dealt with in *Opinion* 384<sup>1</sup>, to the General Directive given to it by the International Congress of Zoology that, when generic names are dealt with in *Opinions*, the family-group name implications are also to be considered. The proposals on which the decisions in the present case were based were submitted to the International Commission on

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<sup>1</sup> *Opinion* 384 has since been published as Part 5 of the present volume of the *Opinions and Declarations* Series.

16th May 1956 in the following paper prepared by the Secretary in the light of the opinions held by leading authorities :—

**Report on the family-group-name problems arising in connection with the names of genera of the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) placed on the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology " by the Ruling given in " Opinion " 384**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The purpose of the present Report is to redeem an undertaking given in paragraph 13 of my First Report on the late Dr. C. W. Stiles's proposals relating to the stabilisation of the names of genera of the Order Carnivora (Class Mammalia) that, as soon as the generic names in question had been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* I would submit a further Report dealing with the family-group-name problems connected with those names. An abstract from the foregoing First Report was submitted to the Commission on 23rd February 1955 in connection with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)7.

2. The total number of generic names placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as the result of the decision taken by the Commission on the foregoing Voting Paper was fifty-two. Of these, twenty-three have been taken as bases for the names of family-group taxa, while the remaining twenty-nine genera are currently placed in family-group taxa having other genera as their respective type genera. The genera concerned are :—

(a) *Genera which have not been made the type genera of family-group taxa (29 genera) :*

*Alopex ; Amblonyx ; Arctictis ; Atilax ; Bdeogale ; Conepatus ; Fennecus ; Helarctos ; Helogale ; Ichneumia ; Melursus ; Poecilogale ; Rhynchogale ; Spilogale ; Thalarctos ; Urocyon ; Viverricula ; Vormela ; Galerella ; Icticyon ; Leucomitra ; Lutreola ; Oryctogale ; Paracynictis ; Civettictis ; Crossarchus ; Poiana ; Pteronura ; Xenogale ;*

(b) *Genera which have been made the type genera of family-group taxa (23 genera) :*

*Aihurus ; Arctogalidia ; Bassariscus ; Cryptoprocta ; Cuon ; Cynogale ; Enhydra ; Eupleres ; Helictis ; Herpestes ;*

*Lycoan* ; *Mellivora* ; *Mungos* ; *Mydaus* ; *Nandinia* ; *Otocyon* ;  
*Paradoxurus* ; *Proteles* ; *Suricata* ; *Taxidea* ; *Viverra* ;  
*Speothos* ; *Acinonyx*.

3. A careful search has been made of the literature (standard catalogues and checklists, monographs and revisions) to determine which of the family-group names concerned are currently accepted as the names of taxonomically valid units. Notable among the important modern works which have proved of great value in this connection are the following :—

- (a) Simpson (G.G.), 1945 : “ The principles of classification and a classification of Mammals ” *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **85** : i-xvi, 1-114
- (b) Ellerman (J.) & Morrison-Scott (T.C.S.), 1951 : *Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals 1758 to 1946*
- (c) Ellerman (J.), Morrison-Scott (T.C.S.) & Hayman (R.W.), 1953 : *Southern African Mammals 1758 to 1951 : a reclassification*
- (d) Laurie (E.M.O.) & Hill (J.E.), 1954 : *List of Land Mammals of New Guinea, Celebes and adjacent Islands 1758 to 1952*
- (e) Miller (G.S.) & Kellogg (C.R.), 1955 : “ List of North American Recent Mammals ” (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 205)

4. The investigations carried out show that out of the twenty-three nominal family-group taxa involved fifteen are accepted by all or most authors as representing taxonomically valid units, though not in every case of the same category within the family-group of categories as that assigned to the taxon concerned by the original author. The remaining eight family-group names do not appear to be in use at the present time. It is accordingly proposed that under the General Directive issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology the fifteen names referred to above should now be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, an endorsement being made against each of the names which is in general, but not universal, use that it is placed on the *Official List* for use by those specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that the type genus of the family-group taxon concerned requires such separation at the family-group level. Full particulars of these names are given in Annexe 1 to the present note. In Annexe 3 are given brief particulars of the eight family-group names which on account of non-usage it is not proposed should be placed on the *Official List* at the present time.

5. In nine cases the family-group names concerned were published with incorrect spellings. It is proposed that in accordance with

precedent these Invalid Original Spellings should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*. Particulars of these names are given in Annexe 2.

6. It is recommended that in compliance with the General Directive issued by the International Congress of Zoology in relation to the placing on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* of family-group names based upon generic names placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the International Commission should now :—

- (1) place on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* the fifteen family-group names enumerated in Annexe 1 to the present note ;
- (2) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* the nine names enumerated in Annexe 2 of the present note.

#### ANNEXE 1

**Proposed addition to the “ Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ” of the family-group names for fifteen taxa belonging to the Order Carnivora, the names of the type genera of which have been placed on the “ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”**

1. AILURIDAE (correction of AILURINA) Gray (J.E.), 1843, *List Spec. Mamm. Coll. Brit. Mus.* : xxi (type genus : *Ailurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1826) (first published in correct form as AILURIDAE by Flower, 1869, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1869** : 37)
2. ARCTOGALIDIINAE Pocock, 1933, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1933** (No. 2) : 967, 977 (type genus : *Arctogalidia* Merriam, 1897) (for use by those specialists who regard *Arctogalidia* Pocock and *Paradoxurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821, as referable to different family-group taxa)
3. CRYPTOPROCTIDAE (correction of CRYPTOPROCTINA) Gray (J.E.) [1865] *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** (3) : 508, 545 (type genus : *Cryptoprocta* Bennett, 1833) (first published in correct form as CRYPTOPROCTIDAE by Flower, 1869, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1869** : 37)
4. CYNOGALINAE (correction of CYNOGALINA) Gray (J.E.) [1865] *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** (3) : 507, 521 (type genus : *Cynogale*

- Gray (J.E.), [1837]) (first published in correct form as CYNOGALINAE by Gill, 1872, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **230** : 4, 62)
5. ENHYDRINAE (correction of ENHYDRINA) Gray (J.E.), 1825, Thompson's *Ann. Phil.* (n.s.) **10** (5) : 340 (type genus : *Enhydra* Fleming, 1822) (first published in correct form as ENHYDRINAE by Gill, 1872, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **230** : 6, 65) (for use by those specialists who regard *Enhydra* Fleming and *Lutra* Brisson, 1762 as referable to different family-group taxa)
  6. EUPLERIDAE Chenu, [1850—1858], *Ency. Hist. nat.*, Carnassiers **1** : 165 (type genus : *Eupleres* Doyère, 1835) (for use by those specialists who regard *Eupleres* Doyère and *Hemigalus* Jourdan, 1837, as referable to different family-group taxa)
  7. HERPESTINAE (correction of HERPESTINA) Bonaparte, 1845 (*Cat. met. Mamm. Europ.* : 3, 8 (type genus : *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811) (first published in correct form as HERPESTINAE by Gill, 1872, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **230** : 5, 61)
  8. MELLIVORINAE (correction of MELLIVORINA) Gray (J.E.), 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** : 103, 154 (type genus : *Mellivora* Storr, 1780) (first published in correct form as MELLIVORINAE by Gill, 1872, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **230** : 6, 66)
  9. NANDINIIDAE Pocock, 1929, *Ency. brit.* (ed. 14) **3** : 898 (type genus : *Nandinia* Gray (J.E.), 1843)
  10. OTOCYONIDAE Trouessart, 1885, *Cat. Mamm. viv. foss.* (Fasc. IV : Carniv.) : 51 (published as a suppl. to *Bull. Soc. Etud. Sci. Angers* **15**) (type genus : *Otocyon* Müller (J.), 1836)
  11. PARADOXURINAE (correction of PARADOXURINA) Gray (J.E.), [1865], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** (3) : 508, 526 (type genus : *Paradoxurus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821) (first published in correct form as PARADOXURINAE by Gill, 1872, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **230** : 4, 61)
  12. PROTELIDAE (correction of PROTELINA) Geoffroy Saint Hilaire (I.), 1851, *Cat. méth. Coll. Mamm. Ois.* : xiv (Mus. Hist. nat. Paris) (type genus : *Proteles* Geoffroy Saint Hilaire (I.), 1824) (first published in correct form as PROTELIDAE by Flower, 1869, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1869** : 37)
  13. SURICATIDAE Cope, 1882, *Proc. amer. phil. Soc.* **20** (112) : 474 (type genus : *Suricata* Desmarest, 1804) (for use by those specialists who regard *Suricata* Desmarest and *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811, as referable to different family-group taxa)
  14. TAXIDEINAE (correction of TAXIDIINAE) Pocock, [1922], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1921** (4) : 835 (type genus : *Taxidea* Waterhouse



(G.R.), 1839) (for use by those specialists who regard *Taxidea* Waterhouse and *Meles* Brisson, 1762, as referable to different family-group taxa)

15. VIVERRIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1821, *London med. Repository* **15** : 301  
(type genus : *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758)

## ANNEXE 2

### Proposed addition of nine names to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology"

1. AILURINA Gray (J.E.), 1843, *List Spec. Mamm. Coll. Brit. Mus.* : xxi (an Invalid Original Spelling for AILURIDAE)
2. CRYPTOPROCTINA Gray (J.E.), [1865], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** (3) : 508, 545 (an Invalid Original Spelling for CRYPTOPROCTIDAE)
3. CYNOGALINA Gray (J.E.), [1865], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** (3) : 507, 521 (an Invalid Original Spelling for CYNOGALINAE)
4. ENHYDRINA Gray (J.E.), 1825, Thompson's *Ann. Phil.* (n.s.) **10** (5) : 340 (an Invalid Original Spelling for ENHYDRINAE)
5. HERPESTINA Bonaparte, 1845, *Cat. met. Mamm. Europ.* : 3, 8 (an invalid original spelling for HERPESTINAE)
6. MELLIVORINA Gray (J.E.), 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** : 103 (an Invalid Original Spelling for MELLIVORINAE)
7. PARADOXURINA Gray (J.E.), [1865], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** (3) : 508, 526 (an Invalid Original Spelling for PARADOXURINAE)
8. PROTELINA Geoffroy Saint Hilaire (I.), 1851, *Cat. méth. Coll. Mamm. Ois.* : xiv (Mus. Hist. nat. Paris) (type genus : *Proteles* Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1851) (an Invalid Original Spelling for PROTELIDAE)
9. TAXIDIINAE Pocock, [1922], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1921** (4) : 835 (an Invalid Original Spelling for TAXIDEINAE)

## ANNEXE 3

### Eight generic names in the Order Carnivora which have been taken as the base for family-group names which by reason of not being in current use it is not proposed should be placed on the "Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology"

1. *Bassariscus* Coues, 1887 : This generic name is a replacement of the invalid name *Bassaris* Lichtenstein, [1830]. On the

- basis of this name Gray (J.E.), 1869 (*Cat. carniv. pachyd. edent. Mamm. Brit. Mus.* : 246) erected the nominal family BASSARIDAE. In 1887 Coues replaced the generic name *Bassaris* Lichtenstein by the name *Bassariscus*. The genus *Bassariscus* Coues is currently placed in the nominate subfamily of the family PROCYONIDAE.
2. *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838 : Miller (G.S.), 1924 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **128** : 155) made the generic name *Cuon* Hodgson the base of a family-group name CUONINAE. The genus *Cuon* Hodgson is currently placed in the sub-family SIMOCYONINAE of the family CANIDAE.
  3. *Helictis* Gray (J.E.), 1831 : In 1865 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** : 105, 152) Gray established the nominal family-group taxon HELICTIDINA based upon the generic name *Helictis*. In 1872 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* **230** : 6, 64) Gill published this name in due form as HELICTIDINAE. The genus *Helictis* is currently placed in the subfamily MELINAE of the family MUSTELIDAE.
  4. *Lycaon* Brookes, 1827 : Gray (J.E.) in [1869] (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1868** (3) : 494, 495) established the nominal family-group taxon LYCAONINA based upon the generic name *Lycaon* Brookes. This name was first published with an approved termination as LYCAONIDAE by Rochebrune in 1833 (*Faun. Senegamb.* : 86, 154). The genus *Lycaon* is currently placed in the subfamily SIMOCYONINAE of the family CANIDAE.
  5. *Mungos* Geoffroy Saint Hilaire (E.) & Cuvier (G.F.), **1795** : The generic name *Mungos* Geoffroy Saint Hilaire & Cuvier was taken as the base for a family-group name in [1865] (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** (3) : 509) by Gray (J.E.) when he established the nominal family-group taxon MUNGOSINA. This name was first published with an approved termination as MUNGOTIDAE by Pocock in 1916 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1916** (No. 1) (2) : 349). The genus *Mungos* is currently placed in the subfamily HERPESTINAE of the family VIVERRIDAE.
  6. *Mydaus* Cuvier (G.F.), 1821 : In 1825 (Thompson's *Ann. Phil.* (n.s.) **10** (5) : 339) Gray (J.E.) established the nominal family group taxon MYADINA [sic] on the basis of the generic name *Mydaus* Cuvier. This family-group name was first published in due form as MYDAINAE by Pocock in [1922] (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1921** (No. 2) (4) : 834). The genus *Mydaus* is currently placed in the subfamily MELINAE of the family MUSTELIDAE.
  7. *Speothos* Lund, 1839 : The genus *Speothos* Lund was taken as the type genus of the nominal family-group taxon SPEOTHOINAE

by Pocock in 1914 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1914** (No. 2) (4) : 929). This genus is currently placed in the subfamily SIMOCYONINAE of the family CANIDAE.

8. *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828 : In 1917 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **20** (199) : 332) Pocock established the nominal family-group taxon on the basis of the generic name *Acinonyx* Brookes. This genus is currently placed in the nominate subfamily of the family FELIDAE.

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper the question of the action to be taken to deal with the family-group-name problems involved in the connection with the names of genera of the Order Carnivora placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 384 was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 959.

## II.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)9 :** On 16th May 1956, a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(56)9) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed "that, in conformity with the General Directive relating to the recording on the various *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* of decisions in regard to particular names and particular books issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and with the General Directive supplementary thereto issued to the Commission by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen 1953, the entries as respects the family-group names involved in connection with the names of genera of the Order Carnivora

(Class Mammalia) placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the vote taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)7 and since embodied in *Opinion 384* (now in the press)<sup>2</sup> recommended in paragraph 6 of the Report bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 959 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in Annexe 1 and Annexe 2 of the paper reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Direction*], should be made in the *Official List* and *Official Index* for the names of taxa belonging to the family-group, as there proposed" and (2), if he did not agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.

**4. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 16th June 1956.

**5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)9 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)9 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-four (24) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Stoll ; Vokes ; Mayr ; Bonnet ; Bodenheimer ; Dymond ; Hering ; do Amaral ; Mertens ; Lemche ; Key ; Esaki ; Miller ; Riley ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Hemming ; Kühnelt ; Tortonese ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Boschma ; Prantl ; Jaczewski ; Hankó ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

---

<sup>2</sup> See Footnote 1 above.

(c) *Voting Papers not returned one (1) :*

Cabrera.

**6. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 17th June 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)9, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 5 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**7. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Direction " :** On 20th June 1956 Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Direction* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)9.

**8. Original References :** The original references for the names placed respectively on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* and on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Direction* are as set out in Annexe 1 and Annexe 2 to the present application respectively (paragraph 1 above).

**9.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Direction* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

**10.** The present *Direction* shall be known as *Direction Fifty-Three (53)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twentieth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 26. Pp. 457—470**

## **DIRECTION 54**

Addition to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, or, as the case may be, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* of the family-group names involved in the cases dealt with in Volume 12 of the *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*, other than family-group names already dealt with in those *Opinions*

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 54

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President* : Dr. Karl JORDAN (*British Museum (Natural History),  
Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

---

*President* : Professor James Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*)  
(12th August 1953)

*Vice-President* : Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary* : Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election,  
as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)  
(1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*La Plata, Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th  
July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw,  
Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt  
a.M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu  
Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August  
1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th  
August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y.,  
U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)  
(12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation,  
Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*)  
(29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národní Museum V Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th  
October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*)  
(6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November  
1954)

Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge,  
Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*)  
(16th December 1954)



## DIRECTION 54

ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OR, AS THE CASE MAY BE, TO THE "OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAMES INVOLVED IN THE CASES DEALT WITH IN VOLUME 12 OF THE "OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE", OTHER THAN FAMILY-GROUP NAMES ALREADY DEALT WITH IN THOSE "OPINIONS"

**RULING** :—(1) The under-mentioned family-group names involved in the cases dealt with in the *Opinions* included in Volume 12 of *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* are hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) SICYONIINAE (correction of SICYONINAE) Ortmann, 1898 (type genus : *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (*Opinion* 382) (Name No. 116) ;
- (b) HELICONIIDAE (correction of HELICONIDAE) Swainson, 1827 (type genus : *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (*Opinion* 382) (Name No. 117) ;

- (c) PYRAMIDELLIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 (type genus : *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799) (Class Gastropoda) (*Opinion* 386) (Name No. 118) ;
- (d) DASYPELTINAE Cope, 1886 (type genus : *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830) (Class Reptilia) (*Opinion* 387) (Name No. 119) ;
- (e) SANDBERGEROCERATINAE Miller (A.K.), 1938 (type genus : *Sandbergeroceras* Hyatt, 1884) (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (*Opinion* 392) (Name No. 120) ;
- (f) MELLITINAE Stefanini, 1911 (type genus : *Mellita* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1841) (Class Echinoidea) (*Opinion* 393) (Name No. 121) ;
- (g) LACHNINAE Passerini, 1863 (type genus : *Lachmus* Burmeister, 1835) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (*Opinion* 399) (Name No. 122) ;
- (h) CINARINI Börner, 1930 (type genus : *Cinara* Curtis, 1835) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (*Opinion* 399) (Name No. 123) ;
- (i) MELANARGIINAE Verity, 1920 (type genus : *Melanargia* Meigen, 1828) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (*Opinion* 400) (Name No. 124).

(2) The under-mentioned family-group names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) SICYONINAE Ortmann, 1898 (type genus : *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830) (an Invalid Original Spelling for SICYONIINAE) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (*Opinion* 382) (Name No. 101) ;
- (b) EUSICYONINAE Burkenroad, 1934 (type genus : *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, 1914) (a junior objective synonym of SICYONIINAE (correction of SICYONINAE) Ortmann, 1898, because the respective type genera have the same nominal

species as type species) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (*Opinion* 382) (Name No. 102) ;

- (c) HELICONIDAE Swainson, 1827 (type genus : *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) (an Invalid Original Spelling for HELICONIIDAE) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (*Opinion* 282) (Name No. 103) ;
- (d) PLOTIIDAE Forcart (L.), 1951 (type genus : *Plotia* Röding, 1798) (invalid (i) because published for a purpose other than for use in zoological nomenclature and (ii) under *Declaration* 20 because the name of the type genus has been suppressed under the Plenary Powers) (Class Gastropoda) (*Opinion* 386) (Name No. 104) ;
- (e) AGAPETINAE Verity, 1953 (type genus : *Agapetes* Billberg, 1820) (invalid (i) because a junior objective synonym of MELANARGIINAE Verity, 1920, the respective type genera having the same nominal species as type species, and (ii) because the name of the type genus has been suppressed under the Plenary Powers) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (*Opinion* 400) (Name No. 105).

## I.—THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT “ DIRECTION ”

The present *Direction* contains Rulings given by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on the family-group-name implications of all the cases involved in the *Opinions* included in Volume 12 of the *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*, other than those cases where those implications were dealt with in the *Opinions* concerned, or have since been dealt with in an earlier *Direction* (*Direction* 53) included in that volume. The proposals on which the decisions given in the present *Direction* were based, which were drawn up in consultation with specialists in the groups concerned, were submitted to the Commission by

the Secretary on 16th May 1956. The paper so submitted was as follows :—

**Proposed addition to the “ Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ” or, as the case may be to the “ Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology ” of family-group names involved in the cases dealt with in Volume 12 of the “ Opinions and Declarations ” Series ( “ Opinions ” 380—400)**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The purpose of the present paper is to lay before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the family-group-name problems involved in the cases dealt with in *Opinions* 380 to 400 which collectively will form volume 12 of the *Opinions and Declarations* Series and to seek decisions from the Commission in those cases where, under the General Directive issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology, names required to be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* or on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

2. Of the *Opinions* covered by the present paper ten have so far been published and the remaining eleven are now in the press and would have been published before now, had it not been for the delays resulting from the recent strike in the London printing trade. Of the ten *Opinions* already published the first four (*Opinions* 380—382) appeared in January 1956 and copies are already in the hands of members of the Commission ; the remaining six (*Opinions* 384—389) were published on 20th April 1956 and copies are in transit to Commissioners. In order to facilitate the consideration of the proposals now submitted in connection with these six *Opinions* and also those connected with the eleven *Opinions* now in the press,<sup>1</sup> particulars are given in the present paper both of the place of publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* of the application concerned and the number of the Voting Paper issued in connection with it.

3. As on previous similar occasions consultations have been held in each case with specialists in the group concerned and the Commission is much indebted to these specialists for the assistance which they have given in supplying the necessary information and in co-operating in the preparation of the proposals now submitted. The names of the specialists who have assisted in this matter are given in the following list, together with an indication of the cases on which each has given advice :—

J. Wyatt Durham (*University of California, Department of Paleontology, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) : *Mellita* Agassiz (*Opinion* 393) ;

<sup>1</sup> The eleven *Opinions* here referred to have since been published. *Opinions* 390—393 were published on 19th June 1956 and *Opinions* 394—400 were published on 16th July of the same year.

- L. Forcart (*Museum of Natural History, Basle, Switzerland*): *Pyramidella* Lamarck (*Opinion* 386);
- Francis Hemming (London): *Heliconius* Kluk (*Opinion* 382); *Melanargia* Meigen (*Opinion* 400);
- L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*): *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.) (*Opinion* 382); *Hymenocera* Latreille and *Conchodytes* Peters (*Opinion* 383);
- G. H. E. Hopkins (*British Museum (Natural History), The Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England*): *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, *Malaraeus* Jordan, and *Amalaraeus* Ioff (*Opinion* 388);
- F. C. Hottes (*Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.*): *Hyalopterus* Koch (*Opinion* 397); *Lachnus* Burmeister & *Cinara* Curtis (*Opinion* 399);
- Arthur Loveridge (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*): *Dasypeltis* Wagner (*Opinion* 387);
- A. K. Miller (*State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*): *Muensteroceras* Hyatt (*Opinion* 391); *Sandbergeroceras* Hyatt (*Opinion* 392);
- Harald A. Rehder (*Smithsonian Institution, (U.S. National Museum), Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*): *Pyramidella* Lamarck (*Opinion* 386).

4. The family-group-name position involved in each of the *Opinions* concerned is examined in turn in the Annexe to the present paper. Proposals are submitted in the Annexe in each case where action is called for under the General Directive referred to in paragraph 1 above but has not yet been taken.

#### ANNEXE

**Survey of the family-group-name problems involved in the "Opinions" included in volume 12 of the "Opinions and Declarations" Series ("Opinions" 380—400) with proposals for action in compliance with the General Directive relating to the placing of family-group names on the "Official List" and "Official Index" of names of that category, where such has not already been taken**

OPINION 380 (Houttuyn's *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index*)

No family-group-name problems arise in connection with this *Opinion*.

OPINION 381 (Suppression of two old and forgotten specific names in order to render the name *hispidus* Olivier, 1811, as published in the combination *Palaemon hispidus* the oldest available name for the species concerned)

This *Opinion* is concerned only with specific-name problems.

OPINION 382 (*Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) and *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera))

(1) Action called for in respect of the Crustacea Section of this *Opinion* is as follows :—

(a) To be placed on the *Official List* :—

SICYONIINAE (correction of SICYONINAE) Ortmann, 1898, in Bronn, *Klass. Ordn. Thierr.* 5 (2) : 1121 (type genus : *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830)

(b) To be placed on the *Official Index* :—

(i) SICYONINAE Ortmann, 1898 [reference as in (a) above] (an Invalid Original Spelling for SICYONIINAE)

(ii) EUSICYONINAE Burkenroad, 1934, *Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 68 : 116 (type genus : *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, 1914) (a junior objective synonym of SICYONINAE Ortmann, 1898, the respective type genera having the same nominal species as type species)

(2) Action called for in respect of the Lepidoptera Section of this *Opinion* is as follows :—

(a) To be placed on the *Official List* :—

HELICONIIDAE (correction of HELICONIDAE) Swainson, 1827, *Phil. Mag.* (n.s.) 1 : 187 (type genus : *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802)

(b) To be placed on the *Official Index* :—

HELICONIDAE Swainson, 1827 [reference as in (a) above] (an Invalid Original Spelling for HELICONIIDAE)

OPINION 383 (*Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819)

No family-group-name problem arises in this case.

OPINION 384 (addition of the names of fifty-two genera of Carnivora to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*)

A considerable number of family-group-name problems arises in this case. Proposals in regard to this matter are being submitted separately with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)9.

OPINION 385 (specific names for the Common Garter Snake of the Eastern United States and for the Eastern Ribbon Snake of North America)

*Opinion* published on 20th April 1956 ; application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 67—68 ; the main decision on this case taken on Voting Paper V.P.(53)1 ; a supplementary decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)8.

This *Opinion* is concerned only with specific-name problems.

OPINION 386 (*Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799)

*Opinion* published 20th April 1956; application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 346—347; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)50.

A family-group name based upon the generic name *Pyramidella* Lamarck was published independently in 1840 by two authors, namely (i) PYRAMIDELLIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840, *Syn. Contents Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42) :148, and (ii) PYRAMIDELLIDAE d'Orbigny, [1840], *Voy. Amer. Merid.* **5** (3) : 396. Gray's publication of this name is superior to that by d'Orbigny because he gave a proper diagnosis which d'Orbigny did not. Moreover, Gray's book, which is easily accessible, is known beyond question to have been published in 1840, while the date for the relevant portion of d'Orbigny's much scarcer book is an attributed date and the possibility that it was not actually published until 1841 cannot be altogether excluded. For these reasons the consultants recommend that this name be accepted as having been first published by Gray.

As regards the family-group name PLOTIIDAE based upon the generic name *Plotia* Röding, 1798, it should be noted that, as this generic name has been suppressed under the Plenary Powers, the family-group name based upon it has *ipso facto* been automatically suppressed also under the provisions of *Declaration 20* (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **10** (19) : i—viii). In the present case there is also a different and prior reason why the name PLOTIIDAE as published by Forcart in 1951 is not acceptable as a name. Forcart in the paper in question was advocating the suppression of the name *Plotia* Röding in favour of *Pyramidella* Lamarck and in doing so observed—by way of showing the absurdity of accepting the name *Plotia*—that, if this course were to be adopted, it would be necessary to change the family name from PYRAMIDELLIDAE to PLOTIIDAE. The latter name, so published, was clearly not published with a view to its being used in zoological nomenclature (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 63, Decision 114).

Action called for :—

(a) To be placed on the *Official List* :

PYRAMIDELLIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1843 [reference as above] (type genus : *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1779)

(b) To be placed on the *Official Index* :

PLOTIIDAE Forcart (L.), 1951, *Berichtig. Arch. Moll.* **80** (1/3) : 86 (type genus : *Plotia* Röding, 1798) (invalid (i) because published for a purpose other than for use in Zoological nomenclature and (ii) under *Declaration 20* because the name of type genus has been suppressed under the Plenary Powers).

OPINION 387 (*Dasyveltis* Wagler, 1830)

*Opinion* published 20th April 1956; application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 347—348; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P. (54)51.

Name required to be placed on the *Official List* :

DASYVELTINAE Cope, 1886, *Proc. amer. phil. Soc.* 23 : 494 (type genus : *Dasyveltis* Wagler, 1830).

The name *Anodon* Smith, 1829, also dealt with in this *Opinion*, has not been taken as the base for a family-group name.

OPINION 388 (suppression of *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863)

*Opinion* published 20th April 1956; application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 349—352; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)52.

No family-group-name problem arises in connection either (a) with the name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, suppressed under the Plenary Powers in this *Opinion* or (b) with any of the following names, each of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in this *Opinion* : *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903; *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933; *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936.

## OPINION 389 (two long-overlooked specific names for fleas)

*Opinion* published 20th April 1956, application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 353—354; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)53.

This *Opinion* is concerned exclusively with the status of certain specific names.

OPINION 390 (specific name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 354—355; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)54.

This *Opinion* is concerned exclusively with the interpretation of a specific name.

OPINION 391 (*Muensteroceras* Hyatt, 1884)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 356—357; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)55.

The generic name *Muensteroceras* Hyatt, 1884, has not been taken as the base for a family-group name.

OPINION 392 (*Sandbergeroceras* Hyatt, 1884)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 357—358; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)56.



Name required to be placed on the *Official List* :

SANDBERGEROCERATINAE Miller (A.K.), 1938, *Geol. Soc. Amer. Spec. Pap.* **38** : 24, 178 (type genus : *Sandbergeroceras* Hyatt, 1884)

OPINION 393 (*Mellita* Agassiz, 1841)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 359—360 ; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)57.

Name required to be placed on the *Official List* :

MELLITINAE Stefanini, 1911, *Boll. Soc. geol. ital.* **30** : 749 (type genus : *Mellita* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1841)

OPINION 394 (*Portunus* Weber, 1795 ; *Macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 122—127 ; decision taken on V.P.(54)60 and on the supplementary Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (54)25.

The family-group-name problems involved were dealt with by the Commission in the Ruling given in this *Opinion*.

OPINION 395 (specific name *flavipes* Olivier, 1795, as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 128—130 ; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)61.

This *Opinion* is concerned exclusively with specific-name problems.

OPINION 396 (*Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant, 1921)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 161—162 ; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(55)1.

This *Opinion* is concerned exclusively with specific-name problems.

OPINION 397 (*Hyalopterus* Koch, 1854)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 163—165 ; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)87.

The generic name *Hyalopterus* Koch, 1854, was taken as the base for the name of a sub-tribe HYALOPTERII by Oestlund in 1920 (*Contrib. Knowl. Group Aphidina, Fam. Aphididae* : 69). This name has not been used by subsequent authors and was later abandoned by Oestlund himself. It is not proposed that it should be placed on the *Official List*.

OPINION 398 (*pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis pini*)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 166—173 ; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)88.

This *Opinion* is concerned exclusively with specific-name problems.

OPINION 399 (*Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835 ; *Cinara* Curtis, 1835)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 174—183, 184—187 ; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)89.

The following names require to be placed on the *Official List* :—

- (a) LACHNINAE Passerini, 1863, *Aphididae Ital.* : [7] (type genus : *Lachnus* Burmeister, 1835)
- (b) CINARINI Börner, 1930, *Arch. klass. phyl. Entom.* **1** : 125 (type genus : *Cinara* Curtis, 1835)

OPINION 400 (*Melanargia* Meigen, 1828)

Application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 221—222 ; decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)94.

The following action is required :—

- (i) To be placed on the *Official List* :

MELANARGIINAE Verity, 1920, *Boll. Lab. ziol. Portici* **14** : 56  
(type genus : *Melanargia* Meigen, 1828)

- (ii) To be placed on the *Official Index* :

AGAPETINAE Verity, 1953, *Farf. diurn. Ital.* **5** : 3, 46 (type genus : *Agapetes* Billberg, 1820) (invalid (a) because a junior objective synonym of MELANARGIINAE Verity, 1920, the respective type genera of these taxa having the same nominal species as type species and (b) under *Declaration 20* because the name of the type genus has been suppressed under the Plenary Powers).

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper containing proposals concerted with specialists in the groups concerned for dealing with the family-group-name implications involved in the cases dealt with in the *Opinions* comprised in Volume 12 of the *Opinions and Declarations* Series, the question so submitted was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1113.

## II.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)10 :** On 16th May 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(56)10) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed " that, in conformity with the General Directive relating

to the recording on the various *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and with the General Directive supplementary thereto on the subject of family-group names issued to the Commission by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, the entries relating to the family-group names involved in the cases dealt with in *Opinions* 380—400, being the *Opinions* included in volume 12 of the work *Opinions and Declarations* as recommended in the annexe to the paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 1113, submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present *Voting Paper* [i.e. in the annexe of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Direction*], should be made in the *Official List* and *Official Index* for the names of taxa belonging to the family-group, as there proposed" and (2), if he did not agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.

**4. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 16th June 1956.

**5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)10 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)10 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-four (24) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Stoll ; Vokes ; Mayr ; Bonnet ; Bodenheimer ; Dymond ; Hering ; do Amaral ; Mertens ; Lemche ; Key ; Miller ; Esaki ; Riley ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Hemming ; Kühnelt ; Tortonese ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Boschma ; Prantl ; Jaczewski ; Hankó ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned, one (1) :*

Cabrera.

**6. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 17th June 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (56)10, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 5 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**7. Preparation of the ruling given in the present " Direction " :** On 20th June 1956 Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Direction* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)10.

**8. Original References :** The original references for the names placed respectively on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* and on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Direction* are set out in the Annexe to the present application (paragraph 1 above).

**9.** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Direction* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

**10.** The present *Direction* shall be known as *Direction Fifty-Four (54)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twentieth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS  
RENDERED BY THE INTER-  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 27.**

**(Concluding Part)**

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1957

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# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

**VOLUME 12. Part 27. Pp. 471—524**  
(also published with this Part : T.P.—XVII)

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Table of Contents.

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE OPINIONS, DECLARATIONS AND DIRECTIONS PUBLISHED IN THE PRESENT VOLUME

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President*: Dr. Karl JORDAN (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

---

*President*: Professor James Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*)  
(12th August 1953)

*Vice-President*: Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary*: Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

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(1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*La Plata, Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)  
Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

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Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*) (29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)

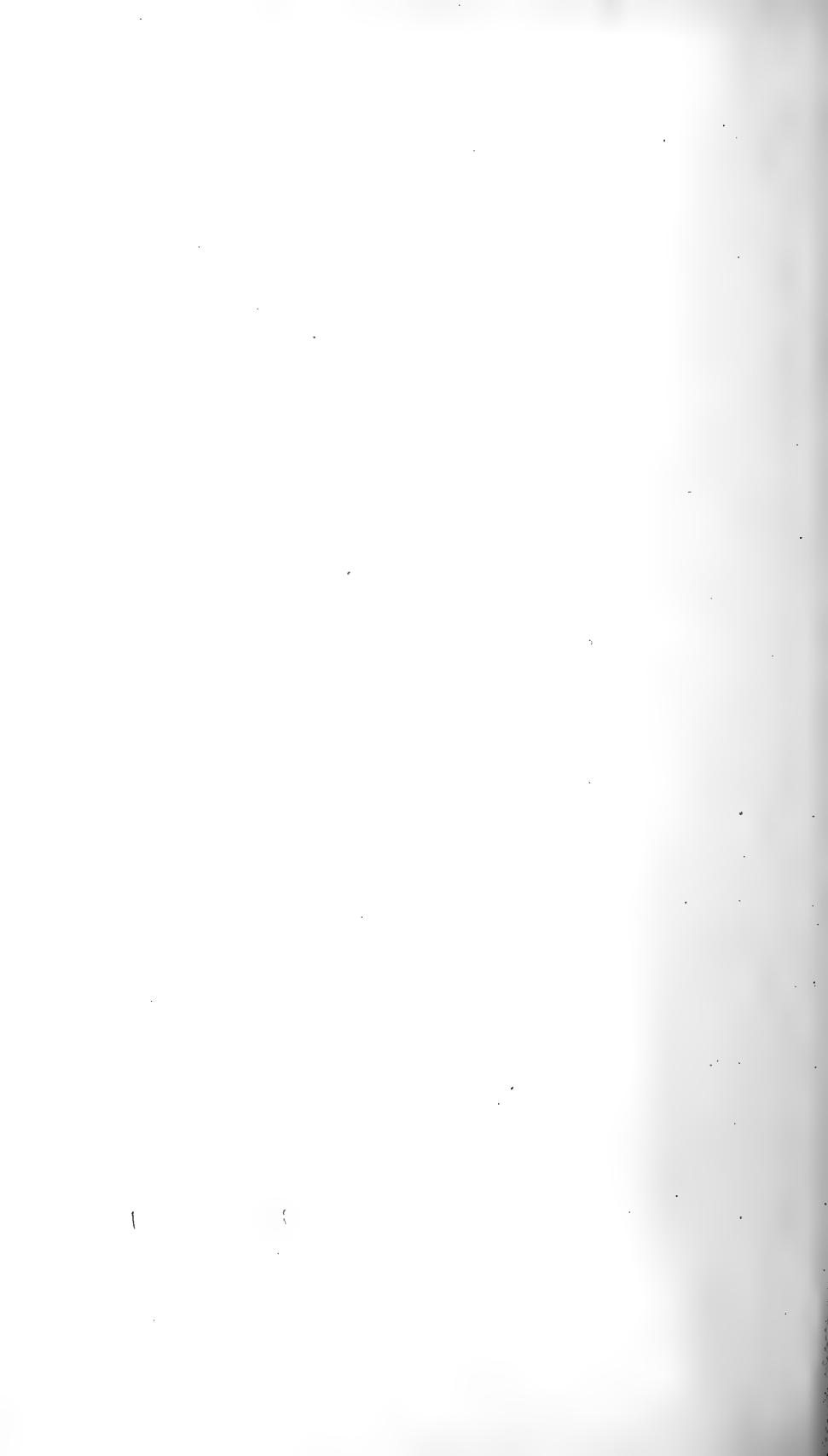
Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*) (16th December 1954)



## Corrigenda

- page [ix], line 4 of title }  
page [xi], line 6 of title } Insert the words " of it " between the words " part " and " is ".
- page 3. Ruling (2), last line : substitute " Title " for " Work ".
- page 10. Ruling (3) (lxxvii), first line : substitute "*pulverulentus*" for "*pulverulentes*".
- page 76. Ruling (1) (xxxiii), last line : insert "(I.)" between " Saint-Hilaire " and " 1824 ".
- page 78. Ruling (2)(ii), last line : insert " Lund ", between "*Speothos*" and " 1839 ".
- page 209. Paragraph 19, line 2 : substitute " Dr. " for " D. ".
- page 243. Ruling (1), line 2 : substitute " 1829 " for " 1929 ".
- page 243. Ruling (2), line 2 : substitute " *List* " for " *list* ".
- page 428. Paragraph 9, lines 1 and 4 : substitute " Sigbert Wagener " for " Sigbert-Wagener ".
- pages 443—445. Ruling (1) : substitute the Numbers 99—113 for the Numbers 101—115 there allotted to the names placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.
- page 444. Ruling (1)(g), last line but one : substitute " HERPESTINAE " for " HEPESSTINAE ".
- page 444. Ruling (1)(k), first line : insert bracket between " PARADOXURINA " and " Gray ".
- page 445. Ruling (2)(b), last line : substitute " CRYPTOPROCTIDAE " for " CRYPROPROCTIDAE ".
- pages 445—446. Ruling (2) : substitute the Numbers 88—96 for the Numbers 92—100 there allotted to the names placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*.
- pages 459—460. Ruling (1) : substitute the Numbers 114—122 for the Numbers 116—124 there allotted to the names placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.
- pages 460—461. Ruling (2) : substitute the Numbers 97—101 for the Numbers 101—105 there allotted to the names placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*.



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